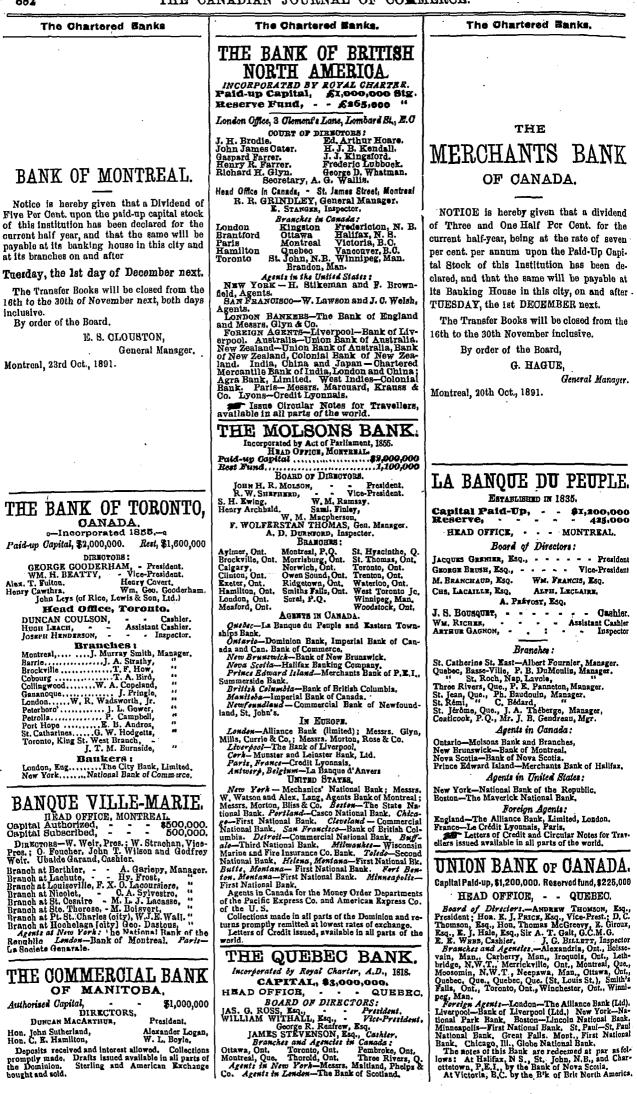
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Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires: Continuous pagination.





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

Deposits received and interest allowed. Collections prompily made. Drafts issued available in all parts of the Dominion. Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold.

CAPITAL, \$3,000,000. HEAD OFFICE, - QUEERC. BOARD OF DIRECTORS: JAS. G. ROSS, Esq., - President. WILLIAM WITHALL, Esq., - Vict-President. George R. Ranfrew, Esq. JAMES STEVENSON, Esq., Cashier, Branches and Agencies in Casada : Ottawa, Ont. Toronto, Ont. Pembroke, Ont, Montreal, Que, Thorold, Ont. Three Rivers, Q. Agents in New York-Messre, Malitand, Pholps & Co. Agents in Lenden-The Bank of Scotland.

The Chartered Banks,

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

DIVIDEND No. 49.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of three and one half per cent. upon the capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after

Tuesday, the ist day of Dec. Next. The transfer books will be closed from the leth of November to the 30th of November, both days inclusive.

R. E. WALKER.

General Manager. Toronto, Oet. 20th, 1891.

THE DOMINION BANK.

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

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

Head Office, Toronto.

HERG Office, Toronito. Arnette:-Brampion, Bellovillo, Cobourg, Guelph, Lladasy, Napanee, Oshawa, Orillia, Uxbridge, Whitby, Toronto, Queen St. W., cor. Kither ; Dundas St., cor. Queen ; Market Br., cor. King and George Sts. Draits on all parts of the United States, Great Bri-tals and the Continent of Europe bought and sold. Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of Europe, Chins, Japan and the West Indies. R. H. BETHUNE, Cashier.

ST. STEPHEN'S BANK. Incorporated 1836. ST. STEPHEN, N.B.

J. F. GRANT, Cashler, London-Mossre, Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co. New York-Bank of New York, N.B.A. Boston-Globe National Bank, Montreal-Bank of Montreal. St. John, N.B.-Bank of Montreal. Drafts issued on any Branch of the Bank of Montreal.

COMMERCIAL BANK

Capital, paid-up, - \$306,600 00 Reserve Fund, - 165,000 00 Undivided Profits, - 19,737 71 Намат Соокв, Manager.

H. D. CARTER, Chief Accountant.

Ageni;...The London and Wustminster Bank, Lon-don. New York-The National Bank of the Republic. Boston-The Atlas National Bank of the Republic. Boston Bank of Canada. Halifax: The Union Bank of Halifax. Quebec: The Merchanis Bank of Canada.

OF NEWFOUNDLAND, ST. JOHNS, Established 1837. Incorporat

Collections made on favorable terms.

کمر --

\$200,000

President. Cashler.

Incorporated 1848.

25,000

NTL'D.

Wm. Ince.

Capital

Reserve.

F. H. TODD, J. F. GRANT,

The Chartered Banks.

1.6

BANK OF HAMILTON.

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

Tuesday, ist day of December Next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 30th of November next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board. J. TURNBULL, Cashier. Hamilton, Oct. 21, 1891.

THE - ONTARIO - BANK.

DIVIDEND No. 68.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. for the current half year (being at the rate of Seven Per Cent. per annum), has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this Institution, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after TUESDAY, the FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT.

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

C. HOLLAND,

General Manager. Toronto, 23rd Oct., 1891.

MERCHANTS

Canital Paid-Up, Reserve Fund, BOARD OF DIRECTORS; THOS. E. KENNY, M.P., President. THOMAS RITCHIN, Vice-President. M. Dwyer, Wiley Smith. Henry G. Bauld; H. H. Faller. M. Dwyer, Henry G. Bauld, Head Office, Hallfax, N.S., D. H. Duncan, Cashler. Montreal Branch, E. L. Pease, Manager. West End, Cor. N. Dame & Seigneur Sts.

Bridgewater, N. S.
Charlottetown, P. E. I. Dorohester, N. B. Fredericton, N.B. Gnysboro, N.S. Kingston [Kent Co.], N.B.
Londonderry, N.S. Luzenburg, N. S. Woodst
CORRESP(Dominion of Canada, Me New York, Chase Nation Boston, the National HI Chicago, American Exol New foundiand, Union B. London, England, Bank Bank [limited]. Paris, France, Credit Ly

West End, Cor. N. Dame & Seigneur St AGENCIES: Antigonish, N. S. Maitland [Hants Co.], Bathurst, N. S. Moncton, N.B. Orarlottown, P. E. I. Newcastle, N.B. Dorohester. N. B. Picton, N.S. Fredericton, N.S. Port Hawkeebury, C.B. Guyshoro, N.S. Sackvile, N.B. Kingston [Kent Co.], Summerside. P.E.I. N.B. Londonderry, N.S. Truro, N.S. Luzenburg, N.S. Woodstock. N.B.

Woodstock. N.B. CORRESPONDENTS: Dominion of Canada, Merehants Bank of Canada. New York, Chase National Bank. Boston, the National Hide & Leather Bank. Chicago, American Exchange National Bank. Newfoundiand, Union Bank of Newfoundland. London, England, Bank of Scotland and Imperial Bank (limited). Paris, France, Credit Lyonnais. Collections made at lowest rates and promptly remitted for.

La Banque Jacques Cartier. HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL Capital Paid-Up, \$500,000 Resorros Fund, Directore, 160,000 ALPH. DESJARDINS, ESQ., M.P., President. A. S. Hamelin, ESQ., Vice-President. A. L. DeMartigny, Esq. M. L. DIMLETIGNY, Managing Director. D. W. BAUNET, Assistant Manager. TATOREDE BIRNYENU, INBOECTO. Brosscher-Beautannois-H. Dorion, Mgr. Drum-mondville, J. E. Girard, Mgr. Fraserville, J. O. Le-blanc, Mgr. Hull, P.O., J. P. des Mrtigny, Lauren-tides, H. H. Ethler, Mgr. Fraserville, J. O. Le-blanc, Mgr. Hull, P.O., J. P. des Mrtigny, Lauren-tides, H. H. Ethler, Mgr. Flessiville, Chevrofile & Lacerta, Mgr. St. Hyacinthe, A. Clemont, Mgr. St. Sauveaur (Guebec) N. Dion, Mgr. St. Simon, D. Demis, Mgr. Valleyfield, L. de Mattigny, Mgr. Victoria-ville, A. Marchand, Mgr. St., Cunegonde (Montreal) G. N. Ducharme, Mgr. Ontario Street Montreal A. Boyer. St. Henri (Montreal) F. St. Germain, Mgr. St. Jean Baptints (Montreal) F. St. Germain, Mgr. London, Erg.-Giran, Mills, Currie & Co. Paris, Frace-Crodit Lyonnais. New York-The National Bank of the Republic, Boston-

The Ohartered Banks.

Standard Bank of Canada.

Dividend No. 32.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Four Per Cent. for the current half year upon the paid-up capital stock of the bank has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the bank and its agencies on and after TUESDAY, the 1st DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT.

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

By order of the board.

J. L. BRODIE, Cashier. Toronto, October 23, 1891.

IMP⁻RIAL BANK of CAN^IDA DIVIDEND No 33.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of eight per cent. per annum upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half-year, and the same will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after TUESDAY, the 1st Day of DECEMBER NEXT.

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

D. B. WILKIE, Cashier. Toronto, 22nd Oct., 1891.

Eastern Townships Bank.
Authorized Capital,\$1,500,000
Capital Paid-Up, 1,485,881
Reserve Fund,
BOLAD OF DIRECTORS
R. W. HENEKER, President. Hon. G. G. STEVENS, Vice-President.
Hon. M. H. Cochrane. D. A. Mansur.
G. N. Galer. T. J. Tuck. N. W. Thomas,
HEAD OFFICE, SHERBROOKE, QUE, WM. FARWELL, General Manager
BranchetWaterico, Richmond, Costicook, Stand
stead, Cowansville, Granby, Bedford, Huntingdon.
Agents in Montreal-Bank of Montreal, London, England-National Bank of Scotland
Boston-National Exchange Bank.
New York-National Park Bank.
Collections made at all accessible points and prompt- ly remitted for.
THE WESTERN BANK

Lic DIDKN BANK OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, OSHAWA, ONT;
Capital Authorized, \$1,000,000
Capital Subscribed, 500,000
Capital Paid-up, 350,000
Reserve, 75,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS :
IOHN COWAN, Esq., President

JOHN COWAN, Esq., President, REUHEN S. HAMLIN, Esq., President, W. F. Cowan, Esq. Robert McIntosh, M.D. J. A. Gibson, Esq. Thomas Patterson, Esq. T. H. McMillan, Tilsonburg, New Hamburg, Pailsey, Penetanguishene, Fort Perty, Draits on New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed. Collections solicited and promptly made, Correspondents at New York and in Canada—The Marchant Bank of Canada. London, England—The Reyal Bank of Scotland.

Banque d'Hochelaga.

DIVIDEND No 31.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Three (3) per cent. has been declared for the ourrent half year, on the paid-up capital of this institution, and that same will be pay-able at its head office in Montreal and at its branches, on and after the 1st of DECEMBER

The Transfer Book will be closed from the 17th to the 30th of November, both days inclusive. By order of the board,

M. J. A. PRENDERGAST,

Manager.

Montreal, October 27, 1891.

NEXT.

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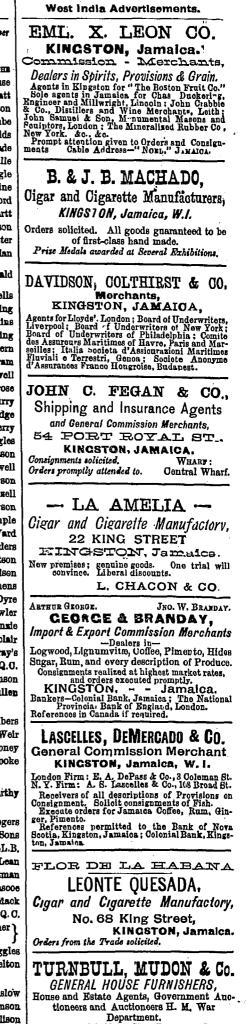
By order of the Board. BANK

OF HALIFAX. \$1,100,000 \$375,000

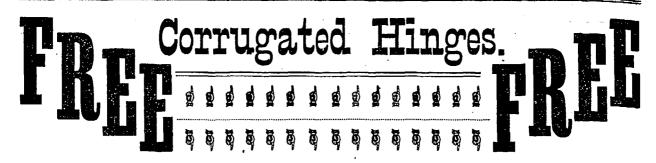


885

THE CA	NADIAN JOURNAL OF COMM
Logal.	Legal Directory.
Montreal. ROBIDOUX. PREFONTAINE, ST. D. JEAN & GOU! N. Barrist-rs.	Price of edmission to this directory is \$10 per annum. ONTARIO.
LU JEAN & GOUIN, Barrist-rs. 17 9 Notre Damo St., corner of Plate d'Armes. Royal Insurance Building (opposite Notre Dame Church. HON. J. E ROBIDOUX, Attorney General, Prov. of Quebec. RAYMOND PERFORMANCE, B.C.L., M.P. E N. ST. JEAN, B.C.L., LOMER GOUIN L.L.B.	ALVINSTON
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A BBOTTS & OAMPBELL, Morth British Chambers, 11 Hospital St.	GRIMSEY
M 0008 MIOK, DUOLOS & MUROHISON, Advocates, &c., 181 St. James street, Mont- treal. Will stiend the Courts in the Dis- tricts of Beauharnois, Bedford and St. Hysointhe. D. McConwark, B.C.L. O. A. DUGLOS, B.A., B.C.L. R. L. MURAUROW, B.C.L.	INGNESOLL
A ^{TWATER & MAOKIE,} Advocates, Barristers, Commissioners, 5c. 131 St. James Street, Hontreal. London, Ont.	L'ORIGHALJ. MAXWell MILLEROOKJ. Walter Curry MITOBELLDent & Hodge
W. H. BARTRAM, Barrister, Solicitor, Notary, Rtc. OPPION. 99 DUNDAR ST. WART. GIBBONS, MONAB & MULKERN, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, tr.	MOURT FORET
U BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c. Office, corner Richmond and Carling Streets. Geo. C. Gibbons. Geo. McNab. P. Mulkern. Fred. F. Harper. Ottawa, Ont.	OTTAWAGeo. F. Henderson PARIS
GEOEGE F. HENDEBSON, Solicitor, 40. 13 Boottish Ontarlo Ohambers.	PORT HOFE
Peterborough. HATTON & WCOD, Barristers; Solicitors, Mic. G. W. HATTON. R. R. WOOD, E.A.	THESWATEJohn J. Stephens ThornburyWilson, Evans & Dyre THEOMEDER
W. A. STRATTON, B.A., LL.B., Barrister, Solloitor, Mio. Renfrew, Ont.	TOBORTO Arch. J. Sinclair UXERIGE The NoGillivray's WALERETON, CO. BruceA. B. Klein, Q.O. WINSHAM Meyer & Dickinson
JOHN D. MoDONALD, Barristor, Attorney-at-Law, &a., &o. Official Assignee for the county of Ranfrew. Office:-Ragina Street, opposite Smith & Stewart' Hardware Store.	WGODNYOUXFinkle, MoKay & MoMullen OHEBEG
Simcoe, Ont. (1. W. WELLS, (Late Killmaster & Wells), BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, \$c	PORTAGE DU FORT G. H. Aylmer Brooke RICHNOND G. H. Aylmer Brooke NORTHWEST TERRITORY. CalgaryLougheed & McCarthy
St. Oatharines, Ont. A. LBERT. O. BROWN, Guacessor to Brown & Brown), Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, §c.	NOVA SOOTIA. AMMERST Townshend, Dickey & Rogers Bandestows
Seaforth, Ont. MolAUGHEY & HOLMESTED BARRISTERS, &c., Seaforth Ont.	HALTPAX Alfred Whitman KHNTVILLE W. E. Bascoe LIVERPOOL Jason M. Mack STDENYE. T. Moseley, Q. C. (PIOTOU Stewart & Tanner)
JONES BROS. & MACKENZIE, Barristors & Solicitors, Causda Permanent Chambers, Toronto. CLARKSON JONES. GRO. A. MACKENZIE, JONAS AF INVES. ON CAUDON ST. LEONARD. Burlith Agent: JONAS AF INVES. ON CAUDON ST. Leonard	 New Glasgow, Stellarton, Westville. f WINDAOB
JONAS AF JONES, og Cannon St., London. *Commr't. for N.Y. Illipois and other States. Walkerton, Ont. A. B. KLEIN, Q. O., B. KLEIN, G. O.,	CHATHAM
Che Barrister, Selicitor, Conveyancer, &c. Collections in all parts of the Cousty of Bringe promptly attended to.	BRITISH COLUMBIA. VARCOUVERI. H. Hallett



Agents Norwich Union Fire Insurance Scolety, 94 & 993 Harbour St., KIRGSTON, Jam, Established 1816.



