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| Tho | Chartered | Banks |
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BANK OF MONTREAL. ESTABLISHED IN 1817. Incorporated by Act of Parliament. Capital All Paid Up, - \$12,000,000 Rest, - - - 6,000,000

Reat, - 6,000,000 HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL, BOARD OF DIRECTORS: HON. Sir D. A. SMITH, K.C.M.G., - President, HON. GRO. A. DRUMMOND, Vice-President, Gilbert Scott, Esq. Ed. B. Greenshields, Esq. A. T. Peterson, Esq. W. C. McDonald, Esq. Hugh McLennan, Esq. Hon, J. J. C. Abbott, C. S. Watson, Esq. W. J. BUCHANAN, General Manager, K. S. CLOUSTON, Assistant General Manager, K. Y. Hebden, A. B. Buchauan, Asst, Inspoc Branches in Canada: MONTREAL, H. V. Meredith, Manager, "West End Branch, Catherine St.

| 41 | West End Bran | ich, Catherine St. |
|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Almonte, Ont. | Hamilton, Ont. | Quebec, Que, |
| Belleville, " | Kingston, " | Regina, Ass'n. |
| Brantford, " | Lindsay, " | Sarnia, Ont. |
| Brockville, " | London, " | Stratford, Oat. |
| Calgary, N W.T. | Moncton, N.B. | St. John, N.B. |
| Chatham, N.B. | New Westmins- | St. Mary, Out. |
| Chatham, Ont. | ter, B.C. | Toronto, " |
| Cornwall, Ont. | Ottawa, Ont. | Vancouver, B.C. |
| Goderich, " | Perth, " | Wallaceburg, Ont, |
| Guelph, " | Peterboro', Ont. | Winnipeg, Man. |
| Halifax, N.S. | Picton, Ont. | |
| IN | GREAT BRITA | IN: |

IN GREAT BRITAIN : London, Bank of Mon.real, 22 Abchurch Lane, E.C. Committee-Robert Gillespic, Esq., Peter Rede path, Esq. C. Ashworth, Manager. IN THE UNITED STATES : New York-Walter Watson and Alex. Lang, 59 Wall St. Chicago-Bank of Montreal, W. Munro, Manager; E. M. Shadbolt, Asst. Manager. BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN : London-The Bank of England. "The Union Bank of London. "The London and Westminster Bank, Liverpool-The Bank of Liverpool. Scotland-The British Linen Company and Branches. BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Scotland—The littlish Linea Company and Branci BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES. New York—The flank of New York, N.B.A. "The Merchants' National Bank, Boston—The Merchants' National Bank, Buffalo—Bank of Commerce in Buffalo, San Francisco—The Bank of British Columbia, Portland, Oregon—The Bank of British Columbia,

THE BANK OF TORONTO,

OANADA. -Incorporated 1888.-Paid-up Capital, \$2,000,000. Rest, \$1,400,000

DIRECTORS : DIREUTOINS: GEORGE GOODERHAM, - President, WM. H. BEATTY, - Vice-President, Alex, T. Fulton. Henry Covert, Henry Cawthra. W. R. Wadsworth, Wm. Geo. Gooderham.

Head Office, Toronto.

Head Office, Toronto. DUNCAN COULSON, - Cashier, HUGH LERACH, - Assistant Cashier, JOSHPH HENDERSON, - Inspector. BERMICHERS I Montreal, ..., J. Murray Smith, Manager, Peterboro'..., J. Gower, Acting " Cobourg..., T. A. Bird, " Port Hope...., J. A. Strathy, " St. Catharines..., G. W. Holgetts, " Collingwood...., W. A. Copeland, " London..., W. R. Wadsworth, jr. " Petrolia...., P. Campbell, " Gananoque..., T. F. How, " Toronto, King St. West Branch, -J. T. M. Burnside, "

Bankers

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

CAPITAL, \$3,000,000 HEAD OFFICE, . . QUEBEC.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: JAS, G. ROSS, Ksq., - President. WILLIAM WITHALL, Esq., - Vice-President. George R. Reahrow, Ksq. JAMES STEVENSON, Esq., Cashier. Branches and Agencies in Casuda: Utiawa, Ont. Toronto, Out. Pembroke, Ont. Montreal, Que. Thorold, Out. Three Rivers, Q. Agents in New York-Messrs. Maitland, Phelps & Co. Agents in London-The Bauk of Scotland.

BANQUE VILLE-MARIE. IIBAD OFFICE, MONTREAL. Capital Subscribed, - - - * *500,000, Social Subscribed, - - * *500,000,

Gapital Subscribed, - - 500,000, DIRECTORS;
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Branch at Pt. S., Charles (oity), W.J. E. Wall, " Accurate at New York."

Agents at New York : The National Bank of the Republic,

| The Charterod Banks, | | |
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| THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. | | |
| NUCLIN AMILIAIOA. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. Paid-up Capital, - \$1,000,000 Sig. Reserve Fund, - \$250,000 " | | |
| London Office, 3 Clement's Lane, Lombard St., E.O | | |
| COURT OF DIRECTORS; J. H. Brodie. H. J. B. Kendall. John James Cater. J. J. Kingsford. Henry R. Farrer. Frederic Lubbock. Richard H. Glyn. George D. Whatman. Edward Arthur Hoare. | | |

Secretary, A. G. Wallis. Head Office in Canada, - St. James Street, Montreal R. R. GRINDLEY, General Manager. E. STANGER, Inspector.

Branches and Agencies in Canada:

London Brantford Paris Hamilton Toronto Kingston Ottawa Halifax, N. S Montreal Victoria, B.C
 Paris
 Montreal
 Viotoria, B.C.

 Hamilton
 Quebec
 Vancouver, B.C.

 Toronto
 St. John, N.B. Winnipeg, Man.

 Brandon, Man.
 Brandon, Man.

 Agents is the United States;
 NEW YORK-H. Stlkeman and F. Brown-field, Agents.

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BAN FRANCISCO-W. Lawson and J. C. Welsh, Agents. LONDON BANKERS-The Bank of England and Messrs, Glyn & Co. FOREIGN AGENTS-Liverpool-Bank of Liv-erpool. Australia-Union Bank of Australia, New Zealand, Colonial Bank of New Zea-land. India, China and Japan - Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China; Agra Bank, Limited. West Indiss-Colonial Bank. Paris-Messrs. Marcuard, Krauss & Co. Lyons-Credit Lyonnais.

25 Issue Circular Notes for Travellers, available in all parts of the world.

THE MOLSONS BANK.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1855.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTERAL, Paid-up Capital, 1000,000 Rest Fund., 1,075,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

BOARD OF DIRROTORS. JOHN H. R. MOLSON, - President. R. W. SUBFHERD, - Vice-President. Sir D. L. Macpherson, K.C.M.G. S. H. Ewing. W. M. Ramsay. Henry Archbald. F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS, Gen. Manager.

| | A. D. D | URNFORD, | Inspec | tor. | |
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Aylmer, Ont. Montreal, P.Q. St. Hyacinthe, Q. Brockwille, Ont. Morrisburg, Ont. St. Thomas, Ont. Clinton, Oat. Norwich, Ont. Toronto, Ont. Exeter, Ont. Owen Sound, Ont. Trenton, Ont. Hamilton, Ont. Ridgetown, Ont. Westford, Ont. London, Ont. Smiths Falls, Ont. West Foronto Jc. Meaford, Ont. Sorel, P.Q. Woodstock, Ont.

AGENTS

Questec-La Banque du Peuple aud Kastern Town-ships Bank. Ontario-Dominion Bank, Imperial Bank of Can-ada and Can. Bank of Commerce. Nevo Brunswick-Bank of New Brunswick. Nevo Scolia-Halifax Banking Company, Prince Edward Island-Bank of Nova Scolia, Sum-merside Bank.

Prince Gaugera Internet Sains of North Science, Sain erside Bark, British Columbia-Bank of British Columbia, Manitoba-Imperial Bank of Canada, Neufoundlaud - Commercial Bank of Newfound-

land, St. John's. IN EUROPH.

IN LUROPI London-Alliance Bahk (limited): Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.; Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co. Liverpool-The Bank of Liverpool. Paris, France-Credit Lyonnais, Answirp, Belgium-La Banque d'Anvers

Aniwirf, Belgium-La Banque d'Anvers UNITED STATEB, New Pork - Mechanics' National Bank; Messrs. W. Watson and Alex. Long, Agents Bank of Montreal; Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co. Boston-Merchants' Na-tional Bank. Portland-Casco National Bank. Chica-ge-First National Bank. Cleveland - Commercial National Bank. Sam Francisco-Bank of British Col-umbia. Detroit-Commercial National Bank, Buff-alo-Bank of Buffalo. Mitwankee-Wisconsin Marme tand Fire Insurance Co. Bank. Toledo-Second Na-tional Bank. Helena, Montana-First National Bank. Butt, Montana-First National Bank. Fort Ben-ton, Montana-First National Bank. Collectious made in all parts of the Dominion and re-turps promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange. Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the world.

COMMERCIAL BANK

OF NEWFOUNDLAND, ST. JOHNS, NFL'D. Incorporated 18c8. Established 1847.

HENRY COOKE, Manager.

H. D. CARTER, Chief Accountant,

Collections made on favorable retrons. Collections made on favorable terms. Agents.-The London and Westminster Bank, Lon-don. New York-The National Bank of the Republic. Boston-The Atlas National Bank Montreal-The Merchants Bank of Canada. Halifax: The Union Bank of Halifax. Quebec: The Merchants Bank of Canada.

| The Charterou Banks | | | | |
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| THE | MERCH | ANTS | BANK | |
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| Capital I Reserve F | Paid-up, Fund | •••• | \$5,799,200 . 2,135,000 | |
| Head Office, · Montreal. | | | | |
| BOARD OF DIRECTORS : | | | | |
| ANDREW ALLAN, Esq., - President. ROBERT ANDERSON, Esq., Vice-President, | | | | |
| Hector Ma Jonathan H H. Montag | ickenzic, Esq. Iodgson, Esq. Allan, Esq. T. H. Dun | John Cassi | an, Esq. 25, Esq. 16, Esq. | |

N. R.

he Chartered Benks

GEORGE HAGUE, - General Manager John Gault, Supt. of Branches.

BRANCHES IN ONTARIO AND QUEERO :

| Beileville. | Kingston, | Ouchec. |
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| Brampton. | Montreal. | Sherbrooke, Oue. |
| Chatham. | Mitchell. | Stratford. |
| Galt. | Napanec. | |
| Gananoque, | Ottawa. | St. Johns, Que. St. Thomas. |
| Hamilton. | Owen Sound | Toronto. |
| Ingersoll. | Perth. | Walkerton. |
| Ingersoll, Kincardine, | Prescott. | Windsor. |
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BRANCHES IN MANITOBA :

BBANGHES IN MANITOBA: Winnipeg. Brandon. Bankers in Great Britain - London, Giasgow, Edinburgh and other points. The Clydesdale Bank (Limited). Liverpool, Commercial Bank of Liverpool, Agency in New York-6: Wall St., Messrs. Henry Higue and John B. Harris, Jr., Agents. Bankers in United States-New York, Bank of New York, N. B. A.; Boston, Merchants National Bank; Chicago, American Exchange National Bank; St. Paul, Minn., First National Bank; Detroit, First National Bank; Buffalo, Bank of Buffalo; San Fran-cisco, Anglo-Californian Bank. Newfoundland-Commercial Bank of Newfound-land.

Nora Scotia and New Summercia. — Bank of Nova Scotia and Merchants Bank of Halifax, A general banking business transacted, Letters of Credit issued, available in China, Japan, and other foreign countries.

La Banque du Peuple

DIVIDEND No. 107.

The Stockholders of La Banque du Peuple are hereby notified that a semi-annual Dividerd of Three Per Cent. for the last six months has been declared on the Canital Flock, and will be paya-ble at the office of the Bonk on and after Mon-day, the 3rd MARCH NEXT. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 15th to the 28th February, inclusive.

The Annual General Moeting of the Stock-holders of La Benque du Peuple will be held at the office of the Bank. St. James street, on MUN-DAY, the THIRD MARCH NEXT, at three o'clock p.m., in conformity with the 16th and 17th clauses of the Act of Incorporation.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. S. BOUSQUET, Cashier. Mon'real, 28th January, 1890.

La Banque Jacques Cartier.

La Banque Jacques Cartier. HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL Capital Paid-Up, \$500,000 Resorvo Fund, Directore. ALPH. DREJARDING, ESG., M.P., Prosident. A.S. Hamolin, Esg., Vico-Prosident, J. L. Cassidy, Esg., Lucien Huot, Esg., A. L. DoMartigny, Esg., A. L. DoMartigny, Esg., A. L. DoMartigny, Esg., M. BRUNKT, Assistant Manager. Brancher-Beauharnois-H. Dorion, Mgr. Drum-mondville, J. E. Girard, Mgr., Fraserville, J.F. Pellaat, Mgr., Plessisville, Chevrefils & Lacerte, Mgrs., St. Hyacinthe, A. Clement, Mgr. St. Sauveur (Quebec) N. Dion, Mgr. St. Simon, D. Denis, Mgr. Valley-field, L. de Martigny, Mgr. Victoriaville, A. Mar-charda, Mgr., Montreal-Ste, Cunegoude, G. N. Du-charme, Mgr., St. Henri, Que., F. St. Ger-main, Mgr., St. St. Henri, Que., F. St. Ger-main, Mgr., *Acencies*. London, Eng.-Givan, Mills, Currie & Co.

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

The Chartered Banks.

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The Chartered Banks.

Cor. College St. and Spadina Ave. Yonge & College-18 Yourge St., cor College Ave. Commercial credits issued for use in Europe, the East and West Indies, China, Japan and South

East and West Indies, China, Japan and Soum America. Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold. Collections made on the most favorable terms. Interest allowed on deposits. BANKERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.—Great Britains— The Rank of Scotland. India China and Jopan—The Chartered Bk of India. Australia & China. Australia & New Zealand—The Union Bk. of Australia. Australia & New Zealand—The Union Bk. of Australia. Paris, Fraece-Lazard Frees & Cie. Brusselt, Belgium— J. Matthieu & Fils. New York.—The American Ex-change National Bank of New York. Chicago—The American Exchange National Bank of Chicago. San Fraecilee and British Celua—The Bank of British Col-umbia. Hamilton, Bernuda—Tine We. of Bernuda

THE DOMINION BANK.

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

(apital, \$1,000,000. Acset of Faile, \$1,225,000 DIREOTORS: JAS. AUSTIN, President. How, FRANK SMITH, Vice-President. Wm. Ince. Edward Leadley. E. B. Osler. James Scott. Wilmot D. Matthews. Head Office, Toronito.

Head Office, **Toronito**. Agencies:--Brampton, Belleville, Cobourg, Guelph, Lindsay, Napanee, Oshawa, Orillia, Uxbridge, Whitby, Toronto, Queen St. W., cor. Esther ; Dundas St., cor. Queen ; Market Br., cor. King and George Sts. Drafts on all parts of the United States, Great Bri-tia and the Continent of Europe bought and sold. Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of E Europe, China, Japan and the West Indies. R. H. BETHUNKE, Cashier.

| BANK | OF | ATTO | WA, |
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| | OTT | ΔWA | |

| Capital (all paid-up) Rest, - | \$1,000,000 |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| JAMES MCLAREN, Esq., | - President. |
| CHARLES MAGEE, Esq., - | Vice-President. |

Blackburn, Esq., Hon. George Bryson, Hon. R. L. Church, Alex. Fraser Esq., Geo. Hay, Esq., John Church, Alex. Mather, Esq. GEO. BURN, Cashier.

Branches-Arnprior, Pembroke, Winnipeg, Man., Carlton Place, Ont., Keewatin, Ont. Agents in Canada, New York and Chicago, Bank of Montreal. Agents in London, Eng., AllianceBank.

STEPHEN'S BANK. Incorporated 1836. ST. STEPHEN, N.B.

\$200,000 Capital, Reserve, -Г. Н. ТООВ, J. F. GRANT, President.
 Cashier.

J. F. GRANT, Cashier. Loadon-Messrs, Giyan, Mills, Currie & Co. New York-Bank of New York, N.B.A. Boston-Globo National Bank, Montreal-Bank of Moatreal. St. Joha, N.B.-Banker Moatreal. Drafts issued on any Branch of the Bank of Montreal.

BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA. Cupital Paid-Up, \$710,100 Reserve Fund, 125 900

M. J. A. PRENDERGAST, Cashier HRAD OFFICE, MONTREAL-BRANCIES, Three Rivers, H. N. Boire, Manager, Joliette-J. H. Ostiguy, Manager, Sorel-A. A. La-rocque, Manager, Valleyfield-S. Fortier, Manager. East End Abattoirs, Vankleck Hill, Ont.--Wm, Fer-guson, Manager, Cornesponyensts, London, England-The Clydes-dale Bank (Limited), Paris, France-Credit Lyounais, New York-The National Park Bank, Boston-The Maverick National Bank, thicago-National Live Stock Bank, Collections made throughout Canada at the chapter rates, work Bank. Collections made throughout Canada at te cheapest rates. Letters of credit issued available in all parts of the orld. the ch

| BANK OF HAMILTON. |
|--------------------------|
| CAPITAL (All Paid), |
| HEAD OFFICE, - HAMILTON. |
| Directors : Descident |

It. S. Gleven, Assidable Casalton BRANCHES: Alliston, Listowel, Owen Sound, Toronto. Cheeley, Milton, Port Elgin, Wingham. Georgetown, Crangeville. Simoos. Correspondents in United States :--New York-Pourth National Isank and Bank of Montreal. Buff-alo-Marine Bank of Buffalo. Detroit-Detroit Na-tiopal Bank. Chicago-Union National Bank. Correspondents in Great Britain-National Pro-vincia: Bank of England [Ltd). Cillections effected at all parts of the Dominion of Canada at lowest rates. Careful attention given and promot returns made. prompt returns made.

THE ONTARIO BANK. Capital Paid-Up, Reserve Fund, \$1,500,000 575,000

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

| а, | Montreal, |
|----------|---------------|
| anville, | Mount Forest, |
| vall. | Newmarket, |
| oh. | Ottawa, |
| stón, | Peterboro', |
| say, | Port Arthur, |
| •• | AGENTS: |
| | |

AGENTS: London, Eng. —Alliance Bank [Limited]. France and Europe—Credit Lyonnais. New York—The Bank of the State of New York and Messrs, Walter Watson and Alex, Lang. Boston—Tremont National Bank.

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

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

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF MANITOBA.

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

Hon. John Sutherland, Hon. C. E. Hamilton, Alexander Logan, W. L. Boyle, Deposits received and interest allowed. Collections promptly made. Drafts issued available in all parts of the Dominion. Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold.

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AGENCIES: Antigonish, N.S. Bathurst, N.B. Bridgemator, N.S. Charlottotown, P. E. I. Bredgemator, N.S. Fredericton, N.B. Guysboro, N.S. Kingston [Kent Co.], N.B. Lunenburg, N.S. Lunen

IN ISLAND OF MIQUELON-St. Pierre.

IN IBLAND OF MIQUELON-St. Pierre-CORRESPONDENTS: Dominion of Canada, Merchants Bank of Canada. New York, Chaso National Bank. Boston, the National Hilde & Leather Bank. Newfoundland, Union Bank of Newfoundland. London, England, Bank of Scotland and Imperial Bank [limited]. Paris, France, Claude Lafontaine, Martinet & Co. Collections made at lowest rates and promote

Collections made at lowest rates and promptly remitted for. Telegraphic transfers and drafts issued at our-rout rates.

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| Capital Paid Reserve Fur | l-up, Id, | \$1,000,000 - 410,000 |
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| W. F. COWAN, 1 | President. JOHN BURI | NS, Vice-President. |
| W. F. Allen. A. T. Todd. | Fred. Wyld, | Dr. G. D. Morton, A. J. Somerville, |
| • | AGENCIES : | |
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| Brantford. | Chatham, Out. | Markham. Newcastle. |
| Bradford. | | Newcastle. Parkdale, |
| Brighton. | Durham. | |
| Campbellford. | Forest, | Picton. |
| | BANKEBS. | |
| New York and M | ontreal-Bank of | Montreal. |
| London, England | -National Bank | of Scotland. |
| All Banking bu | siness promptly at | stended to. Corres- |
| pondeace solicited | 4. | |
| | L. BRODIE, Ca | shier, |
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| Capital Paid-U Reserve Fund, | OF CANADA DIRECTORS OWLAND, Esq. T, Esq., Vice-Pr sq. T. R. is. Robert | A. . \$1,500,000 |
| Capital Paid-U Reserve Fund, H. S. H T. R. MERRIT Wm. Ramsay, E Hon. Alex. Morr | OF CANADA DIRECTORS OWLAND, Esq. T, Esq., Vice-Pr sq. T, Robert Hugh Ryan, Es | A. \$1,500,000 |
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| Capital Paid-U Reserve Fund, H. S. H T. R. MERRIT Wm. Ramsay, E Hon. Alex. Morr HEAD | OF CANADA DIRECTORS OWLAND, Esq. T, Esq., Vice-Pr sq. T. R. K. Robert Hugh Ryan, Es OFFICE, T B. WILVE C | A. \$1,500,000 |
| Capital Paid-U Reserve Fund, H. S. H T. R. MERRIT Wm. Ramsay, E Hon. Alex. Morr HEAD | OF CANADA DIRECTORS OWLAND, Esq. T, Esq., Vice-Pr sq. T. R. K. Robert Hugh Ryan, Es OFFICE, T B. WILVE C | A. \$1,500,000 |
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The Charterod Banks.

THE STANDARD BANK OF GANADA.

Eastern Townships Bank. Capital Paid-Up, 1,485,881 500.000 HEAD OFFICE, SHERBROOKE, QUE.

HEAD OFFICE, SHERBROOKE, QUE, WM. FANWELL, General Manager Branches, --Waterloo, Richmond, Coaticook, Stan-ead, Cowansville, Granby, Bedford, Huntingdon, Agents in Montreal-Bank of Montreal, London, England--National Bank of Scotland Boston--National Exchange Bank, New York---National Exchange Bank, Collections made at all accessible points and prompt-y remitted for.

THE WESTERN BANK OF CANADA.

| HEAD OFFICE, OSHAWA, ONT. |
|---|
| Capital Authorized, \$1,000,000 |
| Capital Subscribed, 500,000 |
| Capital Paid-up, 341,000 |
| Reserve, 60,000 |
| BOARD OF DIRECTORS ; |
| JOHN COWAN, Esq., President, KEUBEN S. HAMLIN, Esq., Vice-President. |
| KEUBEN S. HAMLIN, Esq., Vice-President. |
| 107 10 Company Trans. 117 10 Alt |

KEUBEN S. HAMLIN, Esq., Vice-President. W. F. Cowan, Esq. W. F. Allan, Esq. Robert McIntosh, M.D. J. A. Gibson, Esq. T. H. McMutLAN, - Cashier. Branches : - Whitby, Midland, Tilsonburg, New Hamburg, Paisley. Penetanguishene, Pot Perry. Draits on New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed. Collections solicited and promptly made. Correspondents at New York and in Canada-The Merchants Bank of Canada. London. England-The Royal Bank of Scotland.

LA BANQUE NATIONALE. HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC. Capital Paid-up, DIRBOTORS: \$1,200,000

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BRANGIES: Montreal-Alf. Brunet, Manager. Oltawa-P. I. Bazin, Manager. Sherbrooko- W. Gabou.y, Acting Manager. AGENTS

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

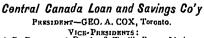
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HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. DIRECTORS-SIT WM. P. HOWLAND, C.B., K.C.M.G., President : R. K. Bungless, Esq., Vice-President : HOD. C. F. Fraser, A. M. Smith, Esq., G. M. Rose, Esq., Douald Mackay, Esq., G. R. R. Cockburn, Esq. M.P. C. HOLLAND, General Manager. BRANCHES : Aurora, Montreal, Pickering, Powenavuille Mouth Egrest Toronto. Auror Bowm Coraw Guelp Kings Linds Toronto, Whitby, 480 Queen St. W., Toronto.

| Societies. | | Oce | anic Steamsh | 105. | | Oceanic | Ster | = a |
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PRESIDENT-GEO. A. COX, Toronto. VICE-PRESIDENT: J. R. DUNDAS, of Dundas & Flaville Bros., Lindsay. RICHARD HALL, of Hall, Innes & Co, Peterboro. OFFICES: King Street East, - Toronto OFFICES: King Street Fast, - Peterboro Capital Reserve and Invested Funds, \$3,739,842 89 Linbilities, - 1,573,040 54

Surplus, exclusive of Liability to Shareholders. - - \$2,166,843 35 Shareholders, . . Swittus, or a sub-Sterling and Currency Debentures issued. Interest and praciple payable in Great Britain or Canada without charge, Kates on application to FRED. G. COX, Manager, E. R. WOOD, Secretary

THE Dominion Savings and Investment SOCIETY.

LONDON, ONTARIO. Subscribed Capital, - \$1,000,000.00 Paid-up, 931,925.95

ROBERT REID, Collector of Customs, President. WILLIAM DUFFIELD, President City Gas Company, - - Vice-President. THOMAS II. PURDOM, - Inspecting Director. F. B LEYS, Manager.

The Hamilton Provident and Loan SOCIETY.

Notice is hereby given that the Eighteenth General Annual Meeting of the Sharoholders of this Society will be held at the Society's Office, in Hamilton, on MODDAY, the 3cd day of MARCH NEXT, at ELEVEN O'CLOCK A.M., for the purpose of electing Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for all other general purposes relating to the management of this Society.

H. D. CAMERON, Treasurer. Ramilton, 1st February, 1893.



Offices : 23 TORONTO ST., TORONTO.

Utfices: 23 IORONIO SI., IORONIO. Prosident......Ion. J. C. Aikins Vico-Prosidents Sir R. J. Cartwright, K.C.M.G. Accopts office of Executor, Administrator, Guardian or Committee, the execution of all trasts, investments, agonoy, management of estates, col-lection of ronts and finkneial obligations gener-ally, buys and sells debontures and invests sinking funds, etc. Also acis as Assignee or Trustee for bonefit of areditors, and as Liquidator, and generally in winding up of estates. A. E. PLUMMER.

A. E. PLUMMER,

Manager.

Logal.

Simcoe, Ont.

W. WELLS, (Late Killmaster & Wells), G. BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, 56

Toronto.

DU VERNET, MACDONELL & HANNING, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Public, Sc.

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J Barristers & Solicitors, Canada Pernaneut Chambers, Zoronto, CLARKSON JONES, GRO, A. MACKENEIK, C. J. LEONARD, Busick Agent: JONAS AT JONES, 09 Cannon St., London. *Commr'r, for N. Y., Illindis and other States.

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Barristor, Solicitor, Notary, Etc. OFFICE, 99 DUNDAR ST. WEST.

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| Under Contract with the Governments of Canada and Newfoundland for the Conveyance of the Canadian and United States Mails | |
|---|---|
| 1889— Winter Arrangements —1890 This Company's Lines are composed of the following double-engine Clyde-built IRON STRAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are un- surpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical | Montre Domini Texas, Toronto |
| experience can suggest, and have made the fastest time on record | *Sarnia *Orego |
| Vessels. Tonnage. Commanders Acadian | Texas, Toront |
| Austrian | Cabin return, Inter Steer Beliast |
| Circassian | Cabi turn, \$ • Th room, 1 but litt |
| Monte Videan | and the For I Main & W. M. |
| Nova Scotian | D. |
| Polynesiau 3.983 "H. Wylie. Pomeraniau 4.364 "W. Dalziel. Prussian 5.030 "J. Ambury. Rosarian 3.630 "D. McKillop. Sardinian 4.376 "Wm. Richardson. | DO |
| Sərmatian, | ¶\\ <i>R</i> ? |

The Steamers of the

Liverpool, Halifax and Portland Mail Line.

Sailing from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, and from Portland on THURSDAYS, and from Halifax on SATURDAYS, calling at Lough Foyle to receive and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched as under:

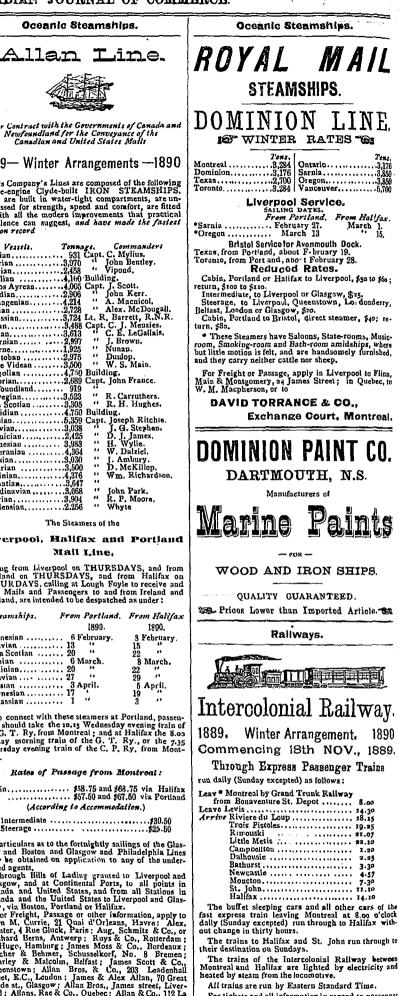
| Steamships. | From Portland. | From Halifax |
|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| | 1890. | 1890. |
| Polynesian | . 6 February. | 8 February. |
| Peruvian | . 13 " | 15 " |
| Nova Scotian | 20 '' | 22 ** |
| Caspian | . 6 March. | 8 March. |
| Sardinian | . 20 '' | 22 " |
| Peruvian | . 27 " | 29 " |
| Paristan | . 3 April. | 5 April. |
| Polynesian | 17 | 19 . " |
| Circassian | 1 " | 3 4 |

To connect with these steamers at Portland, passen-gers should take the 10.13 Wednesday evening train of the G. T. Ry, from Montreal; and at Halifax the 8.00 Friday morning train of the G. T. Ry, or the 7.35 Thursday evening train of the C. P. Ry, from Mont-

Rates of Passage from Montreal :

Cabin....... \$58.75 and \$68.75 via Halifax (According to Accommodation.)

Intermediate\$30.50 Steerage\$25.50



For tickets and all information in regard to passenger fares, rates of freight, train arrangements, &c., apply to G. W. BOBINSON, Eastern Frt. & Pass. Agi,

136] ST. JAMES ST.,

Opposite St. Lawrence Hall, MONTREAL. D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent

Railway Office, Moncton, N.B., 14th Nov., 1889.

