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The Chartered Banks	
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Incorporated by Act of Parliament. Capital All Paid Up, - \$12,000,000	11
Rett, - 6,000,000 HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.	Pa Re
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Hon. Sir D. A. SMITH, K.C.M.G., - President. Hon. GRO. A. DRUMMORD. Vice-President.	Lor
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R. Y. Hebden, A. B. Buchanan, Asst. Inspec. Asst. Supt. of Branches <i>Reanches in Canada</i> :	Hea
Branchet in Canada : Branchet in Canada : MONTREAL, H. V. Meredith, Managar. "West End Branch, Catherine St. Almonte, Ont. Hamilton, Ont. Quebec, Que.	
Belleville, "Kingston, "Regina, Ass'n.	Loz
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Cornwall, Ont. Ottawa, Ont. Vancouver, D.C.	
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Committee-Robert Gillespie, Esq., Peter Red- path, Esq. C. Ashworth, Manager.	and
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"The Union Bank of London. The London and Westminster Bank.	Ag Bai Co.
BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN: London-The Bank of England, "The Union Bank of London. "The London and Westminster Bank, Liverpool-The Bank of Liverpool. Scotland The British Linen Company and Branches.	4 871
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Portland, Oregon-The Bank of British Columbia,	
THE BANK OF TORONTO,	
o-Incorporated 1855o Paid-up Capital, \$2,000,000. Rest, \$1,600,000	TH
DIBECTORS: GEORGE GOODERHAM, - President. WM, H. BEATTY, - Vice-President.	
	Ar
Head Office, Toronto. DUNCAN COULSON, - Cashler.	սթ
HUGH LEACH, Assistant Cashier. JOSEPH HENDERSON, Inspector.	the sar
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Montroal,, J. Murray Smith, Manager, Barrie, J. A. Strathy, " Brockville	the
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St. Catharines,G. W. Hodgetts,	of
CollingwoodW. A. Copeland, Gananoque	at
Baitkers : London, Eug The City Bank, Limited, New York, National Bank of Commerce.	at
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La Societa Genarale.	- -

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Authorised Capital, DIRECTORS. \$1,000,000 DUNCAN MACARTHUR, President.

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

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

HE SHAREHOLDERS OF

THE MOLSONS BANK

e Hereby Notified that a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT.

oon the capital stock has been declared for the OURRENT HALF-YEAR, and that the me will be payable at the Office of the Bank, Montreal and at the Branches on and after

First Day of October Next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the th to 30th SEPTEMBER, both days inclu-70.

The Annual General Meeting the Shareholders of the Bank will be held its Banking House, in this city, on

Monday, the 12th of October Next. three o'clock in the afternoon,

By order of the Board, F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS,

General Manager.

Montreal, 28th August, 1891.

THE QUEBEC BANK.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, A.D., 1818. CAPITAL, \$3,000,000. HEAD OFFICE, - QUEBEC, BOARD OF DIRECTORS: JAS. G. ROSS, Esq., - President. George R. Renfrew, Esq., UILLIAM WITHALL, Esq., Vice-President. JAMES STEVENSON, Esq., Cashier, Branches and Agencies in Casada ;-Oitawa, Ont. Toronto, Ont. Pambroko, Ont. Montreal, Que. Thorold, Ont. Three Rivars, O. Agents in New York-Messrs, Maitland, Phelps & Co. Agents in London-The Bank of Scotland. HEAD OFFICE,

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CHE N	ERCH/		BANK
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Tapital Paid Rest	-up,	•	\$5,799,200
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Hea	d Office,	 Mont 	real,
	BOARD OF D	IBECTOBS :	
ANDREW ROBERT	ALLAN, Esq	Eso. Vice-	President. President,
loctor Macke onathan Hodg ohn Cassils, J	nzie, Esq. 280n, Esq. Isq. T. H. Dunn	John Dunc H. Montag	an, Esq. 72 Ailan, Esq. 65, Esq.
BEORGE HAG	IE. GAULT, Asst	Gene Gen. Mans	ral Manager iger.
BRANC	HIS IN ONTAL	LIO AND QUI	BBO
ielleville. Ierlin.	Kingston. London.		
frampton.	Montreal.	Sher	brooke, Que.
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ananoque.	Ottawa,	St. 7	homas,

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Mitchell. Napanee. Ottawa. Owen Sound Porth. Prescott. St. Inome. Toronto. Walkerton, Windsor, Ingersoll. Kincardine.

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Winaipeg. Brandon. Bankers in Great Britain - London, Giasgow, Edinburgh and other points, The Civiesdale Bank (Limited). Liverpool, The Bank of Liverpool (Ltd). Agency in New York-Gr Wall St., Messrs. Henry Hague and John B. Harris, Jr., Agents. Bankers in United States-New York, Bank of New York, N. B. A.; Boston, Merchants National Bank; Chicago, American Exchange National Bank; St. Faul, Minn., First National Bank; Detroit, First National Bank; Buffalo, Bank of Buffalo; San Frae-cisco, Anglo-Californian Bank. Newformadland-Commercial Bank of Newfound-land.

Newfowndiand-Commercial Data of Advances land. Nova Scotia and New Brwssewich -- Bank of Nova Scotia and Merchants Bank of Halifax. BrHith Columbia-Bank of British North America. A general banking business transacted. Letters of Credit issued, available in China, Japan, and other foreign countries.

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The Chartered Banks.

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		CTORS:	
George Tayle	W. B. Ham	ilton, Esa.	sq. Robt, Kil-
Esq., Q B.	E. WALKEI	Matthew La C. General Ma Ass't General	ggat, Esq.
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Cor, College	5t, and Spadin	St. North V aa Ave. You	Yest Toronto- ge & College-

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Cor, College SI, and Spadina Ave. Yonge & College-48 Yonge St., cor. College SI. Queen SI. W.-544 Queen SI. W. and 415 Parliament SI. Commercial credits issued for use in Europe, East ad Wesi Indies, China, Japan and South America. Stellag and American Exchange bought and sold. Collections made on the most favorable terms. Interest allowed on deposits. BAKERS AND CORPERSION NAME

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New York-The		Toronto.

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OF HALIFAX,

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Campbellford.		Stouffville:
	BANKERS.	DIGUTAITE:
New York True		
Manhael Carl	orters and Traders I	National Bank
montreal-Can,	Bank of Commerce.	

IMPERIAL BANK of CANADA

Eastern	Townships	Bank.
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HON. G. G. STEVENS, Hon. M. H. Cochrane,	, Vice-Presiden	t.
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G. N. Galer. T. J. Tuck. Israel wood, N. W. Thomas,

G. N. Galer. T. J. Tuck. N. W. Thomas, HEAD OFFICE, SHERBROOKE, QUE, WM. FAAWELL, General Managor Branches.--Waterloo, Richmond, Conticook, Stan-stead, Cowansville, Granby, Bedford, Huntingdon, Agents in Montreal.-Bank of Montreal. London, England-National Bank of Scotland Boston--National Exchange Bank. New York--National Park Bank. Collections made at all accessible points and prompt-ly remitted for.

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Reserve, BOARD OF DIRECTORS : JOHN COWAN, Eso, Preside	- 75,000

JOHN COWAN, Esq., President, REUHEN S. HAMLIN, Esq., Vice-President, W. F. Cowan, Esq. Robert McIntosh, M. D. Thomas Patterson, Esq. T. H. McMrLAN, Cashier, Branches :- Whitby, Midland, Tilsonburg, New Hamburg, Paisley, Penetanguishene, Port Perry. Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed. Collections solicited and promptly made, Correspondents at New York and in Canada-The Merchants Bank of Canada. London, England-The Royal Bank of Scotland.

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Trusts Corporation of Ontario.

Offices, 23 Toronto Street, Toronto. CAPITAL, - \$1,000,000 00

President, HON. J. C. AJKINS, P.C.; Vice-Presidents, HON. SIR ADAM WILSON, HON. SIR RIOHARD CARTWRIGHT, K.C.M.G.

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, K.C.M G. This Corporation is accepted as a Trusts Company by the High Court of Justice, under the sanction of the Ontario Government, and acts as Executor, Administrator, Receiver, Guardian of Children, Committee of Lunatics, Assignee, Liquidator, &c., also as Agent for any persons appointed to the above offices, obviating the finding of Security and all oner-ous during in connection therawith Monays ous duties in connection therewith. Moneys Invested, Estates Managed, Bonds Issued and Countersigned. All business entrusted to the Uorporation promptly and economically managed, A. E. PLUMMER, Manager. economically managed.

CENTRAL THE CANADA

LOAN & SAVINGS CO. OF ONTARIO.

HEAD OFFICE, _ King St.,	-	TORONTO	
Capital Subscribed, Capital Paid-Up, Rosorvo Fand, Invested Funds,	-	\$2,000,000 00 800,000 00 - 192,000 00 3,003,696 14	
Deposits received at current rat paid or compounded half yearly.	tei	of interest	

Debentures issued in Carroncy or Sterling, payable in Canada or Great Britain. Money advanced on Real Estate Mortgages, and Municipal Debentures purchased.

GE0. /	A.	COX, President,	F.	G, R.	COX, M WOOD,	lanager. Secretary

THE

Dominion Savings and Investment SOCIETY.

LONDON, - - - ONTARIO.

Subseribed	Car	oital,	-			•	\$1,000,000.00 932,401.62
Paid-up,	-	-	-	-	-	•	932,401.62

ROBERT REID. Collector of Customs, President. THOMAS H. PURDOM, - Inspecting Director. H. E. NELLES, Managor.

THE HAMILTON

Provident and Loan Society.

President, - G. H. GILLESFIE, Esq. Vice-President, A. T. Wood, Esq. Capital Subscribed, - \$1,500,000 00 Sapital Pald-Up, 1,100,000 00 Reserve and Surplus Funds, - 220,861 20 Fotal Assots, - 3,789,406 95 Reserve and Total Assets, DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at the

DEFOSITS to boots and inducts induce a the bighest current rates. DEBENTURES for S or 5 years. Interest payable half-yearly. Executors and Trustees are authorized y aw to invest in Debentures of this Society. Banking House-King Street, Hamilton,

H. D. CAMERON, Treasurer.

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Kingston, Ont.

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1891-PROPOSED SAILINGS-1891 SUBJECT TO CHANGE. Liverpool, Londonderry, Quebec and Montreal Service,

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Montreal.	Quebe
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energi e na sere e Tables

Daruiman		43 acpt.	
*Mosgolian	30 Sept.		
Parisian	2 Oct.	4 Oct.	
*Numidian	14 Oct.		
Circassiau		18 Oct.	
Sardinian		25 Oct.	
*Mongolian			

at Quebec. Mall Steamers are despatched from Montreal at daylight on day of sailing. Cabin, Intermediate and Steerage passengers desiring to embark at Montreal can do so [without extra charge] after 8 o'clock the preceding evening. Steamers sail from Quebec at 9 a.m.

S.S. Parisian, Sardinian and Circassian sail from Montreal on Saturdays, S.S. Mongolian and Numidian on Wednesdays.

Raiss of Passage from Montreal or Quebeo. Rates of Fassage from Montreal or Quebee, Cabin, to Londonderry or Liverpool, by Steamship Parisian, 550, 560 and \$80 single; \$200, Firo and \$150 return. S.S. Mongolian and Numidian \$45 and \$50 single, \$52 and upward return. By other steamers, \$40, \$50 \$55 and \$60 single; \$90, \$95, \$105 and \$115 return, according to accommodation. Childreu, a to 12 years, half fare, under two years free. S.S. Mongolian and Numidian \$40 and \$45.

London,	Quebec a	ınd	Montreal
	Service		
From	Steamshi	D	From Mon'real to London
London.		•	on or about
5 Sept		dian	26 Sept.
26 Sept	Brazilian	1	17 Oct.

Glasgow, Quebec and Montreal Service

From	C	From Montreal
	Steamship	to Glasgow on
Glasgow.		or about
5 Sept	Peruvian	
12 Sept	,Norwegian	
19 Sept	Sarmatian	6 Oct.
26 Sept	Corean	18 Oct.
3 Qct	Buenos Ayrean	
10 Oct	Peruvian	
17 Oct	Norwegian .	3 Nov.
	Sarmatian	
31 Oct	Corean	
These steamer	rs do not carry pas	sengers on voyage
to Europo.		- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

Clasgow, Londonderry and New York

Service.

(L.	ate State Line of Stean	ners.)	
From Glasgow.	Steamships,	N	From ew York,
11 Sept 18 Sept 25 Sept	State of Nebraska State of Nebraska State of California Pomeranjan.	1 Oct 8 Oct 15 Oct	2 p. m. 8.30 a.m. noon 1 p m. 1 p.m.
	And weekly thereafter	r.	

Steamers with a * will not carry passengers from New York.

Rates of Passage from New York. Cabin, to Londonderry or Glasgow, by "State of Nebraska," S40 to 560 single, and 575 to 5120 return. By other steamers, 535 and 540 single; \$65 and 575 return. Children between ages of a and 12 years, half fare; under two years, free. No second cabin or intermediate accommodation; all saloon passengers have equal privileges.

Baltimore

	Halifax to Liverpool.	St. Johns N.F., to Liverpool
*Carthaginian Caspiau Nova Scotian *Carthaginian And weekly i	6 Oct. 8 Uct. 8 Nov.	28 Sept 12 Oct. 14 Oct. 9 Nov.

Glasgow, Galway and Philadelphia Service. Steam-ers in this service sail regularly every fortnight, Glasgow, Londonderry, Galway and Boston Service. Steamers in this service sail regularly every fortnight.

H. & A. ALLAN,



Ocean Steamships

STEAN YDE

COMPANY.

For CHARLESTON, S.C., the South and Southwest. For JACKSONVILLE, Fia., and all Florida Points. From Pier 29, East River, N.Y.

Mondays, Wednesdays & Fridays at 3 P. M.

The Only Line between New York and Jacksonville, Fla., without change.

JB Unsurpassed Passenger Accommodations 🚓 and Cuisine.

- Str. "Algonquin " (new) Capt. Jos. MoKee. Str. " froquois," Capt. L. W. Ponnington. Str. " Cherokee," Capt. H. A. Bearse. Str. " Seminole," Capt. S. O. Piatt. Str. " Yemassee," Capt. J. Robinson. Str. " Delaware," Capt. I. K. Chichester.

Through Tickets, Rates and BiUs of Lading for all points South and Southwest, via Charleston, and all Florida points via Jacksonvillo.

ST. JOHN'S RIVER SERVICE.

Jacksonville, Palatka, Sanford & Enterprise, Fia. AND

ntermediate Landings on the St. John's River.

ntermediate Landings on the St. John's River. Salling from Jacksonville daily (except Saturdar) at 3.30 P.M., making close connection with all railroads at PALATKA, ASTOR, BLUE SPRINGS and SANDFORD. Through Tickots and Bills of Lading at Lowest Rates to all interior points in Florida. Str. "City of Jacksonville," Capt. W. A. Shaw. Str. "E Jo Bary," Capt. T. W. Lund, Jr. Str. "Evorglade," Capt. Str. "Wolaka," Capt.

Str. Wolaka, Capt. _____ Sailing Schodules and Tickets furnished by all principal Ticket Agents in Canada. THEO. G. EGER. T. M., 5 Bowling Green, New York. M. H. CLYDE, A. T. M.,

Wm. P. CLYDE & Co., Genl. Agents

5 Bowling Green, 19 So. Wharves. New York. Philadelphia.

Raliways,

Intercolonial Railway. 1891. Summer Arrangement. 1891

Commencing 22nd June, 1891.

Through express passenger trains run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

Leave Montreal by Grand Trunk Railway	
from Bonaventure St. Depot 8.00	92.15
Leave Montreal by Canadian Pacific R'v	3
from Dalhousie Square Depot \$2,00	00.00
Leave Levis 14.30	34.00
Tierad Deals	7,25
Arrive Riviere du Loup 17.30	11.50
Trois Pistoles	13.47
Rimouski 19.57	74.40
Titale Matte	14,40
Little Metis 20,59	
Campbellton	•
Dalhousie I.IC)
Bathurst 2.40	
Managadia	
Newcastle 8.50	1
Moncton)
St. John \$.30	
Hellfor	
Halifax II.30	3

G. W. BOBINSON,

Eastern Freight and Passenger Agent 136¹/₂ ST. JAMES STREET, - - MONTBEAL. D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent

Railway Office, Moncton, N.B., 1st Sept., 1891.



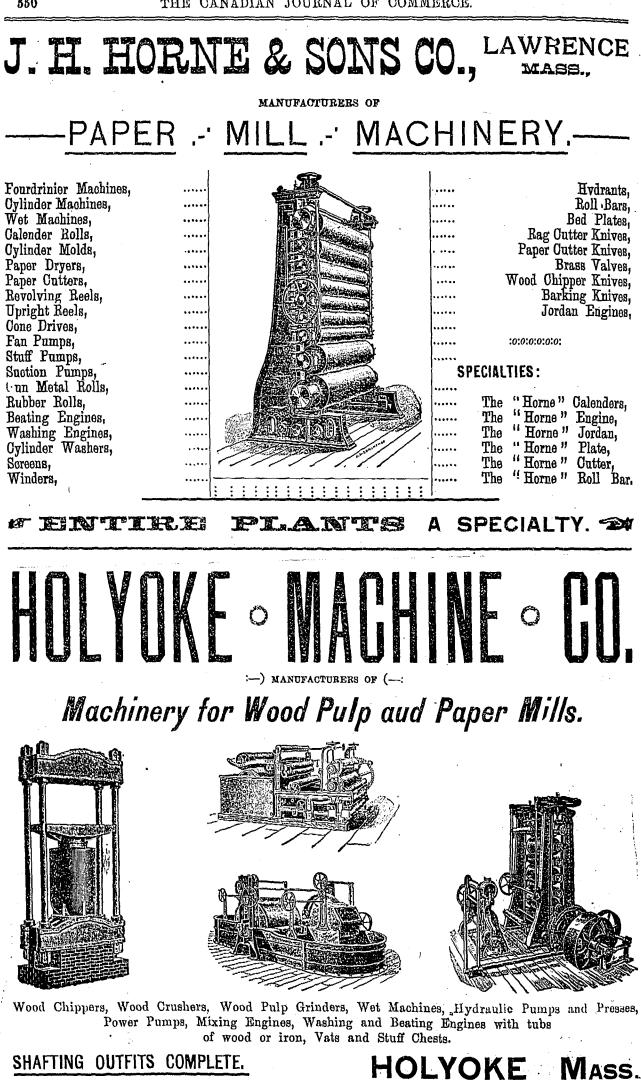
17 Sept., 1891.

Liverpool, Queenstown, St. Johns, Halifax and Baitimore Mail Service.

Halifax 15, ۶ı. ot.

Legal.	Legal Directory.	West India Advertisements.
London, Ont. W. H. BARTRAM, Barrister, Solioitor, Notary, Etc.	Price of admission to this directory is 310 per annum. ONTARIO.	EML. X. LEON CO. KINCSTON, Jamaica."
OFFICE, 99 DUNDAS ET. WERT. OFFICE, 99 DUNDAS ET. WERT. OFFICE, 99 DUNDAS ET. WERT. Office, officer Richmond and Carling Streets. Geo. C. Gibbons. Geo. MoNab. P. Mulkern. Fred. F. Harper. OHAPLEAU. HALL, NICOLIS & BROWN. Adeoccates, Barristers, Commiscioners, &c.	ALVINSTON	Commission - Merchants, Dealers in Spirits, Provisions & Grain. Agents in Kingston for "The Boston Fruit Co." Sole agents in Jamaica for Chas. Dackering, Engineer and Millwright, Lincoln: John Crabbie & Co., Distillors and Wine Merchants, Leith; John Samuel & Son, Monumental Masons and Sculptors, London; The Mineralised Rubber Co., New York. & & & Prompt attention given to Orders and Consign- ments Cable Address-"NORL," JAMAIOA.
HON. J. A. OHAPLEAU, Q.O., M.P., JOHN S. HALL, JR. M.P.P. ABMIND D. SIGOLLS. Cable Address : "SHIELDS." GEEENSHIELDS & GREENSHIELDS, Advocates, Barristers and Solicitors, 1728 Notre Dame St., Montreal, Canada J. N. GREENSHIELDS, Q.C. E. A. E. GREENSHIELDS,	CORNWALL Leitch & Pringle OGRNWALL Maclennan, Liddell & Oline DESMEONTO	MOSES LEVY, Provision and Commission Merchant Established in 1876. 20 Port Royal Street, KINCSTON, - JAMAICA, W.I. Consignments solicited. Orders promptly attended to.
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A. TWATER & MACKIE, Advocates, Barristers, Commissioners, 50. 131 St. James Street, Montreal.	L'ORIGNALJ. MAXWell MIDLANDSteers & Ambrose MILLBBOOKJ. Walter Curry MITOBILLDent & Hodge	DAVIDSON; COLTHIRST & CO, Merchants, KINGSTON, JAMAIOA, Agents for Lloyds', London; Board of Underwriters,
Ottawa, Ont. GEORGE F. HENDERSON, Solicitor, 3c. 13 Scottish Ontario Chambers.	NOURT FORMTPorry & Perry NIAGABA FALLS	Agents for Lloyds', London; Board of Underwriters, Livorpool; Board of Underwriters of New York; Board of Underwriters of Philadelphia; Comito des Assureurs Maritimes of Havee, Paris and Mar- soilles; Italia Societa d'Assicurazioni Maritimes Fluviali e Terrestri, Gence; Societo Anonyme d'Assurances Franco Hongroise, Budapest.
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U Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, &a., &c. Official Assignce for the county of Ranfrew, Office:-Ragian Street, opposite Smith & Stewart' Hardware Store.	Thornbury	Provision and Grain Dealers,
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Walkerton, Ont. A. B. KLEIN, Q. O., Barrister, Solicitor, Conveyancer, Ro. Collections in all parts of the County of Bruce promptly attended to.	SYDNEY E. T. Moseley, Q. C. { PIOTOD Stewart & Tanner } \ New Glasgow, Stellarton, Westville. WINDEOB. WINDEOB. H. D. Buggles YABMOUTH Sandford H. Pelton	LASCELLES, DEMERCADO & CO. General Commission Merchant KINCSTON, Jamaica, W. I.
MONTERAL. TOBONTO. HAMILTON, THE LEGAL & COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE OF CANADA. (MERCANTILE AGENCY),	NEW BBUNSWICK.	London Firm: E. A. DePass & Co., 3 Coleman St. N. Y. Firm: A. S. Lascelles & Co., 108 Broad St. Receivers of all descriptions of Provisions on Consignment. Solioit consignments of Fish. Excente orders for Jamaics Coffee, Rum, Gin- ger. Fimento.
Montreal Office-162 St. James and 49 St. John Sts P. O. Box 998. Telephone 2153. Reliable Reports, Prompt Collections. Offices in Toronto, Hamilton and London, Mag.		Scotia, Kingston, Jamaica; Colonial Bank, Kings- ton, Jamaica.

Continued Next Page.





Established 1831.

Much the largest Manufacturers of Wire Rods and Wire in the World.

WASHBURN & MOEN MANUFACTURING CO.,

Worcester, Mass., New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Chicago, San Francisco.

Iron, Steel and Copper Wire; Barbed Wire, universally acknowledged to be the best styles in existence; Bale Ties, unequalled for strength, convenience and security; Bright, Annealed, Tinned, and Galvanized Wire for all purposes; Fence Staples and Stretchers; Round or Flat Steel Wires and Fabrics for every purpose, tempered or untempered, straight or in the coil; Steel Needle and Drill Wires; Superior Watch and Clock Springs; Eye-Glass Springs; Wire Rods by the wholesale, No. 8 Stubs' guage and coarser; Wire Rope and Cable for all purposes, of any length to order, Iron, Steel, Copper or Phosphor-Bronze, Annealed, Galvanized or Boiled in oil.

Circulars and descriptive Pamphlets supplied on application.



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TATION TO TATION AND TATION TATION THE







fat cattle, the property of Mr. John Crowe. They will be subject to a duty \$7.50 per head.

A NEW furniture factory has just began operations in Berlin. The German city has now no less than five furniture factories and is the representative town in Ontario in that line of goods, as well as in buttons.

