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The Chartered Banks. THE BANK OF BRITISH

Tho	Cha	rtorod	Banks
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BANK OF MONTREAL.	
ESTABLISHED IN 1817. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.	
Capital All Paid Up, \$12,000,000	
Constal All Paid Up, \$12,000,000 Rott, 6,000,000	1
HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.)
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:	Ι.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Hon, Sir D. A. SMITH, K.C.M.G., - President, Hon, GRO. A. DRUMMOND, - Vice-President, Gilbert Scott, Ksq. Ed. B. Greenshields, Esq. A. T. Prierson, Esq. W. C. McDonald, Esq. Hugh McLennan, Esq. Hon. J. J. C. Abbott. C. S. Watson, Esq. W. J. BUCHANAN, General Manager. E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager. R. Y. Hebdea, A. B. Buchanan, Asst, Inspec. Asst. Supt. of Branches Branches it Canada: MONTREAL, H. V. Meredith, Manager. West End Branck, Gatherine St. Aimonte, Ont. Hamilton, Ont. Quebec, Que.

Aimonte, Ont.	Hamilton, Ont.	Quebec, Que.
Belleville, "	Kingston, "	Řegina, Áss'n.
Brantford, "	Lindsay, "	Sarnia, Opt.
Brockville, "	London, "	Stratford, Ont.
Calgary, NW.T.	Moncton, N.B.	St. John, N.B.
Chatham, N.B.	New Westmins-	St. Mary, Ont.
Chathain, Ont.	ter, B.C.	Toronto, "
Cornwall, Ont.	Ottawa, Ont.	Vancouver, B.C.
Goderich, "	Perth. "	Wallaceburg, Oot
Guelph, "	Peterboro', Ont.	Winnipeg, Man,
Halliax, N.S.	Picton, Ont.	
IN	GREAT BRITA	IN:

IN GREAT DRITAIN : London, Bank of Montreal, 2s Abchurch Lane, E.C. Committee-Robert Gillespie, Esq., Peter Red-path, Esq. C. Ashworth, Manager.

IN THE UNITED STATES : New York-Watson and Alex. Lang. 59 Wall St. Chicago-Bank of Montreal, W. Munro, Manager; E. M. Shadbolt, Asst. Manager.

M. Shadbolt, Asst. Manager. BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN : London-The Bank of England. 'The Union Bank of London, 'The London and Westminater Bank. Liverpool-The Bank of Liverpool. Scolland-The British Linen Company and Branches. BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES. New York-The Bank of New York, N.B.A. 'The Merchants' National Bank. Boston-The Merchants' National Bank. Buffalo-Bank of Commerce in Buffalo. San Francisco-The Bank of British Columbia. Portland, Oregon-The Bank of British Columbia.

THE BANK OF TORONTO,

OANADA, -Incorporated 1855,-Paid-up Capital, \$2,000,000. Rest, \$1,500,000

DIRBOTORS: GEORGE GOODERHAM, - Prosident. WM. H. BEATTY, - Vice-President. Henry Cawibra. Wm. Geo. Gooderham. Heard Office. Toronto

Head Office, Toronto.

DUNCAN COULSON, - Cashier. HUGH LEACH, - Assistant Cashier. JOSEPH HENDERSON, - Inspector.

Bankers :

THE QUEBEC BANK. Incorporated by Royal Charler, A.D., 1818.

CAPITAL, \$3,000,000. OFFICE. QU HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC. BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

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BANQUE VILLE-MARIE.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL Oapital Authorized, - \$500,000, Capital Subscribed, - 500,000, Capital Subscribed, - - 5500,000, Capital Subscribed, - - 5500,000, DigEorons-W. Woir, Pros.; W. Strachan, Vico-Pros.; The Hon. O Foucher, John T. Wilson and Gao. F. Weir. Ubalde Garand, Cashier. Branch at Lachate, - Gao. Dastous, " Branch at Louisoville, F. X. O. Lacoursiero, " Branch at Nicolot, - C. A. Sylvestro, " Branch at St. Cossiro, - M. L. J. Lacasse, "Branch at St. Cossiro, - J. A. Thobergo, " Branch at St. Cossiro, - J. A. Thobergo, " Branch at St. Cossiro, - J. A. Thobergo, " Branch at Pt. St., Charles (sity), W.J.E. Wall," Agent: at New York: ho Netional Bark of the Renubile London-Bank of Montreal. Paris-La Societe Genarale.

NORTH AMER	TCA
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL	
Paid-up Capital, £1,00	0,000 Stg.
Reserve Fund, 62	
London Office, 3 Clement's Lane, Los	mbard St., E.O
COURT OF DIRECTOR	5:
	hur Hoare.
John James Cater. H. J. B.	Kendall.
Gaspard Farrer. J. J. Kin	agsford.
	Lubbook.
Richard H. Glyn. George I). Whatman.
Secretary, A. G. Wall	is. (
Head Office in Canada, - St. James	Street, Montreal
R. R. GRINDLEY, General E. STANGER, Inspector	Manager.
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 Chebed Vancouver, B.C.
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NEW YOBK -- H. Stikeman and F. Brown-field, Agents. SAN FRANDISCO-W. Lawson and J. C. Welsh, Agents. LONDON BANKERS--The Bank of England and Messrs. Glyn & Co. FOREIGN AGENTS-Liverpool-Bank of Lustralia. New Zealand-Union Bank of Australia, Bank of Now Zealand. Colonial Bank of Australia, Bank of Now Zealand, Colonial Bank of New Zea-land. India, China and Japan - Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China; Agra Bank, Limited. West Indise-Colonial Bank. Paris-Messrs. Marcuard, Krauss & Co. Lyons-Credit Lyonnais.

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Aylmer, Oat. Montreal, P.Q. St. Hyacinthe, Q. Brockville, Oat. Morrisburg, Oat. St. Thomas, Oat. Clinton, Ont. Norwich, Ont. Toronto, Oat. Excter, Ont. Owen Sound, Ont. Tronton, Ont. Hamilton, Ont. Ridgetown, Ont. Westroo, Oat. London, Ont. Smiths Falls, Ont. West Toronto Jc, Meaford, Ont. Sorel, P.Q. Woodstock, Ont.

Meaford, Ont. Sorel, P.Q. Woodstock, Ont. AGBNTB Quibec-La Banque du Peuple and Eastern Town-ships Bank. Oniario-Dominion Bank, Imperial Bank of Can-ada and Can. Bank of Commerce. Nevo Bruntwick-Bank of New Brunswick. Nova Scotia-Halifax Banking Company. Prince Edward Island-Bank of Nova Scotia, Sum-merside Bank. Brillish Columbia-Bank of British Columbia. Manileda-Imperial Bank of Canada. Neufoundiand - Commercial Bank of Newfound-land, St. John's.

land, St. John's.

IN EUROPH.

IN EUROPH. London-Alliance Bank (limited); Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.; Messrs. Motion, Rose & Co. Liverpool-The Bank of Liverpool. Paris, France-Credit Lyonnais, Antwerf, Belgium-La Banque d'Anvers

Antwirf, Beiginm-La Banque d'Anvars UNITED STATES, New Yerk - Mechanics' National Bank; Messrs. W. Watson and Alex, Lang, Agenis Bank of Montreal; Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co. Botton-Merchants' Na-tional Bank. Son Francisco-Bank of British Col-umbin. Detroil-Commercial National Bank. Emfr-alo-Bank of Buffalo. Milwaskee-Wisconsin Marine end Fire Insurance Co. Bank. Toledo-Second Na-tional Bank. Hiena, Montansa-First National Bank. Buffalo. Milwaskee-Wisconsin Marine tional Bank. Hiena, Montansa-First National Bank. Buffalor. Toledo-Second Na-tional Bank. Montana-First National Bank. Buffasma-First National Bank. Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and re-tures promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange. Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the world.

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The Chartered Banks.							
	THE MERCHANTS BANK						
	OF CANADA.						
	Capital Paid-up, \$5,799,200 Reserve Fund						
	Head Office, · Montreal.						
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Chatham.	Mitchell.	Stratford.
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land. Neva Scotia and New Brunnwick - Bank of Nova Scotia and Merchants Bank of Halifax, British Columbia - Bank of British North America, A general banking business transacted. Letters of Credit issued, available in China, Japan, and other foreign countries.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1835.

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Agencies. Iondon, Eng.-Giynn, Mills, Currie & Co. New York-The National Bank of the Republic. Paris-Credit Lyannais.

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BRANCHES :

The Chartered Banks.

The	Chartered	Banks.

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	THE OA	NADIAN	<u>r.</u>
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د احمد مر H	BAD OFFI	CR. TORON	ro.
Paid-Up O	apital,	- 8(3,000,000
Rest,			800,000
070	DIRE	CTORS:	Burnidand
GEO. A.	LUA, Esq.,	I, Esq., - Vic	President.
	an Rea t-	·	Dabs V.I.
George 12yl	W P H	, Crainern, Esc nilton, Esq. J Matthew Ley	ahn Hoskin.
Ken. O	. C., LI. D	Matthew Le	gat. Eso.
В.	E. WALKE	K. General Man	LE CI.
J. H. P	LUMMER,	Ass't General	Manager,
-	A. H. IREL	AND, Inspecto)r.
. G.	de C. O'G	RADY, Asst.	insp.
NEW YORK,	- Alox, I	Laird and Wm.	Gray, Agents,
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Brantford,	Hamilton,	St,Cath'rines	Walkerton,
Cayuga,	Jarvis,	Sarnia,	Waterloo,
Chatham,	London,	SitSte. Marle	, Windsor,
Collingwood	. Montreal,	Scaforth,	Simcoe, Stratford, Strathroy, Thorold, *Toronto, Walkerton, Walkerton, Windsor, Woodstock. Solton Aveaue, yest Toronto- ge & Collego-
"East Tor	outo-Cor. Q	ucen St. and t	Vact Toronto-
Cor College	10-791 Yong	ina Avo, Yon	reat Toronto-
AS Vonge	it cor Coll	ego St. Quee	5t. W46
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Commerci	al credits is	sued for use i	n Europe, the
East and V	Vest Indies.	China, Japa	n Europe, the n and South
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		e most favorabl	e terms.
Interest a	llowed on dep	OSITS.	

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San Francisco and British Col'a-The Bank of British Columbia. Hamilton, Bermuda-The Bk of Bermuda.

THE DOMINION BANK.

Capital, \$1,500,000. Reserve Fund, \$1,220,000

JAS. AUSTIN. J. Store Fund, 91,220,000 DIBROTORS: JAS. AUSTIN. President. HON. FRANK SMITH, Vice-President. Wm. Iace. Edward Leadley. E. B. Osler. James Scott. Wilmot D. Matthews.

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Reat, JAMES MCLAREN, Esq., CHARLES MAGEE, Esq.,	
DIRECTORS :	

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

Uapital,		-	- i -		•		\$200,000
Reserve,	•	٠		•			25,000
	I. To . Gra			۰.	• . '	Presid Cashie	

J. F. GRANT, AGENTS: Loadon-Messra. Giyan, Mills, Currle & Co. New York-Bank of New York, N.B.A. Boston-Globe National Bank, Montreal-Bank of Montreal. John, N.B.-Bank of Montreal. Drafts issued on any Branch of the Bank of Montreal.

BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA. Capital Paid-Up, \$710,100 Reserve Fund, 125.000

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CAPITAL (All Paid),
HEAD OFFICE, - HAMILTON. Directors :
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A. G. RAMSAY, Vice-President John Prostor. George Rosch. Charles Gurney. A. T. Wood.
A. B. Lee (Torontoj. J. Turnbull, Cashier.
H. S. Steven, Assistant Cashier. BRANCHES:
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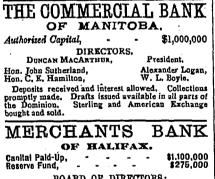
Montreal, Mount Forest, Newmarket, Ottawa, Peterboro',	Pickering, Toronto, Whitby, 480 Queen St. W., Toronto.
	Mount Forest, Newmarket, Ottawa,

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UNION BANK of CANADA DIVIDEND No. 47.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after WED-NESDAY, the 2nd DAY OF JULY NEXT. The Transfor Books will be closed from the 16th of June to the 30th of Juve, both days in-clusive.

löth of June to the Stin of Suco, Bong area and olusive. The Annual General Meeting of the Share-holders of the Bank will be held at the Banking House in Quebee on MONDAY, the lith day of JULY next. The chnir will be taken at twelve o'clock noon. By order of the Board Burger Cashier Quebeo, May 27,'90. E. E. WEBB, Cashier.



Head Office, Halifax, N.S., D. H. Duncan, Cashler.

Branch, Montreal, E. L. Pease, Manager. AGENCIES: Antigonish, N.S. Maitland [Hants Co.], Bathurst, N. B. N.S. Bridgewater, N. S. Moneton, N.B. Gharlottetown, P.E. I. Newcastle, N.B. Dorohestor, N.B. Port Hawkesbury, C.B. Guysboro, N.S. B. Port Hawkesbury, C.B. Guysboro, N.S. Solville, N.B. Kingston [Kent Co.], Summerside. P.E.I. N.B. Londonderry, N.S. Truro, N.S. Lunenburg, N.S. Weymouth, N.S. Woodstosk. N.B.

الم المراجع المراجع المراجع . مسالح المراجع المراجع المراجع المراجع .

Collections made at lowest rates and promptly remitted for. Telegraphic transfers and drafts issued at cur-rent rates.

The Chartered Banks. THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA. Capital Paid-up, - - \$1,000,000 Reserve Fund. - - 410,000 Reserve Fund, - - 410,000 HEAD OFFICE, TORUNTO. DIHEUTURE. W. F. COWAN, President. JOHN BURNS, Vico-President. W. F. Allen. Fred. Wyld, Dr. G. D. Morton. A. T. Todd. A. J. Somerville, AGENOIES ; DIRECTORS : Bowmanville. Brantford. Bradford. Brighton. Campbellford. Aubricians Cannington. Chatham, Ont. Colborne. Durbam. Forest. BANKUBS. Harriston. Markham, Newcastle. Parkdale, Picton.

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New York and Montreal-Bank of Montreal. London, England-National Bank of Scotland. All Banking business promptly attended to. Corres-pondence solicited. I. L. BRODIE, Cashier.

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Capital Paid-Up - . . . \$1,500,000 • • , 700,000

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1	
ĺ	Eastern Townships Bank.
l	Authorized Capital,\$1,500,000
L	Capital Paid-Up, 1.485.881
I	Reserve Fund,
I	BOARD OF DIRECTORS
l	R. W. HENEKER, President.
Í	HON. G. G. STEVENS, Vice-President,
	Thomas Hart. Israel Wood
ł	Hon. M. H. Cochrane, D. A. Mansur, Thomas Hart. Israel Wood, G. N. Galer, T. J. Tuck. N. W. Thomas,
ł	HEAD OFFICE, SHERBROOKE, QUE.
1	WW RABIERT Conserved Manager
1	BranchesWaterloo, Richmond, Coaticook, Stan- stead, Cowansville, Granby, Bedford, Huntingdon,
1	Agents in Montreal-Bank of Montreal.
1	London, England-National Bank of Scotland
	Boston-National Exchange Bank,
ł	New York-National Park Bank. Collections made at all accessible points and prompt-
	ly remitted for.
ł	
- 1	
	THE WESTERN BANK
	OF CANADA.
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eserve and Surplus Funds, - 230,056 75 sal Assets, - 3,686 818 01 DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at the ghest current rates.	Sardinian	DOMINION PAINT CO.		
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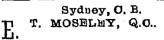
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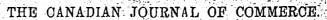
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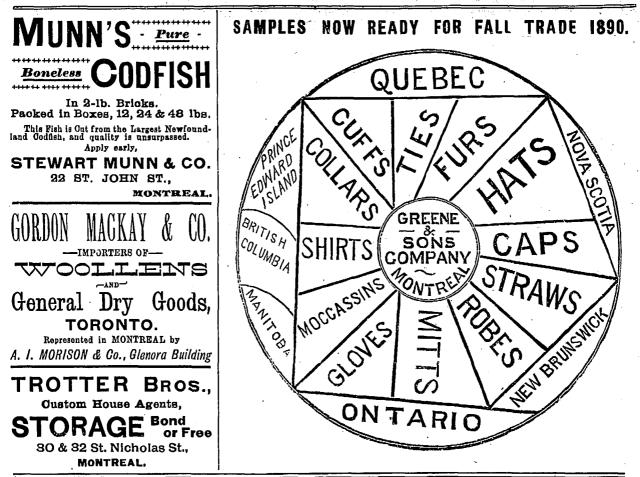












remaining unconstructed. Last week progress was made to the extent of 151 feet.

68

The crop damage by the hailstorm in Western Manitoba last week is less extensive than at first reported.

THE census count shows Kansas City to have a population of 135,000, an increase of 130 per cent over 1880.

A London cable says: "There is a large speculative demand for wool and prices are advancing moderately."

THERN were filed in Ontario last year 15,098 chattel murtgages and bills of sale, representing \$6,991,223.

THE Northwest land companies effected more sales during last June than in any previous month of the year.

The Portage Milling Co. will erect an additional elevator-of 50,000 bushels capacity-at Portage la Prairie, Man.

CLAIMS on the Maritime bank, under the provisions of the Winding Up act, must be sent in by September 20th.

IN THE forthcoming census of Great Britain the four million odd residents of London will be numbered in one day.

THE grading on the G. T. R. double track between Belleville and Shannonville is completed, and ready for tracklaying.

THE Alberta Railway and Canal Co., will hold their annual meeting on August 5th at Sir A. T. Galt's office in this city.

REPRESENTATIVES of an English syndicate are in Halifax, with a view of purchasing three breweries and a distillery there.

THE French River Tug company, head-quarters Windsor, N.S., capital \$15,000, give notice of application for incorporation.

The first 50 miles of the Great Northwest Central Railway (Manitoba) are expected to be opened for traffic on the 15th inst.

G. F. BURNETT & CO. 752 Craig St., MONTREAL, Clothing Manufacturers Close Buyers will consult their in-

Close Buyers will consult their interest by seeing our Samples before making purchases. Messrs. Harry Hari and John Watkins have filed partnership deeds as confectioners under the firm name of "Hart and Watkins."

HASTINGS farmers find they must pay the notes they gave for hulless oats, and are looking for the seductive agent who sold them.

IN Behring Sea Canadian sealing vessels caught 16,585 seals last year, the total catch having been 29,579 skins, valued at \$300,000.

A PORT ELGIN man recently shipped a car load of lobsters valued at \$2,000 to Hamilton, Ont., and another of equal value to Halifax.

A number of Ottawa lumbermen think that a lumber and and timber exchange in that city would be advantageous to their interests.

THE Silver Center Mining Co., of Ontario, with \$300,000 capital in \$30 shares, has been incorporated for operations in the Thunder Bay district.

A MORTGACE in trust between the Temiscouta Railway Co. and Lord Hatherton and others, has been deposited in the secretary of state's office.

