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The Chartered Banks

<u>和我们的</u>在你的人来了吗?

# Bank of Montreal.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the current half-year, making a total distribution for the year of Ten per cent., upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this institution, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in the city, and at its Branches, on and after MONDAY, THE 2ND DAY OF JUNE NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to 31st of May next, both the days inclusivo.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Banking House of the Institution on Monday, the second day of June next, the chair to be taken at one o'clock.

By order of the Board,

W. J. BUCHANAN, General Manacer.

Montreal, 22nd April, 1890.

### THE BANK OF TORONTO. DIVIDEND No. 12.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the current half year, being at the rate of Ten per cent. per annum, upon the Paid-up Capital of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches, on and after MONDAY, Second Day of June next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the Seventeenth to the Thirty-first day of May, both days included.

The Annual General Meeting of Stockholders will be held at the Banking House of the Institution, on WEDNESDAY, Eighteenth Day of June next. The chair to be taken at noon.

By order of the Board,

(Signed) D. COULSON, Cashier. The Bank of Toronto, Toronto, April 23, 1890.

THE QUEBEO BANK

'TELE QUEBEC BANK Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three and a Half per cent. upon the Paid Up Capital Stock of this Institution, has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be onyable at its Banking House in this city. and at its Branches, on and after MONDAY, the 2nd DAY OF JUNE MENT. The Transfor Boks will be closed from the 17th to the 31 t May next, both days inclu 'ivo. The Annual Goneral Meeting of the Share-holders will be held at the Pank on Monday, the 2nd day of June next. The Oranir will be taken at three o'clock. By order of the Reard of Directors. JAMES STEVENSON, Gen. Man. Quebec, April 25th, 1890.

#### BANQUE VILLE-MARIE. HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

Capital Authorized, - - \$500,000. Capital Subscribed, - - 500,000.

Capital Subscribed, - - 500,000. DIRECTORS;
W. Woir, Pros.; J. G. Davio, Vice-Pros.; The Hon. A. H. Paquet, Sommerville Woir, John MoDougall, C. F. Vinet, Ubalde Garand, Cashier. Branch at Borthior, - A. Gariopy, Manager. Branch at Louisoville, F. X. O. Lacoursiere, " Branch at Nicolet, - C. A. Sylvestro, " Branch at St. Cosaire, - M. L. J. Lucasse, " Branch at St. Jerome, - J. A. Theborge, " Branch at Pt. St., "Charles foity, W.-J. E. Wall," Accente at New York: Agents at New York : The National Bank of the Republic.

The Chartered Banks. THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. Paid-up Capital, '£1,000,000 Stg. Reserve Fund, - - £255,000 " London Office, 3 Clement's Lane, Lombard St., E.O COURT OF DIBROTORS: J. H. Brodie. H. J. B. Kendall. John James Cater. J. J. Kingsford. Henry R. Farrer. Frederic Lubbock. Richard H. Glyn. George D. Whatman. Edward Arthur Hoare.

Beoretary, A. G. Wallis. Head Office in Canada, - St. James Street, Montreal R. R. GRINDLEY, General Manager. E. Szawarz, Jaspector. Branches and Agencies in Canada:

Dranchi and Agencin in Canada: .ondon Kingston Fredericton, N. B. irantford Ottawa Hallfax, N. S. Paris Montreal Victoria, B. O. Iamilton Quebec Vancouver, B.C. Voronto St. John, N.B. Winnipeg, Man. Brandon, Man. Agenti in the United States: NEW YORK - H. Stikeman and F. Brown-eld, Agents. London Brantford Paris Hamilton Toronto

field, Agents. SAN FRANCISCO—W. Lawson and J. C. Welsh,

BAN FRANCISCO-W. Lawson and J. C. Welsh, Agonts. LONDON BANKERS-The Bank of England and Messrs, Glyn & Co. FOREIGN A GENTS-Liverpool-Bank of Liv-erpool. Australia-Union Bank of Australia, New Zealand, Colonial Bank of New Zea-land. India, China and Japan - Chartered Mercanille Bank of India, London and Ohina; Agra Bank, Limited. West Indies-Colonial Bank. Paris-Mesers. Marouard, Krauss & Co. Lyons-Oredit Lyonnais. 757 Issue Circular Notes for Travellers, available in all parts of the world.

# THE MOLSONS BANK.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1855.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL. Faid-up Gapital. Rest Fund. BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

DOARD OF DIRECTORS. JOHN H. R. MOLSON, - President. R. W. SHEFHRED, - Vice-President. Sir D. L. Macpherson, K.C.M.G. S. H. Ewing. W. M. Ramsay. Henry Archbald. Sami, Finley F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS, Gen. Manager. A. D. DURNFORD, Inspector.

AL D. DONNORD, Mapuelor.			
1997 - A.	BRANCERS:	en e e	
ylmer, Ont. cockville, Ont.	Montreal, P.Q. Morrisburg, Ont.	St. Hyaclat St. Thomas	
inton, Ont.	Norwich, Ont.	Toronto, Or	
reter. Ont.	Owen Sound, Ont.	Trenton, Or	

AGENTS

Quebec-La Banque du Peuple and Eastern Town-

IN EUBOPE.

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

Antwerg, Beigium-La Hanuso d'Anvers UNITED STATES, New York - Mechanics' National Bank; Messrs, W. Watson and Alex, Lang, Agents Bank of Montreal; Messrs, Morton, Bliss & Co. Beston-Merchants' Na-tional Bank, Portland-Casco National Bank, Chica-go-First National Bank. Cleveland - Commercial National Bank, San Francisco-Bank of British Col-umbia. Detroit-Commercial National Bank, Buffe alo-Bank of Buffalo, Milmankee-Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Bauk. Toledo-Second Na-tional Bank, Holena, Montana-First National Bank, Buffe, Montana-First National Bank, Sette, Montana-First National Bank, Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and re-turns prompily remitted at lowest rates of exchange. Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the world.

world.

### COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND,

Established 1857, al, paid-NFL'D. ST. IOHNS. Incorporated 1858. Capital, paid-up, - - - \$306,000 00 Reserve Fund, - - 1.3, 145,000 00 Undivided Profits, - - - - 22,338 11

HENRY COOKE, Manager. H. D. CARTER, Chief Accountant, Collections made on favorable terms.

Agentia, The London and Westminster Bank, Lon don, New York—The National Bank of the Republic Boston—The Atlas National Bank of Montreal—Thi Merchants Bank of Canada, Halifax; The Unior Bank of Halifax. Quebec: The Merchants Bank of Canada



The Chartered Banks.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Three and one-half per cent. for the current half-year, being at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, on and after MONDAY, the 2nd JUNE NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st May inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Bank on Wednesday, the 18th June next, the chair to be taken at 12 o'clock noon.

By order of the Board,

G. HAGUE, General Manager.

Montreal, 22nd April, 1890.

## LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE. ESTABLISHED IN 1835. Capital Paid-Up, - - \$1,200,000 Reserve, - - - - 400,000 HEAD OFFICE, - - - MONTREAL. the, Q. s, Ont. nt. Board of Directors: JACQUES GRENIER, ESQ., - - - - President GRORGE BRUSH, ESQ., - - - Vice-President P. M. GALARNEAU, ESQ. WM. FRANCIS, ESQ. CH5, LACAILLE, ESQ. ALPH. LECLAIRE. A. PREVOST, ESQ. J. S. BOURQUET, - - - -- - Cashler. Branches: Cuebec, Basse-Ville, P. B. DuMoulin, Manager. "St. Roch, Nap, Lavole," "Three Rivers, Que., P. E. Panneton, Manager. St. Jean, Que., Ph. Baudouin, Manager. St. Reini, "C. Bédard, " St. Jérôme, Que., J. A. Théberge, Manager. Coaticook, P. Q., Mr. J. B. Gendreau, Mgr. *Acardian General*. Agents in Canada: Ontario-Molsons Bank and Branches, New Brunswick-Bank of Montreal, Nova Scotia-Bank of Nova Scotia. Prince Edward Island-Merchants Bank of Halifax. Agents in United States: New York-National Bank of the Republic. Boston-The Maverick National Bank, Foreign Agents: England-The Alliance Bank, Limited, London. France-Le Crédit Lyonnais, Paris. **TEST** Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for Trav-ellers issued available in all parts of the world. La BANQUE JACQES CARTIER

#### DIVIDEND NO. 49.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three and one-half per cent. on the Paid-up Three and one-half per cent. on the Paid-up Capital of this Institution has been declared for the current half-year, and will be payable at the Office of the Bank, in Montreal on and after MONDAY, the 2nd June next. Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th to the 31st May, these two days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of Share-holders will be held at the office of the Bank WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of June next at One p.m.

One pm.

By order of the Board,

A. DE MARTIGNY, Man. Dir.

Montreal, 23rd April, 1890.

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Ay Bri Cli Ex Exeter, Ont. Owen Sound, Ont. Trenton, Ont. Hamilton, Ont. Ridgetown, Ont. Waterloo, Ont. London, Ont. Smiths Falls, Ont. West Toronto Jc. Meaford, Ont. Sorel, P.Q. Woodstock, Ont. Oussic-La Banque du Peuple and Eastern Town-ships Bank. Ontario-Dominion Bank, Imperial Bank of Can-ada and Can. Bank of Commerce. New Brunswick-Bank of New Brunswick. Neva Scetta-Halifax Banking Company. Prince Edward Island-Bank of Nova Scotia, Sum-merside Bank. British Columbia-Bank of British Columbia. Manitos-Imperial Bank of Canada. Neufowndland.-Commercial Bank of Newfound-land, St. John's. IN EUROPR.

The Chartered Banks.

THE CANADIAN Bank of Commerce.

Dividend No. 46.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of THEER AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after MONDAY, the 2nd day of June, next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th May to the 31st of May, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank will be held at the Banking House, in Toronto, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of June, next.

The chair will be taken at Twelve o'clock, noon

By order of the Board,

B. E. WALKER,

General Manager.

Toronto, April 22nd, 1890.

THE DOMINION BANK. Capital, \$1,500,000. Reserve Fund, \$1,220,000 Capital, \$1,500,000. Reserve Fund, \$1,220,000 DIRECTORS: JAS. AUSTIN, - President. HON. FRANK SMITH, - Vice-President. Wm. Ince. Edward Leadley. E. B. Osler. James Scott. Wilmot D. Matthews. Head Office, Toronito. Agencia: - Brampton, Belleville, Cobourg, Guelph, Lindsay, Napanee, Oshawa, Orillia, Uxbridge, Whitby, Toronto, Queen St. W., cor. Esther: Dundas St., cor. Gueen; Spadina Ave., No. 366; Sherbourne St., cor. Queen; Spadina Ave., No. 365; Sherbourne St., cor. Gueen; Market Br., cor. King and George Sts. Drafts on all parts of the United States, Great Bri-tain and the Continent of Europe bought and sold. Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of Europe, China, Japan and the West Indies. R. H. BETHUNE, Cashier. BANK OF OTTAWA, BANK OF OTTAWA. Capital (all paid-up) - \$1,000,000 - 400,000 President. Capital (att powers) Rest, President, JAMES McLAREN, Esq., President, CHARLES MAGEE, Esq., Vice-President. DIRECTORS : George Bryson, Hon. R Rag. J DIRECTORS: R. Blackburn, Esq., Hon. George Bryson, Hon. R. L. Church, Alex, Fraser Ksq., Geo. Hay, Esq., John Mather, Esq. GEO. BURN, Cashier. Braschets-Amprior, Pembroke, Winnipeg, Man., Carlton Place, Ont., "Keewatin, Ont. Agents in Canada, New York and Chicago, Bank of Montreal. Agents in London, Eng., AllianceBank. ST. STEPHEN'S BANK. ST. STEPHEN, N.B. \$200,000 . . Oapital, . 25,000 Reserve, President. Cashier, F. H. TODD, J. F. GRANT, J. F. GRANT, London-Massrs. Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co. New York-Bank of New York, N.B.A. Boston-Globe National Bank, Montreal-Bank of Montreal, St. John, N.B.-Bank of Montreal. Drafts issued on any Branch of the Bank of Montreal, BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA. Capital Paid-Up, . . . \$710,100 Reserve Fund, . . . 125,000

#### The Chartered Banks.

### BANK OF HAMILTON DIVIDEND No. 35.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Four percent for the current half year upon the paidup Capital Stock of the Bank has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Agencies on and after

Monday, the 2nd day of June next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th

to the Sist day of May next, both days inclusive. The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders for the election of Directors, etc., for the ensuing year will be held at the Bank on TUESDAY, the 17th day of June next. Chair to be taken at 12 o'clock noon.

e taken at 100 check and, By order of the Board, J. TURNBULL, Cashier. Hamilton, April 23rd, 1890.

#### Bank. Ontario The DIVIDEND No. 65.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three and One-half per cent. for the carrent half year (being at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum) has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this Institution, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after MONDAY, the 2nd Day of JUNE next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st May, both days inclusive. The Annual General Masting of the Share

If the to the site may, both days ing of the Share-holders will be hold at the Banking House in this oity on TUESDAY, the 17th day of JUNE next. The chair will be taken at Twelve o'olook noon.

By order of the Board. C. HOLLAND,

General Manager. Toronto, 22nd April, 1890.

UNION BANK OF CANADA. Capital Pald-up, \$1,200,000. Reserved fund, \$100,000

Capital Paid-up, \$1,200,000. Reserved fund, \$100,000 HEAD OFFICE, - QUEBEC. Board of Directors.-ANDRAW THOMSON, KSG., President; E. J. PRICH, KSG., Vice-President; HOM. Thomas McGreevy, D. C. Thomson, KSG., E. Giroux, ESG., E. J. Hale, ESG., Sir A. T. Gait, G.C.M.G. E. E. WERB, - Cashier. Branchet-Alorandria, Ont., Iroquois, Ont., Leth-bridge, N.W.T., Montreal, Que, Ottawa, Ont., Quebec, Que., Smith's Falls, Ont.; Toronto, Ont., West Win-chester, Ont., Winnipeg, Man. Foreign Agentif-London-The Alliance Bank (Ltd). Liverpool-Bank of Liverpool (Ltd.) New York-Na-tional Park Bank. Boston-Lincoln National Bank. Collections made at all points on most favorable terms. Current rate of interest allowed on deposits.

#### THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF MANITOBA.

Authorized Capital, \$1,000,000 -DIRECTORS, President.

Hon. John Sutherland, Hon. C. E. Hamilton, Deposits received and interest allowed. Collections promptly made. Drafts issued available in all parts of the Dominion. Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold.	I DUNCAN M	ACANTRON	
Deposits received and interest allowed. Collections promptly made. Drafts issued available in all parts of the Dominion. Sterling and American Exchange	Hon. John Suther	rland, Iton.	W. L. Boyle.
	Deposits receive promptly made, the Dominion.	ved and interest a Drafts issued av	Valiable in all barrs of

#### MERCHANTS BANK

OF HALIFAX. Canitai Pald-Up, Reserve Fund, \$1,100,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS; THOS. E. KENNY, M.P., President. THOM IS RITCHIK, Vice-President. M. Dwyer, How Wiley Smith, Henry G. Bauld, H. H. Fuller.

M. Dwyer, Henry G. Bauld, Head Office, Halifax, N.S., D. H. Duncan, Cashler.

Branch, Montreal, E. L. Pease, Manager.

Branch, Montreal, E. L. Pease, Manager. AGENCIES: Antigonish, N.S. Bathurat, N. B. Bridgewater, N.S. Charlottown, P.E. I. Dorohestor. N.B. Guysboro, N.S. Guysboro, N.S. Kingston (Kont Co.), N.B. Londonderry, N.S. Weymouth, N.S. Londonderry, N.S. Koderice, N.S. Londonderry, N.S. Londonderry, N.S. Kongen, N.S. Managen, M.S. Kingston (Kont Co.), Sydney, C.B. N.S. Londonderry, N.S. Kongen, Kongen

Woodstock. N.B. IN ISLAND OF MIQUELON-St. Pierre. CORRESPONDENTS: Dominion of Canada, Merchants Bank of Canada. New York, Chase National Bank. Boston, the National Hide & Leather Bank. Newfoundland, Union Bank of Newfoundland. London, England, Bank of Scotland and Imperial Bank (limited). Paris, France, Claude Lafontaine, Martinet & Co. Collections made at lowset, rates and momenty

Paris, MTANDE, Ulaude Latontaine, martinet & Co. Collections made at lowest rates and promptly remitted for. Telegraphic transfers and drafts issued at our-rent rates.

The Chartered Banks.

Standard Bank of Canada. The

DIVIDEND NO. 29.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three and One-half per cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half-yeen, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Agencies on and after the 2nd DAY OF JUNE NEXT. The Transfer Bocks will be closed from the 16th to the Sist May inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Share holderswill be held at the Bank on WEDNESDAY the 18th JUNE next, the chair to be taken at Twelve o'clock noon. btn o'clock noon. By order of the Bourd, J. L. BRODLE, Cashier.

Toronto, 24th April, 1890.

#### IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

#### Dividend No. 30.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of Bight per Cant. per Annum upon the Cap-ital 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 MONDAY, the 2nd Day of JUNE NEXT. The Transfer Rocks will be closed from the 17th to the 31st May, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Share-holders will be held at the Bank on Wedneeday, the 18th day of June next. The ohair to be taken at noon. By order of the Board.

D. R. WILKIE, Cashier. Toronto, 24th April, 1890.

## Eastern Townships Bank. ANNUAL MEETING.

Natice is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank will be held in their Banking House in the City of Sherbrooke. on

Wednesday, 4th day of June next. Chair will be taken at 2 o'clock p.m.

By order of the Board,

WM. FARWELL,

General Manager, Sherbrooke, 3rd May, 1890. TTT TTTICHTON DA NTZ

L.H.F.	WLD.	LERN	DANE
		ANADA	
		E, OSHAWA	, ONT.
Capital A	uthorized, ·		- \$1,000,000
Capital St	ubscribed, -		500,000
Capital P	aid-up, -		341,000
Reserve.			· 60,000
•	BOARD O	F DIRECTOR	B:
J	OHN COW	N, Esq., Pre	sident.
		LIN, Esq., V	ice-President.
W. F. Cow	an, Esq.		W. F. Allan, Esq.
Robert Mc.	Intosh, M.D.	J Patterson, Es	. A. Gibson, Esq.
т. н	. MCMILLAN		Cashier.
Branche	: - Whitby	Midland,	Tilsonburg, New
Hamburg.	Paisley. Pene	tanguishene,	Port Perry.
Drafts of	New York a	and Sterling 1	Exchange bought
and sold.	Deposits re	ceived and	interest allowed
Collections	solicited and	promptly ma	de.
Correspo	ndents at New	v -York and	in Canada-The
Merchants Royal Ban	Bank of Can k of Scotland	ada. Londo	n, England-The

# LA BANQUE NATIONALE.

HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC. Capital Paid-up, ---- \$1,200,000 DIBROTORS:

DIRECTORS: A. GAROURY, Esq., President, FRS, KIROUAC, Esq., Vice-President Hon. J. Thibauteau. E. W. Methot, Esq. Louis Bilodeau, Esq. P. LAFRANCE, Cashier. BRANDERS:

Montreal-Alf. Brunet, Manager. Ottawa-P. I. Barin, Manager. Sherbrooko-W. Gaboury, Acting Manager.

