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580 THE C	ANADIAN JOURNAL OF CO
The Chartered Banks	The Chartered Banks.
BANK OF MONTREAL. ESTABLISHED IN 1817. Incorporated by Act of Farliament. Capital All Paid Up, - \$12,000,000 Rest	The Chartered Banks. THE BANK OF BRITISI NORTH AMERICA. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER Paid-up Capital, \$1,000,000 St Reserve Fund, \$255,000 " London Office, 3 Clement's Lane, Lombard Sk, E OOUET OF DIRECTORS: J. H. Brodie, Ed. Arthur Hoare, John James Cater. H. J. B. Kendall. Gaspard Farrer. J. J. Kingsford. Henry R. Farrer. Frederic Lubbook. Richard H. Glyn. George D. Whatman. Beoretary, A. G. Wallis. Head Office in Canada, - St. James Street, Montre R. B. GRINDLEY, General Manager. E. STANGER, Inspector. Branches and Agencies in Canada: London Kingston Fredericton, N. Brantford Ottawa Halifar, N.S. Maniton Quebec Vancouver, B.C. Toronto St. John, N.B. Winnipeg, Man. Barts Montreal Vicioria, B.C. Hamilton Quebec Vancouver, B.C. Toronto St. John, N.B. Winnipeg, Man. BAN FBANCISCO-W. Lawson and J. C. Weik Agents: LONDON BANKERS-The Bank of Englan and Mestre, Givrze-Liverpool-Bank of Lington Froedand, Conta Japan - Charter New Zealand, Colonial Bank of Anstralia, Bar of New Zealand, Colonial Bank of Anstralia, Bar Marke Japank of Long Bank of Anstralia, Bar Mercantile Bank of India, London and Ohin Agra Bank, Limited. West Indies-Coloni Bank, Paris-Messrs. Marcuard, Krauss Co. Lyons-Credit Lyonnais. Tene Circular Notes for Travellen available in all parts of the world.
New York-The Bank of New York, N.B.A. 'The Merchants' National Bank. Buston-The Merchants' National Bank. Buffalo-Bank of Commerce in Buffalo. San Francisco-The Bank of British Columbia. Portland. Oregon-The Bank of British Columbia. THE BANK OF TORONTO, CANADA. o-Incorporated 18850 Paid-up Capital, \$2,000,000. Rest, \$1,500,000 DHEGTORDE: GEORGE GOODERHAM President. WM. H. BEATTY Vice-President. Henry Cavitra. Won Geo. Gooderham. John Leys (of Rice, Lewis & Son, Ltd.) Head Office, Toronto. DUNCAN COULSON Cashler. Huest LEACH Assistant Cashler. Josnrit Hundarson, - Inspector. Braches in Montres. BrockvilleJ. Murray Smith, Manager. BarteJ. A. Strathy. BrockvilleJ. Pringle. CollingwoodJ. Pringle. LondonW. R. Wadsworth, Jr. PeterboroJ. L. Gower, " Peterolia	THE SHAREHOLDEES OF The MOLSONS Band Are hereby notified that a dividend of Four Per Cent. and a Bonu of One Per Cent. Upon the capital stock has been declared a the CURRENT HALF YEAR, and that t same will be payable at the office of the Ban in Montreal and at the Branches on and aft the First Day of October Next. The Transfer Books will be closed fro the 16th to 30th SEPTEMBER, both da inclusive. THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING the Shareholders of the Bank will be held its Banking House, in this city, on Monday, the 13th of October Nex At THREE O'CLOCK in the afternoon. By order of the Board. F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS,
HEAD OFFICE,	General Manag Montreal, 22nd August, 1890.

BANQUE VILLE-MARIE. HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL Capital Authorized, - - \$500,000. Capital Subscribed, - - 500,000. Capital Subscribed, 500,000. Dianoroas - W. Weir, Pres.; W. Strachan, Vico-Pros.; O. Foucher, John T. Wilson and Godfrey Wolr. Ubaldo Garand, Cashior. Branch at Borthior, - A. Gariopy, Managor. Branch at Lachuto, - Hy. Frost, " Branch at Locuito, - K. O. Lacoursiore, " Branch at Sto. Ossiro, - M. L. J. Lacasso, " Branch at Sto. Thereis, M. Boisvort, Branch at Sto. Thereis, M. Boisvort, Branch at Sto. Thereis, M. Boisvort, Branch at P. St. Charles (city), W.J.E. Wall, " Branch at P. St. Charles (city), W.J.E. Wall, " Branch at P. St. Charles (city), W.J.E. Wall, " Branch at Hoolaga, Icity] Geo. Dastons, " Acents et Norw Vork: 'ho Netional Bank of the Republic London-Bank of Montreal. Paris-La Societe Genarale. Secretary, A. G. Wallis. Secretary, A. G. Wallis. Office in Canada, - St. James Street, Montra S. R. GRINDLEY, General Manager. E. STANGER, Inspector. Branches and Agencies in Canada: Branches and Agencies in Canada: on Kingston Fredericton, N. ilord Ottawa Halifar, N. B. Monircal Viotoria, B. O. Ilton Quebec Vancouver, B.C. ito St. John, N. B. Winnipeg, Man. Brandon, Man. Agents in the United States: W YORK - H. Stikeman and F. Brow Agonis. IFBANOISCO-W. Lawson and J. C. Well B. ts. Harbon BANKERS-The Bank of Engla fessrs. Glyn & Co. INIGN AGENTS-Liverpool-Bank of Liver INIGN AGENTS-Liverpool-Bank of Australia, Bank of Australia-Union Bank of Australia, Bai w Zealand, Colonial Bank of New Zé India, China and Japan - Charter antile Bank of India, London and Chin Bank, Limited. West Indies-Coloni . Paris-Messrs. Marcuard, Krauss Lyons-Oredit Lyonnais. T issue Circular Notes for Travelle Issue Circular Notes for Travelle able in all parts of the world. THE SHAREHOLDERS OF e MOLSONS Ban re hereby notified that a dividend of Per Cent. and a Bonu of One Per Cent. the capital stock has been declared URRENT HALF YEAR, and that will be payable at the office of the Ba ntreal and at the Branches on and at First Day of October Next. o Transfer Books will be closed fr 6th to 30th SEPTEMBER, both de ive. E ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING hareholders of the Bank will be held nking House, in this city, on day, the 13th of October Ne REE O'CLOCK in the afternoon. order of the Board. F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS, General Manag real, 22nd August, 1890.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND,

ST. JOHNS, NT Established 1857. Incorporated 1858. Capital, paid-up, - - - \$306,00 Reserve Fund, - - - 145,00 Undivided Profits, - - 22,33

HENRY COOKE, Manager. H. D. CARTER, Chief Accountant.

Collections made on favorable terms.

Agentia-The Loadon and Westminster Bank, Loa-doa, New York-The National Bank of the Republic, Boston-The Atlas National Bank Montreal-The Merchants Bank of Canada. Halifax: The Union Bank of Halifax. Quebec: The Merchanis Bank of Canada.

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BANK OF BRITISH	THE MERCHANTS BANK
RTH AMERICA.	OF CANADA.
Capital, £1,000,000 Sig.	Capital Paid-up,
Fund, £255,000 "	Head Office, - Montreal.
e, 3 Olement's Lane, Lombard St., E.O	BOARD OF DIRECTORS ;
COURT OF DIRECTORS : 6. <u>Ed. Arthur</u> Hoare.	ANDREW ALLAN, Esq., President. ROBERT ANDERSON, Esq., Vice-President.
e. Ed. Arthur Hoare. s Cater. H. J. B. Kendall. rer. J. Kingsford. arrer, Frederic Lubbook.	Hector Mackenzio, Esq. John Duncan, Esq. Jonathan Hodgson, Esq. J. P. Dawes, Esq. H. Montagu Allan, Esq. John Cassils, Rsq. T. H. Dunn, Esq.
Giyn. George D. Whatman.	T. H. Dunn, Esq.
Secretary, A. G. Wallis. 1 Canada, - St. James Street, Montreal	GEORGE HAGUE, General Managor John Gault, Supt. of Branches.
RINDLEY, General Manager. E. STANGER, Inspector.	BBANGERS IN ONTARIO AND QUEBRO :
sches and Agencies in Canada:	Bellevillo. Kingston. Quebec. Berlin, London, Renfrew.
Kingston Fredericton, N. B. Ottawa Halifar, N. S. Montreal Victoria, B.C. Quebec Vancouver, B.C.	Brampton, Montreal. Sherbrooke, Que. Chatham, Mitchell, Stratford,
Montreal Victoria, B.C. Quebec Vancouver, B.C. St. John, N.B. Winnipeg, Man.	Galt. Napanee. St. Johns, Que. Gananoque. Ottawa. St. Thomas.
Brandon, Man.	Hamilton. Owen Sound Toronto. Ingersoll. Perth. Walkerton.
gents in the United States: 2K—H. Stikeman and F. Brown- 8.	Kincardine. Prescott. Windsor. BRANCHES IN MANITOBA:
orisco—W. Lawson and J. C. Welsh,	Winnipeg. Brandon. Baukert in Great Britain - London, Glasgon.
BANKERS-The Bank of England Glyn & Co.	Winnipeg. Brandon. Bankers in Great Britain - London, Glagow, Edinburgh and other points, The Clydesdale Bank (Limited). Liverpool, The Bank of Liverpool (Ltd). Agency in New York-of Wall St., Messrs. Henry Hague and John B. Harris, Jr., Agents. Bankers in United States-New York, Bank of New York, N. B. A.; Boston, Merchants National Bank; Chicago, American Exchange National Bank; St. Paul, Minn., First National Bank; Detrois, First National Bank; Buffalo, Bank of Buffalo; San Fran- cisco, Anglo-Californian Bank.
AGENTS-Liverpool-Bank of Liv- stralia-Union Bank of Australia.	Agency in New York-61 Wall St., Messrs. Henry Hague and John B. Harris, Jr., Agents.
d—Union Bank of Australia, Bank land, Colonial Bank of New Zea-	Bankers in United States-New York, Bank of New York, N. B. A.; Boston, Merchants National
Algange-Liverpool-Bank of Liv- stralia-Union Bank of Australia, Iand, Colonial Bank of Australia, Bank Iand, Colonial Bank of New Zea- la, China and Japan - Chartered Bank of India, London and China; Limited. West Indieg-Colonial clredit Lyonnaia.	Bank; Chicago, American Exchange National Bank; St. Paul, Minn., First National Bank; Detroit, First
ris-Messrs. Marcuard, Krauss & 	National Bank ; Buraio, Bank of Buraio ; San Fran- cisco, Anglo-Californian Bank. Newfound-Commercial Bank of Newfound-
e Circular Notes for Travellers, all parts of the world.	land. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick - Bank of Nova
	Scotia and Merchants Bank of Halifax, British Columbia—Bank of British North America.
	A general banking business transacted. Letters of Credit issued, available in China, Japan,
	and other foreign countries.
	LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.
IE SHARĖHOLDEES OF	Established in 1835.
	Capital Paid-Up, \$1,200,000 Reserve, 400,000
MOLSONS Bank	HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.
eby notified that a dividend of	Board of Directors: JACQUES GRENIER, ESQ., President
er Cent. and a Bonus	GEORGE BRUSH, ESQ., Vice-President M. BRANCHAUD, ESQ. WM. FRANCIS, ESQ.
f One Per Cent.	Ch3, LIRCAIDER, DAQ. MILTH, DECORINE,
capital stock has been declared for ENT HALF YEAR, and that the	A. Právost, Eso. I. S. Boussourt.
e payable at the office of the Bank	J. S. BOUEQUET, URBHIEF. WM. RICHER, Assistant Cashier ARTHUR GAGNON, : - Inspector
and at the Branches on and after	Brancher :
Day of October Next.	
nsfer Books will be closed from	St. Catherine St. East—Albert Fournier, Manager. Quebec, Basse-Ville, P. B. DuMoulin, Manager. "St. Roch, Nap. Lavoie, Three Rivers, Que., P. E. Fanneton, Manager. St. Jean, Que., Ph. Baudouin, Manager. St. Kemi, "C. Bédard, St. Meme. Que., LA. Théherge, Manager.
o 30th SEPTEMBER, both days	St. Jean, Que., Ph. Baudouin, Manager.
	St. Jfröme, Que., J. A. Théberge, Manager, Conticook, P Q., Mr. J. B. Gendreau, Mgr.
NUAL GENERAL MEETING of olders of the Bank will be held at	Agents in Canada:
House, in this city, on	Ontario-Molsons Bank and Branches, New Brunswick-Bank of Montreal.
the 13th of October Next,	Nova Scotia-Bank of Nova Scotia. Prince Edward Island-Merchants Bank of Halifax.
O'CLOCK in the afternoon.	Agents in United States: New York-National Bank of the Republic.
of the Board.	Boston-The Maverick National Bank,
WOLFERSTAN THOMAS, General Manager.	Foreign Agents: England The Alliance Bank, Limited, London.
2nd August, 1890.	France-Le Crédit Lyonnais, Paris,
	La Banque Jacques Cartier.
	Capital Paid-Up, \$500,000
	ALPH. DEGLARDING, ESq., M.P., President. A.S. Hamelin, Esq., Vice-President.
	A O Hamalin Fas Thing Desident
MERALAL BARD	A. S. Hamelin, Esq., Vice-President. Lucion Huot, Esq., D. Laviolette, Esq., A. L. DeMartigny, Rec.
MERCIAL BANK	Lucion Huot, Esq., A. L. DeMartigny, Esq. A. L. DRMARTIGNY, Managing Director. D. W. BRIMERT, Assistant Monagor.
OF NEWFOUNDLAND, NFL'D.	Lucion Huot, Esq., A. L. DeMartigny, Esq. A. L. DRMARTIGNY, Managing Director. D. W. BRIMERT, Assistant Monagor.
OF NEWFOUNDLAND,	Lucion Huot, Esq. D. Lavioiette, Esq., A. L. DeMartigny, Esq.

The Chartered Banks.

Mgr. St. Hyacinthe, A. Clement, Mgr. St. Simon, D. Denis, Mgr. Valleyfield, L. de Martigny, Mgr. Victoriaville, A. Marchand, Mgr. Ste, Cunegondo (Montreal) G. N. Ducharme, Mgr. St. Henri (Mont-real) J. St. Gernaio, Mgr. St. Jean Baptiste (Mont-real) J. G. Lirdsay, Mgr. Ontario Street (Montreal) C. H. A. Guimond, Mgr. *Foreign Agenetae*. London, Eng.-Giyna, Mills, Currie & Co. New York-The National Back of the Republic, Paris-Credit Lyonnais.

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THE OA	NADI
The Chartered Banks.	
THE GANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.	BAN CAPITAL (RESERVE
Paid-Up Capital, \$6,000,000	JOHN ST A. G. RA
 DIRECTORS: GEO. A. COX, Esq., President. JOHN I. DAVIDSON, Esq., President. George Taylor, Esq., Ias. Crathern, Esq. Roht, Kil- gour, Esq. W. B. Hamilton, Esq. John Hoskin, Esq., O. C., LL. D. Matthew Leggat, Esq. B. E. WALKER, General Manager. J. H. PLUMMER, Assi Goneral Manager. A. H. IRELAND, Inspector. G. de C. O'GRADY, Asst. Insp. NEW YORK, Alex. Laird and Wm. Gray, Agents. BRANCHES: Avr. Dundaz. Orangeville, Simcoe. 	John L Charle
B. E. WALKER, General Manager, J. H. PLUMMER, Ass't General Manager, A. H. IRELAND, Inspector, G. de C. O'GRADY, Asst. Insp.	J. Turnbu Alliston,
Berrie Dunnville Ottawa Stratford.	Chesley, Georgetou Corresp Fourth Na alo-Marin
Belleville, Galt, Paris, Strathroy, Berlin, Goderich, Parkhill, Thoroid, Blenhoim, Guelph, Peterbor'gh, Toronto, Brankord, Hamilton, St. Cathringe, Walkerton,	tional Ban Correst vincial Ba Collectio
Collingwood, Montreal, Seaforth, Windsor,	Canada at prompt ret
•East Toronto-Cor. Queen St, and Bolton Avenue, North Toronto-791 Yonge St, North West Toronto- Cor. College St, and Spadina Ave, Yonge & College- 48 Yonge St, cor. College St. Queen St, W546 Queen St. W. Statistic Longe for Avenue Ab	THE Capital Pa Reserve Fi
Commercial credits issued for use in Europe, the East and West Indies, China, Japan and South America. Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold. Collections made on the most favorable terms.	DIRECTO President Hon. C. F. Esq., Don Esq. M.P.
Interest allowed on deposits. BANKERS AND CORRESPONDENTS. Great Britain-The Bank of Scotland. India, Astralia & China. India, Australia & China.	C Aurora, Bowmanvi
Amitralia New Zealand-The Union Bk. of Aus- tralia. Paris. France-Lazard Freres & Cie.	Cornwall, Guelph, Kingston, Lindsay,
Brussels, Belgium-J. Matthieu & Fils. New York-The Am. Ex. National Bk. of New York. Chicago-The American Exchange National Bank of Chicago. San Francisco and British Col'a-The Bank of British Columbia.	London, H France an New York Messrs. Boston—T
Hamilton, Bermuda-The Rk of Bermuda. THE DOMINION BANK. Capital, \$1,500,000. Reserve Fund, \$1,220,000	UNIO Capital Pai
DHEOTORS: IAS. AUSTIN, President. HON. FRANK SMITH, Vice-President, Wm. Incc. Edward Leadley. S. B. Osler. James Scott, Wilrust D. Matthews. Head Office, Seronto.	HR Board President Thomas M
James Scott, Wildot D. Mathows. Head Office , Terronto. Agencies :-Brampton, Belleville, Cobourg, Guelph, Lindsay, Napanec, Oshawa, Orillia, Uxbridge, Whitby.	Esq., E. J E. E Branch bridge, N. Que., Sm
Agencies :- Brampton, Belleville, Cobourg, Guelph, Lindsay, Napanee, Oshawa, Orillia, Uzbridge, Whitby, Toronto, Queen St. W., cor. Esther : Dundas St., cor. Queen : Spadina Ave., No. 366 : Sherbourne St., cor. Queen : Market Br., cor. King and George Sts. Drafts on all parts of the United States, Great Bri-	Chester, O Foreign Liverpool- tional Par
Drafts on all parts of the United States, Great Bri- tain and the Continent of Europe bought and sold. Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of Europe, China, Japan and the West Indies. R. H. BETHUNE, Cashier.	Minneapol Collectio terms. Co
BANK OF OTTAWA, OTTAWA. Capital (all paid-up) \$1,000,000	THE
Rett, 400,000 JAMES McLAREN, Esq., - President, CHARLES MAGEE, Esq., - Vice-President.	Authorize Dor
R. Blackburn, Esq., Hon. George Bryson, Hon. R. L. Church, Alex. Fraser Esq., Geo. Hay, Esq., John Mather. Esq.	Hon. John Hon. C. E Deposit: promptiv
GEO. BURN, Cashier. Branchet—Arnprlor, Pembroko, Winnipeg, Man, Carlton Place, Ont.; Keewatin, Ont. Agents in Canada, New York and Chicago, Bank of Montreal. Agents in London, Eng., AlliauceBank.	promptly the Domi bought an MEI
ST. STEPHEN'S BANK. Incorporated 1836.	Caoltal P Reserve F
ST. STEPHEN, N.B. Capital, \$200,000 Reserve, 25,000	Тнов. Е.
F. H. TODD, J. F. GRANT, London-Messrs, Giynn, Mills, Currie & Co, New York-Bank of New York, N.B.A. Boston-Globe	M. Dwye Henry G Head O Bra
John, N.B. Bank of Montreal. Drafts issued on any Branch of the Bank of Montreal.	Antigoni Bathursi Bridgew
BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA, Capital Paid-Up,	Charlott Dorchest Frederic Guysbor Kingstor N.B.
F. X. ST. CHARLES, Prest. M. LAURENT, Vice-Prest. R. Bickerdike, Chs. Chaput. J. D. Rolland, M. J. A. PRENDERGAST, Cashier HEAD OFFICE MONTPLAT.	Londond Lunenbu
HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL. BRANCHES, Three Rivers, H. N. Boire, Manager.) I

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HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL. BRANCHES. Three Rivers, H. N. Boire, Manager. Joliette-J. H. Ostigny, Manager. Sorel-A. A. La-rocque, Manager. Valleyfield-S. Fortier, Manager. East End Abattoirs Vankieck Hill, Ont.-Wm, Fer-guson, Manager. CORRESPONDENTS. London, England-The Clydes-dale Bank (Limitei). Paris, Franco-Credit Lyonnais, New York-The National Park Bank. Boston-The Maverick National Bank, Chicago-National Live Stock Bank. Collections made throughout Canada at the cheapest rates. Letters of credit issued available in all parts of the world.