THE tug Traveler, formerly the Justice Field, arrived at Bay City, from White Fish river, Ont., early in Sept., with a raft of 8,500,000 feet belonging to Howry, of Saginaw, and will return to Canadian waters after another.

A WREKLY trade journal has published for at least three consecutive weeks statistics giving only 372,750 cases as the amount of the salmon pack on the Columbia River the past season. Reliable returns show a total of at least 415,000 cases.

IN 1860 the British mercantile marine gave employment to 157,312 British persons and 14,280 foreigners. In 1889, 183,473 British persons were employed and 26,841 foreigners. This is exclusive of vessels employed on rivers and inland navigation.

PROBABLY the largest creamery in the world is that at St. Albans, Vt. The building itself is three stories high, with 9,000 feet of floor room. About 700 farmers with 12,000 cows are now supplying the cream for the factory, and the average daily product is 10,000 pounds.

THERE was a gain of 1,613 newspapers in the United States in 1890. The number in the United States and Canada is 19,-373. It is said that a single day at present turns out more newspapers than were produced during half a century while Benjamin Franklin was living.

ANDREW P. ROACH, hotel keeper, of Hamilton, has assigned. He got an extension in 1889 but did not meet the payments as they came due, so that some of them are still outstanding against him. He has not been doing much business of late and, when his creditors put pressure on him, he had to assign.



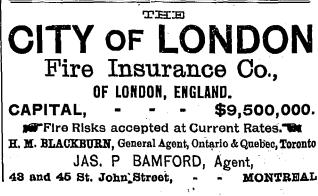
LUDGER SEGUIN, formerly a sewing machine agent, started a cigar store last May. The wisdom of his step was questioned at the time, as his standwas a poor one and the cigar business over done in that locality These predictions have proved correct. He has just assigned, owing \$3,250.

HENRI D. BELAND, a small grocer of this city, has assigned. He was formerly of the firm of Beland & Cote who dissolved in May 1889. Since then he has done a business which just yielded him a living and no more. He owes \$3,000---Victoria Maille, milliner of this city, has made an assignment with liabilities of \$760,

ARTHUR LAFERLE, shoe dealer of St. Guillaume, came there in the fall of 1883 and has since done a small living business. He is neither as industrious nor as pushing as he might be, and locally gained the reputation of being an occasional horrower and a slow re-payer. He has now assigned with liabilities of \$5,000.

J. B. ALLEN, hardware dealer, of Toronto, secured a settlement with his creditors last March at 75 cents in the dollar, on time. This he apparently found more than he could pay, and he has now followed it up with an assignment. He was largely controlled by one local house, and of late has made but little headway.

Accombine to figures published by the Quebec government it is estimated that there have been produced in that province during the twenty-three years from 1867 to 1890 inclusive, 11, 173,516,549 feet of lumber, and 70,272,572 cubic feet of timber, while \$10,764,368 have been paid over to the government as timber dues.





LING AGENTS:

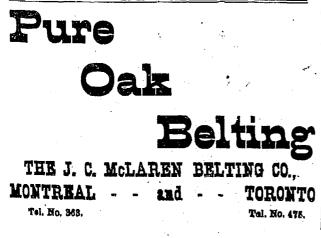
HEES ANDERSON & CO., Window Shades, Curtain Poles, Spring Rollers, &c. TORONTO, ONT.

A MODERN Absolom is Mr. E. J. Jerome, proprietor of the paper mills at Norwalk, Ct., who met with a peculiar and painful accident on the evening of Aug. 29. Mr. Jerome had a beard, reaching to his waist. While he was adjusting a lathe, his beard was caught and drawn into the machinery, by which it was torn from his face.

XENOPHON RENAUD, furniture dealer of this city, has assigned. He did his business principally on the instalment plan, and although he sold a lot of goods he also rolled up a large amount of weak outstandings. In fact he became too expanded for his capital, and the result has been that he cannot meet his engagements. He owes \$4,500.

D. M. SMITH, general storekeeper, of Beaverton, has assigned with liabilities of \$9,000. He was first in business in Brechan whence he moved to Beaverton last October. He is spoken of as an active pushing young man, but he appears to have done too large a business for his capital and to have become too much spread out in consequence.

THE Canadian House of Commons has before it a bill to incorporate the Western Life Assurance Company of Winnipeg. This is the first venture of the sort in the western part of the British dominions. So says an American insurance organ. We beg to say that "in the Western part of the British dominions," as our advertising columns show, there are very large and successful Canadian life assurance companies. Probably the writer intended to say, "in the north western part of the Canadian Dominion."





557

MR. E. D. LACY, manager in Canada for the Imperial of London, says his company shows this year so far a still greater immunity from losses than in 1890. The rate last year was 47.85. The palatisl premises of the Company on the Place d'Armes in this city, are valued by the Department at \$350,000. The Phœnix was founded in 1803.

ROBERT PEDLOW, hardware merchant of Jarvis, was formerly of the firm of Pedlow Bros. who dissolved in 1888. Since then he has done a small local business, and at one time had a branch store at Simcoe which he finally closed up. He has not only not made any headway, but has drifted so far behind that an assignment has become necessary.

D F. Power, grocer of Halifax, compromised last January with the majority of his creditors at 70 cents in the dollar, payable in five equal instalments, the first in cash and the balance in 3, 6, 12 and 18 months. He then owed \$15,000. He met the three first instalments when due, but finding prospects poor and those creditors who did not sign the deed beginning to press him, he decided to give up the struggle and assign.

MOIR & MILLS, stationers and jewellers, of Port Arthur, bought out the business of J. L. Meikle, whose employes they were, in the spring of 1886. They soon found out it was not as profitable as they thought and last August Moir got an appointment as agent for an American insurance company at Vancouver, and left the firm. Mills took stock, and finding the estate in bad shape, has made an assignment.





JOHN WINDSOR & CO., ~ MONTREAL D. MASSON & Co., St. Paul St., Montreel Agents

BAKER & SHERWOOD, the one a doctor and the other a clerk, started a general store in Centreville, N.B., last Jønuary. They had but little capital and they had to face the competition of wealthy and old established firms. Naturally they found the odds too heavy for them, and they have been compelled to make an assignment with liabilities of \$5,000.

The fire losses in the United States and Canada in August amounted to \$9,055,000. The August total in 1890 was \$9,000,-000, and in 1889 111,153,850. The total for the first eight months of 1891 is \$88,302,470, against \$71,543,850 in 1890 and \$86,460,350 in 1888. The good harvest will surely reduce fire losses, as a vast proportion are incendiary raids on the insurers.

ROBERT HENDERSON has kept a small grocery at Alliston for some time past.[|] He was burnt out last May, and as he carried practically no insurance, the loss orippled him. Since then he has gradually run behind until an assignment has become necessary, and his creditors have thus received another practical example of the necessity of watching over the insurance of their debtors.

THE Canadian Coal company, limited, is applying for incorporation, to mine, quarry and deal in coal, iron, stone and other minerals. The chief place of business is to be Joggins and the capital stock is \$50,000, divided into 5,000 shares of \$10 each. The applicants are R. Cruikshank and Hon. J. Boyd, St. John; R. G. Leckie, Londonderry, and Mayor McPherson and S. M. Brooktield, Halifax, who are provisional directors.

A CARGO of lumber brought from Canada to Bay City is indeed a novelty. But that is what floated into the river recently. The papers filed at the custom house showed that the cargo was shipped from Byng Inlet, Canada, and consisted of 306,685 feet of pine lumber. The duty amounted to \$1 per thousand feet, or \$307 in all. The captain stated that there was more money in bringing a load of lumber from Canada than there was in ongaging in the trade between American ports. The *Aribune* says there is no previons record of the arrival at this port of a consignment of lumber from Canada. Canadian lumber has been brought here before, but never by direct consignment.



Stock of Linens, Twesds and Trimmings always on hand.

R. B. HUTCHINON (late Mills & Hutchison)

MACFARLANE, McKINLAY & CO. Manufacturers of WINDOW SHADES Shade Cloth, Spring Rollers, &c. TORONTO - - ONTABIO

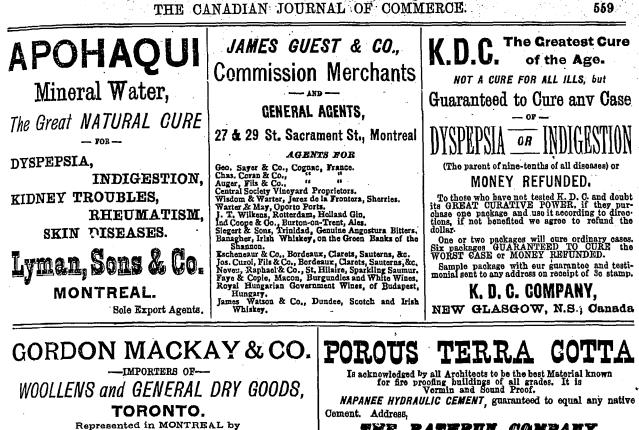
B. GRISON, a juvenile stationer, of Ottawa, is offering a compromise of 25 cents in the dollar to his creditors, and as he is only 19 years of age they have no recourse but to accept his offer. He started in business at the early age of 18, when he was just fresh from college, and has succeeded in getting credit to the extent of \$530, against which he can show assets valued at \$450. Mr. Grison has probably learned by this time that business experience does not come by intuition, and that he had far better have stayed a little longer as a clerk.

JOSEPH Roy, dry goods merchant of this city, has assigned for the second time within twelve months. His failure last January was a surprise to his creditors, as he was believed to have been put upon his feet by an opportune fire that occured in his premises the year before; but he, nevertheless, succeeded in affecting a settlement at 40 cents in the dollar, payable in 3, 6, 9 and 12 months, on liabilities of \$32,000. This appears to have been more than he could pay, for he has just been compelled to assign before the third instalment fell due. He now owes \$15,700.

RIGHARD READY, dealer in lumber and coal, of this city, has assigned with liabilities of \$16,000. He is an ex-employe of the E. B. Eddy Co., who are his largest creditors. He was formerly of the firm of Fraser and Ready who dissolved in 1885, and for a time did well. But, of late, his business has gradually fallen off. He has been found slow in his payments and at last his creditors felt it better he should make an assignment. His principal creditors are the E. B. Eddy Co., \$3,200, the Ogdensburg Coal and Towing Co., \$4,000, Rathbun Co. of Deseronto \$3,-000, and W. Ready, a brother, \$1,300.

The astonishing ease with which credit can be obtained by country storekeepers in this province is strikingly exemplified in the case of L. W. Gauvin, general storekeeper of Notre Dame de Stanbridge. This man was advanced a few hundred dollars by his mother to start a little store last year. Since his opening he did only a small business. He had no real estate or means of his own, and his creditors were well aware of the fact, and yet they have allowed him to pile up liabilities of \$6,980 before forcing him to make an assignment. Evidently he understood "working the oracle."





A. I. MORISON & CO., Glenora Building

J. C. CAMPBELL, grocer of this city, has just assigned for the second time. He was in trouble in February 1890 when he owed upwards of \$11,000. He succeeded in effecting a compromise with his creditors on the basis of 65 cents in the dollar payable in twelve months. This he duly worked clear of; but he was unable to reduce the volume of his liabilities, and, considering the close competition he had to meet, and the injury his credit had suffered from his failure, his ultimate success was never probable. He has now assigned again and, this time, he shows liabilities of \$12,000.

THE Confectioner, the ably conducted organ of the trade, says : In Windsor, Ont., the authorities are trying to draw the line between bread and cake, because the bread laws provide for loaves of a certain weight, and some bakers have been selling light loaves. It will be difficult for the authorities to come to a conclusion, as the lexicographers have not. The line cannot be drawn on sweetening, because many cakes are not sweetened. It cannot be drawn on the form, because there is loaf cake as well as loaf bread; in fact form does not seem to have anything to do with it. This will probably have to be settled by agreeing to make an arbitrary distinction.

W. Y. EMERY, general storekeeper, etc., of Port Burwell, has succeeded in effecting a settlement with his creditors on the basis of 60 cents in the dollar payable in 6, 12, 18 and 24 months some of them being secured. His liabilities are placed at \$53,000 and his assets at \$56,000. Emery appears to have dabbled in everything. He owned a general store, a saw mill, a grist mill, a lumber-yard, some shipping and a fishing plant, and a year ago he claimed a surplus of \$40,000. But the gradual diversion of trade from Port Burwell to other points, and the consequent depreciation in real estate, the succession of bad harvests in that locality, the waning value of vessel property, and the fact that he paid too dearly to the Youell Estate whom he succeeded in the business, all combined to reduce his surplus, until at last an appeal to his creditors became necessary.



LAHEY BROS. & Co., succeeded their uncle, John Rennie, in the general store business at Brampton a little over four years ago. Their principal claim to credit was the belief that this uncle and Mrs. John Dwyer had still an interest in the business, as the firm refused to state positively who the partners were. Later, however, it transpired that Dennis Lahey was the only partner, and as his means were limited, and his business ability only an average, the creditors began to examine into the account. It was found that the stock was in poor shape, and as his payments were unsatisfactory they decided to force him into an assignment.

THE RATEBUN COMPANY,

DESERONTO, ONT.

THERE is a marked decline in the export of the square timber from Quebec this year compared with 1889 and 1890. The following statement in cubic feet, of timber measured and culled up to the first of Sept., at Quebec this year, as compared with the two preceding years, shows how this branch of the lumbering industry has declined :

	1889.	1890.	1891.
Waney white pine2	,811,842	2,868,730	1,339,358
Red pine		97,808	34,269
White pine3	,477,910	2,127,792	842,149
Oak	960,188	843,036	653,358
Elm		486,055	471,340
Ash	229,540	92,787	76,240
Birch and maple	385,980	163,377	126,666

The only freight transactions reported during the week were deals from Quebec to Belfast, 47s 6d; timber, Quebec to east coast port, 21s 6d ; timber, Quebec to range of ports, 20s 6d ; Quebec to Greenock, timber, 19s 6d. The clearance of ocean tonnage from Quebec this year is 109 sailing vessels, 80,715 tons, and 32 steamships, 36,173 tons behind last year to date. There is an increase of 64 vessels and 23,257 tons from the lower provinces.

ARTHUR	P. TIPP		0
UNITED ALKALI CO E. LAZENBY & SON ORLANDO JONES & L. CODON, - H. FAULDER & CO., &c.,	s, - P . Co., - R M	hemicals. Ickins, &c Ice, Starch. Iaccaroni. Ilver Pan'' Preser &c.	VOS
1 Wellington St. E., TOBONTO.	Alex. Wells, Montheal.	Prince William S ST. JOHN.	t.





nor will it be extinguished when the movement of which it is the vital spark is an historic memory. England to-day, has an affection for Germany, from whose forests she drew her constitutional liberties in primeval days, which she has not for any other nation. America feels towards England that indefinable emotion which is as though the heart of the mother were still beating in the pulses of her child, fractious and ungrateful however that offspring may have become. While then we admit the vitality of this motive power of Imperial Federation, we may yet question its ever being embodied in a concrete form. To expand a simile worn threadbare, the colonial dependencies of Britain will never forget she is their mother. Still, as they are now of age, married and settled, doing business for themselves, trading as she taught them, having connections and interests apart from hers, and to some extent even competing with her in the world's markets, there are insuperable difficulties in the way of any schemes for such a practical partnership as is involved in Imperial Federation, as commonly understood.

In the Nineteenth Century for September are two articles on this subject that each illustrate and confirm this judgment. One is by Lord Brassey, who acts as Advocate for the cause, the other is by Mr. Carnegie, who responds. When Lord Brassey says to his client "God bless you," there must be a great inclination on the part of Canadians to say "Amen," but, after hearing Mr. Carnegie's trenchant protest, the word of blessing will be apt to stick in the throat. Not that the Americanized Scotchman says anything new, for he merely echoes what was said in this journal some years ago. Nor that he shows in referring to Canada any knowledge of us or our affairs, for he shows his crass ignorance by stating, that Mr. Mercier is the chief representative of Canada, and Mr. Goldwin Smith, the highest authority on Canadian questions! If then Mr. Carnegie's case rested upon the authority of the hero of the Baie des Chaleurs scandal, or on Mr. Goldwin Smith's insane antipathy to British sentiment amongst our people, his paper on Imperial Federation would be only worthy of being torn up to light our pipes. The friends of Imperial Federation cannot but desire the case of its opponents to be entrusted to Mr. Mercier, to the Pacaud band of pirates, and to Mr. Goldwin Smith, whose very name summons all loyal Canadians, "To your tents O ! Israel ! "

Lord Brassey's article is full of facts showing the growth and power of the Empire. He tells us, that



Painters, Mill, Household, and other Brushes of every description, also CORN BROOMS and WHISKS.

T. S. SIMMS & CO., - St. John, N.B.

"Britain's over sea imperial trade is 12 hundred millions a year, one-third of which is between the Colonies and the Motherland. Trade follows the flag, Australia takes English manufactures equal to \$40 per head of her population, Canada \$10, France \$2.31, Germany \$2.05. The trade with the Colonies with the Mother country largely exceeds their trade with all other countries put together." He quotes the report of the Royal Colonial Institute as saying .: "The British people in the Colonies are the best and most profitable consumers for the manufactures of England and our exports are increasing. The people of England are also receiving an income of \$200,000,000 a year from investments in the British Colonies and dependencies." He proceeds to amplify these facts to show the advantage to the Colonies of borrowing at home, and the value of them as a field for emigration. We however, fail to see what special bearing these have on Imperial Federation. They are mere irrelevancies. He proceeds to speak of the naval power of Britain and the weakness in self-defence of the Colonies. All which we admit, but we again do not see the bearing of such facts on the question, unless Lord Brassey wishes the Colonies to share in the cost of sustaining the naval armaments of Britain. He hints at our ability to do this. But we tell Lord Brassey bluntly, that so far as Canada is concerned, she has no ambition to share in the naval glories of British Thunderers, or Warspites, and that if Imperial Federation means, taxing us to support Britian's naval armaments, we shall do no such thing, and the advocates of any scheme of that kind, had better not forget this assurance. This may sound harshly ungrateful, as Britain no doubt incurred a heavy debt by her wars on sea and land, by which Canada was made what she is, in her political relations. But all that outlay was incurred to secure Canada as a market. England's national debt was largely built up by the cost of efforts to crush commercial rivals, to secure trade, to enable her to sing, "Britannia rules the waves," and so to control the supremacy of foreign trade. Let her be content with the brilliance and permanency of her achievements, without asking us to pay any share of the bill. It is quite true, as Lord Brassey tells us, that we Colonists do enjoy a great advantage in being able to use British capital so largely. But we have no monopoly of this benefit, Argentina had it as well as Canada, so has Russia, so the United States, and Lord Brassey knows well that no scheme of Imperial Federation would enable Canada to borrow Eng-

lish money one groat cheaper. In a word, for the money Canada has cost England, and the money she has invested here in securities, England has reaped, is now reaping, and will in an increasing degree, continue to reap such returns as do not justify this country being spoken of as England's insolvent, or ungrateful debtor, for, though our obligation to the Mother country is great, it is to a very large extent a mutual, aud in this feature, an increasing one. Britain cannot afford, she *dare* not part with Canada, for across this Dominion runs her nearest and safest road to the East.

Lord Brassey's trade argument is destroyed by his significant silence in regard to the trade of England, and Canada, with the States. This is Mr. Carnegie's strong point. He shows that "the Republic is Britain's greatest customer, taking more of British products than all the English speaking colonies combined." He shows also, that the countries to be included in a scheme of Imperial Federation, take only one half of British exports. "In 1889 British imports and exports to colonies, etc., were only 187 millions out of a total of 554 millions." He then asks "What response would the nations of the world make to a declaration of war" that is, a discriminatory tariff, "against them?" He most pointedly says "What the Republic would do if she were discriminated against needs no guess." He declares, that, the President would at once exercise his power by entirely prohibiting the entrance of Brittish goods.

While then we admire Lord Brassey's anxiety for British interests, we regard much of his plea for Imperial Federation as irrelevant, and some of his omissions as fatal to his argument. While we smile at Mr. Carnegie's recognition of Mr. Mercier, as our greatest representative, we freely allow, that, in pointing out the danger of England discriminating against her chief customer, and others who buy largely of her products, he has put his finger on the weak spot in all schemes of Imperial Federation that involve an Imperial tariff in favor of Britain's dependencies. The people of England would no more suffer a Corn Law to be enacted, such as some are advocating who know not England, than they would tolerate a window, or poll, or newspaper tax. Whoever couples Imperial Federation with such a scheme, fastens it to a corpse.

CANADIAN MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Whether it has been owing or not to the protective tariff, there has been developed in the last few years the manufacture of musical instruments in Canada on a scale equal in proportion to that of the United States and, we believe, of a class of pianos above a certain grade, equal in proportion to the output of English factories. It is a familiar fact, known to all pianist amateurs, that pianos such as are made by a number of English firms, are of no service in our climate. The grade of instruments that are sold in the old land from \$100 to \$200, are too light in construction to stand the dryness and variations of our climate. Pianos made by even firms as old as Kirkmans, whose stores of seasoned wood have been over a generation accumulating, and whose workmanship is most excellent, have gone to wreck in Canada. Here or there are found specimens of the costly wares of Erard, Broadwood and Collard, relics of the old prejudices against home made goods, but whose condition is a melancholy proof that English pianos are not suited for our climate. If then the noble instruments that bear those names split and

rattle, what wonder that cheaper ones imported go all to pieces? If then we strike off from the English product the entire class of such low grade pianos as find an enormous sale in Great Britain, and in similar climates, but which it is useless to make here, we are satisfied that Canada manufactures in proportion to her population as many pianos and organs as England. What is also certain is, that we turn out of our factories instruments that are fully equal in tone, touch, "singing "quality, capacity to keep in tune, any pianos thot are made in the old country. In some features of attraction to the eye, and of permanent musical value, our makers challenge competition. English firms indeed, up to a recent date, rather prided themselves on retaining old fashioned patterns in the fret work, and frames of their goods, which were by no means so beautiful as to justify any romantic attachment. We have a make of pianos here whose resonance, owing to great advances made in sound boards, is far ahead of English pianos of the same grade, and which is not surpassed by the best American instruments. We cannot make here allusions to individual firms, but we know that one Canadian maker has been constantly advised, and has made costly improvements suggested by, one of the ablest authorities on acoustics and scientific mechanism, on this continent, a policy that was never adopted by any English firm. At the Colonial Exhibition the Canadian pianos created a sensation by their singular and novel beauty, from the ornamental furniture standpoint. They drew forth also the highest encomiums from the greatest experts for their musical qualities, and from practical makers for the excellence of their workmanship in every detail. The demand for low priced pianos although gratifying as evidence of a more general cultivation of what is peculiarly the home instrument, should not be encouraged by any who can afford a thoroughly good one. Purity of tone, power and steadiness in keeping in tune, are the the very essence of a piano that is to be really a musical instrument, which a piano out of tune is not, and it is poor economy to sacrifice these for a little money, just as it is to buy a horse that is everlastingly falling lame. The factories of the U.S., turn out over 80,000 pianos, and 15,000 organs yearly, those in Canada 8500 pianos and 18,500 organs. Comparing these with the respective populations of this country and the States, we get the following results: The United States makes in a year one piano for each 7063 of her people, and an organ for each 418, while Canada makes in a year, a piano for each 556 of her people, and an organ for each 260. These goods, however, are happily not all for home consumption, as the export returns show our foreign sales to have been:

	Pianos.	Organs.
1879		\$20,461
1886	8,800	135,200
1887		146,300
1888	17,000	253,000
1882	32,700	288,500
1890	43,900	291,800

The enormous leap from the exports of 1879, of \$29,-400, to those of 1890 of \$335,700, we must leave those to explain who deny that the change of our trade policy in the former year developed the manufactures, or the exports of the country. Canada in 1875 sold abroad only \$7196 of musical instruments, and only exported to Great Britain and the U.S. We are now selling every week close upon that amount in foreign

markets all over the world, being part of the output from our 19 factories.

Besides organs and pianos we are busy making a considerable variety of wind instruments of high quality, as well as the smaller string ones.

In this business as in others, 'Canadians have demonstrated their ability to compete successfully with any rivals in manufacturing enterprise and skill. They have also accomplished by dint of their energy and genius, the very difficult task of removing the strong prejudices of our own people in favor of those goods that they had been accustomed to regard as only possible to be made in older and more experienced foreign factories.