AGENTS

AGENTS England—Natioral Bank of Scotland, London, Frances Messre, Grunebaum, Freres & Co., La Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas. United States—National Bank of the Republic, New York : National Revere Bank, Boston. Newfoundland—The Commercial Bank of Newf? dland CANADA,—Prov. Ontario — The Bank of Newf? dland Maritime Provinces—Bank of Now Brunswick, Mar-chants Bank of Halifax, Bank of Montreal. Manitoba —The Union Bank of Canada. A general Banking, Exchange and Collection builness transacted. Particular attention paid to collections and returns made with utmost promptness. Bar Correspondence respectibility solicity

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Linc. Arraments of Canada and Consequence of Mails. Ingements—1890 composed of the following Clyde-built STEAMSHIPS. It compartments, are un- to and comfort, are fully compartments, are un- to commander: STEAMSHIPS. Commander: Streamset that practical Commander: Streamset that practical Streamset that practical Streamse
STEAMSHIPS. Ingements—1890 compassed of the following (yde-built STEAMSHIPS. It compartments, are un- and comfort, are filted covements that practical Commanders Sapt. C. Mylius. "John Bentley. "A facanciol. R. P. Moore. Munan " Whyte. " Workstie. " Workstoe. Saliding Sapt. W. S. Main. " Wyte. " Workstoe. Suilding. " Soph Ritchte. " John Wallace. " John Kerr. " John Wallace.
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J. STRAMSHIPS.       Montreal
covenents that practical       Toronto
4. Commander         4. Commander         3. Sartia         4. Spit. C. Mylius.         4. Opinander         4. Spit. C. Mylius.         4. Vipond.         4. Vipond. </td
<ul> <li>Vipond,</li> <li>Vipond,</li> <li>R. Carruthers.</li> <li>Dunlop.</li> <li>A. Macnicol.</li> <li>R. P. Moore.</li> <li>Alacx. McDougall.</li> <li>C. J. Menzies.</li> <li>J. Brown.</li> <li>Motrationa</li> <li>J. Brown.</li> <li>Monan</li> <li>John Store.</li> <li>Building.</li> <li>Write.</li> <li>Workstree.</li> <li>MeGrath</li> <li>Workstree.</li> <li>MeGrath</li> <li>Josph Ritchte.</li> <li>Josh Wallace.</li> <li>John Wallace.</li> <li>John Wallace.</li> <li>John Wallace.</li> <li>John Wallace.</li> <li>Sarnia</li></ul>
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<ul> <li>Alex. McDougall.</li> <li>Alex. McDougall.</li> <li>C. J. Menzies.</li> <li>G. Gallats.</li> <li>J. Brown.</li> <li>Munan</li> <li>J. Brown.</li> <li>J. Brown.</li> <li>J. Brown.</li> <li>Minstore.</li> <li>Juliding</li> <li>Capt. W. S. Main.</li> <li>Whyte.</li> <li>McGrath</li> <li>W. Christie.</li> <li>Josoph Ritchte.</li> <li>Josoph Ritchte.</li> <li>Josoph Ritchte.</li> <li>Josoph Ritchte.</li> <li>John Wallacce,</li> <li>John Wallacce.</li> <li>John Wallace.</li> <li>McGrath</li> <li>Josoph Ritchte.</li> <li>Josoph Ritchte.</li> <li>John Wallacce,</li> <li>John Wallacce.</li> <li>John Wallace.</li> <li>McGrath</li> <li>John Wallace.</li> <li>John Wallace.</li> <li>John Wallace.</li> <li>John Wallace.</li> <li>McGrath</li> <li>John Wallace.</li> <li>John Wallace.</li></ul>
<ul> <li>Recluced Rates.</li> <li>Nunan</li> <li>Johnstore.</li> <li>Gabin, Portland or Halifax to Liverpool, \$50 to \$500.</li> <li>Intermediate, to Liverpool or Glasgow, \$33.</li> <li>Steerage, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Loodonderry</li> <li>Belfast, London or Glasgow, \$30.</li> <li>Cabin, Portland to Bristol, direct steamer, \$40; re</li> <li>Urn, \$50.</li> <li>These Steamers have Saloons, State-rooms, Music</li> <li>Tohn Wallace,</li> <li>John Wallace,</li> <li>John Wallace,</li> <li>John Wallace,</li> </ul>
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<ul> <li>Whyte.</li> <li>McGrath</li> <li>W. Christie.</li> <li>W. Christie.</li> <li>W. Christie.</li> <li>These Steamers have Saloons, State-rooms, Music</li> <li>Joseph Ritchte.</li> <li>John Wallace.</li> <li>John Kerr.</li> </ul>
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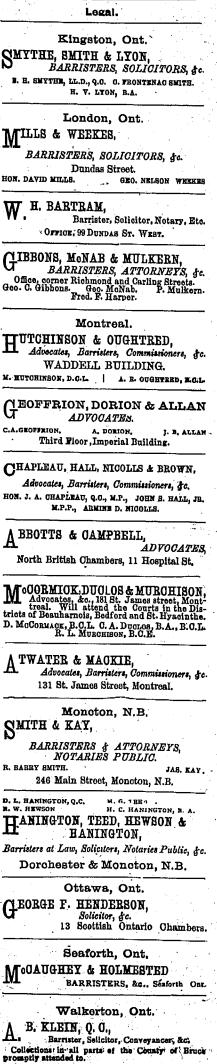
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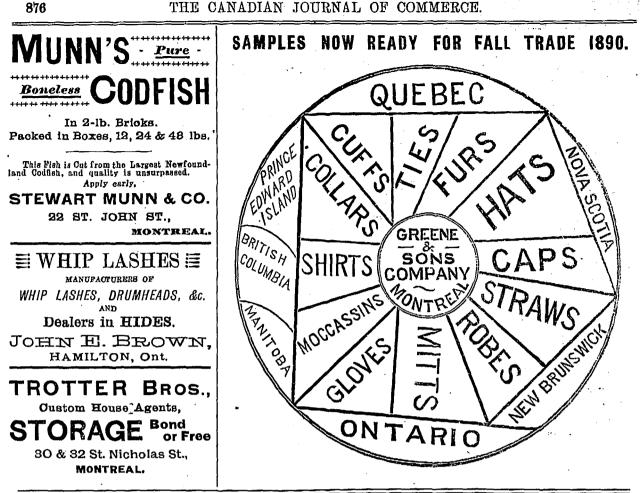
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go on a mission to the Government of Columbia to obtain an extension of the concession.

THE boring of the Walker company at Bothwell, is progressing favorably. According to indications the drillers expect to strike the rock at 200 feet.

THE Brompton Lake (Que.) Asbestos Co., with \$60,000 capital stock, has been incorporated for the purpose of mining for asbestos, mica and other minerals.

CUSTOM receipts at Halifax, N.S., during April amounted to \$201,777, compared with \$178,216 in the corresponding month last year, or an increase of \$23,561.

THERE is a coal famine at St. John's Nfld. The steamer Northfield, from Rottendam for Quebec, put in there for coal, and had great difficulty in obtaining a supply.

IT is reported that Sir William Forwood of the firm of Leech, Harrison & Forwood and brother of the present secretary to the British Admiralty, is about to retire from the firm.

ALBERT BRINSTON, general storekeeper of Brinston's Corners has assigned. He is a carpenter and builder by trade, and succeeded his father in the store business about two years ago.

BOISSEAU BROS., the well-known St. Lawrence Main street dry goods house, have purchased the bankrupt stock of Lamarche Prevost and Co. and are offering it in lots to suit purchasers.

R. MILLARD & Co., manufacturers of railway supplies, have assigned with liabilities of \$33,000. Michael Babcock is the only partner, and as all his capital was locked up in property and plant, he has been more or less pressed for money for a long time back.



EDWARD CLEMENT formerly a saloon keeper in this city, gave it up a short time ago to embark in the grocery business in a small way. He has not proved successful and now assigns owing \$800.

THE fishing schooner Howard Holbrook, seized off the Newfoundland coast for violating the bait regulation, has been confiscated, and her captain fined \$500, by the Newfoundland authorities.

A dividend of 121 per cent is announced by the liquidators of the St. John Building Society payable on and after the 29th April to depositors and debenture holders who had amounts to their credit on August 24th, 1888.

MR. ALFRED S. BELL, of Halifax, has been appointed general agent for Nova Scotia of the Insurance Company of North America. Mr. Bell acts in a similar capacity for the Atlas, of England, and National, of Ireland.

THE merchant tailoring stock of Mr. Lyle, Portage la Prairie, Man., has been sold at auction and bought in by Lyle at 58 cents in the dollar. He also purchased the book debts at 20 cents on the dollar and the building for \$150.

MR. A. F. RIDDELL has been appointed to investigate the position of the Henderson Lumber  $\bar{C}$ ompany to decide whether the proceedings taken by the Eddy Manufacturing Company to force them into liquidation are justified or not.

WE LEARN from Halifax that Mr. M. P. Black, after being thirty two years a director in the Union Bank of that city, has retired on account of failing health, and that Mr. William Robertson has been appointed in his stead.

WM. LALONDE was formerly a school teacher, but in 1877 he decided to start a small country hotel at St. Eugene. He was only estimated as worth \$300 in his palmiest days, and as a con-

You are cordially invited when visiting Toronto to call on Hees, Anderson & Co They manufacture several hundred styles of decorated and plain window shades, spring rollors, etc., also their new industry, table oil cloth, of superior patterns and Office and warehouse, 99 to 103 King St. styles, W. Factory, Devenport Road. Samples sent



LARGE quantities of 'railroad ties are being shipped daily to the American market from Grand Falis, N.B. 'The price paid for them delivered is \$13 per hundred—a much better figure than was obtained for them a few years ago.

The average daily production of petroleum increased from 74,171 barrels in February to 75,130 barrels in March. The receipts in March were 2,272,250 barrels, as compared with 2,062,-151 barrels in February, an increase of 246,099 barrels.

A LARGE summer hotel at Pickwick, was fired by an incendiary and destroyed on 14th inst. When the fire was well under way, the thoughtful miscreant fired a gun near the house and awakened the sleeping inmates in time for them to escape.

J. C. Raham, carriages, of Uxbridge, is said to be endeavoring to effect a settlement on the basis of 50 cents in the dollar with a bank to which he owes \$1,200. No meeting of creditors has yet been held nor has any statement of liabilities been issued.

The old firm of Thos. Doherty & Co., wholesale tea merchants of this city has been dissolved. The business at the old stand will be carried on by the junior partner under the style of Thos. Kearney & Co., while Mr. Thos. Doherty removes to new premises in Hospital street.

THE personal estate of William Train, Toronto, formerly lumber dealer in Muskoka, is now wound up, producing a dividend of 9 1-5 per cent on the dollar. An offer of 25 cents in the dollar was made for the estate but refused owing to the necessary security not being forthcoming.

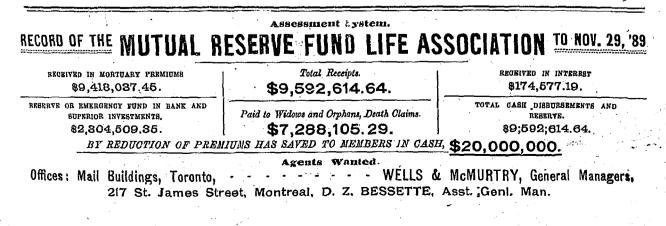
The Biddeford Journal says that ground slate is "one of the neatest pepper adulterants," and it is an open secret that quite an extensive business was carried on at the slate quarry in Saco, grinding and shipping slate to New York for the express purpose of increasing the pepper output. Keown has always borne a good reputation, and says he expects to raise the money in a few days. The annual statement of the Geological survey giving the statistics of mineral production throughout the country shows an output of \$19,500,000 for 1889, which compared with \$16,500, in 1887 and \$10,000,000 in 1885, evinced an increase of over 85

per cent in production in the last four years. JAMES DEAN, hardware merchant of Dundalk, has assigned. He dabbled in a number of lines and had a tendency to spread out more than his means warranted. As a consequence he has always been slow pay and eventually has lost so much ground that his only means of relief lay in an assignment.

The ship building industry on the lakes was never in a more prosperous condition. The new vessels already contracted for and to be built this season will cost in the aggregate about \$7,000,000, and their total tonnage will be 124,750. This does not look as though a decline in the lake traffic was expected.

The report comes from abroad that a syndicate has been formed to construct and operate a fast line of steamers between New York and Milford Haven, at a minimum speed of 20 knots an hour "The members composing the syndicate are mostly Americans and they intend to build all their vessels in the United States.

It is believed that William C. Wrightman who was supposed to have been murdered by his partner, Sherman, at Kansas city in 1886 simply disappeared in hopes that the insurance companies would pay over to his heirs \$23,000 in policies. The prosecuting attorney of Kansas City refuses to present Sherman's case to the grand jury and a traveller testifies that he saw the supposed corpse alive and well in Los Angeles a year ago.





37 Front Street West, Toronto, Builders' and House Furnishing Hardware, Mechanics' Tools, Cutlerv, Rope Chains, Axes, &c., &c. Amorican "Dead Shot" and Schultz's Cunpowder. Stock Large and varied.

MIGHAEL SULLIVAN, dry goods merchant of Peterboro, has assigned. He has been unsuccessful before and consequently his credit has been weak all along. Business has been poor in his section and he has telt the effects of the depression keenly; so that his present assignment with liabilities of \$10,000 was not unexpected.

JULES HAMEL, the St. Pierre merchant who was arrested in Halifax for fraud, has been released from custody, but the case will be appealed. He is alleged to have made away with \$118,-000 within four years; at least his books show that he received that sum over and above what he paid out. He refuses to tell what became of it.

THE Manitoba and North-Western Railway Company have sold their entire land grant, consisting of 9,000,000 acres, to an English syndicate who will establish a land colonization com pany. They intend dividing the land into small homesteads, and will lend the settlers \$500 each to enable them to commence operations at once.

THE Chicago Board of Marine Underwriters have promul gated the following schedule of trip rates on grain :--From Chicago ports to Lake Michigan, 25c; to ports on Lake Superior, 35c; to Huron, Sarnia and Detroit, 30c; ports on Georgian Bay, 35c; on Lake Erie, 35c; on Lake Ontario, 40c; to Ogdensburg, 45c; to Montreal, 50c.

THE assets of the insolvent white goods firm of R. McNabb & Co. were sold on Wednesday last by order of the curator. The stock amounting to \$10,071 was knocked down at 48 cents in the dollar; the goods in bond, valued at \$2,469, brought 53

cents and those under advance, amounting to \$2,716, brought 56<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> cents in the dollar.

THE joint stock company that two years ago took over the Barber Woollen mills of Streetsville, then in the hands of the Bank of Commerce, and ran it as the Streetsville Woollen company, have decided to wind up the concern and it is now in liquidation. The liabilities will be fully met, but the shareholders, it is stated, will likely get nothing.

ADVICES from Belleville state that at the cheese market board the following officers have been elected :-- M. Robinson, president; Thos. Walker, 1st vice; T. B. Carlow, 2nd vice; B. C. McCargar, secretary-treasurer. Twenty-five factories offered 1,553 boxes, comprising 805 white, 748 colored. No bids were made as buyers thought the goods too green.

C. F. SISE, vice-president of the Bell Telephone company, has notified Mr. N. Levasseur, secretary of the Quebec Board of Trade, that the company will begin at once the construction of telephone lines between Quebec, Ottawa, Montreal and Sherbrooké, and the lines will be ready for service in September. The construction of the above lines will cost at least \$25,000.

LA GRIPPE has proven a very expensive disorder in England. The British Medical Journal states that the influenza cost in Great Britain \$10,000,000 one-half of which was paid by insurance companies, and the other half caused in loss of wages. In the United States the loss to the companies was \$1,018,460 by La Grippe alone and \$1,827,184 from pneumonia and bronchitis arising out of it.





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in business some ten years, peddling goods for eggs and produce as well as tending store. He failed in 1886 when he succeeded in effecting a compromise at 65 cents in the dollar. Since then his habits are said to have not been all they should be, and he has run behind until a second assignment with liabilities of \$4,000 has become necessary.

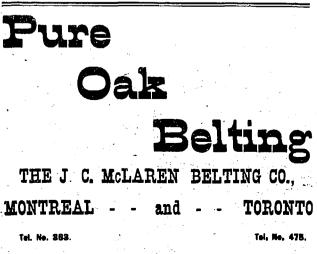
THE Huntingdon *Gleaner* says: "About half of the cheese factories in the district are now open and the others will start within a few days. The receipts of milk are small, owing partly to the backward state of the grass, but chiefly to the laudable custom of our farmers in not sending milk until the calves have got a good start. Walter Paton opened his new factory on his farm, adjoining the village, on Monday, with encouraging deliveries."

DAVID ETHIER, general storekeeper of St. Eustache, has assigned for the second time in a business career of four years. His first assignment was in the fall of 1888 when he settled at 50 cents in the dollar payable in 4, 8, 12, and 16 months and 10 cents in his own notes payable in 20 months. This has always



The advance in wheat and flour has caused the city bakers to add two cents to the price of bread. In the west, bread has already advanced. There is also a movement here to enforce cash payments for bread, the reason given being that flour merchants are refusing to sell for oredit to bakers whose accounts are too much scattered. Outside of this it is certain that many city bakers are carrying sufficient accounts to make them tired of the credit system.

AMONG small assignments we notice the following :-H. S. Batram, fruit dealer, Hamilton; A. Cushing & Co., hotel, Ottawa; C. A. Parson, grocer, Otterville; H. Legault, trader, of this city; J. G. Carey, carriages, Hastings; John Hartwick, Jr., tailor, Ridgetown; Thos. T. Lintott, storekeeper, South Walsingham; Mary Butler, publisher, Stratford; T. H. Bleeker, hotel, Trenton; M. E. Leblanc, storekeeper, Clark's Harbor; aud George Guerette, saloon-keeper, Edmuston, N.B.





dogs, etc. THE trade sale of 20,000 boxes of Mediterannean fruit ex s.s. Avlona took place on Wednesday before a large attendance of buyers, many of whom came from Boston and Chicago as well as from our own western cities to pick up lots. The bidding was keen, and the prices realized higher than those paid in New York, averaging as follows :- Messina lemons \$2.25@\$3.871, Palermo \$1@\$3.50, Sorrento \$3@\$4. Messina oranges, half boxes, \$1.371@\$2.25, boxes \$2.50@\$3.871, Palermo, half-boxes 70c@\$1.50 boxes \$2.25@\$3.75, Sorrentos \$3@\$5. The next sale,-that of 17,500 boxes ex s.s. Sicilian—takes place on Monday next.

G. R. FABRE, wholesale saddlery hardware merchant of this city, has been served with a demand of assignment. He owes \$20,000 in direct liabilities and \$55,000 in indirect. He has been in business over 20 years. In 1877 he lost heavily and in 1878 he was compelled to assign, but succeeded in eventually effecting a compromise at 40 cents in the dollar. Of late he has run behind and his nominal surplus of \$30,000 is principally in weak outstandings. He seems to have been too honest and good-natured to succeed in business, for he has allowed his debtors so much latitude that it has eventually crippled him.

THE Farmers' alliance of Texas, is in trouble, and sensational developments are rumored. In 1887 the leaders organized at Dallas an exchange with a capital of half a million, the stock to be taken by subordinate lodges. The exchange lasted about two years, during which time it is alleged nearly a quarter of a mil



assignment, 35c. on the dollar, payable in two, four, and six months, which was refused and the estate wound up. The result has been a dividend of 664 cents in the dollar and in addition the bank claim for notes under discount was paid in full (\$1,440) and a refund of \$83 and some notes made to the assignee.

ADVICES as to the outlook of the California fruit crop are suspiciously conflicting. A prominent firm writes that the shortage in the apricot crop has been overestimated, and that peaches are not looking as well as they did some little time ago. A packer wired that blossoms have been knocked from the prune trees to such an extent as to alter the prospects for the crop, and also instructed his agents to take no more orders for assorted sizes until the extent and character of the crop is assured.

T. J. & W. Cox, general storekeepers of Lakefield, have assigned. They started four years ago and soon found that the business was not sufficient to keep both, so that one brother was compelled to work at his trade. It next became apparent that the business would not keep either of them, and they started in to sell off the stock and work out of the business altogether as it evidently did not pay. This proved impracticable, but it is believed that the creditors will be paid in full although the Cox Brothers will be heavy losers.

THE preliminary examination of J. McDougall Cromar, exmanager of the branch office of the People's Bank of Halifax,

- USE --Montéro Cigars They are the Best Selling Cigars on the Market.



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# BANKRUPT STOCK

# LAMARCHE, PREVOST & CO., at 66c. IN THE DOLLAR,

Invite all the Fancy Goods Merchants to come and buy at

HAVING a period of THREE MONTHS in which to dispose of \$72,000 worth of Goods, we will sell all the following articles at extremely low prices:

PRINTS; a variety of COTTONADES, LINEN and COTTONS; TRIMMINGS of all kinds; DRESSGOODS; BLACK and COLORED CASHMERES; VELVETS and VELVETEENS; ENGLISH and CANADIAN TWEEDS; BLACK SERGE and OLOTHS; FARMERS' SATIN, WAINCEYS, WHITE SHIRTS, WOOLLEN SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR FLANNELS; STOCKINGS of all kinds; CURTAINS; SHAWLS in large choice lots; WOOL BLANKETS; RUGS; OIL CLOTHS; HABERDASHERY, etc., etc.

BOISSEAU BROS, MONTREAL 41 St. Sulpice Street,

lion dollars was squandered, and there is nothing to show for it hut about \$40,000 worth of property. Farmers who contributed the money are anxious to have an investigation and will institute suit to recover property in Dallas now occupied as an alliance and commercial agency.

HALIFAN exchanges state that the city butchers in view of the high prices of beef have decided to raise the price of steak to 18 cents per pound, and best cuts of roasting beef to 17 cents, and these prices may be altered according to circumstances. It is claimed that at the old prices the first cost could not be made. In view of this action by the butchers, consumers are agitating for the formation of a Consumers' Co-operative Association, consisting of hotel and boarding house keepers and other large buyers of beef at retail, to employ a man to buy beef at wholesale and cnt it up as in retail shops to suit the members of the Association.

AMERICANS AND THE CANAL TOLLS .- The Interstate commerce commission has seen fit to protest against alleged discriminations against American vessels in the levying of tolls and says the settled policy of Canada appears to be to over reach the United States. This is the way their report puts it :-

By section 112 of the revised Customs Act of the Dominion it his provided that Canadian vessels navigating the lakes shall pay 50 cents as a license fee annually; also a fee of 50 cents upon each entrance at and a fee of 50 cents for each clearance



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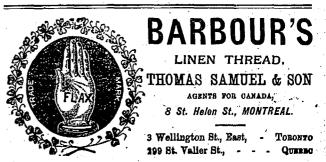
McArthur, Corneille & Co.

