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

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HEA	D 01	FFIC.	B, 1	TOR	ONT
DIRECTORS-S	ir We	1. P. I	Iow	LAND	, <u>C.</u> B.
resident ; R.	К. В	URGE	ss, I	Čsq.,	Vice.
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sq., Donald 1	Macks	y, E	sq.,	G. 3	R. R.
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	ANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMM	
Lean Societies.	Ocoanic Stoamships.	Oceanic Steamships.
THE CENTRAL CANADA LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY,	Allan Line.	ROYAL MAIL
HEAD OFFICE, . King St., - TORONTO		STEAMSHIPS.
Capital Subsoribed, \$2,000,000 00 Capital Paid-Up, 800,000 00 Reserve Fund, 180,000 00 Total Assets, 2,641,810 80 Deposits received at current rates of interest	Under Contract with the Governments of Canada and Newfoundland for the Conveyance of Matis. 1890—Summer Arrangements—1890	DOMINION LINE.
paid or compounded half yearly. Debentures issued in Currency or Storling, payable in Canada or Great Britain. Moncy advanced on Real Estate Mortgages, and Municipal Dobentures purchased. GEO. A. COX, F. G. COX, Manager. President. E. R. WOOD, Secretary	This Company's Lines are compased of the following double-engine Clyde-built IRON AND STEEL STEAMSHIPS. Vessels. Tonnage. Acadian	Tons: Tons: Vancouver
THE Dominion Savings and Investment SOCIETY.	Canthagenian	From Mentral. From Quebec. DominionThur., Oct. 9.
SUCHETY, LONDON, ONTARIO. Subscribod Capital, \$1,000,000.00 Paid-up, - 931,925.95	Circassian	*OregonThur., Nov. 6. Bristol Servico for Avonmouth Dock. Knight Compasion, from Moutreal about Oct, 14. Outario, from Montreal about Oct, 25.
ROBERT REID, Collector of Customs, President. WILLIAM DUFFIELD, President City Gas Company, - Vice-President. THOMAS H. PURDOM, - Inspecting Director. F. B. LEYS, Managor.	Manitoban	Rates of Passage. Montreal or Quebec to Liverpool per steamship Vancouver-Cabin, \$50, \$60 and \$80; return, \$100, \$10 and \$150, according to accommodation. By all other steamers \$40 and \$50, according to steamer atd accommodation in three and two berth rooms. Acturn, \$80 and \$50
THE HAMILTON Provident and Loan Society.	Numidian	Intermediate, to Liverpool or Glasgow, \$30. Steerage, to Liverpool, Queevstown, Londonderry Belfast, London or Glasgow, \$20. • These Steamers have Saloons, State-rooms, Music- room, Smoking-room and Bath-room amidships, where
President, - G. H. GILLESPIE, Esq. Vice-President, - A. T. WOOD, Esq. Capital Subscribed, \$1,500,000 00 Capital Paid-Up, 1,100,000 00 Reserve and Surplus Funds, - 220,056 75	Prussian	but little motion is felt, and are handsomely furnished For Freight or Passage, apply in Liverpool to Flimm Main & Montgomery, 24 James Street; in Quebec, to W. M. Macpherson, or to DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,
Total Assets, 3,686,818 01 DMPOSITS received and interest allowed at the highest current rates.	The Steamers of the	Exchange Court; Montreal
DEBENTURES for 3 or 5 years. Interest payable half-yearly. Executors and Trustees are authorized by law to invest in Debentures of this Society. Banking House-King Street, Hamilton.	Liverpool, Quebec and Montreal Service. are intended to be despatched as under: From From	ENVELOPES
H. D. CAMERON, Manager.	Steamships, Montreal. Quebec. Parisian	STAMPED IN RELIEF COLORS
BOSSIERE LINE.	Circassian 22 " 23 Oct, Sardipian 29 " 30 " Polynesian 5 Nov. 6 Nov. Parlsian 12 " 13 " *Corean 19 "	NO CHARGE FOR DIES. THE GEORGE BISHOP ENGRAVING AND PRINTING CO.
	• N. B. — The Corean will not have accommo- dation for any class of passengers on voyages from Montreal and Quebec to Liverpool.	169 St. James St., Montreal,
Regular Service during Summer of 1890	Mail Steamers are despatched from Montreal at davlight on Wednesdays, and from Quebec at 9 a.m. Thursdays,	Railways.
BRTWEEN	The Parisian and Sardinian are lighted throughout with the electric light. Rates of Passage:	V
Havre, Antwerp, Quebec and Montreal.	Cabin, by Parisian, \$50, \$60 and \$80; by other steamers, \$45, \$50 and \$60, according to accommoda- tion. Intermediate, \$20. Stearage, \$20. Return	Internalogial Dailman
Through Bills of Lading to all the principal stations in Canada and United States. MCLEAN, KENNEDY & CO.,	Tickets: Cabin, by Farisian, \$100, \$110, and \$150; by other steamers, \$95, \$100 and \$115. Intermediate, \$60, Steerage, \$40. From Montreal or Quebec to Liverpool. The steamers performing this service are built of	Intercolonial Railway 1890. Summer Arrangement. 1890
Agont# for R. & H Bossiore Freres & Cie, Havro.	iron, in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for scrength, speed and comfort, and are provided with every requisite to make the trans-Atlantic pass-	ON AND AFTER Monday, the 15th September, 1890
OUR IMITATORS.	age both safe and enjoyable, having excellent bath, smoking and ledies' rooms, piano, library, etc., as wel as an experienced surgeon and stewardess. Nearly all the staterooms are situated on the saloon	the trains of this railway will run daily (Sunday ex copted) as follows: Leave Montreal by Grand Trunk Railway
Owing to cortain dealers attempting to palm off on the public the products of other makers, and representing them to be ours to the injury and reputation of our goods,	deck, thus ensuring perfect lighting and ventilation. None of the steamers in the Mall Service carry live stock of any description. London, Quebec and Montreal Service. From Montreal to From Steamships.	from Bonaventure St. Depot
CAUTION TRADE	London. abont. 18 Sept	Little Metis
vised that hereafter all gloves of our manufacture will be STAMPED orbear a SILK WOVEN label as below	These steamers do not carry passengers on voyage to Europe. Glasgow, Quebec and Montreal Service. From Montreal to From Steamships. Glasgow on or	St. John
W.H. Storey & Son Acton, Can.	Glasgow. about 20 Sept : Norwegian	out change in twenty-seven hours and fifty minutes, The trains to Halifax and St. John run through their destination on Sundays. The trains of the Intercolonial Railway betwee Montreal and Halifax are lighted by electricity an heated by steam from the locomotive. All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time. Through tickets may be obtained via rail an steamer to all points on the Lower St. Lawrence, an in the Maritime Frovinces.
SHIPPING TAGS. Having all the machinery necessary for the	These steamers do not carry passengers on voyage to Europe. <i>Through Bills Lading</i> Granted to Liverpool, London, Glasgow and Conti- pental Ports, from all Railway Stations in Canada, and United States	For tickets and all information in regard to passeng fares, rates of freight, train arrangements, &c., apply G. W. ROBINSON, Eastern Frt. & Pass. Ag 1363 St. JAMES ST.,
manufacture of Shipping Tags, we would call the attention of Merchants and manufacturers to our exceptionally LOW PBIOES in this	and United States, For Freight, Passage or other information, spply to any authorized agent of the line or to H. & A. ALLAN,	Opposite St. Lawrence Hall, MONTBEA D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintender

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The Norwegians are said to run fine and the Irish very good in quality.

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THE American schooner Davy Crockett, seized at Prince Edward Island for violation of the fishery law, has been released on a \$2,500 bond.

THE sensational charge that Canadians have been stealing millions of feet of timber in the North-West of the United States has been disproved.

MR. WALLAGE DAWSON, druggist, has registered in the Tutelle oflice as doing business alone under the name of "The Dawson Medicine Company."

MR. WILLIAM WAINWRIGHT, assistant manager of the Grand Trunk railway, and Mr. Duncan McIntyre are now at Sudbury examining the mines there.

 S_{1X} of the largest corn merchants of Braila, Roumania, have failed. Others are embarrassed. This is due to advance sales and a subsequent rise in prices.

THE partnership formerly existing between Messrs. Wm. Norman and Robert Shaw, under the name of the "Montreal Furniture Company," has been dissolved.

THE RUSSian Government is taking energetic steps to establish cotton planting in Central Asia, and has sent to Egypt for an English expert on cotton planting.

NEW YORK dealers express the opinion that "famine prices" for lemons are over. Fine goods were sold at about 50c under the prices held for early in the week.

ROBIN AND FORD, tailors and men's furnishers, of Napanee, have assigned with liabilities of \$8,000. They have been there over 10 years, apparently doing a fair business, but it looks as if they had permitted bad debts to accumulate upon their books.



THE October report of the U.S. Department of Agriculture shows an average yield of wheat of 11.1 bushels per acre. The condition of corn is slightly improved.

The grape harvest in Essex country is nearly over, and the season is said to have been a most successful one for the raisers. The crop was large, and the prices good.

A BUILDING permit has been issued to the Confederation Life Association for a six-story building in Toronto, to cost \$300,000 The building is already up to the first storey.

W. J. Guy, a plumber, of Toronto, has assigned. He is said to have lost heavily during the past two years by the failure of builders for whom he bad executed contracts.

TELEGRAMS from the Coast reported a renewal of bad weather in Southern California, and stated that no shipments of dried fruits were making from the Riverside district.

THE stock of foreign molasses, not only in the United States but in Canada, is now practically all controlled by Boston parties, and firmly held in anticipation of an advance.

Owing to general advances in the commodities which go to make up paints and the scarcity of zinc, the paint trade is talking higher prices for oil colors in the near future.

The arrangements for the re-opening of the free evening schools are progressing satisfactorily, and it is believed they will be in full working order by the first week of November.

W. Y. BRUNTON & Son, have sold the bankrupt stock of G. Weatherill, consisting of boots and shoes valued at \$7,030, to Powell and Co., of St. Mary's, at $72\frac{1}{2}$ cents on the dollar.

B. PARENT & Co., dry goods merchants of Three Rivers, have assigned. They will owe about \$2600. Parent started last March with about \$300 capital and, considering the severity of the competition he had to encounter it as a wonder he has lasted so long.

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



N.B., is one of the smallest we are called upon to record. He owes only \$160 and has apparently no assets worth mentioning.

THE cargoes of the oyster schooners Fleetwing, L'Esperance en Marie and Ranger, consisting of about a thousand barrels, have been sold at \$2.25 and \$2.50 a barrel Several more schooners are expected.

'I'HE Canadian farmer keeps up his character for commercial astuteness. The rush for ginseng roots has resulted in several dealers being badly swindled the guileless granger having loaded the roots up with lead.

MESSES. D. H. HENDERSON and N. Henderson have taken out a seizure for rent amounting to \$9,626 on the lumber held by the Ontario Bank as security for advances made by them to the Henderson Lumber Co.

A. LACOSTE, a boot and shoe dealer of this city, is endeavoring to arrange a settlement with his creditors on the basis of 50 cents in the dollar cash on liabilities of \$2,300. This offer will, in all probability, be accepted:—R. Beaudin, a small shoe dealer of St. Henri, is in difficulties. He owes about \$1300. CANNED SALMON.—The agents who control the "Maple leaf," brand of canned salmon have sold 25 car loads in Ontario. The value of the fish is about \$40,000, and the per cent amounted to \$5,400. The brand is popular.

A. FORDES & Co., tinware, of Truro, N.S., have assigned. They succeeded Forbes and Miller in December 1886. Forbes is spoken of as a worthy man but not practical, and this fact has handicapped him from the start.

MR. H. A. KENNEDY, city editor of the *Witness*, was presented with a handsome gold-headed cane by his staff, on the occasion of his severing his connection with that paper to accept a position on a leading English journal.

F. J. WHITE, of London, England, is at Ottawa, and proposes to organize a company in Canada for the manufacture of a new kind of brick. The brick is manufactured from silica, resembles marble and can be highly polished.

A CORRESPONDENT of the London *Times* advises Canada to admit tin plates free of duty and thus become able to turn out canned goods so cheaply as to supplant United States produc-

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

RECEIVED IN MORTUARY PREMIUMS 89,418,087.45.	Total Receipts. \$9,592,614.64.	RECEIVED IN INTEREST 8174,577.19.
RESERVE OR EMERGENCY FUND IN BANK AND SUPERIOR INVESTMENTS. 82,304,509.35.	Paid to Widows and Orphans, Death Claims. \$7,288,105.29.	TOTAL GASH DISBURSEMENTS AND BESERVE. \$9;592;614.64.
BY REDUCTION OF PREM	IUMS HAS SAVED TO MEMBERS IN CASE	<u>, \$20,000,000.</u>
Offices: Mail Buildings, Toronto, 217 St. James Sti	Agents Wanted. WELLS & reet, Montreal, D. Z. BESSETTE,	McMURTRY, General Managers, Asst. Ceni. Man.



THOS. HILLIARD, Man. Diractor.

tions in the same line. He evidently is not aware that tin plates have always been admitted duty free into this country.

A NUMBER of hotel men in Windsor and Essex county are negotiating with Joseph Maisonville for the purchase of the Windsor browery. If the deal is successful a stock company will be organized, and the business enlarged.

THE London Assurance Corporation has adopted the recommendation that the dividend for the current half-year be 15s per share; thus making the dividend for the year 50s per share, free of income tax, being at the rate of 20 per cent.

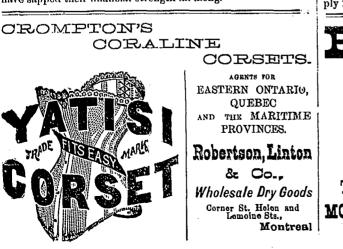
IN kid gloves for men's wear, tan continues to be the all popular color, although to fashionable consumers it is now known as "Havana." It is, however, a member of the tan family, and shows but a slight deviation from the parent shade.

THE SUCCESS OF Mr. T. J. Potter, the well-known trade auctioneer, with the Duncan tea sale has brought him another commission. With the next ten days he will sell by auction 4,000 packages of ten on account of a large wholesale house.

A MEETING of the creditors of Fournier Bros., dry goods merchants, of Ottawa, has been held in Toronto. An offer from Mr. Fournier was not accepted, and Mr. J. W. Lawrence, assignee, was authorized to sell the estate and divide the proceeds.

IT is stated that an extra session of Congress will likely be called next month. It is believed that the Republicans have discovered that the McKinley Tariff law is working disastrously for the party, and that some modifications must be made.

J. B. REED & Sons, furniture manufacturers, of Bridgetown, N.S., have assigned. They claim assets worth \$20,000; but their liabilities will be large and they admit preferences to the extent of \$\$,000. They did a large business, but never had sufficient capital to do it comfortably, and their interest account seems to have sapped their financial strength all along.



55 Front Street West, ; ; TORONTO. -SOLM AGENTS IN CANADA FOE --MESSIS. J. N. Bichardson Sons & Owden, Belfast, - LINEN GOODS MESSIS Curric, Lee & Gawn, Hawick, - - SCOTOH UNDERWEAR MESSIS R. Pringle & Son, Hawick, - - SCOTOH UNDERWEAR Messis David Moseley & Son, Manchester, - RUBBER GOODS Messis J. S. Manton & Co., Birmingham, - - BUTTONS Stock of Linens, Tweeds and Trimmings always on hand.

R. B. HUTCHISON (late Mills & Hutchison) ED. J. DIGNUM R. A. NISBET

GREAT destitution is reported in Japan, owing to the failure of the rice crop last year and the recent destructive floods. A Canadian missionary states that between floods, typhoons, earthquakes, volcances, and disease the land scems under a curse.

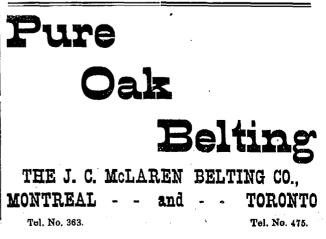
THE amount received for licenses taken out by U.S. fishing vessels under the modus vivendi for this year is \$14,500. The number of vessels is 119. As compared with last season this shows an increase up to date alone of \$4,000 and forty one vessels.

ALL the boats have arrived from the fishing grounds on Lake Winnipeg. Most of them were heavily laden with fish. The fishing companies are well pleased with the season's catch, and all say that fish were more plentiful this season than for some years.

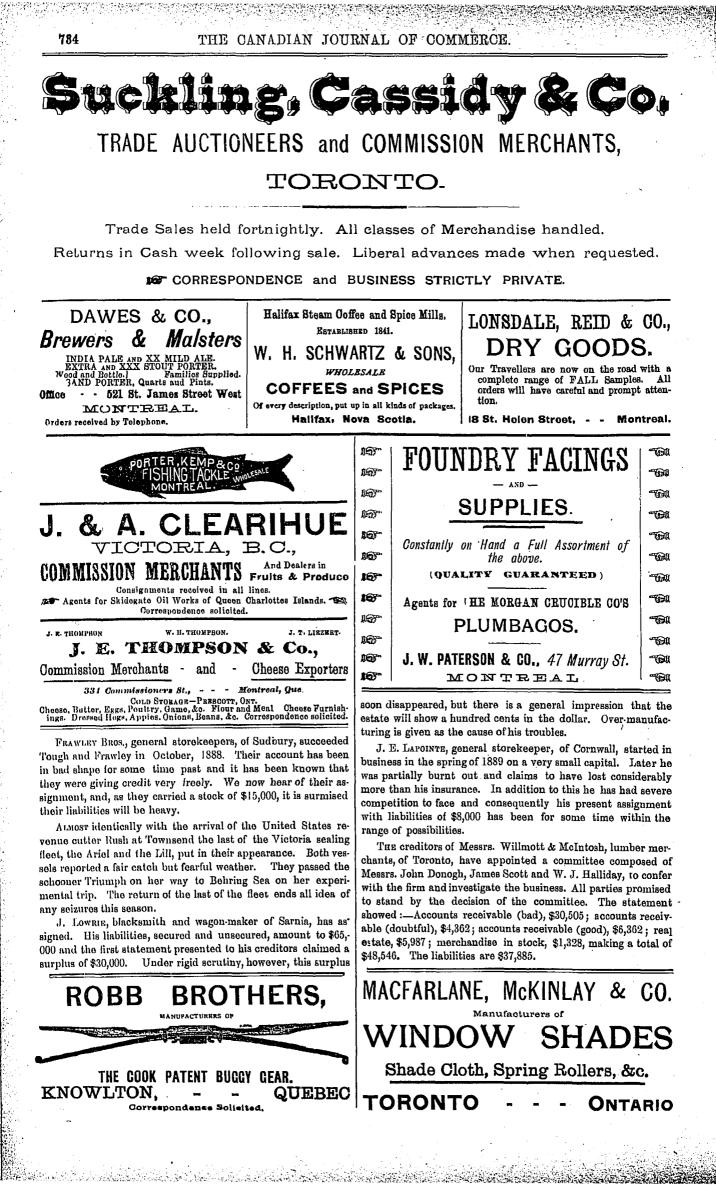
A New branch of export has been started in Nova Scotia. There are now warehoused at the pier twenty-five barrels of apple waste, "cores and skins," from the Digby evaporating establishment for shipment per steamship Windthrop, via New York, for France.

MESSRS. Kraus, Stettin & Co., agents for Johns & Co., Bordeaux, are advised by cable of an active and advancing market for prunes. For 50's, 60's and 70's 60 francs is asked for ship ments, and 70's to 105's nominally 46 francs, though no firm offers of the latter are made.

ALL the Scotch iron furnaces, with the exception of a few furnaces which do not belong to the masters' combination and which manufacture iron for private purposes, have been stopped and it is estimated that the lockout will reduce the market supply 20,000 tons weekly.