SALTPETRE is firmer, as serious rioting is reported at Iquique, growing out of a strike. Commercial and shipping operations have been suspended there.

AT A meeting of the Toronto city council it was decided to issue over one million dollars worth of consolidated local improvement debentures at 4 per cent.

A Hamilton, Ont, cattle firm exported 428 head of cattle to the English Market last week, the sale aggregating nearly \$32,-000, or an average of about \$72 each.

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



FINNAN HADDIES

These fish are most delicately cured and smoked, the bones removed, and are ready for table use. They are cured and cannod immediately after being caught, and can be relied upon as possessing the true flavor of the Scotch Findon Haddook.

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

REDUCTION Works are now being erected at the new town site of Nickel City, Ont., which, it is expected, will commence operations within three months from date.

A true bill has been found against Cromar, the absconding Edmunston bank agent, and the case has been postponed pending the arrival of a witness from Quebec.

GALT Ont., submitted a waterworks by-law to the local council at its last meeting providing 86 hydrants to supply the wants of this prosperous manufacturing centre.

HIRAM WALKER & Sons, of Walkerville, Ont., are reported to have realize \$400,000 profit from the recent advance in whiskey arising from the ring formed by the distillers.

IT IS expected that work on the Manitoba South-Eastern railway will be commenced this year, and the line completed to the boundary before the wheat-moving season.

THE liabilities of Jas. H. Rafter, clothier, probably exceed \$6,000. Claim were fyled to the extent of \$5,250. A first dividend of five per cent is payable on the 16th inst.

MESSES. Louis A. Brais and Narcisse E. Brais have filed notice of partnership as wholesale dry goods merchants and gent's furnishings under the name of "Glover & Brais."

The firm of R. Jellyman & Co, paper box manufacturers, has been dissolved, Mr. William N. Jellyman going out. The business will be carried on by the remaining partners.

THE Toronto Trades and Labor Council objects to a practice said to exist in large dry goods stores of fining saleswomen to such an extent as to materially reduce their small wages.

ALPHONSE LEVERT, jr., grocer of this city has assigned owing about \$4,000. He started in October 1888 with a few hundred dollars capital and has since done a small grocery business.

STRINKLER risks have not recovered from the set-back caused by the recent epidemic in their line. For the time being, at least, the underwriters are disposed to treat them gingerly. Still it will have a good effect in teaching the lesson that even automatic sprinklers require a little attention once in a while.

J. B. DENIS, hotelkeeper of Coteau Station has assigned owing some \$4,400. He did a fair small business, but sickness in his family held him back, and he has never been able to get ahead.

A delicate soft shade of brown, called "blondine," promises to be in high favor in the fall campaign, and in combination with ivory white is one of the most effective things in the whole list of colors.

A winding up order has been granted against the Dominion Safety Boiler company and a meeting of the creditors, shareholders and contributors will be held on the 11th proximo to ap. point a liquidator.

It is now admitted that the Government has extended aid to the Hudson's Bay railway. The assistance is in the shape of a grant of \$80,000 a year, for which sum the mails are to be carried without charge.

THE following bank dividends have been declared: Merchants Bank of Halifax, 3 per cent for the half year; Bank of Yarmouth, 6 per cent per annum; Bank of Nova Scotia at 7 per cent for the year.

A recent despatch from Dresden states that several large manufacturers have decided to establish mills in America for the manufacture of textile fabrics provided the McKinley bill becomes an enactment.

DOMINION day was settling day with the Government, and cheques for \$4,000,000 were sent away from Ottawa, \$2,000,000 for provincial subsidies and \$2,000,000 for interest on Dominion securities held in England.

VELVET ribbon promises to come into fashionable prominence in "collaret" form. The collaret is made to fit the neck closely and is fringed with pearls or beaded with a single row of dia. monds either real or artificial.

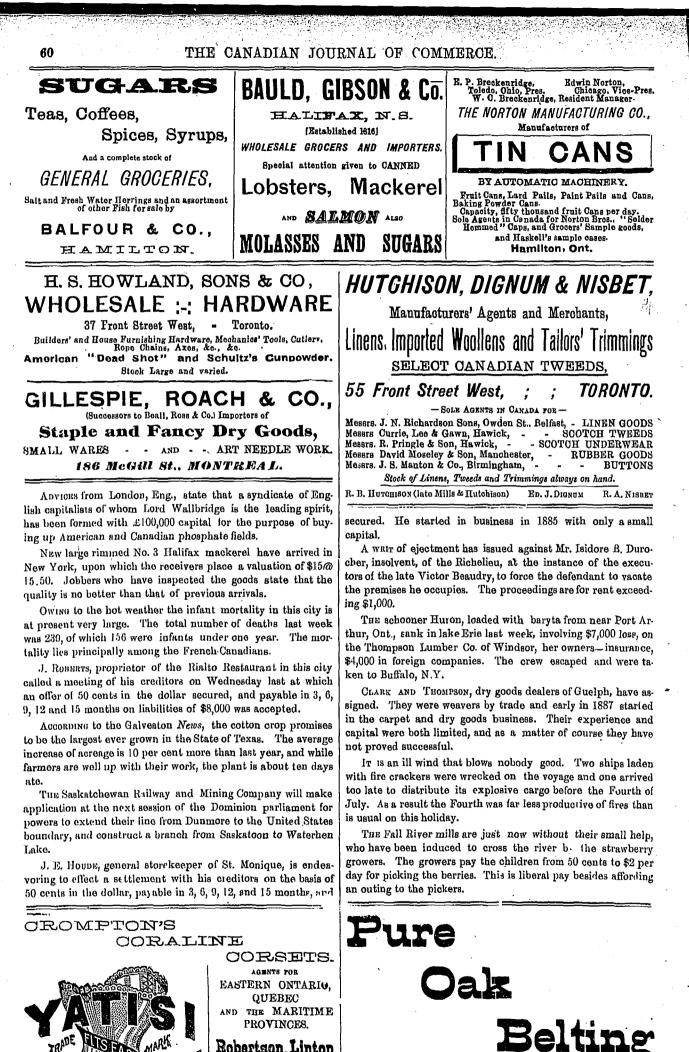
S. & J. ARMSTRONG, general merchants, McKellar, Parry Sound, Ont., have offered their creditors 50 cents in the dollar, secured, which has been accepted. Their liabilities are \$48,000, and assets about similar in amount.

Nearly 28,000,000 pounds of dried and evaporated apples were exported from the United States during the eleven months ending May 31st. The total, however, falls 1,000,000 pounds behind that for the corresponding period last year.

IN reference to the purchase of the Chicago Stock Yards and Transit Company by a syndicate for \$20,000,000, Messrs. F. H. Prince & Co., who are understood to represent the purchasers, say that the control of the stock yards will remain in the United States. A large majority of the new securities are owned there and the management will be American.

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

RECEIVED IN MORTUARY PREMIUMS \$9,418,037 45.	Total Receipts. \$9,592,614.64.	RECEIVED IN INTERRET \$174,577.19.
RESERVE OR EMERGENCY FUND IN BANK AND SUPPEIOR INVESTMENTS, \$2,804,509.35.	Paid to Widows and Orphans, Death Claime. \$7,288,105.29.	TOTAL CASH DISBURSEMENTS AND RESERVE. 89:592:614.64.
	LIUMS HAS SAVED TO MEMBERS IN CASH	
Offices: Mail Buildings, Toronto, 217 St. James St.	Agents Wanted. WELLS & reet, Montreal, D. Z. BESSETTE,	McMURTRY, General Managers, Asst. Genl. Man.



Robertson, Linton & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Corner St. Helen and Lemoine Sts., Montreal

THE J C. MCLAREN BELTING CO.

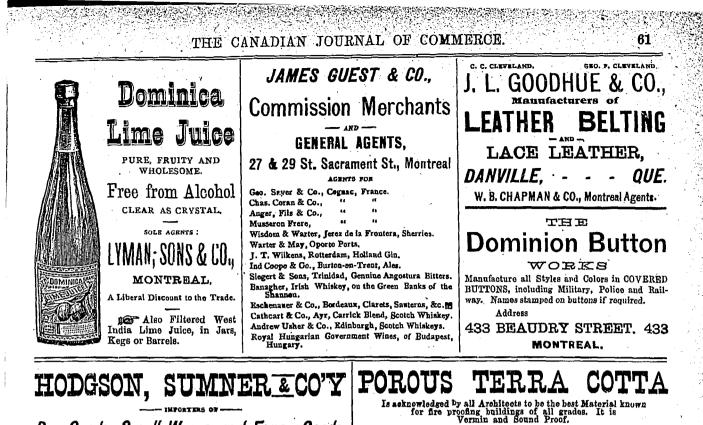
and

TORONTO

Tel. No. 475.

MONTREAL

Tel, No. 363.



Cement. Address,

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

And 39 Princess Street. - - - - Winnipeg

THERE are eight hundred sleeping and dining car porters running into Chicago, and they propose to strike soon unless they get a raise to \$40 a month. They now get \$15. The tipping system is, they say, on the decline, and they are compelled to ask for an increase in wages on this account.

LA BANQUE Jacques Cartier, have filed a petition in the Superior Court to be allowed to join in the contestation of the abandonment of Mr. I. B. Durocher, of the Richelieu Hotel, on ground that the insolvent has not handed over to the curator jewellery he has in his possession valued at \$1,000.

CONSIDERABLE activity is manifested among the phosphate and other mining industries of the Ottawa Valley at present and miners and capitalists are continually passing through the capital on their way to investigate the mineral resources of the region in the neighborhood of Buckingham, Que.

W. P. GILES & Co, clothier of Hamilton, succeeded C. E. Pierce some four years ago. His capital was comparatively small and business has been dull of late. It was hoped his creditors would carry him along, but this they have evidently declined to do, and hence we now hear of his assignment.

No less than 57,416,055 pounds of canned beef were shipped from the United States to England during the eleven months ending May 31st. Shipments to other countries aggregate 16,-626,141 pounds, making a total of 74,042,196 pounds, against 48,-067,883 pounds exported during the corresponding period last year.

THE Lake of the Woods Milling Co. has begun erecting an elevator at Griswold, Man., with a capacity of 30,000 bushels. This is the first of ten or twelve elevators which the company purpose building in various parts of the province this summer. The locations for the others will be selected as the season advances.

M. BIRMINGHAM, liquor dealer of St. John, N.B., has assigned. He has done a small business for the past 20 years but was never the stuff of which successful merchants are formed. -Rho

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

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

da Hancock, a small dealer in wall-paper and fancy goods, of Toronto, has assigned, as has also Geo. Little, a Peterborough carpenter.

THE RATHBUN COMPANY.

NAPANEE HYDRAULIC CEMENT, guaranteed to equal any native

DESERONTO, ONT

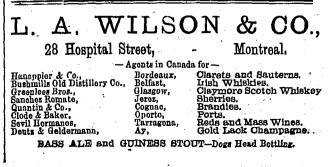
THE imports of gold into the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890, were (approximating for June), \$12,-878,732 and the exports \$17,098,920, or a net loss of gold by export of \$4,220,188. During the preceding fiscal year the imports of gold were \$10,372,145 and the exports \$60,033,246, a net loss of \$49,661,101.

THE June fire loss of the United States and Canada will not exceed \$5,500,000, or about \$2,000,000 less than the same month of 1889. The fire loss for the first six months of 1887, 1888, and 1889 was as follows: 1887, \$62,921,600; 1888, \$67,280,850; 1889 \$64,286,000. The fire loss for the first six months of 1890 will not exceed \$48,000,000.

At a special meeting of the shareholders of the St. Catharines & Niagara Central Railway Company the capital stock was increased from \$300,000 to \$1,600,000. The directors assured the shareholders that the completion of the road into Toronto at an early date was arranged, and was merely delayed pending the settlement of details.

The firm of R. Eaton & Son, groceries and orackery, of St. Mary's have been in existence since 1855. In 1882 Eaton took his son into partnership and since then they have done a small living business; never getting much ahead. During the past year they have been closely run and have finally been forced to take refuge in an assignment.

THE HON. J. K. Ward, Mr. Alfred Perry and Dr. L.H. Davidson, representing the Montreal Protestant Hospital for the Insane have had an interview with Hon. Messrs. Mercier and Shehyn, from whom they received an assurance of a loan of \$50,000, and a subsidy of \$115 a year for each inmate. The loan will only be payable when the hospital is open.





331 Commissioners St., - - - Montreal, Que Colo Brozacz - Parscorr, Owr. Cheese, Battor, Eggs, Poultry, Game, &c. Flour and Meal Cheese Furnish ings. Dressed Hogs, Apples, Onions, Beans, &c. Correspondence solicited.

The customs returns for the port of Toronto for the month of June, 1890, were \$238,438.29, and for the corresponding month of last year, \$281,921.03, a decrease of \$43,482.74. For the fiscal year which closed June 30 the total returns were \$4,322,318.28, and for the year previous \$4,008,157.52, showing an increase in the year of \$314,158.76.

JOSEPH SANDERSON, trading under the name of Sanderson & Co., brush manufacturers of Toronto, has assigned. His failure is due to having endorsed for Taylor Bros. & Co. of Columbia to the extent of \$5,000. Their mill dam has recently been washed away by floods and their losses are presumed to be so heavy as to preclude their being able to meet this paper.

The largest consignment of high-bred horses reaching this port this season, arrived on the Lake Ontarlo this week. They comprised 80 stallions, and with the exception of four, who died from sea-sickness on the voyage, were landed in excellent condition. They comprise Cleveland Bays, Shires, Percherons, and Clydesdales and are all standard bred and with pedigrees yards long that a duke might envy.

WM. TOWNLEY, tailor, of Toronto has assigned owing \$3,000. He was formerly a member of the firm of J. and W. Townley who dissolved 15 months ago and was never in a very large way of business—Wm. McCullough, grocer of the same city, was formerly a clerk who started in the grocery business last August with his savings for capital. Unfortunately he has not succeeded and we now hear of his assignment.

LIME to the value of \$17,930 was exported during the month of June, from St. John, N.B., against \$17,082 exported during the same month last year. For the quarter ending June 30th, 1890, the value of lime exported was \$43,988, and for the quarter ending June 30, 1889, the value was \$45,297. The value of ice exported during the month of June was \$28,885, and the value for the quarter ending June 30, \$58,425.

It is claimed that the Canadian Pacific has made a twentyseven cent rate on dressed beef to New York, and has entered into a contract with the "Big Four" for five years, guaranteeing a maximum rate of 45 and a minimum rate of 30 cents on



Special attention is given to sales of Live Stock, and all descriptions of Country Produce as well as Damaged Goods and Wrecked Materials, Household Furniture and Real Estate. dressed beet, which accounts for the refusal of the Lake Shore

to allow the Grand Trunk a three cent differential, as it would be compelled to allow the Canadian Pacific the same. At a meeting of the Niagara River Fruit Growers' Association

the following officers were elected for the ensuing year :-Jas. Sheppard, president: George D. Priest, vice-president; C. E. Fisher, secretary treasurer ; Messrs. E. P. Adams, Geo. Wood. ruff, H.C. Bradley, and A.Y. Martin, Executive committee. The members reported the crop of fruit as follows:-Apples, plums, and pezches, very light; berries, cherries, currants, and grapes, fair to average.

It is now known that the new silk crop has not been short in any of the producing countries, but that, at least as far as Europe is concerned, it will average better than last year, so that no scarcity of the raw material is to be apprehended. Nevertheless the opening silk season has started with higher prices everywhere. Milan quotations are very firm, and Yokohama figures have gone up and are now ten per cent above opening prices.

A RUSSIAN official crop report says that at the beginning of June winter and summer crops in Western and Southern European Russia were very good in some districts and good in other districts, while in the Eastern provinces the crops were less satisfactory. It is expected that a large quantity will be available for export in the autumn. An increased domand is expected in view of the bad Indian harvest and the unfavorable outlook for American winter wheat.

A LARGE wholesale dry goods merchant on St. Paul street has inaugurated a novel departure by filling the capacious windows of his private office with boxes of growing flowers. He claims that, as he spends the best part of his life there, he see no reason why he should not beautify his surroundings; and truly it is refreshing to see these glorious specimens of Nature's handiwork blossoming and shedding their fragrance in the arid atmosphere of ledgers and day books.

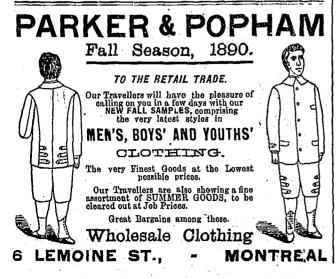




EVERY steamer entering this port reports passing huge masses of ice. When we were sweltering under an almost tropical sun the Sardinian and Lake Ontario were steaming with caution through immense ice fields—a condition of affairs that appears almost incomprehensible. In this city on Tuesday the heat was almost unbearable and yet on that very day the leading member of a large shipping firm declared that the fog and ice in the straits were turning his hair grey with anxiety.

According to some cable messages the crops in Europe promise to be considerably larger than those of last year. Others tell a widely different story; the latest advices from France reporting that country to be menaced as well as England with heavy loss because of incessant rains. The truthfulness of the latter, in kind if not in degree, would appear to be vouched for by the reports of higher prices in the markets of France and England, and the better export demand for wheat and flour that has been witnessed in this country during the last few days.

WHEAT and oats in the vicinity of London, Ont., show decided signs of rust, and that material damage has been done to the crop has been reported from several reliable sources. The great moisture and corresponding terms of great heat which have been experienced this season have caused unusually rapid growth. On this account the wheat is weak, and recent storms



have beaten down the grain in large patches to the ground. This has been looked upon as a lesser evil, however, and is comparatively lost sight of in the anxiety of farmers and others regarding the rust above referred to.

THE cost of the liquidation of the firm of Frank Stafford & Co., of this city, is already the subject of litigation. The liquidator claims \$1,225 for his services; a sum which the members of the the firm declare excessive. They hold that a charge of \$73.50 per day for the services of the liquidator and his staff is far too much in view of the fact that there was only \$13,000 to collect. The liquidator retorts that the work was exceptionally heavy owing to the disagreement between the two partners, and that his researches have extended over two years. Other accountants uphold him in his charges, and the judge has reserved his decision in the case.

According to a Winnipeg paper, those who are opposing the discount on American silver in Manitoba, are, in favoring the circulation of foreign coin, resorting to the argument that there is not sufficient Canadian silver in the country for the convenient conduct of business. A reporter, on making inquiries regarding this subject, ascertained that there need be no scarcity of Canadian silver as the assistant receiver general is prepared to supply the banks and public with all the Canada silver they require for its equivalent in Canadian bills or legal tender. The free circulation of Canadian silver has in the past been hindered by the large amount of United States silver, which in some way or other has been put into the hands of the people.

ROSS, FORSTER & CO.

Wholesale :: Dry :: Goods

Nos. 9 & 11. Recollet Street, between St. Helen and St. Peter Streets.

