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THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. The Chartered Banks.

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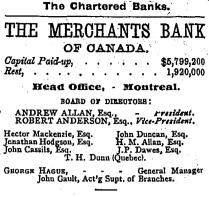
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CAPITAL, \$3,000,000.

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ST. JOHNS, OF NEWFOUNDLAND, NFL'D. Established 1857. Incorporated 1853. - . • . \$306,000 125,000 Capital, Reservo, HENRY COOKE, Manager. E, D. CARTER, Chief Accountant.

Collections made on favorable terms.

Agentia-The Loudon and Westminster Bank, Lon-don. New York-The National Bank of the Republic, foston-The Atlas National Bank Montreal-The Marchants Bank of Canada. Halifax: The Union Bank of Halifax. Quebcc: The Merchants Bank of Dondo. Oppeda.

The Chartered Banks.

BANOUE D'HOCHELAGA. Capital Paid-Up, \$710,100

Reserve Fund, 100,000

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

BRANCHES. Three Rivers, H. N. Boire, Manager, Joliette-J. H. Ostigny, Manager. Sorel-A. A. La-rocque, Manager. Valleyfield-S. Fortier, Manager East End Abattoirs. Vankleek Hill, Ont.-Wm., Fer-

East End Abattoirs. Vankleck Hill, Ont.—Wm. Fer-guson, Manager. Connusponners, London, England.—The Clydes-dale Bank (Limited). Paris, France.—Credit Lyonnais, New York.—The National Park Back. Boston—The Maverick National Bank, Collections made through-out Canada at the cheapest rates./ Letters of credit issued available in all parts of the world.

world.

ST. JOHNS BANK.

L. MOLLEUR, President, St. Johns, W. BROSSUAU, Merchant, St. Johns, Vice-President. Jas. O'Cain, Caal Merchant, St. Johns, Frs. Gosselin, Merchant, St. Alexandre. A. L. Brien, Notary, St. Alexandre,

PH. BAUDOUIN, Manager.

1	HEAD OFFICE, -		ST. JOHNS.
	Branch-Napiervil	lle, J. Molle	ur, Agent.
	Capital Subscribed, Authorized, Capital Paid In		\$540,000 1,000,000 226,420
	Agents-Montreal, La York, Bank of Montreal;	Banque du Boston,	Peuple; New Maverick Nat.

Loan Societies.

THE Hamilton Provident and Loan

SOOIETY.

President, GEORGE H. GILLESPIE. Vice-President, A. T. WOOD.

Capital Subscribed,		\$1,500,000.00
" Paid-Up, -	-	- 1,100.000.00
Reserve and Surplus Pr	ofits, -	- 223,665.75
Total Assets,	-	- 3,516,851.51
MONEY ADVANCES	on Real l	Estate on favorable

MONEY ADVANCED OR Real estate on reversion terms of Repayments. The Society is prepared to issue DEBENTURES drawn at THREE or Five Years with interest coupons attached, payable half-yearly.

Banking House, cor. of King and Hughson Sts., HAMILTON, ONT.

Dominion Savings & Investment Soc. LONDON, - ONTARIO.

Incorporated 1872. Capital, Subscribed, Paid-up Reserve Fund, \$1,000,000.00 1,000,000.00 868,840.28 149,000.00 . • . · . . -Contingent Fund, ~ 963.12 Loans made on Farm and City Property on the most favorable terms. Municipal and School Section De-bentures purchased. Money received on deposit and interest allowed thereon.

F. B. LEYS, Manager.

THE BELL TELEPHONE CO. OF CANADA.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1880.

Theorporate of Act of T distantient, 1660. President, - - ANDREW ROBERTSON Vice-President and Man, Director, - C. F. SISE Secretary-Treasurer, - - C. P. SCLATER This Company is now prepared to furnish Telephone Exchange facilities to Cities and Towns with each other for Telephonic communication; also to build Private Lines, connecting Mills, Offices, Dwellings or other points which parties may desire to connect by Tele-phone.-For particulars address Mac Tayl

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada-Montreal,

Price of admission to this directory is \$10 per annum. ONTARIO. ALVINSTON A. E. SMYTHE AVLMER...... Miller & Backhouse BARRIE..... Lount, Dickinson & McWatt BRUSSELS E. Wade CAMPBELLFORD.....A. L. Colville CLINTON T. J. F. Hilliard COLBORNE...... W. L. Payne CORNWALL Leitch & Pringle CORNWALL Maclennan, Liddell & Oline DESERONTO Henry R. Bedford GODERICH...... Seager & Hartt GRIMSBY E. A. Lancaster HAGERSVILLE, N. P. (Coll's made), S. W. Howard INGERSOLL Wells KINGSTON Britton & Whiting LINDSAY...... Martin & Hopkins LISTOWEL J. P. Mabee LONDON Gibbons, McNab & Mulkern L'ORIGNAL.....J. Maxwell MIDLAND Steers & Ambrose MILLBROOK J. Walter Curry MITCHELL Dent & Hodge MOUNT FOREST Perry & Perry NEWMARKET...... Thos. J. Robertson OTTAWA..... Gundry & Powell OTTAWAGeo. F. Henderson PARIS Charles M. Foley PORT ELGIN J. C. Dalrymple PORT HOPE H. A. Ward PRESCOTT French & Saunders ST. THOMAS...... Macdougall & Robertson STRATFORD...... McPherson & Davidson TEESWATERJohn J. Stephens Thornbury..... Wilson, Evans & Dyre TORONTO Jones Bros. & Mackenzie UXBRIDGE...... McGillivray & Chapple WINGHAM Meyer & Dickinson WOODVILLE. Arch. J. Sinclair QUEBEC. MONTREAL W. A. Weir PORTAGE DU FORT..... C. P. Roney RICHMOND..... G. H. Aylmer Brooke MANITOBA. Calgary Lougheed & McCarthy NOVA SCOTIA ANTIGONISH Macgillivray & Chisholm AMHERST Charles R. Smith ARICHAT, N.S..... A. J. MCGILLIVRY BRIDGEWATER..... Owen & McLean HALIFAX Alfred Whitman HALIFAX Eaton, Parsons & Beckwith HALIFAX W. W. McLellan KENTVILLE W. E. Rascoe

NEW GLASGOW H. V. Jennison

NEW GLASGOW James F. McLean

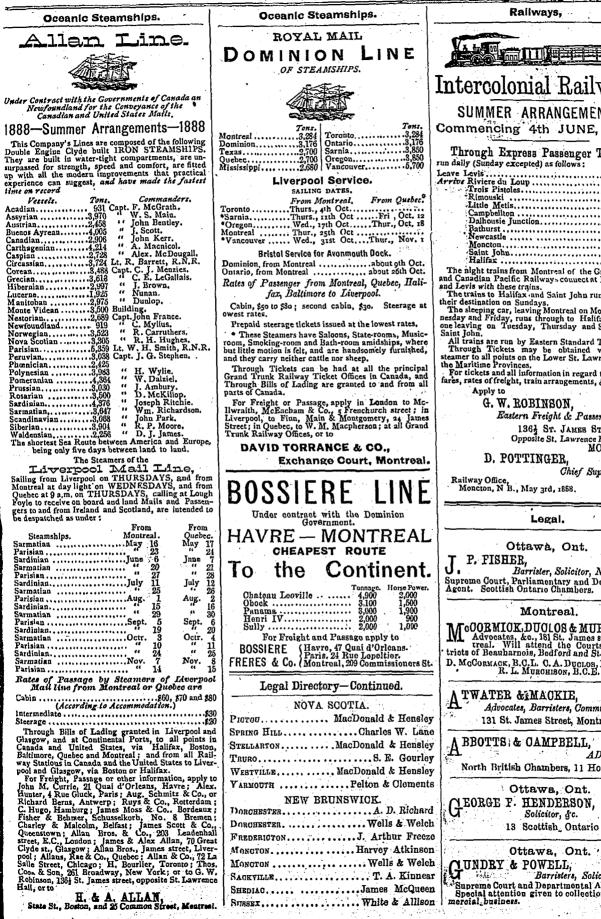
(Continued on next page.)

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Legal Directory.





ntercolonial Railway.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. Commencing 4th JUNE, 1888.
Through Express Passenger Trains an daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:
cave Levis 8.15 rrtre Riviere du Loup 12.00 Tois Pistoles. 12.55 Rimouski 14.33 Little Metis. 14.33 Campbellion
heir destination on Sundays. The steeping car, leaving Montreal on Monday, Wed- leaday and Friday, runs through to Halicax, and the me leaving on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, to Saint Joho
The trains to Halifax and Saint John run through to heir destination on Sundays. The steeping car, leaving Montreal on Monday, Wed- leaday and Friday, runs through to Halifax, and the me leaving on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, to jaint John. All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time. Through Tickets may be obtained via rail and iteamer to all points on the Lower St. Lawrence and in he Maritime Provinces. For tickets and all information in regard to passenger ares, rates of freight, train arrangements, &c. Apply to
Apply to G. W. ROBINSON, Eastern Freight & Passenger Agent
1363 ST. JAMES ST., Opposite St. Lawrence Hail, MONTBEAL.
D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent Railway Office, Moncton, N B., May 3rd, 1858.
Legal.
Ottawa, Ont. J. P. FISHER, Barrister, Solicitor, Notary, Etc. Supreme Court, Parliamentary and Departmental Agent. Scottish Ontario Chambers.
Montreal.
McOOBMIOK, DUCLOS & MUBCHISON, Advocates, &c., 181 St. James street, Mont- treal. Will attend the Courts in the Dis- tricts of Beauharnois, Bedford and St. Hyzeinthe. D. McCormack, B.C.L. C. A. DUCLOS, B.A., B.O.L. R. L. MURCHIBON, B.C.E.
A TWATER & MAOKIE, Advocates, Barristers, Commissioners, &c. 131 St. James Street, Montreal.
A BBOTTS & CAMPBELL, ADVOCATES,
North British Chambers, 11 Hospital St.
Ottawa, Ont. CLEORGE F. HENDERSON,
Solicitor, &c. 13 Scottish_Ontario Chambers.















THE stock in trade of P. A. Roy, a small confectioner and grocer, of Ottawa, has been sold by auction. It realized 45 cents in the dollar on a value of \$230.

over 300,000,000 feet.

• NOVA SCOTIA shipowners are rejoicing in the contined upward tendency of ocean freights, and it is said the year 1888 will be the most profitable year of the past decade in this respect.

IN Nova Scotia, during August, 2,237 tons of gold quartz was crushed, producing 1,077 ounces of gold, valued at about \$20 per ounce. Much of the quartz yielded over an ounce to the ton.

A COLORADO millionaire uses a \$12,000 gold brick for a paper weight. Our experience is that gold bricks are too unwieldy to make satisfactory paper weights. Their use has been discontinued in this office

No fears of a wheat blockade are anticipated on the Ganadian Pacific this season. The The receipts of Norwegian mackerel have found a ready sale in the States and at prices that are likely to encourage additional shipments from the other side. Irish consignments of mackerel are daily anticipated.

THERE are a number of \$5 and \$1 counterfeit American bills at present in circulation in Montreal. The \$5 have a vignette of General Grant, while the \$1 bills have a vignette of Martha Washington, both poorly executed.

At the annual meeting of the Western Union Telegraph Company in New York yesterday, it was stated that the carnings of the company for the year ended 30th June last were \$19,711,164, and the expenses \$14,640,592.

WE learn from our correspondent at Madawaska, N.B., that the trains have been enabled to resume running on the 11th October last for the first time since the washouts occurred. The water is now receding, and no further delay is anticipated.

L. N. VROOMAN, of Michigan, has leased the iron mine on the farm of Leonard Wager

The short weight of mackerel is attributed by some Eastern dealers to the fact that sufficient time does not elapse between the original packing and their reception in New York to allow of shrinkage and putting in proper order for market purposes.

We learn from our British Columbian ex change that Dr. Griffin has succeeded in disposing of the coal lands bonded to him in the vicinity of Nanaimo to an American syndicato. It is stated that the price was in the vicinity of half a million dollars.

H. & A LOOKE, a long-established fishing firm of Lockeport, N.S., have assigned. The Halifax Banking Company and the Peoples' Bank of Halifax are preferred to the extent of \$70,000. They claim assets worth \$90,000. No Western houses are interested.

A SAMPLE of prunes has been received here showing what can be done in the way of this industry in Washington Territory. The fruit is of very fine quality, though it is doubtful if any more than a limited quantity can be produced in so northern a latitude;



Mn. D. C. FEIT, a Chicagoan, has invented a new calculating machine, which will add, subtract, multiply, or divide with accuracy. It is said to work perfectly, and will secure a

1. 1. Ash also

THE exports of apples from New York continue full, the movement last week reaching 30,641 bbls., valued at \$65,366, and including 20,332 bbls. to Great Britain; the balance in small lots to various localities. MCWATERS, JAMIESON & Co., paints and oils, of Toronto, have assigned. This is the outcome of the Jamieson failures in this city, as the three firms appeared on each others paper to a large extent. Mr. W. J. McWaters has been the sole partner since July 1887,



The firm was formerly Legault & Loyer, who dissolved in 1886.

URLIN BROS., general storekeepers of Dutton, Out, have assigned. This is presumably in consequence of the failure and departure of A. D. Urlin of Wallacetown.-Alexander Sutliff, a small blacksmith of Selby, Ont, who also ran a grocery store, has assigned, as has also R. H. Coyle, a fruit deater who started a few months ago in Toronto.

A ST. JOHN, N.B., gentleman, who, according to the American Manufacturer, has had a practical experience as manager in the cut-nail and rolling-mill business for 24, years, in Virginia, Ohio and New Jersey latterly, intends forming a company with a capital of \$200,000 in shares of \$100 each for the manufacture of bar iron and nails at St. John.

AT the annual meeting of the Maritime Warehousing and Dock Company, held at St. John, last week, the directors reported an increase in the business of the Company of fifty per cent. The following were elected directors for the current year :- Simeon Jones, President, Hon. John Boyd, C. H. Fairweather, Geo. Robertson, and W. H. Thorne.

A FARMER'S wife of West Flamboro recently received a \$5 bill from a young

one of the best on the coast and has abundance of bait close at hand. The scheme is attracting the attention of capitalists in this city and the West.

A suzzure of American whiskey was made recently at St. Valier, about thirty-six miles below Quebec. It had been smuggled into the parish by scheoner men and was found secreted in a barn. Fourteen out of sixty barrels were seized, containing about 500 gallons, sixty per cent. over proof.

HENRY SMITH, a fruit and confectionery seller, of this city, has assigned, owing about \$700. He is a printer by trade and does not appear to get on in his present line .--Ovide Lachance, a clerk, who started for himself last May, at St. Mario de la Beauce, has assigned already. He will owe \$1,400.

JAMKS BRAND, shoes and stationery of Embro Ont, has assigned. He has of late made a living and no more .--- Wm. Stuart, an auctioneer of Toronto is in difficulties .- A. Swaisland, a hotel-keeper of Alliston, Ont., is in difficulties. He came from Barrie in 1886 and was credited with doing a fair business.

T.W. & R. H. HOWARD, pictures, etc., of London, Ont, have assigned. Liabilities including mortgages will reach \$10,000. Their business has done badly of late and the experironto, have assigned. Their liabilities will reach

\$30,000, and the estate will show up very badly. He has been sued for some time past, and the assignment is by no means unexpected.-Jessie Johnson, who has kept a small store at Walsh, Ont, since 1886, has assigned.

THE MICHAELS BAY LUMBER Co., of Toronto, have assigned. They seem to have done business at a loss for the past two years. They owe \$15,000 for goods supplied to their store alone .--- H. H. Beemer, carriage maker, of Arkona, Ont., has assigned. He started in 1886, but of late has done very little business.

PETER A. MACKENZIE, a stevedore by trade, who also supplied steamers and ships with bread at Pictou, N.S., has assigned. His dual capacity has not saved him from financial disaster.-Cole and Leslie, started a store at Port Mouton, N. S., last year. They had very little capital and were always in the hands of two Halifax houses.

LOUIS NAPOLEON LOYER, grocer, of Ottawa, has assigned. He has been sick for the past three months, and now finds he owes more than he can pay. He applied for a nine months' extension, without interest, but the creditors preferred an assignment. He claims a stock of \$1,200 and book debts of \$200.