THE stock of Dan Rothschild, insolvent, of Sudbury, Ont., was sold at Ottawa last week. There was a good deal of competition, but the stock was finally adjudged to Messrs. Smith, Fischel & Co., of Montreal, at 51c on the dollar. Mr. Rothschild will act as manager for the purchasers.

THE commercial vicissitudes of J. Landsberg, at one time a prosperous merchant of Frelighsburg, and now of Sherbrooke, have more than once been commented on in these columns. Last January he assigned, but afterwards secured a settlement on the basis of 65 cents in the dollar. In August his creditors held a meeting and decided to carry on the business for their own benefit and divide the receipts pro-rata. At a later meeting it was decided to put him into insolvency and he has according assigned. His liabilities will reach \$34,000 and his stock and book debts valued at \$35,000 are offered for sale.

SUBLING CASSIDY & Co., trade auctioneers of Toronto, have made an assignment; somewhat to the surprise of their credi tors. Their liabilities are placed at \$50,000, and, owing to a large amount of accommodation paper being afloat, it is doubtful as yet how the estate will turn out. The reason given for their trouble is that the fall trade was exceptionally poor, and that some heavy losses did the rest. Had trade been anyway as good as last year they would have pulled through, and as it was they exerted every effort to accomplish that end. The Quebec

BARGAINS in CLOTHINC

BUYERS visiting Montreal are invited to call and inspect the gre t bargains we are offering in job lines of Men's, Boys' and Youths' Clothing in all styles. We are clearing them out at prices that defy competition. Our travellers are also shewing samples of these lines on the road.

for Close buyers would do well to see what we are offering before purchasing elsewhere.



Bank are the principal creditors and are stated to be fully secured.

ADOLPHE FORCIMMER is the name of a sprightly young tobacconist who came to this city about two years ago and opened the British American cigar parlor on Notre Dame street. He had a wife and three children and was a favorite in local society circles. Gradually rumors became prevalent that Forcimmer had a weakness for dissipation, and when to these were added further reports that goods were being removed from the store at night, his creditors became alarmed. This brought matters to a crisis. A note falling due precipitated the crash and when his creditors came to the store early in the week they found that Forcimmer had disappeared, and that the stock was also miss. ing. Further inquiries seem to show that the gay Adolphus was not alone in his flight. A chambermaid employed in a neighboring hotel is not to be found, and as Forcimmer was known to pay her a good deal of attention it is suspected that she is a partner in his travels. It now appears that Forcimmer pledged all hi stock and even had the cruelty to sell all his furniture in order to raise funds for his flight, and much sympathy is felt for his unfortunate wife, deprived thus at one blow of both home and husband. Forcimmer's liabilities will reach \$3,000, J. M. Fortier and the Alicia Cigar Co., being the principal creditors. A war. rant for his arrest has been applied for.







words, there must be shown a direct connection as of cause and effect between the life and learning of a University training and the success achieved by a graduate in business life before any personal illustrations can be accepted as of any weight, which merely show that certain learned men were also good men of business. Our conviction is that as a rule, the habits and tastes acquired during a College career are more likely to be a hindrance than a help in mercantile life, and that the years spent in the pursuit of a degree, would be far more profitably spent by the future manufacturer or merchant or office clerk in getting over the mechanical drudgery and mastering the initiatory work involved in the earlier stages of business. In these days competition is so keen that he who commences active life at the average age of a graduate leaving his Alma Mater is heavily handicapped. If we place that age at twenty, such a one will find on entering an office or workshop that he is several years behind those of the same age, and that having had say three or four years fighting amongst competitors at college, he is now compelled to occupy a position which can well be filled by a youth some years his junior. This experience is most painful and disheartening, because he has not acquired any accomplishment or knowlege which will enable him to overtake those who have started so much earlier in the race. Indeed there is much to be done by a young clerk, or a learner in any mechanical calling, which is not only highly offensive to one of maturer years, but which cannot be so thoroughly learnt by him as by a youth. Especially is this so in the use of tools; manual dexterity requires early training. There is a certain manner and tone required in a business office which also demands a long initiation at that period of life when it is easy and natural to be obedient and a learner. There is an education of the senses to be acquired only in youth, such as a dexterity of hand, a delicacy of touch, a keenness of sight and smell. A familiarity with details often needs an apprenticeship, and the acquirement of a business temper and judgment cannot be attained without such discipline as begin in early youth. It is true that a University training creates the habit of exactness. But every junior clerk quickly discovers that this quality is a necessity in his work, and no amount of classical or scientific study generates the habit of precision more thoroughly than the discipline of an office or the work done in mechanical employment. That the study of political economy, which is now part of the course

in some colleges, is likely to be of service to a business man, we admit, but even that will be of more service if it is learnt in the leisure hours of early manhood. Indeed we submit that those who in business life would find a college training of any material service, are those whose natural tastes will lead them to spend leisure in private study, and if those of this class enter college, the stimulus given therein to their natural tastes will certainly determine them to a course of life more in accordance with such tastes than that of business.

On the other hand any youth whose tastes are not studious, will so entirely change his habits on leaving college and going into a mercantile life that his scholarly training will leave a very slight trace in his mental equipment for an active career. Thus, those to whom a University training is specially adapted do not require it as a preparation for a business career, and those for whom it is not adapted are not profited thereby in after life. While we cannot admit the need or desirability of such higher education as Sir Daniel Wilson urged should be given to youths intended for commercial callings, we strenuously urge the extreme necessity of such youths and young men earnestly applying their leisure to such studies as will be helpful in their daily work and of service in fitting them for the higher duties of civil life. We have reason to affirm that there is far less private culture than obtained years ago, and utterly inadequate and unreasonable views are held in regard to its possible extent and value. We could name a bank officer who has read higher mathematics than are required for honors at our Colleges. It is the fashion for professional men to plume themselves on their education being so much higher than that of those engaged in business. But this is a mere superstition, as business itself is a mental training, and there are numerous laymen who have so well used their leisure as to be fully as highly cultured, and often far better read, than the average University graduate who drops his books as soon as he dons his hood. To suppose then that a life of trade is a life of illiteracy is fantastic and unjustifiable. Those having youths and young men in their employ would do well to excite in them a desire for mental cultivation. Assured are we that any employer who thus gave a stimulus to such habits as would occupy leisure in self culture, would not only confer a life long benefit on those he so influences, but would increase their efficiency and steadiness, and therefore serve him to his greater advantage and pleasure.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

Since the redemption of those who live by labor as ordinarily understood, from the bonds of feudal laws and usages, there have been movements more or less general to secure for this class higher remuneration for their work, greater protection from the evils and sufferings of poverty, and more comfortable social surroundings. He needs not to be suspected of harboring communistic ideas who regards all such movements of themselves as praiseworthy. He indeed would not only be a bold but a bad man who regarded the gradual advance of the laboring class from a condition of indigence and oppressive anxiety and domestic discomfort to a state less degrading, with any other feeling than that of satisfaction and thankfulness. Anxious, unrelieved, and permanent poverty, is not only a weakness to the land where it exists to any great extent, but a

constant menace, a dishonor, and a source of grave social evils. The country which is made up of mountains and deep valleys has far less economic value and capacities than one where the general average of elevation is lower, where there are broad plains of cultivable soil, and the hills and valleys are merely occasional features in the landscape. It is so in the world of humanity; colossal wealth rising out of dense and deep poverty is not a desirable condition for any community. Hence the pride and gratification we felt recently when told by a traveller who had been some months in all parts of the States, chiefly in the smaller cities, that there he found extreme indigence, and miserable domestic life alongside great and ostentatious wealth, while in Canada he found the lower classes far more comfortably housed and better fed,but fewer of those contrasts which are seen in American cities.

The labour movements in the States are not to be stopped by the arguments of political economy. They are the signs and effects of a deeper agitation which is working like social yeast in the body politic, the outcome of which will be, either deplorable disturbances between labor and capital, or such an adjustment of their relations as will restore harmony between these now warring powers. What the solution of the difficulty will be we do not predict, but no one can study the labor movement of to-day without concluding that, if capital declares war to the knife and uses its tremendous power in combination to suppress the growing demand for better conditions of life by the laboring classes, there will arise closer and wider combinations of labor and probably serious social convulsions. Education has gone far enough to engender discontent with the life of hard labor, but not far enough to teach men and women too, the laws which are irresistible and permanent in the realm of finance. The old tics between master and man are largely broken; they now stand rather as antagonists-and with little of human feeling to soften the position. A strike now is apt to develope passions that lead to acts such as occur on the field of war, when to damage an enemy, noncombatants are made to suffer even to death. Recent incidents in the States may well inspire grave fears as to future developments of this spirit, for we are satisfied that the crimes alluded to were not more ebullitions of a momentary flash of anger but proofs of there being a subterranean social fire, as it were, of portentous vehemence and great extent. In such a time it is the duty of capital, -- which usually implies culture, coolness and caution, as it should also magnanimity, to treat with labor as the wise and strong should ever deal with the ignorant and weak. To treat men as though human nature were nought, and to scorn the obligations which God and nature impose upon all who have great powers and riches, is to play into the hands of the professional labor agitator and communist.

We believe that our great railways in Canada organize the savings of their employees and do everything they can to promote their welfare so as to lighten the burden of life by hope and confidence in the future. These corporations we understand form their entire labor staff into a mutual benevolent society, the influence of which is of the highest value to both the men and the company.

The upheaval of the lower strata of labor will we submit go on as a necessary consequence of the unrest caused by popular education. It has been going on in

England for some years, and while wages have largely increased, and the standard of comfort raised among the artisan class, capital has accumulated faster than when wages were lower. The antagonism of capital and labor is needless, and acts of war between them foolish as well as wicked, as they are mutually dependant upon each other. Let capital give to laborall guidance and encouragement and advisory help in its honorable effort to provide for the future and to live in decency and comfort, and we are assured by no little experience and observation of this class, that the wage earners will recognise in capital not an enemy but an ally in the battle of life.

While no reasonable person will gainsay that the employing capitalist has his duties to perform in respect of his workmen, it should not be forgotten on the other hand that the laborer or the artisan has some moral responsibility in the premises. The oft quoted rule that the "laborer is worthy of his hire," should not be of the kind that does "not work both ways." It is to be regretted that the skilled workman of twenty or thirty years ago is leaving no one to succeed him in his craft. People who have occasion to repair the better class of workmanship of former years are made painfully aware of this want of skill among our artisans. Much of the new work performed is of a slipshod indifferent character and consequently less valuable than that of former years. The efforts directed by workmen against the apprentice system, coupled with the protection afforded by societies to men of inferior skill and capacity, are doubtless chiefly responsible for this deplorable state of things, and which the gradually decreasing skilled and conscientious proportion of our mechanics and workmon should, in the interest of themselves as a body and of their families, endeavor to repair before it is wholly irremediable and employers turn their attention, as many have done already, to foreign sources of supply. Let the artisan and the mechanic put a little more earnestness, skill, conscientious endeavor into his work and he will have an advocate for that improvement in his condition so much to be desired-more potent, more influential than any coercive measures have heretofore proved to be. In a word, the relationship of employer and employed is or should be reciprocal and until they become so to an extent far greater than has generally prevailed during the last fifteen or twenty years, it is to be feared that the excellent old rule quoted above, will not prove rightly applicable to the situation.

The baneful influence of the various journals devoted to the cause of the so-called working classes is one that receives too little attention from the powers that be. It would seem as though the press censorship which obtains in Europe might be applied in a degree to these disturbing and inflammatory publications. But this article has already trespassed beyond the limits.

LONG CREDITS IN CLOTHING.

That the element of speculation is becoming daily a more prominent factor in every branch of commercial enterprise almost goes without saying. The margin of profit on what were formerly looked upon as the only strictly legitimate business transactions has been so closely pared down by the steady increase in competition engendered by the constant stream of additions to the commercial class, that barely a competency, still less wealth, could possibly be attained in many lines by a strict adherence to the recognised rules of business as laid down by our fathers. Commercial men are nowadays called upon to accept risks which would have seemed wildly speculative to their predecessors in the house. A class of young business men are springing up with more courage than capital who are ready to accept any risk in order to sell goods, and, as a consequence, the older and more conservative houses must respond to their lead or witness their customers gradually drift away to their younger and more daring rivals.

Particularly is this visible in the clothing trade, in which the volume of failures is now greater in proportion than that of any other branch of Canadian industry, and which probably includes more financially weak men among its members than any kindred line. To what is this due? A bright little pamphlet issued by Messrs. G. F. Burnett & Co., of this city, says simply to the ease with which credit can be obtained from the wholesale clothing houses, and to the long terms of credit freely granted to men whose capital consists principally of their ability to push goods. A trader of this class, granted six months time with three months dating ahead in addition, has plenty of time in which to turn himself round before pay-time comes, and consequently we see, every day, men with only a few hundred dollars capital opening clothing stores with a stock of from \$10,000 to \$20,000 worth of goods. These goods of course must be sold at once, and the pseudo-proprietor goes about it with an air of everything to gain and nothing to lose that effectually takes the wind out of the sails of his solvent neighbors.

Mr. Burnett points out that the merchant of twenty years standing, who has always paid 100 cents on the dollar, stands aghast at the "new comer's" suits marked \$2.791; and the good, ali-wool pants so attractively "ticketed" only 49 cents, make his hair stand on end. Imagining that his mushroom neighbour has really met with a new discovery, he, too, begins to clamour for cheap goods to enable him to compete. The always accommodating manufacturer soon finds it necessary to employ a little of nineteenth century science in complying with the demand, and goode, totally worthless, are manufactured for the sole purpose of competing with this illegitimate trade. But the purchasing public soon become aware of the fact that the goods they are purchasing under the supposition that they are cheap would be dear at any price, and commence to look askance at the store in which they purchased them. The solvent trader cannot avail him. self of the remedy of his younger rival. He cannot quietly seek pastures new. He must stay where he is, and as he cannot afford to sell reliable goods at the prices offered at these mushroom stores, he quietly drops out of the clothing branch of his business and leaves it to those who start with a year's credit as their only capital.

Now how shall we correct this evil? For that it is an evil everyone must frankly admit. In his last annual speech to the shareholders of the Merchants Bank of Canada the general manager, Mr. George Hague said .—" This leads me to say what has been "said again and again before, but we must keep on "saying it, that in many departments of the wholesale "trade the credit given and taken is unreasonably "long: bad for the buyer, bad for the seller, and not "good for the consumer. It is one chief hindrance to "success and prosperity. Capital is frittered away by "it, and the labor of years lost. If there is one thing "that calls for attention, for persistent labor, and even

"for sacrifice, until things are put on a better footing, "it is the credit system of Canada."

It now lies in the hands of the wholesalers. If they will sell only on reasonable terms and grant credits only to such men as have some capital of their own to risk, and give up supporting and supplying men who depend solely on their turn-over to meet their liabilities, the clothing trade will be rescued from its present position; but if they continue to bolster up a class of irresponsible traders at the expense of the solvent houses, they have only themselves to blame if they meet with losses. The remedy lies in their own hands and surely there are sufficient long-headed self-reliant merchants in the wholesale clothing trade to grapple firmly with the question.

THE POSITION OF WOOL.

There is a decided change for the better in foreign wools abroad and fine grades have appreciated 10 per cent in the London and leading American markets. Australian wools have not been so active but they are higher and are expected to reach foreign figures in time. It appears that the season in Australia is late and labor difficulties have retarded shearing.

The Canadian market continues to be distinguished by small orders, rarely exceeding 50 bales, but the demand for foreigns is picking up. Both importers and manufacturers are chary in their operations and there is no speculative spirit. There is not much wool in first hands and we are told that so far as manufacturers are concerned only one or two have got any stock to speak of. In the present condition of the clothing trade the mills are not disposed to exceed requirements and purchase for immediate use only. Orders for cloth and tweeds have been disappointingly small and manufacturers are building their hopes on repeat orders. The expectation that our domestic wool would be shut out of the United States has tended to depress the market, and it has not responded to the full extent expected. A further rise in price is thought to be only a question of time as our market invariably follows an advance in England and the States.

Our dealers have a good word to say for wool from the Canadian north-west and think it will be an important factor in time. It is already a competitor with grades of foreign and is almost as fine as the Cape that comes here. There are several kinds of it and it has to be graded out, as not much care is shown before shipping. On arrival it is extremely dirty and greasy and there is a shrinkage loss of 50 to 55 per cent. There have been sales here at 16c to 17¹/₂c, but it is worth 40c clean, while Ontario brings about 27c clean. In Ontario the wool is washed to some extent before shipping but this is neglected in the north-west, the consequence being that freight is paid on grease and dirt and the wool sells for less per pound. North-west wool is beginning to be used extensively for knitted goods and has been found to answer admirably, among the purchasers being the Almonte knitting company.

The London series of sales, just closed, scored a substantial advance and the offerings were well cleaned up. Wool of all kinds has been active in the States with a rapid advance of late. Manufacturers allowed their stocks to run low on the chance that the McKinley bill might not pass and have been compelled to buy to keep mills running and meet the increased demand for their goods. A large business has been done in carpet wools. No. 1 Ohio combing wools show the greatest advance having risen 3c to 4c in two weeks. The worsted mills have bought freely and clothing wools are in strong demand. American manufacturers have faith in a good fall and winter trade. Supplies of wool are receiving some additions, but not liberal enough to make any surplus, and, of the more desirable fleeces there are few dealers who really have what might be called an assortment. Of foreign wools the offering is particularly scant and indifferent, but some of the trade insist that this is not due so much to the actual absence of stock as to the refusal of holders to offer it.

THE FUR TRADE.

Although of slight interest to Canadians there were quite a number of fur sales in London at the latter end of last month. The early sales commencing on the twenty-second were mostly foreign goods, comprising 50,000 monkey skins. On the twenty-fourth, Australian skins including 500,000 oppossum and 15,000 bastard chinchillas, were under offer.

The principal sale will be that of the 27th October instant, consisting of 21,000 Alaska skins, 16,000 sundries and 42,000 Copper island. This offering is about one-half the quantity available last year, and in consequence of the large falling off, prices are expected to advance at least 40 per cent on the extremely high present prices. C. M. Lampson & Co., have made a new departure on their autumn sales by advertising for sale on the 28th, 29th and 30th a general assortment of American furs-racoon, skunk, muskrat, mink, martin, red fox, lynx and bear, as well as an assortment of Alaska and Australian goods. The result of these sales will enable us to give more reliable quotations as to the value of the coming raw furs than at present. A private letter to one of the most extensive Montreal wholesale houses states that fur seal skins will be beyond the reach of the general public.

Our latest reports from Russia inform us that the standard currency, the rouble, has appreciated 25 per cent within three months which means a corresponding advance on all imports of Russian goods. The decline of about 10 per cent in Persian at the Nischni fair will be more than counterbalanced by the advance in Russian, while the large advance in Astrachan skins at the same place will be still further increased from the same cause. We are pleased to be able to state that the local trade has been satisfactory notwithstanding the large stocks carried over by the country trade from last season, and the outlook is promising, if favorable weather should occur during the close of the year. We shall be able to give reliable quotations for raw furs after receipt of the news of Lampson's sales at the end of the present month.

There has been a brisk demand in the United States for astrachan skins and the market has been cleared of considerable lots of that article at a profit of from 10 to 20 per cent to the importers. There is also a demand for Canadian seal of low value at the inflated price of \$3 to \$4 per skin. These are the Newfoundland seal formerly worth about 4s. The imports here are trifling and the whole business is a bagatelle so far as Montreal is concerned.

A LEGEND OF THE RECOLLETS.

