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The Chartered Banks	The Chartered Banks.	The Chartered Banks.		
	THE BANK OF BRITISH NOBTH AMERICA. INCORFORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. Paid-up Capital, #1,000,000 Stg. Reserve Fund, \$265,000 "			
	London Office, 3 Olement's Lane, Lembard St., 2.0			
BANK OF MONTREAL. Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Five per cent. upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, and its Branches, on and after THURSDAY, the FIR T day of DECEMBER next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to 30th November next, both days inclu- sive. By order of the Board,	COURT OF DIRBOTORS : J. H. Brodie. M. Ed. Arthur Hoars. John James Oater. H. J. R. Kandall. Gaspard Farrer. Henry R. Farrer. Henry R. Farrer. Head Office In Canada. Scorelary, A. G. Wallis. Head Office In Canada. Scorelary, A. G. Wallis. Head Office In Canada. Scorelary, General Manager. E. Stawar, Inspector. Branton Kingsion Fredericton, N. B. Woodstock Ottawa Halliar, N. B. Brantford Monitreal Victoria, B.O. Paris Quebec Vancouver, B.C. Hamilton St. John, N.B. Winnipeg, Man. Toronto Brandon, Man. Agents is the United States : NEW YORK -H. Stikeman and F. Brown- fold, Agents. DANF FANGEOO-W. Lawson and J. C. Welsh, Agents. LONDON BANKERS-The Bank of England and Messers, Glyn & Oo. FoErign AGENTS-Liverpool-Bank of Liv- orpool. Australia-Union Bank of Anstralia, Bank	The Merchants Bank of C Notice is hereby given that a di Three and one-half per cent. for the half year, being at the rate of 7 per annum upon the Paid-up Ospital Sto Institution has been declared, and same will be payable at its Banking this city, on and after THURSDAY , the lst DECEMBIN The Transfer Books will be closed 16th to the 30th November, both de- sive. By order of the Board, G. HAGH		
E. S. CLOUSTON, Gen. Manager. Montreal, 25th Oct., 1892.	of New Zealand, Colonial Bank of New Zea- land. India, China and Japan Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China; Agra Bank, Limited, West Indis-Coloniai Bank. Faris-Messrs. Marcuard, Krauss & Co. Lyons-Credit Lyonnais.	Montreal, 25th Oct. 1892 Gen.		

THE BANK OF TORONTO.

DIVIDEND No. 73

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of five per cent. for the current half year, being at the rate of ten per cent, per annum, upon the paid-up capital stock of the bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after THURSDAY, the 1st day of DECEMBER next

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th days of November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

(Signed) D. COULSON,

Gen. Manager. Toronto, Oct. 26th, 1892.

BANQUE VILLE MARIE.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent. (3 p c.) for the current halfyear has been declared upon the paid-up stock of this institution, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank, in this city, on and after THURSDAY, the FIRT day of DECEMBER next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 21st to the 30th of November next, both days inclusivo.

By order of the Board of Directors, W. WEIR

Montreal, 18th Oct., 1892 President.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF MANITOBA

Authorized Capital, DIRECTORS. \$1,000,000 DUNCAN MACANTHUR, President.

Hon. John Sutherland, Hon. C. E. Hamilton, Alexander Logan, W. L. Boyle.

Deposits received and interest allowed. Collections promptly made, uratts issued available in all parts of the Dominion. Sterling and American Exchange ought and sold

BOARD OF DIBMOYORS. JOHN H. R. MOLSON, - President. R. W. SHEFHEMD, - Vice-Fresident. S. H. Ewing. W. M. Rammay. Henry Archbald. Shani, Files, W. M. Macpherson, F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS, Gen. Manager. A. D. DURKYORD, Inspector. BRAMOHEMS : Avinger Ont. Montreal P.O. St. Hwacinthe. BRANCHER; BRANCHER; Brockville, Ont. Montreal, P.O. Brockville, Ont. Morrisburg, Ont. St. Hyacinthe, Q. Brockville, Ont. Morrisburg, Ont. St. Thomas, Ont. Calgary, Norwich, Ont. Toronto, Ont. Cliotoa, Oat. Owen Sound, Ont. Trenton, Ont. Exeter, Ont. Ridgetowe, Ont. Waterloo, Ont. Hamilton, Ont. Sorel, P.Q. Winniper, Man. Measord, Ont.

Issue Circular Notes for Travellers, available in all parts of the world. THE MOLSONS BANK.

Hamilton, Ont, Smiths Fails, Ont Toronto Jc
 London, Ont, Soral, P.Q. Winnipes, Man, Mealord, Ont.
 AGENTE IN CARADA.
 Ownotc-La Banque du Peuple and Kasters Town-ships Bank.
 Ownotc-Dominion Bank, Imperial Bank of Can-ada and Can. Bank of Commerce.
 New Bresswolch-Bank of New Brinswick.
 Noos Scotia-Hilliax Banking Company.
 Prince Edward Island-Merchants Bank of P.E.I., Summerside Bank.
 Bartitsk Columbia-Bank of British Columbia.
 Mantisha-Imperial Bank of Bank of Newfound-land, St. John's.
 In Euroors.
 London-Parts Banking Co., and The Alliance Bank, (Imited) : Massrs. Giyn, Mills, Currie & Co.; Messrs.
 Morton, Rose & Co.
 Liverpool-Chedit Lyonnais.
 Antword, Ageuts Bank of Anvers
 Hamburg-Hease, New man & Co.
 Warth - Mechanics' National Bank: National Bank. Messrs.
 Messrse W.Watson, R. Y. Hebden and J. A. Shopherd, Ageuts Bank of Montreal: Messrs.
 Motional Bank. *Chrolens*-Constenced National Bank. Chrolensh-Commercial National Bank. *Portland*-Casco National Bank. *Bafalo*-Third National Bank. *Hitenshet*- Witconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Bank. *Toledo*-Second Na itonal Bank. *Mitenshet*- Witconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Bank. *Toledo*-Second Na itonal Bank. *Mitenshet*- Witconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Bank. *Toledo*-Second Na itonal Bank. *Mitenshet*- Witconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Bank. *Toledo*-Second Na itonal Bank. *Mitenshet*- Witconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Bank. Toledo-Second Na itonal Bank. *Mitenshet*- Witconsin Mari

of the U.S. Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and re-turns promptly romitted at lowest rates of exchange. Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the world.

OUEBEC BANK.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Three and a Halt per cent. upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at its banking house, in this city, and at its branches, on and after THIURSDAY, the FIRST day of DECEM-DER next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the SUth November, both days inclusive, By Order of the Beard. LIAMES/STEVENSON.

JAMES:STEVENSON, Quebec, 28th Oct., 1892., Hill General Manager.

ì

k of Canada

hat a dividend of for the current of 7 per cent. per ital Stock of this ed, and that the lanking House in

CEMBER next.

e closed from the both days inclu-

G. HAGUE,

Gen. Manager.

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.
Entablished in 1835.
Capital Paid-Up, - \$1,200,080 Reserve, 480,000
HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.
Board of Directors:
JACQUES GREMIER, ESQ., President
GRORGE BRUSH, ESQ., Vice-President
M. BRANCHAUD, ESQ. WM. FRANCIS, ESQ.
CHS, LACAILLE, ESQ. ALPH: LECLAIRE.
A. PREVOST, ESQ.
J. S. BOURQUET.

- Assistant Cashier WM. RICHER, ARTHUR GAGNON,

Branches

Branches : Notre Dame St. West-H. St. Mars, Manager. St. Catherine St. East-Albert Fournier, Manager. Quebec, Basso-Ville, P. B. DuMoulia, Manager. "St. Roch, Nap. Lavole, Three Rivers, Que., Pt. E. Panoeton, Manager. St. Roch, Ph. Baudenin, Manager. St. Keni, "C. Bedard, "St. Jerôme, Que., J.A. Théherge, Manager, Ceaticook, P.Q., Mr. J. B. Gendreau, Mgr. Acatis in Consola:

Agents in Canada:

Ontario-Molsons Bank and Branches, New Brunswick-Bank of Montreal, Nova Scotia-Bank of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island-Merchants Bank of Halifax, Agents in United States:

Boston-The National Revere Bank, New York-National Bank of the Republic,

Foreign Agents: Foreign Agents: England-The Alijance Bank, Limited, London. Franco-Le Crédit Aud Circular Notes for Trav-cillers issued available in all parts of the world.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND NO. 35.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of eight per cent. per annum upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half year, and the same will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after THURSDAY, the FIRST day of DECEMBER next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 30th November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

Toronto, 27th Oct., 1892

D. B. WILKIE.

The Obertered Seeks

The Chartered Sanko.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

DIVIDEND No. 51

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Three and One-Half per cent. upon the capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after THURSDAY, 1st day of DECEMBER next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th of November to the 30th of November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

J. H. PLUMMER,

Asst, Gen. Manager. Toronto, Oct. 25th, 1892.

THE ONTARIO BANK DIVIDEND No. 70

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Three and one-half per cent for the current half year, (being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum), has been declared upon the cap-ital stock of this institution, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after

THURSDAY, the 1st DECEMBER next,

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

C. HOLLAND Toronto, 21st Oct., 1892. Gen. Manager.

BANK OF OTTAWA,

HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA. Capital Authorised, "Subscribed, "Paid Up, \$1,500,000 Subscribea, Paid Up, 1,500 0 0 1,245,000 604,171 Rest. -DIRECTORS :

CHARLES MAGRE, President, ROBT. BLACKBURN, - Vice-President, ion. Geo. Bryson, Fort Coulonge; Alex. Fraser, West-meath; Geo. Hay, John Mather, David Maclaren. Hon. G Branches-Arnprior, Cariton Place, Hawkesbury, Keewatin and Pembroke, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man. GEO. BURN, Cashier,

DIRECTORS :

DIRGOTORS : A. GABOURY, Esq., President, FRS, KIROUAC, Esq., Vice-President Hon. J. Thibaudeau, T. LeDroit, Ksq. E. W. Méthot, Ksq. A. Painchaud, Ksq. Louis Bilodcau, Esq. P. LAFRANCE, Cashier M. A. LABREQUE, Inspector Bronches-Montreal-A. Brunet, Mgr. Utawa-P. I. Bazin. Mgr. Sherbrocke-W. Gaboury, Mgr. Agente-England-The National Bank of Scotland, London. France-Messrs. Grunebaum, Freres & Co., Paris. United States-The National Bank of Scotland, London. France-Messrs. Grunebaum, Freres & Co., Paris. United States-The National Bank of Scotland, London. The Notes of this Bank are deemed by La Banque Nationale at Montreal, Que. The Bank of Toronio at Toronio, Ont. The Bank of New Brunswick at St. John, N.B. The Merchants Bank of Halifax at Halifax, Iottstown, P. E. I. The Union Bank of Canada at Winajpeg, Man., and the Bank of British Columbia at Wictoria, B.C. Particular attention given to;collections and returns made with utmost promptness. Cerrespondence respectfully solicited,

The Onartered Sanks.

BANK OF HAMILTON.

DIVIDEND No. 40

Notice is hereby given that a dividend on the capital stock of the Bank for the half-year ending 80th November, at the rate of 8 per cent, per annum has been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after FIRST DECEMBER. The Transfer Books will be closed from the

17th to 30th November, both days included. By order of the Board, J. TURNBULL

Hamilton, 26th Oct., 1892.

THE DOMINION BANK.

Capital, \$1,500,000. Reserve Fund, \$1,350,000

DIRECTORS: JAS. AUSTIN, - - President. HOM. FRANK SMITH, - Vice-President. a, Iaco. Edward Leadley. E. B. Osler. James Scott. Wilmot D. Matthews. Wm, Ince

Head Office, Toronto.

Agencies .-Brampton, Belleville, Cobourg, Gueiph, Lindsay, Napanee, Othawa, Orillis, Uxbridge, Whitby, Toronto, Queen St. W., cor, Esther; Dundas St., cor. Queen; Spadina Are., No. 366; Sherbourne St., cor. Queen; Market Br., cor. King and George Sts. Drafts on all parts of the United States, Great Bri-tain and the Continent of Europe bought and sold. Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of Europe, China, Japan and the West Indies. Ft. H. BETHUNE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' BANK

OF HALIFAX.

\$1,100,000 \$450,000

Reserve Fune, BOARD OF DIR & CTORS; THOS. E. KENNY, M.P., President. THOMAS RITOFIE, Vice-President. M. Dwyor, Wiley Smith, Henry G. Bauld, H. H. Fuller.

Head Office, Hallfax, N.S., D. H. Duncan, Cashler. AGENCIES IN PROVINCE OF QUEBEC :

Mentreal, E. L. Peaze, Manager. West End, Cor. N. Dame & Seigneur Sts. Ormstown.

IN MARITIME	E PROVINCES :
Antigonish, N. S.	Maitland [Hants Co.],
Bathurst, N. B.	N. S.
Bridgewater, N. S.	Monoton, N.B.
Charlettetown, P. E. I.	Newcastle, N.B.
Dorchester, N. B.	Pictou, N.S.
Fredericton, N.B.	Port Hawkesbury, C.B.
Guysboro, N.S.	Sackvile, N.B.
Kingston [Kent Co.].	Summerside, P.E.I.
N.B.	Sydney, C.B.
Londonderry, N.S.	Truro, N.S.
Town Long N C	Wammanth NO

Lunenburg, N. S. Weymouth, N.S. Woodstock, N.B.

CORRESPONDENTS:

CORRESPONDENTS: Dominion of Canada, Merchants Bank of Canada. New York, Chase National Bank. Boston, the National Hide & Leather Bank. Chicago, American Exchange National Bank. Newfoundiand, Union Bank of Newfoundiand. London, England, Bank of Scotland and.Imperial Bank (limited). Paris, France, Credit Lyonnais. Collections made at lowest rates and promptly remitted for. Telegraphic transfers and drafts issued at our-

JACQUES CARTIER BANK.

DIVIDENDINO, 54.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three and a half per cent. $(3\frac{1}{2})$ per cent, on the paid up capital of this institution is declared for the current six months, and is payable at the office of the bank at Montreal, on and after the FIRST of DECEMBER next.

The Transfer Books will also be closed from the 16th to 30th November next, these two days included.

A. L. DEMARTIGNY,

General Manager.

UNION BANK OF CANAD .

The Ohartered Banks.

INC DIVIDEND Ne. 52.

Notice (is hereby given that a dividend of Three per cent. upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution, has been declared for the current half-year, and will be payable at the Bank and its Branches, on and after THURSDAY, the FIRST day of DECEMBER next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to 30th of November next, both days inolusive.

By order of the Board,

E. E. WEBB,

Quebec, Oct, 25tb, 1892.

Gen. Managor.

The Standard Bank of Canada DIVIDEND No. 34

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of four per cent, upon the capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half year, and the same will be payable at the Bank and its agencies on and after the FIRST day of DECEMBER next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

J. L BRODIE,

Toronto, Oct. 18th, 1892 Cashier.

Eastern Townships Bank.

Authorised Capital, Capital Paid-Up, Reserves Fund, BOLAD OF DIRI R, W, HENEKER, J	1,485,881 625,000 BCTORS
HON. G. G. STRVENS, V	ico-Prosident.
Hon. M. H. Cochrane. Thomas Hart. G. N. Galer, T. J. Tuck.	N. W. Thomas,
HEAD OFFICE, SHER) WM. FARWELL, Gener BranchesWaterloo, Richm stead, Cowansville, Granby, Bed Agents in Montreal-Bank of J	ai Mauager ord, Costiccek, Stan- lford, Huntingdon.
London, England—National B Boston—National Exchange H New York—National Park Ba Collections made at all accessi ly remitted for.	ank of Scotland lank, ink,
Ty tomittoe tore	

THE WESTERN BANK OF CANADA.

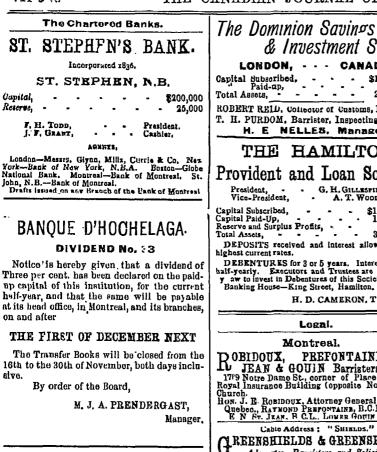
HEAD OFFICE, OSHAWA, ONT. Capital Authorized, - - - \$1,000,000 Capital Subscribed, - - - 500,000 600,000 Capital Paid-up, -----Reserve. 360.000 80,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: JOHN COWAN, Esq., President, REUBEN S. HAMLIN, Esq., Vice-President. W. F. Cowan, Esq. W. F. Cowan, Esq. Thomas Patterson, Esq. T. H. McMitLAN, C. Cashier. Brancke: - Whitby, Midland, Tilsonburg, New Hamburg, Paisley. Penetangulahene, Port Perry. Draits on New York and Sterling Exchange hought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed. Collections solicited and promptly made. Correspondents at New York and in Canada-The Marchants Bank of Canada. London, England-The Reyal Bank of Scotland.

1 2 1

Kaliways.



THE TRADERS BANK OF CARADA.

DIVIDEND NG. 14.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, on the psid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the banking house, in this city, and at its branches, on and after THURSDAY, the FIRST dayof DECEMBAR next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to 30th of November, both days inclusive.

H. S. STRATHY,

Gen. Manager, The Traders Bank of Canada.

L

Toronto, Oct. 18, 1892.

La Montagne. Clarke & Co., Members of New York Stock Exchange, Bankers.

Private Bankers.

Now York Cfflco-15 Broad Street (Mills Building), Moniroal Offico-183 St. James Street.

Receive deposits subject to check at sight. Interest allowed on daily balances. Execute orders for the purchase of Stocks and Bonds for investment or on margin. sllo

Connected by private wire with

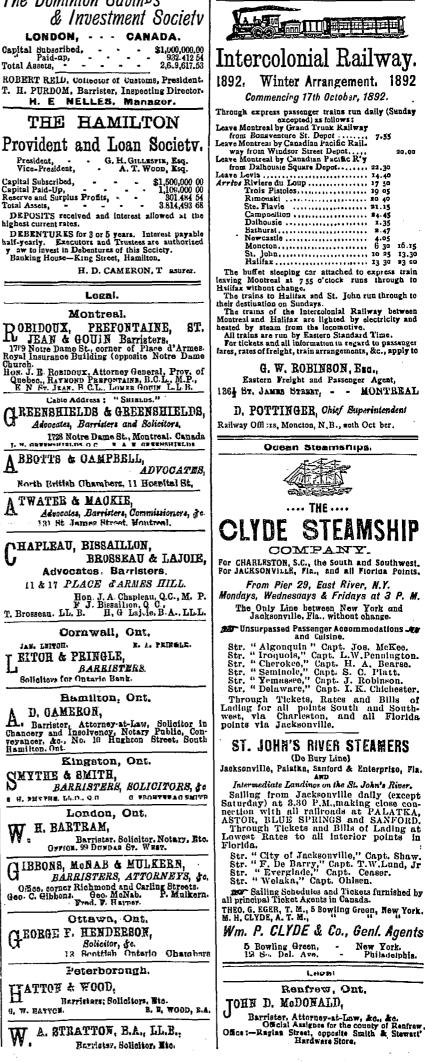
Chicken, new York and Toronto

LARD BOOKIGS.