INSURANCE RETURNS.

Though late in arriving, the Report for 1890 of the Superintendent of Insurance, is replete with the usual well digested statistical information, and, to give the Bureau its due, the letter-press is creditable.

Of the 38 active companies, 4 are new-comers, the Union, the Manchester, the United Re-insurance and The only company excluthe Phœnix of Hartford. sively engaged in inland marine is the British and Foreign of Liverpool, now in its 28th year. The amount paid them for immunity for loss during the year is \$5,836,071, being about a quarter of a million increase for the year, or about \$50,000 more than in 1889, ex. cluding the \$200,000 gathered by the new entrants. The rate of losses paid is 55.97 against 51.47 in 1889, showing that property to the value of \$3,266,567 was converted into smoke and ashes in the twelve months. The ratio of losses to premiums for each year from 1869 to 1890 would seem to fairly parallel the course of trade, 1875 and 1876 giving 71.31 and 77.33 respectively, culminating in 1877 at 225.58. The lessons of that disastrous year brought about a lower ratio, giving 54.11, 66.47 and 47.90, but rising again to 82.83 in 1880. Since that year the clamor for improved appliances for protection and other influences brought about by the Fire Underwriters' Association, have kept the proportion about the fifties and sixties. Notwithstanding the now trite remark of the learned Ontario judge that "the principal function of a fire insurance company is to pay losses," it is appalling to dwell on this great loss to the community, amounting, in the 22 years covered by the table, to sixty millions of dollars, or equal to the combined paid-up capital of all the banks in Canada. Excluding 1877 the average loss rate is 62.61. The report takes no cognizance of the business of the numerous mutuals established all over the Dominion nor of the unlicensed business carried on by the socalled American Mill-mutuals. The gross amount of fire policies taken during the year is shown to be \$620,-724,000, an increase of \$48,000 during the year. The average rate per cent for insurance was 1.13 against 1.16 the year preceding. The increase in business among the companies by nationality gives Canada \$12,179,000, Great Britain \$24,634,000 and United States \$11,128,000. The increase in Canadian offices is divided among the Citizens nearly 44 millions (largely through the Glasgow and London purchase), the Eastern over 64 millions, the Quebec nearly 2 millions, the Royal Canadian about half a million and the London Mutual somewhat less. Among British companies all save four show increased business. The decrease of over eleven millions through the collapse of the Glasgow and London should be considered in this connection. Among the American companies the Phœnix

of Hartford shows an increase of \$4,840,000, the Hartford upwards of 2 millions, and the Ætna \$1,097,000. The Connecticut, which still sulks over its early experience in Montreal shows a falling off of \$528,500. But its ratio of losses paid, 37.57, is quite in contrast with that of its neighbor, the Hartford, with its business of nearly 14 millions, and its loss ratio of 84.72 the largest of any company for the year except the defunct Glasgow and London.

The companies showing adverse balances for the year are the Glasgow and London (defunct) \$45,947, the Guardian \$2,837, and the Union \$1,176. The last named company has only recently entered the field. Among the companies showing favorable balances, the Royal leads with \$118,686, the Liverpool and London and Globe follows with \$98,054, the Commercial Union with \$74,573, the Queen \$77,544, Phœnix of London \$65,300, Scottish Union \$54,211, Imperial \$50,534, Lancashire \$50,011, Fire Ins. Association \$19,163 etc. With one exception, as may be inferred, all the American companies show favorable balances. Singular as it may seem, the business of the Canadian companies shows more favorably abroad for the year under review. The following Canadian companies show gain or improvement in their positions as compared with 1889: Western \$58,750, Citizens \$44,663, Quebec \$14,795, British America \$1,026. It is interesting to learn that among Canadian companies " for every \$100 of income there has been spent \$93.39, namely for losses \$60.08, for general expenses \$29.63, and for dividends to stockholders \$3.62." The space at our disposal forbids further notice of the report for the present.

THE BANK STATEMENTS.

The variations of the bank statement for August from those of July are without special interest. There are no signs as yet of the influences arising out of the enormous crops, as at the date of compilation they were still largely on the ground. Circulation only spread out wider by less than 12 millions, and even then fell three-fourths of a million below last years' figure at same date. As the end of August marks the end of a clearly defined year, we may note that in spite of so serious a deficiency in last year's harvest, there was an increased deposit of \$4,700,000 at call, and \$7,500,000 of money re-payable after notice. Of this increase of 12 millions the banks had utilised 8 millions for discounts, they also in the past year enlarged their credit balances abroad over 5 millions. In this connection we note that latest private advices speak of the profound disturbance caused by the Baring crisis last year, being very far from being recovered from. More and more it is being realised how tremendous a panic was only just avoided. It has leaked out that one of the largest, and usually regarded the most conservative joint stock bank in London, having connections of the greatest magnitude with the country banks, was only saved from collapse, as it were by the skin of its teeth. Had that bank closed, one half the English banks would probably have succumbed to the pressure of a panic, not exceeded by any preceding one. Two items in the bank statement that give much prominence the one to Provincial government deposits, the other to balances due from United Kingdom banks or agencies each of about the same amount \$1,700,000; explain each other. The Bank of Montreal had \$1,-774,000 of Provincial money more than in July, and for this had bought sterling exchange, doubtless operations of the Quebec government, which we trust were not subjected to any "commission" of a certain notorious class. The increase of balances due to our banks abroad, practically we may say in New York, by a considerable sum indicates the pressure of full treasuries seeking employment. The Bank of Toronto and Dominion Bank each put out about \$400,000 in this direction in August. It will not be out of place here briefly to remark that Canada, whose lack of enterprise and poverty have been recently commented upon, is providing the United States with \$18,000,000 for assistance in moving her crops to market, and securing the proceeds promptly and safely. The decline of discounts by \$460,000 indicates the quietness prevailing, and the general disposition to great caution in the use of increasing deposits. These funds have found employment to extent of an additional one million in call loans, of which doubtless, a still larger demand would be welcomed. We have commented on a later page on a tendency being shown by farmers to sow a very much greater breadth of wheat than usual, being induced to adopt this policy on the improbable chance of this year's prices being maintained after next harvest. Bankers would do well to discourage this. By this time the true state of affairs as to supply of grain on hand, and as to what is coming from harvests from all fields, is known and the data is well established as to the requirements for the year's food, so that we may feel confident that any great variations from ruling values are not likely to occur. The great game of the bear and the bull in the grain market is pretty well played out, now the facts have been ascertained. It will be well then for farmers to realise on their stocks, and resist all temptations to speculate in any way, on what next harvest has in store. Such a bonanza as 1891 may not be enjoyed for many years, let it be then turned to the best account, and not so wasted as to prove to have been the reverse of a boon. Our usual comparative table will be found in another column.

THE EXPORT OF RYE FROM CANADA.

The comparative failure of the Russian rye crop has led to official enquiry upon the part of the German government as to the amount of that cereal that Canada is capable of furnishing, and although the Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture placed the amount available for export at only 2,000,000 bushels this year, it is already evident that the amount of rye to be shipped this season to Continental ports from the Dominion will largely exceed that figure. In fact up to date the shipments from Montreal have already amounted to 923,972 bushels, not including the 82,500 bushels lost in the wreck of the ill-fated "Mondego."

That the price to be realized from these shipments will show a good margin of profit seems also to be a At this time last year rye was selling in cortainty. Berlin at \$39 per long ton. A month ago the reports of shortage caused a sharp advance to \$52.24 per ton, and then came the Russian ukase forbidding its export which sent up prices with a bound to \$61.88 per ton. Considering that, in consequence of the late spring and the cold wet summer, the German potato crop has also proved short in quantity and inferior in quality, it is evident that the prices of rye are destined to reach a much higher plane before the winter settles down in earnest.

The importance of rye to the Germans is explained | to her in the last few years, an area which up to that

by the fact that the staple food of the lower classes consists of black bread made from a flour ground from a mixture of rye with the poorest quality of wheat. So enormous is the consumption of this bread that during last year Germany imported 947,753 tons of rye of which 85 per cent came from Russia. The effect of the ukase forbidding its export from the dominions of the Czar is thus to deprive Germany of five-sixths of her foreign food supply, and it is little to be wondered at, then, that German officials are ready to admit that the food question in that country has "assumed an ominous aspect." And yet Mr. Vischnegradsky could hardly have done otherwise than he did. This year the rye crop of European Russia amounted to barely 53,000,-000 quarters against an estimated domestic consump. tion of 74,500,000 quarters—so that Russia herself shows a deficit of 21,000,000 quarters-while, owing to the small crop of 1890, the stock held over is very much under average. In fact it looks as if, tempted by the high prices, more rye had been exported last year from Russia than the crop warranted, and as if, taking the stock in warehouse into consideration as well, the total shortage would not fall much short of nineteen million quarters, without allowing for the sixteen million quarters annually required for purposes of seed.

Adopting Beerbohm's official figures, the world's rye crop of the past three years compares as follows:

		Quarters.	
	1891.	1890.	1889.
Russia	53,300,000	81,500,000	68,500,000
Poland	5,000,000	5,500,000	4,500,000
Germany	34,000,000	29,000,000	26,400,000
Austria	6,500,000	9,500,000	8,300,000
Hungary	5,000,000	6,900,000	5,000,000
France	9,500,000	9,200,000	8,200,000
Spain	3,000,000	3,200,000	3,100,000
Belgium	1,500,000	2,100,000	2,200,000
Holland	1,500,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Roumania	5,000,000	5 000,000	4,500,000
America	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000
Other countries.	6,500,000	6,400,000	6,500,000

Total..... 124,800,00

163,800,000 These figures show a total shortage of 39¹/₂ millions of quarters in the world's supply, and hence it is not wonderful that Canadian rye, which this time last year was selling at 52 cents in Toronto, now commands 78 cents with every prospect of going higher. Truly the present year should be marked with a white stone by the Canadian farmer!

142,700,000

CANADA'S REPLY TO MR. WIMAN.

We cannot conceive of anything more calculated to harden the heart of Canada against a change in her fiscal policy than the language used by Mr. Wiman at the St. Clair tunnel banquet. He was there as the accredited envoy of the New York Board of Trade, a position which gives an importance to his words beyond that which has hitherto attached to his merely private remarks of the same class. The Canadian people would be poltrons to be hectored and lectured, as they were by Mr. Wiman, without resenting his insolent depreciations of their enterprise and judgment, which he declared were "humiliating." His words were: "Is there not something wrong by which such a country as Canada, greater than the United States in area, and equally as rich in resources as its neighbor, should, with such splendid means of communication as are here afforded, maintain a progress which in comparison with that across the line is inadequate and humiliating." That Canada is greater in area than the States is true, but only because of the vast area added change, had been monopolised by Indians, and wild animals. The vast area of the States, on the other hand has been over a century owned by that power, and very extensively cultivated. The United States had a population as large as that of Canada to-day, nearly one hundred years ago, in 1810, she had 71 millions of people. So that comparisons as to the respective progress made by us and the States are utterly impossible to be made fairly, when one country has had the start of the other in this vital feature by a period covering three generations. Mr. Wiman's assertion that Canada has resources equally as rich as the States is a gross America is a world in itself, its varied cliuntruth. mates enable it to produce everything needed by comfort, or luxury, or manufacturing industries. In 1890 it exported 290 millions of dollars worth of goods that cannot be grown in Canada, that is, 34 per cent of its total exports were for articles we cannot produce for climatic reasons. In 1885 its mineral products were valued at 181 millions. In 1889 its silver mines yielded 33 millions, and gold 65 millions. The enormous resources of the States in products we do not possess, and of which we only own a fraction of those held by our neighbour, do not amount to a less annual value than \$300,000,000, In the face then of the prodigious wealth yearly poured into the lap of the States by the bounties of Nature, which are denied to us because of our geographical position, it is false to say that our resources are equal to those of the States. And, when a comparison is made of our progress with that of the States, based on the fact of our larger area, the argument that consequently we ought to be equal to the States in population, and wealth, is also false and misleading, for the truth is suppressed, that we have been only a few years in possession of our large territory, and only been consolidated and organized as a country one quarter of the period that the Republic has been a nation. But Mr. Wiman informs us that these facts are not worthy of consideration. He declares that as regards Canada being behind the States in population, and industrial development, "In vain, is the cause sought for in natural, or physical, or financial disabilities. It seems to reside only with her political condition, to be caused by her foreign policy which has materially retarded her progress." Now here we can turn Mr. Wiman's flank. Our policy, which he so dogmatically declares has retarded our progress, has resulted as follows: Our trade with Great Britain and the United States during the six years prior to the "foreign policy," Mr. Wiman condemns, was reduced 42 millions, and in the ten first years of that policy, the trade of Canada with Britain and the United States increased 18 millions. The "retardation of progress," Mr. Wiman says was caused by the policy we adopted in 1878 is very apparent from the following figures:

	1878.	1890.
Miles of railway in Canada	6,143	12,988
Tons of shipping	23,101,551	41,243,215
Letters and post cards		100,000,000
Bank deposits	\$88,995,126	197,895,452
Money orders	7,130,000	11,907,862
Note circulation	29,786,805	47,417,071
Price of 4 per cent	6 below pa	r 9 over par
Coal production	1,152,783	
Cheese exports		9,382,212
Cattle and sheep exports	1,852,000	8,185,000
Manis. of wood exports	13,908,629	20,659,000
All home manfg exports	18,182,600	25,530,000
Imports of raw material impts.	5,342,900	16,000,000
Pig iron imports	15,504	87,613

Truly a wonderful show of retardation ! But the disastrous influence of our foreign policy is demonstrated by the fact, which we commend to Mr. Wiman's attention, that Canada does a larger foreign trade in proportion to its population than the United States! The imports into the United States in 1890 amounted to \$789,310,409, the exports reached \$845,293,828. The population of the States last year was 62,480,540. The proportion per head then was, foreign imports \$12.24 and exports \$13.52. The imports into Canada in 1890 were \$121,858,241 and the exports \$96,749,149. The population was 4,800,000. This gives \$25.37 of foreign imports per head for Canada, and \$20.15 exports per head. The foreign trade of the States in 1890 was a total per head of \$25.76 and that of Canada \$45.52 per head. Thus the fact is proved that Canada in 1890 did a foreign trade of \$19.76 in excess per head of that done by the United States. If then Canada were to be subjected to the fiscal conditions of the States, and our foreign trade assimilated to that of the States, the total exports of Canada would be reduced 61 millions and her exports reduced over 19 millions, making a total general reduction in Canada's foreign trade of 90 millions. Mr. Wiman says, that the result of our "foreign policy," is "humiliating," it is so, but the humiliation is our neighbor's, in allowing a young, heavily handicapped colt like Canada, to outrun so seasoned and so powerful a racer, so that in comparison with her competitor, as regards the race for foreign trade, the Republic is too far in the rear to be placed! As already said, it is not fair, it is not truthful, it is impossible to be done with accuracy, to institute comparisons between a century old, richly by nature-endowed country like the United States, with a very young country circumstanced like Canada. The only point worth contention is this, have we Canadians done as much with our opportunities as the Americans with theirs? A number of facts settle that question. We, 5 millions of people, are providing 63 millions with a large percentage of carrying conveniences across the Atlantic. Canada has beaten the States in ocean traffic to the extent of "humiliation." Our large ocean steamers go proudly into every Atlantic port of the States for passengers and freight, where not one United States steamer competes with us. Since 1860 the tonnage of U. S. vessels engaged in foreign trade has dropped over 80 per cent., in that period Canada has built up a magnificent navy, having a registered tonnage of 1,025,000, while the States has only 928,000. Canada has beaten the States in the proportionate extent of her foreign trade. And, Canada has provided the States with the best route to and from the East. Such are the signs of "retardation," of "humiliation," of defective political wisdom, which this Dominion shows. One word as to our population. If our Census had been taken in the same way as that of the States, we should have been shown to have 6 or 7 millions of people. Were this city enumerated as Chicago is, we should boast of a population of 3 to 4 hundred thousand, and other cities in proportion.

We are advised by a New York citizen, who knows that city thoroughly, that Mr. Wiman is encouraged there, because it is believed that the agitation he is en-gaged in would, if successful, divert the bulk of the St. Lawrence trade to New York. It is "humiliating" that any Canadian favours a movement so inspired. That is what Canada says to Mr. Wiman.

THE POWER OF THE PURSE IN POLITICS.

Those who so hotly encouraged Mr. Mercier to set every authority at defiance, except his majority, forgot one simple fact, which was, and is, the controlling factor of the Provincial problem. We have heard much, too much, of late, of Provincial Rights. The cry has been reiterated and emphasized as though a Province were merely a *political* section of the country, with an artificial, and very slight bond, of a political nature, to the it to the other parts of the Dominion; and, as though the political majority in each Province were possessed of supreme authority over all its affairs. But the political relations and conditions of a Province do not constitute its whole life, as is assumed. The government of a Province requires money, its whole functions and powers depend upon the possession of money. All the political power in the world without the power of the purse would not enable it to do the work of a government. But money at Quebec, as elsewhere, means credit, and credit means character, reliability, honour and veracity. Mr. Mercier has been doing his best for a length of time to borrow \$10,000,000. He has found it difficult, he has failed in fact to get more than 4 millions, and even that is not secured absolutely. If then Mr. Mercier's reputation as a financier of public money is ruined, smirched it has long been, his career is ended as Premier, for his regime could not continue without borrowed funds, and borrowed funds would not be available for one bankrupt in character. The shouts, and the waving torches of mobs, and the equally lurid rhetoric of party organs, to those who buy such demonstrations by clap-trap, or out of contracts, or railway subsidies, are politically valuable, but the money lender cares for none of these things. If he hears of an applicant for a loan having been charged by the Senate of his country with misappropriating public funds, and accused by the Lt. Governor of his Province with issuing illegal demands on the public treasury, such charges must be cleared up satisfactorily before such a lender of money will risk his funds with the accused. Mr. Mercier knows that, and he dare not refuse a demand for these charges being investigated, as his obstinacy would be interpreted in Europe as guilt, and guilt would stop the ears of money lenders. Mr. Mercier standing impecunious as a supplicant for a loan, has to put Provincial Rights in his pocket, his majority too counts for nothing in that court, and the brazen audacity of his party journals he would find most embarrassing, as it would give capitalists an idea that if he were to be judged by his incense bearers, the loan to him would have extreme risks! So then, those who are politicians and nothing more, need to know, that there is an element in public affairs equally potent as politics,-at times much more so. But it is forgotten also, that although Quebec is a Province, she is so incorporated with the Dominion, that she cannot grovel in the mire without soiling her sister's clothes. Now Ontario, Nova Scotia, etc., etc., have not only a clean record, but are somewhat jealous and proud of their reputation for probity. They are strong also for Provincial Rights, and one of these rights is, the right to demand that the whole Dominion shall be so governed that one Province shall not be allowed to drag Confederation with impunity in the dirt of Pacaud-Mercierism. If Quebec becomes so far bankrupt as to be unable to meet its obligations, as is on the cards, the country at large will be saddled with such obligations, and the other Provinces dont like the prospect. When then Mr. Mercier talks in his

bombastic way of "independence," he forgets that he is not only dependent on money lender's favors for his very existence, but that his reckless, illegal and mon. strous squanderings, and personal appropriations of public money, damage the credit of the other Provinces, and of the whole Dominion. If he wants to play an "independent" role, he should avoid conduct that brings all Canada under the lash of critics, and It is a ludicrous, excites the suspicion of financiers. yet a pitiable spectacle, to see a man swaggering about his "independence" and his "rights," when the Sheriff's officers are at his heels. If that cap fits Mr. Mercier he can wear it. His acceptance of a Royal Commission proves that he has tried it on, and that he is not such an idiot as his party organs have depicted him to be. He knows who controls the purse strings, and when making his bow to the Lt.-Governor his mind's eye was fixed on the money lenders he is wooing in Europe.

OUR LUMBER INTERESTS.

The strike at Hull, (Que.) is an evidence that the "walking delegate" has taken a hand at our lumber industries. Luckily for all branches in which he has interfered the great mass of the workmen take what he utters with a grain of salt. They smile when he says he wants to "get them the money of the employer to carry on the employer's business." The walking delegate-who does no work himself-who eats the bread of idleness-was conspicuous at Hull, where no one doubts matters could have been settled more satisfactorily without him all round. There is no benefit whatever to be obtained by driving either employers or employed to extremes. It would perhaps have been better policy for the millmen at Ottawa to yield for the time being to the demands of their hands-at a season when all the labour and outlay of the year are about to bring some return-when millions of logs are waiting for the saws, when contracts are nearing fulfilment.

There is a point involved which renders such a policy difficult of adoption. The prices at which contracts for delivery are made were based as usual on the cost of preparation, and should the demands of the men for fifty cents more per week and a lessening of the hours of labor from 112 to 10 per day succeed now, it would seriously affect profits, and probably inconvenience some millmen who have not been so fortunate as others. There are a few of these who could with no inconvenience endure the loss of the season's profits, that lucky Eastern Townships carpenter of somewhat over a quarter of a century ago being one of them. It is a very inopportune season for such a movement as this strike. No one knows this better than the employed, and whatever the commentary on human nature, we cannot disbelieve the statements that it had been determined on- cut and dried-befere even the logs were out of the woods. The timber and lumber interests of Canada are doubtless the most beneficial to the country. As compared with other extensive manufactures, such as cotton, this may be seen at a glance. The raw material of the one is grown at home, and before it can be reached, winter roads must be made, all giving employment to thousands of workmen during the dull season, while these in turn are large consumers of native products. It is estimated that over 70 per cent of the value of our lumber is represented by wages, while the machinery is practically all made in the country, the total of the imports employed in our lumber camps and mills reaching scarcely 5 per cent of the value of the product. On the other hand the raw material as well as the machinery for cotton manufactures are prepared abroad, and for them large sums of money are being continually paid. It is estimated that the wage proportion in our cotton manufacture does not exceed 20 per cent. We do not for a moment wish to disparage the important cotton industries of Canada, from which however no millionaires have as yet come forth, but we cannot in view of the greater importance to the country but deeply deplore any obstacle to the welfare of our lumber trade, and it is to be hoped that the cause of any undue interference with the interests of employers and employed in this as in other lines may be summarily dealt with, and as best befits the case.

INSURANCE AGAINST BAD DEBTS.