In order to test the value of this Advertisement and also to introduce to your notice the

BEST HINGE IN THE WORLD,

We propose to give away several hundred dozen of them as follows:

We will send, FREE OF CHARGE, to the first answer we receive from this advertisement, and to every tenth answer in November, A Keg of Stanley's Corrugated Steel Hinges, containing assorted sizes.

Answers must be from Hardware Dealers and must mention this paper. Answers will be numbered as received, and the first, tenth, twentieth, etc., answers will receive this valuable present FREE.

We shall get our money back, because, if you once begin to use them, YOU WILL KEEP ON USING THEM, and they don't cost any more than the old style hinge.





JOHN BARRITT Shipping & Commission Morchant, Wholesale Dealer in Previsions, Grain, Hay and Straw. Consignments solition, and an array of the state of the consignments solition. Orders for Bernuda Produce attended to promptly. Parliament and Victoria Streets, H MILTON, BERMUDA. REFERENCES-Hamilton, Bernuda; Bernuda Bank, I Butterfield & Son. Prince Edward Island Advrts. CHARLES I. MORRISON.

Commission Merchant and Auctioneer.

All Canadian Manufacturers will find an opening for their goods here. Consignments Solicited. Prompt Returns. Good References.

106 Queen St., Charlottetown, P.E.I.

JAS. E. GRANT. Canner, Dealer and Exporter of Canned Lobster, Mackerel, Herring, Meats and Fruits.

Correspondence CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.



Superior to the German Moss.

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

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

CHARLOTTETOWN LITTER CO.,

Charlottetown, P.E.I.



Manufacturers of ELEOTRIO Bells, Annunciators, Watchmans' Olocks, Push Buttons, Telephones of all kinds, and Electric Apparatus of every description.

Any of the above, made and fitted up promptly, in a reliable manner and at mode-rate cost. Repairs executed and satisfaction guaranteed.

Bell Telephone 1265 TO ONE SHOP Next the corner of St. Catherine St. and Metcalfe St. M. S. FOLEY,

Established 1831

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

WASHBURN & MOEN MANUFACTURING CO.,

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

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

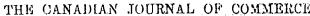
Circulars and descriptive Pamphlets supplied on application.



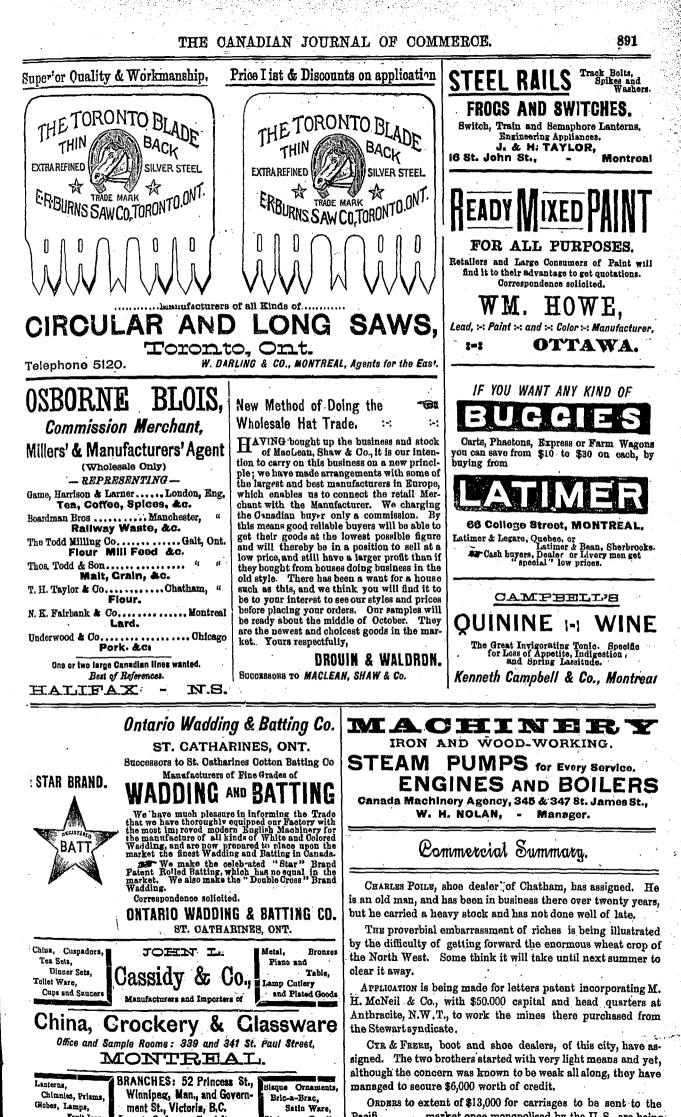


Our New Fruit and Preserve Jar, Patented July 4th, 1891.

SILL They are made in various sizes, and are for sale by all Crockery and Grocery Dealers in Canada,







Bric-a-Brac. ORDERS to extent of \$13,000 for carriages to be sent to the Satin Ware, Paoifi Statuary, Gagaliar

Chimnies, Prisms,

Giobes, Lamps, ment ST., VICIUITE, Fruit Jars, Import Orders a Speciality.

market once monopolised by the U.S., are being



filled by a London, Ont., factory. A Toronto merchant who visited B.C., for his health says, he thought he might try to do a little business there, and brought back quite a line of commissions for goods hitherto imported from U.S. ports.

892

HAX & Co., dry goods merchants, of Wallaceburg, have assigned. Their position has been indefinite for some time owing to Hay's having endorsed heavily for other parties, and, of late, caution has been advised in credit transactions.

GEDEON LALONDE, general storekceper of Coteau du Lac, has assigned with liabilities of \$2,600. He has been in business in a moderate way for eight or nine years, but it has been evident for some time past that he was making no headway.

D. DESJARDINS & Co., tailors of this city, have assigned with liabilities of \$1,500 and assets of \$1,200. Desjardins failed in July 1889 when he owed \$2,500. Since then he has been working under cover of his wife, but only in a small way.

STEWART & SOURAEDER started a drug business in Toronto last August. A short time ago Stewart left for the land of the free, and his partner thereupon made an assignment. What assets there are will be divided among the creditors.

THE yield of Pennsylvania is estimated at not less than 120,-000 barrels of petroleum a day, and Obio produces at least 40,-000 barrels a day. This makes a total of 160,000 barrels, which leaves the record of 1882 about 55,000 barrels a day behind.

The Canadian Coal Trade Journal is the latest aspirant for public favor. It is the venture of Mr. W. W. Fox, late of the Mail staff. The Journal is nicely got up, and doubtless will find friends in the trade to provide it an active circulation.

F. H. CORBEAU & BROTHER, furniture dealers of Penetanguishene and Sault St. Marie, have assigned. They became too much spread out, especially in the store at the Soo, and for some time past have been allowing their paper to go to protest.



THE Vermilyea Corset Co., of Toronto, have suspended payment. Mrs. H. M. Vermilyea was the sole owner. She came from Belleville in the spring of 1889, and it was then predicted that her working capital was too small to render the business a success.

JAS. ROGERS, tailor of London, whose business difficulties have already been chronicled in these columns, has succeeded in settling with his creditors at 50 cents in the dollar, cash, on liabilities of \$4,500. The necessary funds are to be advanced by a local firm.

HARRIS MINKOWSKI, a Hebrew jewellery peddler of this city, who has lately dealt also in second hand clothing, has assigned. He had nothing upon which to base credit, and only made a poor living, and yet he has contrived to accumulate liabilities of \$3,000.

E. FALARDEAU & FRERE, curriers of Quebec, are endeavoring to effect a settlement with their creditors on the basis of 25 cents in the dollar, cash. Local creditors are disposed to accept this, as the estate only shows nominal assets of \$4,000 against liabilities of \$14,000.

THE Strachan Shoe Co., of Toronto Junction, have assigned. This business was started by Mrs. Strachan after her husband's failure; he being the manager. Last year he claimed a surplus of \$2,500, but his financial position has always been regarded with suspicion

AUGUSTE BOURDEAU a dry goods merchant at Point St. Charles, has assigned. He owes \$3,000 He has been in business for about four years and was credited with making a living if nothing more.—L. Jutras, general storekeeper of Richmond, has succeeded in compromising with his creditors at 50 cents in the dollar, half cash and the balance in six months, unsecured, on liabilities of \$7,000.

COBBAN MANUFACTURING CO., Mouldings, Picture Frames and Mirrors, Hardwood Mantels and Over Mantels, Engravings, Artotypes, Pastel Paintings, etc. Factory & Head Office, Toronto. 148 McGILL STREET, MONTREAL Show Card Framing a specialty.



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

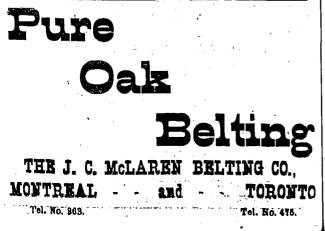
AMONG the smaller failures of the week are : J. C. Mayrand, hotel, Mattawa, J. R. Butchart, boots and shoes, and A. B. Ormsby, iron, of Toronto, W. P. Pratt, harness, Weston, E. Young, general storekeeper, of Burlington and S. Veinot, boots and shoes, of Bridgewater, N.S.

LOUIS GRATTON, undertaker, of Ottawa, has assigned. His clientele was principally among the poorer classes and he has not found it a lucrative one. Last July he gave a chattel mortgage for \$1,005, which practically covered all he was possessed of, and now he follows it up with an assignment.

PICARD & CHEVALIER, dry goods merchant, of Joliette, have assigned. Picard started about four years ago with \$1,000, most of which was borrowed. Chevalier bought out a bankrupt stock for \$600 cash and joined him in the fall of last year. They have not proved a success and they now assign owing \$4,700.

L. P. METHOT, general storekeeper, of Fraserville, has assigned. He was formerly a member of the firm of Methot & Jorre and after their failure in January 1886 he bought back part of the stock. He has done only a small business ever since, and yet he has managed to work up liabilities of \$7,500.

PIERRE PELTIER, a manufacturer of agricultural implements at St. Guillaume, has assigned. His capital was far too small for the business he embarked in, and, as he is a poor financier, he was always close run for money.-J. W. Martin, a tavern keeper of London, has been trying to sell out for some time past. He has not succeeded and so has had to assign.





C. J. THOMAS started a grocery in Toronto in the fall of 1888 on a very slender capital. Last summer he lost \$500 worth of goods through his cellar being flooded, and this appears to have swamped him, as we now hear of his assignment. He was largely in the hands of one wholesale house.

A. FRAME & Son, general storekeepers, of Maitland, N.S., have assigned after being in business for over thirty years. They did a large business but gave so much credit that bad debts have eaten up all the profits. The senior partner was a member of the local legislature, and it is expected that the liabilities will be large.

ABRAHAM BLONDEAU, general storekeeper of Black Lake, has assigned. Before taking this step he endeavored to settle with his creditors at 50 cents in the dollar, but unsuccessfully. He has been in business for five or six years, although only in a moderate way. He lived plainly and worked hard, and it is difficult to see why he has not turned out a success.

J. B. GASS & Co., dry goods merchants, of Amherst, N.S., have assigned with liabilities of \$22,000. They claim assets worth They were in business at Antigonish and moved to \$24,000, Amherst early in 1889. They also had a branch at Spring Hill which they sold out to relations who failed and still owe them most of the purchase money. This, together with heavy expenses and interest consequent upon overstocking, has brought them down. An offer of 331 cents in the dollar, cash, on the merchandise liabilities, is spoken of.





894

JAMES R. TUPPER, undertaker, of Woodstock, N.B., has assigned. He owes \$4,500 and it is doubtful if his assets will more than pay the preferences. He has only been in this line a year, having previously kept a livery stable.—A. Strum, of Lunenburg and B. S. Worth, of Mull River, C.B., both saw millers, have assigned.

D. MASSON & Oo., St. Paul St., Montreal Agents

WILKINSON & BOYLE, bakers of this city, have assigned. Their liabilities amount to \$8,000 of which \$4,300 is represented by mortgage, They had vory little means, and if they were making both ends meet, that was all. — D. F. Bedard, general storekeeper of Richmond, has assigned. He was always in a small way; just keeping his head above water and no more.

E. LEASK & Co., men's furnishings, of Hamilton, have assigned. R. P. Leask assigned in February 1889 with liabilities of \$9,000. His wife bought in the stock, valued at \$5,000, for 60 cents in the dollar and he started in again as manager for her. He was unfortunate in some of his purchases and has gradually lost ground until she has had to make an assignment also.

J. A. SAVARD has been doing a small jewellery business at Fraserville for the past six years. He seems to have gradually run behind and now he is trying to settle at 10 cents in the dollar. If this is not accepted he will assign. -J. Methot has kept a small general store at Grande Riviere for a number of years. He has lost so much ground lately that he has been forced to make an assignment.

ANDREW GILLIS, a small general storekeeper at Port Mulgrave, has assigned. He owes \$2,000 and claims assets worth \$1,040. Dullness of trade in his section is given as the cause of failure. —Oswell N. Price, an old farmer, put up a small saw-mill at Havelock, N.B. He was burnt out last summer and, having no insurance, lost all he had. He had to go into debt to start again and the result is that he has now made an assignment.

STANISLAS ROBITAILLE, wholesale stationery, twines, etc., of this city, has been served with a demand of assignment. Last July he secured a settlement at 30 cents in the dollar, payable in three, six and nine months, and secured. His liabilities were then \$9,200, and he claimed assets of the same value; but this included \$4,700 in bad and doubtful debts and the estate has since turned out so badly that he has been unable to carry out his arrangement.





Or Nov. 16, several changes will go into effect in the street railway service at Hamilton. Tickets good for two hours in the morning from 6.30 to 8.30, two hours at noon, and one hour at night, will be sold eight for 25 cents. Looking at the crowds of poor men who traverse long distances in this city early and late going to and from work, we may see what a boon this would be, and how it would enlarge traffic in this city. There are thousands of men, boys, women and girls who rise much earlier than would be necessary were this boon afforded to them, and who get to their work tired out, and home again exhausted, by long walks they might well be spared by more liberal street car fares.

CAPTAIN GRETTEN, one of the most active promoters of immi-gration in England reports: "I have been through the eastern townships and through the Northwest, and I can say that the prosperity of our people amazed me. I saw them as farm servants, getting good food, well clad and contented. I saw them as farmers, owning their own farms, happy, bringing up their children respectably. Out of all I visited, one or two expressed regret that they had come out. They had not got on well. And why? Because they were too fond of the whiskey bottle. In Winnipeg I found some artisans we had sent out doing splendidly. They make enough in the summer to keep them all through the winter. Winnipeg is going ahead. She is recovering from the reaction of the boom. Winnipeg reminds me of an Australian town. It is bound to go ahead. One thing I notice particularly-this is a great country for women. If a man is blessed with a good healthy wife, she, in an emergency, can keep both husband and family."