THE CENTRAL CANADA LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY,

Head Office, cor. King & Victoria Sts., TORONTO

GEO. A. COX, President. Capital Subscribed, ---- \$2,000,000.00 Capital Paid-Up, ---- \$800,000.00 Reserve and Surplus Funds -- 220,000.00 Invested Funds, ----- \$,163,873.14 Deposits received at current rates of interest paid or compounded halt yearly. Debentures issued in Currency or Sterl-ing, payable in Canada or Great Britain. Money advanced on Real Estate Mort-gages, and Municipal Debentures pur-chased. E. R. WOOD, Secretary F. G. COX, Manager.



OF COMMERCE.

THE CA	ANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMM
Qcashig Steamships.	Legal.
Allan Line. ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS	Toronto, Ont. M ^{ILLAR, RIDDELL} & LEVESCONTE Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, §c.
	W. R. RIDDELL, 55 & 57 CHARLES BILLAR. R. C. LEVESCONTE. YONGE STREET, TORONTO.
Liverpool, Quebac and Montreal Service.	Telephone 673 Cable, "Rallim, Toronto." Reference :-Standard Bank of Canada.
Calling at Londonderry. From From From From Liverpool. S'samships. Montreal. Quebec 2) Oct*Numidian 5 Nov. 6 Nov. 27 '' Parisian	JONES BROS. & MACKENZIE, Barristors & Solicitors, Canada Permanent Chambers, Toronto. CLARESON JONES, GRO. A, MACKENZIE. C. J. LEUNARD,
• S.S. Mongolian and Numidian will only carry Cabiu Passengers on the vovage to Liverpool. Steamers are despatched from Montreal at daylight on day of sailing; passengers desiring to embark at Montreal can do so (without extra charge) after eight o'clock the preceding evening. Steamers sail from Quebec at nine a.m. Sundays.	English Agent: JONAS AF JONES, 99 Cannon St., London. "Commo'r. for N.Y., Illinois and other states. MR. ROCHE, Barrister at Law,
Rates of Passage. Rates of First Cabin Passage, Summer Season, 1892, to Londonderry or Liverpool from Mont- real or Quebec:	FRANCIS JAMES ROCHE, Solicitor, Proctor, Notary Public, Etc.
By S.S. Parisian -\$50, \$60 and \$70 single, \$100. \$110 and \$130 roturn, By S.S. Sardinian or Circassian -\$50, \$55 and \$60 single, \$95, \$105 and \$115 return, By S.S. Mongolianor Numidian -\$45 and \$50 single, \$95 and \$100 return.	OFFICES: Over the Merchants Rank of Canada, No. 15 Wellington St. West, Telephone No. 2185. IORONTO, CANADA
Children a to 12 years, half fare; under 2 years, irec. Second Cabin and Steerage at low rates. London, Quebec and Montreal Bervice.	LL Barrister, Solicitor. Conveyancer, Etc., OFFICES: 23 SCOTT STREET, TORONTO, ONT. Special attention to Commercial Collection. References: - The Imperial Bank of Canada,
From Steamships. From Montreal London. on or about 0 or or about 1 Oct	References :- The Imperial Bank of Canada, Mrssrs. John Fisken & Co., Bankers and Com- mission Merchants, 23 Scott Street, Toronto. Messrs. Eby Blain & Co., Wholesale Grocers, Front Street, Toronto.
These steamers do not carry passengers on voyage to Europe. Giasgow, Quebec and Montreal Service. From Montreal	Eeaforth, Ont. MoCAUGHEY & HOLMESTED, BARRISTERS, &c., SEAFORTH, ONT
From Steamships, to Glavgow Glasgow, on or about 14 Oct	Simcos, Ont. G. W. WELLS, (Lato Killmaster & Wells)
These steamers do not carry passengers on voyage to Europe. Glasgow, Londonderry and New York Service.	BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, §c. Walkerton, Ont.
(Late State Line of Steamers.) From New Pier toot of W 21st Street, New York. From Steamships. From Glasgow. New York 14 Oct	A. B. KLEIN, Q. C., Barrister, Solicitor, Conveyancer, Etc. Collections in all parts of the County of Bruce promptly attended to.
14 Oct	Legal Directory.
Rates of Passage from New York. Saloon passage to Giasgow or Londonderry, \$40 and upwards. Second Cabin (or Intermediate) and Steer- age at Lowest Rates.	Price of admission to this directory is \$10 per annum. ONTARIO.
Passenger accommodations unsurpassed. ,iverpool, Queenstown, St. Johns, Halifax and Baltimore Mali Service.	ARTHUR , . M. M. MacMartin AYLMER Miller & Backhouse BARRIE . Lount, Dickinson & McWatt BELLEVILLE N. Baldwin Falkinen
Liverpool to Bal- Battimore via Halifax via timore via St. Halifax to St. Johns, N.F. John's & Halifax Liverpool. to Liverpool. 8 Nov	BELLEVILLE W. C. Mike BLENHEIM R. L. Gosnell BOWMANVILLE . R. Russell Lescombe BROCKVILLE Wood & Webster BROCKVILLE Frasor & Reynold
Glasgow, Galway & Philadelphia Bervice, From Glasgow to Steamships, to Glasgow on	BRUSSELS E. E. Wade CAMPBELLFORD A. L. Colville
Philadelphia, or about 20 Oct	CARLETON PLACE Colin McIntosi CORNWALL Leitch & Pringh CORNWALL . Maclennan, Liddell & Clinu DESERONTO Henry R. Bedford DURHAM J. P. Telford
• Via Halifax on voyages from Glasgow, These steamers do not carry passengers on voyage toEurope, Glasgow, Londonderry, Galway	GANANOQUE J. C. Ross GODERICH E. N. Lewis
And Boston Service. From Glasgow, From Boston to Steamships. to Glasgow Boston, on or about	GRIMSBYE. A. Lancaster GUELPH
26 Oct. 14 Nov. 10 Nov. Peruvia 28 '' 21 '' Sarmatian. 12 Dec. And regularly thereafter. These steamers do not carry passengers on voyage to Eurepe.	A. H. Macdonald. HAMILTON Bigger & Lee INGERSOLL Thos Well
For all information apply to H. & A. ALLAN,	IROQUOIS A. E. Overel KINUSTON Britton & Whiting LEAMINGTON W. T. Easton LINDSAY B. J. McLaughlin
Nov, Mos. 25 Common Street, Montreal Nov, Mos. 92 Etate Street, Boston.	LISTOWEL H. B. Morphy LISTOWEL J. L. Darling

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nt.	ONTARIO—Continued.
	LONDON Gibbons, McNab & Mulkern
LEVESCONTE	LONDON W. H. Bartram
Notaries, Sc.	LONDON W. H. Bartram L'ORIGNAL J. Maxwell
5 & 57	MIDLAND
REET, TORONTO.	MITCHELL Dent & Hodge
MEET, LONON IO.	MOUNT FOREST Perry & Perry
Rallim, Toronto.'	MORRISBURG Johnston & Bradfield NIAGARA FALLS Hill & Ingles
k of Canada.	NIAGARA FALLS Hill & Ingles
}	NEWMARKET Thos. J. Robertson
ENZIE,	NORWOOD T. M. Grover OAKVILLE R. S. Appelle ORANGEVILLE Myers & Robb
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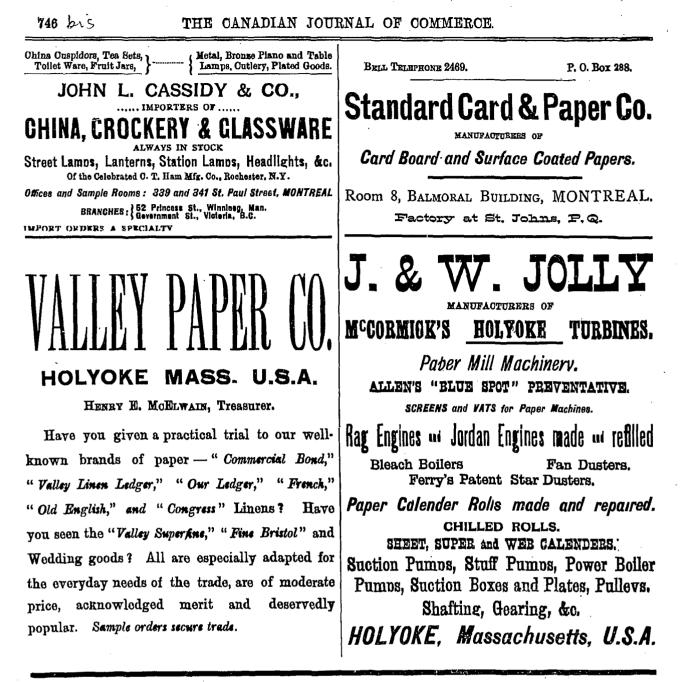
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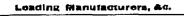
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last month than as compared with the corresponding period last year. In tonnage the increase was 94,740 tons.

-A number of American schooners fitted out for the Labrador herring fishery this fall, and after spending considerable time on the Newfoundland and Canada coasts returned with scarcely enough to pay the men's wages.

-There is a movement on foot to promote an export trade in dead ment from the Canadian north-west territories to China and Japan. Extensive refrigerators are to be established at Vancouver, on the Canadian side of the Pacific, and at Shanghai, Yokohama and Hong Kong.

—The liabilities of Jas. Parkhill, (shoes), Guclph, recently assigned, are \$2,-233 and the assets, comprising stock and book debts, \$2,506. His trouble is attributed to overmuch opposition, with heavy rents and expenses. No offer was made and the assets will be sold by auction this week, at a rate on the dollar. Parkhill is from Woodstock, Ont., and began in Guelph in 1890.

-At the date of last mail reports 27 vessels of the Alaska salmon fleet had arrived at San Francisco with a total of 405,771 cases of canned salmon. About 50,000 cases are supposed to be on the remaining two vessels. The total pack



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would thus appear to have been about 455,000 cases, 80,000 of which were packed by canners not in the combine.

-The manager of the Truro, N. S., company's gold mine at Cariboo recently arrived at head quarters with a brick of gold 8½ inches in length, 2¼ in width, 1½ in depth, and weighing 260 odd ounces, worth \$5,000, obtained from 22 tons of quartz. It was the result of the work of 15 men for one month. Besides the brick he brought specimens said to be valued at \$800. The lead is from two to 14 inches, and the principal "strike" will, it is said, yield \$1,000 to the ton.

-The affairs of the Parks cotton mill company, St. John, N. B., which it was thought had been settled by a recent act of the legislature increasing its capital and authorizing it to issue debentures, etc., have once more been complicated by the action of a stockholder who has obtained an injunction restraining it from transferring \$400,000 worth of ordinary stock to Mrs. John H. Parks, for a consideration, and also from mortgaging the property, of the company to the Imperial Trusts company. The plaintiff claims that in view of the existing condition of affairs the transfer of this stock would materially prejudice the interests of the old stockholders besides giving Mrs. Parks an



unfair controlling interest. On the other hand the solicitor of the company states that the plaintiff in the suit is the holder of only two shares amounting to \$50; that he had not attended any of the meetings of the company, nor had he taken any interest in its alfairs, and that everything done at the meeting had been done with the approval of the great body of the original shareholders, whose interest had been carefully guarded, and whose stock had been made preference stock, in pursuance to the act of the legislature. An application, he said, would be made to dissolve the injunction which was granted ex parte.

-Geo. Dhermilly, restaurant, Nansime, B. C., has assigned.-McArthur, Stevenson P McIvor, traders, Kamloops, are reported to have closed out and a dissolution of partnership is contemplated.

-The bankrupt stock of J. A. Mercier, St. Michel, has been sold for about \$5,-500. The stock brought 55c and the book debts 36c on the dollar.

-In Nova Scotia, Ed. Y. Messenger, general store, Wilmot, has assigned. He started 13 years ago and was unfortunate in '83. Getting old scores settled he started again, but has been doing very little of late.-Jacob Baltimore, trader,

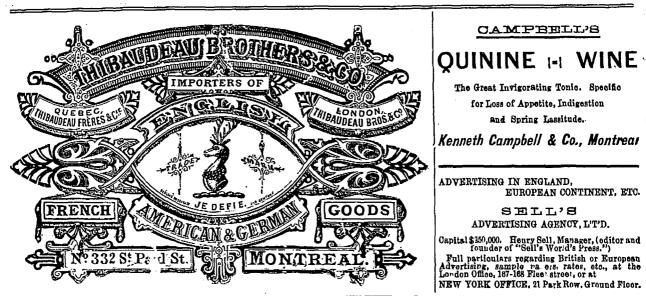


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Acadia mines, has assigned, also E. A. Potter, painter, Springhill and W. S. Hutchison, carriages, Digby.—Henry Hermes, tailor, Halifax, was formerly of the firm of H. Hermes & Co., who failed in the fall of '85, he continuing. He has been under heavy expenses and being unable to 'make any headway, assigns.

-In Ontario, D. McCormack, hotel, Wingham, is offering to compromise at 25c on the dollar. He was formerly unsuccessful in the shoe trade. Liabilities exceed \$3.000.-The tailor's stock of Stovel & Co., Toronto, has been sold at 48c on the dollar to D. O'Brien, who will continue under the style of Stovel & O'Brien. -D. G. Holmes, milk, Toronto, has assigned.-Jas. D. Wallis, photographer, Ottawa, has assigned. He has been in business a number of years, but liabilitics are small .- Thos.. McKercher, general store, Kars, has assigned. He has been in business two years and was formerly with Kerr Bros., Stittsville. He lost money in a potato deal and spread too much in other directions .-- Elias Foy, wagons, Campden; C. W. Browne, grocer, Toronto; Fred. Toms, gardener,

Townsend; T. J. Thompson, trader, Kagawong; J. A. Wilson, same place; Geo. Stone, pumps, Shelburne ; J. B. Townsend, tailor, Toronto; J. T. Brown & Co., boots and shoes, Guelph; Anderson & Horsford, grocers, Toronto, and Richd. Eyre, shocs, Toronto, have assigned .- The dry goods stock of John Leys, Sarnia, has been sold to W. H. Schneider, Mildmay, for 71c on the dollar .-- J. White has bought the stock of White & Co., Sault Ste. Marie, at 6212e on the dollar .- W. H. Anderson, Kemptville, commenced business in May '90, buying the stock of Blackburn & Co., in whose employ he had been 10 or 12 years. He hda but a small capital and attempted too much for his means .-- Liquidators have been appointed to the Niagara Casket company, Thorold,

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HENDERSON MONTREAL.

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STANBURY TORONT

ACENTS ..

ELLING

-C. M. Arkell, groceries and liquors, St. Thomas, Ont., recently called a meeting of creditors and made an offer of 50e on the dollar, secured, 2, 4 and 6 months, which is being considered. He started five years ago, succeeding the firm of Arkell & Hutchinson, which had been dissolved, and his estimated capital in cash and property was \$10,000 to \$15,000.

His fall is attributed to the belief that he had too much outside work and did not attend to his business any too well. Before calling his creditors together hi sold out his grocery to a local firm who are supposed to have endorsed for him. Many of his friends are likely to lose money through accomodation paper. He recently placed a mortgage on his real estate. The turf club and his liquor business took up a good share of his time. The liabilities are \$11,000 and assets \$8,-000. Assets include proceeds of sale of groceries, book debts, margin on real estate, and liquor stock. He hopes to compromise and save his liquor business, and his offer may be accepted, provided the security is approved of by his creditors.

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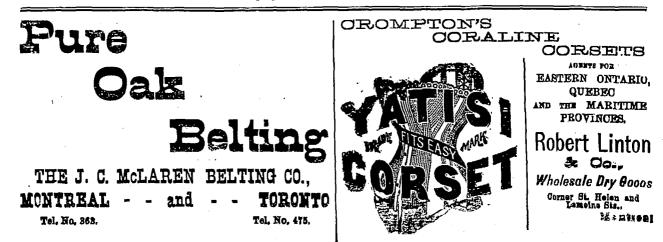
EVERY BAT IS BRANDED

COTTON BATS,

TAKE NO IMITATIONS.

"PATENT ROLL"

-The liabilities of C. W. Ash, tailor, Markham, Ont., are \$1,043 and the assets, which are said to be in good shape, are made up as follows:-Stock, \$672; accounts, \$573; real estate, \$2,000; mortgages, \$145. He commenced in '78 with a stock of goods and \$200, horrowed money. His trouble is attributed to his partnership in the firm of Foy & Co., Brighton, who recently failed. This took



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at least \$1,600 of his money which he had raised on mortgages to put into this concern. His assets having been brought to sale realized 70c on the dollar, cash.

-H. E. Wood, tins, etc., Dunham, Que., who recently assigned, began business ten years ago. Some time since he gave a redemption deed of his real estate and the purchase price and interest amount to the value of the property. He compromised on a former occasion. His present trouble is said to be due to lack of push and business ability. The assets are made up of stock, \$750; tinsmith's tools, \$75; horses, wagons, etc., \$225, and notes and accounts, \$250. Liabilities \$1,850.

-The liabilities of J. T. Brown & Co., boots and shoes, Guelph, are \$9,237, and the assets, consisting of stock, machinery, and book debts, are valued at \$10,545.

Walsh & Steney, dry goods importers, Kingston, have dissolved, the former retiring on account of ill health. The romaining partner has admitted his brother, Joseph J. Steney, into the firm, which will be conducted under the style of Steney & Steney.

¹ — Catherine Eastlake, groceries and glassware, Highgate, Ont.; who recently failed, owes \$500, with assets nominally the same, part of which are secured to H. B. Escott & Co., for a debt of \$380. She failed on a former occasion, but started again last April. Her business was not

pushed sufficiently to make it a success. Her estate is reported to include a larm worth \$4,000.

-Onesime Tremblay, general store, St. Anne, Chicoutime, has compromised at 50c on the dollar, spread over a year. Liabilities \$3,000. He has only been in business a little over a year and his failure was partly due to that of Alex. Fraser & Co., Quebec, against which he had a claim.-S. Simonson, tobacco, Quebec, has compromised at 25c on the dollar, 3 and 6 months; liabilities \$2,200.

-L. J. B. Brassard, who, for the past ten years, has kept a general store at St. Cyrille de Wendover, Que., has latterly found himself involved and unable to meet his obligations. His liabilities are \$6,000, but his statement is likely to show a nominal surplus. An assignment has been registered.

