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	The Obertaved Benks				
 The Union Bank of London, The London and Westminster Bank, 	The Obartared Banks. THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. Paid-up Capital, AL,000,000 Sig. Reserve Fund, & 265,000 " London Office, 3 Olement's Lans, Lombard Si, E.O COURT OF DEROTORS: J. H. Brodie, Ed. Arthur Hoare. John James Caiser. H.J. B. Kendall. Geopard Parter. J. J. Lingeford. Honry R. Farrer. Frederic Lubbook. Richard H. Glyn. George D. Whatman. Beoretary, A. 6. Wallis. Head Office in Canada, - St. James Street, Montreal R. R. GRINDLEY, General Manager. E. Stamous, Inspector. Brankon Kingston Fredericton, N. B. Woodstock Oltawa Halifax, N. S. Brantford Montreal Victoris, B.O. Paris Quebeo Vancouver, B.C. Hamilton St. John, N.B. Winnipeg, Man. Toronto Ernadon, Man. Messis in the United Statist : NEW YORK - H. Stikeman and F. Brown- field, Agents. BAN FRANCISCO-W. Lawson and J. C. Welsh, Agents. LONDON BANKERE-The Bank of England and Messers, Glyn & Co. FOREION AGENTE-Liverpool-Bank of Liv- erpool. Australia-Union Bank of Australia, New Zealand, Colonial Bank of Australia, Bank of New Zealand, Colonial Bank of Mestralia, Ser Frantice Monters, Marcuard, Krauss & O. Lyons-Oredit Lyonnais. ST. Bank of India, London and China; Agen & Jonn, Notes for Travellers, available in all parts of the world.	The Chartered Eanks. THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA. Capital Paid-up, £5,799,20 Rett,			
BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN : London—The Bank of England. "The Union Bank of London,	THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE MOLSONS BANK Are Hereby Notified that	clico, Anglo-Californian Bank. Newfenndiand-Commercial Bank of Newfou land. Novo Scotia and New Brunswich - Bank of Newfou Scotia and Merchants Bank of Hialifax. British Columbia-Bank of British North Ameri A general banking business transacted. Leiters of Credit issued, available in China, Jap and other foreign countries. ILA BANQUE DU PEUPLI. Established in 1835. Capital Faid-Up, - \$1,200,00 Reserve, - 480,00 HEAD OFFICE, - MONTREAL. Board of Directors: JACQUES GRENTER, ESQ Vice-Presid GRORGE BRUSH, ESQ. WM. FRANCIS, ESQ. CHS. LACAILLE, ESQ. ALPR. LECLAIRE.			
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Capital Authorized, • \$500,000 Capital Subscribed, • 500,000 DIRECTORS-W. Woir, Pros. and Goni. Managor W. Strachan, Vice-Pros.; O. Foucher, John T Wilson and Godfrey Weir. L. DeGuise, Acc'ntant Branch at Berthior, - A. Gariory, Manager Branch at Louiseville, F. X. O. Lacouraiore, " Branch at Louiseville, F. X. O. Lacouraiore, " Branch at Nicolet, - L. Belair. Branch at Sto. Thorose, M. Boisyert, " Branch at Pt. St. Charles (city), W.J.E. Walt, " Branch at Pt. St. St. The St.	THE QUEBEC BANK. Incorporated by Royal Charter, A.D., 1818. CAPITAL, \$3,000,000. HEAD OFFICE, - QUEBEC. BOARD OF DIRECTORS: JAS. G. ROSS, Esq., - Pretdant. WILLIAM WITHALL, Esq., - Vice-President. George R. Rantrow, Esq., Cashier. Branches and Agencies in Casada: JAMES STRVENSON, Esq., Cashier. Branches and Agencies in Casada: Ottawa, Ont. Toronto, Ont. Pembroko, Ont. Montree Investigned Out.	IMPERIAL BANK of CANAD Capital Atthorized			

THE CA	NADIAN JOU
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THE CANADIAN	BANK OF
BANK OF COMMERCE.	CAPITAL (All Paid),
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, Paid-Up Capital,	REERVE FUND HEAD OFFICE,
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A. H. IRELAND, Inspector, G. de C. O'GRADY, Asst. Insp.	Alliston, Listowel
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	tional Bank. Chicago- Corressondents in G
Cayuga, London, SitSte.Marie, Waterico,	vincial Bank of England Collections effected a
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Yonge St.; 268 College St.; cor. Spadina : 346 Queen St. W.; 415 Parliament St. and 128 King St. E.	THE DOM
† Main Office, 157 St. James St. City Branches: 2034 Notre Dame St. and 276 St. Lawrence St.	Capital, \$1,500,000.
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Bowmanville, Mount Forest, Sudbury, Cornwall, Newmarket, Toronto. Guelph, Ottawa, Whitby,	Antigonish, N. S.
Guelph, Ottawa, Whitby, Kingston, Peterboro', 500 Queen St. W., AGENTS: Toronto. London, EngPar.': Banking Co. and the Alliance	Antigonish, N. S. Bathurst, N. B. Bridgewater, N. S. Charlottetown, P. E. J Dorchester, N. B.
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Bank [Lid]. France and Europe-Credit Lyonnais. New York-The Fourth National Bank of the City of	Fredericton, N.B. Guysboro, N.S. Kingston [Kent Co.]
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Capital Authorized, \$1,500,000	Dominion of Canada, New York, Chase Nat Boston, the National
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Keewatin and Pembroke, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man. GEO. BURN, Cashier.	T T
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HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC. Capital Paid-up, \$1,200,000	Reserve Fund,
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The Notes of this Bank are redeemed by La Banque Nationale at Montreal, Que. The Bank of Toronto at	Mgr. Valleyheld, L. ville, A. Marchand, M G. N. Ducharmo, Mgr
Toronto, Ont. The Bank of New Brunswick at St.	Bover. St. Henri (M

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t Lyonnais. at lowest rates and promptly

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	The notes of this Bank are redeemed at par as fol- lows: At Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., and Char- lottetown, P.E.I., by the Bank of Nova Scotia, At Victoria, B.C. by the Bik of Brit North America.
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	THE STANDARD BANK of Canada,
•	Capital Pald-up, \$1,000,000 Reservo Fund, 500,000
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Ю	THE WESTERN BANK
	OF CANADA.
••	HEAD OFFICE, OSHAWA, ONT: Capital Authorized, \$1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, OSHAWA, ONT					
Capital Authorized, Capital Subscribed, Capital Paid-up, -	•			• •	000,000
Reserve,	-	• •	• -		- 80,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :

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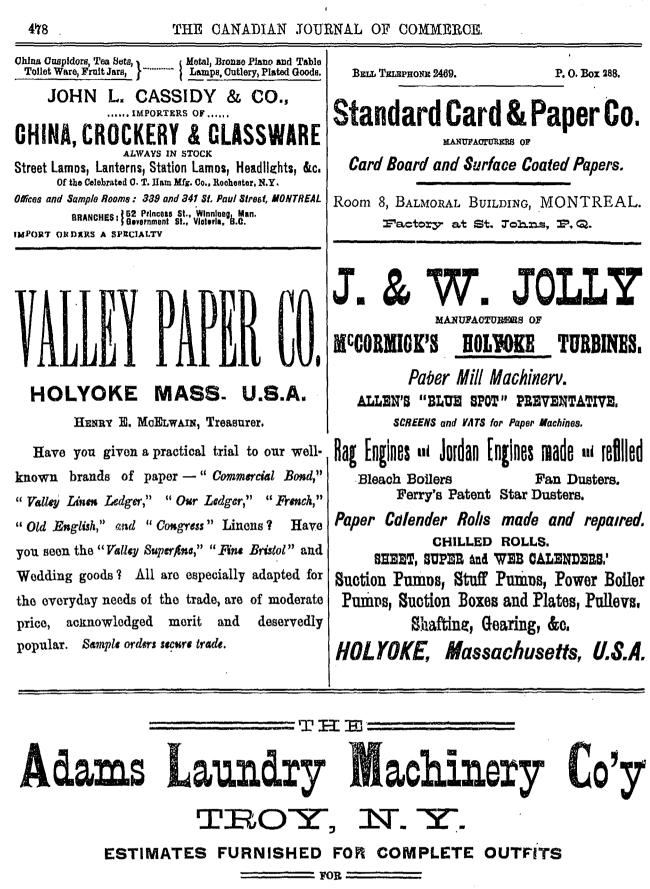
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Calling at Londondery. From From From From Liverpool. Steamships. Montreal. Quebec 14 July Parisian
14 July Parisian 30 July, 91 July, 21 July Orcassian 6 Aug. 7 Aug. 23 July Mongolian 13 Aug. 14 Aug. 4 Aug. Sardinian 20 Aug. 21 Aug. 11 Aug. Numidian 20 Aug. 21 Aug. 18 Aug. Parisian 3 Sept. 4 Sept. 25 Aug. Orcassian 10 Sept. 11 Sept. 25 Aug. Circassian 10 Sept. 11 Sept. 25 Aug. Sept. 25 Aug. 11 Sept. 25 Aug. Circassian 10 Sept. 11 Sept. 25 Aug. Circassian 10 Sept. 11 Sept. 26 Aug. Sept. 12 Sept. 12 Sept. 27 Cabin Passengers on the voyage to Liverpool. Steamers are despatched from Montreal at daylight on day of sailing: passengers desiring to embark at Montreal can do so (without extra charge) after eight o'clock the preceding evening. Steamers sail from Quebe
Cabin Passengers on the voyage to Liverpool. Steamers are despatched from Montreal at daylight on day of sailing; passengers desiring to embark at Montreal can do so (without extra charge) after eight o'clock the preceding evening. Steamers sail from Quebec at nine a.m. Sundays. Rates of Passage.
Cabin Passengers on the voyage to Liverpool. Steamers are despatched from Montreal at daylight on day of sailing; passengers desiring to embark at Montreal can do so (without extra charge) after eight o'clock the preceding evening. Steamers sail from Quebec at nine a.m. Sundays. Rates of Passage.
Cabin Passengers on the voyage to Liverpool. Steamers are despatched from Montreal at daylight on day of sailing; passengers desiring to embark at Montreal can do so (without extra charge) after eight o'clock the preceding evening. Steamers sail from Quebec at nine a.m. Sundays. Rates of Passage.
on day of sailing; passengers desiring to emore at Montreal can do so (without extra charge) after eight o'clock the preceding evening. Steamers sail from Quebec at nine a.m. Sundays. Raies of Passage.
Steamers sail from Quebec at nine a.m. Sundays. Rates of Passage.
Rates of Passage.
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1892, to Londonderry or Liverpool from Mont- real or Quebec: By S.S. Parisian - \$60, \$70 and \$80 single. \$110.
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London, on or about
13 July 3 Aug. 27 July Brazilian
And regularly thereafter. These sicamers do not carry passengers on voyage
to Europe.
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22 july
These steamers do not carry passengers on voyage }
to Europe. Clasgow, Londonderry and New
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(Late State Line of Steamers.) From New Pier toot of W. 21st Street, New York. From
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15 July Corean
29 July* Norwegian18 Aug. 7.00 a.m. 5 AugState of Nebraska25 Aug. noon. And weekly thereafter. Steamers with a * will not carry passengers from New York.
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Glasgow, Galway & Philadelphia Service, Research Science
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And fortnightly thereafter.
• Via Halifax on voyages from Glasgow. These steamers do not carry passengers on voyage to Europe.
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and Boston Service. From Giasgow From Boston to Steamships to Glasgow
Boston, on or about
13 July Prussian 1 Aug. 31 Aug. Austrian 22 Aug. 17 Aug. Scandinavian 6 Sopt. And regularly thereafter. These steamers do not carry
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be an important agricultural industry in British Columbia at an early date; a considerable area is under cultivation. So far the results have been satisfactory.

 Λ syndicate, \$50,000 capital is proposed in Gananoque to equip a new carriage factory there when the present one has been removed to Brockville; so says the Emwire.

Several influential citizens of Brantford are organizing an electric and power company for that city. It is proposed to acquire the canal property, redeem the waste lands in connection therewith, supply electrie lights, electric motors, etc.. The capital stock is \$150,000.

Grand Trunk Railway return of traffic week ending Sept., 17th 1892 : Passenger train carnings 1892, \$187,083; 1891. \$195,316; Freight train earnings 1892, \$248,195; 1891, 247,337; Total train earnings 1892, \$435,278; 1891, \$442,653. Decrense 1892, \$7,875.

The estate of T. J. Sherman, Iroquois, Ont., tailor, referred to last week, shows liabilities of about \$5,500, with assets of about \$3,600, consisting of \$1,600 in book debts and the balance in stock-in-trade. Ilis expenses were too heavy for his busiuess.

Business in Smith's Falls and vicinity is reported good. The town is growing without any booming, which, as Toronto people can testify, is not at all desirable.

51St. Francois Xavier Street,

CAPITAL,



If you keep constantly on hand :Munn's

BONELESS CODFISH It is universally acknowledged to be the finest of the kind packed in Canada. Send in Your Orders. Bear in mind that we have also on hand choice LABRADOR HERRINCS, and all kinds of Fishery Products,Buy the Best !..... STEWART MUNN & CO.

MONTREAL.

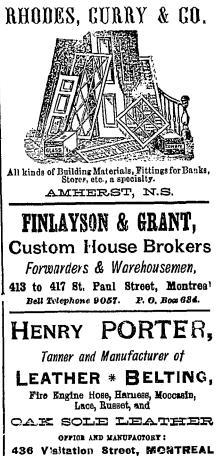
A new market crected at a cost of \$6,600, was opened on the 14th instant with much celat by the Hon. C. H. Tupper and Dr. Ferguson, M. P., for the constituency.

There is universal regret over the stoppage of the business carried on for many years by Sir Titus Salt. Philanthropy and business do not go well together. Business is necessarily based on selfishness. The business of the great English philanthropist is being wound up because it was not paying its way of late.

Egypt's cotton crop for the twelve months ended 1st Sept., is 4,270,000 hundred weights, or fifteen per cent over the yield of the previous year. It is announced that 24,000 bales have been "exported to America." The Egyptian laborer will work much cheaper than his African cousin in the southern United States.

C. E. Carpenter of Abercorn, P. Q., grist miller, who failed some weeks ago, owes about \$3,000. The assets consist of about \$300 worth of moveables, with mill property, dwelling house and land, valued at \$2,500 more, but mortgaged for \$900. Corpenter is searcely adapted for a business career, though thoroughly honest. The estate will probably pay 25 per cent.

Every lady visiting the city feels obliged to take home with her, among other goods from our handsome shops a Souvenir Spoon of Montreal. The wives and daughters



accompanying the members of the Druggists' Association here this week, ordered 150 of these mementos at Henry Birks & Co's. The handle of each spoon bears the initials "N. W. D. A." Our visitors are having Queen's weather and a right royal welcome all round.

As M. Robinson who carried on a cigar business in Vancouver, B. C., during the last eight or nine months, is yet quite young, it is possible he may turn over a new leaf, and show better results in his next venture, wherever that may be. At his failure a few weeks ago, he owed about \$2,000, with assets, after satisfying his landlord, somewhat akin to the stock in trade of Shakespeare's apotheenry, "A beggarly account of empty boxes." Robinson went to Vancouver from Montreal. He was not lacking in assurance, which sometimes goes a long way in fresh fields and pastures new.

The assignment of C. Williscraft, jeweller of Smith's Falls, Ont, was precipitated by a creditor who had obtained judgment against him, and was about to make a seizure of the stock. He claims to have \$3,000 in assets, and that his liabilities do not amount to one half of that sum. Under the circumstances his creditors are likely to grant him a setlement, although there is, perhaps, too much competition

CITY OF LONDON LANCASHIRE Fire Insurance Company, Fire Insurance Co. of England OF LONDON, ENGLAND. \$9,500,000. MFIre Risks accepted at Current Rates. Capital and Assets, over \$20,000,000. H. M. BLACKBURN, General Agent, Ontario & Quebec, Teronto JAMES P. BAMFORD, Agent, 51 St. Francois Xavier St. JAS. P BAMFORD, Agent, MONTREAL. MONTRHAL



TORONTO, ONT. # Send for our New Illustrated Catalogue. TH

in his line in that locality .-- Wm. Barton, general store, has closed up his business and left Smith's Falls, and A. Colborne, general store of Carleton Place, is moving in...

British Board of Trade returns show that the exports to Canada increased ten per cent. in August and decreased two per cent. in the past eight months, compared with last year. There has been a decline in horses, railroad iron and tin plates, and an increase in wearing apparel. In woollens there has been a marked growth. The imports from Canada increased thirtyfour per cent, during the month and twentythree per cent, during the eight months. Wheat increased in the eight months \$550,-000; cheese \$1,500,000; lumber \$3,600,-000.

The bandsome fittings in the interior of the new premises of the Bank of Nova Scotia's branch in this city are the work of Messrs. Rhodes, Curry & Co. of Amberst, Nova Scotia, well known to the readers of this journal as among the leading manufecturers and builders of Canada. The good taste and practical utility of the work in the bank named, constitute it a standing testimonial in Montreal to the firm who planned and executed it, and a credit to the prominent corner chosen by the management.