When a company, bearing the names of the two largest cities in Great Britain, leased the premises on the corner of Recollet and one of our principal thoroughfares a few years ago, and intrenched a clever young bank clerk from our Canadian London in the elegant offices fitted up by the Federal Bank for its whilom manager Ingram on the site of the old monastic order's premises, it was supposed by those who gave a thought to the history of the place, that the manes of the old fathers had been sufficiently appeased, and that an institution which had for its mission the shielding of the people from the harm of temporal fires, would have some sympathy from the original possessorssufficient at least to secure them possession in peace and plenty for a longer time than had been vouchsafed to former occupants. Those who are at all familiar with the mercantile history of Montreal know that one concern after another which opened up business on the spot, furnished matter for the columns of the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. The dry goods houses that one after another, in the sixties and seventies, failed to make both ends meet, were followed by a branch of the late Federal Bank whose troubles thickened immediately and went with a run till it was closed up, when, it will be remembered, the bank revived somewhat, and might perhaps have lived to this day with a shrewder contract as to salary. The troubles into which the insurance manager fell a few short years after taking office, and the present troubles of the company itself, lately referred to, seem to warrant the belief that the spirit of the past still hovers round the early hallowed spot. The more material view leads to the presumption that-if the manager of the insurance company referred to had been less inclined to play lawn-tennis with the rules of the Fire Underwriters' Association, or the company itself been conducted with a more strict observance of the laws, written or unwritten, that guide the councils of respectable British offices-the present tenants might have continued to live in peaceful and undisturbed possession for an unlimited number of years, or until the legend of the early owners had passed into the realms of oblivion. But this unfortunately was not the case; and consequently one more is added to the bead roll of casualties that go to warrant some belief in the Legend of the Recollets.

POTATOES AND POLITICS.

Later and more reliable reports than those first cabled out by American sensation-mongers show that the progress of the potato blight in Ireland has been much exaggerated, and that, beyond the fact that the same wet weather which has so damaged the potato crop of England has also partially destroyed the crop in two of the south western counties of Ireland, there is nothing resembling in the remotest way a potato famine in Ireland. Over the greater part of the country the crop has been a fair average one, and the only circumstance that excites commiseration is the fact that this partial failure has taken place in the two poorest counties of the island, where in many instances the cotters depend absolutely upon the potato for their food, and where they are always more or less in an impoverished condition. But we are assured, on good authority, that the distress that this loss of the potato crop must of necessity entail upon them can readily be grappled with by local charities, and that it is not in any way so extended as to require international assistance for the sufferers.

We must remember that a great change in the agricultural condition of Ireland has taken place within the past few years. Grain raising is every season supplanting the easier raised but less profitable potato. Mixed farming and dairy farming are every day extending their acreage over the island, and only in the poorest and most ignorant of sections is the potato crop now the staple product. Education and the progress inseparable from daily contact with industrious and energetic peoples like the English, Scotch, and Americans, have naturally rendered the Irish farmer more progressive, and as a consequence he is no more dependent upon the potato crop for his subsistence now-adays than he is on the Lama of Thibet.

The fact is that there is in Ireland a close connection between potatos and politics. Of late the Emerald Isle has been doing well both in trade and crops and as a consequence the people have been exceptionally tranquil, and therefore not as responsive to the professional agitator as he could have desired. Such

According to the annual report of the Governor of Alaska, the exports from that territory during the past year consisted of whalebone to the value of 1,159,905; whale oil, 172,500; cod-fish, 5555,000; salmon, 33,355,000; gold, estimated at 2,-000,000; fur seal, 2,000,000, and other articles making up a total of 9,8.40,730. This is over 2,600,000 more than the United States paid for Alaska in 1867.

a check then as a potato blight would form to this tranquillizing prosperity, just when another general election is close at hand, would form a weapon for him for political purposes whose efficacy could not be over-estimated, and he has accordingly made the most of it. It is a political axiom with the opposition in every country, and more especially in Ireland, that the Government are responsible for the crops, that a bad harvest calls peremptorily for a change in the political atmosphere of the cabinet, and that the recurrence of such a calamity can only be averted by a return of their own side to power. It is due to this reasoning that the partial failure of the potato crop in certain localities has been magnified by interested politicians into a widespread and calamitous famine. In other words their present solicitude for the Irish peasant and their clamorous appeals for assistance from foreign countries to support the starving peasant (and incidentally to form a campaign fund for the party they represent), are based more on political than humane reasons. We have seen cases of a similar description in our own midst, more than once before, and while every one must heartily sympathise with those unfortunates upon whom the partial failure of the potato crop may entail heavy loss and possible suffering, it would be well to ascertain first whether the local charities are unable to grapple with the distress, and secondly, whether the money subscribed will really reach the sufferers in its entirety before forwarding any sums to a newspaper famine fund.

THE MOLSONS BANK.

The past year was a trying one for bank managers. Two or three consecutive years of poor harvests and low prices had brought trade into poor condition for money-making. The increased demand for money involved a corresponding advance in the rate of interest payable on deposits, while the severity of competition between the various banks forbade any corresponding advance in discounts. Under these circumstances it is no wonder that the net profits of the Molsons Bank for the year just past, as shown in the report read at the annual meeting in this city on Monday last, fall slightly under those of its predecessor. Indeed it is no small testimony to the tact and skill with which the affairs of the bank have been conducted through these trying times that they are as large as they are.

The report shows that the net earnings for the year amounted to \$229,000 out of which two semi-annual dividends of 4 per cent each and a bonus of 1 per cent have been paid to the fortunate shareholders. Of the balance \$25,000 has been added to the Rest, bringing that great proof of a bank's progress and stability up to \$1,100,000, and the snug balance of \$31,747carried forward to profit and loss account.

In moving a vote of thanks to the President and Directors of the bank Mr. John Crawford took occasion to pay a graceful and well-deserved compliment to to the general manager, Mr. F. Wolferstan Thomas. He said, "I feel as a shareholder we should be ungrateful to a degree if we were not satisfied with the report. It was far beyond my expectation that this bank would be enabled to continue the 8 per cent. dividend, but it has continued it, and has, in addition, paid a bonus and made a good Rest account." We feel sure that every shareholder who knows the difficulties under which bank managers have laboured during the period under review will endorse his encomium on this practical proof of the excellence of the management of the Molsons Bank.

THE LATEST DEFALCATION.

Another addition has been made to the already sufficiently long list of Canadian defaulters in the person of Mr. A. M. Mc-Rae, the trusted secretary treasurer of the Security Loan and Savings Company of St. Catharines. As usual with defaulters, Mr. McRae had by his genial manners and accomodating ways gained a very high place in the esteem of the employers whom he was robbing systematically, and so clever were his methods that not one breath of suspicion ever attached to him until a brother in-law of his presented a letter to the board stating that his accounts were short. The hood winked directors at once started an enquiry, but, owing to the fact that the discrepancies were covered by a skilful manipulation of mortgages, the exact amount of his defalcations cannot be ascertained until the books have been properly audited. At present the deficiency is placed at \$24,000; but it is doubtful whether it will not largely

exceed those figures. The directors state that his thefts will not impair the financial standing of the company, as their capital is intact and they have a reserve fund of \$34,000, but the implicit confidence they put in McRae leads to suspicion that the figures given will be found to fall far short of the mark. No plausible reason can be assigned for his conduct, unless the fact that a woman purchased a ticket for Mexico about ten days ago, whither he is suspected to have fled, can be looked upon as a clue. His bond with the Guarantee Company amounts to \$5000 only.

BAY OF QUINTE NOTES .- Potato rot is very general in North Hastings .- Wm. Sutherland's saw-mill on the Kingston road near Belleville was destroyed by fire on Tuesday. It had been idle over a year. Loss, \$2,000; no insurance.-James Anderson, owner of the ferry boat Mary Ethel, has removed that vessel from the route at Belleville, thinking thus to compel the city to refund the damages awarded against him in the case of Mrs. Bennett, at the recent assizes. The city will not do so, and will make other arrangements. -The Kingston "Whig" states that the McKinley bill has knocked the hay market endwise. Shipments to the United States have been temporarily suspended. It thinks hay will probably drop to \$5 a ton, and advises farmers to ship it to England. The Rathbun Company have been appointed agents in Deseronto of the Hartford Insurance Company, of Hartford, Ct., one of the oldest and strongest insurance companies in the United States .- Eggs have fallen in price and now only bring from 12 to 14 cents in all the towns of the district. There were 1,430 boxes of cheese boarded at the Belleville board meeting this week, but no offers were made.-Little or no barley has been received in Deseronto during the past week. The price is only nominal, buyers being unable yet to estimate what changes have been made by the new United States tariff.....The foremen have been in Deseronto this week making preparations for the Rathbun Company's lumber operations during the coming season. Already a number of men have been sent into the woods and larger forces will follow in a few weeks. Wages are not quite so high as they were last year. A large number of logs will be cut on the Moira River this year and operations will be about the same as last season on the Trent waters .-- Roblin & Ford, tailors, Napanee, have assigned .- The Portland phosphate mines are being vigorously worked this season J. & T.J. Thompson, butchers, of Enterprise, have assigned to the Sheriff. -The branch of the Edison Company in Peterboro' will employ over 200 men .- There is much rot in the potatoes in the vicinity of Arden and Mountain Grove.-All trains of the C.P.R. will for six months stop at Ivanhoe for the convenience of the people of Madoc.-Belleville harbor cannot be entered by vessels of heavy draught, there being only five feet of water on the bar across the entrance.- A powerful tug to replace the D. McArthur will be built at Collinsby at a cost of \$25,000 .- The Napanee "Beaver" states that Thos. Gurren, of South Fredericksburg, has raised 45 bushels of two rowed barley, from one bag received from the Ottawa farm .- Quite a trade is carried on in Kingston in ginseng root which has been discovered in large quantities in a back township. One barrel sold for \$375. It is shipped to the United States for medical purposes.

THE arrival of Mr. Knud Sando the president of the General Phosphate corporation in Canada has caused quite a stir among the owners of phosphate property. The lands already purchased for the company are to be formally taken over when Mr. Sando returns from a trip to Vancouver. The recent booming of Florida phosphates has had an adverse effect on the market, not likely to be lasting. Mr. Geo. Stewart of Ottawa, who has just returned from London, where he disposed of his High Falls phos. phate property for a good figure to the corporation which Mr. Sando represents, says the company is on a substantial basis. The capital is now £200,000, but will shortly be increased to £500,000. Mr. Stewart holds some founders shares, and will manage the business in Canada, for the first two years, with the view of having the properties properly developed. While he was in England Mr. Stewart found that it was difficult to sell mineral properties, unless those asked to invest are assured of reasonable profits. The Three Rivers dead meat scheme had a demoralizing effect upon the prospects of Canadian enterprises generally on the London market for a while. Up to the present no regular stock companies have been operating in phosphate. The properties now being worked, such as the High Rock and North Star mines are owned by individuals, and it has been impossible to get quotation of profits, etc., as a guide for investors, but the new company will place its shares on the market. One of the great drawbacks to investments in phosphate lands has been the high prices demanded for wholly undeveloped properties. The company will commence work at High Falls immediately, and expect to make heavy shipments of phosphates next season.

A VALUED correspondent at Power Creek, Madawaska writes : To the Dominion the short lumber trade is one of the richest prizes nature has endowed us with. The McKinley bill has reduced the duty on white pine to one dollar per 1000 feet, but retained the same old duty on spruce of \$2 per m and raised the duty on telegraph poles 55 per cent. which were free before. They have taken \$1 off the duty on on pine clapboards, but retained the same old rate on spruce, which is the only clapboard now made in New Brunswick since our pine has become extinct. The bill takes the duty off pine shingles and raises it on our cedar, and cedar shingles are the only shingles manufactured out of our wood, and spruce the only clapboards. It requires no "specks" to see the McKinley bill has been got up by interested and border senators of the United States, It is a disgrace to our legislation to allow Uncle Sam to cross the lines year after year penetrating our streams above our mills and water power, slaughtering our magnificent cedars and spruce for clap boards, floating the same to their side, there to be manufactured, building up an army of labor and of consumption while we do not exact one dollar export duty on our logs so far as New Brunswick or Nova Scotia are concerned. If Americans want to build mills on their own side to manufacture lumber cut in our forests, to keep the labor and consumption among themselves free of export duty, we should demand a free entry of our manufactured lumber into their market.

THE purchase of the Canadian business of the Glasgow and London Insurance Co. by the Citizens, may be looked upon as an accomplished fact, although the deeds have not yet been signed owing to the necessity of obtaining a power of attorney from the head office of the selling company. This purchase is looked upon as a wise move upon the part of the Citizens. They will be enabled by it to discontinue some \$50,000 worth of their most unprofitable business and replace it with a similar amount of the cream of that taken over from the Glasgow and London. Every insurance man will understand the advantage of such a substitution. In addition to this they retain the services of the best of the Glasgow and London's staff. As announced last week the Citizens have made arrangements with Mr. J. T. Vincent to accept the position of superintendent of agencies, and Mr. C. Gelinas that of joint inspector for the Province of Quebec. They also retain three of the local agents in this city, three in Toronto, and one each in Quebec and Hamilton. The purchase is evidently a desirable acquisition to the Citizens and one that will add to their prestige throughout the country.

The will of the late Mr. James McCready is typical of the generous broad-minded nature which so ondeared the deceased merchant to his friends. The sum of \$50,000 is divided among the most deserving charities of the city, irrespective of creed. The bequests include the sum of \$2,000 per year together with all his household and personal effects to Mrs. McCready, and a similar annual income to each of his sisters. To his uncle in Ireland is bequeathed \$1,000 per annum, to descend after his death to the children of a deceased uncle, \$800 per annum to his brother Hugh and \$500 to his cousin Mrs. Conway. The executors are given entire control of the estate, but are instructed to purchase only Montreal securities, such as bank stocks, first mortgages and real estate. The trust is to exist until the third generation, when the final distribution will take place to all the grand-nophews and grand-nieces then living. The estate is expected at that time to amount to over a million dollars.

A TALE, savoring strongly of a chimeric nature, comes from Chicago in the shape of the organization of a company to go into the balloon business. At Springfield, Ill., last week the Mt-Carmel Æronautic Manufacturing Company was chartered with a capital of \$20,000,000. The project is backed by both Eastern

and British capitalists. The incorporators, however, are the inventors, E. J. Pennington and Richard Butler of the Mt. Carmel machine and pulley works at Mt. Carmel, Ill.; W. C. Dewey of the Grand Rapids Furniture Manufacturing Company of Grand Rapids, Mich.; E L. Chamberlian and James A. Pugh. The proposed air ships, models of which have been successfully tested, will carry cars the size of Pullman cars, with accommodations for 50 persons each, special cars being manufactured for quick mail and passenger service. Work will commence immediately at Mt. Carmel upon the manufactory. The plant will be a large one, covering many acres.

The decision on the part of the interstate commence commission relating to the transport of oil in barrels and tank cars goes beyond the oil trade in its bearing, and bids fair to raise scrious complications with the entire freight traffic throughout the country. Already the big brewers of the West have set up the claim that if freight charges are to be made only upon the net weight of oil in barrels, it follows that only the net weight of beer in barrels becomes liable to such charges, and demand that their beer shall be handled at net weight. Vinegar manufacturers and distillers who ship largely in barrels have also taken the matter up, and shippers of goods packed in boxes or bales claim that their packages must be transported free of charge under the same ruling. Because of such a sweeping bearing which this decision has taken on, it is reported that the railroads will unite to contest it before the courts.

THE topic in insurance circles during the past week has been the absorption of the Queen Insurance Co., by the Royal. We say absorption advisedly ; because although the transaction has been spoken of as an amalgamation it is palpably only such an amalgamation as is possible when the lion lies down with the lamb—one of the two contracting parties is merged within the other. That this step has been contemplated for some time past is evidenced by the policy of the directors of the Royal, who have been quietly securing shares in the Queen for a long period. In fact it is stated in some quarters that they control altogether nearly seven-eighths of the entire stock. If this be correct the present absorption of the Queens must have been a foregone conclusion long ago. The Royal is evidently bent on keeping up its character for energy and push.

'The A wass man that learns from another's experience. The combined effort on the part of some oversanguine merchants and manufacturers to establish a newspaper in a western sister city, unsuccessful financially though it has proved, does not seem to bear any lesson to others anxious for an outlet for their money. The concern referred to has paid no dividends ever since it started, while nearly the whole of the subscribed capital had been called in at last accounts. The able chief promoter now knows that government pap is not the condensed and plentiful article of his early fancy. The 30 per cent dividends of Mesdames Field & Miller, of London-New York Chicago notoriety are but little ahead of these co-operative ventures. The man who has not eaten his cake or spent his profits in planting Dead Sea fruit is pointed at as an example of what money there is in one business or another, where hundreds have made almost periodical wrecks.

LAST year permission was granted to smelt fisheries in the county of Gaspe and that portion of the county of Bonaventure which has no railway communication to use seines for catching fish from October 16 to the close of navigation. An order-incouncil has been passed allowing seining for smelts in the counties named from October 1 to the close of 'navigation every year under special permits from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries. provided that upon the extension of the Bay des Chaleurs rail way, now in course of construction, such localities as may from time to time become connected with the railway system of Canada shall be amenable to the regulations now in force governing smelt fishing in the Dominion. Bag net fishing for smelts, hitherto permitted, is now prohibited.

COLLARETS, neck boas, and long boas depending nearly to the feet, made of ostrich and other feathers, are becoming popular. Parties who have had a stock of Russian and Spanish cock-feathers on hand for several seasons are making them up into the longer style, for which they are well adapted.

DISTRICT Magistrate Barry decided a case of considerable interest to employes in factories last week. A girl named Albina Sigouin sued the Montreal Woollen Mills company for the re. covery of a week's salary, which the company had retained owing to her having absented herself from her employment without leave. During her absence the company decided to dismiss her and instructed the cashier to retain her wages in lieu of a week's notice. The company is in the habit of retaining the first week's wages of their employes as a guarantee, and when they desire to leave they are required to give eight days' notice, at the expiration of which they receive the whole of the wages due them. In this case the company pleaded that they had a notice in a prominent place that wages would be confiscated i f the re quired notice were not given. The plaintiff declared that she had no personal knowledge of such a notice and the court decided in her favor on this account.

According to mail advices just received, the members of the London tea trade have been indulging in a little excitement over a somewhat extraordinary sale of tea. It consisted of three boxes, Ceylon growth, weighing only five pounds each, very showy, and described as "choicest golden tipped flowery Pekoe." It sold at auction and brought the remarkable high price of 30s 6d per pound, equal to a trifle over \$7.50 per pound United States currency. One report refers to it as "the rarest and most curious kind of tea imported into the country in modern times," and another says it "was small in leaf, but literally a blaze of golden tip, and the figure obtained was probably above the most san guine expectations."

An action was entered at Ottawa on the 3rd, and a writ issued against the New York Mutual Reserve Fund Assurance Company, at the suit of Messra. Brown, Edmondson & Co., of that city. The action, is brought to recover the first premium paid, with the proposals for insurance on the lives of Samuel Boston and J. B. Mackenzie. These monies were advanced by Mr. Brown, who wanted the policies as securities in some transaction. The policies never issued, but the premiums were retained. The plaintiffs claim that there having been no insurance effected they are entitled to a refund of the first premiums.

THE following joint stock companies have been gazetted :--The Widdifield Electric Brake Co., with capital stock \$300,000 and head office at Toronto. Niagara & Queenston Land & Electric Co., with capital stock \$900,000 and chief office at Toronto. Kingsville Natural Gas & Oil Co., with capital stock of \$43,740 and head office at Kingsville. Hendrie & Co., with capital stock of \$300,000 and head office at Hamilton. The Animonia Company of Toronto have obtained an increase of \$10,000 in their capital stock. It now stands at \$50,000.

