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The Chartered Banks

BANK OF MONTREAL. ESTABLISHED IN 1817. Incorporated by Act of Parliament,

98

Oapital All Paid Up, - \$12,000,000 Rest. - 6,000,000 6,000,000 Reit. -HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL,

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL, BOARD OF DIRECTORS: HOB, Sir D. A. Smirt, K.C.M.G., - Prosident, Gilbert Scott, Esq. Ed. B. Greenshields, Esq. A. T. Peterson, Esq. W. C. McDonald, Esq. Hugh McLonnan, Esq. Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, C. S. Watson, Esq. W. J. BUCHANAN, General Manager. E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager. A. Macnider, Chief Inspector and Supt, of Branches. R, Y. Hebden, A. B. Buchanan, Asst. Inspec. Branches in Canade; MONTREAL, H. V. Meredith, Manager. "West End Branch, Catherine St. Aimonte. Ont. Hamilton. Ont. Outspec. Que.

	SLCSI WEAR DIST.	ca, camerina ar.
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Bellevillo, "	Kingston, "	.Regina, Ass'n.
Brantford, "	Lindsay, "	Sarnia, Ont.
Brockville, "	London. "	Stratford, Oat.
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Chatham, Ont.	ter, B.C.	Toronto, "
Cornwall, Ont.	Ottawa, Ont.	Vancouver, B.C.
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Guelph, "	Peterboro', Ont.	Winniper, Man,
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TN	GRWAT BRITA	IN ·

IN GREAT BRITAIN : London, Hank of Montreal, 2s Abchurch Lano, E.C. Committee-Robert Gillespie, Esq., Peter Red-path, Esq. C. Ashworth, Manager. IN THE UNITED STATES : New York-Walter Watson and Alex. Lang, 59 Wall St. Chicago-Bank of Montreal, W. Muaro, Manager; M. Shadbolt, Asst. Manager.

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THE BANK OF TORONTO,

OANADA. -Incorporated 1885,-Paid-up Capital, \$2,000,000. Rest, \$1,500,000

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HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL Capital Authorized, - - \$500,000, Capital Subscribed, - - 500,000, Digisorous-W. Woir, Pres.; W. Strachan, Vice-Pres.; The Hon. O Foucher, John T. Wilson and Goo. F. Weir. Ubalde Garand, Cashier. Goo. F. Woir. Ubaldo Garand, Cashior. Branch at Borthior. - A. Gariopy, Managor. Branch at Lachuto. - Goo. Dastous. " Branch at Louisovillo, F. X. O. Lacoursiero, " Branch at Noilet. - G. A. Spivestro, " Branch at Si. Coshiro. - M. L. J. Lacasse. Branch at St. Jorome. - J. A. Theborgo. " Branch at Pt. St. Charles (eity), W.J.E. Wall. " Acuta at Non Verk. In Science and Content of the St.

Accust at New York : ho Notional Rank of the Renunita London-Bank of Montreal, Parts-La Societe Genarale.

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THE	BANK	0F	BRITISH
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The Chartered Banks.

NORTH AMERICA. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 Stg. Reserve Fund, - - £255,000 " London Office, 3 Olement's Lane, Lombard St., E.O.

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AGENTS

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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.

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nain, angr. London, Eng.-Giynn, Mills, Currie & Co. New York-The National Bank of the Republic, Parle-Credit Lyannais.

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The Chartored Banks.	The Chartered Bai
ANK OF HAMILTON.	THE STANDARD OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE, - HAMILTON.	Capital Paid-up,
N STUART President. RAMSAY Vice-President.	HEAD OFFICE, TORUN
harles Gurney. A. T. Wood.	W. F. COWAN, President. JOHN BURNS.
A. B. Les Torontol. rnbull, Cashier. H. S. Steven, Assistant Cashier. BRANCHES: ton, Listowel, Owen Sound, Toronto.	A. T. Todd. A.
BRANCHES: ton, Listowel, Owen Sound, Toronto. ley, Milton, Port Elgin, Wingham.	AGENCIES : Bowmanville. Cannington. Brantford. Chatham. Ont.
log, Mislowol, Owoh Bound, Molatan getown, Orangoville, Simooe. respondents in United States :- New York- h National Bank and Bank of Montreal. Buff- owne Bank of Eufela Detroit. Detroit Na-	Brantford. Chatham, Ont. Bradford. Colborne. Brighton. Durham,
	Campbellford. Forest, BANKERS,
Bank. Chicago-Union National Bank. respondents in Great Britain-National Pro-	New York and Montreal-Bank of Mon London, England-National Bank of S
al Bank of England [Ltd]. ections effected at all parts of the Dominion of la at lowest rates. Careful attention given and	All Banking business promptly atten pondence solicited. I. L. BRODIE, Cashie
pt returns made.	IMPERIAL B
E ONTARIO BANK. al Paid-Up, ve Fund, \$1,500,000 ve Fund,	OF CANADA,
al Paid-Up, \$1,500,000 ve Func, 250,000 <i>HBAD OFFICE, TORONTO</i> .	Reserve Fund,
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n. Montreal. Pickering.	
wall, Newmarket, Whitby, bh. Ottawa, 480 Oucen St. W.,	Branches — Brandon, Man., Galgar Centre, Fergus, Galt, Ingersoll, Niaj Colborne, Sault Ste. Marie, St., Thomas; Toronto, Yonge St. cor. (Winner, Windiandian)
ay, PortArthur,	Thomas, Toronto, Yonge St. cor. Winnipeg, Woodstock. Drafts on New York and Sterling 1
AGENTS: on, EngAliance Bank [Limited].	1 SDG SOLG. LICDOSIIS received and inter
on, Eng. —Alliance Bank [Limited]. 28 and Europe—Credit Lyonnais. York—The Bank of the State of New York and ssrs. Walter Watson and Alex. Lang. m—Tremont National Bank.	Prompt attention paid to collection purchased,
	Eastern Township
NION BANK of CANADA	Authorized Capital, Capital Paid-Up,
DIVIDEND No. 47.	Reserve Fund
blice is hereby given that a Dividend of RE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of Institution has been declared for the current	R. W. HENEKER, Picsid Hon. G. G. STEVENS, Vice-P
year, and that the same will be payable at Bank and its Branches on and after WED-	Hon. M. H. Cochrane, D. J. Thomas Hart. Israe G. N. Galer, T. J. Tuck. N
Institution has been declared for the ourrent year, and that the same will be payable at Bank and its Branches on and after WED- DAY, the 2nd DAY OF JULY NEXT. e Transfer Books will be closed from the of June to the SOth of June, both days in- ve.	HEAD OFFICE, SHERBRO
e Annual General Meeting of the Share.	WM. FARWELL, General M. Branchez, Waterloo, Richmond, stead, Cowansville, Granby, Bedford, Agents in Montreal-Bank of Monn London, EnglandNational Bank of Fortion, Mainand Wachand, Bank of
e Annual General Meeting of the Share- ers of the Bank will be held at the Banking se in Quebec on MONDAY, the 14th day of 17 noxt. The ohnir will be taken at twelve ock noon. By order of the Board	Agents in Montreal-Bank of Montr London, England-National Bank of
ock noon. By order of the Board bee, May 27,'90. E. E. WEBB, Cashier.	New York-National Park Bank.
	Collections made at all accessible p ly remitted for.
E COMMERCIAL BANK	THE WESTERN
horized Capital, \$1,000,000	OF OANADA HEAD OFFICE, OSHAWA
DIRECTORS. Duncan MacArthur, President.	Capital Authorized,
John Sutherland, Alexander Logan, C. E. Hamilton, W. L. Boyle.	Capital Paid-up,
posits received and interest allowed. Collections ptly made. Drafts issued available in all parts of Dominion. Sterling and American Exchange	BOARD OF DIRECTOR JOHN COWAN, Esq., Pr REUBEN S. HAMLIN, Esq., V
ht and sold.	W. F. Cowan, Esq.
ERCHANTS BANK	REUBEN S. HAMLIN, ESG., V W. F. Cowan, Esg. Robert McIntosh, M.D. Thomas Patterson, E. T. H. McMILLAN,
OF HALIFAX. tal Pald-Up, \$1,100,000	T. H. MCMILLAN, Branchee: Whitby, Midland, Hamburg, Paisley. Penetanguishene, Dratts on New York and Sterling and sold. Deposits received and Collections collicited and resembling
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:	and sold. Deposits received and Collections solicited and promptly ma
BOARD OF DIRECTORS; s. E. KENNY, M.P., President. THOMAS RIVERIE, VICe-President.	Collections solicited and promptly ma Correspondents at New York and Merchants Bank of Canada. Londo Royal Bank of Scotland.
Dwyer, Wiley Smith, rry G. Bauld, H. H. Fuller. ead Office, Hailfax, N.S., D. H. Duncan, Cashler.	
Branch, Montreal, E. L. Pease, Manager.	LA BANQUE NAT HEAD OFFICE, QUE
AGENCIES: igonish, N. S. Maitland [Hants Co.],	Capital Paid-up,
igonish, N. S. Maitland [Hants Co.], hurst, N. B. N. S. Igowater, N. S. Monoton, N.B. Ijottetown, P. E. I. Newcastle, N.B.	A. GABOURY, Esg., Pr FRS. KIROUAC, Esg., V Hon: J. Thibaudeau, T. LeDro E. W. Méthot, Esg. A. Painc E. W. Méthot, Esg. A. Painc
dericton, N.B. Port Hawkesbury, C.B.	Hon: J. Thibaudeau, T. LeDro E. W. Méthot, Esq. A. Painc Louis Bilodeau
sboro, N.S. Sackvile, N.B. gston [Kent Co.], Summerside, P.E.I.	Louis Bilodeau, Esq P. LAFRANCE, Cashi BRANCHES:
donderry, M.D. Irdro, M.D.	Montreal-Alf. Brunet, Manager Basin, Manager. Sherbrooke- W.
enburg, N. S. Weymouth, N.S. Woodstock, N.B. IN ISLAND OF MIQUELON-St. Pierre-	Manager.
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ton, the National Hide & Leather Bank.	Republic, New York ; National Rev. Newfoundland—The Commercial Ba
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Dominion of Canada, Merehants Bank or 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 [imited]. Paris, France, Claude Lafontaine, Martinet & Co.

rans, srance, Claude Lafontaine, Martinet & Co. Collections made at lowest rates and promptly remitted for. Telegraphic transfers and drafts (ssued at our-rent rates.

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owmanvillo. rantford. radford. righton. ampbellford.	Cannington. Chatham, Ont. Colborne. Durham, Forest.	Harriston. Markham, Newcastle. Parkdale, Picton.			
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WH. FARWELL, General Manager
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OF OANADA. HEAD OFFICE, OSHAWA, ONT; Capital Authorized, \$1,000,000 Capital Subscribed, \$00,000 Capital Paid-up, 341,000 Reserve, 60,000 BOARD OF DIREGTORS; JOHN COWAN, Esc., President, KEUBEN S. HAMLIN, Esc., President, KEUBEN S. HAMLIN, Esc., Vice-President, W. F. Cowan, Esc. W. F. Allan, Esc. Robert McIntosh, M.D. T. H. MCMILLAN, - Cashier, Branches; - Whitby, Midland, Tilsonburg, New Hamburg, Paisley, Penetanguishcno, Port Perry, Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchance, heaved
OF OANADA. HEAD OFFICE, OSHAWA, ONT; Capital Authorized,
OF OANADA. HEAD OFFICE, OSHAWA, ONT; Capital Authorized, \$1,000,000 Capital Subscribed, \$00,000 Capital Paid-up, 341,000 Reserve, 60,000 BOARD OF DIREOTORS: JOHN COWAN, Esq., Prosident, REUBEN S. HAMLIN, Esq., Vice-President, W. F. Cowan, Esq. W. F. Allan, Esq. Robert McIntosh, M.D. Thomas Fatterson, Esq. T. H. McMiLLAN, Cashier, Braschez: - Whitby, Midland, Tilsonburg, New Hamburg, Paisley. Penetanguishcao, Port Perry, Dratts on New York and Sterling Exchange hought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed Collections solicited and promuty made.
OF OANADA. HEAD OFFICE, OSHAWA, ONT; Capital Authorized,
OF OANADA. HEAD OFFICE, OSHAWA, ONT; Capital Authorized, \$1,000,000 Capital Subscribed, \$00,000 Capital Paid-up, 341,000 Reserve, 60,000 BOARD OF DIREOTORS: JOHN COWAN, Esq., Prosident, REUBEN S. HAMLIN, Esq., Vice-President, W. F. Cowan, Esq. W. F. Allan, Esq. Robert McIntosh, M.D. Thomas Fatterson, Esq. T. H. McMiLLAN, Cashier, Braschez: - Whitby, Midland, Tilsonburg, New Hamburg, Paisley. Penetanguishcao, Port Perry, Dratts on New York and Sterling Exchange hought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed Collections solicited and promuty made.

TIONALE.

EBEC. - - \$1,200,000

resident, Vice-President roit, Esq. chand, Esq.

q. ier.

r. Ottawa-P. I. Gaboury, Acting

AGENTS England—National Bank of Scotland, London. France Messre. Grunebaum, Freres & Co., La Banquo de Paris et des Pays Bas. United States—National Bank of the Republic, New York; I National Revere Bank, Boston, Newfoundland—The Commercial Bank of Newf'dland. CANADA.—Prov. Ontario — The Bank of Toronto. Maritime Provinces—Bank of New Brunswick, Mer-chants Bank of Hallfax, 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 prompteess.

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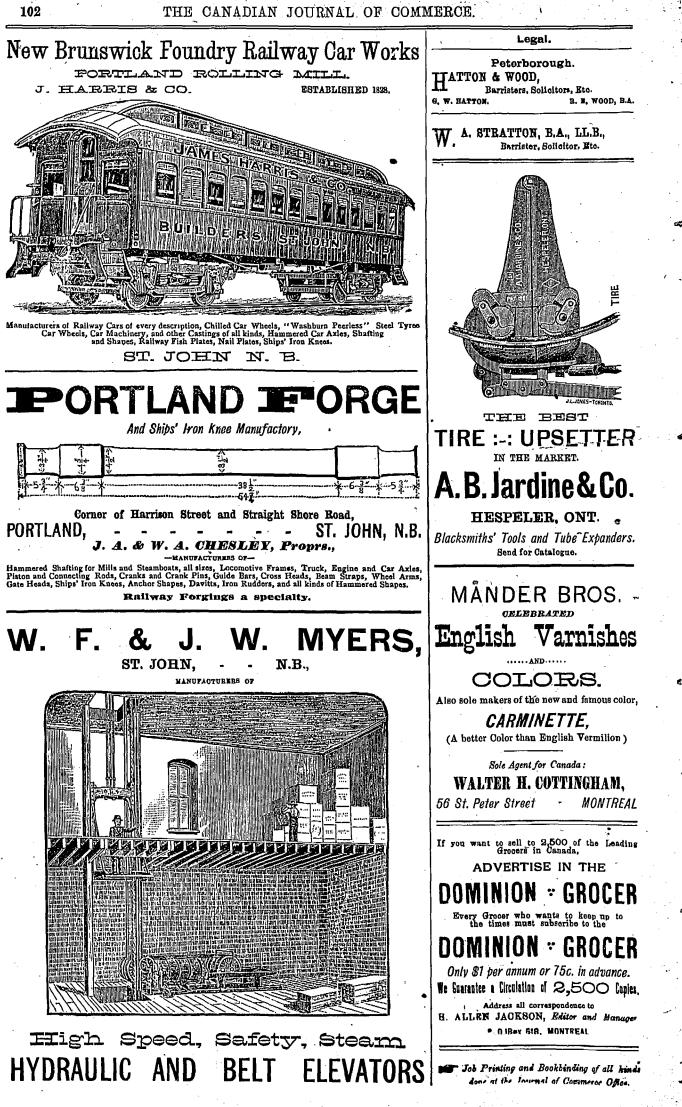
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Legal Directory		Legal.
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	QUEBEO.	Cornwall, Ont.
Price of admission to this directory is \$10 per annum.	COATIGOOKE Geo. H. St. Pierre	JAS. LEITCH. B. A. PRINGLE.
	Solicitor to La Banque du Peuple. MONTERAL A. H. Chambers	LEITOH & PRINGLE, BARRISTERS.
ONTARIO.	MONTREAL W. A. Weir	Solicitors for Ontario Bank.
ALVINSTON	POBTAGN DU FORT O. P. Boney	Kingston, Ont.
BABBIN Lount, Dickinson & McWatt	QUEBECBell & Joly de Lotbiniere BIOHMOND and WINDSOR MILLS	SMYTHE, SMITH & LYON.
BELLEVILLE Falkiner & Masson	P. S. G. Mackenzie	D BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, 5c. R. H. SMYTHE, LL.D., Q.C. O. FEONTRIAC SMITH.
BOWMANVILLE	RIGHMOND G. H. Aylmer Brooke	H. V. LYON, B.A.
BRUSSELS	SHERBROOKE and MAGOG Belanger & Genest SHERBROOK & RICHMOND Ives, Brown & French	London, Ont.
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CORNWALL Leitch & Pringle CORNWALL Maclennan, Liddell & Cline	ST. HYACINFHR, Kontaine, St. Jacques & Fontaine	OFFICE. 99 DUNDAS ST. WEST.
DESEBONTO	ST. JOHNS Girard & Quesnel	GIBBONS, MONAB & MULKERN,
Godmarich	WATEBLOO J. A. Jacques	 BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, fc. Office, corner Richmond and Carling Streets. Geo. C. Gibbons. Geo. McNab. P. Mulkern. Fred. F. Harper.
GRAVENHURST T. Johnson	NORTHWEST TERRITORY.	Fred. F. Harpor.
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Special attention paid to collections.	NOVA SCOTIA.	HUTCHINSON & OUGHTRED, Advocates, Barristers, Commissioners, fc.
GUELPH Macdonald & Macdonald	ANNAPOLIS BOTALBitchie & Ritchie	Advocates, Barristers, Commissioners, fc. WADDELL BUILDING.
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INGERSOLLThos. Wells	AMHERST	
KINGSTONBritton & Whiting	BRIDGEWATER Arthur Roberts, LL.B.	GEOFFRION, DORION & ALLAN ADVOCATES.
LINDSAY Martin & Hopkias	BRIDGEWATER Owen & McLean	C.A.GROFFRION. A. DORION. J. B. ALLAN Third Floor, Imperial Building.
LASTOWIL	HALWAX	
London	KENTVILLE	CHAPLEAU, HALL, NICOLLS & BROWN,
L'ORIGNALJ. Maxwell	LUMINBURG Charles W. Lane, LL.B.	Advocates, Barristers, Commissioners, &c. HOM. J. A. OHAPLIKAU, Q.O., M.P., JOHN S. HALL, JR.
MEAFORD AND CLARESBURG Alex. Skinner	LUMINBURG	M.P.P., ARMINE D. MIGOLLS.
MIDLAND	NORTH SYDNEY	· A BBOTTS & OAMPBELL, .(1 HEOT
MITCHELL	{ PIOTOUStewart & Tanner New Glasgow, Stellarton, Westville. }	
MOUNT FORMET Perry & Perry	WINDSOR	North British Chambers, 11 Hospital St.
NIAGABA FALLS	YARMOUTH	MOOBMICK, DUCLOS & MURCHISON
NEWMARKETThos. J. Robertson	YABMOUTH Sandford H. Pelton	McCOBMICK, DUCLOS & MURCHISON Advocates, &c., 181 St. James street, Mont troal. Will attend the Courts in the Dis- tricts of Beauharnois, Bedford and St. Hyscinthe.
OTTAWA Gundry & Powell	NEW BRUNSWICK.	D. MCCOEMACK, B.C.L. C. A. DUCLOS, B.A., B.C.L. R. L. MURCHISON, B.C.K.
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ST. THOMAS	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.	,, , ,, ,, , ,, , ,, , ,, , ,, , ,, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
STRATFORD MoPherson & Davidson	SUMMERGIDE AND ALBERTON Henry E. Wright	Barristers at Law, Solicitors, Notaries Public, &
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Solicitor of the Western Bank.	Office. We make a specialty of FINE	Collections in all parts of the County of Bruc
WOODSTOUK Finkle, MoKay & MoMuller	GOMMERCIAL WORK.	promptly strandad to

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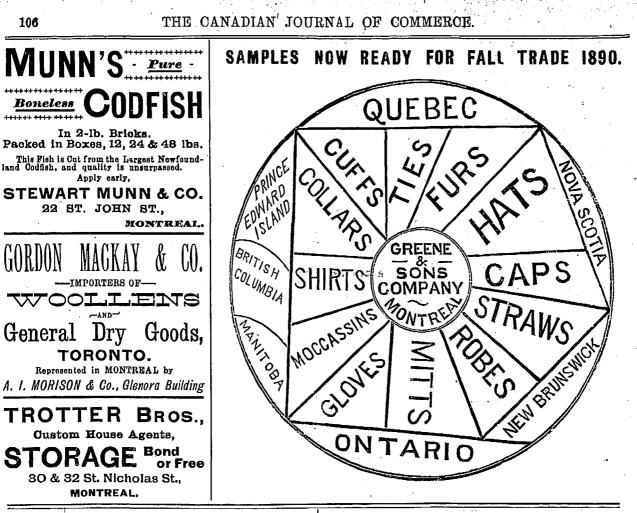






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Portage on Lake Manitoba to Saskatoon, Saskatchewan Territory.