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The splendid water power and adjoining property at the lower end of Smith's Falls, known as the Ward estate, has been bought up by a joint stock company organized for the purpose of supplying power, light and heat by electricity, the capital being \$60,-000 .- Messrs. Frost & Wood of the same town, manufacturers of agricultural implements, have begun operations for the enlargement of their premises, which when finished will afford employment to a still greater number of hands.-Mr. W. H. Frost of the Smith's Falls Malleable from Works, has begun to build new shops for his business. The structure is to be 258 by 50 feet, and when completed will double the capacity of this valuable enterprise in the town .- Crops throughout Lanark are reported to have turned out remarkably well.

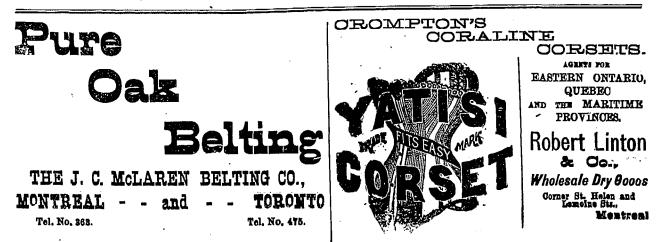
The failure of Mr. John Cloy, of Thorold, Ont., to whom reference was made in our

last two issues, promises to become a "cause celebre." At the meeting on the 12th. all the creditors present agreed to accept his offer of 20 cents in the dollar, payable in three, six, nine, and twelve months, unsecured, and Mr. Cloy's solicitor was accordingly despatched to Hamilton and Toronto to interview a few of the creditors who had not attended the meeting. But Warren Bros. & Boomer of Toronto, wholesale grocers, refused to sign the deed of composition, and the creditors have, consequently, advertised the stock etc., for sale. Mr. Cloy is not despondent, however, and says he will be \$1,000 ahead by their winding him up. -Since penning the above we learn that Mr. Cloy's stock, which was sold at auction on Tuesday last, was bought in by George Cloy, his son, the stock and furniture in store at the old canal (in the town) amounting to \$1,115, for 55 cents in the dollar; and the stock and furniture at the new store (by the new canal), amounting to \$2,733, at 50 cents in the dollar, cash in both cases. It is commonly said that "there's nothing succeeds like suc-

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cess," but 'most every rule has its exceptions. It seems there are worse estates than that of Blair & Co., referred to last week. Mr. Cloy's realizes hardly 6c in the dollar for the creditors. All is again "as merry as a marriage bell," and Mr. Cloy can now say to his creditors, "I told you so."

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Louis Lefebvre, gent's furnishings, Quebec, doing business under the name of Louis Lefebvre & Co., has assigned. The principal Montreal creditors are: McFarlane and Patterson, \$456; Skelton Bros. \$151; George Barrington & Sons, \$171; Henrié Duverger, \$117; Glover and Brais, \$144; H. H. Wolff & Co., \$256.

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A. S. Workman, clothier of this city, recently held a meeting of his creditors, when it was found that he had accumulated liabilities of about \$11,000 of which some \$7,000 are due to his relatives. After explanations his relatives expressed themselves willing to forego their claims, and he will endeavour to obtain an extension. It is understood that Workman has been losing money outside of his business.

John T. Graham of New Glasgow, N. S., opened up a dry-goods store in the fall of '80 on a small capital advanced by relatives. Although enjoying a good reputation he was lacking in push and money resources, and never did more than a restricted trade. Older houses got away with the best of the business. The liabilities are \$12,000, and the assets \$7,000 to \$8,000.

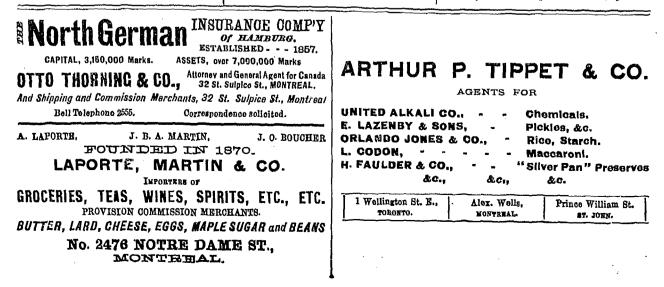
F. X. Martin, dry goods, Hull, Que., is asking an extension. For a number of years he carried on a grocery business but went into dry-goods in 1880. Last year he obtained an extension when his statement showed assets of \$56,000, and habilities of \$38,000. He is now arranging an extension of 18 months, having recently settled up what he owed under his old one. His present liabilities are between \$25,000 and \$30,000, and there is an apparent surplus of \$13,000 apart from property.

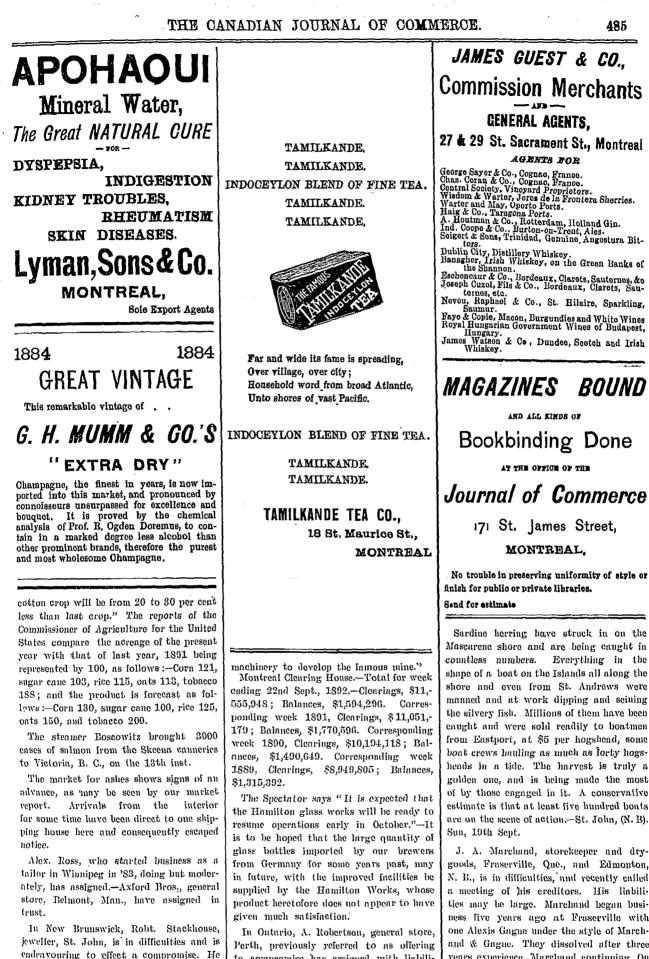
Thos. Charette, general store, Gatineau Point, Que., has assigned with liabilities of \$4,500.—The assignment is also reported of J. E. Desgagner & Son, storekeepers, Les Eboulements, and J. Enright, trader, Port Daniel, has been served with a demand of assignment.—J. Chavand, wholesale fruits, Quebee, has suspended after an experience of some years. He was at one time partner with a successful Montreal man in the same line, and then started on his own account. His ljabilities are large.

The growth of St. Gatherine Street of Inte years, has adversely affected downtown trade to some extent, and it is generally admitted that there are too many in the hosiery business. A respectable retailer of some years standing on St. James Street, has been arranging an extension on all accounts over \$100, spread over two years, on a monthly instalment plan, without security or interest. This has already been accepted by all Canadian creditors. The liabilities direct and indirect, foot up \$40,000, and the assets are nominally \$50,000. He appears to have been at fault in spreading out into too many lines.

It is evident that Mr. J. Israel Tarte of "Le Canadien," Quebec, has not found political journalism too profitable of late since it has been necessary for him to call a halt and suspend payment. The creditors have been notfiied to file their claims and a meeting will be announced at an carly date. The liabilities are probably \$30,000, some \$14,000 being due on notes, while the assets do not exceed \$17,000. The assets include properties at Valcartier, Sillery and Quebee, valued at \$3,800, \$3,300 and \$1,700; 70 shares in Le Canadien of a nominal value of \$7,000, and about \$1,000 in horses and other effects. The bill of fare is not an inviting one for the creditors.

From our Florida exchanges we gather that the cotton crop of the year is likely to be much less than that for 1891. The average is 76.8 per cent, against 82.1 last year, and 85.5 in 1890. Should this report prove to be correct, prices of cotton are likely to be firmer than for some time past. The "Times Union" of Jacksonville says :--"It is expected that this year's





cadravouring to effect a compromise. He has been in a small way and occupied a poor stand for the past 14 years, and early in the month gave a hill of sale for \$600 on his household furniture. Ernest R. Gunning, vietualler, Moncton, has assigned.

A dispatch dated 19th Sept., from Winnipeg to the "Hamilton Spectator " says : "The Sultana gold mine at Rat Portage, owned by Winnipeg men, has just been sold to English and American equitalists for \$125,000 cash. The capitalists intend spending a large amount more for to compromise has assigned with liabilities of \$14,000 .- Other assignments not specially referred to elsewhere are John Radigan, tinsmith, Hamilton; H. W. Wolton, painter, Parry Sound; Geo. C. Smith, general store, Credit Forks; C. H. Brewster, storekeeper, Havelock; C. E. Hepburn, drugs, Iroquois ; Jackson & Thomson, grocers, Orillia; Duncan D. McFarlane, general store, Saintfield; and John Kelday, provisions, Toronto Junction .- The Heeson Grate Bar Company, Toronto, is in liquidation.

Mascarene shore and are being caught in countless numbers. Everything in the shape of a boat on the Islands all along the shore and even from St. Andrews were manned and at work dipping and seiving the silvery fish. Millions of them have been caught and were sold readily to boatmen from Eastport, at \$5 per hogshead, some boat crews hauling as much as forty hogshends in a tide. The harvest is truly a golden one, and is being made the most of by those engaged in it. A conservative estimate is that at least five hundred boats are on the scene of action .- St. John, (N. B).

goods, Fraserville, Que., and Edmonton, N. B., is in difficulties, and recently called a meeting of his creditors. His liabilities may be large. Marchand began business five years ago at Fraserville with one Alexis Gagne under the style of Marchand & Gagne. They dissolved after three years experience, Marchand continuing. On April 1st, '91, he sold his balance of stock and it was understood that he would take a rest and go to the States. This he did not do, but started up again in a store he owned near his old stand. His conduct caused irritation among the friends of Everest Talbot, who had bought out his old stock at Fraserville, and was his chief competitor. If made an offer some time ago and claimed a surplus .- Jas. McGinn, dry-goods, city, has called a meeting of creditors. The liabilities are small.





not hesitate to accept in exchange for goods a currency worth to-day scarcely two-thirds of its nominal value. It is not quite a month since we pointed out the difficulty in which merchants are placed because of the large quantities of American silver coin and silver certificates become current among us, more especially since the great reduction began in the market value of this metal. So common has this debased currency become along the border, cast and west, that Canadian silver is the exception in giving change. American copper and nickel coins have generally replaced our own small tokens all through the Niagara peninsula. This money is doubtless safe enough as long as everybody accepts it for its face value, but the time cannot be far distant when some adjustment must be made, and then there will be a scramble to sell, that cannot fail to bring losses all round.

Retailers cannot be blamed for accepting this currency at par. They say they are only too glad to get it; but there is a loss in doing so, and a lack of the firmness of the American retailer who does not accept Canadian money at par or even at any pricea stand that compels every Canadian visiting the United States to take with him a supply of "greenbacks." As already pointed out however, this is not necessarily the case in places largely visited by our people, Old Orchard in Maine for example, where Canadian money or cheques on our banks are taken readily at par. It is not so, however, in the neighboring city of Portland, although a terminus of our Grand Trunk Railway.

In making a foreign money current, the same causes operate as those which in a great measure com-

bine to make the Bank of England note or the British sovereign at a premium all over the continent of Europe. The continentals are only too glad to welcome John Bull and his money, and our people would doubtless be glad to find such a cause for the circulation of American silver in Canada. But on this continent there is the contingency we have intimated, and as a consequence silver securities have been and are weakening all over the world. Indeed the whole history of trade contains nothing more remarkable than the fall in silver during the last couple of years, or since the U.S. Congress passed the Act directing the Treasury to buy in every month 4% million ounces of silver. This it was estimated would somewhat exceed the total production of the mines in that country, and not fall far short of half the silver product of the world. The Act went into force on the 15th August, 1890, and the Treasury has been ever since doing as required. The immediate effect of the Act, as will be remembered, was to send up the price of silver, to the great delight of the bonanza kings, until carly in September it reached within three-eighths of 55 pence, or nearly \$1.10, per ounce. Since that time there has been a gradual depreciation in price until in about two years it has fallen to 37 and seveneighths.

The lesson conveyed is simply this that one of the most powerful governments in the world has been unable to maintain an artificial value for a metal of which the supply is outstepping the demand. What the effect of quite recent large discoveries of silver reported may have is not difficult to forecast. It will be interesting to watch the proceedings of the approach-

ing Monetary Conference invoked by the United States, and composed of the leading governments of Europe, a conference which is called for the express purpose of dealing with the silver prolem.

One of the strongest arguments against a double-standard league among nations is that it would be liable to be broken up by war, or affected by some one of those which composed it issuing unconvertible paper currency. We believe however that in the fluctuations of silver with which we have become familiar of late. be-metallism has received a blow from which it is not likely ever to recover -unless indeed some new demand on a considerable scale should arise. Should solid silverware again come into vogue, and the beauty of this metal should not render this an improbability, it would have a stronger influence on its value than periodic purchases on the part of governments. The chief difficulty in the way is the imitation of plated-ware which was the principal factor in driving the genuine article out of fashion-as imitation jewellery affected the demand for jewels. It is probable that the steady depreciation of silver, in spite of the large purshortly lead to a discontinuance of these purchases altogether, and thenlook out below. The approaching resumption of specie payments in Austria is compelling that Government to borrow about 100 million dollars in gold-and as London must supply a large proportion of the amount, the drain must still further increase the disparity between silver and gold-or, in other words, further depreciate the value of silver. It is provided by Act of Parliament of Great Britain that there shall be £934,105 in 20 lb. weight

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troy of standard gold, one-twelfth being alloy; and that there shall be 66 shillings to every lb. troy weight of standard silver, three parts in 40 being alloy. In other words, there are 22 carats fine gold and 2 carats of alloy in a lb. troy weight of standard gold; and every lb. weight troy of standard silver shall be of the fineness of 11 oz, and 2 pennyweights of fine silver and 18 pennyweights of alloy there being 12 oz, to the lb. troy. British silver coins are exchangeable for gold; in countries having a bi-metallic standard they are not.

The work of coinage was formerly performed in the Tower of London; in 1810 the mint was transferred to Tower Hill, near the Bank of England. From this mint is supplied the coinage for the whole of the Empire except Australia, which, with the East Indics, is supplied from the branch mints at Sydney and Melbourne and the mints of Calcutta and Bombay. The mint in London strikes gold coins of the value of \$2 for Newfoundland, silver coins of the various current denominations for Newfoundland and Canada and nickel pence, halfpence and farthings for the West Indies. The Bank of England is bound by law to purchase at the rate of £3 17s 9d, or about \$19.40, an oz. any gold bullion of the legal standard that the public may bring for sale. Silver bullion is purchased by the bank only at the market value. In 1871 this was sixty and five-sixteenths pence per oz.; 'ten years later it had fallen 'to 52 pence. Coinage machinery is very expensive, being thus practically a guarantee against imitation.

As the silver coins of Canada are of the same degree of fineness as those of Great Britain, while those of the United States have more alloy but weigh slightly more than the Canadian silver coins, the coins of the both countries are practically of equal value. The following are the respective weights of the coins indicated :-

Coin.		Gra	ins.
British Shilling		87.2'	7272
Canadian quarter dollar		90.0	0000
Ameriaen quarter dollar		96.4	5000
The degrees of fineness	ar	e as	fol-
low :—			

Coin.		noness 1000.
British Shilling .		935
Canadian quarter		935
American quarter		900

Late quotations on the New York market give silver bars (999) fine at SRe to S4c per oz, with gold selling at one-fifth premium. Silver in England is quoted a fraction over 38d, per ounce.

INCREASED RATES AND CO-INSUR-ANCE.

In the last issue of the "Baltimore Underwriter" we find the views we have always advocated regarding the increase of rates in fire insurance coupled with co-insurance well upheld and illustrated by Mr. Geo. E. Wagner, President of the Philadelphia Fire Underwriters' Association, in a correspondence between him and the Trades League of the same city.

Mr. Wagner points out to the effect that rates were raised because the former rates did not pay, and then proceeds to explain the equity, or "even-handed justice" as he calls it, of the co-insurance clause, demonstrating that, without such clause, the insurer who only carries twenty-five per cent of insurance as compared with value, should pay twice, or three times, as much as he, who insures to the extent of one hundred per cent. This must be so as long as partial losses occur, which is easily proved by the following example :—

A. B. a merchant takes out a policy for \$2,500 on goods, in storage, worth \$10,000, while C. D. has another policy for \$10,000 upon similar property of the like value. The rate we will say is 1 per cent, so that A. B. pays the Company \$25 and C. D. \$100, (exactly four times as much) yet, in the absence of the co-insurance clause, no one will be rash enough to say that the Company's liability is four times as great under the larger policy as it is under the smaller, because let any loss occur up to the amount of \$2,500 and the liability is precisely equal, and that relative liability only increases on C. D.'s policy in the proportion as the loss is above \$2,500, being double when the damage reaches \$5,000 and only becoming quadruple that of A. B.'s policy when the loss is absolutely total. This being the case, the rate charged is manifestly either too much on the one policy or too little on the other, but with the co-insurance clause this inequality is at once wiped out, inasmuch as whatever the loss might be A. B. would only receive on fourth of the amount to which C. D. would be entitled, being in the proportion of the premium paid by each.