The Chartered Banks.	The Chartered Banks.
BANK OF HAMILTON.	THE STANDARD BANK
REERVE FUND, 450,000 Head Office, - Hamilton. Directore :	OF CANADA, Capital Paid-up, \$1,000,000 Reserve Fund, 410,000
DHN STUART, - President, G. RAMSAY, - Vice-President, John Proctor. George Rosch. Charles Gurney. A. T. Wood.	HEAD OFFICE, TORUNTO. DIRECTORS: W. F. COWAN, President.
Charles Gurney. A.T. Wood. A.B. Lee Torontol. Turnbull, Oashier. H. S. Steven, Assistant Cashier. BRANCHAS: Illiston, Listowel, Owen Sound, Toronto.	JOHN BURNS, Vice-President. W. F. Allen. A. T. Todd. JOHN BURNS, Vice-President. Fred. Wyld, Dr. G. D. Morton. A. J. Somerville, AGENOTEB :
lliston, Listowel, Owen Sound, Toronto. hesley, Milton, Port Elgin, Wingham. eorgetown, Orangeville, Simcos. Correspondents in United States : New York-	Bowmanville. Cannington. Harriston. Brautord. Chatham, Ont. Markham. Bradford. Colborne. Newcastle. Brighton. Durbam. Parkdale,
ourth National Bank and Bank of Montreal. Buf- -Marine Bank of Buffalo, Detroit-Detroit Na- mal Bank. Chicago-Union National Bank. Correspondents in Grat Britain-National Pro-	Campbellford. Forest, Picton, BANKBES, New York and Montreal-Bank of Montreal. London, England-National Bank of Scotland.
ncial Bank of England [Ltd). Collections effected at all parts of the Dominion of anada at lowest rates. Careful attention given and	All Banking Dusiness promptly attended to. Corres- pondence solicited. I. L. BRODIE. Cashier.
IE ONTARIO BANK.	IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.
apital Paid-Up, \$1,500,000 eserve Fund, 250,000 HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.	Capital Paid-Up
DIRECTORS-Sir WM. P. HOWLAND, C.B., K.C. M.G., resident : R. K. BURGESS, Esq., Vict-President : on. C. F. Fraser, A. M. Smith, Esq., G. M. Rose, sq., Donald Mackay, Esq., G. R. R. Cockburn, sq. M.P. C. HOLLAND, General Manager.	H. S. HOWLAND, Esq., President. T. R. MERRITT, Esq., Vice-Pres't, St. Catharines. Wm. Ramsay, Esq. T. R. Wadsworth, Esq. Robert Jaffray, Esq. Hugh Ryan, Esq. T. Sutherland Stayner, Fsq. HEAD. OWNICHE MODEOSIMO
sq. M.P. C. HOLLAND, General Manager. BRANCHES: urora, Montreal, Pickering,	D. R. WILKIE, CASHIER,
owmanville, Mount Forest, Toronto, ornwall, Newmarket, Whitby, uelph, Ottawa, 480 Queen St. W., ingston, Peterboro, Toronto.	B. JENNINGS, Assi. Cashier. E. HAY, Inspector Branchier. — Brandon, Man, Galgary, Alba, Essox Centre, Fergus, Galt, Ingersoll, Niagara Falls, Port Colborne, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Catharines, St. Thomas. Toronto, Yongo St. cor. Queen: North Toronto, corner Yonge and Bloor streets; Welland, Winnipeg, Woodstock. Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed.
indsay, Port Arthur, AGENTS: ondon, Eng. —Alliance Bank [Limited]. rance and Europe—Credit Lyonnais. ew York—The Bank of the State of New York and Movem Wichter Wetwor and Alling Jones Jones	Toronto, corner Yonge and Bloor streets; Welland, Winnipeg, Woodstock, Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed,
ew York-The Bank of the State of New York and Messrs. Walter Watson and Alex, Lang. oston-Tremont National Bank.	Prompt attention paid to collections. Deboatures purchased. Eastern Townships Bank.
DNION BANK OF CANADA. apital Paid-up, \$1,200,000. Reserved fund, \$200,000	Authorized Capital,
HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEO. Board of DirectorsANDREW THOMSON, Esq., residont: E. J. PRICE, Esq., Vice-President: Hon.	BOARD OF DIRECTORS R. W. HENEKER, President. HON, G. G. STEVENS, Vice, President
 Brites G. Director, Rog., Vice-President; Hon, homas McGreevy, D. C. Thomson, Esq., E. Giroux, sq., E. J. Halo, Esq., Sir A. T. Galt, G.C.M.G. E. E. Wans, Cashier, Branches-Aloxandria, Ont., Iroquois, Ont., Leth- 	Thomas Hart. Israel Wood, G. N. Galer. T. J. Tuck. N. W. Thomas.
B. B. WEBS, C. L. K.	HEAD OFFICE, SHERBROOKE, QUE, WM, FARWELL, General Manager BranchesWaterloo, Richmond, Coaticook, Stan- stead, Cowansville, Granby, Bedford, Huntingdon, Agents in MontrealBonk of Mara, Huntingdon,
iverpool-Bank of Liverpool (Ltd.) New York-Na- onal Park Bank, Boston-Lincoln National Bank, linneapolis-First National Bank, Collections made at all points on most favorable	Agents in Montreal-Bank of Montreal. London, England-National Bank of Scotland Boston-National Exchange Bank. New York-National Park Bank.
THE COMMERCIAL BANK	Collections made at all accessible points and prompt- ly remitted for.
OF MANITOBA. luthorized Capital, \$1,000,000	Western Bank of Canada.
DIRECTORS, DUNCAN MACARTHUR, President, Ion. John Sutherland, Alexander Logan,	DIVIDEND No. 16. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A DIVI-
Ion. C. E. Hamilton, W. L. Boyle. Deposits received and interest allowed. Collections romptly made. Drafts issued available in all parts of a Dominion. Sterling and American Exchange ought and sold.	DEND of Three and One-Haif per cent (3) per cent.) for the current s'x months, being at the rate of seven per cent. per aunum, has been declared upon the paid-up Capital Stork of the Bank, and that the same will be due and payable on and after
MERCHANTS BANK OF HALIFAX.	Wednesday, the 1st day of October next, at the Head Office and Branches of the Bank.
aolial Pald-Up, \$1.100,000 leserve Fund, \$276,000	The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 31st September. By order of the Board
BOARD OF DIRECTORS; HOS. E. KENNY, M.P., President. THOMAS RITORIN, Vice-President. A. Dwyer, Wiley Smith,	T. H. McMILLAN, Osbawa. Aug 27th, 18'0.
Teory G. Bauld, H. H. Fuller. Head Office, Hallfax, N.S., D. H. Duncan, Cashler. Branch, Montreal, E. L. Pease, Manager.	LA BANQUE NATIONALE.
AGENCIES: Antigonish, N. S. Maitland [Hants Co.], Bathurst, N. B. N. S.	Capital Paid-up, \$1,200,000 DIRBOTORS:

Automatical Automa

weymouth, N.S. Woodstock, N.B. IN ISLAND OF MIQUELON-SL Pierre. CORRESPONDENTS: Dominion of Canada, Morchants Bank of Canada. New York, Chase National Bank. Boston, the National Hide & Leather Bank. Newfoundland, Union Bank of Newfoundland. London, England, Bank of Scotland and Imperial Bank (limited). Paris, France, Claude Lafontaine, Martinet & Co. Gollections made at lowest rates and promptly remitted for. Telegraphic transfers and drafts issued at cur-rent rates.

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ber next.

A. GAEOURY, Esq., President, FRS, KIROUAC, Esq., Vice-President Hon, J. Thibaudeau, T. LeDroit, Esq. K. W. Méthot, Esq. A. Painchand, Esq. Louis Bilodeau, Esq. P. LAFRANCE, Cashier, De Avgures,

E. LAFRANCE, Cashier, BBANGERS; Montreal-Alf. Brunet, Manager. Ottawa-P. I. Bazin, Manager. Sherbrooko- W. Gaboury, Acting Manager.

AGENTS

AGENTS England—Natiorial Bank of Scotland, London. France Messrs. Grunebaum, Freres & Co., La Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas. United States—National Bank of the Republic, New York : National Revere Bank, Boston. Newfoundland—The Commercial Bank of Newf 'diand, CANADA.—Prov. Ontario — The Bank of Toronto. Maritime Provinces—Bank of Montreal. Manitoba —The Union Bank of Canada. A general Banking, Exchange and Collection business transacted. Particular attention paid to collections and returns made with utmost promptness.

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THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. Loan Societies. Oceanic Steamships. Oceanic Steamships. CENTRAL. CANADA DAVAI Allan Line

THE CENTRAL CANADA LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY,	Allan Line.	ROYAL MAIL
HEAD OFFICE, King St., - TORONTO		STEAMSHIPS.
Capital Subsoribed, \$2,000,000 00 Capital Paid-Up, \$80,000 00 Neserve Fund, 180,000 00 Total Assets, 2,641,816 80	Under Contract with the Governments of Canada and Newfoundiand for the Convyance of Balls.	DOMINION LINE.
Deposits received at ourrent rates of interest paid or compounded half yearly. Debentures issued in Currency or Sterling, payable in Canada or Great Britain. Moncy advanced on Real Estate Mortgares, and Municipal Debentures purchased. GEO. A. COX, F. G. COX, Manager, President, E. R. WOOD, Secretary	1890—Summer Arrangements—1890 This Company's Lines are composed of the following double-engine Clyde-built IRON AND STEEL STEAMSHIPS. Vessels. Townage. Commanders. Acadian	Tons. Tons. Vancouver. 5,700 Oregon. 3,850 Sarnia. 3,850 Toronto. 3,254 totario. 3,270 Dominion. 3,176 Texas. 2,700 Liverpool Service. Satling DATES. From Monitreal, From Quebec. State.
THE Dominion Savings and Investment SOCIETY, LONDON, ONTARIO. Subscribed Capital,	Austrian	Toron'oThur., Sept 18. •SarniaThur., Sept 25. •OregonThur., Octr. 2. DominionThur., Octr. 3. •VancouverVed., Octr. 15. Bristol Service for Avonmouth Dock. Ontariofrom Montreal about Sept. 10 Indranifrom Montreal about Sept. 20 Texasfrom Montreal about Sept. 30 No passengers to Bristol.
THOMAS H. PURDOM, - Inspecting Director. F. B. LEYS, Managor. THE HAMILTON President, - G. H. GILLESTE, Esq. Vice-President, - G. H. GILLESTE, Esq. Capital Subscribed, - SI, 500,000 00 Reservo and Surplus Funds, - 200,066 76 Total Assets, - 3,686,6318 01 DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at the highest current rates. DEBENTURES for 3 or 5 years. Interest payable	Mongolian 4.750 Building. Monte Videan 3.500 Copt. W. S. Main. Nestorian 2.689 "Goodwin. Norwegian 3.502 "W. Christie. Norwegian 3.503 "W. Christie. Norwegian 3.503 "W. Christie. Numidian 4.750 Building. Parisian 5.353 "Joseph Ritchie. Peruvian. 5.038 "Joseph Ritchie. Phemician 2.425 "John Kerr. Polynesian 3.938 Lt, R. Barrett, R.N.R. Pomeranian .4364 Capt. W. Daliel. Prussian .3500 "J. Ambury. Rosarian .3500 "D. McKillop. Sardinian. .3647 "John France. Siberian .3064 "John France. Siberian .3256 "D. J. James. The Steamers of the "Danes.	Rates of Passage. Montreal or Quebec to Liverpool per steamship Vancouver-Cabin, \$50, \$50 and \$80; return, \$too, \$to and \$too, according to accommedation. By all other steamers \$40 and \$50, according to steamer and accommedation in three and two berth rooms. Return, \$80 and \$50 Intermediate. to Liverpool or Glasgow, \$30. Sterage, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Belfast, London or Glasgow, \$20. * These Steamers have Saloons, State-rooms, Music- room, Suncking-room and Bath-room anidships, where but little motion is felt, and are handsomely furnished. For Freight or Passage, apply in Liverpool to Filma, Main & Mostgomery, 24 James Street; in Quebec, to W. M. Macpherson, or to DAVID TORRANCE & CO., Exchange Court; Montreal.
half-yearly. Executors and Trustees are authorized by law to invest in Debentures of this Society. Banking House-King Street, Hamilton. H. D. CAMERON, Manager.	Liverpool, Quebec and Montreal Service. aro intended to be despatched as under:	ENVELOPES
The Toronto General Trusts Co. And SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS. Capital. President-Hon. Edward Blake, LL.D., Q.C., M.P. View, President-E. A. Moreulth, Esq., LL.D.	From From Steamships. Montreal. Quebec. *Corcan 10 Sept. 11 Sept. Circassiau 17 " 18 " 18 " Sardipian 24 " 25 " 24 " Polynesian 10 Oct. 2 " Parisian 8 " 9 " 9 " • N. B. — The Corcan will not have accommo- 10 thave accommo-	STAMPED IN RELIEF OOLORS NO CHARGE FOR DIES. THE GEORGE BISHOP ENGRAVING AND PRINTING CO.

Vice-President-E, A Meredith, Esq., LL.D. Consequent on the increase in business, the promises formerly occupied by the Canadian Bank of Commerce, on the corner Yonge and Colberne Streets, has been purchased and entirely reconstructed for the Forente General Trusts Co. and its tonants.

582

Safe Deposit Department.

The Vaults are in a building specially con-structed, most substantial and secure, Fire and Burgler, proof, and unequalled in Ontario, costing over \$30,000.

Trust and Agency Department.

Trust and Agoncy Dopartment. Under the approval of the Ontario Government, the Ocampany is accepted by the High Court of Justice as a Trust Company, and from its organ-invision to fourt Funds. The Company acts as Excoutor, Administrator, Receiver, Committee of Lunatics, Gavilan of Children, Assignce of Estates, Agent, etc., and as Trustee under Doeds, Wills, or Court Appointments or Substitutions, and also caut Appointments or Substitutions, and also day to be for Exceeders, Trustees and others, thus roliving them from onerous and dis-agreenable duties. It obviates the need of security for administration. The Company invests monoy, at best rates, in first mortgages or other securities; collects Rents, Interest, Dividends, and acts as Agent in all kinds of Inancial business. It also countervigues Corporate Securities. For further information apply to J. W. LANCMUIR, Managor.

LINE. BOSSIERE



Regular Service during Summer of 1890 - BETWEEN

Havre, Antwerp, Quebec and Montreal.

Through Bills of Lading to all the principal stations in Canada and United States. **33-** Tho SS. "ELECTRIQUE" will sail from Montreal for St. Pierro, Miquelon and Havro about 1st October next.

MoLEAN, KENNEDY & CO., Agents for R. & H. Bossioro Freres & Cie, Havro.

• N. B. — The Corean will not have accommo-dation for any class of passengers on voyages from Montreal and Quebec to Liverpool. Mail Steamers are despatched from Montreal at davlight on Wednesdays, and from Quebec at 9 a.m. Thursdays. The Parisian and Sardinian are lighted throughout with the electric light.

Rates of Passage:

Cabin, by Parisian, \$50, \$60 and \$80; by other steamers, \$45, \$50 and \$60, according to accommoda-tion. Intermediate. \$30. Steerage, \$30, Return Tickets: Cabin, by Parisian, \$100, \$110, and \$150; by other steamers, \$95, \$100 and \$115. Intermediate, \$60, Steerage, \$40. From Montreal or Quebec to Liverpool. Liverpool.

Liverpool. The steam-rs performing this service are built of iroa, in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for s.rength, speed and comiont, and are provided with every requisite to make the trans-Atlantic pars age both safe and enjoyable, having excellent bath, smoking and ladies' rooms, pinano, iibrary, etc., as well as an experienced surgeon and stewardess.

Nearly all the staterooms are situated on the saloon deck, thus ensuring perfect lighting and ventilation. None of the steamers in the Mail Service carry live stock of any description.

London, Quebec and Montreal Service

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	Steamships, Grecian Brazilian Assyrian	
These sto to Europe.	nmers do not carry p	assengers on voyage
Glas	gow, Quebec and Mo	ntreal Service.
1		Rana Mana

	From Montreal to From Steamships, Glasgow on or Glasgow. about
	21 Aug Sarmatian 6 Sep. 28 Sept. 13 ff 4 Sept. Buenos Ayrean 20 ff 11 Pomeranian 27 ff 18 Noiwegian 20 ff 18 Otto Noiwegian
	These steamers do not carry passengers on voyage to Europe.
	Through Bills Lading
1	Granted to Liverpool, London, Glasgow and Conti- nental Ports, and from all Railway Stations in Canada and United States.
3	For Freight, Passage or other information, apply to any authoriz:d sgent of the line or to
	H & A ALLAN

H. & A. ALLAN,

VING 169 St. James St., Montreal,

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Raliways.

Intercolonial Railway.

1890. Summer Arrangement. 1890 ON AND AFTER

Monday, the 15th September, 1890. the trains of this railway will run daily (Sunday ex-cepted) as follows:

Leave Montreal by Grand Trunk Railway

from Bonaventure St. Depot	8.00	22,15
ave Levis	\$4.30	7.10
rrive Riviere du Loup	17.30	12.30
Trois Pistoles	18.27	13.57
Rimouski	10.58	15.57
St. Flavie	20,30	17.00
Little Metis	20.53	17.43
Campbellton	23.50	22.15
Dalhousie	1.15	
Bathurst	. 1.42	
Newcastle	9.50	
Moncton	5.00	
St. John	8.30	
Halifax	11.80	
Ohe buffet slawing case and all other		

0

G. W. ROBINSON, Eastern Frt. & Pass. Agt,

1361 ST. JAMES ST., Opposite St. Lawrence Hall, MONTREAL.

D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent 25 Common Street, Montreal | Railway Office, Moncton, N.B., 5th June, 1890.

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. 588				
Legal Directory.	NORTHWEST TERRITORY.	Logal.		
Price of admission to this directory is \$10 per	CalgaryLougheed & McCarthy	Montreal,		
annum. ONTARIO.	NOVA SCOTIA.	CHAPLEAU, HALL, NICOLIS & BROWN.		
ALVINETON A. E. SMYTER	ANNAPOLIS BOYAL	Advocates, Barristers, Commissioners, &c.		
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Own Sound Greasor, Morrison & Smith	Legal.	TTT A STRATTON RATER		
PARIS Charles M. Foley		W. A. STRATTON, B.A., LL.B., Barrister, Solicitor, Etc.		
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PORT HOPE		Renfrew, Ont.		
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and intervening points on Matheson & Soo Branch O. P. Railway, Dumble,	·	Hardware Store,		
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Sr. JOHNS	C.A.GROFFRION. A. DORION. I. B. ALLAN			
WATIBLOO J. A. Jacques	I Third Floor, Imperial Building.	promptly attended to.		

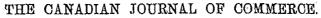
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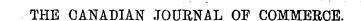
THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

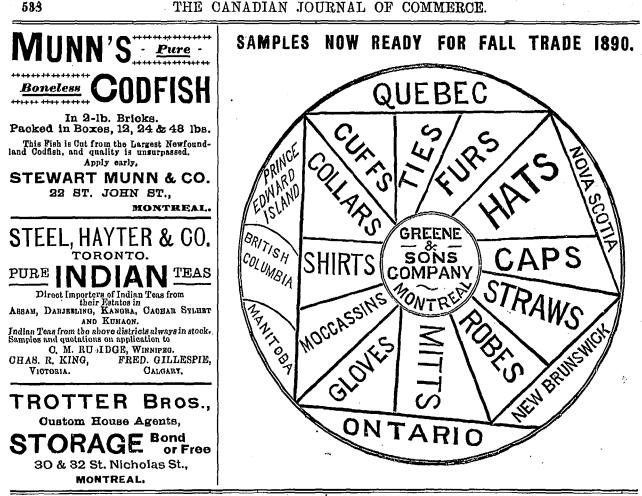




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after which the judge awarded the plaintiffs \$1,500 damages and full costs.

538

JOSEPH MILLETTE, contractor, has assigned at the demand of Antoine Baignoche, with liabilities of between five and six thousand dollars.

THE demand for Lethbridge coal is already great in Montana and the demand from that state will probably equal if not exceed the supply.

THE first shipment of Nova Scotian apples to the English market was a lot of Gravensteins on board the S.S. Damara from Halifax last week.

THE Calgary council have decided to strike a rate of lic on the dollar, instead of 2c, by carrying certain items as a floating debt over to next year.

The Sto. Cunegonde water works debentures have been bought by the City and District Savings bank at 41 above par. The amount was \$400,000.

THE death is aunounced at Three Rivers of Mr. Joseph H. C. Godin, banker of that city, at the age of 35 years. He was for many years one of its aldermen.

THE returns of the U.S. Department of Agriculture for September show that the general average condition of cotton has declined from 89.5 in August to 85.5.

MESSES. HANSON BROTHERS, of this city, have recently sold \$125,000 worth of water works debentures of the city of St. Thomas, Ont., to an American client.

THE Essex Centre Council has decided to foreclose the mortgage it holds on the Essex Centre Manufacturing Company's property, and the whole thing will be sold.

💇 TORONTO FAIR.

We beg to advise the trade that our representatives will be at Room 28, Rossin House. Toronto, during the Exhibition from September 8th to September 20th, with a line of seasonable Samples. A call is respectfully solicited.



The strike on the Allans' wharf is virtually concluded, all the men necessary having been secured. A number of strikers have returned to work, and no union men are now employed.

AMONG small failures are the following : Patrick Shea, shoes, Gravenhurst; M. D. O'Brien, wagons, Oil City; Chas. A. Hurl. burt, general store, Kemptville; J. W. Murray, furniture, Otterville.

THE largest cargo of coal ever loaded at any Cape Breton port is said to have been that taken August 23rd by the steamship "Serica," from the Sydney and Louisbourg Co.'s pier, consisting of 4,094 tons.

THE Huntington fair was a marked success as respects com. petition. The entries numbered 3,042, as against 2,421 last year. There was an increase of over 100 in the horse entries, and others showed up well.

THE Wingham Times says: " The Ball electric light plant in Mitchell has not been giving satisfaction, and the town council has exchanged the dynamo for a Reliance dynamo, giving a cash difference of \$500."

ROBERT JORDAN, plumber, of Toronto was recently offering a settlement of 10 cents in the dollar on liabilities of \$7,000 which was refused. He has now succeeded in settling at 25 cents in the dollar with his creditors.

THE mica mines, near Stone's Corners, Kingston, purchased lately by the Webster syndicate, are doing well. The mines were purchased for \$10,000, and now the syndicate have refused \$25,000 for the same property.

THE attempt to make Antwerp the great emporium for African ivory bids fair to succeed, 2,675 tusks having been sold by auction during the year ending July 31st. It is more than double the maximum of any preceding year.

Country Merchants will find it to their interest to call on Hees, Anderson & Co., manufacturers of window shades, spring rollers, table oil-cloth, etc. Good bargains can often be picked up there. Office and salesrooms, 99 to 103 King St. W. Factory, Davenport Boad, Toronto.



A QUESTION now being freely discussed in dry goods circles is, "will stripes or plaids hold the position of honor in the spring offering of dress goods?" Up to date the indications rather point to the continued supremacy of "plaids."

A STEAMER arrived at San Francisco a few days ago with a catch of 42,000 seals from the coast of Siberia, or about three times the number secured by the North American Commercial Company, which now has the lease in Alaskan waters.

A DAILY paper heads a cablegram. "Horse Racing Across the Atlantic," while in another dispatch it speaks of a "hotel guest shot in the rotunda." Both of these practices would ap pear to be too dangerous to become popular pastimes.

NOTION is given that the partnership existing between F. X. Couinseau and Philip de Gruchy proprietors of the Bon Marche Toronto has been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. F. X. Cousineau continues the business and assumes all liabilities.

THE eight foot seam discovered some time ago in the Union bay mines, B.C., has been prospected, and a large field of coal, equal to the famous Wellington, has been proved to exist. The Company has spent over \$1,000,000 in opening these mines.