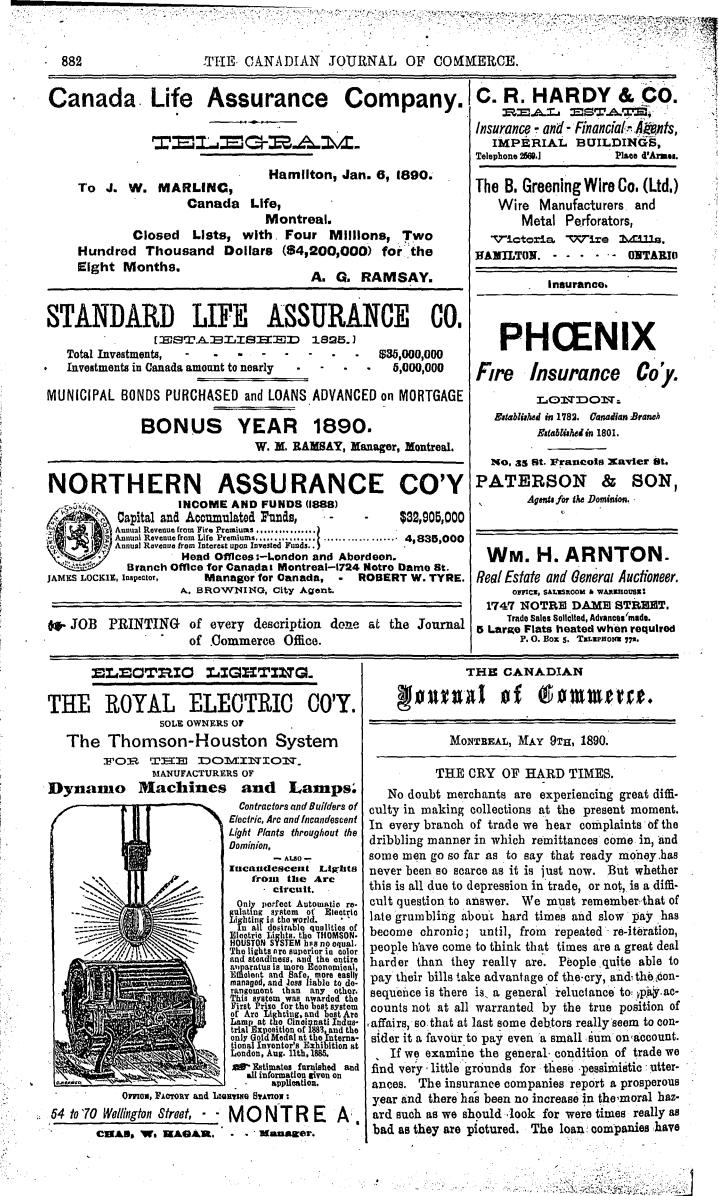
importers of and Dealers in

from a Canadian port. Then, by an order in Coucil, the Cana-dian mode of backing out of a statutory requirement, the Can-adian Government exempts Canadian vessels from the payment of entrance and clearing tees, amounting to \$1 for each visit to a Canadian port, while such fees are imposed upon American ves-sels. A cunning mode of discriminating against American sea-ports in the interest of Montrcal has also been devised. Both American and Canadian vessels passing through the Welland canal are obliged to pay 20 cents per ton on their cargoes. If the vessel is bound to an American port on Lake Ontario or on the St. Lawrence, no deduction is made from this charge; but if her cargo is to be shipped to Montreal from Kingston, at the the St. Lawrence, no deduction is made from this charge; but if her cargo is to be shipped to Montreal from Kingston, at the head of the St. Lawrence river, a rebate of 18 cents per ton is made on wheat, Indian corn, peas, barley, and rye, which con-stitute thegreat bulk of the shipments from the United States to foreign countries via Montreal. This manifest violation of the provisions of Article 27 of the Treaty of Washington and of the reciprocal concessions upon which the transit trade is based. is accomplished by means of an order-in-Council,

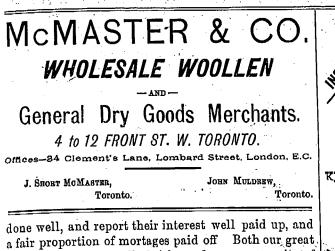
1. THE gist of the 64th annual report of the Standard Life Assurance Company appears in our advertising columns. The meeting was held at Edinburgh on April 13 last, and a substantial year's progress was announced thereat. During that time there had been 3,048 new proposals for life received, amounting to \$7,987,000; 2,671 policies were issued, assuring \$6,711,143. The existing assurance in force on November 15, 1889, was \$102,630,-450. The annual revenue amounted to \$4,744,750; the accumulated funds to \$35,730,586, and the increase to \$1,721,063.

In 1889, 100 vessels were built, measuring 3,016 tons, on which \$13,645 bounty was paid under the encouragement of shipbuilding act. The total number of vessels registered in Newfoundland on 31st December, 1889, was 2,207, measuring 99,475 tons. Of these 35 were steamers, measuring 5,483 tons.







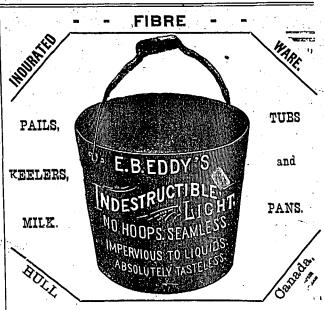


a fair proportion of mortages paid off Both our great trunk lines report traffic brisk, and even a scarcity of rolling stock due to the quantity of freight they have to move. The banks paid their usual dividends and in most cases made additions to their reserves ; building has been brisk; and the factories generally have been running on full time. Sc far then there are no grounds for believing that a general depression of trade has prevailed over the Dominion, and therefore we are driven to the conclusion that the depression which naturally followed a poor harvest in those sections of the country dependent solely upon agriculture has been magnified and extended over the country at large, until people have made themselves believe that things are a great deal worse than they really are.

One result of this pessimism has been a great increase in the number of compromises and private settlements, and a corresponding carelessness in scrutinizing the grounds for such concessions upon the part of creditors. The excuse of hard times and poor collections is made and accepted when reckless crediting and ridiculous margins are the true cause of failure. Any debtor who can get his assets into such a position that he can do more with them than any one else can force his creditors into knocking off forty or fifty per cent of their claims and continuing him in business instead of closing him out at once. Other merchants see this, and in their turn demand some concession. They argue that they cannot afford to pay 100 cents in the dollar for their goods if they have to compete with a man who only pays fifty, and consequently one successful attempt to secure a compromise in a locality always involves a number of others.

Another evil which this cry of hard times has much intensified is that of spreading accounts. Fearful of his ability to pay promptly the merchant is tempted to spread his accounts in order that the amount of his liability to any particular house may be as light as possible. This is a grave error. Not only is he in danger of over-buying, but where a large number of bills from different houses are falling due he is kept in a constant state of worry. A wide buyer almost invariably over buys-as a consequence he may find himself temporarily in close circumstances and compelled to solicit the leniency of his creditors. As the more creditors there are and the more difficult it is to come to an arrangement with them, the wide buyer finds himself distinctly at a disadvantage at a time when his utmost efforts may be necessary to save himself from insolvency.

There is one point that we must always remember whenever the cry of hard times is raised, and that is that, no matter how close the season may be, the country always moves steadily forward. There is no check t



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our national development. Railways are being built, traffic facilities are being enlarged, public works improved, and new industrial and financial institutions inaugurated every day. Whether the harvest be good or bad, the movement is always forward, and some section of the country is prosperous no matter how bad trade may be in others. We never lose ground; and as every further development of our resources adds to the wealth and consequent purchasing power of the country every year sees the effect of crop failures more and more minimised. No doubt there have been grounds for a good many of the pessimistic utterances we have heard of late, but we must remember that their effect is only transitory, and that in most cases they have been largely exaggerated.

### THE PROPOSED COTTON SYNDICATE.

The formation of an English syndicate to control the entire output of the cotton mills of the Dominion has been mooted before, but until the recent departure of Mr. A.F. Gault for England it has never been crystallized into any tangible shape. It has long been felt that the existing combination between the various mills was unavoidably of a precarious nature, and there fore that it could not wield the authority necessary to make the output always balance the price; so that, although its influence upon trade has certainly been beneficial, owing to the number of discordant interests it is compelled to reconcile its efforts to keep production within due bounds and thus maintain prices have so far met with only a limited measure of success.

Such a syndicate, however, as Mr. Gault is empowered toform, would be a very different body. By absorbing every spindle in the country under one management it would render the interests of the shareholders every different mill identical, and by its absolute control of production it would be able to maintain prices at a reasonably remunerative limit. Of course the scheme is as yet in embryo. It is understood that a majority of the mills have stated the price at which they are ready to surrender their individuality, but there are others who have not yet decided upon their purchase figure, and until all aregathered into the fold the syndicate cannot be considered as even on the high road to become an accomplished fact. But that it is destined to be so hardly admits of doubt. The present moment is an exceptionally favorable one for such a consolida-

tion. There is an abundance of capital seeking legitimate investment now offering in Great Britain, and few safer channels could be selected than would be offered by an organization controlling the cotton manufacture. of a young and growing country like our own. Then again the capital required would not be excessive. Although the nominal value of the cotton industries of Canada is between nine and ten millions of dollars the capital necessary for its control would probably not exceed five millions-a sum that there should be but little difficulty in raising and on which a substantial dividend could be almost guaranteed. The beneficial effect of such a syndicate would be felt almost immediately, for, when it is once formed mills, which for years have not paid a cent to their shareholders will be component portions of a prosperous whole.

The difference in prices necessary to bring about such a result would be barely perceptible to the average consumer, and the ridiculous assertions of the "free trade" press that prices would at once be forced up and that cotton goods would be made artificially scarcer and dearer may safely be dismissed as without the slightest foundation in fact. Prices of cotton goods are fixed by our competing markets and not by ourselves, and the moment that the price of Canadian cottons exceed that at which English and German goods of similar class can be placed upon this market they will remain unsold [upon the shelves. The gentlemen who will be in charge of the syndicate are perfectly aware of the fact, and therefore our readers need be under no apprehension that prices will rule much higher than at present. To attempt to corner the market for manufactured cottons would be simply impossible. All that the syndicate is formed for is to restrict production within proper limits, to fix prices on as low a basis as can be found remunerative, and by the saving in the cost of management and the advantage purchasers on so large a scale would secure in buying the raw material, to convert a number of barely profitable units into a large and profitable whole. All this can be performed without in any way injuring the consumer, or forcing prices one cent above the true value of the goods.

#### SHIPPING INTERESTS.

The bright anticipations of a few weeks ago have been somewhat dimmed by a sharp decline in freights at ocean and lake ports. It is to be regretted that all the reforms which have been urged in shipping circles have not been granted, but this seems to be due to oversight in the heat of political strife rather than anything else, and the season opens under fairer auspices than in recent years. The vexatious custom house fee in relation to night loading, as well as mariners hospital charges etc., have yet to receive the attention of the government.

In connection with the disbanding of the entire force of water, or harbor police, formerly supported at the cost of the Dominion we notice that at Quebec things are managed in a different way. Whilst our harbor frontage is entirely protected by the city, Quebec is grumbling at the economy of the government in only giving them sixteen men. Is not Quebec as competent to protect her shipping, as Montreal? So far as our harbor improvements are concerned there is likely to be further delay as some of the members of the new government commission are unavoidably absent from the country. If the government does not name another commission, which has been called for,

the improvements are shelved for another year. As we have stated before, many practical shippers are of opinion that the existing accomodation will suffice for some years yet, if the excellent rules regulating traffic and travel on the wharves are rigidly enforced. That they have not been is notorious. As the task before the commissioners is a long and arduous one and the improvements will not be made in a day it will be regrettable if the board does not sit and report this summer.

It is of some interest to be reminded that the government is continuing to improve the navigation of the St. Lawrence, although in a piecemeal sort of way. Engineers are surveying on the line of the Beauharnois canal and this will either be widened or deepened or a new canal built on the north side of the river. There is much to say in favor of a new canai on the north shore at this point. Valleyfield is already a large manufacturing centre and with the present canal available solely as a mill feeder and for slow moving craft and lumber, along its whole length, no place in the Dominion could compete with it for water power. Again it is more exposed to attack than any single canal in the system and its capture would destroy the usefulness of our main water route, preventing gun boats and torpedo vessels proceeding to the upper lakes. In addition to the Canadian Sault canal, improvements are in progress elsewhere.

Greatly to the disappointment of shippers ocean freights on grain have, within a few weeks, fallen from 3s 9d per quarter to 2s and 2s 3d. A large amount of new tonnage is seeking employment owing to the profitable rates obtained last year. There has also been a decline in lake and canal freights. The latter are lower than they have ever been, wheat being carried from Kingston to Montreal at 21c per bushel and corn at 2½c. As previously stated most of the cattle carrying steamers have had their space engaged well ahead at paying prices. Probably forty vessels will load within the month and, in connection with this, the application of live stock dealers for a special cattle wharf does not seem unreasonable. There is no doubt that live animals brought from long distances have not had proper care and attention in the past.

The prompt arrival of the first steamer from the Mediterranean with oranges and lemons which are to be sold at auction to buyers from all parts of Canada and the United States has called attention to the facilities offered by Montreal as a trade sale centre. The provincial government tax of one per cent on the proceeds of trade auctions has been abolished, the railways are willing to do their share and there is a fair field for effort. In New York these sales are a great feature in business life, but it cannot be denied that they introduce rapid changes in prices and disturbing features generally, so far as local trade is concerned. We refer to auctions of teas, dry goods, boots and shoes, etc., more particularly. As a distributing point both by rail and water, Montreal is unrivalled. The cool Northern route is more suitable for the shipment of foreign and domestic green fruits, butter, cheese, cattle, horses and all perishable goods than any other. Fresh teas from Japan could readily be laid down here for sale by public competition, and our banking facilities are equal to the largest transactions.

Sufficient has probably been stated to convince our readers that commerce will flow into the port if it is only looked after, and if we mistake not, Montrealers will not waste their time in pining for even greater

advantages and facilities but will make the best use of those they already possess.

### THE CANADIAN FISHERIES.

The annual report of the department of fisheries containing the usual amount of interesting reading matter and statistics has just been issued. It is satisfactory to learn that with the exception of the prov ince of Nova Scotia, which shows a decrease in the yield of cod, mackerel and herring, and that of Manitoba, where a slight falling off is noticed in the catch of pickerel, pike and tullibee, the fishing industry of the Dominion is in a thriving condition, and exhibits a general increase of \$236,745 over the yield of last year. In this connection British Columbia takes a leading rank, showing an increase of nearly twelve million pounds of salmon in the canning industry. The total value of the fisheries of Canada for the year 1889 is as follows:

	3,348,067 3,067,039 1,963,132 1,876,194 886,430
Manitoba and N.W. Territories	167,679

#### \$17,655,256

On examining the table of values of the principal kinds of commercial fishes, we find a decline of over one million dollars in cod, haddock, hake and pollock. This is supposed to be due, not to any scarcity of fish, but to the stormy and unfavorable weather which prevailed during the season. Salmon comes to the front with the large increase of nearly one and a half million dollars, due principally to an unprecedentedly large catch in British Columbia. A slight decrease is noticeable in the mackerel fishery, owing to the fact that these fish visited our shores too late in the season to make fishing profitable; the fishermen, however, did not fare badly as prices ruled high. There were less white fish caught, this fishery not being prosecuted so vigorosly as formerly in Ontario. The in-We crease in the catch of smelts is placed at \$76,277. learn that the pack of salmon in the Fraser river reached 14,789,856 lbs. and the run on the Skeena and Naas rivers was also large. Many canners attribute the enormously increased catch, in a great measure, to the operations of the hatchery at New Westminster. It is certainly gratifying to note this increase. The Americans have displayed less foresight and there is a steady decline in the Columbia river catch. The department has thought it expedient to limit the number of licenses to 500; 350 to be divided among canneries on the Fraser and 150 to be issued to local fishermen.

The fisheries' protection service under Lieut. Gordon, R.N., consisted of five steamers and two schooners and it is proposed to use nothing but steamers in the future. In addition to the usual routine in past seasons, several of the vessels were employed in enforcing the lobster regulations. The net cost of the service for the calendar year is placed at \$66,414, as against \$77,102 in 1888 The United States fishing vessels showed a desire to fairly observe the regulations and serious friction was avoided. There can be no doubt that the modus vivendi license system was of great service in this respect. The licenses issued numbered 78, as against 36 in 1888; the amount collected being \$9,589, as compared with \$3,831 the previous year. As the two years for which the modus vivendi

was allowed expires on the 15th of February next, unless some new arrangement is reached or provision made for continuing the present system, recourse will be necessary once more to the treaty of 1818. The only seizure made during the year was that of the United States fishing schooner "Mattie Winship," for illegally fishing off the North Cape coast. She was released under bond, and subsequently discharged upon the payment to the crown of \$2,000 and expenses. During the year the Vice admiralty court of Nova Scotia gave judgment in the case of the schooner "David J. Adams," seized in 1886 for preparing to fish in the offing near Digby, N.S., decreeing forfeiture and she was sold for \$1,400.

Under the provisions of " an act to encourage the development of sea fisheries and the building of fishing vessels," some \$150,000 is annually distributed among those entitled to it. Last year the total amount of bounties paid on the basis of \$1.50 per ton to vessels, \$3 per man to boat fishermen, was \$150,185, a decrease of \$13,572. The decrease is chiefly due to a reduction of 50 cents per ton in the rate of bounty payable to vessels, in order to bring the expenditure within the statutory appropriation. The report makes some very necessary and timely references to the oyster fishery which has been badly neglected in Canada. Along the whole tidal shores of Prince Edward Island. and New Brunswick, especially, oysters of the finest description might be raised in enormous quantities. were the natural facilities for their culture enhanced by a proper system of cultivation and protection. Less than one third of the oysters consumed in Canada are shipped from native sources. Our annual production is valued at about \$165,000. In the year 1888, we imported 1,698 barrels, 234,502 gallons shelled in bulk, and 198,543 pounds canned or preserved. The pollution of streams by the discharge into them of the refuse from saw-mills is recognized by the department as a serious evil and the suggestion is made that the mill owners co-operate to abate the nuisance. With regard to fish culture, the output of fry has been under that of former years, by reason of the reduced supplies of ova that were obtained in 1888. Great success, however, has attended the collecting of eggs during the autumn just closed. The gross number amounts to upwards of 136,000,000, or an increase of some 37,000,-000 over the previous year. The gross output of young fish of all kinds from the hatcheries in 1889 amounted to 68.700,000 and were of the following species :- Atlantic and Pacific salmon, salmon and brook trout. white fish, pickerel and black bass.

The work of the fisheries department seems to be in good hands and we notice with pleasure that several establishments for the artificial propagation of lobsters are proposed. Lobster hatching has proved a successful undertaking in Europe as well as in the United States and Newfoundland and there is no reason to doubt that the waters of the Maritime Provinces of Canada will be found suitably adapted for this purpose.

#### A POSSIBLE COMPETITOR.

If natural advantages count for anything the number of wheat producing countries now competing for the European market may shortly be increased by the addition of the Argentine Republic, one of whose provinces; Buenos Ayres, is about to enter extensively in to wheat growing for export, and certainly possesses an abundance of fertile soil admirably adapted to

that purpose. In fact that province is described as an almost unbroken plain of 121,000 square miles; which at the lowest standard should suffice to raise at least 500,000,000 bushels of wheat. But at present barely one per cent of this vastalluvial plain is under tillage; although every day sees more of it, brought under the plough. Last year some 5,900,000 acres were under cultivation, and as Italian and other laborers from southern Europe are pouring into the province at the rate of 200,000 per year, it may reasonably be expected that the cultivated area will be largely increased in the near future. The companies operating the large farms are already purchasing agricultural implements extensively in the United States-one single order for 25,000 steel plows having been placed in Pittsburgand with plenty of cheap labor, cheap land, and the most modern implements, it looks as if Buenos Ayres would be destined to be one of the chief sources of the world's wheat supply in the near future, were there not other considerations to be taken into account.

So far we have looked on the bright side of the medal only. Let us now look on the reverse. In tne first place the distance from primary markets will form an important-drawback, although modern methods have so far cheapened transportation that distance is no longer so vital a factor as it was. Then again Italian labor has rarely proved of value in agriculture, and the climatic conditions are such as to render it unlikely that any other class of immigrants can be secured. Again, although the Argentine Republic has certainly done wonders in the way of inciting immigration building railroads, promoting banks and encouraging land speculation, it has only done so by accumulating an external debt of 260 millions of dollars, by guaranteeing interest upon 95 millions more, and by permitting a Government bank to issue 230 millions of unguaranteed loans. It has thus accumulated a debt of \$146 per capita of its population in these items alone, and has been compelled to see its currency depreciate until the Argentine paper dollar is worth only a little more than thirty-five cents, and the premium on gold has ranged as high as 211.

The natural consequence of this reckless expenditure has been a collapse in speculation followed by a heavy fall in land values, until large tracts are now offered daily without finding purchasers on any terms. It is true that the new Ministry have stopped all further issues of paper money ; but they feel that any attempt to reduce the amount now in circulation would be out of the question, and they cannot repudiate the railroads issues already authorized, although these latter have exceeded 250 millions in a single year. The country is then simply loaded down with debt; and when we remember that the whole of the burden has to be borne by a population of less than 4,000,000, of whom the trading and laboring community consists almost entirely of Italians, and the remainder of a mixture of Spanish and Indian races, we can readily see that their financial future must necessarily be dubious.

Were the population as thrifty, as pushing, and as energetic as our own, their magnificent natural advantages would soon extricate them from their present difficulties. But the natives are slothful, indolent, and apathetic, and the great bulk of immigration consists of the natives of Southern Europe who have not that colonizing instinct which has made the Celto-Teutonic races the masters of the earth. Such a population are hardly the ones to thrive under the incubi of a moun-

tain of debt, a fall of 50 per cent in land values, a crash in speculation, and a depreciated currency. If they were, the supremacy of North America as a wheat producing continent might possibly be imperilled; but unless some infusion of new blood take place, in spite of all the advantages we have enumerated, the Argentine Republic will not be a formidable competitor in the wheat market for many years to come.