WHIPPING FOR ARSON.

Two men in New York State are about being tried for setting fire to three barns near Wi'mington, Del., on the 29th Dec. 1889. Their motive was revenge for being discharged by the proprietor. If convicted, as they are well nigh certain to be, as they have partially confessed their guilt, these men will be whipped, pilloried, and sentenced to eighteen years in the penitentiary. If this be carried out the utmost publicity should be given to the whipping feature. Garroting was stamped out by whipping the offenders, and there would be a lowering of the incendiary list of fires, were the criminals liable to the attentions of a catonine tails. In such cases this most degrading and terrible of punishments, would suitably fit the most dastardly of crimes.

ARTHUR P. TIPPET & CO. AGENTS FOR UNITED ALKALICO., - Chemica's,

E. LAZENBY & SO ORLANDO JONES	& CO., - R	ickies, &c. ice, Starch.	
L. CODON, H. FAULDER & CO, &c.,	, "s	laccaroni. liver Pan" Preserv &c.	09
1 Wellington St. E., TOBORTO.	Alex. Wells, NONTERAL	Prince William St. BT. JOHN.	Ī



Cement. Address,

WOOLLENS and GENERAL DRY GOODS, TORONTO. Represented in MONTREAL by A. I. MORISON & CO., Glenora Building

HOW FAILURES OCCUR IN THE BUILDING TRADE.

The building trade is especially liable to periodic trouble. In proportion to the volume of the trade we believe there is more money lost in buildings than in other form of investment. Let any person try to build a house and sell it when finished for what it cost and his experience will be a caution for the future. The land may rise in value, but all building materials when compacted in a structure have a wonderful habit of dropping heavily in value. The North Western Lumberman points out how bankrupts are made in the buliding trade. "In periods of duilness, when money is hard to get, and only the very best security will obtain it at all, the inclination is to build as little as possible. Even men who desire to make permanent investments of that character will defer them till times are better, as they say. They should rather build when material is cheap, because sales are slow, and dealers are anxious to sell, when labor is plenty, and minimum wages prevail. After a lapse of time business recovers from stagnation. enterprise awakens, there is ademand for houses, and the capitalist or speculative builder launches into building with vigor. At the same time prices of building material and labor advance, and it is nearly impossible to obtain either at the bargains that could have been secured in the previous dull times. The result is that the majority of buildings in all the large cities are erected at a cost that is not justified by the income that can be derived from them during a series of years. . In the case of the speculative builder, who starts structures that he expects to sell at a profit before completion, or as soon as finished, he is often caught by the collapse of a boom, and his bankruptcy follows, because he has paid too much for material and labor, and probably for the land on which his buildings stand. The cost of his enterprise has been inflated by the boom, and when he attempts to secure a loan in dull times, he finds a wide divergence between the expenditure and

LANCASHIRE Fire Insurance Co. of England Capital and Assets, over \$20 000,000. JAMES P. BAMFORD, Agent, 43 and 45 St. John Street MONTREAL,

the security value of his property. In other words he finds that he has lost money, and if the loss is equal to the equity he put in at the start, he is a bankrupt at once. Foreclosure of mortgages and forced sales reduce the value of improvements that fall into such ill luck to a level below cost from which they may never recover. In periods of financial and trade depression, manufacturing flags, because there is not the usual demand for goods. Few new plants are built and put in operation during such times, and there is restriction in the matter of extending and improving old factories. But when a boom comes, proprietors and operators branch out for an enlargement of capacity. In doing this they take every form of expenditure at the upturn, and the result is that their buildings and outfittings cost maximum prices."

NAPANEE HYDRAULIC CEMENT, guaranteed to equal any native

DESERONTO, ONT.

THE BATHBUN COMPANY,

A CASE OF INSURABLE INTEREST.

In a court at Leeds, England, suit was brought by a Mrs. Barnes against an insurance company to recover the insurance effected by her on the life of a young girl placed under her care as nurse, she being its step sister, and its only living parent unfit to have the child in charge. The claim was resisted mainly on the ground that she had no insurable interest in the life insured, as required by 14 Geo. 111 Chap 48, section 1, which makes such insurance unlawful. The judge decided that as the woman might probably have been charged with the burial of the girl, that was enough to constitute an insurable interest in her life; he therefore gave judgment against the company. An English judge in another case brushed aside a technical point raised to keep back insurance money, by brusquely saying that if companies received the premiums of the policies they must pay such policies.







Nordheimers Buildings, - MONTREAL, P Q.

one who alienates friends. That Canada has unusual grounds this year for giving thanks to the Supreme Giver of all the bounties of nature, needs no argument to prove, nor illustrations to enforce. We are not pre-pared to dissociate the blessings of Providence promised as the reward of national fidelity, from their natural source. Our country has been maligned by the guilt of a few politicians being imputed to the whole Canadian people. But let any observer of other nations look at this Dominion with the eyes of justice, and he must admit that in no other land are the laws of divine ordering so honored as they are in Canada. In no country are the charities of life so abundant as they are here, nor can there elsewhere be seen a sweeter display of its purities, or its sanctities. The poor in our borders run far more risk of injury from over indulgence, than harm from neglect. The bitter cry of poverty never rises without being instantly hushed, giving place to gratitude for generous help. Happy indeed, proud indeed, are a people, who can justly boast that there is no form of human want, distress or suffering, that is not amply provided for by Canadian benevolences. Into religious comparisons we do not enter, the realm of spiritualities is profaned by any degree of boasting. But we have no cause for shame in pointing to the magnificence, the profusion of our provision for worship, nor have we cause to blush for our indifference to the responsibilities of a Christian In rejoicing let all then remember who are nation. blessed with means, with health, with domestic comfort, that the poor who must be always with us, and the sick, in their narrow homes, and in hospitals, may be cheered and strengthened and refreshed by a few drops from our overflowing cups. Standing boldly, confidently, yet with due reverence upon her charities, Canada may look up to heaven and thankfully express her gratitude, without any humiliating sense of having done nothing to deserve the blessings with which this year has been crowned.

FIRE INSURANCE RATES AND LOSSES.

The position of fire insurance business in the last few years has been so unsatisfactory that the companies will have to take some concerted action to protect their interests, and the interests also of insurers. The gradually increasing encroachment of losses upon the resources of insurance companies is the introduction of a risk to these concerns and to their customers, which neither can afford to ignore. The weakening of the one party to a fire contract is a proportionate | ratio which we believe the insurance companies are



897

cerned. The N. Y. Commercial Bulletin publishes the following table, which is exceedingly suggestive in this regard. The experience in New York State as. shown below is from the year 1873 to 1890 inclusive :

Year.	Average rate.	Loss rate.
1873	0.86	39.6
1874	0.81	31.6
1875		40.4
1876		51.6
1877		47.2
1878		42.8
1879		72.5
1880		55.6
1881,		60.3
1882		62.9
1883		54.7
1884		55.1
1885		57.
1886		49.
1887		67.4
1888		90.8
1889		65.1
1890		59.8

Average for 18 years..... 0.60

55.2

It will be noticed that, with slight variations, there has been a reverse process going on in those two columns for the whole period of eighteen years. The steps are downward year by year in the insurance rates, and upward in the ratio of losses. The disturbance of insurance business by the Chicago fire, which enlarged business and rates, also caused the extreme disparity between the figures for 1873, when the rate was as to the loss ratio, as 86 to 39, and in 1874 as 81 to 31. There appears to have then set in a sharp competition for risks with the result of reducing rates from 86 to 53, and of increasing the loss ratio in the same period from 39 to 72. The rates in seven years dropping over 38 per cent, and the loss ratio bounding up in these years 82 per cent. The average rate dropped from .86 in 1873, to .55 in 1890, and in the same period the loss rate rose from 39. to 59. It is this extraordinar ychange in the proportion between the average rate and the loss

imperatively called upon to study, and to reverse to some extent by a more conservative policy.

They need to consider these phenomena, because there are indications that the lowering of rates had some causal connection with the increasing of losses. It is improbable, it is well nigh impossible in the nature of things, for so steady a relation of proportion to be kept up through seven years of such a vast and varied business as was done by insurance companies in N.Y. State, as is shown to have been going on there from 1873 to 1879, unless they were co-related, unless that is, the depression of the one set of figures was produced by the same cause as the expansion of the other. When we see the streams rise in spring, we know that in the unseen valleys far away, the snow is melting away. The connection between excessive fire losses, and cheap insurance is, we are inclined to think, as intimate as swollen river beds and the breaking up of winter.

High rates cannot be maintained without the combined action of insurance companies. Such action indicates previous careful consideration of the conditions of their business in all its aspects. The multitude of counsellors has evolved wisdom in rating, such wisdom as eventuates in reducing fire losses to a minimum by risks being carefully scrutinised, classified, provided for; and by regulations being enforced to remove dangerous features. Cheap rates mean the opposite of all these precautions, they are the result of a helter-skelter, devil-take-the-hindmost speed in chasing after business, without due care being taken to ascertain whether the pursuit is after good game that is worth the hunter's time to run down, or only some worthless brute that may turn on and rend the Competition has seriously lowered the sportsman. amount of precautionary care necessary for the profitable conduct of insurance. It has diminished the power of the companies over insurers, and would be insurers. They now merely caution against dangerous features in buildings, in the interior arrangements for heating, lighting, or details of managing machinery and so on, when, if the companies stood firmly together, they would demand imperatively such changes as safety requires. Smaller towns and villages that have been devastated by fire, would have been saved these losses, had the companies boycotted such places until provided with an efficient fire service. The character of outbuildings in cities, could have been made far less risky had the companies insisted, and imposed their own law of safety on property owners. Miserable tinder boxes of sheds, stables, and wooden extensions of all kinds, might have been prohibited, or cleared away to the saving of millions of dollars, but for competition having paralysed the companies as protectors of property, which function they must discharge to do their own interests justice. The prevalance of unduly low rates also expands insurance beyond prudent limits. The companies may take this as a law, that the ratio of margin between a risk and the saleable value of property insured, gives the ratio of the pressure of temptation to incendiarism. If then the insurance companies "cut" rates, if they by so doing, unduly expand individual risks, they are purtuing a suicidal policy, they are both doing average business at unremunerative rates, and creating temptations to incendiarism. The sooner then these companies insure their own risks by a wiser policy, the sooner will the clouds roll by that are now shadowing the business with gloom.

MR. LYMAN ON IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

Mr. H. Lyman is a citizen whose years command reverence, his judgment on public matters respect, and his long services, high probity and patriotism, the grateful esteem of his fellow-citizens, and countrymen. That he differs from us we regret, but we thank him for the courtesy of his criticism, in which respect we hope, however, not to be outshone in our reply.

We are asked to "cite some recognized authority for such a pretension," as that, "a common tariff had ever been made a plank in the Imperial Federation League platform." Our answer is a frank confession of inability to do so, because that League never had, and has not to-day, any recognized, authoritative platform, beyond the original resolution upon which the movement is based, viz., that, "to secure the permanent unity of the Empire some form of Federation is essential." But, although a specific resolution committing the League by its recognized authorities to a "common tariff," was never passed, we never stated anything to the effect that such a resolution had been passed. That such a policy had become identified with Imperial Federation is, however, proved by Mr. Lyman's own allusion to Lord Lansdowne, as well as by the reference to this policy by Sir Charles Tupper. Let us quote Mr. Lyman's words which are, "It is true Lord Lansdowne made a common tariff the gravamen to his objection to Imperial Federation." Passing silently by Mr. Lyman's use of the word, "gravamen," we may say that, a statesman so well informed as Lord Lansdowne, who was most cautious in his public utterances, who, in speaking of Imperial Federation knew that his words would be most closely scrutinized, would not have "made a common tariff the gravamen," or ground, "of his objection to Imperial Federation," unless that movement had become publicly identified with a common tariff. Those to whom Lord Lansdowne offered this objection did not call upon him, as Mr. Lyman does us, "to cite some recognized authority for such a pretension." Knowing then the fullness, the completeness, of Lord Landowne's information, knowing too the accuracy of his judgment, and the carefulness of his speech, as became his office and dignity, we prefer to share his illusion, if such it were, than to share Mr. Lyman's non-acquaintance with the fact that, a common tariff was generally associated with, and regarded by even statesmen, as forming "a plank" in the Imperial Federation platform.

We thank Mr. Lyman for asking us in one sentence for "a recognized authority," and in his next sentence furnishing us with the information to supply a pertinent and conclusive Lord Lansdowne, however, was not one answer. of the League, but Sir Charles Tupper is not only one of its chief executive officers, but the best known of its advocates to those on this side the Atlantic. We call him as a witness. In proceeding to lay down the planks of his platform he takes up that marked "common tariff," and after examining it, declares it to be unsuitable; he calls it, "a fallacy." Now pray why should Sir Charles thus so allude to 'a common tariff," if it had had no previous association with the Imperial Federation movement? Note well his position,--he, Sir Charles Tupper, a chieftain and champion of Federation, steps boldly before the world with a plan of his own for Federation, and his very first act is to decline committing himself to "a common tariff." Unless then Sir Charles regarded a common tariff as

being already regarded as a plank in that platform, his refusal to accept it as part of his scheme,-had no such previous connection existed, -- would have exposed him to a reply from his colleagues like the milkmaid's famous, "Nobody asked you, Sir, she said." The condemnation by Sir Charles of this "plank," has no relevance, no pertinence to-it is utterly outside, his argument-we may ask what it is doing in that gallery at all, if a common tariff were not regarded as a plank in the accepted platform of Imperial Federation? A third authority, and in our judgment the greatest of all living, Mr. Jehu Matthews, whose ideas have been taken by Sir Charles Tupper, and hosts of others, and passed off as their own, says in his work on "The Colonial Question," (1872). "As Federation is one nation externally, the Federal Government must be allowed to regulate trade," further,---" The revenue required to meet the expenditure of the Federal Government should be raised on a uniform rate of taxation,"-which means a common tariff, for if tariffs differ, uniformity of taxation disappears.

The truth is that, the "nebulous" condition of this movement has rendered it as variable as a bank of clouds, as we said: one man thought it, "very like a whale," another said, "it is like a weasel," and both agreed that it was "like a camel, indeed." Mr. Lyman will please excuse the Shaksperian flourish. The camp of Imperial Federation was, and is yet, a disorganised gathering, without discipline, or definite purpose, or authorized aim, or General; a camp wherein every man does, and says, what is right in his own eyes.

We deny that Canadians have not the rights of British subjects out of Canada, as Mr. Lyman asserts. Over every Canadian, the world over, floats the Union Jack, that assures him the protection of Britain, should his rights be assailed. "The diplomatic and consular services, and the protection of the army and navy," of Britain are enjoyed by every Canadian when outside of Canada, as we all know who have travelled in foreign lauds. Mr. Lyman says that to enjoy such privileges, which he declares, however do not exist "is a despically mean position to occupy." As the position is not our seeking, as Canada was made what she is by "John Bull's strong arm," for his own purposes, and not to gratify us, we can complacently accept immunity from paying for his war-ships without being distressed Besides, Sir Charles tells by any sense of meanness. us, that Canadians having built an Imperial road to carry John Bull's soldiers and sailors to his Eastern stations, have contributed their share to Imperial defence. It was not by "meanness," but indeed the opposite, that the C.P.R., was made so magnificent an addition to the strength of "John Bull's strong arm." We must also remember, that Britain owes much to Canada for relieving her congested population, a service amply sufficient to save ourself respect from dishonor in accepting the protection of British armaments.