THERE was a good attendance at the sale of the assets of John McNiece, of this city. The stock was sold for 374 cents on the dollar, and the fixtures at 56 cents. Considering the purchaser of the fixtures has to assume the lease, the price is a good one.

THE official text of the McKinley Tariff bill in the form in which it was adopted by the Senate has been published as a special supplement by the *Daily Commercia'* Bulletin of New York. Copies can be procured at their office at five cents each.

A. DINWOODER, & Co., general storekeepers, of Campbell, have assigned. The firm was formerly Dinwoodie Bros. who dissolved about four years ago. A year ago Dinwoodie took in J. Melly as a partner. They carried a large stock and appear of late to have gone behind.

A CORRESPONDENT AT Enniskillen writes to us as follows :---"Money has been very scarce and is likely to remain so for

some time to come. Crops are turning out very slim, wheat 5, barley 20, oats 40. Peas are reported very good. Apples, none ; plums good."

THEJ. B. Armstrong Manufacturing Co. of Guelph, Ont., have received a handsome silver medal for their exhibit of carriage goods at the Melbourne, Australia, exhibition. Duplicates of the Australian exhibit will be shown this year at the leading fairs throughout Canada.

RECENT advices from Barbadoes state that all sugar estates are greatly in want of laborers, especially cane cutters, and it is understood that, owing to the increased yield in the fields and other drawbacks, the Barbadoes sugar crop will, for this year, be much later than usual.

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G. H. GAUVREAU, dry goods merchant, of this city, has succeeded in effecting a compromise with his creditors on the basis of 55 cents in the dollar, payable in 3, 6, 9 and 12 months. He owes \$4,000.—Bosse and Lee, dealers in sand and gravel, have assigned owing about \$4,000.

The Salisbury and Harvey railway case, which has been before the Equity court, has been settled. It is understood that the plaintiff, C.J. Osman, gets \$3,250, the injunction is dissolved and the sale of the railway to the National Improvement company of New York will take effect.

THE proposed celebration of the anniversary of the discovery of coal in Pennsylvania leads a contemporary to show that the Canadians of the old regime were the discoverers of coal in America, and that Nova Scotia was the first scene of coal mining operations on this continent.

NAFOLEON ROUSSEAU, baker, of Quebec, has assigned. He is a young man with no capital to speak of and has been bad pay all along.—Michael Henning, shoedealer, of Preston, compromised last March with his creditors on the basis of 40 cents in the dollar, cash, on liabilities of \$3,800. This evidently drained his resources for he now assigns.

RECORD OF THE MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION TO NOV. 29, '89

RECEIVED IN MORTUARY PREMIUMS 89,418,037 45.	Total Receipts. \$9,592,614.64.	RECEIVED IN INTEREST 8174,577.19.	
RESERVE OR EMERGENCY FUND IN BANK AND SUPERIOR INVESTMENTS. \$2,304,509.35.	Paid to Widows and Orphans, Death Claims. \$7,288,105.29.	TUTAL CABH DISBURAEMENTS AND REGERVE. 89;592;614.64.	
BY REDUCTION OF PRED	MIUMS HAS SAVED TO MEMBERS IN CASH, Agente Wanted.	<u>\$20,000,000.</u>	

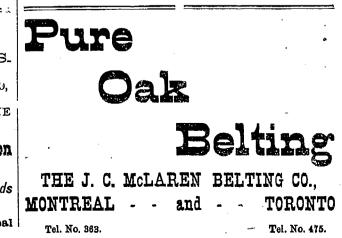
Offices: Mail Buildings, Toronto, ----- WELLS & McMURTRY, General Managers. 217 St. James Street, Montreal, D. Z. BESSETTE, Asst. Genl. Man.



B., A MOVEMENT is on foot to tender to Messrs. G. H. Nicholls & Co., of New York, a complimentary dinner on behalf of citizens of Sherbrooke and vicinity, to inaugurate the opening of the new sulphuric acid works at Capleton, now nearly finished, and which when completed will be largest of their kind in Canada.

THE Upper Canada Furniture Co., of Bowmanville have assigned. Of late their business has fallen off greatly and owing to the dull times they have not been pushing sales. There is an impression that the company could pay in full; but it is known that of late they have not been making any money.

J. L. PYE & SON, general storekeepers of Tidnish, N.B., are offering their creditors a settlement on the basis of 50 cents in the dollar on liabilities of \$7,000. Their assets are valued at \$4,. 500. They offer to pay 20 cents on the 30th proximo, 15 cents in three months and 15 cents in five months—A. Mackin, a small grocer of Lindsay, is trying to settle with his creditors for 35 cents in the dollar.

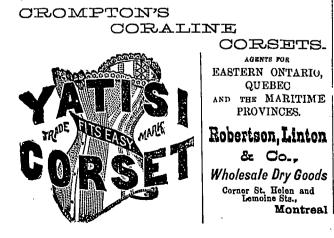


has assigned. He owes \$8000, and it is doubtful if, under the most favorable circumstances, his assets will realize more than 50 per cent of that sum...R. J. Gilbert, publisher of Sackville, N.B., has assigned. He owes \$1,200.

It is reported that the great lace manufacturing concern of Wooten & Moseley, of Nottingham, Eng., is to be transferred to Scranton, Pa., where six acres of land have been secured for the new plant. The new works will be as large as the old ones and will employ about 3000 persons.

DULL conditions continue to prevail in Paterson silk manufacturing circles, and, upon good authority, the statement is made that certainly not more than one-half the looms of that industrial centre are now in operation. Orders are coming in steadily, but the situation improves slowly.

MR. DUNGAN MCINTERE, accompanied by Mr. Van Horne, recently made a tour of inspection of the New York, Ontario and Wostern Railway, the track of which is largely owned by English investors. It is possible that a large block of the stock may be purchased by friends of the Canadian Pacific.





Cement. Address,

HODGSON, SUMNER CO'Y

Dry Goods, Small Wares and Fancy Goods, 347 and 349 St. Paul St., MONTREAL,

And 39 Princess Street. Winnipeg

F. G. STRICKLAND, machinery, Westminster, who assigned recently, has resumed business. The estate of the late firm of F. G. Strickland & Co., is likely to turn out much better than was at first anticipated. One hundred cents on the dollar will be paid and a respectable surplus left for the benefit of the firm.

MR JOHN HUNTER, for many years manager of the Canada Thread company in this city, died rather suddenly at his residence last Tuesday. The deceased had only been illsince Sunday morning. He was a native of Paisley, Scotland, was in his fiftyfourth year, and came to this country about twenty years ago.

THE strike on the New York Central railway, which has been over for some time as far as the company was concerned, is now admitted to be at an end by the men, who are applying to the company to be reinstated. It is said the company is exacting from all its employes a pledge that they shall not join any labor organizatior.

VIGER & GRUNDLER, tailors, of this city, have assigned with liabilities of about \$3,500. Both had been unsuccessful when alone and it was hardly likely that they would be able to change their record when together. From the start their ultimate success was looked upon as dubious and no one will be surprised at their failure.

MISS E. HOLLAND, milliner of Toronto has assigned, and is now trying to obtain a settlement on the basis of 50 cents in the dollar. She got good prices, but has had to wait too long for pay-

GORDON MACKAY & CO. ---IMPURTERS OF-WOOLLENS and GENERAL DRY GOODS. TORONTO. Represented in MONTREAL by A. I. MORISON & CO, **Glenora** Building

Special to the Trade.

400 Pcs. Navy Blue Flannel, 26 and 28 in. Plain and Twills Plain and Twins 500 Doz. Shirts and Drawers. 1000 Doz. Hosiery, Cashmere and Wool.

The Above to be Sold at less than MILL. PRICES DUMARESQ & CO., Glenora Buildings, 1886 Notre Dame St., - -Montreal

ments.-Daniel Taylor & Co., druggists of the Queen City, have made an offer of 30 cents in the dollar to their creditors which has been refused.

the rathbun company,

DESERONTO. ONT.

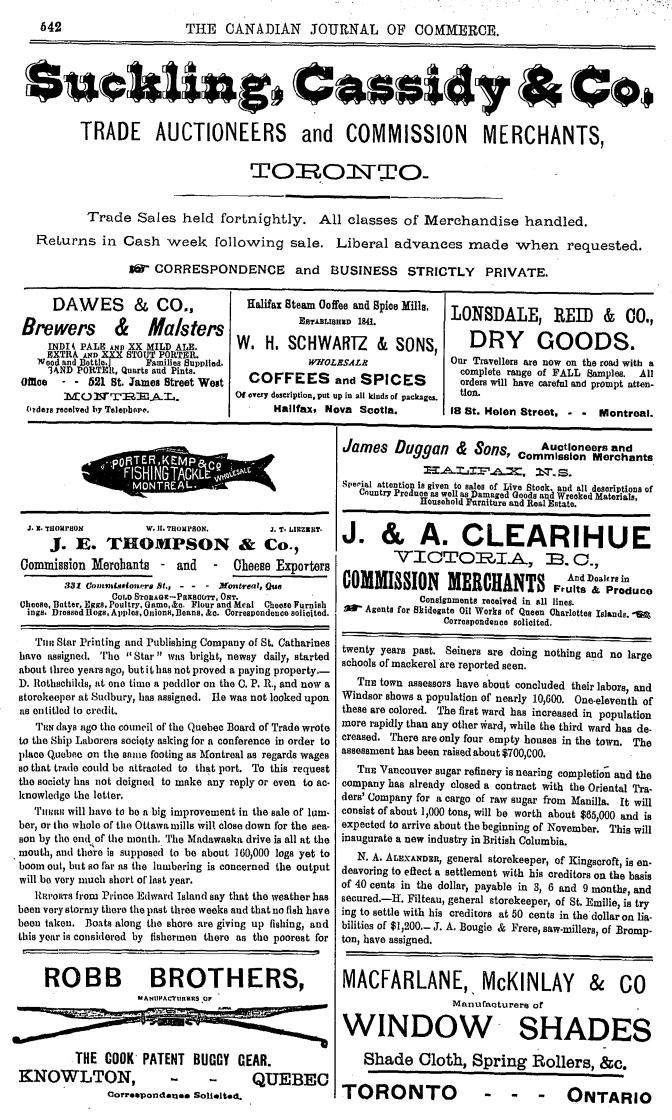
Is acknowledged by all Architects to be the best Material known for fire proofing buildings of all grades. It is Vormin and Sound Proof. NAPANEE HYDRAULIC CEMENT, guaranteed to equal any native

A LETTER has been addressed to President Davidson of the Toronto Board of Trade by a firm of brokers at Guatemala, Central America, offering to open up trade with Canada. The chief exports of the place are coffee, tobacco, sugar and indigo, in exchange for which, it is said, the inhabitants want many of the products of Canada.

AT A recent meeting of the dry goods section of the Toronto Board of Trade a resolution was adopted that no insolvent merchant, insolvent by reason of fire, whose insurance on his chattels and stock does not amount to 60 per cent., shall be granted a discharge. The resolution is similar to one adopted by the Grocers' Association.

MESSRS. W. R. AND T. S. HOBBS have had a capias issued at the Sheriff's office against Franklin C. Wheeler, lately a hardware merchant in London, Ont., on behalf of the Hobbs Hardware Company, claiming \$7,500, the amount alleged to be due the company by Wheeler for moneys paid by them for the defendant at his request from the first day of December, 1889.





THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

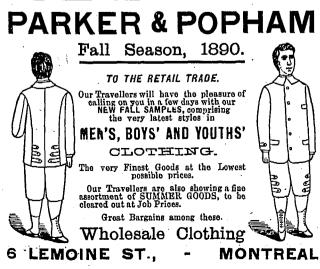


A BILL now before the U. S. Congress will, if passed, involve an issue of importance to Canadian sealers in the event of further seizures in Behring sea. At present these cases are tried before the Sitka court, whence there is no appeal. The bill proposes to allow appeal to the courts of Oregon, which in turn will imply a further appeal to the U. S. Supreme court.

A HOTEL keeper at Hamburg named Sacht has been sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment for furnishing dishes composed of horseflesh to his customers without their knowledge or consent. It was shown at the trial that he had supplied 7,000 pounds of equine meat to his guests in the form of ragouts furnished with names taken from the menus of French restaurants.

DAVID LANTHER, a local tailor, has assigned owing \$2,400. The business was first run in his father's name as Lanthier & Co, who assigned last October. The son bought in the stock at 62 cents in the dollar and continued in his own name, but as he had to borrow money to do so, and the business was a poor one, it is little wonder that he has travelled the same road.

The annual returns to the British Board of Trade show that during 1889, 1076 people were killed and 4836 injured in railway accidents in Great Britain, and that of these 183 of the killed and 1829 of the injured were passengers. Grade crossings were



responsible for many of the deaths. There were 69 accidents to trains in the passenger service or 8 more than in 1888.

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Some weeks ago when ice was at its highest point, Norway sent to New York a few cargoes of ice in good order and doubtless at a profit. Two more cargoes, aggregating 2,550 tons, have since arrived, but the ships were seventy-four and a hundred days in crossing, and reach a market that has an abundance of ice and in weather that is not favorable to its consumption.

MR. JOHN SPENCE, of the firm of Messre Spence and Sons, Stained Glass Works, died suddenly last Sunday. Mr. Spence was apparently in his usual health and the family went to church, leaving Mr. Spence with his son-in-law, Mr. Meredith. Suddenly there was a rush of blood from Mr. Spence's mouth and he fell back, and died shortly after in the arms of his son in-law.

N. Dowserr, general storekeeper, of Portland, has assigned after two months of glory as a merchant. He is an innocent farmer who last July bought a stock of goods from his predecessor. The agreement was that the latter should pick what he wanted out of the stock and sell the balance (which we may presume consisted principally of remnants and shop-worn goods) to Dowsett at 95 cents in the dollar. It was valued at \$2,000 and Dowsett, who had a thousand dollars in cash, paid that down and agreed to pay \$50 per week on the balance. As a matter of fact, therefore, he was not worth a cent a week after starting and it was evident that his career would be a short one.



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THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.



thing as closing a natural market. The new tariff will decrease the profits of the Canadian exporter, as well as those of the American importer no doubt; but that it will do more than temporarily restrict trade between the two countries no one who has thoroughly studied the subject can be induced to believe.

A point that the pessimists seem studiously to ignore is the fact that the volume of exportation of agricultural products from this country to the United States, with the one exception of barley, is comparatively triffing. Take for instance the field crops raised in Ontario. Their average value has been for a number of years:

Wheat	\$27,619,031	Beans \$400.372
Oats	19,544,308	Hay 30,524,955
Rye	1,300,977	Potatoes 7,929,004
Peas	8,220,572	Carrots 1,077,482
Corn		Turnips 10,642,762
Buckwheat	582,874	
	m . i . 1	100 100 0110

Total.....\$110,831,894

How much of this \$111,000,000 worth of agricultural produce has gone to the United States? Just \$810,623. Is this a sufficient percentage to be of importance to the farmer? Even should the trade be entirely cut off, which is out of the question, is not its volume so slight that it would be absurd to say that it would affect eeriously our agricultural interests?

In the one instance of barley the McKinley Bill will do us injury. Last year Ontario grew \$11,133,000 of this cereal and exported 60 per cent of it to the United States. This trade will certainly be interfered with by the rise in the tariff; but even should it be cut down to one-half its present volume the injury to the grower will only be a temporary one. The tariff cannot destroy the fertility of his land, even if it renders the growing of barley on it no longer profitable. He will simply have to turn his attention to the growing of other crops instead of barley and if we know anything of the energy and enterprise of the Ontario agriculturist it will not be long before he finds an equally profitable substitute.

As a matter of fact the McKinley Bill will affect the general trade of Canada very much less than we at present anticipate. Possibly about 15 per cent of the total volume of our export trade will be injured more or less by it. But this is all, and the remaining 85 per cent will be absolutely unaffected. This cannot be considered a crushing blow or furnish any grounds for the dismal editorials that have recently appeared in some of our weaker-kneed contemporaries. Surely

their own instincts might have told them that the trade of a young and virile country, blessed with an abundance of fertile soil and a frugal and industrious population, could not be wiped out by hostile legislation by a foreign power. There are other markets in the world besides the United States, and other crops to grow besides barley. We have only to accept the situation in a manly spirit and make the best of it. When the much dreaded blow does fall it will be found that its force has been so much weakened that it will scarcely be felt, and, as in the case of the gloomy prognostications that were current when reciprocity was suspended in 1866, we shall find that Mr. McKinley's bark is far worse than his bite, that important as the American market undoubtedly is to us it is not indispensable, and that even did the imposition of the new tariff means its entire closing to Canadian produce the effect upon our prosperity would only be transitory. The trade of a young and growing country cannot be legislated out of existence.

TEAS AND TEA ROUTES.

There is a comparative scarcity of all lines of teas, both green and black, owing not alone to the consumptive demand, but to American purchases. Some thousands of packages have been recently turned over to New York importers at a good profit, American traders being naturally anxious to obtain possession of all the teas they can before the McKinley tariff comes into force.

The outlook points to a firm market at Montreal for the balance of the present season at an advance of 11c to 3c over prices ruling last year, although late crop and damaged teas may yet exert some influence on price and these are believed to be fairly plentiful. Some of our contemporaries have fallen into error with regard to the effect of the provision fixing a duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem on all teas going from Canada. In the opinion of the trade here this will not interfere with direct shipments from Japan or China to the United States over the Canadian Pacific. These teas will not be taxed because they cross Canadian soil any more than teas going direct to the United States by way of the Suez canal and which are carried in British bottoms and touch at British ports. Tean: already in Canada if their destination is subsequently. changed to the United States will, of course, come under the tariff. The reason assigned for the duty is that Canada some years ago made a similar discrimination against teas coming on here from the United States. The object of this was simply to encourage. direct shipments from China and Japan and it was done before the Pacific road was built and in the interests of foreign trade. There certainly was no intention to injure American trade and provoke strife.

Since our line to the Pacific coast has been in operation it has, however, secured a large share of American business and this was conspicuously brought under notice during the discussion by the factotums of the American roads, who would gladly see the privileges secured to us by the bonding clause of the treaty of Washington abolished. Owing to the quick and satisfactory service, shipments of tea through Canada to the States have been especially large and this is a species of retaliation which the United States lines do not like, although they still carry considerable tea to Canadian points besides a large proportion of our general imports. The duty collected by Canada on teas coming in indirectly only amounts to a few

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thousand dollars and might perhaps be abolished with advantage now that a direct trading route has been established. For years the Americans had a similar duty against tea and coffee coming in except by United States routes and vessels, the object being to minimize British competition, but this was repealed in 1882. The present levy on tea is a small piece of business not likely to effect its object. American business over the Canadian Pacific will probably suffer more from Customs regulations. Thus the removal of U.S. Customs officials from Canadian soil will lead to vexatious delays and re-handling of freight at the frontier custom houses. Some extra expense will necessarily be incurred, but in addition to this there is a new rule to the effect that every package passing through in bond must be corded and sealed by the Customstand for this a charge of ten cents per package is to be imposed.

So far as prices are concerned, the action of the United States will not affect the price of tea in Canada. Again, the advantage of time and distance may enable the Canadian road to overcome the obstacles placed in the way of its American traffic. The exact reading of the McKinley tariff on tea is as follows:-That there shall be levied, collected, and paid on all teas, the growth or produce of the countries east of the Cape of Good Hope, when imported from places west of the Cape of Good Hope, a duty of ten per cent ad valorem. That teas that have been entered for consumption or for warehouse, or that have been permitted to remain unclaimed, or that have been permitted to remain for any purpose in any country intermediate between the country of export and the United States, shall not be considered as in transit through such intermediate country, but shall be treated as teas imported from such intermediate country, and be valued and rated for duty accordingly; Provided, that teas imported direct to the United States on through bills of lading from countries east of the Cape of Good Hope, and transhipped at any foreign port or place shall not be subject to the duty herein provided for."

THE LAW OF SEIZURE BEFORE JUDGEMENT.

Complaint is made that the law of this province, regarding seizure before judgment, is badly in need of At present a creditor may attack his amendment. debtors property, before judgment is rendered, only in one of the following cases. (1). When to use the technical term he is the dernier equipeur. (2). When the property to be seized, furnishes premises which he has let, or has been removed from such premises not more than eight days, and is seized in the course of an action which arises out of the lease. (3). In certain cases when as an unpaid vendor of moveable property, he is seeking to dissolve the sale. (4). When he makes an aflidavit, which must in all cases establish both the existence of a claim exceeding five dollars, and his belief that without the benefit of an attachment this claim will be lost to him, and must further establish either that his debtor with intent to defraud absconds, or is about immediately to leave the province, or is secreting or about to secrete his property; or that the debtor being a trader is notoriously insolyent, and has refused to assign for the benefit of his creditors or otherwise arrange with them and continues to carry on his business. In all other cases, he must await the rendering of a judgmentbefore he can legally attach.

It is manifest that the occasions on which a creditor may seize before judgment, in the absence of fraud on the part of his debtor, are comparatively few. Dilatory debtors, who are either tenants, or insolvent traders, or purchasers still in possession of the property for which they have failed to pay, are actually many in number, but none the less form a small proportion of those who for one reason or another neglect to discharge their debts, and necessitate legal action to recover them. It may therefore be safely laid down as a general rule, that a creditor cannot legally attach before judgment, unless he takes upon himself the responsibility of swearing to his debtor's fraud, and runs the risk of having his attachment quashed in case the fraud imputed be disproved. Mere departure from the country, or a disposal of his property by the debtor in such manner as to place it beyond his credtors reach, even should the result be to altogether destroy the creditor's recourse, are not enough. Over and above this, there must be the element of fraud.

Is not this requirement too severe? Ought it not in many cases to be dispensed with? It very often happens, that the creditor has an honest claim, of which he cannot secure the payment, that the debtor has property, not exempt from seizure, which if at once seized, will satisfy the claim in whole or in part, that the chances of this property being available after the time required to get judgment are doubtful enough to make the creditor hesitate to incur the expenses of an action; and yet that the latter cannot conscientiously or safely allege that the debtor has manifested any intention to defraud. In this way, many persons are every day compelled to refrain from suing to recover money to which they are justly entitled, and the voluntary payment of which is at least improbable. It is true, no doubt, in practice, fewer claims are thus lost than might be expected. The law is indeed too favorable to the debtor, but the creditor does not always obey the law. Whether from carelessness or design, many creditors make allegations of fraud which are neither conscientious nor safe, and successfully rely on their debtor's refraining from contesting the attachment. But the more careful and conscientious are. often heavy losers.