THE revenue on Chinese immigrants at Vancouver, B.C., last month was \$3,563, against \$3,269 during June, 1889, or an increase of \$294.

THE estate of Geo. Unser, carpet weaver, of Toronto, was offered for sale by auction by Oliver Coate & Co., but was withdrawn at 20,000.

AN Ottawa despatch says that the post office department will in future pay depositors by cheques payable at all Canadian chartered banks.

E. C. Lowis's three story brick hotel at Essex Centre, Ont., was burnt down last week with a loss of \$12,000, to meet which there was \$4,000 insurance.

THE engine houses of the Ship railway are now being built at Port Lawrence, N.S., and Tidnish, at a cost of \$25,000 each, for the working of hydraulic lifts.

BUSINESS is reported to be good at Collingwood, Ont., and crops in the surrounding county excellent. The local board of trade at present consists of 90 members.

BALTIMORE letters state that about 8,000 cases canned blackberries have been sold there the pastweek at 60%65c. Supplies are now very light and 65%70 is quoted.

THE stock of coffee in Havre on Saturday was 487,000 bags, of which 253,000 bags were Brazils, against 508,000 bags, includ ing 271,000 Brazils, same time last week.

THE Elmira Gazette holds that spontaneous combustion is sometimes caused by an accumulation of oiled rags and sometimes by a collection of insurance policies.

G. F. BURNETT & CO. 752 Craig St., MONTREAL, Clothing Manufacturers

Close Buyers will consult their interest by seeing our Samples before making purchases. It is proposed that the plans for improving Montreal harbor be submitted to a commission of engineers, who, selecting the best features, shall prepare a final plan. é);

THERE is a rumour from Kingston to the effect that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has purchased a controlling interest in the locomotive works in that city.

THE schooner Electric Light last week arrived at St. Johns, -N.B., with 53,000 haddock, hake and codfish and 700 round haddock from near Campobello in that Province.

New crop California lima beans have been sold the past week at 3c per pound f.o.b. primary market, October shipment. That price was bid Saturday for additional quantities.

THE St. Thomas Journal says that J. Milligan, a piano and organ dealer of that city has made an assignment owing to the failure of his suppliers. His liabilities are about \$3,000.

JOHN LEBLANG, flour dealer of Carleton, has assigned. He was formerly a lake captain who came ashore and started in the flour business. Too much credit has been his rock ahead.

Advices upon primary tea markets report Oolong in good demand, and prices generally well sustained. Of Japan, about three quarter of the crop is said to have already been placed.

SEIPMENTS of spruce deals from St. John to the United Kingdom during the first six months of the present year show a falling off of nearly half as compared with the like period in 1889.

Two wealthy Jews have just been arrested at Galveston, at the instance of the insurance companies, charged with firing an unprofitable mill of which they were the principal proprietors.

An old soldier who was arrested the other day in Little Rock Ark., for circulating counterfeit money, was found to have util-

Country Werchants 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 Road, Toronto,



FINNAR HADDLES [THISTLE: BRAND] These fish are most delicately cured and smoked, the bones removed, and are ready for table use. They are oured and canned immediately after being caught, and can be relied upon as possessing the true flavor of the Sootch Findon Haddook. For Sale by most Reliable Dealers, or

A. P. TIPPET & Co., General Agents, 40 St. Sacrament St. MONTREAL.

ized a hollow in his wooden leg as a receptacle for his imitation bills.

JOSEFH O'HARA, proprietor of the Continental Ho'el, Toronto, has effected a settlement with his creditors at 60c on the dollar, cash. Mr. O'Hara has sold out the business to a Mr. Minns of Ottawa.

J.L. CROSEY, is a young man who started a men's furnishing store at Yarmouth, N.S., about a year ago with a few hundred dollars capital. He has not proved successful and we now hear of his assignment.

A Calgary despatch says that Mr. Frederick Gillespie, im porter, has made an assignment to F. W. Petit. His creditors are mostly English houses. Mr. J. W. Power, jeweller, has also made an assignment.

W. E. Porren, paint and oil dealer of this city, has assigned with liabilities of \$5,600. Last August he obtained an extension of 4, 9 and 12 months. Apparently the last payment has been too much for him.

REFERENCE to the statement that Newfoundland is willing to admit the French shore claims provided France abolishes the bounty system, the Paris Siecle says the government will consent to nothing of the kind.

Among the small failures of the week are: J. A. Brackett, a marble cutter, of Dresden; Geo. Carr, a jobber of Rolph Township; John Power a carriage-maker of Dartmouth, N. S., and D.W. Carter, of Parrsboro, N.S.

An evening paper states that Col. Charles Robinson, a Cana dian, now assistant military secretary at the Horse Guards, will be appointed to the command of the Canadia militia in succession to Sir Frederick Middleton.

J. LAIRD & Co., general storekeepers of Hillsdale, have assigned. The sole partner was the wife of James Laird, formerly of the firm of Parker and Laird, who really managed the business He seems to have fallen into the usual error of giving too much credit and thus getting out of his depth.

DURING the month of June the transfer boats at Windsor carried 31,897 freight cars across the Detroit River. Of this number the Michigan Central furnished 20,278, the Graud Trunk 10,033, and the Canadian Pacific 1,596.

RECENT reports received by the Department of Agriculture from Manitobs and the North West state that the outlook for a good crop continus to be very promising. Similar reports have been received from Ontario and Quebec.

The credit of Smith and Richardson, tailors of Chatham, has been dubious for some time past. Both were industrious men but they gave too much credit and the business was never large enough to keep two partners comfortably. .

J. W. POWER, jeweller, of Calgary, has assigned. He came from Dakota last fall and bought out Davidson Bros., business on long time. He was not a practical watchmaker and his prospects of success were never considered brilliant.

THOS. WAGNER, a young journeyman who blossomed out as tailor on his own account a short time ago in Hamilton, has given it up and assigned.—S. McCormack, a Kingston carpenter, is in difficulties. He owes \$2,500 and claims assets of \$1,000.

S. & J. ARMSTRONG, general storekeepers of McKellar, whose attempts to obtain a settlement from their creditors at 50 cents in the dollar have been already chronicled in these columns have made an assignment. Their liabilities will reach \$17,000.

ONE of the very newest colors displayed in fall silks is a brick red, tinged with an indefinable shade of green. It is a novelty in the true sense of the term, and strikingly attractive in itself, but exceedingly "trying" to the complexion of the wearer.

THE Short Line railway between Oxford and New Glasgow was opened on Tuesday last when the first through passenger train ran through and connected with the express for Halifax and St. John. The distance from Oxford to Pictou is 69 miles.

THE appraisers of the American Life report available assets of \$612,556, to offset \$1,515,476 of liabilities less \$116,287 of premium notes, being about 40 per cent. This means that the policy-holders may be thankful if they realize 30 per cent of their claims.

JOHN CARROLL, is a plumber by trade who has recently run a small cigar store in the West end. It has not paid him and he now assigns owing about \$500. His assets are valued at \$300... C. Lamarche, a local carriage-maker in a small way, has assigned owing \$3,000.

A MASS meeting at Sheffield, Eng., attended by some 12,000 workingmen has passed resolutions protesting against the new U.S. tariff bill, in view of the free market accorded in Great

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

RECRIVED IN MORTUARY PREMIUMS 89,418,087.46.	Total Receipts. \$9,592,614.64.	RECEIVED IN INTEREST 8174,577.19.
RESERVE OR EMERGENCY FUND IN BANK AND SUPERIOR INVESTMENTS. 82,304,509.35.	Paid to Widows and Orphans, Death Claims. \$7,288,105.29.	TOTAL CASH DISBURSEMENTS AND BEEFERTE. \$9;592;614.64.
BY REDUCTION OF PREM	IUMS HAS SAVED TO MEMBERS IN CASH	<u>4 \$20,000,000.</u>

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



THE report of the Ingersoll Board of Trade shows a very promising volume of trade. During the past year the exports from Ingersoll reached \$1,010,496 while the imports were \$162,173. It is doubtful if any other town of the size in the Dominion could make a better showing.

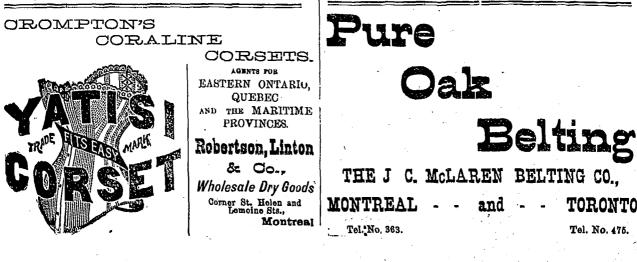
Ir may not be generally known that there is a law prohibiting the rebranding of American cheese and making it pass as Canadian, but the Dairy commissioner has had his attention drawn to the fact and the law is to be enforced. There is reason to believe that considerable American cheese passing through Canada for Europe is falsely branded, thereby doing damage to the superior Canadian product.

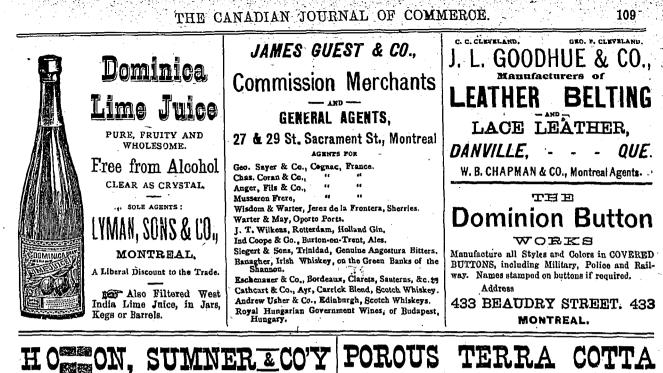
E. ALBRO, an old hardware merchant of Halifax, has assigned He has been a long time in business, and at one time was considered a prominent merchant, but he failed in 1878 and since then he has done very little .- C. C. Aitkin, M. D., of Caledonia, N.S., has assigned. He has been in financial trouble for some time past.

THERE is now no doubt that the potato disease has attacked the crop in south and west Ireland. The district most affected up to the present is the country around Skibbereen and Schull, county Cork, which the famine of 1848 ravaged so terribly. There is no fear of famine now, but the disease means ruin to thousands.

TORONTO

Tel. No. 475.





Dry Goods, Small Wares and Fancy Goods, 347 and 349 St. Paul St., MONTREAL, And 39 Princess Street. Winnipeg

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ESTEY ALLWOOD & Co., dealers in rubber goods of St. John, N.B. have assigned. Of late their business has been falling off, and in addition to this the Woonsocket Rubber Company had a large claim against them. This claim was arranged to be settled for 50 cents in the dollar but the arrangement was never carried out.

THE receiver of the defunct American Life Insurance Company has procured judgment to be entered in the Common Pleas Court in the suits on eight promissory notes against John J. Macfarlane, the former president. The amount for which the judgment was entered, namely, \$490,499.06, includes the total of the notes with interest.

FRANK SMITH, tea merchant of St. John, N.B. has assigned after about a year's experience of business for himself. He was formerly a commercial traveller but bought out A. P. Torren's tea business for \$1,600, half cash, and started to make a fortune. He did not succeed, and his estate now shows liabilities of \$3,-000 against assets of \$2,000 only.

Most of the far Western roads complain of stagnation in business, partly due to the recent rate war. A short crop in the Western States does not make the outlook encouraging and the managers are cuttting expenses down. The Northwestern railway has discharged about 100 men employed in its shops, because there was no work for them.

RUSSEL BROS., confectionery makers of Moncton, N.B., have assigned with liabilities of \$1,700. They show assets of \$1,000. Last fall they bought the machinery and plant of J.L. Stevens and started in to manufacture confectionery on a capital of a few hundred dollars. They did only a small business and evidently have not found it remunerative.

DURING the past six months the furnaces of the United States produced 4,250,000 gross tons of pig iron, and almost the whole of this enormous product has already been used. It is expected, moreover that there will be a still greater output during the remaining half of the year, and yet there are no indica. tions that the production will exceed the demand.

Bankrupt White Goods Stock of Robert McNabb & Co. Unsold portion removed to Glenora Building.

DUMARESQ & CO., 1831 Notre Dame St., - - Montreal.

TERRA COTT

Is acknowledged by all Architects to be the best Material known for fire proofing buildings of all grades. It is Vernin and Sound Proof.

NAPANEE HYDRAULIC CEMENT, guaranteed to equal any native Cement. Address,

THE RATHBUN COMPANY. DESERONTO, ONT.

MORTON, PHILLIPS & COMPANY, stationers of this city, have issued a very useful and compact customs and excise tariff, including a list of warehousing ports and some very handy exchange tables. The little volume is one that merchants and importers will thoroughly appreciate, as it is corrected up to the 25th of last month.

THE Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of New York, have secured the entire insurance of the New York Central Railroad aggregating \$5,595,000 and upon which the premium is \$40,000. The schedule embraces \$100,000 on the St. John's Park Depot. \$200,000 on the New York Central elevators, \$175,000 on the new warehouse and also considerable at Mott Haven.

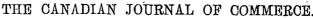
A report from Stavanger, Norway, June 24, says the mack. erel fishing has improved considerably since the 10th instant. and several cargoes of fresh mackeral have been sent to Eng. land as usual. Up to the present time about 650 barrels have been cured for the American market, but these are summer mackerel and cannot be compared with the autumn fish.

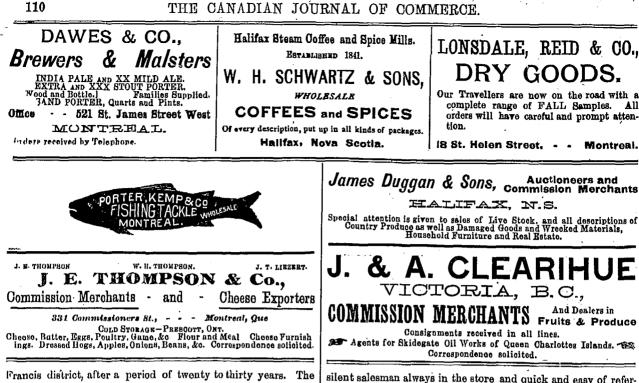
THE bounty fever has seized upon Newfoundland, and the colony is about to give \$100 for every ton of flax grown within its borders. This is 75 per cent of the cost of production. It is probable that in a few years a wheat bounty will follow. No wheat is grown in Newfoundland at present, although it is alleged that in the early days grain of an excellent quality was produced.

A disastrous fire occurred at South Bend, Ind , on July 4th in a notion store called the "Owl." A mischevious lad from a position in front of the store, by means of a sun glass, concentrated the sun's rays upon a pile of fire works within. The result was an explosion, which not only destroyed a large stock of fire works, but damaged the general stock and blew out the plate glass front.

Le Progres, of Sherbroke, says the Brompton Mill company is cutting a second crop of wood out of its forests in the St.

L. A. W.	ILS	ON	&	CO.,
28 Hospital St	reet,	· -	Mont	real.
: :- - ∠	gonts in Ca	nada for —		
Hanappier & Co., Bushmills Old Distillery Co., Greenlees Bros., Sanchez Romate, Quantin & Co., Clode & Baker, Sevil Hormanos, Bevil Hormanos, Deuts & Geldermann,	Bordeaux, Belfast, Glasgow, Jerez, Cognac, Oporto, Tarragona, Ay,	Irish V Olaym Sherri Brand Ports. Reds i	Whiskies ore Scot es. ies. and Mas	auterns. 5. tch Whiskey 8 Wines. ampagne.
BASS ALE and G	UINESS S	TOUT-Do	rs Head]	Bottling.





removal of the big trees permits the smaller ones to develop, and the agent of the company thinks that through this means the company will secure a supply of excellent wood for a number of years to come.

THE North American Land company has been incorporated to buy and sell real estate upon commission in all parts of the United States and Canada. The capital of the company is fixed at \$100,000, and the principal office is to be in New York. The incorporators are Charles H. Neilson, Allan P. Williams, and John Hoop, of New York ; Alva Wiswall, Woburn, Mass., Joseph E. Stevens, jr., Minneapolis.

A PRIVATE cable states that a combine has been formed in chemicals in the north of England and that prices in the bleaching powder market are already showing considerable advances Soda crystals, soda ash, and caustic soda are leading the boom. Foreign buyers are doubtful at present about the reality of the advance, but prices will probably go up with a bound when the Continental requirements compel them to buy.