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| Logal Directory. | QUEBEO. COATICOOKW. L. Shurtleff | Legal. |
| Price of admission to this directory is \$10 per | CONTROOME | E. T. MOSELEY, Q.O. |
| annum. ONTARIO. | Solicitor to La Banque du Peuple. MONTREAL A. H. Chambers | RARRÍSTER, SOLICITOR, &c. |
| ALEXANDRIA | MONTERAL W. A. Weir | (MONEY TO LOAN.) Agent for "Standard Life," and "Norwich Union " Fire Insurance Companies. Head Offices :-In Advocate Buildings. Sydney, |
| A. E. SMYTHE | PORTAGE DU FORT | Fire Insurance Companies. Head Offices :- In Advocate Buildings. Sydney, |
| ATLATE | QUEBEC | C. B. Branch Offices: - In Saltor's Building, North Sydney, C. B. |
| BrithFillE | (Solicitor to Jacques Cartier Bank.) | Bydney, C. B. |
| BOWNANVILLE | QUEBEO | Kingston, Ont. |
| BRIGETON | J. A. Dionne, Id. D. QUEBECGibsone & Aylwin | SMYTHE, SMITH & LYON, |
| BROCEVILLY Fraser & Reynolds | QUEBEC Caron, Pentland & Stuart | 2 million 2 million 20 mil 0 11 0 2100, g t. |
| BRIESELS E. R. Wade | Solicitors for the Quebeo Bank. (RICHMOND and WINDSOR MILLS | a. H. Smythe, LL.D., Q.C. O. FRONTENAO BMITH. H. V. LYON, B.A. |
| CAMPBELLFORDA. L. Colville | P. S. G. Mackenzie | |
| COBOURG } Field & McCall | RIGHNOND | London, Ont. |
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| COBNWALL Maclennan, Liddell & Cline | ST. HYACINTHE, Fontaine, St. Jacques & Fontaine | Duddas Street. HON. DAVID MILLS. GEO. NELSON WEERES |
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| (BEIMSBY E. A. Lancaster | MANITOBA. | |
| GURLFH | CalgaryLougheed & McCarthy NOVA SCOTIA. | Office, corner Richmond and Carling Streets. Geo. C. Gibbons. Geo. McNab. P. Mulkern. Fred. F. Harper. |
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| LONDON, Albert O. Jeffery, LL.B., D.C.L. | BRIDGEWATER, Owen & McLean | R. RUTCHINGON, D.U.L. (A. R. OUGHTRED, B.O.L. |
| LONDON Mills & Weekes | DIGEY A. J. S. Copp DIGEY T. O. Shreve, Q.O. | GEOFFRION, DORION & ALLAN |
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| L'ORIGNALJ. Maxwell | KENTVILLE W. E. HASCOE | Third Bloor, Imperial Building. |
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| MILLEROOK J. Walter Curry MITCUELL Dent & Hodge | (PICTOU Stewart & Tanner) | |
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| UTTAWA Gundry & Powel | | |
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| Oway Sound Creasor, Morrison & Smith PARIS Charles M. Foley | FREDEBICTONJ. A. & W. Van War | t |
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| PORT ELGINJ. C. Dalrymple | MONOTON. | |
| PORT HOPEH. A. Ward PRESCOTTFrench & Saunder | MONOTON | t |
| SAULT ST. MARIE, for Sudbury) Matenddon | SACEVILLE | Moneton, N.B. |
| Soa Bannah () B Bailway Matheson (| ST. GEORGE | BMITH & KAY, |
| Algoma | ST. JOHN | BARRISTERS & ATTORNEYS, |
| SHELBURNE | ST. JOHN | |
| Suitu's FALLS Bayard E. Sparhar | White & Alliso | |
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| ST. THOMAS Macdougall & Robertso | n Woodstock&Edmonston, J.Norman W. Winslo | Barristers-at-Law, Solicitors, Netaries Public, &c |
| STEATFORD McPherson & Davidso | | Accounts collected and loaps negotiated in all parts of the province. |
| TRESWATERJohn J. Stepher Thornbury | SUMMERSIDE AND ALBERTON Henry E. Wrigh | |
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| TOBONTO A. E. K. Gree | OHABLOTTETOWN, Macdonald & McLea | n CEORGE F. HENDERSON, |
| TORONTO Church & Care | OF ARLOTTETOWN | |
| TOBOSTOJones Bros. & Mackonz TRENTONForbes & Hubl | ie OHABLOTTETOWN | d |
| Solicitors Molsons Bank. | GEORGETOWN D. A. Mackinnon, LL.B. | T P. FISHER. |
| UXBRIDGE | 'B MONTAGUE. CARDIGAN, SOURIS. D DD INVISIT COLUMNIA | Barrister, Solicitor, Notary, Etc. Supreme Court, Parliamentary and Departmenta Agent. Scottish Ontarioa Chambers. |
| I TINGHAR | DI VANCOUVER | |
| "Hilley | A. VIOTORIA Davie & Poole | Basforth Ont |
| WOODSTOCK Finkle McKay & McMulle | | A TOLATONRY & HOLMESTED |
| Woodsrook Howard J. Dunor | n NORTH SYDNEY }E. T. Moseley, Q. | 0 1 111 BARRISTERS, &c., Seaforth Onl |
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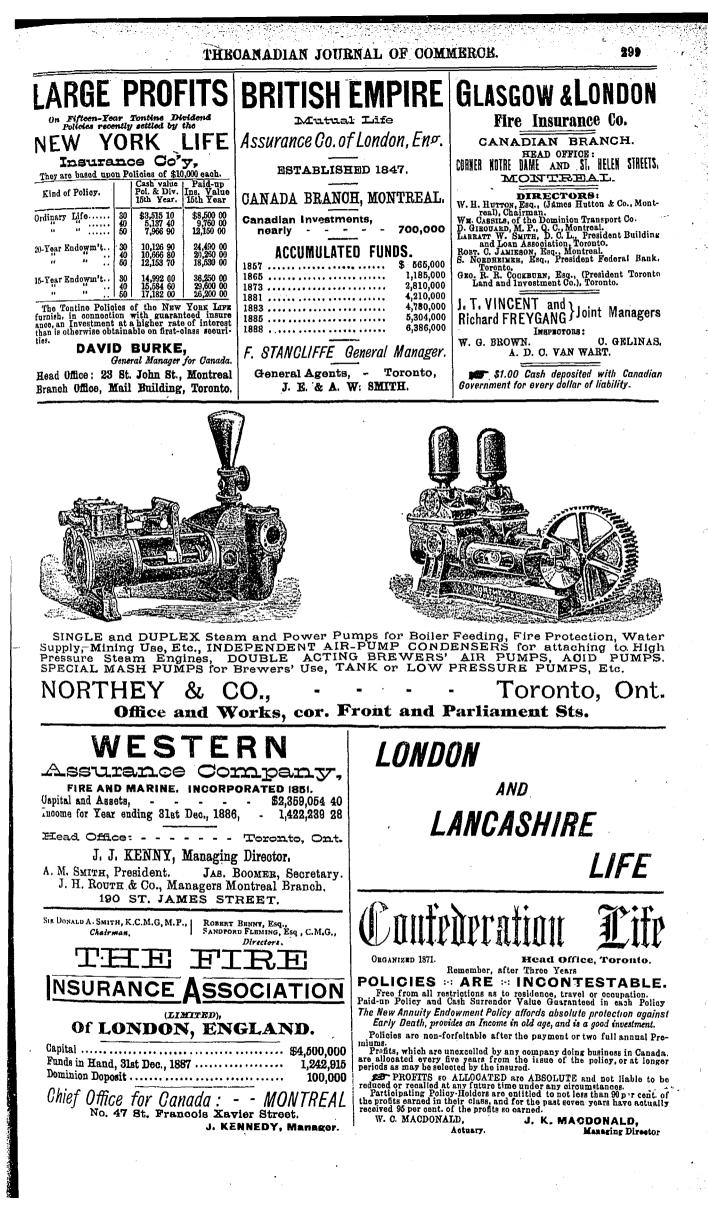
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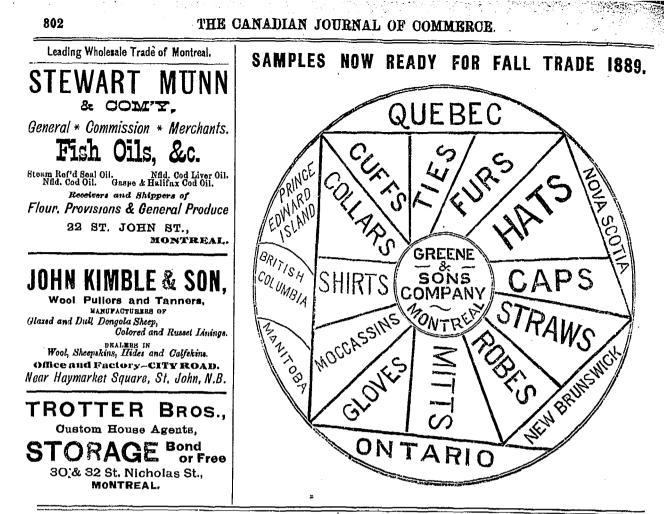




Constant (147) Lagrange







A MAN, calling himself Jonn H. Armstrong and claiming to come from Guelph, was arrested in Mitchell last week for offering a number of forged notes for sale. The prisoner, who seemed to be of weak mental expacity, admitted his guilt.

Owing to the strenuous opposition of the leading Euglish bankers, Mr. Goschen has decided to withold the issue of one pound Bank of England notes, payable in silver, at all events for the present. The subject has been quietly shelved.

Tus adjourned annual meeting of the shareholders of the Montreal Cafe Company was hold in this city last Monday. The report of the three and a half month's business was considered satisfactory and a good deal of new stock was subscribed.

THE MILITIA report presented to the House last week is one tissue of complaints from cover to cover. It is evident that unless some steps are taken to render the militin more effective the service will shortly degenerate into a more bill of expense.

W. R. MOFFATT, the ex-accountant of the Ontario Bank has been formally committed for trial, but the case of Godwin, the assistant accountant stands over. A writ for \$77,000 has been issued against W. A. Lee & Son for the amount of their overdraft.

The following bankrupt stocks have been sold by auction :--P. ()asgrain & Oo., Windsor, valued at \$3,978 at 631 cents; Hall & Co., Chatham, at 60 cents; H. W. Eagle, Delhi, at 60 cents and Gilchrist and Kont, Orangoville valued at \$13,328 at 67 cents.

MR. Robert J. Kingsmill who has carried on dry goods business in London, Ont., for the past four years, is paying off his creditors and going out of business There will be no assignment, although the store is closed. Mr. Kingsmill says the dullness of trade and difficulty of collection during the past year have sickened him of the dry goods business.



SMALLWARE. HOSIERY. DRESS GOODS ART NEEDLE WORK. A MEETING of canned goods packers began at Indianopolis on the 12th. It is intended to form an association to include Canada. Mr. Boulter, of Picton, Ont., President of the Canadian Packers' Association, will look after the interests of his countrymen.

THE road to the Mountain park is to be greatly improved this year. The roadway on Park Avenue will be graded and planted with trees. New sidewalks will be made, and St Jean Baptiste street will be opened to allow the Streit Railway Co. to lay their tracks.

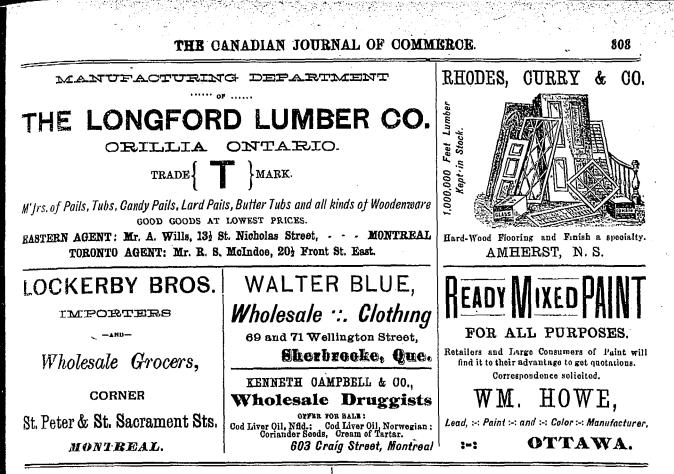
TWELVE car loads of dressed beef from the North West ranche of Sir John Lester-Kaye recently arrived in this city, and have sold fairly well at 4½ to 5½ c per 1b in car lots, and 4c for fore and 7c for hind quarters in jobbing lots. Each car contains the quarters of fifty steers and it is stated a still larger quantity are on their way here.

Lumbermen in the lower peninsula of Michigan are beginning to feel shaky over gotting out their logs. The mild spell we had, melted most of their small stock of snow, and now it is feared that a good many logs will be left in the woods to hauled by rail or destroyed by forest fires.

COMPLAINTS are rife of shortweight in Newfoundland barrelled herring and many sellers now sell only on condition the receiver accept weights as marked. Forty to fifty pounds short weight is not uncommon, and in some cases sellers have lost considerably by having to make weights good or lose the sale.

THOSE two important associations, the Domiuion Fruit Growers and the Dominion Dairymen's Association will be held in Ottawa next week— the fruit-growers' on the 19th, -20th, and .21st inst., and the dairymen's on the 18th and 19th. A joint meeting of the two will be held on the 19th. An exhibition of apples, pears, bottled fruits, and winter-keeping grapes will be held, there being prizes offered for no fewer than 41 varieties of apples.





The insolvent estate of Black & Locke, recently referred to, will barely realize 25 cents in the dollar for the creditors. With liabilities of \$30,000 to \$40,000 and assets of about \$13,000 it could not well be otherwise. Mr. Locke will likely continue the business alone, as there is scarcely a living in it for two.

Tur St. John N.B papers state that the Novelty Tea Company who were giving away bogus diamonde, etc., with every pound of tea, have decamped. A Mr. Pickett arrived in St. John just after their departure stating that one of the partners had robbed the Importers Tea Company of \$500. He left for Halifax in pursuit,

The Government have decided to spend \$20,000 in procuring a, supply of the best seed wheat for free distribution among the farmers of the North West. Preference will be given to those whose crops failed last year. The superintendent of the experimental farm at Brandon will be entrusted with the work of distribution.

A NOTICE of motion has been given by Senator Boulton in favor of granting corporate banks power to lend on real or personal estate. He holds that this will increase circulation and develop agriculture by giving farmers cheap money for temporary requirements. Whether the banks would care to avail themselves of such power is, of course, doubtful.

A. A. Alexander, furrier of Toronto, has made an offer of 50 cents in the dollar, on liabilities of \$16,000, on time. Resident creditors have accepted this settlement and it is believed the others will also. -David Robertson, general storekeeper of Kincardine, has held a meeting of his creditors at which he shewed liabilities of \$3,816 and assets of \$3,900.

AT THE recent meeting of the Montreal Rolling Mills company, held at the company's office, the following directors were elected : Messrs Andrew Allan president; Hugh McLennan, vice-president; Charles S. Watson, Hon. G. A. Drummond, H. Montagu Allan, E. S. Clouston, and Wm. McMaster, the managing director. A dividend was declared, making 8 per cent. for the year.

ANNAPOLIS, N. S., has organized a Board of Trade.-Bay of Fundy fishermen are complaining of a great scarcity of herring .-- The Nova Scotia Legislature will meet on the 20th inst .--- Yarmouth, N. S., has decided on an expenditure of \$50,000 for street improvements and \$5,000 for the purchase of a public park,-Fifty ocean steamships of 84,353 tons aggregate tonnage entered the port of Halifax in January.

The position of Canadian lumber in Great Britain does not look promising if the figures contained in Messrs. Robert Coltart & Co.'s circular are correct. The imports into England during 1889 were 26,004,000 for the year against 18,232,000 for 1888. The consumption was only 22,734,000 feet against 29,316,000 and the stock on hand is now 6,230,000 cubic feet against 2,960,000 in 1888. This would seem to point to a congested market

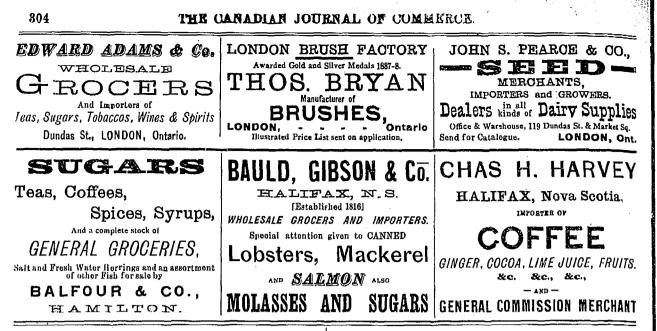
It is now said, and on good authority, that the Armstrong Company intend to establish an immense ship-yard in the United States and bid for the construction of the iron clad vessels it is proposed to build for the American Navy. They say they can undercut American ship-builders on their own ground and that they have plenty of boodle wherewith to command a sufficient majority in both houses of the legislature to secure the contracts.

INSURANCE NOTES .- The Insurance Company of North America has appointed Mr. A. H. Brodrick, of Liverpool, their agent in England. -The general agency of the Nova Scotia branch of the London and Lancashire Life Insurance Company has been given to Mr. H. W. Bowie .-- Mr. H. C. Dennis, of Toronto, manager of the Ontario branch of the Equitable Life Insurance Company of New York, has been given the position of superintendent for the Dominion.

It is said some cheese makers in the west will combine next year and place their product in England themselves. This is a mistaken policy as they must learn to their cost. They should sell at home when they can obtain reasonable figures Farmers when they hold for a rise usually sell at much lower figures in the end. Cheese makers have had an instance of that lately. About

Assessment system. RECORD OF THE MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION TO HOV. 29, '89 RECEIVED IN MORTUARY PREMIUMS Total Receipts. RECEIVED IN INTEREST \$9,418,037.45. \$174,577.19. \$9,592,614.64. ERSERVE OR EMERGENCY FUND IN BANK AND TOTAL CASH DISBURSEMENTS AND Paid to Widows and Orphans, Death Claims. SUPERIOR INVESTMENTS. RESERVE. \$2,304,509,35. \$7,288,105.29. 89;592;614.64 BY REDUCTION OF PREMIUNS HAS SAVED TO MEMBERS IN CASH, \$20,000,000. Agents Wanted. - - - - - WELLS & McMURTRY, General Managers, Offices: Mail Buildings, Toronto,

217 St. James Street, Montreal, D. Z. BESSETTE, Asst. Genl. Man.



4500 boxes of cheese were sold at the market in Ingersoll last week. prices obtained 9c@92c per lb. The demand seems to be only for lots of choicest quality.