-Jos. Wilson, lumber, Wallaceburg, Ont, is offering 30c on the dollar, 3, 6, 5 and 12 months, the last two payments secured. It is liabilities are \$10,600, but the assets have not been determined. He 'owns real estate, but it is encumbered. He was considered an honest man but a poor maninger and had little or no expital to start on.

-Lenoir & Frere, eity, who were endeavoring to compromise, have assigned. They have latterly been manufacturing chiefly by hand, having sold their machinery. Liabilities \$6,000 to \$7,000.

--Manitoba advices mention the assignment of F. H. Peters, builder, Edmonton.

LION BRAND

-Dr. D. Johnston, Iroquois, Ont., has purchased the stock contained in C. E. Hepburn's drug store and has re-opened in the old stand.

-The St. John Drain Pipe Co. wants to increase its capital to half a million by the issue of 3500 new shares at \$100 each.

-Geo. Verry, paints, etc., city, is endeavoring to compromise at 25c on the dollar, cash, on liabilities of about \$,200.

-L. E. Jost & Co., dry goods, Windsor, Ont., have assigned to J. H. Jost Liabilities not known.

-Narcisse Archambault has been endeavoring to run a drug store, in this city, without being a qualified apothecary. He was consequently prosecuted for selling drugs illegally and now assigns with liabilities of \$10,000.

-Jos. Fournier, dry goods and shoes, Luchine, Que., finding himself in deep water, hus offered to compromise at 50c on the dollar, 3 and 6 months, secured, which may be accepted. He owes \$3,000 to \$3,-500.

-The People's Mutual Live Stock Ins. Co. of Buifalo appear to be giving much trouble to creditors. They have moved three times lately, and one disappointed claimant savs "they find flitting casier than paying the rent."

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Best Scotch and West of England Cloths and Tweeds. PLE-SE CALL AND INSPECT

-A bailiff is in possession of the premises of Robt. Hartley, restaurant, Hamilton, Ont. His assets are heavily mortgaged and his creditors expect nothing. Hartley was recently ar-rested on a charge of conspiracy and taken to Toronto for trial.

-Louis Fortin, coal and wood, city has assigned with liabilities of \$12,-600. His affars have not been in good shape for some time. He was originally in the forwarding and cartage line but left this to start up in fuel, doing also something in ice. A statement is being prepared.

Alex. Archambault, general store, St. Cesaire, Que., has assigned to a Montreal firm of accountants. He was originally with Morin & Co., who were unsuccessful, and was afterwards a member of the firm of Archambault & Noisean, who were burnt out in '85

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and effected a settlement of 50c on the Fortune has dollar, he continuing. apparently not favored this last venture. Liabilities \$4,000.

Gabriel Miles, general store, Grand Pabos, Que., after a business record of three or four years, has assigned on the demand of Thibaudeau Bros. & Co. The Quebec creditors have recommended the appointmnet of H. A. Bedard as provisional guardian. The liabilities reach \$3,700 and the assets consist of stock \$500; accounts \$1,500 and a few moveables. In September, Miles gave a mortgage for \$411 to his sister Margaret, on his fishery establishment at Grand Pabos. This was registered on the 24th October and the assignment took place on the 31st. All the papers relating to the case are in the hands of a judge at New Carlisle. correspondent at Perce, Gaspe county, states that business is bad all along the coast; small traders are failing and will continue so to do. The cod fishery and market prices are ruled by one firm who seem to have a monopoly at Gaspe, Perce, Paspeblac and along the north shore of the St. Lawrence.

-Houses in good standing may occassionally encounter adverse circumstances, and be obliged to acknowledge their inability to meet all claims press-

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tornes, no. Nevou, Raphael & Co., St. HIBHE, S. Saumur Fave & Copie, Macon, Burgundies and White Wines Royai Hungarian Governmont Wines of Budapest, Hungary, James Watson & Co., Dundee. Sootch and Irish Whiskey.

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Branch Office : MONTREAL, 17 Place d'Armes Hill,

For all matters relating to mines.

ing upon them, at one time. This appears to have been the case with the well known firm of H. R. Ives & Co., iron founders, city, which recently called its creditors together, and explained that it had a large amount of money locked up in contracts, and could not see its way clear to meet all its November engagements in full. An advisory committee consisting of H. V. Meredith, bank of Montreal; J. R. Wilson, of T. Robertson & Co., and C. E. Saunderson, of B. & S. H. Thompson, was named, and will prepare. a statement. Many of the creditors are favorably disposed to grant the extension asked for, by Mr Ives, but the action of the executors of the late John McDougall, in applying for a conservatory seizure, with reference to 200 tons of iron, recently sold, valued at \$3,800, may precipitate an assignment. The liabilities are probably \$100,000 with assets largely in excess of that amount.

We have again to erave the indulgence of our readers for any noticeable; typographical defects, which are wholly to the inattention of the Typograph Company's management to the condition of the machines sold us and for some time past employed in this office.

R. B. Norton & Co., Charlottetown, P. E. I.-There still remains due on the 1st Dec., 1892, at simple interest, and no days of grace allowed, the sum of \$84.





with less hesitation, than heretofore, because it was felt that there had been a weeding out of weak and dishonest traders and that the ability of buyers to pay had been strengthened by the result of the crop year.

The official figures now come in to prove that the puerile fears entertained, by some, that our agricultural produce would spoil on the farmers' hands for want of the American market were altogether groundless. Thanks to prompt Government action and the activity of the press in spreading information our farming-class has not been slow in adopting itself to changed conditions. The barley trade is one case in point and now that the cattle industry is threatened our cattlemen already see compensating advantages in the extinction of the stocker system which was draining the country of its young cattle for the sole profit and advantage of the Scotch graziers and of the railway and steamship companies. Turning to Government figures we find the that during September the exports were valued at \$13,833,118, as against \$12,225,596, or an increase of in the month of \$1,607.522. For the three months the exports were valued at \$39,749,075, as against \$34,017,012, or an increase of \$5,777,063. The imports during the month were valued at \$10,218,059, as against \$11,030,075, a decrease of about \$800,000. For the quarter, however, the imports show an increase in round figures of two milllon and three-quarters, this year the value of the imports being \$33,281,-896, as against \$30,538,928 last year. The duty collected in the month of September amounted to \$1,979,399, as against \$1,860,502 in September, 1891. For the quarter the amount of customs duty collected was \$5,669,248, as against \$5,185,728, or an increase of te faste i with a course of the transformed by \$4\$3,515, which is doubtless accounted for by the fact that British Columbia imports are included in this year's statement, and affect the imports and the amount of duty collected to a certain extent. The British Columbia returns make no change, however, as regards the exports, as they were always included in the monthly statement.

The figures for the three months show that agricultural products and lumber are chiefly responsible for the expansion that has taken place. Produce of the mine fell of in value to he extent of \$1,008,847, as compared with the previous year, due partly to the depression in phosphates, and under the item of fisheries there is a shrink age of \$988,312. The increases are as follows : - Produce of the forest, \$3,-164,603; animals and their produce, \$1,371,355; agricultural products, \$2,-568,782; manufactures, \$600,747; miscellaneous, \$55,375; coin and bullion, \$13,360. The totals for the quarter, with comparisions, are as follows:

·	1891-2. \$.	1892-3. \$.
Mine produce	2,403,486	1,394,639
Fisheries "	8,805,569	2,817,257
Forest "	9,008,082	12,172,685
An'mls&produce	11,634,561	18,005,916
Agric. products	5,139,865	7,708,647
Manufacture	1,881,823	2,432,570
Miscellaneous	89,288	144,668
Coin & builion	104,338	117,698

\$34,017,012 \$39,794,075

The produce of Canada in the quarter last year was valued at \$29,513,544 and this year at \$35,767,576. Our total foreign commerce has been as follows in the fiscal years named :--

	1888			• •		•	\$201,000,000
	1889						204,000,000
	1890			• •	•		218,000,000
	1891	•	•••	• •		•	218,000,000
`	1892	•	• •	•	•	•	225,000,000
	The e	xpc	orta	have	ex	pε	inded in a sat-

isfactory manner as the following compilation shows :--

1888								\$ 90,000,000
1889		•						
1890				•		•	•	96,000,000
1891		•		•		•	٠	98,000,000
1892	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	114,000,000

WHAT IS MONEY? (4.)

In respect of currency, the continental countries of Europe hold, as it were, an intermediate position between the English speaking nations on the one hand and uncivilized and insecure countries on the other. Banking and other expedients for economizing metallic money are but imperfectly developed in them. Because of the want of education among the masses of the people they are not so well able to read the legends on Bank notes or paper currency, whilst the most unlettered person can distinguish one coin from another. They use, consequently, larger quantities of coin and absorb corresponding proportions of the produce of the mines. One of the above reasons will account for the general preference throughout the country districts of Quebec for silver currency.

The extent of the demand for coin in any given country is determined by its commercial habits, and not, as is so absurdly supposed, by the quantities of gold and silver which it possesses. Money, as a part of the circulation, is not, as already has been shown, wealth or commodities, but only the instrument by which commodities are transferred from one person to another. Increase of commodities is wealth, but increase of money, if not wanted for earrying out an augmented quantity of exchanges, means only a superfluous and wasteful addition of an expensive article to a stock which is already sufficient for its purposes.

and it is very soon got rid of by a natural and irresistible flow into the strongholds provided for it. Gold coin, like the paper circulation of our banks, cannot be kept out when the supply required for the daily wants of the public is completed; wants, that is, not of capital or riches, for these are never satisfied; but wants for carrying on the processes of buying and selling without the agency of barter. The surplus is returned to the banks to be stored up there precisely as any article of merchandise is stored in warehouses when not immediately wanted, but with this difference, that an article of merchandise is sure to come into consumption sooner or later. The tendency, in this country, to drive money into the banks, is still greater than in England, owing to the interest more generally allowed on deposits.

The world has a certain demand for gold; it is ready to pay a certain price for it and this price ultimately determines the supply of gold from the mines. It is a commodity of irregular production, or rather discovery, and like most mining products exhibits great variations in the supply, and that supply is regulated in the long run by the profitableness of gold mining relatively to that of other occupations. If gold is produced more cheaply it falls in value; in other words; more gold must be given to purchase the same commodity than before, and prices rise. In that case a larger currency would be required to perform the same work. Had not a paper currency and banking come to the rescue, an incredibly larger quantity of the precious metals would be needed than before the modern development of commerce, as was the case in California in the early days of gold mining in that State. Or if the stock could not have been enlarged, a serious depreciation of gold and silt ver must have ensued. On the other hand it is plain that if the supplies of gold from California and Australia exceed the expansive demand created by the opening out of new countries and new trades, it must follow the universal law and sink in value. Were the standard continued unaltered, every debtor would gain and overy creditor would lose by the change. All who receive fixed payments, whether of capital or interest, would be injured; they would receive a stipulated number of pounds or dollars, but each dollar or pound would purchase a smaller quantity of every other commodity. Silver is on the eve, apparently, to be influenced by this condition of demand and supply.

The question has been often asked

in England "What is a pound?" The answer is simple : it is rather less than a quarter of an ounce of gold of a determinate degree of fineness. The monetary word pound is a purely legal definition, so that where a debt of a certain number of pounds or dollars has been contracted, the law will enforce the repayment of a like number of gold pieces of that denomination. All that the law does is to call a piece of gold a pound or so many dollars, but the law can prescribe nothing as to its value or power of purchasing, Every man settles for himself what amount of goods he will give to obtain that pound or dollar; that is, the real worth of the coin is determined by what it will fetch by its market price, like everything else. This market price is not the price in any particular country, but the price wherever business is transacted throughout the trading nations of the world. Gold is casily transported from one country to another so that any appreciable difference in its value, that is, in its power of purchasing other commodities, is quickly rectified by its transmission from the land in which it is cheaper and brings less, to where it is dearer and procures more. Owing to the great facilities of communication in modern times, a very slight discrepancy of value is instantly corrected by a stream of exportation, so that when writers talk of the depreciation of a currency by reason of excess, they speak of a fact of no practical significance among the nations. A military emergency, compelling a sudden export of gold to an army abroad, 'or very sudden and extensive orders for mercantile purchases in foreign countries might, for the moment, produce a considerable diminution of the coin in a nation which held no reserves in bankers' hands, but the vacuum and the inconvenience would be of brief duration. Gold would flow in on every side, so long as people had commodities wherewith to buy it. There is, probably, no other commodity, the scarcity of which would produce so little inconvenience or would be so rapidly remedied as that of gold. A scarcity of cotton would indeed be a subject for great alarm, but a deficiency of gold would at once cause it to pour in from the reservoirs of the whole world, bankers who had pledged themselves to pay gold, and merchants who owe debts abroad being the only persons who must incur any real loss, and that would at the utmost, be triffing. A small premium on the value of the metal would bring in any supply that might be wanted. A premium of two to three per cent would draw torrents of gold to England from all the world, and would restore the whole of the sixteen millions of gold at the bank, if it had all taken wing. It costs Great Britain much more than that percentage in interest to keep the cellars of the bank of England full of gold.

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The metal which possesses the qualities which best fit it to be chosen as the standard of value is the question which, strictly speaking, does not belong to the science of currency, and we need not enlarge on it here. What currency does say respecting it is, that the utmost attainable fixity of value is the supreme and paramount consideration. The standard determines the meaning and worth of all contracts and is the measure of all property, and as often as the value of a standard suffers a fluctuation, so often every value of property expresses a different amount of wealth. An easily fluctuating standard would be a nuisance of the first order. It would introduce confusion into every man's accounts, and change into every man's position.

ARE FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS COMBINES ?

There is a good and timely article in the last number of the "Insurance Times" (New York) entitled "Associations vs. Combines," in which the two are compared.

There is a very prevalent idea existing among property owners, that the Associations of Fire Insurance Companies are simply combinations, formed to check competition, and thereby keep up rates. We have always maintained that this supposition is entirely erroneous, and arises from ignorance of the method of conducting the business of Fire Insurance, and also as to the object of Underwriters' Association. In the first place, as we have often pointed out, Fire Insurance differs from other branches of commerce, inasmuch as both the period and the amount of the transactions are to a certain extent indefinite. There is an unknown quantity in fire insurance, which makes it impossible to calculate each individual sale, as is done in other lines of trade, and it is only by an accumulated number of transactions, and a record extending over a considerable time, that rates can be fixed satisfactorily. This being so it is manifestly better to have the experience of the whole, than to judge by the results of a single company.

Associations as the "Times" rightly puts it, have safety for their aim, and we may add that the public has a very large interest in the safety of Fire Insurance Companies, for without safety the policy offered is a delusion, and the premium paid a snare.

Secondly the Companies belonging to a Fire Underwriters' Association do not pool their risks, and therefore such Association differs very materially from a mercantile Combine or "corner." The latter by controlling the production of any commodity may force up the price, but a Fire Insurance Association neither creates a monopoly nor checks competition, for it will be found that the struggle for business is as keen among members of an Association as it is when such Association does not exist, the chief difference being that they have a better knowledge of the business in which they are engaged, which, considering the enormous interests involved, is of immense advantage to the whole community.

Thirdly with regard to rates it will be found that the average of such now charged by the Companies on their Canadian business shows little alteration to what that average was before the Underwriters Association was formed—being if anything rather lower at the present time—but those rates have been more equitably adjusted according to the hazard and thus the insuring public has derived a distinct benefit.

These are a few of the reasons why we give an emphatic denial to the question Δre fire insurance associations combines ?

GAMBLING.

The subject of gambling was recently brought before us in a double sense, first by the suicide of a commercial traveller at Orillia, Ont., and secondly by a sermon from the Rev. I. E. Starr denouncing lotteries, pools, and in fact gaming in every form. We may remark at starting that there was some maudlin' sympathy wasted upon Roberts, a man of 28 years of age, with good position and chances, who throwing all aside, weakly yielded to temptation and deliberately killed himself, while on the other hand, there was a tendency in the clergyman's discourse towards melodramatic exaggeration which generally defeats its object.

Nevertheless gambling in the strict sense of the term is a terribly insidious evil, which after enticing its victims to take the first fatal step, quickly weaves a net-work round them which it becomes almost impossible to break

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through. Like drinking, gambling, with some develops into a monomania, just as difficult to overcome, and the end in both is usually-misery, ruin, and a dishonored grave. Nobody, we believe, is made permanently wealthy by gambling, and the thousands that are impoverished prevents any temporary benefit from having happiness coupled with it. Unlike legitimate trade it never enriches the community of those engaged in it, for there is nothing given or taken in exchange for what is won or lost. No specious subteriuge can upset this fact, and we recall a scathing article in one of the American magazines, some months back, upon that legalized system of gambling called the Louisiana State Lotteries, devised to supplant the ordinary and "bona fide " method of collecting taxes and revenue. The article in question clearly proved that this abominable system, by tempting and diverting the money of the people from real trade and investments, had produced a destitution and rottenness absolutely horrible. But this is not the worst, for gambling, also, like drunkenness, blunts the moral sense, which when wide-spread is subversive of all private as well as public honor and honesty, so that a nation of gamblers may be truly said to form a lower strata of humanity than one of simple barbarians.

Mr. Starr states that, after careful calculation, the employes of some of the monetary institutions in Toronto spend upwards of \$6,000 a year in lottery tickets, which, if true, is a dead annual loss to the city, besides there are some concerns he names that actually collect a large income from the sale of so-called prizes, and all of these the reverend gentleman justly characterizes as "downright frauds." Montreal is not so devoid of glass windows that it can afford to throw stones, but treating the whole question from a general point of view, it is evident that the spirit of gambling is largely prevalent among us, otherwise these baits thrown out would not be snapped up, and in the search for the cause, we may probably discover the remedy.

The first incentive to gambling is of course the desire for money or riches by an easy, and what is still more important, by a quick route. We live so much faster, nowadays, than what our forefathers did, that, the slow plodding path they tramped towards prosperity and success, does not coincide with our more rapid ideas. "Life is too short," is a favorite expression made use of to combat arguments in favors of the "slow but sure." doctrines. Those of yore travelled in stage coaches and

could afford to take things easily, but with steam and electricity, we must keep pace with the times and acquire wealth speedily. Is wealth then the sole prize worth contending for, the alpha and omega of existence ? We fear this is too much the case, and that success in this latter quarter of our century is measured almost entirely by dollars and cents. We are confirmed in this by the education which is provided for our children. Such education, we admit, is superior to the ordinary education of the masses in the old country, but the latter has something beyond, whereas we don't attempt culture for culture's sake; such being deemed waste of time, and the consequence is, that, when they are launched in life, outside their business avocations, our youth possess little or no mental resources. That we do not exaggerate this evil, let anyone listen haphazard to the conversation of our young men and apart from their own particular occupations, the interest in a lacrosse or football match, and gossip about the girls they meet, and their minds are almost a blank. They are incapable of judging of the action of past history upon the present, and high class literature is for the most part an unknown field. If they read anything besides the newspapers it is cheap trashy novels of no merit, and thus the proverb is again borne out of Satan finding mischief for idle hands. Let us not be misunderstood; lacrosse or any honest athletic game is good in itself, and a novel or innocent flirtation is not to be despised in its way, but if education goes no further, it is no wonder that recreations of a less harmless nature should have sometimes a fascination hard to withstand, With money reckoned as the principal prize worth winning, gambling offers an alluring though deceptive means towards the end.