#### THE RAILWAY PROBLEM.

The efforts of American railway capitalists to check the operations of Canadian roads in the United States have so far borne little fruit, but it is evident that the fight is not over yet and that in spite of the protest of western producers and of such centres as Chicago, Boston and Minneapolis, the New York railroad rings will persist in their efforts to bring the G. T. R. and C. P. R., under the rulings of repressive laws.

Little danger is apprehended from Senator Hale's bill directed against the Canadian Pacific short line through Maine, and referred to recently in these columns. The worthy senator is said to have been imposed upon by some speculators who secured land favorable for terminal facilities on the Maine coast at a place called Castine. This they expected to sell to advantage, and when foiled, attempted to revenge themselves on the company by stirring up opposition to it in congress. The passage of the measure would probably cause service on the short line to be suspended, and as it is the sole direct route through northern Maine, Senator Hale has doubtless heard enough lately from his Maine supporters to induce him to go slowly from this time forth.

The recent action of the Interstate commerce committee of the Senate is a matter of much greater importance. This committee has at last made its report on the whole subject of Canadian competition and it is of opinion that the Canadian roads enjoy an unfair advantage, the American lines being subject in their whole length to the operation of the Interstate law while the Canadian systems are virtually untrammelled. The Canadian people are also said to suffer from the existing state of things, inasmuch as we are told that the C.P.R. and G.T.R. recoup themselves by lveying heavy local tolls upon Canadian shippers for the low rates which they make for their through or Amercan business. The remedy suggested is, that both roads shall enter into bonds to obey the Interstate commerce act, and failing to do this, they shall be entirely cut off from American traffic. Among other things the Interstate commerce act provides that a railway shall not discriminate either against individuals or localities, and that it shall not levy a greater charge for a shorter distance than for a longer distance over the same line, in the same direction, under substantially similar circumstances and conditions. Such a provision would not be objected to by Canadian shippers but there can be no doubt that it would cripple our lines in their competition for through business. As to the Pacific trade it is proposed to stop the transportation of Asiatic or Australian goods, destined for the United States, by the Canadian Pacific and its steamship connections, by a discriminatory duty on such goods. Our lake traffic is also to be interfered with by a toll on Canadian vessels using the Sault Ste. Marie canal. Whether all these recommendations will be carried into effect is, of course, uncertain. As to the canals, Americans are more benefitted by the use of our

waterways than we are by theirs and when the Canadian Sault canal is completed, Canada will be able to retaliate on the United States with telling effect if the necessity should arise. There is a great deal said about discriminatory charges levied on American vessels frequenting Canadian lake ports and if this is substantiated we must henceforth expect tit-for-tat.

In connection with the facts presented in the report of the Interstate committee, we learn that there are 977 miles of railroad located in the United States which are operated in connection with and under the control of the Grand Trunk. These lines lack but 47 miles of constituting one-fourth of the entire mileage of the Grand Trunk system. The total mileage of this road is as follows:

The mileage of the Canadian Pacific is not given, but the lines in the United States, owned, operated or controlled by it are described. These are the International of Maine, a line from Montreal to Newport connecting with the Boston and Lowell, the Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Sault Ste. Marie road, and the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic, these two latter being known as the Soo lines. Although the capacity of the Canadian Pacific as a competitor for American traffic has scarcely yet been fully developed or exhibted in the opinion of the commission both roads are alleged to have become formidable competitors of the American lines in the transportation of traffic originating in the United States. It is evident that a big effort will be made to make the Interstate act apply not only to Canadian roads in the States but to those operated in Canada and this may give rise to an interesting international wrangle about foreign jurisdiction and interference. At present, it is stated, Canadians are afforded opportunities for evading the law.

It has been suggested for example, that while the agents of the Canadian roads in the United States might strictly observe the law, their officers in Canada might pay rebates or offer inducements to large shippers which would be sufficient to divert traffic from American railways, and which it would be difficult to detect. Again, the Grand Trunk might publish the through rates from Detroit to the East, and might observe them as to all passengers starting from Detroit, and yet it could make what rates it pleased, without regard to this law, to any points upon its lines within the Dominion to passengers who should cross the river at Detroit and begin their journey in Canada; and might in this way so cut the rates as to secure a large proportion of that class of business from Detroit to Eastern points. Another point is that the Canadian lines can make low rates in competition with American railroads, and need not reduce their local rates in Canada under the long and short haul clause, whereas the low competitive rates on American roads force a reduction, under the law, in rates on all local traffic. The bonding system of the Pacific coast is severely criticized and changes proposed. It is alleged that under existing conditions the China and Pacific trade is being lost to American vessel owners. To avoid the United States navigation laws which forbid foreign vessels. engaging in internal trade, the Canadian Pacific effect-

ed an arrangement with an American coasting line, which has given it free scope in the direction of local traffic.

It is somewhat amusing to read the castigations administered to the present government for its conspiracies to "over reach the United States in all matters relating to the conduct of commerce." Most people have been of opinion that our modest neighbors have won some reputation in this direction. In concluding their report the commissioners tersely put the situation as follows :- The whole tendency of the transportation and commercial facilities of the age is towards a parity. of values. The constraint is terrific. Someone is all the while being squeezed out. In this state of affairs Great Britain and Canada find their opportunity. So does every nation which is inclined to hitch its financial power to the wheels of its commerce. Thus it is that by attacking the narrow margins of profit in the transportation business, our competitor at the north has been exploiting upon American commerce for many years. It is doing that to-day in a more highhanded and exultant way than ever. All that is necessary for the Goverments of Canada or Great Britain to do is to throw a sufficient advantage in favor of British steamers, Canadian fishing vessels, and Canadian railroads to turn our commerce from American ocean steamers, American fishing vessels, American railroads, and American seaports. This, is being done not only by subventions, but also by enacting statutory provisions which fly in the face of the Interstate Commerce Act of the United States." A calm review of the whole subject leads to some surprise that the committee found so much to report upon and take alarm at. It reads as if the members were annoyed at this country for existing and having rights and advantages and intelligent railway and business men to carry on its lawful commerce. It will be regrettable if the report should lead to still further discrimination and retaliation upon Canada. Moderate men in both countries see that many of our interests are mutual and that harsh measures are an unfortunate and unprofitable line of policy.

#### THE NEWFOUNDLAND GRIEVANCES.

The arrival of delegates from the island colony to enlist the sympathy of the Dominion in its struggle against foreign aggression, adds a fresh interest to this subject which has already been fully discussed in these columns. Confederation with Canada is not in issue, one half of the population being opposed to it, and the delegates have been expressly enjoined not to enter into this question.

It is strongly felt, however, that a protest against the weak colonial policy pursued in this case will be of great assistance to Newfoundland and Canada also, as if such concessions are made, as in the lobster modus vivendi matter etc., it will not be long before important Canadian interests and the interests of other British colonies will be sacrificed. The time has evidently come for the British colonial office to be the chief department of the government with views not limited to the narrow confines of the United Kingdom. What the chief colonies have some right to claim is direct. representation in colonial government. A glance at the four treaties which govern the present dispute prove most conclusively that it never was the intention of Great Britain to permit the French to have any exclusiveand permanent privileges on the coast of Newfound-No buildings were to be erected other than land.

stages and huts of wood necessary for fishing and the drying of fish, and the conclusion gathered is, that if the fish left the coast or the fisheries were depleted, the French had no business there but should take their departure and leave the Newfoundlanders in territorial possession.

The present dispute is rendered all the more galling from the fact that Great Britain agreed to the modus vivendi with France without consulting the colony, although in 1857, the British government guaranteed "that the rights enjoyed by Newfoundland are not to be ceded or exchanged without their consent." It is interesting to remember that in 1875 the Royal Colonial Institute investigated these claims, and after a thorough inquiry came to the following conclusions:—

(1). That the French have only been allowed certain rights of fishing in the waters of Newfoundland concurrently with British subjects, and not to the exclusion of the latter.

(2). That the French have only a right to occupy temporarily portions of the shore for fishing and the drying of fish, and that they may occupy no more of the shore than is requisite for such purposes, nor for any time beyond the fishing season, the right of occupation ceasing at the end of the season.

(3). That the concurrent right of fishing was limited to the sea, at distances from the shore varying at different periods for the purpose of taking codfish.

(4). That the British fishermen are not prohibited from using, nor have the French any exclusive right of using, any engines or machines for taking fish.
(6). That the French have no right to take fish of

(6). That the French have no right to take fish of any description in the estuaries or rivers of Newfoundland, whether on the so-called "French shore" or elsewhere.

(6). That no jurisdicatory rights are conferred on the French by the treaties, and therefore the interference exercised by their cruisers in disputes between subjects of the two nations is unjustifiable.

(7). That there is nothing in any of the treaties to justify the assertion of a right to exclude British subjects from occupying and settling on the land on that part of the coast called the "French shore," between Cape John and Cape Ray. Such a claim, in fact, affects the rights of sovereignty of Newfoundland.

There is a shrewd suspicion that the French government has been encroaching, and pressing its claims for the purpose of obtaining concessions, territorial or otherwise, from England elsewhere. However, this may be, it is to be hoped that the long suffering people of Newfoundland will before long find a satisfactory way out of their difficulties and grievances.

A Loss of \$300,000 has fallen upon the insurance companies owing to the destruction by fire of Long ue Pointe Lunatic As ylum with all its attendant horrors. According to a statement furnished to the Royal commission of 1888 the Sisters of Providence spent in founding and organizing this institution \$1,132, 232, of which sum \$700,000 was for the erection of the building. The insurance was placed en bloc with the Royal, who retained a risk of \$50,000 in their own hands, and re-insured the balance as follows :-- Atlas, \$15,000; British America, \$10,000; Connecticut, \$5,000; Caledonian, \$10,000; Citizens, \$10,000; City of London, \$5,000; Commercial Union, \$10,000; Fire Association, \$10,000; Guardian \$20,000; Hartford, \$10,000; Imperial \$10,000 ; Lancashire \$10,000 ; Liverpool and London and Globe, \$20,000; London and Lancashire Co., \$10,000; London Assurance, \$5,000; North British and Mercantile, \$20,000; Northern, \$10,000; Phonix, \$20,000; Queen, \$10,000; Royal Canadian, \$10,000; Western, \$20,000. The hideous details of the loss of life have already been made public; but severe comment is heard upon the inadequacy of the fire extinguishing apparatus of the asylum, the insufficiency of the water supply, and the fact that the furious patients were confined at the top of a sixstory building in cells each separately locked, instead of the

whole ward being locked and unlocked simultaneously by means of a lever as is the case in all modern places of detention. The number of victims is not yet known, but it seems certain that some of the Sisters are among the dead.

THERE was a long and interesting debate on the new iron bounty proposals but they were finally agreed to. Mr. Foster presented the resolutions, explaining that in 1883 a bounty of \$1.50 was granted for three years and \$1 for three years thereafter. In 1886, on the expiry of the first term, the bounty of \$1.50 was renewed and the \$1 was made to apply to the succeding three years. It was now proposed to continue the princiciple and make the bounty \$2 from the expiry of the bounty in 1892. In the last ten or twelve years Canada had imported about 200,000 tons of iron, and the consumption was constantly increasing. Again, there were deposits of iron ore in various parts of the country near the supplies of fuel and the fluxes. A bounty would encourage the industry. The history of the iron industry in all countries showed that it was necessary to protect it in the earlier stages of its development. The advantage was that, as shown by authorities, 80 per cent of the cost of pig iron and 90 per cent of that of malleable iron went to labor. As it took eighteen months to two years to get ready for the manufacture of iron, this added bounty, though taking effect in 1892, would begin to operate at once in developing the iron industry.

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 $T_{H^{\pm}}$  following very significant warning has been received from the Vancouver, B.C., correspondent of the Dun Wiman mercantile agency :—

"As the travelers are just coming out for fall orders, I wish to bring to your notice the absolute necessity there is for care in this place. The winter trade was not 50 per cent of what most merchants had anticipated; some were short last fall—more are short now and no doubt are getting renewals. Insist on it as far as lies in your power in the almost complete cessation of business here as far as taking orders for fall goods goes, where the merchant buying is unable, with his present stock, to retire his paper at maturity, as it cannot benefit him to have his stock increased 25 or 50 per cent when he has already more goods than he can sell or pay for. Many may possibly get through by not ordering more goods, but if they buy as freely as they did for spring and last fall, many wholesale houses will regret that a representative was sent to Vancouver for taking orders for fall 1890. You cannot place too much stress on the fact that stocks to day in every line are out of all proportion to the actual turn over and the curtailment of orders should be insisted on. Travelers come, want to do business, will do it if people take orders and these very people will reverse the order and make the wholesaler eventually take a good deal less than invoice price."

A " COAL HANDLER'S " strike is the latest hindrance to commerce that it is expected at this port. Hitherto the "coal handlers" of the Black Diamond assembly, Knights of Labor, have been receiving thirty cents per hour in the daytime and five cents per hour extra at night. Now they ask for thirty-five per hour around. The "guys," or men who are engaged handling the coal under the shoots, so that carts can back in, have been getting twenty cents per hour; now they ask for twentyfive per hour in the daytime and thirty at night. The leading hatchmen also want the same wages as the men in the hold. namely, thirty-five during the day as well as at night. This seriously affects the stevedores, who before "handlers" made known their demand for higher wages, had the tenders accepted at the old rates. The "handlers" aver that if their demand is not acceded to they will go out on strike on the 1st prox., and if this be done it is not at all improbable that the example may be followed by others, and so give rise to a strike which may affect all the shipping lines. It is stated that the French portion of the "handlers" are against the action which has been taken and that they are perfectly willing to work at the former rate of pay.

THE contribution of Mr. William Little on the subject of our relations with our American neighbors in respect of lumber duties, given elsewhere, will be read with no little degree of interest at a period when Michigan Congressmen and lumber manufacturers are airing their grievances before the nation. Mr. Little's long experience and close study of the lumber question entitle his opinions to considerable weight, and his exhaustive treatment of the subject herein cannot fail to be welcomed

by all those who have given any attention to this important branch of our Canadian products.

MONTERAL CLEARING HOUSE .-- Olearings and balances week ending 8th May, 1890 :--

	Clearings.	Balances.
2nd May, 1890	.\$1,572,789	247,744
3rd May, 1890		292,105
5th May, 1890		155,826
6th May, 1890	1,865,508	186,328
7th May, 1890	2,036,846	283,806
8th May, 1890	1,525,021	181,077
Total	\$9,704,613	\$1,346,886
Last week	\$8,200,127	\$1,308,707
Cor. week last year	\$9,941,430	\$1.431,489

The increasing scarcity of camphor owing to the extensive demand for it for making the new smokeless powder has drawn, new attention to the camphor woods of southern Japan whence the bulk of the world's camphor supplies are drawn. These woods may be divided into two classes. In the first are those which are the property of the government, and kept under the strict supervision of the forest department. They contain a considerable number of trees, but so far as the supply is concerned, can only be counted upon to a limited extent. At the discretion of the authorities, permits are given at irregular intervals to cut down old trees in certain districts, and the production of the government forests depends on the relative liber ality with which permits are issued. On the average, the government forests furnish about one fifth of the total quantity, and cannot be depended on as a regular source of supplies. On the other hand, trees belonging to private individuals are the base of the supply of the trade. That a considerable decrease of these camphor trees has taken place is beyond doubt. The provinces of Toza and Satsuma, in former years the only source of supply, are very nearly exhausted ; but in distant parts, beyond the mountains and remote from water, camphor trees are still to be found. This is of importance, as the present high price of camphor on the spot is further enhanced by transportation through pathless regions before water, for the distillation of the gum, can be reached.

the gum, can be reached. The production has, under these circumstances, and in spite of the abnormally high prices now ruling, not experienced any material increase. At the same time it must be stated that there is now proceeding an extension of the distilling area over the new districts, *i. e.*, in provinces comparatively bare of trees, and which up to now gave no camphor. These facts confirm the views that, however high prices may go, the average supplies will not experience any essential increase, but, on the contrary, become less and less in future years.

contrary, become less and less in future years. The camphor tree, like the oak, grows very slowly, and it takes several hundred years before the full size has been attained; there is, therefore, no chance for the present generation to derive any benefit from the trees now in course of being planted. The present prices stimulate the production to the utmost, and the fresh gum is being hurried upon the market. The opinion that native speculators store the camphor in order to raise prices is totally wrong.

to raise prices is totally wrong. The largest yield of gum from the trees is obtained during the cold season; first on account of the sap or essential oil contained in the tree then being concentrated in the big roots and the lower part of the stem, and secondly, as the distillation can be done more efficiently by using cold water. This process is done in a most primitive way on the banks of the nearest brook, as follows:

A hearth or circular wall of stone is constructed, 5 to 7 feet high; on this is placed an iron psn, and thereon a tub about 3 feet high the perforated bottom of which rests on the pan, the tub is wrapped up in a layer of clay, into which the roots and stem wood, out into small chips, are placed. Water is now poured into the pan, the cover of the tub closed air tight by clay, and a fire kindled on the hearth. The steam rising from the pan pervades the chips and extracts from them the essential oil, leading if through a bamboo tube into the refigator, which consists of two wooden boxes, through the larger one of which, having no cover, a continuous stream is flowing, while the smaller one being without a bottom, is placed on the water in the larger box, and serves as an air tight receptacle for the steam saturated with the essential oir, which after the lapse of twelve hours is thoroughly extracted from the chips. In the meanwhile camphor and camphor oil have deposited on the inside of the smaller box above the water; they are scraped off, and by pressing them, the camphor crystals and oil are separated. The camphor thus obtained is in a very wet condition; and loses up to 30 per cent more of oil and water until it is put on board of a vessel. The camphor oil is valuable, and carefully collected to be refined, thus yielding more camphor, while the refined oil is is sold for exportation as camphor oil.

THE senate has again rejected the proposed amendment to the combines bill.

# Meetings, Reports, &c.

#### STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

ļ	2671 policies were issued, assuring	6,711,143
	The total existing assurances in force at 15th November, 1889, amounted to	102,630,450
	The claims by death or matured endowments which arose during the year amounted, including bonus ad-	2,218,115
	ditions, to The annual revenue amounted at 15th November, 1889. to	4,744,750
	The accumulated funds at same date amounted to Being an increase during the year of	35,730,586

### Correspondence.

#### PROPOSED U. S. TARIFF ON LUMBER.

To the Editor of the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE:

Sin,-Respecting the proposed changes in the United States tariff as regards lumber, you have no doubt observed that the majority of the House Committee of Ways and Means of the U.S. Congress have, in their Bill "To Reduce the Revenue, and Equalize the Duties on Imports and for other Purposes " reported a tariff to practically exclude for a time Canadian pine and spruce lumber, by imposing the rate of \$3 per M. on spruce and \$3.50 per M. on pine lumber; for although these are not the terms used, yet these will be the rates of duty established if their recommendation be adopted ; but knowing that no duties imposed on imports are so universally reprobated by the American people as those on lumber, now that their forests of white pine and spruce, this side of the Rocky Mountains, have been recklessly destroyed no less than four bills having been introduced in the last session for putting all forest products on the free list-it seemed strange that this committee should recommend increasing these duties to nearly double the existing rates. The mystery is, however, solved by the announcement made by the American lumber journals that this change in the tariff was made at the instance of Messers. Congressmen Bliss of Saginaw, and Wheeler of West Bay City, who had succeeded in getting a provision inserted, " that sawed lumber imported from any country which imposes an export duty on logs shall pay a duty equivalent to such excess in addition to the duty provided by the proposed bill."

This was certainly patriotic in Congressmen lumberman Bliss and Wheeler, and the American people will no doubt be grateful to them for trying to double up the duties on lumber, in order that they and their friends in the Saginaw district who have run out of timber (which, hitherto, fearing the duty might be removed, they claimed was inexhaustable) may obtain Canadian sawlogs at a nominal rate, to keep their otherwise worthless saw mills in operation, and add still further to their enormous wealth. A very pretty little scheme as it is, and one that might be successful; but for the fact that the people of the United States have yet to be consulted; and the Canadian people may also have something to say in the matter.

That the gentleme of this Committee have been triffed with, is evident, as the lumber papers state; "the Congressmen of the Committee find it hard work to understand why this demand is made as they know little about the lumber business in a' practical way," which remark is obviously correct, as they appear ignorant even of the effect of their own recommendation, for, after having proposed to nearly double the existing rates of duty, they talk of a reduction, and say : "We are satisfied any reduction of the light duties on lumber proposed would tend to discourage the proper care of our timber lands, now so generally preserved by the judicious cutting of the trees of full growth at such intervals of time as will preserve the timber reserves, etc."

The reasons here given, if not intended to be ironical, are so incongruous, when applied to the treatment of his timber land by the American lumberman, as to border on the sublime. Who, except the gentlemen of this Committee, ever knew of an American lumberman giving proper or any care whatever to his timber—of his not cutting every tree, from which he could realize a cent, down to 6 inches in dismeter, and leaving the forest when he is through with it, looking like the abomination of desolation. Even to mention the word forest to the mejority. of American lumbermen is like flaunting a scarlet rag in the face of a mad bull, and American lumber journals never print the

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word but with fear and trembling, lest they might seriously offend some of their constituents.