Mr. Lyman thinks that we, by helping to mould Brioptain's foreign policy, "shall not be involved in foreign wars." That is, "certainly a despically mean position to assume—is it not," Mr. Lyman? It is like a boy advising, encouraging, backing a boy up, to go in for a fight with another lad, and then, when the blows begin, sneaking off home to avoid getting mixed up in the fray! If Canada shares the councils of Britain in her foreign policy, Canada must share the responsibility and the risks of that policy. If any European power knew that the foreign policy of England that had led

to hostilities, had been shared in by Canadian, representatives, this country would very justly be made a point for attack. We ask Mr. Lyman then to consider, whether it is desirable for this country to become mixed up with European quarrels? Further, we ask him, as he regards our reliance on "John Bull's strong arm," as "despicably mean,"-in case Russian or French or any other foreign warships threatened our ports, because of our sharing in England's foreign policy, whether our only safety would not be taking up a "despicably mean position," by accepting the defence of British armaments? The honor and glory of playing a very humble part at Britain's Council table, would be bought at a terrible cost, if it so angered her foes, who would thus become also our foes, as to bring the horrors of war upon this country. From the national lunacy that involves such a risk,-Good Lord deliver us.

FRAUDULENT FIRES.

Insurance companies have good reason to believe, as they now do, that incendiarism has been wofully under-rated in past years. There was a very natural hesitation at one time to even suspect arson as the cause of a fire. The crime is the worst in the calendar as it usually involves murder, and terrible injury to persons from whom the offender has received no provocation and against whom he has no ill feeling. It is much to be feared that in this business, familiarity has bred contempt of, or indifference to results. We are inclined to think that, the rapid multiplication of insurance companies, leading to their keen competition for business, has tended to some laxity in the consideration of moral risks. This rivalry has also led to an enormous amount of over insuring, especially in stocks, and dwelling houses. A further evil has arisen in the abandonment of the old-time inquest on fires, which relieved incendiaries from a highly dangerous risk of being found out. The companies are so sensitive, are so liable to serious damage in reputation by delaying payments of, or disputing claims, that they settle up with insurers often without a sufficient enquiry into the causes of fires. The temptation to get rid of unsaleable stock, or to raise cash on property that is becoming burthensome, is not sufficiently held in check by the dread of an enquiry ordeal that might involve a term in the penitentiary. Then the very rapidity of fire extinguishment adds to temptation, as enormous loss can be sustained, and its extent easily exaggerated without a fire burning up the margin between the value of the property and the amount of the policy. The rapid flooding of premises by modern appliances for drowning out fires, in many cases destroys the traces of incendiarism, There are facilities also for committing this crime afforded by gas fixtures, and heating arrangements, which, we believe, have not been sufficiently considered and guarded against.

The general reliance placed upon police supervisison, the extent and value of which are much over-rated, have also lessened the *personal* care of premises, that at one time was exercised, and the abandonment of stores and warehouses at night, now so usual, have added greatly to this risk, by giving better chances for arson to those designing its committal. Men who would shrink from setting fire to a place worth \$20,000, that they have insured for \$10,000, if they thought the whole \$20,000 would be consumed, do not hesitate to fire it in the confidence

that the fire service will prevent a loss beyond the amount of the policy. Mr. Francis Dana, is of opinion that the number of incendiary fires arises from, "first, the decay of our national business honor, and secondly, the treatment of such losses by the companies them selves." He agrees with what we have often urged in regard to a more searching enquiry after each fire. "Arson is one of the most difficult crimes in the calender to prove. No man is foolish enough to call in his neighbors to see him set a fire; and he seldom has many accomplices. The practice of a majority of the companies in the treatment of suspicious fires has, I think, been entirely in the wrong. Haste seems to have been the most conspicuous feature. A fraud loss is something that should have the most laborious and far-reaching investigation from the adjuster in charge. The smallest detail should be noticed by him, and every sort of trap set for the claimant which will tend to show him either an honest man or a rascal. The rule scems to obtain, however, that if you have a suspicious fire, and don't happen to run across a claimant who will at once voluntarily make a clean breast of it, that you had better settle as quickly as possible on the best terms you can secure, as the assured is sure to beat you in court before a local jury. And here, I think, we have the cause which has resulted above all others in the increase of fraud fires."

That the number of arson cases indicates a sad lowering of honor is doubtless true. But we must remember this also, that the rush and competition of modern business necessarily involves a suspension of the moral faculties to a large extent. It is no use telling one in a high fever to speak quietly, to avoid strong language, or imprudent actions. It is just as useless to preach a high code of honor to men who are in the rapids of business life, they must go with the stream, and if the stream is dirty they cannot keep clean. There is a worship of mere money to-day that is grossly demoralizing, and the prevalance of incendiarism is only one of the natural branches of that Upas tree. Mr. Dana's comments which we quote substantially below, are to the point :

These are the days of rapidly acquired fortunes. A generation or two ago no one expected to get rich except by a long and assiduous devotion to his particular line of business Sudden fortunes were undreamt of. To-day they are almost more common than those acquired by steady thrift. Quick flyers on the grain or stock market, a combination on a commodity, or a trust controlling a staple, are so much a matter of course as hardly to excite comment. And if sudden accessions of fortune obtain, their opposites naturally follow, and sudden reverses are almost equally frequent. And here is where the decadence in business principles has occurred. A man is no longer satisfied with devoting his life efforts to his legitimate business, but he must go outside of it and dabble in some speculation in the hope of getting rich at one turn. With such practices prevalent, is it unnatural that the average man's honor in business undertakings has deteriorated ? The standard of mercantile probity was never as low as at present. It was once not unusual to hear of a man who had failed in business, and after a fresh start been successful, paying up all his old creditors in full with interest. Are such things ever done now? If so, very rarely. This brings me to the deduction that if the average business man's practice and good faith to his fellow merchant have undergone a change,

his insurance companies have also relaxed, and when caught in a financial pinch, he will not have that abhorrence of defrauding which an honest man would feel. To a man who is hopelessly involved and on the verge of ruin, a fire offers itself as an immediate relief—bringing ready money from the insurance companies, further credit and sympathy from his creditors, and consolation and trade from the community. The force of example is strong, and many men can point to a neighbor's success in such rascality, and when the alternative is presented to them the temptation proves too strong.

Fires, like other offences will come, but they could be reduced in number by a severe ordeal examination into their causes being invariably instituted after each one. There are cases too which would justify an action by neighbors for damages owing to culpable negligence. This policy is not adopted owing to the neighbors being also insured. But if the insurance companies in concert, could get hold of a clear case, and prosecute whoever was guilty of risking the goods and life of others by his neglect of common prudence in handling combustibles in any form, they would teach such a sharp lesson as would have a very wholesome effect.

THE RUBBER TRADE.

The large imports into Canada of rubber goods of all kinds indicates that there is a wide and profitable field for native capital and enterprise in extending this manufacturing industry. It is manifest from the Customs returns that the consumption of these goods has very largely increased in the last ten years. While however this enormous expansion has been in progress. our Canadian factories have not enlarged their make in proportion to the generally increased consumption. That they have done well, the position of the Canadian Rubber Co., and of the Granby Rubber Co., is proof. Both these companies have gone on extending their business steadily until their goods are favorably known all over Canada. This industry has been recently established at Port Dalhousie, where the Toronto Rubber Co., has built a factory for making rubber goods. As it is under the management of those who have had great experience in this business, the new enterprise has every prospect of success. The field is open, and there is room enough for the new venture, with plenty of good pasturage for all within it to get fat upon.

The imports of raw material fluctuate very slightly.

In 1887	raw rubber	was imported	to value of	\$537,325
In 1888	£1	- "	"	\$586.954
In 1890	**	u	"	\$536,386

Of the manufactured products of rubber, our importations were as follows:

	1882.	1888.	1890,
Boots and shoes	\$ 53,976	\$271.617	\$217,034
Clothing	. 109,598	209,075	372,546
Belting, hose, etc	. 94,243	54,241	372,546 63,174 272,047
Sundries not specified	, 303,628	264,788	272,047
			\$924,801
	\$561,445	\$799,721	\$924,801

low as at present. It was once not unusual to hear of a man who had failed in business, and after a fresh start been successful, paying up all his old creditors in full with interest. Are such things ever done now? If so, very rarely. This brings me to the deduction that if the average business man's practice and good faith to his fellow merchant have undergone a change, it follows as a consequence that his sentiments towards been successful in reducing imports largely, as well as those of a miscellaneous class that are too varied to be specified. In these two classes the imports fell in 1890 \$62,650 below the volume of 1888, which, though not much in the aggregate, is highly satisfactory asshowing the way the tide has turned.

MONTREAL NEEDS A PUBLIC LIBRARY.

In no feature does this magnificent, wealthy and prosperous city fall so conspicuously below the standard of other places of like size on this continent, and Europe, as in its poverty of public library accommodation. The one that is free, was, we believe, intended by the donor to be more worthy of the city than it now is. The Mechanics Institute Library is a fair specimen of what was regarded as a library suitable to such institutions, when the movement commenced, some forty or more years ago, for providing this form of instruction at cheap rates for the class whose name is yet borne as a title, although it is a sad misnomer. A mechanic's library is a library intended for, and should be adapted to, the needs of artisans. When the artisan classes abandon such an institution, it should change its name, for the very name is a drag upon its development in accordance with the needs and tastes of those by whom the library is used.

The city Mechanics Institute has become a reading room for merchants and clerks, with a sprinkling of professional men. The library is a mere side show, it is evidently so regarded by the directors, whose ideas as to what constitutes a public library, and what it needs, to be kept abreast of the age, are palpably so far behind the times that, one suspects that their acquaintance with even what books are on the shelves is very limited. There are dozens of books too dilapidated for use,-except for lighting pipes, or folding up a screw of tobacco. There are many others, especially those of a technical and scientific character, that merely illustrate the ignorances, and deficiencies of a past age. Others are absolete editions, once valuable, but whose usefulness has become impaired, if not wholly departed. There is over the whole of this library a Rip Van Winkle aspect; in it the light of other days has faded, without being replaced by new illuminants. A library like that ought to be supplied with "half penny dips," brass candlesticks, a tray for snuffers, a tinder-box and a bundle of sulphur matches, such as evoked the sulphurous imprecations of all who were in haste for a light. The directors should have their library railed in, and exhibited at a small charge per head, as a relic of antiquity. Visitors from foreign cities could then have their gratitude excited to the merciful Providence which had cast their lot in modern times, and in places where a higher public intelligence provides libraries worthy of the present age.

Some years ago a public meeting was held in the great Town Hall of Birmingham, England, to commence an agitation for a Municipal Free Library. The opposition champion was Alderman G., a wealthy owner of property. He made a vulgar appeal to the narrow-mindedness, the ignorant selfishness of his A highly distinguished literary character auditors. "I intended then rose, and said words to this effect : to prove the great need of this town for such an educational influence as a free public library, but have been saved the trouble by the speech of Alderman G. No argument could more forcibly demonstrate the urgent need of such an institution, than the fact that, |

the people elected so illiterate, so shallow, so narrowminded a man as their representative, as the person who has just made so melancholy an exhibition of his. own need of what a library is intended to supply." With that he sat down, and the sting of that sarcasm so roused the people, that they provided their town with one of the first and noblest of English public libraries.

Is there no way to shame this city out of its apathy in this matter? Are we all content to see Toronto head the procession, with smaller towns at its heels, and Montreal in the rear, following the stately cavalcade like a habitant's cart? Have our citizens no more pride, no more public spirit, than backwoods villagers? Are our clergy, lawyers, physicians-our mercantile. classes, our literary citizens, content to be deprived of a library equal to their requirements, their tastes, and the necessities of young men beginning to fight life's battle under those modern conditions that for success demand such appliances for mental culture as a well equipped library provides ? Have we not intelligence enough to know the enormous value to manufacturing enterprises of those stimulating helps, those teaching facilities for technical improvement, those suggestive records of industrial progress and achievements, that our skilled artisans, the learners under them, and active, fruitful minded young men of all classes so urgently require, in order to bring out their gifts, and wisely direct their energies ? A large manufacturing centre without a free, well equipped progressive library is like a farm left without a supply of fertilizing matter : its inherent, latent, productive capacity is never fully developed. America owes her marvellously varied industrial enterprises, and their unrivalled ingenuity, to those stimulating educational influences of which her libraries are the most fruitful.

If the people, as a community, will not do themselves this service, our hope is that some wealthy citizen or citizens, will emulate the princely splendour of those examples set by the donors of our new hospital, the technical school buildings at McGill, with other noble public benefactions, and so build himself, or themselves, "an everlasting name," by associating it with a free library worthy the dignity, and equal to the needs of the commercial metropolis of Canada.

THE BOSTON BANK FAILURE.

It is an extraordinary coincidence that two recent bank failures have led to the suicide of three persons chiefly implicated. They had sufficient nerve to carry on a most dangerous and anxious system of speculation, such as cannot be entered upon without a strong, determined will, or maintained without great coolness. but when their schemes collapsed their courage went also, so, rather than face the reproaches of their victims, they ended the lives that had been so wretchedly misused. The warning is a terrible one to all who are spreading all sail to seize a fortune by speculation; they are little aware of the utter misery they are risking an experience of, and the frightful possibility of the game for money ending in a grave. The failures of the banks in Berlin and Boston caused directly the sudden death of four persons, three by suicide, and one by the shock caused by the exposure, the latter being. an examiner sent to investigate the Boston bank, who died from the excitement of his discoveries. The Mayerick bank of Boston was regarded as the strongest financial institution in that city and district. Unhappily the president, who in an American bank, has the

functions of a Canadian bank manager or cashier, was a partner with a stock speculator, and had used his position to provide an immense sum for the exchange operations of the firm. The president owed the bank \$1,100,000, and two directors about \$500,000 each, so that two millions had been "borrowed," by three of the Board.

What is highly deplorable is the revelation that in January this year the Government Comptroller, or Inspector, as we say, reported this bank to be in a shaky This warning was repeated two months condition. ago, but the storm signal was unheeded at Washington, owing to the political associations of the president- That exposes one of the weakest places in the American system of banking, one that we cannot be too proud and gratified, at our own system being wholly free from. Indeed the continual failures of U.S. banks, for one occurs well nigh every week, show how unstable are these institutions, and the case of the Maverick, and others also, prove that the boasted safety check of the Comptroller's inspection is liable to prove a rotten support, when fraudulent officials have political influence. The American banks have enormous deposits in proportion to their paid up capital. There are banks operating with a capital only equal to The U.S. Bankers Magazine for a small retail store. "Three new banks have been started October says: during the year at Charleston, S.C., adding \$90,000 to the banking capital of the city." These small capitals seem no barrier to large deposits, one for instance, picked out at random has \$400,000 capital and deposits \$1,900,000. The banks of California, with 7 millions capital, have 114 millions of deposits. This means strong temptation to use these enormous funds for business such as wrecked the Maverick, and the banks in Berlin, and the Barings.

COLLECT PREMIUMS PROMPTLY.

The credit system in the business of insurance generally is one of long standing, and, we suppose, of universal adoption. Perhaps there was a time when the assured was expected to, and did, pay his premium when he received his policy, and we beleive there are still some old-fashioned fellows who follow that practice; but they are growing fewer as the years advance. Now, the average insurant holds to the opinion that he has conferred an extraordinary favor on the company or agent to whom he has given his risk, and the time for the payment of the premium is the least important part of the business. In reality, it is the most important, for the very system upon which all classes of insurance is founded is based upon the payment in advance, by the assured, of a certain agreed upon sum of money in consideration of the receipt of which the company assumes the risk. The greed for business has and is still destroying this principle, and insurances are written, and protection is furnished on a credit extending in time all the way from thirty days to twelve months. Companies should not do it, nor should they permit their agents to do it. Premiums should be considered as cash, and so collected, and agents should not be allowed to extend the time of payment beyond the commercial cash limit. The Radiator, gives excellent advice, that would, if followed by all companies, do them and their agents good service. Fire insurance agents at Montgomery, Ala., have decided to be more prompt herein after in collecting premiums. Seventeen of them have signed an agreement, of which this is a copy :- In order that there may be more uniformity in the collection of premiums in the city of Montgomery, whereby the local companies and agents may secure relief irom the growing evil of unlimited and irregular terms of credit given to the insurers ; we, the undersigned, local fire insurance companies and agents, do hereby agree that on the first day of November, 1891, all fire insurance premiums shall become due and payable not later the first to the tenth day of the second month succeeding the date on which

the insurance is written, and that we will not allow any fire insurance premiums to remain uncollected longer than that time und er penalty of cancellation of policy.