Playing for money however is not necessarily gambling, any more than taking a glass of wine makes a man a drunkard. One with a large income, who indulges in whist for ten or twentyfive cent points, is not a gambler since it is immaterial to him whether he wins or loses, but he who hazards more than he can afford undoubtedly gambles, and is but one step removed from the professional gambler who makes his living either from games of chance or the bucket-shop. There are some who will never become gamblers, although they may play for small stakes in a friendly way, just as there are some whose minds are too well balanced over to be drunkards, but for those who are unable to withstand the temptation of

either vice, total abstinence is their only salvation. After the first step, which seems but a small one, the rest of the way is a slippery incline down which one slides both easily and rapidly until seized in the whirling vortex from which escape is very rare, indeed it may then be said that the gambler has "set his life upon the east, and must stand the hazard of the dle."

It is almost impossible to stop gambling by legislation, since it is difficult to fix a definition which can apply equitably in all cases, this being the same with every vice as opposed to

THE HORSE TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

From No. 5 of the Finance Department's bulletins we learn that shipments of horses to the United States have decreased over one million dollars in value since 1888, but that owing to the higher rates of duty imposed by the McKinley tariff, other markets have lately been sought by exporters. Great Britain is proving a promising field in this respect, horses valued at \$156,254 having been sent across in crime, and for this reason we believe the only plan of successfully dealing with the evil is by placing inducements in an opposite direction to counteract its influence.

Preachings and warnings such as we have instanced will have but little effect, so long as the standard of success is the golden call pure and simple, and our education is adapted to that low level. In other words the antidote for the poison must be provided such as we have hinted at—and then but not before will gambling cease to be common or fashionable.

1891 and \$214,785 worth already this year. Previous to 1891 the exports were inconsiderable in number, only 125 animals having been exported in 1890. There is a large and increasing demand for horses of various kinds in Great Britain, and the Minister of Finance has been making investigations and has received reports from the government agents of the United Kingdom. The following statement shows the exports of horses from Canada from 1887 to 1892, inclusive, and the countries in which they were marketed :

	GREAT BRITAIN		EAT BRITAIN UNITED STATES		BRITISH W. INDISS.		NEWFOOND-		ALL OTHER COUNTRIES.		10947	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$
1887.	829	38,230	18,225	2,214,338			179	12,100	2	105	18,779	2,269,833
1888.	246			3,402,371	82	8,250	140	10,545	4	315	20 397	2 458 231
1849.	164	26.975	17,277	2,113,782	144	16,750	179	12,955	3	260	17,767	2.170.722
:1890.	125	17 925	16.118	1,887 895	149	17 421	157	12757	1	75	16,550	1,936,073
1891	1,222	156,254	9 9 5 7	1,215 032	25)	27,616	211	16 382	18			1,417,244
1892.	1,369	214 785	9,261	.094 461	252	28 025	167	13 906	24			,354 027

The amount shipped to the West Indies is not large, but the trade exhibits a stendy increase. The value of the total exports to all countries is over \$1,000,-000 less than in 1888. Our supplies for the English market could be very heavily increased, as the demand for horses is, large and growing fast, the import value having increased over 100 per cent. since 1887. Of the imports, but a small proportion come from Canada, as the following figures show:

	Total	IMPORTS.	MPORTE. IMPORTED FROM CANADA,		INPORTED FROM UNITED STATES.		
	No.	Value,	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		\$		5			
1887	11,641	962,038	261	61.538	141	33,025	
1888	11,505	837,437	155	20,829	145	42,778	
1889	13,832	1,349,955	119	27,205	236	66,717	
.1890	19 286	1,634,742	225	64,362	364	98,161	
_1891	21.672	2,103,704	1,058	239,1*2	590	187,527	

A large and remunerative trade may without doubt be built up with Great Britain by intelligently studying the grades and quality of horses required there. The report of Sir Charles Tupper to the Finance Department says a considerable demand exists in London for carriage horses for carriage work, and as hunters and hacks, it being estimated that there are over 40,000 carriage horses alone in use in that reity, of various values, from £20 to £150 br more. The age should be, speaking generally, from 5 to 6 years, and the oclor bay or brown principally, but chesnuts and roans are not objected to. The most saleable stock is from 15.2 to 16 hands and nothing should be sent under 15 hands. The addition of good action will cause a readier sale, and a guarantee of their having been broken, and being quiet in harness is indispensable, as unbroken horses find no ready or profitable market. Over 11,000 cabs were licensed in London last year, and about 15,000 horses are used in the work. They are generally bought when 4 to 5 years old, and brown seems the favorite color, but there is no objection to any other color,

except grey, which is not favored. sharp, active, well-bred horse of good stamp, having substance, quality and action, from 15 to 15.2 hands high and 5 to 7 years old is preferred for cab work. A slow horse is of no use. Bay, browns and chestnuts are preferred, but a good black is always marketable. Such horses usually fetch £30 to £55. About 25,000 draught horses are in use in London, which generally last from 4 to 6 years each, and are purchased between 5 and 7 years of age, and rarely under or over. They should be proportionately formed, well ribbed-up and short legged, with plenty of bone and good feet, particular attention being paid to the legs and feet. Any color is used, except that grey does not seem to be in favor. A guarantee is required from the seller, or they are often taken a month on trial. Draught horses may be divided into four classes :

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1. Heavy draught horses for dray work and railway shunting. The height of these animals ranges from 16.2 to 17.2 hands, and the weight from 1,680 lbs. to upwards of 2,000 lbs. The average price given for them is from £60 to £70. For exceptionally fine horses, which are mostly Shires, such as those used by brewers, by vestries, and for other very heavy work, as much as £90 to £100 is often paid. 2. Medium draught horses able to trot in one or two-horse vans. The height of these horses should be from 15.3 to 16.2 hands and the weight from 1,450 to 1,-680 lbs. The average price is from £45 to £65.

3. Lighter draught horses for railway omnibus work. The height preferred is about 16 hands, and weight about 1,400lbs. to 1,450 lbs. The price paid ranges from £50 to £60.

4. Somewhat similar but rather lighter horses for purcels cart work. Height from 15 to 16 hands; weight, 1,350 to 1,450 lbs.; price from £35 to £50.

Similar horses to those mentioned in classes 2, 3 and 4 are used for Post Office work, and by large business establishments for the delivery of goods. Railway and general carriers use largely the class of horses mentioned in class 2.

EGGS AND POULTRY.

The shipments of eggs to the British markets have been limited up to recent date but prices have now improved on the other side and exports of both eggs and poultry are likely to be resumed.

A few days ago the ministers at Ottawa were waited upon by Dr. Ferguson, M.P. for Leeds and Ingersoll, with reference to this trade in which he has taken a special interest. It appears that the stramship freights are all right for eggs but rather high for

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poultry. That this should be remedied and prompt instructions given to exporters for the proper preparation of shipments for the European markets is important. The usual fall poultry fairs will be held in Carleton Place, Smith's Falls, Kemptville, Brockville, and other places about the 12th intant and the quantity offered will be much larger than last year. The shipments to England last year reached S0 tons, but Dr. Ferguson is of the opinion that if the steamship companies are reasonable with rates the quantity will be double this year.

It is somewhat curious that poultry reaches the markets in Canada, Britain, and the United States, and is exposed for sale, in different ways. A Montreal commission agent furnishes the following instructions to consignors sending birds to this market.--Abstain from feeding poultry 24 hours before killing. Bleed thoroughly and pluck clean, leaving on the head and feet, as well as the feathers on wings and tails. Do not draw the entrails, nor scald the birds. The last process is readily detected by buyers who will not pay within one or two cents per lb, of the prices they will give for dry picked goods. Before packing, poultry should be thoroughly dry and cold. Pack neatly in nice clean cases holding from 100 to 200 lbs. each, and fill the packages as full as possible to prevent shifting about while in transit. Avoid putting more than one kind in a package, as mixtures of geese and ducks, or chickens and turkeys are more difficult to sell. Mark each case with correct weights :Gross, tare and nett, also the number of birds contained, so that proper delivery may be cared for. The dealers say they must cater to the prejudices of the trade or lose custom. Here it is considered that undrawn birds, prepared as above, present a plumper and better appearance than if drawn and cleaned and without wines and 'tail' feathers which United States trade prejudice requires. No reason is given except that it is the custom and if the birds were prepared in any other way they would be more difficult to sell. In the English markets again, poultry must be neither plucked or drawn.

In view of this difference, it is important that shippers for the British market should strictly follow the instructions for shipping issued by the Dominion Government when the Mc-Kinley bill came into effect. The point is that both eggs and poultry should be originally packed with a view to British trade prejudices and require-

ments so as not to necessitate repacking and extra handling in Montreal. There is difference enough in trade customs to make shipments prepared for one market difficult to sell in another except at a dead loss. Quality should be uniformly good and "mixed lots" avoided as there is reputation to be gained and sustained. Buyers frequently complain that their purchases are what dealers call "too flavory." This is generally the fault of the retailer who made a habit of freezing them and keeping them well into the season, many of their customers preferring game and poultry "high." The custom, at first hands, used to be to hold stock until a large lot had been collected for the market and when the goods came to be turned over on reaching Montreal a careful selection had to be made.

Quantities now forwarded are smaller and in better condition. Game is likely to be in shorter supply this year as the Ontario Government has shortened the season and prohibited the killing of partridges altogether for a time. Partridges are now selling for 60e per brace for firsts and 40c for seconds and Lower Canada will be chiefly depended upon them for them. Both the local and export trade in poultry is likely to suffer if the injunction not to feed for 24 hours before killing is not more strictly obeyed. Dead birds with their crops full of dirt and filth are not inviting and this petty fraud on the buyers might be droped, with advantage to both buyers and sellers.

Eggs have ruled low in prices in England during the summer as plentiful supplies have been received from local and Continental sources. In this country prices declined to 11c to 11%c in May and remained at about that range through the summer. August saw them at 12%c, September at 13c to 13%c. October at 15c and November at 18c with occasional small select lots at 20c. A proportion of the surplus supply may have been smuggled across the frontier but leading dealers think the production has gradually lessened since we have lost the American market. England offers a larger field, but the difficulties and expenses of shipping have to be overcome. The trade there requires eggs to be packed in loose straw and does not take kindly to the cases used on this side. It is not the English custom to return "empties" as in the States and Canada, and shippers here are devoting some attention to cheaper packages not expecting them to be re-shipped. All dealers agree that our eggs are in high favor among British buyers but the market requires careful watching and there is a lower margin of profit than in the old days when the United States market was open to us. A numbers of shippers last year are not following up the trade. To make both the egg and poultry business profitable, existing disadvantages must be lessened. The shipping companies will have to do their best in the matter of freights and there must be as few handlings as possible.

The manner of packing should be properly attended to at the original shipping point, and the stuff forwarded with no delays, "en route," on through bills, and at the most judicious time to catch the steamers. There is every reason to believe that the trade can be put on a good footing and we would not advise any lessening of the production.

CANADIAN CATTLE IN BRITAIN.

The fact that Canadian cattle have been scheduled or, in other words, that an order has gone forth requiring them to be slaughtered on arrival in England, has caused considerable discussion, but there seems little reason to fear that this country will be much the loser in the long run. The North West is experimenting this year with dressed beef for our eastern markets and Great Britain imports immense quantities of beef, pork and mutton, the latter reaching there from distant Australia. It has been objected that sections of this country do not produce feed enough to fatten live stock, but these are exceptions and this difficulty can be overcome by selling lean stock to raisers elsewhere, or by the free importation of American grain for feeding purposes. Mr. A. J. Thompson, Toronto, who has for years been a prominent cattle dealer, upon being asked his opinion on the scheduling of cattle in Great Britain, said :- I do not think there are any contagious diseases among Canadian cattle, and I am of opinion that the scheduling should not have been done. I do not, however, think that it will in the long run do any harm to Canada, though the loads on the ocean will be sold at a loss of from 40 to 50 per cent. These loads are made up of cattle that are neither stockers nor beefs. If they were beefs the loss would not be so great. I do not think the scheduling will do any harm. It will pay the Canadian farmer to fatten his cattle at home. Some parts of the country are adapted to raising stockers, and in other parts these stockers can be fattened. We could fatten in Canada many more cattle than we do. The farmer would have all the manure for his farm. When I go through the country I see that the farmer who fattens his cattle is prosperous. For dealers the cattle trade has been a losing business for years. A reason for this is that Canadian freights have killed the trade. If the scheduling remains in force we can ship from what points we

please. I can send cattle from any point in Canada to Boston or New York \$5 a , head cheaper than I can to Montreal. The Beheduling will occasion loss to the trade this fall, but by spring we shall be on our feet, and considering what I have said, we shall not suffer in the long run. Our cattle will have to be killed promptly over there, but if they are in good condition we can compete. Last summer I had a load over and slaughtered them and obtained from £2 to £3 more than if they were on foot. If the scheduling conin tinues the Canadian freights will not eat up the profits.

COTTON-SPINNING IN JAPAN.

The English trade press is directing attention to the remarkable development of the Japanese cotton industry. The following table of the weight of yarn spun and , cotton consumed during the half year, with the total production and consumption respectively in each of the two previous years, shows how greatly the outturn has been increased:

Yarn	Cotton
spun,	consumed,
pounds.	pounds.

Half year ending June 30, 1892. 40,875,583 47,988,537 Whole year 1891. 44,314,089 51,550,146 Whole year 1890. . 42,437,829 49,367,510

Thus the production during the first six months of this year almost equalled the total for either of the two preceding complete years. Each of the 35 mills running (the total number of spindles being 324,-800) worked on the average 18212 days during the six months, the time per day being 22 hours. They employed a total of 21,430 operatives, namely 5,420 men and 16,010 women, the former's daily wages being 16.20 sen and the latter's 8.6 sen. In spite of their large production, the mills could not keep pace with the demand; the stock of yarn in the market is very small, and the majority of the mills are now occupied discharging orders from three to six months in advance. The total output of the year is expected to reach 100,000,000 pounds, or more than double the production of any previous year. Amongst the explanations of this sudden development of prosperity for the Japan cotton mills offered is that a succession of good rice crops, accompanied by high prices for the grain, and a marked development of profitable sericulture in obedience to the demand of foreign markets, have enriched the agricultural classes and enabled them to become large pur-chasers of yarns. The millowners of Bombny recently expressed the opinion that nothing serious or permanent was to be feared from Japanese competition, inasmuch depended on protection. The fact is, how-ever, that Japanese cotton spinners enjoy no protection. There is a small duty upon imported yarns, but, it is argued, any rifling adapting but, to be argued, any from this is nullified by the duty on raw cotton, and by the greater cost of ship-ping the latter to Japan as compared with the cost of shipping the manufac-tured article. Neither do the Japanese cotton factories enjoy any measure of offi-cial support. The mills are the outcome of purely private enterprise. The cost of labor, as given above, is low, a man's daily wage being less than 6d and a woman's about 31/d. In view of the export of Canadian cottons to China and the cast these details of the cotton industry in Japan cannot but prove of in-

CANADIAN COAL OUTPUT.

It is probable there will be a decrease of not less than 100,000 tons in the shipments from Cape Breton this year but this will be compensated for to a great extent by increased business at the Pictou mines. Last year the total shipments from the Drummond for the twelve months were 136.000 tons. For nine-and-a-half months of 1892 the quantity shipped is no less than 157,000 tons, or 21,000 tons in excess of the total of last year. From this date until the 31st of December, 25,000 tons more will likely be sold, bringing the total up to 182,000 tons, or 46,000 tons ahead of last year. That Nova Scotia has but one chief market for her coal is evidenced by the fact that of the 157,-000 tons shipped by the Drummond 91,-000 tons found their way into Quebec. The remainder may be classed as local sales. The sale of Acadia coal for nine months of 1891 were 71,000 tons, against 61,000 tons this year, a decrease of 10,-000 tons. The Albion is a little ahead of last year. The shipments for nine months of 1891 were 55,006 tons, against 55,480 this year a slight increase of 414 tons. The Vale record is most disappointing. There are only 36,131 tons for nine months of this year, to place against 52,738 last year, a decrease of 16,607, or nearly fifty per cent. The de-crease in shipments made by the Acadia company is 26,000, and none of the lost ground will be recovered by the end of the year, while the increase in shipments from the Drummond is 46,000 tons. It might appear from this that the actual increase is 20,000 tons, but last year the Black Diamond colliery sold some 18,000 tons, while this year there will only be a small quantity to its credit, as since its purchase by the Acadia company some months ago it has been dismantled. About a fourth of l'ictou's coal output is sold in Montreal. Cape Breton county, on the other hand, finds in Quebec a market for two-thirds of her output. Pletou secured a larger share this year than for some years back, but at what a sacrifice ? The Cape Breton managers bewail the conduct of Mr. Budden, of the Intercolonial company is selling his coal this year at a less figure than C. B. coal sold for last year, thereby forcing down the price of Cape Breton coals, which are not considered in Montreal to be worth by thirty cents as much as Pictou coals. It may be asked where did the Arcadia company find a market for their coals? The Acadia proper coal being a house coal finds ready sale at home; the output of the Albion mines goes largely to make coke for the Londonderry iron works, and that of the Vale is consumed on the I. C. R. Owing to the conditions under which the Montreal trade is now carried on no colliery can compete for the trade which is not prepared to make heavy shipments at short notice. That may reason why no Albion or Vale coal found its way to Montreal this year. Coal is now sold delivered in Montreal at about twenty-five cents more than what the freight alone cost twenty years ago.

THE GLOBE SAVINGS AND LOAN CO.