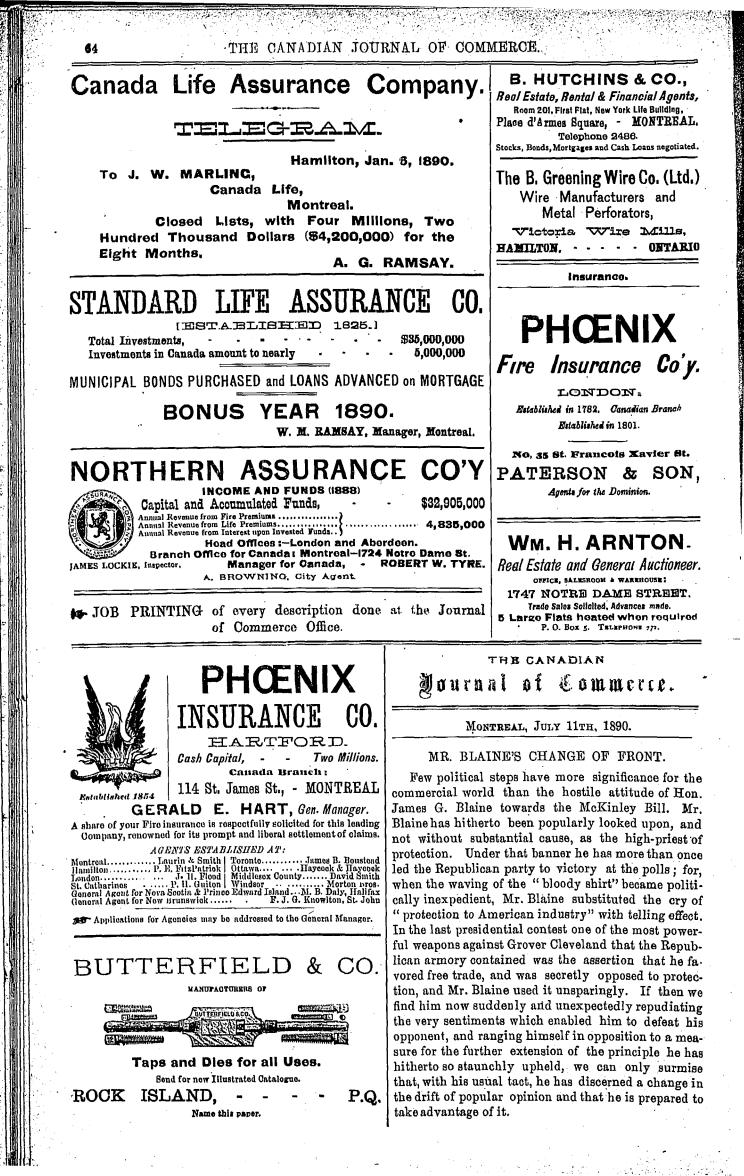
SPECIALTIES:

HOSIERY.

ART NEEDLE WORK

SMALLWARE.

DRESS GOODS





That this step has not been taken without long and mature consideration is evident from the character of the man. Mr. Blaine is a political strategist of the highest order; as well as a man of boundless ambition. He has made up his mind that he will yet sit in the Presidential chair, and although, up to the present, the jealousy or timidity of his own party have caused them to pass over his claims in favor of obscure country politicians, through their fear lest by placing a man of such force of character in the position they might exchange King Log for King Stork, there is but little doubt that his ambition will eventually be gratified. At present he is the real leader of the Republican party and is busily engaged in laying his plans for the capture of the next Presidential nomination. It is then in the highest degree unlikely that he would place himself on record as opposed to one of the principal tenets of his supporters unless he were fully persuaded that the drift of popular opinion sets in the direction of lower duties.

The consternation that this step has excited among the supporters of the administration may be readily imagined. They are well aware that he must have sound political reasons for his change of front; and yet every man cannot change his principles so quickly as Mr. Blaine. Some of his closest allies are not prepared to abandon the tenets of increased protection so suddenly, and therefore still continue to support the bill. As a consequence the great majority of Republican voters are hopelessly muddled. They do not know what they are called upon to believe or what policy they are to cheer for. The political compass points in every direction at once, and the most astute of their leaders hesitate as to what gale to trim their sails to. In the meantime the McKinley Bill, at least in its present form, is doomed. Opposed by the cleverest man in the dominant party, obnoxious to the commercial world, and apparently unpopular with the masses, the bill has recoiled like a boomerang and has dealt destruction in the ranks of the very party who formed it as a weapon. Mr. Blaine has come out frankly against it, and as no one keeps more close a finger on the public-pulse, or is keener to discover the rise of a popular movement and by placing himself at its head to make use of it as a lever by which to raise himself to power, we may rest assured that the others will speedily fall into line and that a policy of moderate protection and greater commercial freedom will be shortly inaugurated.

The advantage to Canada is apparent. The Me-Kinley Bill was especially levelled at Canadian trade. The rigorous exclusion of Canadian products was one of its salient objects, and that it would have been injurious to the trade of this country, at all events for the moment, must be admitted. By its modification it will give us assurance that our present commercial relations with the great republic will not be rudely strained. Commerce will continue to flow unchecked in its old channels, and a feeling of co fidence and relief will replace the uncertainty which has existed in many branches of our export trade ever since this unnecessary and barsh measure was first presented to the House. By abandoning the policy of hostile legislation Mr. Blaine has assured its disappearance from the list of party issues, and in future we trust that an amicable policy towards their no thern neighbors may form part of the political creed of the party he represents.

RETAIL PRICES.

The range of variation observable in every large city in the retail prices of articles in ordinary domestic use is not always explainable by the theory of locality. When the prices of a store situated in a quarter inhabited largely by artisans are contrasted with those of a leading firm in the best residential portion we naturally look for a divergence in price. The questions of rent, of lighting, and of service, assume large proportions, and it would be preposterous to suppose that a store paying a heavy rent, carrying a large stock of perishable luxuries, and provided with a large staff of experienced clerks, could compete in point of prices with a small general store where the customers to a large extent select their own goods, where only staples are carried, and where expenses are naturally as low as possible. But when we find, within the distance of a block or so, so marked a difference as twenty or twenty-five percent in the scale of prices, we are forced to the conclusion that the variation in the expense of running the business is made the excuse for a far greater variation in charges than is in anyway warranted. The wages of the hands employed do not necessarily cost more on one street than on another. The same wholesale market is open to all, and it is a question if the cost of transportation is much greater in any one of our districts than in the other.

The fact is that the question of locality has really very little to do with the variation of prices. The tradesman, be he butcher, baker, or grocer, is guided solely by his customers. If they are of the class who are careful about prices, select their own goods, and do not mind walking down town to save something on the cost of their purcha es, he will put his prices down just so far as competition compets him to. But if he happens to occupy a position that brings him the custom of people who take a pride in paying the highest price, or who do not trouble themselves about a few cents difference in cost, he can afford to raise his charges. Above all, if his customers deal with him through servants who have no interest in reducing the cost of their purchases, or who may have a special interest in buying from him alone, he can charge practically as much as the competition of his own class and the carelessness of the consumer will permit of. The buyer who does not care, or who is not honest, naturally pays more than he who does care and is honest, and therefore it is that we sometimes can see a difference of from 10 to 25 per cent in the cost of articles of every

day consumption in stores barely a hundred yards apart.

The variation in prices in this case is simply the fault of the buyer-not of the seller. A single family can influence prices at a store; simply because no storekeeper cares to see trade pass his doors. When two or three families desert any one store or commence to buy any particular line el-ewhere, the tradesman is speedily aware of it, and if he knows the cause is a preventible one, will at once take measures to regain their trade. In these days of close competition no factor of success can be safely neglected. But so long as they continue to pay his prices-no matter how much they may grumble-he sees no reason why he should not reap the advantage of their carelessness or indolence. The blame then of the variation of retail prices in different localities rests largely on the consumer. Did he scrutinize values as closely as his tradesman does those of his wholesale house, and take equal care to buy in the most advantageous market, we should not so often hear complaints of the cost of living, or be confronted with such astonishing differences in the price of necessaries within the circumference of a few blocks. The storekeeper would speedily recognize the change, and at once adapt himself to meet the altered circumstances.

EVIDENCES OF PROSPERITY.

We have already entered upon the last six months of the year 1890 and if we examine the record of the half year just closed it does not at first glance appear to have been a brilliant one. Statistics do not always tell the story and in the present instance we have no wish to wrestle with them. Whatever may be attempted with them we do not think they will indicate a great measure of prosperity.

It is not our intention, however, to ally ourselves with those who take a gloomy view of the situation. Business may appear dull in comparison with some former years, but it must not be forgotten that the evidences of our prosperity have undergone a change. There is a greater volume although individual profits may have decreased as a result of competition and increased capital employed in all branches of trade. Large railway earnings are proof enough that the general business of the county is all right and that we are imperceptibly spreading and extending into previously unoccupied areas. The movement of merchandise is often light and unimportant at this period of the year. This is not alone due to the midsummer weather the holiday feeling, or the harvest uncertainty, but to the half yearly stock inventories and settling up, now more common than formerly. The great trouble in Canada has been the scarcity of money in the interior for many months caused by the partial failure of last years' grain crop. However willing they may be to extend terms of credit to good customers wholesale houses cannot keep on extending for ever; and some have no doubt ere this reached the limit where an increase would be imprudent. There is then no recourse but to sell less and lose a certain number of customers. From the industrial portion of the city, payments have come in regularly and well, as our numerous factories have been fully employed. The same cannot be said of some fashionable neighborhoods where the credit system has given a great deal of trouble, patrons of grocery stores running hills for hundreds of dollars for years. As is usually the case in the latter half of

the year country buyers, buoyed up by the good crop prospects, are beginning to order more largely and there is an increasing show of confidence.

It is interesting to note from a good authority, that in the United States, the business of the past six months, has, on the whole, been fairly satisfactory as regards the sales consummated, yet, the prices realized for some kinds and classes of stuff, owing to full supplies and the keen competition which prevailed, may not have been as profitable as could be desired. But in the main results, in the winding up of the season, as well as in the preparation ior the incoming one, there is much for congratulation. This applies more or less to all Canada. If we have had low prices and other causes for discouragement, there has been no serious break or derangement, while the fall trade seems bound to open on a healthy and conservative basis and with good prospects ahead. Anything seriously affecting the crops, or lumber, or the fisheries is bound to have its after effects, but the employments of our people are becoming more widely diversified every year and good crops and increased immigration, both of which are promised, will help to bring things round to a better footing The measure of our prosperity must be judged by a different standard than in the past, and not by exceptional periods in our history. There was the Crimean war when thousands of men were withdrawn from the field and the workshop. Wheat then rose to \$2 a bushel and the American and Canadian farmers made money because they had a new soil to work on and gave most of their energies to this crop. Again, there was the war in the United States which caused a great and unusual demand at high prices for our horses, grain, hay and general provender. The close of the war and large emigration to the United States caused a change. Production there went on at a highly progressive rate, obliging us to re-adapt our lines of production and seek a direct outlet elsewhere across the water. There was no help for it and the country received a set-back for the time being. A sudden change of front was also caused by the withdrawal of the reciprocity treaty by the States and the McKinley tariff war against Canadian products is now on the bill and has to be met.

All the changes rendered necessary in trade conditions by the causes stated have not been effected without periods of dullness and this may be the case nowto some extent. We have no fear, however, but that there will be a rebound, and the elasticity of our commerce will once more become manifest. The vast Canadian cattle and cheese industries must be followed up by development in meats, provisions, canned goods, etc., with a rigid an avoidance of disease and adulteration which have so injured United States products abroad The building of railroads also caused exceptional periods of increased prosperity which must be considered. All the provinces spent money, some of them millions of dollars, in providing the facilities now enjoyed by travellers, traders and farmers. The vast outlays upon the Canadian Pacific within a few years caused another special period of prosperity. The suspension of this expenditure has left affairs in a normal condition and our people must be content with the ordinary routine.

Short crops and low prices for the past two years have caused a sharp and unpleasant contrast with the near past; but we must learn to take things as they are. Prospects for the fall trade are promising and it is unwise to entertain a gloomy view as some of our

contemporaries have done. Besides that, we do not think the situation warrants it.

PROVINCIAL QUESTIONS.

The return of the Nationalists to power in this province has been followed by a number of important declarations by premier Mercier which have created more or less unrest in Ontario and the other English speaking provinces of the Dominion. The political leaders in Quebec think they are justified in demanding more influence and more money and both are to be wrenched from the central government.

It is sought to acquire the former by agitating for the extension of the separate rights of the provinces which, of course, strikes, a blow at one of the chief planks of the act of confederation, defining the powers of the provinces and the Dominion. What real power is to be left to the Federal authorities is uncertain. Few can doubt, however, that if the provinces are to be made substantially independent the union is endangered. An increase in the subsidies would create quite as much strife and difference of opinion. But the provincial premier would go further as he proposes that the Dominion Government assume all the debts of the provinces, and indemnify those provinces whose debts are the least. The debt of Quebec is about \$20,000,000. This would involve an increase of the federal debt by about \$70,000,000. Such a raid on the treasury is not pleasant to contemplate, especially as it would afford a precedent which succeeding legislatures would not fail to bear in mind. And yet the question of relief to several of the provinces is one that must be faced sooner or later. Quebec is most deeply in debt. It is not our present object to enquire into the cause of this. No doubt there has been past recklessness in expenditures, but there is a good deal to show for the money in public works, buildings, etc., and no one can pretend that the expenses in many directions have not been necessarily heavier than in the more fertile, more populous and less mountainous provinces. The path of the administration has not been one of roses and honest efforts in the direction of improvement have not been lacking. On the other hand we would prefer to see the affairs of the province conducted in a more economical spirit and the pruning knife applied to certain proposed extraordinary expenditures.

The expenditure in Quebec this year is placed at \$5,-500,000 and the gross revenue will not exceed \$3,750,-000. Since 1887 the debt has increased at the rate of two millions a year, and the total, including the floating liability, is now in excess of \$30,000,000. The annual interest account has reached \$1,200,000, or about one-third of the entire revenue. It is evident that the province cannot always go on negotiating loans and as the outlay has not slackened a crisis is inevitable sooner or later. The only source of relief appears to be the federal chest and we find that since 1867 the Dominion has assumed provincial debts, or granted better terms to provinces to the tune of \$35,000,000. It is needless to state that the other provinces will all expect their share. Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia are both in a bad way and New Brunswick is complaining that she cannot maintain a proper standard of efficiency in Government for lack of funds. It is not to be supposed that Ontario, will stand by, without being compensated in some way, and so a general distribution seems necessary to equalize things.

In the past a fair division of revenue was not adhered to. Nova Scotia received \$82,698 more per annum than she was entitled to within a few years after the North America act was passed. In 1870 and 1871 Manitoba and British Columbia joined the union. Both are allowed the subsidy of eighty cents per head, and in addition five per cent upon the amount of debt they were entitled to carry, besides giving the former \$30,000 and the latter \$35,000 a year to meet the expenses of government. Then it was said some comsideration should be shown for the older portions of the Dominion, particularly Quebec. So in 1873 an act was passed pretending that Ottawa owed Ontario and Quebec \$10,500,000, and from that day to this interest has been paid upon that sum. Two years later Manitoba complained of the meagreness of its allowance. Thereupon it was decided that the eighty cents per head conceded to that province should be paid, not for a population of 17,000, but for an imaginary population of 150,000. This increased the Manitoba subsidy, but it had the inevitable result of bringing on a new claim from Quebec. And so on to the end of the chapter.

There has been no accurate distribution and it seems probable that the whole subsidy question will have to be reconsidered and revised. How the provincial expenditure can be kept within bounds it is impossible for us to say. The financial problem is certainly a pressing and a serious one.

SOME RESULTS OF THE AGRICULTURAL DE-PRESSION.

As we have pointed out on former occasions the great decline in prices of agricultural produce has been severely felt in the United States and various schemes for the relief of the farmers have been propounded. Foremost amongst these is the proposed establishment of government warehouses for farm products to be operated under the supervision of a special sub-treasury department.

The farming influence has so far not been actively felt in congress but there is an av akening of interest in this respect which may lead to important results. The advocates of the scheme can allege with some truth that no new departure is intended, but only an extension of the paternal propensities of Congress exercised for years past. If the real functions of government are laid aside in favor of one class, why not of another? "The project opens up a most important subject and shows a development of socialistic principles which hereafter may be difficult to combat. As the Farmer's Alliances are taking an active part in furthering the bill it is not likely to be dropped in a hurry and sooner or later congress and senate may be forced to action. The New York Bulletin takes the ground that the measure will not prove serviceable to the farmers by relieving-them from the burden of carrying their crops during a period of low prices, as claimed, also, that it would certainly result in a range of prices for farm products lower than would rule under natural conditions. Wheat is instanced. Among the variety of causes affecting prices, the visible supply exercises a constant influence. Farmers' stocks, or the invisible supply, weigh but little. Anything then which tends to increase the visible supply unduly, at the expense of the invisible, inevitably tends to depress values. There is nothing more certain than that the establishment of the sub-treasury warehouses

would draw into sight early each season and keep in view for months large supplies which only now appear gradually. The market would be face to face, with tangible realities in the form of enormous stocks in warehouse ready to flood the market on every rise in price. Of course, advanced prices draw out these supplies at the present time but they are thrown on the market gradually, and if in greater quantity than can be readily absorbed the excess goes to increase the visible supply, with the effect of speedily arresting the advances.

The farmers, whether right or wrong, claim that they are suffering from the influence of speculators, who, they say, persistently depress the price of farm products by option trading. The warehouse scheme is not calculated to help the farmer, according to our contemporary. He would be more than ever at the mercy of powerful operators. It would work in this way. The sums advanced on the grain deposited in warehouse, being presumably for immediate necessities are not likely to be repaid by the farmer, and he would in fact, part with his produce when deposited just as really as though he had sold it outright, with this difference, that instead of obtaining cash value be would receive a percentage only of that, with his certificate left to represent the balance. This certificate alone would be left for sale, and instead of having to buy the grain and pay for it, speculators would take these certificates, and with the inability of redemption staring him in the face it can easily be conceived that the farmer would let them go at a nominal price. It would be a clear case of speculation made easy, with the farmer out of the game at the very beginning. The folly of government interference with matters beyond its proper field of action could scarcely be demonstrated more clearly. Other class interests may have received assistance but the farmers best resource is to discourage legislation not tending to benefit the whole community. The warehouse scheme would merely aggravate the existing evil.

The position of the farmer in many States of the union is certainly a serious one. From South Western Kansas quite an influx of farmers into newly opened Indian reservations is reported and our own northwest will receive its full quota from neighboring States this year and probably for many years to come. So poor are the Kansas tillers of the soil that many have been unable to earn interest on their mortgages and thousands have been, and now are being foreclosed. The movement of abandoning farms is a serious one for the loan companies and for the trade of the American north-west. The prevailing low rate of Eastern interest has for some years stimulated a most active search for good western loans, interest in that locality being much higher. It goes without saying that the volume of money so employed has been large and business in the west has been greatly helped in consequence. Losses to lenders on mortgages cannot fail to be followed by a cessation of mcrtgage loans to farmers and this must give rise to business stagnation.