WINE CONNOISSEURS.

There are few things men are more vain of than their know. ledge of their connoisseurship in the most costly beverages. Wine is said to be an inspirer of truth, it would be more truly styled the mother of vanity. Let any person once see the well known trick played of giving a blind-folded person a few glasses of different wines, to pronounce upon them as to which, say, is port, or sherry, or maderia, and he will have his confidence badly upset as to the discriminating power of the human palate. The acutest taster when so blind folded will sip from a glass of port. and promptly call out " Sherry,-of course," and in three times out of four most tasters are wrong. It is manifest therefrom that the eye is a most important factor in wine judging. And it is not merely the judgment of the eye as it looks on the wine, that affects that of the palate, but the judgment of the eye is affected by the label it sees on the bottle. That there are wines of all grades sold that were all made at Hamburg and there prepared with bottles and labels, etc., to deceive buyers in foreign markets is known. The New York Herald scores the American wine connoissseurs severely on this : " California produces some of the best wine in the world. But it has one fatal defect-it is home made. No matter how good it is, it is not supposed to be worthy to go down the average North American cesophagus, because it hasn't a foreign label on it. That label makes a great difference, you see. No matter how poor the wine is, if it comes from abroad it must be delicious, and the argument is ended. Our neighbors on the Pacific coast are therefore shipping vast quantities of wine to the old country. It will remain there but a short time, and then be sent back as the choicest growth of the sunny and vine-clad hills of France, et cetera, et cetera. It will be properly labeled to suit the most fastidious taste. We shall pay a high price for it, smack our lips as we sip it and remark to each other that it's a great pity we can't raise such wine in this country, and then add with a sigh, ', But we can't, you know." There are few pleasures of life which equal the delight of being humbugged." We do not affirm that Canada can make a wine equal to certain foreign brands, but we do say, that there is a very extensive amount of connoisseurship in wines, that is a mere delusion, and as the Victoria Colonist says: many persons consequently undervalue a good thing because it is honestly what it professes to be, while they admire the counterfeit, which is no better, and most likely a great deal worse.

INSURANCE IN A POLITICAL ATMOSPHERE.

Suit has been entered in the Superior Court for \$2000, claimed by Mr. James P. Bamford, manager of the Lancashire, and City of London Insurance companies, as due to him by Mr. James F. Belleau, of Quebec. The suit arises out of disputed partner-Mr. Belleau, who is said to be interested with ship accounts. Mr. Ernest Pacaud of Baie de Chaleurs fame, in the printing business, appears to have had some hard experiences of late. His first trouble arose out of his connection with the printing business of the Hon. L. Pelletier. Following upon this, his confidential clerk and book keeper for ten years, Mr. Giroux, resigned. Then came the severance of his connection with Mr. Bamford, who, after the lapse of seventeen years, found it advisable to eliminate the political element of the business they were This required the removal of Mr. Belleau, who engaged in. received his conge on 1st July last. The withdrawal of the agency of the Lancashire Insurance Company's agency in September last, doubtless left him more time to attend to the politi. cal affairs in which he was so deeply interested. Insurance business is a jealous and exacting calling, and there are few men so gifted as to be able to divide their attentions between it and politics. While they often, in their embarrassment, exclaim, "How happy should I be with either, were t'other dear charmer away," they are so fascinated by the income that one provides, and charmed by the publicity, and semi-public position given by activity in the other sphere, that they have not courage to make a selection. The exacting, the worrying, nature of Quebec politics are especially disturbing to that close devotion to business which insurance calls for and which every company has a right to demand from its managers. Politics is defined as "the art of government." This art can be fully, and; as a rule more profitably exemplified in a narrower spere than provincial affairs, by a skilful, energetic, politic, management of, and government of, the ordinary business of a man's calling.

AN INVITATION DECLINED WITHOUT THANKS.

We have received a marked copy of the Halifax Morning Herald for Oct. 26th, in which a paragraph appears to which our attention is directed. The statement therein is to the effect that a rumour is current, that some "insurance man," a term which is too polite for our columns, has declined to accept the mere statement of a local merchant as to the extent of his loss by a recent fire. No names are given, and the object apparent: ly of inviting us to re-publish this report of a mere street rumour is to secure it a circulation where the insurance company reflected upon through its fialifax agent may be damaged. We decline to be a party to spreading a mere rumour of this kind. We beg to inform the sender of the paper alluded to that his written memorandum; does not commend itself to our judgment. In the first place it is anonymous, next it is breach of the postal law which exposes the sender to a penalty. For an anonymous correspondent to ask a newspaper to spread malicious gossip is bad enough, but in doing so to commit an offence against the law is much worse. If the merchant in question has been wronged the courts are open to secure redress, as they also are to defend the public revenue against using newspaper to carry a written memorandum. A German authority has issued the following notice, which, all whom it may concern, may regard as the policy of every reputable journal. "In consequence of the great number of anonymous letters, evidently written to gratify private spite at the expense of the public welfare, I am induced hereby to declare that such documents will not be acted upon unless the contents be confirmed from other sources. Those ashamed to sign their names are unworthy of belief, and they will hereafter receive no attention from me."

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF LOW PRICES.

While it is no doubt sound advice to urge persons and companies to take advantage of the low wages and cheap materials of dull times, there is this to be considered, that, were the advice taken, those conditions would quickly disappear. Men are very much like sheep in this respect, let any long sighted capitalist begin manufacturing, or buying up materials, or building houses in order to get the benefit of low prices, cheap money, and labor, and his doings will be noticed by others who will begin to follow his example. Booms are caused by men racing after each other through the same gap in the hedge, as sheep do. The same writer as quoted elsewhere tells how this effects even the railways. When the monetary panic came like thunder out of a clear sky last November, the railroads began to retrench. That meant the stopping of orders for cars, ties, bridge timber and iron. They maintained this attitude of retrenchment until recently, and have not yet liberalized their policy to a great extent. When traffic began to swell in August, as the result of good crops, the managers found that they were short of cars. Now they are beginning to build more, but by the time the shops are full of orders, lumber and other material will have advanced to such a degree that cars will cost more than they would have done during the period of dullness. The shops will be full of work, so that the builders will not be so anxious for orders as they were a few months ago, especially since they have to psy higher prices for material. If the railroad companies had built their needed cars last year, they would have saved money, not only in the contract price of the cars but in having plenty of them when the traffic tide began to rise.

A WARNING FOR CERTAIN HOME CONCERNS.

It begins to look, says The U.S. Review, as if some of the officers of the fraudulent endowment concerns which have been operating in Massachusetts for some time past might yet have to pay dear for their short lived "snaps." At the instance of one Otto Westmark the Superior Court has issued orders for attachments aggregating > 100,000 upon the personal estates of nine officers of the Royal Ark, which is now in the hands of a receiver. The officers in question are charged with holding the

funds of the order in trust, the terms of which trust they have violated, appropriating the funds to their own use. Other allegations are that the officers have voted not to pay matured certificates, although they have sufficient funds in their possession to pay them. The fraudulent endowment concerns operating in Canada, despite their ministerial connections, will be put through the same mill one of these days, and while undergoing the pressure will have the opportunity of explaining how they propose to do what every honest man knows cannot be done honestly, that is, turn twenty cents per day in \$1,000 in seven years.

FULLY RESTORED.

Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Lynwode C. Pereira, who laid low while the late storm was blowing over the Departments at Ottawa, seems to have returned to his gorge, if we may judge by letters sent by him from the Department from whose precints that Committee of enquiry caused him to be removed. The country, no doubt, will have its thankfulness enhanced by those restorations to office, at least some tradesmen will, and other creditors of the money lending class, at Shylock rates. The government has probably restored the dismissed clerks to employ them as detectives, on a proverbial principle. We should like to known what has become of the petit maitre's masks,-"Lizzie Evans" and "Ellen Berry," have they also been restored, or have they been relegated to niches in the museum of the Patent office? The restored clerks are already showing their worthiness of sympathy, and fitness for public service, by indulgences of petty spite, which only prove that though the country has been shamed for them, they have felt no shame for themselves.

GERMAN BANK FAILURES.

The collapse of two great banking firms at Berlin, Germany, is one of the consequences of those financial operations, that brought the Barings to ruin. The reports so far published seem to be somewhat wild, as for instance, that the liabilities are \$50,-000,000 and the a-sets only \$9,000,000, most of which it is said are worthless or doubtful securities. The firm of Hirschfeld & Wolff stood in Berlin much in the position of the Barings in London. Their operations were on an enormous scale in negotiating foreign loans, and dealing in securities of a national or public character, such as are affected by firms controlling vast capital. It is reported that some of their dealings in connection with a large Russian loan proved disastrous. The precise nature, however, of the immediate cause of failure we are not yet in-We may be quite sure of this, that if the firm owes formed. \$30,000,000 and has only \$9,000,000 of bad assets, there has been something eating away their assets, besides imprudent investments, and the suicide of one of the bankers, indicates that the failure was not caused by such losses as may arise even from legitimate business. Before, however, discussing this terrible blow to European credit, we prefer to wait for advices more detailed and authentic.

THE QUEBEC WEST CANDIDATE.

Mr. R. R. Dobell, the prominent lumber merchant of Quebec, has consented to run as Parliamentary candidate for Quebec West. Beyond his sympathies with Imperial Federation, we do not know what Mr. Dobell's party attachments have been. In. securing such a candidate, however, the constituency may deem itself fortunate. Mr. Dobell is a fine specimen of the men to whom Canada owes so much of her prosperity. His interests in, and at Quebec are very large; to the shipping industries of that port his business contributes extensively; his naturally generous disposition has been again and again manifested by liberal gifts to local charities; all the public enterprises intended to develop the welfare of the city, to recover for it some of its prestige and business connections, have in Mr. Dobell a most able, energetic, level headed advocate. A man of large views,-too large think some of his English competitors in the lumber trade,-gifted with eminent business abilities, devotion to national and local interests, would do honor to the House of Commons, and be of service to, not only the city he would represent, but to Canada. We should be glad to see Mr. Dobell elected by acclamation, as his personal merits, no less than his devotion to Quebec intersts deserve.

NO. 1 HARD.

The malicious attacks made so persistently upon the grain producing capacity of the North West, attacks that we know to be quoted all over England, by emigration agents working against Canada, need to be met by facts, which our friends would do well to circulate as freely as such falsehoods are that the Buffalo Milliny World concocts. A gentleman in this city has received the following report from a correspondent. "Mr. D., has just received a letter from his son near Fleming, N.W.T. He writes that he raised this year 3,500 bushels of wheat, none of which is frosted. It all graded better than No. 1 hard, and he has been offered 80c per bushel for it. He had 830 bushels from 15 acres, 55 bushels to the acre." Fleming is about 70 miles west of Brandon on the C.P.R. That is a "No. 1 hard," fact, that blights with frost the slanderers of Canada's vast wheat fields It is such crops as the above that are acting on Dakota settlers as magnets, and which in time will fill up the territories with a large agricultural population.

THE VALUE OF ADVERTISING TO INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The practical collapse of the English government insurance and annuity scheme is explained by the Secretary of the Post Office, Sir Arthur Blackwood, in the following sentence: "The explanation of the preference shown by the public for insurance companies is no doubt that the companies advertise very largely, and remunerate their agents highly for the business brought to them, whereas the Post Office is precluded from adopting these practices." As Sir Arthur has no interest in any advertising medium, but simply gives in the above remark the judgment of one whose department in the public service has conspicuously failed because of its neglect of advertising,—although it had a highly attractive scheme to offer the public, it is well worth the attention of those who have not yet learnt that publicity is the yery life of trade.

LEADING THE GOVERNMENT.

Without trenching upon the functions, or disputing the position of Mr. Abbott, this paper has for some time past been leading the government, leading it in the way it should go, and from which we trust it will not depart. The most recent reform at Ottawa is one that we urged, and for doing which some government organs took us to task, by remarks that were sadly lacking in humour, and wholly devoid of good sense. We some weeks ago ridiculed the waste of paper, indulged in at Ottawa, and the government has been led by us into cutting down the blanket sized sheets used for its circulars to a size less than one half the old style. But, while taking our advice, the Ottawa officials have taken care to show their indignation at being forced by us into economy.

INSURANCE CHANGES.

The absorption of the Queen Insurance Co., by the Royal, some months ago, has led to another change which keeps the name of the old company still to the fore. A company has been organized under the laws of the State of New York, which is practically owned by the Royal Insurance Company. The total assets of this new company are \$3,005,000, capital \$1,504,750, leaving a surplus of \$1,000,263. Mr. H. J. Mudge, so long associated with the old company, is now Resident Manager of the Queen Ins. Co. of America.

THOSE who suffered by the late destructive fire in Halifax-N.S., have little to complain of in respect of insurance settlements. The losses were paid without waiting for the usual period of 90 days stipulated in the policies, and some companies did not deduct even the slight percentage for prompt cash customary in such cases. Such ready adjustment and payments go far to offset the losses over and above insurance, which in the majority of cases are suffered through the interruption to business in case of fire.

Owing to the numerous enquiries we have received of late as to the position of certain loan and investment companies that have been organized both here, and in the States, we deem it advisable to caution the public against these fraudulent concerns. The severe measures taken in the States to suppress these mutual companies has no doubt driven their promoters into Canada. Investors may find in our advertising columns the

names of every reputable and reliable company that loans money or receives deposits in Canada.

MR. A. J. RELTON, fire manager of the Guardian Ins. Co.; of London, England, is on a visit to the Montreal agency. Mr. Lees, secretary of the Caledonian, is also in the city. The Canadian agency of this Company is not yet fully determined.

OWING to our going to press this week earlier than usual th^e report of Toronto markets is too late for this issue.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In reply to enquiries from western Ontario as to the standing ot the Order of Tonti, whose head office is said to be, Philadelphia, Pa., we beg to say that we can find no trace of such a company in the official returns of that city or State.

BANK OFFICIAL CHANGES.

The Bank of Toronto has made the following changes in its staff : Mr. Coulson is now general manager, Mr. Leach, assistant gen'l manager, Mr. Wadsworth, local manager, Toronto. The bank premises are being enlarged.

Correspondence.

THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.

To the Editor of the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, Montreal.

DEAR SIR, —Enclosed please find \$2.00 in payment of JOURNAL up to May 6th, 1892. In our town, within the past few weeks, we have had organized a Court of the Independent Order of Foresters, and as I have been solicited to become a member, I would like to ask you if it is a good institution, and worthy of patronage, and what are its prospects. Will the promoters be able to do what they say financially ? Can you safely recommend it as a "cheap insurance society" and as solid as an "old line company"?

Please answer promptly and oblige,

Yours truly, J. G.

Springhill, N.S., Nov. 9th, 1891.