We do not see why it is not possible so to amend the law as to give creditors a more adequate recourse. without subjecting alleged debtors to any hardship or injustice. It would doubtless be unjust and inexpedient to greatly extend a plaintiff's right of seizure before judgment, without at the same time adding to his responsibilities. But why not adopt a practice somewhat resembling that which is commonly followed in the United States? Why not allow a plaintiff to attach before judgment in every case in which he gives proper security to answer all damages occasioned by the seizure in the event of his action being dismissed. It is hard to see how a defendant could reasonably object to this. If he owes the debt he cannot complain, with any decency; if he does not, he has security against damage which the seizure may cause him. The obligation to furnish security would in great measure, serve as a guarantee against malicious and groundless seizures; and a person whose reputation for honesty is good would be able to retain the use of his property by supplying a guardian in the ordinary manner. The only person who would be likely to suffer is the dishonest debtor who under the present system can so veil his fraud and dishonesty, as to cheat his creditor with perfect impunity.

THE FLOUR INDUSTRY.

The Dominion millers, at their recent annual convention in Toronto, discussed a number of grievances interesting not only to the trade but to consumers. The association has decided to petition the Dominion government to amend the inland revenue act so as to provide for the selecting of flour standards, twice in the year. At present the grades are selected once a year in warm weather and it was said to be hard to keep up the grades in January, February and March when the grain is dry.

Shippers were accused of sending millers 600 bushels of wheat for a car load when the market is falling and only 400 bushels when there is a rising market, so a resolution was adopted that the association will, in the future, define in the case of purchase of car wheat. that 500 bushels of Ontario wheat shall be a carload, allowing five per cent. of a margin either way. It was shown that there was no uniformity of size in half barrel bag packages. Half barrel packages in bags have weighed 100 pounds west of Toronto and only 98 pounds east of that point. It was resolved that after the first of January, 1891, the bag of flour shall be 98 pounds. The selling of short-weight barrels of flour in Nova Scotia, by which honest Ontario millers were exposed to unfair competition while the consumer was cheated out of sixteen pounds of flour led to the passing of the following:--" That, whereas it is alleged flour in barrels is being sold in Nova Scotia weighing only 180 lbs. or 185 lbs. to the barrel, instead of 196 lbs as called for by law, to the disadvantage of both the miller and consumer, since sworn weighers were done away with in the City of Halifax about three years ago; be it resolved that the Dominion Government be requested to take such steps as they may think it necessary to enforce the law more effectually than in the past." Another practical step was the appointment of a committee to investigate the winter wheats grown in the States so that the best wheats for milling purposes might be grown in Ontario.

The secretary reported that early in the year he had waited on the Grand Trunk authorities in Montreal and succeeded in securing a grinding in transitarrangement to apply to American wheat manufactured into flour for export out of our Dominion, and although a sudden advance in price of wheat in the United States was against many of the millers availing themselves of the privilege of using this rate, yet some of them had used it, and it had assisted them to some extent to pay running expenses till the Dominon harvest He advised that, in view of a surplus of wheat for export now being harvested in the Northwest, an effort should be made with the two great railroads to have the grinding in transit arrangement made to apply on Manitoba wheat for export flour as well as on American wheat. The lax rules regulating trade terms between buyer and seller was referred to the boards of trade who will be asked to arrange for their codification. An important step in the interest of millers was taken by a resolution in favor of the appointment of a central buyer. Too much money, the millers have felt, has been spent on freights on wheat carried long distances to a mill that might have been supplied from contiguous warehouses. The Listowell association first proposed a remedy in the shape of a central buyer, the idea being that millers acting through him, will be able to receive their supplies from tne warehouses situated nearest them.

Mr. Brown, M.P., the Canadian commissioner to the Jamaica exhibition addressed the convention on the possibility of supplying the West Indies with flour. The British West Indies, he said, take yearly \$3,000,000 worth of flour, but Canada does not send a dollar's worth. It was not true, he said, that Canadian flour will not keep in the tropical climate. Many millers had assured him that there was no reason why flour from this country should not keep in the tropics, and some had applied for space in the exhibition at Jamaica. There were down there from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 consumers, and it was for Canadians to take possession of the market. He felt confident that arrangements could be made to get a through bill of lading over the C.P.R., G.T.R. and Intercolonial Railways from the shipping point to the destination in the West Indies. It seemed to him that \$3,000,000 of trade was a trade worth an effort to procure, and he suggested that the association send out some person to represent it-a practical baker, he would suggest-who will bake it there and let the crowds eat it. This would cost comparatively little, because Mr. Brown said he was making specially cheap passage rates on the steamships for persons attending the exhibition. It was worth a thought that in those islands under the flag that floats over Canada this country should not do a dollar's worth of trade in the great staple products of the Dominion. A few years ago the development of trade with the West Indies was impossible with no regular lines of steamboats, but now flour might be sent regularly by the lines running from Halifax, N.S., and St. John, N.B. In conclusion he hoped the association would do its duty in placing Canada's flour on the market that awaits the millers of this country in the tropics.

Some discussion arose as to the keeping qualities of Canadian flour in the tropics, but much of the flour that goes to the West Indies is ground in Minneapolis and the process of manufacture is known to some of the Canadian western mills which will exhibit in Jamaica. Fear was expressed whether under the existing steamship system with the West Indies, Canada could supply that market all the year round. Another objection naturally raised was that the quantities of exchange products that the United States could consume would give them a great advantage over Canadians. In reply Mr. Brown said that a part of his mission would be to see about back cargoes. At least Canada should be able to get the fruit and other tropical imports direct instead of having them come as they do at present through the United States.

Owing to the partial failure of the crops last year, Canada imported 1,525,000 bushels of wheat, and flour reduced to wheat. This year there will be a surplus for export, according to the latest returns of 10,325,000 bushels.

THE AGENTS INFLUENCE IN INSURANCE.

The question of popular demand in insurance seems to form a curious stumbling block to some of our exchanges. We find editors, otherwise at home in their subjects, speaking gravely of the popular tendency in favor of this or that method as if there were fashions in insurance as there are in textiles, and the public favor ebbed and flowed in a similar manner. We find the public credited with an amount of actuarial knowledge that a little consideration would show that they could not possibly possess, and we find results due in reality to the work of the canvasser credited gravely to the perspicacity of the public at large.

The truth is that a popular demand for any particular method of insurance simply signifies that that form is the one that is being most pushed by the canvassers. The average man knows very little of the merits and demerits of the various branches of insurance, and a successful agent can always convince him that the plan he advocates is the one most adapted to his peculiar needs. If he could not, the company would very soon dispense with his services. A plan popular with the public is one that is lucrative to the canvasser, and the secret of all these supposed runs on any one form of insurance is the fact that the agents. prefer it from their own point of view. We must remember that these agents or canvassers rarely work on a purely salary basis. If they did, it would make but little difference to them what description of policy they pushed, so long as they turned in the necessary volume of business. But they do not. Most of them work on commission as well as salary, if not on commission solely, and therefore it becomes of interest to them to push those plans in which the premium is highest and on which their percentage therefore is largest. This is the reason that investment and other expensive methods of insurance have become "popular," and this is the reason that many men jump to the conclusion that all insurance in the regular companies is costly, and that the only way to secure cheap insurance is to rush to friendly societies or to assessment companies for that protection they are sensible enough to feel they require.

The result of this policy upon the part of agents and canvassers has naturally been a large increase in the volume of lapses. The companies in their struggle for a large volume of business necessarily endeavor to put into the hands of their agents those plans which will pay them the largest commission and therefore induce them to exert themselves to the utmost to rake in business. But they seem to overlook the fact that what means prosperity to the agent does not always mean prosperity to the company also. Provided the policy lasts the year the agent secures his full commission; but if it lapse at the end of the twelve months how much does the company make out of it? And it must be borne in mind that the more costly the policy and the greater are the possibilities of its lapse. We admit that an agent working a plan involving a high premium will select for his clients men of a class well able to pay it and who look more at the advantages offered by a policy than at the cost of its maintenance; but, even then, the risk of lapse is larger than it would be on a cheaper form of insurance, and consequently the company is more apt to be out of pocket no matter how well the agent may do.

That there is a demand for cheap insurance is shown by the constant additions to the ranks of the friendly societies and the assessment companies; but unfortunately, owing to the reasons we have stated, those requiring insurance in which cheapness is a prerequisite are not secured in sufficiently large numbers by the regular companies. Agents do not care to push term insurance or other cheap forms. It does not pay them. They argue that one policy for \$10,000 is easier to get and just as profitable as ten of \$1,000. So it is for them; but not for the company. It is far more likely that the one large policy may lapse than that the ten small ones will, and if it should lapse early the company will be out of pocket. There is one remedy for this

state of affairs. It is to render the cheaper forms of insurance just as lucrative to the agent as the more expensive ones; either by placing him altogether on salary or by increasing his commission on these lines until it becomes to his interest to secure them. Were this adopted the volume of cheap insurance that now flows in other directions would soon be directed into the coffers of the regular companies, and we should hear less of the supposed popular tendency towards the more expensive methods. The public desire cheap insurance as much as they want cheap goods, and if they do not get it in one direction they will soon look for it in another, no matter what agents may represent the popular demand to be. This is one of the reasons of the multiplication of insurance societies and friendly orders at the expense of the regular companies, and, as it is one that could be easily abrogated by them, it seems strange that it should be permitted to continue as a factor in the insurance situation.

THE LIAR ON SPACE.

The recent arrest of the reputed corresponden of Dunlap's Cable News Service in this city, on a charge of criminal libel, will not be the first intimation to the intelligent public that that excrescence upon modern journalism, the "liar on space," flourishes here as elsewhere. The constant craving upon the part of American readers for sensational news (more especially any placing Canadian or British interests in a contemptible light) has led to the formation in this country of a class of unscrupulous correspondents willing for the sake of a few dollars to write any description of "fake" despatch, no matter how deeply it may injure the community in which they live, that will suit the particular bias of the paper willing to publish it, or tickle the palates of the readers who are called upon to swallow it.

The "liar on space" has been particularly active in Canada of late. A short time ago American readers were horrified with a cleverly written account some two columns long, depicting the ravages of a mysterious and fatal disease that was depopulating the French shore of Newfoundland and leaving rotting corpses that the survivors were to weak to bury, in its track. This tragic account was based upon a simple despatch to the effect that diptheria had been unusually active in St. Johns which was distorted and amplified by the correspondent. Next a clever "fake" appeared to the effect that the middles of the Thrush had personated Prince George at a grand ball in Halifax, which was no doubt chuckled over at many an American fireside, but which was manufactured out of whole cloth. Grown bold by impunity the "liar on space" next launched out into a bolder invention than before, and Prince George had hardly left the city before a glowing account appeared in most of the leading American dailies of a rough and tumble fight, late at night in a questionable locality, between the Prince and a naval lieutenant and six ruffians which culminated in the arrest of His Royal Highness and his subsequent incarceration in the police cells.

This atrocious falsehood proved too much for the patience of the civic reception committee. The vicechairman at once took the matter in hand. Subscriptions to prosecute the slanderous correspondent were proffered on all hands, and the result was an arrest on a warrant on a charge of criminal libel. The courts will now be called upon to decide whether the efforts of this enterprising and inventive journalist are legally punishable or not.

In the meantime the injury such lucubrations are likely to do, not only to the Prince but to the officers who are held to a certain extent responsible for his actions, is incalculable. The papers who published so gleefully the news of his supposed disgraceful conduct find no interest in publishing its denial, and consequently nine-tenths of those who read the untruth will never know that it was one. Where mud of this character is once thrown some of it is sure to stick; and doubtless, in many households; Prince George is today looked upon as a brawler and a libertine simply on the strength of this despatch from an anonymous scribbler. Nowadays no public man, however, exalted his station or circumspect his life, is free from the dread that for the sake of a few dollars the local "liar on space" may invent some scandal about him and publish it to the entire world. The business of making a living by the systematic publication of false, distorted or exaggerated information has become a recognised excrescence upon the profession of journalism. In every city we find these most dangerous members of the newspaper trade and although the sharp measures taken to punish one of their class may cause them to lie very low for a while, it will not be long before the "liar on space" will recover his hardihood and the American papers be filled again with "news" evolved from his inner consciousness and dressed up to suit the taste of his readers.

SHIP RAILWAYS AND THE CHIGNECTO ENTERPRISE.

The world-wide interest which has been taken in the Chignecto ship railway leaves no room for doubt that the successful accomplishment of this enterprise will result in the construction of the same kind of works on a much larger scale elsewhere. It is naturally contended that if we can raise and transport safely and economically, vessels weighing 2,500 tons, we can by stronger and more extensive appliances of the same kind perform the service for vessels weighing all the way up to 6,000 tons.

The Chignecto railway only seventeen miles in length connects the navigable waters of Baie Verte with those of the Bay of Fundy, saving vessels a voyage of 500 miles around the coast of Nova Scotia. Somewhat similar conditions exist between lake Huron and lake Ontario. Here, by a railroad sixty-six miles long, a distance of 428 miles can be saved to an immense commerce. It would cost twelve million dollars or about one-half the expense of a canal. Estimates have already been made for this line which would run between Georgian bay aud Toronto where the grades would nowhere be greater than thirty feet to the mile. The proposal is to transport the largest lake carriers, possibly weighing 5,000 tons when loaded. It need scarcely be stated that engineers and others have already discussed the project of establishing ship canals between Montreal and Chicago, although we may possibly yet have to live some years before we shall see an Allan steamer make a through trip from Liverpool to the western city. It is pointed out as having an important bearing on the great question of how the Northwest and the commerce of the great lakes can reach the markets of the old world, that between Liverpool and the points on the western extremities of the lakes at Duluth, Milwaukee and Chicago, there

is a distance of 4,000 miles of waterway, of which at present only 71 miles is a restricted channel. Of these 71 miles, 26² miles are in the Welland canal, which would be entirely flanked by the ship railway at Toronto, leaving only 44¹ miles in a great waterway of 4,000 miles between the American lake ports and Liverpool.

One of the chief objections to ship railways has had reference to the safety of the vessels thus transported out of their natural element. This has been met with the contention of engineers and others that the strength of a vessel is in her keel and framework and not in the support of the water by which she is surrounded. She carries her freight and passengers over rough seas, where often the hull is nearly out of water, where it is buffetted and pounded by the waves that break over the decks and drive against the beams like battering rams, and toss her from one crest to another and drop her suddenly into the troughs of the sea. After such a passage she comes into the quiet basin and lifting dock of the ship railway, is lifted gently into a cradle specially designed, and is borne easily and steadily over the railway. A vessel bound from the Bay of Fundy side to Montreal, or some point further west, will be bowling through the waves of the gulf within a few hours from the time that she was drifting with the tawny tide of Chignecto. She will be in the St. Lawrence river at the time when by the old route she would have been picking her way northwestward straight away from her destination along the wreck-strewn Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia. Her outlay for transportation will have been about as much as would pay the board of her crew during the time of her journey around the peninsular province.

The works on the Chignecto isthmus have proceeded so rapidly that practical experiments will be possible within a short time. It is safe to say that until the road has demonstrated its success by actual operation there will be a large army of doubters. At the present time the promoters entertain the most sanguine hopes and the road bed and machinery are said to be of a very substantial character.

TRADE WITH TRINIDAD .-... The island of Trinidad has made a creditable display at the Toronto Exhibition, and is anxious for closer trade relations with Canada. Its commissioner to the exhibition recently delivered himself as follows :-- "You may ask, what can we do with a little place like Trinidad ? But Trinidad is not so small as you may think. Trade with Trinidad practically means trade with the whole of the West Indies, because we are about the most southern of the islands, and trade with Trinidad means trade with all the islands on the route." These are the statistics he gave of the trade of Trinidad :- During the year 1889 sailing vessels entered the ports with 141,000 tons and 424 teamers carrying 460,000 tons. The total imports for 1889 amounted in vatue to £2,000,000 and of exports to £2,300,000. Very little of this, however, came from Canada, most of it being from the nation to the south of it. The figures were :--From the United States in 1888, £350,000; in 1889, £383,000, an increase of 10 per cent. that year. From British North America in 1888, £60,000, and in 1889, £63,000, an increase of 5 per cent. In 1889 Trinidad imported timber from British North America 1,500,000 feet, the United States, 6,000,000 feet; corn and oats from British North America, 18,446 bushels; the United States; 79,320 bushels; cheese from British North America, 108 lbs; the United States, 133,505 lbs; butter from British North America, 460 lbs.; United States, 81,044 lbs. In five years Trinidad took. from the United States \$30,000,000 worth of flour and bread, and from Canada next to nothing, yet he understood Canada grew wheat. Trinidad exports annually about 112,000,000 lbs. of sugar, 40,000 gals. of rum, 15,000,000 lbs. of cacoa, 11,000,000 of cocoanuts, 78,000 tons of asphalt, 29,000 lbs. of coffee, 2,000,000

gals. of molasses, and 15,000 hides. Of the above there was sent in 1888 to the United States produce to the value of £618,000, and in 1889 to the value of £763,000-an increase on the year of eleven per cent.--and to British North America in 1888 only £15,140, and in 1889 £14,705-a falling off of five per cent. on the year. He thought this might be attributed to the fact that hitherto the West Indies had known nothing about Canada and Canada nothing about the West Indies. There was no doubt that American merchants had made every possible effort to cultivate trade with the West Indies. American syndicates had gone down and purchased hotels and other buildings in Jamaica. Some small proportion of West India products had been filtered through the United States to Canada, but he thought this Dominion was quite able to stand on its own shores and transact its trade direct without the need of crutches. The Governor of Trinidad held out the right hand of commercial friendship to Canada_it might be a very little hand, but, like that of a fair lady, it was precious though small. All he could say was that it depended upon Canada whether she would trade with Trinidad or whether she would not. "You may depend upon it," said be, " that we prefer to deal with our Canadian sister to our American cousin."

THE annual interim meeting of the Bank of British North America was held on Tuesday, September 3rd in London. Mr. J. II. Brodie presiding. The secretary (Mr. A. Wallis), having read the notice convening the meeting, and the report having been taken as read, the Chairman said: As you know, gentlemen, we have no balance sheet to lay before you upon this occasion, but the directors have gone over the accounts as far as possible, and feel perfectly justified in declaring an interim dividend of 35s per share, being at the rate of 7 per cent., and this after providing for all bad and doubtful debts. The bank is doing very well, and we have again to thank the general manager and the remainder of the staff for the very high estimation in which it is held both in Canada and in the United States. Mr. Whatman, one of our colleagues, visited all our branches this spring, and expressed himself very well satisfied with everything he saw. We are of the opinion, I may say, that these visits of the directors to the country in which our operations are conducted are highly beneficial to the bank in many ways, and we hope to continue them in the future. I am glad to say that we have very good reports indeed of the crops in Canada. In Manitoba there is a probability of a large surplus, and the profits which are certain to be realized by the farmers should very much increase immigration and the settlement of the lands in that part of Canada. The whole crop, not only in Manitoba, but in the Northwest generally, and in Ontario, is better than any that has been experienced for many years; and then prices are very much improved. We have received the following telegram on the subject of the crops from our general manager :--- "Harvesting of Manitoba crops progressing rapidly, and the general belief is that large crops will be secured. Estimates give a surplus for export of from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 bushels. Confidence and sanguine feeling now general throughout trade circles. Our Brandon agency telegraphs that the damage done by frost and sprouting is trilling and weather is more favorable and settled, while the small proportion of frosted will bring a good price this year." The renewal of the bank's charter by the Dominion Parliament for ten years from July, 1891, is satisfactory. The new Canadian banking law seems to be very ably drawn, though some of its provisions have not given entire satisfaction. I now beg to move the adoption of the report. Mr. H. R. Farrar seconded the motion which was carried. This ended the business of the meeting, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Court of Directors.

WITHIN the past two years professional bunco men and confidence operators have stolen nearly \$200,000 from various victims in the United States. This enormous sum, so far as can be ascertained, has been stolen by about ten men, whose income thus derived is therefore greatly in excess of that received by many high priced banking officials, and far more than that of 90 per cent. of business men who are reckoned wealthy and successful. Strangely enough not one of these swindlers, who are well-known to the police of the country, is in prison, but on the contrary, all are at large, some in foreign parts, enjoying the

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pleasant usufruct of their ill gotten gains. Their victims, on the other hand, being for the most part men who were compelled to carve out their fortunes by dint of hard work, remain complainingly at home, cursing the hour when they permitted their cupidity to get the better of their good judgment; for a reasoning man would at once penetrate the thin disguise that is thrown around the well-known schemes that the swindlers so successfully execute. It will be noticed that in every case the sufferer is an aged man, generally a wealthy farmer or a leading business man in some small community, and that in nearly every instance the method of swindling is identical, a conclusive proof of the forgetfulness that old age brings on, for the press and the police never fail to spread broadcast the news of each job and to issue a warning against being taken in by future attempts. Despite these precautions the bunco men have been known to successfully carry out several robberies within a hundred miles of each other, allowing about forty eight hours to elapse between each crime. In this strange inattention to warnings the thieves find their greatest security, and the police encounter the object that baffles them most in preventing these depredations.

MR. R. G. MCCONNELL of the Geographical survey, who has been out inspecting the reported petroleum fields in the Athabasca district, has returned. While not prepared to make specific statements in advance of his report to the department, yet he made the general remark that it was quite probable that there was in the Athabasca district a petroleum area greater than anywhere else in the world. Along the river there are vast beds of sand about 250 feet thick saturated with tar. These cover hundreds of miles and indicate that an almost incalculable amount of petroleum has in past years oozed out to the surface and evaporated, leaving the tar beds as they are. Where these beds dip below the newer rocks, when one gets on some distance, petroleum should be found. Mr. McConnell will recommend the Government to expend \$20,000 or \$30,000 in sinking wells. He is quite confident it is there. It is probable that in time the tar can be put to some commercial use for pavements, or mixed with lignite for fuel. It will not be difficult to get the petroleum to the markets of the world as soon as discovered, as the Calgary and Edmonton railway, upon its completion, will be within eighty miles of the Athabasca river. Only in the event of petroleum being found has Athabasca country a future, in Mr. McConnell's opinion. The river is lined with stunted fir trees, and the country is one vast muskeg. Its only inhabitants are Indians. Some of them cultivate a few potatoes and other roots, which seem to grow well.