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. 785 COMMERCIAL UNION The Manufacturers' Life INSURANCE CO. ASSURANCE COMPANY The Manufacturers' Accident [LIMITED], OF LONDON. ENGLAND. INSURANCE CO. FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE. Are two separate and distinct Companies with full Government Deposits. The authorized Capital and other Assets are respectively \$2,000,000 and \$1,000,000. \$25,000,000 Capital and Assets. Life Fund (in special trust for life policy-holders) 5,000,000 President : Right Honble. Sir John A. Macdonald, P.O., G.O.B Total Net Annual Income. -5,700,000 VICE-PRESIDENTS-Geo. Gooderham, Esq., President of the Bank of Toronto; William Bell, Esq., Manufacturer, Guelph. Deposited with Dominion Government, 335,000 J. B. CARLILE, - Managing Director. Agencies in all the principal Cities and Towns of the Dominion. Policies issued on all the approved plans. Life interests purchased and annuities granted. Pioneers of liberal accident insurance. Issues Policies of all kinds at moderate rates. Policies covering Employers' Liability for Accidents to their workmen, under the Workmen's Compensation for In-juries Act, 1886. Eest and most liberal form of Workmen's Accident Pol-icies. Promium payable by easy instalments, which meets a long folt want. Agents wanted in unrepresented districts. HEAD OFFICE [Canadian Branch], MONTREAL. EVANS & McCRECOR, Managers. N. PICARD, FRED. M. COLE. City Agent. Special Life Agent. Portland Cements, 🚟 😂 Napanee Cements, ୧୦ SCOTCH DRAIN PIPES, FIRE BRICKS 72 And FIRE CLAY GOODS of Every Description, MANUFACTURERS OF \circ Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing MCRAE & CO.... Ē WHOLESALE. WHOLESALE. MONTREAL. MONTREAL, Corner Wellington and Grey Nun Sts. OTTAWA. TORONTO. 2 28 College Street, -46 Sparks Street. 30 Front Street East. JOHN DEWHURST & SONS. Skipton, - England, Spinners and Manufacturers of Spool Cotton **Crochet Cotton, etc.** TRADE MARK. Belting Three Shells Brand. ESTABLISHED A.D. 1789. • Is confidently recommended as the best Thread in the market for hand and machine use. AND NUMBERS GUARANTEED LENGTHS THE J. C. MCLAREN BELTING CO.. FRANCIS A. BAILY. Sole Agent for Dominion, 1689 Notre Dame Street,

woman in exchange for 8 pounds of butter on the market. She subsequently discovered thatit was a "dummy" bill issued by a business college for the use of the pupils. These "dummy" bills are a nuisance, and their issue should be summarily stopped.

MONTREAL.

The officials of the Northern Pacific have appointed Mr. Swinford general agent for the company in Winnipeg, and arranged the freight and passenger rates. They are for the present practically the same as by the existing routes, but it is to be remembered the Canadian Pacific, Railway reduced their rates lately in expectation of this competition.

THOMPSON & WRIGHT, lumber merchants, of Hamilton, have assigned. Their liabilities are \$34,000 and they claim assets of 30,000, principally in book debts. Last August theywere endeavoring to obtain a settlement at 60 cents in the dollar, which it was under stood most of the creditors were willing to accept, but this has evidently fallen through. THE Ontario Mining Commission recently paid a visit to the Ooe Hill iron mine, near Madoc, but netwithstanding the superior quality of the ore, which is easy of access in immense quantities, work has been suspended owing to the want of a merket, the United States being to a large extent closed by the duty on iron ore.

THE fruit-producing capacities of British Columbia are also coming to the frozt. Chilliwack, which is situated in a very fortile part of the Province, has already shipped 1,000 boxes of plums East this season, and last year sont apples to Japan. Peaches, pears and all kinds of fruits are raised in abundance, and are very profitable.

APPLICATION has been made for an order for winding up the Zoological Acclimatisation Society of Ontario. The petitiozers, Messre, Thomas and Alexander Bryce, have judgment against the "Zoo" for \$1,653. The petition set out that the society had become financially

embarrassed and insolvent, and prayed that

MONTREAL.

it might be wound up under the direction of the court.

THE log jam at Grand Falls, N. B., has been broken up as a result of the heavy rains, and the lumber, which was regarded by the owners as good as lost, is now on its way to the booms. The whole of Cunliff's drive and about one-quarter of Connors' was hung up in the jam, and both expected that their logs would remain until carried away by the ice next spring.

MR. CALDWELL, of Lanark, is one of those who can rejoice over the advance in price of square timber at Quebec and the consequent clearing out of the rafts there. He has been enabled to sell the rafts of the past three years, and this year's raft on the way down, at prices varying from 25 to 32 cents per foot. The total quantity was 560,000 feet, and it will realize about \$170,000, or an average of about 30 cents.



Mr. J. K. Rumford to the position of Chief CHIEF engineer Schreiber, of the Government Manager of the Queen Insurance Company to Railways, says that within a year the Oxford fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of and New Glasgow, the Cape Breton and the Mr. T. W. Thompson after twenty-five years' short line railways to Montreal will all be in service in that capacity. Mr. Rumford's exoperation. A second track on the Interperience is of no ordinary character, and he colonial railway is fast becoming a necessity, will, doubtless, prove a worthy successor to as in a year or so it will be quite impossible the able gentlemen who have preceded him. to accommodate the traffic which will seek WE learn from English letters that large outlet and inlet between St. John and Halifax

additional orders have just been placed with the Olyde shipbuilders, and these have increased still further the work of the steelmakers. Prices are stronger than ever, and have again been raised all round. Steel

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and the interior of our country. D. H. DORMAN, woollen manufacturer, of Mitchell, Ont., certainly seems to have been unlucky. This is his second failure and he angles are now at £6 7s; rivets, £6 17s Gd; | has been twice burnt out. At a meeting of

pressure will be brought to bear on the Government to carry out the work. It is pointed

out that while the Dominion Government has spent since Confederation [\$4,512,214 or the Lachine Canal and \$15,424,375 on the Welland in the same period, but \$70,005 has been expended on the Rideau Canal.

THE St. John, N. B. Globe says that several fishing vessels have arrived from Grand Manan with fair hauls of herring. The most of the fish were disposed, of in ; bulk for bloaters. This is owing to the high price of salt. That commodity is scarce at present, and is selling at 65 cents a sack. The figure is said to be too high, and, consequently,



fishermen are obliged to sell their fish at low rates. Last Thursday a lot was disposed of at \$1.15 per two hundred weight.

THERE is said to be a likelihood that the Italian labour troubles at Hereford, in the Eastern Townships, will be repeated. Over a hundred labourers from Montreal were sent out to the scene of the battle a few days ago: and the report quickly spread that they were only the first instalment of a lot who were going to replace the Italians. The latter are in consequence greatly excited, and threaten that unless their pay comes to hand on the 20th, as agreed, they will do serious damage to the railway property.

In the matter of the proposed combination of cheese receivers and exporters in New York there seems to be a tacit understanding that no further effort will be made to perfect the organization until spring. Comparison of views and general consultations also seem to have convinced operators that the attempt to squelch the country markets is rather too large a contract, and it will be better to direct

THE Empire says that A. D. Urlin, of

Wallacetown, whose general store was burned some time ago and who recently made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. has left, and is at present in the United States. There was an insurance of \$6,100 on the property destroyed by fire and \$6,000 of this amount had been paid by the insurance companies. It is alleged that Urlen has carried this amount with him to the States, after paying \$1,400 to a Hamilton firm. It is generally believed in Wallacetown that he will not return. He complained of slow payment on the part of the insurance companies.

IT looks as if the assignce in the estate of Edward Archer, grocer, of Mitchell, Ont, had secured an undue proportion of the assets. The total available to meet creditors claims was only \$505. Out of this sum the assignce claimed \$182.62 for his services, made up as follows :---

Postage and Stationery.....\$17 20 Advertising and Printing..... 40 42 Collecting accounts..... 20 00 Assignces fees 50 00 When it is borne in mind that the creditors had voted him the sum of \$50 under the impression that that would cover everything except actual disbursements, we can easily see why they object to receiving only 47 cents on the dollar while their assignce pockets 36 per cent. of the assets.

787

MR. JOHN LIVINGSTONE, trustee of the defunct Joseph Hall Machine Works, of Oshawa, has been absent most of the summer in Manitoba personally attending to the sale of the threshing machines and engines that were in stock at date of the last meeting of creditors, and has only just returned. The mortgage claim 'has been paid off, the Dominion Bank claim has been further reduced, and the claims of ordinary creditors, who had no security, have now only to be dealt with. Presuming all the notes for sales made to be paid at maturity, there is already in sight 60 cents on the dollar, with implements and some machinery still to be sold. It must be borne in mind that all the notes are made to mature in 1889. 1890. 1891 and some of them in 1892, and and being notes and accounts, not cash, they are not available for dividend;



at a percentage on the dollar can fairly

to withstand the pressure of dull times that the recent heavy losses by assignments are principally due. That a good deal of the blame of en-

couraging the starting in business of these incompetent traders must be ascribed to the severity of competition between wholesale houses goes without saying. No account seems to be too weak for some house to handle. The farmer's son who desires to turn storekeeper, the clerk, or schoolteacher who starts in business with the slenderest of capital, the traveller who is tired of the road, have no difficulty whatever in obtaining credit; sometimes to an extent out of all proportion to their mercantile standing. Distance in this case seems certainly to lend enchantment to the view ; for, while city accounts are carefully scanned and their solvency rigidly enquired into, a young beginner has only only to start a few miles out of town and he is at once elevated to the dignity of a country merchant and may keep a dozen travellers a day waiting respectfully for his orders. Even if the form of an enquiry into his standing be made it does not seem to diminish materially his power of obtaining credit. The most adverse reports may be given, and yet the wholesale house, if anxious to make sales, will risk at all events one bill of goods. Under these circumstances it is little wonder that men plunge recklessly into trade, since they are always secure of finding some house ready to furnish them with goods on credit. They have everything to gain and very little to lose, by, their, venture, and, consequently, dispense credit as easily as they have received it until the pressure of hard times crushes the flimsy fabric they have reared and they collapse like a house of cards.

The loss that these incompetent traders inflict both upon their suppliers and on the capable storekeeper can be easily estimated. The total liabilities given in the agency returns foot up nearly eleven and a half millions of dollars, or an average of over \$9,000 per failure. The assets are not given; but since an estate which pays fifty cents in the dollar has of late been the exception rather than the rule, we may fairly estimate 40 per cent as the average percentage paid by these insolvent estates to their creditors. In other words, we have an indicated loss of nearly seven millions of dollars to the supplying houses. within nine months, a The loss to the capable retailer cannot be estimated. These reckless merchants can afford to cut prices until he-must either sell at a loss or allow his customers to leave his store. So long as this unfair competition exists, the merchant who pays 100 cents in the dollar can only do business at a heavy disadvantage. A competitor who sells regardless of cost and effects a settlement with his creditors;

oust his honorable rival from the field; and even should his creditors decline to accept a composition, the sale of his stock by auction and its subsequent sacrifice by its purchaser will do the solvent' trader just as much injury as if he were still in 전철 관계 business. If the figures we have given do notwarn the trade of the gulf to which this system of excessive crediting is leading them, we shall be much surprised. Of late we have noticed on the part of the larger of our wholesale houses a distinct tendency towards limiting the amount to which each individual credit should be allowed to run; and the policy pursued by some of our leading banks in closing out many of the weak accounts of those firms upon whom they' could put pressure, has also done much good. If the wholesale houses once realize how suicidal is the policy of underselling, dating ahead, and offering other inducements to attract business from their rivals, we shall soon see a marked change in the number of failures. It is evident that we are now about to enter upon a more prosperous period for Canadian trade; the good harvest and the higher prices ruling for cereals have already favorably affected the course of business: and it seems certain that this improvement will be continuous. Under favorable circumstances reforms can be initiated which would be injudicious at a period of depression, and therefore we trust that during the coming summer we shall witness the abolition of the present system of reckless selling and be able to chronicle a return to those sound conservative business principles upon which the foundations of our large mercantile houses were first laid down.

THE LATE WHEAT CORNER.

It is rather amusing to note the unmitigated nonsense that has recently appeared in otherwise well-informed papers as to the far-reaching effects of the late wheat "corner" in Chicago. We find editorial writers gravely ascribing the recent advance in wheat values largely to the culmination of the deal in the September option and consequently denouncing Mr. Hutchinson (who engineered the "corner") for raising the price of wheat, and, consequently, that of bread, to the innocent consumer. Columns are devoted to the denunciation of wheat gamblers-not because gambling is necessarily demoralizing to those concerned-but under the erroneous impression that because one wheat speculator betted with his rivals that his restimate of the wheat crop was nearer the mark than theirs, and was successful, that therefore the entire consuming population of the country must suffer by his success. The better rates in the top to be

That such a statement is utterly erroneous goes without saying. The course of wheat values follows the laws of supply and demand as surely as if Mr. Hutchinson had never been born. The fact that when the "short" sellers tried to buy wheat to deliver in fulfilment of their contracts to him, they could not get it, did not in any way affect the wheat crop itself. It simply showed that Mr. Hutchinson was right when he estimated that the wheat crop was short and consequently bought all to that they were willing to sell. There is no less wheat in the country on account of his action; there has been no abnormal increase in population; there is no dimintion in the ability to purchase wheat. The factors that determine the value of wheat are following their usual course, entirely independent of the existence or monexistences of "corners" or "deals," and are not in the slightest degree affected by even the cleverest of manipulators.

Why then did the culmination of the 'corner" affect the price of wheat?' Simply because it drew, attention to, the fact that the wheat crop was short. The rise in price was simply the legitimate result of the placing of that fact beyond a doubt." Consumers will have to pay higher prices for bread this winter certainly; but not because Mr. Hutchinson was successful in in his deal. It will be simply because there is less of the raw material of which . we make bread in the world than there was last year. The deal in the September option had no more to do with the advance in wheat values than it had with the rise in hops. Both were the result of a legitimate shortage in available stocks and would have occurred had no speculative interest ever existed.

In fact, since the 'recent' " corner "definitely settled the fact that the wheat crop of 1888 was a short one, it did good to the mercantile community. It is by the friction of buyers and sellers upon the floors of our mercantile exchanges that the distribution of the world's supply of food products is made, and their value fixed. And since by their action the fact is made patent to the civilized world that the crop of the United States is a short one, steps are already being taken to supply that deficiency. "The Indian peasant and the Aus-" tralian farmer are probably sowing wheat to-day simply because the deal in the September option has showed them that the American continent will this year furnish less than its share of the wheat supply of the globe, and that, therefore, they can raise wheat to greater advantage. Were it not for this rapid dissemination of commercial intelligence we might have to pay starvation prices for our bread before the next crop matures ; but the news was immediately flashed all over the world and already steps are being taken to obviate

such a contingency. What German socialists would accomplish by an army of statisticians, and at a risk of errors whose consequences it would be impossible to foretell, is every day accomplished with undeviating accuracy by the simple friction of buyer and seller upon the floor of our exchanges. The constant measuring of the supply against the demand, so that neither famine nor surfeit is possible, goes on day by day wherever the mercantile community meet to exchange productions for money or its equivalent, and it is due to this constant clash of buyer against seller that the range of prices is kept within reasonable bounds and that the dreadful famines which in old days devastated whole empires are no longer possible.

We fully agree with the denunciation of wheat cambling that has recently appeared in the daily press. Gambling in any form is always demoralizing; and in mercantile commodities it is doubly dan gerous because outsiders who see the success of commercial speculators, like Mr. Hutchinson, may be tempted to try if they cannot, in like manner, secure a competoncy by gambling instead of by honest work. But so far as its influence upon the legitimate interchange of commodities is concerned we can afford to ignore it altogether. At the very time when Mr. Hutchinson was exacting two dollars per bushel from those brokers who had not succeeded in buying September to fill their contracts with him, wheat for delivery the next day was selling at \$1.10. In other words the actual value of wheat was unaffected. No doubt it is a pity that gambling should exist; but to attribute any permanent alteration in values to its influence is to make a serious error. The laws of supply and demand are alone responsible for any rise or fall in prices and it is only by carefully estimating their relative influence that successful speculation is possible.

THE POSITION OF HOPS

. The market continues to be in the usual unsatisfactory condition with regard to diverse and conflicting reports. The brokers and dealers, who try to be buyers and sellers at the same time, at this season of the year scarcely know what news to furnish, unless, they are much more heavily interested on one side than on the other. If well supplied with hops early in the season and anxious to make sales to brewers and others, they are on the "bull" side; but if their object is to purchase. from the producers, figures quoted by them are "away down." On the whole they prefer not to speak at all, but to work in the dark, leaving the public uninformed of what is taking place.

One prominent dealer, who was inclined

to talk the market flat, said : "The brewers have all got a few lots by them: German and other foreign hops are on the way, and they are putting sellers off. We want 20c., but cannot get it, and old are only worth about 8c. @ 10c" Another trader, representing a large house which claimed to be doing a fair business in hops, and to be in the thick of the fight, said that finest hops were worth 25c., and that brewers were offering 20c. @ 25c. He was of opinion that there was a combination among the members of the brewers' association in this country to keep down the price of hops. It is at least curious that in Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, etc., they are all offering identically the same prices. They are said to be determined to have Canadian hops at their own prices, or import the foreign growth, even if they have to pay more. A dealer, who says that France is the cheapest place on the continent for hops at the present time, has figured on French hops, and says they would not cost less than 38c duty paid here. Finest would go up to 40c. @ 42c. These latter would be about equal to best Canadian in color, though better in strength. Several small lots of extra choice Canadian have been sold at 30c. in this market.