In a recent article we directed attention, to the defects that exist in some of the Mutual Loan Companies of England. Many of them while lending upon real estate security were in the habit of receiving large sums of money withdrawable on demand. The Globe Savings and Loan Company of Toronto, whose announcement appears in another column, avoids the dangers of such a system by. having a portion of the capital fixed, or permanent and the balance withdrawable under certain wise provisions. The plan of saving offered by this Canadian; Company is an excellent one, as it places. the small contributor on a par with the Capitalist. The rates of interest earned

by the persistent member have reached eight per cent compounded in the Birkbeck of London ; and in this country where interest on investments are higher, ten per cent is not too high to expect. On looking over the list of Directors of the Globe Savings and Loan Co, we find the pames of gentlemen intimately connected win our inmancial institutions and well qualified to guide its minits. The Pres-ident of the Traders Bank and Yico President of the Manufacturers' Life in-surance Company; Mr. W. H. Howland Ex-President of the Toronto Board of Trade is President of several Fire insur-ance Companies. Mr. Flett, the second Vice President is one of Toronto's success-ful wholesale merchants and is also con-control as director with the Temperance Globe Savings and Loan Co, we find the Vice President is one of Toronto's success-ful wholesale merchants and is also con-nected as director with the Temperance and General Life Insurance Company and with the Canada Accident Co. The others are more or less connected with leading institutions. We have personal knowledge of the Manager and Secretary, Mr J. L. Kerr. He has received his fi-nancial training in first-class institutions and is we believe well adapted for the position he occupies.

ENGLISH LUMBER MARKET.

Encrement DUMDER MARKET. Free-on-board business must now be considered finished for the year. We hear of no sales to coast buyers, while to Lon-don the little that is doing is confined to small parcels by steamers. An al-round improvement is exhibited in freights, which, in conjunction with heavy autumn insurances, prevent buyers from import-ing except on terms at least 10s. worse, than a month ago. This increase practi-cally stops further purchases, especially a sellers decline to make concessions in prices, prefering to let their goods winter over till 1893. The London de-mand is fairly good, and the building trade is doing well, although we cannot afree with Mr. John Burns, M.P., that it is so abnormally active as he represent-ed it to be in his speech at the London ounty Council meeting this week. At any rate, importers find it difficult to make higher prices for foods, in spite of the fact that freights have risen, and may go still higher before the season closes. A short London stock would tend to im-part greater stability to the markets throughout the country. The deliveries for dats, battens, and prepared flooring, but the figures for floatd timber are not quite so astisfactory. Meesns. Foy, Morgan, & Co.'s sale this week extended over two das, but no more animation in the bidding was hotifeable than his which appeared somewhat firmer, there a the esception of 2 1-2 x.7 battens, which appeared somewhat firmer, there a no alteration in prices to to recod A the second da's sale, on Thursday, a portion of the catalogue was devoted to prices. The satin walut, of which a fair from Add. to 1s. 1d. There has been week and the brokers will not issue any further hardwood catalogues during the present month.—" Timber firades Jouring. Free-on-board business must now be

OUR SUMMER HOTEL.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Iroquois Hotel Co. was held in this city last Wednesday, Mr. Chas. Garth, president, in the chair. The statement showed a falling off in receipts as compared with the previous year, and it is needless to say that no dividend was depared with the previous year, and it is needless to say that no dividend was de-clared. It is probable that greater efforts will be put forth to advertise this beautiful and salubrious well-equipped summer resort more thoroughly among the class of people whom it was intended to attract thither. Were such surround-ings readily accessible from any American summer hotel, the place would probably be crowded. The legendary history of the three beautiful mountains and the clear crystal lake, set like a jewel in their bosom, and near which the hotel is sit-uated, might well engage the pen of a Longfellow or a Hawthorne, while the old time reputed healing effects of one of the mountain springs that feed the lake might long since have drawn the halt, the blind the old lords of the soil and their descend-ants been desirous of such publicity and use for their property. The old board of directors was unanimously re-elected after which, the chairmian read a document prepared by Mr. Bruce Campbell, absent through sickness, giving some practical huts for future guidance. After a desu-tory discussion in which Messrs. Siss, Garth, C. Campbell, Hogan, L. Davis, Fortier, Monk and Foley took part; the meeting discolved.

760

THAT SUCH PERSISTENT ATTEMPTS ARE MADE TO PRODUCE IMITATIONS.

Counterfeit money to pass current even among the most ignorant must be made to resemble genuinecoin.

In like manner it is found necessary to even copy Melissa patterns and styles in the frantic effort to place imitation goods on the market.

ALL IN VAIN.-The public are not so easily humbugged, and regard with undisguised contempt such an underhand and paltry manner of doing business.

Our Melissa Cloths are manufactured by the largest and best mills in the country. All our patterns are made specially for us and the mills guarantee they will neither reproduce them in any other cloth, nor sell them to any other firm.

WE NEITHER DEAL IN COUNTERFEITS NOR PLAY SECOND FIDDLE.

Copies of Melissa patterns must therefore be obtained from some of the smaller inferior mills in lower grades of cloth,

NOTHING EQUAL TO MELISSA HAS EVER HERETOFORE BEEN PRODUCED either for Ladies' Cloakings or Men's Ulsterings. There is a large range of the most fashionable colorings and patterns to choose from. The Cloth being thoroughly Rainproof you get, in a Melissa Cloak or Overcoat, a beautiful fine soft Woollen Garment having all the advantages of a Waterproof without any of the disagreeable or unhealthy qualities.

ST WE HAVE PLACED IN THE HANDS OF

Leading Wholesale Dry Goods, Millinery and Woollen Houses

A Beautiful Range of Melissa Cloths, suitable for Ladies' Cloakings and Men's Wraps, which are now being shown by their Travellers.

IN FUTURE GENUINE MELISSA CLOTHS CAN ONLY BE OBTAINED THROUGH THE ABOVE MENTIONED CHANNELS.

All Genuine Porous Rainproof Cloths are stamped in wax with the Melissa trade mark seal, and Melissa Garments have the trade mark label attached. None other genuine.

Men's Rainproof Garments will, as heretofore, be sold through J. W. MAOKEDIE & Co., Montreal

THE MELISSA MANUFACTURING CO.

THE AMERICAN PORK PACK.

Cincinnati Price Current :- Exact data regarding summer packing operations for the season now closed can not be offered at this time, but the general results are closely known, and serve all purposes of ordinary comparison. The aggregate number of hogs handled for the eight months in the West is about 7,750,000, against 6,696,000, last year and 9,540-000 in 1890; for five years previously the general average was 5,685,000, and for the next provious period of five years an average of 4,235,000 hogs. The increase this season over last year is about 1,050,-000 hogs, while the total is about 1,790,,-000 less than in 1890. When it became apparent in June and subsequently that a great shortage in the corn crop was inevitable it was accepted as the proper policy to hasten stock into market and save the grain. This was encouraged by the strengthened prices in the market centres for both corn and hogs. Thus the summer season record of packing has been enlarged several hundred thousand hogs, from a supply that otherwise would become visible subesequent to the have first of November. At the present time the prevalent talk suggests a short supply of hogs compared with last year-and quite likely this will prove to be the case for some weeks in the early part of the season now opening. These conditions go toward making an appearance of scarcity of stock, under the lessened offerings than is actually the case in a proper comparison of the position. It is not, therefore, in order to accept with great confidence the probability of current values being sustained, or that the winter supply of hogs is likely to, fall essentially short of last year. Under these possibilities, and

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other conditions surrounding the packing interest at this time, there is much to encourage a halting course.

The imports at Jamaica for the year ending March 31st, were drawn from the following sources in the proportions stated: 91-92. 00-91

56 84 sources of supply except the United Kingdom, another pill for the home country to swallow. Canadians will be glad to observe the increase in the trade wih the dominion, in reference to which the col-lector general says: "The trade with Canada exhibits some indications of embracing goods other than fishstuffs and unmanufactured woods, in which it has been so long practically confined. Cana-dian manufactured goods are now finding their way to this market, as the following will show: During the year carriages the value of £1,380 were imported; clothing, £1,543; furniture, £827; hard-ware, £678; cottons, £427; boots and shees, £513; woolens, £572; musical instruments, £429; and unenumerated goods £854; ale, also to the value of £5,358; whisky, £273; flour £1,264; and foods, such as cheese, butter, hams, etc. to the value of £1,547 came from our sister colony during the year. With better facilities for shipping to Canada, etc, a considerable percentage might be deducted from the volume of exports to the United States .-- Kingston, Ja., Gleaner.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

The election of Grover Cleveland as president of the United States possesses but little interest of an economic character for Canada... It is not at all probable, even with such a majority that any attempt will be made to change the tariff on the products of this country mostly affected by the McKinley bill. The Demoeratic party is not what it used to be in the ante-bellum days, and any movement now towards a conciliatory policy with England or a reciprocal one with Canada would not find favor in the minds of the masses in the great citles, or among the manufacturers who as yet fear too much the competition of the cheap labor of Europe, and consequently not in the deeds of the legislators. These have not always the courage of their convictions. Their motto is Expediency. But here as well as there, a relief is felt that it is all over -that we shall now have a change of theme in the columns of the American newspapers, which are read to a much greater extent in Canada, than our papers are in the States, and which-regretfully be it said-are consequently educating our people in a greater or less degree to look beyond the line for what concerns them most, politically as well as economically.

THE ORIGIN OF CANNING.

Few people are aware that we are indebted to the people of old Pompeli, who were all smothered in the first century of the Christian era, for one of the most important industries of our time-the canning business. Years ago, when the first excavations were made in that burled city, an American came upon several jars of figs. When they were opened the contents were found to be fresh and palatable as when they were put up eighteen centuries before. Investigations instituted on the spot proved that the fruit had been put into the jars in a highly heated state, and that an aperture for the escape of steam had been left in the lid, which, when it had served its purpose, was sealed over with wax. Yankee in-





ness in most of the staple lines. The was larger business in both Montreal and open season is rapidly drawing to a close, Commerce. The latter sold up to 1461 and shippers have been busy getting goods and closed at 146 bid. The record for to and from the wharves. At the request the week, as per Clouston & Co., stock of the trade, the railway companies will only put their higher tariff of freights into

brokers, is as follows :

at 22c. Townships dairy 20c to 21c, M. &

B. 18c to 19c. and western 17c to 18c. Cheese is steady but there is a stand off to

some extent between buyers and sellers.

Holders are firm and are prepared to stick out, as they say the demand will

come later on. The goods now held have





Guaranteed BETTEE and OHEAPEE than the imported article. Send us Sami-le orders and we will make no charge unless satisfactory.

COHEN & SON, Office, **36 Prince Street** Works, 17 Mill Street MONTREAL

Telephone No 9361

JAMES BOURNE,

Underwriter and Insurance Broker, Commissioner for Taking Affidavits, Provinces Ontario and Quebec. Sec.-Treas. Montroal Board Fire Insurance Brokers.

43 St. Francois Xavier Street. MONTREAL.



SOULANCES CARAL.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

NOTIOE TO GONTRACTORS. SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed, "Tender for Soulanges Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western Mails on Tuesday the twenty-second day of November, 1892, for the works connected with Sections Nos. 8, 9 and 10 Soulanges Canal. A map of the locality, together with plans and specifications of the works, can be seen on and after Tuosday, the lat of November, at this office and at the Ea-gineer's Office, Coteau Landing. Printed forms of tender can also be obtained at the places mentiond. In the case of firms accepted bank cheque for the sum of four thousand (\$4,000) dollars must accom-pany the tender for Section No. 9; and four thousand (\$4,000) for Section No. 9; and four thousand (\$4,000) for Section No. 9; and four thousand (\$4,000) for Section No. 9; and Canals and will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into con-the tender do the respective parties. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowes to rang tender. By order.

By order,

T. TRUDEAU.

Deputy Minister, and Chief Engineer of Canada.

Department of Railways & Canals, 26th October, 1892.

cost a fair price. We quote finest Sep-tember's 104c to 105c. English advices are encouraging. Choice qualities are held for extreme figures and anything under finest has been quickly taken. There has been some enquiry for fa icy Septem ber makes, delivery in the spring, at a premium over spot prices. Butter has advanced in Britain 3s to 4s for continent-Choice Irish is also up. Fancy Dan-sells at 143s to 146s, and Irish ish creamery at 140s to 145s.

Chemicals.-There is a fair business doing and dealers are busy looking after supplies arriving by the last steamers of the season. Royse & Co.'s report says, of the Manchester market, that present conthe Manchester market, that present con-sumptive demand scarcely satisfactory. but fairly good trade is being done for next year's delivery. Bleaching Powder has almost receded to the price at which it stood before cholera caused an advance, and contracts for 1893 are being placed at £7.5s. f.o.r. The new scheme for making Bleaching Powder in connection with the Ammonia Soda process is attracting attention. Soda Ash, is in good demand for early delivery; for next year some

ANADIAN JOUNNAL OF OUM		100
\$13,500.00	Leading Wholesale T	rade of Montres
PARK . FUND . DEBENTURES		
of the		
TOWN OF, PORT ARTHUR.	TDALIN	ITT NO
Scaled Tenders will be received by the	' A ' 	
Scaled Tenders will be received by the undersigred up to twelve o'clock noon on the filteenth day of November, 1892, for the purchase of the whole or any		Z
part of the above mentioned issue of \$13,500, Park Fund Debentures of the Town of Port Arthur.		
These Debentures are issued in amounts		
ns follows: 18 of \$1,000.00 each 1 of 500.00	WHOLE	ESALE
1 of 500.00 and for a period of forty years, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per		-
Annum, payable half yearly.	DRY G	OODS
of Port Arthur, they are a first charge and lien upon the lands for the purchase of which they are issued, as well as upon		
of which they are issued, as well as upon all other lands subject to the control of the Board.	MONTR	EAL.
For further particulars apply to	====	_
ROBERT MAITLAND. Secretary of the Board of	NEW MANTLES	
Park Management Port Arthur.	NEW MANTLES NEW MANTLES	
Port Arthur, 6th October, 1892.	NEW MANTLES NEW MANTLES	
		NEW MANTLES
AUBREY JAMES RICHARDSON		NEW MANTLES NEW MANTLES
- GENERAL -		NEW MANTLES NEW MANTLES
COMMISSION MERCHANT	NEW JACKETS NEW JACKETS	
HAMILTON, BERNUDA. EAST FRONT ST.	NEW JACKETS	
	NEW JACKETS NEW JACKETS	
Specialty given to consignments, so as to render shippers satisfactory returns.		NEW JACKETS NEW JACKETS
REFERENCE	}	NEW JACKETS NEW JACKETS
		NEW JACKETS
CITY of WINNIPEG		
	1	

Our new Mantles and Jackets for the incoming Autumn and Winter Trade, are particularly attractive this year, and excellent value.

Mantle Dealers and Dry Goods Firms throughout the Dominion will do well to examine our stock before the 15th of this month.

The Debentures will be guaranteed by the city, and run for fifteen years bearing interest at Five per cent. per annum, in-terest to be payable half yearly at the Bank of Moutreal, Winnipeg. Further information can be obtained from Mr. D. S. Curry, City Comptroller. No tender necessarily accepted. THOS. GILROY, Chairman Finance Committee. Winnipeg, Oct. 22, 1892.

TENDERS FOR DEBENTURES.

The City of Winnipog invites tenders for the pur-chase of \$100,000 of Local Improvement (Sowers) Debentures. Senied tenders for the above marked "Tenders for Debentures" addressed to the undersigned (if by mail to P.O. Box 1221) will be received at the office of the Clerk of Committees, up to

12 o'clock, noon, Thursday, 8th December

business has been done, but many buyers are shy of committing themselves. Caustic Soda is dull on spot and forward, in spite of inducements in price offered to buyers for forward contracts. Soda Crystals and Bicarbonate of Soda are moderate business at unchanged prices. Chlorate of Potash is firm on spot, but quoted considerably lower for next year. Chlorate of Soda is scarpe and works are fully enceded for scarce, and works are fully engaged for some months ahead. Acetates of Lime are firmer, also Sulphate of Copper.

Dry Goods .--- Monetary affairs appear to be more satisfactory.. Collections have improved, of late, and a better feeling is prevailing throughout the country, according to reports received. Travellers continue to send in fairish sorting orders, and a good many goods are already placed for the Spring of '93 Country dealers are tore port. They still profess to make to orders, and not otherwise and so long as this state of things exists, will there be a steady tone to prices. The market for raw material is firm, and if further advanCarsley & Co. Wholesale Dry Goods, **113 ST. PETER STREET. MONTREAL** AND 18 Bartholomew Close, London, Eng.

ces occur, manufactured goods will feel the effect. English buyers who are still in Europe report a rather unsatisfactory state of trade, and they cite bad weather, strikes, etc. as reasons. A Liverpool cable quotes cotton firm ; American middling 4 9-16 d.

Eggs and Poultry.-The former are steady and in demand at 17c. to 20c. for held fresh, and 154c. to 16c. for limed. There has been a good business in poultry, and we gates chickens, 6c. to 7c.; ducks, 8c. to 9c; geese, 5c. to 6c. and turkeys, 9c.

FLOUR AND GRAIN .--- In flour only a jobbing trade is reported and prices are unchanged. Oatmeal is steady. Feed quiet.

1.



There is little business in wheat on spot. Oats and peas have sold to a moderate extent at our quotations. Late Chicago prices for what are: 71% Nov., 73% Dec, 79% May. Although the presidential elections did not interfere with business in the United States to such an extent as in some former years, now that they are over more areculative life may be display-The vi-ible supply of wheat has coned. tinued to increase, a good deal having been threshed before the recent rains. Available stocks of wheat, both coasts, States and Canada, recently aggragated 87.339 035 hushels, 24 061 751 more than on Nov, 1, '91, 41,829,010 more than three years ago, and 36,884,028 more than on Nov. 1, '88. According to Sir J. B. Lawes. Britain's average yield will be less than 26 bushels per acre, against 30 last year and 22 million quarters must be provided from stocks and imports. ate cables report the markets quiet but firm. Liverpcol fair average red winter, 58 9d, white Michigan, 6s 51d; Canada peas; 58 9d.

Groceries .- There has been a fair trade. Dealers have been waiting some time for Foreign goods to come in and now that they are here there is a rush to forward stock to country points before rail freights advance. The supply of raisins continues short and demand has been active : 5c. is said to be bottom for Valencias. It is said to be bottom for Valencias. It is said cholera precautions are not to blame but an actual shortage in the Spanish crop is else under average. The English market is firm for teas and low grade blacks are firm and higher. In April the radie The Association estimated the cost blacks are firm and higher. In April the India Tes Association estimated the cost of '92 at 129 million pounds, now reduced to 118 millions. It is estimated that in 1892-93, only 101,250,000 bs. will go to England, against 109,750,000 in 1891-92. Barbadoes molasses selling at 314c, and up to 324c, for small lots. New Orleans syrup in bris. 23c., and Canadian 13c. per b. or 25c to 27c. The latter is put up in 4 bris. which reduces the apparent dif-ference in cost: Canned salmon firm and up to \$1.45 to \$1.60, the outside rate being for finest goods.