EVIDENCES are plentiful around the market that "shot silks" are coming to the front. This style is of the same family as the polka dot, and as now displayed outrivals in brilliancy any previous offering of kindred design. A few of the striking "shot silk " colorings are the following : A maroon ground dotted in pink; a yellow ground picked out in ecru points, and a coffeebrown ground decorated with almond tinted dots.

IT appears from the last report of the British Consul at Port Said that the electric light has been a distinct element in increasing the traffic through the Suez canal. In 1887 395 steamors used the light; in 1888, 1,611, and in 1889 the list rose to 2,445. The average time of transit has been reduced to 223 hours. It is said that the passage through the canal has been made by the electric light in as short a time as 143 hours.

THE Canadian Rubber Company have sent out a silent drummer in the shape of a handsome and well-printed catalogue of their goods. Merchants are commencing to realize the value of a catalogue as a factor in influencing sales, and more especially letter orders, and every day we see new ones issued by energetic and pushing wholesalers who appreciate the value of a



silent salesman always in the store and quick and easy of reference. LETTERS from London, Ont., say that in the spring fruit promised to be a very heavy crop, but it is now doubtful if there

will be even a quarter of what was expected. This is due to a blight. Where touched by it the branches seem burned. It is said by horticulturists that this will work its way through the tree and ultimately destroy it, unless checked, and that the only way to do this is to at once prune off the burned or dead branches.

J. C. BEAUVAIS, tailor of this city, has just succeeded in effecting a compromise with his creditors at 40 cents in the dollar, payable in three months on liabilities of \$1,700. He was formerly in the dry goods business and failed first in December 1885 when he got a settlement at 60 cents in the dollar. His next failure was in December 1888 when he settled at 70 cents. His stock was sold and after all collections were made he had a few hundred dollars to start his present business.

One would hardly, believe that grass grew in the business streets of New York, and yet it grows thriftily through the paving stones along a large part of Fourth Avenue, and there is grass even on the Brooklyn bridge. The grass is almost high enough to cut along the curb On the Brooklyn end of the Bridge, half way between the tower and the terminus, there are narrow, long spaces on each side of the tracks where loose gravel has been filled in. On this the grass grows several inches high.

A BIG fight is on among the Chicago brewers. The battle is between the English syndicate, who bought up several of the larger breweries, and a number of smaller breweries which have not been 'taken into the combination or have refused to become parties to it. The result of the fight was a drop in the wholesale price of beer from \$6 a barrel to \$5. Now a brewery which is outside of the combination has reduced the price to \$3.50 a barrel. It is believed the war will go on until beer is sold less than \$3 a barrei.

THE crop prospects throughout North Ontario and West Victoria are on the whole favorable. Wheat (spring) is largely sown this year, and-unless attacked by rust-will be more than an average crop. The fine weather of the last ten days has materially strengthened the straw. Haying is well advanc-





ing and is a good crop; but barley will be only an average crop and oats and peas will fall somewhat short of the usual yield. Potatoes and root crops generally promise well; but there will be very little fruit.

THE crops in the vicinity of Walkerton never looked better and the crop of hay is the largest known. Fall wheat is past all danger and farmers are jubilant. Robertson & Rowland of Walkerton are erecting a large building on Dunham street. The corner part will be leased by the Bank of Commerce and the three stores will form the remainder. Wallace and Briss are also erecting two fine stores. It is feared that there may be too many buildings in Walkerton now of that class and that the owners of other stores will suffer.

STEWART & VAN OSTRAND, went from Aurora to Elkhorn, Man., in the fall of 1888 and opened a general store there. They put in a heavy stock and did a large business but were forced to give a great deal of credit. The unexpected failure of the crops rendered collections almost impossible and although they tried to curtail their credits and introduce the coupon system they found themselves hopelessly involved. In this dilemma they handed back the stock to the seller and we now hear of their assignment with liabilities of \$8,000.

ENGLISH MADE collars have been steadily increasing in popularity with the American trade for several years, and Troy manufacturers are beginning to consider ways and means of checking the encroachments of the foreign rival. It is under-



stood that as an experiment in that direction a few manufacturers propose to put goods upon the market made up in exact imitation of the English product. The distinguishing features of the English article are its thickness, its solid points, and stitching that almost touches the edge of the collar.

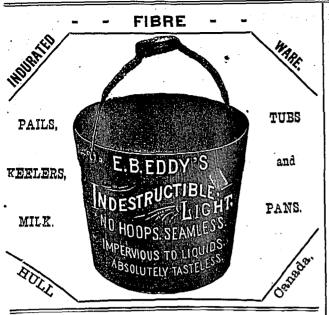
ALL the Canadian sealers heard from have been making big catches. The Penelope had 1,700 seals aboard when heard from on June 15. The late appearance of the revenue cutters has given the sealers a splendid chance to make good catches. It is evident that the revenue cutters are not over exerting themselves to capture the sealers, as from the statements of Capt. Thomas two sealers came into Ounalaska and no attempt was made to seize them. The story that the U.S. Government is going to adopt a milk and water policy finds general credence.

MR. W. A. CALDWELL has presented a petition before Judge Ouimet in chambers, asking to be authorized to take possession of the \$49,000 worth of goods pledged by the absconder, Lewis Mayer, to Mr. James Baxter for advances of cash and asking for permission to sell them, subject to the advice of the petitioners and the court. Mr. Baxter opposed this, claiming that the court had no right to grant the permission as he had made the ad vances on the understanding that he should have possession of the goods. The petition was dismissed on the ground that, as a third party, Mr. Baxter did not come under the jurisdiction of the court, and that the goods in his possession were in no way in the hands of justice in the present insolvency proceedings. By consent between the parties a judgment was dradfted allowing these goods to be sold with the rest of the assets, as advertised, with the understanding that they be withdrawn if they do not bring a reasonable price.





67.1



silver question and the high rate of exchange has further tended towards complications and delays. It is said that owing to the unsettled position of exchange, etc., growers have hesitated to consign teas here and there seems no immediate prospect of ample supplies. The wholesale firms have shown no disposition to load up as in former years, owing to poor condition of general trade and slow payments. As collections are hard they will not willingly extend their accounts in the country until the present harvest is assured.

From January up to June the London market for China teas offered the best value and most of our houses bought moderate quantities, the aggregate being a large trade. Since June, however, they seem to be well enough supplied and little has been done. The silver-question although it has affected the primary market does not seem to have advanced China teas in London. Samples of new China teas received in Montreal this week are highly commented upon by experts. The quality is fine, the make of the leaf is an improvement over last year and there is an absence of the " tarry " flavor so much complained of in some former seasons. At the moment both China and Indian teas are dull and neglected and the fall trade is likely to be late. The new seasons's black leaf congous ex Moyune were offered in London on the 2nd inst., and a "tea letter" received by last mail comments as follows: Although the usual general interest was taken in the teas there was no excitement about them, and dealings only began after intending buyers had seen and tasted the greater part of the samples, and moreover convinced themselves that none of the new teas would as in former years be immediately printed for auction. The finest teas were the first to meet attention. Ningchows in particular, of which there were more in the "Moyune" than China advices led buyers to expect, being readily bid for, especially by buyers for the Russian market. The sales of new teas during the first two days totalled up about 9,000 half-chests and high prices were paid for the most desirable parcels, 2s to 2s 4d for fine Ningchows and up to 2s 2¹/₂d for fine Keemuns, the latter sorts being mostly bought for home trade. Medium and lower grades were also included in the dealings, prices paid ranging from 1s 5d for good medium grades down to 7d for common Lyling. Although the "Moyune's" cargo by no means represented all the producing districts of the North, a fair estimate may nevertheless be made from it of the general quality of the new crop. The teas generally compared

favorably with last year's crop; the Keemuns were if anything rather better, and the Ningchows as good as last year and free from the objectionable "tarry" flavor which clung to so many of the teas last season. On the whole the new blacks met with a satisfactory reception and the sales that have taken place will go far to prove that the Euglish trade cannot do without them but on the contrary will also pay a good price to get a good tea. All interest being for the present centered in the new blacks, very little business has been passing this week in the various sorts of old tea. The China auctions were unimportant and mark no change in prices except in the case of Green teas for which rather higher rates were obtained. Indian and Ceylon teas have continued very firm.

The bonded stocks in London on June 30th, were as follows:

		· ·	
	1890.	1889.	1888.
Congou	26,052,000 lbs.	23,676,000 lbs.	83,248,000 lbs.
Souchong	2,746,000	2,413,000	1,867,000
Green tea	2,512,000	2,297,000	3,115,000
Scented tea.		2,738,000	3,158,000
Oolong and			
other sorts.	1,124,000	918,000	1,261,000
Indian tea.	19,317,000	21,324,000	20,150,000
Ceylon tea.	9,670,000	8,175,000	5,164,000
Java tea	1,059,000	1,130,000	762,000
			<u> </u>
	64 442 000 lbs	62 611 000 lbs	68 725 000 lbs

54,442,000 lbs. 62,611,000 lbs. 68,725,000 lbs

Arrived but not inclu'd 1,500,000 lbs. 500,000 lbs. 2,400,000 lbs.

The demand on this market is chiefly for low grades, but prices keep high as compared with better class teas. It is difficut to buy Japans under 16c to 16f although we believe there is some low class tea still offering around 15c. The present indications favor a steady market but the silver question and the rate of exchange will have an important bearing. City importers in view of slow trade here, and the not remote probability that, sooner or later, large supplies of low grades in the Japan market will force a decline, are disposed to await developments.

THE CLOAK-MAKERS STRIKE.

In discussing any question in which our sympathies are aroused, or our prejudices involved, it is often difficult to remember that there are two sides to every story. This is particularly true of labor questions. In every strike it is always evident that popular sympathy is on the side of the strikers. So well are the daily press aware of this fact that they seldom fail to depict the strikers as down-trodden and oppress.d serfs revolting against the grinding tyranny of their employers. They know well enough that every man is inherently a rebel. The average man believes himself the equal of any man on earth, and secretly resents the fact that there are others who are endowed with wealth or power greater than his own. Naturally, consciously or unconsciously, the average man sympathises with every outbreak again-t the yoke which the relentless force of circumstances has imposed upon himself, and, if his sympathies be also aroused by the spectacle of famine-worn women and children, deprived of their subsistence through the struggle between employers and employed, he is apt to forget altogether the true question at issue, and to ignore the fact that the tyranny of the walking delegate is often just as great as that of the grasping capitalist.

A case in point is that of the cloak-makers of New York. Those of our readers who have perused the

touching accounts in the press of the processions of the thousands of quiet pale men, bearing in their faces evidences of the want the strike had entailed upon them, jump at once to the conclusion that the strikers had real grievances to redress, and that it was only when the harshness and greed of their employers had forced these men to a point where endurance was no longer a virtue that they resorted to the drastic measure of a strike. And yet the very opposite was the case. In the present controversy the cloak manufacturers are clearly in the right, and however much we may sympathize with the dependent sufferers, with the children, and with the workers who take no initiative, but only follow their leader to even starvation, it may be, justice demands that the manufacturers be exonerated from blame.

The strikers had no grievances to redress. At least they put forward none. They made no complaint of prices, no demand for shorter hours, no request for the abolition of any existing trade custom. In fact they tacitly acknowledged that the trade was conducted on the fairest terms compatible with the relations of employer and employed. Why then did they strike? Simply because certain labor agitators had induced them to form a union and to insist upon the recognition of that union as a governing body by their employers. Directly the union was formed a committee waited on certain of the employers and notified them of the formation of the organization. The employers had no objection to offer, and admitted the right of the working people to organize if they chose. Then the committee went on to insist that the employers "recognize" the union, which simply means that they should agree to employ none but union workers. Ample experience in previous cases told the cloak manufacturers, thus sought to be coerced, that to yield this first point would be to place themselves hopelessly in the power of their work-people, and they very properly declined. The union committee responded by threatening that their members should stop work, and the manufacturers recognizing the advantage of the initiative, established a lockout.

It will be observed that no question of wages is as yet involved. No doubt if the union should succeed in imposing its yoke upon the neck of the employers it would not be long before an organized effort to that end would be enforced; but at present no such issue is in question. The union simply demands first, that non-union men shall be compelled to join the union or be dismissed, and secondly, that any union men employed who may be in arrears to that organization shall be forced to pay up at once. This unwarranted attempt to dictate to their employers and coerce those of their fellow workmen who are not members of the union to join or starve, they dignified with the euphuistic term of "demanding recognition," and, in order to bring matters to a crisis, they decreed a boycott upon all firms refusing to perform their bidding.

This is the true story of the cloak-makers strike and lock-out; and therefore however much we may sympathize with the thousands of patient dupes who uncomplainingly submit to penury—if not to actual want—at the bidding of their leaders, in the hope that popular sympathy with their sufferings may bring a moral force to bear upon their employers and thus aid them in their efforts to control the trade, we cannot conceal from ourselves the fact that they are in the wrong. A strike for better wages or for the redress of grievances has a certain amount of legitimacy at-

tached to it. A strike to enforce the "recognition" of a labor organization by the employers has none.

It is an effort to compel employers to force unwilling workmen into the ranks of the union. It is an effort to place the yoke of the walking delegate upon the necks of free men, and it is as great an injustice to the non-union workers as it is to the employer. With a strike for "recognition" it is impossible to sympathise. Justice and right are on the side of the free worker, and the employer therefore deserves the sympathy of the public in his efforts to render work free to all by resolutely refusing to recognize the interference of any labor organization with the liberty of his workmen, and by denying their right to dictate as to who shall be entitled to work for wages in his factory and who shall not.

INSURANCE AND THE FEAR OF DEATH.

This is the age of insurance. Seldom has the insurance field been so industriously worked, or so carefully and systematically canvassed as it is now, and yet statistics show us that only one-twelfth of the population of the United States and Canada are shielded by insurance and that the remaining eleven-twelfths are absolutely unprotected against loss by death. Why this should be so it seems difficult to conjecture. Insurance literature is now scattered broadcast through the land, and the manifold advantages of insurance are brought under the public notice in every possible way, and yet out of our population of over five millions the number of policies in force at the end of the year 1889 was only 149,761 and the amount of death claims paid during that year was but \$722,350, or about 141 cents per head of the population.

It is only natural that men should fear death. It is a grisly subject that no man willingly discusses, and all reference to the dread moment when the sleep that is eternal claims us for its own is usually made in as disguised a manner as our language will permit. With most men there is a morbid desire to conceal its prominence as a factor in human affairs, and this curious sentiment leads them often to avoid insurance lest by the mere fact of taking precautions against death they should tacitly admit its probability. By some, and possibly by a larger number than we are aware of, the taking out of an insurance policy is even looked upon as to a certain extent a presage of the death of the insurer, and in nearly every man we find an unacknowledged repugnance to taking any steps that bring the fact of his own inevitable demise prominently before him.

With young men this repugnance is particularly marked. They hug themselves in the belief that they are certain to attain old age and therefore postpone insurance against death to a time when in their belief it will become more necessary. They seem to act upon an impression that only the old die, and to argue that when age steals upon them it will be plenty of time to provide for the approach of death. And yet there are no grounds for this belief. Half of every generation die before reaching maturity, and the percentage of early deaths seems to grow larger as the pressure under which we now live and work becomes accentuated.

Of the value of insurance we are all aware. Few men but will admit how secure and prompt a provision for their loyed ones an insurance policy affords, and yet how many in the face of this knowledge postpone taking one out until perhaps disease has fastened its fangs firmly in their system and it in no longer possible. It may sound paradoxical to say so, but it is often the fear of death that prevents a man taking steps to modify the loss it will occasion to his family. He dislikes doing anything that brings death prominently before him, and those who would benefit by his forethought, were he to insure, dislike to urge the wisdom of it upon him. It remains then for the insurance company to almost force it upon him, and it is in the tact and delicacy, with which the advantages of insurance are laid before him without arousing this morbid sensitiveness upon the subject of our inevitable end, that the success of the company largely depends. It is not the cost of the premium that keeps the average man from insuring his life, or that causes him to allow it to lapse. It is simply because the payment of the premium brings before his mind a subject that he secretly shudders at, and would willingly avoid. This is the secret of the popularity of methods of insurance in which the benefit is obtainable without involving the death of the insured, and this is largely one of the reasons that the percentage of insured lives to population is so deplorably small. With a sentiment like this it is impossible to argue. We can only recognize its presence and combat it by arraying against it the more powerful sentiments of parental and marital affection, and by appealing to that unselfish desire to benefit those he loves, even at the cost, of his own, welfare which, in spite of the hardening tendencies of the present struggle for advantage, is still the dominant principle in the average man.

THE POSITION OF BREADSTUFFS.

The recent advance in flour and grain has been followed by increased activity both locally and for export as conditions seem to favor still higher prices. In Ontario the millers have been suffering for some time from a scarcity of wheat and, if outside markets continue strong, a sharp rise in flour is not improbable.

The Ontario winter wheat crop will not be uniformly large for owing to rust, etc., some sections will produce less than the average. Of late, the European crops have suffered from bad weather, while reports from the States say that the wheat is not threshing out well. Opinions differ as to what effect the cold, wet spring will have on the yield of wheat, but if it should be serious, breadstuffs are bound to advance materially. In this province the country looks well, but experienced farmers do not anticipate heavy crops, except perhaps for hay. . The complaint is that the weather has not been varied, but that periods of rain have been followed by long spells of dry weather. In the United States the winter wheat crop is now harvested in all but its more northern latitudes. It improved in condition where it was lowest in June, in Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, but there was a decline in Ohio, Kentucky, the Pacific coast and in the Southern States. The general average for July was 76.2, against 78.1 last month. The spring wheat average has advanced from 91.3 to 94.4. Taken together, the winter and spring wheat makes an average of 82.1, instead of 82.4 last month. The returns from the South are very unfavorable indicating scarcely more than half of a full crop. It is now certain that the vitality of Southern wheat was greatly impaired by March frosts. There has been an unusual prevalence of rust, and the fly and chinch bug appeared in some districts.

After the injury from frosts that followed the lusty. growth of a mild winter, the crop fell an easy prey to all the plagues that infest it. A heavy reduction in condition during June is reported in Kentucky ; yield and quality as tested by the thresher being worse than anticipated. In Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas, the least injured fields manifestly improved during the last month and promised better results in threshing, while the badly winter-killed in some counties is reported better than was anticipated. Some counties in Kansas claim 16 bushels, some 20 per acre, and one reports the best crop ever grown in quality and yield. Worse blighted and more chaffy than was expected, the average was slightly advanced in all these States. The wide range of local condition increases the difficulty in reporting a true average, which will be more closely approximated after threshing. Spring wheat in the Mississippi river States has had abundant moisture, while there is considerable complaint of drought in the Missouri valley. The latest U.S. government crop report, taken as a whole, showed too little change from a month ago to have a decided influence on market values. The losses in winter wheat offset the gains in spring wheat. As to corn, condition was higher than expected, being nearly 3 per cent above last crop at same time, and that the largest ever raised. Foreign news has been the chief ' bull ' argument of late.