Who ever heard of one of them contributing a dollar to the cause of the forests, out of the millions they have amassed from their destruction? Their contributions don't go in that direction, but are rather employed in deriding any attempt to create an interest in forestry, a subject of such paramount importance to the welfare of both the United States and Canada that it is triffing to mention it in connection with such a petty subject as tim-ber duties. Unfortunately for the cause it is this insignificant duty, of no moment by itself, that estranges those who should, and no doubt otherwise would, be among its most ardent advo cates. Their forestry work is not now done in the woods, but in Washington.

With the fiscal policy of the United States we, of course, have nothing to do; and if the American people choose to impose upon themselves a tariff of \$1.50 or \$3.50 or any other rate on imports of Canadian lumber it is a matter which concerns themselves, and we will rest contert; but to fancy that the Canadian government will change its policy because Messrs. Bliss and Wheeler's friends are short of sawlogs is too ridiculous for anything; and the rate will probably be raised to \$3 as originally intended, unless the U. S. lumbermen permit some material reduction to be made from existing tariff rates on lumber.

For 20 years up to 1886, the export duty on pine sawlogs remained at \$1 per M, while the duty exacted on Canadian pine lumber entering the United States was \$2 per M, a policy which completely destroyed the Canadian sawmill industry on the Lake Erie shore, and which was on this account transferred to Buffalo and Tonawanda, while during the same period thousands of American citizens were employed in New Brunswick sawing American sawlogs taken from the State of Maine, then to be shipped home free of duty when sawn, all to the prejudice of lanadian lumberman; and our government neither remonstrated nor made any change in the rate of duty; but at this time rumblings began to be heard from the west; we were to be invaded in the rear, and finally the American lumber journals announced that a raid was to be made on the Georgian Bay district of Canada, and that General Alger, Col. Jeffers, Col. Bilss, in fact a spall army of superior officers, were then organizing with that intent. Our government thus forewarned, and having also learnt from the same reliable sources of the havoc and de-solation which followed wherever these warriors appeared...of the mighty monarchs they had overthrown, of the hundreds of the mighty monarchs they had overthrown, of the hundreds of millions they had slaughtered, and of the vast territories they had laid waste thought it prudent to put a couple of extra rails on its fence, which was then only one rail high, just high enough that they might know there was a fence there; but when these gentlemen heard of this, and said "that they didn't mean harm in anyway, that they didn't intend any devastation of our country, but just wanted a few saw logs; that though they had plenty of logs at home, they were a little off color, and they inst wanted a few of our good logs for "sweetenen."—and projust wanted a few of our good logs for "sweetenen,"—and pro-mising to be good fellows for the future, our government took one rail down, so that they don't find any difficulty in getting over it; but they are still not happy because we don't take down the fence altogether; and because some of them invested a few dollars in Canadian timber limits, worth ten times any sum paid for them, and our government won't legislate especially for their interest and that we don't all go into extacies to have these gentlemen, who have devastated their own forests, rush in and destroy ours in like manner we hear a constant whine about the desiroly ours in fike manner we hear a constant while about the ungenerous conduct of the Canadians, and the existing condi-tions misropresented and distorted. There are, however, Ameri-can lumbermen of character such as the Hon. S. O. Fisher, of West Bay City, who, holding to some old-fashioned notions of honesity, and probably annoyed at hearing so much of this delu-ing cont had the formers to say. "As soon as we undertake honesty, and provably annoyed at hearing so much of this delu-sive cant, had the fairness to say: "As soon as we undertake anything of that sort (referring to towing over logs to Michigan) up will go the export duty to \$3 or \$4 a thousand feet. They (the Canadians) would not let us rob them any more than we would not let them rob us." These candid words, however, caused his banishment from the capitol, as to be "unsound on the savlog question" is rank treason in the eyes of Michigan lumber mean and his place in the council of the pation is now filled thy men, and his place in the council of the nation is now filled by the Lord High Admiral, who, with our friend the mighty warrior Colonel Bliss, appear to have dolfed their warpaint to pursue the peaceful avocation of log-rolling in Washington, and are now, as our western friends say, "Working this log racket for all it is worth."

"But more true joy the exiled Fisher feels." Than Wheeler with a senate at his heels."

The Canadian government has always expressed its willing-ness to reduce or ontirely remove the sawlog duty, whenever the United States lumbermen permit Congress to reduce or remove the duties from Canadian lumber, even though, at the present moment—when the log and lumber duty are alike—all Saginaw lumbermen (Messrs. Bliss and Wheeler included) know that they now have an advantage of more than \$2 per M. over the Canadian manufacturer, owing to the cheaper rate at which logs can be towed as compared with freighting the product in vessels\_the better condition in which the stock is delivered in market, free from splits, checks and weather stains-and the additional value; delivered without cost, of the rough products for pickets, lath, shingles and fuel for their saltblocks, which the Canadian

operator, owing to his isolated position and the cost of freight, finds in many instances a nuisance.

ithout taking into consideration the very great advantage of being in a large market, where buyers go to purchase stock and which can be supplied at any time by rail or water, instead of having to send forward their lumber at the convenience of vessel owners, and accept such prices as they can get from buyers who at the time of arrival may neither want the lumber nor have any convenient place to receive it, the writer knows from personal experience that the advantages possessed by those towing logs from Canadian points on Lake Erie to Buffalo and Tonawanda, over those manufacturing in Canada, were more than \$4 per M. and had the effect of bankrupting every Canadian manufacturer rash enough to try to compete under such excep-tional conditions, a fact which enabled the Hon. Mr. Weston, four years ago, to make the painfully true remark, "On the North shore of Lake Erie the Canadian saw mills are in ruins, but the mills at Tonawanda are employing thousands of American work-men, manufacturing Canadian logs towed from the Erie north shore. The Saginaw mills are running out of stock and looking to Georgian Bay for Canadian logs to cross the Huron Lake to keep their mills and men at work." And now that this matter has been so obtrusively forced on

our attention-unless some satisfactory adjustment is arrived at, the Canadian lumberman will insist that the export duty on saw logs shall at least be fixed at such a rate higher than the import duty imposed by Americans on Canadian lumber, as to place the Canadian manufacturer on an equal footing with Americans sawing Canadian sawlogs. "Only this and nothing more." Moreover, the sentiment is rapidly growing that, consider-ing the condition of our own forests, it would be prudent to pro-hibit the arnort of wine swlows altouchber a course, which will hibit the export of pine sawlogs altogether, a course, which will assuredly be adopted should the exceptional duties proposed be enacted by the United States government.

enacted by the United States government. It is probable, however, that when this matter is discussed in the House, Messrs. Congressmen Bliss and Wheeler may discover that there are other Congressmen, who are not lumber-men, who like the gentlemen of the Committee, may "find it hard work to understand why this demand is made;" and though they may "know little about the lumber business in a practical way," they may knowenough about it to enquire on what grounds the aviting duty on lumber, which should have been abolished the existing duty on lumber, which should have been abolished years ago, should now, for the sole benefit of a few Michigan lumbermen, who have speculated in Canadian timber limits, be raised to nearly double the present rates, while ninety nine out of every hundred Americans outside of Congress consider, in the interest of the country, these duties ought at once to be removed; not reduced but absolutely, completely removed; as whatever duties are imposed on pine and spruce lumber must hereafter be paid by the consumers—the merchantable white pine and spruce timber of the United States, east of the Rocky Mountains, being about gone.

Taking as an illustration, the pine of the State of Michigan; ye find that the 29,000,000,000 feet, reported by the census of we find that the 29,000,000,000 feet, reported by the census of 1880, as standing in the lower peninsula, have dwindled to less than one-tenth that amount, the editor of the Chicago *Timberman*, after investigation, could only discover 3,000,000, 000 there last year, a portion of which was cut the past winter, so that of good merchantable white pine there is not to day a supply in the whole of the State that would satisfy the sawing capacity of the Michigan saw mills for more than six months. There is still some little to be had of gleanings from third or fourth cut humanovar stump lands the product from months. There is still some little to be had of gleanings from third or fourth cut burnt-over stump lands, the product from which goes entirely into the different grades of culls, -this, together with some red pine (Norway) and inferior hemlock may keep the mills running for a short time, but, as is said above, the good merchantable white pine timber is about gone, and the mill owners, not one in ten of whom owns a stick of good white pine standing, find that the few individuals, who hold what patches of good timber are left, will not dispose of it to them at such a rate as to leave them a profit in converting it into lumber, and being forced to get stock somewhere, are be coming desperate; and while some are going south and west coming desperate; and while some are going south and west others appear to be retiring gracefully from the field as expeditiously as the insurance companies can conveniently pay for cremated saw mills; while others again, like our friends, Bliss and Wheeler, seem inclined to raid Canada for supplies, and although we are always happy to have our American friends amongst us, and are willing that they shall enjoy every privilege possessed by ourselves, outside of voting away our property, we must draw the line there.

Assuming, as we have a right to do, that the census estimates of 1880 of standing pine timber in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and the upper peninsula of Michigan, are as accurate as the pre-sent condition of the forests in lower Michigan has proved them to be up here from the total of 55 170 000 000 foot them stand. sent condition of the forests in lower Michigan has proved them to be, we have from the total of 55,170,000,000 feet then stand-ing, to deduct 37,451,342,338 feet, being the amount cut during the past 10 years, according to the admirable comparative statement annually prepared by the Northwestern Lamberman, which leaves only 17,708,657,662 feet remaining, and adding say 2,000,000,000 for lower Michigan, we have a total of 19,718,657,662 feet remaining on haid, as compared with 84,170,000,000, as re-turned by the census 10 years ago, and since the cut last year amounted to \$,305,833,277 feet, there would appear to be just a little over two years supply in the whole North-West.

It is not, of course, contended that this is the exact condition, for no doubt timber has been cut in the past few years that was not included in the estimates when they were made, but to offset this there must be taken into account the amount of timber made into shingles, during the time, the same authority giving a return of 41,303,373,085 shingles, requiring probably equal to 8,000,000,000 feet of timber. So that it becomes evident, that the great white pine forests of the United States have vanished.

have vanished. The spruce forests of the east, which are confined chiefly to the State of New York, and Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermount, have now but "a few scattered remnants " of their once great wealth of timber, and bear hardly a relative value to the great white pine forests of the West, the three last mentioned (no estimates having been made by the census of the forests in New York) contained according to the census of 1880, 7,265,-000,000 feet of spruce timber, with an annual cut of 653,281,000 feet, which would amount in ten years to 6,532,810,000 feet, and leave but 732,190,000 feet on hand, or a little more than one year's supply. The larger portion of it lying on the head waters of the river St. John in the State of Maine, that part of Canada so generously presented by Lord Ashburton to the Maine lumbermen, together with the right of using the St. John river through Canada to get these logs to market, which would otherwise be valueless, together also with all the privileges enjoyed by Canadians for sawing them, and shipping the product to market. These Maine saw logs owned by American citizens, amounting to about 100,000,000 feet annually, and which though sawn in Canada into lumber, thesawing being restricted to American citizens and would be "taboo" if a Canadian laborer was to saw a board, and are a continuous nuisance to the Canadian lumberman from the time they enter the country to and after they leave it, having free entry into the U.S. markets, equal to an annual bonus of \$200,000 to the Maine lumberman—are the sawlogs, so frequently referred to and miscalled free American log exports, by American lumber journals, when misstating the condian sawlogs, taken from adjoining territory, driven down the same river through Canada, sometimes sawn at the same Canadian sawlogs, taken from adjoining territory, driven down the same market in the United States. So that the Canadian 'umberman is handicapped in the east to the extent of \$2 per M. on his spruce lumber, and in the west \$2 per

We have right to suspect that this whole affair is a piece of political bunkum, to be used at Ottawa as a lever to get some reduction in the duties on sawlogs, without removing the duty from Canadian lumber, for it is well known that efforts are

A number of letters have been received the past few days from various Cailfornia firms giving in more or less detail the fruit crop outlook on the coast. It is a remarkable fact that the majority of these letters are unusually alike in their summary of the situation. Nearly all state that there will very likely be a full crop of prunes, plums and pears. Some express belief that the average size of prunes will be smaller than was that of last year, but others express the opinion that blossoms and young fruit have been knocked from the trees by rain to such an extent that the average size will be large. All this, however, may safely be set aside as mere conjecture. Apricots are put down as "half a crop," which is supposed to mean about the same yield as in 1889. Peaches are estimated at "three-quarters" of a crop, or considerably more than last year. Freeno and the other raisin-growing districts send in uniformly favorable reports as regards the present outlook.

### Financial.

#### MONTREAL, THURSDAY EVENING, May 8th 1890.

Bank stocks were flat and uninteresting. In the miscellaneous list, Gas, Pacific and Passenger were active and higher. The trading has been confined to a few brokers, but the market on the surface is a strong one. Street railway made a marked advance and the proposed new issue and change of management are being worked for all they are worth. The dividend is payable on the 16th inst. The stock sold at 208§ to-day. Telegraph was much more active and advanced. The new issue of Gas appears to be well received as sales have been made from 193 up to 200.

Lust quotation of old stock on the board was about 2141. Canadian Pacific had one or two brisk days and the sales of the week reached 4,300 shares. A few broken lots of Canada Shipping were sold. The sale was reported of 75 shares Gas rights at \$24. Speculation in bank stocks would appear to be dying out. The few lots changing hands are between investors chiefly. If a party wants to buy he has to give a good price and if he is a seller the market is soon away down. Money loaned on call at 51 per cent, and under. The street rate for money in London is 2 per cent. Sterling is dull. Sixty-day's sight 8 15-16@ 9 1-16 and 91098 demand 9 5-160 1 and 94 @F; New York funds par to 1-16 between banks and 1 counter; cables, 10/21.

		1.1.1.1.1.1.1	·		
	Banks	Nu. Shares	dighest price.	Lowest price.	Averagu same week 1889 .
1	Commerce	47	· <1281	1277	123
l	Merchants	15	146	146	142
1	Montreal	3		226 <del>]</del>	228 <del>3</del>
	Peoples	109	98 <del>]</del>	´ 98 <sup>°</sup>	101
	Toronto				218
	Ontario	7	122 <del>]</del>	$122\frac{1}{2}$	1343
	Molsons				162
	Hochelaga		101	100	97 <b>]</b>
	Miscellaneous.		· ·		
	Can, Pacific	4300	79 <del>]</del>	77	55
ij	Can, Shipping Co	69	73		
. !	Gas	*620	200	193	
	Hoch Cotton Co .				149
	North West Land.	Б			
١.	Richelieu	200	61		56
e Ì	Telegraph	1005	. 97 :		
3	Street Railway	1626	208§	203 j	201
	• New Stock.				

now being made in that direction, and that an offer has been made of reducing the lumber duty to \$1 per M., if the sawlog duty is removed; but such an arrangement would be disastrous, as we have no more timber than we require for our own milling industry, and should offer no inducements whatever for getting rid of it. It would be against our interest to agree to remove the sawlog duty in exchange for free lumber and logs all round, yet for the sake of getting rid of all difficulties, and to relieve our American lumber friends from the intolerable worry these duties appear to give them, it might be advisable to consent to such an arrangement; but the matter is purely one for the people of the United States to deal with, and except on their account we should feel no concern about it. If this Bill was intended to increase the Revenue, one might have some patience under the necessities of the case, but even then one has a right to enquire why the whole community on both sides of the line should be sacrified, to further enrich a few lumbermen, who are already too powerful for their country's good, but since the ostensible object is to reduce it, the solution is quite simple. "Free logs for free lumber," "Only this and nothing more." Our people are beginning to learn that their true interests

Our people are beginning to learn that their true interests lie in conserving their forests, and are not so desirous of sacrificing their remaining stock of timber as to force it on unwilling purchasers. Nine out of ten Canadian manufacturers would be better off if they had not cut a stick of pine for the American market in the past five years, as the enhanced value of the timber, if standing to day, would more than compensate for any profits realized during that time; and now that the United States forests, of white pine and spruce are so near their end, a fact which the census will clearly establish, *unless the lumbermen prevent the investigation*, we may soon expect the entire removal of duties from lumber. Consequently Canadians are not the least nervous over the outlook, and if the American people wish to impose upon themselves the excessive rates of duty proposed, it will be their own loss and not that of the Canadian lumberman.

The writer does not wish it to be inferred that he is in favor of export duties, or of a restrictive policy of any nature in our intercourse with the American people, for he has always advocated the freest trade relations between the two countries; believing, as he does, that the general conditions are so nearly alike, that any advantages possessed by one would be fully counterbalanced by other advantages gained by the other, and the general result be beneficial to both; but, until we have freer trade, let us have that which is measurably fair, not that which is all crow on one side and all pigeon on the other.

WILLIAM LITTLE.

Montreal, 2nd May, 1890.

#### BOSTON MARKETS.

FLOUR.—Price on a verý high basis. Fine and superfine, \$2 40 @ \$3 50; extra and seconds, \$4 00@\$4 50; Minn. baker clear and straight, \$4 40@\$5 40; winter wheat, clear and straight, \$4 75@\$5 30; winter patent, \$5 40@\$5 85; spring patent, \$5 65@\$8 15 for Wisconsin and Minnesota. Canada winter roller, \$5 10@\$5 20; patent, \$5 30@\$5 60; Manitoba hard spring patent, \$5 85@\$6 10.

OATMEAL.-Quiet. \$4 50@\$4 60 per barrel for fine, and \$5 20@\$5 50 for cut.

OATS.—Firm. Fancy, 381/2039c; clipped, 38/2039c for track lots; No. 2 white, 370 for track lots; No. 3 white, 36c/20361 or track lots; low grades, 34/2050.

MILLFEED.—Steady. Spring bran, in sacks, to arrive, \$17 00 per ton; winter wheat, \$18 50; Michigan bran, in bulk, \$18@\$18 25; middlings, in sack, \$18@\$20; C. S. meal sacks, \$26 for spot, and \$24 75@\$25 to arrive.

BABLEY.-Quiet. No. 1 Canada 6 rowed, 78c; No. 2 do 73@75c; No. 3 do 70c; sixrowed state, 70c; two-rowed state, 60@65o.

MALT.—Quiet; Six-rowed Canada, 80c for No. 1; 75c for No. 2; 6-rowed state, 72@75c; 2-rowed state, 65@68c.

BUTTER.— About steady. Western extra creamery, 20c; fancy well-known marks higher; firsts and extra firsts, 17@19c; extra imitation creamery, 16@17c; others, 12@ 15o; factory choice 14@15c; others, 8@13o; New York and Vermont extra creamery, 20@ 21c; extra firsts, 18@19c; New York and Vermont dairy, good to choice, 12@19c; low grades, 10@11c; East creamery, good to choice, 14@19c. The above quotations are receivers' prices for strictly wholesale lots, Jobbing prices 1c@2c higher. Eacs.—Steady. Eastern extras, 14c; fancy near-by stock, higher; firsts, 13c; extra Vermont and New Hampshire, 14c; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, choice, 13c; Prince Edward Island, choice, 13c; Western, choice, 13c@13d; Michigan, choice, 34c. Jobbing prices 1c higher.

POULTRY AND GAME—Steady demand. Choice fresh killed northern and eastern chickens, 20c @230; fair to good, 12c@18c; fowls, choice, 16c; Western frozen turkeys, choice, 17@18c; chickens, 10@13c; fowls, 9@12c; Western iced chickens and fowls, 10@11c; ducks, 8c @10c; live fowls, 12@124c.

BEANS.—Firm. Choice small N. Y., handpicked pea, \$2 15m\$2 25 per bush; choice N.Y. marrow hand-picked, \$2 10m\$2 15; small Vermont hand-picked, \$2 40m\$2 50; choice screened pea, \$1 90m\$2 00; choice yellow eyes, \$3 10m\$3 15; California pea beans, \$2 20m\$5 30; hand-picked pea, \$2 35 m\$2 45; red kidneys, \$4 00m\$4 25; Lima, 6cm\$2 45; pea, \$1 90m\$2 00. Jobbing prices 100 higher.

PRAS.—Quiet. Oanada choice, 90c@\$1 00 ; common, 70@90c ; green northern, 90@95c ; western, \$1@1 10.

HAY AND STRAW.—Ohoice grades, steady; common to good lots, dull; choice rye straw steady; other grades and oat straw, dull. Ohoice prime hay, \$17@\$17 50; fair to good \$127@\$14; east fine, \$13 @ 15; poor to ordinary, \$10/@13; east swale, \$10; rye straw, choice, \$18; oat straw, \$7@\$8.

POTATOEE.—Easier. Houlton hebrons, 95c@ \$1 00; Houlton rose, 95c; Aroostook hebrons, 95c@\$1; Aroostook rose, 95c; Vermont rose and hebrors, 80c; N.Y. Burbanks and white star, 80c; Nova Scotia and New Bruns. barrel stock, hebrons, \$2 25; rose, \$2 26; do hebrons, in bulk, 95n; rose, 90c; silver dollars, 85c; prolifics, 85c; Prince Edward Island Chonangoos, 80c; western straight varieties, 75c@80c; Dakota rods, 85c; Jorsey doubleheads, sweets, \$4 00; Florida sweets, \$2@ \$2 25.

MAFLN SUGAR AND STRUP.—Demand quiet; 10@11c for cakes, and 8/29c per tub for sugar, and 50/280c per can for syrup.