Green Fruits, Nuts, Etc .- Apples are moving out freely by the last steamers. Winter fruit is selling at \$2.25 in car lo:s, and from that up to \$2 50, according to varieties and conditions. English cables quote a range of 12s. to 15s. for Canadian. Jobbing lots in this market \$2.75 to \$3.00. Speaking of Florida oranges a Montreal firm write : This luscious and delightful fruit is in season and we will keep a good supply. Our first car is now in. Canadian blue grapes 44c. and better varieties 5c. to 6c. Lemons, Messina, \$5.50 to \$6 00 per box. Jamaica oranges \$6 00 to \$7.00 per br., boxes \$3.50 to \$4.00. Florda oranges \$3.50 to \$4.00. Canadian pears in brl. \$4 to \$6. New Almeria grapes, per keg, \$6 to 8. Cape Cud craberries \$7.50 per brl. Span-ish onions 95c. to \$1 per crate : Canadian. ious and delightful fruit is in season and Cape Cod crabberries \$7,50 per brl. Span-ish onions 95c. to \$1 per crate; Canadian, \$2.25 per brl. Dates 6c. Almonds 15c. to 16c. Grenoble walnuts, 15c; peanuts, 8c to 10c.; pecans, 124. to 14c: cocca-nuts, \$5 per 100; new chestnuts, 9c. to 10c. per lb.; new shell walnuts 25c.; fiberts 9c. to 10c. Sweet potatoes \$3 to \$3.50 per bl. per brl.

Boll Telephone 2433.

147 St. James St., MONTREAL

1RON AND HARDWARN .- No large lots of pig iron have been moving but prices are better and the American market is also improving. This fall no great amount of iron has gone into stock. Supplies of other goods are fair, except Canada plates, stocks of which are not so large as last Copper is steady here at 124c. @ year. 13. for ingot and sheets advanced to 15c. 13c. for ingot and shades a vanced to 13c. ϖ^{22c} . Antimony can be bought at 12c. ϖ 13c. Best brands of imported pig iron range from \$19.50 ϖ \$21.00. Bar iron is steady, also tin plate. We quote I. C. coke, \$3.40 ϖ \$3 50. Sheet zinc \$5.50 ϖ \$6.00 and spelter \$5 25. ϖ \$5.50. Good brands of galvanized iron are quoted at $\delta c. \ \infty \ \delta d c.$ Wire is firm. A letter from England by last mail states that business

TABLE WINES. "MARGAUX " CLARET, our bottling, \$3.50 per doz. "CLUB" CLARET, our bottling and our brand. "CLUB " CLARET. Quaris, \$6.00 per doz. "CLUB " CLABET. Pints, \$3.50 per doz. FBASER, VIGER & CO. THE "SCHLITZ" MILWAUKEE LAGER. SCHLITZ "EXPORT" Pilsener Beer, Quarts, \$2.50 per doz. SCHLITZ "EXPORT" Pilsener Beer. Pints, \$150 per doz. THE "JOURNU" CLARET WINES, THE "BRUNINGHAUS" BURGUNDY WINES. FRASER, VICER & CO.. Italian Warehouse, 199 St. JAMES ST., MONTREAL, SOLE AGENTS FOR THE JOSEPH SCHLITZ BREWING Co., MILWAUKES, MESSES. JOURNU FRERES, KAPPELHOFF & CO., DORDHAUX. AND ME. ROBERT BRUNINGHAUS, NISTE, Core D'OB, FBANCE

Specialties !

Our

in Pig Iron has been in an unsatisfactory state during the whole of October. Prices have fallen slowly but steadily for Middlesbrough Iron, the total drop being how-ever oily some 9d. per ton: Scotch Iron is also a little lower. Stocks in public stores at Glasgow have decrease i by some 15,000 tons. Little business is passing at present at Middlesbrough, makers not caring about selling, and buyers waiting in the confident expectation: of a further fall in prices, as shipments to some ports have now practically ceased for some time to come. Shipments from Middles-brough are returned as 49 472 tons, up to the 24th inst., as against 66,466 tons dur-ing the corresponding period of last year. In the higher priced metals there is often an upward movement at this time of the year, and this is the case at present.

LIVE STOCK .-- Dealers have not been anxious to buy anything for export but what was fit enough to bring something when killed on the other side. Best fat stockers sold at 34c. in Toronto. Prices were easier but a fair clearance was made. In Toronto 15 cars from the Oxley ranch were offered and sold at 3c. for cows and 34c. for steers. Exports from Montreal for the season are expected to reach 93,000 head, or 12,000 less than last year

PROVISIONS. - There has been a fair demand for pork and meats at firm prices. Canada short cut has sold at \$16.75 m \$17.25, and new Western mess at \$16 @ \$16.50. City cured hams IIc $(\mathcal{D} \ I2c, and bacon II_c (\mathcal{D} \ I2c, Canadian lard in pails$ $9c (\mathcal{D} \ 94c, and common refined 7c (\mathcal{D} \ 8c. Pork in Chicago $12.22 Nov., and lard$ \$9.30 Nov. Western provision are strong.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS-WOODS AND FOREST.

Quebec, 15th October, 1892. Notice is hereby given that, conformably to sections 1334, 1335 and 1336, of the Consolidated Statutes of the province of Quebec, the following timber limits will be offered for sale at public auction in the sales' room of the Department of Crown Lands, in this city, on THURSDAY, the 15th DECEMBER next, at HALF-PAST TEN A. M. subject to the conditions mentioned below, namely:

UPPER OTTAWA AGENCY.

UPPER OTTAWA AGENCY. North $\frac{1}{2}$ No. 10, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m.—South $\frac{1}{2}$ No. 10, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m.—North $\frac{1}{2}$ No. 11, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m.—South $\frac{1}{2}$ No. 12, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m.—South $\frac{1}{2}$ No. 12, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m.—South $\frac{1}{2}$ No. 12, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m.—South $\frac{1}{2}$ No. 12, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m.—South $\frac{1}{2}$ No. 12, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m.—South $\frac{1}{2}$ No. 12, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m.—South $\frac{1}{2}$ No. 12, 2nd range, block A, 25 sq. m.—South $\frac{1}{2}$ No. 10, 3rd range, block A, 25 sq. m.—South $\frac{1}{2}$ No. 11, 3rd range, block A, 25 sq. m.—South $\frac{1}{2}$ No. 11, 3rd range, block A, 25 sq. m.—South $\frac{1}{2}$ No. 12, 3rd range, block A, 25 sq. m.—South $\frac{1}{2}$ No. 12, 3rd range, block A, 25 sq. m.—South $\frac{1}{2}$ No. 12, 3rd range, block A, 25 sq. m.—South $\frac{1}{2}$ No. 12, 3rd range, block A, 25 sq. m.—South $\frac{1}{2}$ So. m.—578, 25 sq. m.—579, 25 sq. m.—579, 25 sq. m.—578, 25 sq. m.—579, 25 sq. m.—580, 25 sq. m.—581, 25 sq. m.—582, 17 sq. m.—583, 15 sq. m.—584, 324 sq. m.—583, 15 sq. m.—589, 25 sq. m.—589, 25 sq. m.—590, 29 sq. m.—591, 24 sq. m.—592, 25 sq. m.—593, 25 sq. m.—594, 25 sq. m.—595, 32 sq. m.—594, 25 sq. m.—595, 32 sq. m.—594, 25 sq. m.—593, 25 sq. m.—594, 25 sq. m.—595, 32 sq. m.—5954, 25 sq. m.—595, 32 sq. m.—5954, 25 sq. m.—595, 32 sq. m.—5954, 25 sq. m.—5954, 32 sq. m.—5954, 32 sq. m.—5954, 32 sq. m.—5954, 32 sq sq. m.-690, 29 sq. m.-691, 24 sq. m.-592, 25 sq. m.-593, 25 sq. m.-594, 25 sq. m.-695, 32 sq. m.-696, 19 sq. m.-600, 22 sq. m.-607, 22 sq. m.-608, 26 sq. m.-609, 21 sq. m.-611, 17 sq. m.-612, 19 sq. m.-Block A, No. 9, 3rd range, 50 sq. m.-Block A, No. 9, 50 sq. m.-Block A, No. 9, 50 sq. m.-Block A, No. 9, 50 sq. m.-Block A, N 50 sq. m.-River Ottawa limits Nos. 605, 23 sq. m.-606, 23 sq. m.-507, 50 sq. m.-508, 474 sq. m.-509, 40 sq. m.-510, 28 sq. m.-511, 26 sq. m.-River Gatineau Nos. 615, 28% sq. m.-616, 29 sq. m.

SAINT MAURICE AGENCY.

Saint Maurice, No. 13 west, 50 sq. m.-Saint Maurice, No. 14 west 50 sq. m.-River Pierriche, No. 1 east 35 sq. m.-River Trench, No. 2 east 35 sq. m.-Bos-tonnais Island, 10 sq. m.-River Boston-nais, No. 4 north 25 sq. m.-No. 4 south 20 sq. m.-Rear River Bostonnais, No. 4 south 40 sq. m.-Rear No. 3 south 45 sq. m.-Rear No. B south 25 sq. m.-Rear River Batisean, No. 7 east 38 sq. m.-Rear River Bostonnais, No. C south 20 sq. m.-River Batisean, No. 7 east 24 sq. m.

LAKE SAINT JOHN AGENCY.

No. 135, rear Quiatchouan, west 16 sc No. 135, rear Ouintchouan, west 10 sq. m.-No. 136, rear Ouintchouan, west 20 sq. m.-No. 139, Lac des Commissaires, south west 24 sq. m.-No. 141, west part, River Metabetchouan 20 sq. m.-No. 141, east part River Metabetchouan 17 sq. m.

er on account of a large reduction of stocks and the shortage in the hog crop. Receipts at the yards have been light, and many young pigs are said to have been killed off by the wet weather in the spring.

TORONTO WHOLESALE TRADE. (Revised by telegraph.) Toronto, Nov. 10, 1892.

There is little or no change in the wholesale trade situation at -this point. The unseasonable weather is a drawback to the dry goods and clothing trade, but colder weather seems near at hand and improvement is looked for. Spring stocks

No. 142, River Metabetchouan 25 sq. m.-No. 145, west of Lake Kamamingougue 36 No. 145, west of Lake Kamamingongue 36 sq. m.-No. 144 south ¹/₄.-River Meta-betchouan, 20 sq. m.-No. 144¹/₂ north ¹/₂ 20 sq. m.-No. 123, River Petite Peri-bonka 50 sq. m.-No. 124, 50 sq. m.-Limit canton Ross, 4 m.-Limit canton Kenogami No. 1, 7 sq. m.-Limit canton Kenogami No. 2, 8 sq. m.-Limit canton Dalmas 21¹/₄ sq. m.-Limit River Margue-rite, No. 169, 32¹/₂ sq. m.

SAGUENAY AGENCY.

River Malbaie, No. 1, 54 sq. m.-No. 3, 84 sq. m.-No. 4, 32 sq. m.-No. 5, 38 sq. m.-No. 6, 45 sq. m.-No. 7, 47 sq. m.-No. 8, 24 sq. m.-No. 9, 53 sq. m.-No. 10, 45 sq. m.-No. 11, 36 sq. m.-No. 12, 42 sq. m.-No. 13, 35 sq. m.-No. 14, 37 sq. m.-No. 15, 59 sq. m.-No. 16, 60 sq. m.-No. 17, 54 sq. m.-No. 18, 49 sq. m.-Limit township Perigny. 21 sq. m.-Limit m.-No. 17, 54 sq. m.-No. 18, 49 sq. m.-Limit township Perigny, 21 sq. m.-Limit Lac des Sables, 4½ sq. m.-Limit River au Rocher, No. 1, 48 sq. m.-No. 2, 58 sq. m.-No. 3, 48 sq. m.-No. 4, 40 sq. m.-No. 5, 40 sq. m.-No. 6, 28 sq. m.-No. 7, 32 sq. m.-River au Rocher Bras No. 7, 32 sq. m. River au Rocher No. 8 N. O. -20 sq. m.-River Manitou, No. 3 east. 32 sq. m.-No. 3 west, 32 sq. m.-No. 4, 24 sq. m.-River a la Chaloupe 32 No. 4, 24 sq. m.—River a la Chaloupe 32 sq. m.—River la Trinite, No. 1 east, 50 sq. m.—No. 1 west, 50 sq. m.—No. 2 east, 50 sq. m.—No. 2 west, 50 sq. m.—River Petite Trinite, No. 1 east, 14 sq. m.—No. 1 west, 14 sq. m.—No. 2 east, 14 sq. m.—No. 2 west, 14 sq. m.—River Calumet, No. 1 east, 25 sq. m.—No. 1 west, 25 sq. m.

MONTMAGNY AGENCY.

River Noir No. 56, 20 sq. m .- No. 58, 13 sq. m.—Limit township Roux, 16½ sq. m.—Limit township Rolette, 22 sq. m.— Limit township Montminy, 12½ sq. m.

GRANDVILLE AGENCY.

Limit township Parke, 6% sq. m.-Limit township Pohenegamook, 24¼ sq. m.-River Boisbouscache, No. 2, 12 sq. m.

RIMOUSKI AGENCY.

Limit township Neigette No. 1, 30 sq. m.-No. 2, 12½ sq. m.-Limit township Macpes, 12 sq. m.-Limit township Cabot No. 2, 15¼ sq. m.-Limit township Ma-tane, 5% sq. m.-Township Lepage No. 1, 4¾ sq. m.-River Kedawicks No. 2, 10 m. --River Causupcull, 3½ sq. m.-Limit town-ship Unitopic Mixed 45 for m-Limit town---River Causupcull, 3½ sq. m.--Limit town-ship Dalibaire West, 45 sq. m.--Limit town-ship Grand Meehin, 8 sq. m.--Limit town-ship Dalibaire East. 43 sq. m.--Township Romieux West, 41 sq. m.--Romieux East, 41 sq. m.--Limit rear township Romieux No. 1. 45 sq. m.-Rear township Dalibaire No. 1, 47 sq. m.

GASPE AGENCY

Limit township Cap Chat East, 28 sq. m.-Limit township Cap Chat West, 38% sq. m.-Limit township Tourelle West,

are arriving freely. Boot and shoe travellers are out with spring samples, and a moderate sorting-up business is reported in groceries and bardware. Money is rather firmer, the common rate for call loans being 5 per cent. Discounts are unchanged at 6 to 7 per cent. Sterling exchange is steady at the rates of a week ago. There is considerable speculation in miscellaneous shares. Northwest and Cable are the features, the former selling at 90 to 90 1 2, and the latter at 173. Canadian Pacific is also in better request with sales at 87 1.2 to 87 3.4. Incandescent Light firmer at 129 1-2. In Bank issues, Montreal sold higher at 236 3.4 and then

4115 sq. m.-Limit township Tourelle East, 43 sq. m.-Limit township Christie, 4612 sq. m.-Limit township Duchesnay West, A. m.-Limit township Distances in the second seco 83 sq. m.-Limit township Taschereau, 54

BONAVENTURE AGENCY.

River Patapedia, 3 1-5 sq. m .- Township River Patapedia, 3 1-b 60. m.—Township Patapedia, No. 1, 8 sq. m.—Petite River Rouge, 5 sq. m.—Limit Millstream No. 3, 4 2 sq. m.—River Matapedia No. 1.—Town-ship Milnikek, 15 sq. m.—Limit Assemet-quagan No. 1 cast, 12 sq. m.—No. 1 west, 12 sq. m.—No. A, 9 sq. m.—Clark's Brook, 15 sq. m.—River Ristigouche No. 4, 10 sq. m.—River Escaminac. 11 sq. m.—River 15 sq. m.—River Ristigouche No. 4, 10 sq. m.—River Escuminac, 11 sq. m.—Rear River Nouvelle, No. 1 west, 10 sq. m.— Township Nouvelle, No. 2 west, 9 sq. m.— Imit Joshua Brook, 4 sq. m.—Jonathan Brook 3 sq. m.—River Petite Cascapedia Branch East, No. 3 west, 14 sq. m.—No. 3 east, 14 sq. m.—River Patapedia Limit East Branch No. 1, 22 sq. m.—West Branch No. 1 East, 2014 sq. m.—River Andred Sq. m.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

The above timber limits at their estianted area, more or less, will be offered at an upset price to be made known on the day of sale, and will be adjudged to the highest bidder.

No limits to be adjudged unless the purchase price be immediately deposited in cash or by cheques accepted by duly in-corporated banks.

The commissioner may in any particular case, at the sale, impose as a condition, that any limits sold will have to be worked within a delay of two years under pain of forfeiture of the license.

These timber locations will be subject to the provisions of all timber regula-tions now in force or which may be en-acted hereafter.

Plans of limits offered for sale, will be Crown Lands, in this city, and at the offices of the local agents, up to the day of sale.

E. J. FLYNN,

Commissioner of Crown Lands. P. S.-According to law, no newspapers, other than those named by order in council, are authorized to publish this notice.

reacted to 235 3 4. Toronto sold at 152, Commerce at 115 3 4, Dominion at 263 3 4, Standard at 167, Imperial at 186 34, and Hamilton et 17414. Loan issues are firm Canada Permanent sold at 203, Canada Landed at 134 7.8, British Canadian at 117. Dominion Savings at 58 1 2, London and Canadian at 131 3 4, Freenold at 145, and Imperial Lcan at 129 and 130. ŕ

Butter-Receipts are moderate and the demand good. The best tub sells at 19c to 20c; medium at 14c to 16c, and creamery at 20c to 22c in a jobbing way. Eggs firmer, selling at 18c in case lots for fresh and at 15c to 151.2c for limed. Cheese is firm at 11c in a jobbing way.

i.