THE Times points out that the benevolent Mr. Powderly will grieve to remark that the window-glass workers have turned against him. There are 10,000 of them, and they are important enough to have contributed \$100,000 to the Knights during the Reading strike. They have now resolved to withdraw from the order if Powderly is re-elected. Their grievance is that Powderly gets too much money and gives too much to his personal followers, and that he has been sanctioning foolish strikes. There is not much in the first objection. The workingman is prone to believe that nobody really earns more money than he himself earns, but the all-wise and all-good Powderly who knows every laborer's business better and is more devoted to the laborer's interest than the laborer himself, would be absurdly cheap at five times \$5,000. But when such a being compromises his omniscience by ordering hopeless strikes he is dear at any price, and that is the case with Powderly. It would be the case with anybody else in Powderly's place. The window-glass workers would do well to withdraw from the order, and to devote their efforts to organize labor in their own trade, in which they are not very likely to be led into foolish strikes, and not liable to be assessed for the foolish strikes of other people.

MR. WM OGILVIE, of the Canadian land survey, who recently returned from a two years trip in the wilds of the North-west has devoted some attention in his report to the waterway composed of Great Slave Lake, Great Slave River and Mackenzie River. Excepting, he says, a short distance at the head of Mackenzie River, where it is doubtful, it is certain that vessels drawing at least seven or eight feet of water can navigate from the delta of the Mackenzie to the rapids on Great Slave River, a distance of 1,273 miles. If the delta also allows that draught there is navigation for 1,340 miles from the Arctic Ocean into the Canadian Northwest. This distance could be greatly increased by overcoming]the difficulties presented by the sixteen miles of rapids on Great Slave River. The upper Peace River affords a navigable stretch of 557 miles, the Lower Peace River about 222 miles, Lake Arthabasca 200 miles, the Lower Arthabasca River 200 miles, Great Slave Lake about 500 miles, the Liard River 240 miles, Peel River about 60 miles, and Great Slave Lake about 500 miles. This makes a grand total of 3,369 miles of water in the Mackenzie River, all navigable except about eighteen miles of rapids.

THE five cents a dozen duty imposed upon eggs under the McKinley bill will check or perhaps kill an important trade. Ex-Governor Laird, of Prince Edward Island, says his province exports 2,147,775 dozens, or three hundred thousand dozens more than all the provinces combined except Ontario. Five cents a dozen on the island exports means \$107,000. The Brockville Times mentions that Dr. D. V. Beacock, of Brockville, when in England recently, met Mr. G. Curry, provision merchant, of 33 Borough High street, London, S.E. Mr. Curry said he had received a shipment of 186 cases of Canadian eggs, which had arrived in good condition and had given great satisfaction. Since Dr. Beacock's return to Canada Mr. Curry has written him as follows, under date August 26: "It just struck me that in your travels you might fall across some people having an idea of shipping eggs to London; and if so I should esteem it much if you would give my address to any person with this intention." As matters are, Mr. Curry's opinions of Canadian eggs and their chances in England are well worth knowing. The imports of eggs into London are, as to their quantity, fabulous. They come at present from all parts of England and the Continent.

LETTERS from England say that the coming winter threatens to be the worst for poor people that we have seen in a long time. Although the English wheat yield has been helped somewhat by the recent fine weather, this is hardly more than a drop in the bucket. Potatoes show hardly any crop, and the average of the other food crops is depressingly low. The price of bread in the provinces has already been advanced, and will soon be put up again, and the price of coal is higher than it has been in many years at this season. These are the two great staples of existence among the poor in the winter, and when they are dear human life is correspondingly cheap. What further complicates the outlook is the belief that, owing to the bad harvests and stringency among the farmers, there will be a larger influx than usual of agricultural laborers into London, nominally to seek employment, but really to find company in which to suffer. It is true that thus far trade is very brisk, and that part of England which figures in commercial statistics is undoubtedly making money; but, all the same, people are nervous about a social and industrial crisis before the winter ends.

THE London Guarantee Company up to the time of the suspension of the Central Bank guaranteed the accounts of A. A. Allen, the late cashier of the bank in question, to the extent of \$10,000, and upon this policy the liquidators have proceeded against the company to enforce its liability. Last week a compromise was arrived at which has already been approved of by the Central Bank's committees of creditors. The terms of the compromise are that the guarantee company shall pay to the liquidators \$2,750 in cash and transfer to them a \$3,000 mortgage given to the company by a gentleman who occupied the position of local manager of the bank at Guelph. This latter mortgage is reputed to be worth something like \$1,300. The McDonald bond was given to the company shortly before the bank collapsed, the company in question having become somewhat suspicious of the late cashier's behaviour and notified the bank that they would withdraw their guarantee of Allen unless they were given something in the way of an indemnity in the event of affairs turning out wrong, and the company were held responsible under these circumstances.

LAGE men are discussing amongst themselves the news that comes from Europe to the effect that a new style of wall decoration has been successfully introduced, in which lace is the basis

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material. Although skeptical as to the "future" of the new departure, lace importers will look for further news of its fortunes with considerable interest. A foreign exchange comments upon the matter as follows: "A novelty in house-furnishing material, which is about to be brought forward by a well-known Scotch firm, consists of lace in the manufacture of which special consideration is given to the fact that it is intended to be applied to walls of rooms, and can be painted by means of rollers, which do not touch the wall, the lace standing in relief. Protection from dust is afforded by means of varnish, and a room thus decorated will preserve its appearance for a long time. The utilization of this beautiful fabric in such a fashion promises, should public fancy take kindly to the innovation, to provide a new opening for the energy of the active spirits who control the welfare of the Scotch lace industry."

A good story is being told at the expense of a member of the London Exchange about a gentleman connected with a wellknown firm of stock-brokers. He was going into the city in a 'bus when a strange man, after regarding him closely for a minute or two, said :-- " You were in Liverpool in the winter of 1879, and gave a poor wretch, who was standing outside the Royal hotel, half a sovereign." The stock-broker had no recollection of the circumstance, but did not say so, and his companion continued: "I was that chap. I was hard up, out of work, and ready to commit suicide, but the money made a new man of me. I began again, and now I am worth £5,000." "I am glad to hear it." "Now will you let me pay you back a sovereign? I should like to do it if you don't mind." The broker protested, but at length took the £5 note offered to him, and gave the man £4 change. He had told the story with much gusto to several com. panions before he discovered that the "fiver" was a counterfeit one, and that he had been "done out" of £4.

TRADES unionism has received a blow by the defeat of the dock laborers at Southampton. The men struck against the employment of non union labor. They would have the union recognized. The employers emphatically declined. They insisted on their right to employ whomsoever they pleased. They declined to discuss terms with the union leaders or any one else, unless he was actually a Southampton dock laborer. They en. gaged non-union men, and some riotous scenes resulted, mainly because of the vacillation of the local authorities. Trade was paralyzed, but public sympathy was with the employers. The strike collapsed ignominiously, the Central Dockers' Union in London holding that the men had struck without their permission. They, therefore, declined to advance any funds, and left the men in the lurch. The precipitate strikers were told to go back to work. Some went readily enough, others grumb ling and a few still hold out. But the victory is with the employers.

In England, in neckwear shapes, only those to be tied by the wearer are to be found in the leading shops, with perhaps the exception of a few bows. The American custom of giving dis. tinctional cuts of neckwear or other wearing apparel a fancy name is unknown. Honors are about even between a very broad 'Windsor' and a quite broad 'Ascot' scarf. The 'Windsors' are, with the exception of the white spot, printed, Oriental silks, principally in white, cream, black, strawberry or pale blue grounds, traversed by narrow lines of bright red, blue, orange, brown or other pronounced color. White China silks in self. figurings are also popular. One of the handsomest new neckwear silks is a sort of shrimp pink, diagonally crossed by a widely separated series of white lines. All jsilks used in 'Ascots' and 'four-in-hands' are cut on the bias, the patterns-of lines or line squares and plaid on white-black or light-tinted grounds.

THE extension of the triple alliance treaty to May, 1897, has been accepted by Emperor William at the request of the Austrian Government. The revised treaty increases the guarantees of both Germany and Italy to support Austria in the event of Russian invasion of the Balkans. The modifications of the treaty virtually confirm Austria's possession of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The renewal of the treaty so long before is due to the insistance of Count Kalnoky, who feared the elections would cripple Signor Crispi and cause a change in Italy's foreign policy.

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THE following table of the results of the last six censuses taken in the United States bears out the argument given in our editorial columns two weeks ago in a very striking manner. The decrease by natural reproduction is very clearly manifest.

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A SUPPLEMENT to the report of the Marine department, just issued, shows that the number of wrecks and casualties on the inland waters of Canada for the year 1889 was 15, of which five were total wrecks. The number of lives lost was 13. A statement is also given of the number of wrecks and casualties to British, Canadian and foreign vessels in Canadian waters, and to Canadian vessels in other waters. These amounted during the year to 191 vessels, of which 57 were totally wrecked. The number of lives lost was 89. The number of persons who received rewards through the Marine department for services rendered in saving the lives of ship-wrecked sailors was 47, of which 38 were from the Canadian Government, six from the British Government and one each from the Italian, Spanish and United States Governments.

DURING the season of 1889 there were 582 hhds of sugar and 28,438 puncheons of molasses shipped from Barbadoes to the British provinces. During the season of 1890 the shipments were 2,833 hhds sugar and 42,005 puncheons molasses. The great increase is largely due to the fact that during the present year Barbadoes prices were about as low as those of the other islands. Barbadoes molasses is regarded as of better quality, and prices being favorable the dealers secured their supplies from that island. A great deal of low grade West India molasses is this year being distilled into rum. Over 1,400 puncheons of low grade which had been sent to Boston and found a dull market has been re-shipped to Martinique for this purpose. This is something new in the molasses trade.

MR. JOHN LOWE, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, has returned to Ottawa after a four weeks' official trip through the North-west and British Columbia Mr. Lowe said the season's yield of grain in Manitoba and the territories was enormous. Fully two-thirds of the wheat had been cut before the frost of August 22nd, and nearly the whole of the remainder was then ripe and ready for cutting. Some of this, however, has been slightly damaged in the stock by continuous rain. The result will be that there will not be so large a quantity of No. I hard wheat as was hoped, but the yield of second quality wheat will be enormous, and this, as contrasted with the price of former years, will bring a comparatively high price.

THE Fruit Grower (San Francisco), has the following on California raisins, "Curing and packing progresses satisfactorily in all the early districts. The weather has been very favorable thus far, and the grapes are reported as being rich in sugar. Heavy sales have been made, particularly of two and threeorown loose and the lower-priced London layers; hence, we expect a very heavy movement from September 15th to the close of the season. The higher-priced fancy grades are not receiving the attention they merit. Prices are taking a wide range, and some exceptionally fine brands are being placed at reasonably low figures when the high cost in the sweat box is taken into consideration."

THE total cotton crop of the year ending September 1st, according to the compilations of the *Chronicle*, reached 7,313,726 bales. The exports were 4,916,847 bales, and the spinners' takings 2,342,328 bales, leaving a stock on hand at the close of the year of 61,269 bales. The 7,313,726 bales which comprise the crops of the past year weighed 3,628,520,831 pounds as compared with 6,936,082 bales weighing 3,437,408,499 pounds for the year

ending Aug. 31, 1889. The total carried over land this year was 1,429,192 bales, against 1,460,180 bales last year, and the movement direct to manufacturers this year reaches 888,095 bales, against 900,722 bales a year ago.

The fact that one of the members of the Montreal Stock Exchange has just been fined \$250 for sharing his commission with a client has led to the revival of the old question of whether the rates of commission charged in this city are not too high. When a client can do business through any of our brokers on the New York market for an eighth each way, the broker paying the cost of telegraphing, it seems absurd to charge him a quarter each way if he wishes to take a flier in local stocks. It is questionable whether this rule is not the true reason why business is so dull on our local Rialto, and why most Montreal speculators prefer to operate in American cities.

For some time there has been a movement among the manufacturers of harvesting binders towards a restriction of the output, which it is claimed is much too large for the demand, causing stagnation of trade and unprofitable business. A meeting was held last week in Toronto, at which representatives of the following firms were present:—The Massey company; Nixon Bros., Ingersoll; Frost & Wood, Smiths' Falls; David Maxwell, Paris; Watson Bros., Ayr; and Patterson Bros., Woodstock. A discussion took place on the condition of the trade, and those present gave their opinion that an organization should be formed to prevent over-production.

A OLEVER bit of call gambling was worked in Chicago last Wednesday. C. B. Congdon, Bartlett, of Bartlett & Fraser, and Patten, of Patten Brothers, put \$500 each into a pool and bought calls on 1,500,000 bushels of May corn at $48\frac{3}{2}$. On Friday May corn opened at $49\frac{3}{4}$ to 50 cents, and at the close it was $52\frac{3}{2}$. There was no moment during the day when those 1,500,000 calls did not show over \$20,000, and at one time they showed \$60,000 profit, all on an investment of \$1,500. It is said that the pool divided so that each contributor got a little over \$10,000 for his \$500 invested Wednesday night in calls.

A DESTATON from Odessa says that a veritable panic prevails among South Russian grain exporters owing to the unprecedentedly rapid rise in the value of rubles. For the first time in fourteen years exchange in London is quoted at 7 rubles 80 copecks. The whole Russian export trade is demoralized. Though the harvest will be good there is no doubt the season will close with a general crash. Two southern exporters have already failed. Smaller producers are suffering severely owing to the low price at which they are compelled to sell. The Government's policy of raising the tariff is suicidal.

The notion that the people of France drink nothing but light wines and are not intemperate is rapidly being relegated to the realm of pleasing fictions. In 25 years the consumption of alcohol in France has increased 65 per cent. Moreover, the alcohol, instead of being distilled from pure grapes, is now obtained according the The Nouvelle Revue, from beets, carrots, grain, dried fruits, such as figs, raisins, etc., from molasses and plants, from sawdust, linen rags, and the pulverised barks of trees, and even from the gas used in lighting houses.

The Boston Advertiser has made an effort to ascertain the results of street car propulsion by electricity in the towns and cities of the United States. Replies have been received from sixty-six cities and towns and all of them are favorable to the new motive power. Accidents have occurred in only fifteen of the sixty-six places. Eight of the accidents resulted in injury to human beings, and seven to horses. In only two cases were the injuries caused by the electric wires. This is a very favorable showing.

The civilization of Africa is beginning in earnest. A Belgian shipping paper reports that a steamer bound for the west (not the east) coast of Africa, had on board fourteen missionaries, 460 tons of gunpowder, eleven cases of gin, and 1,000 casks of ram. Every taste of the benighted negroes is thus provided for, and the mixed cargo strikingly illustrates the mixed motives of the civilized world in its dealings with them. • THE importers of leaf tobacco, in New York, have been anxious recently about the effect that the McKinley Bill, if passed, would have on the duties payable on goods in the Uuited States bonded warehouses. The duties on leaf tobacco in the bonded warehouses of New York amount, under the present tariff law, to several millions of dollars. They have therefore drawn up resolutions, asking Congress to limit the action of the McKinley Bill to merchandise imported after its passage.

In reviewing the position of American pig iron furnaces, the Iron Age says that, "as was expected, current production has somewhat recovered from the falling off in July, and is now again larger. This is due chiefly to the blowing in of a number of coke furnaces of large capacity in different parts of the country. A further increase is expected during the current month through the resumption of plants now undergoing repairs."

THE MacLeod Gazette understands that a gentleman representing a strong Canadian oil company is negotiating with some of the parties who hold the petroleum claims in the Kootenay district with a view to obtaining control of a block of land there and sinking wells. It is understood that if successful in obtaining claims machinery will be put in this fall and everything made ready to commence work in the spring.

THE United States Senate has done the American farmer one really good service in placing binding twine upon the free list. The cost of this twine for last year's entire wheat crop was \$9, 800,000, or two cents a bushel, and of this sum the State of Minnegota alone paid \$909.000. About \$4,000,000 of the amount was clear profit to the twine manufacturers.

THE Maine Central estimate, based upon careful figures, places the tourist travel this summer to Maine through all her gateways of travel at 100,000.

THE Intelligencer says that the four banks which have agencies in Belleville, the Montreal, Merchants, Canadian and Dominion, have, contributed \$25 each for a prize for the best assortment of cheese at the show, in sizes beginning with a mammoth cheese of not less than 500 to 1000 pounds in weight, and running down in size to not more than from five to ten pounds in weight each.

The pearl button situation is not satisfactory to buyers and complaints are many. As a result of a combination amongst foreign manufacturers the output has been controlled and prices advanced all the way from 50 to 150 per cent according to the quality of the goods. Buyers are thoroughly embittered against the button combination, and characterize the new values as unreasonably high.

MAIL advices from Batavia seem to confirm the rumors of disaster to the rice harvest. One account says the paddy crop has proved a failure throughout a large part of the Island of Java. A dearth of rice was already being experienced, and grain prices were rising. Relief works were being organized by the Government, and Chinese speculators were buying up paddy to hold for higher prices.

In speaking of gum arabic at Alexandria, Egypt, the British consul says: "The exports of this once important article are now almost nil, having steadily declined since 1884, when the total exports amounted to 131,000 lbs. Large quantities of gum arabic and other valuable products are rotting away in the Soudan, where there is no possibility of exporting or properly storing them."

Assistant Cashier G. W. Marlor of the United States Sub-Treasury, in speaking of the counterfeit two dollar bills which are so numerous just at present, said: "Even experts may be deceived in the appearance of these bills. This is proved by the fact that a prominent bank sent us Monday a genuine twodollar bill marked 'counterfeit.' Even the bank officers had been misled in this case.

THE New Zealand government has grappled bravely with the financial difficulties of the colony, with the result, as announced by the treasurer in his budget speech last July, that they are now well under control. But the struggle has been a hard one, and for some time yet the colony will feel the effects of its former foolishness and extravagance. Its population of 620,000 is carrying a debt of over $\pounds 40,000,000$.

THERE seems little likelihood of a return of the bright flashy shades in neckwear until the vogue shall change again the highbuttoned coats. Those burning reds that dominated for a while some years ago were well enough as bits of color, for this was all that appeared under the collar, so high was the lapel of the period; but they would never do made up in the big puff scarfs to conform with the lower cut waistcoats of to-day.

MR. HOYT MILLAR, of London, Eng, has arrived at Ottawa, to inspect the Buckingham phosphate mines. He speaks highly of the prospects of Canadian phosphate properties. The improved method of treating phosphates at the mines of the Lievre by crashers, separators and grinders, effects a saving of at least 25 per cent over the old method. The old refuse mineral is being worked over again, and in one case has resulted in saving 3,000 tons.

CABBAGE was taxed three cents a head by the original Mo-Kinley Bill, and is taxed one cent per head on the bill as it passed the Senate; but sauerkraut has been placed on the free list. The Canadian farmers can market their cabbage in the United States duty free if they will turn them into sauerkraut. The tariff bill seeks to catch, the farmer vote by the cabbage duty and the German vote by free saugrkraut, the manufactured product.

The shipments of flour, grain, and provisions from Chicago to the East, by the lines in the Central Traffic Association, for the week ending Sept. 4, amounted to 31,767 tons, against 24,148 tons during the preceding week, an increase of 7,619 tons, and against 18,000 tons during the corresponding week of 1889, an increase of 13,767 tons. The Chicago and Grand Trunk carried the largest proportion, namely 27.9 per cent and the Michigan Central came next with 17.5 per cent.

Evil companions and bad habits were the indirect cause of bringing G. A. McGregor, the junior clerk of the St. Lawrence Hall, who, during the five years employed in the hotel, had become a general favorite, behind the bars. Two weeks ago he was on his vacation and during his absence it was found that he had made away with about a hundred dollars of his employer's money. A warrant was sworn out for his arrest and when brought before Judge Desnoyers he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to six months in gaol.

It is officially learned that the Dominion Government, as soon as the McKinley Bill becomes law, will take advantage of the alternative clause in that measure by abolishing the export duty on pine and spruce logs going from Canada to the United States. This will be simply carrying out Sir Jobn's promise of last session. It is generally admitted that the McKinley measure will affect our export trade to the extent of at least ten million dollars per annum, but this prospective reduction is only regarded as temporary until new outlets are obtained.

It is stated that the Cotton Committee of the National Alliance has perfected arrangements with a syndicate of European capitalists to advance \$32 per bale upon a million bales of cotton at a yearly interest of 4 per cent. Farmers will be allowed to store their cotton and on the warehouse receipts the advance arranged for will be paid, while the farmer will have the privilege of selling the cotton at any time within twelve months. Prominent cotton men think that the withdrawal of this amount of cotton from the market will tend to advance the price of cotton within a year to 12 or 13 cents per pound."

THE new civic bye-law which comes into force on Monday next enacts as follows :---

The brown loaf shall be made of good wholesome wheatenflour, and be baked in loaves of six pounds, Avoirdupoids weight each, or of half loaves of three pounds, Avoirdupoids weight each. The white loaf shall be made of good sound fine wheaten-flour, and shall be baked in loaves of four pounds Avoirdupoids weight each, or of half loaves of two pounds Avoirdupoids weight each, or of half loaves of two pounds Avoirdupoids weight each. Every loaf shall be marked with the numbers indicating the weight of such loat and also with the initial letters of the name of the baker thereof.

The new military law of France has considerably increased her fighting material. According to the figures of the War Minister recently published, the French army on a war footing numbers at present four million five hundred thousand trained soldiers. The German army is now numerically inferior to that of France; and the French say that, although the German population is considerably greater than that of France, the male population of the two countries is about the same. In other words, the emigration from Germany has left an excess of female population at home, and has drained off an immense number of fighting men. This state of affairs is probably the real cause of the pacific protestations of the young Emperor and of the cessation of war cries in the German press.