From all reports the lot of the Canadian farmer is much better, if he is not located on worked out soil; which is unfortunately the case in a few sections. In that event he has easy access to Manitoba and the territories. The present crisis in agriculture is not the work of a day. The causes may be traced back for twenty years and have frequently been referred to by us. The American wheat raiser must give way to the practical all round farmer who produces a variety of crops. With her newly opened virgin territories in

the north-west Canada should be well prepared for future competition and changed conditions.

INFANTILE INSURANCE.

The fact that one of the most distinguished prelates of the English church has deemed it his duty to introduce a bill into the House of Lords to restrict the scope of infantile insurance, has a horrible significance. It means simply that there are English fathers and mothers who are inferior to the brute creation in parental affection, and who cannot be trusted not to murder their children if their death will put a miserable handful of dollars into their possession. It means that if a small sum of money over and above their daily earnings be put into one side of the scale, and their child's life into the other, the latter will kick the beam, and that the maternal love which we have come to regard as one of the purest and holiest of all instincts can be strangled by a greed so pitiful that a savage would blush to acknowledge it.

And yet there is an overwhelming weight of testimony to support the existence of this crime. The unanimity upon this point of judges, doctors and coroners has a ghastly significance. Mr. Justice Day speaks of societies which insure children's lives as seemingly "instituted for the perpetuation of murder." Mr. Justice Wills is unable to say how strongly he feels about societies which tempt people to work the destruction of their own children. A parish doctor in Birmingham says that, to his knowledge, "it is absolutely true that hundreds of children are murdered in that town every year." Another declares himself satisfied that "any number of children are murdered for the sake of the insurance money." Coroner after coroner tells the same story. In short, every one who is brought into personal contact with the facts, every one who sees an insured child when it is ill, or has to enquire into the circumstances of its death, comes sooner or later to the same conclusion. They learn more and more to "look with suspicion on the deaths of young children whose lives are insured."

How is this horrible evil to be combatted? The Bishop of Peterborough says simply by rendering it impossible for unnatural parents to gain a cent by the death of their children. He proposes to limit the amount of insurance upon any child to the amount of from \$20 to \$40, according to age, and to provide that the money shall not come into the hands of the parents at all, but shall be paid solely to the undertaker, and confined to the amount of the cost of interment of the To insure the compliance of the insurance child. society a money penalty is to be imposed upon it, and a personal penalty upon any officer or member who is a party to a breach of the law. By this means he hopes to make the death of the child absolutely unprofitable, and therefore to restrict the temptation which is responsible for so unnatural a condition of affairs within the narrowest limits.

Of course we are all aware that these cases, no matter how numerous they may be—and there seems to be no doubt that they are numerous—must be the exception and not the rule. The abandoned creature typified in *Punch*, who clutching the policies of insurance on the lives of two wretched dying children, points to them and says :—

"See my jowels! What I want— Dress and drink and solfish case, I can win at will—through these, What was it little Bobby said? "Wo'll get thirty dollars when Sarah's dead !"

must be looked upon as a monstrosity-and yet there is little doubt that she exists. But the average British parent is not such as her. To the honest affectionate artisan the life of his child is as dear or dearer than his own. To this man industrial insurance is the greatest help he knows. By its aid his dear ones have been saved from being buried by the workhouse, and have been interred among their own. The weekly calls of the insurance agent have led him into habits of thrift. In every way he is a better man from the fact that he belongs to an insurance society. But what has proved an unmixed blessing to him has in some leprous minds been turned into a temptation that whispers murder in its cruellest and most unnatural form, and therefore it is that the government have found it necessary to interfere. For the sake of a few brutal natures the whole of the great body of child insurers must stand in the shadow of a grave suspicion. For the sake of a comparative handful, let us hope, of unnatural parents, the great mass of honest parents must consent to be so trammelled by the law as to insure that not the least benefit beyond the actual cost of the burial of the child shall accrue to them The thousands of innocent parents by its death. must suffer for the tens of guilty ones, and the whole of this class of insurers must be watched and guarded lest a few wretches traffic in the lives of their own offspring. It is the old story of the innocent suffering for the guilty, and of a small vicious class necessitating the enactment of legislation which, but for their existence, would not only be unnecessary but would be resented as a slur upon the morals of the community. Not only this, but it also brings the great and beneficent principle of insurance into disrepute, and it causes those to shun it who would otherwise eagerly embrace its advantages.

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MANITOBA CROP PROSPECTS.

The Winnipeg Free Press gives the following account of Manitoba's crop prospects:—The seeding was later than usual by a few days, and the growth early in the season was retarded by cold weather, culminating in night frosts. But, notwithstanding, there was a feeling of satisfaction; better have the frost at the beginning of the season than towards the end of it. Then set in a period of fine growing weather, with copious rains widely distributed, and it was not long until the crops more than made up for their former backwardness.

The ground was abnormally dry, however. For two years there had been scarcely any rain, and the snowfall was also light. The early showers of this spring hastened growth, but they did not satisfy the great thirst of the earth. There were apprehensions of more or less danger from drought in sections here and there, and it is not unlikely that in some of them, the wheat crop especially, will suffer from the effects of it. But latterly more generous rains have prevailed, every part of the province sharing in their effect, and so fully, that it may now be said that all the crops are past danger from this cause. Wheat is most promising, and, barring accidents, will be an excellent crop. The last week has been especially favorable to the oat, barley and root crops, and they all promise well. With a decline of nearly eleven per cent. in area planted, the prospect just now is that the increase in the potato yield will be fully fifty per cent. over that of last year.

In 1887, the year of our phenomenal crop—phenomenal, however, only because the conditions remained favorable throughout—the outlook at this period of the season was not so promising as that of this year. The average wheat yield, it will be remembered, according to the most reliable returns that could be obtained, was within a fraction of 32 bushels per acre. Making an estimate of only 25 bushels for this year's crop, which we are more than justified in doing from present appearances, the total yield of wheat in Manitoba for 1890 will reach 18,650.

000 bushels; at 30 bushels per acre-the yield will be over 22, 000,000 bushels, all but about 2,500,000 of which will be available for export. Even at 20 bushels the acre we would have over 12,000,000 bushels for sale.

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There are risks yet to run; but, with one exception, they are no more or greater than fall to the lot of all wheat growing countries. That exception of course is the frost. But the character of the season has been such as to almost dispel every apprehension on that account. We had cold weather and frosty nights late into May—something very unusual; and the law o average which, after all, works with great steadiness and regu larity, will scarcely permit of cold weather and frosty nights in August. At any rate the fear of it is not in the air. We are looking forward to a bountiful crop, all present indications pointing to it; and should it prove equal to the promise, the farmers of Manitoba would not exchange places with any people in the world. For wheat alone the prospect is that anywhere from six to ten millions of dollars will come into the province, to be distributed among less than sixteen thousand farmers.

AN UNEXPLAINED ABSENCE.

About three years ago Mr. George Stewart, who had previously conducted successfully a large furniture business in St. John N.B., came to this city and decided to open in the same line here. He was an elderly man, over seventy years of age, and was looked upon as not only well-to do but as an upright and honorable merchant. He purchased the furniture branch of Mr. H.J. Shaw and soon established a tolerable credit; although it was observed in the trade that he did not give his business the attention that it required, and that he left matters altogether too much in the hands of his book-keeper, who had a power of attorney from him. On the first of May last he opened a branch store in Ottawa on Sparks street, in the premises formerly occupied by Seybold and Gibson, moved his family there, and gave out that he would give his principal attention to the Ottawa business while Mr. Skinner was to become his local manager in this city.

At this time, although it was known he was doing only a limited business, he was regarded as perfectly solvent, and accordingly considerable astonishment was felt when early this week it was discovered that Mr. Skinner, the Montreal manager was missing, and that the store was not only closed but that there was very little stock in it. At first it was believed that Stewart was the dupe of Skinner; but telegrams to Ottawa developed the fact that Stewart was also not to be found, and his creditors here took the alarm and applied to Judge Matthieu for an order calling him through the press as an absentee debtor,

An investigation into his affairs followed, when it was discovered that the Ottawa stock had been sold en bloc to Messrs Fee and Martin, of this city, for seventy five cents on the dollar through Mr. James Hay of Woodstock, and the price deposited in the bank. It was also discovered that the same gentleman had sold the Montreal stock on Mr. Stewart's account to Mr. James Steel at 100 cents in the dollar, and that part of it had been transferred to Mr. Steel's store. Both firms claim that their transactions were perfectly straight forward, that they had no idea that Mr. Stewart was otherwise than perfectly solvent, and that the fact of the sale being made through Mr. Hay completely disarmed their suspicions. Messrs. Fee & Martin believed that Stewart was disposing of his Ottawa branch in order to confine his attention to the business here, while Mr. Steel says he was under the impression that Stewart was going to Ottawa for good.

In the meantime Mr. Charles Desmarteau, the provisional guardian, has put seizures upon all the stock, and the question of ownership must now be fought out in the courts. An outcome of his failure is that of Mr. Charles M. Walker, a restaurant keeper of this city, who appears to have been foolish enough to endorse \$2,300 worth of Stewart's notes under the belief that he was a wealthy man in temporary need of funds. Stewart is reported to have been drinking heavily of late, and it would not be surprising if he should return to the city and explain his absence on this ground. His liabilities will not exceed \$20,000 and he is believed to own property in the Lower Provinces sufficient to cover this amount.

LIEUT. GENL. Henry Brackenbury evidently does not agree with the assertions of certain American senators that Canada would fall a ready prey in the event of war between the United States and Great Britain. "It took the northern states," General Brackenbury says, " four years to conquer the states of the south, and that with every advantage in the way of climate and knowledge of the country invaded, as well as the great and unusual advantage of the presence of several millions of a slave population, in sympathy with the invaders, and from whom many valuable recruits were obtained for the northern army. The United States would find the invasion and conquest of Canada even a more formidable task. Winter campaigning, which was far from difficult in the warm climate of the Confedacy, would be impossible here, and an army caught in the winter snows would either be hommed in, with imminent risk of destruction by an energetic and tireless enemy, or would have to retreat under circumstances not dissimilar as to weather from Napoleon's disastrous retreat from Moscow amid the snows and piercing gales of a Russian winter. Besides, the ports of Canada would not be blockaded, as were the ports of the south during the the war, and the supply of men and material would be abundant. The Americans of British and Irish stock are undoubtedly, with proper discipline, soldiers equal to any in the world, but it is to be remembered that of the emigrants from the continent of Europe a very large portion are fugitives from military service." The general added that war between Great Britain and the United States was a calamity not to be contempla ted without the most serious provocation ; but that in the event of such a war, an invasion of Canada would not be a holiday campaign.

THE customs officers employed on the Nerlich case say that there is a practice, which the authorities suspect to be very general among retail dealers of cigars, of buying a small quantity of really good imported cigars, having in view the using of the boxes, after having been emptied of their original contents. for holding domestic cigars of a cheap character, which are palmed off on the smoker as imported cigars. Retail cigar men-or some of them, at least-perhaps do not know that the law provides that all cigars shall be packed in boxes not before used for that purpose, and that such boxes must contain definite and limited numbers, and the sale in every other form than in whole boxes, is prohibited, except by retail dealers. Retail dealers are allowed by law to retail cigars from boxes packed as prescribed by law, but they are not authorized or warranted in taking the cigars from these boxes and exposing them loosely for sale in their show cases, nor can they legally sell any cigars except from the stamped packages in which these cigars are originally put up. Any retailer on whose premises are found domestic cigars in boxes with customs stamps on them are liable to a penalty of \$10 for the first offence and \$50 for each subsequent offence.

Then, again, under the law, if a consumer buys a box of eigars and take it home, and after he has smoked all the eigars if the box is found on his premises without one-half of the customs stamp destroyed or torn off the box he is liable to a fine of \$100. An empty stamped eigar box cannot be sold or given away. With these few pointers smokers and retailers will know how to govern themselves in future if they want to live happily and avoid trouble.

JUDGE WURTELE has annulled the city by-law appointing Mr. J. B. Roy, hay market clerk, with power to collect the horse tax for his own benefit, for a consideration of \$300 to be paid by him to the city for that privilege during the space of one year. "The by law imposing a horse tax," said his Honor, " is legal, as the City Council undoubtedly has the right to impose a iax on horses brought here and sold. A free people of course must submit to be taxed, but a free people have also the right to know that the tax is levied and applied in a legitimate manner. And as a municipality, has no right to levy taxes except for matters of public necessity, in the converse a municipality can expend a tax only for a public necessity. The Council have a right to appoint officers and to grant them a fixed compensa. tion for their work. But the Corporation must understand that they are only trustees for the public benefit, and that everything they do must be on record, as the taxpayers have a right

to know what is done with their money. All collections made by the city must appear in the public accounts. When the elections come around the people have a right to know how mnch was collected, and what was done with the moneys collected. Now, the city in this case gives Mr. Roy the benefit of pocketing the tax he collects, and Mr. Roy is not obliged to render an account as to how much he receives, whether it be \$50,000 or \$1,000. The resolution appointing him therefore is illegal and is annulled."

BY LAST China mail Russell & Co. send their supplementary Hankow tea market report as follows : "Since our last report, a full supply of all grades, except finest, has been placed on offer, and all pure teas with quality have met with a good demand. Shantams of fair quality have found buyers from tls. 7.00 to tls. 8.00 per picul, and a fair business has been done in first chop Lylings and tarry kinds from tls. 7.75 to tls. 9.00 per picul, showing very low rates. Kutoans are of inferior quality to those of last season, and have been taken from tls. 18.00 to tls. 19.00 per picul for the best chops. A few second crop Hohows have been settled from tls. 13.50 to tis. 14.75 per picul, and show fair value. All useful and desirable Ningchows and Kemuns are well competed for at firm prices. Oanfa kinds, when free from tar, are fetching high prices for the Russian trade. Prices paid have ranged as under : Ningchow, tls. 13.00@66.00 per picul (short); Kemun, tls. 19.00@32.00 do; Kutosn, tls. 18.00@19.00 do; Hohow, tls. 13.50@19.00 do; Oanfa, tls. 12.75@ 29.25 do; Oonam, tls. 7.85/27.00 do; Oopack, tls. 9.00/230.00 do; Shantam, tls. 7.00@14.10 do.

THE wheels of justice in England move extremely slowly but still the guilty are eventually punished, no matter how tardily Nemesis may arrive. It is now nearly three years ago that the firm of R.A. & J. Stewart may be said to have practically wrecked the Maritime Bank, and yet it was only last June that the judgment of the registrar was given suspending their discharge from bankruptcy for five years from July, 1889, the date of their application. The registrar found that while the charges of fraud preferred by the bank were not proved, that the debtors were guilty of rash and hazardous speculations, of trading after they knew they were insolvent and of granting an undue preference. It transpired that the bank upts were insolvent as far back as 1885; but they continued to do business, and, thanks to the astuteness of Mr. Robt. A. Stewart, who managed the affairs of the three associated firms, they succeeded in absorbing nearly all the funds of the unfortunate creditors of the Maritime Bank. Their estate, when wound up, paid a dividend of only a fraction over three pence in the pound on a very large indebtedness, and the impression seems general that the registrar treated them very leniently under the circumstances.

Ir appears, if Detective Cullen's statements are to be relied upon, that we have a female " Fagin" in this city whose business it is to encourage boys of tender age to rob for the sake of shar. ing in the spoils. On Tuesday last an eleven year old highway robber, a blonde headed lad just high enough to look over the edge of the dock, named Alfred Coones, was arrested on the charge of stealing a watch from a little boy walking on Sherbrooke street. The infant Jack Sheppard had tried in vain to dispose of his booty. Not one of the second-hand dealers would purchase it from him unless he brought his mother with him. Here the female Fagin stepped in. She represented her. self as the mother of the juvenile thief, and the watch was sold and half the proceeds given to her as her share. But this time it looks as if justice would at last overtake her ; for a warrant is to be taken out for her arrest and it is hoped that her nursery for young thieves, where boys are boarded in return for half their stealings, will be broken up by the strong hand of the law.

A DISPATOR from Panama denies the published report announcing the collapse of the negotiations between Lieutenant Wyse and the Colombian Government for a renewal of the Panama Canal concessions. Reliable advices, just received by mail from Cartagena, report that an interview just held between Lieutenant Wyse and President Nunez was cordial and promised well. In addition, semi-official statements and correspondence

indicate that the Colombian Government is favorably disposed to the canal enterprise, and will place no obstacles in the way of arriving at an equitable arrangement. Lieutenant Wyse communicated to President Nunez his financial scheme and proposed a modus operandi for satisfying the demands of the Colombian Government. He also indicated the urgent necessity for resuming work on the canal as soon as possible and that the gradual acquisition of the necessary funds was feasible; all of which seems to have met with the approval of President Nunez. Lieutenant Wyse left Cartagena on June 30 entirely satisfied with his reception and prospects. A special government steamer took him to Honda, en route for Bogota. He expects to return to the Isthmus at the end of August.

ENGLISH buyers say that velvet ribbons (woven edge) are a good line. Prices have advanced considerably during the past twelve months, and instead of allowing discounts of 65 per cent, manufacturers only grant 45 per cent. Plain ribbons are the thing this year. Fancies are dull and scores of thousands of dollars have been lost on them by houses who stocked too heavily earlier in the season. Novelties in French dress goods will consist largely of snowflake checks. Bradford has brought out some styles in these goods ranging from 5 cents upwards. Plushes are selling all the time and low stuff has advanced. Silk scarfs have become fashionable for ladies' wear, both Lyons and Macclesfield being well to the front, while the Swiss embroidery machines are hard at work in decorating these articles. At \$4.75 a dozen some of the French houses are offering an extremely attractive scarf. Coventry has also gone in for this branch, but her productions are not characterised by any noteworthy attempts at artistic effect. Coventry ribbons, however, are trading off more freely and with one or two exceptions the manufacturers of the town put up all their goods in French boxes.

In Ontario crop prospects have materially improved within the past few days. Fall wheat, which was in a doubtful position is now reported to be looking remarkably well in most sections. The growth is rank in some places, in others there are some signs of rust, and in low lands it has suffered from an excessive rainfall, but these drawbacks are more than set off by the magnificent outlook in other localities. It was feared that the heavy rain would have laid the wheat, but there appears to be no such result. Barley promises as fine a crop as wheat. So also do peas, though there are reports that they have been scalded out in low ground. Oats are not looking as well as usual, and the crop promises to be lighter than last year, but favorable weather would improve the outlook. Everything now depends upon the weather for the next fortnight. If it continues favorable there will be a full average crop. There will be an enormous crop of hay.