A good trade is doing in plain kid gloves and a growing tendency is noted towards plain black goods. As it now stands, the demand is confined exclusively to the standard colors. The novelty shades in which the fall offering is strong, are pointedly neglected. Suedes are still in leading favor. Glace goods, however, are improving steadily in popularity, but are as yet a long way beyond their successful rivals. Four-button lengths have the call just at present.

The largest steamship so far built for the Montreal trade will be the Labrador now under construction at Belfast, for the Dominion line in the yards of Harland & Wulff. Her capacity will be 6,000 tons and she will be 400 feet long by 47 beam. She will be able to carry 800 head of cattle and will be fitted with refrigerators for dead meat. Like most modern vessels the Labrador will be of steel and will be arranged for water ballast. There will be accommodation for 60 saloon passengers. The new ship is expected to be ready for the spring business.

THE LUMBER DUTY.—The suggestion thrown out in these columns last week in respect of the "Export Duty on Sawlogs," seems to have commended itself to the Government at Ottawa. It matters not who first conceived the idea. It now remains to be seen whether our neighbors will remove the duty on spruce lumber. The late duty on fine pine lumber was scarcely 10 per cent ad valorem; on spruce worth only one-fourth to one-third as much, it becomes almost prohibitory. The former is getting scarce; the latter we have in abundance.

The following are the latest quotations for Lower Province stocks: Bank of British North America, 155; Bank of Nova Scotia, 154; Merchants Bank of Halifax, 133; Union Bank of Halifax, 116; People's Bank of Halifax, 114; Halifax Banking Company, 116; Bank of Yarmouth, $107\frac{1}{2}$; Exchange Bank of Yarmouth, 88; Commercial Bank of Windsor, 105; The Starr Manufacturing Company, 50; and the Nova Scotia Sugar Refinery, 200.

COTTON COUNCILLORS.—At a meeting of representatives of the Cotton Association, held in this city last Monday, plans for a combination among the manufacturers of colored goods were submitted and discussed. As this class of fabrics has been threatening to develop a condition similar to that into which grey cottons have long since fallen, it is deemed preferable to apply co-operatively some method of prevention before it is too late.

MESSES. H.R. IVES & Co., are making arrangements to rebuild their Longueuil works (recently destroyed by fire) on a much more extensive scale, and purpose adding largely to their output. It is rumored that it is Messes. Ives' intention to form that part of their business into a joint stock company.

THE Lancashire Trust and Mortgage Insurance company, one of the largest financial institutions in Great Britain, has decided to open a branch in Chicago. Their choice has been largely directed by Mr. C. S. Drummond, nephew of Hon. George A. Drummond, and Mr. R. S. Buchanan.

THE seat of Mr. W. L. S. Jackson on the stock exchange was sold to day for \$2,100. The creditors are all brokers, and with one exception had agreed to a compromise. We should have been pleased to have heard of Mr. Jackson's re-instatement on the board.

THE TWO American promoters of a Canadian grey cotton syndicate hoped to realize nearly half a million dollars, or 5 per cent on upwards of nine millions. There is less objection to keeping this sum at home.

THE Canadian cotton syndicate is offered the Coaticook mills at 50 per cent of their cost. The Craven mill at Brantford has also fallen into line at a price said to be 60 cents in the dollar.

JAMES S. GALVIN, merchant tailor, of Carleton Place, has made an assignment to J. M. Munro. A meeting of creditors will be held an the 25th proximo.

PACKING blueberries has become quite an industry in Northumberland, N.B., and when this wild fruit is abundant, this is a section in which it is especially so. At one place packers are working on an order from a Chatham firm and will put up 27 tons in one pound cans.

THE Pillow Hersey Manufacturing company intend rebuilding their rolling mill, destroyed by fire on Saturday morning, as soon as possible and work will be carried on night and day. The loss is estimated at \$75,000, which is fully covered, the firm having \$400,000 insurance on their Conde and Mill street works.

The Equitable Life Assurance society reports that the new assurance written during the first three quarters of the year, shows an excess of \$20,000,000 over that of the same period last week. It is stated that, with a continuance of this ratio of increase, the total new business of the society for the year will exceed \$200,000,000.

QUEBED Customs officers are on the lookout for heavy consignments of smuggled whiskey. It seems they have got wind of the fact that a schooner recently left Boston with 750 barrels of whiskey for St. Pierre, Miquelon, where it was all put on board of five different schooners to be smuggled into the country via the St. Lawrence.

MESSRS. S. GREENSHIELDS, Son & Co., wholesale dry goods merchants of this city, have made application in the Toronto Chancery Court for an injunction to restrain Messrs. Caldecott Burton & Co., of Toronto from infringing upon a poster advertising their everfast stainless black stockings. The hearing has been adjourned till Tuesday next.

The first cables received in this city from England announcing the sale of Canadian fall apples ex Lake Winnipeg show prices fully 25 per cent better than those of last year. The lot consisted of 665 barrels and the prices realized were: Kings, 26s 6d; Blenheim pippins, 27s; Twenty Ounce, 24s; and Culverts 21s, which is equivalent to \$4 to \$6 here. いたとうではないはないでは、「ない」となった。

The English Board of Agriculture committee, upon whose report will depend the regulations affecting the live cattle trade from America next year, will have another meeting next week. Sir Digby Murry, a prominent member of the committee, has been in Liverpool inspecting cattle ships, and it is understood that he was not unfavorably impressed by what he saw.

A NUMBER of real estate agents, at a meeting in the St. Lawrence hall, appointed a committee consisting of Mersus. J. Cradock Simpson, James Brown, J. M. M. Duff., G. W. Parent and R. A. Mainwairing to consider the advisability of organizing for mutual protection and advancement. It is not improbable that a real estate section of the Board of Trade may be formed.

MGR. LAFLEGHE, bishop of Three Rivers, has issued a mandement announcing that the tithes hitherto levied do not raise sufficient income for the priests, and that in future the sum of 71 cents on every 100 bundles of hay will be taken. Hay has in the past been exempt from tithes. This means that a number of hay farms in this province will now grow grain once more.

Over one thousand head of cattle from the north-west ranches recently arrived here for export, one train load being Herefords. The cattle industry is steadily expanding although prices in England this year have not been favorable. The new United States tariff, will, of course, not affect cattle as England is our market, but the destination of ranche horses will have to be changed.

It is estimated that, in spite of a decrease of about 10 per cent. in the wheat crop of the United States, the world's crop this year will be larger than that of last year. In the United Kingdon, Canada, and Egypt the yield is greater than in 1890; in Russia it is estimated to be one-third greater, and in Germany nearly one-sixth. Wheat estimates, however, are by no means reliable.

During the two weeks ended on the 5th inst. 1,777,3C3 bushels of Canadian barley were received at Oswego. During the same time about half a million bushels were received at Charlotte, besides 15,000 barrels of apples and thousands of cases of canned goods. The statistics of United States imports during the month or two before the new tariff went into effect will be interesting.

LAUE importers are feeling very well over the latest advices from Paris to the effect that the style arbiters of that fashionable centre have decided in favor of lace flounces, to be lavishly employed upon the bottoms of skirts. The edict of fashion has gone forth in favor of Russian lace, and enormous orders have been sent to the peasant-makers of it in the great lace-producing district of Orel.

The suit of the City and District Bank of Montreal against the Ontario Investment Association is occupying the attention of the courts. It is an action brought by plaintiffs to recover \$22,000, the balance of a loan of \$40,000 alleged to have been made to the defendants. The defendants aver the money was lent to Henry Taylor as a personal loan, and that the association is not liable for it.

THE Merritton cutton mills have been sold for \$130,000 to John J. Long, Collingwood. A despatch from Brantford, Ont., brings word that the Craven Cotton mills, of that city, have been purchased by the Montreal syndicate, through Messrs. A. F. Gault and D. Morrice, at a very fair valuation, the sole condition being that the factory shall at least be kept running for three-fourths of the year.

An "Extra" of the Canada Gazette was issued on the 13th containing a proclamation removing the export duties upon spruce and pine logs, and also the export duties upon shingle bolts of pine or cedar, and cedar logs expable of being made into shinge bolts. No reasons for this action are assigned, except that it hath appeared to our Governor General to be desirable in the public interest to remove the export duties mentioned.

IT WAS expected the new tariff would satisfy the Gloucester fish dealer. The reverse is said to be the case, in one respect at least, as the largest fish firm there, say: "When the fish were free the small ports of Nova Scotia sent it here instead of to Halifax, so we had the labor of packing it and making cases for it, and now they will pack in Nova Scotia and ship direct to the West Indies. Other things will be done in the same way."

HON. LAWRENCE CLARKE, Chief Factor of the Hudson Bay Company and a prominent man in the North-West Territories, died the other day at Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, where his headquarters were. Mr. Clarke will be remembered in the east through his connection with the Riel uprising, the half-breeds blaming him for precipitating the action at Duck Lake by using threatening language towards Riel and some of his friends.

THE 36th annual report of the Post office Department of Great Britain taxes to the utmost the credulity of the reader. It deals in monster figures. For instance, during the year it has delivered a total of 2,512,100,000 different articles, or about one and three quarters for every man, woman and child on the face of the earth. Among the various incidents of the year was the transmission through the post, as a book packet, of a sucking pig.

A TRIAL consignment of 126 cases of eggs from this city has been made to the British market by one of our largest local shippers. This shipment has turned out so satisfactorily that a second shipment goes forward at once. The prices realized were fully equal to those paid in the States and it looks as if the home market will turn out just as profitable to our egg merchants as that of which we have just been deprived by the McKinley Bill.

Ar Moreton's harbor, Nfld., an antimony mine has been opened under promising auspices. Work was commenced this summer, and thirty men are now employed. Small shipments have been made to England, where the crude ore sells for \$120 per ton. Samples of the ore, when assayed, reached 60 per cent pure metal. The price of refined antimony is \$385 per ton, so that it will probably be found advantageous to smelt at the mine.

MR. J. A. FUTVOYE, superintendent of the Central Vermont railway, declares in the St. John News that the shipment of hay from points on the line of their road has not entirely ceased since the McKinley bill come into force. He is of opinion that there will continue to be a moderate demand from the States, at only slightly reduced prices, both for our hay and barley, because of the acknowledged superiority of these products of our soil.

THE U. S. Treasury department has informed the Collector of Customs at Suspension Bridge, N. Y., that there is a duty on grapes of sixty conts per barrel of three cubic feet capacity, notwithstanding the fact that they may be imported in boxes, baskets, or otherwise than in barrels. If imported in such packages the department holds the quantity must be ascertained and duty at the rate of sixty cents imposed on each three cubic feet capacity of such packages.

THE dispatches from Rio are somewhat conflicting regarding the tone of the coffee market, but it is thought the weak suggestions refer to fine qualities, and those of a stronger character to low grades. The latter are very scarce in the crop now being marketed, hardly anything now being available here from No. 7 down in quality, and jobbers report almost failures of response in their tenders for similar goods sent to Brazil. On such stock cost is probably ½c higher than a week or so ago.

For Lowing the shipments of eggs which have been made to England during the past week comes the announcement of an exportation of 100 tons of hay. This cannot be called a new experiment. There have been previous shipments to Liverpool, on a small scale but now that the McKinley tariff interferes with the exportation to the States it is expected that the exportation to British markets will be greater. The present shipment of 100 tons is sent over as a sort of test to the market. The demand in England and Scotland is unlimited, and with Canada's reputation for producing fine hay, it is expected that a large trade will be built up.

 F_{LAX} men in Europe find a difference in the seed from Russia Germany and America, and imported seed is usually better the second year. There are white, yellow and blue blossoming plants, and experiments have been commenced to prove which is most desirable for this country. There are reasons to suppose that the best American climate for flax is at least as far south as Virginia, Kentucky, Kansas and California, from the fact that Egypt was the earliest seat of the industry, as well as the fact that flax must have originated in a climate where the frosts did not kill the land. Still flax has been, is, and will be, grown in all northern latitudes and Canada already produces some two thousand tons of flax annually.

VERY little continues to be known in local financial circles about the proposed new Labrador route to Europe, but surveys have been undertaken by the syndicate of which Sir Henry Isaacs, Lord Mayor of London, is chairman and reports from Quebec make everything appear coulcur de rose. It is proposed to construct a line of railway from Quebec to some point in Labrador, probably St. Charles' Bay, and to run a line of steamers thence to Milford Haven. The voyage would be only 1,870 miles as against 3,070 from New York to Liverpool, the saving in time with a twenty-knot steamer being about sixty hours. It is estimated that passengers from Chicago to England by this route would save two days' time, and be spared two days and a half of sea voyage. The dangers of winter travelling by this route may not be insuperable, but this point has still to be cleared up.

MONTEBAL OLMARING HOUSE.--Olearings and balances week ending 16th October, 1890 :--

	,	····	Clearings.	Balances,
10th (Octob	er 1890	\$1,398,678	\$152,437
llth	a	1890	1,367,572	101,588
13th	"		1,330,986	196,348
14th	"		1,757,304	253,408
15th	"		1,646,295	239,286
16th	"		2,205,780	447,171
Tot	al		\$ 9,706,615	\$1,390,238
			\$9,786,006	\$1,341,596
			\$10,518,117	\$1,538,671

Meetings, Reports, &c.

THE MOLSONS BANK.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Molsons bank was held at the Banking honse, St. James street, at three o'clock Monday afternoon. The president, Mr. John H. R. Moleon, occupied the chair. Among those present were Sir David L. Macpherson (Toronto). Messes, S H Ewing, R. W Shepherd, S Finley, D McCarthy (Sorel), William M. Macpherson (Quebec), Henry Archbald, John T. Moison, Henry Hogan, John Crawford, R. W. Shepherd, jr., Edward Archbald, and J. Try-Davies.

The Obairman having called the meeting to order, requested Mr. A. D. Durnford, the Inspector, to act as secretary, and that gentleman having read the notice convening the meeting, the chairman asked Messrs, R. W. Shepherd, junr, and Walter N. Evaus to act as scrutineers.

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The General manager (Mr. F. Wolferstan Thomas) then read the thirty-fifth annual general report of the directors for the past year, as under :-

-The directors of the Molsons bank beg to present to GENTLEMEN,the shareholders the thirty-fifth annual report for the year ending 30th

September, 1890. The net earnings for the year, after making full provision for bad and doubtful debts, amount to \$229,050.40. This has been distributed and boutful debts, amount of a per cent, and a bouus of 1 per cent, by two semi-annual dividends of 4 per cent, and a bours of 1 per cent, together \$180,000, leaving \$49,050.40 to be disposed of, \$25,000 of which had been transferred to the Rest, increasing it to \$1,100,000. The balance, \$24,050.40 has been carried to profit and loss account, which now amounts to \$31,747.05.

It will be observed that the profits of the year are not as large as those of the previous one. This was not unexpected after the two or three consecutive years of deficient crops and low prices; and the increased rate of interest paid on deposits by this Bank, as by all other banks of the Dominion, while the keen competition for business pre-vented any increase in discount rates. The Directors think that under the circumstances the result will be considered satisfactory. All the branches of the Bank have been inspected during the year.

The officers of the Bank have continued to perform their duties in

a satisfactory manner, and enjoy the confidence of the Board. By the new Banking act the charters of the various banks have been renewed for a further period of ten years, they being required to redeem their notes in at least one place in each province; this will prevent the notes of all Canadian banks from falling below par in every part of the Dominion

JOHN H. R. MOLSON,

663.746 01

317,441 71

82,212 98 3,692 45 2,932 14

President.

General Statement of the Affairs of the Mol ons Bank on the 30th September, 1890.

Capital authorized and paid up\$2,000,000 Rest account				
LIABILITIES.				
Cenital paid up	Ł			

Outpour bain of the second stress second second		
Notes in circulation	1,885,261	00
Dominion Government deposits payable on		
demand	18,359	96
Deposits held as securities for the execution	• •	
of Dominion Government contracts and		
for insurance companies	50,784	00
Provincial G vernment deposits payable on		
demand	8,240	19
Other deposits payable on demand	3,603,866	32
Other deposits payable after notice	3,074,357	89
Due to other banks in Canada.	96,057	54
Due to foreign agents	16,065	15
Profit and loss	31,747	05
Rest	1,100,000	00
70th dividend	80,000	00
Bonus of 1 per cent to shareholders	20,000	00
Dividends unclaimed	2,376	10
Interest, exchange, &c., reserved	105,457	
		-\$12,092,573
ASSETS.		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
ACONIG.		

.....\$239.133 01 Dominion notes 424,613 00 Notes and cheques of other banks ... Balance due from other Banks in Canada... Balance due from Branches..... Balance due from Dominion Government. Balance due from Agents in the United

Specie

Kingdom	7,924	89
Balance due from foreign agents.	138,396	31
Loans and bills discounted on bonds, deben-	-,	
tures, etc	149,353	31
Provincial, British or foreign, or colonial		
public securities, other than Canadian	498,273	34
Dominion government debentures	104,375	
Loans to municipal corporations	184,767	
Loans to other corporations	836,093	
Loans to other banks,	160,000	
Bills discounted and current	8,591,519	
Rills discounted next due secured	6001,010	

	Bills discounted, past due, not secured	34,911	40		
	Real estate, other than bank premises	57,494	89		
	Mortgages on real estate sold by the bank	5,856			• •
	Bank premises at head office and branches	190,000		,	
ļ	Other assets	7,364			
				512,092,0	573
i			-4	un ni o ó mie	
	PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.	,			
	Balance at profit and loss, on 30th September,	1889	9	7.696	65
	Net profits of the year, after deducting ex-				
ł	penses of management, reservation for in-				
	terest accrued on deposits, exchange, and				
	making provision for bad and doubtful				
į	debts		40		
İ	From which has been paid :	9223,000	40		
	69th dividend, at 4 per cent, first				
	April, 1890\$ 80,000				
	70th dividend, at 4 per cent., first				
	October, 1890 80,000				
1		•			
	\$160,000				
	Bonus of 1 per cent. to shareholders 20,000				
		180,000			
			—	49,050	40
	Leaving a surplus of :		-	556,747	05
				*!-	

account	25,000 00
Leaving at credit of profit and loss, on September 30th, 1890	\$31,747 05

Capital of the bank \$2.000.000

Rest ... 1.100.000

THE MOLSONS BANK

MONTREAL, 3rd October, 1890.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The Chairman said: Well, gentlemen, this is the report of the dir-ectors. It is not very long; there is nothing unusual to call your attention to, and I would move the adoption of the report. In doing In doing it. This so, however, I would merely make a very few remarks upon it. This year, as the report says, our earnings have not been equal to those of last year, but they have been fair. Our earnings have been nearly 111 has year, but they have been har. Our samings have been harly 11g per cent, which, as we say, we think is fairly satisfactory. We have not experienced anything very unusual during the year. The prospects for the coming year are fair, not particularly bright. The McKinley bill, I may say, must affect in some measure the business of the coun-try, particularly the increased duty upon hay and on eggs, animals and against that we fortunately have some effect upon us; but for this year against that we fortunately have had good crops in Ontario and very fair crops in the Northwestern territories. I had an opportunity in returning from the Northwestern territories. I had an opportunity in returning from the Pacific a few days ago to see the state of the coun-try and to learn what I could of the prospects of the great West, and they are most encouraging, I think. A large business and a safe busi-ness is being done, and the country appears to have got over a good deal of the depression which the extraordinary boom caused it to ex-perience. We think the prospects are, as I said before, very good. You will observe that this year, for the second time, we have paid a bonus to the shareholders. Usually we paid you a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent, making 8 per cent. for the year. The year before the present one we had done very well indeed, and commenced paying a bonus, and this year we did fairly well, not so well as the previous year, and it was a question among the directors whether it was wise to pay a bonus again. There was some difference of opinion on the question, but they thought There was some difference of opinion on the question, but they thought we might do so. It should not be looked upon, because it has been paid for a couple of years, like a dividend, a permanent division of profits. The directors will in future, no doubt, be guided by circum-stances, and if good profits are made, the paying of a bonus is possible, but not to be expected always I merely make that statement as some people have said to myself and others, "You are always paying a bonus," and I wish to disabuse their minds that it is to be looked upon as certain. I do not know that there is anything else I would like to remark upon. I do not believe in troubling you with unnecessary remarks, so I would merely move the adoption of the report The vice-president will second the motion and we shall be happy to hear any remarks upon the report by any of the gentlemen present, or any any remarks upon the report by any of the gentlemen present, or any

any remarks upon the report by any of the gentienter present, or any questions they may be inclined to ask we will endeavor to answer to the best of our ability and to their satisfaction. The vice-president (Mr. R. W. Shepherd) having formally seconded the motion, Mr. John Urawford made some observations upon the report of the directors, which were satisfactorily replied to by the chairman and the General Manager, and the report was adopted.