#### NEW YORK MARKETS.

FLOUR—Irregular, moderately active and weak. Wheat, exports, 34,116 bushels; sales, 4,440,000 bushels futures and no spot. Spot dull, nominally 2c@2½c down; options fairly active, early, ½c@2c down; olosed weak, 1½c @2¼c below yesterday's prices; No. 2 red, May, 98½c; June, 97½c; July, 96c; August, 93Åc; September, 93Åc; November, 94Åc; December, 95Åc. Rye firm. Barley quiet; Canada, 60c to 72½c. Corn, exports, 146,613 bushels; sales, 1,520,000 bushels futures and 137,000 bushels spot. Spot higher, scarce and quiet; ungraded mixed, 40c to 46c; options fairly active, 4@1c down and weak; May, 41Åc; June, 41Åc; July, 41Åc; August, 42Åc; September, 43c. Oats, sales, 645,000 bushels futures and 278,000 bushels spot. Spot unsetsotied and active; white higher; options more active aud irregular; May, 32Åc; June, 31Åc; July, 31½; spot No. 2, 33@34Åc; mixed westeri, 31Åc to 35c; white, do, 33c to 41c. Sugar dull and lower; standard "A." 5 15-16c; out loaf and crushed, 6Åc; powdered, 6Åc; granulated, 6 1-16.

#### OHIOAGO MARKETS.

Cuicado, May 7.—The leading futures closed:—Wheat, May and June, 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ o; July, 90 $\frac{3}{2}$ o. Corn, May and June 33 $\frac{3}{2}$ o; July, 34 $\frac{3}{2}$ c. Oats, May, 25 $\frac{1}{6}$ o; June, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; July, 24 $\frac{4}{6}$ o. Pork, May, 313 00, June, \$13.10; July, \$13.25. Lard, May, \$6.25; June, \$6.36; July, \$6.42 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Short ribs, May, \$5.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; June, \$5.42 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; July, \$5.50. Cash quotations: No. 2 spring and No. 2 red wheat, 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@91 $\frac{1}{6}$ o; No. 2 corn, 33 $\frac{1}{6}$ o; No. 2 oats, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ o. Mess pork, \$13; lard, \$6.25. Short ribs, sides, \$5.360 $\frac{5}{5.40}$ ; dry saited, shoulders, \$5.00 $\frac{3}{5.10}$ ; short clear sides, \$5.70 $\infty$ \$5.75.

#### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

MONTREAL, THUBSDAY, 8th MAY, 1890. Only a moderate volume of business is reported during the week, and trade is confined within the narrowest limits. Caution is observable in every quarter, and the semi-speculative expansion which has taken place in previous years on the opening of navigation is this year conspicuous by its absence. Merchants are not anxious to push goods on credit, and retailers are equally cautious purchasers. So far as can be judged the volume of importations is unusually small, and is only intended to cover actual orders. Most of the goods coming in are already sold and the speculative surplus will be very light. Similarly in most lines consumers and jobbers are buying sparingly and only for immediate needs. Not even low prices can stimulate any "forward" demand, and in every line of trade a conservative spirit is manifest which although it restricts the volume of trade for the moment cannot fail to prove beneficial in the long run. The continued cold weather and the prolonged rains of the early part of the week have also checked consumption in many lines. Roads in certain sections of the country are almost impassible, and, until we have at least a week of bright hot weather to remind people that summer is at hand spring stocks will continue very little broken.

ABHES.—Receipts of pots continue light, but there is scarcely any demand. We quote first pots \$3.75@\$3.80, seconds \$3.30. Pearls —a lot of 27 bris first sort arrived this week, but have not been offered; we quote nominal at \$5.60. Received since 1st January, 529 pots; 95 pearls. Delivered, 568 pots; 109 pearls. In store, May 7th, at 6 p.m., 396 pots; 148 pearls.

CEMENT AND FIREBRIOK.—Heavy arrivals of cement, and the knowledge that a good deal more is on the way, has weakened the market and made buyers cautious. Sales have been made of round lots at \$2.40(@\$2.45 for large lots of ordinary and for better brands \$2.60 is wanted for large lots and \$2.75(@\$2.90 for small. The arrivals of cement during the week has been 3,500 barrels, of which 1,500 are in consumers hands. One lot of 800 barrels have sold at \$2 50 and sales of London brand have been made at \$2,60 on Western account. Belgian is quoted at \$2.40(@\$2.50 in round lots, Fire brick is also easy in tone and sales are being made at \$23(@\$26 on spot for old stook and \$21(@\$25 for new, ex ship.

COAL OIL, ETC.—A fairly good week's business is reported. Oil is quoted 101 f o. b. Petrolia and 13 cents here, but these prices have both been shaded to good buyers. Benzine and naptha are quoted at 10 cents Petrolia and 121 cents here. Empty oil barrels bring 70 cents here and 90 cents in Petrolia.

Day Goops.—During the early part of the week money came in fairly well, but the four days of continuous wet weather curtailed receipts, more especially in this city, and remittances again fell off. Trade is sadly in want of a few bright warm days to dry up the roads and bring customers into the stores. The early spring we were promised has not yet put in its appearance. The weather keeps cold enough to make wraps a necessity and until a charge takes place spring goods will not move out. In this province the roads are still extremely bad, wagons sink almost to the hubs of the wheels and as a consequence spring stocks are practically unbroken. Travellers on the sorting trip continue to send in small orders, but solvent traders will not buy until they see the goods moving out, and the insolvent trade is of no use to any one. The trip of Mr. A. F. Gault to England and the open secret that he has gone to form a syndicate to buy up the cotton mills of the Dominion has excited considerable comment. The trade seem to think that it means simply that the Hochelaga mills intend to gobble up their less remunerative rivals with the aid of

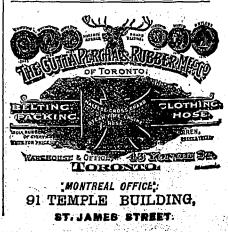
British capital and thus put cottons on a firm basis once more. Prices keep firm and there is some talk of an advance in certain lines, but as yet it has not become an accomplished fact.

DARY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—Supplies of medium and poor tutter are ample and difficult to sell. Held stocks which could have been sold at the proper timeat 17/2 17/2 are going begging at 13/2014c. The range for finest dairy is 17/2019c and good roll butter sells for 13/2015c; old butter 7/2013c. Some new cheese has been sold for shipment at about 9/202/2 and it is probable that some hundreds of boxes will be exported this week. Transactions are reported at Brockville and all the weekly cheese boards will soon be in full swing; cable, 548. Eggs are steady with applies moderate; we quote 12/2012/c. In pork a fair jobbing trade is being done at steady prices; lard, hams and bacon steady. The distribution of exports of cheese from this port during the past year was as follows : To Liverpool, 809,799 boxes; to London, 214,303 boxes; to Glasgow, 89,439 boxes; to Bristol, 86,256 boxes; to Hull, 43,755 boxes; to Newcastle, 14,447 boxes; to Leith, 3,245; to Oardiff, 391 boxes; total, 1,269,635 boxes, against 1,308,152 boxes last season.

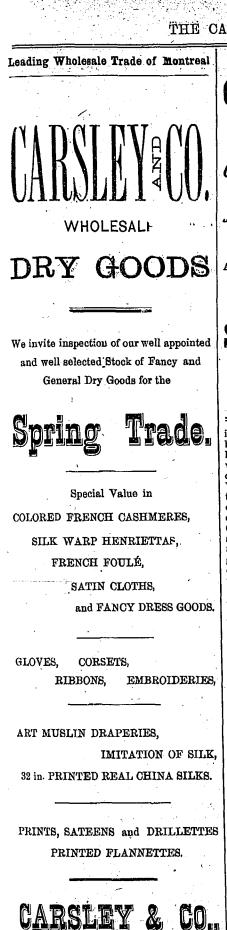
Davos.—The demand has been moderate. Prices at the quinine bark sales in London are cabled firmer, but there is not much life to the market. Optum quiet. The effort to control the market for short buchu leaves in New York has not been successful and prices have re-acted. The advanced prices for Angostura tonka beans are maintained. The supply is now well concentrated, and a turther advance is anticipated. German chamomile flowers are scarce. For camphor there is an improved inquiry, but purchases are being made chiefly from second hands, from whencea concession from manufacturers' prices can be obtained.

FRED, ETC.—The dealers in pressed hay report an improvement in business due no doubt to the opening of navigation. Prices are ranging from \$777\$9. Bran is quoted at \$15 (2016, No. 2 moutile at 166(2018, and No. 1 at \$20(2)22 per ton.

FLOUE AND GRAIN.—Since last issue prices of flour have again advanced and the demand has improved. Shipments this spring to the lower ports are expected to be moderate. Among recently reported sales were:—126 brls. patent winter, \$5.50, 125 do., \$4.90, 500 bags choice superfine, \$2.15, 200 bags superfine, \$2. Grain has been quiet and steady; quotations same as a week ago. No. 1 hard Manitoba wheat is firm at \$1.15 $\infty$ \$1.16. Peas are worth 70c%71c afloat, May delivery; corn cargoes in bond, 41c%43c. Oats are quoted at 36c for Quebec and 38e for Ontario. The fluctuations in New York wheat have been violent. May has been selling around 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ , June at 99c and July at 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. What effect the new rules regarding the suppression of ' bucket shop' quotations have had it is difficult to say, but the advance is more directly traceable to reports of crop damage and the continuance of industrial activity in Europe owing to the quieting down of labor troubles and strikes. Foreign markets have gone up



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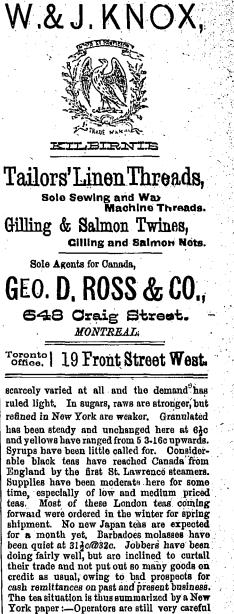


17月4日 AL 1877 李紫云

**Our Inducements** A GOOD ARTICLE AT A FAIR PRICE. Our :: Celebrated :. Brands : FRANC "Cable." "laungo," "El Padre." "Madre e Hijo," Are as staple as flour, sell readily and always in demand... Millions of each brand sold annually; sales constantly increasing. S. DAVIS & SONS. The Largest Olgar Manufacturers in the Dominion. in sympathy, with the advance on this side, but fresh orders are not numerons. Wheat has sold up 30 per cent. in the last five week, but com has only risen some 15 per cent, and it started from a much lower plane, Wheat in sight on this continent and allost to Europe is 49,665,000 bushels, an increase of 283,000 bushels with a week goo a decrease of 283,000 bushels with a week ago, a decrease of 1,168,000 with two weeks ago and of 3,582, of 1,168,000 with two weeks ago and of 3,582,-000 with a month ago. Compared with the same time last year, there is an increase of 8,022,000 bushels. English cables quote car-goes as firm while Liverpool spot, wheat was easier. Canadian peas 55 3d. California wheat in Liverpool 7s 3d@7s 3Jd. No. 1 Bombay wheat, spot, 7s 2Jd? The amount of wheat and flour, reduced to wheat, afloat to Europe is 3,276,000 quarters or 26,208,000 Europe is 3,276,000 quarters or 26,208,000 bushels, an increase of 191,000 quarters or 808,000 bushels compared with a week ago and an increase of 1,230,000 quarters or 9,-840,000 bushels compared with the same time last year. There is an increase of 26,000 time last year. There is an increase of 26,000 quarters or 208,010 bushels of corn afloat compared with a week ago, and an increase of 810,000 quarters or 6,480,000. bushels com-pared with the same time last year. More recent sales of flour on this market are 250 new. bils straight roller at \$5 and 200 extra at \$4 70. Chicago wheat to-day. (Thursday) was again excited, July opened at 903 and was again excited. July opened at 504 mas after advancing with fluctuations to 936, fell after advancing with fluctuations to 938. May back, afterwards selling ap to 93<sup>4</sup>/<sub>2</sub>. wheat sold around 93<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>c. FRUITS .- The Avlona's cargo of 20,000 boxes

of oranges and lemons has been put up at auction, the sale being conducted by Mr. T. J. Potter with his usual ability. The fruit, auction, the sale being conducted by Mr. T. J. Potter with his usual ability. The fruit offered wasscarcely so prime as in some cargoes last year and considering this fact prices were most satisfactory. Small lots of Sorrentos went off quickly. The round lots drew bids-not only from Toronto, local and Ontario buy-ora but also from Boston. New York and not only from Toronto, local and Ontario buy-ers, but also from Boston, New York and Ohicago men. The visitors were favorably impressed with Montreal as a fruit auction centre and the cargo of the Sicilian; to be offered next week; will doubtless meet as prompt a sale. Prices realized were as fol-lows: Messina lemons, \$2.25(\%3.871; Pal-ermo lemons, \$1@\$3.50; Sorrento lemons, \$3@\$4; Messina oranges, half-boxes, \$1.371; @\$2.25; boxes, \$2.50(\%3.871; Palermo or-anges, half-boxes, 70c@\$1.50; boxes, \$2.25(\% \$3.75; Sorrento will average \$3 and up to \$55. From direct information it is learned that the March 'freeze' did more damage to the orange groves in Florida than has been commonly reported. Where the trees escaped buds and blossoms were largely destroyed. Only about half a crop is expected this next season and high prices will; beyond doubt, rule.

GROOTERIES. There is little of a favorable character to note this week. Prices have



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about giving out any information from abroad regarding the situation of tea, their reports either claiming the date as too early for any-thing reliable or stating that there is "nothing new." Thus far the deal was of course in Japan teas and embodied 100 piculs on April 15th. They were the first fancy pickings and brought \$37 up to \$45 per picul, and secured for the American market. They were supposed to have been shipped on "Batavia," April 17th, at 34c, and it is calculated that with cost and freight the teas would cost delivered

JOHN A. PATERSON & CO.

IMPORTERS

MILLINERY

Fancy Dry Goods,

12 and 14 St. Helen St., MONTREAL.



894

MONTREAL.

MESSRS. REGAN, WHITE & CO., beg to notify their numerous friends and the public generally, that they have opened as IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE GROOBERS, in the Warehouses at the Corner of ST. HELEN and LEMOINE STREETS, and purpose carrying a general well assorted stock of TEAS, and STAPLE and FANCY GROCERIES. A share of your patronage is solicited.

REGAN, WHITE & CO.

H. H. REGAN,	A. F. WHITE,	
Late of	Late of	
Ransom, Forbes & Regan.	Tees, Wilson & Co.	



(A botter Color than Euglish Vermilion)

Sole Agent for Canada : WALTER H. COTTINGHAM, 56 St. Peter Street. -MONTREAL

"The sale of the Maple Leaf Brand of Canned Salmon is controlled by A. Watts & Oo,, of Brantford, Ont., as formerly."

36c@42c per lb. Since this opening deal later cables report supplies showing some in-orease over last year, the leaf large, average quality about same as last year but proportion of choice and choicest ica small. The ruling rates in Japan at the end of last month were : Choicest, 30.10 per picul; choice, 27.86 do; finest, 23.46 do, against 35.66, 30.1c and 28.96 respectively, same time last year. The The steamer "China," it is said, sailed on April 28th with 2,000 half-cheets for New York and Eastern cities, and 2,000 half-cheets for Object on the steamer of the steamer and the steamer York and Eastern cities, and 2,000 half-chests for Chicago and Western cities. The rate per "China" was 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> with exchange 3s 3d, against 3s 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d last year. The "Abyssinia" and "Belgie" were booked to sail May 9th and 10th, with rate at 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>c. At the close we learn that samples of the first lot of new Japans have been exhibited, but no sale is reported therefrom, nor fixed valuation made. Lon-don May 6.—Cane steady, but little desire to don, May 6.—Oane steady, but little desire to operate; Java, 158 Od; fair reflning, 138 3d. Beet quiet, prices barely maintained; May, 128 6d; June, 128 6d.

HEAVY CHEMICALS .- The market is weaker owing to the American market being fully supplied and we mark prices down all round,

### LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

Capital, .... .... .... Every description of property insured at Lowest Bates. All losses promptly settled in cash, MONTREAL OFFICE :- 43 and 45 ST. JOHN STBEET. QUEBEC OFFICE :--- UNION BANK BUILDING.

BELLEAU & BAMFORD, Agents,



ALL PURPOSES.

EXTRACT FROM LETTERS :- "I have had many years experience with all makes of Shovels. I find yours the best. None others are used in the mines under my charge. Yours truly, JNO. E. HARDMAN, M.E., Gold Mines, Oldham, N.S.



THE PAPER and PULP MILL known as the "SPRINGDALE PAPER MILLS," situate about three and one-half miles from Penobequis Station on the Interoolonial Raiway, in KINGS COUNTY in the Province of NEW BRUNSWICK, ounsisting of a Paror Mill and a Palp Mill to-gether, with about FIVE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, Two Water Frivileges thirty-five and eighty Horse-Power each. Fifteen Dwelling Houses, Store and School House, all fully equip-ped. In good repair, with a capacity of about eighte most proved. Steam Power is also attached as an auxiliary to the Water Power. The above property belongs to the Estate of CHARLES L. NELSON, and will be sold at a great sacrifice in order to wind up the estate. For particulars apply personally or by letter to

graat sacrince in order to wind up the estate.
For particulars apply personally or by letter to the Trustees or their Solicitor.
Dated the 24th day of April, A.D., 1890.
C. A. STOCKTON, A. EVEBITT, Solicitor to Trustees, J. J. PORTER, ST. JOHN. Trustees of the Estate Naw Baunswick. of Charles L. Nelson.

In this city only a small jobbing trade is doing at our inside quotations. The cable re-ports from London advise the perfection of the crude iodine combination and the fixing of the price at 9d. The breaking of the old combine some months ago has kept the market for iodine and its products in a very unsettled condition, while the manufactarers were unable to do business for forward delivery upon any stable basis, they not being in a position to guarantee prices. They are now prepared, however, to consider orders for fut-The 9d quotation which has been estab. lished for crude has been the nominal value for some months past. English heavy goods continue unsettled in tone, the market for most lines strongly favoring buyers; prices are yet nominal.

IRON AND HABDWARS .-... The heavy metals have been quiet all week and no sales are reported, but the market is weak and lower. A speculative holder has been offering Sum-A speculative noticer has been onering sum-merice at \$24 without finding takers and it is believed he would accept \$23 if he could get it, as at present prices Summerice can be landed ex ship at \$23, Gartsherrie at \$22, and Middlesboro at \$20. Very little iron is coming to this side on speculation and nearly all the average summaria coming to this side on speculation and nearly all the cargoes expected are already placed, and yet there is no demand; although it looks as if pig iron could hardly go lower and as if when freights stiffen up, as they are certain to do later, on, prices will be higher than they are now unless the bottom drops clean out of the market. Wo lower our quotations of machinery scrap to \$20. Holders are osten-sibly asking \$23, but were any large buyer to put in an appearance he could fill all his re-ourements at the lower foure. Warrants in put in an appearance ne could in all his re-quirements at the lower figure. Warrants in Glasgow are again lower and makers prices have fallen from 1s to 1s 6d during the week. The cable quotes Scotch Warrants 45s 2d and Middlesboro 44s 6d. Tin is 15s per ton Victor is a code but there is no correspond. higher in London, but there is no corresponding advance in this market. In tin plates very little is doing and there is a tendency

# Notice of Dissolution

.... £3,000,000 Stg.

Telephone Call 1583.

We have the honor to announce that the wholesale firm of Thos. Doherty & Co., tea importers, composed of Thos. Doherty and Thos. Kearney, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due to the said firm are to be paid to Thos. Kearney & Co., at their office No. 27 St. John Street, Montreal, where they will continue the business of Tea and Coffee Importers. In thanking the trade for the patronage accorded them in the past, the undersigned beg to solicit a continuance of the same.

Thos. Kearney & Co., 27 St. John Steet.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, April 30th, 1890.

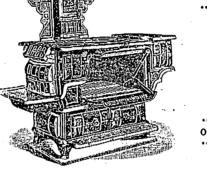
to ease. Cokes are still quoted at \$3.75, but it is believed that \$3,50 would be accepted for round lots. Bar iron is dull and lower, and although we do not alter our quotations for small lots we hear of about forty tons of Canadian bar being sold to a close buyer at a price believed to be under \$2.30.

LEATHER -Trade is still a little quiet as shoemen have not yet started to cut their fall orders; although some far-seeing men are buying upper leather in advance for fear any buying upper leather in advance for fear any rise in values should take place. Hides are firm and getting scarce, as the Americans are buying up all they can find. As a conse-quence tanners could not fill orders at pre-sent prices and are naturally agitating for an advance. The heavy shipments of buff, sole and splits that will scon take place to the English market will clean us up here, and it is age to say that leather will not be lower is safe to say that leather will not be lower for a month or two than it is now, and that it is nearly certain to go higher so soon as the stock made from hides at the old prices is exhausted.

| NAILS --- There is no change in the position of nails. · Makers maintain the card dist based upon \$2,75 for 10 dy, while leading wholesale houses are selling freely on the basis of \$2.65.

OILS, PAINTS AND GLASS .- Seal oils are very firm on the report of a short crop and a strong British demand and as a consequence the speculator who sold 1,300 barrels "short". at 45 cents got badly nipped and was glad to





By a slight lift on the handle, the two doors, being exactly balanced, swing open, the lower one stopping when precisely level with the bottom of the oven, forming a solid, wide and substantial shelf. The operating device is very simple, and is all outside, where it may be easily taken apart, and in no way interfere with the oven. The enterprising dealer will at once see the grand "Selling Feature" of this invention.

We manufacture a complete line of Oval Pot Ranges, Coal and Wood Cooks.