No one can doubt that the increasing population of the world has an important bearing upon the problem of food supply and prices. So far as the United States is concerned the increase since 1880 has been over 16 millions, making a great difference in the consumption of wheat, amounting probably to 34 or, 35 million bushels. It is evident that the increase in the production of wheat has kept far ahead of the increase in population. In 1882 May wheat in New York averaged \$1.39, as against 93 cents this year. At that time. granaries were emptied of wheat that had been in stock for seven years. Some American writers assert that the stock of wheat remaining in the country is no larger now than it was in 1882 but the facts seem the other way. So far as the visible supply alone is concerned that was then 10 million bushels, and is now over 20 million bushels. The official statements of population and the census returns of production of wheat in 1889 will soon be published and correct estimates of the consumption of wheat will then be pos-The statisticians put the annual consumption sible. at 41 to 43 bushels per capita and the variations from these figures are likely to be trifling.

While most people must look on prices of breadstuffs as reasonably low and likely to sell above present limits, the statements of the 'bulls' must be taken . with a great deal of caution. In the past, speculation has been harmful to the producer and to the country. Foreign purchasers have been obliged to look elsewhere for supplies because of the high prices maintained on this continent. It is estimated that at least 30 million bushels more wheat might have been shipped from America if speculators had not interfered but had allowed the market to take its natural course. The American producer has been greatly in need of a more active outlet and the whole continent needed larger exports to prevent outgoes of gold, and to make the money markets stronger this summer. Whether the speculators can be blamed for everything charged against them or not, it is certain there is still wheat for sale in the States and much of the money spent

115

for wheat in Russia, India, South America, etc., would in the natural course of events have found its way into the hands of American wheat raisers.

The people of North America have been losers because they systematically ignore the old adage of "reasonable profits and quick sales," and this is true not only of breadstuffs but of other departments of agriculture and trade.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA AND THE CATTLE TRADE.

Although a great deal has been said and written in favor of making Montreal a shipping port for American cattle, it is evident that the authorities have acted with wisdom in refusing to identify American live stock too closely with Canadian ports. The Montreal shippers who were interested in promoting this trade, which we believe would have been a highly profitable one to shipping and the port at large, had good ground for their case from a purely business point of view.

Canadians on the spot, and conversant with the facts, know that American cattle could be so isolated as not to come in contact with Canadian stock and no more danger would result, than has resulted in the past from American stock passing through Canada on the way to the sea-board. The facts, however, are not so clear to the public of Great Britain and British officials and we have to deal with prejudice which is not easy to combat. There can be little doubt that the cattle of some of the northern States are just as free from disease as the herds of the Dominion, but it is not easy to make Englishmen understand the distinction and so the whole of the United States is treated as an infected country. The export of cattle from the northern States by the cool St. Lawrence route would have been readily appreciated by the American stockmen and Montreal would speedily have become the great cattle port of the continent. Would this, however, compensate us for the risk of having Canada classed by Great Britain as an infected country, losing, probably forever, the great advantages enjoyed of having our stockers and beef cattle landed alive and transported alive to all parts of the Kingdom? We think not. At the present time the annual scare is in progress in England as the number of out breaks is on the increase. It appears that the restrictions as to slaughtering were relaxed, while waiting for the new system of repression by a central authority. The local authorities, in the past, have had no power to act beyond their respective boundaries. And between getting the power out of the hands of these local authorities and placing it in a central power, the Minister of Agriculture, as we have in Canada, the disease has made great strides.

The new pleuro-pneumonia bill gives proper power of supervision to the British head of the department of agriculture. A deputation recently asked that store cattle be admitted from Kentucky and all other States where pleuro-pneumonia was alleged not to exist, on the same footing as Canadian stock. The British Minister held that he had no power to allow unrestricted importation of cattle under such circumstances. He could not distinguish one part of a foreign country from another, and it would be absuid to say that cattle from the United States, as a whole, could be brought into the interior of Great Britain without danger. It seems highly probable that the recent outbreak of the disease has given the death blow to the admittance of American store cattle on the

same terms as Canadian. Commenting on the deputation, referred to, a leading British agricultural journal published in London said : - The difficulties in attempting to rid the United Kingdom of a great scourge are great enough, without being increased by the clamour of an insignificant minority of persons in favor of the importation of store cattle from the United States, and Mr. Chaplin must have needed all the patience which he could exercise when receiving the deputation from the local authorities of Forfar, Perth and Fife." The deputation, says the same authority, was a forlorn hope at the best, as there was not the slightest reason to expect any other reply than the decided negative which Mr. Chaplin gave to those who asked him to allow cattle from a country in which infectious cattle diseases exist, to come freely into England to mix with valuable herds.

This apparent eagerness to secure supplies of store cattle from America should be a good omen for Canada and encourage our farmers to raise all the stock they can, avoiding the folly of killing off calves with the idea of keeping up the supplies of milk to the cheese factories. Indications point to an unlimited demand from English and Scotch graziers provided prices are reasonable. The export of fat cattle has been generally unprofitable this seasan, but as dealers are now paying less for grass fed cattle than they did for winterfed distillery stock, and ocean freights are lower, the outlook is better. Supplies going forward are lighter from both the States and Canada and the British market seems bound to improve following up the recent trifling advance in prices.

DEAR ICE AND RENTS.

The influence which an unusual fluctuation in any particular branch of trade has upon the whole commerce of a country is just now curiously exemplified in New York, where the cost of building material has advanced considerably in consequence of the ice famine. At first it would seem difficult to see how the high price of ice could in any way affect the values of so totally opposite a branch of trade as building material, but the chain of induction is complete, and forms a curious commentary on the way in which commercial interests are reciprocally dependent.

The mild winter we experienced caused the ice crop of the Hudson to be unusually small, and dealers were consequently compelled to look elsewhere for their supplies. Fortunately the ice harvest of the Maritime Provinces was exceptionally large, and as both dealers and speculators, knowing the shortage in New York, put up an enormous quantity in anticipation of a rise in values, it was in this direction that American dealers naturally turned to make good their own deficit. Here is precisely where the effect upon the building trade came in. To transport this enormous quantity of ice to destination involved the securing of nearly all the transportation facilities of the country. The railroads were blocked with ice, and the coasting schooners all taken up with ice charters. Owing to the high prices ruling ice-men could afford to pay good freights, and, as the perishable nature of their wares enforced their speedy shipment, they were not in a position to hold off in hopes of a decline in the cost of transport. As a natural consequence they nearly monopolized the means of conveyance, and necessarily curtailed the movement of ordinary freight.

Now builders in New York are largely dependent upon the Maritime Provinces for their supplies of

certain classes of material. It is from our Canadian mills that they draw most of their spruce lumber, shingles, and laths. They also take large quantities of lime and plaster from the same source. As a consequence, now that ice is monopolizing the freight space and curtailing the volume of ordinary traffic, New York builders feel the shoe pinching them severely. Not only is there less material coming forward; but on what does come the charges are much higher. The increase in the freight charges on lumber have advanced the cost laid down in New York fully \$4 per 1000, and cargoes of spruce lumber which last year could be bought at \$14 to \$16 per M, this year cost \$18 to \$20. As a consequence the cost of building has increased and rents must rise in proportion.

Here we have a chain of dependent circumstances. which make the mild winter of last year responsible for a rise in rents. Had New York State furnished her usual crop of ice, there would have been no necessity to absorb the tonnage of the Maritime Provinces in its transport and thus raise the price of building material, and, were the cost of building no greater, there would be no necessity for a rise in rents. As an instance of cause and effect in business matters, then, the case we have just put is particularly striking. It shows us how intimately interlaced and interwoven each separate branch of commerce is with its fellows, and how widely the effects of even a minor disturbance in any line-no matter how apparently insignificant-may extend. The chain of sequence is here plainly visible. In other instances it is less readily discerned, but it every where exists; and in every one of the departments of trade we find a similar dependence upon the fortunes of the remainder.

THF AMERICAN FRUIT CROP.

Reports of the American fruit crop are all despondent. The Commercial Bulletin of New York has been devoting great attention to the fruit crop and gives the replies of its correspondents on this subject. It says that the reports in all cases were poor and in very many instances quoted total failures. The damage has, it would seem, been general in all parts whence the East usually draws her supplies. Commencing in Georgia, which last season produced a large crop of peaches and this year has none, and following along up the coast, the same state of affairs prevail through the several States until Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey are reached, where the absolute failure of of the peach crop is so generally known that it is hardly necessary to mention it. It is stated on good authority that not a dozen carloads of peaches will reach New York from the above mentioned States this entire season. This is in strong contrast to 30/250 carloads regularly received daily in previous seasons. This state of affairs will naturally hurt not only the grower, but will reflect upon the receiver and the commission men, as it will take away a large part of the business they usually have been able to count on with some reasonable degree of certainty each season.

Even New York State, which usually produces heavy crops of the various fruits, is in tune with her southern neighbors. Up to June 1st the crop of apples promised to be a very large one. but now the most doleful reports are being received. From the Western part of the State come similar reports, and it is added that much of the fruit will be wormy.

Pears, peaches and plums will, it is said, be a small crop, and most of the reports claim very poor quality. It is not yet definately known whether the grape crop in the Western part of the State will give a full yield or not because, the heavy rains last month are said to have seriously injured its keeping qualities. Many letters received from prominent growers state that in their judgment the grape crop will show much rot before maturing. Reports from the Eastern States in regard to apples are quite similar to those of New York State, and Canadian reports are to the effect that this fruit is falling from the trees. The sum of the whole matter appears to be that the fruit crops of all the coast States from the Gulf to Canada are virtually failures this season.

The supplies for consumption this season therefore must come from the West or California. It is fortunate that California has good crops this season, especially of peaches, plums, pears and grapes. There is one factor in the situation that will militate against very heavy recipts from California this season, however. This is the heavy demand there for canning, drying and evaporing purposes. Indeed, it is reported that 3 cents a pound is freely offered for peaches on the tree—a higher price than has ever before been known in that State. The California fruit appears to be carrying well this season, however; so it appears very likely that the Eastern States will receive far more than ever before.

THE WHEAT CROP OF INDIA.

The Revenue and Agricultural Department of the Government of India have issued their final report, dated Simla, June 2, 1890, on the wheat crop in the Bombay Presidency for the season 1889-90 It states that the details are generally brought up to May 5. The latest reports show the area sown at 2,874,-000 acres, or 4 per cent. below last year, and 2 per cent. below average. Although the area shows a small decrease, the estimated outturn gives an increase of 12.35 per cent., owing to the better condition of the crop over the greater part of the Presidency. It goes on to say:

In British districts, Gujarat and the Deccan give a decrease of 20 and 21 per cent. in area below average, chiefly owing to the insufficiency of sowing rains. The increase of 14 per cent., however, over last year in Gujarat was expected, because last year there was practically no wheat sown in the southern districts of that Province. The Karnatak shows a steady though small increase of 5 per cent., which may be due to the opening of the Southern Maratha Railways. But the most extraordinary increase appeas in Sind, where the acreage is reported to be no less than 56 per cent. over last year and 73 per cent. over average. The largest wheat growing district in Sind is Shikarpur, where the area has risen from 162,000 to 279,000 acres, or an increase of 72 per cent. over last year. The increase is chiefly attributed to the favorable inundation of the Indus, which gave abundant moisture for the fullest cultivation of the wheat crop. The Sinf figures, though they no doubt indic te a sure increase, should be accepted with caution as regards the actual extent of the increase. It will be interesting to note how far this increased cultivation of wheat has affected the area under other food grains, but the required information is at present unavailable, until the statistics of the area under all the crops are received for the annual report.

ceived for the annual report. Irrigated and dry wheat - Of the total area 691,891 acres, or 24 per cent., are returned under irrigated wheat, and 2,182,119 acres, or 76 per cent., under dry wheat. The percentages of the irrigated wheat for the different provinces are: 11.3 Gujarat, 15.9 Deccan, 0.7 Karnatak, and 41.1 Sind. Outhurn-The outhurn figures are still at the best not more then comparison of the point the Delich distinct of the

Outturn—The outturn figures are still at the best not more than approximately correct for the British districts of the Presidency proper where the formulæ have been framed.

The same Department have also issued the final report, dated Simla, May 28, 1890, on the wheat crop in the Central Provinces for the season 1889.90, in which it is observed that "the characteristic features of the season have been; already reported upon in earlier reports, and all that need be said now is that there was a complete failure of the usual cold weather. rains, no showers occurring after the sowing of the wheat crop till the first week in March, when they were too late to be of use. They were accompanied by hail in some places, and a good deal of damage was caused in the Seoni district." The total area under wheat is returned as being slightly below the normal. The, acreage fell off very largely in the Saugor and Narsingphur districts, owing, it is reported, to want of timely rain before sowing. On the other hand, there was a large increase in the Nagpur district. The anna estimates range between 8 and 14, taking 16 annas to represent an ordinary fair crop. Applying the anna estimates to the district standard of outturn, a total gross production of 832,632 tons is obtained. It is feared that, owing to the understatement of areas in the Rajpur and Bilaspur districts, this result is too low.

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A CASE of much importance to shippers of canned salmon (and inferentially of other produce), and bearing upon the powers of arbitrators has just been decided in the High Court of Justice in England. It appears that Messrs, Balfour, Williamson & Co., of Liverpool and San Francisco, contracted to supply Messrs. Green & Co., with 1,000 cases of "White Star, spring pack, 1889 season, flat label, Columbia River salmon, quality guaranteed equal to the average of the spring pack," On the arrival of the goods at Liverpool, an examination was made on behalf of the purchasers, and it was found that the quality was not equal to contract. Accordingly under the arbitration clause in the contract, Messrs. Green & Co., wrote stating that the goods were not equal to tender, and therefore they must call for arbitration. Upon this the arbitrators were appointed, and by their award they found the quality inferior, but decided " the buyers to accept the salmon, and the sellers to make an allowance of 1s 6d per case." The price was 32s per case, and the allowance made by the arbitrators was about 42 per cent. Messrs Green & Co., did not require an allowance, but claimed to reject the goods. It was admitted that they claimed to object, and it was set up that there was a custom at Liverpool which allowed a seller to insist upon the goods under a contract of this kind being accepted at a reduction, although they did not answer the description contained in the contract. The existence of the custom was denied by the plaintiff, and their counsel submitted that even if it existed it was not admissible to control the plain words of the contract. It should also be stated that though the contract was dated July, 1889, the goods did not arrive until April, 1890. On behalf of Messrs. Balfour, Williamson & Co., it was submitted that the award was perfectly good and valid. The parties having consented to submit the matter entirely to the arbitrators, there was no appeal against the arbitrators award. There was no mistake of law on the face of the award, and that was the only ground on which it could be set aside. Mr. Justice Kay in delivering judgment said he considered that in this case the arbitrators had exceeded their authority. That was to say, they had made an award that went beyond the matter submitted to them. It had been contended that though the plaintiffs had a legal right to reject the goods, yet the arbitrators had the power to decide whether they could reject or not. The arbitrators had no power to deprive the plaintiffs of their legal rights, and to bind them by a new contract by which, in law, they would not be bound. The arbitrators seem to have thought that by the custom of the port of Liverpool they could compel the plaintiffs to take the goods which were not accord. ing to the contract. If any such custom existed in Liverpool, all he (Mr. Justice Kay) could say was that it was an unreasonble custom. The conclusion he came to was a very simple one. It was not proved before him that there was submission of anything but the question whether the goods were up to guarantee. and as the arbitrators had greatly exceeded their authority, the matter must go back to the arbitrators.

Some improvement has recently taken place in the demand for sewing cottons, and the factories in Paisley which are chiefly engaged in this branch of trade, after working short time for the greater portion of a year, are again in full work. The depression which has for some time prevailed in this special branch of the cotton manufacture is reflected in the statistics of British exports for the year 1889 which have been recently issued by the Board of Trade. The total quantity exported last year was 17,291,000 lbs., which compares unfavorably with the 21,779,100 lbs. exported in 1888, or the 20,392,000 lbs. of 1887. The exports of the past year are about equal to those of 1886, 17,318,700 lbs., and these, in their turn, were over two million pounds in excess of the figures for 1885. Excessive competition, it is understood, in 1887 and 1888 drove prices below a remunerative point, and the combination of Northern manufacturers, which was formed last year, and which resulted in a considerable advance in prices, was at once followed by a reduced consumption. This year, notwithstanding a further advance of 10 per cent in prices, the consumption appears to be again increased, and the industry is in a much more healthy condition. One remarkable feature in the export trade in this article of manuafacture is the steady increase which takes place in the consumption of it in the British colonies and possessions abroad. Exports of sewing

cotton to India, Australia, South Africa, and other colonies and dependencies have increased enormously during the last ten years, and are now in excess of those to any single foreign country. Last year sewing cottons to the extent of 2,652,200 lbs. weight went to British colonies and possessions. The next best customer was Russia, to which went 2,092,900 lbs., and then followed in succession Germany, the United States, Brazil, and the Austrian Territories, each of which consumed over one million pounds weight.

A remarkable case of pepper adulteration has come under notice. A firm of chemical manure manufacturers wrote to a well known wholesale house in London, offering them any quantity up to forty tons of 'good ground brown pepper' at £5 per ton. The circumstances of the case-especially having regard to the fact that the market price of Batavia or Penang black whole pepper is about £50 per ton-appeared so suspicious that the wholesale house forwarded a sample of the 'pepper' to an analyst, who has supplied the following certificate: 'I have analyzed the sample of 'pepper,' and it is unmistakably adulterated. It contains 10 per cent. of sand, and only 1.76 per cent. of piperine. This last result would correspond with not more than 20 per cent. of real pepper contained in the sample. The adulterant is of a very fibrous character, but I have not as yet been able to ascertain precisely of what it consists. The wholesale house who received the sample of 'pepper' wrote, at our desire, to the firm who offered it, asking the lowest price they could charge for five or ten tons. In response to this letter they were honored by a visit from the firm in question, who stated that they might be induced to take somewhat less than £5 per ton, although they had already sold five tons in London at higher, prices, reaching as much for some portions as 10s per owt. They further stated that they had landed the parcel for some firm, whose name they did not mention, but they could give no guarantee. They added that the bulk of the article had been sold on the Continent."

international for the strikers on the Illinois Central Railroad to make a marked advance on anything previously aimed at in that line. They were beaten after they had suspended the operations of the entire Illinois Central system for four days and a half. Now they demand to be paid for the time they lost. Audacity might go further than this, but it would take a most ingenious brain to devise how. The demand almost paralyzed the officials of the railroad company when they fully realized what it meant. Even at a risk of another costly suspension of operations they were obliged to refuse it peremptorily. It was a bold stroke on the part of the men, however, which indicates the policy of the labor leaders generally. The step was hardly taken without consultation and advice, and while it was not expected that it would succeed, the effects were carefully observed. The Illinois Central can refuse such a demand and risk being tied up without regard to financial conditions, but are there not númerous corporations who would be almost compelled to accept such terms if they were imposed by workmen after a protracted and costly struggle ? A second strike would probably mean financial ruin, and that nobody courts. Should such a policy be forced to any extent, however, it would speed. ily end strikes. Workmen would then have everything in their own hands. Employers would not only lose by the suspension of operations during the strike, but would have to bear all the expenses of the conflict. It is probably a mere dream of the enthusiastic labor agitator, which will never materialize into an accepted fact; but for all that it is an interesting development of the times.