THANKS TO THE DIRECTORS

Mr. Crawford then made the following motion, seconded by Mr. Daniel McCarthy: "That the thanks of the shareholders are due and are hereby tendered to the president, vice-president and directors for their attention to the interests of the bank during the past year." In making the motion, Mr. Crawford said: I may say, Mr. Chairman, that nothing affords me greater pleasure than to have the opportunity of moving this resolution. The General Manager, I think, has had an intimation that I, as a shareholder, was perfectly satisfied, and I would be most ucreasonable were I otherwise, with the statement submitted on this occasion. We know full well the zeal, assiduity and so forth-of the chairman, no doubt supported by his colleagues and the vigil-snce of our General manager. I think they are so well known that further comment in that direction is clearly unnecessary. I do feel as

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a shareholder we would be ungratoful to a degree if we were not satisfied with the report. It was far beyond my expectation that this bank would be enabled to continue the 8 per cent, dividend. I thought it would be with difficulty it could continue it for a consecutive number of years, but it has continued it, and has, in addition, paid bonuses and made a good "rest" account.

and made a good "rest" account. The motion having been unanimously carried, the Chairman said. —On behalf of myself and the Board of Directors I return my sincere thanks. We eudeavor to the best of our ability to do what we can and we have been fairly successful. We don't boast much, but we think we have done fairly well and we hope we shall continue to do so. Whatever the personnel of the future boards may be I have no doubt the same attention will be given to matters connected with the bank as in the past. This bank has been thirty-five years in existence, and I am happy to say it has never passed a dividend. Those who established the institution have passed away, and Mr. Thomas Workman, who for ten years filled this chair, has also gone. I hope we may have in the future the same prosperity which attended us during the administration of the late Mr. Workman and his predeces-BOTS.

THE traffic returns of the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ending October 11th, 1890. show a decrease of \$41,835 over the corresponding week of 1889.

OUTOBER CHEESE .- A few years ago October cheese of Canadian make was deservedly in bad repute in the English markets. Its soft, porous body made it liable to go off in flavor quickly. It did not possess the keeping qualities, combined with that richness of body and flavor, which are so much desired by English merchants and consumers. During the last two or three years a decidd improve-ment in the quality has been effected, and with the finer quality has come a better repu-tation is the quality has come a better reputation in the markets, and by the exercise of due care October cheese may be so well established that hereafter it will be counted equal to September's In truth, cheese can be made as firm and fine during October as at any other time of the year. Prof. Jas. W. Robert-son, Dairy Commissioner for the Dominion, in a bulletin recently issued from the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, says that milk delivered at factories during October has a higher per cent, of fat and other solids than during the summer months. Its flavor will be equally rich and nice when the cows are stabled during the cold nights and fed liberally on fodder corn or any other suitable suc-culent nutritious feed. Turnip tops and rape should not be fed to cows whose milk is furnished to a cheese factory. After the milk is drawn it should be strained immediately and forthwith aired as thoroughly as during the bot weather of July. The aeration will im-prove its flavor and prepare it for the manu-facture of a finer quality of cheese than it will be possible to obtain if that treatment is neglected. The milk should not be cooled below 60° Fah. A milk house or the farm kitchen will be a more suitable place for keeping it over night than the open milk-stand when the temperature of the outside air goes below 50°.

Financial.

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MONTREAL, THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 16th, 1890.

The stock market has been dull and unintoresting. Canadian Pacific has been weak and this has influenced the whole market more or less. London has been rather panicky, due to British losses in South Amorica where there has been great inflation. The trouble in London has affected all stocks although it is hoped that a rise in the bank of England rate will be averted. On this market Canadian Pacific has fallen to 75%, as against 77 to 771 a week ago. North-west land sold at 77s, but has since gone off to 75 bid, 77 asked. Gas has been irregular, bat closes better with buyers at 203]. Street railway is neglected, but is steadily hold Richelieu closes nominal at 55 bid, Montreal Telegraph sold as high as 991 and is now at 981 bid, holders wanting 991. Commerce, Molsons and Morchants steady. Bank of Montreal has been placed at 228 and 2281

and closes at 2273 bid, as against 2281 last Thursday noon. Money has loaned at 51@on call. Canadian Pacific closed at 771 in London. Some of the banks state their circulation is up to the limit and that it is not coming back at present. In consequence they find themselves well supplied. London street rate and bank rate 5 per cent. Sterling 60 day sight 8 3-16@5-16 and 81@1; demand 91@5-16 and 91@1; N. Y. funds par at 1-32 and 1@1; colles 10@101. Cattle bills 82@1; boc. sixties 72@3. Posted in N. Y. 4 811and 4 861.

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Banks	No. Sharee.	Highest price.	Lowest price. A varace	tame week 1889.
Commerce Merchants Montreal Peoples	295 261 10	228]	128 228 97	128 146 1 235 1 101 1
Toronto Ontario Molsons East'rn Townships		162	161	221 134 163 4 163
Hochelaga Quebec Miscellaneous.	10 1	102] 120	102] 120	98}
Can. Pacific Can. Ship: Co	2,775	77]	75§	69 ·
*Gas Hochelaga Cot Co North West Land.	173	204 77	202 ••••	203 145 82
Richelieu Telegraph Strect Railway		•••	55] 99	58] 93 207]
Corporation 4 p.c. Mont. Cotton Inter. Coal	\$58,000		103	
Royal Electric	••••	••••		• • • • • • • • • •

MONTREAL WHOLESALE TRADE.

Montreal, Thursday, Oct. 16, 1890.

The feature of the past week has been the marked improvement in country payments. due to the amount of money that has crossed the border to pay for Canadian produce rushed into the United States to escape the operation of the McKinley Bill, and also to the fact that farmers generally are commencing to market their crops. Paper is better met, and although the volume of failures shows no signs of diminution, the wholesale houses report a spirit of greater confidence. Still buyers are very cautious, and the volume of actual business done is confined within the narrowest limits. Prices in many lines are comparatively high, and buyers show a distinct tendency, (notably in such lines as the heavy metals, tin plates, leather, etc.) to hold off in hopes of a possible fall in values before their present stocks are exhausted. The good prices realized in England for the first lots of Canadian apples, and the satisfactory results of trial shipmonts of eggs to that market, have much encouraged the produce trade, and the belief that our farmers will suffer but little from

THE ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

To the General Manager of the Molsons Bank:

Sin,—We, the undersigned, acting as scrutineers at the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Molsons bank this day, beg to report the following gentleman elected to act as Directors for the ensuing year:—Henry Archbald, S. H. Ewing, Samuel Finley, J. H. R. Molson, Sir David L. Macpherson, W. M. Ramsay, R. W. Shepherd,

R. W. SHEPHERD, JR., W. N. EVANS.

Scrutineers.

The President having thanked the scrutineers for their services, the meetig adjourned.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, Mr. John H. R. Molson was elected President and Mr. R. W. Shepherd Vice-President for the ensuing year.

> hostile legislation across the line is growing more marked every day. The decision of the government to abandon the export duty on logs is differently commented on in lumber circles. In some the opinion is expressed that it will end in the depletion of our forests without adequate advantage to the country, while in others the action of the Government is applauded. In the miscellaneous lines the feeling is firm. The short catch has resulted in a scarcity of herring and large dry cod, and orders for boneless cod are ahead of the supply. Heavy chemicals are higher, and we advance values of soda-ash, bicarb, and caustic. Red lead is up halfa cent. Nails have risen 10 cents per keg owing to the expected temporary closing down of the Pillow Hersey works. Tin and terne plates are strong and advancing, and the general situation is perceptibly one of confidence.

> ASHES.—Receipts have been in excess of last October so far, but the duty having been removed on potash in the U. S., there has been a slight demand for that point which has checked a decline that was about setting in. Sales of first pots, \$3.36@\$3.40; first hand. Seconds, \$3.90; thirds, \$3.30. Receipts since first January, 1,667 pots; 348 pearls, Deliveries, 1,947 pots; 487 pearls. Stock in store, 15 October, 155 pots; 23 pearls.

> Day Goops.—The amount of produce rushed over the border to anticipate the coming into force of the McKinley Bill has rendered money much more plentiful throughout the country and remittances show a marked improvement. This has rendered the general tone of the trade much more cheerful than for some time past. Travellers are sending in fair sorting orders as well as those for spring goods and report greater confidence throughout the country. The city trade keeps fairly active and the suburban trade is particularly gcod. Prices are well maintained and, although we still hear complaints of dating ahead, there are very few complaints of cutting. Indeed, some houses predict an advance in certain lines of goods.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DAIRY PRODUCT AND PROVISIONS -Since our last there has been no real change in the butter market A steady call is experienced for small lots of good table grades, but stale and poorly made stuff has to take back ground. Creamery is steadily held at 20c@ 22c for late made and 17c@18c for summer stock. In cheese there has been a moderate sort of trade with no great snap to the market. The Liverpool public cable comes at 48s, but private advices report business in fine goods at aroand 50s. It is evident that at slightly lower prices stocks could soon be placed and factorymen give signs of being less exacting as the season advances. About 600 boxes of French Canadian were sold at the wharves at Pic up to 10c. Fine western September cheese is heid at $10\frac{1}{2}$ (201%, At a sale of salved cheese, *ex Idaho*, in Bristol, spirited competition took place, the whole lot of nearly 10,000 hoxes being knocked down in So minute at mixing range from 24 (2006) 50 minutes at prices varying from 24s@26s for those branded diamond O to 35s for those diamond I. Several local firms secured lots, one taking nearly 2,000 boxes. The price realized came as a surprise to many, but it will give tone to the market for sound goods. A report of the London market says : "What demand there is for American and Canadian goods is confined to the pick of fresh arrivals, goods is confined to the pick of fresh arrivals, with prices the turn dearer, 508/2051s being the ruling figures for such. Ordinary best goods, about 468/2048s, sell very sparingly, but they are receiving some attention. At Ingersoll, on the 14th, 21 factories boarded 9,200 boxcs, principally September make. Sales of 200 August at 91c and 350 September at 101c. At Utica, N. Y, the market was not very strong or brisk. The ruling price was 9c; last year 91c. Pork, lard and meats are quiet but steady.

EGGS.—So far there has been no serious break in prices and eggs are worth 16½c@ 17½c on spot. Consignments to Great Britain have been made not only from Montreal but from Halifax, the latter port sending 500 dozen while our shipments have been fairly

large for the season of the year, including a shipment of 300 cases. One local firm has received advices of sales in England, prices being little below those obtained in the States. The government has taken unusual interest in the question of perishable goods for ship-ment to England, the result being that the Montreal steamships are found to have good facilities for shipment in cold storage of eggs, poultry, meats, fruits, etc., and will improve those facilities. A trader from the Townships told the writer that the people on the American side were more irritated than the Canadians at the new duty as they recognized that they would have to buy our eggs, horses, hay, etc., and the tax would come out of their pockets. Canadian traders have been paying 15c@16c for eggs in the Townships and the American 18c cash and 20c in trade. At present the American customs officers are very exact in putting the oath, so as to discriminate between American and Canadian eggs, etc., and the underground railway has not get into good working order. More than one house is built right ion the border, and the tariff may cause some sharp practice. The Beaver line has had each of its steamers fitted up with three of Blackman's patent power ventilator wheels or fans, each of which sup-plies 30,000 cubic feet of fresh air per minute. Last year an exporter shipped 11,000 dozen of eggs to the English market and the experiment was successful. The Dominion line has made excellent arrangements and the Allan, Reford and other companies have not been Reform and other companies have not ocen behind hand. The freight is about 15s per ton. One large egg firm at St. Hyacinthe say they will import eggs from Michigan and store them for the American market, thus converting their buildings into a bonded ware-bones for American ergs. This concern has house for American eggs. This concern has storeage for 750,000 dozen. Last year they paid out \$140,000 and have averaged \$90,000 for ten years.

FLOUR AND GBAIN — There has been a steady market for flour throughout the week, but transactions have been unimportant. The grain market has continued in a lifeless state

and outside of some little trading in cats and pass there is nothing whatever to note. The movement of new wheat is slow and quota-tions are still nominal. Our usual quotations will be found in the proper column of prices current. The total quantity of wheat in sight on this continent and afloat to Europe is 37,898,000 bushels, a decrease of 1,489,000 bushels compared with a week ago, 2,830,000 bushels compared with two weeks ago, 3,823, bushels compared with two weeks ago, 3,523,-000 bushels compared with a month ago, and an increase of 1,675,000 bushels compared with a year ago. Wheat and corn are both cabled as steady in England. Liverpool white Michi-gan wheat 78 $2\frac{1}{2}d$; fair average red winter 78 $5\frac{1}{2}d$. Oanadian peas 58 6d. The total quan-tic of wheat on flour reduced to wheat titp of wheat and flour, reduced to wheat, afloat to Europe, is 20,160,000 bushels, compared with 22,328,000 bushels for the previous week, and 23,168,000 bushes for the previous week, and 23,168,000 bushels for the corres-ponding week last year. A Ohicago writer telegraphs as follows:—"The grain markets were stronger in anticipation of the latest re-port from Washington in regard to the crop conditions, and fell back when that document was found not to fulfil the expectations of the was bound not to thin the expectations of the bulls. The element of weakness is also con-tained in the deciline in the price of silver which is so pronounced as to surprise its friends, and is extensively thought to have vital connection with the range of quotations from produce. In wheat the most prominent phase in the situation is the readiness with which holders in other countries are selling at figures a shade below those asked by the at ugures a shade below those asked by the United States. There was a gain last month of more than 7,000,000 bushels in the quanti-ties in store in Europe and afloat for European ports; and little, if any, of this was contri-buted by our Atlantic slope. Russia is pour-ing wheat through the Straits of Gibraltar at a rate which may well excite doubts in regard to the ouropean of the neuropean terms to the correctness of the recent statements about the crop storage there. India, too, is reported a free contributor for supply to British deficiences, and English farmers them-selves are willing sellers. The crop of the North-west is coming out with moderate free-dom and may be expected to be delivered with even a little more activity in the latter half of this month as the country elevators are getting filled up with their load for the winter. Good toreign demand for wheat or flour would make current deliveries look small, but in the face of the European competitions already noted we cannot see much present encouragement for the bulls in wheat." The writer is evidently a decided 'bear' Other writers are more cheerful about the future.

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CRMENT.—There is no material change in the condition of the Portland cement market since last week's report. Business continues quiet, with only a fair demand for the best brands, the cheaper grades of cement moving very slowly. There is a considerable quantity of cement afloat, and befere the end of the month some large shipments are due to arrive, but this is not likely to weaken the present market prices, which are, for good London brands are \$2.55 to \$2.70. Belgian \$2.30 to \$2.45 per cask. Fire Bricks are moving freely at \$20 to 26 per 1000 with good supplies in the market.

FISH — Trade in fish may be said to be just beginning for the fall on a scarcely supplied market. Herring are very scarce, and it is one of the shortest seasons for this fish ever known. Large dry cod are also very difficult to obtain, both the shore and bank fisheries having been failures, and as a consequence there is a brisk demand for boneless cod and orders are booked away ahead of the supply. Prices in Newfoundland are a little higher and holders are strong in their ideas.

GREEN FRUITS, RTO.—The apple shipping trade has now fairly commenced. Sound fall \$2.75@\$3.25 and choice winter \$3.50@ \$3.75. Common grapes 2 Jc. Fine new figs selling at 12 Jc@14c. Niagara grapes 4c@5c and Delaware 5c@6c. Pears in fair demand. Bartletts \$6@\$10 and other sorts \$3@\$6. Cranberries \$9@\$11 per brl. Bananse \$1.25@\$1.75 for yellow and red \$1@ \$1.25. Plums \$1@\$1.50 per basket. Jamaica oranges in brls \$7.60@\$8; lemons \$7@\$7.50 per box. Sweet potatoss \$4@\$4.50 per brl.

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GEO. D. ROSS & CO. -: WOOLLEN :-COMMISSION MERCHANTS - AND ----MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS

MEDIUM and FINE TWEEDS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, FLANNELS, RUGS, SILAWLS, SILIRTS and PANTS, &c.

Sole Agents in Canada for

CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON, KNOX'S LINEN THREADS. KNOX'S GILLING NETS, &c.

MILWARD'S SEWING NEEDLES, PATON'S BOOT and SHOE LACES,

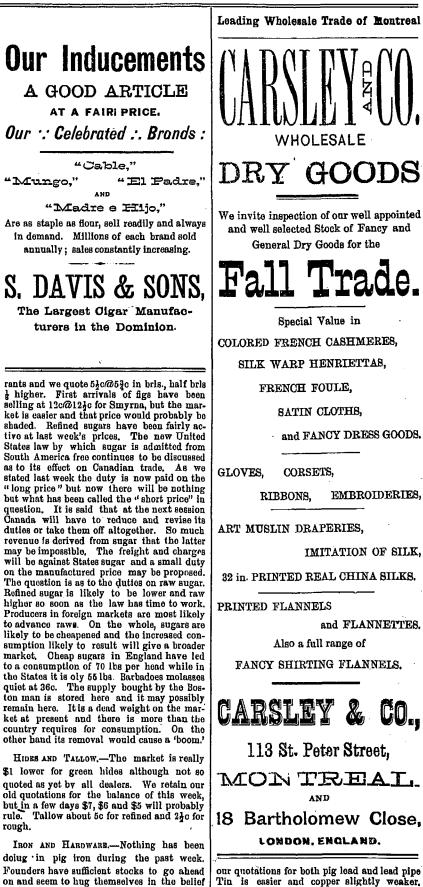
Sudbury's " Castle Gate" Brand Hosiery, Bond's Tupes, Asa Hardy & Co's Cords and Velveteens, fc., fc.

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

Spanish onions in crates 80c, in cases \$3. Almeria grapes \$5.50 per keg.