THE northwest must be a splendid cattle raising country. Last year the Quorum Ranch Company bought a large number of two-year-old steers in Ontario and shipped them to their ranch, near Calgary. After branding them, they were left to rustle for their food throughout the winter, and yet some 280 of these semi-ranch steers are now at the C.P.R. stockyards in Hochelaga and are to be shipped for Britain shortly as stockers. Of course they are rather thin in flesh and would not be worth \$25 per head for present killing on this market; and as freight on cattle from Calgary to Montreal is about \$8 per pead, exclusive of the feeding, it is difficult to see where the profits will come in in the disposal of lean stock that have travelled so much by rail. The employees of the stock yards say that the cattle seem to have been starved, as it is difficult to supply them with sufficient hay to satisfy their ravenous appetite since coming off the cars.

THE farmers of Vernon county, near St. Louis, Mo., finding strawberries a more profitable crop than anything else, decided to go into the business more largely. Now strawberries are one of the staple crops of the county. Within five years' time the new industry has developed; previous to that, according to the Missouri *Republic*, not a carload of berries was sent from Vernon county. This year from one to three refrigator cars were shipped every day during the season. The county has 400 acres

in strawberries. The 400 acres yielded 2,952,000 quarts, which make 123,000 crates. The berries average to the farmers \$3 a crate. That brings into their county \$396,000 this year, \$922.50 to the acre. These figures look rather large, but it is to be remembered that St. Louis is a big place, and a big market for fruit. What is certain is that the new departure of the Vernon county farmers has proved a most profitable one for themselves.

A DAPPER young fellow of about twenty-five, named Edward W. Young, hailing from New York, was arrested in this city, on the charge of forging two checks for seventy-five dollars each, purporting to have been drawn by R.C. Jamieson & Co. Young has been boarding at the Albion Hotel since the 13th of June, and gave the impression that he received a weekly allowance of fifty dollars from his father. He ordered a suit of clothes about a week ago, for which he paid cash, and last week bought goods to the amount of twenty dollars, tendering one of the forged checks in payment. As he showed a letter purporting to have been written by Mr. Jamieson saying they were all right, he received the fifty-five dollars change, but on the tailor's trying to verify his customer's statements they were found false and he was arrested. When arraigned he admitted the forgery. His board bill at the Albion is still unpaid.

THE hay crop in the Huntingdon districts, according to the *Gleaner*, is undeniably short, and were it not that there is so much of last year's on hand, there would be cause for appre hension. The quality is fine and nearly pure timothy, clover generally having been winter killed. Grain is in a critical stage. With the exception of occasional fields, it looks poorly, but the season is early enough to allow of a change, and the heat and moisture of the past fortnight has done a good deal already to improve it. The next three weeks will decide whether or not there is going to be a tolerable harvest. Under the most favorable circumstances peas are going to be a comparative failure, a good field being the exception. There is a large breadth of barley and oats of a brownish tinge, caused by the wilting of the outside leaf. Whether it is the result of a touch of frost or of a fungues of the nature of rust, is undecided.

For some time past it has been known that a change was to be made in the management of the Canada Bank Note Company. This change has now been effected, and it consists in the permanent withdrawal of Mr. W. C. Smylie, the president, from the engraving business. This company was founded five years ago by Mr. Smylie, after making a similar attempt in Toronto, and it has been in existence ever since with varying success. Mr. Smylie has at last given up the attempt, after it has absorbed the bulk of his capital. Much regret is expressed on his behalf, as he stood very high as an engravor. All the skilled workmen have returned to New York. The company has been arranged on a new basis, but it starts with the disadvantage that it will be hard to succeed where Mr. Smylie has failed.

A SIGNIFIGANT fact in connection with the American tariff proposals is that orders from the United States reaching England, are on the condition that the goods are to be delivered on the 1st of July or held on the manufacturers' own responsibility. Buyers' will not undertake to accept anything after this date. The opinion of many Sheffield firms is that the proposals embodied in the new bill will practically mean prohibition, at least for the commoner descriptions of cutlery. The volume of business with America is extremely large, on account of the great rush of orders. The exports of cutlery to America are valued at about £30,000 per month, and if this market is closed there will be a great deal of competition in other descriptions, to the detriment of trade.

THE two sites which the Chicago World Fair Commission has selected for the great exhibition of 1893—namely Jackson park and the lake front site—are eight miles apart. The park will be used for the agricultural and stock exhibit, and the other ground for the more asthetic portion of the show. The Illinois Central railroad will profit immensely by the adoption of this plan, as it is the only road connecting the two sites. It will contribute \$1,500,000 to the fair fund, and will receive in return not only the enormous traffic which the exhibition will bring it, but a large addition to its right of way, yards, etc.

"PEOPLE are as shy of electricity as they are of mines," said a famous engineer, and there is unfortunately a very substantial and solid reason for it. The motor companies issue beautifu) prospectuses, and the promises of electrical inventors and engineers are very great, but a dispassionate view of the electric world, considered from a common sense standpoint, does not substantiate the theories of the enthusiasts. Whether fifty millions or five hundred millions are subscribed for pushing the present inventions, there is not one of them which has any great commercial value. A great many of them are beautiful toys and interesting playthings, but they do not go beyond that point. A man can make a steam engine for \$1,000, and earn \$10,000 a year with it. He can make an electric motor for the same amount, and it will make as much money, but where it costs \$1,000 a year to run the steam engine it will cost about \$15,000 to operate the electric motor.

ENGLISH capitalists have secured the ship yards of John Roach at Chester, Pa., and the Morgan Iron Works, also owned by Roach. Subscriptions have been opened in London for shares in these corporations, and the only interest which Americans will rotain will be in the issue of £200,000 debenture bonds, part of which have been secured by Charles D. Freeman & Co., of New York. The price paid for the properties is £800, 000, or nearly \$4,000,000. This will be represented by £300,-000 preference shares, £300,000 ordinary shares and £300,000 debentures. The American representatives will be John D. Roach, Henry Steers, and William Rowland, all of whom are idedtified with American ship building interests.

THE French Senate have voted in favor of a duty of three francs on corn, and supplemented this by imposing a duty of six francs on cornmeal. During the closing debate it was distinctly avowed that the duty on corn was to be considered only a continuation of the nine year old policy toward American pork because the importation of American pork was only another mode of importing American corn, and French farmers could not maintain themselves against it. M. Milland called attention to the fact that American pork is only prohibited on the ground of its alleged unhealthfulness. Other members replied that the prohibition ought to be maintained.

A SYNDICATE of Boston capitalists are at present working on a scheme to put on a line of transatlantic steamers which will make the trip in four days. For some time they have been buying up and bonding hundreds of acres of land at the east end of the Straits of Canso, Nova Scotia, to build a terminal city for the new ocean line. When the railroad is completed and wharves built, all passengers and mails from Europe will be put down in Boston and Montreal two days earlier than by any other route. At least so say the promoters; but it would be well to see how kindly the American public take to the idea before investing any money in so visionary a scheme as Terminal City.

THE Canadian fruit crop promises to be a fair one on the whole, while the American is certainly not over abundant. Peaches here escaped the warm and unfavorable weather of winter much better than in the great peach-growing sections in the United States, in some of which the crop is almost a total failure. This, with the restoration of the fruit duties, will prevent over competition in our markets. But it is across the Atlantic, whither an enormous surplus of our apples have gone in Inte years, that the causes exist which are likely to make our fruit crop exceptionally profitable this season. There the crop is a failure.

VANCOUVER, B.C., now operates an electric street railway. In this connection the *Vancouver World* publishes some statistics of electric railways which show that there were last year 109 roads in operation, with 575 miles of track and 936 cars, with a rapidly increasing tendency. At Toronto the electric railway line to the Exhibition grounds, the pioneer road of the kind in America, will probably be superseded by horse cars as soon as the King street subway is finished. Horse cars have their advantages and will hold their own until invention produces an electric system safer and more easily adapted to use on crowded streets than any that is known to-day.

THE American commercial agent at the island of Reunion, in the Indian ocean, reports that deal timbers, and especially the red ones, are in great demand in that colony. He thinks that if a firm at New York or elsewhere has a mind to send a cargo of deal timber, viz., full timber, 12 and 18 feet long, 8 inches wide, and 2 inches in thickness, and the same in twothree, tour and five foot boards, the business would be worth the trouble, as it is sold currently at twelve cents per foot and sometimes much dearer. Some two weeks previous to the time of writing a Norwegian ship arrived and her cargo sold at sixteen cents per foot.

REFORTS up to the close of last week reveal no improvement in the mackerel catch on the Massachusetts coast. More or less Nova Scotia fish are arriving in New York and at the East, and 500 bbls. of Irish were received in Boston. The quality, however, seems to be the reverse of attractive, and the goods move off very slowly in retail quantities only. Desirable old fish are gradually becoming scarcer, and prices for the same show a gradually hardening tendency, with 3's selling from store at about \$1 over what receivers would doubtless let the new fish go at.

IN Germany the demand for worsted yarns has seriously diminished since the beginning of the current year, and the desirableness of running the mills short time has lately been freely spoken of by spinners and others concerned. The prospect of an early improvement in the branches of industry for which worsted yarn is the material appear so small that the adoption of short time is considered likely to prove unavoidable. Several new mills, the construction of which was begun last year, are almost ready for running, and an increase in the capacity of production is therefore imminent.

Detectives are on the track of a new and dangerous counterfeit two-dollar United States silver certificate which has made its appearance. It is an issue under the act of August 4, 1836, Department Series, 1886, check letter B, 1863. The most noticeable defects are in the portrait of General Hancock, which is in many respects poorly executed. The color of the red seal is a bright brick red instead of the dark red genuine bill. The oross patching and certain parts of the lettering are poorly done although in a general way the counterfeit is extremely well executed. The "i" in "Register" is not dotted, and the "t" in "States"," both at the bottom of the bill, is not crossed.

A movement is on foot looking to the payment by the Dominion Government of all the railway subsidies that have been granted by the municipalities. Should it succeed it will mean the addition of \$13,461,000 to the Dominion debt. Of course if the Municipal bonuses be taken over the provincial bonuses will have to be assumed also. These are as follows :--Ontario, \$5,921,007; Quebec, \$8,657,319; New Brunswick, 4,212,165; Nova Scotia, \$2,041,195; Manitoba, \$532,250; and British Columbia, \$37,600, a total of nearly twenty-two millions

This has not been a very good season for parasol manufacturers, notwithstanding the exceedingly handsome offering early put into the field. The distribution has, at the best, been only fair, and disappointing, from the fact that the trade had indulged in hopes of a somewhat roseate character. The red sun umbrella has been one of if not the most successful seller of the spring campaign, and to day can be seen in use in summer resorts throughout the country as the fashionable accompaniment for the sailor hat.

JOHN TURNER, reported as having died from the effects of compressed air in the St. Clair River tunnel at Port Huron, is still alive, and refutes the idea that he was ever as dead as believeā; but another employe is now lying quite low, and physicians say he cannot recover. The peculiar results of working under the compressed air are felt immediately upon reaching the outer air, many of the workmen being unable to walk and screaming with pain. The small veins in the limbs burst in some cases. Men afflicted with heart trouble are not permitted to labor in the headings.

A MEETING of the Glencoe Salt Company was held in London, Ont., last week, when a company with a capital stock of \$10,000 was formed. The company propose to commence a salt block at once. The well was put down for the village in 1887 as a test well for water, but the driller passed through one hundred and four feet of salt. A sample has been recently analysed, and the analyst reported that the quality is of the finest kind yet found in Ontario.

The receipts of rubber at Para for June were 640 tons, against 600 tons for the same month last year. Receipts for July last year were 670 tons. The world's stock of Para grades July 1, 1890, was 1,400 tons, as compared with 2,971 tons July 1, 1889. New York held 250 tons, against 750 tons last year. England held 870 tons, as compared with 1,380 tons. Para had 110 tons, against 430 tons, and there were 170 tons afloat against 411 tons last year.

The Greenland seal and whale fishery is almost a total failure, the ice having been very heavy round the Dundee and Peterhead ships for nearly six weeks. The "Baltic" brought in only six seals. Her captain reports that the "Polar Star" had only 3 bottlenose whales and 30 seals; the "Active," 700 seals; the "Earl of Mar," 200 seals; the "Traveller," 70 seals; the "Hope," 200 seals; the "Eclipse," 17 bottlenose whales, and the "Windward" nothing.

THE statistics of the copper market show that the stocks are decreasing. The total in England and France, and advised and afloat, was 82,041 tons on the 31st May, against 90,230 tons on April 30, and 117,420 tons on May 31, 1889. The statistical position, therefore, fully warrants the inference that the consumption is outpacing the production, and it is quite on the cards that yet higher prices may be looked for.

MR. C. R. HOSMER, manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway Telegraphs, states that the cable between Halifax and Bermuda has been successfully laid. The tariff from Halifax to Bermuda will be 75 cents per word, and from Montreal 81 cents. The Bermuda cable was laid under a subsidy from the Imperial Government of £8,000 for twenty years.

MR. ROBERT AROBER, vice president of the Board of Trade, and Mr. Hadrill, the secretary, leave in a few days for the leading cities in the United States to inspect the business exchanges and Board of Trade buildings, to secure suggestions for the plans of the new Montreal Board of Trade building on St. Peter street.

Work on the reduction works at Rat Portage has been suspended owing to the machinery being held for duty at Port Arthur. The Government passed an order in council exempting from duty mining machinery not made in Canada, but the collector at Port Arthur holds that the duty should be paid and then be remitted if it comes under the order.

NOTWITHETANDING the bad condition of wheat in the spring, it has gained so rapidly with the continued heat and rain that many fields in Elgin never looked better, while in other cases crops that were so poor in the spring as to promise no return will turn out a good average crop. There is so far no appearance of rust in that county.

ST. THOMAS people are trying to induce the Jackson, Mich., Corret Co., to establish a branch in the first-named city. The *Times* says:—A number of those employed in the Featherbone factory will go to London about the 1st of August, where the factory is removed, if some industry of the same kind does not take its place in this city.

THE Ontario and Sault Ste. Marie Water, Light and Power Company is calling for tenders for the construction of a water power canal covering all the necessary works required in the construction of a 10,000 horse power at Sault Ste. Marie, involving the building of masonry, puddled embankments, head and waste gates, etc.

MR. J. O. HYMMEN, of Groff, Sheffield & Hymmen, Berlin, has become sole proprietor of their Ridgetown branch establishment.

THE range for "black" grows rather than diminishes as time goes on, and the wonder now is where it will end. Underwear, hosiery, hats and shirts have long since taken on the livery of this sombre fashion, and the importers of Japanese silk handkerchiefs are looking for a vigorous fall compaign of black goods in their line of every day wear.

THE Winnipeg board of grain examiners for the year ending the 30th of June last reported that 4,396 cars of wheat containing 2,207,400 bushels had been inspected there. Seventy-three per cent reached a high grade percentage. There was only one appeal from an inspector's finding during the year and the board sustained the inspector.

THE St John N.B. Board of Works have appointed a committee to engage a competent engineer to draw up plans and specifications for Leary's last proposed scheme of wharf improvement. A contract will then be entered into. Leary is to receive a civic subsidy of five thousand dollars per year for twenty years.

The delegates appointed by the Government of Newfoundland to lay before the home Government the claims of Newfoundland in the fishery matter have sailed from Liverpool for St. John's, Nfld. The delegates expressed their conviction that the fishery dispute would be satisfactorily settled.

In consequence of the new scheme of storing grain at Ogdensburg intended for Montreal shipment, Kingston is agitating for a million bushel elevator. It asks the government to undertake the work "in connection with the canal system and the general interest of the country."

THE steamer Loanda has sailed from St. John, N.B. with a large freight for the West Indies including smoked and pickled fish, hay, beans, butter, cotton, tweeds, and other dry goods, patent medicines, horse nails, cut nails and a large lot of small lumber for boxes.

THE imports of cheese at Liverpool from Canada and the United States from the 19th to the 25th of June were 67,125 boxes, and from the 1st October to the same date 1,023,669 boxes, against 790,161 for the same period in 1889.

A DEED has been registered whereby Messrs. Belding, Paul & Co., silk manufacturers, of St. Gabriel locks, convey the whole of their land, factory, machinery, plant, etc., to Messrs. Belding, Paul & Co., limited, the consideration being \$370,000.

IT 18 stated that the interests in Manitoba of the Great North-West Central Railway Company are about to be transferred to the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway Company.

The Halifax Echo says: "The wholesale and retail druggists of the Dominion are talking of forming a combine to resist a heavy increase in the price put upon alcohol by the distillers of Canada. Nearly all the alcohol manufactured is purchased by the druggists who were lately notified that the price would in future be about \$1 higher per gallon than before. Some of the wholesale firms in Halifax have been approached by others in the upper provinces with the suggestion of combining. One project is to import the article direct from Germany, which could be landed here, duty paid, at least as cheap as it can be bought in Canada. No alcohol is manufactured in Halifax now, the influence of Upper Province distillers with the Dominion government inducing them to make a provision that the new spirits must be placed in bonded warehouses two years before being sold, having "squeezed" Mr. McDougall out of the business.

MONTREAL CLEARING HOUSE .- Olearings and balances week ending 10th July, 1890 :---

loth July, 1890 :	Clearings.	Balances.
4th July, 1890	\$1,648,330	164,606
5th " 1890		232,625
7th " 1890	1,315,859	284,494
8th " 1890		289,367
9th " 1890	1,611,188	197,681
10th " 1890	1,828,458	201,334
Tótal	\$10,438,779	\$1,370,607
Last week		\$1,111,972
Cor, week last year,		\$1,606,836

TTERS AND A CONTRACT OF CONTRACT

The traffic returns of the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ending July 5th, 1890, show a decrease of \$6,649 under the corresponding week of 1889.

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A DESPATCH from Ottawn reports that the Ganadian scaling fleet now leaving for Behring Sea is about the same as last season's. The celebrated schooners "Black Diamond," "Juanita" and "Molile Adams" have obtained leave from the authorities there to change their names to "Katherine," "Mascott" and "E. B. Marvin" respectively. Last season the number of scals caught by Ganadian vessels in Behring Sea was 16,585, while the total catch was 29,570, valued at about \$300,-000.

ADVICES from Hong Kong state that Cassia lignea is quoted at \$5.70 per picul in boxes and \$5.30 in bales, with a stock of 17,500 piculs; 1,000 piculs in bales have been sold. New cassia is at \$5,50 per picul in boxes and \$5.20 per picul in bales. 1,000 piculs of new season cargo have arived which have been bought for India; 500 piculs have been sold. Stock, 28,500 piculs. Cassia buds same as last reported. Broken cassia is quoted at \$3.25. No sales. Stock, 1,000 piculs. Saigon cassia shows a sale of 100 piculs at \$33.50 per picul, reducing the stook to 400 piculs. The experts of caseia to New York for the seasonwore 10,099 piculs against 5,981 same time last year, and 22,722 the year before.