A LONDON letter of recent date states that there is at present a stock of 300,000 cases of salmon in the English market, and that purchases of 150,000 cases would afford an ample supply for 12 months. The same letter remarks that, at the relative difference in price, choice Alaska and Fraser River salmon will be given the preference over the average Columbia River stock, at the same time expressing the belief that purchases of even the seemingly favored varieties will be made with more than or dinary regard for conservative policy. In point of fact, the general tenor of the letter referred to and that of others received

from the same quarter reflect a preponderance of "bear" sentiment in the British market. Emphasis is laid upon the agreement made some time ago to purchase no new salmon before August 1st. Whether this move will accomplish what the Eng lish trade expect remains to be seen. It is the fact, however, that despite the agreement, negotiations for new salmon for English account have been under way, and there is reason to suspect that some contracts have been practically if not positively closed. In the interest of the salmon industry, it is to be hoped that, as intimated, England will give Northern fish the preference. American buyers are taking the reverse position to a great extent and foreign partiality to northern stock might tend to equalize matters.

For some time past vessel owners on the lakes have been greatly troubled by the demands of the seamen, and at last the Chicago Vessel Owner's Association has taken mattters into its own hands, and will endeavor to regulate the difficulties. The trouble has not been regarding the wages given the men, which are apparently satisfactory to both sides, but so many demands have been made on the captains of vessels which are entirely unreasonable, that the owners have at last determined to end it. The last demand of the men is that the mate and cook of all vessels shall be members of the Seamen's Union before they are shipped. The association has decided to advertise for men in all the principal Atlantic coast papers, and thus bring enough seamen to the lakes who are willing to work, and not dictate as to who shall work with them, to supply crews for all vessels owned by members. Should the advertisement not be productive of the desired results, a representative will be sent to the principal eastern seacoast cities to see what can be done personally. Failing to secure men sufficient to supply their wants, the owners have decided to tie up their vessels on August 1st, and see if this will not bring the men to terms.

CANNED fruits and vegetables have been heavily dealt in at New York and Baltimore. One Baltimore firm reported having disposed of about 10,000 cases of tomatoes, 25,000 cases of berries and quite large quantities of corn, besides a liberal amount of other goods. Fully 50,000 cases of corn, it was stated, have been sold there since the holidays. At the present time 70c seems to be the lowest price on cheap corn that was hard to move at 60c less than a month ago. Tomatoes at 75c are said to be getting scarce, and many packers have withdrawn prices on new stock for future delivery, owing to reported damage to the growing crop in Maryland by excessive dry weather, while 75c is now considered a strictly inside rate on contracts for standards. Three-pound peaches are quoted up to \$2.20 for standards, half and half; \$1.80@1.90 for seconds, half and half; and \$1.25 for unpeeled "pies." Standard red cherries are bringing \$1; white do. \$1.35; standard strawberries, 95c@\$1; blackberries, 80c; gooseberries, 90c, and blackberries and whortleberrieg, \$1.00@1.25, all in Baltimore. Peas are momentarily quiet at \$1.00@1.10 for standard marrows and 95c@\$1 for standard Junes in that market.

In isnaturally to be supposed that the promoters of the beet sugar industry in Ontario will, at the outset, be required to explain why the system was a failure in this province. We learn that the manager of the Berthier Beet Sugar Company, during the season 1887-88, attributes the failure there to the immense difficulty, or rather to the impossibility, of obtaining anything like the supply of beets required to meet the capacity of the sugar factory. That company canvassed during fall and winter over forty parishes to find growers; they distributed large quantities of seed ; circulated an immense number of instructions to growers, and expected from the number of promises received to find a sufficient area seeded to beets to furnish a satisfactory, if not an ample, season's supply for the factory. The result was, the total supply of roots received, 1,600 tons, for works having a capacity of converting into sugar 30,000 tons in the season. Owing to the extremely wet season in September and October, 1888, a large proportion of the beets proved to be very deficient in quality. The part of the crop which was grown on high land and properly cultivated, proved very rich in sugar and profitable in manufacturing.

ADVICES state that the mackerel catch continues very disappointing all along the Massachusetts shore, and that the Nova Scotia fishing is likewise poor at the present time, fish being small and thin as well as rather scarce. Prices for the latter class of fish have advanced 50/@75c per barrel in the primary market, owing to the depletion of supplies there. The present cost is \$10.75 for plain and \$11 for rimmed, making the net cost in New York, exclusive of commissions and incidental expenses, \$13.25@13.50 for three's. In the Boston market a line of 450 barrels Irish mackerel was sold at \$14 in original condition. The foreign fishing is now nearly over, and the best information on the point indicates that Europe can be depended upon for no considerable supply at that price. Soused mackerel in cans is in view of the scarcity of stock, very firmly held at \$2.50 for 2-lb and \$3 for 3-lb, in oval tins in Boston. A consignment recently received in New York was disposed of at 25c less. but it is doubtful if the purchase could be duplicated, as present prospects indicate a light pack.

Fashionable colors are always of interest to the trade. Below we give the names of a few of the shades most talked of around the markets at this time, together with definitions of what they really are in plain English : Mais-A light corn yel. low. Ebenier-A shade darker than mais. Ble d'or_A ripe wheat yellow. Toreador-Two shades darker than ble d'or. Paille_A light lemon color. Bouton d'or_A golden yellow. Melon-An ochre shade similar to the inside of a French melon. Vicille Paille_A faded light straw shade. Australien_A dull ochre yellow. Monaco-A pinkish yellow the shade of the inside of a banana _ Ciel _ A pale blue. Myosotis _ A shade darker than ciel. Edison-A light electric blue. Niagara_About three shades darker than Edison. Camelia-A cedar-wood red. Brasil_A rosewood red. Coquelicot_A bright poppy red. Cardinal_A shade darker than coquelicot. Pourpre_A shade deeper than cardinal. Grenat-A garnet red. Vieux-rose-A medium shade of ashes and rose. Marronniere-A deeper shade of vieux-rose. Nile-A light Nile green.

the phintiffs is district right THE U.S. Review states that at the arnual meeting of the shareholders of the City of London Fire Insurance Company the directors, in their annual report, asked action upon the proposition to reduce the paid up capital to the extent of the sum of £100,000 by writing off one half the paid up value of each share. This will leave the company with a net surplus, and will make the regular payment of dividends more certain. The City of London has had the usual experience of all fire insurance companies, and in addition, within a period of about fifteen months, lost in extraordinary conflagrations in Sweden, on the Pacific coast and at Lynn and Boston, £56,000. Intimations have appeared in English papers of some dissatisfaction among the stockholders with the course taken by the directors, but there can be no doubt of the wisdom of the present recommendation, for it does not affect the security of the policy holder, and places the stockholder in a position to get a return on his investment, which he cannot otherwise do for some time in the future.

THE following are the results of C.M. Thompson & Co's London fur sales, held on June 23 to 27. Offerings were : Raccoon, about 120,000 skins; muskrat, 200,000; skunk, 200,000; oppos. sum, 20,000; mink, 80,000; gray fox, 12,000, and 18,000 red fox. Prices realized were as follows :- Red tox 71, beaver 71, otter 10, white fox 5, and lynx 171 per cent lower than in March; fur seal, northwest coast, salted, 15 per cent higher than in January ; skunk, 15 per cent lower than in March; black bear, northern 20. southern 35, and grizzly bear 15 per cent lower than in March; brown bear same as in March; raccoon 71, marten 15, mink 15, gray fox 25, and wolf 10 per cent lower than in March ; opposum, musquash, Russian sable and Amoorsky, same as in March; musquash, spring, in good demand; Messrs. Phillips, Politzer & Co., report : red fox declined 5, beaver 71, otter 10, lynx 10 per cent; white fox unaltered. N.W. coast seals advanced 15 per cent. Skunk decline 15, raccoon 10, marten 10, mink 71, gray fox 15 per cent ; bears and musquash unaltered ; opossum advanced 10 per cent.

A London correspondent under date of July 2, writes that June in England was rainy and without sun, and that harvest prospects were injured. Wheat came into ear in the greater part of the country a week or more back, and although there were several rainy days since, the weather was warm and generally free from blustering winds, so that fruitification may have been satisfactory. But a tremenduous downpour occurred on the 28th and 29th of the month, and a lot more rain on the 30th, heating down all the heaviest of the grain crops-wheat, barley and oat alike. They will get up again, wholly or partially, if they have hot and dry weather at once; but appearances are still unsettled, and anything like a wet July will be fatal to the yield of grain. Plenty of straw they will have in any case, but not well-filled ears unless a great and favorable change in the weather very soon sets in. At the best, crops will not be the great ones expected a month back, when nearly everything that grovs on a farm presented a luxuriant appearance.

THE Havana Weekly Report, just at hand, furnishes the fol lowing: "Planters in several localities commence to complain" about the dry weather that has prevailed of late and which, according to them, has retarded the growth of the cane and causes the pasture for cattle to be sapless. On the night of the 26th ulto, one of the best sugar plantations on this Island, central 'Antonia,' was totally destroyed by fire, there being nothing left of it but two chimneys. Of 3,000 bags of sugar, stored in one of the buildings, only 250 could be saved. The losses are diversely estimated between \$300,000 to \$500,000, as there were several valuable buildings burnt and the machinery therein set has been so badly damaged that only a very small part of it will be available for use." And in commenting upon the sugar market it says: "The same quietness reported last week has continued to prevail throughout the one under review and the few transactions that were effected still denote weakness in prices."

AMERICAN advices state that the hay crops this year all over the country are uncommonly large and the hay is of fine quality. The harvest this year is probably one third larger than that of a year ago. New England has yielded a very heavy and good crop, although the hay is selling at low prices. Last season the crop was poor and restricted, as the weather was very poor for curing it. This season, on the contrary, the weather has been most favorable and the hay has not become stained or spoiled. With the vastly improved machinery of the present day, haying is practically finished and in the barn by July, where formerly it was carried far into August. Michigan reports haying in progress and a large yield in view. Tennesse reports favorable weather with a large crop to liarvest, and the Middle Atlantic States are taking in a large yield of good hay. There are big crops in Rhode Island, Connecticut and parts of Massachusetts.

The unrevised statement of inland revenue accrued during the month of June last is as follows :

Spirits	\$810.657
Malt	
Malt Liquor	592
Tobacco	
Cigars Inspection of petroleum	55,503
Inspection of petroleum	2,278
Manufactures in bond	
Seizures	
Other receipts	1,728

Making a total excise revenue of \$1,084,929. When that from other sources is included it reaches a grand total revenue of \$1,082,500.

A special meeting of the Ottawa City council has been held to consider the offer of Mr. W. II. Howland, of Toronto, representing the Imperial Trust company, for the building and operating of an electric street railway. The company agree to construct a line fourteen miles long with branches. Of these the main line must be completed, part in June and part by Septembor 1st 1891. The capital of the company is to be \$250,000, \$50,000 of which is reserved for Ottawa subscription. In the meantime the company will deposit \$5,000 as security for going on with the work after the contract is signed and will afterwards pay \$400 per mile for the main line and \$300 for a single track and obtain exemption from taxation on all property except real estate. A MEETING of the Chicago committee of the Central Traffic Association was held for the purpose of adjusting dressed beef rates to local points in New York state and other eastern points to the through rates now in force. The Grand Trunk, Wabash and Canadian Pacific roads based their local rates on a percentage of the reduced through tariffs, but the other roads, being desirous of keeping up local tariffs, fixed arbitrary rates and made them as high as they could without coming into conflict with the Interstate Commerce Law. The consequence was that the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific roads got the business. It was, therefore, agreed to bring the local rate into conformity with the through rates. The rate to Albany was made 24 cents, to Rochester $24\frac{1}{2}$, Syracuse $25\frac{1}{2}$, and Elmira $21\frac{1}{2}$ cents. These rates will go into effect on July 17.

The tendency of prices for canned peaches is still upward. Eastern goods are steadily disappearing and the point seems to have been reached where jobbers find it very difficult to replace stock at the prices at which they are selling. Seconds are noticeably strong; but standards, 2-lb particularly, stand nearly as well, while pie stock is becoming positively scarce. Gallon pies are extremely difficult to obtain. Here and there some traces of speculation are discovered, but the movement is chiefly on trade account, and the duplication of supplies amounts to something more than a shifting around and locking up of stock. At the moment \$1.60 seems to be close value on 2-lb and \$2.15 ∞ 2.25 for 3 lb standards. Seconds are worth \$J-75 upward, while 3lb pie stock is quoted at \$1,25 ∞ 1.35. These figures it may be remarked, are for spot goods in New York.

THERE were 150 real estate transfers in the city wards and Cote St. Antoine recorded at the registry offices during the month of June, amounting to \$556,175.75.

St. Antoine Word St. Ann's Ward St. James Ward	29 14 21	29,047	85
St. Louis Ward	12		00
St. Lawrence Ward	17	100 T	
St Mary's Ward	10		
East Ward	2		52
St. Jean Baptiste Ward	24		00
Hochelaga Ward	4		50
St. Gabriel Ward	. 8		53
Cote St. Antoine	9	43,107	51
	150	\$556,175	75

The Imperial Fire Insurance Company's accounts for the year 1389 show that the company received in premiums £759, 279, and paid away in losses £464,356. To transact this business, cost in commissions and expenses, £255,278. The losses were thus a little more than 61 per cent., and the expenses 33.6 per cent. of the premium income. At this rate the profit on the year's business, taken by itself, was £40,000, or not quite $5_{\frac{1}{2}}$ per cent. of the premium income. But the company paid away £96,000 in dividends to shareholders, and added £12,952 to its reserve. It was able to do this because it received £62, 000 as interest on investments and £7,692 as profit on investments realized. The total capital is put at £700,000, of which £400,000 represents capitalized profits and the reserve is now £931,000, or together, £1,631,000.

THE Newfoundlanders dispute the legality of Sir Baldwin Walker's action in closing Mr. Baird's lobster factory in Bay St. George by force, and placing armed men in possession. The island, they point out, is a self-governing colony, with a constitution guaranteed by the Imperial Government. The district in question is represented in the Legislature, has magistrates and Customs officers, and the laws of the colony are enforced there. The British commander has entered upon this district with an armed force, and taken coercive measures against one of the inhabitants, without any sanction of the civil law and without proclaiming martial law. In doing so, the islanders say, he has acted illegally, and they propose to test the matter in the courts.

ANOTHER case of the engaging stranger and the too confiding acquaintance has come to light here. This time the victim is a Mr. James Morrison, of Orillia, Simcoe county, Ont., who was going on a visit to England by the Sardinian. Mr. Morrison made the acquaintance of a very fascinating gentleman, who was about to make the trip also, and the two became fast friends. Mr. Morrison was charmed with the comfort of the folding chairs on deck, and at the alleged Johnston's suggestion the two went ashore to buy one each for their own use. As usual Johnston suddenly discovered that he had no ready money and Mr. Morrison kindly lent him five sovereigns in gold and \$35 in bills. He has not seen his friend yet.

A HUDSON Bay Company's mail carrier in Peace River district, just arrived from Slave Lake, states that there was considerable starvation in the Upper Peace River country last winter amongst the Beaver Indians, owing to the great scarcity of moose and other game. He says positively that a number of Indians actually died of starvation. It was impossible for the Hudson Bay Company, fur traders, and missionaries to relleve the distress existing, owing to the disappearance of game from that region, where it formerly was extraordinarily abundant. The fisheries at the Lesser Slave Lake were poor, and as the lake is now lower than ever the prospects for a good supply of staple food in that vicinity for next winter are most discouraging.

Russell & Co., Shanghai, to June 13th, as follows: Black Teas—Advices from Hankow state that in first crop teas teamen are willing sellers, but buyers are handicapped through the rise in exchange, and there is only a small business doing. The stock has been well picked over and principally consists of undesirable and common kinds. The second crop is said to be of inferior quality and the supply will be very much under that of last season. No teas at present have been placed on the Shanghai market. Green Teas—A tew chops of Pingsuey teas have been shown, but no business has been done. The quality is rather better than that of last season, and the make and style of the teas are quite up to the average.

SEVERAL large firms of distillers, having decided to advance the price of alcohol to wholesale druggists by nearly 20 per cent the latter have determined to oppose the increase, and circulars are being sent out to druggists as follows :—" Gentlemen,—We have been notified of an advance in the price of alcohol by the combine to \$3.70 per gallon, with discounts of five per cent for 25 barrels per month and ten per cent if 50 barrels per month are ordered. As no house wants to load itself with the obligation to dispose of 50 barrels per month, it is suggested that a number of drug firms should combine to take a minimum quantity each, aggregating fifty barrels."

THE Winnipeg Free Press, speaking of the crop outlook, says: "The good prospects are not confined to wheat. Not only are other grains included, but the hay crop, one of much importance to this province, has improved so greatly that it will be more than an ordinary good crop. Native fruits, of which there has been almost a dearth of recent years, are plentiful, and will add materially to the comfort of prairie households. Altogether the harvest will be a good one, not enough to justify recklessness or extravagance, into which Manitobans are prone to rush on the slightest provocation, but sufficient to diffuse throughout the province a degree of general prosperity it has not known for the past year or so."

WE NOTICE an item to the effect that four cargoes of board pine lumber are being shipped from Ashland to Quebec by the Penokee Lumber Company. This seems like a singular reversal of the order of things for American lumber to thus pass all along the Canadian border into Quebec when so many millions of feet of Canadian pine are crossing the line and competing with the American product. But in these modern times there are no eccentricities of business sufficient to cause any great surprise. Cargoes and trains of lumber daily pass each other, each destined to localities in close proximity to the point from whence the other came.

A WRITER in the Dry Goods Bulletin says of the present fur trade situation : "The early opening of a manufacturing fur season has not, within our recollection, shown greater promise than is noticed in this branch of trade at present. The demand

for shoulder capes last year and the belief in an increased sale the coming season have made this little garment a most important one to manufacturing furriers. Sealskin makers are likewise busy on jackets, wraps, and other small garments, the outlook for the sale of which is excellent. There have been many new styles introduced. The men are out on the road and doing well. The fur trade has cause for congratulation over the outlook."

THE Allan steamship Buenos Ayrean, brought over 200 Icelandic immigrants, who propose joining the colony of their fellow countrymen already established in Southern Manitoba. These immigrants are of a very thrifty class, and brought over considerable baggage with them. They stated that the reports from their friends already settled in Manitoba are very encouraging, and many more families are preparing to follow them from Iceland this year. Among the immigrants were a couple of Icelandic newspaper men, who intend to establish a newspaper in the native tongue in the Manitoba settlement.

A great many inventors are puzzling over a device to improve the gearing of electric motors used in street cars. The electric motor is a sudden sort of thing that starts at high speed. It is difficult, however, to apply the power economically in starting a car, and it is found that the horse power required to overcome the initial inertia of a car standing still is many times greater than that required to keep the car in motion after it has once been set a going. The mechanical problem, therefore, is to obtain from the motor shaft a slow initial movement without loss of power.