Some sample lots of hops have been shipped from here to England, and we understand that they were favorably received, and that some good shipping lots will follow. A lot of western hops is reported sold at 271c. Although many western men have sold their crop there is said to be a good few western hops still for sale. Taking the Eastern Townships and the West jointly into consideration, the crop is reported to be about two-thirds of that of last year, which was a short one. The quality is better than usual. It was, generally speaking, well picked and secured in the short, dry spell without damage. We believe the following to be fair quotations:-Fine to strictly finest 1888, 25c@30c; yearlings, 10c@18c; two and three year old, 5c/@7c.

In New York the market this week was dull and there was a weaker tone. Prices quoted were as follows :—

and make no reasonable bit of goods that they offered S0c for in New York State a short time ago. Brewers follow in the line of policy they have favored heretofore, and, being in no urgent need of goods, fall back to 25c. as their highest limit on price. There is no pressure of goods for sale, and that fact operates, against any, great depreciation of values. Were the facts different it would, to all appearances, be difficult to sell at better than within 2c to 3c of above quotations. Medium quality 1888 State sold at 24c at New York.

RUSSIA'S GRAIN EXPORT.

In estimating the future of the wheat market we must not forget the enormous increase in the volume of Russia's export of cereals to Great Britain. The official figures for the seven months ended on the 31st August last show an increase of over 70 per cent., or 80,698,000 bushels, over those of the corresponding period of 1887, and that this is largely composed of grains which come into direct competition with our own, is proved by the following figures:---

1 41	January 1 to	August 31
Export	1888.	1887.
	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat	61,383,000	23,235,000
Rye	32,558,000	26,465,000
Barley	25,531,000	14,645,000
Oats	62,839,000	27,626,000
Corn	8,028,000	10,849,000

That this volume of increase will be maintained seems to be now assured. The harvest of 1888 in no way falls short of its predecessor, and indeed in Vienna it is stated that the wheat crop of Southern Russia is fully 25 per cent. above a good average and that the other crops are equally good.

Such a heavy influx of wheat as this seems to indicate would have a depressing effect upon prices all over the world; but in Russia, fortunately, the depression is already so marked that the Imperial government are endeavoring to devise means whereby the peasants may be enabled to hold back at all events a portion of their crops, and thus avoid any serious depreciation in values. Up to the present the moujik has been entirely in the power of the koulak, or village money lender, who advances the means of tilling and sowing his farm. So soon as the harvest is ripe the koulak insists upon payment. and the moujik has no recourse save to market his crop at any price it will fetch. In order to obviate this necessity an Imperial ukase has been issued, instructing the railway and transportation companies to advance money to the moujiks upon the security of their crops; and in order to provide for the increase in circulation thus rendered necessary, an immediate inflation of 15 millions of roubles in the paper currency has been authorized.

Nothing is more suggestive of the difficulties of Russian finance than the fact that at a time of an abundant harvest the Government are compelled to inflate their already depreciated currency. In times of agricultural improvement in countries, like our own, whose currency is at par,

the increased requirements of trade are best met by a corresponding increase in the volume of the circulation, but in a country like Russia, where the circulation is heavily under par, the true financial method is to allow the value of the paper money to appreciate, or, in other words, to enhance its purchasing power. Unfortunately such an appreciation in the value of the paper rouble would have the effect of lowering prices apparently to the ignorant moujik, who would not reason that if the rouble were enhanced in value he could buy more with it. but would simply feel that he was getting less for his wheat through the government's action. As a consequence, although a rise in the value of the paper currency would be an enormous advantage to the government (who receive the greater part of their revenue in paper and are compelled to pay their foreign creditors in coin), even an autocratic ruler like the Czar is compelled to bow to the clamour of the peasants and follow a financial policy which his own advisers know can only lead to further embarrassment and ultimate loss.

That this course will be of advantage to the Canadian wheat grower goes without saying. If the policy of ordering the railroads to advance money to the moujiks in order to assist them to hold back their wheat be successful, it will certainly have the effect of reducing the present rush of wheat to Europe and tend to maintain existing prices. The diminished value of the paper rouble and the consequent increased purchasing power of English gold will be more than offset by the advantage gained by preventing the swamping of the London market and the demoralization that would then ensue. All along, Russia, from her propinquity to English ports, has been our most dangerous rival, and any measure calculated to diminish her export to Great Britain must be of assistance to us. The longer the harvest is retained in Russia and the larger the proportion of it that will pass into domestic consumption and, consequently, the smaller will be the eventual export. Whether this result be brought about by government interference or by natural trade laws matters but little. "By keeping down the volume of spot wheat it tends to maintain prices, and in all agricultural countries good values for cereals mean prosperity to the whole community.

SURRENDER VALUES.

A general impression prevails that all life insurance companies are desirous of obtaining surrender of their policies for cash, which like many other impressions of this character; has no real foundation The experience of all companies is that

the great majority of withdrawals are made by healthy and consequently profitable risks, while the class which they would be glad to compound with for a surrender namely those who have developed some chronic disease or have undermined their constitutions by excess—are the class who fully appreciate the value of their policies and consequently rarely apply for surrender values.

Another point that usually elicits unfavorable comment is the comparatively small amount of the surrender value. Men desirous of surrendering their policies do not remember that they cannot expect to break a contract from which they have derived some advantage except at a certain sacrifice, and forget that (since the great majority of these withdrawals are healthy lives) that the mortality rate is heavily increased thereby, and that consequently were not a certain percentage retained in order to protect their interests the result would be a selection against the companies which would lead to loss upon the class in which such withdrawals preponderated.

Another point to be considered is the age of the withdrawer. A young man cannot expect to receive as much for the surrender value of his policy as an old one. A man of thirty might expect to live 35 years longer. A man of seventy's expectation of life is only 8 years. Consequently the company could not possibly pay the same surrender value to both, even if both policies had been running for the same length of time. Owing to the short expectation of the older life it might be possible to allow 95 per cent of the reserve held to the credit of the policy as its surrender value: but in the case of a young and valuable life not more than 40 per cent at the outside could be expected. This reserve too is much smaller than the public will credit. To show this we give a short table (for which we are indebted to the Commercial Bulletin of New York) showing the value of reserve per \$1,000 at various periods of an ordinary policy's existence, based upon the Actuaries 4 per cent tablé;

Age.	5th Year.	10th Year.	20th Ycar.	
25	. \$ 40 58	\$ 88 20	\$209 84	
30	49 63	107 91	253 29	
35	. 61 34	133 41	301 35	
40	. 76 79	162 97	352 84	
45	. 93 34	193 79	405 30	
50	. 110 79	226 84	456 79	
55	130 51	262 35	506 21	
60	151 63	297 42	552 49	
65	. 171 84	330 59	598 93	

Another point to be considered is that, out of the premiums paid in, part has already been expended in disbursements; another part consists of the contribution of the insured to the deaths of others of his class, and still another part has been returned

to him in dividends. When all these have been provided for, and only a percentage of the balance of the reserve remains to bo handed over, the surrender value certainly falls below what the policy holder deems he has a right to expect and naturally he feels that he has been defrauded of his just dues by sharp practice upon the part of the company.

This question of surrender values is one of the most annoying that a life insurance manager has to face. The withdrawers are generally just such risks as he is most anxious to retain, and since he has always hopes that they may be induced to reconsider their decision and re-insure, he would be glad to impress them with a sense of the company's generosity. If possible, he would sooner loan right up to the surrender value, or even beyond it, rather than lose them altogether; but if this offer prove unavailing he has no recourse save to give them exactly the amount coming to them under the rules of the company and thus certainly give them an impression that the office he represents isa mean soul-less corporation bent upon using its power to drive a hard bargain. The insuring public will never take into consideration the points we have just enunciated. They have a fixed impression that the surrender value of a policy should never, at the very least, fall below the amount of the premiums they have paid in. Many even think that the company derive a direct advantage by their giving up their policies for which they should be willing to pay. Under these circumstances it is little wonder that discontent arises, and that a prejudice against insurance as a onesided contract should be so unpleasantly manifest.

COMING STYLES.

If the predictions of the buyers 'for the large wholesale houses are any where near the mark we are to see a perceptible revival of brilliant colorings in ladies' dress. They all report a strong feeling for brighter and more vivid tints, especially in silks and ribbons, so that it looks as if the coming season would be gay with color and as if the subdued tints which have so long ruled exclusively were to give place to their more striking rivals. Already we can see indications of this tendency. In-coming model costumes are perceptibly more original, if not startling, in their combinations than their predecessors; there is a marked effort to light up even the most sombre costumes; and throughout it looks as if that individuality in cut, and freedom from stereotyped models, which has been such a feature of this season's dresses, were about to be supplemented by originality in We Barat & Barat coloring also.

Sashes will be largely worn, no matter whether the costume be a Directoire one

or not, and beautiful lines of sash ribbons have been imported to meet the demand. Satin is advancing in favor as a combination material, although it is rarely seen forming a complete costume; plush and velvet will be very largely worn, especially for wraps; and the old-time favorite matelasse has re-appeared in silk and wool and all-wool. For ovening wear china crape both plain and figured is a safe investment, and numerous tulles and gauzes, usually embroidered with beads or metallic threads, will be popular fabrics.

Checked and striped wool costumes made in London are shown with plain skirts and long overdresses finished with a very dcep hem and with cloth jackets to match the skirts. A small portion of the bodice, visible between the lapels of the jacket, plays the part of a waistcoat. In forming, this costume, the jacket is made doublebreasted half-way down and fastened below the lapels with a row of buttons placed very much on one side. It falls straight , in front, there being no darts, otherwise it is tight fitting, the side and back seams curved to the exact form. When a regular waistcoat is desired, the jacket is only fastened at the throat, where it is finished by a wide turn-down collar and cutsharply away from that point to show as much as possible of the waistcoat. The majority of , dress skirts, are now made to hang in ... straight folds, eithor with flat plaits down the front and side panels that reach from belt to hem, or with long overdresses that are so little draped as to cover nearly the whole of the underskirts. There is certainly a tendency towards more scanty and clinging skirts, but it is a style that advances very slowly in popularity, and it is evident that, as yet, the tournure is far more popular than dress makers would have us believe.

The newest wraps are very long with voluminous sleeves and elaborate garnitures. The matelasses so popular six or seven years ago are again stylish for wraps. and appear in all new makes; but plushes and silks are most called for, and it looks this winter, as if plush would push velvet to the wall. For late autumn wear the duchoss redingote, made in fawn or dove colored soldier's cloth, and trimmed, with a single row of metallic passementerie, is a becoming wrap. The cloth is draped full at the back and gathered to the centre forms of the bodice. The sleeves are half open and lined with silk. In short jackets the hussar coat is very stylish. It is made in deep blue or rifle green cloth and trimmed with black silk passementeries and handsome aignillettes of silk cord, sometimes with metallic tags. A feature of these jackets is that they are padded at the shoulders so as to give a perfect fit and at the same time impart a roundness to the figure.

Trimmings show very little novelty and new importations do not differ materially from those at present in use. Fine jets and other beads will be used in profusion. The new bead sets are very elegant and elaborate, and there are also sets in cords of various sorts, both with drops and in plain flat ornaments. Entire fronts and panels of beads are shown, also bodices that are intended for use for dressy occasions. Jet will be more worn than ever, especially in millinery, and comes in every variety of combination and in a wide range of prices.

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF INSURANCE.

At the recent meeting of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the North-West, held in Chicago, Mr. John H. Washburn delivered a very interesting address from which we glean a few points condensed as follows: The destruction of property has been yearly increasing in amount and the improvements in facilities for the suppression and extinguishment of fires has not kept pace with the growth of the fire hazard, and each year the task of the underwriter is one of increas. ing difficulty. The increased size and height of modern building, the introduction of new and hazardous processes in manufacturing, and the immense concentration of values in our great cities render the exercise of more care imperative. Besides these troubles peculiar to insurance, in common with a.1 other business, it is burdened with a heavier ratio of expense than formerly, and, perhaps, has experienced more than its fair proportion of such increase. The beneficent purpose of insurance companies has too often been forgotten and their receipts looked upon as lawful prey, and they have even been regarded as public enemics, robbers of the people, needing to be restrained in every direction, and hence the unfrendly legislation of which they have so much reason to explain-valued policy laws, anti-compact laws, and the like, which hamper and burden the insurance interest to such a degree as sometimes to force it to retire from the field unable to do business at all. The too prevalent impression that losses covered by insurance are not losses to the community, tends to increase not only the number of fires, but the aggregate of losses by them. The opinion is very generally held, and by those who ought to know better, that the only damage occasioned to the public by any fire is the amount of loss in excess of that, which can be recovered from the insurance companies, entirely forgetting the fact that the companies are only distributors of the loss, gathering a premium from this one and that one against the time when the sufferers will claim the whole of the contribution. This view, of course, engenders carclessness on the part of those who entertain it, and leads to negligence of proper

precautions against fires, and failure to provide proper means for extinguishing them. It is comparatively easy to organize a company with a subscribed capital, or no capital at all, and people are too ready [to be gulled by irresponsible companies that offer what are called "policies of insurance," whose sole recommendation is that they cost little at the outset: As these prove a worthless reliance in case of need, or, still worse, in case of mutual companies, subject their holders to heavy assessments, they should be treated by courts as having no rights worthy of respect. Such companies, by their reckless underbidding in order to secure money enough to enable their managers to live from day to day, not only work direct injury to all having dealings with them, but bring discredit upon legitimate and honorable companies.

"In order to meet this irresponsible competition, underwriters feel contrained to take many risks which their judgment does not approve, with the results of direct loss in money and the respect of the community. Companies with substantial capital and the best intentions are liable to follow this course from lack of knowledge of the rate necessary for protection on many classes of risks. No such tables of rates are at hand as are used by the life insurance companies, nor are the data available from which such tables could be constructed, Indeed, fire insurance can never be as exact a science as life insurance is. It is thus evident that there are many causes operating to depress the business of fire insurance, and the position of the underwriter is one which requires not only expertness in the technicalities of his profession, but also not a little knowledge of every branch of trade. He must be able to judge of the changes of hazard brought about by each new discovery or invention, whether it be the use of petroleum and its products for generating light and heat, or electricity in its various applications, or that latest product, natural gas; and to form an opinion of the value of the various safeguards proposed to avert their dangers; the new processes of manufacture, the changes in the current of trade, and the effect of legislation upon insurance interests, and upon the profit and success of every branch of trade or business where insurance is required. All trades and professions are more or less mysterious to the outside world, and; perhaps, none more so than insurance, since the public needs to be taught that many popular beliefs in regard to it are fallacies. It should be known that rates of insurance cannot be regulated by law! that taxes imposed on insurance companies must, in the end, be paid by the insured; that losses 'by fire, whether insured or uninsured, are so much waste of the general wealth, and that valued policy laws promote incendiarism and work greater injury to the community than to the insurance companies. The temptation is strong now and again to take an undesirable risk, to

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yield a concession in rate, or an extra commission, because others do so; or to pursue a policy which for the time is popular-but the results of such a policy need not be mentioned. No profession, be it remembered, exacts more of its votaries than insurance, none requires more study, more general information and more hearty devotion to its pursuit, and none does more for the general welfare of the community, stepping in, as it does, to avert disaster at the time of utmost need.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

We have just received the statements of the chartered banks for the month of September; but too late to insert our usual detailed statements, review, and comparative tables. These will appear in our next issue. The principal, alterations are such as we should naturally look for at this season of the year. The circulation shows an increase of \$2,464,711, due to the movement of the harvest. The growing demand for money in commercial circles, caused by the difficulty in making collections, is emphasized by the reduction of deposits by \$1,332,576. Discounts and loans to other corporations show an expansion of \$2,898,340. This is an increase which always follows the movement of the crops and may be ascribed to the purchases of retail storekeepers rendered confident by the possession of funds paid in by the farmers. No doubt some of the advance may be due to the fact that new goods are being bought before the old are paid for; but, on the whole, the advance is a sign of a healthy improvement in the volume of traffic, such as we might expect at this season of the year. 1. 1. 1. 1

READ YOUR POLICY.

That there is a great deal too much laxity on the part of persons insured in the observance of the conditions of their policies, is a fact well known and much to be deplored. "I venture to state," said a well known insurance man to the writer a few days since. "that not one man in ten reads his policy." The remark is justified by the every day experience of an observant business man, and the records of our law courts show an astonishing number of disputes with insurance companies, the large majority of which are based upon mistakes of the insured arising from such carelessness. Such a case came under our notice the other day. Under the Ontario statute law, if the insured effects: a subsequent insurance; without the consent of the company issuing the previous policy, he loses the benefit of his insurance. In the case referred to the party was insured for a sum up in the thousands, and afterwards obtained further insurance for a trifling sum without notifying the first company ; the property was totally destroyed by fire, and the original company repudiated the claim on the ground of the violation of the condition, the insured, a poor man, thus losing what was to him a in crop of greens and from two to three mill-

large sum of money, through his innocent want of care. The point may be an old one to some-it should be so to all business menbut we trust that it may convey a useful hint to those who have been guilty of neglect such as that to which we refer.