THE STOCKS OF FOUR general store-keepers have been sold at auction. That of J. J. Johnston, Chatham, invoiced at \$3,515 sold to H. W. Scott at 47½ cents in the dollar, that of John Perrin, St. Mary's, invoiced at \$1,086 sold to J. A. Powell, Devizes, at 83c, that of F. C. Rogers, of Brussels, amounting to \$15,319 to Mr. Nightingale of that place at 59½ cents, and that of S. Souchereau, of St. Clair amounting to \$4,612 to R. C. Struthers & Co., of Toronto at 59½ cents in the dollar.

The city have at length stirred in the matter of erecting some kind of shed accommodation for the unfortunate immigrants landed on our wharves during the summer. An influential deputation have held their first meeting, and it is to be hoped, for the credit of the largest shipping port in this Dominion, that some species of accommodation may be provided for the poor steerage passengers who are dumped, week after week, upon the wharves without money, friends, or any clear idea of the country they are landed in.

ARRANGEMENTS have been arrived at by the railways and the Corn Exchange of this city whereby grain dealers are granted concessions of some importance in the matter of storage. Hitherto the system of track delivering has caused some inconvenience to the railways, while the charges for storage of one cent to a cent and a quarter per bushel on grain have been considered too high by grain Importers. Hereafter all grain consigned to members of the Corn Exchange shall be placed in store within 48 hours from arrival unless previously delivered, and the storage rates will be $\frac{1}{2}c$ per bushel per day for the first ten days and $\frac{1}{2}c$ per day for the next ten days.

A SOLUME pigment has been found in the spines of the South American tree porcupine. The quills are tinged with bright yellow and tipped with dark brown. The yellow will dissolve in ordinary water, but the brown resists the solvent action of alcohol and chloroform, though it yields to ammonia and potash.—The cheapening of aluminium has led to a proposition to construct are lamps of this material as preferable on account of lightness and qualities of resisting rust in comparison with iron, steel or brass for outdoor use.— Rolling mill companies are ondeavoring to prevent the proposed advance in the present duty on wrought scrap iron.

JOHN FLANNIGAN OF LUCAN, Ont, went away last week, and it is now supposed he has gone for good Mr. Flannigan was Clerk of the Third Division Court and Treasurer of the Township of Biddulph. The Division Court was to have been held there last week, but the books being missing, the court was adjourned. The amount of his shortage is not known, but the township is secured. The principal losses will be to individuals who have endorsed notes for him and these losses are said to approach a big figure. Some of Mr. Flannigan's friends still hope that he will turn up all right and satisfactorily explain matters. He is believed to be in the States. So says the *Free Press* of recent date.

IN Manitoba and the North West Territories we hear of four assignments. James Stewart, a carriage builder of Pilot Mound lost considerably by a fire a year ago. Since then he has lost ground until now an assignment is necessary.—J. W. Hetherington, boots and shoes of Virden, is in difficulties.—Stephens and Farquhar, planing mill owners, of Winnipeg, have assigned — G. O. King & Co, boot and shoe dealers of Calgary, have assigned. They were in trouble in 1885 when a compromise was necessary at 75 cents in the dollar on liabilities of \$74,000. It was believed that Mr. King had succeeded in extricating himself from his various difficulties, but the present assignment shows that this was not the case. No doubt the mild weather that has prevailed throughout the North West this winter and the consequent lack of demand for felt foot-gear was also against him.

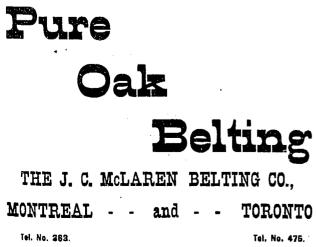
The province of Quebec, outside of this city, is credited with nine failures during the week; most of them unimportant. Albert Durandeau, a small storekeeper of St. Alphonse, has assigned. He owes \$700.-A. E. Desautels of St. Pie, is another country storekeeper who has succumbed to hard times and difficult collections. His liabilities will reach \$2,400.-Labonto and Frere, general storekeepers of St. Therese have assigned. The business was not large enough to support two; especially in times like the present. They dwe \$2,800.-LouisJulien, started as a dry goods merchant in Nicolet on the 1st of May 1888. He had a small capital but not enough to make a success of it He now assigns owing \$5,000.-Maurice Guillette, is another small dry goods man who started last May, with a few hundred dollars, at Three Rivers. After nine months trial he gives it up, owing \$2,300.-V. Trudel, a hotel-keeper of West Farnham, is compromising with his creditors at 50 cents in the dollar on his business liabilities. His







MONTREAL has been visited with a fair share of financial disasters during the past week. The most important event in commercial circles has been the compromise effected by A. A. Valiquette on behalf of his brother Alphonse Valiquette, the well-known dry goods merchant of Notre Dame street. A settlement has been agreed upon on the basis of 70 cents in the dollar on liabilities of nearly \$90,000, payable in 3, 6, 9 and 12 months on the understanding that the brother is to join the firm and have the principal management The estate shows a nominal surplus of \$30,000, but much of this is in old stock that would not fetch 25 cents in the dollar at a forced sale .- Elizabeth Birsonnette, doing businers as Bissonnette & Co., gent's furnishers of this city, has assigned. B. Bissonnette failed in 1887, and since then she has been the only partner. Liabilities will reach \$4,000 .- James F. Gillespie, a local grocer, is offering his creditors 30 cents on the dollar on liabilities of \$1,400. Ten cents to be paid in cash and the balance in three months .-- J. L. Jacotel, tailor, has assigned owing \$2,000. The firm was originally Jacotel & Gauthier who dissolved last March. His prospects of success were never brilliant .-- J. B. Labelle, a small grocer, has assigned. He owes \$1,100.-Sophie Lauzon, a milliner and dressmaker, has succumbed to hard times and heavy rents. Her liabilities are \$1,500 -



past week Of these twenty-nine certainly belong to traders of the smallest class, and the majority of them were only credited with posessing capitals of under five hundred dollars; but the number itself is sufficiently striking, and shows how dull trade and difficulty of collection are forcing the weaker storekeepers to the wall. Perhaps, like a thunder storm, this sudden shower of assignments may clear the commercial atmosphere, but it adds significance to the present situation, and proves the hardness of the times from which, it is hoped, we are now emerging -- Robert Sterrit, general storekeeper of Forrest, has assigned owing \$12,000. He was burnt out last year and claimed to have lost considerably .- David Robertson, storekeeper of Kincardine, did a small tr:de under light expense and was supposed to be making it pay. It evidently did not, as we now hear of his assignment.-Dupuis & Nolin,dry goods merchants of Ottawa are asking an extension of 3, 6,9 and 12 months which is likely to be granted --W. G.Young, jeweler of Ottawa, has assigned. He started May 1388 with

He owes \$4,200, principally to his bankers - Henry Page, a horse

dealer, has assigned; owing some \$1,070. In his abandonment he

stated he did not possess any property whatever. This makes a lively

FORTY-FOUR business troubles come to us from Ontario during the

lookout for his creditors.





\$1000 capital but these past two years have been poor ones for jewellers and he now owes \$6000 against which he claims assets of \$5,700. fecting a compromise with his creditors at 60 cents in the dollar payable in 3, 6, 9, and 12 months and secured. He owes \$22,000 .- Hoff man Bros, dry goods merchants, of Stratford, succeeded their father in the fall of 1888 when they claimed \$2,000 capital. They did apparently a fair business but lately have iun behind, and now assign owing nearly \$15,000 .-- J. A. Whatmough, tins, of Toronto, whom we chronicled last week as trying to effect a settlement at 50 cents in the dollar has asigned .- F.H. Roderus a small shoemaker of Wingham has assigned. His liabilities will fall under \$1,000 .- Danford Roche & Co., dry goods merchants of Barrie and Newmarket, have assigned. Mr. D. Roche, the sole partner, will owe some \$72,000. He was first in business at Newmarket, but sold out and went to Toronto. Here he was unsuccessful and in 1887 was compelled to compromise at 60 cents in the dollar on liabilities of \$100,000. In the summer of last year he removed his stock to Barrie and also started again at Newmarket. He was then asking an extension of 18 months. He lost on the venture at Barrie, as he had far too much stock and business proved dull. Since then his affairs have been getting more and more complicated and his present assignment has been looked for for some time past .--- David Wark, a general storekeeper, of Lanark, has offered his creditors 60 cents in the dollar in four quarterly payments on liabilities of \$10,000. This will probably be accepted .-- J.K. Vernor, general storekceper of Orillia succeeded Vernor and McDowell who who dissolved in the apring of 1888. He had keen competition to face, had only a small capital, and had a large stock to carry. It is little wonder he has not succeeded. He has assigned, owing \$15,000. -R.R. Goulding, hardware, of Stratford, has been interviewing his creditors in Toronto trying to get as settlement at 45 cents in the dollar. The offer has not been generally accepted .-- L. Switzer, a small shoe dealer of Sunderland, is in difficulties.

Amoug small assignments we hear of the following :--Blumenthal and Rosenthal, clothing, of St. Hyacinthe; Weller & Fridd, potters, of Albion; E. S. Rutledge, grocer, Fort William ! Forsythe Bros.,' tinsmiths, Fordwich; M. G. Bixley & Co., publishers, Toronto; Alex. Ferguson, store-keeper, West Toronto Junction; W. H. Musterson & Sons, plumbers, Brantford; Poter Miller, merchant, Chatham; J. W.



Arch, trader, Gollingwood; Margaret Walker, jeweller, Comber; Annie D. Wallace, fancy goods, Dresden; James D Maxley, general store, Escott; D. McOrimmon, general store, Lancaster; Hugh McCallum, shoes, Lucknow; Beattie & Thornton, bricke, Minto Township; J. T. Kirby, harness, Moorefield; Chas. Varin, general store, Nosbonsing; A. D. Myers & Co. general store, and E. S. Pratt, furniture, both of Parry Sound; Wm. G. Cumming, merchant, of Ridgetown; John Simpson, tins, of Streetville: W. S. Armstrong, bats, of St. Catharines; James Beattie, grocer, of St. Marys; E. P. Kesee, cigars, and K. P. Shea, tailor, both of Toronto; Conrad Schnuerr, grocer, of Walkerton; A. E. White, dry goods, Welland; and P. E. Herres, storekeeper of Wilmot Township. Harry H. Penney, dry goods merchant of London, is trying to compromise at 50 cents in the dollar.

NEW BRUNSWICK is responsible for three failures during the past week. John Watson, a small hatter of Moncton, has been there thirteen years and has never amounted to much as a successful man. He has now given it up and assigned — Alexander Y. Patterson, a jeweller of St. John, N. B, has assigned. He has been in business for many years, but did only a fair trade and was always hard up. He prefers about \$800 and the chances of unsecured creditors are slim.—Renben Robblec, general storekeeper, of Summerside, P. E. I., is a farmer who bought the estate of Clarke and Robblee in 1887 for \$9,000, payable in 18 months time. He attended to his farm while the two former partners ran the store. Evidently they did no better for him than they did for themselves, for we now hear of his assignment.

MONTREAL CLEARING HOUSE -- Clearings and balances week ending 13th February 1890 :--

| - | Clearings. | Balances, |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 7th February, 1890 | \$1,636,732 | - 207,501 |
| 8th February, 1890 | 1,367,126 | 242,934 |
| 10th February, 1890 | 1,242,412 | 236,933 |
| 11th February, 1890 | 1,518,338 | 282,559 |
| 12th February, 1890 | 1,258,698 | 254,697 |
| 13th February, 1890 | 1,337,276 | 142,571 |
| Total | \$8,380,582 | \$1,367,195 |
| Last week | \$7,718,534 | \$1,150,426 |
| Cor. week last year | \$7,533,361 | \$1,166,368 |



Correspondence Solicited,



John P. Mott, one of the wealthiest citizens in Halifax, died in that city a few days ago after a brief illness from an attack of influenza.

To THOSE of our subscribers who have complained about delay in receiving their Journal recently, we would say that every effort shall be made to comply with their request.

As influential deputation of Manitoba millers have been in Ottawa for some days past pressing upon the Government the importance of equalizing the duties on wheat and flour in the direction repeatedly recommended in these columns.

IT is not by this time news to many of our readers that Dr Cooke for many years occupying a leading po ition in connection with the life branch of the Citizens Insurance Co., was recently requested to tender his resignation.

ESSEX NOTES — Daniel Welsh, a contractor and builder of Essex has assigned. He has no personal property and his real estate is all covered by mortgage. — D. C. Horton, grocer and confectioner has disposed of his business to W. D. Beattie.

THE unexpected failure of Woodruff & Co., fish and salt merchants of New York, who were always considered as safe as the bank, has caused some heavy losses in Nova Scotia. They were the largest handlers of Lower Province fish in New Yosk and did a large busines with Halifax, Lunenburg and Yarmouth. One Halifax firm alone are creditors to the extent of \$10,000.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.—The Londonderry has declared a 6 per cent dividend on preferred stock, payable March 15. The Ottawa River Navigation Co., shows an improvement over 1889, and anticipates a good year in 1890. The above companies have reelected the former boards, as also have the Cumberland Railway and Coal Co., the Union des Abattoirs, the Electric Service Co., and the Williams Manfacturing Co.

The deal in Ontario Bank stock appears to have been finally

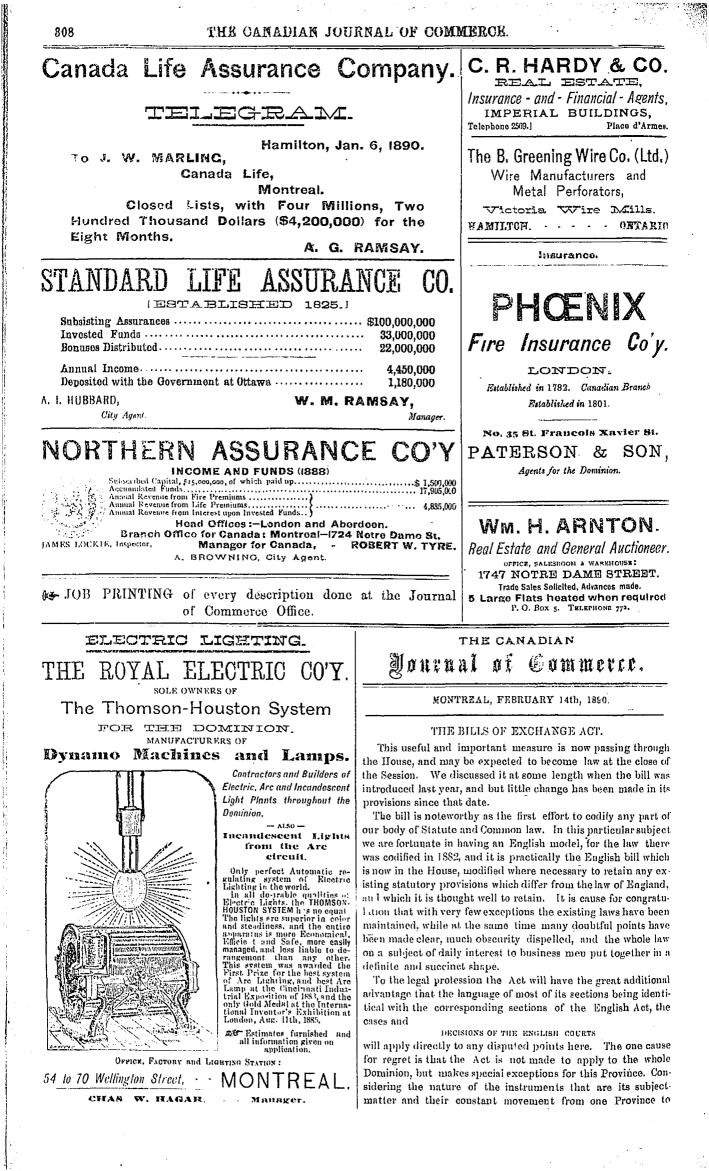


closed and the shares have been withdrawn from the market at all events for the present. Twelve hundred and iwenty-seven shares have been transferred to a leading banker and the remaining tirtteen hundred and fifty to four prominent and wealthy citizens, all connected with the Bank of Montreal, in lots of 550, 250, 250, and 250, respectively. These shares, taking them at 130, represent a sum of about \$328,000.