SURETYSHIP.	STOCKS AND BONDS								
he only Company in Canada confining itself	HAND.	Par Val'e	Capital Bub- scribed.	Capital paid-up	Rest.	Div. Iast 6 Ms.	Dates of Dividends.	Per Cent Pricas Nov 9.	Cash value per Sh
to this business. THE GUARANTEE CO. OF NORTH AVERIOA. Capital Authorized, - \$1,000,000 Paid up In,Cash (ne netss), \$04,600 Resources - 1,119,946 Deposit with Dom. Gov't, - \$7,000 THE BONUS SYSTEM This Company reders the Premiums is certain coses nually reductible until the rate of One-Hall per sent, per annum is resched. This Company is under the same experienced mau- gement which introduced the system to this continent ver thirty years ago, and has since activaly and uccessfully conducted the business to the satisfaction fils clients. BOS2,000.00 have been paid in Olaims to Employers. President, - SIR ALEX. T. GALL, G.C.M.C. President, - SIR ALEX. T. GALL, G.C.M.C. President, - THE BANK OF MONTERAL. HEAD OFFICE: Dominion Square corner Meticalfe St.	Bris. North America. Gan. Bank Commerce. Commercial, Manitoba. Commercial, Minitoba. Commercial, Minitoba. Dominion. Dn Peuple. Bastern Townships Federal. Hamilton. Hoohelars. Lupprisl. Merchants' Gan Merchants, Halifax. Mostos. Mostos. Mostreal. Nationale. Nationale. Nationale. Nationale. St. Stephen's. Standard. Toronto. Union. (Halifax). Union of Gan. Ville Marje Western Bank of Can.	50 200 40 50 50 100 100 100 100 200 100 200 100 1	\$4,868,5.5.6 6,000,000 87,200 1,500,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 2,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,500,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000	6,000,000 56(,500 1,500,000 1,200,600 1,200,600 1,200,600 1,200,600 1,200,600 1,200,600 1,200,600 5,799,200 1,100,000 5,799,200 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 2,500,000 2,000,000 1,200,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000	60,000 165,000 1,350,000 480,000 625,000 625,000 200,000 20	8 3 5 3 5 3 5 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	April Oct June Dec 2May 2Nov 30 June 81 Dec 3 Mar 3 Sept 2 Jan 2 July 1 June 1 Dec June Dec 2 June 2 Dec 2 June 2 Dec 2 June 2 Dec 2 June 1 Dec 1 Aug 1 Feb 1 Aug 1 Feb 1 Aug 1 Feb 1 Aug 1 Feb 1 June 1 Dec Jan 1 July 1 June 1 Dec Jan 2 June 2 Jan 2 July 1 June 1 Dec Jan 2 June 1 Jan 2 July 1 June 1 Dec 1 Jan 2 July	146 100 400 105 263 108 130 175 124 187 124 187 124 187 124 187 193 193 193 193 193 193 193 193 193 193	370 12 83 00 12 83 00 131 50 64 20 131 50 65 00 124 50 124 50 124 50 128 50 133 50 135 00 126 00 128 50 129 50 128 50 129 50 128 50 129 50 128 50 129 50 128 50 129 50 128 50 100 50 110 50 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 1
MONTREAL EDWARD BAWLINGS, Vice-Pres. and Managing Dire. by "N.B.—This Company's Deposit is the largest zacco or Guarantee business by say Company, and is not lable for the responsibilities of any other risks. Bell Telephone 748. AUSTIN & HUOT, WAREHOUSFMEN, STORAGE, Bond and Free Customs and Commission Ag: nts. 116, 187 Commissioners St. MONTREAL.	Arri. Sav. and Loan 'Go Brit. Can. Loan & Inv. Co. Brit. Morts. Loan Co Building and Loan Assoc Canades Cotton Co Can. Landed & Nat'l Inv't G. Car. Perm. Loan and Sav. Co. Dominion Sav. and Loan Co Central Can. Loan & Sav. Co. Dominion Telegraph Co Farmer's Loan and Sav. Co. Hamilton Prov. and Loan Co Home Sav. and Loan Co Huron & Lamhton Loan Co Huron & Lamhton Loan Co Inde Sar. Loan and Inv. Co. Landed Banking and Loan Load. & Can. Loan and Ag. Lond. and Ont, Inv. Co	50 109 25 100 25 100 100 50 100 50 100 100 50 100 50 100 50 100 50 100 50 100 50 100 10	\$30,000 1,620,000 450,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,057,250 3,221,500 2,000,000 1,750,000 2,000,000 5,000,000 6,000,000 6,000,000 6,000,000 6,000,000	2289.03 750,000 2.000,000 2.000,000 3.663,990 3.660,000 918,250 1.000,000 1.517,100 1.175,0000 1.175,000000000000000000000000000000000000	60,000 52,000 100,000 1,562,255 150,000 1,562,255 150,000 112,500 622,000 112,500 112,500 115,000 115,000 135,000 135,000 135,000 135,000 135,000 135,000 135,000 135,000 135,000 135,000 135,000 135,000 135,000 135,000 135,000 125,000 125,000 125,000 156,000 155,000 1		i Jan 1 July 2 Jan 2 July 2 Jan 2 July 2 Jan 2 July 2 Jan 2 July 1 Jan 1 July 3 Jan 2 July 1 Jan 1 July 3 July 31 De 16 Jan 2 July 2 Jan 2 July	117 112 623 124 123 124 122 123 122 124 102 122 123 125 124 102 123 125 125 125 125 125 125 125 125	117 60 28 00 134 87 205 00 134 87 205 00 135 60 135 60 135 60 135 60 135 60 135 60 135 60 136 60 136 60 136 60 136 60 137 60 138 60 139 60 130 60 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 1
Dressed Hogs—There are few offering as yet, and prices rule comparatively firm at \$6.25 to \$6.50. Flour and Grain—Flour continues dull with but little change in prices. Straight roller at \$3.20 to \$3.25 and extras are quoted at \$3.00, On ario patents at \$3.40 to \$3.50, Manitoba patents at \$4.40, and strong bakers at \$3.90. Wheat dull, with sales of red and white at 65c outside. No. 1 Manitoba hard lots at 87c cash and at 90c t.o.b. May delivery, and No. 2 hard at at \$20c tanyary. No. 3 hard is weath 75c	Manitoba Inv. Assoc Manitoba Loan Montreal Telegraph Co Montreal City Has Co Montreal Street Ry. Co Montreal Street Ry. Co Morthal Cotton Co Merchants M'fg Co Merchants M'fg Co Merchants Loan and Morts. Ont. Indus. Loan and Dep. Co. Real Mst. Loan and Dep. Co. Rishelica and Ont. Nav. Co. Royal Loan and Sav. Co Start M'fg Co Halifax Union Loan and Sav. Co Western Can. Loan & Sav.	. 100 40 50 50 100 100 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 5	1,250,000 2,000,000 500,000 3,000,000 4,666,800 2,000,000 500,000 1,519,000 500,000 2,000,000 1,519,000 500,000 2,000,000 1,500,000 1,000,000	312,500 2,000,000 2,000,000 300,000 300,000 314,290 314,290 314,290 134,290 134,290 314,290 134,200,000 134,290 01 314,290 01 314,290 01 3200,000 1,350,000 1,350,000 200,000 800,000 800,000 800,000 800,000 90 800,000	111,00 111,00 1.11,		Jan Jul Fob 15 Ser Jan July March	114 155j t 2231 v 235 v 138 . 135 t 122 c 108 y 130 y 119 y 19	$\begin{array}{c} 0.0 \\ 0.0 \\ 0.114 \\ 0.0 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.0$

the best. Calfskins, 5c to 7c. Tallow sells in small lots at $5\frac{1}{4}$ c to $5\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Live Stock.-Cattle Receipts are smaller and prices steady. Choice export fat caitle 4c per lb, and good loads 34c. The best butchers sold at 24c to 37c, medium at 3c to 34c, and common at 24c. A good many distillery cattle were taken at 3c to 34c and bulls at 24c to 34c. Sheep sold at 22 75 to 450 how here the st 25 x_1 , \$3.75 to 4 50 per head and lambs at \$3 to \$4 00 Hogs steady at 4^3_1 to 5c. for choice and medium at 4^1_1 c to 4^1_2 c

Provisions .-- There is some improvement in business and prices are firm. Long clear bacon sells at 8c to 8t c backs Long clear bacon sens at Sc to sic backs 11½ to 12, and bellies 12. Hams 11½c to 12c, rolls 9c to 9½c, Mess pork \$15 to \$16 Lard 9½c to 10c. Beans \$1.20 to \$1.25. Dried apples 4½c and evaporated 7½c. Hops steady at 16c to 19c. Apples \$1.00 to \$1.50 per bbl. Potatose 65c to 70c per bag for choice on track.

Wool.—Business is quiet. Selected fleece is still quoted at 17c, and fine clothing 20c. Pulled wools are selling at 22c to 221c for Supers and at 26c to 261c or extras.

WM. PARKS & SON, Limited, ST. JOHN, N.B.

Cotton Spinners, Bleachers, Dyers and Manufacturers.

Grey Cottons, Sheetings, Drills and White Ducks. Ginghame, Shirtings, Tickings, Donims and Cottonadus in Plain and Fancy Mixed Patterns.

Cotton Yarns, Carpet Warps, Ball Knitting Cottons, Hosiery Yarns, Beam Warps for Woollen Mills, and Yarns for Manufacturers' use.

The only "Water Twist" Yarn made in Canada.

AGENTS :

WM. HEWETT, 30 Colborne St., Toronto, Ont. H. A. LAROCHE, 61 St. Francois Xavier Street, MONTREAL

M. H. MILLER, Winnipeg.

JOHN HALLAM. Toronto special agent for Beam Warps for Ontario.

MILLS:

NEW BRUNSWICK COTTON MILLS .-ST. JOHN COTTON MILLS.

ST.ºJOHN,IN.B.

Th

C P R •T

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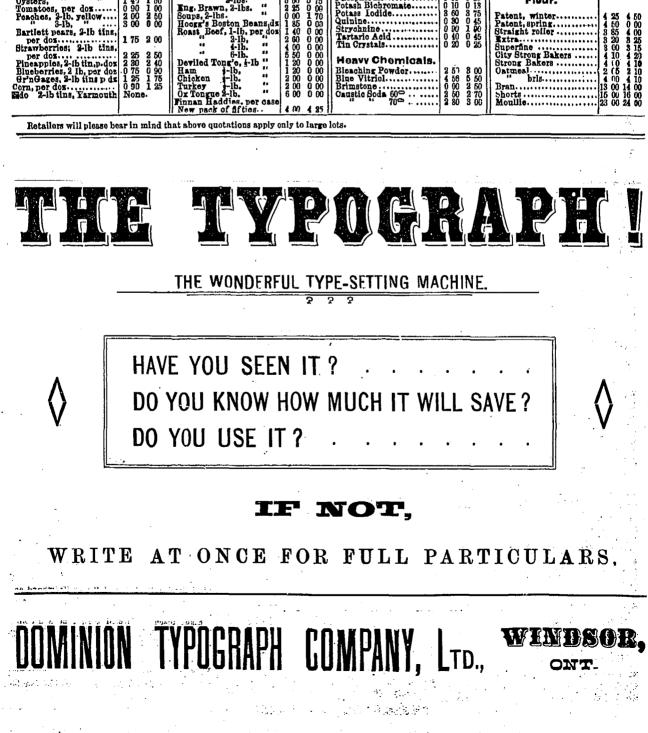
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W re q ta 81 81 1 g at 82c January. No 3 bard is worth 75c to 76c, and No. 1 frosted at 63c to 64c. Barley dull, with No. 3 extra nominal +t 39c f.o.c. Oats steady, with sales of mixed at 31c on track and outside at 27c to 28c. Peas sell at 58c to 59c outside, and tye at 48c. Bran quiet at \$11.50 on track; small lots bring \$12. Shorts \$12.50 to \$13.

Groceries.-There is a moderate demand prices generally unchanged. The sugar trade is quiet and prices steady at 4% c to 4% c for granulated and 3% c to 4% c for yellows. Coffee firm, with Rios bring-ing 1% c to 20. Teas in fairly active dem-and, medium bringing 20c to 28c for Indias and Ceylons. Dried fruits firm ; Valencias 54e to 64e for off stalk and currants 6e to 610. for Provincials in barrels. Canned fruits and vegetables dull, while salmon is firm the lowest quotations being \$1.45.

Hardware .- The demand for shelf hardware is moderate. Metals are generally firm.

Hides and Skins.-Cured hides steady with sales at 5c to $5\frac{1}{4}$ c. Green sells at 41c for No. 1, at 31 for No. 2, and 21 for No. 3. Lambskins and pelts firm at 80c for

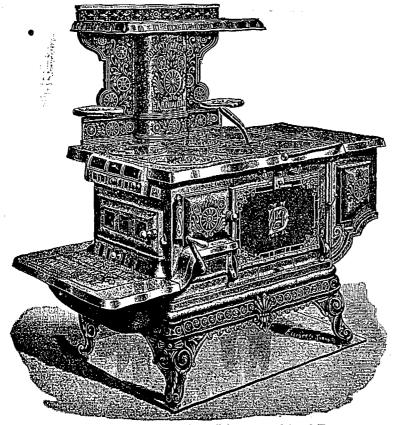


MONTE	AL WHOLEBALE PRICE	S OURBENTTHURSDAY,	NOVEMBEB 10, 1892
Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article. Wholesale.	
Beets and Sheez. Brogans Cobourgs Split Balmorals Kip	-\095 120 085 090 075 080 -\100 125 085 100 075 080	Rozst chicken, 1-lb tins \$ 0. \$ 0. Rozst turkey, 1-lb tins 2 30 \$ 2 40	Soda Ash, \$ 0. \$ 0. Soda Bicarb. \$ 280 250 Sal Soda. 0 90 100 Concentrated. 2 00 2 25
7 - 4 11	1 1 98 7 90 1 10 1 16 1 60 1 15 1	Cern Brooms.	Dyestuffs.
Built Congress. Calf Split boots. Kip Calf Filt boots half for Filt boots half for full	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	No. 1 Gem 4 strings, hard wood handle 3 60 0 00 No. 2 do 3 strings	Archil, con
Perged. Split Batts Split Balmorals Buff " Buff " Pebbled"	. 0 89 9 90 0 70 0 85 0 20 0 60 1 . 1 00 1 10 0 75 0 90 0 50 0 65 1 . 0 90 1 15 0 80 0 90 0 50 0 65 1	No.3 do 3strinrs, bass- wood handle	Sumac 70 00 75 90 Fish. Labrador Herrings, No 1. 4 50 5 50 Nfd. Shore, No. 1. 4 50 5 50
Machine Sewed.		Acid Carbolio Cryst Medi 0 40 0 45	Sea Trout No. 1 split p b. 0 00 9 00 half bris
Poppled Batton Glased Buff Batton Goat "Polish Calf French Kid	. 100 120 085 090 080 070 . 150 200 115 150 080 135 . 150 200 130 175 090 185	Aloes, Cape 0 18 0 15 Alum 1 50 2 00 Boray, ytls	Cape Breton Herrings 6 75 0 00 halves 8 25 9 00 Mackerel, No 1, kits 0 00 1 95 t brl 9 00 7 00 Green Cod, Large 5 00 00 09 No.1 4 75 5 00
Name of Article, Wholesale.	Name of Article. Wholesale.	Brom. Potass 0 33 0 42 Camphor, Mng. Ref 0 67 0 70 Am. Ref 0 42 0 65 Citrio Acid 0 50 0 65	Draft No.1 4 75 5 00 Dry por quintal 5 00 5 50
Cannod Geoda. s c s o. Lobsters, new	Pens, Mar., 2-Ib tins \$ 0. \$ 0. Boston baked beans, p ds 2 15 2 23 2 32 2 32 Corned Beef, 1-Ib 1 65 0 00 2 52 2 32 Corned Beef, 1-Ib 2 10 2 32 32	Copperas, per 100 lbs 0 95 115 Cream Tartar 0 30 0 30 Spoom Salts 0 30 159 Giycorine 0 16 22 Gum Arabio per lbs 0 40 125 Morphia	Salmon No. 1 bris
Tomatoss, per dos	Ing. Brawn, 2-ibs. 255 000 Soups, 2-ibs. 000 170 Hoegr's Boston Beans,dx 185 000 Roast Beer, 1-ib, per dosi 140 000 2-ib. 200 000 4-ib. 400 000 6-ib. 550 000 000 120 000 6-ib. 550 000 Ham 10, "100 120 000 Ham 10, "10." 1200 000 Turkey -1b. 200 000 Turkey -1b. 200 000 Turkey -1b. 200 000	Potash Bichromate	Patent, winter 4 25 4 50 Patent, spring. 4 60 00 Straight rollor 8 20 Buperfine 8 20 Strong Bakers 4 10 4 10 Dasmed 27 5 21 Bran 10 4 10

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENT -THURSDAY NOVEMBER 10 1892.

Name of Article Wholesais Name of Article Wholesais Same of Article Wholesais Same of Article Wholesais Farm Products. 0.02 0 22 0 22 0 22 0 22 0 22 0 22 0 22	Name of Articly	MTL alada la	ii					
Farm Products. 3 c. 3 c. 4 Greecories. Suitants. Suitan		W DUIGSAIS.	Name of Articia.		Name of Article.		Name of Article.	
Pear, per 66 lbs, store 0 10 0 78 / witt / Loose Muscatel 2 15 2 20 / gross Gases per gross 9 00 0 00 Store Halls	Rurran : Greamery Western dairy Morrisborg and B. 'Townshise Kast ra Kest ra Presh per dox. Fresh per dox. Fresh held) Fresh imed Yesh (held) ''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''	3 0. 3 0. 0 22 0 284 0 18 0 18 0 0 18 0 18 0 18 0 16 0 14 0 14 0 16 0 10 10 10 0 10 0 10 10 10 0 10 0 10 10 10 0 10 0 12 0 10 0 0 10 0 12 0 10 12 0 10 12 0 10 12 0 10 12 0 11 0 12 0 11 0 12 0 12 0 12 0 12 0 12 0 12 0 12 0 12 0 12 0 12 0 12 0	Grecorles. Tes (HfChest & Cad.) Japan. com. to med. Ib good med. to fine fancy. Y. Hyson, com. to gd fancy of finest. Pingatoy med. to gd " Finhead States and the finest." Twankay, com. to gd Congou. common good common med, to good " fine to finest." Ningchow common fine to finest." Ningchow common Maraoalbo Java Java Java Java Java Java Java Java Java Java Java Piantion Coylon States framilast Piantation Coylon Piantation Coylon Piantation Coylon Piantation Coylon Piantation Coylon Piantation Coylon Piantation Coylon Paris Lumpa, in bris Powdered, in bris Paris Lumpa, in bris Scatter Paridea	$\begin{array}{c} \hline \textbf{S} \ \textbf{o}, \ \textbf{S} \ \textbf{c} \\ \hline \textbf{O} \ \textbf{I2} \ \textbf{O} \ \textbf{I7}, \ \textbf{O} \ \textbf$	Sultanas	*1025525251700051528 55255523175 85355 *102552525251700051528 55255523175 85355 *10255252525 552555 85055 *102552525 552555 85055 *102552555 6725555 85055 *10255255 672555 85055 *10255255 672555 85055 *1025525 672555 85055 *1025525 672555 85055 *1025525 672555 85055 *1111 850555 85055 *1111 850555 85055 *1111 850555 85055 *1111 850555 85055 *1111 850555 85055 *1111 850555 850555 *1111 850555 850555 *1111 850555 850555 *1111 850555 850555 *1111 850555 850555	Lassenby's Pickles: Imp'l Hf-Pintsper dos Imp'l Pints	S c. S c. 1 65 1 75 5 75 6 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 000 000 0 00 000 000 0 00 000 000 0 000 000 000 0 000 000 000 0 000 000 000 0 000 000 000 0 000 000 000 0 000 000 000 0 000 000 0000 0 00

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THE WORLD'S FAIR RANGE.

This new Bange just out has more points of merit than any other. It has the deepest fire box and will hold fire longer and heat up sconer than any other. It has the largest ash pan, and best style of daplex grate. It has steel oven door swing down hinges, light and durable. It has the quickest operating oven, the largest flues, and most controllable check awaghts, burns 24, wood and all kinds of coal. Write for prices.