We presume our correspondent refers to the Ancient Order of Foresters. We are not aware of the existence of an Independent Order of that name. If this be the case we can only say that, while the promoters may be able to fulfil their promises, we could not safely recommend it as a "cheap insurance society" and certainly do not consider it "as solid as any old-line company." The blue book issued under the authority of the Chief Registrar of England showed last year an actuarial deficiency of £2,770,551 deduced by valuation from the contributions, benefits and rates of interest earned by the Order, and it is by no means certain that their capital in hand of £4,500,000 could be applied against such a deficiency as a whole. Indeed it seems certain that each Court must meet its own deficiencies, and hence that the protection they afford to their members is measured solely by their individual solvency. This view is borne out by the statement in the official appeal of the High Chief Ranger that the whole of the funds of each Court are its absolute property and that if deficiencies exist they must be made good by a moderate increase of contributions, by a moderate decrease of benefits, or by a better investment of Court funds and a stricter supervision over sickness and sickness payments. Should the Courts be unable to meet their deficiences by these means, aid is promised to them from the High Court Relief Fund -not be it observed, from the capital. This seems to indicate clearly enough that each Court is dependent upon its own exertions for its solvency, and hence that its value as an insurance society depends upon its individual position.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

To the Editor CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

Heretofore it has been charged against the advocates of Federation of the Empire, that they presented no definite plan of union, in short that their ideas were "nebulous" and great jubilation was indulged in, when Lord Salisbury suggested that the League should formluate some definite scheme for the consideration of the government. In response possibly to this monition, but upon his own personal responsibility, Sir Charles Tupper has written a review article, in which the question of Imperial Federation is discussed, with the view to a practical solution. You tell us with rhetorical flourish, that Sir Charles admits that the idea of a common tariff must be given up. I had:

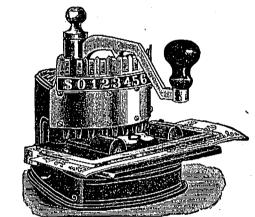
not previously been aware that the League had ever made a common tariff, a plank in its platform: ...if it would not be too much trouble, I would feel obliged if you would cite some recognized authority for such a pretension? It is true Lord Lansdowne made a common tariff the gravaman to his objection to Imperial Confederation, but what I desire to discover is the authority for the claim of a common tariff in the Confederation of the Empire? We are told by our opponents that Imperial Confederation is an impossibility, but I beg to be informed of the meaning you attach to the term "Imperial Federation ?" When this definition has been settled, it will be time to discuss differences of opinion. Is it not that you construct a theory to suit your own ideas, as for example a common tariff, and then proceed to pronunce with Shakaperean flourish, that its realization is impossible? You will not deny of course that the Dominion of Canada is at this moment a part of the British Empire, and yet you must admit that we are not in the fullest sense of the word British subjects, and why are wo not? Can you assign any good reason why we should not enjoy the rights and immunities of Britons in this Dominion of ours? True a Canadian has the rights of British Citizenship in Canada, but not out of it. and it is to remedy this anomoly in part at least, that the League has been formed, viz., to consolidate the Dominion commonwealth and states with the mother country, in our united Empire, so that the outlying portions as well as the central autority, shall have the full benefit of its diplomatic and consular revices, and enjoy the protection of army and navy, with dignified participation in common duties and responsibilities ; and that without interference with "Home Rule," in any part. This no doubt is an important as well as a difficult problem and will need the best and highest intellects in the empire for its solution. To say, however, that it is insoluble, would be a serious mistake, considering the great an

THE subject of rebate in grain coming through the Canadian canal transhipped at Ogdensburg, but for export via Montreal is likely again to be called to the attention of the Government. This spring the Government decided that the rebate should not be paid on grain transhipped at Ogdensburg, the rule being made at the instance of the Canadian Marine Association, who claimed that by the grain going to Ogdensburg for transhipment to Montreal, Canadian bottoms were barred out of the trade as the grain shipped was American grain. The Ogdensburg Transit Co., which has had handling of all the grain, is preparing to push its case against the Canadian Government before the commission on reciprocal trade between the United States and Canada. The grievance of the Ogdensburg Transit Co., is the alleged discrimination in collecting canal tolls in grain destined for export viz Montreal, which is transhipped from lake vessels to river barges at Ogdensburg, while no tolls are exacted where the grain is transhipped at Kingston. The reopening of the question is of great interest to grain men and shippers here, and the Kingston and Montreal Forwarding Co, is specially interested. That company does a great deal of the freighting for the Ogdensburg Transit Co. Fully one million bushels of grain have been exported from Montreal this season, which were transhipped at Ogdensburg, and this grain has had to pay the full tolls through the Welland and the St Lawrence canals. The rebates of tolls in this grain would amount to fully \$10,000, and these rebates the Government have been asked to allow.—Montreal Star.

ME. WILSON, the well known egg merchant of Seaforth, Ont, was recently interviewed by a reporter of the Glasgow *Mail* to whom he said that, on the day of the interview, he had 12,000 dozen Canadian eggs on the Olyde, all sold in advance without the purchaser having son for objecting, I deny. In fact it all depends upon whether we are or are not in the fullest sense British subjects, and so I finish as I set out, if we really belong to the empire, then undoubtedly we should influence its foreign policy, while we do not neglect our own domestic affairs and interests; in so doing we shall not be involved in foreign wars, if such contests are inimical to ours and the common weal. H. LYMAN.

			Clearings.	Balances,
6th N	ovember	1891	\$2,182,807	\$230,237
7th	48		1,982,981	165,003
9th	"		1,600,023	244,578
10th	6 7 .		2,348,164	233,985
11 th	"		2,841,537	339,165
12th	et		Genera	l Holiday.
Tot	al		\$10,955,512	\$1,212.878
Oor w	oek 1890		\$12,653,278	\$1,558 468
				\$1.634.051

THE LIGHTNING CHECK PUNCH



PREVENTS RAISING OF CHEQUES.: SPACKMAN & CO., 164 St. James St., Montreal

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

MAY-MAZEPPA STOCK. Price, \$1.25 PER SHARE. Regular dividend 1 1-4 per cent monthly; paid since June \$110,000 in dividends. April dividend, \$12,500.

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

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

Send for Information. All Dividends by Check. **COLORADO MINING INVESTMENT CO'Y** JAMES GILFILLAN, - Treasurer. (Ex-Treasurer of the United States),

AMES BUILDING, - BOSTON

1 Section 1

Several good reasons WHY the Trade should handle

MELISSA RAINPROOF COATS

Instead of RUBBER COATS.

MELISSA Coats will always be found good sound reliable stock and will not deteriorate in value.

- MELISSA Coats will not get stiff, hard and worthless after being on the shelves a few weeks as Rubber Coats generally do.
- MELISSA Coats will never be brought back by customers, a few days after purchase, with sleeves and collars off as rubber coats frequently are.
- MELISSA Coats are full value for their price simply as ordinary cape overcoats leaving out of account altogether their GREAT value as rainproofs.

As MELISSA Coats are sold to all dealers at uniform prices, no one can undersell his neighbor.

IT WILL PAY dealers to see these goods before placing orders for waterproofs.

Spring Samples are now in the hands of Travellers in all parts of the Dominion.

MELISSA MANUFACTURING CO.

J. W. MACKEDIE & CO., Montreal, WHOLESALE AGENTS

sampled a box (this by reason of the excellent reputation of Canadian eggs); and that many dealers were selling his (Wilson's) ergs "fo country eggs at two shillings the dozon.' There are other two gentlemen in the 'swim ' with me, and altogether last year we handled 33,000,000 eggs, which were sent on to London, Liverpool ann Glasgow. I have fifteen vans on the road, and they call at the stores up and down the country and collect the eggs, which are taken to Seaforth, where they are handled, selected, packed, and dispatched to the seaboard. The shopkeepers, or storekeepers as we call them, buy the eggs from the farmers."

Tan Liverpool, Eng., Timber Merchant reports that owing to a falling off in American shipments of walnut and whitewood, more business has been done at the yards, demand running chiefly to the better qualities. Stocks of inferior descriptions are still very much too heavy. Stocks of pitch pine lumber are and prices are low, Stocks of Quebec oak logs are heavy, but recent arrivals of plank and scantling have gone immediately into con-Several parcels of Montreal deals sumption. arrived during the latter part of September, the bulk of which also went into consumption. High freight rates have made prices firm, and the tendency is toward advance. The demand for third quality deals is very good, and the stock is small, consequently a rise in price is locked for. There were several arrivals of spruce deals. Prices generally were firm , and favorite sizes brought excellent figures. "Flooring boards" were reported in reduced supply, there having been no recent arrivals some sizes and qualities being entirely want-ing. African managany has become a serious competitor in the English market, of Honduras, Tobasco and Mexican mahogany seiling read-ily at high prices, and being seemingly, as well liked by consumers.

Financial.

MONTERAL, Wednesday Evening, Nov. 11th, 1891.

Money in London closes at 2@21 per cent. with the rate of discount in the open market 31 per cent. for both short and three months bills. The bank rate is unchanged at 4 per cent. During the week the export demand for gold had almost ceased, while an influx of \$5,000,000 in Brazilian gold rendered money plentiful. The reflow of gold from the country is adding to the bank's reserves and although the banking troubles in Berlin and the falling flat of the Russian loan in Paris may lead to a withdrawal of funds, there is every indication that the monetary situation in London is strong enough to meet ordinary current demands for the remainder of the year. Canadian railways ruled weak. Pacific fell to 87# in London on Continental selling, and Grand Trunk firsts lost 5, seconds 6, thirds 4 and ordinary 3 points on the week. Silver continues strong and is in demand for India at 43 13-16d. In New York money on call is at 6 per cent. Time money is at 5 per cent. for four months on dividend-paying securities and 6 per cent. for sixty and ninety days on mixed Stock Exchange collateral, Commercial paper in fair demand, but the supply is light. Prime endorsed bills receivable are quoted at 51/06 per cent., and first-class single name paper at 6@61 per cent. In this city money is unchanged at 4/041 per cent. on call, and 6 to 7 per cent, for discounts. Sterling exchange is weak under free offerings of cotton and grain bills. We quote sixties at 8 1-16@ 8 3-16 between banks and 8 @81 over the

FOR THE DOMINION.

connter. Demand $\$\frac{3}{4}$ @ $\$\frac{3}{4}$ and 9@ $9\frac{1}{4}$. Cables $9\frac{1}{4}$. Posted rates in New York were 4 81 and $4.84\frac{1}{2}$. Actually paid $4.80\frac{1}{4}$ @ $\frac{1}{4}$ and $4.83\frac{1}{4}$ @ $\frac{1}{4}$. Cable transfers $4.83\frac{1}{4}$ @ $\frac{1}{4}$ and $4.83\frac{1}{4}$ @ $\frac{1}{4}$. Cable transfers $4.83\frac{1}{4}$ @ $\frac{1}{4}$ and $4.83\frac{1}{4}$ @ $\frac{1}{4}$. Cable transfers $4.83\frac{1}{4}$ @ $\frac{1}{4}$ and $4.83\frac{1}{4}$ @ $\frac{1}{4}$. Cable transfers $4.83\frac{1}{4}$ @ $\frac{1}{4}$ and $4.83\frac{1}{4}$ @ $\frac{1}{4}$. Cable transfers $4.83\frac{1}{4}$ @ $\frac{1}{4}$ and $4.83\frac{1}{4}$ @ $\frac{1}{4}$. Continental exchange is also easier. Frances are quoted at $5.21\frac{1}{4}$ less 1-16 for sight and $5.23\frac{1}{4}$ @ $5.24\frac{3}{4}$ for long, reichemarks, 951-16@ $95\frac{1}{4}$ for short. New York funds are at 1-16@ $\frac{1}{2}$ premium between banks and 3-16@5-16 over the counter. Now York funds are at 1-16@ $\frac{1}{4}$ premium between banks and 3-16@5-16 over the counter. Now York funds are at 1-6@ $\frac{1}{5}$ premium between banks and 3-16@5-16 over the counter. Now York funds are at 1-6@ $\frac{1}{5}$ premium between banks and 3-16@5-16 over the counter. Now York funds are at 1-6@ $\frac{1}{5}$ premium between banks and 3-16@5-16 over the counter. Now York funds are at 1-6@ $\frac{1}{5}$ premium between banks and 3-16@5-16 over the counter. Now of the week closes with Wednesday evening. Business during the week has been dull and uninteresting. Pacific was the leading speculative stock. Opening at $86\frac{1}{2}$, it rose to $87\frac{1}{4}$ and then fell back to its first figure. Commercial cable fluctuated in a sinilar manner. Opening at $135\frac{1}{4}$, it fell to $132\frac{1}{4}$, then rallied and closed at $135\frac{1}{4}$. The bank stocks were only sparingly dealt in, and the total volume of shares changing hands falls under the average, even for a short week.

Banks.	No. Sharea.	Highest price.	Lowest price.	Avouage this week last year	
Commerce,	365	1357	135	129	
Do (Exdiv)	9 4 1	1324	132 7		
Merchants	õ0	1514	161 j	1467	
Molsons	25	162	162]	160	
Montreal	58	227	225]	2278	
Quebec	6	121]	121]		
Miscellancous.		•			
Bell Telephone	50	147	147		
Can. Cotton Co	116	60	55		
Com: Cable	1,355	1358	132		
Gas	60	202	202	203	
Montreal Cot. Co.,	60	95	93		
New Street R'way.	50	180	178	171	
Pacific		874	85	73	
Richelieu	255	501	50-	· · · · · ·	
Telegraph	50	114	114	96	

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montre WHOLESALE DRY GOODS MONTREAL. SCOTCH FINGERINGS. SCOTCH YARNS CANADIAN FINGERINGS BERLIN WOOLS. ANDALUSIAN WOOLS, SHETLAND WOOLS. MEXICO WOOLS LINED KID GLOVES RINGWOOD GLOVES FANCY WOOL **GLOVES** WINTER -UNDERWEAR DRESS TRIMMINGS. BUTTONS CORSETS. **UMBRELLAS** LACES. CHIFFONS &c., &c. Carsley & Co. Wholesale Dry Goods, 113 St. Peter Street, MONTREAL,

18 Bartholomew Close, London, Eng.

IT IS very bad policy to forget to deliver goods at the specified hour. Otten, by trusting to his memory, the merchant or clerk overlooks the matter, and the customer is put to great annoyance and inconvenience because the goods fail to materialize. It taxes the patience of a housekeeper to be compelled to send twice for goods. A merchant or clerk should never promise to do anything at a given time unless he knows very well he can per-form it, and when he agrees to perform any office of the charater referred to he should not allow it, under any circumstances, to slip from his memory. Therefore, in writing out an order which is to be delivered, make a memorandum of the time of del vering and have the goods at their destination on or before the honr when they are arcosted. the hour when they are expected .- Exc.



ware the rise in rail freights and the impending

cessation of water carriage has stagnated trade for a while. Butter and cheese are both

firmer, and holders speak hopefully of the

while canned goods display a stronger under-

ness doing in butter but the undertone is very

firm, Finest creamery is now all out of factory-men's hands and holders seem confident

in the future. For finest late makes 24 cents.

and better is asked, but we still quote 231@ 24c as the range. Finest Townships is scarce and firmly held at 19c. Western dairy j bs at 16@17c. Oheese is firmer and stronger in

16@170. Oheese is firmer and stronger in tone. Lots going under 10c are promptly snapped up and best French country and

Townships are moving steadily at this. On

Townships are moving scenario at this. On the wharf $9\frac{1}{2}$ @9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c was paid for 2400 boxes French country and no finest Western could be got to-day under 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. We quote finest. S-ptember and October at 10@10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, best French and eastern $9\frac{1}{2}$ @ $\frac{1}{4}$, medium $9\frac{1}{4}$ @ $\frac{1}{4}$. The cable remains unchanged at 50s.

CATTLE.—Cables from Liverpool report an improved market for cattle in spite of the heavy supply. Canadian cattle advanced ic as follows:—Finest steers 11c, good to choice

101c, poor to medium 91c, inferior and bulls

moving in a jobbing way.

future.

tone.

7@810.

Hides are weak, but no lower as yet.

Wool is neglected

a decided improvement. Money has come in freely, and wholesalers are feeling more cheerful. Travellers out on the sorting trip report a more confident tone and are sending in fair orders both for sorting and for imported future. Hides are weak, but no lower as yet. Sole leather continues active owing to the ad-vance in dry S. A bides, while black leathers are dull and inactive. Fruit, continues firm and apples are a little dearer. Fish is scarce and well held. Provisions are quiet at a de-cline. Eggs continue steady. Oats and peas are acting but no transactions are reported in spring goods. The city trade is very active. and suburban retailers report that the volume of trade is far ahead of the corresponding period of last year. The extraordinarily fine weather of the past week has been against trade. Farmers have been in the fields instead are active, but no transactions are reported in wheat. Flour and oatmeal are dull and only of going in to see their storekeepers, and citymen have postponed buying winter goods until the cold weather sets in in earnest Novertheless the volume of trade during the past week has been satisfactory, and merchants speak hopefully of the outlook. BUTTER AND CHEESE .--- There is a quiet busi-

Town Treasurer.

907

B. A. MAINWARING

MAINWARING

Montreal.