It is estimated that the premiums of three of the leading steam boiler inspection and insurance companies in the United States amounted last year to at least a million dollars, and that the proportion of accidents to steam boilers as compared with the number of boilers in use was 1 in 1,730. Acting upon these facts, and the complaint that the inspectors of these assurance companies are inefficient and objectionable, the boiler makers of Pittsburg are going to start a new insurance company of their own.

UNITED STATES railroads carried 472,171,343 passengers for the year ending June 30th 1889; 310 were killed and 2,146 injured, equaling one to 1,523,133 of the former and one in 220,024 of the latter. These are three or four times greater than the proportion in England, but our prssengers traveled about that much farther on the average. The total number of railroad employees was 704,739, of whom 1,977 were killed and 20,028 injured,—the terrible proportion of one in 357 and one in 35 respectively. Falling from trains and engines was the greatest single cause.

L. A. PRICE, a prominent packer located at Bordeaux, writes that the prospects are still favorable for a large crop of French prunes, but that a strong feeling prevails there as to future prices. This feeling seems to be based upon a belief that England will take French in the place of Turkish prunes to a considerable extent the coming season, and the American market is looked to as certain to be a larger one this year than last for the French goods, owing to the alleged short crop in California.

THE Interstate Commerce commission has decided that it will issue an order making a reduction in grain rates from Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri to St. Louis and the Mississippi river and to Chicago. Food products rates, east of the Mississippi and not involved in other suits before the commission, are not found to be excessive.

Tur population of Canada, says a New York paper, is estimated at 5,000,000, an increase of nearly 700,000 in ten years. A hundred years ago the population of the United States was 3,929,000, of Canada 156,000. In 1861 British Columbia had 6,000, in 1881 the population numbered 49,459. These figures show that Canada has grown proportionately at a faster rate than the United States. She has increased thirty-two fold, while the United States has increased sixteeen.

MONTREAL has seen the last of the notorious New York "boodle" colony, the members of which have made this city their home for some years. "Billy" Maloney and ex-Ald. De-Lacey, the last two members of the colony, have returned to New York, where they have been admitted to bail in \$40,000 each. The original members were :- Ex. Ald. John Keenan, Sayles, DeLacey, Dempsey, and Maloney.

THE United States Senate has passed the two subsidy bills for the benefit of American steamship companies. One provides for compensation for mail service, and the other for direct subsidies of thirty cents a mile per ton for every thousand miles. Under the latter measure a 5,000 ton steamer running between New York and Rio Janeiro would receive \$16,500 for every round trip

A notice appears placarded over the windows of A. J. Chalmers' store at Penetanguishene to the effect that Frank Kean " the great bankrupt stockman of Canada" has bought the stock at less than 50 cents in the dollar and will open it out for sale in a few days. This has taken everyone by surprise as nothing has been heard about it prior to the notice appearing.

The exports of canned beef from the United States last month reached the remarkable total of 8,587,484 pounds. In June last year the exports were 2,954,537 pounds. The average of monthly exports since October, 1889, is 6,572,721 pounds. That for the corresponding period last year is 4,177,869.

THE Mark Lane Express states that all opinions units in the conclusion that the wheat crop of the United Kingdom has sold very briskly and that very little now remains in farmers' hands, or in the big town granaries.

A committee of Toronto aldermen will spend \$1,200 in seeking information concerning street railway systems in American cities.

THE indications still point to a short apple crop not only in this province but also in Ontario and the United States.

THERE is a prospect of cheap sealskin this year for it is stated that the Alaska Commercial company, which until recently had the exclusive right to capture seals in American waters in Behring Sea, has secured a contract with the Russian Government granting them exclusive right to capture seals on the Siberian coast. The number of seals to be taken yearly is not known, but is believed to be very large. The steamer Karluk, owned by the company, has sailed for Petrovsk to capture seals there. The competition of the Alaska Commercial company will be severe for the North American Commercial company, which was recently awarded the sealing privilege in Behring Sea, and it is believed the effect will be to greatly reduce the price of sealskins.

The wheat country of the future is to all appearances likely to be South Australia. The extraordinary record of wheatgrowing to which this youthful colony can point is probably with out a parallel, and is calculated to make people both in Europe and even in the enterprising States of America open their eyes with amazement. The entire number of farmers' laborers and field hands in South Australia is estimated at about 30,000 persons, and in 1887.8 these 30,000 agriculturists raised wheat valued at £2,837,000, which is equivalent to £95 per head of the persons engaged in farming. And it is even said that the yield per acre could be doubled without much difficulty.

The total reduction of the net debt of the United States for the fiscal year which closed on Monday week is estimated at \$87, 800,000, as against \$114,000,000 for the previous year. The increase appropriations for pensions alone for the current fiscal year are equal in amount to the net surplus of the year just closed. It is probable, therefore, that on June 30, 1891, there will be no surplus at all, but a deficit instead.

The sale of raw wool has fallen off greatly in the Russian market for the last few years. The reason is that the importation duties on wool have been raised in Germany and Austria, and foreign manufacturers find no profit in buying Russian wool. Russian factories, too, have learned to make cloth of woolen remnants, which are imported at a very low duty; and they refuse to purchase the native material.

PRESIDENT MILLS, of the Delaware railroad, has furnished the annual estimate of the peach crop. The total estimated shipments are placed at 12,375 baskets. This is the smallest yield in the history of peach growing with two exceptions—1868, when the shipments were 23 carloads, and 1881, when 78 carloads were sent to market.

THE Waterous Engine Works Company of Brantford, Canada, are the successful tenderers for six large boilers required by the Public Works Department for London, and three for Toronto. The boilers weigh in the vicinity of eight or nine tons each, and are all locomotive boilers of new design.

ADVICES from grape-growing sections throughout North and South Carolina all report heavy shipments in transit, which are expected tomorrow, when the grape season will open in earnest. As yet, only a few scattering packages have arrived, which have been of irregular quality and value.

A JUDGE at Troy, N.Y., has held that the baby-carrige is a public nuisance, and the mother pushing it around is liable to arrest, and one at Oswego has given a citizen \$15 damages for being run into and having his shins barked by a vehicle containing a red headed baby.

DAN Talmage's Sons say that reports respecting the growing , rice crop in the states are favorable and without some untoward circumstances arises, it is likely to be considerably larger, though later than the past four years.

THOS. KEARNEY & Co'r, city, as will be seen by an advertisement elsewhere, are offering for sale in Canada what is known as Thistlebrand Indo Ceylon tea. This beverage has acquired great popularity in Great Britain on account of its purity and excellent quality.

OWEN SOUND, Ont., has voted a grant of \$40,000 for the extension of its waterworks in order to meet the increased requirements arising from the town's growth. The present system has been bought over by the corporation for a consideration of \$55, 000.

BRANTFORD, Ont, custom receipts during the year ended June 30th amounted to \$11,573, compared with \$107,388 in the previous fiscal year, an improvement of \$5,225. Inland revenue returns in the same period were \$72,610,against \$61,816 last year.

THE citizens of Terrebonne town have endorsed the action of the Councillors in awarding a bonus of \$10,000 to the Canadian Electric Company to establish its works there.

THE schooner Mary, from Fortune Bay, loaded with 700 quintals of cod, has been seized at St. Pierre for selling cod roes. The value of the vessel and cargo is \$5,000.

THE Dominion Glue and Bone Fertilizer Co., with \$25,000 capital, is applying for incorporation at Ottawa. They will build a factory at Mimico, Ont.

	Clearings.	Balances,
11th July, 1890	\$2,069,576	294,065
12th " 1890	2,053,408	549,770
14th " 1890	1,343,325	113,514
15th " 1890	1,747,484	368,205
16th " 1890		240,073
17th " 1890		150,967
Total	\$10,415,126 .	\$1,718,594
Last week	\$10,438,779	\$1,370,607
Cor. week last year	\$-8,799,976	\$1,188,020

DUN WIMAN & Oo's circular speaking of the position of trade in Toronto, Halifax and St John, N. B., cays (1)

St. John, N. B.—We do not anticipate that general trade of the province will be as profitable this year as last, which was an exceptionally good one, but as shipping continues to pay fairly and price of lumber is pretty well maintained we expect that with these, our principal sources of income, yielding a reasonable profit, other lines of business will be prosperous in proportion. So far this year we have had no failures of any importance; no particular complaints are heard respecting collections, and we believe bills are being satisfactorily paid; the inclination generally seems to be to manage carefully and avoid speculations. Spring has been remarkably wet and cold, but crops are looking well at this time, and there is not much doubt but that, as usual with us, farmers will have det belief is that we are advancing steadily, and while trade to this time may have been a little dull, the feeling appears to be that it is likely to be more lively during next six months.

HALIFAX, N. S .- The favorable condition of business which we have been able to report for two or three years past is fairly well maintained to date, although the prosperity is somewhat modified, and the feeling regarding the future not quite so confident. The season has been cold and backward, affecting almost all kinds of business prejudicially; the volume of spring business proved disappoint-ing, generally, and collections have been slower than usual, although bad debt losses have not been heavy. The bank fishery has not been satisfactory so far, but the shore fishery—which gives a wider and more general distribution of beneficial effects—has been better than for some years. Owing to the lateness of the season, no reliable forecast of agricultural prospects can be made at this The export of lumber from the prodate. vince is likely to be up to the average, which for the past eight years has been over 80,000,-000 feet per annum. Prices are not quite so high as last year, but freights being lower, the net result to producers will probably be about the same. Coal shipments are expected to be up to the average of recent years, say 1,500,000 tons; gold mining continues prosperous, and there is a good prospect of increased development in iron. The decline in freights affects the interests of our large ship-owning class adversely, and the income from this source will be materially reduced this year. Failures have been few in number and mostly unimportant. TORONTO --- The season's trade on the whole

TORONTO --The season's trade on the whole has been unsatisfactory, the volume of business less and the margin of profits reduced. Collections have improved somewhat during the past few weeks, but are considerably behind former years. Betail stocks through the country are not excessive, and careful buying has been the rule. Among the wholesale dry goods houses goods are plentiful, and in many cases full stocks are held, and importations for next fall bid fair to be light A good many heavy goods were carried over owing to the mild winter, and manufacturers of woollens are not likely to be crowded with orders. Competition in the grocery trade has not been so keen, and most of those engaged in that line have received a fair return on their investments. The general condition of the country is not prosperous, farmers have had hard times for two or three seasons, and all branches of trade have suffered in consequenco. Much depends on the growing crop, which at the present time is looking well, but harvest is too far away to venture any prediction as to the result. Money has been close for some months and shows but little sign of easing up, though the banks have plenty for such customers as possess good collateral. The situation is beset with great difficulties, and calls for close scrutiny of credits, great care in the economical management of business and some faith in the future.

Tus traffic returns of the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ending July 12th, 1890, show a decrease of \$7,326 over the corresponding week of 1885.

Financial.

- Montreal, Thursday Evening, July 17th, 1890. }

Bank stocks were, generally speaking, strong. Bank of Montreal sold up to 223 and Commerce to 1291. The amount of business done was small. Canadian Pacific scored an advance on the rank but was not active, only some 2,000 shares being placed. Cotton mill stocks are lower and little confidence seems to be felt. News as to the English combination is unsatisfactory and business will have to revive materially to give them a start, Trading all through the list was of a triffing character as usual here during the holiday season. About sixty shares of new Gas stock sold at 1871. Besides the small sale of Hochelaga Ootton, noted below, 10 Stormont Cotton sold at 45. Street railway rights were parted with at 37 and Gas rights at 34 Fifty shares Royal Electric were placed at 98. and 87 shares of the Eastern Townships bank. sold at 135. The local money market is quiet but steady at former rates. Money in London 4 per cent. Sterling, 60 days sight, 8 13-16 @ 15-16, and 98 @ 1; demand 94 @ 4 and 101 ; New York funds 1-32 discount to 1-32 premium and $\frac{1}{6}$ @ $\frac{1}{4}$ premium; cables Posted rates in New York 4,85 and 103. 4.89; actual, 4.84] @] and 488] @].

Banks —	No. Shares	Highest price.	Lowest price.	Rame weel
Commerce	377	1297	128 1	125
Merchants	26	145	144	1471
Montreal	74	223	2213	2314
Peoples	26	97	96	101
Hochelaga	252	100	1001	94 <u>1</u>
Miscellansous.			-	· -
Oan, Pacific	2,000	82	81 `	55}
Gas	162	206]	204	205]
Hochelaga Cot Co	3	126	126	149
North West Land.	100	75	75	83]
Richelieu	50.	60	60	62
Street Railway	125	194	194	212

BOSTON MARKETS.

FLOUR — Quiet. Fine and superfine, \$2 40@\$3 50; extra and seconds, \$4 00@-\$4 50; Minnesota baker, clear and straight, \$4 25 @ \$5 00; winter wheat, clear and straight, \$4 40 @ \$5 10; winter patent, \$5 00@\$5 45; spring patent, \$5 20@\$5 60 for Wisconsin and Minnesota.

OATMEAL — Quiet, unchanged. \$4 2000 \$4 30 per barrel for fine, and \$4 70/00\$4 80 for cut,

OATS.-Firm. Fancy 41c @ 411c; clipped 40c@411c No. 2 white, 391c@391c; No 3 white, 381c; low grades, 37c@38c.

MILLFEED-Firm. Spring bran, \$15 50/ \$15 75; winter wheat, \$17; Michigan bran, \$16 00; middlings, \$17 50@\$19 00; C.S. meal, sacks, \$26 for spot \$25 to arrive.

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

state, 75c@78c; 2-rowed state, 70c@78c. BUTTRR—Domand fair. Western extra creamery, 17@171c; fancy, well known marks slightly higher; firsts and extra firsts, 13c@ 15c; extra imitation creamery, 11c@12c; others 6@10c; factory choice, 10c; others, 5c@9c; New York and Vermont extra creamery, 16c@ 17c; extra firsts, 14@15c; New York and Vermont dairy, good to choice, 12c@15c; low grades, 7c@11c; Eastern creamery, good to choice, 13c@15c.

cnoice, 13c@15c. EGGS. — Good demand. Eastern extras, 17@c174c; fancy near-by stock, higher; frats, 18c@20c; extra Yermont and New Hampshire, 16c; Nova Scotla and New Brunswick, choice, 14@15c; Frince Edward Island, choice, 14@15c; Western choice, 144c; Michigan choice, 144@15c. Canadian choice, 144o.

PRAS-No new features; steady. Canada choice 90c@\$1; common, 70c@90c; green northern, 90c@95c; western, \$1@\$1 10.

HAY AND STRAW.—Quiet. Ohoice prime hay \$16 00@\$17 00; fair. to good, \$13 @ \$14; Eastern fine, \$13@\$14; poor to ordinary, \$10 @\$13; eastern swale, \$10; rye straw, choice, \$20@\$22; oat straw, \$8@\$9.

POTATORS—Fair demand. New southern extra Norfolk rose and hebrons, \$3 75 per brl; fair to good \$3 50; extra Norfolk reds, \$3.75; Eastern shore rose and hebrons, \$3 75; reds, \$3 75; Long Ilslands, \$3 75; Bristol Ferry, \$3 75.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Flour dull and barely steady. Wheat, sales, 454,400 bushels futures and 9,808 bushels spot; spot opened lower, closed firmer; No. 2 red, 94 $\frac{1}{3}$ c elevator; options closed firm but neglected; No. 2 red, July, 94 $\frac{1}{3}$ c; August, and September, 93 $\frac{3}{3}$ c; October, 93 $\frac{3}{4}$ c; Dec. 94 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; Jan. 95 $\frac{5}{3}$ c; August 98 $\frac{3}{5}$ c; Corn, sales, 1,168,000 bushels futures and 164,000 bushels spot. Spot unsettled early, closed steadier, moderately active; ungraded mixed, 42c@45 $\frac{1}{5}$ c; Options quiet and firm; July 43 $\frac{5}{5}$; August, 44c; September, 44 $\frac{4}{5}$ c; October, 45 $\frac{1}{5}$ c. Oats, sales, 200,000 bushels futures and 151,000 bushels spot. Spot higher, wanted and scarse; options stronger and quiet; July, 37c; August, 35 $\frac{6}{5}$ c; September, 34 $\frac{1}{5}$ c; spot No. 2, 37c@38c; mixed western, 35c@38c; white do.; 38c@43 $\frac{1}{5}$ c. Sugar firm and in fair demand; standard "A," 6 3-16c; cut logf and crushed, 6 $\frac{1}{5}$ c; powdered, 6 $\frac{3}{2}$ c.

OHICAGO MARKETS.

The leading futures closed : Wheat, July, 86c; August, 87Åc; September, 88Åc. Corn, July, 37Åc; August, 37Åc; September, 37Åc. Oats, July, 31Åc; August, 29c; September, 28Åc. Pork, July, \$11.70; August, \$10.90; September, \$10.50. Lard, July, \$5.80; August, \$5.865; September, \$5.97Å. Short ribs, July, \$5.02Å; August, \$5.10; September, \$5.20. Cash quotations were: -No. 2 spring wheat 86c; No. 2 red 87Åc; No. 2 corn, 37Åc; No. 2 oats, 31Åc. Lard, \$5.80@\$5.82Å; short ribs, sides, \$5.00@\$5.10; dry salted shoulders \$5 20@\$\$.25; short clear sides, \$5.45@\$5.60.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, 17th JULY, 1890.

The business situation shows but little change from that reported last week. The volume of trade is still only fair, and buyers continue to operate with caution, but the excellent crop reports from all parts of the country have inspired greater confidence, and the feeling generally is better. Travellers on the road speak more hopefully of trade, and although most of the business doing is based upon anticipations, there is a greater probability of their being fulfilled. The local trade has been better than was anticipated. The excdus to the country or the seaside was less than usual, and consequently city storekeepers have done well so far this month. Money is still the subject of complaint; but even here



ASSETS.

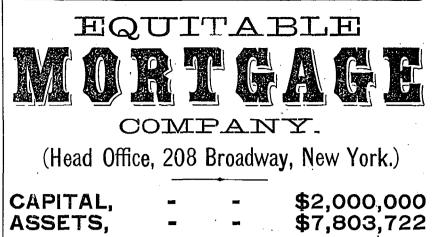
an improvement is manifest, and the failure list of the week is small and unimportant. On the whole the outlook is better, and tradors in most lines speak more hopefully of the future.

ASURS .- Receipts continue moderate, the demand for pots has been just equal to the supply and all offered have been taken at supply and all othered have been taken at above \$4 10, first hand, for fair tares. Seconds \$3 70; very scarce indeed. A few bris of first pearls sold at \$5.15 and seconds at \$4 00. Receipts since 1st January, 1,029 bris pots; 242 bris pearls. Deliveries, 1.289 bris pots; 346 bris pearls. Stock, 16 July, at 6 pm., 175 bris pots; 58 bris pearls.