But there is another reason why the introduction of the co-insurance clause became a necessary adjunct to the inerease of rates in large cities well provided with fire protection, and this is, that it was found that a large class of insurers calculating anything like a total loss to be quite the exception re-

duced the amount of their insurance so as to make their annual premiums the same as before the advance in rates, thus practically nullifying any advantage to the insurance companies from the said advace, in this manner :- A property owner formerly insured \$100,-000 at ½ per cent costing him \$500 in premium, but on the rate being raised to 60 cents per cent instead of paying \$600 he only insures \$80,000 at a cost of \$480, so that the income to the companies remains about the same and their losses, without the coinsurance clause, are not materially reduced.

We have endeavoured to give an explanation of the co-insurance clause, both as regards its equity between one insurer and another and its action upon rates, which besides being our own views shall be thoroughly comprehensible to the public at large, and we shall look with interest to the paper on this subject to be read at the annual meeting of the Northwest Fire Underwriters Association in Chicago on 27th and 28th instant by Mr. E. F. Beddall of the Royal Insurance Company, a gentleman well qualified to speak upon insurance matters.

WHAT PEOPLE DRINK.

The last published report of Commissioner of Inland Revenue, Miall, shows that out of a total of 175 samples of liquors analyzed during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1891, the number of 151 was genuine, 13 adulterated and 11 doubtful. He recommends that the standard of brandy, rum, whiskey and gins shall not be less than 48 per cent by volume of alcohol.

It is somewhat edifying to note the remarks of analyst Baker Edwards in respect of this class of merchandise. He says "the liquors do not show the amount of adulteration popularly apprehended by the public. . . . From my general experience the potable spirits sold in Canada are in this respeet (fusil oil) better purified than those offered to the public in the large cities of Great Britain or the United States." It is to be regretted that the analysts did not make a more extended hunt. Had they done so they might have discovered some of the products of a certain dark warehouse or "Export Co." in Montreal where the following formulas are employed, and which we furnish to our readers who wish to make their own "cheap and nasty" rye whiskey, Scotch whiskey, brandy, Old Tom or Holland gin :-

RECIPE FOR RYE WHISKEY. 10 gals, spirits, 50 over proof, 20 gals. water,

- 1 oz. essence of Rye, and
- 12 oz. syrup. Color to suit.

FOR SCOTCH WHISKEY.

- 10 gals, proof spirit,
- 1 oz. Scotch essence,
- 4 oz. white syrup.
 - BRANDY.
- 10 gals. proof spirit,
- 1 oz. Brandy essence,
- 2 oz. white syrup.
- Color to suit.

OLD TOM GIN. 10 gals. spirits, 50 O. P.,

- 20 gals, water,
- 4 oz. essence Old Tom. Sweeten to suit.

HOLLAND GIN.

- 10 gals, proof spirit, 1 oz. essence Holland Gin,
- 1 oz. essence Honana
- 4 oz. syrup,

2 quarts real gin.

It is needless to say that the apparently highly respectable people who manufacture these and other kindred articles to order have amassed wealth, go to church at least once a week and contribute freely to noble charities. It need hardly be said also that it is only the lowest classes of retailers in the cities who buy of these goods; the demand comes chiefly from the smaller villages and wayside taverns, places to which we must suppose Baker Edwards and his fellow analysts are complete strangers. The strong alcohic rasping flavor is looked upon by the analyst as an evidence of strength, purity,-too strong in alcohol for the welfare of the consumer-and it is intimated that the addition of water by the distiller on the retailer should be regarded as "a public benefit "--which, perhaps, it is:

Analyst Valade of Kingston and district found traces of metallic impurities, tannin and sulphates in "mostly all samples," and a sample termed "ancient whiskey" was found in addition to being so contaminated, to be flavored with cinnamon or cassia and sugar. It is evident from this that there are other formulas than those wo give above.

The reports given on page 45 contain such terms as "probably reduced by water." Why "probably?" Does not the analysis disclose the fact beyond probability or doubt? There is no uncertain ring about Analyst Fiset's report. He does not hesitate to say that the sample of whiskey obtained from L. Bergeron of Three Rivers is "too much diluted." The word "flavour" does not occur once in his report. We must postpone any reference to those portions of the Report dealing with food and fertilizers.

CANADIAN APPLES.

The fact that a well planned and carefully managed orchard is a valuable adjunct to the farm, is becoming more recognized every year, while in many parts of the west there are apple districts where the raising of this fruit is almost the chief source of profit. In view of the magnitude of our export trade it is gratifying to note that the outlook is favorable and that the progressive farmer, who thinks of something else besides grain, roots and cattle, will reap his reward. Grafting inferior sorts or replacing the old trees is receiving more attention of late years, and the poor quality of apple which was unfit to be eaten raw is becoming scarcer.

In 1891-92 the shipments from Montreal alone reached 320,000 barrels, while there were large exports from Nova Scotia and a considerable quantity of our apples were forwarded by way of Portland and Boston. In 1890-91 Montreal exported 182,000 barrels, but this was a comparatively poor season. The value of the crop in a good average year may be roughly estimated at a million dollars. Λ Liverpool cablegram, just received, reports a strong demand for the good varities, and recent prices ranged from 18s, to 20s. The sender added the following :- " The steamship Labrador sails on the 21st. She is an excellent vessel for carrying apples and we think a few hard apples on her would meet a good market and do well." Mail advices tell us that the arrivals at Liverpool for the week ended 10th instant, were 4,261 barrels, including three small Canadian shipments. The previous arrivals for the season were 3,-201 barrels. American apples landed in good condition and made fair prices for colored iruit, but green varieties were neglected. A few Canadians, Duchess and Golden sweets, landed in poor form. There is an increasing demand for good colored fruit. The following prices were realized for tight and slack parcels :- American Kings, per brl., 14s. 6d. to 24s. 6d.; Baldwins, 10s. 9d. to 14s. 9d.; Greenings, 10s. 6d. to 12s. 9d.; Canadian Duchess of Oldenburg, 12s. to 15s.; Golden sweets, 11s.

Through the enterprise of a local firm of fruit brokers, we are in possession of figures showing the total exports from this continent up to the close of last week. Liverpool appears to be the favored port having already received 40,254 brls., an increase of 13,382 brls. over last season. Glasgow has had 5,045 and London 116 brls. less than a year ago. Last week Montreal shipped 3,718, New York 16,010 and Boston 1,918 bris. The total exports from the three ports so far this year have been 48,124 brls. or an excess compared with the same date in 1891 of 8,221 brls, Shippers argue from this that the surplus for export will be larger than that of a year ago, but it should be remembered that early shipments consist of fall fruit which has to be pushed forward promptly owing to its poor keeping properties.

It is admitted by shippers, who naturally are inclined at this season to talk of big crops and low prices that some of the chief western states and all the southern states will have a poor yield of winter fruit. Within a radius of 50 miles of Niagara on both sides of the line the crop is said to be little short of a failure. The New England States have produced a good average. Maine is on top with a large crop of fine quality. Both the west and south are expected to be large buyers from New England this season to make up for their own deficiency. Canada practically has no outlet, but England and any lessening of competition in the British markets must be to her advantage. It should not be forgotten, however, that there is generally lots of poor stock and it is quality that will tell. The best will always sell and, in nine cases out of ten, at a good profit.

The small and irresponsible speculator has been a source of trouble to growers. These men bought largely "on the rise," as it is called, agreeing to take so many hundred barrels, as the case might be, at the price ruling when delivery came to be made. They expected to get the fruit in the orchards at \$1 to \$1.25, but when the price advanced to \$1.50 and \$1.75, and soon exceeded the outside figure in some sections, they repudiated their contracts in all directions. At the moment the trade is decidedly unsettled in consequence.

As in former seasons English and American houses will have agents in Montreal to look after shipments. The head of a local firm has rented offices in Liverpool and has left this week to attend personally to Canadian consignments.

AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS.

A great deal has been written, both for and against the automatic sprinkler, and as is often the case amid the heat of argument, the real point at issue has now and then been lost sight of. The fact is that the automatic sprinkler, like any other appliance for protection against fire, must be kept in perfect order. Both hose and buckets are excellent in their way, but if the hose has burst, and the buckets are empty neither are of any advantage to the insured or the insurer. So with automatic sprinklers, which require the same regular and periodical inspection that other appliances do, after which it is folly to deny their utility, since statistics give overwhelming evidence that the contrary is the truth. No doubt it is easy to overestimate the benefit to be derived from any system of fire protection, but the ratio of loss on the sprinkled risks written by the New England Mutuals, goes to prove that the automatic is the means of saving millions of dollars annually from destruction. We also believe that on similar risks in Canada, of which a large proportion of the insurance is in the said Mutuals, and the mills therefore subject to those companies' inspection, the loss ratio extending of more than ten years has been infinitessimal or say between one and itwo per cent! As the contracting engineer Mr. John G. Thomas observed in his paper read at the annual meeting of the Millers' National Association held in Chicago "a sprinkler equipment is of use just in proportion that it receives proper care." Exactly: the sprinklers, to be of permanent use, must meet with the same attention which is given to other methods for protection against fire, and if the stock companies neglect this preeaution, they have only themselves to blame if their record of that particular species of appliance does not tally with that of the Mutuals.

This question of reducing the fire hazard is as important to the property owners as to the companies, for apart from the mere matter of rates and the amount of insurance, there is a loss by fire consequent on the stoppage of trade not covered by the policies. There should alaways be two sources of water supply for sprinklers and the sprinklers should be placed not only where a fire is likely to start, but also where such is not deemed possible.

These remarks are intended to show that while automatic sprinklers are one of the best inventions among fire appliances they are not infallible, and to be of permanent value, must be subjected to that inspection, which presumes that everything human is liable to get out of order, and without which inspection no company can justly claim to practise good underwriting.

THE BANK STATEMENTS FOR AUGUST.

The circulation shows a slight advance during the month. The principal features in the Habilities are the falling off in public deposits on demand by about \$1,720,000, and the advance in deposits after notice by \$4,240,000, the latter being now close on 100 millions, or nearly double the figure of ten years ago. It is élear that there is a large amount of money being stored away, money for which there is no promising investment at present. The total liabilities, it may be seen, have increased some 2 millions, or more than , the amount advanced in July.

ing off in specie, and a greater one in Dominion notes, about \$670,000. The small sum opposite balance due from banks in daily exchanges shows the advantages of the Clearing system in our large cities. Call loans advanced about \$1,520,000 owing largely to the greater activity in cotton and other The midsummer dullness in stocks. trade is reflected by the reduction under the head of Current Loans and Discounts, from \$189,513,000 to \$186,-312,000. "Directors' liabilities" on the other hand have somewhat increased. It were well, in order to avoid public misapprehension, and for purposes of comparison, that all current loans and discounts should be grouped under one head. The growth of Canadian business in ten years is shown by the great increase in moneys loaned by the banks, which is equal to the paid up capital of all the banks combined.

The smaller comparative table is subjoined. The hour at which the detailed returns were received obliges us to postpone their insertion till next issue :—

In the assets there is a slight fall-

pital authorized	July 1892. \$75,958,685 62,852 931 61,597,484 24,766,731 32,438,718 2.354,152 3.923,866 66,483,709 93,318 676 93,318 676 93,318 676 155,000 2.905,610 163,484 258,607 4.929,914 84 877 - 207,783,253 6,950,5666 11,787,446	Aug.: 1892 \$75,558,685 62,987,331 51,640,390 24,772,664 32,646,187 2,658,470 3,350,832 61,764,748 98,058,0.5 155,000 3,501,203 152,488 211,765 4,631,499 226,561 209,756,866	Aug. 18: \$75,258,66 62,195,11 60,959,4 23,165,97 32,012,11 2,568,0 4,321,1 35,531,2 185,0 2,591,6 899,6 84,8 2,227,5 258,5 188,764,2 6,455,1
hital subsoribed	62,952,931 61,597,484 24,766,731 32,438,718 2,354,152 3,923,366 66,483,709 93,518,076 155,000 2,005,610 163,484 228,607 4,929,914 204,877 - 207,783,253 6,950,566	62,987,391 51,640,390 24,772,664 32,646,187 2,68,470 3,350,832 61,764,748 98,058,0,5 155,000 3,(01,208 152,488 211,765 4,631,499 226,561 209,756,866	62,196,1 60,959,4 23,165,9 32,012,11 2,568,0 4,3,321,1 58,651,4 85,531,2 185,0 2,591,6 399,5 84,8 2,227,5 288,7 188,764,2
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LIABILITIES. LIABILITIES. LIABILITIES. Lance due Dom. Govt. after deducting advances for credits, pay lists, etc. lance due to Provincial Govts lance due to Provincial Govts lances due to or banks in Canada secured lances due to other banks in Canada in daily exchanges lances due to other banks in Canada in daily exchanges lances due to other banks in Canada in daily exchanges lances due to other banks or to other banks or agencies in foreign countries lances due to agencies of bank or to other banks or agencies in the United Kingdom ther liabilities. Total liabilities.	24,766,731 32,438,718 2,554,152 3,923,769 93,918,676 155,000 2,905,610 163,484 259,607 4,929,914 204,877 - 207,783,253	24,772,564 \$2,646,187 2,68,470 3,560,872 2,61,774,748 98,058,0,15 155,000 3,501,208 152,488 211,765 4,631,499 226,561 209,756,866	23,155,9 32,012,1: 2,568,0 4,321: 58,153,2 185,03,2 185,03,2 2,591,6 399,6 84,8 2,227,5 288,5 188,764,2
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pay lists, etc	8,923,965 66,48,4709 93,318,676 155,000 2,905,610 163,484 258,607 4,920,914 204,877 - 207,783,253 6,950,566	3,550,832 61,764,748 98,058,0.5 155,000 8,01,208 152,488 211,765 4,631,499 226,561 209,756,866	4,321,1 58,6534,2 85,531,2 185,0 2,591,6 399,6 84,8 2,227,5 2,227,5 2,28,7 188,764,2
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sposits physics on defind, after notice of on a fixed day by other Can, banks	155,000 2,005,610 163,484 258,607 4,920,914 604 877 - 207,783,253 6,950,566	98,658,0,5 155,000 3,(01,208 152,488 211,765 4,631,499 226,561 209,756,866	185,0 2.591,6 399,6 84,6 2,227,5 258,7 188,764,5
sposits physics on defind, after notice of on a fixed day by other Can, banks	2,005,610 163,484 258,607 4,920,914 204,877 - 207,783,253 6,950,566	3,501,208 152,488 211,765 4,631,499 226,561 209,756,866	2.591,6 399,6 84,1 2,227, 258, 188,764,5
other Can. banks	163,484 258,607 4,920,914 804 877 - 207,783,253 6,950,566	152,488 211,765 4,631,499 226,561 209,756,866	899,6 84,8 2,227,9 258,9 188,764,9
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in foreign countries	4,920,914 204 877 - 207,783,253 6,950,566	4,631,499 226,561 209,756,866	2,227, 258, 188,764,
in the United Kingdom ther liabilities Total liabilities ASSETS. Manual Statistics Manual Statistics M	207,783,253 6.950,566	4,631,499 226,561 209,756,866	2,227, 258, 188,764,
ther liabilities	207,783,253 6.950,566	226,561 209,756,866	288,
Total liabilities	- 207,783,253 6.950,566	209,756,866	188,764,
ASSETS. minion notos	6.950.566		
neois,	6,950,566 11,787,446	6,703,823	R 155
necie,	6,950,566 11,787,446	6,703,823	R 155
ominion notes eposits with Government for security of circulation des and cheques on othor banks	11.787.446		
eposits with Government for security of circulation		12,457,837	10,742
otes and cheques on other banks	1,734.910	1,761,259	843.
and a sale of the in Connodo coonword	6,446,531 159,572	7,031,487	7,065,
eposits payable on demand or after notice or on a fixed day		156,581	193,
in other banks in Canada	8,633,153	4,163,411	2,854,
alances due from other banks in Cauada in daily exchanges	242,624	240,456	507
alances due from other banks or agencies in foreign countries. alances due from banks or agencies in U. K	22,272, 89	24,809,507	17,440
alances due fr-m banks or agencies in U. K	1,890,992	1,823,559	3,875,
om. Govt. Debonture Stocks	3,102,658	3,328,421	2,594
an. Municipal Securities and British. Foreign, Provincial or Colonial public securities (other than Dominion)	0 579 010	0.005.050	6 107
anadian, British and other railway securities	8,773,916 7,871,646	8,995,858 7,840,507	6,197 3,860
all Logns on bonds and stocks	15,910.932	17,487,843	11,640
urrent Loans and Discoupis	189,513,321	186,312,586	184,106
oans to the Govt. of Canada	100,010,000	100/012/000	203,100
* to Provincial (lovertmets	975.063	1,086,240	1.561
verdue debts	2,317,318	2,879,312	2,953
and estate, other than bank promises the property of the bank	1,094.851	1,105,532	1,084
fortgages on real estate sold by the bank	843,088	846,409	841
ank promises	4,570,777	4,583,162	4,372
ther assets	1,253,079	1,438,758	1,374
Total Assets ggregate of loans to directors and to firms in which they are	291,345,285	294,052,600	271,069
ggregate of loans to directors and to firms in which they are	6 660 010	6 909 010	5,692
partnors. verage spocie for month	6,669,218 6,463 411	6,823,246 6,676,021	5,692 6,330
verage apoete for month	11,545,058	12,169,775	10.637
restest circulation during month	33,785,612	33.699.271	32,566

SMOKE PREVENTION.