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	MONTREAL WHOLMSALE PRICES CURBENT, THURSDAY, NONEMBER 10, 1892							
Name of Article.	Wholesale	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.		Wholesalo	
Mardware — Continued. 30d. 16d and 12d " 10d	0 40 0 00 0 60 0 00 1 00 0 00 1 50 0 00	Coll Chain-1 5-18 7-16	0 051 0 051 0 05 0 00 0 041 0 00 0 04 0 00	Re-meited Lead Snos per 100 lbs Lead Pipe per 100 lbs Stref : Boelter Stref : Frest Wrot iron F to F F Wils : Bright, No. 7 per 100 lbs	0 00 16 00 0 00 16 00 3 00 3 50	Upper Heavy Fight Grained Upper Soctoh Grain Kip Skins, French English Canada Kip Hemiosk Calf French Calf Splits, Light & Medium. Splits, Heavy Smail	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
Fine blutd nails- 3dper 106 ibs 2d	1 50 · 0 00 2 00 0 00	Common Pig Iron : Siemens No. 1 Coltness. Calder	0 041 0 05 19 00 19 50 21 00 0 00 00 0 00 00	F F to F F F Wins: Bright, No. 7,, per 100 lbs (Annealed, No. 7, Barbed Wire- 2& 4 barbs Plain Twist, 2& 2 wrs Ribbon Staples Wiro Nails-75 p.o, off the	2 70 0 00 8 25 0 00 4 50 0 00	Leather Board, Canada Enameled Cow, per ft Pobble Grain Glove Grain	0 06 0 10 0 15 0 17 0 10 0 14 0 09 0 13	
Casing and yox, flooring shook, and tobacoe hox naile- 124 to 30dper 100 lba "d" 8d and 9d" 4d to fd" 8d"	0 50 0 00 0 60 0 00 0 75 0 00 0 90 0 00 1 10 0 00 1 50 0 00	Carnbroe Bejinton Hematite. C. I. F. Three Rivers Charcoal Iron Sar (carpage 100 lbs	00 9 18 50 19 50 0 00 23 50 0 00 26 50 28 00	list. Hides and Tallow. Montreal Green Hides No. 1 per 100 lbs	000500	Brash (Cow) Kid Buffinner Russetts, Light No. 2 Saddlors' Imt. Fr. Calf English Oak	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
Finishing nails— 3 inchper 100 lbs 2 to 21 "" 1 to 11 "" 1 *" 1 *"		Sheet Iron to No. 28	3 25 8 50	"No. 2 "No. 3 Tanners pay too. more	0 00 4 00 0 00 3 00 4 50 0 00 0 00 0 00	Dongola, extra No.1 Ordinary Oliary Cod 011, Newfoundland. Halifax	0 20 0 25 0 15 0 20 0 36 0 38	
Slating nails- 5dper 100 lbs 4d 2d Common barrel nails- 1 inohper 100 lbs	0 85 0 00 1 25 0 00 1 75 0 00	Good Brands Wro'i fron pipe, i to 2 in 62; p.c., over 2 in. 60 p.e. Sidd, osst per ib "Byring, 100 lb	0 00 0 00 0 11 0 12 3 00 0 00 2 75 0 00 0 00 2 30	Sheepskins Clips Caliskins uninspected Horse Hides western, each Tallow, refined Tough	0 00 0 00 0 00 0 50 0 05 0 00 2 75 0 00 2 00 2 25 4 75 5 50	S. R. Pale Seal Straw Seal Cod Jiver Oil	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
Olinoh nalls 3 inch. per 100 lbs 24 and 21 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	IC Coke	4 00 4 50 Usual Trade Extras.	No. 1 B. A. Sole,	0 19 0 20	S. R. Pale Seal Straw Seal Cod Liver Oil, Nid Liver Oil Lard Oil, Extra No. 1 Lingeod. Taw	. 0 40 0 45 . 0 00 0 00 . 0 90 0 00 h 1 10 0 00 . 0 08 0 10 . 0 75 0 85 . 0 66 0 70 0 56 0 57	
8 inchper 100 lb. 2i and 2i "" 2i and 2i "" 1i and 1j "" 1i" Horse Sho ss	1 25 0 00 1 50 0 00 1 65 0 00 1 85 0 00 2 50 0 00 3 00 0 00 3 40 3 50	Anchors, per lb Lion & Crown, Tin'd Sht's 24 gauge Lead : Pig, per 100 lbs	10 50 11 00 4 75 5 50 6 00 6 25	22021027, No. 1 	0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00	Bolled Myo, Pure- Machinery K	1 15 1 25 0 95 1 10 3 00 3 60 2 40 2 00	

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*Discounts on Nails apply only for immediate delivory, and for quantities named of each kind sonarately. *Discounts on Nails apply only for immediate delivory, and for quantities named of each kind sonarately. *We Terms for Cut Casing, Book and Shook, Finishing and Tobacco Box, Barrel, Clinch and Pressed Nails, four months note or 8 per cent. off for each within 30 days. Discount on Boltss: Carriage and Yire, 75 to 80 and 10; Machine, 70 to 76 per cent. Terms, four months or 5 per cent. off for each in 80 days. Nails and horse shees, three per cent. off within 80 days. Horse nails and spikes four months or 5 per cent. off in 30 days. days.

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for an electrical purposes, on reasonable terms. It manufactures and has for sale every description of cotton and silk covered wire for electrical work. For particulars apply to

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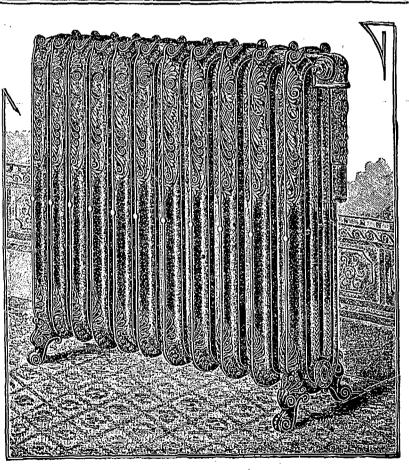
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Ľ	IONTRE	AL WHOLKSALS	PRIOR	6 OURRENT THU	BSDAY, N	IOVEMBEB 10, 1 2.	
Name of Article.	Wholesale	Name of Articis.	Wholesate	Name of Article.	Wholesal.		Wholesale.
Cosl Oil: Crude Car Lots Store, 12 p.c. off Broken lots Am. in car lots " 10 bbls		Pure	\$ 0. 9: 0. 0 60 0 65 0 75 1 00 0 55 1 20 0 50 1 00 1 75 2 00 2 00 2 25	Spirite Canadian—por zal.	2 50 2 55 1 621 1 671 2 40 2 45 1 571 1 621	Machie's R. O. Special Islay Blend Sheriffs	8 C0 8 25 8 90 4 00 9 75 0 00 8 75 8 95 7 25 8 75 9 50 9 75
Benzine car lots	0 21 0 00 0 13 0 00 0 00 0 14	Bait. Liverpool per bag Miey'ns Canadian, in small bags Guarters Factory-filled per bag	0 471 0 55	Aicohol	8 50 0 00 1 90 0 00 1 90 0 00 2 50 0 00	Glenfalloch, Highl'd. gal .0850 Gin- Jno. De Kuyper,per gal ,05. red	2 85 2 90
Glass. United inches, 00 to 25 United inches 26 " 40 41 " 50 50	35140 145150 825835 850860	Rico's pure dairy, per bas	0 20 0 35 0 00 2 00 0 00 9 50 1 75 0 10 0 00 0 00	1887 ** 1 00 ****	8 00 8 25 8 50 8 75 9 90 9 25 9 50 9 76	A. C. A. Nolet per gal 	2 75 2 85 9 50 9 90 5 00 5 20 19 09 0 90
Paints, &c. W Logg pure, 50 to 10016 kgs	<u>600</u> 700	Tobacco (duty paid) No. 1 Black-Obywing, oads No. 2	0 461 0 511 0 46 0 51	Club rye, in brls., 1886, p.g Perts- McKensie, Driscoli & Co. T. G. Sandeman & Sons Clode & Baker	2 40 6 00 2 60 6 00 2 10 4 00	Jno. Jameson & Sons, 1 star two stars feo. Roe & Co, one stars, qts	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
"No. 1	4 50 5 00 4 00 4 50 5 25 5 75 4 25 4 75	No. 4 Bright Chewing Smoking. Smoking. 6s	041 000 054 058 064 067 052 057 050 055	Tarragona Sherries-Pedro Domeoq Pomartin	2 00 6 50 2 00 5 50 2 10 6 00	Danville & Co	
Venetian Red, Eng'h Yel. Ochre, French Whiting, ordinary '.' London, Washed " Paris Portland Cement, brl Fire Brick	1 25 8 00 0 45 0 60 0 65 0 75 1 00 1 10 2 25 2 60 20 06 25 00	Solace, 12s Myrtle Navy Can. Chowing. "Smoking, Plag do Cut	0 48 0 00 0 45 0 00 0 55 0 60 0 321 0 33 0 35 0 45	Barton & Guestier Ualvet & Co. vintage wines Nat. Johnston & Sons Champagnes G. H. Mumm & Co. ex. dry Pipper Heidseck Perrier, Jonot & Co	6 53 29 60 7 00 28 60 31 00 33 00 31 00 33 00 28 00 80 00 31 00 83 00	" "OBSES I STORY," " "SSOP." Ind Coope & Co, Rom- } qts ford, Ales	11 50 12 00 16 50 17 00 2 10 0 00 1 45 0 00
American White, Brls Coopers' Glue Golden Ochro Brunswick Green	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 12\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & 13 \\ 0 & 17 & 0 & 20 \\ 0 & 20 & 0 & 24 \\ 0 & 04 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 04 & 0 & 12 \end{array}$	Pulled, unassorted Black Extra Super B Super North West	0 21 0 22 0 16 0 17 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 15 0 17	Gold Lack Louis Duyan Louis Roederor. Brandiss-Hennessy J Star V. O. Martell Cases (one star)	15 60 16 50 29 00 81 00 6 50 8 00 12 00 0 08 16 00 0 00 6 00 0 00 11 60 0 00	Nerea Raphael, Spark-) ling Baumardts Per case, pts) Jas. Watson & Co, Dundee, 3 Star Gionivot, per case 1	14 00 15 00 16 00 16 00 9 75 10 00 8 75 9 00 4 00 6 00
	0 12 0 40 0 80 0 90	Cape	0 16 0 18 0 14 0 16 0 871 0 39	Ronault & Uo	9 50 0 00	Watson's Old Sootch, qt, es pts, per es Watson's Old Irish, qts, pr es pts, per es	700 800



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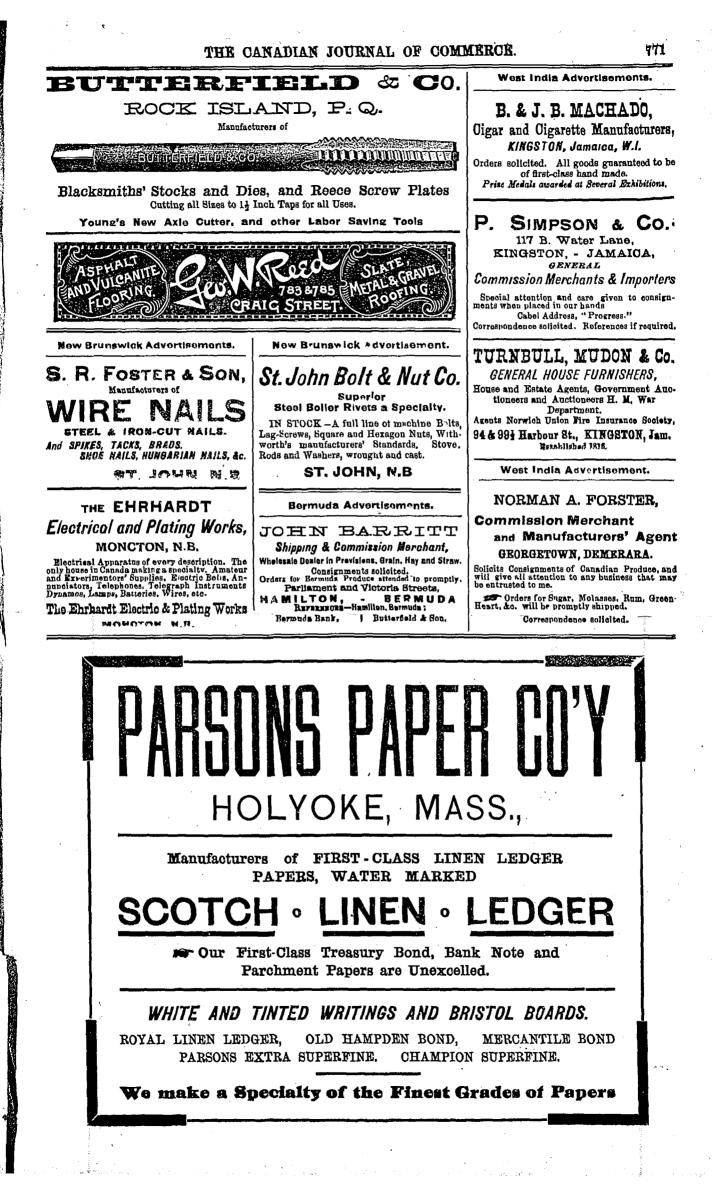
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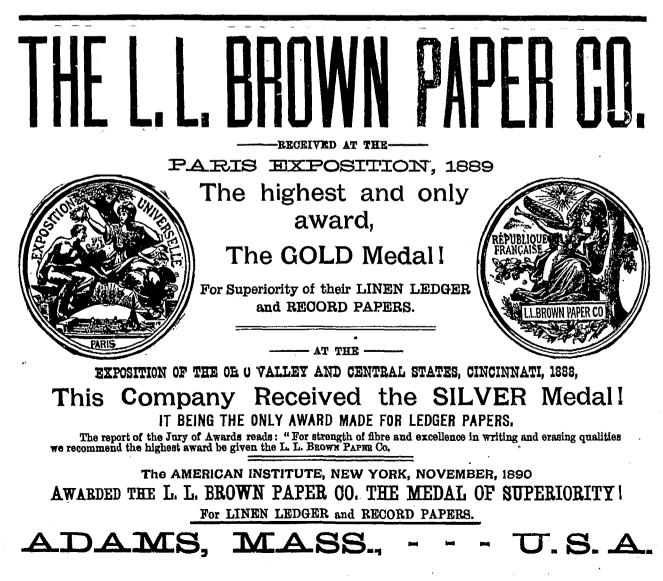
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776 Insurance. STOCKS AND BONDS-INSURANCE COMPANIES-CANADIAN .- Montreal Quotations, Nov. 7, 1892 THUM Las; Dividend per year. Amount paid per Share. Canada quotations per et. No. Shares Share per value NAME OF COMPANY. Accident Insurance Co. British American Fire and Marine. Canada Life Confederation Life. Western Assurance...... Royal Canadian Insurance Guarantee Co. of North America.... 10,000 2,600 5,000 25,000 20,000 13,372 \$50 50 10 20 20 10 50 OF NORTH AMERICA. 110 110 850 400 100 40 25 50 8-6mos 6-6mos 4-6mos 158 Incorporated by Dominion Parliament, A.D., 1872. 156 125 100 110 Authorized Capital, - \$500,000. BRITISE AND FOREIGN.-(Quotations on the London Market.) Oct. 26, 1892. Market value p. p'p'd up sh. HEAD OFFICE: Atlas British and Foreign Marine Caledonian Commercial U. Fire, Life and Marine Edinburgh Life Tire Insurance Association Imporial Fire and Life Lancashire Fire. Life Association of Scotland London & Lancashire Life Liv. & Lon. & Globe Fire and Life. North Brit. & More. Fire and Life North Brit. & More. Fire and Life Phonix Fire Queen Fire and Life Cooling Fire and Life Cooling Fire and Life Scottish Imperial Life and Life. Scottish Imperial Life and Life. 167 ST. JAMES ST. 24,000 50,000 50 50 4 £23 £21 20 £23 £21 MONTREAL. 57,000 5,000 100,00 29,000 12,0,0 1 0,000 10,000 35,8°2 1 , 60 £39,175 40,000 30,000 £32} £81 30 10 50 100 £10 100 100 20 40 20 20 20 Vico-President and Managing Director: 15 £ 99 821 5 98 82 £7 p. sh. EDWARD RAWLINGS. THE ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA possesses a record for both reltability and liberality, one proof of which is that ithus paid over NINETEEN THOUSAND LOSSES AND HAS CONTERTED BUT ELEVEN CLAIMS AT LAW IN 16 YRARS FOR NRARLY ONE MILLION DOLLARS. It has ample financial resources, and has made the SPECIAL DEFOSIT with the INSURANCE DEFARTMENT at Othwa. It is, moreover, the only Company whose capital and funds are SOLELY applicable to Accident Insurance. 154107257056 54 £54 44 664 444 £2684 100 40,00 6,722 2 8, 00 10,00 43) £267 £21 p. s. 3: 60 6 15 i) 20 10 50 2 10 1313 ••••• 50,000 20,000 INSURANCE COM'Y North British & Mercantile ROYA OF ENGLAND. LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS UNLIMITED. - \$10,000,000 INSURANCE COMPANY. - 35.000,000 - 8,000,000 . • • Investments in Canada for protection of Canadian Policy-helders (chiefly with Government) exceed \$1,000,000. Total Funds, - \$52,053,716.00 Every description of property insured at moderate rates of premium. Life Assurances granted in all the most approved forms. Total Revenue, - \$12,899,247.00 Head Office for Canada, Royal Insurance Bldg., Montreal W. TATLEY, Chief Agent. CANADIAN INVESTMENTS: E. HURTUBISE, Special Agents French Department. \$4,599,**453.00** JAMES ALLIN. Special Agents English Department. W. S. ROBERTSON, of G. R. Robertson & Sons THOS. DAVIDSON, Managing Director, MONTBEAL. Founded EFT 1805. JNION MUTUAL CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY INSURANCE COMPANY PORTLAND, MAINE. Of EDINBURGH, SOOTLAND. Inco sporated 1848 JOHN E. DeWITT, President The Business of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, for the half CAPITAL. \$5.000.000 yea ending June 30th, 1892, was of a highly successful character Compared with the corresponding periods of preceding years, the half year in question was one of the best in the Company's history. PROMPT SETTLEMENTS. LIBERAL DEALINGS Substantial increases were made in new Insurance 45 St. Francois Xavier St., MONTREAL. Written; New Premiums Written and Settled; Premium LANSING LEWIS, Manager. Income and Interest Earnings; and in Policies and In-Toronto Agonts: MESSES. MUNTE & BEATTY, 1 Victoria Street. surance in force. The Notices of Death Claims showed a The oldest Scotch Office and one of the Strongest Companies represented in Canada. 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