ORMENT AND FIREBRICK .- There was a full attendance at the meeting of cement importers, seven local firms and two western ones being represented. A resolution was un-animously adopted urging all firms to give instructions to shippers to send no goods by lines whose agents bring out coment on Ince whose agents bring out cement on ship's account. Advices from England are very strong and some large lots have been purchased there at fully is 6d per barrel higher than the prices ruling this spring. There are no advices of any more coming on ship's account and importers feel more con-fident. There is some talk of a combination to fix unices at a Higher prices are acled to fix prices, etc. Higher prices are asked and paid but although business is active sales are confined entirely to small lots and its volume is far less than that of last year. We quote London \$2 40@\$2.50 for round lots and quote London \$2 40/052.00 for round lots and \$2.50/052.70 for small lots. Belgian is quoted at \$2.30/052.40 for small lots and \$2.40/0 \$2.60 for large lots. Firebrick is in good demand for small lots at \$20/0525 per 1,000

DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS .--- The movemont in butter is altogether in jobbing lots. June creamery has been wanted for export and good medium dairy for the lower ports but at low prices which holders were not will-ing to accept. Cheese has again been dull on spot but quiet purchases on an extensive scale are believed to have been made in the country, are bolieved to have been made in the country, pretty close to present quotations. Prices are nominally easier in sympathy with Liverpool advices and possibly to some extent on ac-count of the large make. It is said, however, that the country markets are well sold up. New York has also been casy; last week's export from there were 84,218 boxes. The shipmonts of Canadian cheese have been 214.-Gol boxes for June as argingt 26.407 in May shipmonts of Can idian cheese have been 214,-691 boxes for June, as against 26,407 in May. Butter exports have been 3,992 pkgs, for June, against 945 for May. The June exports of cheese were distributed as follows — Liver-pool, 102,858 boxes; London, 51,339; Glas-gow, 37,080; Bristol, 23,424 At Belleville, 26 factories offered 1880 boxes; 1,375 white and 505 colored; 100 sold at 8 1-16c and 680 at 84c, all white. A bid of 84c for all the at Sic, all white. A bid of Sic for all the colored was refused at the board, but they were closed out at private sale. At Ingersoll some last half of June make was all that was offered, amounting to 2,600 boxes; 1,100 sold at 8½c and 140 at 8½c. Eggs in light supply and firm at 13@13½c. There was title doing in local provisions; pork is firm at quotatious. At Utlea this week cheese sold at 74@73c, and at Little Falls at 7@73c. A report of the New York market said: About the prin-cipal deal accomplished seemed to be in white cheese, and for this, if fancy quality, the rate was 8c, with "about" 81 c named for colored. Only one or two shippers manifest a disposition to negotiate, and when they discovered the rest were standing off became less active in their trading. As a rule, the complaint was of a continued absence of orders and want of encouragement in the advices from abroad, with a belief extant that last week's liberal movement has had a more or less depressing influence upon the foreign situation. influence upon the foreign situation. At the close a little more business was done in cheese here at 84@88c, sales reaching some 2,000 boxes and including French country make. Liverpool cable 428 6d. At Woodstock 800 June rold at 84c and 300 June and first week July at 88c. At Napancee 1,050 boxes were boarded : 635 sold at 84@88c. July at S§c. At Napanece 1, boarded ; 635 sold at 81@88c.

DRY GOODS .--- A fair average trade is reported during the week. Remittances are ported during the week. Remittances are place and are selling at 15c. Lemons eased off slightly bottor and the failures are few and during the cool spell but with the return of hot



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 series 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 Com-pany 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 appraised at not less than two and one-nall 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 Quebee Bank in this city, or any other Bank.

The accounts of the Company are audited annually by the official auditors appointed by the States of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island; and its Debentures are, by the laws of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode 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

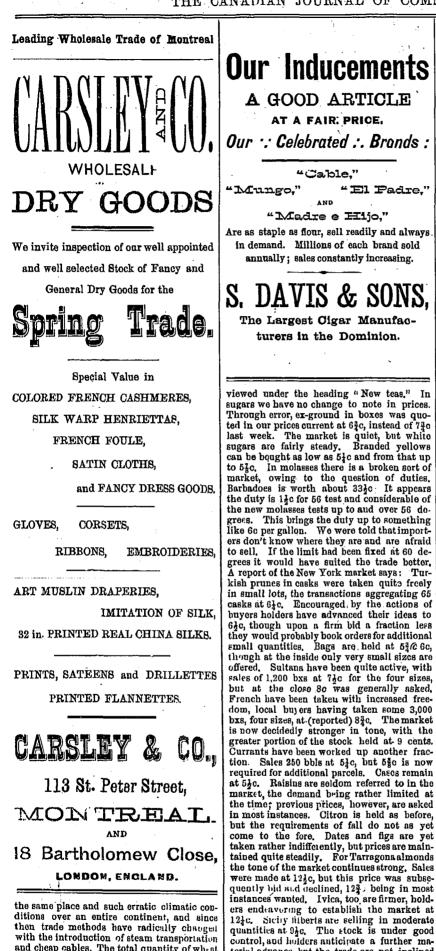
In spite of the exodus of citiunimportant zens to the country and the seaside the city trade continues good and the suburban houses report no falling off in the volume of business. Travellers write that buyers are still cautious, but orders are coming in better. Crop re-ports are cheering. The hay crop is large and the great bulk has been secured in firss-class order and traders overywhere are more con-fident although they still place orders carefully.

Daugs,-The demand has been moderate and little animation is looked for at the presont moment. Generally speaking, values are steady. The bark sales in Amsterdam are reported by cable as to have passed off at "unchanged prices." This gives little en-couragement to holders of quinine, hence the form of the much temperate he gold to have tone of the market cannot be said to have improved. For German in large bulk 24c would yet be accepted for quantities, though importers when solicited for prices usually quote from a half to one cent above, and upon jobbing orders will obtain the figures they Oplum has continued quiet, but the require. market retains an exceedingly strong appear-ance, full recent values being required. There appears a general disposition upon both sides values, while holders, confident in the infor-mation received, decline to recede from pre-sent limits. Morphine continues actively inquired after, but manufacturers have made no change as yet in their quotations; they are, however, showing some reserve in the accep-tance of orders. For rose leaves the tendency in the market is lower. Most holders are ask-ing \$1.25 for red, but cables received from Paris make the lay down cost 90c.

FRUITS, ETC.-Strawberries are now scarce and dearer. Raspberries have taken their

weather are again in demand and firm at \$4@ \$6 per box. Oranges, \$10@\$11 per case. Ban-anas \$1.25@\$2 for yellow and \$1.25@\$1.60 anas \$1.25@\$2 for yellow and \$1.25@\$1.60 red. New apples scarce and firm, also water melons. Cherries, currants and gooseberries are now plentiful and supplied at low prices. California pears \$7@\$7.50; plums, \$4@\$4.50; peaches, \$3.50@\$4; apricots, \$2; coccanuts, per 100, \$4.75; dates, golden, per lb 5½c; pineapples, from 12½@40c each. Peanuts, 9@14c; filberts, 9½@10½c; almonds, 12@ 15c; walnuts, 12@15c.

FLOUR AND GRAIN .--- In flour, there has been business for export at an advance. Several thousand sacks have been sold, including one thousand patent spring. Other recent sales are 1,200 sacks strong bakers at \$5.25 and 900 patent spring at \$5.55. The breadstuffs situation is reviewed elsewhere. A small business has been put through in grain. Peas and corn are firmer. Corn, duty paid, is now quoted at 53@54c. Peas 75@76c per 66 lbs in store; 73@74c afloat Wheat unchanged. The amount of wheat and flour reduced to wheat afloat to Eurode is 23.984.000 bushels as thousand tacks have been sold, including one wheat afloat to Eurode is 23,984,000 bushels, a decrease of 384,000 bu hels compared with a week ago, and an increase of 8,872,000 bushels compared with a year ago. Wheat cargoes are cabled firm but not active. California wheat off coast, 38s 3d; Australism do, 38s 6d, Can-adian peas in Liverpool 5s 9d. A Chicago writer says: The passage of the silver bill, which now seems reasonably sure to become law, will probably bring to the world's market an addition of some \$155,000,000 to the volume of our circulating media during the next twelve months, and it can hardly be effected without a general raising of the price level, with some disturbance of relative values. The effect of the weather on the magnitude of the crop has yet to be measured and will not be known with tolerable accuracy till an unusually late date in the coreal year. It is a long time since we experienced such wide varieties of temperature within a few hours at



the same place and such erratic climatic conditions over an entire continent, and since then trade methods have radically chauged with the introduction of steam transportation and cheap cables. The total quantity of wh_t at in sight on this continent and affort to Rurope is 42,537,000 bushels, a decrease of 1,433,000 bushels compared with a week ago, 1,624,008 bushels compared with two weeks ago 5,956,000 bushels compared with a month ago, and an increase of 14,750,000 bushels compared with a year ago.

GROCERIES .--- About the usual jobbing trade is reported and the week has been an uneventful one. Buyers of teas are holding off, hoping for lower prices. The situation is re-



nuts have sold freely, some 600 bags being reported as taken at this price. The position of walnuts is unchauged. London, July 14. Cane firmer and rather dearer; Java, 15s; fair refining, 13s. Beet firm for prompt delivery; July, 12s 9d; August 12s 9d. HEAVY CHEMICALS.—Caustic soda is decidedly higher. During the week it .has advanced 30s per ton in England and, owing to the formation of a combination, it may advance still

terial advance, but the trade are not inclined

as yet to provide against the future. Brazil

TRADE KILBIRNIE. Tailors'Linen Threads. Sole Sewing and Way Machine Threads. Gilling & Salmon Twines. **Gilling and Salmon Nets.** Sole Agents for Canada. GEO. D. ROSS & CO., 648 Oraig Street. MONTREAL. Toronto | 19 Front Street West.

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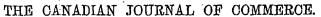
further. Here the average price is \$2.25 for 60° and \$2.50 for 70° ; although one lot of 50 drums of 70° has charge hands at \$2.40. This order could not be repeated. The other chemicals are strong in sympathy.

HIDES AND TALLOW .- Prices of hides are unchanged and there is a good demand. Tanners grumble very much at the high prices. Lambskins active and higher at 30c@35c. North-West dry hides are quoted at 9c and western buff at 7¹/₂c. Tallow quiet with some business at quotations.

Hors,--The local market is firm and fully one cent higher. Best New York State 1889 crop, are selling in New York at 211c@22c London cables reported 5s advance on prices of State hops, quoting as high as 12s for choice quality, and noted also that California hops were easier to move at prices on a parity with those quoted in the New York market The advance was attributed to continued unfavor-able reports from the English plantations and from Germany, these making it appear that the outlook in both countries is worse now than it was a week ago.

ION AND HARDWARE.-Zinc is dearer and we advance both sheet and spelter 1 cent. The advance in freights has stiffened pig iron

John A. Paterson & Co. IMPORTERS MILLINERY Fancy Dry Goods, 12 and 14 St. Helen St., MONTREAL.





values and about 600 tons of Eglinton and Carnbroe have changed hands at \$18.50@\$19. In addition to this about 800 tons have been In addition to this above your back have been sold for Soptember delivery. Carabroe is ex-ceptionally chap just now and all the buyers are going in for it. During the week Middles-boro warrants suddenly rushed up to 47s 3d and in 24 hours dropped again to 43s. Evi. dontly some "shorts" must have been badly "squeezed" to cause so violent a fluctuation. In this market it scame emission that is an a second In this market it seems evident that iron has reached bottom figures and purchases are pretty safe, but still thore is not much life visible and buyers are cautions. We reduce bar iron to \$2.30 and it is said a lot has been sold at \$22b, but no one will acknowledge solling at that figure. Spot tin plates are denor. In fact spot in is difficult to get in Enghand. Makers are sold out and the plates have to be got at second hands and cost 6d@ 18 more than for September delivery. Ameri-cans are buying all the spot tin they can get their hands on and rushing it here before the McKinley Bill becomes haw. In the United States the feeling is fairly strong. The dc-mand and supply are about equal and there is overy prospect of a larger consumption from this out. Holders are confident although large buyers could probably obtain concessold at \$2 25, but no one will acknowledge large buyers could probably obtain conces-sions of 25/250 cents per ton from list prices. Closing prices in England were :- Tin, spot, £95 5s; futures, £95 15s; G. M. E. copper, spot, £58 2s 6d; futures, £58 15s; Scotch

varrante, 45s 6d; No. 3 Middlesboro', 43s; soft Sponish lead, £13.

Nordheimer's Block, MONTREAL.

LEATHER.-Very little is doing in leather. July is usually a slack month in the swamp, but this year the shoe-men did so little buying in June that it was believed that they would start in during July. As yet, however, they do not seem to have done so. A few small shipmonts have been made to England, but trade as a rule is dull.

PAINTS, OIL AND GLASS .- Oils are quiet but firm. Linseed and castor are very scarce on spot but ample supplies are now arriving. In England linseed sagged heavily owing to re-alizations by speculators for a rise but soon recovered tone again. Turpentine is very strong at 65 668 cents. In the early part of the season prices were based upon an esti-mated increase of 25 per cent in the crop. This increase has not materialized and as a consequence turpentine is now booming. Scal Oil is quiet. The speculative lot of 500 barrels is still intact but values are advancing in England and it is hoped it will^abe placed on that market. Glass is quiet. There were rumors of another cut in glass prices but it is difficult to see how sellers can go under existing rates without losing money. There existing rates without losing money. There is a steady business doing in paints at our quotations.

WOOL.-At London July 14th, 10,936 bales offered. The quality was fair. The competition for most crossbreds was animated. Merinoes were in fair demand. Swan River was in ready request, though mostly inferior. Lambs cold well at a halfpenny advance on the earlier values in this series. Fourteen thousand bales have been withdrawn and 212,000 bales are available. The sales will close about July 24. One hundred thousand bales will be held for next series.

> TORONTO WHOLESALE TRADE. (Revised by Telegraph.)

TOBONTO, July 17, 1890.

General trade has been quiet and without special feature this week. There is a moderate sorting-up business in dry goods, while orders are still slow for autumn and winter staples. The general tone of prices is steady. In groceries there is nothing new; sugars are unchanged and fruits scarce. Hardware is fairly active and prices unchanged. Money is easier, with call loans offering at 51 per cent on stocks and debentures. Payments are said to have improved. Sterling exchange is dull and steady. The stock market continues quiet, with local bank stocks in many cases



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THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

SURETYSHIP.			STOUL	(5 AND	BONDS). 			
The only Company in Canada confining itself to this business.	NAME.	Val'e	Capital Sub- soribed.	Capital paid-up	Rest.	Div. last 6 Ms.	Dates of Dividends.	Por Cent Prices July 17.	value
THE GUARANTEE CO. OF NORTH AMERICA. Capital Authorized, - \$1,000,000 Paid up in Cash (no notes), 304,600	Brit.North Amoriva Can. Bank Commerce Commercial, Manitoba. Commercial, Ndd Commercial, Windsor Dominion Du Pouple	50 200 40 50 50	\$4,866,666 6,000,000 587,200 306,000 500,000 1,500,000 1,200,000	6,000,000 384,150 306,000 260,000 1,500,000 1,200,000	400,000	3	April Ooi Julie Dec 2May 2Nov 80 June 81 Dec 1 May 1 Nov 3 May 3 Sep	12; 128; 400 107] 230 5 96 98	87 161 63 75 400 00 49 00 115 25 48 0 48 50
 THE BONUS SYSTEM THE BONUS SYSTEM This Company renders the Premiums in cortain cases anually reducible until the rate of One-Haif per cent. per annum is reached. This Company is under the same experienced mangement which introduced the system to this continent ver twenty-two years ago, and has since actively and incessfully conducted the business to the satisfaction fits clients: Over \$717,528.18 have been paid in Olaims to Employers. President, - SIR ALEX. T. GALT, G.C.M.G. Response to and Managing Director 	Eastern Townships Fedoral Hamilton Ikochelaga Jacques Cartier Merohants' Can Morohants, Halifax Molsons Now Branswick Ontario Ottawa People's of N. B Quebee St. Stephen's Standard Toonto	50 100 100 100 25 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,250,000\\ 1,000,000\\ 7(10,100\\ 1,500,000\\ 5,750,000\\ 1,100,000\\ 2,000,000\\ 1,200,000\\ 1,200,000\\ 1,200,000\\ 1,000,000\\ 1,500,000\\ 2,500,000\\ 2,500,000\\ 2,500,000\\ 2,000,000\\ 1,000,000\\ 2,000\\ 2,$	450,000 ;125,000 ;125,000 ;140,000 2 3 15,000 1,075,000 6,000,000 1,075,000 6,000,000 1,007,000 400,000 100,000 100,000 100,000 100,000 100,000 100,000 1,000,000 1,400,000 1,400,000 1,400,000 1,400,000 1,400,000 1,400,000 1,400,000 1,400,000 1,400,000 1,0	ation 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 5 2 6 1 5 2 6 1 4 4 4 5 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3 1 3	2 Jan 2 July June 1 Dec June Dec Z June Dec Z June 2 Dec Z June 1 Dec 1 Aug 1 Fol 1 April 1 Oc 1 June 1 De 1 June 1 De June 1 De June De April Oc Jan July	155 1001 1003 155 96 1.0 185 182 162170 2221223 80 7 2381 116 121 140 110 9 110 110 140	1
EDWARD RAWLINGS. JAMES GRANT. THE BANK OF MONTREAL. IIEAD OFFICE: 57 St. James St., MONTREAL. EDWARD RAWLINGS, Vice-Pres. and Managing Director. *N.BThis Company's Deposit is the largest made r Guarantee business by any Company, and is not able for the responsibilities of any other risks.	Union, (Halifsx) Union of Can Ville Marie Western Bank of Can Western Bank of Can Brit. Can. Loan & Inv. Co. Brit. Korts. Loun Co Brit. Morts. Loun Co Ganada Landed Credit Co. Can. Perm. Loan and Sav Contral Can. Loan & Sav. Cc. Dominion Sav. and Inv. Co. Dominion Sav. and Inv. Co.	50	600,000 1,200,000 600,000 630,000 1,620,000 1,620,000 2,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,000,000 1,000,000	1,200,000 478,430 342,597 619,132 238,038 750,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 681,074 800,000 0,681,074 800,000 0,918,250 0,918	150,00 20,00 66,00 93,00 52,00 100,00 1,340,00 1,340,00 1,50,00 180,00		10 Tan 0 Tal	y 90 y 100 99 yy y 105 s 120 y 200 y 200 y 120 s 81 85 s 120 y 200	90 00 100 00 110 00 110 00 10 00 10 00 60 25 100 00 129 00 40 60 42 75
The Toronto General Trusts Co. And SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS. Capital. Solution Structure Provident-Hon Edward Blake, LLD., Q.C., M.P. Vice-President-E. A Moredith, Eng., LL. D. Consequent on the increase in business, the formises formerly occupied by the Canadian Sank of Commerce, on the corner Yonge and Colborne Streets, has been purchased and entirely econstructed for the 'oronto General Trusts Co. and its tonants. Safe Deposit Department. The Vaults are in a building specially con- tructed, most substantial and secure, Fire and Bargiar proof, and unequalled in Ontario, costing yor \$30,000. Trust and Agency Department. Tho Company is accepted by the Ligh Court of fuscion as a Trusts Company, and from its organ- isation has been employed by the Court of the investment of Court Funds. The Courter of Estates, Agent, etc., and as Trustee under Deeds, Wills, or Court Appointments or Substitutions, and also as Agent for Executors, Trustees and Definition for the provide of Bustitutions, and also as Agent for Executors, Trustees and colores, thus relieving them from oncours and dis- sepresable duities. I Lobyrites the need of iscentry	Dundas Cotton Co Farmer's Loan and Sav. Co Freehold Loan and Sav. Co Hamilton Prov. and Loan Home Sav. and Loan Co Huron & Lambton Loan Co Huron & Lambton Loan Co. Imperial Loan and Inv. Co Landed Banking and Loan Lond. & Gan. Loan and Ag. London Loan Co Montreal Loan and Ag. Montreal Telograph Co Montreal City Gas Co Montreal City Gas Co Montreal Building Assoo. Montreal Building Assoo. Montreal Building Assoo. Montreal Inv. Soan and Inv. Ont. Indus. Loan and Mortz. National Investment Co Ont. Loan and Deb. Co Paople's Loan and Dep. Co Starr M'fg Co., Halifaz Toronto City Gas Co Union Loan and Sav. Co Builton Loan and Sav. Co	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	500,00 200,00 800,00	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$) 112.50 623 (C 9 235,00 9 47,57 9 47,57 9 49,600 9 80,000 9 80,000 9 80,000 9 80,000 9 80,000 9 80,000 9 80,000 9 30,000 9 111,000 9 111,0000 9 111,000 9 110,0000 9 110,0000 9 110,0000 9 110,0000	0 5 38 10 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1 Júne 1 Júne 2 Jan 2 Jul 2 Jan 2 Jul 2 Jan 2 Jul 2 Jan 2 Jul 8 Jan 8 Jul 2 Jan 2 Jul 15 Moh 15 So 30 Jun Jul Jan Jul Jeob Jul	10 120 12 125 12 125 12 121 12 121 13 121 14 121 17 123 12 121 13 123 14 114 15 114 17 107 19 107 19 107 19 107 19 107 19 107 19 107 19 107 19 103 19 124 19 124 19 124 19 124 19 130 60 60 176 153	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

Interest kinds of Corporat apply to , Dividends, and acts as Agent in all financial business. It also countersigns to Securities. For further information J. W. LANGMUIR, Manager.