THE report that the United States surveyors have established the boundary line between Canada and Alaska 28 miles further east than it was supposed to be, is not regarded as a matter of importance at the Geological Survey Department at Ottawa, as the fixing of the boundary is an international matter to be determined to the satisfaction of both countries, or, failing in that, by arbitration, and has been under consideration by both countries. Against the conclusion of the United States Canada has the observation of William Ogilvie of the Canadian survey party which explored the Yukon district is 1888. Ogilvie spent the winter in making astronomical observations for the purpose of ascertaining the position of 141° of longitude, which he finally placed about 90 miles from the boundary line as run on United States maps. This is very Important, because the line passes through the best gold-bearing districts yet discovered in the country.

THE HULL-LESS OATS CASE.

The judgement rendered in the celebrated Hull-loss case of Bonisteel versus Taylor, is so important to our farming interests that we reproduce it in full. In his decision the loarned judge said :--

There was an alleged company called the Orawford, Henry, and William County Seed Oompany, said to be incorporated under the laws of Ohio, 1st September, 1885, estensibly for the production and sale of grain and seeds, but really for the purpose of such a business as this action and others have exposed. Their operations in the County of Hastings were carried on by a man named W. W. Hess, with the ald of these who, like the parties to this action, dealt with him. The nature and connection of these operations one with another **are sufficiently** illustrated by those in which

the plaintiff and defendant were more immediately concerned. In 1888 the company or Hess delivered to Bonisteel 15 bushels of hullless oats, which for commercial purposes are admittedly worth no more on the market than any other good quality of oats, but the price of which they agreed with Bonisteel would be \$10 per bushel, and they took his promissory note for \$150, giving him at the same time in return a bond or agreement. Bonisteel sowed his grain, raised his crop of 30 bushels or more, and when the time arrived for the performance of the bond the company or Hess had found in Saylor another party to the scheme who was willing to make moncy easily by buying thirty bush-els of grain at \$10 per bushel, giving his notes for \$300, and taking the company's bond to sell for him 60 bushels of oats at \$10 on or before the 1st December, 1889. Bonisteel then transferred the thirty bushels which the company had agreed to sell for him to Saylor in satisfaction of the latter's purchase from the company, and the com-pany handed over to Bonisteel Saylor's notes for \$300 in discharge of their obligation to him, he paying them in cash the difference between that sum and the commission and charges which he had agreed to pay them for selling his oats. And thus the chain would continue, one transaction linking itself with another until it broke down with the weight of the last. The number of the links would depend very much upon their size. Where, as here, each was twice as large as that which preceded it, the end would soon come; but sooner or later the break was inevitable, and was certain to be accompanied with dis-aster. This chain, as I have called it, was but one of perhaps hundreds which the com-pany and their agents or partners were en-gaged in forming, and the larger the number more widespread the loss and ruin likely to be suffered by the community. Each dealing consisted of the note and bond, and the evidence admits of no doubt that each party to every one of them knew of their nature, and knew that they could not be carried out without some one else being induced to enter into a similar one by means of which his own would be completed, and a loss probably suffered by his successor. Each party, too, knew that he was engaged in no honest commercial dealing in grain, but with one which could only be fulfilled by some one else either entering into a similar contract with his eyes open or by being duped by the alleged company or one of their agents into doing so. It is the apparent isolation of each doing so. It is the apparent isolation of each contract—leading to it an air of mere harmless folly-in which the ingenuity of the But the isolation is appascheme consists. rent only, and when this is made clear îta harmful tendency is not far to seek. Mr. Justice Osler, after an examination of the law, concluded his judgment as follows :---Where overyone admits that the business as a whole in its results is a swindle, I think we cannot be charged with introducing a "unsatis-factory vagueness" into the law by holding that the agreements which are the life of it are contrary to public policy, and we may safely hold them to be so without contravening that paramount public policy, as Sir George Jessel calls it, "that men of full age and competent understanding shall have the utmost liberty of contracting, and that their contracts when entered into shall be held sacred and enforced by courts of justice." By refusing to enforce the contract now in que tion we are only declaring that the parties have not a sacred right to aid in carrying on a business which has a direct tendency to the commission of frauds, and which is fraught with injurious consequences to the public, It can hardly be necessary to say that one is reluctant ts assist a defendant who has taken the benefit and now disclaims the burden of the transaction. . . The defendant has the right to urge the defence of illegality, and when proved we are bound to give effect to it, as we do by dismissing the appeal. As, however, we do so on a different ground from that on which the learned judge below dismissed the action, we may mark our sense of the defendant's demerits by dismissing it without costs.

Financial.

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MONTREAL, THURSDAY EVENING, July 10th, 1890. }

The stock market has been quiet and uninteresting. Canadian Pacific only sold to the extent of some 2,000 shares and is nearly 2 per cent. weaker on the week. This is said to be due to the position of the London money market which has adversely affected American and Canadian securities abroad. Commerce has been the most active bank stock and has been firm. It sold up to 128 and closed at 127 bid, 128 asked. Montreal is about steady but quiet, only 124 shares being sold this week. A sale of Hochelaga bank stock was made at 100¹/₄. Richelieu sold up to 63 and Street Railway to 1951; both closed easier, the former at 61 and the latter at 1931 easier, the former at 61 and the latter at 1354 bid. A lot of eleven shares Loan & Mortgage was placed at 129 and \$400 Corporation 7 per cent. stock due in 1893 sold at 103 $\frac{1}{2}$. Money in this market loaned at 5, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 6 per cent. In this market market at 0, 05 and 6 per cent. on call. Money in London 4 per cent Sterl-ing market dull. Sixty days sight, 8 15-16@9 1-16 and 9 $\frac{1}{2}$; demand 9 13 16@15-16 and 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ @10 $\frac{1}{2}$; New York funds par to 1-16 and $\frac{1}{2}$ $@\frac{1}{4}$; cables 10 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Banks	Nu. Mares	Highest price.	Lowest price.	Average same weel 1889.
Commerce	279	128	126}	124
Merchants	95	144	143	146
Montreal	124	2203	220	230j
Peoples	23	99	- 98	1013
Ontario	30	1177	1174	138
Hochelaga	132	100	100]	93
Miscellaneous				
Can. Pacific	2,000	82 ğ	80홏	55
Can. Shipping Co.	120	55	55	
Gas	65	206	2057	2033
Richelieu	330	63	61 ^	61
Telegraph	160	98]	973	95
Street Railway	934	195 1	193]	210

BOSTON MARKETS.

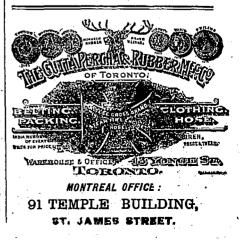
FLOUB.—Little doing. Fine and superfine, \$2 40@\$3 50; extra and seconds, \$4 00@-\$4 50; Minnesota baker, olear and straight, \$4 25 @ \$5 00; winter wheat, clear and straight, \$4 40 @ \$5 00; winter patent, \$4 90@\$5 40; spring patent, \$5 10@\$5 50 for Wisconsin and Minnesota.

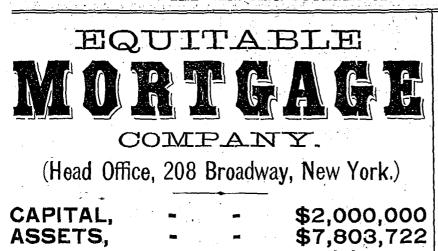
OATMFAL-Quiet and unchanged. \$4 20/00 \$4 30 per barrel for fine, and \$4 70/00 \$4 80 for cut.

OATE-Quiet demand. Fancy 39c @ 391c; clipped 381c@391c No. 2 white, 371c; No. 3 white, 361@37c; for low grades, 35c@362c.

MILLFBED-Fairly steady. Spring bran \$15.25 @\$15.50 per ton; winter wheat, \$16.25 %16.50; Michigan bran \$15.75; middlings \$17 @\$18 50 per ton; C. S. meal, sacks, \$25.50 %26 for spot.

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





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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BUITER-Very quiet. Western extra creamery, 15]@16c; fancy, well known marks higher; firsts and extra fir-ts, 13@15c; extra imitation creamery, 11@12c; others, 6@10c; factory choice,-10c; others, 5@9c; New York and Vermont extra creamery, 16@17c; extra firsts, 14c; New York and Vermont dairy, good to choice, 12c@15c; low grades, 7c@ 11c; Enstern creamery, good to choice, 13c@ 15c.

Eccu. — But little business. Eastern extras, 16c; fancy near-by stock, higher; firsts, 14c@15c; extra Vermont and New Hampshire, 16c; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, choice, 14c; Prince Edward Island, choice, 14c; Western choice, 14c; Michigan choice, 14c. Canadian choice, 14c.

POULTRY,-Steady Oboice fresh killed North and Eastern spring chickens, 250 (2007) 30; western icod spring chickens, 230 (25c; fair to good, 120 (22c; Northern fowls, choice fresh killed, 16c; du:ks, 13c (215c; Western iced fowls, choice, 13c; live chickens, 15c (20c; fowls, 12c; ducks, 11c.

Pras Little or no demand. Canada choice, 90c@\$1; common, 70c@80c; green northern, 90c@95c; westorn, \$1@\$1 10.

HAY AND STBAW.—Quiet. Ohoice prime hay \$16 50@\$17 59; fair to good, \$13 @ \$15; Eastern flue; \$13@\$14; poor to ordinary, \$10 @\$13; eastern swale; \$10; rye straw, choice; \$20@\$22; oat straw, \$8@\$9.

POTATOBS--Market fairly supplied. New sonthern, extra Notfolk rose and hebrons, \$3 50@\$3 75 per brl; fair to good \$3 25; extra Notfolk reds, \$300; Eastern shore rose and hebrons, \$3 50; reds, \$2 75; Long Islands, \$3 75.

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NEW YORK MARKETS

Flour firm active and generally firm; city mill 5c% 16c higher. Wheat, exports, 12,-349 bushels; sales, 1,512,000 bushels futures and 207,000 bushels spot. Spot easy, with fair export demand; No. 2 red, 95½c@95½c, elevator; No 1 northern, 98½c; No. 1 hard, \$1,01½@\$1.02; options dull, ½c@4c lower, closing steady; No. 2 red, July, 95½c; August, and September, 94½c; October, 95½c; Nov. 95¾c; Dec. 96Åc; Jan. 97Åc; May, \$1 00Å Corn, exports, 690 bushels; sales, 872,000 bushels futures and 234,000 bushels spot Spot in good export demand, ½c@Åc higher; ungraded mixed, 42c@44Åc; options dull, ½c@Åc higher; July, 43c; August, 43Åc; September, 44Åc; October, 45c. Uats, sales, 235,000 bushels futures and 166,000 bushels spot Spot'fairly active and steadier; options quiet cud irregulir; July, 34Åz; August, 34c; September, 33c; spot No. 2, 34Åc@35Åc; mixed westorn, 32½c@360; white do., 35c@ 42c. Sugar, firm; standatd "A," 6 3-16c; cut loaf and crushed, 6Åc.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

The leading futures closed as follows: Wheat, July, 80 $\frac{3}{2}$ c; August, 89c; September, 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Corn, July, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; August, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; September, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; September, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Pork, July, 28c; August, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; September, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Pork, July, \$12.15; August, \$11.70; September, \$11.60. Lard, July, \$5.77 $\frac{1}{2}$; August, \$5.87 $\frac{1}{2}$; September, \$5.00. Short ribs, July, \$5.10; August, \$5.15; September, \$5.25. Cash quotations were:-No. 2 spring wheat 87 $\frac{3}{2}$ c, and No. 2 red 87 $\frac{3}{2}$ c@38c; No. 2 corn, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; No. 2 costs, 28c. Pork, \$12.00; Lard, \$5.77 $\frac{1}{2}$ @\$5.80; short ribs, sides, \$5.10/@\$5.20; ,dry salted shoulders \$5.20@\$5.25; short clear sides, \$5.45@\$5.50.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, 10th JULY, 1890. The business situation upon the whole shows but little change; but what change there is, is decidedly in the direction of a better feeling. Buyers are still cautious; but the hot weather and the favorable crop reports have rendered them more ready to invest and a larger volume of trade is noted. Still the business now doing is based to a large extent on the prospects of a fair harvest, and it is recognized that an unfavorable climatic turn during the next two weeks might put a very different aspect on affairs; besides which, the general impression seems to be that newspaper reports of crop prospects should be taken with a grain of salt. Yet it is evident that the requirements of the country exact a certain volume of trade, and that this volume has not yet been reached. Country traders are only lightly stocked, and consequently, many wholesalers believe that whether the harvest be good or bad there must be an increased demand for goods in September. In iron the feeling gains ground that bottom values have been reached, and for parcels to arrive higher prices are asked. for parcels to arrive higher prices are asked. In cement an improved feeling is apparent, Iu leather the tendency is towards higher values. In dry goods travellers express themselves more hopefully, and in other lines of trade merchants speak with greater confidence of the tuture. Remittances have improved, and the list of failures is small and unimportant. Still we must remember that all this improvement is based upon anthat all this improvement is based upon anticipations, and not upon facts, and that, outside of the favorable character of crop reports, we have no substantial grounds upon which to base our calculations. That the harvest will be a good one every one believes and hopes; but at the same time we must remember that this year it forms an unusually important factor in the trade situation, and that it is yet too early to count upon it with certainty.

ASHES-Receipts, are moderate and continue to show a decrease as compared with last year. The demand is moderate at \$4.10 for first sort and \$3 65 for second pots Pearls about \$5.25. Receipts since 1st January, 969 bris pots; 238 bris pearls. Deliveries, 1,208 bris pots; 346 bris pearls. Stock in store, 196 bris pots; 54 bris pearls.

OEMENT—Stocks have been reduced considerably during the past week and there is not so much disposition to sacrifice goods. A trisk demand exists for medium sized lots of from 50 to 100 barrels and there is also some enquiry from the West for large parcels which has not yet resulted in business. We quote London at \$2 30(@\$2.65 for large lots and small lots at \$2 50@\$2.65 Balgian \$2.30 (@\$2.45. As we go to press a meeting is being held by cement importers to discuss measures to prevent the slaughter of cement on ship's account in this market.

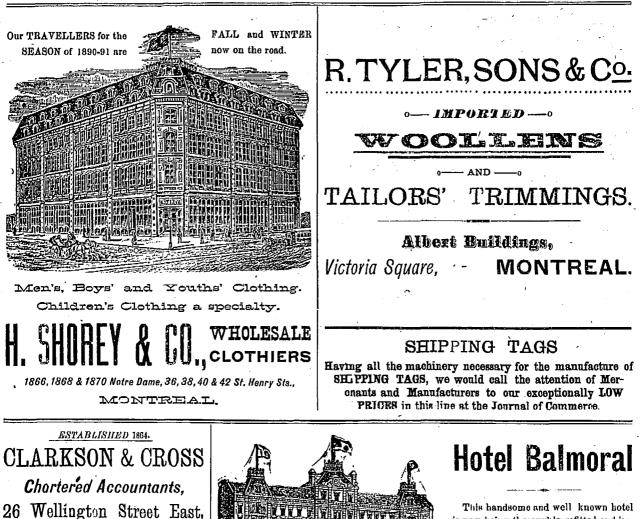
COAL —An advance of 25 cents per ton is chronicled in coal and we now quote \$6 for stove and chestnut and \$5,75 for egg and furnace. Since the rise business has been brisk consumers rushing in with orders in order to forestall any further advance. A brisk trade is being done in steam coal. We quote \$6 for Soutch grate and 55%\$5.25 for steam. Lower Province grate \$5 50 and steam \$3.75\%\$4. Cargo lots have sold down as low as \$3.25

Day Goops.—Money has come in more freely during the past week and remittances show a decided improvement Travellers on the fall trip report merchants speaking more hopefully but still business is being done largely on prospects of a good harvest and as yet this is doubtfol. In the city the departure of residents out of town has rendered business dull but in suburban districts there is no falling off in the volume of trade, The extremely fine warm weather we have had has stimulated the consumption of light fabrics for of all trades, wholesale dry goods is the one most susceptible to atmospheric influence; but

Constant Production of the second second







This handsome and well known hotel is now being thoroughly refitted and improved, and is under a new management since the 1st of June. Electric Gall and Return Bells and all other modern appliances. Located in the heart of the commercial part of the city. Cuisine and services unsurpassed.

market is down and this has affected an important item of freight; serious losses have been encountered. Grain 18 6d to Liverpool, Glasgow and outports, 28 to London. Flour, 88@9s; provisions, 12s 6d; pot and pearl ashes, 17s/@19s; butter and cheese, 24s/@25s; deals, 45s; phosphate, 7s; cattle, 45s by the liners insured; outside vessels, uninsured, 35s,

DRUGS ETG.—The jobbing demand is not large but is improving; prices are steady. Quinine is dull and favors buyers. German in large bulk has sold at 24c in New York; for smaller parcels 24/c@25c is being asked. Oplum is firm, influenced by strong cables from abroad. Refined camphor in good demand and firm, also morphine.

GROGINIES.—The jobbing trade has been moderate. There is more activity in sugars and a better tone is apparent Yellows can be bought a fraction lower than our quotation of last week in the meantime; whites are steady and there is a stronger feeling in New York. In tens, there is a stand off at the moment. A San Francisco steamer is due there in a few days, but our supplies are chiefly coming from Vancouver. There will be an arrival there about the end of the week. Samples of teas by sailing vessel to arrive the latter end of next month have been shown, Speaking of Japans, generally, a city broker said that prices are comparatively higher and quality not so good as last year. This has curtailed business to a great extent with the country as storekeepers ideas are down to a low basis owing to the low prices ruling last year. There are no important sales to report this week, but some business has been done around $16\frac{1}{2}c@25c$. We believe there are "The sale of the Maple Leaf Brand of Canned Salmon is controlled by A. Watts & Co., of Brantford, Ont, as formerly."

some offerings at 15c. The market is simply inactive on account of the supposed high prices as no large stocks are believed to be held. Exchange in Japan keeps high and shows no signs of going lower. The rates are 10@15 per cent higher than last year. Other lines are quiet. According to recently published statistics, the meltings of beet sugar in France from September 1st to June 1st were 6,665,801 tons, netting a product of 700,-172 tons refined, showing a gain of 2,448,951 tons and 248,745 tons respectively during the preceding year. London, July 8.—Cane firmer, improving slowly; Java, 148 6d; fair refining, 12s 9d. Beet opened firmer, closed quiet; July, 12s 6d; August, 12s 6d Canned corn is looking stronger in the States. Maryland is quoted at 65c upward f.o.b. in the country, with 70c the strictly inside price at New York. State packers who have been taking orders for new pack at 75c recently have withdrawn offers, as that price barely covers cost. The Brazilians have icen circulating reports of an injured sugar crop, owing to protracted drouth at a critical period of growth. A New York paper says: Jobbers express disappointment over the average quality of new Japan teas thus far received, stating that choice and choicest grades do not, upon the whole, come up to the standard in leaf or cup qualities. Ou new crop Formosas there was a somewhat similar complaint, and it seemed to be considered doubt-

We respectfully beg to announce that the firm of THOS. DOHERTY & CO., Tes and Coffee Importers, composed of THOS. DOH-ERTY and THOS. KEARNEY, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent All debts due to the said firm must be paid to THOS KEARNEY & Co., at their office, 27 St. John Street, Montreal, where they intend carrying on the same business.