BUIT, --- Owing to Thursday being Thanksgiving Day we are compelled to go to press without our usual weekly cable from the Liverpool apple market. At last advices prices ranged from 12/221s, as to quality. In this market winter apples are slightly stiffer and we quote \$2.10@\$2.15 in car lots. Fall stock is worth about \$1.85/@\$1.90 in a wholesale way. Potatoes are a little stiffer. Buyers are now paying 25 cents per bushel in the country, but in town they still sell at 45@500 centry, but in town they shit shit at 45 (3000 cents in car lots. Stocks are coming in as rapidly as wanted. In fact it seems certain that, were prices to rise, the city would be finoded with potators Canadian onions com-mand \$1.5^o(2)\$2 per barrel. Turnips are very low, and 55 cents per barrel is an outside figure. Almeria grapes are higher on the other side and sell here at \$500\$5.50 Florida oranges bring \$3,500#3.75. Milaga lemons sell at \$2.50 per box and Spanish onions bring 45 cents per box on the wharf.



FIGH AND OYSTERS,—No salmon is in this market and most lines of fish are scarce. No American fish are now in the city and our quotations for blue-fish, son-bass and striped-bass are purely nominal. Hoddock is in bass are purely nominal. Hoddock is in limited supply at 5 cents, and cod sells at 40. Trout and whitefish, 7@8c. Sturgeon and pike, 6c. Halibut, 12c. Dore10 cents, Blue-fish, black-bass, and sea-bass, 10c. Finnan haddies 74@8c. per lb. Oysters are dearer. We now quote \$3.50 for ordinary run in a job-bing way and \$4.25 for hand-picked. For especially selected lots for clubs as high as \$5 fs hald. Bulk ovsters run at \$1.60 for standis paid. Bulk oysters run at \$1.60 for stand-ard, and \$1.80 for selects. Salt fish are fairly ard, and \$1.80 for selects. Salt fish are fairly active. Green cod are in very small supply and \$5,50 is offered freely. Medium dry cod in 100 pound cases sells at \$5. British Colum-bla salmon in barrels, \$12, in balf barrels, \$6.26. Labrador, \$15 in barrels, \$8 in half barrels. Mackerel, \$20 per barrel, \$10 in half barrel, \$1.50 per kit. No. 1 Labrador herring, \$5.50 per brl., \$2.50 per half brl. Halibut, \$5 in half brls. Salmon trout, \$4.50 in half brls. White fish, \$5. Haddock, \$5. Oanned finnyn haddies are selling at \$1.40 per dozen and haddles are selling at \$1.40 per dozen and \$5.50 per case. Smoked herrings, 164@17c per box. Boueless cod, 6c@64c in 14 lb. boxes. Oapo Breton herrings \$6 per barrel, Newfoundland herrings \$5. Boneless fish in boxes 4@5c per lb.

GRAIN AND FLOUR .--- Nothing is doing in wheat on this market but oats and peas are firmly held, and an active demand both for shipment and consumption continues. We quote No. 2 hard Manitobs \$1 05% \$1:07; No. 3 do., 97; No. 2 northern. \$1.04; peas, 79c@ 80c per 66 pounds, in store, 77c@78c afloat; 800 per 66 pounds, in store, 776/0786 alloat; oats, 360 per 34 pounds in store, 370 afloat; oorn, 68c/2690 duty paid; feed barley, 48c/20 500; good malting do., 60c/2620. In flour a quiet local trade is all that can be recorded. Patents sold at \$5/2, 5.40 and city strong bakers at \$6. The domand for oatmeal is small, and prices are unchanged at \$2.10@ \$2.20. In Chicago the wheat market closed weaker. Mild weather and continued rain weaker. Mild weather and continued rain

removed all apprehensions from drought and cables from Europe were all weak. The amount of wheat on passage shows an increase of 1,000,000 bus. and North Western receipts are again large with predictions that they will continue so for a month to come. Corn closed weak on reports that the crop would reach twenty one millions and there was a break of twenty one millions and there was a break of 2 cents on near options. Oat were easier in sympathy with wheat and corn. Beerbohm's cable says; Cargoes off coast, wheat, very firm; corn, nil. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, wheat very firm; corn, firm, but not active. Red winter wheat, off coast, 42s; for prompt shipment, 42s; present and follow-ing month, 42s 6d. California wheat, off coast, 45s 9d. promptly to be shipmed 46s; nearly 45s 9d; promptly to be shipped, 46s; nearly due, 45s 9d. Liverprol wheat, spot, firm; do. corn, spot, firm. Liverpool standard California wheat, 9s ld; do. fair average red winter wheat, 8s 9d; do, white Michigan wheat, 8s 1ld; do. 88 9d; do, white Michigan wheat, 88 11d; do. red American spring wheat. 88 10d. Liverpool mixed maizo, 68 64d. Canadian peas, 68 10d. Weather in England fine. Minucesota first bakers' flour, 298 6d. Arrivals of wheat car-goes, eleven. Number of wheat cargoes wait-ing, eleven; sold, three. Australian wheat, off coast, 448 9d. Chilian wheat, off coast, 438 6d. Walla Wella wheat, off coast, 448 9d; present and following month, 448 9d. The Liverpool public cable says: Wheat, firm; diverpool puole caole says: Wheat, hrm; demand improving; holders offer sparingly; corn, firm; fair domand. Beceipts of wheat for the past three days, 338,000 centals, in-cluding 187,000 centals American. Receipts of corn for the same time, 54,800 centals American. Weather fine.

GROOBRIES.-Trade is only fair in the grocery business and at present there are no signs of any rush for goods. Sugars are unchanged. There is a fair movement in yellows at 3½c for lowest grades and granulated moves slowly at 4½ cents. The new beet sugar does not promise to be a success. It has a peculiar grayish cast and tastes of the beet, and even at 4 cents does not tempt the trade to invest. cery business and at present there are no signs cents does not tempt the trade to invest. Syrups have been more active and fair sales

are reported of all grades from D at 24c up to extra superior at 34c. Molasses are weak owing to the lowness of syrups. For Barba-does 38 cents is asked for prime, with tart and off brands selling at 34 cents. Valencia raisins are firmer and sell at all prices from 5@5] cents according to quality. The inside figure is for peor rain-damaged fruit that figure is for poor rain-damaged fruit that would be dear at any price. Malage fruit is of better quality and we quote London layers at \$1.20 and Dehesas at \$4.25 up to \$7.50. Currants are of poor quality and only the scarcity of spot goods keeps prices at their present standard. We quote $5\frac{1}{2}$ C@ $\frac{3}{2}$ c for pro-vincial, $6\frac{1}{4}$ C@ $\frac{1}{4}$ c for choice Patras in cases, and 8/084c for genuine Vostizza. Imitation Vos-tizza $7\frac{1}{4}$ Cm $\frac{1}{4}$ c. New Tarragona almonds are in and are selling at 13Cm $\frac{1}{3}$ c. New Sicily filberts same price. In Japan teas a fair dis-tributing trade exists. Low grades are in full supply but the better qualities are in moderate compass and prices for good medium up to Supply but the better qualities are in moderate compass and prices for good medium up to choicest are firmly maintained. Bice conti-nues dull. The mill price is \$3 70, although some houses are selling at \$3.50, and Patna is worth from \$4.50/m\$5.25. Canned goods are more active. Tomatoes are slightly firmer at 974@\$1 in round lots. Peas are scarce at \$1.10@\$1.25. Corn is quiet at \$1@\$1.10. Canned fruits are dull and blueberries are a drug in the merict. Holders are anyions drug in the market. Holders are anxious sellers at 80 cmuts. Lobsters are weak and \$7 would be accepted for lots now on the coast. Sardinos aro firm at the advance. The Fronch fishery is a failure. We quote ordinary French ‡ tins at 91@10c. Alberts 121@13c.

Our SPRING

Travellers

Samples

6D9

SEASON

and

SUMMER with

HAY AND STRAW .-- Hay is in good demand and farmers have no reason to grumble at prices. No, 1 Timothy sells at \$8@\$8.50, No. 2 at \$7.50 and straw at \$4@\$5 50. Pressed hay is fairly enquired for at \$9@\$9,50 for No. 1 and \$8@\$9 for No. 2.

HEAVY CHEMICALS -There is little to add to our full report of last week. Soda ash (48 per cent) has advanced 4s per ton. Caustic Soda (70 per cent) is dull and weak, as advices from England state that it will be reduced 7s 6d per



ton after the 1st January next. Dye stuffs are firm and both madder and turmeric are scarce and advancing. Cutch is strong and gambier unsettled.

Banoler unsettied. HIDES — The expected drop in hides has not yet materialized. It was expected that on Monday butchers prices would be down to 4¹/₂, 3¹/₂ and 2¹/₂ cents but, contrary to expectations, 5 cents is still being paid. Hides are lower in Chicago and in Toronto, with the exception of dry South America sole leather hides which have advanced one cent. It looks as if a fall in values here could not be postponed much longer in face of the position of leather. For sheipskins 75 cents is the ruling price. Calfskins are out of the market now. 'Tallow is dull at 5¹/₂ cents for ordinary refined and 6¹/₂ cents for choice prime cake.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—The last lots of pigiron are now arriving but no activity is manifest in the market. Buyers are all fairly stocked with pig for the next three or four months and it will then depend upon the volume of demand how prices will go. Summerlees is somewhat scarce and holders are asking \$21.75 ex wharf and \$22 ex store. For Cambroe \$19.50 ex wharf is asked but an offer of \$19 would doubtless be accepted. No. 3 Middlesboro has sold at \$18.50 ex wharf. Tin

140A

plates are nominally firmer. Some holders are asking \$3 70 for cokes; but buyers decline to pay so much, and sales are known to have been made at 10 cents less. Practically business in most lines is at a deadlock for the moment, owing to the increase in inland freights and the impendiug stoppage of water traffic. Copper is lower, ingot tin is weak, and lead nervous. Bar iron is unchanged. The lowest mill price is \$1.86 and the ordinary, jobbing price \$2. Nails it is impossible to quote. Every variety of price from \$1.95@\$2.15 is being charged, and the figure is regulated by the desirability of the account instead of the cost of the goods. The other lines show no change since last writing.

LEATHER AND SHORS.—The fine weather seems to have militated against the shoe trade. Few orders are coming in, and manufacturers are buying cantiously in face of the proximity of stock taking. Sole is the only leather that is active. South American dry hides are up one cent in the States and as tanners expect values to go up they are not anxious to sell sole at present figures. Black leathers are very quiet. Manufacturers are not buying them, and even a cut in values would not induce a round sale.

OILS, PAINTS AND GLASS.—Owing to the Magor failure it looks as if stocks of cod oil in

this city would be lighter than was anticipated and yet there seems to be no disposition to operate on the part of buyers. Seal oil is also quiet and, although it moves out in a jobbing way, the demand is slack, and buyers not anxious. Linseed oil remains weak in face of a heavy crop of linseed and the certainty of heavy production to come, and were it not for the fact that winter freight rates are in force prices would be lower than they are. As it is, we quote raw at 58/@59c, and boiled at 61/@62 cents in a jobbing way. Turpentine is firmer, although not quotably changed, and an advance is looked for. Norwegian cod liver oil is selling at 1/@\$1.10 while Newfoundiand may be put at 85 cents with few enquiries. Paints are dull and the demand purely of a jobbing character. People have generally laid in stocks before the rise in rates took place, and now are buying only in a retsil way. Glass is also quiet and sales are only of a sorting character.

PERBOLEUM.—The situation is perceptibly weaker for crude, and refined is easier in sympathy. For refined Canadian 111 cents is now saked in Petrolea, 14% for car-oad lots in this city and 15c for single casks. American is cheaper at 20% for 10 brl. lots, 20% for 5 brl. lots and 21% for single barrels—two per cent

1.04

SURETYSHIP.

The only Company in Canada confining itself to this business.

THE GUARANTEE CO. OF NORTH AMERICA.

A DATE ANDERIO

Capital Authorized, - \$1,000,000 Paid up in Cash (ne noist), 204,600 Resources Over - I,108,402 'Deposit with Dom. Gov't, - 57,000

THE BONUS SYSTEM

of this Company renders the Premiums in certain cases unnually reducible until the rate of One-Hall per cent. per annum is reached.

This Company is under the same experienced mansgement which introduced the system to this continent over twenty-eight years ago, and has since activaly and successfully conducted the business to the satisfaction of its clients.

8840,000 00 have been paid in Olaims to Employers.

President, - SIR ALEX. T. GALT, G.C.M.G. Vice-President and Managing Director EDWARD RAWLINGS.

Bankers, - THE BANK OF MONTREAL.

HEAD OFFICE: 157 St. James St., MONTREAL.

EDWARD BAWLINGS.

Vice-Pres. and Managing Director.

"N.B.-This Company's Deposit is the largest made for Guarantee business by any Company, and is not liable for the responsibilities of any other risks.

J. E. R. RENAULT Commission Merchant and General Agent,

96 Bridge Street, QUEBEO.

Consignments solicited. Der Co-loctions made in all parts of the Province of Quebec. Set References furnished when required and correspondence cheorfully attended to.

Germania Life Ins. Co. of N.Y. Established 1860. Assets over \$16,000,000. Managers for Canada: JEFFERS & RÖNNE 46 King Street West, TORONTO.

- THE ----

off for cash. American benzine is at 23@25c, and Oanadian at 14j@15c; the latter for single barrels.

PROVISIONS AND EGGS.—There is a fair local domand for polk, and short cut especially is moving out steadily, but although seliers are now accepting \$16,75 for short cut, and \$13 76 for mess the demand cannot be call brisk. Lard and the smoked meats are slow and dull. The egg market c ntinues steady. Very for are coming in and the demand holds good so that prices are unchanged at 15% if of of the some sales of choice held at 17 cents. For strictly new laid groors are paying 38 cents and their customers 40 cents to 46 cents in the west cud of the city, Receipts of partridges are light. We quote No. 1 at 40%450 per brace, and No. 2 at 20%250 per brace. Advices from Chicago show that pro visions are firm, although owing to the absonce of speculative d-mand, the market is dull. The Chicago hog market was 5 to 10 cents higher yesterday, closing at the following : Light mixed \$3.40(@\$3.80; mixed packing, \$3.50% \$3.95; heavy sht pping, \$3.55%\$4.10; rough grades, \$3.65%\$3.75 The closing prices of provisions at Liverpool were:—Pork, 50s; lard, 33s 3d; bacon, 35s%365 Gd; tallow, 25s 9d.