The following is an abstract of a paper on this subject read lately before the British Association, which we find in the Birmingham Hardware Journal: When a fresh charge of coal is put on a furnace fire there is a sudden distillation of hydro-carbon gases which absorb heat during their liberation, and no amount of air passing gently over the top of this newly-laid fuel can complete combustion of the gases evolved, because of the comparatively low temperature after the heaping on of fresh fuel. If air be forced in only beneath the firebars, oxygen cannot be economically obtained above the fuel in sufficient quantities to effect the necessary chemical union with the carbon and hydro-carbon gases; the volume of smoke is increased, whilst the current of air, having the same direction as that of the gases, causes an abnormal quantity of solid carbon to be discharged from the chimney, especially in boilers of marine type. The author considered that the part played in the formation of smoke by the dissociation of the hydro-carbons by contact with the boiler-plates at comparatively low temperature has not received the consideration it merits. At reduced temperatures the carbonic oxide is unable to take up its proper proportion of oxygen to become oxidised into carbonic acid.

The author is of opinion that great importance should be paid to the necessity of hydrogen, steam, or aqueous vapour being present in the furnace. It is too readily assumed that an excess of oxygen contained in dry air of necessity completes combustion. From experiments carried out in the injection of air-firstly by means of jets of steam, and, secondly, by jets of compressed air, he found that the volume of air required when injected by steam was considerably less than the volume required when injected by means of compressed air, and in this connection he quoted the experiments of Mr. H. B. Baker, made to find whether moisture is necessary for the combustion of carbon and phosphorus in oxygen. The carbon, consisting of finely-powdered charcoal, was carefully dried and scaled up in hard glass tubes containing dried oxygen. Similar samples of carbon were sealed up in tubes containing oxygen saturated with water. When the tubes were placed in a Bunsen flame, the carbon in the moist oxygen burnt with scintillating flashes, but no apparent combustion took place in the tube containing dried oxygen, though it was heated to bright redness. The effect of moisture on the behaviour of carbonic oxide with oxygen is even more remarkable.

He quoted Professor Dixon, who says: "If the mixture of the two gases be very carefully dried, it is no longer explosive. A platinum wire may be heated to redness in it without causing explosion, oxidation of the earbon monoxide to dioxide then taking place gradually, and only in the immediate neighbourhood of the glowing wire. A burning jet of carbonic oxide may even be extinguished by plunging it into a jar containing dried oxygen." The union of the two gases, under more ordinary conditions, would result in a violent explosion. He described an experiment made by him in which the weight of ash and clinker was much reduced by using a jet of steam for injecting air, rather than using the air simply compressed. The author does not attempt to give the reason for the phenomena he has observed, and does not offer a definite opinion, whether the acceleration or retardation in the union of oxygen with the evolved gases is due to the presence of aqueous vapour or of hydrogen. He quotes Sir Lowthian Bell, who had pointed out that the gases at the throat of blast furnaces, which are of a temperature of about 250 deg. to 300 deg. Cent., are not inflammable in atmospheric air, and any small quantity which escapes does so without undergoing combustion; the moment, however, that a tuyere commences to leak, the gas takes fire, just as a small quantity of hydrogen in the eudiometric researches produced explosion in a mixture not previously influenced by the electric spark. From a consideration of the various aspects of the subject, the lecturer concludes the following conditions to be essential to the smokeless combustion of coal :-

1. That an adequate volume of air should be injected above the fuel.

2. That the evolved gases and introduced air should be thoroughly agitated.

3. That the evolved gases, after admixture with air, should be depressed and distributed in contact with the incandescent mass of fuel.

4. That contact between the hydrocarbon gas and the boiler-plates should be prevented as much as possible until after admixture with the injected air.

5. That adequate space should be provided for the expansion of the gases.

6. That for average coal the volume of air injected upon the top of the fuel should be equal to at least one-half of the volume admitted through the bars.

7. That it is necessary that considerably more steam be present in the furnace than can be obtained from the hydrogen of the coal.

To bring about these results the lecturer devised an instrument which he names a "transformer," because it transforms the kinetic energy of a small current of steam at high pressure into that of a large current of air at low pressure. Steam from the boiler passes first through a superheating coil in the uptake, and thence to the injector. The steam and air are conducted to a deflecting plate just inside the fire-door, in which way the current is distributed to the surface of the fuel. That the apparatus prevents the formation of smoke—or at any rate its emission from the chimney—there can be no doubt. Photographs of a steam yacht burning smoky fuel were handed round among the members, shewing the apparatus just as it was started, and, though there was no smoke within 3 or 4 ft. of the top of the chimney, a volume of black smoke was seen rolling away.

CONCERNING HOPS.

Although reports from the different localifies vary to some extent, the Canadian crop, as a whole, is a good one and the quality excellent. Business in new hops has been limited so far, but 20c is said to be the best obtainable figure for a round lot and the range is up to 23e and 24cfor small parcels. A lot of five tons was sold this week to a city brewer on private terms. Up to quite recently good yearlings have been held at 25c and over, and old at 10c to 12c. Bavarians continue to be used for mixing with the home article. Interior New York advices note a freer movement, but export buying continues backward. There has been a fair business with brewers, taking together sales of spot goods and contracts for new crop. New York State crop sells in New York at 20c to 22c and 1891 prime to choice at the same figure. Pacific coast, crop of '91 is quoted there at 20c to 21c and Bavarian and Bohemian at 47c to 50c. On the Pacific coast prices are well maintained. Cable advices regarding the European markets are somewhat conflicting regarding the probable yield, but uniform in noting slow and hesitant buying. The German market was recently cabled 10 marks lower and unfavorably affected by the cholera. The English price was easier at 100s to 120s. for new goods of home growth.

Several of our country readers have recently requested us to give particulars as to the condition of crops and business elsewhere, and we accordingly summerise a few of the chief reports. The Waterville, N. Y. "Times," says : "With regard to actual buying and selling there is none, and there is consequently no market here. All seem to be waiting to see what the future will bring forth when they get their hops baled and ready to sell. Since the selling of the early varieties there has been no business to speak of. The crop has been nearly all picked in this vicinity, and only the largest growers are still in the yards. It is pretty certain that yards of that variety that are not picked this week will hardly be worth further labor next week. This complaint is quite general. In regard to the yield we think it is a safe estimate to place the crop of the State at about the same as last year, with some strong reasons to infer that it will be larger rather than smaller. This estimate is based upon statistics furnished us by growers and dealers, and the above seems

1.5

to be about the average of the reports obtained. In the main the crop will be of good quality."

The Oneida "Union," reports as follows : There has been a scarcity of pickers, and a majority of producers will be obliged to extend picking through another week. The hops through Stockbridge valley have not, up to this time, been much more than one-half secured. They are keeping nicely, excepting the cluster variety, and in a few instances where lice are putting in their work. The crop is panning out much better, as a rule, than was anticipated before picking commenced. J. Emory Brown, a short distance south of Oneida, informs us that he picked 1,100 boxes from off 7% acres, clusters, which weighed 11 pounds to the box. This is a heavy yield. Mr. Brown, in all, has 22 acres of hops, only half of which had been secured up to Saturday night. The Canada variety will yield about 1,000 pounds to the acre. The quantity of State hops will be above the average. Buyers are still cautious, and are not operating freely anywhere. In L. Snell, on Monday, sold the remaining half of his new crop, about 40 bales, to H. S. Klock, for 18c per pound, and Morey Snell also sold the balance of his growth to the same party for a like price. All told, Mr. Klock has bought about 200 bales within the past three or four days, and F. H. Brownell about 300 bales, mostly at 18c.

The Otsego "Republican," reports thus: The hop harvest has been nearly completed, except a few that will finish this week. Some growers are getting more than they estimated, so that it is expected that the number of boxes will not be more than about 15 to 20 per cent less than last year, and as the hops are weighing less (from one to three pounds to the box) it is estimated the shortage will be about 10 per cent on that account. A number of sales of the new crop have been made here within a few days. N. A. Marcy, of Burlington, sold his crop of about 45 bales to Brady & Hinman, for 20c. Mr. Begley, of Springfield, and Mr. Daly, of Excter, have sold their growths, probably about 8,000 pounds in all, for 20c. There are also other sales at the same prices. Inquiry has been made for 1891s at 20c delivered in New York.

SPRINKLERS IN FLOUR MILLS.

A writer in the Inter-Ocean of Chicago, descants quite freely on the inntility of automatic sprinklers in flour mill risks:

Sheathed studding and ceilings are not proper subjects for automatic sprinklers, and the sprinkler company or agent who leads owners to equip such risks without due warning that "a fool and his money are soon parted," has perpetrated a fraud upon both the owners and the companies which he persuades to accept the risk at any reduction of rate, no matter how small. If the sprinkler agent had any respect for his company's record, he would call attention to the fact that anomaics are of little use in such plants : that money spent upon sprinklers was about as good as thrown away, and then end the matter by refusing to take such a contract at any price. Greed so over-reaches itself, however, that some sprinkler agents are ready to equip almost anything in the shape

of a building rather than lose a contract. No one has yet heard that the stock companies have profited to any great extent by flour mill experience except, perhaps, to urge a better style of construction. The rule quoted for equipping all buildings is, that every foot of wood surface within the building must be covered by a sprinkler head, or be within its water reach. Manifestly this cannot be accomplished in the flour mill. Elevators can have boxedin heads, horizontal and oblique conveyers and spouts can be treated in the same way, but what can be done with bolting chests, separators, purifiers, and all the similar machines about the flour mill? After a very careful investigation the writer came to the conclusion tha ordinarily 60 per cent. and possibly in some cases 75 per cent of the hazards of the flour mill could be protected by automatics without an expense that would be almsot prohibitory, and this is believed tobe a liberal estimate. Now I submit whether it is wise or just to give a 25 per cent reduction of rate for something that covers not more than two-thirds of the hazard ? The same state of facts that apply to the flour mill is also true in a lesser and a different sense in the elevator. The rule of equipment laid down that every foot of wood surface and every pulley bearing or gearing should be under the immediate protection of a sprinkler should be constantly kept in mind by both sprinkler agent and inspector, and nowhere more closely than in the flour mill and the elevator. I have looked over elevators where heads that could by no possibility throw water over eighteen inches upward, were strung in lines from four to six feet below the woodwork they were supposed to protect, and where there was over ten thousand square feet of heavily dust-laden wood surface in a single storey utterly unprotected by a sprinkler hend. The pockets formed by bin construction at the sides of the elevator are really more dangerous than those in the centre of the building, yet what inspector ever saw a side pocket protected, while the centre ones have usually one and sometimes two sprinkler heads. These are cleaned weekly at the least, while the side pockets go unswept for months. For instance, the writer has seen nearly a bushel of dust taken out of a single pocket, less than twelve inches wide at the opening, and about six feet in height. Yet so much reliance is placed upon the thickness of the woodwork above that very little notice is taken of them as a hazard.

FASHIONS IN LACE, VEILS AND GLOVES.

The following hints from the Chicago Dry Goods Reporter will be of interest: In lace departments the same favor is visible for point d'Irelande. This lace is still the most popular favorite. The kind sought a good deal just now is the light tracery variety which shows an irregular mesh. Among the trade this is sometimes known as "crazy ground." Eeru is in high favor, and some of the leading modistes continue to use ivory and delicate cream shades. Among the novelties are some very pretty designs in appliqued lace. These are revivals of the old Brussels applique, the patterns shown resembling the real lace used

by our departed grandmothers. Owing to the perfection of modern machinery a few dollars can now buy a bridal outfit which is just as effective as that which would have cost hundreds of dollars half a century ago. Veilings continue to sell well, the pattern most sought having small irregular figures. For the general trade, bordered goods are largely taking the place of the heavy Cronstadt veilings so much used in the past. Veilings with chenille dot are a good deal affected .- In Kid gloves there is some demand for navy, red and green shades in both glace and suede gloves. In the larger glove centres it is noticed that tan and mode shades of mousquetaire succe gloves are most entirely worn with the navy costumes, and the effect is very pleasing. The late quarantine restrictions will make the glove business difficult, and deliveries will be somewhat late in consequence.

LUMBER TRADE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The "Timber Trades Journal," of London, Eng., reports prices for red and white yields of the leading stocks as making 2s Gd. to 5s. more now, than could be obtained for them in the spring. This is owing to low stocks remaining on hand. White battens keep pretty firm, but the commoner qualities of red battens are decidedly weaker. The chemical makers in the Tyne district have been assisted by the cholera scare. The demand for certain articles, such as bleaching powder, soda salts, etc. , continues brisk there; a few makers were declining further orders at the time of writing on the 10th instant. This should help stave importers who have experienced dull times during the season, notwithstanding the free-on-board prices. Referring to the sale of a line of spruce regulars, and hemlocks from Quebee, the "Journal" hopes that the latter wood will overcome the prejudice which has arisen against it for some time past, and speaks of its particular virtues as being rat-proof, useful for sewage work, and, consequently, worth the attention of local vestries and the London commissioners. The arrivals at London during the week, were fully up to the average quantity.

THE RATE OF EXCHANGE.

We have been asked to republish the explanation of the rate of exchange which obtains between Canada and Great Britain which was given in these columns several years ago:

By an old Act of the Parliament of Canada, it was enacted that £100 sterling or 100 sovereigns should be equivalent to £111 10s Canadian money, i. e. to \$444.-444, or £1 sterling equal to \$4,444. It was found however, that this was very much below the real or intrinsic value of the sterling pound; accordingly, while its legal value was only \$4,444, the market or commercial value varied from \$4,83 to \$4,86. By Act of Parliament the value of the pound sterling was fixed at \$4,866. Now the new par is equal to the old par plus nine and a-half per cent. of the old par; that is, \$4,444 plus nine and a-half per cent. of \$4,444, which is, 422, make \$4,866 equal to the new par. Consequently the rate of exchange between Canada and Great Britain must reach the nominal premium or nine and a-half per cent. before it is at par.

DOES CIVILITY PAY ?

The San Francisco Insurance Adjuster gives a case in point: The other day a well-known life insurance agent, entered an equally well-known house furnishing store. Enquiring for the proprietor, he proffered his business card by way of introduction, and was about to make known his wants, when he was somewhat startled at having his card violently thrust back into his face, the movement being accompanied by the remark :-- "You must excuse me, sir, but I have no time to talk insurance during business hours. I can't talk to you. You can do no business with me to-day."-" But my dear sir," interrupted the insurance man, gasping with astonishment, "I had no intention of talking insurance to you. I called to purchase a kitchen range." The merchant was profuse with apologies, but a rival establishment got the insurance man's order for a forty-dollar range that afternoon.

SILVER CURRENCY.

A paper note says frankly : "Take me on credit, I represent the honor of the on credit, I represent the honor of the government, or the bank that issues me, as a credit currency." The silver dollar, however, is not frank, it pretends to be precious metal worth a dollar; there is no indication upon it that it represents anything except so much silver; naturally, therefore, when that pretension is known to be lake to the avoit of 25 per cent to be false, to the exent of 35 per cent, it is a discredited and objectionable article, especially in a foreign country .- Canadian Journal of Commerce.

Our Canadian contemporary cleverly and clearly states the whole theory of an honest currency. The question involved is merely one of honesty versus false pretences. The acceptance of the false as the true means that somebody is swindled by just the difference between the false and the true .-- Northwest Trade, Minneapolis, 17th Sept.

THE LATE CHARLES ANNAND.

1 By the sudden death in London, England, of Mr. Charles Annand, proprietor of the "Halifax Chronicle," on the 12th inst., Halifax loses one of her ablest and most enterprising citizens. While giving considerable attention to the Chronicle, Mr. Annand was also successfully engaged in gold mining and other enterprises, the business which called him to England having been the completion of the sale of the well-known Montague mines. He was also interested in the Stewiacke Valley and Lansdowne Railway, and in various other enterprises in Halifax. Mr. Annand was about 52 years of age and his death is a source of general regret in the community in which he moved.

THE NEW PROCESS.

The whole of the articles and paragraphs in the Journal of Commerce are now being set up by the Typograph machines which cast and set the type by one operation of a keyboard, somewhat resembling the Remington typewriter.

DOUBTFUL ASSETS.

One trouble-in business-often leads to another, as it is not easy to live in this world without mutual dependence. It is feared that the trouble referred to elsewhere in this issue may bring temporary embarrassment to a dry-goods house in the vicinity.

LOSS OF THE CORINTHIAN.

The steamer Corinthian of the Ricelien & Ontario Navigatino Co., caught fire and was burnt to the water's edge on Tuesday last just below the Cedar Rapids. Allt he pussengers, some 200, were saved without any mishap. The Corinthian was insured for \$40,000 in the following companies : Allance. Commercial Union, Ins. Co. of North America, Lancashire, Liverpool & London & Globe, London & Lancashire, North British & Morcantile, Norwich, Union, Northern, Phoenix of Eng., Que-bee, Queen, Royal, United Fire and Union, one-fifteenth each.

The electric street-cars began their experiments along some of our leading thoroughfares this week. What strikes the observer is the readiness with which the As the substitution will be gradual, it will not bear heavily on old employes.

The Montreal Exposition is proving a marked success. Some of the principal ex-hibits are noted elsewhere; others are deferred till our next issue.

AN AMERICAN BANKER ON FUTURES.