THE VAREY CHECK CASE.—The long pending case of the Exchange vs. the Quebec Bank in re the Varey defalcation was decided on Wednesday against the plaintiff. It will be remembered that the liquidators of the Exchange Band received an \$800 check from Mr. Trudeau payable to bearer, but which they endorsed "Deposit," Varey cashed the check at the Quebec Bank, and the latter was bued on the grounds that it was endorsed for deposit, and should not have been cashed. Judge Jette held that a note payable to bearer could not be restricted by any endorsation, and that as Varey was known to be the confidential agent of the plaintiff, the Quebec Bank could not be accused of negligence for paying him.

THE firing of Secretary Tracey's house in Washington, by a steam drum setting fire to its wooden casing, has caused strict inquiry into the circumstances under which a heat of less than scorching intensity can set fire to woodwork. It is found that the conditions necessary are, first, a degree of heat not less than 212 °; second, the presence of wood in close proximity to the iron steam pipes; third, the existence of scale or rust on the iron; fourth, varying temperature. The heat drives the oxygen from the iron rust, which then becomes what is known as reduced iron, a finely divided metallic powder of the natural color of iron. The heat necessary to ignite the wood, which is in tinder-like condition from its proximity to the hot pipe, is generated by the rapid oxidation of the iron. It absorbs oxygen so rapidly under certain atmospheric conditions of humidity and temperature as to glow for a few seconds, which is quite long enough to set the adjoining wood on fire. It will be remembered that, some years ago, a fire occurred in a large wholesale clothing store in this city owing to a steam coil setting fire to a wooden partition against which a quantity of clothing had been piled.







another, it is to be regretted that the law should not be uniform for every Province. The negotiable documents which are the working instruments of banking and commerce, notes, drafts, cheques, bills of lading or what not, are cosmopolitan in character, and should be governed by laws of equally general application. So much is this the case that efforts to assimilate the laws of all civilized nations respecting them are constantly engaging attention in various countries, and though this is not the object that our law-makers have in view, our new code, when passed, will bring us into closer accord with other countries. As to the methods and scope of the Act, we can best indicate them by A BRIEF ADSTRACT OF THE CONTENTS.

Part I contains the usual interpretation clauses fixing the meaning of various expressions used in the Act. As to this it is to be noted that the general Interpretation Act contains much that is applicable to this Act.

Part II contains the law of Bills of Exchange. It defines what a bill of exchange is, the meaning and effect of such terms as order, bearer, acceptance, consideration, negotiation, holder, drawer, endorser, etc. It sets forth the duties of the holder, the liabilities of parties to the bill, the authority and capacity of parties, the rights of parties under lost instruments, and in regard to bills drawn in a set, the mode of determining rights and liabilities where there is a conflict of laws, etc. It also contains full regulations as to notice of dishonor, protests etc.

Part 111 is devoted to the laws affecting cheques on a bank, and is specially noteworthy as enacting here the law of England relating to crossed cheques.

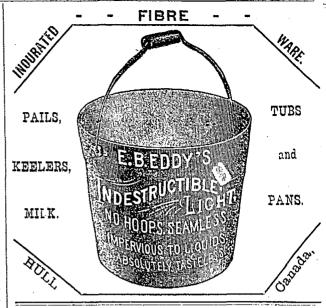
Part IV contains the law of promissory notes, as distinguished from bills of Exchange, and Part V supplementary and miscellaneous provisions.

Part II forms, of course, the major portion of the Act, and when well indexed will be a convenient and complete resume of the law. It is not to be supposed, however, that no text book or commentary will be needed for its interpretation, for of necessity the principles are indicated in terse positive statements, and the corollaries and deductions therefrom can best be learned from commentarics of various kinds. For this purpose Mr. Chalmers' well-known work will be found most excellent. His treatise was first issued before the English Act was framed and may be said to have formed the foundation therefor for the author was employed by the Institute of Bankers to draft the English bill. The last edition of his book has been enlarged and amended so as to become

A COMMENTARY ON THE ACT,

section by section. Its chief value to laymen lies in its clear explanation of the results which follow from the various statutory declarations and the connection between one section of the Act and others. It also points out which portions of the Act are new, which clear up points bitherto doubt⁻ ful, and which state the previously existing law.

The section which will most interest ordinary renders is number 60, which relieves banks from responsibility for endorsements on cheques drawn on them. A cheque paid in due course on a forged endorsement will no longer fall as a loss on the bank paying it, but on the drawer or owner, whichever has lost it, and thus enabled the forgery to be carried out. As an offset to this the true owners of the cheque are protected by the system of



OROSSED CHEQUES,

This is a plan whereby any holder of a cheque can limit the payment thereof to his own bank, or to a bank at which he is known, by the simple expedient of drawing two lines across it, with or without the word "Bank," or by writing the name of his own bank across the cheque. If the bank on which it is drawn should then pay it except to a bank, or to the particular bank named, if a name is given, it is liable to the t rue owner forany loss he may sustain and this whether the cheque is payable to order or to bearer.

The holder of a cheque has it therefore in his power to protect himself from loss by crossing it to his own bank. If he neglect this simple precaution, any loss incurred will, and we think very reasonably should, fall on himself. Parties drawing cheques have the same power to ensure that the funds shall reach the proper hands. If the payee's bankers are known, the cheque is crossed to them; if not, it is crossed generally, the effect in either case being that the payee must get payment of of the cheque at a bank where he keeps his account, or where he is well-known.

If the payee is a stranger, and therefore takes an uncrossed cheque payable to order, he only incurs the risk that if he should happen to lose the cheque his signature would be forged. It is very unlikely that a casual finder would commit such a crime, and any benefit from it would be frustrated by prompt notice to the bank on which the cheque was drawn so that this risk is but a slight one. It will we think be the case generally that a stranger would be willing to incur it, rather than be put to inconvenience in providing for his own identification. There is, no protection to a bank which cashes an uncrossed cheque on another bank, payable to order, where the endorsement is forged. In such a case the loss must still be borne by the bank which cashes the cheque.

There is no doubt that this system wall

FACILITATE PAYMENTS AND REMITTANCES

by cheque, with increased safety and convenience to the public and the banks. When first introduced it may be expected that there will be many mistakes, and perhaps some friction, but with a little patience and experience we shall soon grow accustomed to the new methods of business.

Among the minor noteworthy points are provisions permitting the making of bills payable to alternative parties, or to the holder of any office for the time being; making clear the right of agents,officers of corporations and others acting in a representative espacity to sign for their principals without personal responsibility; and making bills negotiable although drawn without the words "or order," "or bearer." The English law as to bills payable at sight, dispensing with the days of grace, has been inserted in the bill, but may be modified as it passes through the House

An important clause in Sec. 34 legalizes the transfer for value of a bill without endorsement, and gives the transferre all the title of the transferrer thereto, with a right to domand an endorsement.

Sec. 86 covers the common practice of depositing

DEMAND NOTES

with an endorsement thereon, as a collateral or continuing secucurity. Hitherto there has been great doubt as to whether such a note could be held without discharging the endorser; the Act provides that if the note is so deposited with the endorser's consent, he remains liable until demand is made.

There are many other interesting features to note, but we shall refrain from further comment until the bill becomes law, when we hope to give our readers a useful resumé of the Act, and especially of the points where changes in practice will become necessary.

We cannot drop the subject without a word of credit to the Minister of Justice, Sir John Thompson, to whom is due the merit of introducing the measure. It may seem a small thing, if any one has carefully and laboriously prepared a bill to codify or set out in clearer and simpler language, the existing law on any subject, to bring it before the House and secure its passage. In practice it is a very difficult and wearisome process, much more wearisome indeed than the preparation of the bill. This is not right, though it has its good side in serving to check

HASTY LEGISLATION.

The tendency in all legislatures is to "let well enough alone," and in Ottawa this is more than a tendency; it is a rooted principle which has evidently given the Minister of Justice a full share of trouble in the present instance.

The passage of the bill will mark a new departure in Canadian legislation. As Mr. Chalmerssaid of its prototype, it will be the first piece of codification to find its way on to the [Dominion] Statute book. If it should work well, and prove useful to the mercantile community, the precedent set will doubtless be followed, and other branches of the law in their turn be codilied.

THE BUTTER TRADE OF CANADA.

We have repeatedly directed attention to the deplorable decline in the exports of Canadian butter, a decline which in 1888 was nearly one third from those of the previous year. It is gratifying to note that the exports of Canadian butter to England in 1889 amounted in value to \$475,835 against \$203,985 in 1888, an increase of over 100 per cent. In the face of these figures it seems untimely to draw attention to certain drawbacks in our butter trade; and yet the large amount of inferior butter now in the country might just as well, had due precautions been observed, have swelled our exports, or gratified our own palates before it became so much unfit for use. Complaints are frequent, and in several cases we have heard of consignments so inferior as to feave doubts in the mind of the cousignee whether they would pay the freight charges.

The reason is not fur to seek, and we may be pardoned for again referring to it. Dirt is at the bottom of a large number of the troubles and accidents of life—dirt which some one delined as "Matter in the wrong place." A clever housewife once remarked to an accomplished lady friend of hers whose musical taste had been highly cultivated that "she herself could not boast of much of an ear for music, but that she had'a wonderful eye for dirt. Let us apply the test of cleanliness to our butter manufacturing industry.

Buyers who have had much to do with creameries will bear us out in the statement that many of these are not absolute. ly clean, nor situated amid proper surroundings. One may often observe stagnant slop pools in the immediate vicinity, and detect rancidity in the machinery about the churn. Ordinary cleanliness is one thing, but successful butter making demands extraordinary cleanliness in every particular. Another grave error is the endeavor of some creameries to make butter and cheese from the same milk, for the result is that both products are inferior. The idea of combining the two industries is a good one, but the manufacturerer should be content to make one or other according to the market, and encienvor to make whichever he does turn out the best of its kind. The creamery is the best for making good butter on a large scale, and on it largely depends the future of the Canadian industry.

With regard to diary butter, the results, as put upon the

market are not often typical of the care which many a conscientious housewife bestows upon her butter making. She may produce a really superior article, but when it reaches the country store it is, as a rule, put into the one tub with the butter of a dozen other dairies any one of which may have been uncleanly. The consequence is that during the time required to fill the tub the one lot of inferior butter contaminates the whole, and reduces its chances of successful sale or export.

When butter is made it should be sold at once. We cannot too earnestly deplore the speculative spirit that exists among manufacturers of this article. To hold butter for higher than the ruling price is antagonistic to the interests of the consumer and injurious to the reputation and purse of the manufacturer. It is not an article which can be preserved in perfect condition for any length of time, and no advance in the market price can keep pace with its deterioration. This point cannot be too strongly emphasized. The holding of butter is to a great extent the reason why our winter market is glutted with so much inferior stock, and how inferior it is one can see when it cannot command over ten or fourteen cents. It is not profitable to hold stocks. We know of one case in which a creamery refused 24 cents for its butter when fresh some months ago and was glad to accept under 22 cents for it afterwards. Few creameries and fewer dairies have the facilities for carrying stock. True, many of them have refrigerators, but we have in our mind's eye one whose refrigerator door is a single one and opens upon the engine-room. Storage has a great influence upon the condition butter and too frequently the good results of careful manufacture are nullified by bad storage. But even the best storage is ultimately useless and it is to be regretted that through the system of holding back, butter in Canada seldom reaches the consumer in its best condition. That is one reason why Canadian butter does not always successfully compete for the English market, for, notwithstanding our remarks about carelessly made butter, Canadians have turned out an article that in its best condition is able to sell side by side with Danish and Keil butter in some of the most fastidious English markets.

Another important drawback to our export trade in butter is the high figure at which butter is held during the summer months. It is a matter for discussion whether the fault lies with us or the motherland, but the result is the same. During the past season appearances indicated still another source of danger, namely that Europe was furnishing England with larger supplies than usual.

We do not wish to be understood as censuring only the makers for speculation. City dealers are not exempt from the evil, but we leave them to the punishment they are now undergoing of holding stocks of deteriorating butter for which they paid a price they will have considerable difficulty in realizing. It would be unwise, perhaps, to say that prices are too high. Fine butter at this season is good property, but deteriorated butter must stand the consequences.

To sum up: if Canada wishes to sustain the reputation which she has for fine butter, if she desires to expand her foreign trade in this article and assure the carrying off of stocks that would otherwise accumulate to the disadvantage of the home market, butter makers should be scrupulously clean in all their operations, careful as to washing and packing, willing to accept the ruling price of the month in which their butter is made and determined to market their output within, at most, two weeks after manufacture. They would do well also to use less salt if desirous of pleasing the English consumer.

THE CREDIT SYSTEM IN INSURANCE.

A striking example of the evil of giving credit has been brought under the notice of the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE by insurance men and others, and the fact that the complaint has come from among the two classes interested in that branch of business is an evidence that the system of giving credit upon fire premiums is not of unmixed benefit, either to Insurance companies or their voluntary and involuntary customers.

The system in vogue at the present time is one by which the Insurance companies look, as a rule, to the agent for the premiums on the insurances he sends them. It is he who must look to the policy-holders, and upon him, more than upon the company, should fall the larger portion of the blame that may be put upon the system of credit giving. If an agent can obtain a client by the promise to await payment, there is a temptation to do so. And vice versa, if an insurer can obtain credit for his premium, he is more apt to take a larger policy, and indirectly adds to the agent's percentage.

With the propriety of this system we have in this article no quarrol. But there are certain drawbacks in connection with it which admit of no discussion, and to them we would call attention. It is the endeavor of insurance men to secure reliable agents, and on the whole their efforts meet with success. Yet, every once in a while, we hear of this or that agent, generally a small one, forgetting to remit his premiums, and causing no little annoyance and some loss to the company, and not merely to the company but sometimes to the policy-holder as well.

The agent, on his part, instead of being able to devote his time and energy exclusively to securing new insurances, is at present frequently compelled, not once or twice but many times, to urge the payment of the premiums for which he has given credit. He is forced to become a dun, as well as an insurance agent, and it is a question for consideration whether, in the end, the time lost in this way, which might have been employed in pushing business, does not counterbalance the advantages derived from the credit system.

There is, however, one evil of this credit system which is more far-reaching than those we have mentioned, and one of which the general public complain, while it is no less productive of annoyance and loss to the companies themselves. It is here comes in that mysterious third party, whom the Law seems to favor as Israel favored Joseph. He is an innocent person who stands in the midst of an altercation sometimes rubbing his hands and enjoying it untouched, but in this case wondering what it is about and often receiving a blow that might with greater justice have fallen elsewhere. An example from experience will best show the position into which the third party is placed by the credit system in insurance, and will also show that the Insurance companies would be the loser by the same.

A trader, possessed of a large amount of butter in a warehouse, insured it, but did not pay his premium, as he was allowed credit. He transferred his warehouse receipts and his policy to a bank, to whom he offered the butter as security for a loan, The bank found receipt and policy apparently satisfactory and made the loan, shortly after which the man failed. His premium had never been paid, and the Insurance company called upon the bank to pay it, threatening to cancel the policy if the payment was not made. The bank officials claimed that the payment of the premium was between the company and the insolvent, and that the policy they held could not be cancelled. They further declared that if the policy was not good and the insolvent was legally guilty of obtaining the money under false pretenses, that the company was accessory to the crime for issuing a policy which, purporting to be good, was nevertheless worthless. Indeed, since the insolvent had acted in good faith. it was held that the company alone could be charged with fraud. The matter was settled without resort to the courts, all parties agreeing to a compromise and each institution is convinced today that there is "something rotten in the State of Denmark."

We have given the above only as an example of a complication which might any day arise through the non immediate payment of a premium. Had the butter been liquidated by a fire we should have had " confusion worse confounded," as in a case which is still before the courts. In justice to the Insurance companies it may be well to say that out of seven companies, only one has refused to pay the insurance under circumstances somewhat similar to the example given above. But that one should have a shadow of right to claim exemption is not desirable.

We have ventilated a few grievances in the system of credit as applied to fire insurance, and we now leave it to the intelligence of the fire underwriters. It is always easier to be Eikonoklastai than Eikonodouloi, to pull down the Temple than re-build it, and it may well be that it will be possible only to preserve more caution in giving credit. One thing seems certain: by united action alone can the system be checked, for in the insurance business, as in other branches of commerce, the keenness of competition leads not to more but fewer restrictions.

THEORY VS. PRACTICE IN BANKING.

A distinguished writer on political science has said that "Capital needs little more aid than that furnished by the free use of courts and the freedom to change its form and place at will without interference on the part of the State. Prohibitary and restricting laws are its great enemies; its principal injuries come from State care and taxation."