MONTEFAL CLEARING HOUSE .- Clearings and balances week ending 18th September, 1890 :--

-			Olearings.	Balances.
12th	Septe	mber 1890	\$1,657,327	\$524,223
13th	` 'u	1890	1,613,590	221,210
15th		1890	1,564,961	325,550
16th	"	1890	2,221,724	286,639
17th	"	1890	1,927,250	222,988
· · 18th		1890	1,762,459	283,012
т	otal .		\$10,747,311	\$1,663,622
			\$10,563,066	\$1,764,779
	week)	ast year	\$ 9,899,551	\$1,502,433
	1		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

Is his pamphlet upon trans-Atlantic cattle shipment Mr. Plimeoll enlarges on the cruely of the present system. He points out that in the first place the poor beasts are so closely packed and tied that they cannot lie down, and so they have to keep on their feet during the whole voyage of a fortnight or more Those who know anything of the habits of cattle, and especially of fat beasts, will readily imagine how sovercly they must suffer by being kept standing so long. They are packed closely partly to economize space and allow of low charges for shipment, and partly that they may hold each other up and have no room to fight. If any of the animals sink down from exhaustion as they frequently do, they are liable to be trampled on by their attendants to keep them on their legs, such as beating them on the head with sticks or iron buckets, prodding them with pitchforks, or pouring 'coal oil into their ears. He also complains of the working of the rule imposed by certain of the insurance companies that no insurance is payable on a slaughtered animal, as increasing the sufferings of the cattle, for under this rule no matter what agonies a mutilated beast has to endure, and however certain its doath is, it must be left to linger on until it dies a '' natural death.'' One case is mentioned in which an ox had both forelegs broken and one horn torn off, in addition to other injuries. It was dragged on to the deck, and lay there suffering the most exernclating pain for thirty hours, until it died of exhaustion. It should be compulsory for overy cattle ship to carry a veterinary officer, who should be authorized to have every badly injured beast killed, and his certificate should suffice to secure the insurance. There might be a refrigerating chamber in every ship, so that the meat of such cattle could be preserved:

BAY OF QUINTE NOTES.

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In response to a petition from the ratein response to a petition from the rate-payers the government has ordered a tri-weekly mail service from Belloville to Sidney crossing.—Mr. R. H. Baker, Deseronto, is tak-ing in large quantities of barley at the Mc-Oullough dock .- Mr John McUlure, of the township of Monaghan, two miles from Peterboro, thinks he has discovered a cosl oil well on his property.—The Kingston foundry comof the firm of D. McEwen & Son, and the con-corn will be amalgamated. John F. McEwen, corn will be analgamated. John F. McElwon, manager of the Queen street works, will be identified with the Kingston foundry in future.—Mr. R. Marshall, late of Brighton, has opened a harness store in Deseronto.—The Bolleville Ontario says that the two great lum-ber kings of the Province have come together again, Gilmour of Trenton and Rathbun of Descronto. An arbitration was commenced in the County Council Chamber Tuesday in the case of Gilmour vs. Rathbun, arising out of a dispute as to the relative cost of driving their timber along a certain portion of the Trent river in the season of 1887. A formide, able array of witnesses is set up on both sides —Tronton is agitating a system of waterworks .-- The early-closing movement worked works.—The early-closing movement worked very well in Tweed. A great quantity of gensing has been gathered around Plevna.— Milk skimmers in large numbers are operating in Peterboro county.— Mr. D. R. Leavens atill continues to ship ice to the United States.—The Messrs. Dingman will erect a three story building on Davys Island next About four hundred people were emyear.—About four hufdred people were em-ployed last week picking hops in the vicinity of Bloomfield.— Dredges have commenced operations in Bellevillo harbor preparatory to rip-rapping the island.—A great slaughter of moose deer is going on in the northern town-ships despite prohibitory laws.—A branch office of the Ganada Express Company will be opened at Milford with Fred, Dodge as agent. —The Weddal Dredging Company of Belle. -The Weddal Dredging Company of Belle-ville have secured the contract of dredging Belleville harbor.—The Forest and Stream Olub of Belleville has appointed inspectors to enforce the game laws in the northern town-ton.-The barns and stables of Joseph Dunk-

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ley, 1st Con. of Seymour, were destroyed by fire on the 4th inst. Over 1000 bushels of grain were in the barn. Loss estimated at \$2,000; insurance, \$1,^00.— Several of the leading citizens of Madoc have signed a petition asking the management to stop all Canadian Pacific Railway trains at Ivanhoe, in which event a buss and freight line will bo put on between Madoc and Ivanhoe.—The large woollen factory in Marmora, owned by T. P. Pearce, was destroyed by fire on Saturday. Loss on machinery and building, \$6,000; no insurance, Lo9s on Mitchell & Dunford's stock, \$1,000; no insurance—A fire in the Grand Trunk yards at Belleville on Saturday night consumed a carload of liquors, fifty barrels belonging to H Corby. M P. The spirits were valued at \$3,000, and with over \$4,000 duty, the loss will be a heavy one. The damage to the car was \$1,000. It is supposed some one tapped a barrel and by a lamp or match the spirits became ignited. The railway will possibly bear the loss.—Spring wheat is turning out a very poor crop in Madoc township.—James Cook, of the Eagle Hotel, Rossmore, has sold out to Mrs. Edward Reddick.—Farmers in the vicinity of Brockville get as much as 35c and 40c from private customers for butter,—Large shipments of pressed hay are being daily made from Napanee and Kingston to the United States.—The imports into Bellevillo during August was \$2,000; exports, \$114.105; an increase over the same month of last year.—A barn belonging to Richard Trotter, of Madoc, was, with contents, destroyed by fire last Saturday; little insurance,—Carter's butcher shop in Deseronto was burnt down last Sunday night. Insured for \$400.

Financial.

MONTBEAL, THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 18th, 1890.

Outside of the dealings in Canadian Pacific, the transactions of the week have been trifling The money market still exercises an adverse influence although the stringency is less apparent and considerable funds are obtainable at 6 per cent on call. Still there is the fear of what thefuture may bring to light, coupled with the unusual crop requirements for money. Canadian Pacific has been dealt in with the usual freedom as it is not a purely local stock the fluctuations being influenced to a large extent by the dealings in London and New York. At the close Pacific is weaker having sold at 791 and 798, while it opened the week under review at 811. In banks there was a very small business in Montreal or Merchants, and in Commerce which was the most active, the sales were only 217 shares. Miscellancous stocks, such as gas, street railway, Richelieu and Telegraph only experienced a beggarly demand.

Bunks	NU. Вћагев	Highest price.	Lowest price.	Bame weel
Commerce	217	129	128	130
Merchants		146]	145]	1481
Montreal		2293	229	23 5
Peoples				102
Toronto				225
Ontario	23	114	113	136‡
Molsons				175
Hochelaga	22	101	101	97]
Miscellaneous.				
Oan. Pacific,		811	79]	`68 <u>‡</u>
Can. Ship. Co				
Gas	40	209	208	210
Hochelaga Cot Co			****	145
North West Land.			****	86
Richelieu	125	57	57	61·
Telegraph	11	100	994	933
Street Railway	36	186	185	210
Quebeo Bank,		100	100	
detern - could the t	5	120	120	

The traffic returns of the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ending Sept. 13th, 1890, show a iccrease of \$28,754 over the corresponding week of 1889.

BOSTON MARKETS.

Flour—Easier. Fine and superfine, \$250@\$350; extra and seconds, \$350@\$475; Minnesota baker, clear and straight, \$425@\$575; winter wheat, clear and straight, \$500@575; winter patent, \$575@\$625; spring patent, \$600@\$650 for Wisconsin and Minnesota.

OATMEAL-Quiet; \$5 80@\$6 00 for fine, \$6'30@\$8 50 for cut.

OATS-Easier. Fancy, 49c/2050c; clipped, 48c/2050c; No. 2 white, 46fc; No. 3 white, 45fc; low grades, nominal, 43fc/2045c.

MILLEEED-Quiet. Spring bran, \$17 50@ \$17 75; winter wheat, \$18 50; middlings, \$19@\$21; C. S. meal, sacks, \$25 50 for spot.

MALT—Demand firm; 6-rowed Canada, 80c @85c for No. 1, 75c@78c for No. 2; 6-rowed state, 75c@78c; 2-rowed state, 70c@75c.

BUTTER—No material change. Western extra creamery, 23c@234c; fancy, well-known marks, 24c; firsts and extra firsts, 17c@22c; extra imitation creamery, 16c@17c; others, 10c@16c; factory choice, 13c@15c; others, 8c@12c; New York and Vermont extra creamery, 25c; extra firsts, 224@24c; New York and Vermont dairy, good to choice, 15c@22c; low grades, 8c@14c; eastern creamery, good to choice, 16c@23c.

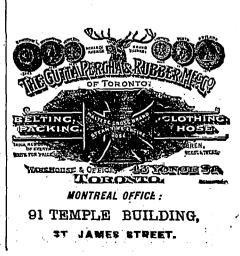
EGGS—Nothing new. Eastern extras, 220; fancy, near-by stock, higher; firsts, 19c@21c; extra Vermont and New Hampshire, 22c; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, choice, 20c; Prince Edward Island, choice, 20c; western choice, 20c; Michigan choice, 21c; Canadian choice, 20c; choice held stock, 18c@19c.

POULTRY—Fair demand. Choice fresh killed northern and eastern spring chickens, 18c@ 20c; fair to good, 13c@17c; western iced spring chickens, 10c@11c; northern fowls, choice, fresh killed, 13c@14c; ducks, 12c@ 13c; western iced fowls, choice, 12c@13c; live chickens, 11c@12c; fowls, 11c; ducks, 9c@10c.

BEANS—Quiet. Choice small New York hand-picked pea, \$2 50@\$2 60 per bushel; choice N. Y. marrow hand-picked, \$2 40@ \$2 45; small Vermont hand-picked, \$2 50@ \$2 75; choice screened pea, \$2 20@\$2 30; hand-picked medium, \$2 25@\$2 30; choice screened, \$2 10@\$2 20; choice yellow eyes, \$3 65@\$3 75.

PBAS.—Quiet. Canada choice, \$1@\$1 15; common, 75c@95c; green Northern 90c@95c; Western, \$1@\$1 10.

HAY AND STRAW—Demand continues to improve. Ohoice prime hay, \$16@\$16 50; fair to good, \$13@\$15; Eastern fine, \$13@\$14;



THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.



I have for sale the Debentures of this Company, bearing six (6) per cent. interest. They are in denominations of \$200, \$300, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000; and mature in five years, but are redeemable after three years; and can be registered in the name of the buyer.

These Debentures are issued in sories of \$100,000; each series being secured by \$100,000 of first mortgages on improved properties transferred to the American Loan and Trust Company of New York, as trustees; and the fact of such transfer is certified by the Trust Company on each Debenture. Each mortgage is certified to be a first charge upon real estate appraised at not less than two and one-half times the amount of the mortgage; so that each Debenture is specially secured by \$100,000 of first mortgages on real estate certified to be worth not less than \$250,000. The Debentures are also a charge upon all the property and assets of the Equitable Mortgage Company, including its uncalled capital of \$1,000,000.

Half-yearly coupons for the payment of interest are attached to each Debenture. They are payable in New York, but, for the convenience of holders, they will be paid at my office, or they can be collected at maturity through the Quebec Bank in this city, or any other Bank-

The accounts of the Company are audited annually by the official auditors appointed bank. The States of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont and Bhode Island; and its Debentures are, by the laws of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Bhode Island and Pennsylvania, authorized as a suitable form of investment for trust funds.

These Debentures are for sale, at par and accrued interest, in amounts to suit purchasers. Any further information regarding them that may be desired I will be happy to give on application.

For information about the Equitable Mortgage Company I am permitted to refer investors to Messrs. MACINTOSH & HYDE, Accountants and Trustees, of this city.

LEWIS A HART, Notary, Imperial Building, 107 St. James St., Montreal

poor to ordinary \$10@\$13; East swale, \$10; rye straw, choice, \$16; oat straw, \$8@\$9.

POTATOES.—Fair demand. Choice Portland stock, \$1 75 per barrel; Houlton Hebrons, 65c @70c per bushel; do. rose, 65c; Aroostook Hebrons, 60c@65c; do. rose, 60c@65c; N H rose and Hebrons, 65c; Vermont rose and Hebrons, 65c; New York and Vermont Burbanks, 65c; sweet potatoes, Jersey double heads, \$2 75 per barrel; eastern shores, \$2 25 per barrel for bulk and \$2 25 for cloth heads; Norfolk, \$2 per barrel

NEW YORK MARKETS

Flour fairly active and steady. Wheat, exports none; sales, 4,944,000 bushels futures and 29,000 bushels spot. Spot quiet and higher; No. 2 red, \$1.02§@\$1.02§ elevator; No. 1 northern, \$1.153@\$1.01§ cover yeaterday; No. 1 northern, \$1.153@\$1.16; No. 1 hard, \$1.19; options advanced 1§c, on Russian crop news disregarding more favorable French crop reports; closed firm; $\frac{1}{2}c@_{\frac{1}{2}c}$ over yesterday; trading from chiefly protecting contracts; No. 2 red, September, \$1.03§; October, \$1.03§; November, \$1.04Å, December, \$1.06Å; May, \$110§ Bye quiet and firm; 70c@73c. Barley quiet; 2-rowed State, 74c/@80c. Corn, exports, 69,593 bushels; sales, 520,000 bushels futures, and 51,000 bushels spot. Spot dull and firm; $\frac{3}{4}c$ higher; ungraded mixed, $55\frac{1}{4}c@56\frac{1}{6}c$; options dull, $\frac{1}{4}c@1c$ higher through small receipts and light movements in the interior; September, 55\frac{1}{6}c; October, 43 $\frac{1}{6}c$; November, 55 $\frac{1}{6}c$; Movember, 43 $\frac{1}{6}c$; May, 55 $\frac{1}{6}c$; October, 43 $\frac{1}{6}c$; Movember, 55 $\frac{1}{6}c$; May, 55 $\frac{1}{6}c$; Movember, 55 $\frac{1}{6}c$; Movember, 43 $\frac{1}{6}c$; May, 55 $\frac{1}{6}c$; Movember, 55 $\frac{1}{6}c$; Movember, 43 $\frac{1}{6}c$; May, 55 $\frac{1}{6}c$; Movember, 43 $\frac{1}{6}c$; May, 45 $\frac{1}{6}c$; spot, No. 2, 43 $\frac{1}{6}c@45c$; mixed weatern, 40c@ 45c; white do 44c@52c. Sugar fairly active and firm; standard "A," 6 9-16c; cutloaf and crushed, 7 1-16c; powdered, 6 $\frac{1}{6}c$; granulated, 6 $\frac{1}{6}c$.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Leading features closed :-- Wheat. Soptember, 98c; December, $1.02\frac{3}{4}$; May, $1.06\frac{4}{5}$. Corn, September, $47\frac{4}{5}c$; October, $47\frac{4}{5}c$; May, 50 $\frac{1}{5}c$. Oats, September, 37c; October, 37 $\frac{1}{5}c$; May, 40 $\frac{6}{5}c$. Mess pork, October, \$9.92 $\frac{1}{2}$; January, \$12.00; May, \$12.62 $\frac{1}{2}$. Lard, October, \$6.30; January, \$6.70; May, \$7.10. Short ribs, October, \$5.42 $\frac{1}{2}$; January, \$5.85; May, \$6.22 $\frac{1}{2}$. Cash quotations were:---Wheat, No. 2 spring and No 2 red, 98c; No. 2 corn, $47\frac{4}{5}c$; No. 2 cots, 37c; No 2 barley, 75c; No. 2 rye, 61c. Mess pork, \$10; lard, \$6.26\frac{1}{2}; short ribs, eides, \$5.36@\$5.45; dry salted shoulders, \$5.87 $\frac{1}{6}$.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE TRADE.

THURBDAY, 18TH SEPTEMBER, 1890.

The business situation continues satisfactory and, were it not for the scarcity of money, few complaints would be heard. In groceries an active business has been done and a feature of the week has been the purchasing of teas and molusses in this market by American agents. In iron a very fair weeks trade is reported, and prices, with the exception of bar iron and nails, are generally higher. Dry goods and millinery have been adversely affected by the wet spell, but the city trade is prosperous. Oils are active and some large sales of cod are reported. Glass has been advanced. Horseshoes are higher. Leather is very strong. Cement is in good shape with light stocks and no arrivals. Taking the markets all round holders are generally confident, and more business will result when

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once buyers realize that they will have to pay higher prices.

CEMENT AND FIBERRIOKS — There has been no arrival during the past week outside of the lot on the S.S. Grecian, which, contrary to anticipation, turned ont perfectly sound. Stocks on spot are consequently very light. The balance of the lot of 1650 barrels brought out on ship's account have been sold to a local dealer at \$2.45 less 3 per cent for cash in 15 days. A round lot of Canadian make has been sold at \$2. The market is fairly active in carload lots and the sales to date fully up to the volume of last year. We quote London brands \$2,55/@\$2.65. Newcastle \$2.45 (@\$2.65. Belgian unchanged, Firebricks are steady ond in good demand at \$20/@\$26 per looo.

DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS .- Butter has continued firm and there is a good jobbing demand for creamery and Eastern Townships dairy. Purchases have been made in the country at sbout current prices. Finest late made creamery is now held at 21c and is, reported to have been made in some instancës. Choice dairy butter is quoted as high as 17c@ 18c. Oheese is dull as the English enquiry 18c. has slackened since prices have reached their present level. Holders have been stiff in their views but latest accounts state that they are now more disposed to sell. At Belleville this now more disposed to sent. At Benevine this week 21 factories offered 1090 white and 555 colored and the sales were 270 white and 325 colored at 10c. At Ingersoll 10,000 boxes of August make were boarded and sales were 150 white at $9\frac{1}{2}c$, 500 ditto at $9\frac{1}{3}c$ and 500 colored at 9 13-16c. Mail advices state that the Nantwich monthly cheese fair was held on the 4th, when about 100 lots were pitched, representing 50 tons or thereabouts. This quantity was not so large as at last fair, pro-bably owing to the weather being favorable for harvest work, and the anxiety of the farfor narvest work, and the anxiety of the far-mers to take advantage of a fine day. There was a good attendance of buyers. Several dairies realized from 2s@4s per cwt. more than at the August fair. The prices realized were as follows :-- Common, 40s@47s; med-ium. 48s@55s; good Cheshire, 56s@60s. One or two lots of specially fine made a little over the latter figures. Ever have here more the latter figures. Eggs have been more plentiful in this market and we note sales at $15\frac{1}{2}$ c@16 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. There is a fair jobbing demand for pork, lard and meats at quotations. Day Goobs.—Money receipts are slightly better, although they are still the subject of complaint, and travellers returning from the sorting trip report the feeling generally more hopeful. The extremely wot weather of the past two weeks has seriously hampered trade both in this province and in the Ottawa districts. The millinery houses in particular have suffered from the slackness engendered by adverse elimatic conditions and need some bright cold weather to push fall styles. The city trade continues very satisfactory and the suburban trade particularly so, as the laboring class are well-to-do owing to the number of civic improvements going on. No one need be idle who is willing to work, and consequently the smaller shops are doing unusually well. Prices are firmly maintained and we hear of no cutting. The drop in raw cotton will help the mills, and, all round, there is a feeling of greater confidence in the future.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The demand for flour has kept light. Leading brands are all steady and there has been a scarcity of fresh ground flours which, however, are arriving. Spring patent is firm at \$6.30 and straight roller at \$4.90/@\$5 Very few transactions are being reported in grain and deliveries from first hands are slow. Quotations are more or less nominal. Oats are steady at 41c@43c and peas at 77c@78c in store, 78c@79c afloat. The total quantity of wheat in sight on this continent and afloat to Europe is 41,721,000bushels, an increase of 51,000 bushels compared with a week ago and 10,114,000compared with a year ago. The amount of



COMMISSION MERCHANTS

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS

MEDIUM and FINE TWEEDS, OASSIMERES, DOESKINS, FLANNELS, RUGS, SIIAWLS, SUIRTS and PANTS, &c. Solo Agents in Canada for

OLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON, KNOX'S LINEN THREADS, KNOX'S GILLING NETS, &c. MILWARD'S SEWING NEEDLES,

PATON'S BOOT and SHOE LACES, Sudbury's "Castle Gate" Brand Hosiery, Bond's

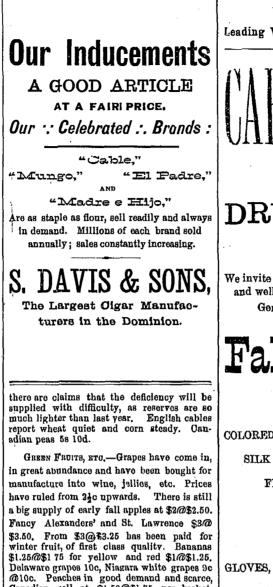
Tapes, Asa Hardy & Co's Cords and Velveleens, &c., &c.

MONTREAL: 648 Craig Street, Toronto: 19 Front Street.

wheat and flour reduced to wheat affoat to Europe is 24,152,000 bushels, compared with 24,176,000 bushels a week ago, and 15,912,000 bushels at the same date last year. A Ohicago correspondent says: The business done in wheat for outside account has been light, even local traders have not been inclined to operate on any extensive scale. Bloom was probably as prominent in the market as any one, selling about 500,000 bushels, around \$1,06 for May and \$1,02 for Decomber. The market shows for the day an advance of $\frac{1}{4}c$. If this is significant at all, it is from the fact that we show no more of a rally after the break from Saturday than 6 cents. An easier money market and light receipts at Minneapolis and Duluth, the two places getting but 264 cars, were the influences that favored our market. On the other hand, Liverpool was $\frac{1}{4}$ do $\frac{1}{4}$ lower, with London and Berlin both lower, which was but natural, and probably was the result of the break here yesterday. A cable from Paris reported the French crop 21,-000,000 bushels greater than last year, but this was.received with doubt and had but little effect. The English visible supply increased 750,000 bushels for the week, and the Beerbohm of a week ago was confirmed by mail to-day. This makes the requirements of importing countries 26,000,000 bushels greater than the surplus in exporting countries, and

JOHN A. PATERSON & CO. IMPORTERS MILLINERY IND Fancy Dry Goods,

MONTREAL.



Delaware grapes 10c, Niagara white grapes 9c @10c. Peaches in good demand and scarce, Canadian sell at \$1.50@\$1.75 per basket, Plums \$1@\$1.25. Pears \$1@\$1.25 per basket; Bartlotts in brls \$6@\$8, Bell \$3@\$4. Jamaica oranges in barrels \$7.50@\$8, Lemons \$7@\$7.50 per box. Sweet potatoes \$4@\$4.50 per barrel. Spanish onions in crates 80c@\$1; in cases \$3.50@\$4. Almoria grapes \$8 per keg.