The president of the recent convention in Alabama, has decided opinions on the subject of speculating in options and futures. He said :

"I have diligently searched the Scripture, without finding where it is forbidden to lose or gain by wager or lot; so that my opinions on this subject are not based on scriptural prohibition. Yet it is strange, the only difference between poker and futhe only difference between poker and iu-tures is that in the latter you may main-tain your church relations, but in the for-mer you cannot. As a banker, I will not knowingly credit a man who plays either, so that I cannot consistently antagonize the merced herichting they for the which the proposed legislation to defeat which you ask my co-operation. I have never enjoyed getting another man's money for nothing, and still less do I enjoy another fellow getting mine without a quid pro quo; although, before I became a banker, and thus a trustee having control of other papple's moment I had environment both in people's money, I had experience, both in losing and winning at small games of "draw;" and as a boy I was somewhat remarkable at marbles in playing for keeps. I am what might be called "a man of the world," so far as a temperate and acute enjoyment of the many beautiful things this world contains may describe that kind of a man; but I have a horror of speculation and gambling, simply on business prin-ciples, and the strong faith I have of the harm they do and the ruin they work. As to the propriety of this or any other "pa-ternal" legislation, like the Inter-State Commerce, Oleomargarine, Pure Food and other hard Law work doubting that that other laws, I am very doubtful; but that something should be done to regulate and control future sales, so as to eliminate, as far as possible, the many evil features there-of, I think all men will agree."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

There are some business men who know nothing of holidays, during Exposition nothing of holidays, during Exposition week or any other time. Among them is the commercial traveller who, though he does sometimes sleep, usually does so with one eye open. Mr. J. H. Sherard of Mc-Intosh, Williams & Co., left on Tuesday on his western trip, working hard to sell goods that men, women and children may have downy pillows and light warm cover-lets. lets.

UNCLAIMED DEPOSITS.

The list of bank deposits from \$100 to \$200 undisturbed for five years which has been running for some time in our columns, is continued below :

Bail, C., Bank St. Tyacinthe, \$125. St. Cesaire.

esaire. Archambault, R., do., \$125, St. Cesaire. Choquette, C., do., \$200, St. Marie. Ilaire, E., do., \$125, St. Ours. Barbeau, J., do., \$100, St. Dominique. Brodeur, F., do., \$100, St. Cesaire. Goddu, S., do., \$104, St. Cesaire. Girouard, P., do., \$100, St. Hyacinthe. Chagnon, A., do., \$138, Beloeil. Prince, Rev. J. J., do., \$179, Ville. Marcile, Frs., do., \$156, St. Cesaire. McCready, C., City and Dist, Sav., Bk \$121Iontreal.

Montreal.

Montreal.
Dupuis, S., do., \$136, St. Philippe.
McKiernan, J., do., \$120, Montreal.
Brown, Jas., do., \$157, Montreal.
Brown, Jas., do., \$157, Montreal.
Jack, B. E., do., \$100, Dewitville.
Menard, M., do., \$145, Beloeil.
Milloy, W., do., \$111, Montreal.
Weir, W. H., do., \$140, Montreal.
Lapierre, Z., do., \$100, Montreal.
Robillard, P., do., \$127, Montreal.
Robillard, P., do., \$127, Montreal.
Tache, E., do., \$121, St. Boniace.
Martin, F., do., \$124, Montreal.
Stinson, Chas., do., \$111, Montreal.
Stinson, Chas., do., \$111, Montreal.
Tathe, J., Inchart, L., and Kutner, M.
do., \$174, Montreal.

- Est. Shearer McKuder & Co., do., \$101, Montreal.
- Est. Hudon and Plamondon, do., \$113, Montreal.
- Montreal.
 Samson, M., do., \$142, St. Polycarpe. Purcell, C., do., \$182, Montreal.
 Bigonese, E., do., \$134, Montreal.
 Pagnet, Mrs. M. E., City and Dist. Sav.,
 Bk., \$101, St. Albans.
 Racicot, Miss E., do., \$163, St. Charles
 de St. Achiene.

- de St. Achigan.
- de St. Achigan. Norris, C., do., \$109, Montreal. Kelly, A., do., \$132, Montreal. Fitzgerald, J., do., \$144, Cote St. Paul. Aidans, J. B., do., \$152, Francivanet, Prov. de. Namure. Est. Baillie, Warnock & Co., do., \$149, Nontreal
- Montreal.

Iontreal. Shanley, E., do., \$108, Montreal. Bristow, W., do., \$156, Ottawa. McBean, M. E., do., \$145, Cote St. Antoine. Forget, F., do., \$115, Montreal. Graham, M., do., \$160, Montreal. McDonell, M., do., \$184., Montreal. Holmes, M. L., do., \$184., Howick. Dodds, J., do., \$122, Montreal. Montreal Ship Labourer's Society ,do., '113. Montreal. \$113, Montreal. 113, Montreal. Lamarche, M., do., \$118, Repentigny. Eaton, M., do., \$176, St. Jean Christophe. Holmes, J. A., do., \$132, Howick. Tessier, O., do., \$134, Riviere St. Pierre. Roger & O'Connor, do., \$16 2, Fitzroy Fitzmorice, J., do., \$120, Montreal. MacDougall, D. A., do., \$167, Montreal. Pret, P., do., \$195, Montreal. Healy, J., do., \$109, Montreal. Baham, C., do., \$128, Pt. St. Charles. McCrae, H., do., \$127, Contreal. McGrae, H., do., \$122; Cote des Neiges Rd.
McGrae, H., do., \$122; Cote des Neiges Rd.
Robertson, John do., \$117, Montreal.
Maguire, Thos. do., \$189, St. John.
Kenrny, S., do., \$153, Montreal.
Cherry, John. do., \$147, Montreal.
Leroux, O., do., \$153, Montreal.
Leroux, O., do., \$153, Montreal.
Reves, A. D., do., \$180, Montreal.
Est. Alex Walker, do., \$176, Montreal.
Cusson, A., do., \$122, St. Joseph.
Demers, A., do., \$110, St. Joseph.
Deschene, N., do., \$107, Montreal.
Girard, S., do., \$115, Montreal.
Slattery, J., do., \$160, Montreal.
Pelletier, P., do., \$160, Montreal.
Labelle, D., do., \$113, Montreal.
Contant, J., do., \$1122, Montreal.

- Contant, J., do., \$117, Montreal. Bayrette, E., do., \$122, Montreal. Trempe, E., do., \$133, Montreal. James, Mrs. R., do., \$119, Shipton. Lloyd, T., do., \$182, Montreal. Rowall, John do., \$147, Montreal. Hamel, J., Sav. Bk. of Notre Dame of Quebec, \$109, Ancienne Lorette. Est. P. R. Poitras, do., \$141, Quebec. Venant St. Germain, do., \$100, Quebec.

IS CERTAINLY Т

A GREAT TRIBUTE TO MELISSA

THAT SUCH PERSISTENT ATTEMPTS ARE MADE TO PRODUCE IMITATIONS.

Counterfeit money to pass current even among the most ignorant must be made to resemble genuinecoin.

In like manner it is found necessary to even copy Melissa patterns and styles in the frantic effort to place imitation goods on the market.

ALL IN VAIN .--- The public are not so easily humbugged, and regard with undisguised contempt such an underhand and paltry manner of doing business.

bor Our Melissa Cloths are manufactured by the largest and best mills in the country. All our patterns are made specially for us and the mills guarantee they will neither reproduce them in any other cloth, nor sell them to any other firm.

WE NEITHER DEAL IN COUNTERFEITS NOR PLAY SECOND FIDDLE.

Copies of Melissa patterns must therefore be obtained from some of the smaller inferior mills in lower grades of cloth.

NOTHING EQUAL TO MELISSA HAS EVER HERETOFORE BEEN PRODUCED either for Ladies' Cloakings or Men's Ulsterings. There is a large range of the most fashionable colorings and patterns to choose from. The Cloth being thoroughly Rainproof you get, in a Melissa Cloak or Overcoat, a beautiful fine soft Woollen Garment having all the advantages of a Waterproof without any of the disagreeable or unhealthy qualities.

AN WE HAVE PLACED IN THE HANDS OF

Leading Wholesale Dry Goods, Millinery and Woollen Houses

A Beautiful Range of Melissa Cloths, suitable for Ladies' Cloakings and Men's Wraps, which are now being shown by their Travellers,

FUTURE GENUINE MELISSA CLOTHS CAN ONLY BE OBTAINED THROUGH THE IN ABOVE MENTIONED CHANNELS.

All Genuine Porous Rainproof Cloths are stamped in wax with the Melissa trade mark seal, and Melissa Garments have the trade mark label attached. None other genuine.

Men's Rainproof Garments will, as heretofore, be sold through J. W. MAOKEDIE & Co., Montreal

THE MELISSA MANUFACTURING CO.

Potvin, E., do., \$176, Quebec. Fotvin, E., Go., \$176, Quebec.
Buleau, C., do., \$131, Quebec.
Corriveau, C., do., \$152, Berthier en bas.
Vezina, C., do., \$109, St. Roch de Quebec.
Girardin, P., do., \$123, Quebec.
McKny, A., and E. F. Russell, Halifax
Bkg Co., \$100, Halifax, N. S.,
McDonald, D., Merchants Buk of Hix.,
\$200, McAras' Brook.
Grosser, Mrs. M., do., \$160 Creaser's Cove.

Creaser, Mrs. M., do., \$160, Creaser's Cove. Ross, Rev. J., do., \$120, Whycocomagh. Weymouth Marine Ins. Co., do., \$174, Weymouth.

Grover, B. A., do., \$116, Halifax. Comeau, T., do., \$100, Clare. Severance, H., do., \$100, Fourche. Murray & Co., J. S. Bk. Nova Scotia, \$138, Riverside Cal.

Murray & Co., J. S. Ik. Nova Scotia, \$138, Riverside Cal. Freeman, M., do., \$194, London, Eng. MeKenzie, W. do., \$132, London, Eng. Ritchie, Mrs. N., \$100, Halifax. Ritchie, Mrs. N., \$100, Halifax. Ritchie, Mrs. N., \$140, Halifax. Ritchie, Mrs. N., \$140, Halifax. Graham, Wm., do., \$125, East Rawdon. McDougall, M., do., \$111, Christmas Isld. Steele, M., do., \$168, Savage Harbor. McKinley, F., do., \$100, Bradalbane. McQueen, N., do., \$100, Bradalbane. Wrightman, J., do., \$100, Montague. Wrightman, J., do., \$100, Montague. Wrightman, J., do., \$100, Nontague. McKay, C., do., \$100, Nontague. ReKay, J., do., \$100, North Sydney. Adamson, J. A., do., \$200, Pictou. Ritchie, J., do., \$100, Pictou. Ritchie, J., do., \$100, Pictou.

EXHIBITION NOTES.

Messrs. Walter R. Wonham Sons' exhibit of Walkerville, (Ont), products is very artistic. They show the new Whisky Demijohns recently put on this market by Messrs Theorem Walker & Sons (Limited). The jars lliram Walker & Sons (Limited). The jars contain 1 and 2 gallons, and are filled, capp-

ed and certified as to strength, age and quantity, in Bond under the supervision of the Excise Department of the Government, in the same manner as are their old whsikies in bottle, thus guaranteeing old whisikies in bottle, thus guaranteeing to the consumer the genuincess of the whisky. The Walkerville Export Lager Beer in bottle which is now so popular, is also exhibited. The productions of Mr. John Bott, also of Walkerville, which are attracting much attention amongst lead-ing medical men, make a good display. His Mait Stont, made from best Canadian Barley Malt, Wine of Malt, and Malt Tonic which are noted for their quality, purity and palatability, are already too favorably known to require further comment. known to require further comment.

WM. CLENDINNENG & SON.

In the stove annex of the main building the popular firm of Wm. Clendinneng & Son, despite the great fire of which they were recently the victims, show a splendid line of "C Leader" stoves and ranges." line of "C Leader" stoves and ranges. This is a great attraction, and it is a noticeable fact that farmers and their matter admire their stoves. This wives greatly admire their stoves. This firm shows their enterprise in being able to fill all orders just the same as if they had all their premises re-cently destroyed by fire. They have an especially fine assortment of the Beaupre Boller, running from one to eight, of which they are at present sole manufacturers. Then there is the famous circular fire-pot cook stove, invaluable because it can be shaken and dumped just like a hall stove, and in case of sickness, can be started in the middle of the night, by just shaking the smouldering coal. The stove is a good smouldering coal. The stove is a good baker and has all the latest improvements. The stoves and ranges are cheerfully ex-plained by the able representative, and visitors should see them. Messrs. Clen-denning & Son employ from 300 to 400 people, and are merchants of whom we are justly proud.

E. N. HENEY & CO.

The name of E. N. Heney & Co., has long since become well-known in connection with carriage building. The business is well represented at the Montreal Exposition this year by 19 kinds of car-ringes admirably located in the centre of the carriage building which are attracting at-tention and praise from hundreds of buyers. These ninetcen styles comprise Victorias, andaus, T carts, phaetons, spiders, Clar-ence traps, etc., that compare with the best the world can show for lightness in weight, combined with strength in con-struction. Mahogany and the best of oak are the materials that enter into the construction of these splendid vehicles, which are so much sought for in all parts. Messes Hency & Co., have a fine carriage reposi-tory at 837 St. Paul street, with an exten-sive factory ou Mignonne street, giving employment to 200 skilled hands. This firm not only trade over Canada, but their goods are known beyond the ocean, and are found side by side with the best "Long-dere" production in London. A prominent feature in this exhibit is the Victoria, an feature in this exhibit is the Victoria, an exact counterpart of many carriages used by the four hundred in New York and Bos-ton. It is a clear black, rich in design and finish, dressed in fine black leather, giving the stamp of "the best made" on every part. Other unique specialities hand-led by this firm are the cork-faced horse collar and the muzzle for use while the horse is feeding. horse is feeding.

CANADIAN RUBBER COMPANY.

The Canadian Rubber Company has divided its display into two divisions, one in the central main building to the right as you enter. Here, in an immense glass case, are displayed a vast variety of rubber goods, consisting of shoes, boots, cloth-ing of all kinds, caps and other articles.

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In the centre, on top, is an enormous rubber shoe six feet long, giving an idea of the ability of the Company to suit the biggest ginnt of the story books, or even the dainty feet of a Chicago belle. This display gives an idea of the growth of a line of manufacturing in this country which at one time had much to contend against, but now, it may be safely said, that the Canadian articles can challenge the world. Our elimate requires special classes of goods which cannot be so well made abroad as at home, for the reason that foreign manufacturers do not understand the peculiarities of our seasons, and the special needs of our out-door occupations and amusements. A survey of this big show case will satisfy the observer that the Canadian Rubber Company knows what is wanted, and how to supply the want. The other display made by this Company is in the machinery hall, near the place where the Witness press is at work printing its exlibition edition. Here are to be seen rubber belting of all sorts and sizes. Hose of all dimensions is also to be seen, with hard rubber goods in infinite variety. Among these latter articles particular attention may be called to a table made entirely of hard rubber, showing that it is possible to construct furniture of this material, which is practically indestructible and expable of defying any amount of hard usage, and lasting for centuries unimpaired in strength and beauty. The rubber goods especially made for electrical purposes, occupy a large space and include a vast writely of objects, the use of which is only known to the initiated in the mysteries of electricity. The rubber packing for machinery of all kinds is worthy particular attention. There are also horse and earringe goods in great variety, with flooring, mate, etc. The astonishing number and variety of uses to which rubber can be applied is strikingly exemplified by this company in their two exhibits. If one desires to see to what a large extent rubber

enters into the necessities of modern life, and gain an iden of its many uses, he should not fail to take careful notice of the goods shown by this company.

THE CANADA MACHINERY AGENCY.

One of the principal and most interesting exhibits is that of Mr. W. H. Nolan of this city, proprietor of the above agency, who represents the Robb Engineering Co., of Amherest, N. S., S. A. Wood Machinery Co., Boston ,Snow Steam Pump Works of Bulfalo, and Cant Bros. & Co., of Galt, Ont. The Canadian Machinery Agency includes iron and wood-working machinery, engines and boilers, pumping and mining machinery, railway equipments, leather belting, linen and cotton hose, rubber belting and all other requisites of the nature, which can be obtained in our own country from one who has a thorough knowledge of the business. Mr. Nolan's exhibit in the Machinery Hall includes also a 60 H. P. Robb-Armstrong Engine, class B, built by the Robb Engineering Co., Amherst, N. S., utilized to run a 50 light dynamo, also a 60 H. P. Engine, class A, of the same make for McGill College, 2 Duplex steam pumps in operation, made by the Snow Steam Pump Works of Buftalo. Wood-working machinery made by the S. A. Woods Machinery Co., of Boston, also a 2½ fast feed flouring machine, 30 inch new cabinet surface planer, and a 24-inch shop surface planer, specially adapted to cabinet and furniture making. Splendid specimens of the Cant Bros, Galt, manufacturers of planers, tennoning machines, and their solid webb wood-split puleys are to be seen tastefully disposed throughout Mr. Nolan's portion of Machinery Hall. A word may be said regarding the celebrated 2½ fast-flooring machines, there being about 20 now in use in Montreal and vicinity, different planing mills using from one to four each. Mr. Nolan has built up a large and grow-

ing business, extending from the Atlantic to Pacific, in Canada, by his own untiring energy, perseverance and superior executive ability, and supervising all operations in person, he is enabled to guarantee satisfaction to all patrons. It may also be stated that three million and one million waterworks pumps are being furnished by him and made by the Snow Steam Pump Works of Buffalo, for the Montreal Water and Power Company.