Hardware, Iron Crestings, Iron Railings, Soil Pipe, Door Locks, Barb Wire Fencing, etc.

# Montreal H. R. Ives & Co.,

IRON BEDSTEADS A SPECIALTY.

NOTICE-We will now sell STOVES, IRON BEDSTEADS, etc., at RETAIL, from our Wholesale Sample Rooms, Corner of QUEEN and WILLIAM STREETS, Two Blocks West of St. Ann's Market. Competent men in attendance Goods delivered in any part of the city.-H. R. IVES & CO.

A complete line of our Stoves can be seen at J. A. DENIS', 2061 St. Lawrence Street; TOWEL & MICHAUD'S, 1334 St. Catherine Street East; E. CAVANAGH, 2553 Notre Dame Street; A. ÍMBLEAU'S, 2317 Notre Dame Street ; HETU & WILHELMY, 266 Notre Dame Street ; G. LEPAGE'S, 1467 Notre Dame Street : J. C. ST. AMOUR'S, 106 Ontario Street.



choice, per 100 lbs., \$12; clover, Alsike, 2nd quality, per 100 lbs., \$11,50; clover, whito per 100 lbs., \$12; Timothy, choice, Lower Canada, per bush. 45 lbs., \$2.30; Timothy No. 2, Lower Canada, per bush. 45 lbs., \$2.10. Timothy, Western, prime, per bush. 45 lbs., \$2.10. Timothy, Western, prime, per bush. 45 lbs., \$2.10. Timothy, Western, choice, \$1 85; Buckwheat, per bush. 48 lbs., 60c; tares or vetches, black, per bush. 48 lbs., 60c; tares or vetches, black, per bush. 48 lbs., 75c; millet, per bush. 48 lbs., 75c; canary, per cental, \$4.00; hemp, per cental, \$4.00; flax, per bush. 56 lbs., \$1.80; red top, per bush., 14 lbs., 70c; orchard grass, per bush. 14 lbs., \$1.40; Kentucky blue grass, per bush. 14 lbs., \$1.50. Woot. \_There is not much change locally

and buyers say that certain houses are shading prices. A meeting of the trade is to be

high prices. A meeting of this that is to be heid at which it is believed prices will be reduced all round. Turportine is lower owing to arrivals of new crop and we now quote 58 @60 cents. paints are firm, with a fair jobbing trade doing and the outlook is favorable for a received access eminet for a surplify of new

for a good senson owing to the quantity of new buildings now being erected. SEEDS.—Socding will shortly be prosecuted in parts of the Province and there is a brisk

domand at steady prices. Clover, red, per 100

lbs., \$7.25 to \$7.50; clover, mammoth or large, late, per 100 lbs., \$7.50 to \$8.00; cloyer, Rawdon, large, late, none; clover, Alsike, Wool.—There is not much change locally either in prices or demand. Cape has sold at 19c during the week, but few lots have changed hands. Australian ranges from  $18\frac{1}{2}c$ 

(@21c. Domestic wool quiet but steady. London prices are firmer than last week. Some grades sold as high as at the closing of the last sale which is about 5 per cent advance as there has been a decline in the interval. It now looks as if the present series will close firm on the 12th inst, as quite a lot of wool has been withdrawn from the market. The following is a recent catle: At the London wool sales to day 8,839 bales, comprising a fair assortment, were offered. There was an average attendance, and the offerings met with quick sales. There have been withdrawn to date 26,000 bales, and 180,-000 bales are available. London, May 6,-At the wool sales to day 10,653 bales were offered. There was a moderate attendance. The competition for desirable lots was animated, and there was a better domand than last week and less was withdrawn. Good



The receipts have been a little BUTTER.more liberal the past week, and prices weaker. Large quantities of fresh rolls are coming in and selling at 12/014c, the latter for choice. Prime tub would bring 15c@16c, but there is

for some lines; pig iron is lower. Groceries

dull. The money market is steady, with call

loans generally ruling at 6 per cent., and time loans at 51 per cent. Prime commercial

GROOMEINS.- Business has been quiet during the week, with but few changes in prices. Sugars are selling at 64c@70 for

\$4.10.

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### THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

E C

### SURETYSHIP. The only Company in Canada confining itself to this business.

THE GUARANTEE CO.

OF NORTH AMERICA.

Capital Authorized. \$1.000.000 Paid up in Cash (no noies), Resources Over - -304,600 1,048,429 'Deposit with Dom. Gov't, - 57,000

#### THE BONUS SYSTEM

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

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

Over \$717,528.18 have been paid in Olaims to Employers.

President, - SIR ALEX. T. GALT, G.C.M.G. Vice-President and Managing Director EDWARD RAWLINGS. Secretary, - - JAMES GRANT. Bankers, - THE BANK OF MONTREAL.

HEAD OFFICE:

#### 157 St. James St., MONTREAL.

### EDWARD RAWLINGS.

Vice-Pres. and Managing Director. •N.B.—This Company's Deposit is the largest for Guarantee business by any Company, and liable for the responsibilities of any other risks. est made nd is not

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

granulated, and at 5#@6c for yellows. Coffees easier; Rios 211c/@221c and Javas 261c@ 280. United fruits scarce and unchanged; Val-encias, off stalk, 8c, and layers 9c@94c; cur-rants 54c@64c. Syrups quiet at 40c@66c. Bice unchanged at 34c@34c. Fair demand for medium qualities of teas. Payments general-ly backward.

HARDWARE .--- Trade quiet and prices somewhat irregular. Pig iron is quoted lower at \$23 for No. 1 Seemans' and at \$24 for Sum-166.

LEATHER.-Trade moderately active and prices firm.

HIDES AND SKINS .- Green hides are again to better, dealers paying 41c for No. 1 and 31c for No. 2. Cured sold at 54c@54c. Calfskins bring 7e for No. 1 and 5c for No. 2, Green Sheep-kins in limited supply and firm at \$1.25@\$1.50.

LIVE STOCK .- Receipts light and prices firmer. A fow exporters sold yesterday at 53/0 51. Prime butchers sold at 5c@5fc. Medium 4c@41c and common at 3c@31. Sheep firm, selling at \$6/3/\$8.00 per head, and spring lambs at \$4(3)\$7.00. Unlves sold at \$3.50/30 \$6.00 averaging 100 to 150 lbs. Hogs firm at 5c/35 per lb., the latter for light.

PROVISIONS-A fair trade is reported at steady prices. Long clear bacon sells at 81c, and car lots quoted at 81c@81c. C C. nominal at 81c to 8 jc. Bellies and backs rule at 11 jc, and rolls at 9 jc. Hams firm at 11 jc@12c, the latter for small ones. Canadian meas pork sold at 160%16.50 in small lots. Lard rules at 9 jc @10c, the latter for Canadian pails. Potatoes higher at 60c/20 per bug for car-lots, and 750 for small lots. Onions, \$4.00 per brl., [and beams at \$1.50 per bushel. Hops unchanged at 12]c/015c.

WOOL .- Trade very dull, with fleece nominal

NAME.         #is         Sub- seribed.         Juid-up paid-up         Rest.         Isst.         Dividenda.         Mays 5.         rest Mays 5.           2         Brit.North America         5243; \$4,966,666         4,966,666         1,218,666         4.         April         Oct 1144         375 7           2         Brit.North America         5243; \$24,962,000         364,150         25,000         31,200,000         32,000         51,000,000         32,000         51,000,000         32,000         51,000,000         32,000         51,000,000         32,000         51,000,000         32,000         51,000,000         32,000         51,000,000         32,000         51,000,000         32,000         51,000,000         32,000         51,000,000         32,000         51,000,000         32,000         51,000,000         12,000,000	STOOKS AND BONDS.									
Brit. North America.         5243         \$4,866,666         4,266,666         1,218,666         4         April         Oct.         144         376 7           Can. Bank Commerco         60         6,5000         520,000         534         Jans.         Doc.         124         124         124         124         124         124         124         124         124         124         124         124         124         135         124         135         124         135         124         134         136 <t< td=""><td></td><td>Par Val'o</td><td>Bub-</td><td>Capital paid-up</td><td>Rest.</td><td>last</td><td>Dates of Dividends.</td><td>Prices</td><td>Cash Value per Sh</td></t<>		Par Val'o	Bub-	Capital paid-up	Rest.	last	Dates of Dividends.	Prices	Cash Value per Sh	
Building and Loan Assoc       25       750,000       760,000       100,000       3       3       2 Jan       2 July 1071       26 5       45 6         Canada Cotton Co       100       2,000,000       2,000,000	Fi Brit.North America Can. Baak Commerce. Commercial, Manitoba. Commercial, Manitoba. Commercial, Windsor. Dorninion Eastern Townships Exohange, Yarmouth Federal Hamilton Hochelaga Inerchants' Can Merchants, Hallfax Montreal Nationale Nationale St. Stephen's Standard Union, (Halifax) Union of Can	50 200 40 50 50 50 50 100 100 100 200 200 100 100 10	6,000,000 687,200 1,500,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,250,000 1,250,000 1,250,000 1,250,000 1,250,000 1,200,000 5,798,300 1,000,000 1,200,000 1,	6.000,000 364,150 364,150 1.500,000 1.200,000 1.200,000 1.200,000 1.466,684 245,945 1.250,000 1.500,000 500,000 500,000 1.200,000	700,000 25,000 145,000 60,000 1,220,000 600,000 600,000 30,000 11 liquid 400,000 2,125,000 2,135,000 2,135,000 2,135,000 2,135,000 2,135,000 140,000 100,000 506,000 100,000 1506,000 14,00,000 14,00,000 14,00,000 25,000 10,000 25,000 25,000 25,000 20,0000		2May 2Nov 30 Jano 31 Dec 1 May 1 Nov 3 Mar 3 Sopt 2 Jan 2 July 1 Feb 1 Aug 1 June 1 Dec June Dec June Dec June Dec 2 June 2 Doc 2 June 2 Doc 2 June 1 Dec 1 Aug 1 Feb 1 Aug 1 Feb 1 June 1 Dec Jan 1 July 1 June 1 Dec Jan July 2 Jan 2 July 1 June 1 Dec Jan July 2 Jan 2 July 1 June 1 Dec Jan July	128; 129 400 107; 98 99; 99 130 140 99 156; 99 160 156; 99 160 156; 99 160 127; 166 272 229. 166 272 229. 166 127; 122; 129 160 107; 140 99 160 160; 160; 120;	375 731 64 25 64 26 43 00 113 25 49 00 65 00 63 00 154 50 99 00 156 50 63 00 156 50 156 50 80 00 4.4 00 23 07 131 00 80 00 4.4 00 24 00 23 75 5 72 00 53 75 5 72 00 53 25 92 00 100 00 110 00	
Ont. Loan and Deb. Co         50         2,000,000         1,230,000         38         1 Jan         1 July         126         130         633           People's Loan and Deb. Co         50         600,000         589,392         107,000         38         1 Jan         1 July         126         130         633           Real Bet. Loan and Deb. Co.         50         600,000         589,392         107,000         31         Jan         1 July         136         58           Roal Bet. Loan and Deb. Co.         50         800,000         1,77,209         5,000         3         Jan         July         86         18           Richolicu and Ont. Nav. Co.         10         1,519,000         1,550,000	Canada Landed Gredit Co. Can. Perm. Loan and Sav Can. Sav. and Loan Co Contral Can. Loan & Sav. Co Dominion Eav. and Inv. Co. Dominion Telegraph Co Farmèr's Loan and Sav. Co. Freehold Loan and Sav. Co. Freehold Loan and Sav. Co. Hamilton Prov. and Loan Co Honhelaga Cotton Co. Imperial Loan and Inv. Co. Landed Banking and Loan. Lond. & Can. Loan and Ag. Lond. M. Can. Loan and Ag. Lond. and Ont. Inv. Co Manitoba Loan. Montreal Banking and Loan. Montreal Street Ry. Co. Montreal Street Ry. Co. Montreal Building Assoc. Montreal Building Assoc. Montreal Building Assoc. National Investment Co People's Loan and Dep. Co. Royal Loan and Deb. Co. Royal Loan and Ont. Nav. Co. Starr M'fg Co. Halifax	$\begin{array}{c} 50\\ 50\\ 50\\ 50\\ 50\\ 50\\ 50\\ 50\\ 50\\ 50\\$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,622,600\\ 450,000\\ 750,000\\ 2,000,000\\ 1,500,000\\ 2,000,000\\ 1,500,000\\ 2,000,000\\ 2,000,000\\ 2,000,000\\ 500,000\\ 500,000\\ 623,850\\ 700,000\\ 600,000\\ 800,000\\ 1,000,000\\ 1,000,00$	760,000 2,000,000 663,990 683,077 800,000 500,000 500,000 500,000 500,000 500,000 500,000 500,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 50	98,000 60,000 52,000 136,000 156,000 150,000 150,000 150,000 621,056 225,000 621,056 225,000 66,000 150,000 360,000 115,000 360,000 115,000 360,000 115,000 360,000 111,000 360,000 111,000 360,000 111,000 360,000 111,000 360,000 111,000 360,000 100,0000 100,000 100,000 100,000 100,000 100,000 100,000 100,000 1		1 Jan 1 July 1 Jan 1 July 1 Jan 2 July May Aug 2 Jan 2 July 1 Jan 2 July 1 Jan July 30 July 31 De 15 Jan-Qtly 	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	115 60 28 82 45 00 60 75 102 00 122 00 41 25 42 75 20 00 122 00 122 00 122 00 122 00 122 00 122 00 125 00 105 00 100 105 00 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	



Canned -Goods **SPECIALTIES:** Lobsters, Tomatoes, Coru Baked Beans and other Fruits and Vegetables in their Season. **FACTORIES**—Montreal, 70 Albert Street; Cape Cove, Gaspe Co.; New Port. P.Q.; Pabas, P.Q.; Seal Cove P.Q; Little Shippegan, M.B.

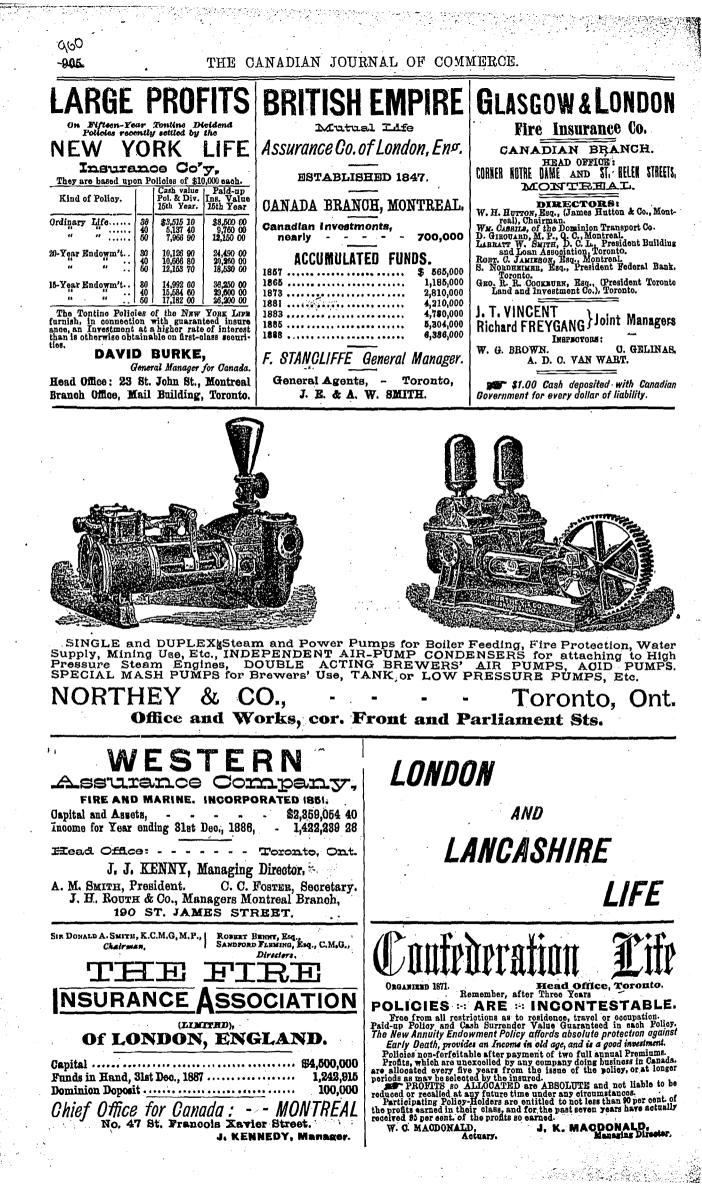
at 22c. Pulled supers, sell at 25c/@26c, and extras at 30c.

#### SPECIAL NOTICES.

As will be seen by the announcement. which appears elsowhere, Messrs. Thos. Kearney & Co. continue the tea and coffee im-porting business at the premises 27 St. John St., the firm of Thos. Doherty & Co. having been dissolved. Mr. Kearney has had many years experience in the tea and coffee trade and is well and favorably known to the merand is well and favorably known to the mercantile public.

ATTENTION is directed to the advertisement of Messes. Thos. Doherty & Co., tes and coffee of Messrs. Thos, Doherty & Co., tea and coffee importers, who have lately moved into the extensive warehouse at the corner of St John and Hospital streats. Messrs. D herty & Co. are one of the largest as well as one of the most enterprising houses in the tea trade in Canada, and send buyers direct to the tea fields of China and Japan. With the in-creased facilities afforded them by their new premises they anticipate a further increase in their already really extensive trade which at the present time extends from Nova Scotia to British Columbia.





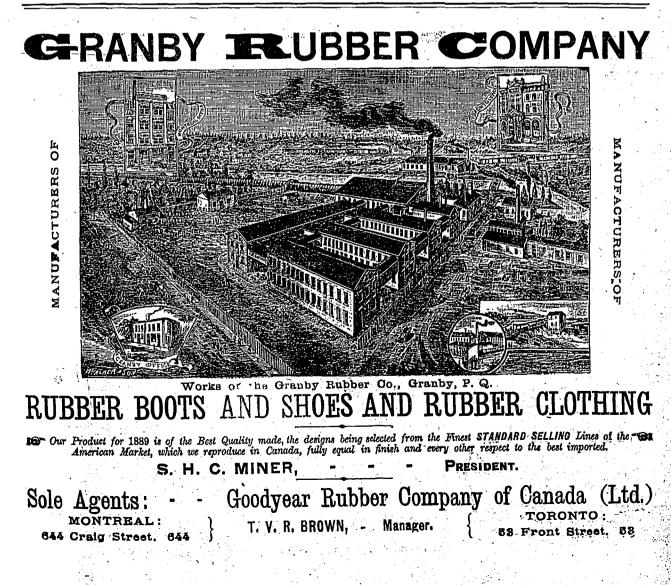




#### THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

1	MONTRE	AL WHO	LESALI	I PRICE	S CURRENT TH	URSDAY, I	KAY 8, 1890.	
Name of Article.			Whelesale.		Name of Article.	Wholesale.		Wholesale.
Boots and S Brogans. Cobourgs Split Balmorals Kip Galf " Calf "	** ** * * * * * * * * * * * *	095 120	Boys. 50 70 50 80 0 85 0 90 0 85 1 00 0 90 1 15 1 10 1 50 0 00 0 00 1 10 1 40	Youths, \$0 65 \$0 75 0 75 0 80 0 75 0 80 0 80 1 00 0 90 1 15 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00	Roast chicken, 1-lb tins Roast turkey, 1-lb tins Corn Brooms. No. 1 Gom 4 strings, hard wood handle No. 2 do 3 strings No. 3 do 2 strings	0 00 2 40	Soda Ash, 48° Soda Bicarb Sal Soda Concentrated Dyostuffs. Archil, con Orthol.	
Split Balmorals Kip Buff Calf Buff Congress Calf Split boots Kip Calf Felt boots half fox "Sox	1 90 3 40 1 25 2 00 2 00 2 90 2 75 3 90 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{smallmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 95 & 1 & 15 \\ 1 & 10 & 1 & 40 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & $	No. 3 do 2 strings. No. 4 do 2 strings. No. 0 Hurl 4 strings. No. 1 do 8 strings. No. 2 do 3 strings. No. 3 do 8 strings. wood handle. O. K. 2 strings basswood handle.	1 95 0 00 2 85 0 00 2 45 0 00 2 10 0 00 1 75 0 00	Arohil, con Outoh Chips Indigo (Bongal) Madras Gambior Maddor Sumas		
Prezed. Split Batts Buft " Buff " Pebbled "	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Womens. 0 65 0 85 0 70 0.90 1 00 1 10 0 90 1 15 0 90 1 15	Misses. 0 70 0 80 0 70 0 85 0 75 0 90 0 80 0 90 0 80 0 90	Childs. 0 40 0 50 0 50 0 60 0 50 0 65 0 50 0 65 0 50 0 65	Drugs & Chemicals Acid Carbolic Cryst Medi	0 55 0 60	Fish. Halifar Fibred Codfish 1-lb. piks. per os. 40 pkgs Labrador Herrings. No 1. "halves French Shore, No, 1. Cape Breton Herrings halves Mackerel, No 1, kits Green Cod. Large	8 20 0 00 8 00 0 00 2 00 0 60 3 75 0 00 9 00 0 00
Mackins Sewed. Peppled Button Glazed Buff Button Goat Polish Calf French Kid		1 00 1 20 1 00 1 20 1 50 1 90 1 50 1 90 1 85 8 40	0 85 0 90 0 85 0 90 1 15 1 40 1 30 1 65 1 90 8 40	0 50 0 70 0 50 0 70 0 80 1 15 0 90 1 15 1 40 1 65	Alum. Brom. Potass. Camphor, Eng. Ref. Aun. Camphor, Eng. Ref. Ann. Eef. Citric Acid. Copperas, per 100 lbs. Cream Tartar Epsom Saits	0 75 0 80 0 76 0 75 0 60 0 65 0 80 0 90 0 80 0 90 0 80 0 85 1 50 1 75	Cape Breton Herrings Mackerel, No.1, kitts Green Cod, Large Draft "	4 25 4 65 2 80 3 00 2 50 0 00 10 00 0 00 5 00 8 06 4 50 6 00
Name of Article. Canned Goods. Lobsters, per case, new . Sardines, 18 " Mackerel " Salmon, per dos Clams, 1-1b tins, per dos. Oystors, "	Wholessle. \$ 0 \$ 0. 7 25 7 50 7 50 8 00 5 75 5 90 1 55 1 65 1 40 00	1 11 1	2-15 tins 1 beans, p ds 1-15 2-158 4-158 6-158	2 50 2 70 4 90 5 10 7 75 8 00	Crean Later Epson Saltz Gyoerine Gum Arabic per lb " Trag. Opium Opium Opium Phosphorus Potash Biohromate Potash Diode Quinine Stryohnine Tartzaio Acid	4 20 4 25 4 50 4 75 0 11 0 15 0 75 0 80 0 09 0 11 3 70 4 00 0 60 0 70	Dry Salmon No. 1 brls """ Salmon, No. 1 brls """ Salmon, No. 1 brls 2, large 3 "Brit. Col brls Boneless Fish Cod	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Oysters, and the second	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	D	on Beans.dz I-Ib, per dox 2 Ib, " 4-Ib. " 6-Ib. " 7e, 1 Ib Ib. " Ib. '' -Ib. ''		Tariario Acid Tin Crystals	0 25 0 30 21 00 0 00 12 00 0 00 0 70 0 75 1 25 2 50	Flour. Patent, winter Straight roller Extra Superfine Bags Extra City Strong Bakers Strong Bakers Strong Bakers Oatmeal, standard beg. Oatmeal, standard beg. Manual Andrea Standard beg.	5 25 5 50 5 75 5 90 4 80 5 00 4 50 4 70 4 10 4 40 1 80 2 00 2 10 2 25 5 45 5 50 0 00 3 00 2 10 2 20