SCAROITY OF HERRINGS.

Although complete returns are not yet available, there is no doubt that there will be an unusual scarcity of Labrador herring here this winter. Supplies are in few hands and prices, while not excessively dear, are firmly adhered to. Sometimes the receipts at this port and Quebec for local use and through shipment amount up to the neighborhood of 90,000 barrels, but this year they will scarcely be more than 15,000 bris., against 30,000 to 50,000 brlg. in more recent years. In large lots of 1,000 barrels and more, sales have occurred of late at \$5.15 @ \$5.25, but up to \$5.50 and higher is now asked, as to quality and quantity. This week one full cargo of 2,000 barrels was sold, and is going through from here at once to the Western States. The price was about \$5.70, with duty and freight to add. Importers say that while they can sell at this price West, local firms are grumbling at paying \$5.50. There is a good demand from Ontario, and there will be no difficulty in getting rid of supplies this fall at good prices. The Greenland and Iceland, sister boats, brought about 2,500 brls. each. The Albani is at Quebec with 1,100 brls., but is coming to Montreal. The Lothair, now coming from Labrador, with about 1,000 brls., is expected to be the last vessel of the season The C. Bernier has been landing some 1,200 brls., and the Eugenie has landed 2,000 brls. Earlier boats make up the balance of 15,000, barrels.

THE New York Commercial Bulletin gives the following account of the tea trade in that city :--

Commencing the season with a feeling of considerable confidence, yet professing no inflated or buoyant expectations, local operators in tea have, by conservative methods, secured and maintained a healthy market. The auction room was not resorted to as a sluiceway to continually dump large quantities of stock at unpropitious periods, with the natu-ral demoralizing effect upon prices; but on the contrary importers succeeded in infusing buyers with a good measure of their own faith, and the result was an excellent legitimate trade, embodying natural competition, upon which a gradual substantial hardening of values developed and is still progressive. Present accumulations of stock at this point are slightly in excess of last year; yet this causes no apprehension and is an expected sequence of an early marketing of crop, lib. eral settlements and prompt shipments, with a balance expected long before the close of the season. Since first advices from the crops early in the year, there has been a constant claim of shortage, all subsequent information appearing to be in support thereof, and it was, upon that feature hope was pinned. In comparison with last year, reputable local eu-thority estimates a shrinkage of 10 per cent.

ion pounds deficit in the growth of Japan; and from another reliable source the crop of oolongs for America is placed at 13,600,000 105 Formosa, 2,400,000 lbs Amoy and 2,000,-000 lbs Forchow; making a total of 18,000,-000; against 21,500,000 last year. Thus far speculation has been held in check, but indications of someting of a move in that line is now said to be under way, directed particularly towards oolongs, and a more active and quicker gaining market is likely to result.

If these authoritative statements as to the existing shrinkage in the tea crop are correct, it will not be long before we have to chronicle an advance in the Canadian market.

THE honey crops all over the United States are poor, in fact it is claimed by many that the yield will fall below 50 per cent of an average. Vermont which is the principal honey district, has about one-third of an average crop. New York seems to have fared better than the rest of the honey districts and it is stated that the yield will be about one-half an average. From Mohawk valley, New York State, considerable honey is received in this market about this time of the year, but strange to say the stocks from that place have not reached Boston, but are expected later on. In Pennsylvania the yield will be short and the little they raise will be barely enough to supply local consumption. The states of Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin which are heavy Western honey producing states will scarcely have one-half an average production and will consume about all of it at home. The crop on the Pacific slope will be only two thirds of an average and will be entirely absorbed by local requirements. The Boston Commercial Bulletin says that last year all the crops did not reach an average and only about 8,000 cases were marketed in Boston; this year dealers say if '4,000 cases are marketed they will think themselves 'lucky, 'when the present situation is taken into consideration. The cause of such a short supply would naturally lead one to ask the reason. The cause is just this. The clover crop was not what it was expected to be, and the bass wood and other blossoms were too late to be of any use to the bees. A great number were also winter killed.

An attempt has been made to float a lottery called the Hon. John Young Statue Fund Sweep. The tickets and programme of the scheme state that there will only be 750 tickets sold at \$5 each, and 200 prizes will be awarded, the value of which amounts to \$3,500. One thousand dollars of the proceeds is to be handed to three trustees appointed by the Board of Trade as the nucleus of a fund for the erection of 'a statue on the river front to the memory of the late Hon. John Young, "The Father of St. Lawrence Navigation." Drawing will take place as soon as tickets are all sold, and each ticket. holder will be notified of time and place of drawing. This scheme bears upon its face indications that it is not exactly square. In the first place, if all the tickets were sold, the.

projector would only net \$3,750. If he pays over \$1,000 to the Board of Trade it will only leave him \$2,750. How then can he afford to pay all the expenses of printing and advertising, and give prizes to the extent of \$3,500 ? There is evidently some miscalculation here It is only just to say that both the Treasurer of the Monument Committee, as well as the Secretary and President of the Board of Trades repudiate all knowledge of the lottery scheme

THE daring robbery at the Quebec Bank in this city, and the clever escape of the thief, have led to the belief that it was done by the notorious bank robber, Hardy. The thief entered the bank carrying a soap box wrapped in brown paper under his arm. When the teller's attention was momentarily distracted he coolly stood the box against the counter. got up on it, stretched his hand over the brass railing, seized a bundle of a little over \$1,000 in Bank of Montreal bills and made off before the astonished clerks could get around the counter to pursue him. Hardy's modus operands was exactly the same. He entered the Fifth National bank at New York, and reaching his hand over the counter, grabbed \$2,000 of greenbacks and though chased, managed to get off. The same afternoon he went to the National Bank of New York and, reaching over the brass railings, ran off with a package of \$5,000 in bills. This time he was caught by the police. The \$5,000, but not the \$2,000 was found on him. Last Monday week he was brought before the Criminal court of New York, and while waiting for his trial was confined with a murderer and a burglar in a room. By some means unknown all three managed to escape, and Hardy is thought to have come to Canada with his \$2,000 plunder secured from the Fifth National bank.

WITH reference to the account given by Mr. G Boivin of his treatment at the hands of the absconder Keroack in Boston, a letter has been received from the latter's attorney which puts a different face upon matters. He states that the accusations made by Mr. Boivin against Mr. Keroack are "absolutely untrue," and that he feels perfectly satisfied that Mr. Keroack's claim was just and legal. He came to this conclusion, "not only from Mr. Keroack's own statements, but also by the statements of two gentlemen whom I know to be perfectly reliable, one of them an intimate friend of Mr. Bolvin, to whom he had repeatedly admitted his indebtedness to Keroack, and had several times stated that he was willing to give him (Mr. Keroack) certain securities in settlement." Mr. Keroack, the attorney states, took only the necessary legal steps to enforce his claim. Mr. Boivin settled the case "by the payment of cash," Mr. Boivin was not taken before a magistrate at any time, and the attorney denics that any magistrate ever used the words alleged with regard to this case being "the worst act of blackmail over known in Boston.

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The recent bad break in the Cornwall canal has caused heavy loss, not only to the grain exporters and transportation lines, but to those manufacturing concerns who derived their water-power from it. The Kingston & Montreal Forwarding Company have nine barges, laden with 40,000 bushels of corn and 5,000 tons of coal for Montreal, stopped at Prescott. Besides this the company has 100,000 bushels more grain due at Kingston-The Ogdensburg Coal and Towing Company has 16 barges, with 7,000 tons of coal, for Montreal; nine stopped at Prescott and the other seven due there. The Company will lose \$10,000 if it takes two weeks to repair the break. One prominent milling firm have 50,000 bushels just at the break, which they are now endeavoring to bring down by rail They have also 100,000 bushels on the other side of the break, and have stopped it till they know how long it will take to repair. The agents of the ocean steamship lines say. that considerable inconvenience may accrue to them, but they can fill up their vessels with other freight.

This fire loss of the United States and Cauada for the month of September, 1888, amounts to the startling sum total of \$10,-624,700; an increase \$2,686,800 over the sum chargeable to the same month last year. Below we present a table for which we are indebted to the New York *Commercial Bulletin* showing the losses for the first nine months of 1888, as compared with the same months in 1886 and 1887:

	-			
l		1886.	1887.	1888.
ľ	January .	12,000,000	\$11,550,000	\$16,040,000
	February.	6,500,000	7,500,000	11,213,500
1	March	10,650,000	10,450,000	9,918,100
	April	8,000,000	11,750,000	11,326,350
1	May	7,000,000	10,636,500	9,188,500
,	June	9,750,000	10,182,100	9,594,400
	July	10,000,000	14,066,500	10,508,470
	August	13,000,000	8,317,500	10,236,000
	Sept'mb'r	6,500,000	7,937,900	10,624,700

Total ...\$83,400,000 \$93,183,500 \$98,650,020 At this rate the fire loss for the entire year bids foir to avoid \$125,000,000

bids fair to exceed \$135,000,000.

THE CITIZENS' INSURANCE CO .- The shareholders of the Citizens' Insurance Company have responded to the call recently recommended with more readiness than could have been expected at a time when remittances, as a rule are not expected to be very prompt. The statement made by the Company from time to time that they had one of the strongest share lists in Canada is thus shown to be no vain boast. The total due on the first half of the call (5 per cent) is within \$3,000 or \$4,000 of boing met, and this within fifty days of the time specified. Several estates formerly considered unavailable have proved no less prompt. The proof of the pudding is in the cating; and, as the business of the Company is showing a steady and healthy progress, it is to be inferred that the weeding out process of a year or two since among the agents has contributed towards the improvement.

ENGLISH operatives are manifesting their intention to share in what they deem the increased prosperty of employers in the metallurgical and mineral trades, and managers have much difficulty in controlling the situation. The anxiety which the men are showing is warranted by the turn of the markets, but after so long a period of depression the employers lay claim to some short time in which to recoup themselves without being handicapped by an immediate increase of the wage rate. Besides this there has yet been no sufficient rise outside the manufacturedsteel trade to support the workpeople's claims. It is however, no use protesting this since they seem determined to press their demands. and every day brings intelligence of a widening of the circuit over which the agitation extends.

THE Real Estate Record writes that the month of September passed without any particular developments to indicate the course of the real estate market. Active improvements are going on, and there is a confident feeling that the fall and winter business will be good. The weather of the past month was not of a stimulating kind, and in consequence many deals started hopefully are now lying dormant with the closing chances however in favor of the seller." There is not much buying for speculative purposes, but a good deal is being taken quietly for investment, shrewd buyers who study the drift of the market and the condition of general business finding that Montreal city lands and buildings are more to be desired than any other investment properties.

THE railway indebtedness of the United States is enormous. At the close of 1886 it was \$4,377,000,000, and the annual interest \$187,000,000. Since 1876 over 400 companies, operating more than 35,000 miles of road, have become insolvent, and over \$2,000,000,000 of capital stock and indebtedness have been readjusted by foreclosure. The rates of interest average over 6 per cont., and in some cases are as high as 9 and 10 per cont., while the bonds, in many instances, have been sold much below par, some as low as 50 per cent. This debt is growing as new roads are built It will mature at different periods, part of it in each year for a century or more. The largest sum that becomes due in any one year matures in 1921, and will amount. to \$210,000,000.

REPRESENTATIVES of the cheese trade in Chicago have presented a memorial to the District Attorney alleging, that one hundred manufacturers of the product in the State of Illinois adulterate their product to such an extent that it is unfit for food. The New York Bulletin points out that it is a singular coincidence that this state of affairs should be

alleged, to exist in a commonwealth in which the law against adulteration is specific and imposes heavy penalties, both fine and imprisonment, upon all persons convicted. It is evident that pure food legislation does not in all cases accomplish its desired purposes, and that penal enactment is not an absolute cure for the abuses of adulteration and deception.

STORMY weather on the fishing grounds is alleged as a principal cause of the reduced catch of seals in the North Pacific this year as compared with 1887. The number of seal skins entered at the Yictoria Custom house by the sealing schooners up to the end of September was 19,038, of which 13,633 were from the North Pacific ocean and 5,405 from the coast. The catch of two schooners not yet, entered makes the total 21,338. The total catch of 1887 was 33,800, so that there will be a deficiency this year of 12,562 as compared with last year's catch. The value at present is \$6 per skin, which makes the total catch worth \$128,028. The value in 1887 was about \$7 per skin.

THE first shipment of gold from New York for some months was made a few days ago and has caused a good deal of discussion in financial circles. A writer in the Globe points out that the balance of trade has been against the United States for a long period, and the high prices of grain preclude shipments abroad. Foreign exchange ought to 'be a great deal lower at this season of the year, but it continnes high, as no wheat or cotton bills are making. The imports of manufactured goods to the States continue large, and American securities are being returned to New York. If this state of things continues, there is nothing left but that gold must flow from the United States. If wheat could be got down to a shipping basis it would afford some relief.

DURING the last five years the importation of steel into India has been almost doubled, but the greatest increase in this trade is noticeable as regards Bombay, which received more than 7,500 tons during the year 1886-87, consisting principally of about 1,600 tons of cast steel; hoops, 3,356 tons; bar steel 697 and spring steel 540 tons. The Germans have a monopoly of the trade in so-called Milan steel, which is shipped to Bombay via Belgium and Great Britain. Steel tyres are imported generally in lengths of 12 feet, and of various widths. A large quanticy of Swedish steel is also imported from Great Britain.

We have to go abroad to learn home news We read in the American Manufacturer, that a company is being organized with American capital to build an iron bridge between Longueuil and Montreal by way of St. Helen's Island, with its terminus at Point St. Charles. The bridge will have thirteen piers from the Point to the Island, and eight piers to Longueuil. The total length will be 4;490 yards, and the bridge will be used for rallways, tramways, vehicles and foot passengers. Tolls will be paid, and the bridge will be open to all railway companies. This seems too good to be true.

The report of the New York Fire Department, contains among other things, a statistical table showing that while $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the fires during the six years, 1881-66, extended to adjoining buildings, only $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent during 1887 extended beyond the buildings in which they originated. Less than 1 per cent of the buildings in which fires occurred were destroyed, as compared with 2 per cent between 1881 and 1886. The aggregate fire loss for the year was \$5,584,625, with an insurance of \$38,514,824. The average loss per fire was \$1,906.

The Department of Agriculture has received a report from its agent at Calgary, who states that the crops between McLeod and Edmonton have ripened favorably, and will yield in many places extraordinary returns. On one tarm, near Calgary, 970 bushels of oats were taken from ten acres, giving an average of 97 bushels to the acre, with an average of 47 pounds to the bushel. Another farm of twelve acres gave 720 bushels, an average of 47½ pounds to the bushel, while a measured acre of wheat produced 84 bushels. A third farm gave an average of 60 bushels of oats to the acre.

EVERY detail of the Pacific mail contract has now been finally settled between the Imperial Government and the Canadian Pacific railway, and tenders for three new steamers will be received within a week. The contract, stipulated that the service shall commence in eighteen months, the company receiving annually £45,000 from the Imperial in addition to £15,000 from the Dominion Government for a monthly service for ten years from Vancouver, not only to Yokohama and Hong Kong as first intended, but also calling at Shanghai.

Work is being pushed on the Halifax dry dock and an army of men is employed in different branches of construction. Some delay has been caused for want of men. Stonecutters have been imported from Scotland and the United States, and laborers from Newfoundland. Some idea can be had of the magnitude of the work when it is stated that 5,-000 tons of cement will be used for concrete, and 52,000 cubic feet of granite goes into the structure. The dock will be finished and in operation next year.

THE Minister of Customs has requested Commissioner Johnson to issue a circular warning officers of Customs not to accept money or presents from importers, and that any officer reported as having received presents or money for any reason from importers will render themselves liable to dismissal from the service. This is the outcome of the

suspension of Officer Rogers, of the Montreal Custom House, accused of making short returns of the weight of cigars passing through the Custom House. Rogers has since been dismissed.

The Supreme Court of New York has decided in the recent case of Arff es. Star Fire Insurance Co., that a broker in the employment of a firm of insurance agents, whose sole duty is to solicit insurance for them on commission, having a desk in their office, and soliciting for no one but them, is not such an agent of the firm that notice to him of additional insurance obtained for the policyholder, whose insurance was obtained upon the solicitation of the broker, is notice to the firm.

THE steamer Halifax, the pioneer boat of the Canada Atlantic line, to run between Halifax, Charlottetown and Boston, arrived from Glasgow last Sunday. She is 1,700 tons register, has engines of 3,000 horse power, accomodation for 500 passengers and is the most magnificently equipped steamer on the Atlantic coast, not excepting the Fall river line steamers. She is built of steel, lighted throughoug by electricity, and cost \$200,000. Her Halifax agents are Chipman Brothers.

DESPATCHES received from reliable houses in Brazil admit 4,600,000 bags for Rio crop, and reported present flowering good, and further named of the Santos crop for export 2,500,000 to 2,800,000 bags. Two other despatches received by a reliable house characterized the reports of poor flowering and damage as "speculative lies." It was these reports that broke the New York market.