We have been led to these remarks by the perusal of the speech of a well meaning member of the Dominion House of Commons, a man of sincere principles, but in this case lacking the necessary banking knowledge to avoid glaring errors and false conclusions. It is to be feared that the Bank Act amendments will let loose upon the country a flood of eloquence, that shall have to be drained almost entirely away before the true state of affairs and the proper remedy for any defect that may exist in the banking law shall be discovered. Would that it were possible to convince politicians that something beyond a good intellect is required in order to do justice to a commercial subject.

As an example of what is to be expected this session, and in the perhaps vain hope of checking it, let us present to our readers a portion of the speech to which we have all'ided.

After lamenting that Canadian bank bills do not pass at par, throughout the United States, forgetful that even British gold would only be worth its bullion value in the same country, the gentleman declares that American greenbacks are at par in Canada. Let him endeavor to get par for a large amount of United States notes in any internal city of Canada, such as Ottawa, and he will be surprised to find that he cannot succeed. This however is aside from the subject to " The banks," which we would draw attention at present. "remarked the honorable member, "have to day locked up in "in their vaults about \$9,000,000 of their circulation as specie. "How did they receive this specie? In the regular course of " trade; and when we add the reserve of Dominion notes, which "they are required to hold, amounting to \$6,620,000 we find " that they have altogether over \$16,000,000 locked up in their " vaults, not earning a single penny for the directors or share-"holders of those instutitions. I appeal to the judgment of any "honorable gentleman in this house whether such a state of things is necessary." One would think the speaker was about to appeal for a removal of the necessity of the banks holding specie or Dominion notes But such is not the case. He is slowly working towards convincing the banks that it will be to their advantage to relinquish the circulation to the government. We continue his remarks: "The circulation of the banks is "often shortened by the conservative policy pursued by the " directors in fore-casting the future, which may bring some very "severe pressure upon these institutions, and make it impos-" sible for them to meet the demands of trade notwithstanding "that their own vaults are full of gold and Dominion notes." So far so good. If the banks lack confidence in the security offered them by the public, they might curtail their issue of notes, but it is ridiculous to assume as the speaker does in the next sentence, that the banks would issue Dominion notes upon such security. "They do that on a principle which we can "all understand as perfectly right, but it does not serve the pur-"poses of the country. If instead of their own promises to pay, "they had a circulation provided by the government, there " would be no danger of this circulation coming back upon them, "and they being compelled to redeem it at an unfavorable mo-"ment in the condition of the trade of the country."

Does the honorable gentleman intend that the Dominion Government shall present the banks with all the notes desired, free of charge, give them, in fact, a bonus of over \$30,000,000. Or if that is not his desire, then indeed the circulation will have come back upon the banks before it is issued, if the bull be pardoned, for they shall have to pay for every note before they can circulate it. Nor would the change avail the government The duty of redemption would devolve upon it.

To conclude citations, we give the daintiest sentence of all. Its humor will be realized when it is remembered that that the speaker is desirous of doing something that will assist the banks. He says earnestly: "I cannot conceive why over \$16,-"000,000 of specie and Dominion legal tender should be locked "up in the vaults of the banks and witheld from the trade and "business of the country;" and yet to secure the currency to the Government he would deprive the banks of the use of twice that amount, and place it in the bands of those not so well able to gauge and meet the daily demands of the business community for discounts or other accomodation! While the banks would still have to keep the \$16,000,000 on hand as security for other liabilities.

Such is part of a speech recently delivered by a member of the flouse of Commons at Ottawa. No wonder business mentremble when legislators begin to turn their eyes to commerce. Legislation is often necessary to, and often gratefully received by "trade and business," but none the less imperative is it that the restrictions be as few as possible, and the laws made not on theory, but by consultation with those whose life and whose interests have been bound up in that branch of commerce for which new legislation is contemplated.

BOILER INSURANCE.

Although one of the newest of the many fields into which the principle of insurance has penetrated, the modern system of boiler insurance has proved to be (so far at all events as the industrial world is concerned) one of the most useful modifications of that great safeguard against loss by death, fire, or accident, that has yet presented itself. Commencing in England in a very modified form, it has steadily progressed until the steam-user can now obtain a "blanket" policy which will cover him from every possible liability that an explosion of his boilers can possibly entail upon him ; and this, too, for an annual premium of one per cent upon the sum he desires to be insured for.

When the principle of boiler insurance was first broached on this continent in 1866, the risk was limited to the actual damage done to the boiler itself. In other words boiler insurance intened only the value of the boiler. All other losses arising from the explosion were left upon the unfortunate owner; so that he received possibly only a few hundreds in compensation for an explosion which might cost him, directly or indirectly. many thousands of dollars. When the United States Supreme Court decided that steam boilers do not explode unless there is carelesaness on the part of some body (either in the way in which they are operated or the manner in which they have been made) and that the explosion itself is a prima facie evidence of negligence, and one which renders the owner of the boiler liable for all loss by death, injury, or damage to surrounding property, it was felt that the old policy was no longer adequate, and that there was room for a company which should insure the steam user from all loss, whatsoever, arising from an aceident to his boiler.

Given the need, it was not long before companies were found ready to issue a blanket form of policy, covering every hazard of a boiler explosion, and paying not only for all loss to property of every description, but for damage to surrounding property, and also indemnifying their policy-holders from all loss to life and injury to person, by paying \$5,000 for the death or total disability of any person, and \$50 per week for fifteen months for any person temporarily injured. In addition, the newest policies recoup the owner of the boiler for all loss he may sustain by the chomage or stoppage of work consequent upon such an explosion.

It may be asked how can such a comprehensive policy be rendered renumerative? Simply by a vigorous inspection of the boiler before insurance, and by a careful supervision over it at intervals alterwards. Each company has upon its staff skilled mechanical engineers, who enter the boiler itself and, by the application of the hammer test, ascertain beyond a peradventure its actual condition without straining or in any way weakening its structure. Except in the case of new boilers the hydrostatio test is never used; as it has been found that this test strains an old boiler far too much, and that it is frequently the cause of explosions when steam is once more generated. The gauges and appliances are carefully tested and corrected, the safety valve is set for the number of pounds allowed, any necessary alterations are suggested, and any improvements required are pointed out. The inspector leaves the boiler quite safe before he issues his certificate, and this too without unnee-

essary interference or cessation of work. So safe are boilers considered after such an inspection that, in this city, boilers so insured are exempt from inspection by the City Boiler Inspector, and, across the border, are free from the visits of the State engineers.

Of course the companies reserve the right to cancel their policies at any moment when the reports of their inspectors show that wilful carelessness is going on, or that the boilers are in a distinctly dangerous condition; but the fact that the interests of the company and the steam-users are identical is abundantly proved by the statement that no claim in Canada has ever been contested, and that, in every instance, the steam-user has been only too anxious to carry out whatever precautions the companies' experts have suggested.

Not only this, but the services of these trained experts are granted (free of cost) to every policyholder desirous of crecting new batteries of boilers, or of making improvements in his boil. er room. They will make drawings and specifications for him when desired, and their trained practical knowledge is always at the service of the patrons of the Company they are attached to. It is very little wonder that, under these circumstances. boiler insurance is steadily advancing. To be covered from any possible loss, from any cause whatsoever, arising from an explosion, and in addition to enjoy the feeling of security arising from a careful inspection of the boiler room by a trained expert every three months, and for so small a percentage on the sum insured as one per cent, would be enough to render this branch of insurance popular; but when, in addition, the policy holder has the benefit, without cost, of the advice of skilled engineers on such subjects as fuel consumption, abatement of smoke, lessening of scale, and increase of heating surface, it is little wonder that every leading manufacturer in the country has availed himself of the advantages of boiler insurance, or that new applications are constantly pouring in.

FARM MORTGAGES.

The item of \$185,000, included in the estimates for the coming fiscal year, to cover the cost of taking a census of the Dominion during 1891, has attracted more than usual attention this year because it is felt that in future the machinery required to secure accurate statistics of the number, age, occupation and religion of our inhabitants might at the same time be utilized to secure information of other material value to the mercantile world without any additional expense to the country, and with probably little extra trouble to the census takers.

For instance if an accurate knowledge of the outstanding farm mortgages in all parts of this country, their proportion to the value and earning capacity of the farms, the rate of interest they bear, and the objects for which they were incurred, could be obtained through the medium of the census, the mercantile community would not grumble, even if it cost much more than \$200,000. At present we are dependent for all statistics upon this important point on the interested statements of loan companies, who of course present to us only the brightest side of the medal, and are careful not to give us a chance to see any other, There can be no doubt that the burden of debt now carried by the average farmer is far heavier and more galling than these gentlemen will admit, but so long as they control our sources of information the commercial world will be kept rigorously in the dark so far as the true position of the farmer is concerned. It is for this reason that these statistics, if carefully gathered by an impartial government bureau, would be so particularly valuable from a commercial point of view. It would put us in possession of the actual agricultural wealth of the country and enable us to judge if the financial position of the Canadian farmer is really what we have been so frequently assured it is.

No doubt there will be difficulties in the way of obtaining this information correctly, and from our knowledge of the smaller government officials and the methods of their appointment business men may well feel doubtful whether the consus organization will be found competent to obtain the desired information reliably or in the form they need it. A mere statement of outstanding mortgages would be of no use whatever. To be of practical value it must specify when they were incurred, the valuation or earning power of the farm, the rate of interest, and the purpose for which they were first executed.

We can see then that, unless the enquiries be pursued in a

comprehensive and reliable manner, so that the returns are both accurate and in full, the cost of the enquiry might just as well remain in the Treasury. It would be useless to base any deductions upon a partial or carelessly compiled statement. In fact such a statement would be far more likely to do harm than good. But even if the Census bureau failed to secure adequate returns of the whole agricultural community, surely they could compile returns giving a full and comprehensive report of these items in one or two of our provinces. It only this were done, it would be well worth the money. It would give business men, one tangible figure upon which to base their estimates for credit, at all events for that portion of the Dominion, and would thus be of incalculable benefit to trade at large.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Our English exchanges have during the past month devoted no little space to discussing the recent position of the Bank of England and the remarkable rise in the bank rate. The gold reserve in the bank had declined at the beginning of the year to about $9\frac{1}{2}$ millions, and our exchanges comment on the fact that this constitutes a reserve of only about Ss. against every sovereign for which it is liable. It was hoped that the increase in the rate would have the effect of attracting considerable coin from at home and abroad. On the 24th the reserve increased to $11\frac{1}{2}$ millions, or in the proportion of about 40 per cent to the liabilities.

The tardy effect of the advance in the bank's rates is looked upon by our exchanges as a mark of the declining power of the Bank of England. The bank rate in Paris during the month has been about three per cent, in Amsterdam, only 21 per cent, in Brussels, 4 per cent and in Berlin and Vienna, 5 per cent. Thus, in all the principal markets of Europe the value of money is lower than it is in England, and yet money is not remitted to England for more profitable employment. Formerly with such a state of things, gold was imported into the London market in harge amounts, and one would naturally suppose that the importation would tend rather to increase than to diminish, because bulton or coin sent to London is always sure to be returned when required, a condition of things which is not invariably to be found in other countries, where it is possible that the owner may have to receive a part or the whole of it back in silver.

The chief cause of the trouble is that the public have, for some time past, been investing largely in foreign securities, as shown by our article in a recent number. These investments or subscriptions are required to be paid in gold. The effect of the loan of 34 millions made and to be made by the Russian Government with a syndicate of Paris bankers will tend to make money easier in that country for some time, and already a million sterling in gold has been sent from St. Petersburg to London. The desire of the Russian Government and certain bunkers in London and Paris to restore cohfidence in the market is, no doubl, at the bottom of the efforts to increase the reserve in London. The question arises-How is it that the Bank of England is of itself no longer able to exercise that control over the gold markets of the world which it formerly was able to do? Not the least important reason is that since Germany demone. tized silver, the monetary policy of foreign countries has greatly changed. All now are striving to accumulate gold, and putting every obstacle in the way of its withdrawal. This is seen particularly in the United States and France. At the close of the year, the United States' Treasury held about 63 millions sterling in gold, all accumulated during the last 13 years, since it began to prepare for the resumption of specie payments. It is enabled to hold its store of gold, because it can make payments in gold or silver, or gold and silver certificates or greenbacks at its option. At the same time, the associated banks of New York hold about 16 millions sterling in gold. The total amount held in New York and the Treasury is nearly 80 millions sterling, and the tenacity with which this is held on to will account for the difficulty experienced by the Bank of England in attracting the metal of late.

The effect which a baser currency has of driving out one of higher value will account in part for the action of the American Government. The Bank Act compels it to coin 25 or 30 millions of dollars in silver every year, and this would soon drive the gold out of circulation, unless some such action were taken by

the Treasury. France holds more than 50 millions sterling in gold, and as silver is legal tender in that country equally with gold, the bank need not pay gold except when it pleases. It offers every inducement to obtain gold, and puts every obstacle in the way of parting with it. The metal it sells at a premium. Adding what is held by Germany, Russia and the state banks of other European countries, and the banks in British Colonies and South America, we find the enormous total of about 250 millions sterling in gold held by foreign countries. These are not like the gold stock of the Bank of England, available for commercial purposes. Merchants cannot withdraw freely any portion they may require for business purposes and otherwise. Consequently everybody who wants gold anywhere throughout the world goes to the. Bank of England for it, and that bank finds it year by year more difficult to replenish it when it has been allowed to run too low. Another, though minor, cause of the loss of the power felt by the Bank of England is that it did not take advantage of its peculiar position to establish branches, and thereby take the place in England which the bankers of France and Germany occupy. It discounts bills, of course, for its private customers, but it keeps the rate of discount habitually higher than the rate in the open market, and therefore but few take their bills to it The consequence is that it has not direct control over the discount market. To exert any influence it has to borrow money from the joint stock and private banks in order to make the supply of loanable capital scarce in the market. The Bank of England is simply what is called the Banker's bank. It holds the unemployed balances of the joint stock and private banks, and the latter would of course object if the Bank of England were to use their own money to compete with them-There would be good ground for their objection if they all kept sufficient cash reserves, or if they heartily supported the Bank of England in maintaining its reserve, but they do neither the one nor the other. On the contrary, they do their best to prevent the Bank of Eugland from protecting its reserve, and yet they object to the bank's adopting a policy that would enable it to do so effectively. Of course, at the present time it is impossible for the bank to make any change in its policy, and it must submit as best it can, and with the best possible grace.

The disturbed condition of things in South America lately has had the effect of creating a demand for gold; as the people have not as yet sufficient confidence in the permanency of the governments, to make promises to pay as good as gold. The country where the greatest confidence in the permanency of its institutions exists will always employ paper money in preference to coin, and England is immeasurably superior in this respect.

HINTS TO GROCERS.

In these days of enterprise and keen competition, when the struggle to secure a competency by trade has become accentuated by the growing number of young and energetic men anxious to achieve success in the commercial arena, we hear frequent complaints from the older merchants of the number of customers who desert the houses where they have dealt for years to pat, ronise other and newer concerns, simply from the desire for change and novelty which year by year is becoming more and more a feature of this restless age.

No doubt a portion of this charge is true ; but we would like to ask the older and more conservative of our business men to consider whether the desire for change alone is really responsible for all the loss of custom they complain ol, or whether some portion of the blame does not rest upon themselves? In too many cases they continue to carry on business in the same premises and under precisely the same conditions as when they first made their mark in life. They do not keep abreast of the times. The dark store and clumsy packages which satisfied the customer of ten or lifteen years ago, they consider quite good enough for to-day, and do not realize how sordid and antiquated they appear when they are compared with the brilliantly lit store of the younger rival and the neat bright shelves sparkling with attractively labelled and tastefully put up goods which mark the successful business of the present day. They fail, too, in those little nicetics which are so attractive to the dainty housekeeper. They put a pound of tea or collee into a clumsy paper bag where half the aroma is lost, and then wonder that a

lady deserts their counters to deal at a store where the same article is carefully wrapped in foil to preserve the fragrance and then enclosed in a neat white wrapper or a tasty box. No one appreciates a dainty package more than a lady, and we must remember that ladies form the great bulk of customers in our retail stores. Yet we find some of our older grocers still sticking to their former methods; as if, because in their early times their customers were quite satisfied, they will be so now when they have the opportunity of drawing comparisons with more attractive and more comfortable stores.