Bad debts are such an intolerable nuisance that any scheme for lessening the evil may well be received with favor. A drowning man should not be reproach. ed for catching at straws. At the same time spectators of a drowning man are hardly justified in throwing him a straw to catch at in his deepair. We use this in connection with the question of insuring against bad debts not because we regard any such scheme as a mere straw. As a matter of daily experience every merchant possessed of ordinary intelligence and prudence seeks both to insure and ensure himself against bad debts. He insures his estate against injury by these losses by calculating them as a percentage of the necessary costs of conducting his business. He, as it were, lays aside a premium from his profits to meet these risks, just as if he himself, insured his premises against fire, by storing up a special fund to meet any loss by fire. He ensures himself against bad debts by well known precautions in granting credits, which he endeavors to restrict to those whom he knows, or he is advised, to be sound or trustworthy. Our mercantile agencies are organized in order to guard traders against bad debts. It is proposed to extend this business in the direction of the ordinary insurance ccmpanies, by charging a premium on the amount of business done, or on whatever portions of it that are selected, and in consideration for these premiums, undertaking to re-coup the insurer for any loss sustained by an insolvent creditor. There is no economic principle involved in such an enterprise that renders the scheme impossible, or even very difficult to work. But a proposal may be based on a sound principle, yet be undesirable and impracticable. In working such a business as insuring against bad debts, the initial, the main difficulty is this, that it must in every case be an experiment, as there are no data applicable generally to all trades, or even to any groups of traders debtors or creditors. If it were an ascertained fact that in the dry goods trade there was always a certain percentage of loss by bad debts, to which all in that trade were equally liable; or if it were known that a certain maximum of such losses could not be exceeded, then it would be feasible to issue policies covering risk of losses by dry goods merchants at a fixed percentage on their credits. But no such knowledge is enjoyed, or available. In every case there is the personal equation comes in to disturb any general law of average. Two merchants of apparently equal ability, having equal capital, equal opportunities, may commence together. The one gradually drifts into a connection, and into a style of doing business, that ends in his being ruined by bad debts. The other meets

with a class of customers who guard themselves, as well as him, by prudent purchases, and prompt payments, thus he has his gross profits left untouched by losses. To insure the first of these wisely it would be necessary to watch the course of his business, and to know more about it than the merchant himself, as otherwise the risk first estimated would be increasing year after year until the crash came. Now what would, what must the course of an insurance company under such circumstances? If they forsaw a huge loss they would naturally cancel the policy, and if so, where would be the insurance against bad debts? If they kept up the policy they would be like a fire insurance company keeping one upon a house which they knew must be burnt down by the folly, or worse, of the policy holder. Any fire insurance company that maintained its policies when loss was certain, would soon be the prey of incendaries. So a company that insured against bad debts would soon become the victim of unprincipled traders, who, knowing that their bad debts would entail no losses on creditors, or on themselves, would extend credits with a reckless hand as any temporary impulse, or need suggested. To secure say a \$100 in cash down, they would sell \$1,000 worth of goods to one of whose insolvency they knew. This would be a feature in the ordinary run of such a business. But in times of depression, when credit was generally under a cloud, and failures coming on thick as the fall of leaves in autumn, these companies would have to double, even to quadruple their rates, and such a step would add another element of disturbance. The working of such an enterprise would be most costly, as it would have a perpetual series of bankrupt estates in charge, and litigation enough to fatten a large staff of lawyers. We believe too that if any merchant were known to be insured against bad debts, that those he asked credit from would take especially good care to be insured against making a bad debt by him. We are not able to see how any such company could secure better information as to the solvency and stability of firms than a private trader. If they had this they would discriminate in rates for or against each creditor and thus create endless complications; if they had it not, they would simply fix a rate on the valuaof the insurer,-that is they would sell the insurance at whatever price the insurer choose to pay! It seems then to us that the best form of "insurance against bad debts," is prudence in giving credit to the right buyers, selling well within the needs of their business, and for short terms. But, as bad debts, like other offences, "must come" we urge all traders to insure themselves against being embarrassed by such losses, by building up annually a reserve fund sacredly set aside from profits to meet these contingencies.

REMAINS WITH THE LANCASHIRE.

At the time of writing last week, Mr. Morrissette, insurance agent at Quebec, who some ten days before forsook his old friends the Citizens to join the Lancashire, had written out his resignation in the latter, intending evidently to return to his old allegiance. As in the former instance it appears that he kept it in his pocket too long, allowing his resolution to cool for it seems he had been contemplating a change for some time, the result being that he continues with the Lancashire. Mr. Morrissette has been able to remit to his company or companies—he seems to have another string to his bow—some \$15,000 to \$20,000 a year in premiums, but owing to his vacillating course of late there is a chance that he may miss both and between the two stools eventually come to the ground.

BANKER'S MALIGNED.

A charge has been made in the daily press against our bankers, based upon their taking a deed assigning over the book debts of merchants, the effect of which, it is said, is to enable a firm to buy goods, push them on their customers at low prices, and as soon as they are entered on the firm's books, the bank, by this beed of assignment, becomes possessed of the debt, and the unfortunate creditor has no recourse, but has to submit to an unjust preference. It need not be said, that anything more contrary to the universal policy of bankers, or more injurious to their interests, could not be named, than the encouragement of such dishonorable trading as it is asserted the bankers stimulate by securing deeds of assignment for book debls. The deed in question, which is quoted verbatim in the daily press, simply conveys to a banker the book debts of a firm which he has advanced upon, or has arranged to advance upon, in consideration of such deed. In its nature, a deed of assignment conveying the title to the book debts of a firm for the consideration of a credit on customer's paper, or on the credit of such a firm, is really nothing more than what is conveyed practically, by every business acceptance, or note. That instrument conveys to the bank, when it is discounted, a book debt of the makers; these instruments do in detail, what a deed assigning the whole book debts of a firm do en bloc. It is just as correct to say that discounting mercantile paper favors inflation, by "enabling a firm to buy goods and push them on their customers' at low prices," as it is to charge bankers with doing this by taking a book debt assignment deed. And it would be just as untrue to speak of a customer's bill when sold to a banker giving the banker "an unjust preference" over the other creditors of the maker of such bill, as it is to speak of a book debts assignment deed made to a banker constituting such banker the holder of an unjust preference. The assignment of book debts is the financial basis of the larger volume of trade. All business done on credit rests upon assignments of book debts, or similar obligations, in some form. To a large extent credits are granted prior to the debts that are accruing assuming shape in a ledger. Advances made for raw materials are almost wholly of this character, as they are made on the distinct undertaking, written or implied, that when such materiats have been made and sold, the bankers who have made advances for their purchase, shall be assigned the book debts their sale has created. It is much to be regretted that such anjust, and non-intelligent slurs on bank business should be published. It is said that the Board of Trade will discuss the matter. The members of the Board of Trade are too familiar with selling and assigning book debts to trouble themselves in the matter.

THE LATEST SCANDAL.

The Secretary and Chief Clerk of the Department of Railways and Canals, A. P. Bradley by name, is centre of the latest of the government scandals. According to the evidence adduced, and admitted by Bradley himself, his son, while employed in a government office, was given leave of absence which was taken advantage of to go to the McGill University of Montreal and afterwards for a time to the University of Toronto, and that during a year or so while attending these seats of learning he regularly drew his pay at the rate of \$2 a day. Mr. Bradley pere said he thought it all right as Mr. Pope had granted the request for three months' leave of absence, which was merely extended. Young Bradley is beginning well, but he doubtless felt the need of better finish and more polish. It will evidently not be his fault if he does not ligure, with a title, in some future case of government scandal. Bradley pere's sense of meum and tuum is quite refreshing, especially in one who for some years had been private secretary to Sir Charles Tupper, who gave him his present position before going to England as Canadian High Commissioner. People may well ask, How is all this to end? This feature in Bradley's character will perhaps account for some of the unsatisfactory correspondence in which he took a hand in his former capacity.

ADVICE is tendered a certain branch bank to take the right about face in respect of a certain customer and his henchman. It may not yet be too late.

CANADIAN CUTTINGS.

Under this head Imperial Federation, quotes editorials from the Week and the Canadian Gazette, and part of Col. Vincent's speech here, as reported in the Empire. We must ask our Eng. lish contemporary to avoid such a heading in future, unless its "cuttings" take a wider range. The Canadian Gazette is not a Canadian paper, it is compiled and published in England. The Week is one of us, and the Empire also. But to give a few lines from an editorial of the former, and part of a speech by an Englishman reported in the latter, as "Canadian cuttings," is somewhat misleading, it is akin to offering a brick from which to judge a row of houses. Imperial Federation might fill a column or two occasionally with profit, by excerpts from our leading papers, as the voice of Canada on this question has both great interest and weight, as we have more practical knowledge of its bearings than English theorists.

A FIERY PERIOD.—The fire insurance business in the United States for the early half of the year has proved rather discouraging, as shown by these figures:

The percentage of losses and expenses to income is 107.617. The ratio of net loss in foreign companies is 7.91; of Amerian companies 7.41. The Hartford companies combined show a net profit of 1.64 per cent.

ONE of the principal officers of the Guardian Fire Insurance Company is on his way from the head office to visit the Montreal agency. The Guardian has been having a somewhat hard experience of late, and as it is a period of change in the *personnel* of British companies, the Guardian may also consider that a commission basis is not invariably the best for the company. The largest bueiness is not always the most profitable.

Now that the hand of the whitewasher is in, would it not be well to consider whether it is not acting a rather cruel part—for a paternal government—to condemn to exile the Senecals, the Bronskills, the Arnoldis, the Perieras, the Ellen Berrys, the Lizzies and others of that ilk! Otherwise would it not be well to employ them to help make fresh discoveries, on the principle that "it takes a thief to catch a thief?" People are wondering whether these people have received the three months' salary usual to discharged government employes.

The Exposition, the improvement in business and the continued fine weather have attracted a number of western people during the week. Among the arrivals from Toronto, staying at the Windsor, is Mr. Wm. Blackley of the firm of D. McCall & Co., wholesale millinery, to whose efforts is chiefly due the success of the firm's branch house in Montreal.

EXHIBITION NOTES.

B. LEDOUX.

One of the finest displays of carriages at the Exhibition is that of Mr. B. Ledoux, carriage maker of St. Antoine and Windsor streets. His exhibit commences at the south door of the Carriage Building with a beautiful coupé made of fine hard woods, finished in ultramarine blue, and upholstered in blue French morocco leather. In the interior of the carriage is a cabinet, which contains an exquisite toilet case, mounted in silver, and, a handsome silver carriage clock. The coupé is lighted internally by electricity, the patent for which was awarded to Mr. Ledoux. The door handles are of solid silver and ivory, everything in connection with this coupé is of the very best, and the whole presents an elegant appearance. Next comes a hunting break, which is a novelty for Canada. It is capable of seat ivg twelve persons, besides giving accommodation for hampers, &c., and containing a special compartment for dogs. It is brilliantly painted in yellow and dark blue, and upholstered in drab corduroy. The mountings being all in silver add greatly to the appearance, and a pair of large, highly finished lamps, lighted by electricity, give a light equal to that of the head light of an engine, while a double supply of whiffle trees and pole chains provides for an emergency. Next to this comes an exquisite landau of the very latest American design, painted dark green, the mountings being all of silver, and the upholstering in green morocco leather. The wheels are supplied with rubber cushion tires, which render the motion imperceptible. Without going further into detail it might be mentioned that this exhibit comprises a Caleche, Victoria Phaeton, Waggons, Carts, &c., &c. The firm of B. Ledoux was established in 1852; and are by special arrangement carriage makers to H.R.H. Princess Louise, the Marquis of Lorne, and Marquis of Lansdowne. The firm are

[&]quot;While the lamp holds out to burn, The vilest sinner may return."

holders of medals awarded them in Philadelphia, Sydney, N.S.W. London, England, and St. John, N.B., and claim that they have never yet been beaten wherever they have exhibited.

THE MINER CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING CO.

THE MINER CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING 00. The special feature about the handsome exhibit of carriages by the Miner Carriage Factory of Granby, Que, is their cele-brated Atkinson Tension Spring Gear. This spring has an action resembling a rubber band; the upward action being so gradual as to be almost imperceptible. The ends of these springs, where welding had to be done, and where, by overheating the steel, there was a possibility of weakness, is now entirely changed by the "Buckle" improvement, which will recommend itself to all who understand gearing. This spring is shown in their handsome Concord buggy, the panels of which are made of birch, the seat of butternut, and the sills of second growth white ash. The Unique Road Cart has the same spring, from hub to hub, and as the bearing is directly above the axle the rider is always balanced. They have also on view a handsome concave body top-buggy, with convex seat, having the same ex-cellent gear. The buggy is trimmed in dark green cloth, the box painted dark green, moulding black, the running gear in dark red, and the whole presents a handsome appearance. These, with several other fine, useful buggies, etc., complete an inter-esting exhibit, and one that thoroughly interested every horse-man present. man present.

THE GRANBY RUBBER CO.

The Granby Rubber Company, whose selling agents in this city are the well-known wholesale shoe house of Ames Holden & Co., make one of the handsomest and largest exhibits of rubber shoes and garments ever seen in Canada. Their newest styles are all fitted with McKechnie's patent ventilator, which consists of a perforated rubber tube running up the inside, from toe to are all litten when hence tube running up the inside, from toe to instep, giving air to the foot, and preventing moisture and thus enabling the rubber to be worn for long periods without dis-agreeable result. There is also a novelty in the "Ladies' Storm Slipper," consisting of a considerable elevation at the instep, and heel, forming an excellent protection from the weather. New styles are named Louise, Albani, Maude, Kismet, Bell, Daisy, Gladys, Madge, Beatrice, Queen and Paris. The Empress (quite new) is a fine rubber for ladies, made with a high back and sides of about 12 inches, which are secured in front by buckles; this effectually protects the calf of the leg, is unique in appearance and a boon which the ladies will appreciate. There is also a fine line of Tennis and Lacrosse Shoes, Rubber Boots, hip, thigh, knee and short, in Women's, Men's, Misses', Youths', Boys' and Children, as well as Rubber Coas, etc., in great variety. The Granby Rubber Co. secured a medal and diploma at the Sherbrooke exhibition last fall, and the excel-lence of their goods speaks for itself.

THE CANADIAN BUBBER CO.

The exhibit of the Canadian Rubber Company is one of the most varied and complete assortments of rubber goods ever seen in this city. Not only this, but there is the evidence of thorough workmanship and artistic finish about every article. In it are comprised the finest lines of Montreal-made rubber belting and packing, engine, hydrant, suction, steam and fire hose, and other rubber goods, while a special feature of the ex-hibit is the complete line of rubber boots and shoes for ladies', gentlemen's and children's wear in all the latest styles. The Canadian Rubber Company have one of the largest and most completely fitted factories in Canada, and although their headcompletely litted lactories in Calada, and attituding their head-quarters are in this city they maintain a large warehouse in To-ronto for the convenience of the Western trade. They are one of the few Canadian manufacturers who do a European export trade, and their orders from Paris and London show a steady increase in every succeeding year as the excellence of their workmanship becomes more widely known.

E. N. HENEY & 00.

The exhibit of Messrs. E. N. Heney & Co., the well-known The exhibit of Messrs. E. N. Heney & Co., the weil-known manufacturers of fine, medium, and light carriages, harness and saddlery, of every description, occupies the entire length of the carriage building, and yet only shows a few of their leading styles. The first and one of the most attractive is one of their "Sandringham" traps, the first ever manufactured in the Do-minion. The shape of the body is an entire novelty as the sides curve outward, forming an complete protection from the wheels. curve outward, forming an complete protection from the wheels. The seats are deep and are arranged back to back for four passengers. With the tail-board up it makes a light cart for two passengers. It is hung on full platform springs or three springs and is trimmed with best wool-dyed cloth. The body is finished in mahogany, or painted as desired. Gear made to match. Attached to this vehicle is a display horse, life size, harnessed with one of Messrs. Heney's best harnesses. This outfit is undoubtedly the handsomest of its class in the building. Next comes their celebrated patent "Montreal" buggy. When this convenient buggy is to be used for two passengers only the rear seat folds up and forms a part of the back to the seat. When used for four, the back seat drops down with the tail gate, and the front seat moves forward to equalize the weight gate, and the front seat moves forward to equalize the weight on the springs, and give ample room for the passengers on the Greatest circulation during month..... 32,050,696

back seat. It is hung on three springs and the body is finished back seat. It is hung on three springs and the body is anished in natural wood, or painted with gearing to match. Next comes a pair of splendidly harnessed dapple grey display horses attached to a "Kensington" in antique oak and then follow nine other carriages, each perfection in their several lines. In the harness department the firm displays over sixty distinct styles, besides a variety of riding saddles, horse collars and furniture. Their exhibit is one of the most perfect of its class and has been deservedly much admired by all the visitors to the Errorition Exposition.

THE LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO.

One of the handsomest displays in the Main Exhibition Hall is that of the flour manufactured by the Lake of the Woods Milling Co. In the very centre of the hall is a beautifully arranged booth from which Messrs. Ross and Davidson distribute arranged booth from which Messrs. Ross and Davidson distribute bread and rolls, made from the company's superb flour, and, so much are these appreciated by visitors, that the clerks are kept busy throughout the day telling those who wish to use their flour in the future where the head office, corner Port and Common street, is. The brands of this company are known as "The Five Roses" and "The Harvest Queen," both of which have been patented. The firm has been in business but two and a half years, yet in that brief time they have established a reputation from the Pacific Ocean to the North Sea. The secret of their success lies in the great care given to the manu-facturing and inspection of all their output. Both brands are of equal grade, and are very closely tested before being put on the market. The result of this care has been that there has never a complaint been made against any of the flour that has come from their mills. They also have their own cooperage, where they make their own barrels out of poplar wood, grown at the they make their own barrels out of poplar wood, grown at the Lake of the Woods. These barrels are far ahead of any on the market, being much neater, lighter and stronger. The flour is put up in barrels, half barrels and sacks weighing from 25 to 280 pounds. The company has agents in every section of Canada. Canada.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENCE.

LOOM, CORNWALL.—The Dundas Cotton Mill, with machinery, etc., cost \$800,000. The property was sold to the Dominion company for about \$150,000.

BANK STAT	TEMENTS		
DARK STA	July, 1891.	Aug., 1891.	Aug., 1890.
Capital authorized	\$75,258,665	\$75,258,665	\$76,008,665
Capital subscribed	62,118,272 60,875,834	62,196,094 60,9.9,481	61,967,532 59,881,243
Capital paid up Amount of Rest	23,068,184	23,155,988	21.499.084
		20120030.00	,100,00 x
LIABIL			
Notes in Circulation Balance due Dom. Govt. after deduct- ing advances for credits, pay lists, etc.	30,579,968	32,012,196	32,718,363
Balance due Dom. Govt. alter deddot-	9 909 017	2,568,088	9 509 714
Releande due to Provincial Hovis	2.857.1115	- 4,321,172	8,598,714 2,779,308
Public denosits on demand	58,996,896	68,659,420	2,779,306 53,874,953
Public deposits on demand after notice Loans from other bks. in Can'da see'red Deposits payable on dem'd, after notice	84,568,962	85.531.209	77,077,061
Loans from other bks. in Can'da see'red	189,000	185,000	254,000
Deposits payable on dom'd, after notice	0.510.057	0 701 000	1 101 100
or on a fixed day by other Can. banks.	2,516,257	2,691,698	1,591,102
Balances due to other banks in Canada in daily exchanges. Balances due to agencies of bank or to other banks or agencies in foreign	531,034	399,590	
Balances due to agencies of hank or to		000,000	
other banks or agencies in foreign			
countries	222,360	84,885	100,544
Balances due to agencies of the bank or to other banks or agencies in the	C C		· .
or to other balks or agencies in the	9 019 774	0.007.046	1 801 778
United Kingdom Other liabilities	2,912,774 810,455	2,227,946 283,924	1,601,776 141,067
Total liabilities	186,582,729	188,764,213	174,480,184
ASSI	PTS.		
		6,455,536	6,202,574
Specie Dominion notes	10.805.960	10.742.885	9,558,037
Deposits with Government for security	7		*10001001
of circulation		843,075 7,065,222 193,586	••••
Notes and cheques on other banks	. 6,237,880	7,065,222	5,853,176
Loans to other bks. in Canada secured.	367,000	193,586	
Deposits payable on demand or afte notice or on a fixed day in other bks	F	•	
in Canada.	2,137,660	2,854,304	2,912,850
Balances due from other banks in Can			
ada ia daile ayahangaa	T 757 464	607,255	
Balances due from other banks o	T 10 000 0/0	10 100 100	12,868,708
agencies in foreign countries	. 16,722,840	17,440,197	12,868,708
Balances due irom banks or agencie	a 2.635.593	8 875 418	2.451.409
Dom. Govt. Debenture Stocks	2,635,593 2,493,774	2.594.788	2,451,409
Balances due from other banks of agencies in foreign countries Balances due from banks or agencie in U.K. Dom. Govt. Debonture Stocks Can. Municipal Securities and British Zastiern Bearinging or Colonfal rub	ly		
Roreign, Provincial or Colonial pub lic securities (other than Dominion) Canadian, British and other railwa	-		
lie securities (other than Dominion).	- 6,299,900	6,197,789	5,943,869
Languish, British and other failwa	y 8,751,030	3,860,121	
Call Loans on bonds and stocks	10,660,906	11,640,809	15,269,507
I Coverant Loons and Discounts.	184 bbb 971	184,106,824	176.040.657
Loans to the Govt. of Canada	. 21,726	**********	842.878
to Provincial Govts	1,806,368	1,564,866 2,953,151	509,785
Overdue debts. Real estate, other than bank premise	2,808,271	2,903,101	
the property of the bank		1.084.673	1,°42,885 706,835 4,063,799 - 2,739,645
I Mortg'g's on tast estate sold by the bi	. 839 566	841,554	706,835
Bank premises Other assets	., 4,825,878	4,872,888 1.874,409	4,063,799
Other assets	1,482,202	1.874,409	2,739,645
Total Assets		271,069,033	
LULAI ABSOLS	200,401,020	411,003,000	200,002,150
Aggregate of loans to directors and firms in which they are partners. Average specie for month.	. 5,943,958	5,692,191	7,232,469
Average specie for month.	6,391,322	6,330,690	6,518,548
I A Verage Dom. House for month	** 10,030,031	. 10,687,867	9,414,213
Greatest circulation during month	32,050,69	82,566,029	
-			

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WANTED.

A VACANOY to be filled by married man of 15 years' experience in one the first Houses in Canada. Is a thorough and reliable Bookkeeper, Cashier or Sect'y, and would be willing to commence low with prospects. Wholesale or Insurance office preferred. Salary discretionary. References unexcelled.

P. O. Box, 1109.

Tun traffic returns of the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ending Sept. 19th, 1891, show a decrease of \$10,956 over the corresponding week of 1890.

FRANCE began to manufacture silk in 1521. It was forty years later that silk growing began there. From the first she has excelled in silken stuffs. English silk weavers, protected by a prohibitive duty, did not feel it worth while to improve upon the methods of their fathers. That is all changed, of course, since free trade orme in. It will take at least another contary, though, to overcome this long lead gained by French looms. Lyons is to-day the headquarters of silk weaving. All the best China and India silks, so called come thence. In fact, there is no sort of silken tissue not made there — and better made than anywhere else.

THE ST. OLAIR TUNNEL.

The St. Clair tunnel has been constructed under the river of that name, at the foot of Lake Huron, for the purpose of superseding the ferry boats which have hitherto conveyed the trains of the Grand Trunk route across that river. It will afford immense advantages to passengers, and for freight traffic, in a voiding the inconveniences of a ferry, in saving two hours of time, and in shortening the distance by about six miles.

The actual tunnel itself under the river is 6,026 feet long. It is lined throughout with solid cast iron plates, bolted together in segments-each segment being five feet long, eighteen inches wide and two inches thick, with flanges five inches deep, the whole lining weighing 28,000 tons. The bolts and nuts for connecting the segments together weigh The permanent way 2,000,000 pounds. through the tunnel is laid with steel rails, weighing one hundred pounds to the lineal yard. The interior diameter of the tunnel is twenty feet, and ample meaus have been provided for thorough ventilation, and for lighting it throughout when required by the electric light. The road is practically level under the river, with approaches at each end on gradients of 1 in 50. The total length of the tunnel and approaches is 11,553 feet. At the ends of the approaches are junctions with the Grand Trunk Railway on the Canadian side, and the Ohicago and Grand Trunk Railroad on the American side of the river. In connection with these junctions ample ground has been levelled and prepared, aud shunting sidings to the extent of ten miles have already been laid on each side of the river.

The tunnel was constructed by means of heavy wrought iron shields, with sharp edges, fifteen feet three inches long, and twenty-one feet six inches in diameter. Each shield was pushed forward by 24 hydraulic rams, the barrel of each ram being eight inches in diameter, with a stroke of little more than eight-

10%, 12%, 13% IN ::: MONTHLY ::: PAYMENTS.

MAY-MAZEPPA STOCK. Price, \$1.25 PER SHARE. Regular dividend 11-4 per cent monthly; paid since June \$110,000 in dividends. April dividend, \$12,500.

BATES HUNTER SHARES, par \$1; price 70 cents per share. Monthly dividend equal to 1 per cent. on price. APRIL DIVIDEND, \$7,500.

SAN MIGUEL CONSOLIDATED GOLD MIN-ING COMPANY, GENERAL BENJ. F. BUTLER, President; shares, par \$10.00. Price, \$6.00 per share. DIVIDEND MONTHLY, 5 CENTS PER SHARE — 10 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON PRICE OF STOCK.

Send for Information. All Dividends by Check. GOLORADO MINING INVESTMENT CO'Y

JAMES GILFILLAN, - - Treasurer.

(Ex-Treasurer of the United States),

AMES BUILDING, - BOSTON

een inches. Each ram exercised a force of 125 tons.

The route as thus improved will offer facilities for through communication between Chicago and all points in the east, which will be appreciated by passengers and freighters. There will be no more trouble from ice blecks or other obstructions in the river, and the beat time will be made for traffic of all descriptions.