THE Cotton Association, of Liverpool, has cabled its willingness to accept cotton-sheeted bales. This conclusion appears to virtually decide the jute-bagging question which has so agitated the cotton men in the South. If cotton can be wrapped in sheeting with the acquiescence of the underwriters and of the buyers, the jute-bagging trust will soon find its usefulness at an end.

A NEW way of reducing the number of our pauper population has been discovered. A Spanish magistrate, shocked and exasperated by repeated food adulteration, has issued a proclamation that "all wines, groceries, and provisions which, upon analysis, are proved to be injurious to health, will be confiscated and distributed to the different charitable institutions."

Owing to the generally admitted incompleteness of the detailed bank statements, as reproduced by the Government, we discontinued publishing them in July last. As we learn that the statements are yet in request we shall resume them in our next issue.

Ma. Jony WARE STEPHENSON, the actuary of the old Equitable Life, of England, has retired after 51 years in the service of that company. What is equally remarkable is that his two

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THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

predecessors enjoyed a term of service between them of nearly a century.

Wz learn that the Allan and Dominion "lines of steamships have acceded to the Grand Trunk terms and that during the coming winter they will make their terminus in Portland. Me -calling of course at Halifax en route,

AT a meeting of the Londonderry Iron Co. in this city Wednesday : Sir George Stephen, Bart., Hon. Donald McInnes. Messrs. A. T. Patenson, John Turnbull, and A. Gillespie of Montreal, with Sir Charles Tennant Bart, and A. McLelland, of Glasgow, Scotland, were elected directors for the ensuing year.

THE executors of the late John Whelan, father of Mr. J. P. Whelan, of the Post, have taken an action for \$11,896 against Post Printing Company, for money advanced by the deceased gentleman. A seizure for a comparatively small amount was a few days ago put on the same Company by another debtor. Mr. Whelan is at Quebec, but a representative says he expects these claims to be settled all right .-- Witness,

A MOTION WAS granted for an order to wind up the affairs of L'Imprimerie Generale, at , the instance of the New England Paper Company, who are creditors to the amount of about \$3,000. The total liabilities are in the vicinity of \$30,000, and the Company claim assets to the extent of \$10,000. La Minerve and La Presse are both published by the Company, but they will in nowise be affected by the order to wind up. A meeting of creditors will be held on the 22nd. ad

A JUDGEMENT of great interest to employers of labor and to piece workers has been rendered in the case of Blasson vs. Ledoux. The plaintiff, a mechanic in the employment of defendant, carriagemaker, claimed \$49 due an him for wages on piece work. The premises of Ledoux were destroyed by fire, and the action was consequently met by the plea that by the terms of the code the mechanic must lose me life pay for piece work that was neither com-· pleted nor delivered when accidently destroyed as the employer himself lost his pay for it. This plea was met by a special answer, to the 97 effect that as his employer's property was ale partially covered by insurance he should share proportionately, in the amount thus is recovered. The court maintained this pretensiöll, and rendered judgment in favor of the workingn for \$14.69. . "i .10

ONTARIO BRIEFS.

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10.0 A tailor's union has been formed in Peter-7i I. is borough - Kingston people are agitating " smelting works .--- Wire for telephone purposes "have been put up in Madoo .-- Whithy has abandoned the search for gas after drilling 700 feet .-- James Hanley and P. Barton have 30 bought the Huffman House, Napance .--- Picton is tired of the coal oil regime and is starting an agitation for electric lighting. -- Robert Kelly,"of Cherry Valley, claims a yield on his " farm of 115 bushels of peas from 53 sown.-Eighteen hundred bushels, off 100 acres, is the yield of barley of one farmer near Emerald i this year.-Over 10,000 bushels of corn in the "ear have been delivered at the Bay of Quinte

canning factory, Picton, this season.-Bancroft still continues to boom, and is evidently. destined to become the commercial metropolis of the back country --Picton has introduced the Smead-Dowd system of heating into its public school,- The well directed kick of a horse knocked down the lantern placed at a little distance and thus burned down the barn belonging to Wm. Cook, of Croydon .- Peterborough has decided to light the whole town by electricity .-- Daniel Grant, of Bath, has obtained a United States patent for an electric railway alarm .- Snow fell to the depth of one foot at Maynooth on the 1st inst, making good sleighing. - Brown and Gillanders, of Wellington, are shipping a great many apples to Scotland this fall .-N. T. Kingsley, Green Bush, Prince Edward, barvests 1,000 bushels of buckwheat from A house on Bridge street, Picton, 25 acres.owned by Walter Ross and occupied by W Mottashed, grocer, was gutted by fire on Wednesday morning.—S O'Brien, a well known lawyer of Belleville, having got him-self into financial difficulties, has left that city to make his home in the western States. Men engaged by Mr. Vrooman in prospecting the Wager Iron Mine, Tamworth, struck the main vein at the depth of eighteen feet. From indications it is believed an extensive lode .- Grain still continues to move very slowly, farmers being in expectation of higher -There have been hard frosts several prices.nights this week and ice of considerable thickness has been formed .-... There is still a great demand for houses in Deseronto. Fifty or one hundred new houses would find tenants in a week's time. Each day finds a number of people engaged in a fruitless hunt for a place of residence.-The foreman of the Deseronto shipyard, went down to Kingston on Monday to engage a number of ship carpenters, operations in this department being brisk this fall. Ho was successful in his mission, having returned with a number of hands.-The steamer Ella Ross will be sold under mortgage on the 20th inst. - Alex. Doublan was suppossed by Belleville papers to be missing, robbed and killed, but it turned out that he was in Deseronto earning twontyfive cents an hour loading lumber on vessels. -The new extension to the trestle dock is over 100 feet in length and has been placed in position and weighted down with stone. This dock is rapidly stretching out to the Fredericksburgh shore which should have been joined with Deseronto forty years ago.-The track of the Bay of Quinte Railway is now in good condition for the winter, all the ditching being completed. One of the drivers says he never saw it in better shape at this time of the year. This track has the name of being the best piece of road in the province. The Lakeport preserving company employs about 150 hands.

Financial.

MONTREAL, Thursday Evening, Oct. 18, 1888.

The bank rate in London continues unchanged ; but the street rate has gradually fallen to 31 periscent ... Locally, money is decidedly firmer, and at one time this week 41 per cent. was asked for "call loans." The defection of cortain banks, however, broke the rate to 4 per cont., and at this we can quote, money on call to-day. ' It is said the Quebec syndicate, who are now bulling the stock

market, are paying 5 per cent. for their money, but this is in order not to be disturbed in the possession of it at a critical moment. Commercial rates are nominally unchanged at 6 to 8 per cent. but are approximating to the outside figures, as remittances are again poor and it seems certain that we shall see higher rates for money before long. It is expected that the Bank of. Montreal will declare a dividend to morrow, Five per cent. is the figure looked for on the street, but, as it is rumored the statement is an excellent one, if the winter prove favorable, there is a prospect of a bonus in the spring,-Sterling exchange is quiet with sixties ruling at 8 13-16@15-16 between banks-and 8 15-16@ 91 over the counter. Demand 95@3 and 91@101. Cables 101. Posted rates in New York are 4.841 and 489. Actual rates 4.14 and 4.87% Cables 4.88% @9. F New York funds are at 1-16 discount to par between banks, and 1 to 1 premium over the counter. On the stock exchange the features of the week have been the operations of the four speculators forming what is called the Quebec syndicate. This clique now hold 8,500 shares out of the whole 13,000 of Richelieu stock and are engaged in forcing up this stock and Bank of Montreal. These two stocks are the casiest of manipulation in this market, as it is deemed certain that the bank will issue a good statement since no heavy losses have been made, and besides this the available quantity of stock is so small that the least squeeze drives the shorts to cover at once. In Richelieu, as we have shown, they control the bulk of the stock. Under these circumstances they have been able to advance Richelieu to 561, and Montreal ex-dividend to 224; but the other stocks have not advanced in sympathy, and the general, belief is that the syndicate will eventually, drop money on the deal unless they can induce the 'public to come in and shoulder their load, as, investment stock is already coming, out. There is certainly nothing at present visible in the business outlook to warrant any general advancein values : 1.51.51

Banks.	No. Sharea.	Highest price.	Lowest price.	Average same wee 1887.
Bank of Brit, N.A.	33	148	· 148 ·	
Commerce	1086	1801	1197	1181
Commerce ex div.	500	1177	1161	
Merchants	143	1381	137	1304
Commerce ex div. Merchants Molsons	41	• 155 ^{°°}	″ Í55	138
Montreal	632	2271	¹²²³³	1. 227 3
Montreal ex div	430	224	·2184	· · · · · -
				1191
Miscellaneous.				
Can. Pacific	200	571	 	
Dominion Fours	52,000	102	102	
Gas	662	210	209	201
Gas Mont. Loan & M'tg.	18	114	114	112‡
Mont. Street R'v	125	°200	200	2321
"N. W. Lands	, 25	. 63-	63	. 42
iRichelien ¹	1.944	561		
Telegraph	90	927	HO 921	94

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THERE has been a growing feeling among Manitoba grain dealers this season against the indiscriminate slaughter of frosted wheat; which has hitherto been the rule in connection with the inspection system of "Canada." Quite a number of exporters claim that a certain proportion of frosted wheat; should be allowed in nearly all grades, just the same a it is allowed this year in Minnesota grading; and were the work of fixing standards for this year's crop left to the voice of the Manitoba grain men only, there is no doubt but a large Minnesota has set.



- Manufacturer Ladies' and Gentlemen's

FINE FUR GARMENTS, SLEIGH ROBES.

1873 Notre Dame Street,

-- MONTREAL.--

Wholesale and Retail.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. MONTBEAL, Thursday Evg., Oct. 18, 1888. All the large jobbing houses report a moderate degree of activity, and with many, business has been on the increase, in spite of the continued unfavorable and broken weather, which continues to delay the country distribution. High prices continue to rule for farm produce, which will go far to make up the shortage of the yield of the various crops-Black leathers, which have been depressed for so long, have at last improved and stocks are getting into more manageable compass. Butter, however, continues to drag so far as the export thade is concerned, as the British markets are being supplied from near-by sources with fresh makes at a low price, also with artificial butter, which dealers are prohibited from manufacturing in Canada. Imported and domestic staples are either firmer or steady at the recent advance. Imported goods are all affected by the fall advance in ocean freights. The railways will , enforce their advanced fall rates in November and it is claimed they will be higher than expected and that Montreal will be discriminated, against more than ever. Payments during the week have been uniformly poor, but in manyflines a large cash business is now done.

APPLES.—The shipments from Montreal for week ended 13th inst., were 15,913 brls. Previously 52,893 : season 68,806. Last year in the same period 31,375. Cable from Liverpool to Mr. George Webling :—Baldwins and Greenings, 10s @ 12s. Russets, 12s @ 14s. Kings, 16s@18s. Ribstons, 13s@15s. Jonnetting, 88@10s. Cranberry and Twenty-ounces, 14s@15s. Colverts and Gravensteins, 9s@11s. Only the choicest fruit fetched the outside quotations. None but the finest fruit wanted. Halifax will send about 20,000 brls to the London market this week. The shipments far the past in detail are as follows :—

Ports.	Montreal.	New = Boston York.	Halifax	
Liverpool	3,522	12,601 10,031		
London	6,744	720 580	12,000	
Glasgow	5,647	5,136		
Various		1,170 . 300		
Week	15,913	19,627 // 10,911	12,000	
Previously.	52,893	91,190 28,372	11,423	
Season	68,806	110,817 39,283	23,423	
Last Year.	31,375	97,717 13,264		

ASHES.—Receipts light, but little doing. First Pots about \$4.50 @ \$4.60; seconds, \$4 @ \$4.10. Pearls, \$6.15 for firsts. Receipts since 1st January, 3,081 brls. pots; 568 brls. pearls; deliveries, 3,166 brls. pots; 481 brls. pearls; stock, Oct. 17, 6 p.m., 330 brls. pots, 93 brls. pearls.

Day-Goods .-- In this market we can only chronicle an uneventful week. Travellers are doing fairly well, but the improvement in remittances noticed last week has not been maintained, and we can only chronicle money as scarce, and payments as poor Unfavorable weather has militated against the city trade. Stocks are yet but little broken, and it will take two weeks' steady buying upon the part of the public before retail houses will commence to call upon the wholesalers. This trade is overdone, both in wholesale and retail, and, consequently, we cannot record any improvement. Far too many travellers are in the field, and, as a consequence, prices are out, terms of payment are lengthened, and the profit that would be ample for fawer competitors is so divided amongst hundreds of houses that the share of each becomes infinitesimal. This is an evil that only time and the growth of the country can remedy. In the meantime we must do the bost we can, and, fortunately, the chances are that the coming winter's business will be an improvement upon that of its predecessor.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, ETC.—A few. changes will be noticed in prices current and all in the upward direction. Business is fair. Last, English reports are as follows :—Oils —Oilve £34 10. to £35 per ton. Linseed 208 3d for Raw, and 218 6d for Boiled Oil. Castor Oil 3d per ib. Chemicals—are strong. Caustic has made a further advance of 5s per ton, with most makers full of orders. Bleach £3 per ton. Sai Soda is easier.

DARY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS — The market for cheese is somewhat irregular. The bull! feeling is supposed to be prevalent, but there is no great rush for cheese. Speculators have been buying at a price above the market value in England. The English market does not warrant more than 10c, but shippers can get orders slightly under and about that figure. In an export way we however, quote up to 10c, as there have been sales at that on speculative account. A faw factories have closed. The make in this

Province will be light for October, but in the west many will be operated for some little time yet. French cheese sold this week at 10c@101c. There will be a couple or more shipments from below, but most of the cheese will likely be poor. In view of the large make here and abroad, it does not seem likely that prices can go much higher, though factorymen seem to expect it. In New York 11c is the top, but this is from dometic humans for an expect at 135 c domestic buyers for an extra article; $10\frac{3}{40}$ is about the export price. The ruling price at. Utica was 10c. At Ingersoll 20,000 boxes were offered and the cheese was held at $10\frac{1}{20}$ @11c, but no sales were reported. Butter in poor demand for export but good table butter is wanted locally and solling fairly well. Owing to the light stock of pork here, there has been a stronger tone to the market and prices have advanced in western mess and short cut western, the former being scarce and wanted. The demand has been good and the market active, with a good jobbing husiness at the advance. Short cut western sold at \$20.50@\$21, and western mess at \$18.50@ \$19 per barrel. The demand for lard has been fair, and a stronger feeling has prevailed and a further advance of 1c per lb has been scored, sales being made freely at 114c@12c per lb. Hams and bacon have ruled quiet and steady.

EVAPORATED APPLES.—There have been sales at 84c. in jobbing lots, and at 8c. for car lots. New ordinary dried apples have been sold at 6c.@64c.

FLOUR AND GRAIN .-- Locally there was no change in the flour market. The demand from local buyers was moderate, but there was little enquiry from exporters. A fair amount of business, however, was accomplished. The feeling is firm and prices well maintained. Sales recently reported on 'Change were: Fifty barrels extra at \$5.85 The Circe, to Glasgow took out 7,738 sacks flour and the Polino, to St. John's Nfid., and Sydney, took 2,675 bar-rels. The grain market, continues quiet with no special feature in any line." The indications are that there will be little business transacted here between now and the close; of navigation on account of the break in the Cornwall canal, which will detain grain for some time. There is little enquiry for wheat on spot with the offerings light and prices nom-inal. Peas are offered freely for, which) the demand is slow at present prices. JOats were quiet and steady. The Circe to Glasgow took out 11,200 bushels corn. The Minneapolis Tribune publishes eight columns of crop reports from all parts of Dakota, Minnesota and Northern Iowa. The conclusion geached is that, although the wheat crop is shart the farmers of Minnesota and Dakota will clear \$8,-000,000 to \$15,000,000 more than last year with a big crop and low prices. Wheat is about 100 per cent higher in the morthwest than last, year. Fiaxseed, which is a good crop, is 50 per cent. higher, and . corn .in , the southern half of Minnesota and Dakota was not injured by the frost and is a big crop. A weekly review of the British grain, trade, says :--'The values of native wheats are maintained. The sales of English wheat during the past week were 61,230 quarters at 308,11d, against 66,931 quarters at 27s 3d during the corresponding week last year. Flour is quiet, Foreign wheats are steady, though there have been large arrivals. At Liverpool prices are ld per cental higher. Grinding varleys are down 3d. Linseed is 18 dearer. At the close wheat was slow, but steady. English wheat was a turn dearer. Oorn and oats were 3d cheaper. The Chicago market during the week has been excited with numerous up-

ward spurts. The general tendency was to lower prices. At 145 p.m, Montreal time, to-day, Thursday, December wheat was 1.113 and May 1.124@g. Dec. wheat opened at 1.12 to-day, fell to 1.114 and then shot up in about an hour to 1.13§. It was then up and down until the price mentioned above was reached. January pork was excited. It sold up to-day to 14.55, but in the afternoon was down to 14.47.