GROOSERES.-There has been a fair movement in staple groceries. Teas have ruled quiet as buyers are well supplied from last week's auction. In foreign dried fruits the market appears to have solved down to reasonable prices for now with the exception of sultanas which are extremely dear. The *Escalona* is due here about the 25th from Denia and will be followabout the 26th from Denia and will be follow-ed by the Avlona from Oharante and other French ports with wines, brandies, etc. The Florence should reach this port from Denia the middle of next month. Little has been done between jobbers this week in fruits as they all had some by the first boat and buyers are well enough supplied at the moment. The Draco-na's fruit has been distributed all over and she is said to have had a big share of it. The trade do not look for a large quantity on the other hoats. This steamer had 50.000 to 20.000 other boats. This steamer had 80,000 to 90,000 boxes as against 60,000 by first boat last year. Total receipts are expected to be 200,000 boxes, Total receipts are expected to be 200,000 boxes, while the country usually takes 300,000. This large deficiency is not expected to have an immediate effect on the market, but prices will likely advance as new stocks get worked down. Valencias have sold at 6c and a fraction under in large quantities and from that up to 64c in a jobbing way. Sultanas are scarce and dear a job and the second se





our quotations for both pig lead and lead pipe Tin is easier and copper slightly weaker, Zinc is unchanged. The Pillow Hersey fire and the expected closing down of their nail facto-ry owing to the destruction of the rolling mill and the fact that they have no stock of nail plates on hand has sent prices of nails up with a bound. We quote now, on the basis of \$2.50 for iron and \$2.60 for steel, an ad-vance of 10 cents from last week's figures. In horse nails the best discount we hear of is In horse nails the best discount we hear of is 60 per cent. In the United States a good demand is reported for pig iron, with more or less scarcity. The following are the latest cable quotations:-Tin, spot, £98 10s; futures, £99. G.M.B. copper, spot, £57 15s; utures, £58 5s. Warrants in Glasgow, 50s d. No. 3 Middlesboro, 47s 14jd; soft Spanish lead, £14 10s; best selected copper,

EMBROIDERIES,



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.



H. R. Ives & Co., : Montreal

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', 206¹/₂ St. Lawrence Street; TOWEL & MICHAUD'S, 1334 St. Catherine Street East; E. CAVANAGH, 2553 Notre Dame Street; A. IMBLEAU'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; BLOUIN, DESFORGES & LATOURELLE, 520¹/₂ Craig Street.





BUTTER.-Choice lots are scarce and firm, jobbing at 15c@16c for dairy Sales of medjobbing at loc/2016 for darry Sales of med-ium at loc@12c. Inferior grades not wanted. Ureamery jobs at 21c@22c. Eggs in moder-ate supply and prices steady at 17c@18c per dozen. Cheese firm, the best jobbing at 1 to @101c.

National Invost

100

DRESSED Hogs -The offerings have increas-but prices ruled steady. The best sell at ed, but prices ruled steady. The best sell at \$6@\$5.20, and some inferior lots sold yester-day \$5.50@\$5.75.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The flour trade re-mains very dull and the feeling unsettled. Prices are easier ; straight rollers obtainable

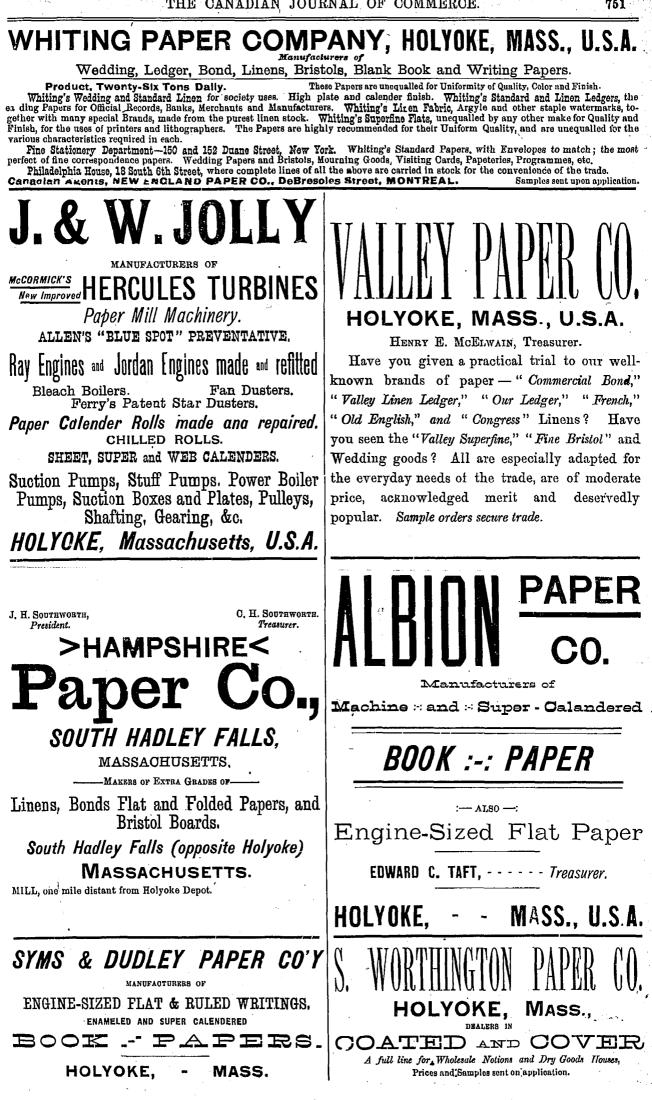
gains ground that prices have reached the top notch. The shoemen are now principally cmployed making up samples and consequently have kept their travellers back to see how the leather market will go, but there are no signs of weakness as yet and a few are now out on the sorting trip. In the meantime the situation is practically unchanged.

750

PAINTS, OIL AND GLASS .--- A quiet business is doing in oils. The advance in cod oils has rendered buyers cautious and they are dis-posed to hold off. Steam reflued seal is firm at 524 conts. Linseed is unchanged, Coal oil is half a cont dearer. Turpentine is weak at last week's figures. Paints are firm in sympathy with the strong situation of lead and cables announce an advance of jo in red lead. Glass is quiet and steady. Gambier is easier although an upward movement is expocted before long. The much talked of

TORONTO, Oct., 16 1890.

The wholesale trade of the city is moderately active, with fair sized orders coming in. Some improvement is noted as compared with last autumn. General stocks are comparative-ly small and there is less desire to cut prices. Fair profits are thereby assured. Payments are coming in better than of late, and the feeling generally is hopeful. The money market is generally is hopeful. The money market is unchanged, with call loans quoted at 6 per cent on stocks. Prime commercial paper is discounted at 6 per cent and the general run at 7 per cent. Stocks very dull and somewhat irregular. Northwest land lower at 784s. Following are the closing bids as compared with last Thursday :--



STOCKS AND BUNDS. SURETYSHIP. Capital Sub-scribed. Por Cont Capital paid-up Daves of Dividends. Val' Reat. last 6 Ms Prices | value Oct. 16, par Sh NAMX The only Company in Canada confining itself to this business. THE GUARANTEE CO. 160 1281 129 64 25 1,216,666 800,000 25,000 145,000 Oci Dec 2 Nov 31 Dec Brit. North Amorica... Cal Beck Commonde... Commercial, Manitoba. Commercial, Manitoba. 4,850,666 6,900,614 587,200 306,000 4,886,666 6.000,000 364,150 306,600 April Juite 2 May 30 June \$ A 1 50 437.54 OF RORTH AMERICA 400 400-00 20° 1(3 41 20 230ex-d 115 0) Capital Authorizes, Paid up in Caph in notes), 304.600 (1997 - 7,048.429 Capital Autorized, - \$1,000,000 Commercial, Windson Dominution Du Peuple Eastern Townships.... 500,000 1,500,000 1,200,000 1,500,000 250,00 1,500,000 1,200,000 1,466,684 50,000 1 230,000 400,000 550,000 40 50 50 50 50 515 75 A 1 May 3 Mar 2 Jan 1 Nov 304,600 135 145 67 5J 3 Sopt 2 July 'Deposit with Dom. Gov't, - 87,000 100 100 100 1,250,000 1,000,000 710.100 1,250,000 1,000,000 710,100 in liquid 459,000 125,006 Foderal eral ation 165 165 00 1621 104 102 75 1 Dec Dec June 43 Hocheings June THE BONUS SYSTEM 154 (H 25 (6) 1,500,000 500,000 5,798,300 1,000,000 1,500,000 500,000 5,750,000 1,100,000 701,000 140,000 June 2 June 2 June 1 Aug Dec 2 Dec 1 Dec 1 Feb 154 1(0) 100 25 100 100 433 Imperial Jacques Cartier Merchants' Can Merchants, Halifax of this Company renders the Pressiums in certain cases unnually reducible notif the rate of 1451 148 1821 145 ±0 2,315,000 275,000 133 00 155 163 77 50 2273 2284 455 5 1 80 24 00 243 243 00 One-Half per cent. per annum is reached. BANES. 50 200 30 100 2,000,000 12,000,000 1,200,000 500,000 2,000,000 12,000,000 1,200,000 500,000 1 1/ 0 000 6,900,000 106,000 408,000 April June May Jan 1 Oct 1 Dec Nov 1 July This Company is cover 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 Molaous Montroal Nationsio New Brunswick 4526 Ontario 1,500,000 1,000,000 180,0-0 2,500,000 1,500,000 1,000,007 180,000 2,500,000 2 0.000 400.000 100.000 500.000 100 100 20 100 31 4 4 31 1 Dec 1 Dec July Dec of its clients l June I Juno Over \$717,528 18 have been paid Ottaws People's of N. B ... Quobec.... in Olaims to Employers. Jan. June President, - . SIR ALEX. T. GALT, G.C.M.G. Oct July 1 Dec St. Stophon's..... Standard. Torontc..... Union, (Halifax)..... 200,000 1,060,000 2,000,000 500,000 35,000 410,000 1,400,000 40,000 100 50 100 50 200,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 500,000 2 8 8 2 147 218 224 116 73 50 218 00 58 00 April Vice-President and Managing Director EDWARD RAWLINGS. Jan 1 June Secretary, JAMES GRANT. Bankers, THE BANK OF MONTREAL. 921 96 100 99 92 50 100 00 110 00 100 100 100 1,200,000 500,000 500,000 1,200,000 478,430 342,597 200,000 20,000 66,000 8 81 81 2 Jan 2 June 1 April 2 July 1 Dec -Oct HEAD OFFICE: 167 St. James St., MONTREAL. Ari. Sav. and Loan Co..... Brit. Can. Loan & Anv. Co. Brit. Mortz. Loan Co..... Canada Cotton Co..... Canada Landed Crodit Co. Can. Perm. Loan and Eav... Can. Sav. and Loan Co.... Central Can. Loan & Sav. Co Dominion Sav. and Inv. Co. Dominion Telegraph Co.... Dandas Cotton Co. 619,132 322,412 289,036 750,000 2,000,000 630,000 1,620,000 450,000 1 Jan 1 Jan 2 July 2 Jan May 98,000 60,000 52,000 100,000 31313 1 July 1 July EDWARD RAWLINGS. 100 100 25 100 26 43 43 50 2 July 1051 43± 55 Vice-Pres. and Managing Director. 750,000 Aug 2 July 1 July Dec 663,990 2,500,000 681,079 800.000 918,250 1,000,000 15**8**,00 $1,500,000 \\ 4,500,000 \\ 750,000 \\ 2,000,000$ 59 75 1**00** L0 1191 201 •N.B.—This Company's Deposit is the largest made for Guarantee business by any Company, and is not liable for the responsibilities of any other risks. 50 50 100 50 50 2 Jan 1 Jan June 367383 1,340,00 122 (.0 40 00 43 50 122 Jan. July M July 31 Dec 15 Jan-Qtly 180,000 80 87 1,000,000 Dundas Cotton Co..... Yarmer's Loan and Sav. Co. Freehold Loan and Sav. Co. Hamilton Prov. and Loan ... Home Sav. and Loan Co.... 500,000 7611,430 1,317,100 1,100, 00 150,000 100 50 100 100 100 25 123 143 126# 25 00 61 50 143 (0 126 25 500,000 1,057.250 REGAN, WHITE & CO. No 1 Dec 2 July 2 July 31 5 31 13,506 629,600 935,000 66,000 May 1 Juno 221.500 3,221,5001,500,0002 Jan 2 Jan 1,500,000 Hochslags Cotton Co..... Huron & Lambton Loan Co. Imperial Loan and Inv. Co. Landed Banking and Loan 100 50 100 100 2,000,000 500,000 629,850 700,000 1,000,000 315,039 625,900 493,000 March-2 Jan 8 Jan 2 Jan 125 150x 125 00 2iqtiy 3i 3i 3i 3i atly. 2 July 8 July 2 July 47,570 106,000 80,000 122 *-IMPORTERS-*122 00 Lond. & Can. Loan and Ag. London Loan Co..... London Loan Co..... Manitoba Iuv. Assoc..... Manitoba Loan 700 000 622,650 490,540 100,000 312,500 15 Moh 15 Sept 31 Dec 30 June 2 Jan 2 July 5,000,000 679,700 2,452,700 62 50 860,000 60,000 115,000 3,000 125 50 50 100 100 100 4 34 34 114 50 ii4 Wholesale Grocers, 100,0001,250,0004 Jan 31 Jan July July 101 00 111,000 101 1,200,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 600,000 800,000 300,000 981 991 2031 2031 188 75 ex-d 27 Montreal Tolograph Co.... Montreal City Gas Co..... Montreal Street Ry. Co.... Montreal Cotton Co..... Montreal Building Assoc. 89 30 81 39 94 00 75 00 13 50 2,000,006 2,000,004 600,004 800,016 2 Jan-Otly 15 April 15 Oct 6 May 6 Nov 40 40 50 100 50 464 CORNER 3 atis Maron -atly 300.0 Ō St. Helen & Lemoine Sts. Maroh-qtiy 27 15 Moh 15 Sept 128 13. 31 Dec 30 June 100 30 June 31 Dec 1 Jan 1 July 1261 Jan July 1141 Jan July 1141 Jan July 1141 Jan July 130 Maroh 50 1 Wak-Oth 174 Montreal Loan and Mortg. National Investment Co... Ont. Indus. Loan and Inv. Ont. Loun and Dob. Co.... 50 100 100 50 128 135 100 500,000 425,00 313 4 3 1,200,00 1,000,000 3333 64 00 100 00 39,000 165,000 360,000 MONTREAL. 466,890 2,000,000 63 25 Paople's Lean and Dep. Co..... Real Est. Lean and Dep. Co.. Richelieu and Ont. Nav. Co. Royal Lean and Sav. Co.... Starr M'fg Co., Halifax.... Toronto City Gus Co.... Uniou Lean and Sav. Co.... Western Can. Lean & Sav. 589,39. 477,209 1,350,000 470,000 200,000 50 50 100 50 100 600,000 800,000 1,619,000 500,000 200,000 107,090 5,000 57 25 31 33 34 5 55 UU 65 00 50 00 55 564 130 50 vv (a in "i" ef id 57,120 Fobr. 800,000 1,000,000 3,000,000 50 50 50 800,004 627,00× 1,400,000 l Fob-Qtly 174 1 Jan 1 July 132 Jany July 182 87 (0 65 00 91 L0 21 To represent a Cigar or Tobacco Manufacturing firm as their agent for Nova Scotia, to take orders 45 on commission. EMORY A. HLLSWORTH, Good connection with the Wholesale and Jobbing Grocory Trade. THE BEST PICTURE FRAMING ! Addross, MANUFACTURERS' AGENT, Architect. P. O. Box 496, Halifax, N.S. THE CHEAPEST PICTURE FRAMING! OIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEER. at \$4.35, and extras at \$4 10@\$4 15. Ontario Plans for Mills, Surveys and Plans for Mill Sites and the development of Water Power. Of the Newest Designs, by HOLYOKE MASS.

at \$4.36, and extras at \$4.1070\$\$15. Ontario patents offer at \$4.5070\$\$5.20. Manitoba patents offer at \$5.90 and strong bakers at \$5.65. Wheat quiet and steady; No. 2 fall and red winter sold at 90c G.T.R. west, and No. 2 fall at 90c on Northern. No. 2 spring quoted at 92c on the Midland. Manitoba grades easier; No. 1 hard sold at \$1.14 and No. 2 at \$1.12, delivery within a week. Barley yery quiet at about last week's outchations: very quiet at about last week's quotations; No. 2 is worth 55c@57c. No 3 extra 53c@ No. 2 18 worth b56/2010. No 3 extra 536/20 54c, and No. 3, 50c. Oats dull, with sales outside at 35c, and hore at $40\frac{1}{2}$ CG41c on-track. Peas easier, with sales outside at 57c. Rye sold last at 55c, and buckwheat at 42c. Oatmoal firm, with ordinary quoted at \$4.65 and granulated at \$4 75. Bran steady at \$13 on track. Middlings range from \$16@\$21.

GROOSBIES .- Trade fairly active this week and prices firm. Granulated sugars sell at 7, m7% the former for lots of 15 bbls and over. Canadian yollows $1_2 \cos 0$ i.e. Coffees unchanged; Rios sell at 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@32 \circ , Dried fruits active; Valencia raisins sell at $6\frac{1}{4}$ c@6 $\frac{1}{4}$ o and Sultanas at 15c@16 \circ . Currants $6\frac{1}{4}$ c@6 $\frac{1}{4}$ o. Teas firm, with a good demand.

HARDWARE .- Trade active and prices firm at last week's quotations. An advance in Canada plates expected.

HIDES AND SKINS -There is a quiet trade in hides, with cured easier at 7%c. Dealers are puying 7c for No. 1 green and 6c for No. 2 Sheepskins are in fair receipt and unchanged at 85c. Calfskins rule at 6c@8c, the latter for No. 1.

LIVE STOCK,-Offerings of cattleare large and the tone of the market rather better. The best the tone of the market rather better. The Dest exporters bring $4\frac{1}{2}$ c@ $4\frac{3}{6}$ o. Stockers rule at 30 @ $3\frac{1}{9}$ per lb., and Milch cows from 532%55per head. The best butchers bring $3\frac{1}{2}$ c@ $3\frac{3}{6}$ o, and medium $2\frac{3}{3}$ c@3c. Sheep dull; ewes and wethers $3\frac{1}{2}$ c@ $4\frac{1}{2}$ per lb, and rams $3\frac{1}{2}$ c. Lambs sell at 33.75%3450. Calves 56%36.50 a pieze and hore at 41%%36 par lb piece, and hogs at 41c@41c per lb

PROVISIONS.—Stocks of old are about ex-hausted, and the trading mostly in new Long clear bacon sells at 84c@8fc, and C. C.

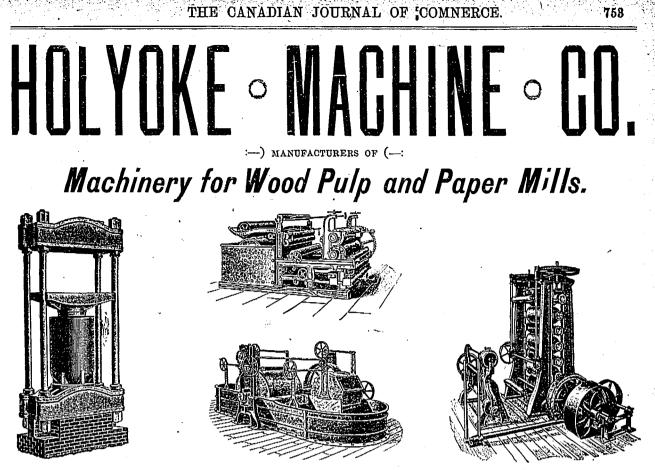
A. J. PELL, 80 & 82 Victoria Sq., Montreal

at 83c@9c. New rolls 10c; backs 104c@11c and bellies 104c@11c. Hams firm at 13c for smoked; pickled 114c. Mess pork dull at \$1450@\$15 for American and \$15@\$15.50 for \$14 50/@\$15 for American and \$15/@\$16.50 for Oanadian. Polatoes easier at 50c per bag in car lots, and jobbing at 60c@65c Beans easier at \$1.65/@\$1.70. Onions sell at \$2 00/@\$250 perbarrel. Apples, choice are quoted at \$2,75 @\$3.25, and inferior \$1.50/@\$2.50. Hops nominal at 30c@40c.