Another point that the older grocer too often neglects is his store-window. In modern days the art of window dressing is as important to the grocer as it is to the dry goods merchant ; and yet too many of them give it only perfunctory attention. They forget, too, that a window to be attractive must be frequently changed. No matter how brilliant a window may appear when first dressed, it soon ceases to catch the eye, and if the pretty packages become dirty and fly-specked, or dust accumulates upon the goods, it may disgust the intending purchaser before he enters the store. Too much light, too, can hardly be secured. A modern grocery should be all windows, and at night it should sparkle with gas-jets or incandescent lights. A brilliantly lit store with its scrupulously bright counter, well polished brasswork, and attractively displayed goods, will secure custom where a dark grocery with its few scanty lights barely illuminating a dingy counter will be passed by with a shudder no matter how excellent its stock may be. At the first store it is a pleasure to buy, and the customer receives his neat parcel from the spruce white-aproned clerk with a feeling of satisfaction. At the second it is a disagreeable task to be hurried over as soon as practicable. Need we say which store has most chances of success?

Our readers may think that in thus insisting upon the attractiveness of a store as the primary condition of success we lay too much stress upon the importance of catering to the eye of the customer and do not attach sufficient value to other considerations; but a little thought will show them that our deduction are correct. In this luxury-loving age, when the growing taste for the beautiful has penetrated to the humblest home. and the process of chromo-lithography has placed art within the grasp of the very peorest, the eye has become insensibly educated to better things, and is no longer satisfied with the dinginoss and crudity to which our fathers were inured. The tendency of the age is distinctly towards increasing attractiveness in the display of every article of merchandise. It is evidenced in the greater ingenuity now manifested in advertising; in the more artistic and expensive labels used ; in the cleverly conceived packages in which goods are now put up; the greater luxury of our leading stores; and in the close attention now paid to the decoration and ornamentation of every place of business. The successful man is he who recognizes this tendency and caters to it; while he who is content to rub along in the old groove will find his customers drop off one by one, until he insensibly lapses into insolvency.

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.

When the price of any article of merchandise has been cut and cut until there is little or nothing left for the man who sells —driven oftener than not to it by some competitor who cannot or will not pay 100 cents in the dollar—the usual course is to prepare an inferior article, to adulterate, or to give light weight or short measure. It would be difficult, one would think, to adulterate leather or to substitute an inferior article at the price of a better. But much of the leather quoted in our prices current is sold by weight and the buyer is not often disposed to tost the weight charged him. He is not any more particular, perhaps, in respect of measurement.

The attention of the trade has latterly been directed to this subject by the determination of one or two large boot and shoe houses to test certain leathers imported from New York and Boston. The Government inspector found on examination that the goods were invoiced to the purchasers at a nice little percentage above the exact figure in measurement and weight. This is not exceptional. In a number of sides also measured recently the deficiency was one foot or about eleven cents per side. Water, as intimated in the paragraph of last

week, enters largely into the leather business. We have seen a lot of leather that weighed from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 lbs per side less one day than it did the day previous, making quite an important percentage in the cost of the raw material to the shoe manufacturer.

Much of the leather man's success in business must therefore, depend on whether he keeps his stock in a damp cellar or in upper flats where moisture is not over abundant. The success of the shoe manufacturer depends as much on being able to purchase correctly, not water at so much a pound, or fresh air at so much a foot, but fairly dry or full measure goods, as to buy for each or short date gilt-edge paper. A word to the wise.— COMMUNICATED.

THE MORAL HAZARD.

The moral hazard is no doubt beginning to force itself upon the attention of fire insurance managers once more. There has been a great deal of stock left on the hands of dealers throughout the country, some of whom by carelessness or worse methods may be able to sell it to the insurance companies at much better rates than they could hope to dispose of it to the consumer. It is somewhat strange that so many otherwise honorable men, on hearing of exorbitant demands made upon an insurance company by any one who has suffered from fire, look upon such an attempt to defraud as only a peccadillo. It is to be feared that they fail to understand that they are paying the piper while the other person dances. Were the insured scrupulously honorable in assessing his loss the insurance companies could afford to issue policies at even lower rates than those existing. The crime of arson for the sake of the insurance money is one that should meet with no mercy at the hands of business men, nor should they quietly look on while attempts are made to obtain higher damages than are equitable.

Twenty thousand odd is a good price for some five or six thousand dollars worth of goods. The ubiquitous broker is evidently no mean factor in adjustments.

THE FAILURS of Messrs, A. W. Morris & Bro., cordage manufacturers of this city has entered upon a new phase. The firm submitted an offer to pay all unsecured creditors in full within the space of two years, the first payment of one-seventh to be made on the 15th of August next and the last not later than February the 1st 1892. The intervening payments to be made when Mr. Thos. Darling considered the estate was ready. The books to be audited by him once a month and if he and the creditors, at the expiration of the two years, considered the estate capable of it, interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum should be paid. This offer after mature deliberation the creditors refused. They asked that the title deeds of the property be deposited as security with trustees until such time as the debts were settled, and that further, fixed times be arranged at which payment should be made instead of leaving everything to the discretion of the assignee. Mr. Morris, however refused to modify his offer in any way and therefore the assets of the estate have been advertised for sale by tender on the 25th of this month. They consist of ;---

| Lot No. 1.—Cordage, Bag and Plaster Works in Montreal, Binder Twine Factory in Port Hope, with the Machinery and Plant there- | • |
|---|---------------|
| in contained, valued at | \$329,264.35 |
| Plaster Mine in Mabon, C.B., valued at Merchandise, Materials and Movables, per In- | 4,000.00 |
| ventory | 76,535.80 |
| | \$409,800.05 |
| Lot No. 2-Book Debts, about Lot No. 3-Hemp, Cordage, Binder Twine, Bigs | 37,000.00 |
| and Bag Material under advances | 241,068.93 |
| | \$6\$7,868.98 |

Each lot is to be tendered for separately, and the real estate will be sold subject to existing liens. The terms are one-third cash and the balance in six and twelve months with interest at six per cent. Some delegates from the United States Cordage Association are in town and have had frequent interviews with Mr. Morris. They are desirous of establishing a factory within our borders to use the spindles now idle in their factories in the States, and one large enough to control the whole supply of the Dominion. It is considered likely that they may tender for the estate, as were it secured for them their monopoly would be practically complete over the entire continent.

LIFE INSURANCE RETURNS.

The returns of the regular old line life insurance companies to December 31st, 1889, show a gratifying increase in the business of the year. It means that the people have bought from home institutions during the year for their families nearly ten millions of dollars worth of protection against future poverty and distress, in addition to \$116,373,150 the amount in force in these companies on the 31st December, 1888. This, of course, is irrespective of the large amount of business done in Canada by our nationalized American and British companies. The following preliminary abstract of home life companies for 1889 is furnished us by the Insurance branch of the Finance Department at Ottawa :--

| Claims Resisted. | S Noue. Noue. Noue. Noue. Noue. Noue. Noue. Noue. Noue. | 3,000 5,000 | |
|---|--|--|--|
| †Claims Paid. | \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ | 1,137,961 889,520 | |
| fNet Numbor in cf Policies become Claims, | \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ | 1,127,305 929,707 | ed. |
| †Net Amount in force. | \$9,614,321 17,786,183 17,786,883 17,786,883 17,786,883 231,500 10,058,837 11,056,837 11,056,837 11,056,837 11,056,837 11,056,837 11,300,838 11,300,837 11,300,9300,90 | 24,736,775 125,875,665 25,092,743 116,372,150 | been deduct |
| Amonut of Policies new aud taken up. | \$ 5,733,000 481,200 481,200 577,795 577,795 577,790 577,700 574,700 574,700 574,700 574,700 574,700 574,700 574,700 574,700 574,700 574,700 574,700 574,700 574,700 574,700 574,700 574,500 574,500 574,500 574,500 574,500 574,500 574,500 574,500 574,500 574,500 57,5000 57,5000 57,5000 57,5000 57,5000 57,50000000000 | 24,736,775 25,092,743 | f Canada. Ince having |
| +Premiums of for for Year, au | 5 1,425,301 564,745 544,743 8,500 208,783 40,322 208,783 200,029 150,029 150,105 256,437 385,204 451,506 64,891 | 3,616,857 3,290,739 | ss outside o let, re-insura |
| Company. | Canada Life "Citizaus" Orondeeration Pederal. London Life General London Life [Industrial Manufacturers' Life North American { Indust Ontario Mutual "Sun (Life Branch) "Sun (Life Branch) | Totals for 1889 Totals for 1888 | Including the business outside of Canada. These amounts are net, re-insurance having been deducted. |

The Bonus additions of the following companies are :-- Canada Life, \$2,058,415; Confederation, \$105,327; Citizens', \$6,367; the North American, \$1,894.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LIFE.

It is always a pleasant task to be able to chronicle the steady advance in prosperity of so sterling a company as the North American Presided over by the honest and honorable Alexander Life. Mackenzie, it may fairly be called a representative Canadian company, and as 'such well deserves the national support that has attended it so steadily from its inception. This year Mr. William Mc-Cabe, the managing director, points out with pardonable pride that the new business of the past twelve months is the largest in the history of the company, that the cash income has been increased by \$27,000, that the assets are \$146,000 larger than they were in January 1889, and that the reserve fund has grown to a total of \$628,870. This is a showing that cannot fail to give satisfaction to both shareholders and policyholders, and which merits the encomiums passed upon the management by Vice-President Blaikie. The field agents o the company also deserve a large amount of credit for the share they took in bringing about such a result, and in this city, at all events, the company have an energetic and pushing representative who sees that their interests are never neglected or overlooked.

The insurance of chomage--that is the insurance of the loss of wages by workmen, or loss to a master, by stoppage of work through fire-is again mooted. It was tried once before, but it proved to be such an incentive to incendiarism that it was dropped at once. It is to be feared that the class of working men who would sooner draw wages from an insurance company than work for them, is still so large a one that its practical operation at a profit is out of the question, and that, although its benefit to the honest man would be beyond doubt, the temptations it offers to the lazy or improvident are too great to ever permit of its being a live issue.

The following managers from Montreal attended the recent meeting of the Toronto Board of Fire Underwriters in Toronto :-- G. F. C. Smith, R. W. Tyre, L. H. Boult, G. H. MoHenry and Jas. Kennedy. The convention was conspicuous by the want of any subjects of importance in the "Agenda." Some suggestions pointing to minor reforms were made, but after some discussion it was on the whole decided that as matters were progressing favorably in all parts of the Dominion, as between the insurance companies and their customers, that they had better let well enough alone. In some localities such as Kingston, where recent improvements had been made in water service and appliances, it was determined that the place be visited and the Council interviewed with the object of making some further minor improvements. The meeting was of the most cordial character throughout, and affords further evidence that the Fire Underwriters, Association has been productive of much good all round. Alfred W. Smith, agent of the Imperial, was made President of the Board for the coming year, and Jos. B. Reid, agent of the Liverpool and London and Globe, Vice-President. Robert McLean, as was to be expected, was re-appointed secretary.

THE RICHELIEU CO .- The smaller shareholders of the Bichelieu and Ontario Company are beginning to be alarmed at the evident intention of the larger holders to freeze them out by opposing the payment of any dividends on the stock. Their policy is to continue to pass the dividend until the present floating debt is wiped out ; in the meantime commencing a new debt by making a number of improvements. They will then pass more dividends until these new acquisitions are paid for, hoping that by this time the smaller shareholders will have become disgusted at receiving no interest upon their money and can be induced to sell out their holdings cheap. The larger holders will then step in, secure the company and plant clear of debt and reap the harvest of their self-denial. The scheme is a good one and seems likely to be successful. The majority of the stock is passing into the nands of the manipulators of the deal and smaller investors are already commencing to fight shy of it.

LONDON ASSUGANCE.—Among the applicants for the vacant position of manager of the London Assurance Co. for Canada in the place of Mr. C. C. Foster, resigned, are Gerald E. Hart, late of the Citizens, John W. Molson of the Norwich Union, E. A. Lilly of the Guardian and others. It is to be hoped that the new manager may obtain better terms than the heretofore incumbent, who whatever his shortcomings in respect of the amount of business done, was always highly esteemed by his fellow-underwriters, and a model of gentlemanly courtesy and conduct throughout. More liberal terms to the management in this country would probably ere long make the company better known among the people by its business in Canada than by its name as advertised by the title of a popular drama. This may be expected from the efforts being directed to the matter by Manager Marks of the New York office, who has for several days past been sojourning in this city, quietly but effectively carrying out his instructions from the headquarters of the company. Mr. Marks has, we understand, reported, recommending Mr. Lilly for the position.

THE ANNUAL meeting of the Federal Telephone Co, was held at the head office in this city on Wednesday, the president, Mr. William Cassils, in the chair. The statement submitted showed that over 1,100 instruments besides a considerable number of special or private wires were in operation. Nearly 200 more instruments are in place, and are being rapidly connected with the general system. The reports of the president, manager and accountant were eminently satis_ factory to the meeting. The business is now self-sustaining, so that every additional subscriber counts for dividends. The old board of directors was re-elected unanimously. The meeting is extended to the first week in March to await the return of Mr. Duncan MacIntyre from England, whose co-operation and advice are deemed necessary before preparing to extend the business beyond the limit already provided for. We consequently postpone more extended reference.

THE Roller Mill, a Buffalo milling paper, is authority for a case well deserving to be recorded among strange true stories; that of Sklarski versus Oppenheimer & Co., recently decided in that city by Judge Hatch, Sklareki, a rag picker, who had managed to pick up among other things a knowledge of arithmetical progression, offered to deliver to Oppenheimer twenty bales of rags at one cent for the first bale, two cents for the second, four for the third, and so on. The offer was accepted, but when the price came to be reckoned up it appeared that Oppenheimer had walked into a "steal trap" instead of a "soft snap," for he had made himself liable to a claim for \$10,485.75, whereas the value of the rags was only \$142 50. Sklarski pushed his demands into court, but was awarded the market price of the rags, and no more, it having been his evident intention to cheat the purchaser.

THE ANNUAL meeting of the shareholders of the Montreal Cotton Co. was held at the company's offices on Wednesday last. The report showed that four quarterly dividends of 13 per cent each had been paid during the year and that, after writing off repairs, contingent accounts, had debts and interest the company had been able to carry forward \$32,800 to the credit of profit and loss. The old board of directors was re-elected as follows :- Messrs. A. F. Gault, J. Grenier, R. L. Gault, S. H. Ewing, C. Garth and Hon, J. K. Ward At a subsequent meeting of the directors Mr. A. F. Gault was elected president and Mr. Garth, vice-president.

IT will probably surprise some of our business men to learn that the average fire policy is only a small one, and that in very few companies does it reach above \$2,000. In fact in one of the very largest it only reaches \$1,600, and could we ascertain the figures of others, we should find the condition of affairs about the same. This is one of the reasons why a small company can do just as good a business at any average agency as one of the insurance giants. The applicant for insurance argues that they are just as good for his paltry \$2,000 as the biggest concern in the Dominion, and as they are willing to cut rates to him he thinks he might just as well give them the risk.

AN INFLUENTIAL deputation of citizens, including those at the head of the telephone interests of the city, have gone to Quebec to bring about, if possible, the defeat of the measure which is credited to Mr. Energetic Prefontaine and others in respect of subways in Montreal. It is difficult to any where these scheme promoters are going to stop, and the public should be on the watch that the powers they seek at the hands of the Government do not teach us by sad experience, when too late to profit by the lesson, how indifferent we have been to the general welfare of the people.

Tus annual meeting of the Merchants' Manufacturing company, was held on Wednesday, and the old board of directors unanimously

Meetings, Reports, &c.

NORTH AMERICAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the North American Life Assurance Company was held at its head office, Toronto, on Tuesday, the 28th of January, 1890. There was a large attendance of those interested it the institution,

REPORT.

'The directors' report showed that the new business for the past year was the largest in the history of the company; also that large in-creases had been made in every branch of the company's business, tending to its continued progress and prosperity. It was also pointed out that the greater part of the company's business was on the semi-tontine investment plan, and further that nearly all the home companies were now issuing policies on this plan under one name or another, clearly indicating that the insuring public prefer this form of insurance. The financial statement, tegether with the auditors' report thereon, was duly submitted to the meeting. The following is a condensed statement of the samo :-

ABSTRACT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE NORTH AMERICAN LIFE AFBURANCE COMPANY FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1889.