GROCERNES -The chief interest has been in teas and dried fruits, although refined sugars have been firm and fairly active. More than a thousand half chests of tea have again gone to the United States this week costing from 16c@20c. An article on the effect of the new U S, tea twiff will be found in another column. It appears that some American imcolumn. It appears that some American im-porters using the Canadian Pacific have been in the habit of bringing on teas here and holding them in Montreal on account of the cheap storeage. This gave them a chance of being sold here or in the United States. The new tariff will, of course, kill this sort of thing. Tens keep firm and an advance of 1d on blacks is reported to have taken place in London again this week. A fair business has been done in new raisins and currants both on spot and to arrive at the orices mentioned on spot and to arrive at the prices mentioned Barbadoes molasses firmer by us last week. and may be quoted at 36c/3374c in round lote, Several good sized parcels are said to have been turned over. We understand there has been a domand from the States and one cargo, at least, was sold to go there at 36c. Syrups have advanced 1c all round on this market and the stock in refiners hands is small. In sugars, there has been an active demand for refined and the full advanced prices have been made. At the refinery, granu-lated is firm at 64c in bris and to this the usual advance charged by the wholesale trade must be added. Yollows also firm and un-ohanged. We learn of the sale of 12,000 boxes of Valencia raisins by first direct vessel

UARSIE Trade of Montreal

DRY GOODS

We invite inspection of our well appointed and well selected Stock of Fancy and General Dry Goods for the

Fall Trade.

Special Value in COLORED FRENCH CASHMERES,

SILK WARP HENRIETTAS,

FRENCH FOULE,

SATIN CLOTHS,

and FANCY DRESS GOODS.

GLOVES, CORSETS,

RIBBONS, EMBROIDERIES,

ART MUSLIN DRAPERIES,

IMITATION OF SILK,

32 in. PRINTED REAL CHINA SILKS.

PRINTED FLANNELS.

and FLANNETTES.

Also a full range of FANCY SHIRTING FLANNELS,



113 St. Peter Street,

MON TREAL

18 Bartholomew Close.

LONDON, ENGLAND.



HEAVY OHEMICALS.- A fair jobbing trade is doing at unchanged rates, but there is no life

أومني المعتد وتروي وليعود فالمنسب وملارقت سالم والم

700 or 800 tone, has been done in Eglinton at \$20, Summerlee \$22,50 and Cambroe at \$20 50. We also bear of some sales of 20 ton lots of Summerlee at \$23. Founders are awaking to the conclusion that it is time their winter stocks were bought or arranged for and buyers are operating more freely. Bar

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droop, although acoumulations are not yet large enough to affect prices. Nails are weak and we hear of some of the smaller houses





THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE

560 THE CA	THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COFMERCE.								
SURETYSHIP.	1		Capital		===	Div.		Per Cent	Cash
he only Company in Canada confining itself to this business.	NAME.	Valve	Sub- soribed.	Capital paid-up	Rost.	last 6 Ms.	Dates of Dividends.	Prices Bept. 18.	VAIDO
THE GUARANTEE CO.	Brit.North America Can. Bank Commerce Commercial, Maditoba- Commercial, Nad	6 243 1 50 200	\$4,866,666 6,900,000 587,200 306,000	6,000,000 364,150 306,009	1,216,666 800,000 25,000 145,000	3	April Oa June Dec 2 May 2 Nov 30 June 81 Dec	128 129 400	889 834 6 00
capital Authorized, - \$1,000,000 vaid up in Cash (no notes), 304,600 tesources Over - 1,048,429 Deposit with Dom. Gov't, - \$7,000	Commercial, Windsor- Dominica Du Pouple Bastern Township# Federai Hamilten	40 50 50 100 100	500,000 1,500,000 1,200,000 1,500,000 1,250,000 1,250,000	1,500,000 1,200,000 1,468,684 1,250,000	60,000 1 230,000 400,000 550,000 in liquid 450,000	3 3 stion		130	42 00 116 7.5 t0 10 65 0 1 169 00
THE BONUS SYSTEM I this Company renders the Premiums in certain Gasos annually reducible until the rate of	Hocholags Imperiai Jacques Cartler Merchants' Can Merchants, Halifax	100 100 25 100 100 50	710.100 1,500,000 500,000 5,798,300 1,000,000 2,000,000	710,106 1,500,000 500,000 5,750,000 1,100,000 2,000,000	125,000 700,000 140,000 2,335,000 275,000 1,075,000	43333	June De June De 2 June 2 De 2 June 1 De 1 Aug 1 Fe 1 April 1 Oc	c 101 102 c 157 c 101 c 1454 146 b 1321	157 04 25 25 145 50 132 50 80 50
One-Half per cent. per annum is reached. This Company is under the same experienced man- gement which introduced the system to this continent var twenty-two years ago, and has since activity and uccessfully conducted the business to the satisfaction f its clients.	Moleota Montroži Nationala New Branswick Ontario Ottawa People's of N. B.	200 30 100 100 100 20	$12,000,000 \\1,200,000 \\500,000 \\1,500,000 \\1,000,000 \\180,000 \\2500,000 \\180,000 \\2500,000 \\180,000 \\2500,000 \\180,000$	1,200,000 500,000 1,500,000 1,000,000 1,000,000	100,000	2 -3 -3 4	1 May No 1 Jan 1 Jul 1 June 1 De 1 June 1 De Jan Jul	y 243 c 1121 0 140 y 1111	458 0) 24 00 243 00 112 50 140 00 22 30 120 01
Dver \$717,528 18 have been paid in Olaims to Employers. Preident, SIR ALEX. T. GALT, G.C.M.G. Vice-Preident and Managing Director EUWARD RAWLINGS. Secretary, JAMES GRANT.	Quebec St. Stephen's Toronto Union (Halifax) Ville Marie Western Bahk of Can	100 100 50 100 50 100 100 100	2,500,000 200,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 500,000 1,200,000 500,000 500,000	200,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 500,000 1,200,000 4,000,000 1,200,000 4,000,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 4,78,430	35,00 410,00 1,400,00 40,00 200,00) 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	April 0 Jan Jul 1 June 1 Do 2 Jan 2 Jul 2 June 1 Do	bt 1461 90 224 115 1y 90 96	73 25 224 00 57 40
BANANTS, THE BANK OF MONTREAL. IEAD OFFICE: 157 St. James St., MONTREAL. EDWARD RAWLINGS,	Agri. Say. and Loan .Co Brit. Can. Loan & Luv. Co. Brit. Mortg. Loan Co Building and Loan Assoc Canada Cotton Co	50 100 100 25 100	630,00 1,620,00 450,00 750,00 2,000,00	0 619,132 6 322,412 0 289,036 6 750,000	98,00 60,00 52,00 100,00	0 3	1 Jan 1 Ju 1 Jan 1 Ju 2 July 2 Jan 2 Ju	ly iy 107	26 78
Vice-Pres. and Managing Director.	Ganada Landad Gredit Co	50	1,500,00	0 663,990	158,00		i 2 Jan 2 Ju 1 Jan 1 Ju	1y 1181 12 1y 191	01 59 20 96 50
•N.B.—This Company's Deposit is the largest made for Guarantee business by any Company, and is not lable for the responsibilities of any other risks.	Can. Perm. Loan and Sav Can. Sav. and Loan Co Central Can. Loan & Sav Co. Dominion Sav. and Inv. Co. Dominion Telegraph Co Dundas Cotton Co Farmer's Loan and Sav. Co.	100	2,000,00	0 800.00 6 918,25 0 1,000,00			Jrn. Ju 30 July 31 D 15 Jan-Qtly	01 121	122 0 40 1 43 5 25 0 60 5
ST. JOHN, N.B. CANADA.	Freehold Loan and Sav. Co- Hamilton Prov. and Loan Home Sav. and Loan Co Hochelaga Ootton Co	100 100 100 100		00.000,00	0 66,00	0 5 0 3 0 3	1 June 1 D 2 Jan 2 Ju 2 Jan 2 Ju 1 Jan 2 Ju 1 March-utly	lij 1264 lij 1264 liy 125 15	126 2 0x 25 0
W. A. LOCKHART, AUCTIONEER & BROKER,	Huron & Lambton Loan Co Imperial Loan and Inv. Co Landed Banking and Loan	. 10 . 10) 629,8	50 625,90	0 106.0	70 8 20 8	3 2 Jan 2 Ju 3 8 Jan 8 Ju 3 2 Jan 2 Ju	11y 11y 122 11y	122 0
Consignments of Merchandise, Manufactured Goods, &c., for Auction Sale, Solicited.	Lond. & Can. Loan and Ag. London Loan Co Lond. and Ont. Inv. Co Manitobs Inv. Assoc	10	679.7	00 622,60 00 490,54 00 100,00	0 60,0 0 115,0 0 3,0	00 3 00 3	15 Mch 15 8 31 Dec 30 Jr 2 Jan 2 J Jan Ju		68 5 114 5
salis ROOX: 106 Prince William Street,	Manitoba Loan Montreal Telegraph Co Montreal City Gas Co	. 10	J 1,250,0	00 312,50 00 2,000,00 00 2,000,00	0	·	4 2 Jan Ji 4 2 Jan Qtiy	1y 101 987 10 0 at 2097 2	10 84 }
prices are easy. The best shipping cattle are quoted at 44cm42c per lb and medium at 4c. Stockers run from 24cm34c per lb, and Milch cows from \$32@\$57.50 per bead. The best butchers bring 34cm34c and medium 3c. Sheep dull; ewes and wethers 4c per lb, and rams 34c. Lambs seil at \$3,80@@4.10.	Montroal Street Ry. Co Montroal Cotton Go Montroal Duilding Assoo- Montroal Loon and Morts. National Invostment Co Ont. Indus. Loan and Inv. Ont. Loan and Deb. Co People's Loan and Dep. Co Real Est. Loan and Deb. Co Rioheliou and Ont. Nav. C Royal Loan and Sav. Co		0 800,0 0 800,0 0 1,000,0 0 1,700,0 0 466,8 0 2,000,0 0 60,0 0 800,0 0 1,619,0 0 1,619,0	00 600,00 00 800,00 00 300,0 00 500,0 00 425,00 1,20,0 1,20,0 00 1,20,0 00 477,2 00 1,350,0 00 477,2 00 1,350,0 00 470,0	24 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	2 q 00 00 00 00 00 00	4 6 May 6 P tly 0 March-tly 34 15 Moh 15 S 3 31 Dec 30 J 34 30 June 31 J 34 1 Jan 1 J 3 4 1 Jan 1 J 3 9 Feb 15 S 4 4 Jan Ju	Iov 183 11 75 62 27 27 ept 128 11 nne 100 Deco uly 125 uly 114 uly 114 uly 130	58 91 2 c-d 75 0 13 1 55 64 0 57 1 56 55 1 56
Unives \$66\$8.60 a piece, and hogs at 42cm5c por lb. PROYIBIONS Trade dull and prices generally unchanged. Long clear bacon is quoted at	Starr M'fg Co., Halifax Toronto City Gas Co Union Loan and Sav. Co Western Can. Loan & Sav.	. 1	0 800,0 0 1,000,0	000 800,0	00 Peby ()(15,0		5 March 21 1 Feb—Qtly 4 1 Jan 1 J	50	50 88 65

unchanged. Long clear bacon is quoted at 84c, and C. C. at 84c. Rolls 94c; backs 11c and bollies 104c@11c. Hams firm at 124c@ 13c for smoked; pickled 111c. Mess pork dull at \$15.50 and short cut \$16.50. Polatoes firmer at \$50 per bag in car lots, and jobbing at 75c@80c. Beans firm at \$1.80/@\$1.90 for jobbing lots. Onions sell at \$2 00@\$2.50 per barrol. Now apples \$1 50@\$3.00 per barrol. Hops 22c@24c for new.

WooL .- There is very little doing, and prices are unchanged. Fleece is quoted at 21c; clothing 23c and Southdown 25c. Pulled wools dull with small lots of supers solling at 23c and extras at 274c/@28c.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

As many of our patrons will be represented at the exhibition to be held at St. John, N.B., at the exhibition to be held at St. John, N.B., and may desire to dispose of their exhibits at the closing of the big show, their attention is directed to the advertisement in our columns of Mr. W. A. Lockhart, of that city. Mr. Lockhart has carried on for the last twenty-five years a large and extensive auction and commission business, and from his long ex-perience and thorough knowledge cannot fail to give satisfaction to those who place their

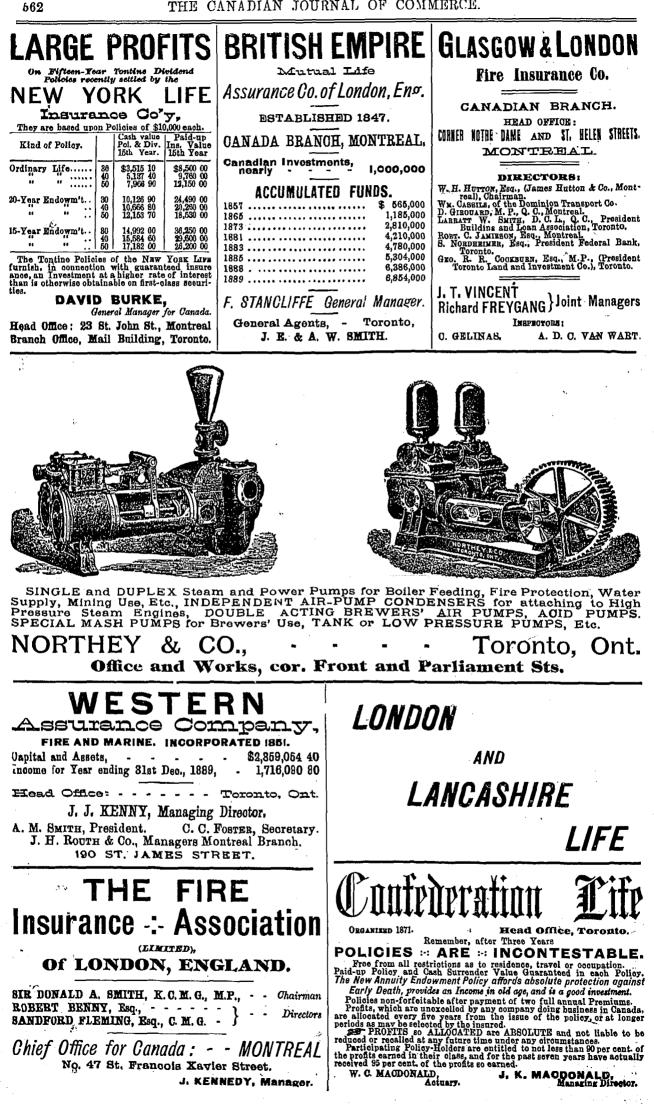
business in his hands. In his official position business in his hands. In his omena position as mayor of that enterprising and progressive city down by the sea, (which position he is now filling for the second time) he will, no doubt, be pleased to receive a call from any of our friends who may visit his domain, and extend to them the hospitalities so characteristic of our Maritime neighbors

acteristic of our Maritime neighbors. The Safford Radiator, made in Oanada by the Toronto Radiator company, is, in a word, the handsomest, strongest and most durable article of its kind on the market. During the past few years that heating has been done with hot water and steam, the number of radiators put on the market has been legion; but it is safe to say that up to the time that the Safford patent appeared in 1887, they all had defects that nullified to a great extent their utility. Owing to their being con-structed with bolts and packed joints, they soon become leaky and require constant repairs, while in the Safford Radiator, as far as present skill and knowledge goes, there is not a single weak point. In the first place it is con-structed entirely without bolts or washers, nipple connections being used, assuring abso-lutely tight and permanent joints, and each radiator is tested before leaving the factory by being subject to 120 pounds pressure,

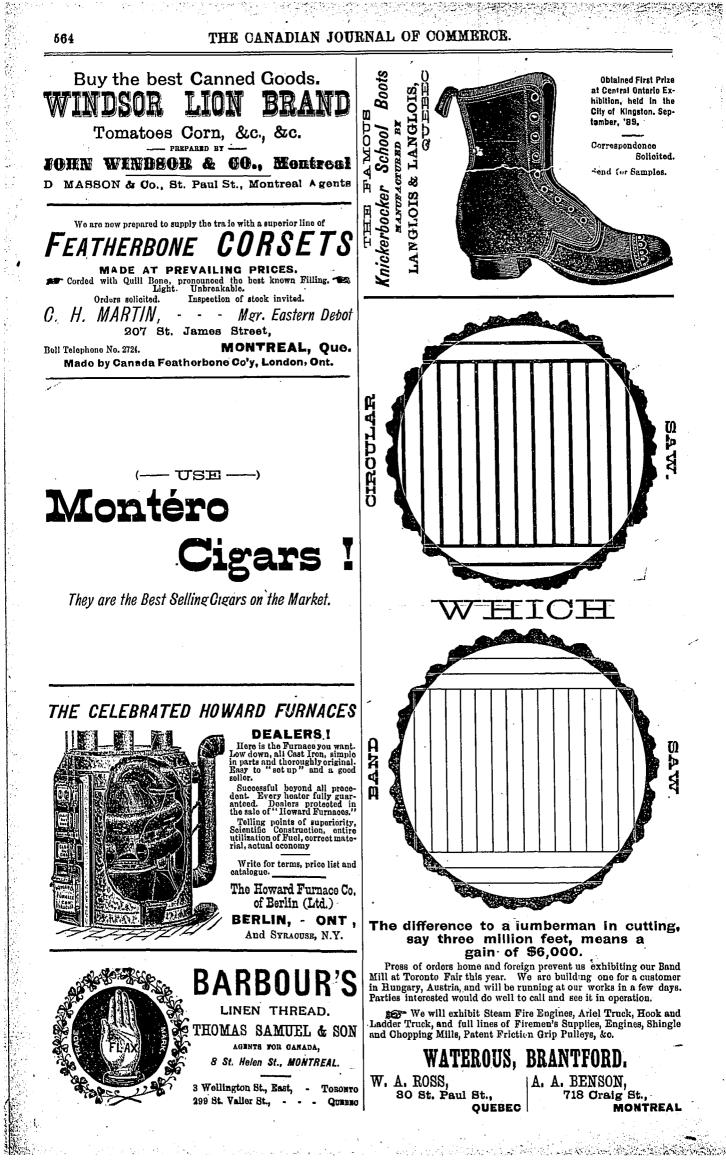
"The consumption of Canned Salmon is growing larger every year. The Maple Leaf Brand seems to take the lead. The packers allow nothing but the finest fish to be used. This is the secret of this Brand's success."

thus ensuring them against all leaks or possibility of giving users any trouble; and secondly, owing to the evenness of their cast-ings and their general construction, a free and uninterrupted circulation is obtained, thus giving fully 20 degrees more heat than has been obtained heretofore. It is without doubt the most ornamental radiator on the market, and the castings used in its condoubt the most ornamental radiator on the market, and the castings used in its con-struction are as nigh perfect as the moulders art can make them. There factory, situated on Dufferin street, Toronto, is the largest radiator manufactory in America. Most of the large public and private buildings heated during the past few years have been sup-plied with the Safford Radiator plant, Amongst others being the new Upper Canada College and the new Board of Trade building, Toronto. Toronto.

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. 561 Friction Glutch Pulleys and Cut-Off Couplings IN USE NOW Electric Light Stations, Grain Elevators, BY THE Royal Electric Co., Montreal. mittent transmission of Power Granite Mills Co., St. Hyacinthe, Que. is required, Sherbrooke Electric Light Co., Sherbrooke, Que: St. Johns Electric Light Co., St. Johns, Que. Gazette Printing Co. and the Perrault Print'r g Co., Montreal. Ganadian Pacific Railway Company, and many others. 'L'OMS_ SUCCESSORS TO MILLER BROS. & MITCHELL, ESTABLISHED 1869. MONTREAL QUE. THE REMINGTON TYPE WRITER J. L. DUNN & CO. IS THE ONLY DURABLE MACHINE, SAVES MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS O TIME. MONEY, EYESIGHT, - POSTAGE. es. &c., &c. ---::-THE BEST IS OHEAPEST. To Circulars Apply, JAPANS, JOHN O'FLAHERTY. 248 St. James St., MONTREAL. HARD OIL FINISHES. LIQUID DRYERS, &c. China, JOEIN L. Cuspadors, Metal. Bron Tea Sets, Dinner Sets, Piano and OFFICE AND WORKS, Cassidy & Co., Lamp Cutlery and Plated Goods Toilet Ware, WINDSOR, Ont. Goyeau Street, Cups and Saucer: Correspondence solicited with consuming and jobbing trade. China, Crockery & Glassware Office and Sample Rooms: 339 and 341 St. Paul Street, A NEW INDUSTRY I MONTREAL. Safety Barb Wire Com'y BRANCHES: 52 Princess St., Manufacturers of Lanterns. Bisque Ornaments Winnipeg, Man., and Govern-ment St., Victoria, B.C. Import Orders a Bucialty Chimnies, Prisms, Bric-a-Brac, Globes, Lamps, Fruit JP Satin Ware Statuary, Gasalies Unequalled for Fencing. HIELD STEEL & S. Η BORBRIDGE BARB WIRE Safest for Stock ** Manufactured under Broad Claim Patents. TORONTO. O. +. C.A.MARTIN&CO Manufacturers of Martin's Patent Telephon's For Offices, Warerooms and Factories ANNUN IATORS, BELLS and ELE TRICAL SUPP IES Of Every Description 0 fice & Fa tory, 765 Craig S reet, MUNTREAL. All our goods are warranted to be equal to the best Americ. n make, and our prices will be found as low as is consistent with strictly first class work. Correspondence is solicited *stimates and Catalogue will be furnished on application. Wholesale Manufacturers and Dealers in N.B. -Our Telephones can be adjusted to any kind of Office Desk, or can be secured by movable bracket to the wall or suspended from Leather, Saddley, Hardware, Robos and Whips, Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Valises, Bage, Satohels, Horso Blankots, P. O. BOX 1078. OTTAWA. e Teleph

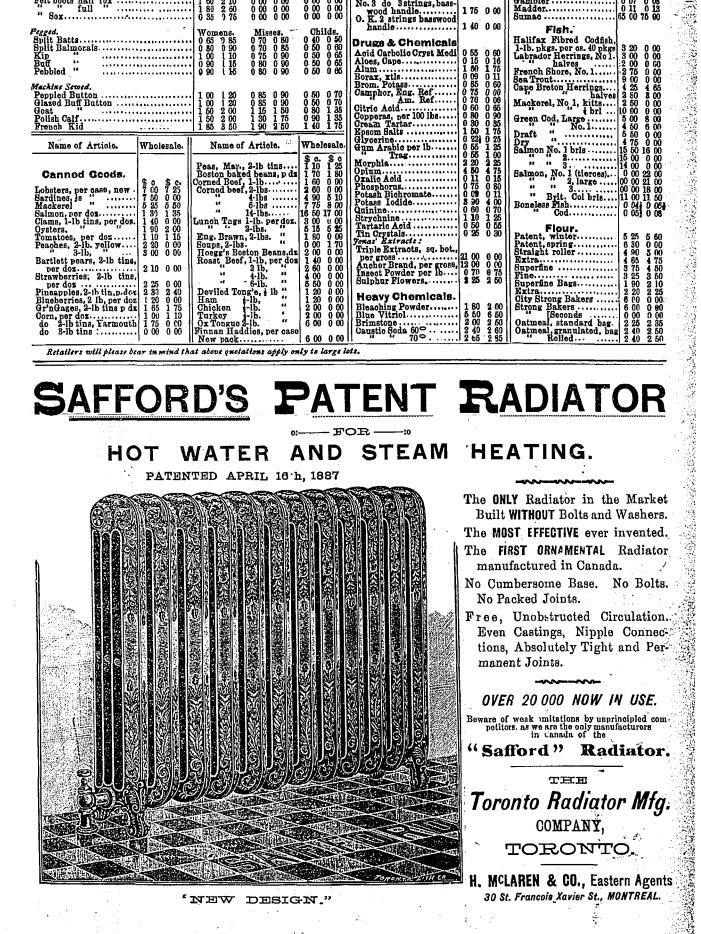






MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENT .- THURSDAY, SEP. 18, 1890.