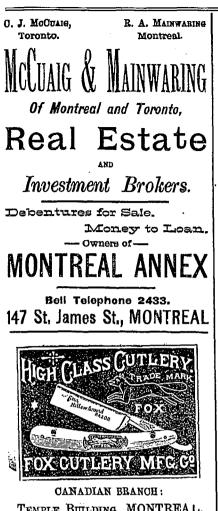
Financial.

Thursday Evg., Sept. 22, '92. 1 Money is steady on call at 31/2 to 4 per cent and the circulation is on the increase. Sterling, 60 days sight, closes at 93-16 to 14 and 9% to 16; demand 97-16 to ½ and 9% to 83: cables 9% to 10. New York funds 1-32 to 1-16 and % to %. Posted sterling in New York 4.86 and 4.87%. Consols were cabled at 97% money, 97% account. The bank of England rate is 2 per cent; money in London 1%. During most of the week the stock market had an upward tendency. The burning of the steamer Corinthian caused Richelieu stock next morning to drop 4 points, but there was a re-action almost immediately of 11/2. The boat was insured for \$40,000, which many. consider very near its real value. Street railway was not active, but the running of electric cars and large daily receipts during exhibition week caused some interest to be taken in the stock,



antine will naturally make fall and winter stock late in arriving and merchants are being already hampered in their operations by the want of stock now afloat and detained. Imports by the St. Lawrence are likely to be ser-

ery may be quoted at 22e to 23c, Townships at 19e to 20c and Western dairy at 16e to 16½c. There has not been much done in cheese as a large proportion has left first hands and is stored for shipment. The late make west of Toronto is still in the hands of the producer as a rule. The mar-ket is firm, although English buyers profess not to be at all keen at the prices asked. Stocks are generally of superior quality so that there is not much shopping around for medium priced goods. The nominal range on this market is 10½e to 10½e, and the Liverpool cable has advanced to 4Ss. At Ingersoll the offerings were 490 At Ingersoll the offerings were 490 boxes, balance of August. There were no sales, but 10e was bid. This time at the moment and prices are doing wen former levels. Better lines in Canadian manufacture are being asked for. Eng-lish buyers are either on the way or just at their working grounds and have not had opportunity to report fully on the situation. Liverpool—Cot-ton, firm; American middlings, 4 1-16d. New York—Cotton futures, September,



TEMPLE BUILDING, MONTREAL.

7.20; October, 7.25; November, 7.37; December, 7.50. Close, steady; up-lands, 75-16c; gulf, 711-16c; Iutures, active; sales, 169,200 bales; Septem-ber, 7.14; October, 7.20; November, 7.34; December, 7.48; January, 7.60.

Drugs and Chemicals .- Orders have increased and the fall trade promises well. Prices are on the firm side. The Gerona with goods for this market was quarantined at an English port, and on some other vessels vexatious and on some other vessels vexitious delays are likely. Gambier is firm at higher prices. Lycopodium has further risen and looks strong at the close. Cream tartar is materially higher. Sweet herbs are firmer, though more especially Majoram. Buckthorn bark shows advancing tendney Codein is shows advancing tendency. Codeia is lower. Moxican sarsaparilla has fur-ther declined. Celery seed is lower. Smyrna canary seed is weaker in tone. Cascara sagrada is improving. Chamo-mile flowers attract attention. Bal-sam Peru is firmer. Corrosive subli-mate has advanced. Quicksilver is slightly easier. Tartaric acid is lighter

Flour and Grain,-Trade has again been dull and uninteresting. Prices of flour seem low, but buyers are disposed to purchase only for current wants. Peas and oats were steady and sales are mentioned at our quotations is elsewhere. At Chicago wheat has been selling around 72% cSept., 78% c Oct., 75% cDec. and S1% cMay. Fears of business derangement due to the cholera have been prominent factors in delaying trade and shipments in the west, but cooler weather and the news that the scourage is abating elsewhere may effect a change for the better be-fore long. It is possible that the blockade at the sea-board will shortly be removed. The large receipts and the blg increase in the visible supply were the prominent features in wheat, Winter grades show signs of a let up in the volume of deliveries from first sales are mentioned at our quotations



MILITIA

SEALED TENDERS, for Militia Store Sup-SEALED TENDERS, for Militia Store Sup-plies and Necessaries, comprising Tents, Blankets, Shirts, Socks, Mitts, Broome, Brushes, Shovels, Knives, Forks, Razors, etc., etc., will be received up to noon of Monday, 26th September, 1892. Tenders to be marked on the left hand corner of the envelope, "Ten-der for Militia Store Supplies and Nocessaries," and addressed to the Forourable the Minister and addressed to the Honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence, Ottawa. Printed forms of tender, containing full par-

ticulars, may be obtained from the Department at Ottawa, and at the following Militia Stores, where also sealed patterns of all articles may be seen, viz. :-- The offices of the Superintend-ents of Stores at London, Toronto, Kingston, Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, N.S. and St. John, N.B.

Every article to be supplied (as well as the material therein) must be of Canadian manufacture.

No tender will be received unless made on a printed form furnished by the Department, nor will a tender be considered if the printed form is altered in any manner whatever. Each tender must be accompanied by an ac-

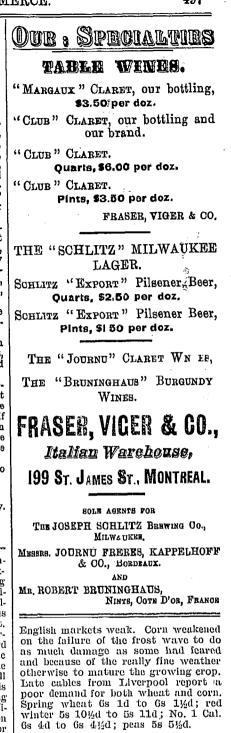
cepted Canadian bank cheque for an amount equal to ten per cent, of the total value of the articles tendered for, which will be forfeited if the party making the tender declines to sign a contract when called upon to do so. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

A. BENOIT, Capt., Secretary.

Department of Militia and Defence, Ottawa, 15th August, 1892.

hands, but the receipts are still ample. Those of spring wheat are ex-pected to increase, the farmers being disposed to sell freely. Their experi-ences of a year ago in partially hold-ing back their wheat was disastrous and they are not inclined to repeat it. and they are not included to repeat it. The recognition of this fact discour-ages the holders and tends to retard action by both foreign and domestic buyers. The purchasing part of the trade sees no reason to suppose it will lose by waiting, and thinks there is at least a fair chance to profit in doing so: hence it holds off as much as possiso; hence it holds off as much as possi-ble, and Europeans are falling back on the proceeds of their home harvest for the time being. All this may be un-derstood to prefigure further weakness, the time being. All this may be un-derstood to prefigure further weakness, resulting in still lower prices, but it should not be forgotten that the range is really a very low one. The current wheat crop is grading so poorly that lower grades are more plentiful than usual and it has even been proposed in Alinneapolis to substitute No. 2 Northern for No. 1, as the speculative grade. Only about 20 per cent. of the receipts in Chicago are selling at 72 cents. The rest ranges all the way down from that point to 50c per bush-el and less, the average being about 65c or a trille over a cent per pound for all wheat now going there to find a market. This is about the lowest ever known, for in former times of great depression the bulk of the re-ceipts has commanded the highest prices current on the market. It is ceipts has commanded the highest prices current on the market. It is difficult to understand the freedom with which wheat is reported to be moving out of the Black Sea ports, including those of Russia, this being understood to be old wheat of the crop of last year. Probably it is that previously heard of as having been bought up by foreign merchants several months ago and held in Russian norts through the and held in Russian ports through the winter for their account. It is suffi-ciently plentiful just now to make the



Fish and Oils .- There is not much doing. Supplies are claimed to be mo-Two derate and prices are steady. small cargoes of Newfoundland herring arrived this week and orders were re-ceived to store them and hold for \$5.

Groceries .- New Valencia raisins are easier this week owing to freer arrivals. Late sales are mentioned at 6%e to 7c. The Avlona, the first direct to 7c. The Aviona, the first direct fruit steamer from the Mediterranean, should arrive in the early part of October. Currants will be later than usual owing to the action of the Greek government in prohibiting exports be-fore the 2Sth August. It was found that unserupulous traders did not send the stock forward in good condition, being hastily packed and not cured or cleaned properly. Refined sugars have cleaned properly. Refined sugars have been selling fairly at unchanged rates. The season for Barbadoes molasses is The season for Barbadoes molasses is over and importers and wholesale jobbers now hold the bulk of the sup-ply. At later writing a local broker was offering new raisins at 5% and fruit to arrive by first direct steamer is expected to bring le less. Teas have remained quiet, but the market is in better shape for the fall trade, than in

POROUS

WATERPROOF

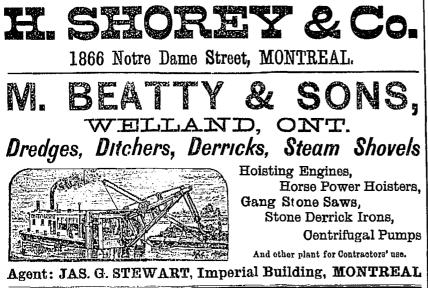


OTHING 20.00 HE repeat orders received for BIGBY from all quarters of the Dominion is the best e idence that it is giving satisfaction

to the public. Sample Olippings will be sent to the trade on application with quotations for coats and cloth by the yard, both for ladies and gentlemen's wear.

We are showing some choice patterns in checks and plain effects, for Ladies' Ulsters for wear. The Rigby Ulster is now the most fashionable garment in the market. fall wear.

> Manufacturea and for sale by us and the Dry Goods and Furnishing Houses throughout Canadr.



former years when there were heavy stocks to cause depression. Japan tea imported on the Empress of Japan was shown to us in a grocery warehouse and appeared to have suffered little or no damage, Some of the packages were stained by smoke and water, but the contents were uninjured. Other the contents were uninjured. Other lots might have been less fortunate. The insurance companies have been ad-The insurance companies have been ad-justing all claims. London reports on the tea market say: "Trade de-mand is improving all around. China teas have changed hands more freely, especially for the lower grades, at-slightly hardening rates, and export orders accounting for a large share of the business done. Indian and Ceylon selas have heavy but, they have sales have been heavy, but they have passed off with spirit, and we shall no doubt now have a spell of good trade. The estimate of Foochow tea has been reduced a million pounds by teleson, and we shall use fully here. telegram, and we shall most likely use up all this season's supplies at least. Teas have come forward too freely up to date, and importers have been such to date, and importers have been such eager sellers that prices were forced down to under their natural value; the supply now on the water is 6½ million pounds under last year to same date, and prices are, therefore, decid-edly hardening for commonest grades. Teas from 6d to 9d still offer wonder-ful value, and look well as a specula-tion, although, no doubt, the stock consists of this class, as both common and finest are in short supply. The and finest are in short supply. The best Kintucks and Tchangs left were dealt in more freely this week from 11d to 1s 4½, but those offering about 9d to 10½d are dull, and not very desirable."

Green Fruits, Etc.-Fair orders have

reviewed at some length elsewhere. On spot fall fruit is quoted at \$1.50 to \$2 and winter at \$2 to \$2.75. The season is about over for plums and the crop has been short. Canadian blue grapes 2½c to 3c and better varities 5c to 10c. Lemons \$5 to \$6.50 per box. Tomatoes 25c to 30c per bashel backat Tampia compare but a bash box. Tomatoes 25e to 30e per bashel basket, Jamaica oranges have been selling at \$8 to \$10 per brl.; poor stock \$5 to \$6, Bananas, yellow, \$1 to \$2; red, \$1,25 to \$1.50. Canadian peaches, elings, 70e to \$1 California peaches in boxes, \$1,50 to \$2; plunus \$2,50 to \$3; pears \$1.75 to \$2; 25; grapes \$3 to \$3,50. Egyptian onions 2c per 1b, Canadian pears in baskets, 50e to 60e; in bbls. Bartletts, \$4,50 2c per lb. Canadian pears in baskets, 50e to 60e; in bbls. Bartletts, \$4.50 to \$5; favorites, \$4 to \$4.50. Al-monds, 13½e; grenoble walnuts, 14½e; peanuts, Se to 10e; pearns, 12½e to 14½e; eccoanuts, \$4.50 per 100. Dates, 5c. The direct steamer America recently arrived from Jamaica with fruit, rum, etc. The oranges sold at \$8 per brl. Her bananas brought low prices owing to large supplies of domesprices owing to large supplies of domes-tic green fruit. Sales at 50c to \$1.25 per bunch. In consequence of the cholera and the warnings of physicians not to eat unripe or overripe fruit there has been a lessened demand. Fruit which has been ripened after being plucked has been neglected. Receipts of California fruit in New York have de-ereased 50 per cent and that market has suffered materially. Growers in California and other fruit States are selling more to canners and driers on the grounds under the impression that the grounds under the impression that the market will continue low for green fruits.

Hops and Beaus,-Purchases of new hops have been made at equal to 20c been received. The apple situation is | laid down here; old stock 10c to 12c.

··· == 0	GOODS
MO	NTRFAL.
. =	
NEW MANTLES	
	NEW MANTLES
NEW JACKETS	
	NEW JACKETS

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montre

AND

Our new Mantles and Jackets for the incoming Autumn and Winter Trade, are particularly attractive this year, and excellent value.

Mantle Dealers and Dry Goods Firms throughout the Dominion will do well to examine our stock before the 15th of this month.



Beans have sold at \$1.25 to \$1.35 per bushel.

Iron and Hardware,-The market for heavy metals has not recovered from the dullness which has been its chief characteristic for some time past. few buyers were attracted here by the exhibition, but sales were not numerous. The sale of a hundred ton lot of Carnbroe is mentioned on the basis of \$1S. Ingot copper has sold at 12c and tin at 22½c to 28c. Shell goods have done well and the season's trade will be a good average. As to other lines there is little ahead to help prices, except perhaps a stiffening of ocean freights. No large railway or building contracts are spoken about. A 'foronto buyer just back from Brit-ain speaks of English trade in a des-ponding spirit. He says the markets are sick and there is nothing doing. Warrants are cabled at 41s 5d. Th sold at £92 2s 6d, but closed at £92 ous. The sale of a hundred ton lot of



This cut represents our New Fruit and Preserve Jar, which we are now introducing to the Canadian Trade, and, in doing so, desire to draw your attention to the advantages it possesses over those made of glass and other materials.

The Jars are manufactured from a mixture of English and Pennsylvania clays, making a stronger and better article than can be produced from any other combination.

We only use a pure Bristol Stoneware Glaze, which is free from Lead or other Metallic substances, readily attacked by all acids. We guarantee the body to be thoroughly vitrified, and absolutely acid proof.

These Jars will be found superior to all other articles in use for the preservation of Fruits etc. Being non-transparent, the action of light cannot fade the color or ferment fruits kept in them, as is the case where glass is used, and, being a non-conductor of heat, preserves are kept at a more uniform temperature than in either glass or tin, and will be free from the unpleasant metallic taste so frequently noticed where tin is used.

They are made in various sizes, and are for sale by all Crockery and Grocery Dealers in Causda.

and dull. Copper 44s 10d and quiet. In the United States there is little change in the iron and steel movement and minor metals are slow and generally easy. Last London cables for pig tin were £91 17s 6d for spot and £92 2s 6d for futures. In copper London prices on merchant bars have eased off to £43 15s for prompt and £44 5s for inture delivery.

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

Leather and Shoes.—Quite a number of tanners were in town for the exhibition, but we have not heard that there was anything like a good general exhibit in this line. There was some visiting around at warehouses, but not much talk about business. At the moment there is little doing. Boot and shoe factories are working away on fall orders and getting out spring samples. The sensons are already forced too far ahead and a pause might have a salutary effect.

Live Stock.—British cables stated that 5½d was the outside price for finest Canadian steers, and inferior and medium cattle were lower. A bunch of Manitoba cattle sold here at 3½c for export. Shipments from Montreal last week were 3,211 cattle. Prospects of an improvement in Britain are not bright.

Ocean Freights, The market is some what firmer and some fair engagement have been put through recently. Sterps ship men are now asking 1s 6d to 1s 9d Liverpool, 2s Glasgow, 2s 3d London and 2s 6d to 2s 9d Avonmouth.

Provisions and Eggs.-Demand has been fair for short ent pork and cured meats in a jobbing way. Supplies of small meats are not excessive and are firmly held. Canada short cut steady at \$16.50 to \$17; Western new mess

\$14.50 to \$16. Hams, city cured, lle to 11½c and bacon 10c to 10%c. Lard is quoted at 8½c to 9c for Canadian in pails and at 7c to 7½c for common refined. Eggs are firm at 12e to 13c. A few shipments are being made to England, but the States markets give better returns at present and western shippers have been doing a good busi-ness. At Chicago provisions were stagness. At Chicago provisions were surg discourage the buying of hog products more than of grain. It is remarked more than of grain. It is remarked that it has made little difference in the distribution to consumers, so that the decrease in buying is of a speculative kind, and this may be made amends when cholera is reported to have for subsided. Even that cannot be coun-ted on. The market of the near future must depend mostly on the estimates of the hog supply for the next winter, as gauged by the magnitude of the corn crop.

Wool.—Local sales to the mills have been moderate at steady prices. Speaking of the London sales a cablegram reports a large attendance and keen competition. Best growths of greasy merinoes and also Capes in faulty parcels were in more demand, Cape (of Good Hope and Natal—Sales of scoured at 80-d to 1s 5d and greasy at 5%d to 7%d.