Wool.—Wool is very quiet and we hear of no sales during the week excepts few jobbing lots of fleece. Capes are dull and neglected and the North-West wools, now effering, do not seem to find favor in this market. Stocks are not excessive, and no new Capes will be

NAME.	Par Val'e	Capital Sub- scribed.	Capital päid-up	Rest.	Div. last 6 Ms.	Dates of Dividend s.	Per Cons Prices Nov 11	Cash value per Sh
Brit. North America Can. Bank Commerce. Commercial, Manitoba. Commercial, Manitoba. Commercial, Nid Dominion Bu Peuple Kastern Townships Federal. Hamilton Hoohelaga Imperial Jacques Cartier Merchants, Halifar Molsons Montreal. Nationale New Brunswick Ontreal. New Brunswick Ontava People's of N. B. Quebec St. Stephen's Standard Union, (Hallfar) Union of Can Ville Marie Western Bank of Can	\$ 243 1 50 40 50 50 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	\$4,866,666 6,000,000 567,200 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,220,000 1,225,000 1,225,000 1,225,000 1,225,000,000 2,000,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 2,000,000 1,200,000 2,000,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000	500,000 1,500,000 1,000,000 2,500,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 500,000 1,200,000 479,259	1.289 666 900,000 186,000 65,000 600,000 in liquid 604,878 160,000 855,016 7150,000 2,510,000 2,510,000 2,510,000 2,500,000 1,000,000 400,000 500,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 75,000		April Oct June Dec 2May 2Nov 30 June 81 Dec 3 Mar 3 Sopt 2 Jan 2 July 1 June Dec June Dec 2 June Dec 2 June 2 Dec 2 June 2 Dec 2 June 1 Dec 1 Aug 1 Feb 1 April 1 Oct 1 June 1 Dec 1 June 1 Dec Jan 1 July 1 June 1 Dec Jan 2 July 1 June 1 Dec Jan 2 July 2 June 1 Dec 1 Aug 1 Ce 1 June 1 Dec Jan 2 July 2 June 1 Dec 1 Aug 1 Ce 1 June 1 Dec 1 June 1 Dec 1 Aug 1 Ce 1 June 1 Dec 1 June 1 Dec	140 169 171 184 103 161 131 162 249 114 140 112 121 112 121 167 227 118 86	870 12 67 75 50 00 122 00 122 00 125 00 120 00 100 00
Agri. Sav. and Loan 'Co Brit. Can. Loan & Inv. Co. Brit. Mortr. Loan Co Building and Loan Assoo Can.ada Cotton Co Can. East Cotton Co Can. Sav. and Loan Assoo Contral Can. Loan and Sav Contral Can. Loan Assoc Contral Can. Loan Assoc Control Can. Loan Assoc Pundas Cotton Co Pundas Cotton Co Pundas Cotton Co Horon Sav. and Loan Assoc Hone Sav. and Loan Co Horon Assoc and Market Co. Imperial Loan and Inv. Co. Lond. A Can. Loan and Ar. Lond and Ont. Inv. Co Manitoba Inv. Assoc. Montreal Tolegraph Co Montreal Street Ry. Co Montreal Street Ry. Co Ont. Loan and Deb. Co Ont. Loan and Deb. Co Conda Est. Loan and Mortg. National Investment Co Cont. Indus. Loan and Inv. Ont. Loan and Deb. Co Starr M'fg Co., Halifax Toronto City Gas Co Union Loan and Sav. Co Starr M'fg Co., Halifax Co Western Can. Loan & Sav. Co	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	200,000 800,000 1,000,000	322,412 239,055 756,000 663,950 663,950 915,250 915,250 915,250 915,250 915,250 915,250 915,250 1,000,000 ;601,480 1,100,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000	b2,000 168,000 1,550,155 156,000 192,000 113,2,000 629,000 629,000 660,000 47,570 111,000 360,000 380,000 392,000 115,000 390,000 111,000 5,000 107,000 5,000 5,000 107,000 5,000 5,000 107,000 5,000 6,000		1 Jan 1 Jul Jan Jul 9 Feb 15 Sep Jan July March 1 Feb—Qtly 1 Jan 1 Jul	$\begin{array}{c} 110\\ 50\\ 125\\ 125\\ 125\\ 125\\ 125\\ 125\\ 125\\ 128\\ 128\\ 128\\ 128\\ 128\\ 128\\ 128\\ 128$	27 50 50 00 44 50 124 00 128 00 60 00 123 50 122 00 64 50 122 00 64 50 122 00 64 50 122 00 64 50 122 00 64 50 122 00 122 00 64 50 122 00 123 00 50 50 122 00 50 50 122 00 5

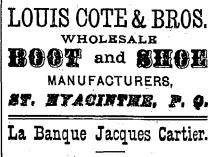
STOCKS AND BONDS.

hero for three weeks to come, but buyers hang off, and the tone of the market is dull and stagnant.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

STOONER'S PHEUVIN — This is a disinfectant deodorizer and germlcide powder, highly spoken af for effictiveness. Every house should have on hand a supply of such a material, "a stitch in time saves nine," wherever matter that is offensive is liable to accumulate, the free, timely use of a good disinfectant may prevent sickness.

MRSSRS J C. & ISAAO ANDERSON late of the firm of Hees, Anderson & Co., window shade manufacturers, of Toronto, and Mr. J. S Robinson, have purchased the Eagle Photo Dry Plate Works, of Hamilton, Out. They will at once proceed to improve the facilities, introducing all modern appliances and greatly enlarging the business. Mr. Robinson's phenomenal skill as a manufacturer of this most sensitive article coupled with the former gontleman's capital and well known business onergy should make the venture an unqualified success. The style of the new concern is Anderson, Robinson & Co.



DIVIDEND No. 52.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of three and one-half per cent. (3] p.c.) has been declared on the paid-up capital stock of this institution for the current half year, payable at the office of the Bank, in Montreal, on and after the 2nd of December next.

after the 2nd of December next. The Transfor Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November next, both days inclusive.

A. L. DEMARTIGNY, General Manager.

N Carl

Montreal, 29th October, 1891.



NOTICE

Who are making the original improvements in this important Tool?

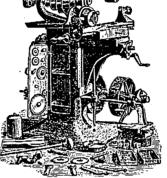
IF REDUCED Price on our No. 1 Universal Milling Machine, with Overhanging Arm and all Latest Improvements.

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\$48000 Net Delivered

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No. 1 Universal Miller, with overhanging arm.

\$480.00 Net Delivered at any Railroad Depot East of the Mississippi. Machine fully guaranteed. In Stock for Immediate Delivery.

The Garvin Machine Company LEIGHT and CANAL STREETS,



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THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. 918							
MONTRE	AL WHOLESALE PRIO	ES OURRENT,-TH	IURSDAY,	NOV. 12, 1891.	در عند 		
Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.		iolesale.		
Beets and Shees. Brogans. Solit Balmorals. Solit Balmorals. So	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Roast chicken, 1-Ib tins Roast turkey, 1-Ib tins Corn Brooms. No. 1 Gém 4 strings, hard wood handle No. 2 do 3 strings No. 3 do 3 strings No. 4 do 3 strings No. 1 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	8 35 0 00 2 75 0 00 2 15 0 00 1 95 0 00 2 85 0 00 2 85 0 00 2 45 0 00 2 10 9 00	Soda Ash,	27 0 89 081 0 09 10 0 15 90 2 25 50 1 75 70 1 00 061 0 07 13 0 15		
Prezid. Split Batts		0. K.2 strings basswood handle	140 000	Fish. Labrador Herrings, No 1 French Shore, No 1 4 Sea Trout	00 0 00 00 0 00 75 0 00 50 0 00		
Name of Article. Wholesale.	I iso i go i go <thi go<="" th=""> i go i</thi>	A di darbolio Gryst Mod Alces, Cape. Alces, Cape. Boraz, xtls. Brom. Potass. Camphor, Eng. Ref. Citrie Acid. Copperas, per 100 lbs. Crean Tartar. Epsom Salts Glycerine. Gum Arabic per lb. Trag. Morphis. Optim. Oxalic Acid. Phosphoras. Potass Ichiromate. Potass Ichiromate. Btrychnine.	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 45 & 0 & 48 \\ 0 & 67 & 0 & 76 \\ 0 & (24) & 0 & 65 \\ 0 & 0 & 81 & 0 & 65 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 35 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 00 \\ 0 & 1 & 56 & 1 & 25 \\ 0 & 16 & 0 & 23 \\ 0 & 16 & 0 & 28 \\ 0 & 40 & 0 & 85 \\ 0 & 40 & 1 & 86 \\ 0 & 40 & 1 & 86 \\ 0 & 75 & 1 & 460 \\ 0 & 75 & 0 & 180 \\ 0 & 75$	Green Cod, Large			
Bartlett pears, 2-lb tins, per dos	Bus. Brawn, 2-lbs. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0	Strychnine Tartaric Acid Tin Crystals Heavy Chemicals Bleaching Powder Blue Vitriol Brimstone Caugtio Soda 60 ^o 70 ^o	2 25 2 50 4 58 5 50	Patent, winter	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		
Retailers will please bear in mind th	ai adove quotations apply only to large i		۰ ۲				
THOS. DOHE	ters of	MEAT	PAC	KING CO			
29 HOSPITAL STREET	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	MONTREAL. PORK PACKERS and CURERS of the EXTRA FLAVORED					
MONT!	BRANDOF CMP Bacon. Pure Leaf Lard for Family Use.						
THE BEST GOODS	Oanned Oorn Beef and Barrel Beef. Manufacturers of all kinds of						
Frankfort, Cambridge,	Chicken, Ham			ES, Fresh or Sn lotta Lumber Co.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Bologna,	and Tongue	POROL	IS TA	ERRA COTTA			
Sausag MOFFAT PACK	(ING CO., MONTREAL;		UKUNU	V, Manager, 86 St. P	eter St		
	SY BROS.,	Bookbind	ld send for a	SALE MEN In Estimate for their Office Stationery			
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Wholesale Grocers,

Corner St. Peter & St. Sacrament Streets, MONTREAL.

MONTREAL	WHOLESALE	PRICES OU	\mathbf{R}	NTTHURSDA	Y, NOV. 12, 18	891.
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BORTHMIN WHOMMAND IMPACTO I. AL-INGEDAL, NOT. 18, 1001.								
Name of Article	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesalo.	Name of Article.	Wholesalo	Name of Article.	Wholesale	
Old "	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	 Nagasani Y. Hyson, com. to gd fine to finest, lb. Gund. com	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 164 \\ 0 & 164 \\ 0 & 0 & 50 \\ 0 & 0 & 254 \\ 0 & 30 \\ 0 & 0 & 254 \\ 0 & 30 \\ 0 & 0 & 255 \\ 0 & 25$	 Bosnis, cazes. Figs in bags	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 00 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & $	Lasesby's Pickles: Imp'l Hf.Pintsper dos Imp'l Pints	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{3} \ \textbf{c.} \ $ c. $ c.$	

Retailers will please bear in mind that above quotations apply only to large lots. •Norn.-Refiners prices to the wholesale trade ; jobbers would have to pay to additional.

STORAGE.

Bond for Free for all kinds of Morchandise. COLD Storage for PERISHABLE GOODS. J. WENTWORTH HILL, Corner William and Queen Streets, MONTREAL Reference-Molsons Bank CANADIAN RUBBER CO'Y,

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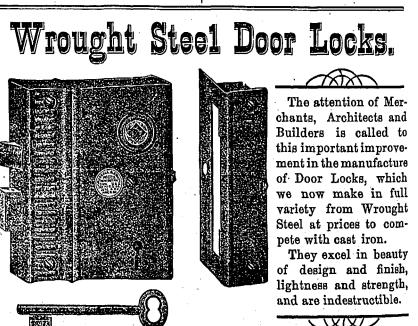
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Directly imported "Porto Rico" tobaccomanufactured into high grade Cigars a specialty. Send for Samples.

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SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENTTHURS NOV. 12 1891.								
Name of Article.	Wholesaie.	Name of Article.	Vioiessie.	Name of Article	Wholesaie.		Wholesale.	
Name of Article. Hard ware - Consistants, idy to 5dy - Coal Cat. { 3dy - fine. HotCut. Am Pat. Ster Carl. Am, or Com.Pat" 10dy to 60dy 3dy - fine. HotCut. Am Pat. Sdy to 6dy	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Name of Article. V norse Shoes	$\begin{array}{c} & \begin{array}{c} & \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} $ \hline \end{array} \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} \end{array} \hline \end{array} \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \\ \hline \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \\ \hline \hline \\ \hline \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \\	Name of Article Snot per 100 lbs Lead Pipe per 100 lbs Street Sheet Machinery sorap Wrot iron Powder : Oanda Blasting F ft of F F Barbed wire, per lb ' Gal' Fendingwire, No. 8 '' No. 10 Buokthorn Wire Hidos and Tallow. Montreal Green Hides '' No. 1 per 100 lbs '' No. 1 per 100 lbs '' No. 1 per 100 lbs '' No. 2 Buokthorn Wire Montreal Green Hides '' No. 2 Fanners pay 75c to \$1 more for sorted, cured and insp'd Hamiton, No. 1 insp. '' No. 2 Norm. The above are prices in the west. Chickins Sheevskins Calfskins uninspected Calfskins uninspected Calfskins uninspected Calfskins uninspected Hides western, each	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	vaue of Article.	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
1 in per 100 lbs 1 in	5 00 00 4 05 000 5 00 5 00 5 00 5 00 5 00 5 00 0 22 0 0 02 0 02 0 02 0 00 0 22 0 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 22 0 0 00 0 000 0 00 0 000 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 0	Tyn Plate : IO Coke (nominal) IO Charooai IX " DO " DX " DAX " Russ Sheet Iron Andhors, per Ib	4 25 4 60 Usuai Trade Extras. 7 75 8 25 10 00 11 00 4 75 5 50	No. 1 B. A. Sole, No. 2 " " No. 1, ordinary Sole No. 2 " " No. 2 " No. 2 " No. 3 " Buffalo Sole, No. 1 China " No. 2 Zansibar, No. 1 " No. 2 2 ansibar, No. 2	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Cod Oil, Newroundiand Do Halifax S. R. Pale Soal Ood Liver Oil, Nid Lard Oil, Extra Lard Oil, Extra '' No.1. Linseed, raw '' Boiled '' Machinery '' Rxtra, qt., p cas '' bis do	0 0 23 0 46 0 0 00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	

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

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(Limited), MONTREAL.

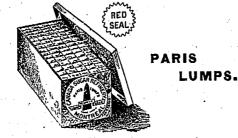


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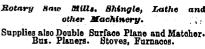
Finest Sugar Syrups in 8 and 2 lb. tins; very superior in purity, consistency and flavour; an excellent substitute for butter, preserves, etc.



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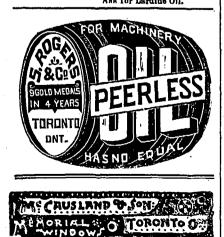
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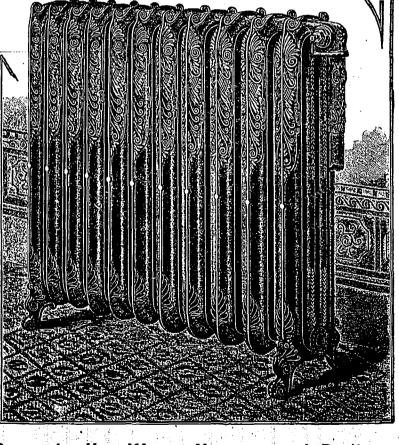
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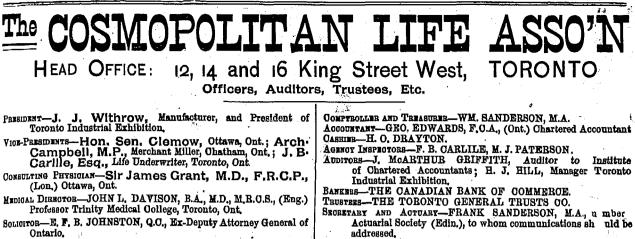
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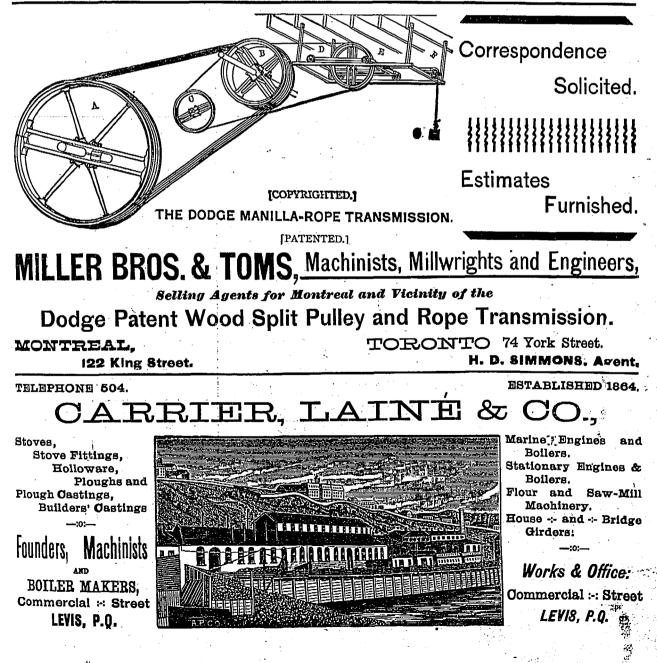
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