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



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#### THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

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MONTR	EAL WHOLESALE PRIC	es ourrentTH	URSDAY, MAY 8 1890.
Name of Article Wholesale.	Name of Article. Wholesale.		Wholesale. Name of Article. Wholesale
Farm Products.       \$ c. \$ c. \$ c.         Dorran:       Townships, cho. to finent       0 17 0 19         Morrisburg       6 15 0 16       0 14 0 16         Brockville       0 13 0 15       0 14 0 16         Western, choice to finent       0 13 0 15       0 16 0 18         Western, choice to finent       0 13 0 15       0 16 0 10         Marsan:       0 10 0 00       0 00 000       0 00 000         Mediam       0 00 000       0 00 000       0 00 000         Mediam       0 00 000       0 00 000       0 00 000         Mediam       0 00 000       0 00 000       0 00 000         Meriam       0 00 000       0 00 000       0 00 000         Fresh       0 00 000       0 00 000       0 00 000         Fors 1889       0 11       0 00 000       0 00 000         Fair       0 00 000       0 00 000       0 00 000         Bacon Smit'd per ib.       0 00 000       0 01 10 0 12       0 14 0 12         Fair       0 00 000       0 00 000       0 00 000       0 00 000         Ham Smit'd per ib.       0 00 0 00       0 00 000       0 00 000         Ham Smit'd per ib.       0 00 0 00       0 00 0 00       0 00 000	Peas, por 66 lbs, in store       \$ 0. \$ 0. 0         Rye	Prest: Loose Mussatel Layers, Malaga Dehoess	\$ 0. \$ 0.       \$ 0. \$ 0.         2 40 2 50       "Reindeer Brand" Gonds- 0 60 0 00       \$ 0. \$ 0.         2 90 2 40       4 dos. 1-1b. cases
MIC <b>REFRIGERA</b> Canned Meats, <u>&amp;C.</u> , Dur Hams, Bacon	æC. &C. and Lard, oMP Bra Not them a trial. "CHAN	BEEF.	NEW HAMBURG Roller Flour Mills New Hamburg, ont. (New Managoment) LAIRD & HAMILTON MANUFACTURERS HIGH GRADE PATENTS. IVORY BRANIC A Specialty. PRICES ON APPLICATION, New Flour Mills FULL ROLLER PROCESS.
	The Best in HUNDRED	the Market. S IN USE. ate the speed of a perfectly.	FULL ROLLER PROCESS. Cookshire Flour Mill Co. MANUPACTURERS OF BEST PATENTS and STRONG BAREES, & FROM Manitoba Wheet- Located 350 miles from St. John, N. B., on the C.P.R. Short Line. Wheat ground in transit o via freight rates. Correspondence solisited.

#### CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. PHE.

#### MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENT .- THURSDAY, MAY 8 1890.

Name of Article.		esale.		Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Hardware-Constanted.	\$ 0.	\$ 0.	Horse Shoes 3 40 3.50	Shot per 100 lbs	5 55 5 75	Harness	0 20 0 27
dy to 5dy - { Cold Cut, } 3dy - { Can. Pat. } 3dy - fine, HotCut, Am Pat	3 75	0 00	Terms, 4 months, or 8 pc	Zi#c: Sheet	6 00 6 50	Upper Heavy Light	0 22 0 25
3dy-fine, HotCut, Am Pat Stiel Cut, Am. er Can. Pat's	5 95	0 00	Axes 58. & ds25 to 30 dis 11 00 13 00 CollChain-1 0 041 0 00	Spelter	5750001	Grained Upper	0.24 0.28
1/1/1 to 60dy	2 85	0 00	Chata_1 0.05 0.00	Machinery seran.	18 00 0 00 1	Scotch Grain Kip Skins, French	0 29 0 33
Rdy to 9dy	3 10	0.00	5-16 0.05-0.00	Wrot iron	17 00 0 00	English	1050 070
6dy to 7dy	3 60	0 00	5-16	FFtoFFF	3 00 3 50	Canada Kip Hemlock Calf	0 30 0 40
3dy	4 35	0 00		Barbed wire, per lb 'Gal' 'Paint'	0.051 0 00	" Light	10.90 0.40
Sdy-fine	5 85	0 00	Morewoods Lion, No. 28. 0 00 0 07 D. McC. & Co 0 061 0 07	Fencingwire, No. 8	0 05 0 00	French Calf Splits, Light & Medium	
and Tobacco Box :			Queen's Head, or equal.   0 00 0 051	" No. 9	0 00 2 90 1	Splits, Heavy	0 15 0 19
3dy	4 75	0.00	Common	" No. 10 Buckthorn Wire		Leather Board, Canada	0 12 0 14
dy to 5dy 6dy and 7dy	3 75	ŏŏŏ	Coltness			Enameled Cow, per ft	1011 0 TA
8dy and 9dy 10d to 30dy	8 50	0.00	Calder 0 00 0 00   Langloan 0 00 0 00	Hides and Tallow.	1 1	Pebble Grain	0 09 0 18
Cut Stikes : all sizes	8 00	ŏŏŏ	Shofts	Montreal Green Hides		B. Calf Brush (Cow) Kid	
Common Flowr Barrel: Of in			Summerlee	" No. 1 per 100 lbs No. 2	4 50 0 00	Buff Russetts, Light	\011 013
1 in	4 75	0 00 .	Carnbroa	- " No. 3	2 50 0 00	Russofts HARVY	0 26 0 80
1 in 1 in 1 in 1 Line Madre	4 45	0 00	Eglinton	Tanners pay a trifle more		" No. 2	1018 0 98
Finishing Nails : 1 in	6 76	0 00	Hematite	for sorted, oured and insp'd Hamilton, No. 1 insp	4 75 0 00	" Saddlers' Imt. Fr. Calf	055 065
1 inper keg	5 00	Õ Õõ	Ord. Crown	No. 2	3 75 0 00	English Oak	0 35 0 40
1 in "	4 25		Best Refined	Hamilton, No. 1 insp 	4 25 0 00	Bongola, extra	014 017
2 in	4 00	0 00	Swedes   3 75 4 00	NOTE - The above are		No. L	.) 0 24 0 28
21 in	4 00 3 75	0 00	Sheet Iron to No. 28 0 00 3 15 Boiler Plates 2 75 3 00	prices in the west. Chicago Buff	0 00 0 00	" ordinary	0 19 0 22
21 in	8 75	0.00	Boiler " Lowmoor, 0 00 0 064			Raw Furs. '	
3 in and up Clinch and Heavy Clinck :	3 50	0 00	Hoops and Bands 3 00 0 00 Canada Plates :	" Calfskins	0.00 0.00	Beaver, per 1b	1 CA 1 KA .
1 in per 109 lbs	6 70	0 00	Good Brands 2 90 8.00	Dry No'r West	0 00 0 00	Bear per skin	12 00 14 00
14 in	5 60	0.00	<i>Tren Wirc</i> : 0 to 7 p 100 lbs 2.75 0 00 Wro't Iron pipe, 1 to 2 in	Sheepskins		Bear, Cub, por skin Fisher	4 00 5 00
2 and 21	4 00	0 00	50 n. e., over 2 in. 60 n.e. 0 00 0 00	Lambskins, Spring	0 15 0 00	Fox, Red, per skin	1 20 1 30
21 and 21	3 75	0,00	Steel, cast per lb 0 11 0 12	Calfskins uninspected		Fox, Red, per skin Fox, Cross, Lynx per skin,	2 00 4 00
Bin. and up tharp and Flat Pres' d Nails	300	0.00	"" Spring, 100 lb 2 50 0 00 "Trre " lb 2 55 0 00 " Sleigh Shoe. lb 3 25 5 00 " Machinery	Horse Hides western, each City	0 75 1 25	Marten per skin	0 80 0 90
1 inper 100 lbs	7 20	0 00	" Sleigh Shoe. lb 0 00 2 75 " Machinery	Tallow.refined	4 60 4 75	Mink per skin	0 60 9 80
11 in	475	0.00	(1778 Plate :		200 800	Muskrat, spring Otter per skin	
2 and 21	4 50	0,00	IC Coke	Leather.		Raccoon per skin	0 50 0 75
21 and 23 " 2 in. and up	14 00	0 00	IC Charcoal	No. 1 B. A. Sole	0 20 0 22	Skunk, average	0 40 0 55
*Terms.		0.00	IXX " Usual	No. 1 B. A. Sole, No. 2 No. 3	0 16 0 18	Olls.	·
Herse Nails : P & F Bright	0 24	.000	DX "	No. 1, ordinary Bole	1019 020	Cod Oil, Newfoundland. Halifax	. 0 34 0 95
" " No. 8	0 23	0 00	DXX "	No. 2 " No. 3 "	0 15 0 16	Gaspe	1085 086
M Brand 60 p.o. 10m.e.	0 22	0.00	DX '' DXX '' <i>Terns Plate :</i> IC, 20 x 28	Buffalo Sole, No. 1	000 690	Straw Seal	0 521 0 55
Wrought or Ship Spikes :			10, 20 x 22         7 75 8 00           Russ. Sheet Iron         10 00 10 60           Anchors, per Ib         4 75 5 50           Lion & Grown, Tin'd Sht's         24 gauge           24 gauge         5 76 4 00           Sheet : Fig, per 100 lbs         5 76 4 00	" No. 2 China " No. 1	0 00 -0 00	Cod Liver Oil	0 55 0 65
71-16 and t in	8 90	0.00	Anchors, bei 1b	China " No. 1 " " No. 2	1015 018	[Distributing Prices] Cod_Oil, Newfoundland	0 491 0 45
51-16 in	4 50	ŏŏŏ	24 gauge 6 50 0 01	Zanzibar, No. 1 No. 2	0 18 0 19	Do Halifax	. 0 39 0 40
j in Dis. 30 per cent.)	4 75	0 00	Lead : Pig, per 100 lbs \$ 75 4 00 Sheet 4 50 4 75	u u No. 2	0 15 0 16	S. R. Palo Seal	040 045
	I		Il parter the state	Blaughter, No. 1	0 22 0 24	))	10.00 0.018

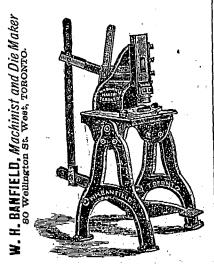
in mind that the above quotations apply only to large lots.

\*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, Clinch and Pressed Nails, four months note or 3 per cent. off for each within 30 days. Discount on Bolts: Carriage and Tire, 75 to 80 and 10; Machine. 70 to 75 per cent. Terms, four months or 5 per cent. off 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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CELEBRATED PARAFFINE OILS, 25° and 28° Gravity. RED OILS, 230, 250 and 280 Gravity. CYLINDER OILS FILTERED.

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## THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

-THUESDAY, MAY 8, 1890 WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENT.

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MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENTTHUESDAY, MAY 8, 1890									
	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.		Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	
	inseed Ray Boiled Machinery Mac	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Barwood	$\begin{smallmatrix} 0 & 474 & 0 & 50 \\ 2 & 35 & 3 & 35 \\ 0 & 33 & 0 & 35 \\ 1 & 20 & 1 & 25 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 25 & 0 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & $	No. 4. Bright Chewing. Bright Chewing. R. & R Smoking. Bolace. Is Wincs, Liquors. etc Myrtle Navy Wincs, Liquors. etc At English Domestic. Brandy: best for the source of the source Domestic. Domestic. Brandy: best for the hiskey: Cheaper shippers. Jamica Rum. 16 0.P. pe imp. gal Domarara Rum. 16 0.P. pe imp. gal Cheaper South Whiskies. Jamica Rum. 16 0.P. pe imp. gal Cheaper Source Winkies. Jamica Rum. 16 0.P. pe imp. gal Cheaper Source Winkies. Sherries.	0 41 0 00 0 49 0 53 0 62 0 06 0 59 0 00 0 45 0 50 0 45 0 50 0 45 0 00 0 45 0 00 0 45 0 00	Ports Clarst cases Clarst cases Clarst cases Tarragona Ports, imp g Bwrgmag Still, Case	. 10 00 23 00 . 16 00 17 50 . 50 01 7 50 . 80 01 7 50 . 90 2 32 . 9 5 2 32 . 9 5 2 32 . 9 55 1 52 . 0 55 1 54 . 9 55 1 54 . 9 55 1 54	
	Rotailers will please bes	ar in mind that	the above quotations apply on	ly to large lot	\$,				
	HEAT					THE C A. J. PEL IMP HOT A E. Plumba 76	T PICTURE FRAMIN HEAPEST PICTURE Of the Newest Designs, L, 80 & 82 Victoria S ROVING AND REMOD EL A T. HITHER BY AIR, STEAM OR ARE OUR SPECIALTIES, C. MOUNT & rs, Gas and Step 6 Craig St., Mont ne No. 12:5.	FRAMING ! by q., Montreal ELING MATER WATER CO., m Fitters	
	perfect, eco	-water I	AURINEY HEATER CONSISTENT CONSISTENT CONSISTENT HEATER CONSISTENT	iged in 1	the market.	CONT CONT CILB EI CONT	A CTORS, MONY ERT BROI CLIMITED CACTORS, MONY ERT BROI CLIMITED RACTORS, - MO EERLAD & SUN EERLAD & SUN EERLAN EERLAD & SUN EERLAN EERLAD & SUN EERLAN EERLAN EERLAD & SUN EERLAN EERLAD & SUN EERLAN	n <sup>o</sup> Co'v TREAL THERS CO. NTREAL	

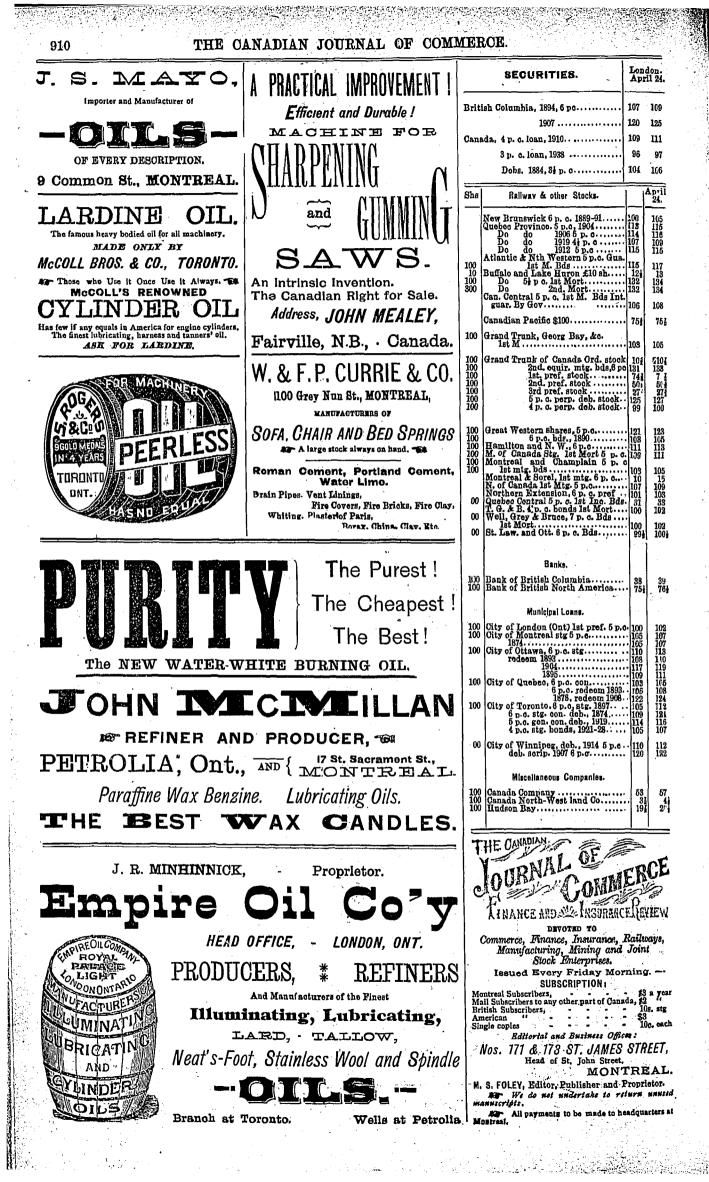
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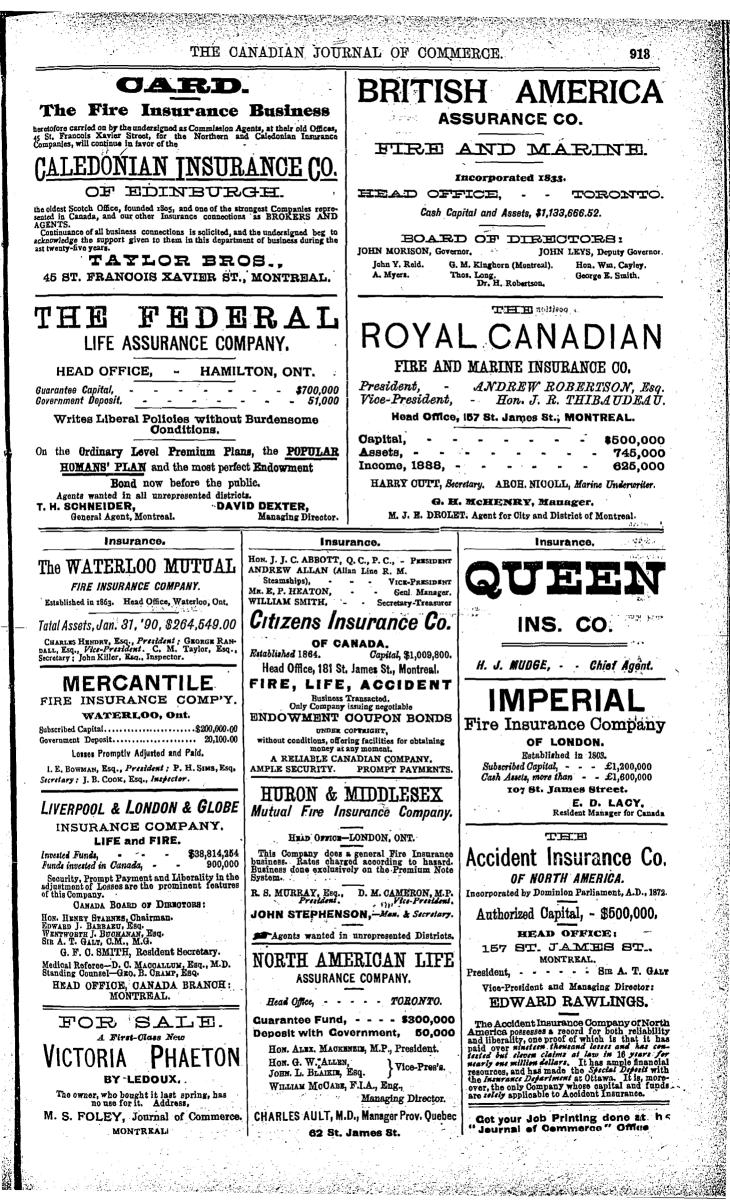
MEDALISTS. CHURCH & SECULAR CAT OF DESIGNSISUBAILTED STATE



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