Name of Article.	Wholesale.			Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Boots and Shoos. Brogans. Cobourgs . Split Balmorals. Kip. "		Youths. 60 70 \$0 80 0 75 0 80 0 75 0 80 0 75 0 80	Roast chicken, 1-lb tins Roast turkey, 1-lb tins Corn Brooms.	\$ 0. \$ 0. 0 00 2 30 0 00 2 40	Soda Ash, Soda Bicarb Sal Soda Concentrated	\$ c. \$ c. 1 50 \$ 00 2 00 2 10 0 90 1 00 1 60 1 80
Buff Galf Buff Congress. Calf Split boots. Kip Calf Folt boots half fox Folt boots half fox full Sox Sox	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 30 1 00 0 90 1 15 0 00 000 000 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 93 1 15 1 10 1 40 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00	 No. 1 Gem 4 strings, hard wood handle. No. 2 do 3 strings No. 3 do 2 strings No. 4 do 2 strings No. 1 do 3 strings No. 2 do 3 strings No. 3 do 3 strings No. 4 do 3 strings No. 5 do 3 strings No. 4 do 3 strings No. 5 do 3 strings No. 4 do 3 strings No. 4 do 4 strings No. 4 do 4 strings No. 5 do 4 strings No. 4 do 4 strings No. 4 do 4 strings No. 5 do 4 strings No. 4 do 4 strings No. 4 do 4 strings No. 4 do 4 strings No. 5 do 4 strings No. 5 do 4 strings No. 6 do 4 strings No. 6 do 4 strings No. 6 do 4 strings No. 7 do 4 strings No. 8 do 4 strings No. 9 do 4 strings	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Dyestuffs. Archil, con. Catch. Ex. Logwood. Chips. Indizo (Bengsl). Madras. Gambier. Madder. Sumac Fish.	1 90, 2 25 1 50 1 75 0 70 1 00 0 07 0 08
² eged. Split Balmorals Kip "Bulmorals Buff "Pebbled "	080090070085 100110075090 090115080090	Childs. 0 40 0 50 0 50 0 60 0 50 0 65 0 50 0 65 0 50 0 65 0 50 0 65	Drugs & Chemicals Acid Carbolic Cryst Medi Aloes, Cape Alum Borax, xtls	0 55 0 60 0 15 0 16 1 60 1 75	Halifax Fibred Codfish, 1-lb. pkgs. por os. 40 pkgs Labrador Herrings, No 1. halvos French Shore, No. 1	3 20 0 00 3 00 0 00 2 00 0 60 2 75 0 00
Machine Srued. Poppled Button Glazed Buff Button Goat " Polish Calf French Kid	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 50 0 70 0 50 0 70 0 80 1 35 0 90 1 35 1 40 1 75	Brom. Potass. Camphor, Eng. Ref Am. Ref Citric Acid. Copperas, per 100 lbs Crosan Tartar. Expson Salts	0 60 0 65 0 80 0 90 0 30 0 35 1 50 1 75	Cape Breton Herrings halves Mackerel, No 1, kits t bri Green Cod, Large Draft	4 25 4 65 2 80 3 00 2 50 0 00
Name of Article. Wholesale.		Wholesale.	Glycerine Gum Arabic per lb Trag	0 824 0 25 0 55 1 25 0 55 1 00	Dry Salmon No. 1 bris	4 76 0 00 15 50 16 00
Lobstors, per dass, new - 7 00 7 25 Sardines, a 7 50 0 00 Mackerel	Peas, Mar., 2-lb tins Boston baked beans, p ds Corned Bosf, 1-lb Corned beef, 2-lbs 4-lbs 6-lbs 14-lbs Lunch Torg i.lb. new dor	2 60 0 00 4 90 5 10 7 75 8 00 16 50 17 00	Morphia Opinm Oralic Aoid Phosphorus. Potash Bichromate Potass Iodide Guinine Strychnine	2 20 2 25 4 50 4 75 0 11 0 15 0 75 0 80 0 09 0 11 8 90 4 00 0 60 0 70 1 10 1 25	Dry Salmon No. 1 bris Salmon, No. 1 (tierces). Salmon, No. 1 bris. Boneless Fish. Cod.	14 00 0 00 0 00 22 00 00 00 21 00 00 00 18 00 11 00 11 50 0 04 0 05 0 05 0 05
Clams, 1-lb tins, por dos. 1 40 0 00 Oysters. 1 90 2 00 Tomatoes, per doz 1 10 1 15 Peaches, 2-lb, yollow 2 20 0 00 Bartlett pears, 2-lb 1 10 1 5 Pondoes, per doz	Lunch Tags 1-lb. per doz. 2-lbs. Eng. Brawn, 2-lbs. Soups, 2-lbs. Hoegg's Boston Beans.dz Roast Beef, 1-lb, per dos 2 lb. 4-lb. 6-lb.	1 80 0 09 0 00 1 70 2 00 0 00	Tartario Aoid Tin Grystals	0.26 0.30 21.00 0.00 12.06 0.00 0.70 0.75	Flour. Patent, winter	6 30 0 00 4 90 5 00 4 65 4 75 3 75 4 50 8 25 3 50
Pineapples.2-lb th.p.dcs 2 83 2 40 Blaeberries.2 lb, per doz 2 00 00 GrinGages.2-lb tins p ds l65 1 75 1 00 Gorn, per dos 1 00 1 13 do 2-lb tins. do 3-lb tins Yarmouth 1 75 0 C0 do	Deviled Tong ⁶ , ¹ Ham t-lb, " Chicken t-lb, " Tarkoy t-lb, " Ox Tonguo 2-lb, " Finnan Haddies, per case New pack	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Heavy Chemicals. Bleaching Powder Blue Vitriol Brimstone Caugtio Soda 60 ⁻	1 80 2 00 5 50 6 50 2 00 2 50	Extra Gity Strong Bakers Strong Bakers I Beconds Oatmeal, standard bag Oatmeal, granulated, bag "Rolled	-) 2 20 2 25 - 6 0 0 00 - 6 00 0 00 - 0 00 0 00 2 25 2 35 2 2 40 2 50
Retailers will please bear in mind that above quotations apply only to large lots.						



MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURSENTTHURSDAY, SEP. 18, 1890.							
	Artiole. Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale		
morrisolarg 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 Brockvile 0 00 0 00 inne Western, choice to finest 0 14 0 14i choice Good to fine 0 00 0 00 inne inne Good to fine 0 00 0 00 inne inne Good to fine 0 00 0 00 inne inne Brinest imed 0 00 0 00 iff o 00 iff o 00 Fresh 0 00 0 00 iff o 00 iff o 00 Poor iff o 01 iff o 00 iff o 00 Poor iff iff o 01 0 06 0 00 iff o 01 iff o 00 Western 0 06 0 00 iff o 00 iff o 00 Bronk d per lb 0 09 0 10 iff o 00 iff o 00 Bronk d per lb 0 09 0 10 iff o 00 iff o 00 Bronk d per lb 0 09 0 10 iff o 00 iff o 00 Brans Sik'd per lb 0 09 0 10 iff o 00 iff o 00 Brank is k'd per lb 0 09 0 10 iff o 00 iff o 00 Westorn 0 081 0 08i Add to to 1 <td>it & Codd. 000 015 it med. to fine 021 000 it med. to fine 021 000 stant 0371 0424 start 015 020 021 start 015 020 020 start 015 020 021 it. 021 015 020 it. 021 025 045 it. 020 024 025 it. 021 025 035 it. 016 010 013 it. 021 025 032 it. 026 035 050 it. 026 037 026 037 it. 026 027 026 027 it. <t< td=""><td><pre>Figs, Eleme, new layers S. S. Tarragona</pre></td><td>000000000000000000000000000000000000</td><td>Strip</td><td>0 0 0 0</td></t<></td>	it & Codd. 000 015 it med. to fine 021 000 it med. to fine 021 000 stant 0371 0424 start 015 020 021 start 015 020 020 start 015 020 021 it. 021 015 020 it. 021 025 045 it. 020 024 025 it. 021 025 035 it. 016 010 013 it. 021 025 032 it. 026 035 050 it. 026 037 026 037 it. 026 027 026 027 it. <t< td=""><td><pre>Figs, Eleme, new layers S. S. Tarragona</pre></td><td>000000000000000000000000000000000000</td><td>Strip</td><td>0 0 0 0</td></t<>	<pre>Figs, Eleme, new layers S. S. Tarragona</pre>	000000000000000000000000000000000000	Strip	0 0 0 0		
			OU hav	e a Heating Con	tract in		
CAR LOTS or BROKEN LOTS Flour, Meal, Buckwheat Flour Cornmeal, Rye Flour, or anything in the Flour, Feed or Grain line fur- nished on shortest notice at lowest prices.	EAMO	Closing	it-will IRON Wo	t our PRICES	before NACES		
J. & R. ROBSON, Millors and Grain Dealers,	trade of your town. Our Stoves are known from the Atlantic						
BRANTFORD, Ont.	to the Pacific.						
New Flour Mills !	If you have not rece	STOVE BOARDS, RE bived copy of our new O TINWARE-please	atalogues -	-STOVES, FURI	ERNS. NACES,		
Cookshire Flour Mill Co.,					OM'Y.		
MANUPACTURERS OF BEST PATENTS and STRONG BAKERS, &c.	LONDON						
FEON INCANITODA Wheat. Located 350 miles from St. John, N. B., on ithe O.P.R. Short Line. Wheat ground in transit on via freight rates. Correspondence solicited,	AUTOMA			RATOR CO	OM'Y		
Cookshire, - P.Q.			Hai	nrahan's Patent Re	frigerator		
BOOKBINDING JOE PRINTING DOWN AT THE JOURNAL THE			sook and thor impo sons Used the C tions	IN THE DOMINION oially adapted for the pre- RESH ME ed and uncooked, Fish, M all other perishable good ough circulation of dry, o estible for one article, no tive, to receive odor fror by the Government in ship iolonial Exhibition. Send	ATS dilk, Butter, e. Having a old sir, it is matter how in the other. in the other. of specifica-		

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and III Wellington Street, OTTAIWA.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENT,THURSDAY, SEP. 18, 590.							
Name of Article.	Wholesale.		Wholesale		Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Hardware - continent. 4dy to 5dy - 5 Cold Cut. 1 3dy - {Can. Pat. } Steel Cat. Am. or Can. Pat. 3 Steel Cat. Am. or Can. Pat. 3 iddy to 6dy 8dy to 9dy 6dy to 7dy 4dy to 5dy Catime, Flooring, Bex. Shool and Tobacco Bex : 3dy	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Horse Shoes	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Shot per 100 lbs Lead Pipe per 100 lbs " Spelter Scref from Othins Machinery sorap. Wrot iron Barbed wire, per lb ' Gai' Fensingwire, No. 8 " No. 9 " Paint' Fensingwire, No. 8 " No. 9 " No. 10 Buckthorn Wire Montreal Green Hides " No. 1 per 100 lbs " No. 2 " No. 2 " Tanners pay 50 cis. more for sorted, oured and insp' Hamilton, No. 1 insp " Steers" Calfskins uninspected Bibeskins Calfskins uninspected Horse Hides west Chioago Buff " Calfskins uninspected Horse Hides western, each Chiosgo Buff " Calfskins uninspected Horse Hides western, each Calfskins uninspected Horse Hides western, each City Tallow, refined	$\begin{array}{c} 55 & 5 & 75 \\ 4 & 01 & 4 & 25 \\ 0 & 06 & 6 & 25 \\ 0 & 00 & 6 & 25 \\ 0 & 00 & 6 & 25 \\ 0 & 00 & 18 & 50 \\ 0 & 00 & 18 & 50 \\ 0 & 00 & 18 & 50 \\ 0 & 00 & 18 & 50 \\ 0 & 00 & 18 & 50 \\ 0 & 00 & 18 & 50 \\ 0 & 00 & 18 & 50 \\ 0 & 00 & 18 & 50 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & 25 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & 29 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & 29 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & $	Name of Article. Barness. Upper Heavy. " Light. Grained Upper. Soctoh Grain. Kip Skins, French. English " Light. French Calf. " Light. French Calf. " Light. French Calf. " Small Splits, Heavy. " Small Bolits, Heavy. " Small Bolits, Heavy. " Small Bolits, Heavy. " Small Bolits. Cod Orain. B. Calf No. 2. " Stadlers' Imt. Fr. Calf English Oak. Rough. Dongola, extra " Gaspe. S. R. Pale Seal. Straw Seal. Cod Oil, Newfoundland. Do Gaspe. S. R. Pale Seal. Straw Seal Straw Straw Seal Straw Seal Str	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
z in. and up "Terms." "Forse Nails : 9 lb """ 8 lb Dist. 55 p. vo	0 22 0 00 0 23 0 00 0 24 0 00 0 27 0 00	IC Charcoal IX " IX " DO " DX " DX " DX " DX " DX " DX " DX " DX	Usual Trade Extras.	No. 2 No. 3 No. 1, ordinary Sole No. 2 No. 8	0 00 0 000 0 00 0 00 0 18 0 19 0 16 0 17 0 18 0 19 0 16 0 17	Cod Liver Oil Castor Oil. Lard Oil, Extra. No.1. '' No.1. '' Machinery. '' Machinery. '' Machinery. '' Astra, qt., p cas '' pts. do. '' pts. do. Spirits Turpentine, bria	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

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

•Autor's will plast that it minks that the coord partial that apply only to targe abit. •Discounts on Nails apply only for immediate delivery, and for quantities named of each kind separately. •Au-Terms for Cut Casing, Book and Shook, Finishing and Tobacoo Box, Barrel, Clinch and Pressed Nails, four months note or 3 per cent. off for eash within 30 days. Discount on Bolts: Carriage and Tire, 75 to 80 and 10; Machine, 70 to 75 per cent. Terms, four months or 5 per cent. off for eash in 30 days. Nails and horse shoes, three per cent. off within 30 days. Horse nails and spikes four months or 5 per cent. off in 30 days.



at this office.

ONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENT .- THUESDAY, SEP. 18, 1890

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENT THUESDAY, SEP. 18, 1850						
Name of Article. Whole ale out of Article. Wholesale. Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article	Wholesale			
Paintook, J.C. Hamlook, M	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	"Sparking Can. Spirits				
Retailers will please bear in mind that the above quotations apply only to large lots.						
HILAT DEFILECTORS AT LEVEL AND A DESIGN RECLEMENTED HILAT DEFILECTORS AT LEVEL AND A DESIGN RECLEMENTED BURFARCES CONTRACTORS AT LEVEL AND A DESIGN RECLEMENTED CONTRACTORS AT LEVELATION AT LEVEL AND A DESIGN A	THE CO A. J. PEL IMP HOT A Plumbol 76	T PICTURE FRAMINE HEAPEST PICTURE F Of the Newest Designs, b, L, 80 & 82 Viotoria Sq. ROVING AND REMODE ELA TTTT RITHER BY NR, STEAM of ARE OUR SPECIALTIES, C. MOUNT & C (75, Gas and Steam 6 Craig St., Montrue No. 12.5.	Montreal LING NC+ WATER			
	Blastir Cont GILB E1 Conti	AG GILBE ag and Dredgin (LL ATED) CRACTORS, MONT THE ERT BROT NGINEERING (LIMITED) RACTORS, MON SALE CH ONE	rg Co'v REAL, HERS CO. TREAL			
	Πni v	ersal Job	Press			
			TTODD			
GURNEY'S hot-water Heaters have proved themselves the most perfect, economical and easiest managed in the market. E. & C. GURNEY & Co. 385 & 387 St. Paul St., MONTREAL		SNAL OF COMME St. James St., opp. Si	•			









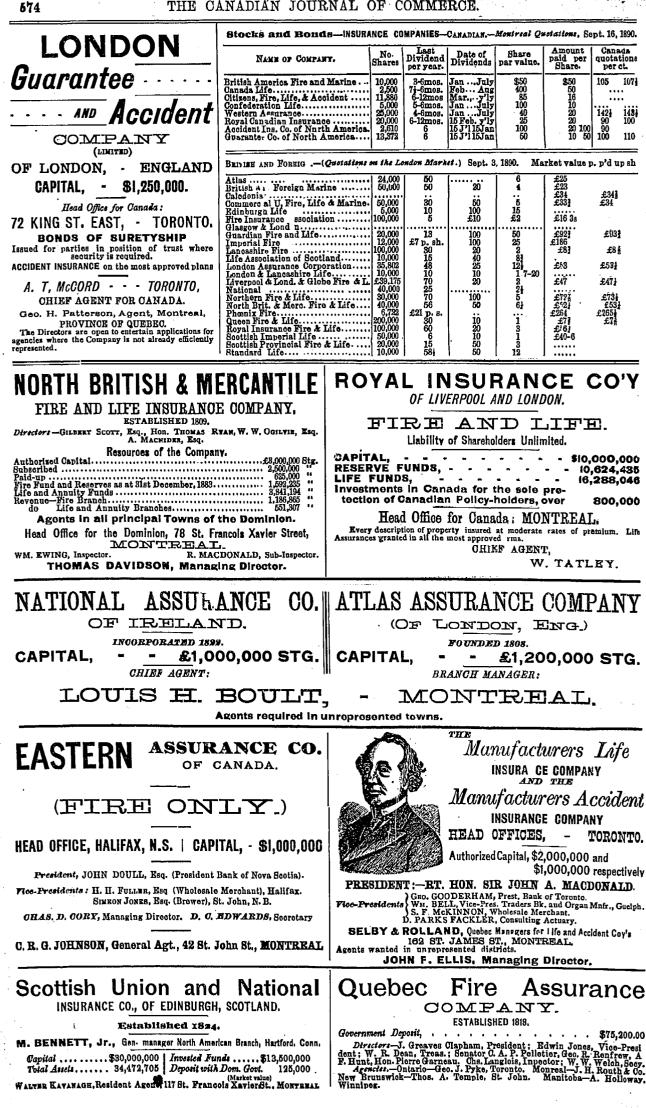




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BABBIE..... Queen's..... A. W. Brown BROCKVILLE., The St. Lawrence Hall . DUNDAS,..... The Elgin GALT..... The Queen's..... U. Lowell HANILTON The Royal Hood Bros. KINGSTON, The British America, J. E. Dunham LONDON..... The Tecumseh C. W. Davis OTTAWA., The Russell., Kenly & St. Jacques

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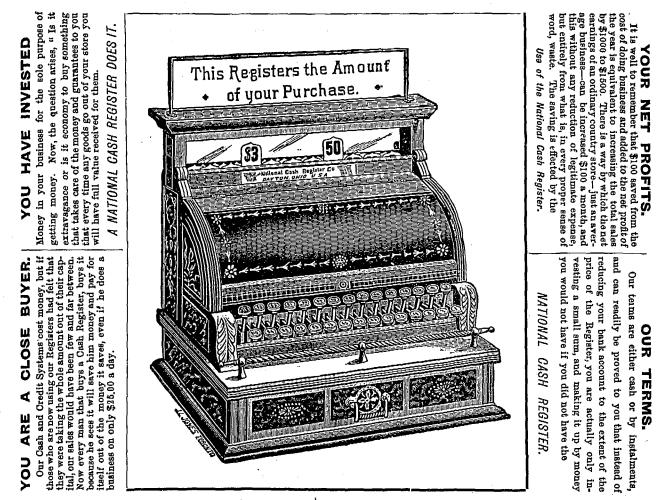




DON'T DUMP YOUR CASH INTO A DRAWER AND NOT KNOW AT NIGHT WHAT IS THERE UNTIL YOU COUNT IT."---W. H. Maher in Chicago " Inter Ocean."



IF YOU ARE NOT OPEN TO CONVICTION WHERE YOUR OWN INTERESTS ARE AT STAKE, YOU ARE NOT THE MAN WE ARE AFTER.

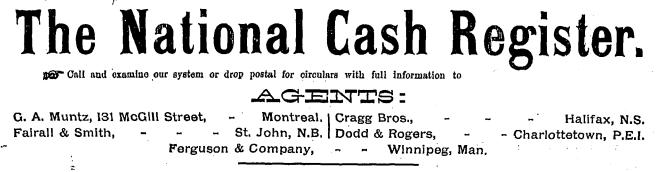


ONE STROKE OF THE FINGER PRODUCES SIX RESULTS:

I-Rings a Bell.
 2-Unlocks the Cash Drawer.
 3-Throws the Cash Drawer Open.
 4-Adds up the amounts of sales on wheels inside.
 5-Drops the indicator of former sale out of sight.
 6-Raises into full view one or more indicators, showing the new scale.
 The Drawer opens either from the front orback In the latter case a cashier is used—the clork registers while the cashier former sale on more indicators.

TURN YOUR ATTENTION TO THE FACT

That in running a business of any kind it is absolutely necessary, in every case, to have some method of keeping account of the daily transactions. It is a satisfaction to both proprietor and clerks to know that everything is running right and that there is no mistake in making change, no shortages in accounts, that whenever a customer pays he can see whether the proper amount is charged and accounted for. Now the way to do this is by



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