TGRONTO WHOLESALE TRADE. (Revised by telegraph.)

There is no change in the condition of wholesale trade. The volume is of fair proportion and prospects are favorable. The leading staples are firm, while payments are still slow. Orders for staple dry goods are sitisfactory, and the movement in groceries and hardware continues fair. Money is easy, with call loans quot-

ed at 4 per cent. on prime collateral. Circulation is going out for the movement of crops. Prime commercial paper is discounted at 6 to 6 1-2 per cent. Sterling exchange is considered easier in sympathy with New York. Speculation on the local exchange is dull, while values generally are steady. Commerce sold at 144, Im-perial at 189, Dominion at 267 1-2, Montrael wanted at 224, Ontario at 121, Toronto at 252, Standard at 167, and Hamilton at 176. Commercial cable sold at 158 1-4 ex-dividend, Duluth at 13 5-8, C.P.R. at 87 1-4 British America Ass'co at 100, Western at 145 1-2, Telegraph at 163 and Northwest Land at 81 3-4 to 82. Loan company issues quiet and steady. with sales of Union at 138, London and Ontario at 119, Peoples at 118 1-4, Dom-inion Savings at 98 1-2, Building and and Loan at 110 8-4, Manitoba at 112 and Canada Landed at 185.

Butter.-Receipts are fair, with sales of choice tub at 18c to 19c, medium at 18c to 15c, and creamery at 20c to 23c. Eggs are firmer at 18c to 14c, and cheese rules firm with sales of small lots at 10 1-2c

Dressed Hogs.—In small receipts and prices firm at \$6.75 to \$7

Flour and Grain .- Flour continues dull and prices rule easy. Straight roller is quoted at \$8.45 to \$3.60, Toronto straight extras at \$3.15 to \$3,20, Ontario patents at \$3.75 to \$4.10 and Manitoba patents at \$4.50.Bran is firm at \$1.50 on track and at \$13 for small lots. Shorts \$12.50 to \$13. Oatmeal \$3.60 to\$ 3.75. Wheat dull and easy, with sales of new white at outside points, and spring at 65c on the northern. No.1 Manitoba hard is quoted at 93c to 94c. No.2 at 85c, and No. 8 at 72c to 78c, lake and rail. No. 2 regular nominal at 52c to 58c. Barley dull and nominal. Oatts easy ; new sold at 81c on track and old at 33c. Peas steady at 58c to 59c, outside. Rye dull at 57c to 58c outside, and corn at 55c to 56c.

SURETYSHIP.			STOCE	KS AND	BONDS	•			
The only Company in Canada confining itself to this business.	WARE.	Val'e	Capital Sub- scribed.	Capital paid-up	Rest.	Div. last 6 Ms.	Datas of Dividends,	Per Cent Prices Sept 22.	Cash value per Sh
THE GUARANTEE CO.							_		
OF NORTH AMERICA.	Brit.Norih America. Can. Bank Commerce Commercial, Manitoba.	\$ 2431 50	\$4,865,666 6,000,000 587,200	4,866,666 6,000,000 546,950	1,289,666 1,000,000 5 0 ,000		April Oct June Dec 2May 2Nov	148	870 12 71 75
Capital Authorized, - \$1,000,000 Paid up in Cash (ne noise), g04,600 Resources - 1,119,946 *Deposit with Dom, G07't, - \$7,000	Commercial, Nfd Commercial, Windsor Dominion Du Peuple Eastern Township#	200 40 50 50 50	306,000 500,000 1,500,000 1,200,000 1,500,000	306,500 260,000 1,500,000 1,200,000 1,466,684	165,000 65,000 1,850,000 480,000 625,000	8 5 8 3	30 June 81 Dec 1 May 1 Nov 3 Mar 3 Sept 2 Jan 2 July	400 1051 267 106	400 00 42 20 133 50 58 00 67 50
THE BONUS SYSTEM of this Company renders the Premiume in certain cases annually reducible until the rate of	Federal Hamilton Hocholaga Imperial	100 100 100 100 25	1,250,000 1,232,500 710,100 2,000,000	1,250,000 1,250,000 710,100 1,900,000 500,000	650,000 200,000 950,000	4 31	1 June 1 Dec June Dec June Dec	125 189	178 00 125 00 169 00 29 00
One-Half per cent, per annum is reached. This Company is under the same experienced man- agement which introduced the system to this continent over thirty years ago, and has since actively and successfully conducted the business to the satisfaction of its clienti.	Jacquos Carlior Merohants' Can Moleons Moleons Montresi E Nationale	100 100 50 200 30	500,000 5,799,200 1,000,000 2,000,000 12,000,000 1,200,000	1,100,000 2,000,000 12,000,000 1,200,000	2,635,000 450,000 1,100,000 6,000,000	4 5 2	2 June 2 Dec 2 June 1 Dec 1 Aug 1 Feb 1 April 1 Oct 1 June 1 Dec 1 May Nov	1321 171 2241 944	158 00 132 00 85 50 449 00 28 35
9693,000.00 have been paid in Olaims to Employers. Provident, - SIR ALEX. T. GALT, G.C.M.G.	Now Brunswick Ontario Ottawa People's of N. E Quebeo.	100 100 100 20 100	500,000 1,500,000 1,494,100 180,000 2,500,000	1,237,970	815,000 601,237 100,000	81 4 4	l Jan 1 July 1 June 1 Dec 1 June 1 Dec Jan. July June Dec	122 155 112 xd	249 00 122 00 155 00 22 40 123 00
Vice-President and Managing Director EDWARD RAWLINGS. Bankers, - THE BANK OF MONTREAL.	St. Stephon's Standard. Toronto Union, (Halifax)	100 50 100 50	200,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 500,000	200,000 1,000,000 2,000,000	45,000	2 4 5	April Oct Jan July 1 June 1 Dec	167	83 50 252 00 59 00
HEAD OFFICE: Dominion Square corner Metcalfe St. MONTREAL	Union of Can Villo Marie Western Bank of Can	100 100 100	1,200,000 870,500 500,000	1,200,000	225,900	8 31	2 Jan 2 July 2 June 1 Dec 1 April-Oct		97 00 160 0 0 110 00
EDWABD RAWLINGS,	۱ ۱								
Vice-Pres. and Managing Director. •N.BThis Company's Deposit is the largest made for Guarantee business by any Company, and is not liphle for the responsibilities of any other risks.	Agri. Sav. and Loan 'Co Brit. Can. Loan & Inv. Co. Brit. Morty. Loan Co Building and Loan Assoc. Ganada Coston Co	50 100 100 25 100	630,000 1,629,000 450,000 750,000 2,000,000	322,412 289,038 750,000 2,000,000	60,000 52,000 100,000	3 3 3 3	1 Jan 1 July 1 Jan 1 July 2 July 2 Jan 2 July May Aug	1101 z 621	116 00 27 67 62 50
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Customs and Commission Agents.	Home Sav. and Loan Co Hochelaga Cotton Co Huron & Lambton Loan Co. Imperial Loan and Inv. Co.	100 100 50 100	1,760,000 2,000,000 500,000 629,850	175,000 1,000,000 315,039 625,900	135,900 47,570 106,000	5 3 <u>+</u> 5	2Jan 2Jul Maroh-qtly, 2Jan 2Jul 8Jan 8Jul	y 130 y 160 y 129	128 00 130 00 80 00 129 00
65, 167 Commissioners St. } MUNIKEAL. GrocoriesTrade is fair, with prices gen-	Landed Banking and Loan- Lond. & Can. Loan and Ag. London Loan Co Lond. and Ont. Yny. Co	100 50 50 100	700,000 5,000,000 679,700 3,452,700	700,000 622,650 490,540	360,000 60,000 115,000		2 Jan 2 Jul 15 Mch 15 Sep 31 Dec 30 Jun 2 Jan 2 Jul	y 122 t 132 xd o 105 y 118	52 50 118 00
erally unchanged. Sugars are firm, gran- ulated selling at 4 8-4e to 4 7-8c, and yellows at 8 3-4et o 4 1-4c. Valencia raisins in good supply; off-stalk sell at	Manitoba Inv. Assoc Manitoba Loan Montreal Telograph Co Montreal City Gas Co Montreal Street Ry. Co	40 40 50	100,000 1,250,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 600,000) 312,500) 2,000,000) 2,000,000) 2,000,000	111,00		Jan Jul Jan Jul 2 Jan—Qtly 15 April 15 Oc 6 May 6 No	y 112 140 t 205 y 236	000 00 112 00 56 00 82 00 118 00
7 1-2c and good layers at 8 1-2c. Cur- rants scarce and firm. Teas firm, with good demand; primary markets higher,	Montreal Cotton Co Montreal Lean and Mortg. Ont. Indus. Lean and Inv Ont. Lean and Deb. Co Pachage Lean and Dep. Co.	100 50 100 50	800,000 1,000,000 466,800 2,000,000) 500,000) 314,291) 1,200,000	185,000) 81 91 91 91	JJan 1Jul	t 122 c 108 s 129	121 7 66 0 108 0 64 5
especially for low grades. Coffee quiet; Rio is quoted at 181.2c to 19c. Canned goods unchanged.	People's Loan and Dep. Co. Roal Est. Loan and Deb. Co Richelieu and Ont. Nav. Co Royal Loan and Sav. Co Starr M'fg Co., Halifax	100 50 100	500.000	0 477,209 1.350,000	107,00 5,00 5,00 57,00	D -	1 Jan 1 Jul Jan Jul 9 Feb 15 Ser Jan July March	5 75	58 5 37 5 63 5 65 0 25 0
LeatherBusiness is moderately active and volume unchanged.	Toronto City Gas Co Un [‡] on Loan and Sav. Co Wostern Can. Loan & Sav.		800,000	0 800.00	215.00	0 2ł		192 187 5 175	96 0 68 5 86 5

Hides and Skins.—Demand for hides modorate, with cured still quoted at 5c. Green unchanged at 4 1-2 for No. 1, at 3 1-2c for No. 2, and at 2 1-2 for No. 3. Lambskins and pelts firm, at 55c to 56c for the best. Calfskins 5c to 7c. Tallow sells in small lots at 5 1-4c to 5 1-2c.

Live Stock.—Receipts of cattle have fallen off some and prices in consequence standier. Exporters 4 1-te to 4 3-8d The best butchers bring 3 3-te medium 3c to 3 1-2e, common 2 1-2e to 2 3-4c and stockers 3 1-4c to 3 3-4c. Sheep dull at \$3,50 to \$4.50 per head and hambs\$ 2.50 to \$3.50. Hogs easier, and best bringing 5c, medium 4 1-2e to 4 3-4c, and inferior ic.

Provisions.—There is a moderate demand with sales of long clear bacon at Se to S 1.4c, backs 11 1-2c to 12c, and bellies 12c t o12 1.2c. Haus 12c, and rolls 9c to 9 1.2c. Mess pork \$15 to \$16. Lard 9 1-2c to 10c. Beans \$1.20 to \$1.25 Dried apples firm 5c, and evaporated 7 1-2c. Hops 18c to 20c. Apples \$1 to \$1.25 per bbl. Pointoes 50c per bag, on track.

Wool.-Trade dull at 16c to 17c for selected fleece, and 19c to 20c for fine clothing. Pulled wools unchanged at 21 1-2e to 22c fro supers and 25 1-2e to WM DARKS

AMERICAN MARKETS.

Now York.—Flour steady. Wheat, spot stronger; No. 2 red, 78c to 78 1-2c in store and elevator; No. 3 red,73c; ungraded red, 71c to 81 3-4c; No. 1 northern S5c to 85 1-4c; No. 1 hard, 88 3-4c; No. 2 northern, 80 1-4c; No. 2 Chicago, S4 1-4c; No. 2 Milwaukee, 77 3-4c; No. 3 spring, 76 1-2c. Corn, spot closed firmer; No. 2 52 5-8c to 53 3-4c elevator; ungraded mixed, 48c to 54 1-2c. Oats, spot, quiet and firm; No. 3, 85 1-2c; do., white, 80 1-2c to 37c; No. 2, 36 1-2c to 37c; do., white, 38c to 35 1-2c; mixed western, 35c to 35 1-2c; white do., 38c to 46 1-2c; white state, 38c to 46 1-2c. Sugar firm; standard "A," 5 1-16c to 5 3-16c; confectioners' "A," 4 15-16c to 5 1-2c; powdered, 5 1-8c to 5 3-16c; granulated, 5 1-16c to 5 8-16c. Eggs, steady state and Pennsylvania, 22c to 23c; western prime 21 1-2c to 22c.

Chicago.-Cash quantities were :--No. 2 spring wheat, 83c; No. 2 white, 23 1-4c; No. 3 do., 31 1-4c to 82 1-2c; No. 2 ryc, 56c; No. 3 f.o.b., 43c to 65c; No. 4 f.o.b., 35c to 53c. Mess pork, \$10.15 to \$10.20, Lard. \$7.45. Short ribs, sides, \$7.40 to \$7.50; dry salted shoulders, \$6.80 to \$6.-90. Short clear sides, \$7.95t o \$8.

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MILLS :

NEW BRUNSWICK COTTON MILLS.

ST. JOHN, N.B.

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Name of Articlo.	Wholesale.	Name of Artisle.	Wholesale.	Name of Article. Wholesale.
	Roys. Vonths.	Roast chicken, 1-lb tins Roast turkey, 1-lb tins		Soda Ash
Sizers and Stieur. Mens. Brogsns	085100 075080	Corn Brooms. No. 1 Gom 4 strings, hard	3.60 0.00	Dyostuffs. Archil. con
Kip 1 15 1 10 1 10 1 10 1 10 1 10 1 10 1 10 1 10 1 10 1 10 1 10 1 10	$ \begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 25 & 1 & 60 & 0 & 95 & 1 & 15 \\ 1 & 60 & 1 & 70 & 1 & 10 & 1 & 40 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & 60 & 0 & 60 & 0 & 60 \\ 0 & 00 & 0$	No. 2 do Strings No. 3 do 2 strings No. 4 do 2 strings No. 1 do 8 strings No. 1 do 8 strings No. 2 do 8 strings No. 3 do 8 strings No. 3 do 8 strings No. 3 do 8 strings	2 95 0 00	Cuich 0 08 0 09 Ex. Logwood 0 10 0 15 Chips 190 2 25 Indigo (Bengal) 1 50 1 75 Madras 0 064 0 074 Madder 0 12 0 15 Sumad 0 12 0 15
Preged. Womens. Split Batts	Migras, Childs,	0. K. 2 strings bass- wood handle 0. K. 2 strings basswood handle	150000	
Hackins Sewid. 1 00 2 20 Poppled Button 1 00 1 20 Glased Buff Button 1 00 1 20 Hoat 1 00 1 00 1 20 Polish Calf 1 50 2 00 1 50 2 00 French Kid 1 85 3 50 1 85 3 50		Acid Carbolic Cryst Medi Aloes, Cape. Alum. Borax, xtis. Brom. Potass. Camphor, Eng. Ref. Citric Acid. Copperas, per 100 ibs. Crosam Tartar. Epsom Salts Giycerine. Giycerine. Gim Arabic per lb. " Trag.		Nid Shore. No. 1
Name of Article, Wholesale, Name	of Article. Wholesale.	Citric Acid	0 67 0 70 0 62} 0 65 0 ∻0 0 65 0 95 1 15	Green Cod, Large
Canned Goods. S g S g. Corned Bee	5 c . 5 c . b c . b c . b c . c . b c . b c . c . 	Cream Tartar. Epsom Saits	0 30 0 35 1 50 1 75 0 16 0 22	Dry por quintal. 500 550 Salmon No. 1 bris 0 90 14 00 2 0 00 12 00 Salmon No. 1 (tiercar) 0 00 12 00
Clams, 1-lb tins, per dos. 2 00 0 00 Lunch The Ovsters. 1 05 1 10	So. So. So. 115 115 125 ked beans, p ds 215 29 f, 1-1b	Gum Arabic per lb. ""Trag Oralic Acid. Phosphoras. Potash Biohromate Potash Jodide Struchning.	0 40 1 25 0 40 0 85 1 40 1 60 3 75 4 60 0 69 9 19 0 60 0 80 0 10 0 18	Fish. Labrador Herrings, No 1. 5 50 0 00 Nfid Shore. No.1
Penches, 2-lb. yellow 2 00 2 50 S-lb 3 00 0 00 Bartlett pence, 2-lb ting.	n, 2-lbs. 2 25 0 00 38. 0 00 1 70 oston Beans, dz 1 85 0 00 37, 1-lb, per dox 1 40 0 00 2-lb, 2 60 0 00 4-lb. 4 00 0 00	Potass Iodide Quinine Strychnine Tartaric Acid	8 60 8 76 0 80 0 45 0 90 1 90	
Strawborries; 2-lb tins, por dos	0-10. 550 000	Heavy Chemicals.	0 20 0 25	Patont, winter
Finnan Ha	1 1 20 0 00 1 1 20 0 00	Blae Vitriol. Brimstone Caustic Soda 60 [°]	0 00 2 50 2 50 2 70 2 80 3 00	Bran
Rotailors will please bear in mind that above qu		lots.	·	
FOR SALE.	ASPHALT ANDVULCANIN FLOORING	CER CER	Roa 783 1G STA	SLATE SLATE ST#5 METAL & GRAVEL REET. ROOTING: REET. ROOTING
IN	VAAT		6	FOR SALE.
Asta At Astaina	KUUI	ENAY	The h	andsomest modern Office Desk in
Cote St. Antoine,		Say About It		quite new. Will be sold at a bargain FOLEY, Journal of Commerce.
120 FEET	Commercial Gazette.	of Bonanzas."—Spokane promisin∞ mineral re-		171 & 173 St. JAMES STREET
ON	gion in all the great Spokane Review.	Pacific North-West."-	MONTR	EAL EXPOSITION COMPANY.
	1889. Likely to be silver-producing region G. M. Dawson's Report.	e "one of the greatest ns in the world."—Dr.	GRA	
GREEN AVENUE.	1890. "Perfectly st -Dr. Campbell, Colora	turated with mineral."	Provin	CIAL CAMIDI IIIN MONTREAL.
M. S. FOLEY,	1891. "Mining pe Columbia cannot pos	ossibilities of British sibly be over-rated."	15TH 1	TO 23RD SEPT. 1892
Journal of Commerce.	Mr. Elliot Galt in Tor 1892. "The comin	onto Empire. g mining empire of the s and Northern Railway		ND ANNUAL FAIR!
	Circulars (U.S.). 1892. "We know!	it is ascertained beyond	Grea	t Show of Live Stock. Magnificent Horticultural Display.
DRUMMOND, MCCALL	especially surrounding	listrict of the Kootenay, Nelson, is one of the erals in the whole of		LLECTION OF HISTORICAL RELIC BY THE ARIAN AND NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
Pipe Foundry Co.	America."—Sir Donald ing of the Bank of Mon	Smith, at Annual Meet-		EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTIONS. ON ASCENSION. Parachuic descent DEY SPENCER, the renowned English
(LIMITED) MANUFACTURERS	Nine-tenths of this owned by Americans.	r.ch mineral wealth is Canadians should have	AGFONAUL.	LEX BPENCER, the renowned English Military Band and Concert. Jont Fireworks. Splendid Music.
Cast-Iron Water and	greatest natural resou	lopment of their own rce. t rational medium for	Brilliant H	RIC CEDVICE DIRECT TO TH
Gas Pipes,	investment in this gr porated Companies, fo	reat field. Four Incor-		OPEN DAV and Night. ON: -25 CENTS.