Wool --- Very little fleece offering, with prices unchanged at 21c. Clothing wool 22c. Pulled wools steady at 23c for supers and at 28c for extras.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Messrs. Dumaros & Morison, dry goods jobbers and commission merchants of this city offer 500 pieces 28 inch all-wool grey flannels in plain and twills to the trade.



Wood Chippers, Wood Crushers, Wood Pulp Grinders, Wet Machines, Hydraulic Pumps and Presses, Power Pumps, Mixing Engines, Washing and Beating Engines-with tubs of wood or iron, Vats and Stuff Chests.

SHAFTING OUTFITS COMPLETE.

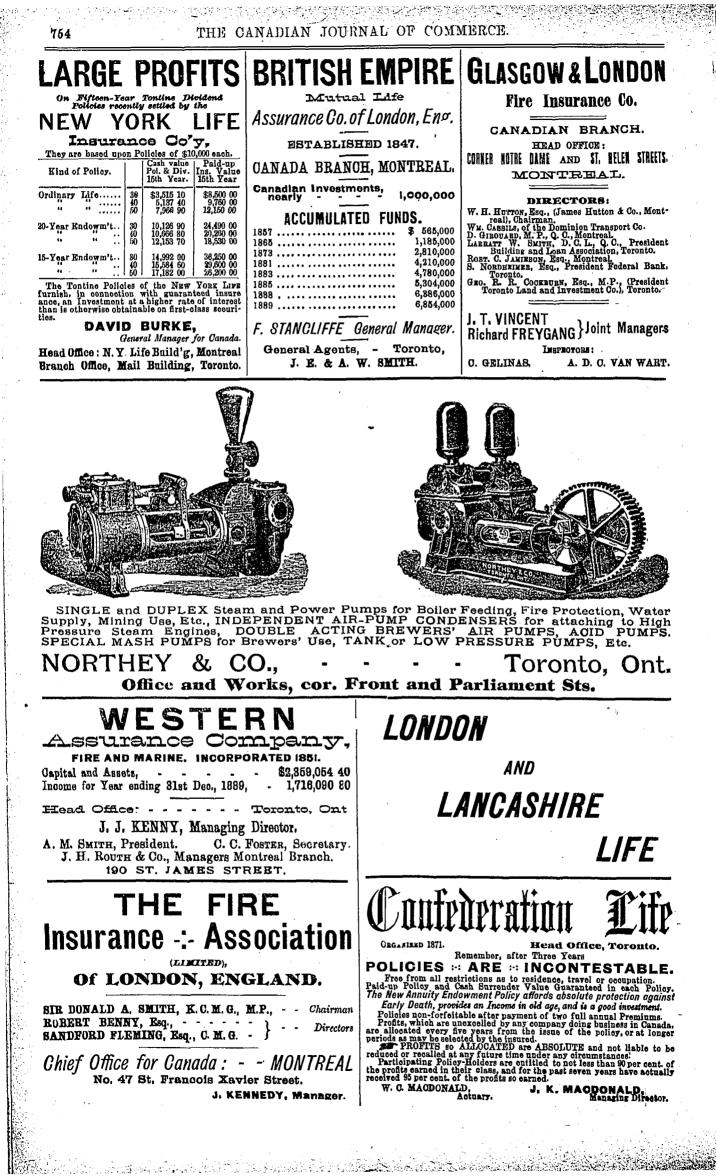
HOLYOKE, MASS.

SCOTCH LINEN LEDGER

Paper is pronounced by many of the most critical judges, to be the best LEDGER PAPER MADE. We buy the best materials, employ the best manufacturers, and have as good facilities for making as any manufacturer, and shall endeavor to make the best paper in the market. How well we succeed, we will leave the public to judge.

We also manufacture first-class Bond and Bank-Note papers. Send for samples and test them for yourselves. PARSONS PAPER CO.,

Holyoke, Mass., U.S.A.

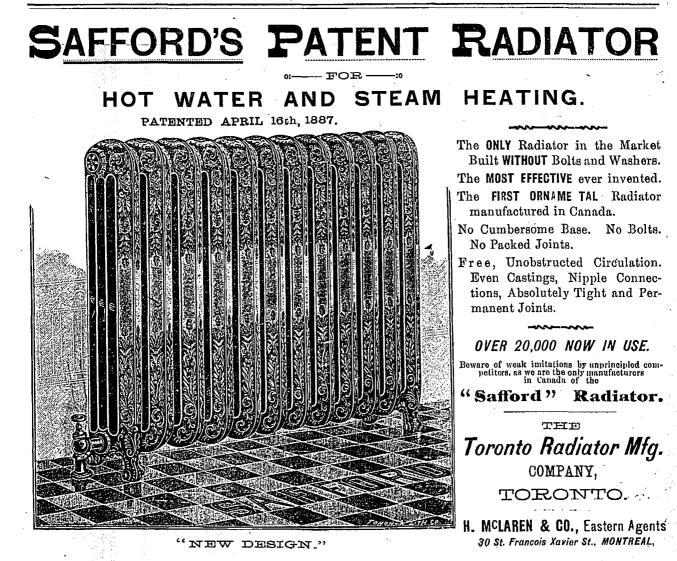






MONTR	EAL WHOLESALE	Prioe	S OURRENT TH	URSDAY,	00 T. 16, 1890.	
Name of Article.	Wholesale.		Name of Article.	Wholesale.		Wholesale.
Boots and Shoes. Brogans. Cobours. Split Balmorals.	Meng. Boyg. 5 - \$0 80 1 05 \$0 75 \$0 85 \$0 - 0 95 1 20 0 85 0 90 0 - 1 00 1 25 0 85 1 00 0 - 1 15 1 40 0 90 1 15 0	Youths. 70 \$0 80 75 0 80 75 0 80	Roast chicken, 1-lb tins Roast turkey, 1-lb tins Corn Brooms.	\$ 0. \$ 0. 0 00 2 50 0 00 2 40	Soda Ash, Soda Bicarb Sal Soda Concentrated	\$ c. \$ c. 1 50 \$ 00 2 10 2 25 0 90 1 00 1 60 1 80
Boots and Shoes. Brogans. Cobourgs. Split Balmorals. Kip Galf Calf Split boots. Calf Felt boots half fox " Sox.		100 90 100 90 115 90 000 90 000 90 000 90 000 90 000 90 000 90 000 90 000 90 000 90 000 90 000 90 000 90 000 90 000	No. 1 Gem 4 strings, hard wood handle No. 2 do 3 strings No. 4 do 2 strings No. 4 do 2 strings No. 1 do 3 strings No. 2 do 3 strings No. 2 do 3 strings No. 3 do 3 strings vood handle O. K. 2 strings basswood handle	3 35 0 00 2 75 0 00 2 15 0 00 1 95 0 00 2 85 0 00 2 45 0 00 2 10 0 00 1 75 0 00	Dyostuffs. Archil.con Cutch Ex. Logwood. Chips. Indigo (Bongal) Madras. Gambier. Madder Sumas.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Presed. Split Batts Kip Hit Balmorals Kip Hit Helmorals Pebbled "	0.05 0.95 0.70 0.90 0	Childs. 40 0 50 50 0 60 50 0 65 50 0 65 50 0 65	Drugs & Chemicals Aoid Carbolio Cryst Medi Aloos, Cape	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Fish. Halifax Fibred Codfish, 1-lb.pkgs.per cs. 40 pkgs Labrador Herrings, No 1. halvos French Shore, No. 1	0 C0 0 00 5 F0 6 00 2 00 3 00
Machine Served. Peppled Button Glazed Buff Button Goat Polish Calf. <u>Fronch Kid</u>	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	50 0 70 50 0 70 80 1 35 90 1 35 40 1 75	Gamphor, Eng. Ref Am. Ref Citric Acid Orperas, per 100 lbs Cream Tartar.	0 55 0 60 0 75 0 00 0 70 0 00 0 60 0 65 0 80 0 90 0 30 0 85	Sea Trout. Cape Breton Herrings. Cape Breton Herrings. Mackerel, No. 1, kitts. Green Cod, Large No. 1. Draft Salmon No. 1 brls. 2 Salmon No. 1 (fiercae)	$\begin{array}{c} 6 & 00 & 0 & 00 \\ 3 & 00 & 0 & 00 \\ 2 & 50 & 2 & 75 \\ 10 & 00 & 0 & 00 \\ 5 & 50 & 6 & 80 \\ 5 & 00 & 0 & 00 \\ \end{array}$
Name of Article. Wholesale		helesale.	Epsom Salts Glycerine Gum Arabic per lb	055 125	Dry "	4 75 5 00
Oanned Coods. \$ 0 \$ 0. Lobsters, per case, new . 7 00 7 25 Sardines, is "	Pess, Mar., 2-lb tins 1 Boston baked beans, p ds 1 Corned Beef, 1-lb 1 Corned beef, 2-lbs 2 " 6-lbs 4 " 14-lbs 16 Lupob Tors 1-lb 16	60 0 00 90 5 10 75 8 00	Morphia. Opum. Oralic Acid Phosphorus. Potash Biohromate Potass Iodide. Quinine.	2 20 2 25 4 50 4 75 0 11 0 15 0 75 0 80 0 09 0 11 3 90 4 00 0 60 0 70	Salmon, No. 1 (tierces) Salmon, No. 1 (tierces) S. largo Brit. Col bris Boneless Fish Cod	00 00 21 00
Ölame, 1-1b tins, per dos. 1 40 0 05 Oysters, 1 40 2 00 Tonnatces, per dos. 1 10 1 15 Peaches, 2-1b. yellow 2 20 00 "3-1b, " 2 20 00 Bartlett pears, 2-1b tins, 2 20 00 "5-1b, " 300 0 05 Bartlett pears, 2-1b tins, 2 10 0 00 Strawborries; 2-1b tins, 2 25 0 00 Pineaples, 2-1b tin, p.dos 2 30 2 40 Blueberries, 2 1b, her dos 1 20 0 00 GrinGages, 2-1b tins p dx 1 65 1 75 do 2-1b tins, Yarmouth 1 75 0 00 do 3-1b tins, Yarmouth 1 75 0 00	Hoege's Boston Beans.ds 2 Roast Beef, 1-lb, per dos 1 2:b, " 2:b, " 4: 4-lb, " 4 - 6-lb, " 5 Deviled Tong'e, ‡ lb " 1 Ham ±lb, " 1 Chicken ±-lb, " 2 Tarkov ±-lb, " 2	lối Đối	Tartario Acid Tin Crystals. Jonar Extracts : Triple Extracts : Anohor Brand, per gross. Anohor Brand, per gross. Balphur Flowers. Heavy Chemicals. Bisohing Powder Biue Vitriol. Brimstone. Canstie Goda 60° 70°	0 50 0 55 0 26 0 30 12 09 0 00 0 70 0 75 2 25 2 50 1 80 2 00 5 50 6 50	Figur. Patent, winter. Patent, spring. Straight roller. Extra. Superfine Bags. Extra. City Strong Bakers Strong Bakers Strong Bakers. (Stoond Bakers. Oatmeal, standard bag. Ostmeal, granulated, bag.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

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



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MONTREAL WE	OLESALE PRICES OURRENT THURSDAY, OCT. 16, 1890.
	Article. Wholesale. Name of Article. Wholesale. Name of Article. Tholesale
Western, obcice to finest 0 14 0 14: In the finest 0 0 0 12: Medium	Pipes. Constraints Der Ib. Giff 71 Giff 30 Lagors 1 ds 1 72 Statum 1 ds 1 72 1 ds 1 72 to med. to Im. O 00 O 00 <th< td=""></th<>
CAR LOTS or BROKEN LOTS	New Brunswick Cordage Works
Flour, Meal, BuckwheatFlour Cornmeal, Rye Flour,	New Brunswick Cordage Works, THOS. CONNOR & SONS, Proprietors.
Flour, Meal, BuckwheatFlour Cornmeal, Rye Flour, or anything in the Flour, Feed or Grain line fur- nished on shortost notice at lowest prices.	THOS. CONNOR & SONS, Proprietors.
Flour, Meal, BuckwheatFlour Cornmeal, Rye Flour,	THOS. CONNOR & SONS, Proprietors. MANUFACTUREERS OF ALL KINDS OF Hemp and Manilla Cordage, Lath and Shingle Yarns, Lobster Marline, &c., &c.
Flour, Meal, BuckwheatFlour Cornmeal, Rye Flour, or anything in the Flour, Foed or Grain line fur- nished on shortest notice at lowest prices. J. & R. ROBSON, Millers and Grain Dealers.	THOS. CONNOR & SONS, Proprietors. MANUFACTUREERS OF ALL KINDS OF Hemp and Manilla Cordage, Lath and Shingle Yarns, Lobster Marline, &c., &c. VESSEL OUTFITS supplied at Short Notice.
Flour, Meal, Buckwheat Flour Cornmeal, Rye Flour, or anything in the Flour, Food or Grain line fur- nished on shortest notice at lowest prices. J. & R. ROBSON, Millors and Grain Dealers, BRANTFORD, - Ont. New Flour Mills I FULL ROLLER PROCESS,	THOS. CONNOR & SONS, Proprietors. MANUFACTUREERS OF ALL KINDS OF Hemp and Manilla Cordage, Lath and Shingle Yarns, Lobster Marline, &c., &c.
Flour, Meal, Buckwheat Flour Cornmeal, Rye Flour, or anything in the Flour, Foed or Grain line fur- nished on shortest notice at lowest prices. J. & R. ROBSON, Millers and Grain Dealers, BRANTFORD, Ont. New Flour Mills I FULL ROLLER PROCESS, Cookshire Flour Mill Co., NANUPAOTUBERB OF	THOS. CONNOR & SONS, Proprietors. MANUFACTUREES OF ALL KINDS OF Hemp and Manilla Cordage, Lath and Shingle Yarns, Lobster Marline, &c., &c. VESSEL OUTFITS supplied at Short Notice. Binder Twine a specialty.
Flour, Meal, Buckwheat Flour Cornmeal, Rye Flour, or anything in the Flour, Food or Grain line fur- nished on shortest notice at lowest prices. J. & R. ROBSON, Millors and Grain Dealers, BRANTFORD, Ont. New Flour Mills I FULL BOLLER PROCESS, Cookshire Flour Mill Co., NANUFACTURERB OF BEST FATENTS and STRONG BAXERS, &c. FOM	THOS. CONNOR & SONS, Proprietors. MANUFACTUREERS OF ALL KINDS OF Hemp and Manilla Cordage, Lath and Shingle Yarns, Lobster Marline, &c., &c. VESSEL OUTFITS supplied at Short Notice. Binder Twine a specialty. Qutations on application. ST.JOHN, N.B., CAN.
Flour, Meal, Buckwheat Flour Cornmeal, Rye Flour, or anything in the Flour, Food or Grain line fur- nished on shortest notice at lowest prices. J. & R. ROBSON, Millors and Grain Dealers, BRANTFORD, Ont. New Flour Mills I FULL ROLLER PROCESS, Cookshire Flour Mill Co., NANUFACTURERS OF BEST FATENTS and STRONG BAKERS, &c. PRON	THOS. CONNOR & SONS, Proprietors. MANUFACTUREERS OF ALL KINDS OF Hemp and Manilla Cordage, Lath and Shingle Yarns, Lobster Marline, &c., &c. VESSEL OUTFITS supplied at Short Notice. Binder Twine a specialty. Qutations on application.
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FIGUR, Meal, Buckwheat Flour Cornmeal, Rye Flour, or anything in the Flour, Feed or Grain line fur- nished on shortest notice at lowest prices. J. & R. ROBSON, Millers and Grain Dealers, BRANTFORD, Ont. NEW FLOUR MILLS I FULL ROLLER PROCESS. Cookshire Flour Mill Co., NANUFACTURERS OF BEST FATENTS and STRONG BAXERS, &c. PROM MACANITODA Wheat. Located 350 miles from St. John, N. B., on the C.P.R. Short Line. Wheat spound in transit on vis freight rates. Correspondence solicited,	THOS. CONNOR & SONS, Proprietors. MANUFACTUREERS OF ALL KINDS OF Hemp and Manilla Cordage, Lath and Shingle Yarns, Lobster Marline, &c., &c. VESSEL OUTFITS supplied at Short Notice. Binder Twine a specialty. Quations on application. ST.JOHN, N.B., CAN. AUTOMATIC REFRIGERATOR COM'Y OF OTTAXA,
FIGURE MEAN BUCKWheat Flour Cornmeal, Rye Flour, or anything in the Flour, Feed or Grain line fur- nished on shortest notice at lowest prices. J. & R. ROBSON, Millers and Grain Dealers, BRANTFORD, - Ont. NEW Flour Mills I FULL ROLLER PROCESS. Cookshire Flour Mill Co., NANUFACTURERS OF BEST FATENTS and STRONG BAKERS, &c. FOM NEARITOBE WILL SOLLER PROCESS. Cookshire Flour Mill Co., NANUFACTURERS OF BEST FATENTS and STRONG BAKERS, &c. FOM NEARITOBE WILLS, on the OPR. Short Line. Wheat ground in transit on via freight rates. Correspondence solicited, COOKSHIRE, - P.Q.	THOS. CONNER & SONS, Proprietors. MANUFACTURERES OF ALL KINDS OF Hemp and Manilla Cordage, Lath and Shingle Yarns, Lobster Mariine, &c., &c. VESSEL OUTFITS supplied at Short Notice. Binder Twine a specialty. Qutations on application. ST.JOHNA, N.B., CAN. AUTOMATIC REFRIGERATOR COM'Y OF OTTAWA. BOLM MANUFACTURERES OF Hanrahan's Patent Refrigerator

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MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENT,-THURSDAY, OCT. 16, 690.