Assan,

Upper

Tea Co., I India.

Sooamah

Reluges Carduis, Colombo, Ceylon

TI

"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."

11@11]c, and rolls at 9]@10c. Hams sell at 12 @121 cand sweet pickled at 11c. Canadian mess pork sold at 15.75@\$16.50 in small lots. Lard rules at 94c@10c, the latter for Canadian pails. Potatoes higher at 90@95c per bag for car-lots, and \$1.20/@\$1.25 for small lots. Onions, \$4.00 per brl., and beaus at \$1.50 \$1.60 per bushel. Hops firmer at 13/@16c.

WOOL .- This market is firm with sales of round lots of fleece at 21/@211c, rejections 17c and unwashed 11.@12c. Nothing doing in pulled wools.

What is more refreshing than a cup of really good Tea? But the difficulty arises where and how can I get it. The proprietors of the THISTLE BRAND OF PURE INDO-OBYLON TEA guarantee to overcome this obstacle, they having made arrangements for the introduction of their Tea throughout the Dominion of Canada. This Tea has been before the British public for many years and has attained to such popularity as to be universally pronounced "The Best Tea is the World" Its absolute purity also has gained for it the highest commendation from the most comment authorities of the medical profession. It is packed in Half and One Pound air tight lead packages, and sold by all the Grocery and Pro-vision Stores throughout Canada, at 40, 50 and 60 bents per pound.

INDO-CEYLON

TRADE MARK

TEA.

HOS, KEARNEY & CO

Sole Agents for Canada.

A TRIAL IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

REGISTERED

PURE



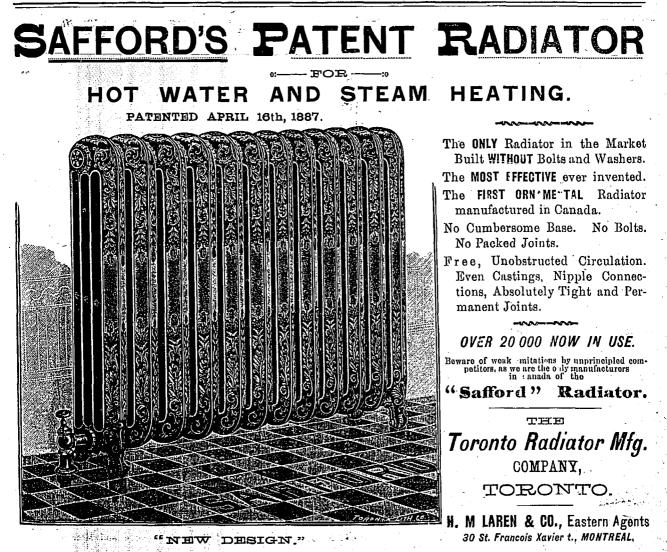






1	MONTRE	AL WHO	LESAL	E PRICE	S CURRENTTH	URSDAY,	ĴŪLY 17, 1890.	· · · · ·
Name of Artic	le.		Wholesale.		Name of Article.	Wholesale.		Wholesale.
Boots and S Brogans. Cobourgs Split Balmorals	hoes.	Mens. \$075 100 095 120 100 125	Boys \$0 70 \$0 80 0 85 0 90 0 85 1 00	Youths. \$0 65 \$0 75 0 75 0 80 0 75 0 80	Roast chickon, 1-lb ting Roast turkey, 1-lb ting Corn Brooms.	\$ c. \$ c. 0 00 2 30 0 00 2 40	Soda Ash, Soda Bicarb Sal Soda '' Concentrated	\$ c. \$ c. 150 \$ 00 200 \$ 10 085 10 160 180
Goburgs Coburgs Split Balmorals Kip Galf Buff Congress Calf Split hoots Kip Calf Galf Galf Feit boots half for Feit boots half for "Sor	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	2 00 1 90	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	No. 1 Gem 4 strings, hard wood handle No. 2 do 3 strings No. 4 do 2 strings. No. 0 Hurl 4 strings No. 1 do 3 strings. No. 2 do 3 strings. No. 3 do 3 strings, bass- wood handle. O. K. 2 strings basswood handle.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Dyestuffs. Arohil, con. Catch. Ex. Logwood. Chips. Indigo (Bengal). Madras. Gambier Maddor. Sumae	. 0 27 0 39 . 0 27 0 39 . 0 10 0 15 . 1 90 2 25 . 1 50 1 75 . 0 70 1 00 . 0 071 0 084 . 0 11 0 18
Perred. Split Batts Split Balmorals Kip Buff Pebbled "			Misses. 0 70 0 80 0 70 0 85 0 75 0 90 0 80 0 90 0 80 0 90	Childs. 0 40 0 50 0 50 0 60 0 50 0 65 0 50 0 65 0 50 0 65	Drugs & Chemicals Acid Carbolio Cryst Medi Aloes, Cape	0 55 0 60 0 15 0 16 1 60 1 75	Fish. Halifax Fibred Codfieh 1-lb. pkgs. por cs. 40 pkg Labrador Herrings. No 1 halves Fronch Shore, No 1 Cape Breton Herrings Mackorel, No 1, kits Green Cod. Large	s 3 20 0 00 . 3 00 0 00 . 2 00 0 00 . 2 75 0 00
Mackins Sewid. Peppled Button Glarged Baff Button Goat " Polish Calf French Kid		1 00 1 20 1 00 1 20 1 50 1 90 1 50 1 90 1 85 8 40	0 85 0 90 0 85 0 90 1 15 1 40 1 80 1 65 1 90 2 40	0 50 0 70 9 50 0 70 0 80 1 15 0 90 1 15 1 40 1 65	Borar, ztls. Brom. Potass. Camphor, Eng. Ref Jord Construction Copperas, per 100 lbs Crosan Tartar Ersom Salts	0 76 0 00 0 70 0 00 0 60 0 65 0 80 0 90 0 30 0 85 1 59 1 75	Cape Breton Herrings halve Mackorel, No 1, kits Green Cod, Large Draft	4 25 4 65 8 2 80 3 00 2 50 0 00 10 00 8 00 5 00 8 00 5 00 8 00
Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of	Article.	Wholesale.	Giverine.	0 921 0 26 1	Dry Salmon No. 1 bria	4 75 0 00
Canned Goods. Lobsters, per case, new . Sardines, is " Baimon, per dos Clams, 1-1b tins, per dos. Oysters, "	\$ e \$ c. 7 25 7 50 7 50 0 90 5 25 8 50 1 40 1 50 1 40 0 00	Corned beef	9-1b tins d beans, p ds 1-1b 4-1bs 6-1bs 14-1bs 1-1b. per dos.	2 60 0 00 4 90 5 10 7 75 8 00	dym Arabio per lb Trag. Opinm Opinm Oxalic Acid Phosphoras. Potash Biohromate. Potass Iodide Quinine. Strychnine. Trataic Acid	4 50 4 75 0 11 0 15 0 75 0 80 0 69 0 11 8 90 4 00 0 60 0 70 1 10 1 25	Salmon No. 1 bris Salmon, No. 1 (tierces). 2, large Brit. Col bris. Boneless Fish.	15 00 10 00 14 00 0 00 0 00 22 00 0 00 02 100 0 00 18 00 11 00 11 50 0 05 0 08
Oysters, "" Tomatoes, per dos Peaches, 2-lb. yellow "3-lb, bartiett pears, 2-lb tins, per dos. Strawberries; 2-lb tins, per dos. Pineapples, 2-lb tins, per dos Grades, 2-lb tins p ds Gorn, per dos do 2-lb tins, Xarmouth	1 171 1 25 2 20 0 00 3 00 0 00 2 10 0 00 2 25 0 00 2 25 0 00	Roast Beef	ton Beans.du , 1-lb, per dos 2 lb, 4-lb. 6-lb. 1g°e, 1 lb. -lb.	1 2 00 0 00	Tartario Aeld Tin Crystals <i>Spaar & stracts</i> : Triple Extracts. sq. bot., por gross Anchor Brand, per gross. Insect Powder per Ib Sulphur Flowers. Heavy Chemicals. Bleeobing Powder Blue Vitriol.	21 00 0 00 12 00 0 00 0 70 0 75 2 25 2 50	Flour. Patent, wintor Patent, spring. Straight roller Suporfine Fine. Suporfine Bags. Extra. City Strong Bakers Strong Bakers (Strong Bakers)	4 80 5 00 4 40 4 65 3 75 4 50 3 25 4 00 1 50 2 00 2 20 2 80 0 5 25 0 00
do 2-lb tins, Xarmouth do 3-lb tins.		Or Tongue	Hib. "	200 000	Bleaching Powder Blue Vitriol. Brimstone Caustio Soda 60° 70°.	ê 00 7 00 2 00 2 50 2 15 2 85 2 40 2 60	Oatmeal, standard bag Oatmeal, granulated, bag Bolled	. 0 00 0 0 . 2 25 2 3 . 2 40 3 5

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



Farm Products Opto 202	102 ·	<u></u>						=
Frame Products Frame								Whatest
	Name of Article							
	Farm Products.	Í	Oats, Que "Ont Barloy, malting	0 40 0 41 0 42 0 48 0 69 0 00	50 pkgs. 86 in bx	1 00 0 00	Imp'l Af-Pintsper dor Imp'l Pints	$165 176 \\ 300 325$
And the start deal was and the start of	BUTTER: Dresmery, new Townshins, cho, to finest		feed Peas, per 66 lbs, in store Rve.	0 50 0 00 0 75 0 76 0 00 0 00	Case 1, 3 dz. 5 oz. tins 2, 1 14 Fruit : Loose Muscatel	2 25 0 00 2 00 0 00 2 40 2 50	Condensed Milk, per case, 4 doz. 1-lb. cases	0 00 0 00
And the start deal is a start in the start is a start is	fair to good. Morrisburg	0 14 0 16 0 15 0 16 0 15 0 16		0 44 0 00 0 53 0 54	Layers, Malaga	0 00 0 00 2 90 3 40 5 60 5 75	Cond'ed Coffee-Mocha V Java, per os, 2 doz. 1-1b of Condensed Coffee - Java	0 00 0 00
And the start deal was and the start of		16	Grocories. Tea (HfChest & Cad.)	0.00 0.15	Black Basketper lb.	4 75 5 00 0 09 0 101	per cs, 2 dos. 1-1b cases. Condensed Coffee-Jamai	0.00 0.00
And the start deal was and the start of		0 (8) 0 08) 0 072 0 08	"" Hpag	0 20 0 00	Valentia,	0 08 0 081	W. H. Schwarts & Sons, H "Peerless" Brand, Trade	slifax N.
The set of th	Strictly fresh per dos	0 18 0 194	Y. Hyson, com. to gd		Prunes (French)	0 04 0 05	Pepper, 16	X8, per lb.
Big and a first	Finest limed " Poor " " … Hors: 1889 per lb	0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 18 0 19	Gunnd. com	0 14 0 15 0 20 0 24		0 14 0 16 0 12 0 25	Quotations on application Starch	
Brack has be sended. Image is sended.			"Moyune" Imperial med. to gd" fine to finest"	0 85 0 45 0 221 0 25 0 80 0 35	S. S. Tarragona Almonds, paper shell " Walnuts			
Brack has be sended. Image is sended.	Bacon Smk'd per lb Dressed Hogs Hams Smk'd	0 11 0 12 0 00 0 00 0 13 0 00	Twankay, com. to gd.	0 14 0 00 0 40 0 60 0 11 0 18	Filberts	0 14 0 00 0 08 0 08 0 09 0 10	Dom. Rep. Corn "Corn Starch Purc White	007000
Market Brander Hales 100 100 Provide at a bate 000 000 Provide at a bate Provide at a bate </td <td>Pork Ca. s. o. per bbl</td> <td>0 18 0 18 17 59 18 00 17 60 17 50</td> <td>" good common " " mod, to good "</td> <td>0 14 0 18 0 19 0 25 0 35 0 55</td> <td>Spices : Cassiamate Macecheste Cloves</td> <td>0 061 0 09 0 90 1 20 0 22 0 25</td> <td>Vinegar : Imp. Triple, 1 br Cote D'or Crystal Pickling</td> <td>0 41 0 00</td>	Pork Ca. s. o. per bbl	0 18 0 18 17 59 18 00 17 60 17 50	" good common " " mod, to good "	0 14 0 18 0 19 0 25 0 35 0 55	Spices : Cassiamate Macecheste Cloves	0 061 0 09 0 90 1 20 0 22 0 25	Vinegar : Imp. Triple, 1 br Cote D'or Crystal Pickling	0 41 0 00
Market Brander Hales 100 100 Provide at a bate 000 000 Provide at a bate Provide at a bate </td <td>Moss Lard per lb</td> <td>17 00 17 50 0 081 0 083</td> <td>Souchong, common</td> <td>0 00 0 00 0 25 0 32 0 35 0 60</td> <td>Nutmegs</td> <td>0 60 0 90 0 19 0 21 0 16 0 19</td> <td>W. W. XXX</td> <td>0 30 0 00</td>	Moss Lard per lb	17 00 17 50 0 081 0 083	Souchong, common	0 00 0 00 0 25 0 32 0 35 0 60	Nutmegs	0 60 0 90 0 19 0 21 0 16 0 19	W. W. XXX	0 30 0 00
Market Brander Hales 100 100 Provide at a bate 000 000 Provide at a bate Provide at a bate </td <td>Clover, red, per bush</td> <td>4 50 5 00</td> <td>Coffees, Mocha (green) "</td> <td>0.061007</td> <td>African</td> <td>0 061 0 071</td> <td>Pure Malt Cider X XXX</td> <td></td>	Clover, red, per bush	4 50 5 00	Coffees, Mocha (green) "	0.061007	African	0 061 0 071	Pure Malt Cider X XXX	
Market Brander Hales 100 100 Provide at a bate 000 000 Provide at a bate Provide at a bate </td <td>Timothy, per bush Western</td> <td>2 00 2 15 1 50 1 60</td> <td>and grinding</td> <td>0 28 0 30 0 25 0 27</td> <td>Mustard, 4 lb. por jar, Eng</td> <td>0 24 0 25 0 72 0 75</td> <td>Seaf : Best Laundry</td> <td></td>	Timothy, per bush Western	2 00 2 15 1 50 1 60	and grinding	0 28 0 30 0 25 0 27	Mustard, 4 lb. por jar, Eng	0 24 0 25 0 72 0 75	Seaf : Best Laundry	
Market Brander Hales 100 100 Provide at a bate 000 000 Provide at a bate Provide at a bate </td <td>Potatoes, per bag Honey, in comb</td> <td>0 90 1 00 0 14 0 15</td> <td>Jamalca.</td> <td>0 19 0 22</td> <td>" 4 lb. Jars, Cana. " 1 lb.</td> <td>0 65 0 70 0 22 0 24</td> <td>" Telegraph</td> <td></td>	Potatoes, per bag Honey, in comb	0 90 1 00 0 14 0 15	Jamalca.	0 19 0 22	" 4 lb. Jars, Cana. " 1 lb.	0 65 0 70 0 22 0 24	" Telegraph	
Andrew 100 000	Beeswax Baays	0 24 0 25	Care and a land		Rice, Monnt Royal		Mandurana	
Grain. Grand.	Med. hand picked Medium Yellow	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Powdgred in bris	0 074 0 00	Sago	0 05 0 06	TYA Block, L & F per lb Straits	0 24 0 24 0 24 0 24
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And a final back of all field and the set of back of part of the set	CanadaRodWinterWheat WhiteWinter	0 00 0 00	Ex Granulated, brls Branded Yellows Syrup, per lb	0 061 0 00 0 051 0 051 0 381 0 04	Vermicelli, Canadian Maoaroni	210000 006007 006007	Heavy Sheets IRON OUT NAILS-per keg. Hoi Cui Am. or Can. Pat's	02103
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*Discounts on Nails apply only for immediate delivery, and for quantities named of each kind separately. *AFTerms for Cut Casing, Book and Shook, Finishing and Tohasoo Boy, Barrel, Olinch and Pressed Nails, four months note or 3 per cent, off for eash within 80 days. Discount on Boltss: Carriage and Tire, 75 to 80 and 10; Machine, 70 to 75 per cent. Terms, four months or 5 per cent. off for eash in 80 days. Nails and horse shoes, three per cent. off within 50 days. Horse nails and spikes four months or 5 per cent. off in 30 days.

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