From the date when the shields were first lowered in position at the portals, to the meeting of the shields in the tunnel, the time occupied in constructing the tunnel was twolve months. The cost of the tunnel proper was \$1,460,000.

BAY OF QUINTE NOTES.

The Rathbun Company are shipping large quantities of coal to the various stations along the line of the Bay of Quinte Railway.-Dredges are again at work in Belleville harbor.-The new lighthouses at Brighton have been completed .-- C. Welbanks, South Marysburg, reaped 300 bushels of barley from 14 bushels sown .- White mica has been found in the rear of the township of Loughboro .---Wiggins and Leitch, Napance, have about 150 hop pickers engaged gathering the season's crop.-Mrs. Hiram Amey has sold her Fredericksburg farm of 115 acres for \$4,000 to Wm. Henwood .- Three hundred and forty bushels of barley were taken from Fix acres of land on a farm near Centreville.—American confeder. ate ten-dollar bills have recently been passed off in Kingston .- Offord's block, containing several business houses, Brock street, Kingston, was destroyed by fire last week; also the barn of David Young, S. Fredericksburg. Loss \$1,200, partially insured.—During August Belleville's imports were \$21,098, agaiust \$22,900 in 1890; exports \$49,035 against \$114,105 in 1890 .- B. J. Graham, a Sidney

farmer, has started an evaporating establishment of 250 bushels daily capacity in Belleville .-- On the 3rd the new barn of Thomas Robson, Olden township, was struck by lightning and with its contents was destroyed. Loss \$1,000, small insurance.-The cheese factories in this district are all receiving a large quantity of milk for this season of the year, no doubt owing to the good pasture and the liberal feeding of westhrn corn. The milk being much richer will make more cheese, and less milk is required to make a pound of cheese. According to the cable and the condition of the market cheese ought to be a good price this fall, and it is hoped that there will be no more of the miserable combines which did so much to stagnate the cheese market last year.

Financial.

MONTERAL, Thursday Evening,

Sept. 24th, 1891.

The directors of the Bank of England took a very moderate view of the financial situation when they only advanced the bank rate to three per cent. Three and a half was expected, and even four per cent. talked of, so that it is evident that either the directors regard the outflow of gold now commencing to New York as of trifling importance, or that they rely upon the obligation of the Bank of France to furnish gold to America when called upon. In this they may be mistaken; as if rates are easier in London than in Paris, there will be a strong inducement to make London furnish a part of the outflow, and this would soon alter the position of affairs. The uncertainty

<u>MELISSA.</u> What is Melissa? -

MELISSA is a new and wonderful discovery, whereby suitable Textile Fabrics can be rendered thoroughly rainproof without the application of the process being apparent. It does not in the slightest degree affect the porosity of the material on which it is used, and prevents shrinkage. It is adapted for coatings, suitings, ladies' mantles and wraps, cloth or duck shoe uppers, stockings, tents, horse covers, carriage rugs; in short it can be applied to cloth of every kind that may be used as a covering to protect from rain or snow. It preserves the materialon which it is used, renders it moth proof, and increases its wearing capacity by fully twenty-five per cent. Melissa is the outcome of years of patient scientific research, and its properties when applied to textile fabrics only require to be known to bring it into universal use. Melissa is now being placed in the hands of the trade of Canada, and will be for sale everywhere.

For descriptive Circulars or further information send to

J. W. MACKEDIE & CO.,

Wholesale Agents for the Melissa Manufacturing Co.

ward, and replaced it with a weak, though

of the situation is evidenced by the fact that the street rate is 27, and that the tendency is a hardening one, so that a further advance in the bank rate next week is a probability. In New York money is firmer, and the street rate is now 3 per cent. In this market the tendency is higher in sympathy with New York but prices are not quotably changed, and 4 per cent, still rules for call money with commercial paper discounting at 6@7 per cent Sterling exchange is quiet and weaker. Sterling sixties sell at 8@81 between banks, and 83@ 81 over the counter. Demand 88@81 and 9@ 93. Cables 91. New York funds are at 1-32 1-16 premium between banks and 1@1 over the counter. In New York the foreign ex change market was very dull, with a tendency to weakness. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at \$4 81 for 60-day bills and \$4.84 for demand. Actual business was done at \$4.801@\$4.801 for 60-day bills, \$4.831@ \$4.833 for demand, \$4.84/@\$4.841 for cable transfers, and \$4.781/@\$4.79 for commercial. Continental was quiet. Francs were quoted at 5.261 for long and 5.231 for short; reichsmarks at 94% and 95%, and guilders at 39% and $40\frac{1}{5}$. On the local Stock Exchange there has been a sudden hull in the activity that was manifest last week, and the tendency is distinctly retrograde. . It looks as if the "bull" rush had fizzled out, and as if the "bears" were about to have their innings now. Whether this is altogether due to a fear of tighter money, as evidenced in the rumours that some of the banks were about to call in their 4 per cent loans, or whether it is only the inev.table reaction from the sudden feverish activity of last week remains to be seen. At all events it has nipped the speculative movement up.

fairly active, market.											
Banks.	No. Sharea.	Higheat price.	Lowest price.	this week last year							
Commerce	145	1334	133	128]							
Hochelaga	15	114	114	102							
Merchants	96	153}	153	146							
Montreal	108	228	227	228]							
Peoples	58	98	97	99 1							
Quebec	1	121	121	••••							
Miscellaneous.											
Bell Telephone	294	147	1427								
Can Cotton Co	70	50	441								
Com'l Cable		1231	1215								
Dom. Cotton Co.	14	128	128								

	,000	1407	1914	
Dom. Cotton Co.	14	128	128	
Gas	23	2071	207	209
G.T R. 1st Prefs. £21	,700	73]	73	
Loan & M'tgage	20	127	1273	
Mont Cotton Co.	15	90	90 ົ	••••
N. W. Land	150	804	803	
Pacific 1	.975	90 8	88 1	78ŧ
Richelieu	208	56 <mark>1</mark>	54Ŭ	55 J
Royal Electric	196	125	124	
Street Bailway	99	189	187	186
Do New stock	25	185]	1851	
Telegraph	900	113 .	mī	1003

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

MONTREAL, THUBSDAY EVENING, Sept. 24th, 1891. }

If anything, the volume of trade in wholesale circles has been restricted rather than encouraged by Exhibition Week. Only in the dry goods trade have wholesale merchants benefitted directly by the influx of visitors into town. In all the other lines, although it has given country customers a chance to make the acquaintance of the chiefs of their supply houses, it has not in any way stimu-

lated the movement of goods. And, as most travellers are now at home, or resting at central points until the fairs are over and people settle down once more to the stern realities of life, the actual overturn of the week is under an average. Money continues a subject of complaint, and is likely to continue so until the end of next month as the farmer can hardly sell his crops and the money filter through his hands and those of the retailer before then. In the meantime renewals are the order of the day and the number of small failures is an unpleasantly large one. In dry goods the number of country merchants visiting town has rendered trade unusually brisk. but in groceries, so far as the wholesalers are concerned, the effect has been directly the reverse. In iron and the heavy metals nothing is doing. Butter and cheese are both firm, but the high level of prices checks business at the moment. Eggs are strong and advancing. Grain is weak and nervous and flour fairly active. Fruit is in abundant supply and prices slightly weaker. Fish moves out steadily at fair prices and oysters are now coming in freely. Wool is neglected and the advices from London are discouraging, Petroleum is in brisk demand and refiners have all they can do to fill orders. Oils are quiet at the moment, while heavy chemicals are perceptibly more active. There are no changes of importance in the other lines.

MONTREAL

ASHES.— Receipts have been moderate and rather in excess of September of last year, and the market for lots is the turn easier. Firsts sell at \$4.05@\$4.75 as to tares. Second \$3.90/@ \$4.00. Pearls scarce, but dull and nominal at \$6.25 for first sort. Received since 1st Jan. 1870 pots; 135 pearls. Delivered 1844 pots;

57E



143 pearls. In store 23rd Sept. p.m., 102 pots; 7 pearls.

BUTTER AND CHESSE.—The butter market remains strong and steady, with later made creamery in demand for shipment. Holder's ideas, however, are too high for any free movement, and experters can only operate sparingly. Other descriptions are quieter, while the local demand is only of small proportions. We quote finest creamery 204@ 21c; finest Townships 16@17c, and finest Western, 144@15c. The cheese market can best be described a trial of strength between the English buyer and the Canadian holder. Whichever of them can hold off longest will win. In order to lot holders out with a profit, higher prices must rule, but as yet the English do not feel inclined to pay them. In fact, the public cable is down to' 45s 6d, although private cables quote a higher figure. Naturally, business is checked, and it is difficult to fix a price on spot at which goods could be moved. At Brockville it is said that some 1,500 boxes of the June and July, etc., cold storage stock have been moved; the figure 94 and over being considered a good one if the cheese were orpresented to be exactly what they were as to date. Some 1,400 cheese were offered at the wharf from the French country, but the demand was slow, which was partly due to the poorer quality of the offerings. Some lots went high, 500 boxes or so bringing 10.316c; considered to be more than they were worth. At Ingersoll, 550 boxes Auguat sold at 94c, and 300 boxes Soptember at 10-116 cents, but there was very little disposition shown to do business.

CHMENT.—Only a moderate trade in small lots can be reported, and the usual speculative movement anticipating the close of navigation is conspicuous by its absence this year. Prices are nominally unchanged at \$2.15@\$245 according to brand. There is a fair demand for fire brick at \$17.50@\$23.50 as to quality.

Day Goods.—The Exhibition has cartainly not been a failure so far as the wholesale dry goods trade is concerned; for nearly every one of our city honses reports a large number of visitors who have combined business with pleasure by visiting the Exposition and making their fall selections at the same time But although city trade, both wholesale and retail is very active there is but little doing on the road and most of the travellers are either resting at home or laying on their oars at some central point, waiting till the various fairs are over and folks settle down to business again. Money continues scarce and slow, as is usual at this time of year, and it is uct likely to improve much until farmers have marketed a portion of their crops, and the money thus

hands. This, it is expected, will make it the end of next month before any marked improvement in payments can be expected.

FEED.—The Gemand for feed continues a fairly active one. Bran is a little weaker and we hear of sales of carloads at \$14. We quote shorts \$20, middlings \$22 to \$24, and mouillie \$25 to \$28.

FIGU.—A fairly active distributing trade can be reported in fish. Salmon is stiff and sells at 15 cents. Haddock and cod, 5c. Salmon, trout and whitefish, 7@8c. Sturgeon and pike, 6c. Halibut, 12/2013c. Dore scarce at 10c. Bluefish, black-bases, and gea-bases, 10c. Striped base 15@16c. Boiled lobsters 13/2014c per lb Live lobsters 12/2013c, Finnan haddies are now coming in at 71/208c. per lb. Bulk oysters are dearer at \$1.60 for standards and \$1 80 for selects. Salt fish, unchanged. British Columbia salmon in barrels, \$12, in half barrels, \$6.25. Labrador, \$15 in barrels, \$8 in half barrels. Mackerel, \$20 per barrel, \$10 in half barrels. Mackerel, \$20 per barrel, \$10 in half barrel, \$1.50 per kit. No. 1 Labrador herring, \$4.50 por brl., \$2.50 per half brl. Halibut, \$5 in half brls. Balmon trout, \$4.50 in half brls. White figh, \$5. Haddock, \$5. Canned finnon haddies are selling at \$1.40 per dozen and \$5.50 per case. Smoked herrings, 164/2017 per box. Boneless cod, 6c@64c in 14 lb. boxes and 64/207 in 5 lb. boxes. Boneless fish, 4@5c per lb. in boxes same size. FRUT.—The apple crop bids fair to be an

GROGENESS.—Although the wholesale houses have been liberally visited by their country customers during the week very few orders have been received, and the trade are virtually laying off until the fairs are over. The only feature of the week was the annual tea sale at which 4,027 packages Japans, 1986 packages Chinas and 123 half chests Indians were offered without reserve. The sale attracted an unusually large attendance among whom were a number of Western buyers, but the prices realized were under the current market values, and the sale was only moderately successful although every package offered was sold. Japan dusts sold at from 64@7c, low grades 13@18c; mediums, 17@20c and good 22@31c. China teas ran from 154@28c for greens, and 15@32c for blacks. Indians ran from 22c@ 32c. Tea letters from Japan indicate that the exports this year wil probably show an increase of 2 or 3 million lbs, reaching about 50 millions, but as the consumption of Japan teas in the United States and Canada steadily increases, the quantity will probably not be found excessive. The grades now principally shipping are common to good medium. The higher grades are practically finished, and arrivals from this time to the end of the season (estimated at 30,000 piculs) will consist chiefly of the lower grades. Quotations romain unchanged; the natives holding firmly to their basis. In sugars the situation is unchanged. Granulated runs at 4[‡]0, and lowest grade yellows are quoted at 3[‡]@3 9-16c, according to buyers. Molasses are neglected and will continue so until colder weather sets in. About 38[‡]c may be quoted as the figure for Barbadoes. New crop dried fruit are attracting some attention, and off stalk are quoted at 6[‡] cents, as against 4@4[‡] cents for old, and new crop layer at 8[‡] cents will not reach here before the first week in October. They are quoted at 5[‡]o for barrels, 5[‡]o for half barrels, and 6c





2 hard Manitoba \$1.05@\$107, No. 3 do, 97c; 2 hard Manitoba \$1.0500 pto1, 100, 500, 500, No. 2 Northern, \$1.04; peas, 790 per 66 pounds in store, 800 affoat; oats, 34c@350 per 34 pounds; corn, 75@77c duty paid; feed barley, 500; good malting do, 55c@57. There is also \$5.25 and \$5.40, 500 barrels straight roller at \$4.90@\$5, 250 brls, extra at \$4.65@\$4.70 and 250 superine at \$4.25@\$4.35. In catmeal a 250 superine at \$4.26@\$4.35. In catmeal a quiet trade is doing at \$2.80@\$2.90 for Standard. In Chicago the wheat market opened firm but it soon became dull when failure of "Deacon" White was announced. Foreign cables were weak and business light, but by all odds the important influence was the liquidation which inevitably follows the collapse of any important bull manualtion collapse of any important bull manipulation. The signs are for a continuation of this weak-ness. The Mark Lane *Express* in its weekly hess. The Mark Lane *Express* in its wookly review of the British grain trade, says: New English wheats were depressed. Much damp and unfit grain was offered at 35s @ 40s. Foreign wheats were irregular and weak. Some provincial markets record an average decline of 18. American red winter was quoted at 395@405 6d., and white at 438 6d@448. The finest Indian was quoted at 418 9d. Maize was against holders. American was offered at 238 6d, January chipment. Oats fell 6d. Beans, peas and barley were slow. At Wednesday's market business was animated. New English wheat in bad condition was plentifully offered, but was weak. Old English was scarce and was held for 1s advance. Foreign wheats generally were 6d better. Flour from new generally were 6d better. Flour from new wheat was cheap, while other grades were firm. Foreign grinding barley was 6d cheaper. Oats advanced 6d. Maize was very weak. Beans and peas were steady.

HEAVY CHEMICALS -A comparatively brisk business has been done in bleaching powder, and the advance in pure alkali and soda crystals is firmly maintained. The Leblanc Union seems to be gathering strength, but, as

yet, consumers cannot be tempted to buy ahead of immediate requirements.

HIDES.-Business is very quiet. In spite of the influx of visitors butchers do not seem to be killing very much, and only a few hides are coming in. Tanners insist that prices shall come down, and some say they would sooner see their pits empty than pay more than 6 cents, but holders show no weakness. In the west their ideas are firm, and we hear of nothing under 6 cents. Steers are Verv scarce Lambskins are moving out fairly at 60/265 cents. Calfskins are about over, but we quote 7 cents. Tallow is unchanged at 5¹/₂ cents for finest cake.

IRON AND HABDWARE .- Not a single round lot of pig iron has changed hands during the past week, and business generally has been purely of a retail character. Carnbroe and Eglinton are enquired for at \$19@\$19.50, but no sales are reported, although freights are higher and every indication points to better prices rather than lower. Bar iron is in much the same condition, and although a little more is doing, business is still of a retail character and principally at \$2. It is reported one mill is solling bar at \$1.95 in ten ton lots, but the ruling figure is certainly \$2. Scrap iron is firmly held, and \$18 is the inside figure for wrought scrap. In the plates there is no change to chronicle. Coke is moving out steadily at \$2.55 out observed at \$2. Scrapic about \$3.65, and charcoals at \$4.25. Russia sheet iron is growing scarce and 101c@11c is now the inside quotation. The boom in Canada plates has died out, and some large lots have changed hands at \$2,70. Nails are moving steadily on a basis of about \$2,15, and the situation in wrought iron pipe is not quotably situation in wronght from pipe is not quotanty lower. The following are the lowest cable prices in London:—Spot tin £91 78 6d; do, three months £91 178 6d; G.M.B. copper, spot £52 5s; do, futures £53; Scotch warrants in Glasgow 478 4d; No. 3 Middlesborough iron 408 11d; soft Spanish lead, £12,58, ...

LEATHER AND SHORS .-- A good many tanners were in town during the week, but very little business resulted. The general feeling is that hides are far too high compared , with current prices of leather, but at present there seems no chance of forcing down values, although some tanners say that they will not pay more than 6 cents after the present week. Shoemen this is celles after the present week. Snoemen speak hopefully of the outlook. Orders are coming in well, and some houses are already-filled to their capacity, but nevertheless, they are only buying what leather they need at the moment. No one will stock up, or buy ahead, and the consequence is that transactions are minimum of a visit character. principally of a retail character.

and General Agent,

MNFG.

MANUFACTURERS OF

WHITE LEAD,

DRY COLORS, PRINTING INK;

AND DEALERS IN

MONTREAL

ONE SHOP

M. S. FOLEY.

578

QUEBEO.

COLORED PAINTS

I. E T.

171 St. James St.

City,

OYSTERS.-Oanadian oysters are now coming in freely, and of fine quality. For ordinary Malpecques the price is \$2.75 per barrel. Choice lots, hand-picked, sell at \$4 per barrel, to clubs and restaurants. A few Blue Points are still in the market, but their high price puts them out of ordinary consumption,

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS .- The attempt to boom seal oil seems to have died out, although a fair jobbing demand has been experienced at 471 cents for steam refined pale. . Cod oil is scarce and firm at 40 cents, the demand is a limited one. Castor oil is strong demand is a limited one. Uastor oil is strong in sympathy with England. Linseed oil is unchanged at 60/263 cents for raw; and 64/26 65 cents for boiled. Turpentine is a little stronger in tone. Glass is quiet, but our quotation of \$1.35 in large lots, and \$1.40 in small lots, for first break, is the lowest ruling figure. Paints continue to move out steadily in a jobbing way, but competition is keen and prices show very little margin for profit.

PETROLEUM.-Orude has advanced to \$1.38. and the demand for refined is so brisk that refiners have all they can do to fill orders Prices are still unchanged, and probably will

GITD DUP WOLTED			. STOOP	S AND	BONDS	•			
SURETYSHIP. The only Company in Canada confining itself to this business.	MAM3.	Par Val'o	Capital Sub- scribed.	Capital paid-up	Rost.	Div. last 6 Ms.	Dates of Dividends.	Por Cons Prices Sep. 24.	Cash value per Sh
THE GUARANTEE CO. OF NORTH AMERICA. Capital Authorized, str.000,000 Paid up in Cash (no noles), s04,600 Resources Over - 1,108,402 Deposit with Bom. Govit, 57,000 THE BONUS SYSTEM of this Company renders the Fremlums in certain cases innually reducible until the rate of One-Half per cent. per annum is reached. This Company is under the same experienced man- symet wenty-eight years ago, and has since actively and succassfully conducted the business to the satisfaction of its clients. 8840,000.00 have been paid in Olaims to Employers. President, - SIR ALEX. T. GALT, G.C.M.G. Vice-President and Managing Director EDWARD RAWLINGS. Bankers, - THE BANK OF MONTRHAL. IIRAD OFFICE: 157 St. James St., MONTRHAL. BUWARD RAWLINGS,	Brit. North America. Can. Bank Commerce. Commercial, Manitoba. Commercial, Manitoba. Commercial, Mid. Commercial, Windsor. Du Peuple. Eastern Townships. Federal. Hamilton. Hochelays. Jacques Cartier. Morchants, Halifax. Molsons. Montreal Montreal. New Brunswick. Ontario. Ottawa. Stadard. Toronto. Union, (Halifax). Union, (Halifax). Union of Can. Ville Marie. Western Bank of Can.	\$ 2431 50 200 40 500 500 1000 1000 1000 200 200 200 200 200 10000 10000 1000000	\$4 ,886,656 6,000,000 837,200 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,220,000 1,250,000 1,250,000 1,250,000 2,000,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 1,200,000 500,000 500,000 500,000	6.000.000 364,160 1.500,000 1.200,000 1.200,000 1.217,610 710,100 1.717,610 710,100 1.717,610 710,100 1.717,610 710,100 5,799,200 1.200,000 1.200,	60,000 165,000 15,000 600,050 in liquid 604,878 160,000 885,415 150,000 2,510,000 2,510,000 1,100,000 1,00,000 1,00,000 500,000 1,600,000 35,000 1,600,000 2	3144 3533 1104 14 438 4458 8 8 8 8	April Oct June Dec 2May 2Nov 30 June 81 Dec 3 Mar 3 Sepi 2 Jan 2 July 1 June Dec 2 June Dec 2 June 2 Dec 2 June 2 Dec 2 June 2 Dec 2 June 1 Dec 1 Aug 1 Pec 1 Aug 1 Oct 1 June 1 Dec 1 June 1 Dec	133 400 104 246 971 140 169 114 178 100 162 131 160 228 80 249 113 140 111 121 164 229 118 90	382 39 66 50 123 60 123 60 123 60 123 60 124 60 125 60 155 50 151 00 249 00 249 00 22 20 140 00 22 20 140 00 22 20 140 00 55 00 95 00 95 00 110 00
Vice-Pres. and Managing Director. *N.BThis Company's Deposit is the largest made for Guarantee business by any Company, and is not liable for the responsibilities of any other risks.	Agri. Sav. and Loan :Co Brit. Can. Loan & Inv. Co. Brit. Mortg. Loan Co Building and Loan Assoco Canada Cotton Co Can Landed & Nat'l Inv't Co	1 60	630,000 1,620,000 450,000 750,000 2,000,000 1,500,000 5,000,000	322,412 289,036 750,000 2,000,000 663,990	52,000 100,000 158,000	31 8 	l Jan 1 July 1 Jan 1 July 2 July 2 Jan 2 July May Aug 3 Jan 2 July	110 32 126	114 00 27 50 32 00 63 09
not advance before the end of the month. Oanadian may be quoted at 12/0121 cents in Petrolla, 14c car loads here, and 15c in single barrels. American, 203c in car lots, 214c in 10 barrel lots, and 23c for single barrels, 2 per cent off for cash. American benzine, 22c/0 26c, and Canadian, 141/015c. PROVISIONS AND EGG8.—A brisk jobbing movement can be reported in the local pro- vision market. Pork is selling freely at \$17/0\$17.25 for short cut and \$15.25/0\$15.75 for wostern mess. The demand for lard also shows an improvement. The egg market is much firmer, and strictly fresh have advanced 1@2c during the past two days on rumours of an American syndicate picking up all the fresh they can get for storage. There is also a good demand for export and several foreign orders have had to be refused owing to lack of suitable stock. Supplies from the country are falling off and the situation is a strong one. We quote selected stock 14/015c, held stock 13@13_c and culls at about 11 cents. Part-	Can. Perm. Loan and Sav Can. Sav. and Loan Kav Central Can. Loan & Sav. Co. Dominion Sav. and Inv. Co. Dominion Telegraph Co Pundas Cotton Co Farmer's Loan and Sav. Co. Freehold Loan and Sav. Co. Hamilton Prov. and Loan Co Hookelaga Cotton Co Montreal Loan and Inv. Co Montreal Cotton Co Montreal Telegraph Co Montreal City Gas Co Montreal Loan and Mortg National Investment Co Ont. Loan and Deb. Co Real Est. Loan and Deb. Co Royal Loan and Deb. Co Ristr M'fg Co., Halifax Toronto City Gas Co Starr M'fg Co., Halifax	500 1000 1	0.065.00 760,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,500,000 2,000,000 629,850 700,000 629,850 700,000 629,850 700,000 629,850 700,000 629,850 700,000 629,850 700,000 629,850 700,000 629,850 700,000 629,850 700,000 629,850 700,000 629,850 700,000 629,850 700,000 629,850 700,000 629,850 700,000 629,850 700,000 629,850 700,000 620,000 600,000 600,000 800,000 1,000,000 800,000 1,000,000 800,000 1,000,000 800,000 1,000,000 800,000 1,000,000 800,000 1,000,000 800,000 1,000,000 800,000 1,000,000 800,000 1,000,000 800,000 1,000,000 800,000 1,000,000 800,000 1,000,000 800,000 1,000,000 800,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 800,000 1,00	681.079 800.000 918.250 918.250 1,000,000 640,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 315,039 625,900 700,000 700,000 622,650 439,300 700,000 700,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 313,451 1,300,00 500,000 500,000 425,000 313,451 1,300,00 500,000 500,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 500,000,0	166,000 192,000 112,500 622,000 6225,000 66,000 47,570 106,000 88,000 88,000 115,000 3,000 115,000 3,000 115,000 3,000 115,000 3,000 115,000 110,000 110,000 110,000 110,000 110,000 110,000 110,000 110,000 110,000 110,000 110,000 110,000 100,0000 100,0000 100,0000 100,0000 100,0000 100,00000000	7 8 8 1 1 34 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3	20 July 31 Dec 15 Jan-Qity	$\begin{array}{c} 119\\ 7 122\\ 88\\ 89\\ 89\\ 7 122\\ 88\\ 89\\ 7 123\\ 7 123\\ 7 123\\ 7 123\\ 7 123\\ 7 123\\ 7 123\\ 7 122\\ 7 122\\ 7 122\\ 7 122\\ 7 122\\ 7 122\\ 7 122\\ 7 122\\ 7 122\\ 7 122\\ 7 122\\ 7 122\\ 7 107\\ 7 107\\ 7 109\\ 7 107\\ 7 109\\ 7 107\\ 7 109\\ 7 107\\ 7 109\\ 7 107\\ 7 109\\ 7 107\\ 7 109\\ 7 107\\ 7 109\\ 7 107\\ 7 109\\ 7 107\\ 7 109\\ 7 107\\ 7 109\\ 7 107\\ 7 109$ 7 100\\ 7 109 7 100	$\begin{array}{c} 100 \ 00 \\ 59 \ 65 \\ 122 \ 00 \\ 122 \ 00 \\ 122 \ 00 \\ 122 \ 00 \\ 122 \ 00 \\ 122 \ 00 \\ 122 \ 00 \\ 122 \ 00 \\ 123 \ 00 \\ 124 \ 00 \\ 124 \ 00 \\ 123 \ 00 \\ 124 \ 00 \\ 123 \ 00 \ 00 \\ 123 \ 00 \ 00 \\ 123 \ 00 \ 00 \\ 123 \ 00 \ 00 \\ 123 \ 00 \ 00 \ 00 \ 00 \\ 123 \ 00 \ 00 \ 00 \ 00 \ 00 \ 00 \ 00 \ $

of an are fi We (13@ ridge eagerly picked up at 40/050 cents per brace for choice birds and 25/030c for seconds. In Chicago the corn prospects have rendered pork packors exceedingly bearish, and the market closed at a decline of 30c per barrel. The Chicago hog market was steady; closing at the following: Light mixed, \$4.20@\$5.20; mix-ed packing, \$4.40@\$6.35; heavy shipping. \$4.45 to \$5.55; rough grades \$4.45@\$4.75, The closing prices of provisions at Liverpool were: Pork, 55s; lard, 35s; bacon, 39s; tallow, 268 6d.