Name of Article.	Wholesale		Wholesale	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	
Hardware-Continued, 4dy to 5dy- Cold Out, 3 3dy- Coan. Pat. 5 3dy-fine, HotCut, Am Pat Steel Cut, Am, or Can.Pat's	\$ c. \$ c. 3 00 0 00 3 50 0 00 5 70 0 00	Horse Shoes Terms, 4 months, or 3 pc or 30 days	<u> </u>	Shot per 100 lbs Lead Pipe per 100 lbs Zinc: Sheet "Spelter Scrap Ires-Chairs	4 50 0 09 0 00 6 50 6 00 6 25	Harness. Upper Heavy "Light Grained Upper	0 80 0 86	
10dy to 60dy	2 85 0 00 2 85 0 00 3 10 0 00 3 35 0 00	Cell Chatn -1 B-16 7-18	0 051 0 00	Machinery sorap. Wrot iron <i>Powder</i> : Canada Blasting F F to F F F	0 00 18 50 0 00 18 00 3 00 3 50 4 75 5 00	Scotch Grain Kip Skins, French English Canada Kip	0 85 0 83 0 60 0 75 0 50 0 70 0 30 0 40	
bdy 3dy-fine Casing, Hooring, Bex, Shook and Tobacco Bex : 3dy	560000	Morewoods Lion, No. 23. D. McC. & Co Queen's Head, or equal Common	0 064 0 07 0 00 0 051 0 05 0 051	Fencingwire, No. 8	0 05 0 00 0 00 2 75 0 00 2 90 0 00 3 00	Hemlook Calf Light French Calf Splits, Light & Medium Splits, Heavy	0 40 0 50 1 05 1 40 0 28 0 25 0 20 0 25	
4dy to 5dy 6dy and 7dy 8dy and 9dy 10d to 80dy <i>Cut Spikes</i> : all sixes	3 25 0 00 3 25 0 00 8 00 0 00	Langloan	0 00 28 00 1 22 50 28 00 1	Buckthorn Wire Hides and Tallow. Montreal Green Hides		" Small Leather Board, Canada. Enameled Cow, per ft Pebble Grain. Gloye Grain.	0 06 0 10 0 15 0 17 0 12 0 16	
Common Flour Barrel: 01 in 1 in 14 in Finishing Nails :	4 20 0 00	II Hartsherrie	21 50 22 00	" No. 1 per 100 lbs " No. 2 " No. 8 Tanners pay 50 cts. more for sorted, cured and insp'd	0 00 7 00 0 00 6 00	B. Calf. Brush (Cow) Kid Buff. Russetts, Light Russetts, Heavy	0 18 0 15 0 12 0 15 0 35 0 40	
1 in	6 45 0 00 4 75 0 00 4 06 0 00 4 00 0 00 8 75 0 00	Bar Iron, per 100 lbs Ord. Crown Best Refined	2 25 2 50 0 00 2 75 0 00 2 50	Hamilton, No. 11nsp No. 2 Toronto 1 Nors The above are	7 50 0 00 6 75 0 00 7 50 0 50 6 75 0 00	" No. 2 " Saddlers' Imt. Fr. Calf English Oak	0 25 0 30 8 00 9 00 0 65 0 80 0 38 0 42	
21 in	3 75 0 00 3 50 6 00 8 50 0 00		2 75 3 00 2 75 3 00 0 00 0 06 2 70 0 00	prices in the west. Chicago Buff	0 00 0 00	Dongola, extra No. 1 '' ordinary	0.30 0.82	
1 in per 100 lbs 14 in 14 and 14 " 2 and 24	4 75 0 00 4 00 0 00 3 75 0 00	Good Brands Ires Wirc: 0 to 7 p 100 lbs Wro't Iron pipe, J to 2 in 55 p.c., over 2 in 621 p.c.	275000	Dry No'r West Sheepskins Clips Lambaking.	0 60 9 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 40 0 58	Olls. Cod Oil, Newfoundland. "Halifax Gagpe	0.86 0.89	
St and 23 3 In. and up <i>iharpand Plat Pres' d Nails</i> 1 inper 100 lbs 14 in	8 25 0 00 6 95 0 00 5 25 00	" Tire " lb Sleigh Shoe. lb	2 50 0 00 8 00 0 00 0 00 2 75	Calfskins uninspected Horse Hides western, each City Tallow, refined rough	2 50 3 00 0 75 1 25 4 75 5 25	S. R. Pale Seal Straw Seal Cod Liver Oil [Distributing Prices] Cod Oil, Newfoundland.	0 70 0 50 0 55 0 65	
1 and 1 " 2 and 2 " 2 and 2 " 2 in. and 2 " * Torms.	144.00 000	IC Coke	4 60 0 00	Leather. No. 1 B. A. 5ole, No. 2 "	0 22 0 28	Cod Oil, Newfoundland. Do Halifax Do Gaspe S. R. Pale Seal. Straw Seal. Cod Liver Oil	040045	
<i>Horse Naile</i> : 9 lb " " 8 lb " " 7 lb " 6 lb	023 000 024 000 027 000	DXX " Terne Plate :		No. 3 No. 1, ordinary Sole No. 2 No. 8 Buffalo Sole, No. 1	0 20 0 21 0 19 0 20 0 17 0 18	Castor Gil. Lard Oil, Extra Linseed Raw Boiled		
Dist. 55 p. o. Wrought or Ship Spikes : 71-16 and 1 in	3 60 0 00	IC, 20 x 28 Russ. Sheet Iron Anchors, ber Ib Lion & Crown, Tin'd Sht's 24 gange Lead: Pig, per 100 lbs	10.50 11 00 4 75 5 50 6 50 0 0'	"No. 2 China "No. 1 "No. 2 Zanzibar. No. 1	0 00 0 00 0 18 0 19 0 16 0 17	"Machinery "Extra, qt., p case "pts do	1 10 1 20 0 95 1 05 8 00 3 25 2 40 2 60	
51-16 in in (Dis. 20 per cent.)	4 45 0 00	Lead : Pig, per 100 lbs Sheet	4 25 4 50		0 14 0 15	llSpirits Turpentine, brls	2 70 8 00 0 63 0 65	

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

*Discounts on Nails apply only for immediate delivery, and for quantities named of each kind separately.

•AGP Torms for Cut Casing, Book and Shook, Finishing and Tobacco Box, Barrel, Clinch and Pressed Nails, four months note or 3 per cent. off for cash within 30 days. Discount on Boltss: Carriage and Tire, 75 to 80 and 10; Machine, 70 to 75 per cent. Terms, four months or 5 per cent. off for cash in 30 days. Nails and horse shoes, three per cent. off within 30 days. Horse nails and spikes four months or 5 per cent. off in 30 days.

THE THRIFTY HOUSEWIFE

Is always on the LOOKOUT for LABOR-SAVING DEVISES whereby the HOUSEWORK can be LESSENED. An article that SAVES LABOR, **Μ** Δ CHINES S S TIME and DIRT must be INVALUABLE in every house. Such an article LLEWELLIN'S :-: PATENT. T I is the NEW IMPROVED SILVER STAR STOVE POLISH. This Polish For Checking Clerks, Foremen and Operatives, Absolute accuracy, 0 L entirely SUPERCEDES all the OLD-FASHIONED DOME and OTHER V R. FITZ-GIBBON, P. O. Box 617, MONTREAL V LEADS, just as the ELECTRIC LIGHT SUPERCEDES the CANDLE. By E E the use of the SILVER STAR STOVE POLISH more than HALF the TIME, all the DIRT and HALF the LABOR, is SAVED, as it is all ready for use. R BAYLIS MANUFACTURING P It MAKES NO SMELL when HEATED, does not STAIN the HANDS, does not SLOP or SPILL. Can be USED on a HOT or COLD STOVE, and is 0 MANUFACTURERS OF altogether the MOST PERFECT STOVE POLISH of the DAY. Be sure L S VARNISHES, JAPANS, you get the SIEVER STAR as there are several IMITATIONS in the MAR-I Т WHITE LEAD, KET that are WORTHLESS. SILVER STAR is SOLD by all GROCERS, S A HARDWARE and STOVE DEALERS THROUGHOUT CANADA. COLORED PAINTS, your dealer does not happen to have it he can GET IT from any WHOLE SALE HOUSE or FROM THE PROPRIETORS. H R DRY COLORS, PRINTING INK, MACHINERY OILS & AXLE GREASE, F. F. DALLEY & CO., - Hamilton, Ont. AND DRALTES IN Painters' & Printers' Materials Generally. 6 to 28 NAZARETH STREET, MONTREAL. IN OR. London Machine Tool ioods annec COMPA ONDON. ONTARIO. SPECIALTIES : MANUFACTURERS OF Lobsters, Tomatoes, Corn IRON AND BRASS WORKING Baked Beans and other Fruits and Vegetables in their Season. MACHINERY ACTORIES-Montreal, 70 Albert Street; Cape Cove, Gaspe Co.; New Port. P.Q.; Pabas, P.Q.; Beal Cove P.Q; Little Shippegan, M.B. L. A. MORBISON, WITH A. B. WILLIAMS General agents, Toronto,

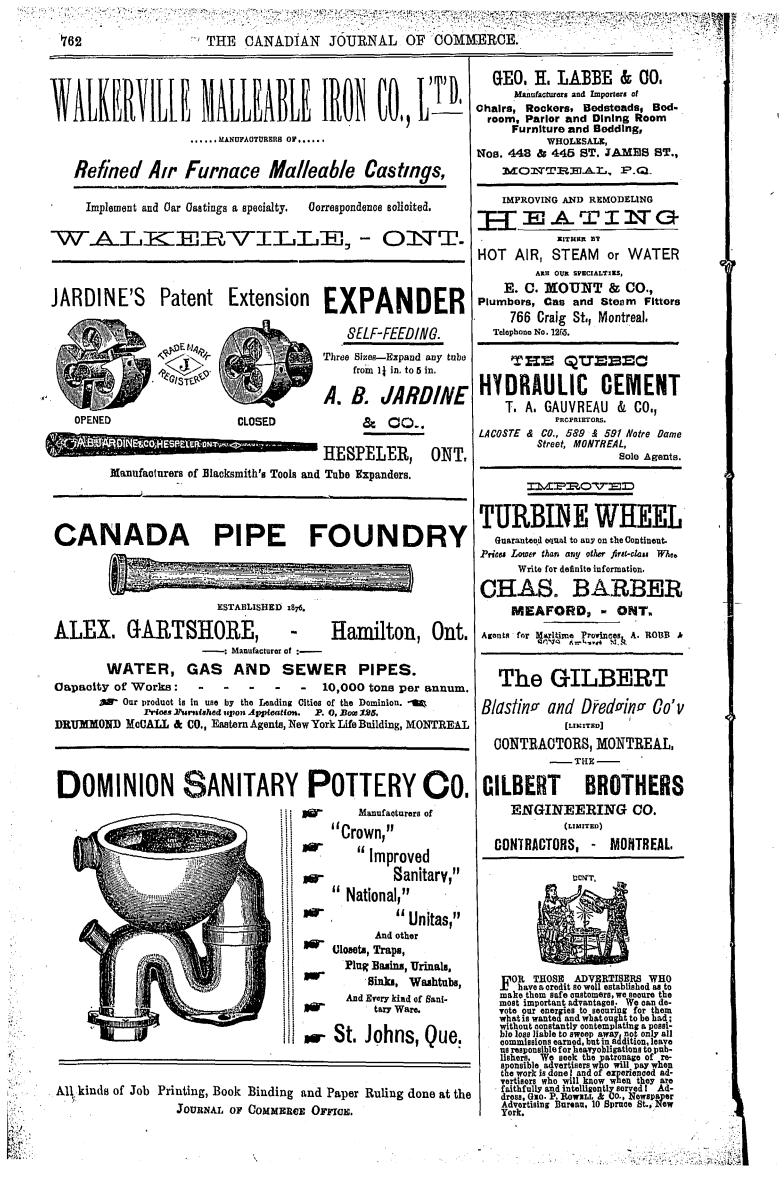
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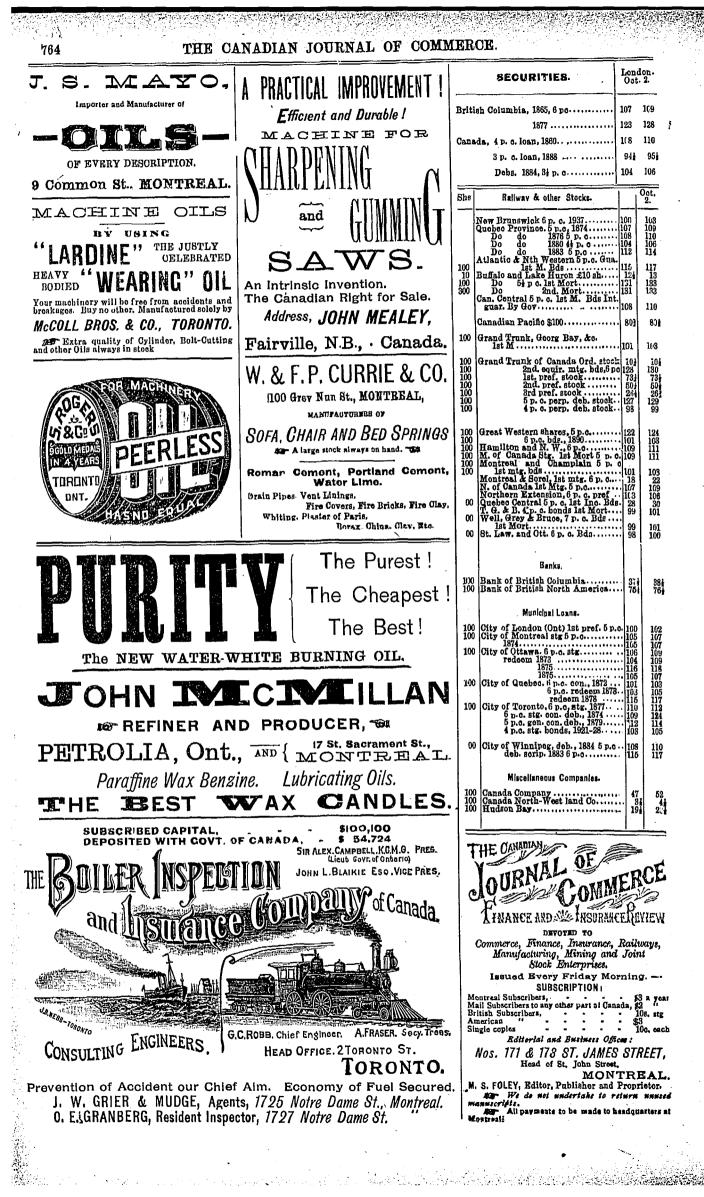
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By Cutting Che	ese-Box and Basket Stuff, with o		ATERIAL Cut by this			
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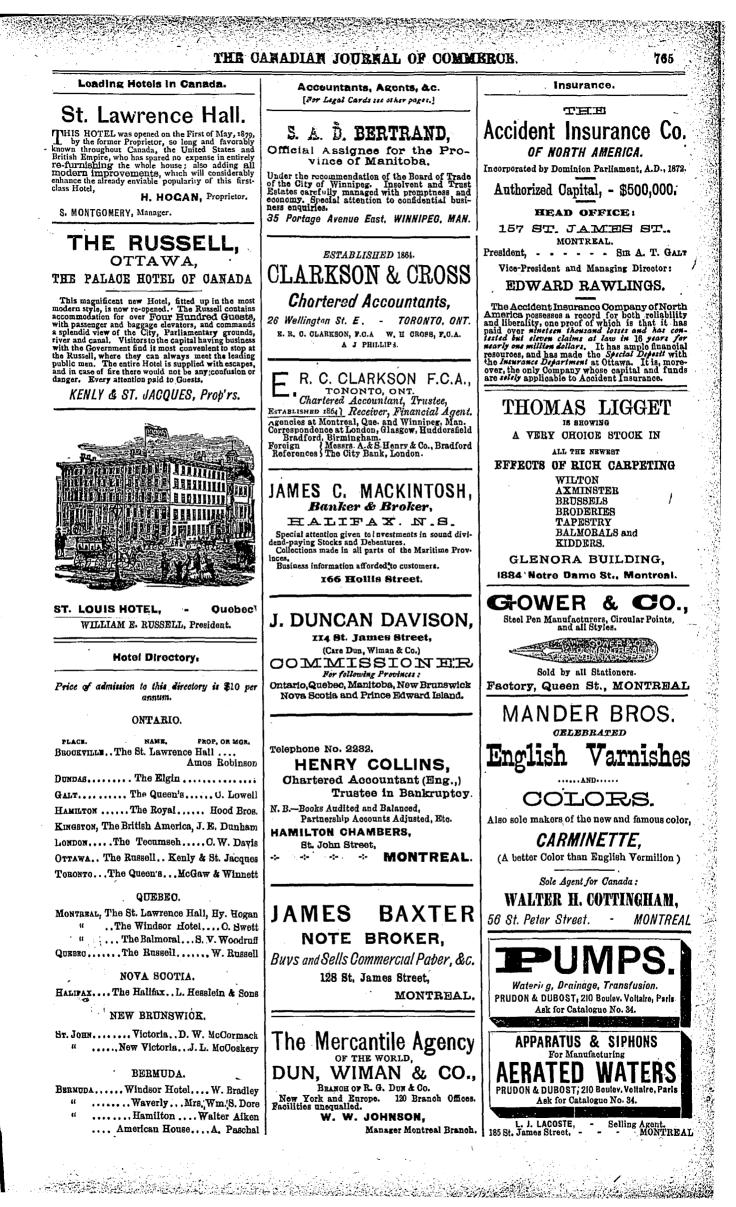
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	NAKE OF CONPA	ar. No. Shares	Last Dividend per year.	Date of Dividonds	Sharo par value.	Amount paid per Share.	Canada quotation per ct.
Guarantee	British Amorica Fire and Canada Life Citizons, Fire, Life, & Ac	Marine 10,000 2,500 cident 11,880	3-6mos. 71-6mos. 6-12mos	JanJuly Feb Aug Mary'ly JanJuly	\$50 400 85 100	\$50 50 16 10 20 20 20 10 50	105 10
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Head Office for Oanada: 72 KING ST. EAST, - TORONTO.	Galedonian	5,000 ion 100,000	10 5	100 £10	15 £2	£16 8s	
BONDS OF SURETYSHIP Issued for parties in position of trust where security is required.	Guardian Fire and Life. Imperial Fire Lanoashire Fire	20,000 12,000 100,000	13 £7 p. sh. 30	100 100 20	50 25 12 12	£921 £1881 £81 91	
ACCIDENT INSURANCE on the most approved plans	Lancashire Fire Life Association of Scot London Assurance Corp London & Lancashire Li Liverpool & Lond. & Gloi	10,000 pration 35,802 fe	15 48 10 70	40 25 10 20	12 12 1 7-20	£52 £49]	£531 £50
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"DON'T DUMP YOUR CASH INTO A DRAWER AND NOT KNOW AT NIGHT WHAT IS THERE UNTIL YOU COUNT IT."-W. H. Maher in Chicago "Inter Ocean."

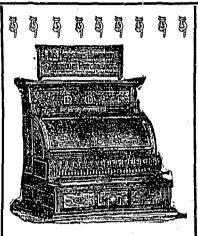




You have in your store fixtures, show cases, safe, books, insurance policies, clerk hire, and, last but by no means least, your stock, all of which have cost you some thousands of dollars. You have invested this money for the sole purpose of getting money. Now the question arises, " Is it extravagance or is it economy to buy something that takes care of the money and guarantees to you that every time any goods go out of your store you will have full value received for them ?"

A National Cash Register does it !

If you were to buy this machine, you would do so for the same reason that over 20,000 other merchants have bought it-namely, because it would save you money. Of course, you cannot (ell exactly how much it will save you. Others, before purchasing, have variously estimated that it would save them on an average of from \$1.50 to \$2.50 a day.



present business prosperity.

ONE STROKE of the FINGER Produces SIX Results.

1. Rings a boll.

2. Unlocks the cash drawer.

3. Throws the cash drawer open.

4. Adds up the amounts of the sales on wheels inside.

5. Drops the indicator of the former sale out of sight.

6. Raises into full view one or more indicators, showing the new sale.

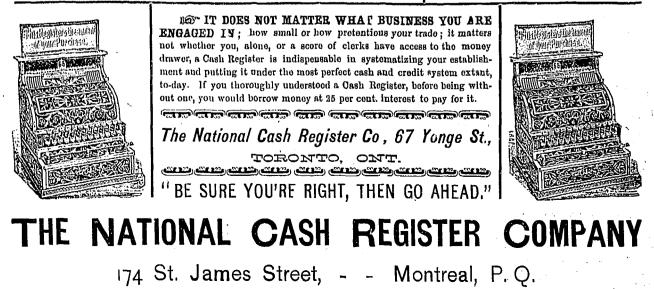
The drawer opens either from the front or back. In the latter case a cashior is used-the clork registers while the cashier receives the money and makes change.



In this connection it is well to remember that \$100 saved from the cost of doing business and added to the net profit of the year is equivalent to increasing the total sales by \$1,000 to \$1,500. There is a way by which the net earnings of any ordinary country slore—just an average business—can be increased \$100 a month, and this without any reduction of legitimate expenses, but entirely from what is, in every proper sense of the word, waste. This saving is effected by the use of the National Cash Register.

x = 1

The cost and payments are so arranged that the purchaser pays for the Register, not with money taken from his business, but at the rate of $83\frac{1}{2}$ cts. per day, a less amount than it would save if this "waste" only amounted to \$1 per day. Consequently he is paying for the machine with money that the machine saves him, or, in other words, he is paying for it with money that he would not have if he did not have the Register.



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