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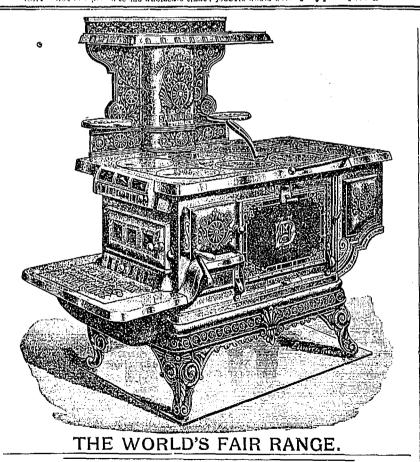
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MONTREAL	WHOLMBALM	LHIORP	OURNENT THURSDAY	(BEFTEMBER 22,

Name of Articla	Wholesalo.	Name of Articie.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale	
Farm Products. Burraz: Greamery	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Grecorics. Tra (IIfCheat & Cad.) Jappn, com. to med. lb zood mad. to fine in choicest fanoy Y. Hyson, com. to gd "fine to finest Gunpd. com "fine to finest "fine to finest Congou, common "congou, common "med, to good "med, to good "fine to finest Ningchow common "med, to good "med, to good "fine to finest Ningchow common "fine to finest "med, to good "fine to finest "med, to good "fine to finest "med, to good "fine to for roasting and grinding Jara Add 40 to 5 for roasting and grinding "Jara Plantation Geylon "jantion" "in bis Paris Lumps, in bris" "fine to gallon" "Socorf	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Sultanes		Lasonby's Pickles: Imp'l Hf-Pintsper dos Imp'l Pints	\$ c. \$ c. 1 65 1 75 8 00 8 25 5 75 6 00 0 00 8 25 5 75 6 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 35 0 00 0 35 0 00 0 25 0 00 0 25 0 00 0 25 0 00 0 25 0 00 0 25 0 00 0 25 0 00 1 76 0 00 1 76 0 00 1 76 0 00 1 76 0 00 1 76 0 00 1 20 0 00 0 124 0 124 0 124 <td< td=""></td<>	

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MONTREAL WHOLESALE	PEICES	OUBBENT.	-THURSDAY.	SEPTEMBER 22	. 1892
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MONTREAL WHOLEBALE PRICES OURBENT.—THORSDAY, SEPTEMBER 37, 1892								
	Wholesale.		Wholesale.		Wholessie.		Wholesale.	
Sd.	000 000	Morewood & Heathfield.	0 061 0 00	Shat per 100 lbs Lead Pipe per 100 lbs Spolter Machinery sorap. Wrot iron F F to F F F Wins: Bright, No. 7 per 106 lbs	5 55 5 75 5 50 6 00 5 50 6 00 5 50 6 00 0 00 16 00 0 00 16 00 3 00 3 50 4 75 5 00 2 60 0 00	Upper Heavy. Grained Upper Sociah Grain Kip Skins, French English. Canada Kip. Hemiook Calf Ifranch Calf Splits, Light & Medium. Splits, Light & Medium.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
Fine blut d halls- Sd.,, per la see 2d Cnsing and oox, flooring shook, and tobacco box	150000 200000	Shotts	II CO O OO I	Pender: Ganada, Blasting F F to F F F Mina: Bright, No. 7per 166 lbs Annealed, No. 7 solid Galvd, No. 7 Barbed Wire- 2 & 4 barbs Plain Twist, 2 & 2 wrs Staples Witho Nuils-75 p.c. of the	2 55 0 00 2 70 0 C0 3 25 0 60 4 50 0 C0 4 75 0 00 4 75 0 00 4 25 0 00	Small Leather Board, Canada Knameled Cow, per ft Pobble Grain Bloye Grain B. Calf Brush (Cow) Kid Buff	0 06 0 10 0 15 0 17 0 10 0 14 0 09 0 14 0 12 0 14 0 10 0 18	
127 to 300 por 100 lbs '	0 50 0 0 0 0 60 0 00 1 1 0	Cambroo Eglinton Homatite C. I. F. Three River	19 00 19 50 00 00 18 50 18 50 0 00 23 50 0 00 8 77 00 29 00	Wire Nails-75 p.c. off the list. Hides and Tallow. Montroal Green Hides "No. 1 per 100 ib:	000500	Russetts, Light Russetts, Heavy "No. 2 Int. Fr. Calf English Oak Rough	0 35 0 40 0 26 0 30 0 20 0 26 8 00 9 00 0 65 0 75 0 88 0 49 0 16 0 21	
Finishing nails- 3 inchper 100 lbs 2 to 2 '' '' 1 to 1 '' '' 1 '' '' 1 '' ''	0 85 0 00 1 00 0 00 1 15 G 00 1 35 0 00 1 75 0 00 2 25 0 00	Boiler Plates Boiler Plates	. 250 260 . 240 260 . 000 0061	for sorted, oured and insp' Toronto 1	0 00 3 00 4 50 0 00 0 00 0 00	Dongola, extra No. 1 ordinary Olis. Cod Oil, Newfoundland. Halifax Gagpe	0 20 0 25 0 15 0 20 0 88 0 40 0 00 0 00	
Slating nails— 5dper 100 lb 4d 3d 2d Common barrel nails— 1 inchpor 100 lb	1 25 0 00 1 75 0 00	Good Brands Wro'i fron pipe, i to 2 i 62i p.o., ovor 3 in 60 p.o. Sied, cast per 1b "Spring, 100 lb "Tre "lb	$\begin{array}{c} n \\ 0 00 0 00 \\ 0 11 0 12 \\ 0 3 00 0 00 \\ 1 3 75 0 00 \end{array}$	Tallow, rough	0 00 0 00 0 00 0 50 0 05 0 00 2 75 9 00 2 00 2 25 4 75 5 50	S. R. Palo Scal Straw Scal Cod Liver Oil Lingeod, raw boiled [Ditributing Prince] Cod Oil, Nowfoundland	0 37 0 40 0 36 0 38 0 80 0 85 0 85	
Clinch neils- inchper 100 lb	\$ 25 0 00	"Machinery Tis Plats: IC Coke IO Charcoal IX " IXX " IXX " DO "	. 800 000	Leather. No. 1 B. A. Bole, No. 3 "	0 20 0 22 0 17 0 18 0 14 0 16 0 19 0 20	Do Gaspe Do Gaspe S. R. Pale Seal Straw Seal Cod Liver Oil, Nfd Castor Oil Lard Oil, Extra	0 00 0 00 0 44 0 00 0 42 0 45 0 90 0 00 r 1 10 0 00 r 1 10 0 00 r 0 75 0 85	
Sharp and flat press'd n'ls- 3 inchper 100 lb 24 and 23 ' · · · · 2 and 24 ' · · · · 14 and 13 · · · · · 14 · · · · · Horse Sho es	1 25 0 00 1 50 0 00 1 65 0 00 1 85 0 00 2 50 0 00 8 60 0 0	Anchors, per lb J Lion & Crown, Tin'd Sht	10 50 11 00 4 75 5 50	Zanzibar, No. 1 No. 2 No. 2 No. 3 Slangbter, No. 1	0 00 0 0 00 0 00 0 0 0 0 00 0 0 0 0 00 0	Linseed, raw Bollod Machinery. Kac	$\begin{array}{c} 0 54 & 0 56 \\ 0 57 & 0 60 \\ 1 15 & 1 25 \\ 0 95 & 1 16 \\ 0 95 & 1 0 3 60 \\ 0 2 40 & 2 60 \\ 0 2 70 & 2 60 \end{array}$	

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*Discouts on Nails apply only for immediate delivery, and for quantities named of each kind separately. *B@~Terms for Gut Casing, Book and Shoor, Finishing and Tobacco Box, Barrel, Clinch and Pressed Nails, four months note or 3 per cent. off for each within 30 days. Discount on Boltss: Carriage and Tire, 75 to 80 and 10; Machine, 70 to 75 per cent. Terms, four months or 5 per cent. off for each in 30 days. Nails and horse shoes, three per cent. off within 30 days. Horse nails and spikes four months or 5 per cent. off in 30 days.

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tract to supply Oitles and Towns with the same,

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MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENT,-THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1891.

Name of Article.	Wholessle.	Disme of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale	Name of Article.	Wholesale
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	No. 1 Furnit'e Vrn'h, pr.g Extra Brown Japan Black Orange Shellac, No. 1 Puro Sait. Liverpool por bag Elev'n Cangdian, in small bags. 	3. c. 5. c. 0. 60 0. 65 0. 75 1. 20 0. 65 1. 20 1. 75 2. 00 2. 25 3. 00 0. 321 0. 325	Name of Article. Wines, Liquers. etc. Ale-Bass's	\$ c. \$ c. 2 50 2 55 1 621 1 671 2 40 2 45 1 571 1 621 3 85 4 00 3 50 0 00 1 90 0 00 2 60 0 00	Scotch Whithin- Mackie's R. O. Special Islay Bland Sheriffsosse Hay, Fairman & Cogal Claymore	8 C0 8 25 8 90 4 00 9 75 0 00 8 75 8 95 7 25 8 75 9 50 9 75 8 40 3 55 8 50 8 75
Qiass. United inches, 00 to 25 United inches 25 " 40 1 " 50 51 " 60	7 50 1 40 1 40 1 50 3 00 3 25 8 25 8 50			Spirits	7 00 7 25 7 50 7 75 8 00 8 25 8 50 8 75 9 00 9 25 9 50 9 75 3 30 9 00	I. C. A. Hole	9 50 9,90 5 00 5 20 19 00 0 90 9 50 0 09
Paints, &c. Y Lwad pure, 50 to 1001b kgs No. 1	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Fleece Pulled, unassorted Black Extra Super B Super	0 17 0 20 0 21 0 22 0 161 0 17 0 00 0 0 0 0 00 0 0 0 15 0 17	Mokennie, Driscoll & Co. T. G. Sandeman & Sons . Clode & Baker Skerries-Pedro Domecq Penartia Misa Clarets- Barton & Guestier Calvet & Co. vintage wines Nat. Johnston & Sons Chasmpagnes- Pommery, File & Co G. H. Mumm & Co. ex. dry Piner Heidseck Geld Lack	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Geo. Roo &Co. one star, qt two stars, qt Wisdom & Warter's Sher ries	11 25 0 000 9 25 10 25 7 50 7475 2 10 6150 4 50 6 50 11 50 12 00 16 50 17 00 1 45 0 00 16 50 17 00 1 45 0 10 04 9 50 10 04 9 50 10 04 15 00 15 00 15 00 16 00 15 00 16 00 15 00 16 00 15 00 16 00 9 75 10 00 9 75 10 00
Established 1886. CHAPUT I Commercial	FRER	ES,				TARA	$\overline{\mathbb{N}}$
10 Place of MONTH The best and most r that can be obtained patrons of this Agency BAYLIS MANUFACTURE VARNISHES, JAPANS WHITE	EAL. eliable in is supplie FG. ECOLORED RINTING	ES, formation ad to the CO'Y PAINTS INK,					

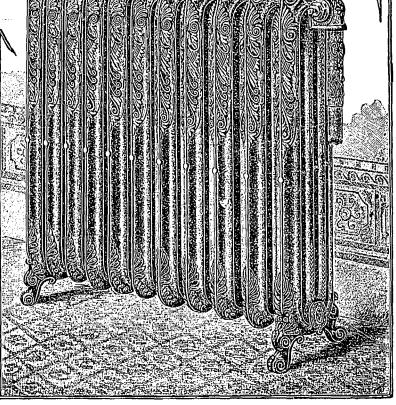
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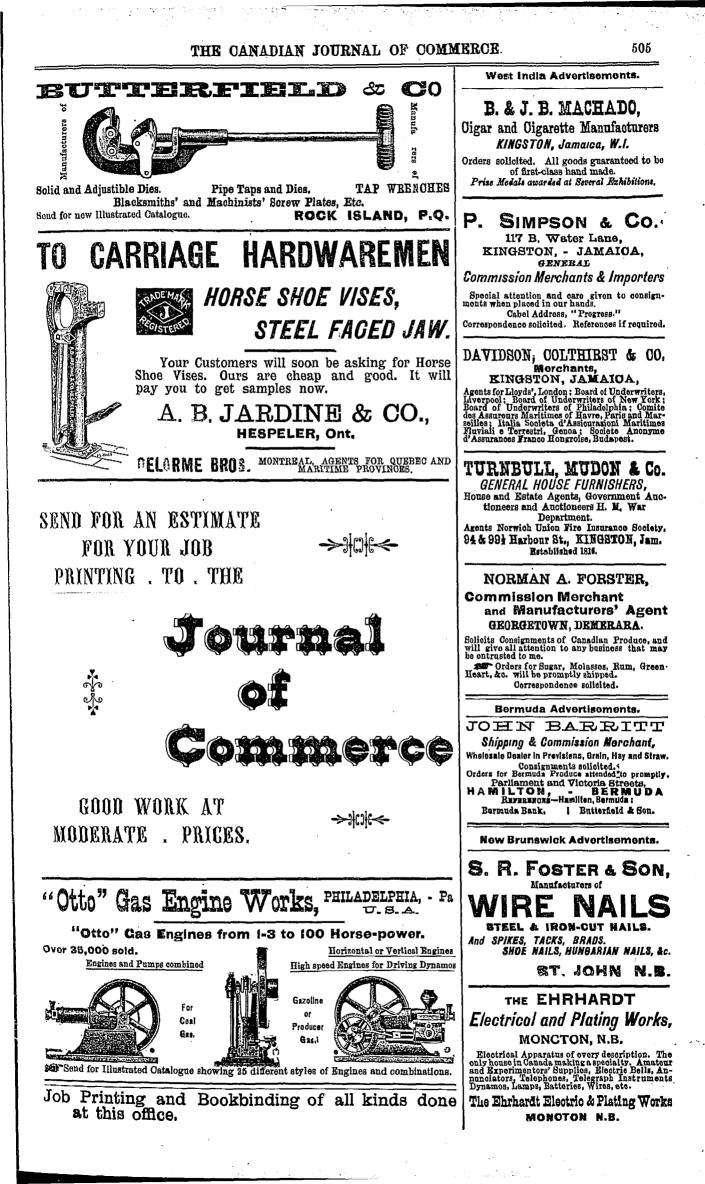
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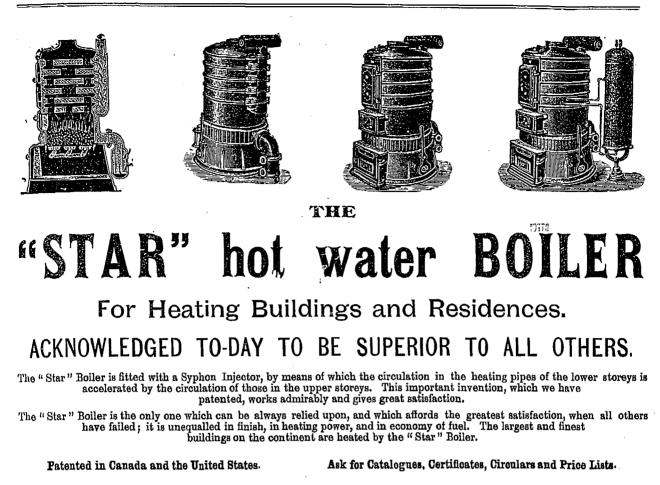




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