FUEL.—The coal market of late has ruled strong and the combination has succeeded in scoring another advance of 50c per ton on stove, and 25c on egg and furnace which makes prices read as follows: Store \$7, Chestnut \$7, Egg \$6 50 and Furnace \$6.50 per 2,000 lbs. There has also been a strong feeling in steam coal and Scotch grate has advanced 50c per ton, Lower port grate 75c per ton, Scotch steam 50c per ton, and Lower port steam 50c per ton. We quote Scotch grate \$6.50, Lower port grate \$6, Scotch steam, \$5.50, and Lower port steam \$1.50@\$5.

FISH AND OILS.—The position as to herings is outlined in a separate article. Fish are all firm at prices quoted. The feature has been fish oils, which after a long spell of dullness are excited and active. Supplies are light. We put prices up again, very considerably all round. The supplies available and to arrive have been moving from hand-to-hand, one lot, not yet here changing owners, three or four times within a short time.

Funs.—So far there has been little done but a fewbeaver have arrived, in fair condition and brorght \$3.00 per lb. Bear, $$12^{j}$ to \$15 for large skins, \$10 to \$12 for medium, and \$8 to \$10 for small; Otter, \$8 to \$10; Marten, 50e to 75c; Fisher, \$4; Fox red, \$1; Mink, 75c, and muskrat, 10c.

GBEEN FRUITS ETC.—Winter apples have been arriving freely and are worth \$1.90@ \$2.25 in car lots as to quality. Retail prices \$2.50. Now figs are selling 12½c@17c lb. Pears—Flemish beauty \$5@\$7. Sweet potatoes, \$3.25 to \$3.50 brl. Cranberries, \$9 brl. Jamaica oranges, \$7.50 brl. Lemons, Messina, \$3@\$3.60 box. Dates, 4c@6c. Old figs, 3c@ 5c; crystalized, 18c@20c. Grapes, blue, 2½c@ 5c; crystalized, 18c@20c. Grapes, blue, 2½c@ 5c; rcd, 5c@6c. Bananus, yellows, 90c@\$1.25; Spanish onions, 80@90c crate. Apples—Culverts, Jonnetings, St. Lawrence, Maiden's Blush etc, are selling from \$1.15/@\$1,60, according to quality. Framense, \$2@\$2.25. Fresh coconnuts, \$6 per 100. Almeria grapes \$5@\$5 50 por keg. Brazil nuts 12c per lb. Canadian chestanuts, 14c per lb.

GROOFRIES .- There has been a fair business in most lines and a good many teas have gone out of late. Coffees are higher and somewhat excited. We advance Mocha and some other lines this week, following the already reported rise in Rio. Newly arrived raisins and currants have been selling to some extent at quotations, sultanas bring 7c@74c. Refined sugars are steady here and unch nged. They are dearer abroad, and a good deal of business is being done by English houses, who are also handling beet. There was a sale of raw on spot at about 51c, for ordinary refining purposes. Grocery grades 61c/a64c. In teas we note considerable arrivals here by the Republic via Tacoma. Prices are firm because present grades cannot be repeated. Black teas continue firm in England. An English letter by the last mail says: Sugara--The near approach of the new beet crop deliveries is telling adversely on prices. Refined sugars are depressed, brown 10s 9d@11s 3d, yellow

11s 11@ils 9d, very-bright grocery, 12s@ 128 9d, all showing 3d per cwt decline. Granulated 198 6d, and crystallised 18s@18 6d per cwt, f.o.b., with freights at 138 9d Liver-pool, and 18s clyde to Montreal, in full of primage and dues. Tea-The arrivals, and consequently the public sales, have been very small since our last, prices realized being fully up to the recent advance. The lowest grades of whole leaf teas have been in large demand, and now 41d per 1b is the lowest quotation for new, and 4d per lb for old seasons. Lowest paklings are about cleared. Greens are unchanged. Coffee has continued active, and most descriptions are 1s@3s per cwt. dearer. The operations are chiefly speculative as the actual stock of coffee is very small. Fruit-Raisins have been quiet, and to induce business, importers have had to make concessions. Valencias, ordinary 20s 3d, selected 23s 6d@27s per cwt; at the moment, we are offered a good brand affoat at 20s 6d@ 218 c. and f. Montreal. Sultanas, dark colored 21s 6d, bright 23s 6@28s 6d per cwt. f.o b. Figs are inactive, 28s 6d@45s 9d, according to size of box and quality. Comadre figs 10s 6d per cwt c. i. f. Liverpool. Bosnian prunes in casks 16s 3d, cases 19s and half-cases 20s c, i. f. Montreal, French prunes are dearer 13s per cwt., for kegs 16s@16s 6d for selected, and 19s/@19s Gd for finest per cwt f. o. b. Bordeaux. Tarragona soft shell almonds 35s per bag, and Barcelona nuts 18s per bag f.o.b. Tarragona. New Turkey nuts 17s per cwt. Rice is 3d per cwt dearer and firm. Cream of tartar is cheaper, 105s per cwt f. o. b. Continent, here 112s@113 per cwt f.b. Spices continue to attract attention. Cloves have made a further advance of $\frac{1}{2}d$ per lb., Flake tapioca 1-16d per lb, nutmegs 1d to 1d., black penang 1d per lb., cassia 6d per cwt., and ginger 6d per cwt. Carraway seed is also up, first quality 1s 6d per cwt. Cable news quotes advanced prices, and a much stronger market for sugars. The October supply was said to be sold out, with freight room scarce and high, and early future offerings quoted at 14s 11d, against 13s 101d yesterday.

HONEY.---The market is steady under a good demand, and only moderate receipts. In the comb it is worth 15c @ 18c for new pure white clover. Honey made from basswood flowers, etc., sells about 3c lower; extracted, 11c @ 12c.

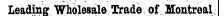
HIDES AND TALLOW.—The market for hides is active and firm. They are now in splendid condition and tanners are buying all they can get. They pay dealers at the rate of \$7.50 for No. 1 Montreal, after being inspected, etc. The only change in prices is in lambskins which are quoted at 65c@70c. Tallow is steady and unchanged.

IRON AND HARDWARE .- We can only report the market in heavy and light hardware as fair. Buyers and sellers are still apart, and the best men are purchasing only sparingly. trusting to do better in the future months. Still prices are firm although the volume of trade is less than that of last year, and with the exception of horseshoes, every change in our prices current is in the direction of higher values. Altough it is said 10 dy nails were offered by Western houses at \$2.40, nail men here state that they are selling carloads day iy day, at \$2.60; but the competition in bar iron is very keen, and here the West are underselling us completely. An order for 70 tons from a Kingston house was received in this city, but could not be placed under \$210. This order was placed with a Hamilton concern at \$1.85. With such prices as this,

Montreal cannot compete. It is whispered that this bar iron is made of imported scrap, and is cindery and loose in composition, and similar charge is brought against Londonderry bars, which are rumoured to be made as much from British scrap, as from Canadian iron ore. It seems certain that the promises made when the duty was so suddenly raised upon pig and scrap iron, have not been fulfilled, and that the Londonderry Co., find it more profitable to use most of their pig in making castings themselves, so that consequently the additional duty is simply saddled upon the consumer without in any way fostering Canadian enterprise. Another detriment to Montreal trade is the prospective increase, (to take effect on the 15th of next month) in the special car load rate on iron, nails, horseshoes, and heavy hardware, from 11 to 18 cents. This is 60 per cent advance from summer rates, and twenty per cent higher than last year, when the rate to Toronto was only 15 cents. Not only this, but rates east and west are to be assimilated as far east as Kingston. Formerly the westward rate was only about half as much as the eastward rate, as the pressure of freight is always from the west; but this year, owing to powerful western influence, rates will be the same and consequently the advantages that formerly existed in favor of this city have been completely swept away. Pig iron continues very firm at provious rates, but it is said Summerlee in small lots has sold as high as \$22,50. Scrap iron is also firm and we advance chairs to \$19.50, and machinery scrap to \$17 @ \$19. Warrants in Glasgow are cabled at 41s. No. 3 iron in Middlesborough is at 34s 11d. London, October 5.—Spot tin, £100 15s; three months, £101 2s 6d; market firm; Chili bars, spot, £78 10s; Chili bars, futures, £78 10s; G. M. B, copper, £77 17s 6d; market steady; soft Spanish lead £14 7s 6d.

LEATHER AND SHOES .- In lea her there has been a brisk movement, better than known for some time past. At Quebec as much as 2c advance is asked on splits. This leather has been helped along by the advance in hides and by the sale of several large lots. One party in Quebec received an order for ten tons, and we also hear of the sale of another ten tons on this market. The English market is much better both as to prices and demand, and the last report received here says that stocks of leather there are lower than they have been for years. They are well clear of old stock. The local boot and shoe factories are busy. Manufacturers seem to think that the wet weather this fall is going to clear out all the heavy goods, ϵ specially long boots, and they look forward to a good trade next season. There was an accumulation of heavy goods, but the late demand has absorbed them. Generally speaking, Generally speaking, more heavy goods are sold in the spring than' in the fall, because of the practice in the country of using felt boots for winter wear. It is stated that consumers find these felt boots make the feet tender and there is not so many used as formerly. . 1- 3⁹5 (5, 15V)

748



36,847 in 1885, 49,461 in 1884 and 77,220 in 1883.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of turpentine have advanced, and 65c is asked by jobbers. Pinc pitch is quoted at \$2@\$2.50; coal tar, \$2.75 @\$3.25; coal tar pitch, \$2@\$2.50; pine tar, \$3.25@\$3.75; resins, \$2@\$3 for dark, and \$3@\$5 for light. Oakum; 6c@73c; cotton oakum, 10c@12c; cotton waste, 5½c@6c, and colored 93c@10c.

OCEAN FREGERTS.—The market is barely so firm for grain because of the canal break. We quote grain to Liverpool 2s@2s 6d, London 3s 6d@4s. Glasgow 2s.@6d. Deals 75s@80s Cattle, 65s.@70s. by the lines, including insurance; Phosphate, 12s. 6d. to London. Lumber to South America, nominally \$17. Butter and cheese 32s. 6d. to Bristol, 30s. London and Liverpool. Apples 3s. 6d. per brl, to direct U.K. ports

Roots.—Farmers in this district continue to complain of the rot in potatoes, and many acres will not be raised. Some potato land is actually under water. Supplies are being received from the west and the Ottawa valley district. Sales at 75c per bag. Onlons are likely to be dear later on, but at present holders, fearing they cannot Safely store them are rushing them in; thus keeping prices down. They are worth \$2.50 per brl., for fairly good stock. Spanish onlons have been in large receipt at this port, and some lots have gone west. Sales at 70c @ 80c by the crate as to size of lot.

SALT — The market is firm here at the recent advance. In England the makers have been selling 50 per cent. less than cost. The result was that the weaker, firms were all crowded out and the large concerns were killing each other. The first of November will witness the transfer of this trade to the new trust company in England. Here the last shipments will soon be in and holders will doubtless ask more money.

, Wool.—The demand has been fair for domestic and good for imported. There is no change in prices.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS (Revised by Telegraph.)

TOBONTO, Oct. 18th, 1888.

There has been a fair volume of trade in general merchandise this week. Prices of the of the leading staples are firm, and prospects are good for large winter trade. Remittances are a little better. The money market is unchanged. The stock market is more active, with an advance of 1 to 4 points in the leading bank stocks. Following are closing bids to-day as compared with last Thurday:

Banks.		Bid Oct. 11.	Loan Cos.	Bid. Oot 18.	Bid Oct. 11.
Montreal Ontario Toronto Merchants. Commerce. Imperial Dominion Standard Hamilton.	224 124 2091 136 1191 137 216 132 132 138	134 118] 138 221	Can Per Freehold Western Can Union Landed Credit Bidg. & Loan Lond'n & Can'd Farmers Loan Ontario Loan	,10) 143 116	1971 166 184

BUTTER—The receipts are limited, especially the finest qualities, and prices, rule firm at 20c.@21c. for tub lots. Medium tub is quoted at 15c.@17c., and inferior at 12c.@13c. Fine rolls bring 18c.@20c. A small lot of fresh creamery sold at 24c. yesterday, and a round lot of the first part of the season's make at 20c. Cheese is firmer, the best jobbing at 10c.@104c. Ergs are. higher, round lots quoted at 18c.@184c. five case lots at 19c., and single cases at 20c per dozen.

DRUGS.—Business is fair, and prices generally steady. Boiled linseed casier at 60c.@63c., and raw 58c.@60c. Morphia \$1.80@\$2.00 Howard's quinine 50c.@54c. and German' 45c.@50c.

FLOUR AND GRAIN .- Flour very scarce and prices firm. Straight roller quoted at \$5.60 @ \$5.70 and extras at \$5.30/@\$5.40; patents rule. at \$6 @ 6.40, according to quality. Wheat is also firm; locally very high, with millers bidding \$1.20 for No. 2. fall, and \$1.22 for No. 2 red and spring. At outside points, where freights east are 1c to 2c higher than from here, No. 2 fall sold at \$1.14@\$1.16. No. 1 northern brings \$1.35. Barley continues steady with sales of No. 1 at 80c@81c and No. 2 at 76c. No. 3 extra sold at 71c@74c, the latter price being paid yesterday, and No. 3 is quoted at 66c/@67c. Oats scarce and higher, with sales of mixed on track at 371cm 38c, and white worth 39e. Peas quiet and steady, with sales outside at 61c@62c. Rye. quoted at 67c/@70c, and Bran sold at equal to \$14.10 here. Oatmed dull at \$4@\$4.10 for car-lots of ordinary brands, and at \$4.40@ \$4.50 for granulated.

GROCENES.—Business fair this week, with few changes in prices. New Valencias 7½c and layers, 10c; sultanas. 9c@10c; new currants, in barrels, 6¼c@6¼; old do., 6c. White pepper, 28c@32c; black do., ground, 20c@ 22c; whole, 18½c@ 19c. Sugars, steady ; yellows 6¼c@7c, and granulated, 8¼c&4c. Syrups firm, at 45c@50c for common, and 58c @60tfor.choice; sugar-house molasses, 38c@ 40c; Porto Rico, 42c@45c. Teas are firm.

HIDES AND SKINS.—Cured hides firm, with sale of a car at 7c. Green steady at 54c for No. 1, and 44c for No. 2. Sheepskins firmer, the best bringing 75c @ 80c. Calfskins steady at 74c@8c for cured, and 54@6c for green.

LIVE STOCK. — Receipts were heavy this week, consisting chiefly of stockers and rough beasts. A few shippers' sold at $4c/(24)c_1$; stockers' at $2\frac{1}{2}c/(23)c_1$, and bulls $at_{rn}2c/(22)c_2$. Butchers' cattle steady, with sales at $3\frac{1}{2}c/(23)c_1$ for picked lots; good to medium $2\frac{1}{2}c/(23)c_2$, and inferior, $2\frac{1}{2}c_2$. Sheep unchanged at 4c for the very best. Lambs firm at $33/(23)c_2$.

PROVISIONS.—<u>Trade is quiet</u>, with prices in some instances rather easier. Long clear bacon sells at 11½c@11¾c, bellies and backs at 13½c@ 14c. Smoked Hams, 12¾c@13c; Lard, American, in pails 12½c, tubs 12c, and tins 12c. Mess Pork \$18,50@\$18.75 for barrel lots. Dried Apples offer at 5c@54c. Potaloes steady at 45c a bag by the carlot. Hops dull, with buyers and sellers apart; quitations of new, 23c@27c.

Woor.—The situation is unchanged. Very small receipts of fleece, and no demand for it. Selected lots, are quoted at 200., rejections

We respectfully call the attention of the trade to our stock of

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS

In all the newest Shades and Designs.

New Dress Goods ! New Dress Goods ! !

Cloth, Tweed Effect (New Designe and Shades),

> Prunelle Cloth (Plain and New Shades)

GOODS

Checked Tweed

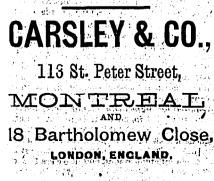
DRESS

Children's Dresses

Plain Foule Cloth Plain Melton (new shades) Costume Cloth (striped)

Tweed for Ladies' Costumes Cloth in Checks and Stripes Amazone Cloth, extra value

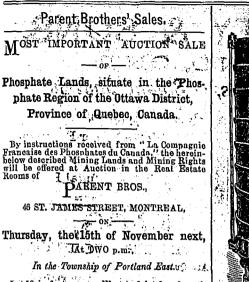
French Diagonal (cloth finish) Ottoman Cloth (special new shades) Plaid Dress Material (new shades)





MESSES. PETER PAINT & SONS, Port Hawkes-bury, N. S., are the agents for the steamers of

SPROIALTIES FOR THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE. Messrs, J. H. Mooney & Co., of this city, a dozen different grades; and it scarcely need ...