TORONTO, Ont.

A. J. PHILLIPS.

Notice of Dissolution

W. H OROSS, F.O.A.

E. R. O. CLARKSON, F.O.A.

- Thanking you for past favore, and soliciting a continuance of the same,

Wo remain,

Yours truly, Thos. Kearney & Co.

Montreal, April 30th, 1890.

matoes in small $\frac{1}{6}$ of a bushel boxes \$1 for sound. Watermelons are scarce yet, but some are on the way. Early vegetables are now fully supplied by local gardens at low pricee. New potatoes from the south sold at \$5(@\$6 per brl; new turnips \$3@\$4 brl. The Cali. fornia fruit season is commencing; pears, \$7 @\$7 60; plums, \$4@\$4.50; peaches, \$3 60@ \$4; apricots, \$3. Western cherries in demand at \$1.25@\$1 50 per basket. Raspberries from Woslern Canada sold at 16c@17c per quart. Coccoants, per 100, \$4,75; dates, golden, per lb 54c; pineapples, from 124c@ 4Ce each. Peanuts, 9c@14c; filberts, 94c@ 104c; almonds, 12c@15c; walnuts, 12c@15c; pecans, none.

FREIGHTS.-Rates are lower and the shipping trade is generally quiet. The British cattle



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- AGENTS : -

Maritime Provinces, W. A. MACLAUCHLAN, Saint John, N. B. Manitoba, Northwest aud B.C. for Roofing, MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO, Winnipeg, Man. do. do do Buckets, J. G. T. CLEGHORN, do.

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The Barber

MAKERS. Account :-: Book :-: Manufacturers Box Makers, &c.

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ful that the deficiency in first-class Japans will be made good prior to the receipt of stock now on the way via Suez Canal, due here about the middle of next month. Samples of new Congous are said to be attractive both in leaf and cup qualities. The general distribu-tion at present is merely fair for the season.

HIDES AND TALLOW .-- The firm position of hides is maintained. They are high elsewhere, but not up to prices in Montreal. Dealers are giving butchers \$7 for No. 1 local, and selling at \$750. The situation has al-ready been reviewed at some length in these columns Sales of refined tallow are mentioned at 5 @5]c.

IRON AND HARDWARE The market is decidedly better and it is evident that founders are begining to realize that iron values are not likely to go lower. There are a good many enquiries, but not many sales, as holders are decidedly not anxious to let their iron go at been made at \$18.50 ex yard and of Shotts at \$22 and of Summerlee at \$22@\$22.50. But holders are now asking \$19.50 ex yard for Carnbroe and \$19 to arrive. The steel is.

> Sec. 6 . 6 . 1. 1. 1.

stiffer and we advance prices to 3 cents Can-ada plates are firm and tin plates are selling in job lots at quotations. In shelf hardware more is doing and it is evident that country merchants have more confidence in the commerchants have more confidence in the com-ing harvest. Bar iron is reported as selling in Toronto at \$2.30 and a break in prices has been heard of here. Nails are again lower and the mills are selling now on the basis of \$2.45 for 10 dy. The new syndicate renders dealers cautious in quoting cordage but the following cautious in quoting cordage but the following are the prices asked here:-Pure manilla above 7-16, 14c, smaller 144c, sisal rope, large sizes 12c, small sizes 124c. Tarred lath yarn, sisal, 10c, pure manilla, 13c. Russia rope tarred 104c. Deep sea line 15c. Halyards 17c. At London the closing prices were: Spot tin, £93 28 6d; futures, £93 15s. G M B. copper, spot, £57 28 6d; futures, £58; Scotch warrants, 455 6d; No. 3 Middlesboro, 428 6d; soft Spanish lead, £13 28 6d.

LEATHER AND SHOES .--- Trade may fairly be called good There is a steady enquiry and for once we have Quebec men looking for black leather in this market-a considerable departure from the usual state of things. Hides continue firm and the stock in Quebec is small; so that either tanners must make leather at a loss, or hides must fall or prices go up. As it stands the production of black leather has lar, ely decreased and the quantity coming forward is less in proportion. Still shoemen are only buying for immediate wants, and we hear of no attempt to speculate or an-ticipate the market, although it looks as if their increasing requirements in the fall must advance values.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS .- Very little is doing in seal and cod oils The market is bare of castor and linseed oil, but as there is plenty on the way prices remain unchanged. In paints the usual midsummer dullness is apparent. Glass is dull and unchanged, and from now till the middle of August but little will be done. Heavy chemicals are quiet. Very little mill trade is doing. All are await-ing the result of the syndicate negotiations, but as the St. Croix mill holds out and the English capitalists will not take hold unless all come in at a reasonable figure, prospects do not look bright for an immediate settlement.

WOOL-The local movement is light and prices are nomiual. A late London cable says :- At the wool sales to-day 9,707 bales, comprising a good selection, were offered.



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The Toranto General Trusts Co. And SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS

Capital, 51,000.000 President-Hon. Edward Blako, LL.D., Q.O., M.P. Vice-President-E, A Meredith, Esq., LL.D. Consequent on the increase in business, the premises formerly occupied by the Canadian Bank of Commerce, on the owner Yonge and Colb yne Streets, has been purchased and entirely reconstructed for the 'oronto General Trusts Co. and its tonants.

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

Trust and Agency Dopartment. Under the approval of the Ontario Government, the Company is accepted by the High Court of Justice as a Truste Company, and from its organ-isation has been employed by the Court for the investment of Court Funds. The Company asts as Excentor, Administrator, Receiver, Committee of Lunatios, Gardian of Children, 'ssignee of Estates', Agent, etc., and as Trustee under Deeds, Wille, or court Appointments or Substitutions, and also as Agent for Exceedors, Tracees and others, thus relieving them from onerous and dis-agreeable duties. It obvisions the need of secarity for administration. The Company invests money, at bast rates, in first mortgages or other secarities; collects Rents, Interest, Dividends, and acts as Agent in all kinds of Gaeousl business. It also coulter/gnes Corporate Geourities. For further information apply to J. W. LANCMUIR. Management Trust and Agency Department.

Corporate Securities. For further information apply to J. W. LANGMUIR, Manager.

WANTED an ongagement as COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER to the West Indies on Commission for a BOOT and S 10E Manufacturing Firm. Have just returned from those Islands, representing one of the largest Boot and Shoe Factories in Nova Scotia. Best of References. Good connection with the Trade. Thorough knowledge of the customs and requirements of Address, TRAVELLER, Care "Jeurnal of Commerce" Office, Montreal. the people.

There was a fair attendance and the competition was sustained. Useful wools were in better demand. So far the total purchases for the United States amount to 3,000 bales, A later cable from London says: 13,946 bales were offered. There was a fair attendance and the market showed greater animation, For New South Wales and Queensland superior greasy merinees there has been comfor New Zealand cross-breds. Scoured wools are in good demand, and prices for this class are hardening. Fair attention was paid to good Capes. There have been withdrawn good Capes. There have been withdrawn 12,000 bales, and there are available 278,000 bales.

TORONTO WHOLESALE TRADE.

(Revised by Telegraph.)

TORONTO, July 10, 1890.

Business in wholesale circles is less active. the store-trade having fallen off. There is however, a moderate movement for season of the year, and prospects are generally considered satisfactory. Travellers are out, but orders are not coming in very freely for autumn goods. There is a fair sorting-up trade. The leading staples are unchanged in prices.

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SURETYSHIP.	STOOKS AND BONDS								
e only Company in Canada confining itself to this business.	NAME.	Par'e Val'e	Capital Bub- soribed.	Capital paid-up	Rest.	Div. Iast 6 Ms.	Dates of Dividends.	Par Cent Prices July 10.	VALU6
THE GUARANTEE CO.	Brit.North America Can. Bank Commerce Commercial, Manitoba. Commercial, Nfid	\$ 243 1 50	\$4,868,666 6,900,000 587,200 306,000	6,000,000 364,150	1,218,666 800,000 25,000 145,000	3	April Oct June Dec 2May 2Nov 80 June 81 Dec	158 127 128 400	374 73 63 (0 400 00
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This Company is under the same experienced man- cone-Half per cent. per annum is reached. This Company is under the same experienced man- ement which introduced the system to this continent	Merohants' Oan Merohants, Halifax Molsons	100 50 200 30	1,000,000 2,000,000 12,000,000 1,200,000	1,100,000 2,000,000 12,000,000 1,200,000	275,000 1,075,000 6,000,000 100,000	34102	1 Aug 1 Feb 1 April 1 Oct 1 June 1 Dec	132 160 168 219 221	132 00 80510 458 00 24 00
ement which introduced the system to this conduct er twenty-two years ago, and has since actively and creasifully conducted the business to the satisfaction its clients. Ver \$717,528 18 have been paid	New Brunswick Ontario Ottawa People's of N. B Queboc	100 100 100 20 100	500,000 1,500,000 1,000,000 180,000 2,500,000	1,500,000 1,000,000 180,000	400,000 2 0,000 400,000 100,000 560,000	3 <u>i</u>	1 June 1 Dec 1 June 1 Dec Jan. July	116 12)	2.9 25 116 0) 149 00 55 00
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57 St. James St., MONTREAL. EDWARD BAWLINGS,	Agri. Sav. and Loan Co Brit. Can. Loan 4 Inv. Co Brit. Mortg. Loan 60 Building and Loan Assoo Canada Cotton Co	50 100 100	630,000 1,620,000 460,000	619,132 322,412 289,036	98,000 60,000 52,000 100,000	8	1 Jan 1 July 1 Jan 1 July 2 July		
Vice-Pres. and Managing Director.	Building and Loan Assoc Canada Cotton Co	25 100	750,000 2,000,000	750,000 2,000,000	100,000		2 Jan 2 July May Au	1051 60	26 37 60 U0
N.B.—This Company's Deposit is the largest made Guarantee business by any Company, and is not ble for the responsibilities of any other risks.	Canada Landed Credit Co Can. Perm. Loan and Say Can. Say. and Loan Co Central Can. Loan & Say Co Dominion Say. and Iny. Co Dominion Telegraph Co	50 50 100 50 50	1,500,000 4,500,000 750,000 2,000,000 1,000,000	2,500,000 681,079 800.000 918,250	150,000 180,000	073	2 Jan 2 July 1 Jan 1 July June Der Jan. July 30 July 31 Der 15 Jan-Qtly	7 200	59 100 100 00 123 00 40 50 42 75
"The consumption of Canned Salmon is	Farmer's Loan and Say. Co. Freehold Loan and Say. Co. Hamilton Prov. and Loan Heme Say. and Loan Co	100 50 100 100 100	500,000 1,057,250 8,221,500 1,500,000 1,500,000	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	112,50 629,00 285,00		May No 1 June 1 De 2 Jan 2 Jul	25 121 Ex 144 120	25 00
owing larger every year. The Maple Leaf and seems to take the lead. The packers low nothing but the finest fish to be used.	Hochelaga Cotton Co Huron & Lambton Loan Co. Imperial Loan and Iny. Co. Landed Banking and Loan.	100 50 100 100	2,000,000 500,000 629,850 700,000) 1,000,900) 315,039) 625,900) 493,000	47,57 106,00 80,00	2iqti 3i 3i	y March—qtly. 2 Jan 2 Jul 8 Jan 8 Jul 2 Jan 2 Jul	136 141 121#	121 50
his is the secret of this Brand's success."	Lond. & Can. Loan and Ag. London Lean Co Lond. and Ont. Inv. Co Manitoba Inv. Assos Manitoba Loan	100	5,000,000 679,700 2,452,700 100,000 1,250,000) 622,650) 490,540) 100,000	60,00 115,00 3.00		Jan Jul	t 1275 9 9 1141 9 107	63 76 114 50 107 00
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unted at 6 <i>m</i> 6 ¹ / ₄ per cent. Sterling exchange all and firm. Stocks have been very quict, th some irregularity in quotations. Follow-	Montreal Loan and Mortg. National Investment Co Ont. Indus. Loan and Inv Ont. Loan and Deb. Co	50 100 100 50	1,000,000 1,700,000 466,800 2,000,000	0 500,000 0 425,000 0 818,4 1 0 1,200,000	80,00 165,00 360,00		15 Moh 15 Ber 31 Dec 30 Jun 30 June 31 De 1 Jan 1 Jul	t 130 e 100 c 113 y 124	65 00 100 L0 118 00 62 2/
g are the closing bids to-day as compared ith last Thursday :	People's Loan and Dep. Co Real Est. Loan and Deb. Co. Richelieu and Ont. Nav. Co. Royal Loan and Sav. Co Starr M'fg Co., Halifax	50 50 100 50 100	600,000 800,000 1,619,000 500,000 200,000	0 089,39 0 477,215 0 1,350,000 0 470,000 0 470,000 0 200,000	107,00 5,00	0 3	1 Jan 1 Jul Jan Jul 9 Feb 15 Ser Jan July March	y 114 y 86	57 0 18 0 61 0 65 0
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Barley quiet and firmer, with No 3 extra worth 52c. Oats steady, there being sales of worth 52c. Oats stoady, there being sales of mixed at 41c on track, and of white at 374@ 38c outside. Peas quiet with sales outside at 62c. Corn nominal at 480250c and rye dull at 45c on Midland. Bran steady, with sales at \$10.50. Small lots sell here at \$12 Oatmeal unchanged; car lots of ordinary quality quoted at \$4,45 and granulated \$4.60 @ \$4.65.

GROCERIES.-Business quiet this week. No change in sugars although outside markets are firmer; granulated quoted at 64@7c; yellows 5]@6]c and raws 5]@5]c. Ooffees at 211@23c, the latter for new. New teas are arriving, but no low grades as yet. Dried fruits are firm, with Valencias selling at 81@81c and currants at 53@81c. No layers in market Remittances are fair.

HABDWARE -There is a fair trade reported at unchanged prices. Bar iron \$2 45@\$2,50.

HIDES AND SKINS-Business quiet with prices unchanged; dealers pay 6c for No. 1, 5c for No. 2, and 4c for No. 3. Oured sell at 6 tc. Calfskins bring 7c/@8c for No. 1 and 5c for No. 2 green, 35c. Lambskins firmer at 55c, and pelts

LIVE STOCK .- Receipts of cattle large and prices generally steady. Exporters were a trifle casier yesterday at 5c per lb. Stockers sold at $3\frac{1}{44}$ per lb. The best butchers sold at $4\frac{1}{4}$, medium at 4c and common at $3\frac{30}{4}$ $3\frac{1}{20}$. Sheep firm, selling at $4\frac{1}{20}$ per lb, and spring lambs at 4.00% 75. Calves cold at 350% 6.00 averaging 100 to 150 lbs Hogs steady at $4\frac{1}{4}c\%$ 510 per lb, the latter for light. 3

PROVISIONS-Trade quiet and prices generally unchanged; Long clear bacon sells in small lots at 81c@81c. Cumberland Cut nominal at 81/29c. Bellies and backs rule at 11@11jc, and rolls at 10c. Hams sell at 12@ 12}c and sweet pickled at 11c. Canadian mess pork sold at 15,75/%16 50 in small lots. Lard rules at 9jc@l0c, the latter for Canadian pails. Potatoes higher at 80/%850 per bag for car-lots, and 90/%1,00 for small lots. Onlons, \$4.00 per brl, and beans at \$1,50/%1.60 per bishal. Hops unchanged at 12]c/@150. bushel.

Wool .- Offerings of fleece are fair, and prices firm ; good qualities bring 20]c@21c and clothing 220; a few lots of Southdown brought 24c. Pulled wools dull, with supers quoted at 23 jc and extras at 28c.

Sanks.	Bid Jaly 10.	Bid. July 3.	LORD COS.	Bid July 10.	
Montreal Ontario Tyronto Merohants. Chameros. Imperial Dóminion . Standard. Hamilton .	219] 117 212 143 127 154 230 144 164) 17 214 143 127 154 229 144	Can Per Frouhold Western Can Landod Credit Bidg. & Loan Imperial Saving Lond'n & Can'd Farmers Loan Ontario Loan	180 119 105 120 1271 129	200 143 177 130 105 120 127 121 121

BUTTER-The receipts have increased of late, and prices are a shade easier. The best qualities job at 14/2014 to and occasionally 15c is obtained. Medium solls at 10@12c, and in-ferior lots have sold at 5c. Obcesse dull and ateady, jobbing at 9@94c for the best and at 8c for partly skimmed. Eggs are firm, with sales at 13]@140.