WOOL---Very little has been done in wool during the week. A few small parcels of Cape have changed hands at from 141@16c, but the stock is now in narrow compass. No sales of North West wools are reported. Flocco is in large supply, but the damand is very moderate; even at as low as 184 conts, Pulled wools move off readily at 22@23 conts. The competition at the London wool sales was poor, and damaged lots dragged, but the demand for good New South Wales merinees and Tasmanian and New Zealand crossbreds was brisk. Gormans were backward buyers. French buyers purchased fairly. The bulk of the offerings were taken by the home trade. The American purchases to date number 15,000 bales. Thus far there have been sold 136,000 bales, leaving 202,000 bales. The offerings next week will comprise 83,390 bales,

TORONTO WHOLESALE TRADE. (Revised by Telegraph.)

JOHN KELLY & CO.,

Commission Merchants Dealers, Receivers and Exporters of Island Produce, Eggs, &c. Water St., CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

JOHN KELLY.

Товонто, Sept. 24th, 1891.

P. F. DOYLE.

There is a satisfactory trade in most branches and the outlook is favorable. Orders for dry goods are liberal and the volume of business larger than last season. Hardware is improving. Grocories show little change, while the demand for sugars continues. Payments are more satisfactory than for some time past. Money is getting firmer, there being a number of loans called within a few days. Call loans are quoted at 5} per cent and prime discounts 61 per cent. Sterling exchange casler. Stocks less active and somewhat irregular. C.P.R. closed a trifle lower. Loan company shares

are firm. Following are the closing bids as compared with last Thursday :--are firm,

Banks.	Bid. Sep 17.	Bid Sop. 24.	Lonn Cos.	Bid Sep. 17.	Bid Sep. 24.1
Montreal. Ontario Merchants. Commerce. Imperial Dominion. Standard. Hamilton.	113 230 151 133 178	113] 229 153 1324 178 246 164	Bldg. & Loan Can. Landed Uan For Dom. Savings Huron & Erie Imperial Loan Peoples Union	125 1 9J 144 122 1	91 144 160 123

BUTTER,-Beceipts are small, and prices firm, The best tub brings 15/@16c and ordinary 11} @13c. Pound rolls 18@20c. Eggs are firm at 13@14c in case lots. Cheese also firm, with sales at 10@10]c.

DRESSED HOGS .- The supply is increasing and prices are easier at \$6.00/@\$6.50.

FLOUR AND GRAIN -Flour dull and nominal at \$4.40 for straight rollers and at \$4.15 for extras. Manitoba grades are at 5@10c lower, Wheat is steady with sales of standard white and red outside at 93c, and more offering at this price. No. 2 spring held at 93c on the



PROVISIONS.-Trade fairly active and prices | E. & C. GURNEY & CO., 385 and 387 St. Paul St., MONTREAL

market

and easiest managed in the

perfect, economical

most Ø

Heaters

hot-water

JURNEY

Bank Statement to Govt. Month ending Aug. 31,'91.	Capital Authorized.	Capital Subscribed.	Capital . Paid up.	Reserve Fund.	Dividend Rate p. c. p. annum.	Circ'l'tion.		Balance due to Provincial Govts.	Deposits by the Public, payable on demand.	
Toronto Commerce Dontario Standard Imperial Traders	\$2,000,000 6,000,000 1,500,000 1,555,000 2,009,000 2,000,000 1,000,000	\$2,000,000 6,000,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,000,000 1,963,200 604,400		\$1,600,000 900,000 1,350,000 280,000 500,000 920 329 85,000	10 7 10 7 8 8	\$1,467,114 2,563,376 974,676 972,798 610,830 1,175,807 463,710	\$24,180 27,839 20,816 17,020 18,500 40,412	272,068 773 131,710 27,731 569,944 106,692	\$4,805,369 5,126,056 2,827,490 1,459,186 1,591,718 2,549,468 716,224	1284567
Hamilton Ottawa Westorn Total, Ontario	1,250,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 19,250,000	1,232.800 1,000,000 500,000 17,303,400	<u> </u>	6,693,730	8 8 7	631,260 251,380 10,016,093	14,189 	250,000 	1,211,168 702,009 144,668 21,127,856	8 9 10
Montreal British North America Ju Peuple Jacques Cartier Villo-Marie	$\begin{array}{c} 12,000,000\\ 4,866,666\\ 1,200,000\\ 500,000\\ 500,000\\ 1,000,000\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 12,000,000 \\ 4,866,666 \\ 1,200,000 \\ 500,000 \\ 500,000 \\ 710,100 \end{array}$	4,866,666 1,200,000 500,000 479,250	6,000,000 1,289,666 425,000 150,600 20,000	10 71 6 7 7 7	1,229,712 680,004 394,092 417,370	1,893 6,098 19,996 20,692	12,000 194,961 50,000 20,000	11,419,143 1,954,141 1,357,936 1,164,586 187,838 592,119	1] 12 13 14 15
Molsons Merchants Nationale Quebec Union	2,000,000 6,000,000 1,200,000 3,000,000 1,200,000	2,000,000 5,799,200 1,200,000 2,500,000 1,200,000	2,000,000 5,799,200 1,200,000 2,600,000 1,200,000	1,100,000 2,510,000 500,000 225,000	7	1,679,844 2,619,981 630,820 555,117 937,025	14,732 237,114 1,998 8,081 5 323	6,803 2,479 10,182 7,155 835,928	4,163,320 3,258,213 767,060 8,945,838 940,714	16 17 18 19 20 21
St. Joan St. Hyacinthe Eastern Townships Total, Quebec	$\begin{array}{r}1,000,000\\1,500,000\\\hline}$	504,600 1,500,000 34,980,766	1,487,582 34,600,823	15,000 600,000 13,004,666	2 6 7 	269,499 852,283 16,026,941	23,018 1,744,250 101 950	48,779 16,892 2,039,089	63,819 629,468 80,392,832	21 22 23 24
Morchants of Halifax Peoples Union Halifax B. Co Yarmouth	1,500,000 800,000 500,000 1,000,000 300,000	1,100,000 671,980 500,000 500,000 300,000	500,000 500,000 300,000	375,000 90,000 90,000 170,000 50,000	6 6 6 6	441,033 278,698 492,697 94,898	69,168 3,352 5,205 28,281 18,740	3,456 200,000	77,178	25 26 27 28 29 30
Exchango Commercial, Windsor Total, Nova Scotia New Brunswick	<u>500,000</u> 6,380,000 500,000	<u>500,000</u> 5,351,980 500,000	260,000 5,081,675 500,000	30,000 65,000 1,737,803 450,000	6 12	87,727 3,803,841 460,263	8,158 324,152 14,849	212,767	62,923 3,258,642 467,087	31 32 33
St. Stophen's Total, N. B Commercial, Man	200,000 880,000 2,000,000	200,000 880,000 714,282	200,000 880,000 584,690	<u>40,000</u> 595,000 50,000	6 	112,189 689,138 803,845	8,900 31,879	109,009	<u>95,898</u> 596,891	34 35 36 87
Summerside, P. E. I	48,666	48,666	48,666 60,939,481	4,123	6	82,741	<u></u>	<u></u>	16,398	38
							1	1 1.041.110	05,000,420	
BANKS. Liabilitics—Continued.	Deposits by the Public, payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Loans from Banks in Can. soou'd	Dep'its pay on demand aft'r notice or fixd day by other bks in Can.	Balances Due other Banks in Canada.	Balances Duo bks. or agts. not in Canada.	Balances Due other Bks or Ags. in U. K.	Other Liabilities.	Total		
Liabilities—Continued. Toronto Commerce Dominion Ontario Standard	tho Public, payable after notice or on a fixed day. \$2,843,102 9,541,704 5,441,666 2,929,792 2,270,425	Banks in Can. soou'd	on demand aft'r notice or fixd day by other	Due other Banks in Canada. 335,419 10,313 2,075 78,931 1,089	Balances Duo bks. or agts. not in Canada. \$2,655 5,141	Balances Due other	Other	Total Liabilities. \$9,280,808 18,470,053 9,458,331 5,657,724 4,619,795		12345
Liabilities—Continued. Toronto Commerce Dominion	the Pablic, payable after notice or on a fixed day. 9,541,704 6,441,666 2,929,792 2,270,425 3,889,177 1,402,307 2,743,080 2,058,025	Banks in Can. soou'd	on demand aft'r notice or fixd day by other bks in Can. \$102,686 345,316	Due other Banks in Canada. \$35,419 10,313 2,075 78,931	Balances Duo bks. or agts. not in Canada. \$2,655 5,141	Balances Due other Bks or Ags. in U. K. 576,075 190,832	Other Liabilities. \$ 280 2,161	Total Liabilities. \$9,280,808 18,470,053 9,458,831 5,657,724 4,619,795 8,230,188 2,735,101 5,094,778	;	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Liabilities—Continued. Commerce Dominion Interio	the Pablic, payable after notice or on a fixed day. \$2,843,102 9,541,704 5,441,666 2,929,792 2,270,425 2,270,425 3,889,177 1,402,307 2,743,080 2,058,025 851,084 33,970,362 10,683,347 6,771,085 648,049 668,871	Banks in Can. soou'd	on domand aft'r notice or fixd day by other bks in Can. \$102.686 345,316 	Due other Banks in Canada. 	Balances Due bks. or agts. not in Canada. \$2,655 5,141	Balances Due other Bks or Ags, in U. K. 576,076 190,832 68,284 48,574 200,459	Other Liabilities. \$ 280 2,161 4,670 7,111 90,766 1.727 42.342 1.704 577	Total Liabilities. \$9,280,808 18,470,053 9,458,331 5,657,724 4,619,795 8,220,188 2,735,101 5,094,778 8,655,647 1,253,810 68,856,572 31,391,625 10,035,221 4,431,111 2,827,206 1,315,600	5	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
Liabilities—Continued. Commerce Dominion Ontario. Standard Tradors Hamilton Ottawa Westorn Total, Ontario British North Amorica. Daques-Cartior Villo-Marie D'Ilcohelaga Molsons Montonal Montonal British conting Molsons Morechants Nationale Quebec Standard	the Pablic, payable after notice or on a fixed day. \$2,843,102 9,541,704 5,441,666 2,929,792 2,270,425 3,889,177 1,402,307 2,743,080 2,058,025 861,084 33,970,362 10,688,347 1,174,492 3,379,889 6,771,670 1,166,782 1,167,74,407	Banks in Can. soou'd	on domind e of fixd day by other bks in Can. \$102,686 345,316 	Due other Banks in Canada.	Balances Duo bks. or agts. not in Canada. \$2,655 5,141 	Balances Due othor Bks or Ags. in U. K. 576,075 190,832 200,852 200,854 1,084,224 	Other Liabilities. 3 230 2,161 4,670 7,111 90,766 1,727 42,342 1,704	Total Liabilities. \$9,280,808 18,470,053 9,458,331 5,657,724 4,619,795 8,220,188 2,735,101 5,094,778 3,655,484 1,225,3310 68,856,572 31,391,625 14,432,111 2,827,206 1,315,600 2,363,738 13,615,916 2,363,658 6,182,316	5	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
Liabilities-Continued. Commerce Dominion Ontario	the Pablic, payable after notice or on a fixed day. \$2,843,102 9,541.704 \$2,929.792 2,270,425 3,889.177 1,402.307 2,743.080 2,058.025 861.084 33,970.362 10,683,347 6,771.985 2,146,905 6,88,049 668,871 1,174,492 3,379,899 6,791,670 1,167,672 1,573,407 2,355,344 28,351,10 39,766,314	Banks in Can. soou'd	on domand on the domand or fixd day by other bks in Can. \$102,686 \$45,316 	Due other Banks in Canada. \$35,419 10,313 2,075 78,931 1,089 5,578 1,223 1,380 1,557 137,365 22,410 12,281 2,833 546 19,331 7,155 68,925	Balances Duo bks. or agts. not in Canada. \$2,655 5,141 7,795 40,167 5,675 40,167 40,167 40,167 40,167 40,167 	Balances Due othor Bks or Ags. in U. K. 	Other Liabilities. 3 230 2,161 	Total Liabilities. \$9,280,808 18,470,053 9,458,331 5,657,724 4,619,795 8,220,188 2,735,101 5,094,778 3,655,484 1,253,310 (1,253,310 2,383,734 9,346,063 1,315,516 2,615,916 2,635,638 6,182,316 2,615,916 2,616,9162,616,916 2,616,916 2,616,9162,616,916 2,61		6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 9 20 21 222 23 24
Liabilities-Continued. Commerce Dominion Ontario. Standard Imperial Traders Hamilton Ottawa Western Total, Ontario Da Pouplo Jaques-Cartier Villo-Marie D'Hochelaga Morthants Nationale Quebee Union St. Joan St. Joan	the Pablic, payable after notice or on a fixed day. \$2,843,102 9,541,704 5,41,666 2,929,792 2,270,425 3,889,177 1,402,307 2,743,080 2,058,025 851,084 33,970,362 10,683,347 6,771,985 2,146,905 2,146,905 6,88,049 668,871 1,174,492 3,379,899 6,791,670 1,166,782 1,667,3407 2,353,5142 1,657,407 2,955,110 39,760,314 4,490,490 2,320,792 2,647,222 683,510	Banks in Can. soou'd	on domand on the domand or fixd day by other bks in Can. \$102,686 \$45,316 	Due other Banks in Canada. \$35,419 10.313 2.075 78,931 1.233 1.380 1.557 137,365 22,410 12,281 2,833 546 	Balances Duo bks. or agts. not in Canada. \$2,655 5,141 7,795 40,167 7,795 40,167 7,795 5,675 593 40,167 751 5,675 593 40,167 47,191 17,693 429 1,344	Balances Due othor Bks or Ags. in U. K. 	Other Liabilities. 2,161 2,161 4,670 7,111 90,766 1.727 42,342 1.704 677 21,327 1111 4,574 	Total Liabilities. \$9,280,808 18,470,053 9,458,331 5,657,724 4,619,795 8,220,188 2,735,101 5,094,778 3,655,434 1,253,310 68,356,572 31,391,525 10,035,221 31,391,525 10,035,221 2,337,349 9,346,063 1,315,5916 2,636,368 6,182,316 2,636,368 6,182,316 2,636,368 6,182,316 2,636,368 6,182,316 2,636,368 6,182,316 2,636,368 6,182,316 2,636,368 6,182,316 2,757,292 1,4083 2,757,4441 7,375,385 2,172,0512 1,270,512		6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 4 25 25 27 3
Liabilities-Continued. Commerce Dominion Ontario. Standard Imperial Tradors Hamilton Ottawa Westorn Total, Ontario Montroal. British North America. Da Pouplo Jicochelaga Merohants Nationale Quebec Union St. Joan St. Joan Morohants of Halifax. Peoples Union Morohants of Halifax. Peoples St. Joan Morohants of Halifax. Peoples St. Joan Morohants of Halifax. St. Joan Morohants of Halifax. St. Joan Morohants of Halifax. St. Joan St. Joan St. Joan St. Joan St. Joan St. Joan St. Joan St. Joan St. Joan Morohants of Halifax. St. Joan Morohants of Halifax. St. Joan Morohants of Halifax. St. Joan St.	the Pablic, payable after notice or on a fixed day. \$2,843,102 9,541,704 \$2,843,102 9,541,704 \$2,2270,425 2,2270,425 3,889,177 1,402,307 2,743,080 2,058,025 851,084 33,970,362 10,683,347 6,771,985 2,146,905 6,791,670 1,166,782 1,573,407 2,355,110 39,766,314 4,480,490 2,320,792 547,222 543,5110 39,766,314 4,480,490 2,250,792 547,222 543,5110 39,766,314 4,480,490 2,250,792 547,222 543,5110 39,766,314 4,481,4811 102,576 2,244,811 102,576	Banks in Can. soou'd	on domand on the domand or fixd day by other bks in Can. \$102,686 \$45,316 	Due other Banks in Canada. \$35,419 10,313 2,075 78,931 1,089 5,578 1,223 1,380 1,557 137,965 22,410 13,281 2,833 546 19,331 7,155 68,925 2,077 2,077 83 522 126,193 444 273 200 917	Balances Duo bks. or agts. not in Canada. \$2,655 5,141 7,795 40,167 1,795 40,167 1,795 1	Balances Due othor Bks or Ags. in U. K. 	Other Liabilities. \$ 230 2,161 4,670 7,111 90,766 1.727 42,342 1.704 577 21,327 1111 4,577 21,327 1111 4,574 577 21,327 111 4,574 577 21,327 111 4,574 577 21,327 111 4,574 577 21,327 111 4,574 577 21,327 111 4,574 577 21,327 111 4,574 577 21,525 3,160 17,817 1,525 3,160 1,727 1,721 1,724 1,7444 1,744 1,744 1,744 1,744 1,744 1,74	Total Liabilities. \$9,280,808 18,470,053 9,458,331 5,657,724 4,619,795 8,220,188 2,735,101 5,094,778 3,655,647 1,233,310 68,356,572 31,391,525 10,035,221 31,391,525 10,035,221 31,391,525 10,035,221 2,635,516,516 2,635,516,516,516,516,516,516,516,516,516,51		6789910 11121341516 115168177819920 2022222222222222222222222222222222
Liabilities-Continued. Commerce Dominion Ontario. Standard Imporial Tradors Hamilton Ottawa Westorn Total, Ontario Montroal. British North Amorica. British North Amorica. Du Pouplo Jacques-Cartier Villo-Marie D'Hoohelaga Morbons Mortonale Quobec Union St. Joan St. Joan St	the Pablic, payable after notice or on a fixed day. \$2,843,102 9,541,704 5,41,666 2,929,792 2,270,425 3,889,177 1,402,307 2,734,080 2,058,025 861,084 33,970,362 10,683,347 6,771,085 2,146,905 6,88,049 66,8371 1,174,492 3,379,889 6,791,670 1,166,782 1,667,82 1,673,407 2,352,344 22,351,402 3,97,663,110 3,9,766,314 4,480,490 2,252,344 4,480,490 2,555,110 3,9,766,314 4,480,490 2,522,922 63,510 1,408,293 10,160,617 10,160,617 901,411 96,715 66,500 1,165,656 97,861	Banks in Can. soou'd	on domand on the domand or fixd day by other bks in Can. \$102,686 \$45,316 	Due other Banks in Canada. \$35,419 10.313 2.075 78,931 1,283 1,283 1,283 1,380 1,257 137,365 22,410 12,281 2,833 546 19,331 7,155 68,925 2,077 83 522 126,193 126,193	Balances Duo bks. or agts. not in Canada. \$2,655 5,141 7,796 40,167 5,675 40,167 5,675 40,167 40,167 5,675 40,167 40,167 41,191 17,693 429 1,344	Balances Due othor Bks or Ags. in U. K. 	Other Liabilities. 3 230 2,161 	Total Liabilities. \$9,280,808 18,470,053 9,458,331 5,657,724 4,519,795 8,230,188 2,735,101 5,094,778 3,655,474 1,253,810 68,555,572 31,391,625 10,035,221 4,431,111 2,337,206 1,315,506 1,315,506 2,363,734 9,346,063 13,315,916 2,363,734 9,346,063 13,315,516 2,363,588 6,182,316 4,755,240 3,476,777 92,784,441 7,755,294 4,467,720 2,784,441 7,755,230 2,764,423 16,23,738 2,504,423 16,23,738 2,504,423 16,23,738 2,504,423 16,23,738 2,504,423 16,23,738 2,504,423 16,23,738 2,504,423 16,23,738 2,504,423		6 7 8 9 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 7 19 20 12 22 23 24 25 25 27 28 29 30 13 12 23 33 44 35 35 35 44 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35
	Toronto Commerce Dominion Standard Imporial Traders Hamilton Ottavio Westorn Total, Ontario Montreal British North America D'Hocholaga Molsons Mothants Nationalo Quebeo Union St. Joan St. Joan St. Joan Total, Quebeo Norta Sotia Morohants of Halifax Peoples Total, Quebeo Nova Socia Morohants of Halifax Peoples Total, Quebeo Nova Socia Morohants of Halifax Commercial, Windsor Total, Nova Socia Now Branswick Peoples St. Stophen's Total, N. B Commercial, Man Brit, Col. Total, N. B Commercial, Man Brit, Col. Total, N. B <tr< td=""><td>Toronto \$2,000,000 Commerce 6,000,000 Dominion 1,500,000 Standard 2,006,000 Imporial 2,006,000 Traders 1,000,000 Hamilton 1,250,000 Westorn 1,000,000 Total, Ontario 1,250,000 Westorn 1,000,000 Total, Ontario 19,250,000 Montreal 12,000,000 Jacques Cartior 560,000 Ville-Mario 1,000,000 Ville-Mario 1,000,000 Nationale 2,000,000 Ville-Mario 1,000,000 Nationale 1,200,000 Varionale 1,200,000 St. Joan 1,000,000 St. Joan 1,000,000 St. Joan 1,000,000 Eastorn Townships 1,500,000 Total, Quobeo 36,966,866 Nova Scotia 1,500,000 Union 500,000 Union 500,000 Staltarge 1,500,000</td><td>Toronto \$2,000,000 \$2,000,000 Commerce 6,000,000 6,000,000 Dominion 1,500,000 1,500,000 Standard 2,000,000 1,500,000 Imperial 2,000,000 1,000,000 Imperial 2,000,000 1,000,000 Imperial 2,000,000 1,000,000 Imatere 1,000,000 604,400 Hamilton 1,250,000 1,232,800 Ottawa 1,000,000 500,000 Westorn 1,000,000 12,000,000 British North Amorica 4,866,666 4,866,666 Du Peuple 500,000 710,100 Moleans 2,000,000 500,000 Villo-Mario 500,000 2,000,000 Nationale 1,200,000 1,200,000 St. Joan 1,000,000 500,000 St. Joan 1,000,000 500,000 St. Joan 1,000,000 500,000 St. Joan 1,000,000 500,000 St. Joan 1,000,000</td><td>Toronto \$2,000,000</td><td>Toronto \$2,000,000</td><td>Month ending Aug. 31,'91. Authorized. Subscribed. Paid up. Fund. p. annum. Toronto \$2,000,000 \$2,000,000 \$2,000,000 \$1,600,000 10 Ommoreo 6,000,000 1,560,000 1,560,000 1,560,000 280,000 7 Ontario 1,560,000 1,560,000 1,560,000 1,560,000 280,000 7 Standard 2,000,000 1,933,200 1,841,501 920,329 8 Imporial 1,000,000 604,400 644,400 85,000 6 Itamition 1,250,000 1,225,520 6,693,730 Total, Ontario 19,250,000 12,000,000 425,000 425,000 British North America 1,200,000 12,000,000 12,000,000 425,000 7 Ville-Marie 500,000 500,000 500,000 700,000 12,000,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 7 Ville-Marie 500,000 500,000 500,000 7 7 7 7 7<!--</td--><td>Month ending Aug. 31,'91. Authorized. Subsoribed. Paid up. Fund. p.annum. Gire'l'ion. Toronto \$2,000,000 \$2,000,000 \$2,000,000 \$1,600,000 10 \$1,467,114 Commerce 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 8 610,830 Imperial 2,000,000 1,600,000 1,000,000 604,400 35,000 8 610,830 Traders 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 8 861,250 Mestorn 1,250,000 1,220,000 1,220,000 1,220,000 8 6,693,730 </td><td>Month ending Aug. 31,'91. Authorized. Subsoribed. Paid up. Fund. Fund. Giro'l'tion. Gdryno's for Cradits, &c. Toronto \$2,000,000 \$2,000,000 \$2,000,000 \$2,000,000 \$2,000,000 \$2,000,000 \$2,000,000 \$2,200,000 \$2,200,000 \$2,2180 Dominion 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,300,000 7 \$2,71,733 \$17,630 \$15,600 Dominion 1,500,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 \$6,646 <t< td=""><td>Month ending Aug. 31, '91. Authorized. Subscribed. Paid up. Fund. p. annum. Gire'l'ion. adv ne's over. Groits. Ac. Groits. Ac.<td>Month ending Aug. 31, 91. Authorized. Subscribed. Paid up. Fund. p. annum. Circuit file. Govitz. Govitz.</td></td></t<></td></td></tr<>	Toronto \$2,000,000 Commerce 6,000,000 Dominion 1,500,000 Standard 2,006,000 Imporial 2,006,000 Traders 1,000,000 Hamilton 1,250,000 Westorn 1,000,000 Total, Ontario 1,250,000 Westorn 1,000,000 Total, Ontario 19,250,000 Montreal 12,000,000 Jacques Cartior 560,000 Ville-Mario 1,000,000 Ville-Mario 1,000,000 Nationale 2,000,000 Ville-Mario 1,000,000 Nationale 1,200,000 Varionale 1,200,000 St. Joan 1,000,000 St. Joan 1,000,000 St. Joan 1,000,000 Eastorn Townships 1,500,000 Total, Quobeo 36,966,866 Nova Scotia 1,500,000 Union 500,000 Union 500,000 Staltarge 1,500,000	Toronto \$2,000,000 \$2,000,000 Commerce 6,000,000 6,000,000 Dominion 1,500,000 1,500,000 Standard 2,000,000 1,500,000 Imperial 2,000,000 1,000,000 Imperial 2,000,000 1,000,000 Imperial 2,000,000 1,000,000 Imatere 1,000,000 604,400 Hamilton 1,250,000 1,232,800 Ottawa 1,000,000 500,000 Westorn 1,000,000 12,000,000 British North Amorica 4,866,666 4,866,666 Du Peuple 500,000 710,100 Moleans 2,000,000 500,000 Villo-Mario 500,000 2,000,000 Nationale 1,200,000 1,200,000 St. Joan 1,000,000 500,000 St. Joan 1,000,000 500,000 St. Joan 1,000,000 500,000 St. Joan 1,000,000 500,000 St. Joan 1,000,000	Toronto \$2,000,000	Toronto \$2,000,000	Month ending Aug. 31,'91. Authorized. Subscribed. Paid up. Fund. p. annum. Toronto \$2,000,000 \$2,000,000 \$2,000,000 \$1,600,000 10 Ommoreo 6,000,000 1,560,000 1,560,000 1,560,000 280,000 7 Ontario 1,560,000 1,560,000 1,560,000 1,560,000 280,000 7 Standard 2,000,000 1,933,200 1,841,501 920,329 8 Imporial 1,000,000 604,400 644,400 85,000 6 Itamition 1,250,000 1,225,520 6,693,730 Total, Ontario 19,250,000 12,000,000 425,000 425,000 British North America 1,200,000 12,000,000 12,000,000 425,000 7 Ville-Marie 500,000 500,000 500,000 700,000 12,000,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 7 Ville-Marie 500,000 500,000 500,000 7 7 7 7 7 </td <td>Month ending Aug. 31,'91. Authorized. Subsoribed. Paid up. Fund. p.annum. Gire'l'ion. Toronto \$2,000,000 \$2,000,000 \$2,000,000 \$1,600,000 10 \$1,467,114 Commerce 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 8 610,830 Imperial 2,000,000 1,600,000 1,000,000 604,400 35,000 8 610,830 Traders 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 8 861,250 Mestorn 1,250,000 1,220,000 1,220,000 1,220,000 8 6,693,730 </td> <td>Month ending Aug. 31,'91. Authorized. Subsoribed. Paid up. Fund. Fund. Giro'l'tion. Gdryno's for Cradits, &c. Toronto \$2,000,000 \$2,000,000 \$2,000,000 \$2,000,000 \$2,000,000 \$2,000,000 \$2,000,000 \$2,200,000 \$2,200,000 \$2,2180 Dominion 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,300,000 7 \$2,71,733 \$17,630 \$15,600 Dominion 1,500,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 \$6,646 <t< td=""><td>Month ending Aug. 31, '91. Authorized. Subscribed. Paid up. Fund. p. annum. Gire'l'ion. adv ne's over. Groits. Ac. Groits. Ac.<td>Month ending Aug. 31, 91. Authorized. Subscribed. Paid up. Fund. p. annum. Circuit file. Govitz. Govitz.</td></td></t<></td>	Month ending Aug. 31,'91. Authorized. Subsoribed. Paid up. Fund. p.annum. Gire'l'ion. Toronto \$2,000,000 \$2,000,000 \$2,000,000 \$1,600,000 10 \$1,467,114 Commerce 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 8 610,830 Imperial 2,000,000 1,600,000 1,000,000 604,400 35,000 8 610,830 Traders 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 8 861,250 Mestorn 1,250,000 1,220,000 1,220,000 1,220,000 8 6,693,730	Month ending Aug. 31,'91. Authorized. Subsoribed. Paid up. Fund. Fund. Giro'l'tion. Gdryno's for Cradits, &c. Toronto \$2,000,000 \$2,000,000 \$2,000,000 \$2,000,000 \$2,000,000 \$2,000,000 \$2,000,000 \$2,200,000 \$2,200,000 \$2,2180 Dominion 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,300,000 7 \$2,71,733 \$17,630 \$15,600 Dominion 1,500,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 \$6,646 <t< td=""><td>Month ending Aug. 31, '91. Authorized. Subscribed. Paid up. Fund. p. annum. Gire'l'ion. adv ne's over. Groits. Ac. Groits. Ac.<td>Month ending Aug. 31, 91. Authorized. Subscribed. Paid up. Fund. p. annum. Circuit file. Govitz. Govitz.</td></td></t<>	Month ending Aug. 31, '91. Authorized. Subscribed. Paid up. Fund. p. annum. Gire'l'ion. adv ne's over. Groits. Ac. Groits. Ac. <td>Month ending Aug. 31, 91. Authorized. Subscribed. Paid up. Fund. p. annum. Circuit file. Govitz. Govitz.</td>	Month ending Aug. 31, 91. Authorized. Subscribed. Paid up. Fund. p. annum. Circuit file. Govitz. Govitz.