Lot 13, in first range. West i of lot 2 and north half of lot 3 in, 2nd range; also mining rights of lots Nos. 1 and 2 in 3rd range, and of south half of No. 1 in 4th range and fee simple of west half, west fall of lot 2, and north half of lot 3, in 4th range. Mining rights of lots 3, 7, 10, of north part of lot, 1) fith range; and fee simple of lots 8, 8, 22, 24, in same range. Also: fee simple of lots 8, 8, 9, 10, 21, in 7th range, and 6 and 30 in range 8; and mining rights in lot 12, same range. Fee simple in lots 9, 18 19, 20 and 4, 5, 30. 31 in 9th range, and mining rights of lot 17, and of south part of No. 16 in same range. Mining rights of lots 27, and 28, in 7th range. The simple of lots 9, 10, 11, 16, 17, in 8th range. 8th range.

Lot No. 20 in the 4th range and mining rights in lot 3 in range 10.

Township of Templeton.

Lot 3 in range 13.

Making a total of some 5,0'0 acres of the finest phosphate lands in the world.

Show pits have been opened almost all over these lands, bringing to light exceedingly rich denosits.

Printed copies of government and engineers re-ports will be sent on application. Lots to be sold separately to suit purchasers.

PARENT BROTHERS, 46 ST. JAMES STREET, - MONTREAL.



made.

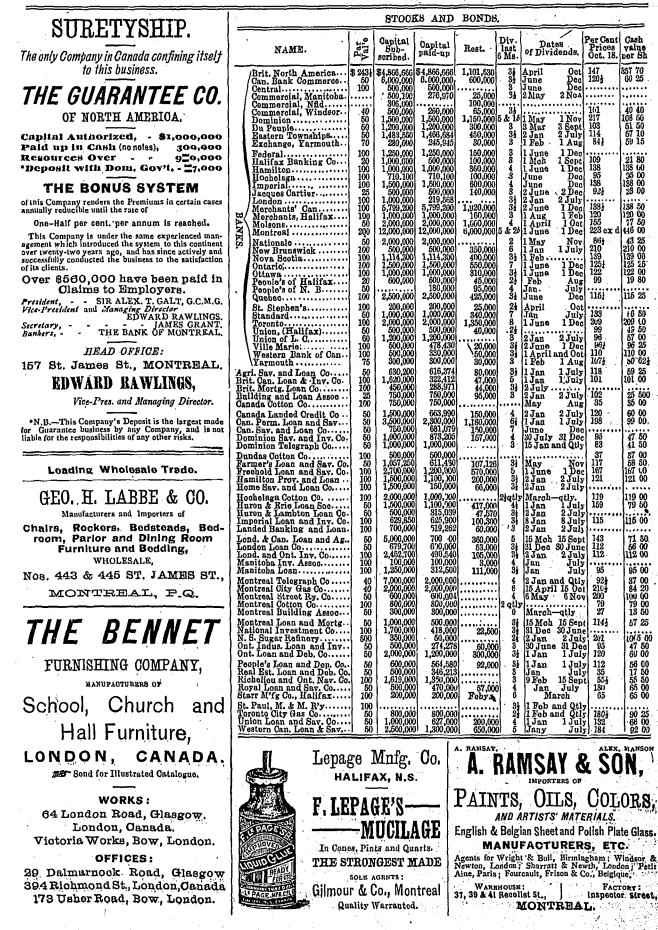
stock of materials, the advantages are apparent.

Send for samples of our Ladies', Gentlemen's, Girls' and Boys' Cut Soles. We Sell at Lowest Prices for Cash. 319 St. James Street, - MONTREAL.

be mentioned that all grades are not in equal demand any portion of stock remaining three months in store, the interest must nearly, if not entirely, consume any profit The idea of one firm making special-ties for the supply of the various trades has been worked probably to greater length in the United States than in any other country, and the tangible results given there have naturally tended to largely develop it, until, to-day we find almost every trade so appplied, and, notably, the boot and shoe business. In the city of Lynn, Mass., the great boot, and shoe centre of the continent, which has nearly five, hundred firms engaged in the same, with an annual louteput of some \$25,000,000 worth



concede the idea to be quite practical.









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Total 11461 "	Morticing Machines. Car Morticing Machine. Wood Benches. Wood
Grandville Agency.	Shapers. Large Surface and General Purpose Wood Plan- ing Machines.
No. 1, 1st range East Lake Temiscouata, 36 Sq. miles Township of Parke, No. 1 24	Graining Machines. Tenoning Machine. Sand
" Demors A, 61	Swing Sawing Machines. Testing Machines for Throshing Machines.
" Armand, 19 "	
No. 45 River St. Francis, 14 '' No. 46 164 '' No. 47 Black River 38 ''	Machines. Iron Punching Machine. Punching and Shear-
Total 178 5-6	ing Machine. Key Seat Cutting Machines. Cutting and Shear- ing Machines.
Bonaventure Agency. Tom Ferguson's Brook 16 Sq. miles	22-Spindle Gang Drilling Machine. Power Shears.
River E-couminac 9 " Glen Brook 2 "	Large Iron Shaper, English make, Milling Ma- chine.
Marshall Brook - 31 River André	Sohlenkor Patent, Bolt Cutting Machine. No. 6 Northoy Steam Pump. Large Heavy Tumb- ling Barrels.
River Nonvelle No. 2 50 "	ling Barrels. Steam Heater, 51 x 72 inches. Bradley Cushioned Trip Hammer. Iron Boring
" West Branch 30 "	Lathe. Foundry 3-Legged Drop. 35 feet high, 1,106-pound drop. 37-inch Gear Wheel. Steel Boiler, 68 x 168 inches. Horizontal Engine, Cylinder 18 x 36. Turret Head. Brown & Sharne Mill Screw
Rear River Nouvelle West 10 " East 16 " River Maun East 25 "	Steel Boilor, 68 x 168 inches. Horizontal Engine, Cylinder 18 x 36.
West <u>25</u>	Turot Head, Brown & Sharpe, Mill Sorew Machine. Loffel Water Wheels. Portable Engines. Fairbanks' Platform Scales. Steam Pipe and
Total 220 7-12 Saguenay Agency.	Fairbanks' Platform Scales. Steam Pipe and Fittings. Fire Extinguishers. Sand Blast for sharpening
Rear Cailliere 18.Sq. miles Township Sagard 814	or cleaning files,
of River St. Marguerite 15	Belting. Shafting. Hangers. Pulleys. Coup- lings. Wrought Iron Heater for Glue and Wood. Circu-
River Manitou No. 1 East 80	lar Saws. Threshing Machines. Horse Powers.
River Manitou No. 1 West 30 "	Joseph Hall Machine Works, Oshawa
" No.2 " 80 " " No.8 " 80 " Township Saguenay East 82 "	JOHN LIVINGSTONE, Trustee.
" " No. 3 " 30 " Township Saguonay East 32 " Rivor Grando Trinit No. 1 East 50 " " No. 2 50 " " No. 2 50 " " No. 2 50 " Petito Trinité No. 1 East 14 "	MILLED DDOC
""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""	MILLER BROS.
" No. 2 14 " No. 1 West 14 "	0 MITOHELL
River Calumet No. 1 East 25 " No. 1 West 25 "	& MITCHELL,
Township Lafleoho 18 " No. 86 Petito Bergeronne West 7"	(ESTABLISHED 1869),
No. 1 East Petite Borgeronne 4 '' Total 6144	MANUFACTURERS OF
Gaspe Agency.	HOISTING
Gaspe Bay South 11 Sq. miles North 121 Township Blanchot 9	HUISTING ADDI JANOF C
River York North 8 " South 6 "	APPLIANCES
Sydonham South 22 Township Rameau 213 Township Malbaie South 4	OF EVERY KIND.
River St. John nº I South 12	Best Safety Elevators,
"North 14 " River Dartmouth South 24 "	
North 191 Roar river Dartmouth North 32	HAND, STEAM AND HYDRAULIC, For Hotels, Warehouses, Stores,
Total 200 5-12 CONDITIONS OF SALE.	Factories, &c.
above timber limits at their estimated area, or less, to be offered at an upset price to be	Passenger Lifts for Private Dwell- ings.
known on the day of sale. timbor limits to be adjudged to the party og the highest amount of bonus,	Safety Dumb Waiters of the most
bonus and first years ground rent por	improved style. Hoisting Engines for Mines, Quar-
the sale. so timber locations to be subject to the pro-	ries, &c. Simple, Compact, Durable.
a may be enacted hereafter.	Derricks, Hand and Steam. Lat-
In sale. In sale in bor locations to be subject to the pro- se timber locations to be subject to the pro- se of all timber regulations now in force and may be enacted hereafter. as of these timber locations will be open for gion in the Department of Crownelands, in ity, and at the offices of the local Agents, up of av of a sub-	est Pattern for Quarries and for Builders' use.
o day of sale. E E. TACHE, Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands.	Send for Prcies and Description.
B.—According to law, no newspaper other those named by Order in Council, are rized to publish this notice.	MILLER BROS. & MITCHELL
rized to publish this notice.	Montreal, Canada.

- **1**

756

Boots and Shoes. Menn. Boys. Yortha Boys. Yortha Boys. Soc. S	Name of Article.		Wholesale.		Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale
Name of Article. Wholesale. Name of Article. Wholesale. Acid Carbolic Cryst Modil Aloes, Cape 0 55 0 60 Labrador Herrings, No 1. 5 50 0 halves Canned Coods. S. S. S. C. S. S. S. S. S. S. O <	rogans	Womens. 0 65 0 85 0 80 0 90 1 90 1 10 1 90 1 15 1 90 1 15 1 90 1 20 1 00 1 20 1 00 1 20 1 00 1 50 1 15 1 40	\$0 70 50 80 96 0 85 0 96 0 85 1 00 0 90 1 15 1 10 1 50 0 00 0 000 1 10 1 40 0 00 0 00 1 25 1 50 1 50 1 70 0 00 0 00 1 25 1 50 0 00 0 00 0 1 70 0 00 0 1 70 0 00 1 70 0 00 1 70 0 00 0 1 70 0 00 1 70 0 00 0 0 00 0 1 70 0	0 80 1 000 0 90 1 16 0 00 0 000 0 00 0 000 0 95 1 15 1 10 1 40 0 00 0 000 0 95 1 15 1 10 1 40 0 00 0 000 0 00 0 000 0 00 0 000 0 00 0	Corn Brooms. No. 1 Gem 4 strings, hard wood handle No. 2 do 3 strings. No. 3 do 2 strings. No. 3 do 2 strings. No. 4 do 3 strings. No. 1 do 3 strings. No. 2 do 3 strings. No. 2 do 3 strings. No. 2 do 3 strings. No. 3 do 3 strings. No. 3 do 3 strings. No. 3 do 3 strings. No. 4 do 3 strings. No. 2 do 3 stri	3 35 0 00 2 40 3 35 0 00 2 15 0 00 2 15 0 00 2 15 0 00 2 15 0 0 2 55 0 0 2 15 0 0 2 10 0 2 55 0 0 2 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 1 10	Opinim	$\begin{array}{c} 0.11, 0.12, 0.13, 0.15, 0.01,$
per doz 1 80 2 00 Pineapples, 2-lb/tin, p.doz 2 20 2 40	Canned Coods. \$ c \$ s. obstars, per case 6 00 6 30 ardines, is 8 50 9 50 ackcrol 6 00 6 00 almon, per doz. 0 00 00 almon, per doz. 1 70 1 75 almos, per doz. 1 40 1 50 ystars, 1 35 1 40 omatos, per doz. 0 95 1 05 caches, 2-lb. yollow. 2 00 0 00 artiatt pears, 2-lb tins, per doz. 1 80 2 00 rawberries, 2-lb tins, 1 80 2 00	Gr'nGages, Corn, per d do 2-lb ti Peas, Mar. Boston bak Corned beet do Lunch " Eng. Brawn Soups. 2-lbi	2-lb tins p ds 05	$\begin{array}{c} \$ & \circ & \circ \\ \$ & 2 & 00 & 2 & 25 \\ 1 & 25 & 1 & 35 \\ 0 & 00 & 1 & 85 \\ 0 & 00 & 1 & 85 \\ 1 & 25 & 1 & 30 \\ 1 & 25 & 1 & 30 \\ 1 & 25 & 1 & 30 \\ 0 & 2 & 20 & 0 & 00 \\ 1 & 20 & 0 & 17 & 00 \\ 0 & 00 & 1 & 700 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & 0 & 17 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & 0 &$	Acid Carbolic Cryst Medi Aloes, Cape	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Labrador Herrings, No. halvos French Shore, No.1 Sea Trout. Cape Breton Herrings. Green Cod, Large Green Cod, Large No.1 Draft Salmon No.1 brls Salmon No.1 brls Salmon, No.1 (tierces). Mackerel No.1 Boneless Fish. Cod.	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

I THURDRUM & UUT **Commission Merchants and Wholesale Dealers in** Eggs, Butter. Cheese and General Country Produce. Liberal advances made on consignments and personal attention given to all orders.



Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in

ANILINE COLORS, DYEWOODS, EXTRACTS, CHEMICALS, MORDANTS, ACIDS, MILL SOUPS, OILS, &c.

.Tamers, Soap and Paper Makers' Supplies, etc.

MANUFACTURERS OF

The "UPTON" Hemlock Bark Extracts (Sedimentless)

"PATENT BLEACHED" For fine finish and color, and improved for heavy leather.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE : - - - 17 ST. PETER STREET MONTREAL.

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THE CHEAPEST PICTURE FRAMING!

Of the Newest Designs, by

A. J. PELL 80 & 82 Victoria Sq., Montreal.

Barrels Fresh Narrows Oysters. Barrels Fresh Malpeque Oysters.

NOW LANDING.

Ex-SS. Greetlands, SS. Danish Prince, SS. Wyle, SS. Framons, Sc. remona, &c.

Barrels and Halves C. B. Herring.⁷⁰⁷ Barrels and Halves Labrador Herring. Barrels and Halves Labrador Salmon. Barrels and Halves B. C. Salmon. Bundles Large Dry Gaspe Codfish. Kegs and Kitts Loch Fyne Herring. Cases Canned B. C. Salmon. Cases Canned P. E. I. Mackerel. Cases Canned Lobsters. 50,000 Carr's Fire Bricks. **Oaledonia Mine Ooal and Screenings**



	MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENT,-THURSDAY, OCT. 18, 1888.						
Name of Article	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Flour. Patont, winter Patont, spring. Straight rollor Extra Suporfino Storong Bakers Ontario Bags- Extra Otty Strong Bakers [140 16. sks.] por 106 lbs Oatmeal, standard bris Manitoba Oatmeal, standard bris Ontmonl, granulatod, bris Rolled Morl Outs	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Muskrat, Winter Fall Ottor per skin Raccoon por skin	$ 0 0 0 12 \\ 0 00 0 0 0 \\ 0 00 0 0 \\ $	Chicory	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 0.61 \\ 0 & 0.81 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.81 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 &$	Macaroni Peel-Litron Orango Lomon Starch: White Crystal Gloss Snow Flako. Dom. Rep. Corn "Corn Starch Pure White Pinegor: Imp. Triple, 1 br Cots 21 Pickling W. XXX	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Lower Pts screen (rotail	(7 00 0 0) (6 50 0 0) (0 00 4 75) (0 00 4 0) (4 35 4 50) (6 00 0 0)	Crocorles. <i>Tra</i> (IIfChost & Cad.) Japan, com, to mod. lb "good med. to fine "finost to choicest. Nagasaki Y. Hyson, com. to gd "fino to finest. lb Gunnd. com to mod"	0 11 0 20 0 27 0 26 0 35 0 45 0 15 0 18 0 10 0 20 0 30 0 60 0 15 0 20	Vilontia, Bewanner, Steiner, Beime, Strench, Str	$\left \begin{array}{cccccc} 0 & 051 & 0 & 061 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 08 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 14 & 0 & 16 \\ 0 & 22 & 0 & 25 \\ 0 & 131 & 0 & 14 \\ 0 & 18 & 0 & 20 \\ 0 & 11 & 0 & 12 \\ 0 & 15 & 0 & 151 \end{array}\right $	W. W. X. Gidor X. XXX. Sap : Best Laundry Common Matches: Common Parlor Wo. 1. Hardware.	0 20 0 00 0 45 0 00 0 20 0 00 0 27 0 00 0 66 0 06 0 02 0 02 0 02 0 02 0 02 0 02 0 00 0 02 0 00 0 000
Beech, Tamarao, Maple, 4ft [Ontario] Mixed wood	- 7 00 0 00 - 6 50 0 00 - 6 00 0 00 - 5 50 0 00 - 7 50 0 00	Imporial med. to gd" fine to finest"	0 24 0 46 0 55 0 65 0 25 0 33 0 87 0 58 0 12 0 18 0 45 0 65 0 10 0 12 0 14 0 18 0 19 0 25	Brazils, new	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 11 & 0 & 12 \\ 0 & 0 & 061 & 0 & 07 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 00 \\ 0 & 18 & 0 & 20 \\ 0 & 08 & 0 & 20 \\ 0 & 08 & 0 & 20 \\ 0 & 18 & 0 & 20 \\ 0 & 18 & 0 & 20 \\ 0 & 12 & 0 & 14 \\ 0 & 07 & 0 & 07 \\ 0 & 07 & 0 & 07 \end{array}$	Antimony. Tin : Block, L & F por lb Straits " Strop	0 25 0 26 0 25 0 28 0 26 0 00 0 18 ¹ / ₂ 0 19 0 24 0 25
Fisher. Fox, Red, per skin Fox, Cross, Lynx per skin Martay per skin	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 8 \\ 00 \\ 12 \\ 00 \\ 5 \\ 00 \\ 1 \\ 00 \\ 1 \\ 00 \\ 1 \\ 00 \\ 1 \\ 00 \\ 1 \\ 00 \\ 1 \\ 00 \\ 0 \\ $	Souchong, common med, to good fine to choice Dust Coffees, Mocha (groon) Add 6c for rowsting an grinding Java Maracaibo	0 00 0 00 0 25 6 32 0 35 0 60 0 61 0 07 1 0 26 0 28 0 23 0 26 0 20 0 22	Pepper, Black White 1 lb. 4 lb. jars, Cana 1 lb. <i>Rice</i> , Mount Royal Japan Crystal Baso Tanjooa, Pearl	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	10dy to 60dy 8dy and 9dy 6dy and 7dy 1 4dy to 5dy—Am. Pat 3dy—	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

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



759

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENT .- THURSDAY, OCT. 18, 1888.

Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Hardwaro-Continued. 6dy to 7dy 3dy 3dy-fine Casing, Flooring, Box, Shok and Tobacce Box; 3dy 4dy to 5dy 4dy to 5dy 4dy to 5dy 5dy and 7dy 8dy and 9dy 10d to 30dy Casing, Flooring, Box, Shok 6dy and 7dy 8dy and 9dy 10d to 30dy Casing, Casing, Shok Casing, Casing, Shok Casing, Casing, Shok Casing, Casing, C	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Summerlee. Summerlee. Gartsherrie. Carnbroe Clyde. Eglinton. Hematite. Bar Iron.—per 100 lbs Ord. Crown. Best Refined Siemens. Swedes. Sheet Iron to No. 20. Boiler Plates. Boiler Lowmoor. Hoops and Bands. Canada Plates.	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Hides and Skins. Montreal Green Hides "No. 1 per 100 lbs "No. 3. Tannors pay \$1 more for sorted, oured and inspected Hamilton, No. 1 insp "No. 2. Toronto "1	\$ c. \$ c. 0 00 6 50 0 00 5 50 0 00 4 50 7 00 7 50 6 00 6 50 7 00 7 50 6 50 7 00 8 00 8 50 9 50 11 50 0 09 0 10 6 50 7 00 9 50 11 50 0 09 0 10 6 50 7 00 9 50 71 50 0 09 0 10 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 05 50 70	Russotts, Light "No.2 "Saddlers' Imt. Fr. Calf English Oak Rough "Meats, Eggs, &C. Western mess "short out Hams, canvassed "uncovered Lard, per lb Bacon, per lb Bacon, per lb Eggs, fresh in cases "in baskets. Tallow, Rendered "Kough	$\begin{array}{c} \hline \textbf{\$} \ \textbf{c}, \ \textbf{\$} \ \textbf{c}, \ \textbf{\$} \ \textbf{c}, \\ 0 \ \textbf{35} \ \textbf{0} \ \textbf{40} \\ 0 \ \textbf{30} \ \textbf{0} \ \textbf{35} \\ 0 \ \textbf{20} \ \textbf{0} \ \textbf{25} \\ 0 \ \textbf{20} \ \textbf{0} \ \textbf{25} \\ 0 \ \textbf{20} \ \textbf{0} \ \textbf{25} \\ 0 \ \textbf{50} \ \textbf{0} \ \textbf{20} \\ 0 \ \textbf{15} \\ 0 \ \textbf{50} \ \textbf{0} \ \textbf{20} \\ 0 \ \textbf{16} \ \textbf{25} \ \textbf{18} \\ \textbf{50} \ \textbf{16} \ \textbf{0} \ \textbf{20} \ \textbf{00} \\ 0 \ \textbf{16} \ \textbf{25} \ \textbf{18} \\ \textbf{50} \ \textbf{16} \ \textbf{0} \ \textbf{20} \ \textbf{10} \\ 0 \ \textbf{16} \ \textbf{25} \ \textbf{18} \\ 0 \ \textbf{16} \ \textbf{0} \ \textbf{16} \ \textbf{20} \ \textbf{10} \\ 0 \ \textbf{16} \ \textbf{0} \ \textbf{16} \ \textbf{0} \ \textbf{16} \\ 0 \ \textbf{16} \ \textbf{0} \ \textbf{16} \\ 0 \ \textbf{16} \ \textbf{0} \ \textbf{16} \ \textbf{0} \ \textbf{16} \\ 0 \ \textbf{16} \ \textbf{0} \ \textbf{16} \ \textbf{0} \ \textbf{16} \\ 0 \ \textbf{16} \ \textbf{0} \ \textbf{0} \ \textbf{16} \\ 0 \ \textbf{16} \ \textbf{0} \ \textbf{0} \ \textbf{0} \ \textbf{16} \\ 0 \ \textbf{16} \ \textbf{0} \ \textbf{0} \ \textbf{0} \ \textbf{16} \\ \textbf{0} \ \textbf{0} \ \textbf{0} \ \textbf{0} \ \textbf{0} \ \textbf{16} \\ \textbf{0} \ \textbf{0} \ \textbf{0} \ \textbf{0} \ \textbf{0} \ \textbf{16} \\ \textbf{0} \ $
Clinch and Heary Clinch: Hot Cut - Advance over Same sizepor 100 lbs Sharp and Rial Pres'd Naits Ilot Cut - advance over same sizepor 100 lbs, An allowance of 5 ots. per keg will bo made on 200 keg lots in one shipment. Terms on above 4 mtbs. or 3 p o dis. for eash in 30 dys Horse Naits: P & F Bright "No. 7 M Brand 40 @ 5 per ct. dis Wroweht or Shib Seites:	0 75 0 00 1 25 0 00 0 24 0 00 0 22 0 00 0 22 0 00 0 22 0 00 3 90 0 00 4 25 0 00 4 50 0 00 4 50 0 00	Good Brands From Wire: 0 to 7 p 100 lbs Wro't Iron pipe, ‡ to 2 in 624 to 65 p.0. dis. Steet, cast por lb " Tire " lb " Sleigh Shoe. lb. " Sleigh Shoe. lb. " Tire Arate: IC Oharcoal IXX " DXX " Russ. Sheet Iron Anchors, per lb Lion & Crown, Tin'd Sht's 24 gauge Exac: Pig, per 100 lbs Sheet per 100 lbs Load Pipe " Yme. Sheet	2 20 2 30 0 00 0 60 0 11 0 12 2 50 3 75 2 50 0 00 2 25 0 00 0 00 3 75 4 00 4 50 1 Usual Trade Extras. 0 10 0 10 4 75 5 50 0 053 6 00 0 4 25 5 0 0 0 00 5 55 5 75 5 0 0 0 00	Calfskins uninspected Horse Hides western, each Leather (at 6 months) No. 1 B. A. Sole No. 2 B. A. Sole No. 2 J. A. Sole Uning and the sole No. 2 Huffalo Sole, No. 1 " No. 2 China " No. 1 " No. 2 Slanghter, No. 1 Harnoss. South Grain Kip Skins, French English Canada Kip 	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Honoy, in comb. "in tims. Beeswax. Cod Oil, Newtoundland. "Halifax" Gaspo. E. R. Palo Soal Cod Livor Oil [Distributing Prices] Cod Oil, Newfoundland. Do Halifax Do Halifax Do Halifax Do Halifax Do Halifax Do Halifax Do Halifax Do Inspe S. R. Pale Soal Cod Livor Oil Lard Oil, Extra "No. I Linseed Raw "Machinery "Machinery "Extra.gt p cass	$ \begin{smallmatrix} 0 & 10 & 0 & 11 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 11 \\ 0 & 25 & 0 & 28 \\ 0 & 38 & 0 & 40 \\ 0 & 38 & 0 & 38 \\ 0 & 37 & 0 & 38 \\ 0 & 35 & 0 & 37 \\ 0 & 55 & 0 & 37 \\ 0 & 41 & 0 & 42 \\ 0 & 39 & 0 & 40 \\ 0 & 40 & 0 & 41 \\ 0 & 50 & 0 & 51 \\ 0 & 65 & 0 & 70 \\ 0 & 60 & 0 & 41 \\ 0 & 50 & 0 & 51 \\ 0 & 60 & 0 & 70 \\ 0 & 55 & 0 & 57 \\ 0 & 58 & 0 & 60 \\ 0 & 60 & 0 & 70 \\ 0 & 55 & 0 & 57 \\ 0 & 58 & 0 & 60 \\ 0 & 60 & 0 & 70 \\ 0 & 55 & 0 & 57 \\ 0 & 58 & 0 & 60 \\ 0 & 60 & 0 & 70 \\ 0 & 55 & 1 & 00 \\ 0 & 95 & 1 & 00 \\ 3 & 90 & 8 & 25 \\ 1 & 300 & 8 & 25 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 20 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 20 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 20 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 20 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 20 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 20 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 20 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 &$
Axes ss. & ds25 to 30 dis. Galvanized 17m : Morewoods Lion, No. 28 D. McC. & Co Queen's Head, or equal Common Die Iron : Siemen No. 1	11 00 13 00 0 06] 0 07 0 06] 0 07 0 05 0 00 0 05 0 05] 0 00 0 05 22 00 0 00 22 00 0 00 22 00 0 00	Speiter. Machinery sorap. Powder - Canada Blasting F to F F F	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	"Light French Calf Splits, Light & Medium Splits, Heavy ' Small Leather Board, Canada	$ \begin{smallmatrix} 0 & 40 & 0 & 45 \\ 1 & 35 & 1 & 40 \\ 0 & 17 & 0 & 24 \\ 0 & 15 & 0 & 20 \\ 0 & 14 & 0 & 18 \\ 0 & 08 & 0 & 12 \\ 0 & 15 & 0 & 16 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 14 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 14 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 14 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 14 \\ \end{split} $	"tpts, do "Lucos, Flasks Spirits Turpentino, brls. Coar Lots Storo, [2 p.c. off Broken lots Am. in car lots "5 to 10 bbls "single bbls	2 70 3 00 6 50 0 00 0 60 0 65 1 0 00 0 13 0 00 0 13 0 00 0 13 1 0 22 1 0 22 1 0 22 1 0 23

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Discounts on Nails apply only for immediate delivery, and for quantities named of each kind separately. Torms for Cut Casing, Book and Shook, Kinishing and Tobacco Box, Barrel, Clinch and Pressed Nails, net cash within 30 days; or four months Note adding interest from the date of delivery at seven per cent. Discount on Bolts: Carriage and Tire, 75 to 80 and 10; Machine, 70 to 75 per cent. Terms, four months or 5 per cent. off for cash in 30 days.

BUCK'S STOVE WORKS, BRANTFORD, ONT COLONIAL EXHIBITION MEDAL. Eastern Agency, 422 St. Paul Street, Montreal, OWEN MCGARVEY & SONS H. HANSON, Manager. MANUFACTURERS OF THE GARNET " AIR CELEBRATED 1849, 1851 & 1853 These furnaces are adapted to the heating of large or small buildings, and are constructed on scientific principles, ensuring purity of air and the best possible results from combustion of the fuel, absolutely gas tight and superior to all others in perfection of manufacture, economy, durability and heating properties. The Furnace is constructed in three sizes for setting in portable Galvanized Iron Gasings, and two sizes for permanent Brick Casings. The fire pots are large and made one hol had a half thick and tapers to the Grate, thus preventing the coal remaining around the grate unbuffied. The grates is of the same size as bottom of fire pot, thus enabling the absolute to clean off grate without disturbing the fire. These advantages this grate and fire pot zo concent, in every ton of coal; this saving of fure his the duator or waste, besides saving of over 25 per cont. In every ton of coal; the saving of fure is for any divide disturbing the fire. We can support that construction of the furnace, as also avoiding the dangerous nuisance of escening gas. We can support flats, thus, adding to the heating capacity of the Furnace from 6,000 to 10,000 feet, and saves fuel. ¥ . NOTRE DAME ST. MONTREAL. Manufacturers and Importers of every description of Household **Furniture** Including the newest designs and most elegant 23 Prices and discounts furnished to the trade on application. patterns in house furnishing goods. NICOLSON. Every Department a Beautiful Store MANUFACTURER OF in itself. Sofa, Chair and Rocker Springs Parlor, Chamber and Dining-Room Furniture a Specialty. I invite inspection of my Sofa and Chair Springs, for which I claim merits over all other makes. TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED. BABY CARRIAGES at a Great Discount from Regular Prices. 17 DeBresoles Street, MONTREAL.

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M	ONTRE	AL WHOLESALE	PRICES	OURRENTTHUR	ISDAY, OC	71. 18, 1888 .	
Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.		Wholesale.		Wholesale
Class.	\$ 0. \$ 0.	Timber. Lumber:&c	\$ c. \$ c.	Bright Smoking, 3's & 5's Do Fanoy Amorican Fanoy, oh & sm	\$ c. \$ c. 0 50 0 52 0 49 0 62 0 80 0 90	Claret cases Class Claret of gd. brands Tarragona Ports, imp ga	\$ c. \$ c. 3 00 & up 7 50 18 00 1 15 1 30
United inchos. 14 to 25 United inchos 26 " 40 41 " 50 51 " 60	1 40 1 45 1 50 1 55 3 30 3 40 3 55 3 65	Ash, 1 to 4 in., M Birch, 1 to 4 in., M Baswood Walnut, per M				Burgundy Still, Case. "Sparkling	10 00 23 00
Paints, &c. W Load pure, 50 to 100 lb kgs	•	Brawood Walnut, per M Buttornut, per M Cedar, round, lineal foot Charry, per M Eim, soft, 1st	30 00 40 00 1 00 06 00 10 00 04 00 06 70 00 100 00 15 00 17 00	Ale Englishqts. pts. Domesticqts.		Can. Spirits, <i>Imp. gallon</i> . Alcohol	3 15 3 99
" No. 1	6 00 5 50 4 50 5 00 4 00 4 50 5 25 5 50 4 25 5 10	Hemlock, M Maple, hard, M	9 00 10 00 0 9 00 10 00 0 25 00 35 00 1 16 00 25 00 1	Porter : Dublin qts.	2 40 2 45 1 60 1 65	ranis prof	170055 160055 159055
Vonetian Red. Eng'h Yel. Ochre, Fronch Whiting, London, Washed Portland Coment, brl Roman	1 10 120	Oak, M. Pino, elesr, M. 2nd. quality, do Shipping Culls Mill do Lath, M. Lypruce, 1 to 2 in., M.	25 00 30 00 14 00 16 00 8 00 10 00		0.00 0.00	Old Ryc4 years old	1 59 0 55 1 81 0 75 1 91 0 85 2 01 0 95 2 09 1 05
Gluo, Domestic Brokon Sheet French, T.F. Casks	0 121 0 14	Shingles, 1st qual 2nd	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	oneo que			
Amorican White, Brls		Black, Chewing, in boxes.	. D 104 D 194I	Irish Whiskey : Roo's os. Scotch	4 00 4 50		
Salt. Liverpool per bag Elev'ne Twolver	0 421 0 45 0 00 0 00 2 85 3 25	Mahoganics, Smoking Do Chewing Bright Smoking Fancy Bright Smoking Solaco, Common Solaco, Fair to good Solaco Fair to good	0 22 0 28 0 23 0 24 0 27 0 31 0 34 0 39 0 16 0 22	Demarara Rum10 U. P	2 50 4 00 2 50 2 60 4 55 4 65	Fleece Pulled, unassorted Extra Super	0 21 0 23 0 22 0 24 0 26 0 27 0 22 0 23
Factory-filled por bag Rice's pure dairy, per bag	110 115000 200	Black, Chewing, boxes 12's Do Navy, Cads, 3's 6's	041 046	A Champagne	00 00 00 00	" G " Blaok Natal Cape Australian	0 17 0 10
quarters Turk's Island	0 00 0 50 0 00 0 00	& 12's Mahogany, Chew'g 6's & 8's	0 461 0 00 0 49 0 53	Ports, T. G. Sandeman Graham's ditto	2 25 7 00 2 30 6 50	Australian	0 10 0 25

Relations will please dear in mind that the above quotations apply only to large lots.



760





MONTREAL



THE ONLY "WATER TWIST" YARN MADE IN CANADA. AGENTS :- DUNCAN BELL. Montreal. WM. HEWETT Toronto BEDARD. GIRARD & CIE.. Quebec





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HENRY LYMAN, ANDREW ALLAN, Lyman Sons. & Co., (Allan Line R. M., Montreal & Toronto), Steamships.) President., Vice-President.	STOOKS AND BONDS.							
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