DRESSED Hogs .- Offerings small and prices stondy at \$8@\$6.25;

FLOUB AND GRAIN .- There is very little demand for flour and grain, and prices continue unchanged. Straight rollors are held at \$4.50 extras at \$4.20. Patents rule at \$4.50@\$5.00, according to quality. Wheat is firmer with more limited offerings; No. 2 fall sold at 95 @960 on the Northern and No. 2 spring at 94 @950 on the Midland. Rod winter nominal at 950 on Northern. No. 1 Manitoba hard bid ht \$1.18 and No. 2, bard sold at \$1.10 at 950 on Northern. No. 1 Mauitoba hard held at \$1.18 and No. 2 hard sold at \$1.16,

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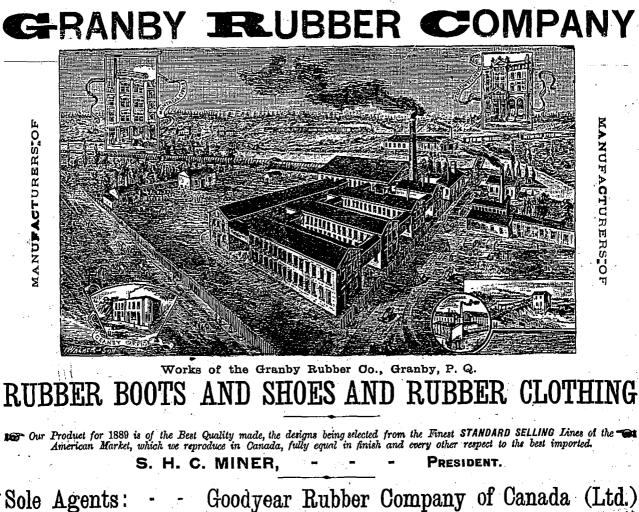






THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENT, THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1890.					
Name of Article.	Wholesale.		Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Boots and Shoes. Brorans. Cobourss. Split Balmorals. Kip Buff " Calf " Split boots. Kip " Feit boots half fox " full " Soc. Split Batts. Split Batts.	0 96 1 20 0 85 0 90 0 75 0 80 1 16 1 40 0 90 1 15 6 80 1 00 1 16 1 40 0 90 1 15 6 80 1 00 1 25 1 90 1 10 1 50 0 90 1 15 1 90 9 80 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 1 15 1 50 1 10 1 40 0 00 0 00 1 90 8 40 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 1 00 1 90 1 40 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 1 90 1 40 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 2 00 1 50 1 50 0 95 1 15 2 00 1 10 1 40 2 00 1 50 1 70 1 10 1 40 2 76 8 90 0 00 0 00 0 00 1 70 2 50 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00	Roast chicken, 1-lb tins Roast turkey, 1-lb tins Corn Brooms. No. 1 Gem 4 strings, hard wood handle No. 2 do 3 strings No. 0 Hour 4 strings No. 1 do 3 strings No. 2 do 3 strings No. 2 do 3 strings No. 3 do 3 strings No. 3 do 3 strings No. 3 do 3 strings O. K.2 strings basswood handle Drugs & Chemicals	3 35 0 00 2 76 0 00 2 15 0 00 1 95 0 00 2 45 0 00 2 45 0 00 2 45 0 00 1 75 0 00 1 40 0 00	Soda Ash, Soda Bioarb Sal Boda Dyostuffs. Archil, aon Cutch Ex. Logwood Chips Indigo (Bengal) Madras Gambier Madder Sumac Fish. Halifax Fibred Codish.	0 27 0 39 0 27 0 39 0 074 0 084 0 10 0 15 1 60 1 225 1 60 1 75 0 70 1 00 0 075 0 084 0 11 0 128 65 00 75 00
Bolit Baimorals Kip " Pebbled " Mackins Sewed. Peppled Button Glased Buff Button Goat Polibh Calf	1 00 1 10 0 75 0 90 0 50 0 65 0 90 1 15 0 80 0 90 0 50 0 65 0 90 1 15 0 80 0 90 0 50 0 65 0 90 1 15 0 80 0 90 0 50 0 65 1 00 1 20 0 85 0 90 0 50 0 70 1 00 1 20 0 85 0 90 0 50 0 70 1 50 1 90 1 15 1 40 0 80 1 15	Acid Carbolic Cryst Medi Aloss, Cape Borax, xtls Camphor, Eng. Rof Camphor, Eng. Rof Citric Acid Copperas, ber 100 lbs Cropera, Der too lbs	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1-lb. pkgs. per cs. 40 pkgs Labrador Herrings, No. 1. Bea Trout Cape Breton Herrings Mackerel, No. 1, kits Green Cod, Large Draft "No. 1 Draft "	280 800
Name of Article. Wholesale. Canned Goods. Lobsters, per case, new. 725 760 Sardines, 15 "	Name of Article. Wholesale. Peas, Mar., 2-lb tins \$ c. \$ c. Boston baked beans, p ds 10 / 1 25 Corned Beef, 1-lb 16 0 0 0 Corned beef, 2-lbs 2 60 0 00 " 6-lbs 7 7 5 8 00 " 4-lbs 7 6 7 7 6 8 00	Epsom Salts Gygoerine	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Draft " Baimon No. 1 bris " Salmon, No. 1 (tierces), " " Baimon, No. 1 (tierces), " " Bit. Col bris Boneless Figh Cod	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Clams, 1-lb tins, per dos. 1 40 0 00 Oysters, 2 40 0 00 Tomatoos, per dos. 1 174 1 25 Peaches, 2-lb, yellow 2 20 0 00 """"""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""	Lunch Tags 1-lb. perdox. 2 - lbs. 3 00 0 00 5 15 6 55 Sang. Brawn, 2-lbs. 1 80 0 00 5 00 170 Hoegg's Boston Beans.dz 2 00 0 00 4 - lb. 6 00 1 70 2 60 0 00 4 - lb. 1 40 0 00 6 - lb. 5 0 0 0 00 6 - lb. 5 0 0 0 00 6 - lb. 5 0 0 0 00 1 40 0 00 6 - lb. 5 0 0 00 1 40 0	Tartaric Acid Tartaric Acid Tin Grystals. Yenz: Katracts. 50. Anchor Brand, per gross. Insect Powder per Ib Sulphur Flowers. Heavy Chemicals. Blesching Powder. Blue Vitriol. Brimstone. Cauglio Soda 60°	0 25 0 30 21 00 0 00 12 00 0 09 0 70 0 75 2 25 2 50	Flour. Patent, winter. Patent, spring. Straight roller Extra. Superfine Bags. Fine Strong Bakers Oity Strong Bakers Strong Bakers (Strong Bakers Strong Bakers (Strong Bakers (Strong Bakers) (Strong Bakers) (Strong Bakers (Strong Bakers) (Strong Baker	4 90 5 00 4 70 4 80 5 1 4 50 3 50 3 50 4 00 1 50 2 00 2 20 3 50 1 50 2 00 2 20 3 50 1 50 2 00 1 50 2 00 1 50 2 00 1 50 2 00 1 50 2 00 1 50 2 00 1 50 2 00 1 50 2 00 1 50 2 00 1 50 2 00
Retailers will please bear in mind that	at above quotations apply only to large lo	str.		· · ·	



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T. V. R. BROWN, - Manager.

TORONTO : 58 Front Street. 58

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THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

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MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURABNT THURSDAY, JULY 10. 1890.						
Name of Article Wholesale.		Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Farm Products. Burran: Croamory, new 0 17 0 18 Townships, cho. to finest 0 16 0 17 fair to good. 0 15 0 16 Morrisburg 0 16 0 16 0 17 fair to good. 0 15 0 16 Brookville 0 13 0 16 Western, oholoe to finest 0 13 0 16 Good to fino 0 081 0 081 Good to fino 0 081 0 081 Brinest inew 0 081 0 081 Bross illimed 0 00 6 (0 Finest 11med 0 00 6 (0 Finest 1888 0 14 0 16 Off 0 00 000 0 000 000 Pors 1889 per 1b. 0 11 0 12 Dressed Hogs 0 13 0 16 Hoe Pacoucrs: 0 13 0 16 Bross Emk'd 0 13 0 18 Pork Ca. s. o. por bh. 17 6 18 60 Western do 0 00 17 00 Medium 0 084 0 081 Western do 0 10 0 11 Timothy, per bush 0 10 0 11 Timothy, per bush 0 10 0 11 Timothy, per bush 0 10 0 11 Tima thas 0 09 1 00	Oats, Que "Gnt	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Anno of Microsoft Breadmakers' Vessi- Sc pixes, 26 in bz Batting Formelar- Case 1, 3 dz 6 6 os. tins. 21 14 Frett' : Loose Muscatel. Layers, Malaga Black Basket Sultanas. Black Basket Valentis. Uarants, Provincial. Prunes (French). Bosnia, cases Figs, Bleme, Bosnia, cases Figs, Bleme, Bosnia, cases Figs, Bleme, Almonds, paper shell Walnuts. Stars : Cassia. Mace Cloves. Stars : Cassia. Stars : Cassia	S c. \$ c. 1 00 000 2 25000000000000000000000000000000000000	Lazents's Pickles: Imp'l H-Pintspr d Imp'l Pints	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
NormRoaners prices to the wholess'e trade; jobbers would have to pay jo additional. The Canada Meat Packing Co'y MONTEREALL <i>REFRIGERATED DRESSED BEEF.</i> CAR LOTS or BROKEN LOY CAR LOTS or BROKEN LOY Flour, Meal, Buckwheat Flour, OP Or anything in the Flour, Feed or Grain line in ished on shortest notice at lowest prices. J. & R. ROBSON, Million and Grain Darlam.					Bat Flour lour, rain line fur- prices.	
Canned Meats	-,		d Meats,	BRANT	Millers and Grain Deal	,
<u>සි</u> රි	&C .	&C.			V Flour N	
Our Hams, Bacon	Give them a trial.	ц ^{.,} ВГа	nu are fine	Cooks		fill Co.,
	PE OTTAWA Hann Baseoia FF Cooked And all thorous imposes sensitiv Used by the Cold the Cold thorous AUTO ud	BOLE MANT ahan's Pa <i>IN THE</i> ally adapted RESH and uncook to chor peris the circulation the circulation the circulation on the circulation the circulation of the circulation the circulation the circulation of the circulation the circulation the circulation of the circulation the circulation the circulation the circulation of the circulation the circulation the circulation the circulation of the circulation the	A COMPY MAGTURNES OF Ment Refrigerator DOMINION. for the preservation of MEATS ed, Fish, Milk, Butter, hable goods. Having a hole dry cold air, it is article, no matter how oder from the other, antim shipping fruit to ton. Bend for specifica- FRIGERATOR CO. I Sitel, OTTAIWA.	Located O.P.R. Sho via freight COC MAG Boo Joury	TENTE and STEONG FROM Camitoba WPE S50 miles from St. John rates. Correspondence OKSHIPE, - AZINES E AND ALL EINDS OF OKbinding I AT THE OFFICE OF THE MAI OF COM	P.Q. BOUND Done merce reet,
Montreal Branch: 1747 Notre Da	me St. Toronto Office.	Permanent i	Exhibition Buildings.	finish for p Send for	ublic or private libraries estimate	

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THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENT .- THURSDAY, JULY 10, 690.

	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.		Wholesale.
Hardware-Continued	\$ 0. \$ 0.	Horse Shoes Horse Shoes Terms, 4 months, or 3 pe or 30 days Azet as. & ds25 to 30 dis Cell Chata-1 Cell Chata-1 7-15	8 10 8 2)	Shot per 100 lbs	5 55 5 75	Harness. Upper Heavy	0 28 0 27 0 22 0 25
tdy to 5dy- { Cold Cut, } 3dy- { Can. Pat. } 3dy-fine, HotCut, Am Pat	3 45 0 00	or S0 days	0 00 0 00 0	Zinc . Sheet	000 6 50	Light.	0.29 0.82
Statist. A 98. 07 LOB. CAR 31	000 606	Cell Chain-1	0 041 0 00	Seras Iron-Chairs	20 00 0 00	Grained Upper Sootch Grain	029 033.
10dy to 60dy 8dy to 9dy	255 000	Cell Chain-1	0 05 0 00	Machinery sorap	16 00 18 00	Kip Skins, French English	0 60 0 75
Biv to 7dy	3 05 0 00	7-16.	0 04 0 00	Powder : Canada Blasting	3 00 3 50	Canada Kip	0 30 0 40
4dy to 5dy	8 80 0 00	Gainanised Ires :		F F to F F F. Barbed wire, per lb 'Gal' 'Paint'	475.500	Hemlock Calf	040065
Sdy-finei	5 65 0 00	Morewoods Lion, No. 28.	0 00 0 07	Fencingwire, No. 8	0 05 0 00	French Calf Splits, Light & Medium	1 05 1 40
Curine, Flooring, Box, Shook and Tobacco Box :		Morewoods Lion, No. 28. D. McC. & Co Gueen's Head, or equal	0 00 0 051	1 W No. 9	1000 2981	Splits, Heavy	0 15 0 19
3dy	445 000 870 000	Common Pig Ires : Siemen No. 1	005 0051	No. 10 Buckthorn Wire	000 300	Leather Board, Canada.	0 12 0 14
4dy to 5dy 6dy and 7dy	3 45 0 00	Coltness	0.00 0.001			Enameled Cow. per ft	0 14 0 16
Sdy and 9dy 10d to 80dy Cut Spiter : all sixes	275 0 00	Calder Langloan	6 00 0 00 1	Hides and Tailow.		Pebble Grain	0.11 0 14
Cut Sethes : all sixes Common Flour Barrel:	2 70 0 00	Shotts	21 60 22 00 21 60 22 50	Montreal Green Hides No. 1 per 100 lbs	7 00 0 00	B. Calf Brush (Cow) Kid	
of in	4 85 0 00	Gartsherrie	21 59 22 00	1 11 W. O	0.00 0.00	1 D-4	1011 0 10
1 in	4 45 6 00	Carnbroe	18 50 19 00 1	Tanners pay \$1.00 more	000 000	Russetts, Light	0.26 0.85
Finishine Nails :		Hematite	28 00 0 00	for sorted, cured and insp'd	K KO O OO	Russetts, Light Russetts, Heavy "No. 2 Saddlers'	0 18 0 23
1 inper keg		Bar Ires,-per 100 lbs Ord. Crown	3 40 2 75			1001 • FT • US11 • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1065 065 .
18 10	8 95 0 00 8 95 0 00	Ord. Crown Best Refined Siemens	0 00 2 75	Toronto 1	6 50 0 34	English Oak Rough	
2 in	.3 70 0 00	It Swedes	8 76 4 89	NOTE - The above are		Dongola, extra	0.80 0.82
22 in	3 70 0 00 3 45 6 00	Boiler Plates	275 8 00	prices in the west. Chicago Buff	0 00 0 00	" No. 1 " ordinary	0 19 0 22
3 in and up	8 45 0 00	Boiler Lowmoor. Hoops and Bands		" Calfskins		Raw Furs.	
Clinch and Heavy Clinch :		Canada Plates :			.1006 000		
1 in per 100 lbs	4 76 0 00	Good Brands Iren Wirc : 0 to 7 p 100 lbs	275 0 00	Dry No'r West	0 80 1 25	Beaver, per 1b	12 00 14 00
14 and 13 "	8 95 0 00	Wro't Iron pipe, 1 to 2 in 52; p.o., over 2 in. 62; p.e		Clips Lambskins, Spring	0 15 0 20	Bear, Cub, per skin Fisher.	4 00 5 00
24 and 21	845 000	Sieel, osst per lb	011 012	Il Calfskins uninspected	1005 000	BROX. Red: ner skin	1 90 7 90
hard and Flat Pres' d Nails	3 20 0 00	" Spring, 100 lb " Tire " lb	8 00 0 00	Horse Hides western, each City	1075 125	Fox, Cross, Lynx per skin,	2 00 4 00
1 in	6 90 0 00 5 20 00	II " Slaigh Shoe lb.	0 00 2 75	Tallow, refined	· 5 (0 5,25	Marton per skin Mink per skin	080 090
li and li	4 45 0 00	Tin Plate:		N		Muskrat, spring	0 15 0 16
2 800 27 ·····	4 20 0 00 8 95 0 00	IC Coke IC Charcoal	1 66 1 772	Leather.		Otter per skin Raccoon per skin	8 00 10 00
24 and 23 " 2 in. and up	8 70 0 00		1	No. 1 B. A. Solo,	0 20 0 22	Skunk, average	0 40 0 55
Torms. Horse Nails : P & F Bright	0 00 0 00	TX " TX " DO " DX " DX "	Trade	No. 2 " "	0 14 0 18	Olis.	
" " No. 7	024 000	DX "	Extras.	No. 1, ordinary Bole	0 19 0 20	Cod Oil, Newfoundland. Halifax	036 028
140. 5	022 000	Terne Plate : 10, 20 x 28		No. 8 "	0 14 0 15	S. R. Pale Seal	.1086.088
M Brand 50 p.o. 10p.o. Wrought or Ship Spikes ;		Russ. Sheet Iron	11 00 0 00	No. 8 Buffalo Sole, No. 1 No. 2		I Straw Beal	0 00 0 50
7 1-16 and in	3 60 0 00	Russ. Sheet Iron Anchors, per lb Lion & Crown, Tin'd Sht's	4 75 5 50	" " No. 2.		Cod Liver Oil	
n 1-10 10	14 XII U UU	1 24 28 11 28			. 6 18 0 19	Cod Oil, Newfoundland Do Halifax	. 0 40 0 45
(Dis. 30 per cent.)	4.40 0.00	Lead : Pig, per 100 lbs Sheet	4 50 4 75	" " No. 3	0 13 0 14	Do Gaspa	. 0.40 0.45
	l	······································		Il Slaughter, No. 1	. 0 22 0 24	8. R. Pale Seal	10 55 0 57

Relations will please bear in mind that the above quotations apply only to large lots:

•Discounts on Nails apply only for immediate delivery, and for quantities named of each kind separately. •AF Terms for Cut Casing, Book and Shook, Finishing and Tobacco Box, Barrel, Olinoh and Pressed Nails, four months note or 2 per cent. off for cash 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 cash 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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MONTR	HAL WHOLESALE PRIOD	IS OURRENT, -THURSDAY,	JULY 10, 1890
Name of Article. Wholesale	Name of Article. Wholesale	Name of Article. Wholesal	
Straw Beal 0 50 0 65 0 75 Cod Liver Oil 0 66 0 75 Dastor Oil 0 10 0 12 Lard Oil, Extra 0 75 0 80 Mo. 1 0 76 0 80 Linseed Raw 0 76 0 80 Bolled 0 70 0 72 Dilee, Pure 1 10 12 Machinery 0 96 0 60 0 72 Dilee, Pure 1 10 120 Machinery 0 95 1 10 Extra, dt., p case 3 wo 3 25 pts 0 00 0 32 Spirits Targentine, bris. 0 00 0 12 Bark Oil: Extra, dc., coffi Bark Oil: Extra, dc., 20, offi Bark Oil: 20 0 0 24	Iteriting Bris 0 12 0 13 American White, Bris 0 17 0 28 Sait. Iterpool per bag Elevins 0 46 0 50 Liverpool per bag Elevins 0 46 0 50 32 32 ''Onstrors Onstrors 0 33 0 35 64 60 50 44 50 64 50 64 50 64 50 64 50 64 50 64 50 64 50 64 50 64 50 64 50 64 50 64 50 64 50 64 50 64 50 64 50 64 65 64 65 64 65 65 64 65 <td>No. 2 0 40 0 No. 4 0 41 0 Bright Chewing 0 49 05 Backing 0 62 0 Navy, 5 0 59 00 Broking, 6 0 45 0 Mayr, 8 0 60 0 Mayr, 8 0 60 0 Mayr, 8 0 60 0 Myrtle Navy 0 55 0</td> <td>0 "Toddy 25 " 0 55 1 54 "Malt 25 " 0 55 1 54</td>	No. 2 0 40 0 No. 4 0 41 0 Bright Chewing 0 49 05 Backing 0 62 0 Navy, 5 0 59 00 Broking, 6 0 45 0 Mayr, 8 0 60 0 Mayr, 8 0 60 0 Mayr, 8 0 60 0 Myrtle Navy 0 55 0	0 "Toddy 25 " 0 55 1 54 "Malt 25 " 0 55 1 54
Rotailers will please bear in mind the	t the above quotations apply only to large lo	15.	
	CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACT OF	A.J.PE IM HOT E Plumbu 7 Telept T] Blast	CHEAPEST PICTURE FRAMING! Of the Newest Designs, by LL, 80 & 82 Viotoria Sq., Montreal PROVING AND REMODELING ELATIONC AND TOTOLOGIAN AIR, STEAM OF WATER ARE OUR SPECIALTIES, C. MOUNT & CO., PORS, Cas and Steem Fitters 66 Craig St., Montreal. MODINT & CO., DIS. C. MOUNT & CO., DIS.
perfect, economical	Beaters have proved them and easiest managed in 20. 385 & 387St. Paul S	E CON Aselves the most the market, G-1.	ERT BROTHERS NGINEERING CO. (LIMITED) RACTORS, - MONTREAL EBRUAD & SUNS NAME BORS TOULS STATEPHEN.N.K. 25 St. Poler St., MONTREAL, Agents for Obbario and Qubecc.