Molson's Bank bonus of 1 per cent. equal in all to a dividend of 9 per cent. per annum. Bank of British Columbia, bonus of 1 per cent. equal in all to a dividend of 7 per cent. per annum. The Domirion Bank bonus of 1 per cent. equal in all to a dividend of 11 per cent. per annum. Rotarn of Bank British North Amorica includes Cauadian business of 19. Imperial Bank of Canada bonus of 1 per cent. equal in all to a dividend of 9 per cent. per annum.

firm. Long clear bacon in car lots, is quoted at 81c and in small lots at 81c. Hams firm, smoked selling at 121c/@13c, bellies at 11c, backs at 11c@111c and rolls 81@9c. U.S. Mess pork \$15. Lard firm with sales at 1010 @1030. Potatoes dull at 350 per bag. Beans \$1.70. New hops 18@20c. Hay firm at \$11.25@\$11.50.

Wool.-Nothing doing in fleece ; it is held at 20c. There is a small business in pulled

wools at 22c@221c for supers and at 27c for extras,

SOLENCE CLIPPINGS.

The Scientific American says : The experiments now in progress at McGill College, Montreal, under the auspices of the British and Canadian Governments, to ascertain the longitude of Montreal by direct observations from Greenwich, have led to the accomplish-

ment of a remarkable telegraphic feat. The first thing to determine was the length of time it took a telegraphic signal to cross the Atlantic. An automatic contrivance whereby the land line could work into the cable was the land line could work into the cable was provided, and a duplex circuit was arranged so that the signal sent from iMontreal would be over the land lines to Canso, thence over the cable to Waterville, Ireland, and return to Montreal again. Attached to the sending and receiving apparatus was a chronograph, which measures the time. Out of 200 signals

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	BANKS. Assets.	Specie.	Domini'n Notes	Deposits with Dom Govt. for s'c'r'ty of note oir.	Notes & Cheq. on other bks	1 2400000 00	Dep. pay on dem'd on fixed day with bks. in Can.	Bal. due from bks. in Can. in daily exch'ngs.	Bal. due from bks not in Canada.	Bks or Ag in U. K.	Deb. or	Pub.Sec's	Bellmen -	Call Loans on Bonds and Stooks
20 20 40 5	oronto ommerce ominion ntario tandard	\$ 345.923 433,517 235,646 184,075 144,576	\$1,155,887 488,572 371,392 389,144 221,257	37,141 67,539 37,600 28,624 17,524	\$ 306,425 718,013 309,993 283,790 136,916		83,832 105,117 129,768	123,788 51,483 67,037 30,566	\$807,730 1,450,274 1,314,453 148,96 119,84	4 3 4 6 12,676	\$ 155,733 139,437 123,666	\$ 80,727 1,229,476 372,716 355,590 570,653	1,218,704 92,201	\$ 820.719 1,099,446 1,434,770 293,811 818,812
7 T 8 L 9 C	mperial Traders Iamilton Itawa Yestern	290.614 67,637 156,033 119,416 49,455	617,467 191,365 271,156 117,403 29,711	32,002 12,803 24,794 19,300 7,237	278,539 106 758 227,866 54,023 9,413	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	272,769 38,805 98,237 202,961 205,936	7,786 5,830 1,851 18,256	471,220 11,263 176,20 84,803 10,600	3 4 2 5,895 6 82,818	[983,855	90,053	871,895 17,280 51,548 3,850
12 L 13 L 14 J	Total, Ont. Montreal N. A Du Peuple Acq. Cartier	2,022,892 2,110,984 328,335 43,061 45,215	8,843,354 2,169,794 862,759 203,070 126,668	279,861 185,000 31,889 18,873 10,235	2,426,136 1,218,004 279,630 246,435 207,805 79,591	38.586	4,028	24,682 2,926 10,658 1,888	68,11	2 2,855,369 15 2,423 6 28,887	540,000	8,946,859 709,275 189,845	1,566,660 870,516	5,411,631 70,643 1 71,557 1 842,875 1 115,469 1
16 E 17 N 18 N 19 N	Ville Marie O'Hochelaga Jolsons Jerchants Vationale Quebec	20,424 71,148 184,819 370,974 49,658 74,963	39,352 107,399 406,984 678,602 104,795 418,785	10,000 13,952 42,500 70,000 15,020 14,857	132 606 394,866 608,473 167,033 223,739	125,000	20 553 9,215 26,551 131,931	5 5,341 -58,565 -68,162 9,121	98.10 1 103.88 109.31	0 83,182 7 89,265 2 14,684 1 116,674	104,375	5,404 117,889 52,150 293,826	1	68,338 279,446 114,927 1,634,688 223,293 1,187,675
21 L	Jnion St. Jean St Hyacinthe S. Townships	31,016 1:937 12,849 116,336	201,580 5,339 11,838 85,806 5,422,711	24,650	233,314 1,709 16,170 44,258		25,553 14,301 73,731 466,160	3 8 1,694 8	22,21 3,24 89,65 170,89	6 0 39 4 1,694	13,000	1.367.889	1,435,359	105 508 59,000 4,273,419
26 2 27 1 28 1	Total, Que. Nova Scotia. Merchants People's Bk. Union	3,461,719 265,978 167,338 82,667 25,262 23,345	354,729 301,095 159,856 82,851 72,385	31,942 25,198 10,417 12,500	297,717 180,643 36,421 34,293		· 176,92 • 60,53 • 94,32 • 115,16 • 30,66	0 6,427 7 8 6	342,61 188,44 12,08 18,72 19,00	8 4 30,544 36 59 4 450	15,000	229,245 327,423 221,873	621,501	1,219,732 478,436
3013	UalifaxB.Co. Yarmouth Exchango Com'l W'dsor Total, N. S.	14,150 4,016 12,131 544,887	20,461 5,160 14,744 1,010,781	2,372 1,350 2,530 98,319	11,791 4,907 6,034 643,481		. 114,20, 29,29 . 111,24 . 782,35	5 200 3 0 6,627	55,68 17,39 28,61 682,30	$\begin{array}{c c} 31 \\ 32 \\ 16 \\ 4,198 \\ 37 \\ 114,886 \\ \end{array}$	19,200 	71,000 32,000 	621,501	38,655 65,000 1,801,823
34 35 5	N.Brunswick Peoples St. Stephen's Total, N.B. Com.B. Man.	106,397 9,583 10,035 126,015 10,420	155,250 20,193 17,400 195,843 11,715	3,517 2,945 18,169	4,264 3,789 39,955	30.00	19,05 0 107 27	9	117,04 6,62 13,48 187,14 13,10	24 5,44 31 14 48 29,80	2	1,500 1,500	38,259	120,775 83,161
3711	Bank B. C Sum'o,P.E.I. Gr. Total.	288,807 796 6,455,536	252,949 5,532 10,742,885	25,312 891	62,115		61.25 81,49 4,36 6 2,854.30	9 4,236	107 8	16 2	7	6,197,789	3.860,121	11,640,809
_	BANKS. Assots con'd	Current Loans	to Dom Govt.	Loans 0 Prov. Govts.	_ _	E. be-M' les Bk. R. emises. by			_	Assets. I	iabi't's of Pirect'rs & heir firms.		Average of Dom.Notes dur. month	circulat'n dur'g mth.
2 3 4 5	Toronto Commerce Dominion Ontario Standard Imperal	\$8,979,8 18,629,6 6,764,5 5,237,8 8,638,2 6 618,4)3)8 52 13	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	\$33,835 218,031 108,247 79,561 28,662 47,916	\$6,117 12,532 97,881 17,000 68,575	220,806 42,630 95,471	120,000 649,430 217,080 163,717 90,000 181,703	75,992 4,799 1,172 29,754	13.134,019 25,577,760 12,545,811 7,599,393 6,129,395 11,198,136	68,240 346,299 476,000 296,300 126,941 149,658	343.984 411,000 212,000 183,600 145,340 291,460	412,000 298,000 238,850	\$1,490,600 2,621,020 1,000,000 973,400 613,186 1,209,222
7 8 9	Traders Utamilton Ottawa Western Total. Ont.	2,876,4 5,296,2	40 34 		779 43,583 36 239 18,077 614,930	6,686 24,618 232,809	1,172 2,056 8,495	19,310 151,520 53,100 ···	18,040 47,164 5,960 191,050	3,415,056 7,052,669 5,287,951 1,710,672 93,650,832	217,717 20,109 141,363 22,676 1,865,303	69,000 153,713 119,781 39,987 1,968,865	135,000 260 877 115,091 29,522	468,000 905,692 674,314 263,520
13	Montreal B. N. A Du Peuple Jacq. Cartier Ville Marie.	27,567,4 10,012,0 4,895,2	23 29 30 92	850,000 52,514	686,734 223,857 77,815 26,204 81,002	39,700 18,373 84,861 103,921 36,188	57,960 88,616 45,473 20,651	600,000 226,234 66,740 82,415		50,524 131 13,045,401 6,103,831 3,015,489 1,826,694	690,000 266,153 108,917 87,680	2,095,000 341,100 41,065 42,682 16,957	2,071,000 807,209 178,371 138,012	5,180,000 1,229,712 691,042 406,275
16 17 18 19 20	D'Hochelaga Molsons Merchants Nationalo Quebec	2,272,0 10,229,6 15;545,0 2,760,9 6,411,1	81 52 95 14 55	52,60.	99,891 155,881 212,798 57,357 148,558	68,274 44,829 228,803 54,799 13,246	23,200 6,823 69,712 8,019 27,146	190,000 495,073 130,750 161,996	17,759 11,052 88,244 48,681 44,663	8,810,377 12,706,517 22,199,325 3,962 361 9,338,120	67,100 75,050 675,330 120,000 13,000	72,748 190,712 313,000 75,000 75,316	110,685 510,969 548,010 150,000 451,653	610,676 1,694,245 2,620,000 633,819 606,898
21 22 23 24	Union St. Jean St Ilyaointhe E. Townships Total, Quo		_	·[[89,401 33,225 54,954 159,004 2,106,184	23,721 2,450 33,005 15,862 768,032	612 8,223 3,091 70,610 430 036 2	185,000 12,008 100,000 2,270,890 1	71,881 5,804 8,608 ,570,614	6,268,879 384,652 1,164,707 5,620,521 139,470,505	383,760 10,268 61,139 202,166 2,715,663	28,204 2,000 14,067 116,065 3,423,916	5,000 12,128 90,106	41,290 269,499 852,283
26 27 28	Nova Scotia. Merchants People's Bk. Union Halifax B.Co	5,873,0 4,245,8 1,584,0 1,398,6 2,968,4	06 56 66 22	216,447 82,854 262,676	23,959 19,084 37,849 7,219 23,781	12,850 3,800 4,062	26,732	82,867 64,000 59,823 48,000 1,800	8,211 10,474 1,427 12,000 165	9,790,889 6,200,731 2,079,394 2,243,753 8,260,147	121,096 262,857 46,855 17,615 9,650	278,770 163,000 28,923 20,575 28,330) 878,538 298,500 167,652	1,350,213 1,060,379 468,673 310,828 498,871
30 81 82	Yarmouth Exchange Com'l W'dsor Total, N.S.	664,8 272,7 450,8 17,458,8	18 89 17 91	50,37£ . 612,352	14,307 22,825 149,024	27,918	26,732	8,000 22,881 287,371	40,605	1,036,693 478,817 718,041 25,808,465	41,741 41,919 147,337 689,070	13,728 3,923 11,956 539,205	20,112 4,944 17,859 5 1,070,714	106,803 56,470 96,827 3,948,564
34 85 36	N.Brunswick Peoples St. Stephen's Total, N.B Com. B. Man	509,6 s 437,4	59		5,750 870 9,873 16,033 54,904	15,488 2,000 17,488 19,530	1,926 1,926 11,700	30,600 6,000 12,000 48,000 12,646 107,467	2,275 21,789 24,064 8,200	8,018,604 637,505 568,349 4,219,458 1,827,452	254,704 63,636 31,000 349,340 37,950	9,195 10,150 125,702	5 20,453 0 17,250 2 168,017	
87	Bank B. C Sum'o, P.E. I Gr. Tota	4,989,6		<u> </u> _	54,904 10,580 1,496 2,953,151	19,530 18,370 531 1,084,673	530	608	8,200 5,972 1,627 .874,409	1,827,452 5,950,086 142,235 271,069,033	34,965	261,192		3 30,205

sent it was found that the average time taken to cross the Atlantic and back again—a distance of 8,000 miles—occupied a triffe over one second, the exact time being one second and five hundredths.

The smell of paint may be taken away by closing up the room and setting in the centre a pan of lighted charcoal on which have been thrown some juniper berries. Leave this in the room for a day or so, and the smell of the paint will be gone.

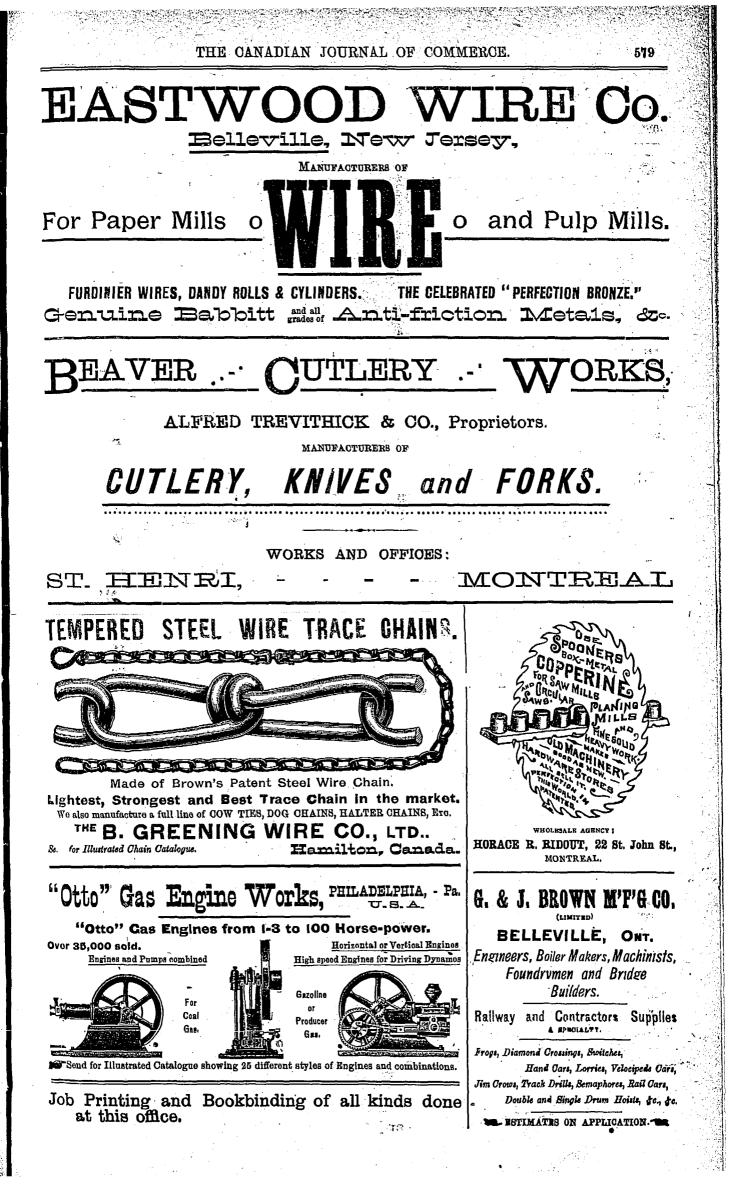
COPPER PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

A bulletin relating to copper production, which has been issued from the census office shows the United States to be the largest producer of copper in the world, its product for the year 1889 being 226,055,962 pounds, or 113,028 short tons. The total expenditures involved in this production were \$12,062,180, of which there was paid in wages, \$6,096,025; in salaries, \$120,896; to contractors; \$334,443; for materials and supplies, \$4,067,970, and for taxes, rent, etc., \$1,442,846, the total capital invested being \$62,623,228, and the total employes, exclusive of office force, 8721. The five leading states in the production of copper are:

Pounds.
98,222,444
87,455,675
31,586,185
3,686,137
1,170,053



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THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. 581							
Name of Article. Wholesale.							
	Wholesale. Mens. Boys. Youths.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholerale. \$ c. \$.o.		
Beets and Shees. Brogans. Cohourge. Split Balmorals. Kip Buff " Calf " Calf " Calf " Calf " Calf " Calf " Felt boots half fox " Sox	Ments. Boys. Youths. 0 98 1 05 \$0 75 60 85 \$0 75 60 85 0 98 1 20 0 85 0 90 75 6 80 1 90 1 25 0 85 1 90 0 75 0 80 1 10 1 25 0 85 1 90 0 75 0 80 1 15 1 40 0 94 1 15 6 80 1 90 1 25 1 90 1 10 1 50 0 90 1 16 2 00 3 90 0 00<0	Roast chicken, 1-lb tins Roast turkey, 1-lb tins Corn Brooms. No. 1 Gom 4 strings, hard wood handle No. 3 do 3 strings No. 0 Hurl 4 strings No. 1 do 8 strings No. 4 do 3 strings No. 8 do 3 strings, hass- wood handle O. K.2 strings basswood		Soda Ash Soda Bicarb. Sal Soda. Ooncentrated Dyestuffs. Archil.con. Cutoh. Ex. Logwood Chips. Indizo (Bengal). Madras. Gambier. Madder. Samac	1 80 2100		
Split Balmorals.	0 65 0 85 0 70 0 80 0 40 0 50 0 80 0 90 0 70 0 85 0 50 0 60 1 00 1 10 0 75 990 0 50 0 65 0 90 1 15 0 80 0 90 0 50 0 65 9 90 1 15 0 80 0 90 0 50 0 65 1 00 1 20 0 85 0 90 0 50 0 77	handle	140 000	Fish. Labrador Herrings, No 1. French Shore, No. 1 Sea Trout. Cape Breton Herrings halves	4 50 5 00 4 00 4 50 6 00 0 00 5 00 0 00 2 75 0 00		
Peopled Button Glared Butf Button Goat Polish Calf. French Kid Name of Article. Wholesale.	1 00 1 20 0 85 0 90 0 50 0 70 1 00 1 20 0 85 0 90 0 50 0 70 1 60 2 00 1 15 1 50 0 80 1 85 1 50 2 00 1 30 1 75 0 90 1 35 1 85 3 50 1 90 2 50 1 40 1 75 Name of Article. Whelesale. \$ c. \$ c. Peas, Mar., 2-lb tins \$ for 1 50 1 50 1 50	Aless, Cape Alum Boraz, xtis Brom, Potass Camphor, Eng. Ref Ottri A cid Copperas, per 100 lbs	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Labrador Herrings, No 1. French Shore, No. 1. Sea Trout	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		
Pincapiles,2-lb tin,p.dox 2 80 2 40 Blueborries,2 lb, per dox 1 50 9 00 Gr'nGages, 2-lb tins p dx 1 80 2 00. Corn, per dox 1 15 1 20 do 2-lb tins, Yarmouth None.	Peas, Mar., 2-lb tins 150 150 Boston baked beans, p dx 210 007 Corned Beef, 1-lb 160 000 Corned Beef, 2-lbs	Acid Carbolio Cryst Medi Aloss, Cape. Alum. Boraz, ztis. Brom. Potass. Camphor, Eng. Ref. Citrie Acid. Copperas, per 100 lbs. Cream Tartar. Bpsom Salts Gycerine. Gum Arabio per lb. "Trag. Morphis. Oplum. Oralic Acid. Phosphorns. Potash Bichromate. Potash Bichromate. Broghorns. Bichromate. Bichromate. Bichromate. Bichromate. Bichromate. Bichromate. Bichromate. Bichromate. Bichromate. Bichromate. Bichromate. Bichromate. Bichromate. Bichromate. Bichromate. Bichromate. Bichromate. Bichromate. Caugito Soda 60°		Brit. Col bris Boneless Fish Cod Flour. Patent, spring Braight roller Extra Superfine Bags Extra City Strong Bakers Strong Bakers Strong Bakers Oatmeal, standard bag. Oatmeal, standard bag.	5 25 5 50 5 25 5 50 4 85 5 00 4 60 4 70 4,20 4 80 0 00 0 00		
Retailers will please bear in mind the	at above quotations apply only to large la)ts, -					
THOS. DOHE Import Teas and 29 HOSPITAL STREET, MONTE 20-lb. and 50							
THE BEST GOODS			Beef and Barrel	Beef,			
Frankfort, Cambridge,	<u>Chicken,</u> <u>Ham</u> and Tongue	First-Class SA	<i>USAGL</i> Ferra C	of all kinds of ES, Fresh or S otta Lumber Co ERRA COTT	. (Ltd.)		
Bologna,	POROUS TERRA COTTA FIRE PROOFING MATERIAL.						
Sausag	es, Etc.			, Manager, 86 St.			
	ING CO., <u>MONTREAL,</u> class Meats & Sausages.			NN & (CO.		
LOCKERE IMPOI	J	AP.	A.N.S., S. LIQUID DRY	4			
**	t. Sacrament Streets, REAL.	Goyeau Stre	eet,	ND WORKS, WINDSOI th consuming and jobbin	•		

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENT .- THURSDAY, SEP. 24, 1891.

Name of Articlo	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesalo,	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale
Farm Products. Byrra: Creamery, finest Western dairy. Under grades. Townships. Commenips. Finest Vinest Colored Finest White Fresh (held) " Fresh (held) " Fresh (held) " Fresh (held) " finest limed " Poor " Hoors: 1890 per lb. Hors: 1890 per lb. Timest 1889 " Old 1888 " Old 1888 " Old 2000 Finest 1889 " Common Refined Canvassod Hams city cured" Canvassod Hogs " Converse Ho. Western do Mess . Common Refined Finest 2000 Finest 2000 Pork Ca. a. o. per bash Alsike, per lb. Basns - Mod. hand picken Median. Sams - Mod. hand picken Mediantoba, No. 2 do No. 3 Northern, No. 1. Socia, Manitoba '' Ontario Barley, malting food No. 2 do No. 3 Northern, No. 1. Corn, in bond. Corn, in bond.	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \ 201 \ 0 \ 21 \\ 0 \ 101 \ 0 \ 0$	 Nagasani Y. Hyson, com. to gd fine to finest, lb. Gunpd. com	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \ 144 \ 0 \ 15. \\ 0 \ 164 \ 0 \ 15. \\ 0 \ 164 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ $	Jamaica Ginger, Bl Jamaica Ginger, Bl Unbl African Peoper, Black White Mustard, ib. per jar, Eng 11b. Rice, Common Patnap. 1001b Japan Crystal. Baso Gelatine, 1 qt pk Li dt. pk Yermicelli, Canadian Macaroni Italian Pret-Citron Orange Dalley's Extracts : Fino Gold, No. 8, per doz. Store Stor Store Store Patie; J gross cases per gross Blacking: Spanich, No. 3. Station, No. 3. Station, S. School Station, School Station, S. School Station, School Sta	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 & 001 & 0 & 000 \\ 0 & 001 & 0 & 000 \\ 0 & 001 & 0 & 000 \\ 0 & 001 & 0 & 000 \\ 0 & 001 & 0 & 000 \\ 0 & 001 & 0 & 001 \\ 0 & 001 & 0 & 000 \\ 0 & 001 & 0 & 000 \\ 0 & 001 & 0 & 000 \\ 0 & 000 & 0 & 000 \\ 0 & 000 & 0 & $	Starck : Can. Laundry	\$ c. \$ c. 1 65 17.5 1 165 17.5 17.5 3.00 8.20 18.20 1.25 5 7.5 6.00 0.00 0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0 0.01 0.01 0.00 0 0.01 0.01 0.01 0 0.01 0.01 0.01 0 0.01 0.01 0.01 0 0.02 0.00 0.02 0 0.02 0.00 0.02 0 0.02 0.00 0.02 0 0.02 0.00 0.02 0 0.02 0.00 0.02 0 0.02 0

*Norm.—Refiners prices to the wholesale trade ; jobbors would have to pay to additional.

Peat Moss,

FOR STABLE BEDDIEG. Superior to the German Moss.

The best, cheapest and healthiest in the world; keeping the Horses clean, feet soft, and giving pure air in the Stable.

\$12.50 per Ton F.O.B. Cars or Steamer here. —Wholesale Only.—

CHARLOTTETOWN MOSS LITTER CO.,

Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Important Notice TO THE INDUSTRY.

We have on hand a considerable stock of New and Second-hand Machinery, consisting of Engines and Bollers of different Horse Power capacity, CARPENIERS' AND CABINET MAKERS' Machinery, consisting of Planers, a Boult Shaver and Onrver Machine, also a Boring Machine, &o., &c., Wood Lathes, Iron Lathes of different sizes, Shingle Machines and Tools in general. The whole to be sold at a great roduction from new to the FIRST MAY, being obliged to change our locality. A visit immediately is solicited.

I. FRECHETTE & CO., 127 St. Peter St., Montreal.





MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURBEINT .--- THURSDAY, SEP. 24, 1891.

Name of Article.	Wholesale.		Wholesale.		Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Mardware Costissid, 4dy to 5dy- { Cold Ont, } 3dy- { Onn. Pat. } 51stl Cat. Am. or Can.Pat'n 10dy to 60dy 6dy to 9dy 4dy to 5dy 4dy to 5dy Cating, Flooring, Box, Sheek and Tobacce Box ;	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Torms, 4 months, or 3 po or 30 days. 	0 00 0 00 11 00 13 00 0 05 0 00 0 05 0 00 0 05 0 00 0 04 0 04 0 06 0 04 0 06 0 06 0 06 0 06 0 06 0 00	27sc : Sheet 	6 25 6 60 5 50 6 00 18 10 00 00 0 00 17 00 0 00 18 00 3 00 3 50 4 75 5 0 061 0 05 0 061 0 05 0 00	Harness. Upper Heavy. Light. Scotch Grain. Kip Skins, French. Raglisk. Hemlook Calf. Hemlook Calf. French Calf. Splits, Light & Medium.	0 225.0 225 0 228.0 32 0 228 0 30 0 30 0 34 0 60 0 75 1 50 0 76 0 50 0 40 0 50 0 65 0 40 0 50
dy to 5dy dy to 5dy sdy and 7dy sdy and 9dy 10d to 30dy Common Flour Barrel: 0in 1 in Hin Africe Nallt;	3 50 0 00 3 25 0 00 8 00 0 00 2 75 0 00 2 50 0 00 4 65 0 00 4 25 0 00	Pig Iron : Siemens No. 1 Coltness	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 041 & 0 & 05\\ 21 & 00 & 21 & 50\\ 22 & 00 & 0 & 00\\ 21 & 50 & 0 & 00\\ 21 & 50 & 0 & 00\\ 21 & 50 & 0 & 00\\ 31 & 00 & 21 & 50\\ 31 & 25 & 21 & 50\\ 10 & 01 & 9 & 50\\ 19 & 00 & 19 & 50\\ 19 & 00 & 19 & 50\\ \end{array}$	"No. 10 Backthorn Wire Hides and Tallow. Montreal Green Hides "No. 1 per 100 lbs "No. 3 Tanners pay 75c to \$1 more for sorted, oured and insp ⁴	0 00 \$ 00 0 00 0 05 0 00 5 50 0 00 4 56 0 00 3 50	Splits, Heavy Small. Leather Board, Canada. Enameled Cow, per ft. Pebble Grain B. Calf. Brush (Cow) Kid Baff Russetts, Light Russetts, Heavy	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 13 & 0 & 16 \\ 0 & 12 & 0 & 14 \\ 0 & 06 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 16 & 0 & 17 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 15 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 14 \\ 0 & 12 & 0 & 14 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 18 \\ 0 & 11 & 0 & 14 \\ 0 & 35 & 0 & 40 \end{array}$
1 inper keg 1 in	6 20 0 00 4 50 0 00 8 75 0 00 3 75 0 00 3 50 0 00 8 50 0 00 8 25 0 00 8 25 0 00 8 25 0 00 8 19 0 00	Bar iron,—per 100 lbs Ord. Grown Best Refined Sumons	2 06 0 00 0 00 2 25 0 00 0 00 3 60 8 75 2 60 2 75 2 40 2 75 2 40 0 66	Hamilton, No. 1 insp No. 2 Toronto 2 Norm The above are prices in the west. Chicago Buff Steers	5 75 0 00 4 76 0 60 5 00 5 25 0 00 0 00 7 50 0 00 8 10 0 00 0 00 0 00	"Boddlers" Baddlers" Imt. Fr. Calf. English Oak Rough Dongola, oztra No. 1 "ordinary	0 25 0 30 8 00 9 00 0 65 0 80 0 33 0 41 0 20 0 25 0 20 0 25
CHARA and Heavy Clinch: 1 in per 100 lbs 1 in 2 and 21 3 in. and up 5 in. and up.	4 50 000 3 75 0 00 3 50 0 00 8 25 0 00 8 00 0 00 6 70 0 00 5 00 00	Good Brands from W c: 0 to 7 p 100 lbi Wro't from pipe, 4 to 2 ir 60 pover 2 in. 62 p. 0. Ster cast per lb " Spring, 100 lb " Sleigh Shoe. lb " Sleigh Shoe. lb	2 65 0 00 0 11 0 12 3 00 0 00 3 00 0 00 3 00 0 00 0 00 2 50	Dry No'r West Sheepsking Clips. Lambsking, Calfsking minspected Horse Hides western, each Clify	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Oils. Cod Oil, Newfoundland. "Halifax S. R. Pale Soal Straw Seal Cod Liver Oil [Distributing Prices] Cod_Oil, Newfoundland	. 0 00 0 00 . 0 00 0 00 . 0 00 0 00 . 0 00 0 00
and 21 2 and 21 3 in. and up Torms. Horse Nails : 9 1b """" 8 1b """ 6 1b """ 6 1b Dist. 60". 0. Wroncht er Shté Seiles :	4 00 0 00 8 75 0 00 8 50 0 00 3 50 0 00 0 22 0 00 0 23 0 00 0 23 0 00 0 24 0 00 0 330 9 00	IX " IXX " DX " DXX " IXX " IXX " DX " Terme Plate : " IO, 20 x 23 " Russ. Sheet Iron Anahors, pet Ib	4 25 4 60 Usual Trade Kxtras. 8 00 8 25 10 00 11 00 4 75 5 50	Buffalo Sole, No. 1 No. 2	017 018 015 015 015 015 015 015 015 015 015 015	Do Halifar Do Gaspo S. R. Pale Soal Cod Liver Oil, Nfd Castor Oil Lard Oil. Extra No. I. Linseod, raw Olive, Pure Machinery	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 421 & 0 & 45 \\ 0 & 471 & 0 & 50 \\ 0 & 70 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 00 \\ 1 & 0 & 00 & 0$
7 1-15 and \$ 10 3-8 in 5 1-16 in 1 in (Dis. 20 per cent.)	4 25 0 00	Lion & Crown, Tin'd Sht' 24 gauge Lead : Pig, per 100 lbs Sheet	• 6 50 0 0' • 8 50 3 75 • 4 25 0 00	Zanžibar, No. 1	0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00	B '' Extra. ot., p cas	se 8 00 3 60 2 40 2 00 2 70 8 63

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

*Discounts on Nails apply only for immediate delivery, and for quantities named of each kind separately. *A3-Terms for Gut Casing, Book and Shook, Finishing and Tohacoo Box, Barrel, Olinch and Pressed Nails, four months note or 3 per cent. off for each within 30 days. Discount on Boltss: Carriago and Tire, 75 to 80 and 10; Machine, 70 to 75 per cent. Terms, four months or 5 per cent. off for each in 80 days. Nails and horse shoes, three per cent. off within 30 days. Horse nails and spikes four months or 5 per cent. off in 30 days.



Finest Sugar Syrups in 8 and 2 lb. tins; very superior in purity, consistency and flavour; an excellent substitute for butter, preserves, etc.



Lump or Loaf Sugar of very finest quality in 5-lb. boxes.

Stellarton Foundry Machine Works Manufacturers of

Mills, Shingle, Laths and Rotary Saw other Machinery.

Supplies also Double Surface Plane and Matcher-Bus. Planers. Stoves, Furnaces.

WEIR & MORRISON Props. : STELLARTON, N.S.

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o THE C

Company of Canada.

C. F. SISE, ---GEO. W. MOSS, C. P. SCLATER, President. - -Vice-President. - - - - Sec.-Treasurer O. P. SULATER, - - - Sec-Treasurer This Company manufactures and will sell its Telephonio Instruments, including the inventions of Bell, Blake, Edison, Gray, Phelps, Berliner, Anders, Watson, Goodman, Gilliland, and the Law and Consolidated Companies, many of which are fully protected by patents, at prices ranging from \$10 to \$50. It also manufactures every description of Electric Fire Alarm Apparatus, and will con-tract to supply Cities and Towns with the same.

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description of cotton and silk covered wire for electrical work. For particulars apply to

THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, 30 St. John Street, Montreau

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Name of Article. Wholesale. Isame of Article. Wholesale. Name of Article. Wholesale. Cred OII: 5:4 0.00 2:4 0.00 2:5 0.00 2:4 0.00 2:5 0.00	MONTRHAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENT THURSDAY, SEP. 24, 1891.							
Initice Data Off. 1028 Sait. 10 645 00 13	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	wante of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Ordinary Vermillion	Goal Oil: Orude	\$ 0.0 0.0 0.0 1 23.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 1 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	Jand'n Min'l, 5 shds, pr 100 No. 1 Furnit'e Vrn'h, pr gl Extra Brown Japan	So So So <	Bright Chewing. Bright Chewing. Smoking. Smoking. R. & R. Navy. 38 Smoking. 68 Solaco. 128 """"""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Louis Duvan Louis Roederor Bramates - Hennessy Gases (one star) Bisquet Dubonche Renault & Co Quantin & Co Scotch Whitkles Mackie's R. O. Special 'i Islay Blend Shoriffs	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{\mathbf{s} c. \mathbf{s} $

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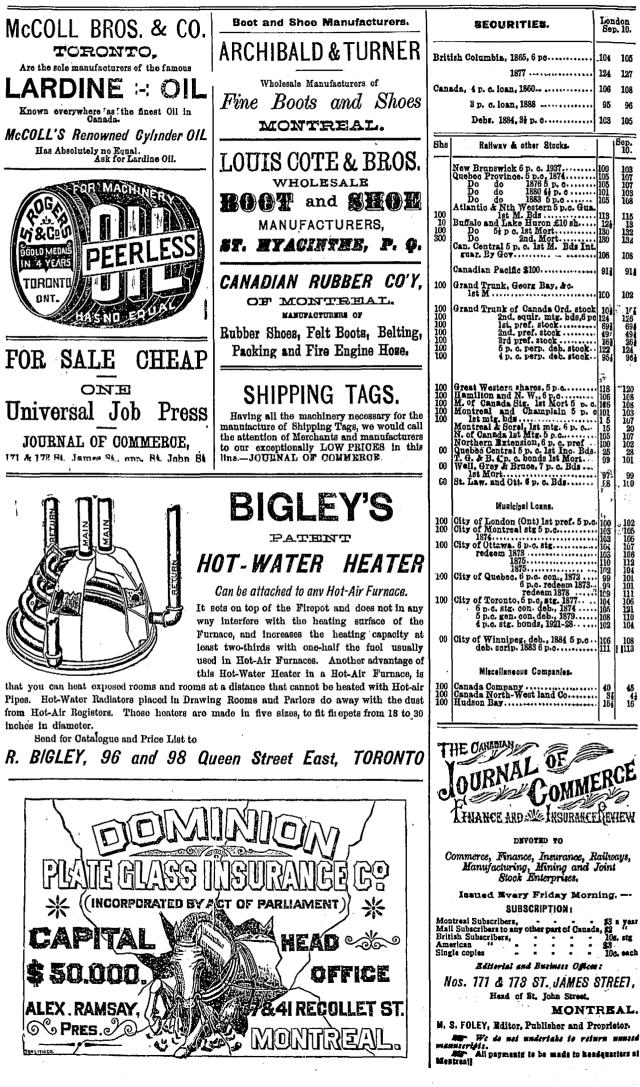
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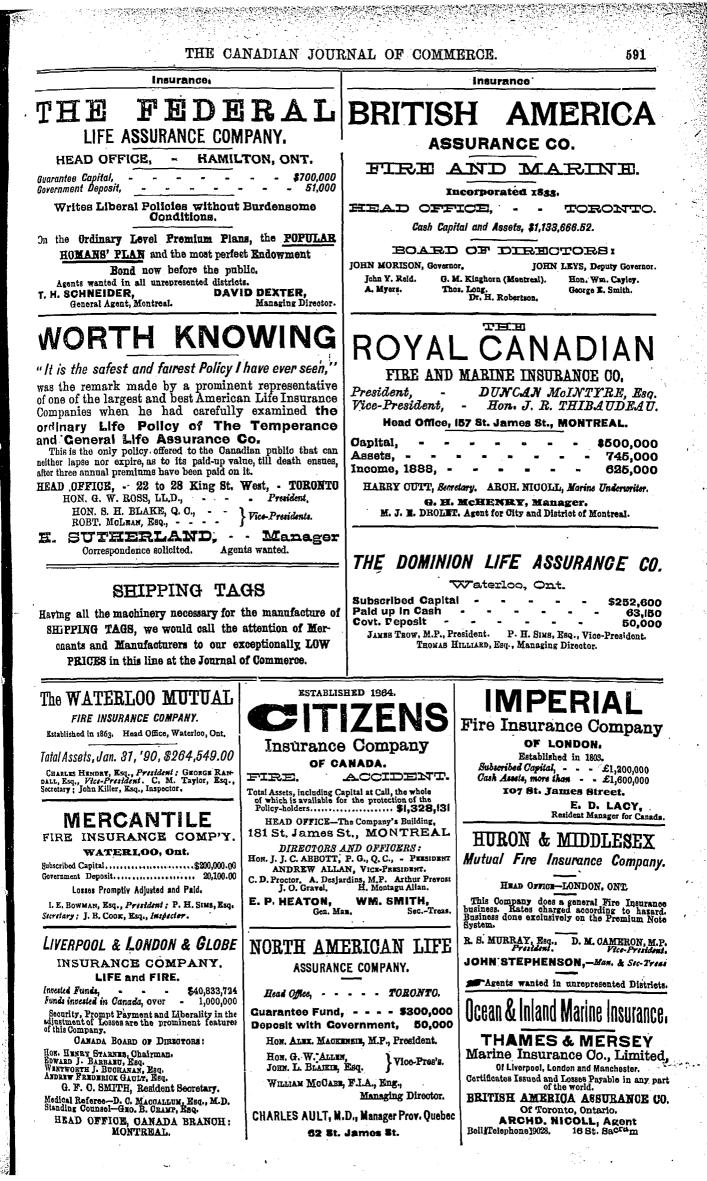






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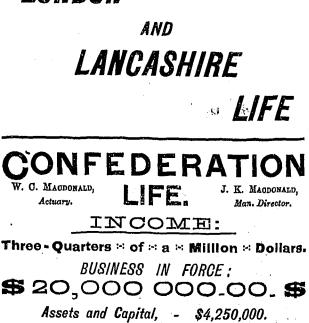


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