Cash income for year 1889....\$ 302,680 63

Expenditure(including payments 161,687 23 topolicy-holders of \$59,906.94) Assets(including uncalled guar-

anteo fund)..... Reserved Fund(including claims ... 1,063.250 49

under policies awaiting proof \$5,500)....

682,870 00 Surplus for security of policyholders, William McCabs, 380,380 40

Managing Director.

We have examined the books, documents, and vouchers representing the foregoing re-venue account, and also each of the securities for the property in the balance sheet, and certify to their correctness.

r correctness. JAMES CABLYLE, M.D., Auditors, Toronto, January 14, 1890.

re-elected, viz :- Messrs. A. A. Ayer, Robert Mackay, J. P. Cleghorn, Gilman Cheney, James Crathern, Jonathan Hodgson and Alex Ewan. At a subsequent meeting, Mr. A. A. Ayer was re-elected president, Mr. Robt. Mackay vice-president, and Mr. George Creak, secretary-treasurer.

The increasing importation of terra alba is attracting attention in the States. Six thousand tons of this mineral passed the custom House in New York during the past year. Its principal and almost only use is in the adulteration of candy, and as it is totally insoluble either in the saliva or in the gastric juice, it is most deleterious to health.

A PROMISENT retail dry goods man, who gives his middle name in full, has gone to England to interview his creditors -- Another retain clothier is not meeting his engagements as promptly as his creditor, could wish, and it is feared that the evil day cannot be postponed much longer.

BUSINESS in western Ontario is reported to be quite dull, and it is feared that many retailers have not been able to meet their engagements as promptly as could be desired. In the Maritime Provinces, with the exception perhaps of Prince Edward Island, business may be accounted fair to good.

SIR JULIAN Paunceforte, British Ambassador at Washington, is confident that some satisfactory arrangement will be arrived at by the United States Government in respect of the fishery question before the season opens.

THE CITIZENS' INF. Co .- Another letter, signed "Another Who Knows," has reached us on the above subject as referred to last week. The subject can have but little public interest, and we must forbear.

The Waterous Engine Works Co., of Brantford, have just completed for Mr. D. McCormick, of this city, at Casselman, Ont, one of the most complete saw mills in Eastern Ontario, and are now at work constructing a similar one at Lachute for Mersrs. McGibbon Bros. Good honest workman-hip and improved machinery is always appreciated.

We oncur in the foregoing certificate, and have personally made an independent examination of said books, quarterly and also of each of the securities representing said property.

E. A. MEREDITH, LL.D., B. B. HUGHES,

Auditing Committee of the Board.

Mr. John L. Blaikle, vice-president, of the company, took the chair in the absence of the president, Hon. A. Mackenzie, M. P., who was attending to his duties at Ottawa. The hon. gentlemen, however did not forget the company, with which he has been connected since its organization, and addressed a letter to the policy-holders and guarantors which was read at the meeting. He expressed his regret at not being present, and especially so as the year 1889 was the most successful in the history of the company, and the state-ment showed the greatest advance of any year. He also dwelt on the fact that the as-sets had in every instance been brought down to a cash basis, thereby continuing in the same course that had been adopted at the outset, viz., to build the company up on a solid foundation.

The letter from the president was received with loud applause.

Mr. Blaikie the vice-president then addressed the meeting, and dealt very fully with the main features of the report. He also teferred in feeling terms to the loss sustained by the death of the late vice-president, Hon. Alex. Morris, which had occurred since the last annual meeting of the company. By comparisons with other leading companies be demonstrated to the satisfaction of all present that the security offered to policy-holders by the North American can truly be said to be " Unsurpassed on this Continent."

In referring to the competition experienced from the large American companies, Mr. Blaikie showed in a very clear and forcible manner, taking the figures from an official statement published in the United States, that the percentage of surplus to assets of the largest companies was much less than those of many of the smaller companies. Dwelling on this point and also on the low mortality that the companies doing business in Canada had so far experienced, and further, on the higher rate of interest obtainable in Canada as compared with other countries for safe investment, he showed very clearly that it was

certainly to the advantage of Canadian insurers to patronize their own companies. He stated that the company's solid investments in mortgages and debentures constituted a relative security for policy-holders never before attained by any Canadian life insurance company at the same period of its history.

The agents present expressed great satisfac-tion with the reference made to them by Vice-President Blatkic. He commended them for the good work they had been doing, and illus-trated in glowing terms the advantage to many widows and orphans that hrd accrued through life insurance, which, however, would never have reached them but for the work of the agent.

The motion to adopt the report was sec-onded by the Hon. Frank Smith, who ex-pressed his opinion that the report was a splendid one, and further, that he should say that it would be almost impossible to beat this company's record in any part of the world.

The usual votes of thanks to office bearers and committees were then passed.

The following gentlemen were elected The following gentlemen were elected as directors; Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, M. P., John L. Blaikie, Hon. G. W. Allen, Hon. D.A. Macdonald, Hugh McLenzan, Dr. L.W. Smith, J. K. Kerr, Q. C. John Morrison, E. A. Mete-dith, LL D., A H. Campbell, D. Macrae, E. Gur-ney, Hon. Edward Blake, John N. Leke, Ed-ward Galley, Hon. O. Mowat, B. B. Hughes, James Thorburn, M. D., James Scott, William Gordon, H.H. Cook, M.P., Robert Jaffasy, Ed-ward F. Clarke, Hon. Frank Smith, and Wil-liam McCabe. liam McCabo.

The additions to the directorate for the year are thus : The Hon. Edward Blake, Q.C. M P. the Hon. Finnk Smith, and Hon. Oriver Mowat, Q.C., MP.P.

Subsequently the new board met and unanimously re-elected Hon. A. Mackenzie, M. P., president, and Mr. John L. Blaikie and the Hon. G. W. Allen vice-presidents, and the usual standing committees, with the addition of the Hon. Edward Blake, Q. C., to the company's most important committee, viz., that on Insurance.

J. L. BLAIKIE, HON. A. MACKENZIE, HON. G. W. ALLEN, President.

Vice-presidents. W. MCCALE, Managing Director,

BAY OF QUINTE NOTES .- Walter Fanning, of Belleville, shipped a carload of horses to Ver-mont this week.—The Napanee Tamworth & Quebec Ry., is hauling great quantities of wood to the Newburgh paper mills.—Charles Caverly has purchased the Dorland property, North North Front street, Belleville, for \$4000.-The telegraph line has been extended to Tweed with offices at Erinsville, Marlbank, and Stoco. During January Belleville's imports were of the value of \$14,130 as compared with \$15,193 same month last year; exports \$21,147, last year \$40,250.-George J. Ham, a Napanee grocer, is said to have ab-sconded and to have forged notes to the amount of \$5,000 during the past few years. He seems to have carried on a great system of fiaud for some time past .-- During the last fiscal year the exports from Deseronto were of the value of \$489,640 ; imports \$44,836. There entered from United States ports 173 Canadian steam vessels, of a registered tonnage of 37,409 and crews numbering 1,637 men, and 56 sail vessels, tonnage 6,855 and crews 285, There also entered 6 United States steam ves sels of 294 registered tons and 14 sail with tonage 712, making a total of 179 steamers and 70 sail. The total duties collected at the port of Deseronto amounted to \$8.016.72, and the cost of collection was only \$728 -Belleville city council have appointed a committee on industries and railways at its last meeting and have decided to make a strong effort for onnection with the Canadian Pacific Railway Parliament will be asked for assistance. was felt that Belleville, now dependent on one line of railway, could not successfully compete with other centres. One speaker said that the Deseronto, Napanee and Tamworth Railway was tapping the back country. Without way was tapping the back country. Without this connection with the C. P. B., Belleville cannot prosper.—There is some prospect of the iron mine at Wilbur being started up again. again.-Coal is rapidly taking the place of wood along the line of the N. P. & Q. Ry The directors of the proposed Brighton, Warkworth and Norwood railway will apply to the legislative assembly for an extension of their charters.—Hay is sold at \$8.50 in Kingston.— The Steamer Queen of the Isles may be placed on the route between Belleville and Brighton.

FIRE LOSSES. ONTARIO.

LONDON WEST, Jan. 14-R.A. Jones' cottage, occupied by Jas. Leeder, destroyed with conbeccupied by Jas. Leeder, destroyed with contents. Building ins, full; furniture ins, partial.....Iroquois. Jan. 15.—Mrs. Carson's dwelling gutted; ins., partial. Clark Bros'. bakery & restaurant destroyed; ins., partial. The Misses Kelly, milliners, lost everything... Hamilton, Jan. 18.—The Meriden Brittania Co's., Excelsior packing material damaged \$200 worth.... Sarnia, Jan. 18.—John Leys' dwelling considerably damaged.... Glen Wildwelling considerably damaged....Glen Wil-liams, Jan. 18.—Joseph Williams' roller flour mill totally consumed. Only a few wagon-loads of flour were saved. Loss, \$8,000; build-ing ing flour were saved. Burk's ing ins., \$5,000; stock ins., \$1,000....Burk's Falls, Jan. 21.—The "Cataract House" burned to the ground..Windsor, Jan 21.—Jack Jackson's barn, a hack and a quantity of feed con-Jan, 22 - P. L. Lightburne, building loss \$6 900. 900; ins., \$5,000. Lou Woodcock, grocery stock, loss \$5.000; ins., \$3,000. Gowans & Co, drug stock, loss \$3,000; ins, \$2,600. York, barber stock and fixtures, loss \$800; York, barber stock and fixtures, loss \$800; ins., \$600. Plews & Co., photographing stock, loss \$1,000; ins., \$500, E. H. Fogarty, print-ing plant, loss \$6,000; ins., \$3,700...Orillia, Jan. 22nd --P. W. Bell & Co.'s general stock totally destroyed. Loss, \$15,000; ins \$9,900 Building owned by F. Kean; loss, \$1,200; ins, full...Huron Township, Jan 22 --Andrew Genmeil's barn and all last summer's crop, tarm implements. vehicles and a heifer. Loss, tarm implements, vehicles and a heifer. Loss, 22,000; ins., \$1,000....Goodwood, Jan. 23 —
F. B. Wicks' harness shop and dwelling entirely consumed and very few of the contents saved. Ins., partial... Woodstock, Jan. 23. —
Dr. Welford's barn and a cow burned. Loss
\$600: bnilding ins \$200 Nipissing Junction. \$600; building ins., \$900. Nipissing Junction, Jan. 23.-Ed. Garrow's steam sawmill totally destroyed...Toronto, Jan. 24,—W. and J. G. Greey's mill furnishing store, damaged \$400 Worth.....Payne's Mills, Jan. 27.—Duncan Waiker's flour mills burnt down. Loss, \$10,-000; ins., \$2,000...Guelph, Jan. 27.—J. Kir-

by's stables, 4 horses and a quantity of hay and oats burnt. Loss, \$1,000; building ins, \$100; horse ins., \$500...Hamilton, Jan. 27.— The Hamilton Glass Co's Kulns damaged for \$200...bweaborg, Jan. 27.—Mr. Lampman's barns consumed...Toronto, Jan. 28.—Farr & Sparrow's stock damaged \$500 worth and the building \$300 worth; Evans' boat house damaged \$300..Glencoe,'Jan. 29.—A. E. Eastman, tailor, lost \$1,500; ins, \$275. Geo. Dobie, lost \$6,000; ins., \$7,500. J. H. Hunt, grocer, lost \$1,800; ins., \$1,000. Geo. Wilson, furniture, lost \$1,200; ins., \$1,000. John Mc-Neil, building owner, insured for \$1,400. A. Nichols, gunsmith, loss on stock covered by \$250 insurance. P. Lindsay, dry goods, lost \$500; ins., fall...St. Catharines, Jan. 30.— Robt. Cudney's farm house completely destroyed, Loss, \$ fe00...Hamilton, Jan. 30.— Mrs C, Evans' restaurant damaged for \$200.

Financial.

Thursday Evening, Feb. 13, 1890. }

During the past week a prolonged discussion took place at Ottawa between the representatives of the chartered banks and the Finance and Deputy Finance Ministers. The discussion did not settle the questions raised in connection with the new Bank Act, but is leading in that direction. The points discussed are not easy to arrive at unless by a study of the present privileges of the banks. Probably one point discussed was the holding by banks of their own shares, which may have fallen into their hands through insolvent shareholders. Other points to which we have already alluded were no doubt further elucidated, but whether to the edification of the financiers or the Ministers remains to be seen. Another feature of the week was the settlement of the Exchange and Quebec Bank suit over the Varey defalcation. The local stock market has been less active owing chiefly to the lack of interest now displayed in Tele-This stock sold from 96 to 978, opengraph. ing and closing at the former quotation. Bank stocks were almost neglected, Peoples being the most active, due partly to the re-cently declared dividend. Commerce came next and was steady. To take the place of the Telegraph boom of a short time ago, Gas stock showed strength and activity this week, gaining 5 points with many sales and closing strong. The most active stock of the week was Canadian Pacific, which has on its side the exceptional weather. It closed 1 under its opening quotation, namely at 741. Other stocks on the list were scarcely touched, Richelieu just enough to show that the 70 paid for it before the meeting was for the proxies, since it is down to 59¹/₄ this week. Money is quoted as last week 5 to 6 on call, but that it is easier is shown by the fact that a broker was able to get \$100,000 at 5 to-day, which, how-ever, he himself considers a good thing. The Bank of England rate is still 6, and the Lon-don street rate $4\frac{6}{5}$. Sterling is firm. We quote New York funds at par @ 1-32 par for banks and $\frac{1}{6}$, counter. Sixty days' sterling is $\frac{5}{6}$, counter banks and $\frac{5}{6}$, coun-Demand sterling is 9 9-16@5 between banks and 9 @ counter. Cables are 106 1.

| Banks. | No. Shares. | Highest price. | Lowest price. | Isso. |
|------------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------|
| Montreal | 1 | | | 2301 |
| Merchants | 7 | | | 1384 |
| Ontario | 28 | 121 | 120 | 1284 |
| Peoples | 130 | 1041 | 100] x | d106 |
| Molsons | | | | 163 |
| Commerce | 92 | 123 | 123] | 1191 |
| Quebec | | | | 117 |
| Union | | | •••• | 96 |
| Toronto | | | • • • • | 215 |
| Miscellaneous. | | | | - |
| Oan. Pacific | 2250 | 75 | 741 | 53 |
| Telegraph | 401 | 978 | 96 | 914 |
| Gas | 1539 | 209 j | 2041 | 202 |
| Richelieu | 25 | 59 1 | 591 | 56 |
| N. W. Land | | | | |
| Loan & Mortgage. | | | | |
| HOUR & MOLEBRED. | •••• | | •••• | •••• |
| | | | | |

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

MONTREAL, THURSDAY EVG, FEB. 13, 1890. The actual condition of trade in this city is unchanged, but in all the important branches we find a distinctly more hopeful feeling. The seasonable weather of the past week has improved roads all over the country, the ice roads are in good condition, and it is hoped that this will induce farmers to purchase more freely, and to pay their bills more promptly. The number of failures during the week has been exceptionally large; no less than seventy assignments being recorded besides numerous compromises and extensions. But these have occurred principally amongst the smallest class of traders, and so are regarded more as the weeding out of a number of weak accounts than as any menace to the condition of trade. In most lines merchants speak more cheerfully. Payments show a slight improvement, and the money market is easier, some large call loans having been placed to-day at 5 per cent. The dry goods trade is the weakest spot in the market, and we hear of several large firms who have been compelled to seek the indulgence of their creditors. In iron and hardware, leather and hides, hops and other kin tred lines, dullness is still complained of, although prices are well maintained; but in chemicals, groceries, shelf hardware, and millinery, trade brisk, and the outlook promising. Already consumers are commencing to think of spring, and the early Easter has stimulated many lines of spring fabrics. Already

COAL.—There is quite a stir in soft coal, prices for which have advanced 50 cents a ton since last week and there are prospects of a further rise. Anthracite is unchanged and is expected to remain so till the opening of navigation. Egg coal, \$5 75 a ton of 2,000 ibs.; stove coal, \$6; chestnut, \$5; beeth grate, \$6; Lower Port grate, \$5.50; blacksmiths', \$6.50; Cumberland, \$650; Soeth steam, \$6 a ton of 2,240 lbs; Pictou steam, \$6.36; Sydney steam, \$4.75.

CATTLE AND HOBSES :--- The local cattle market preserved a steady tone throughout the week, with values good. Receipts were large, but the demand was equally so and balanced the condition of the market. Calves were more than usually abundant, and dispite their good sale were a little lower in price. Sheep, on the contrary, were in a smaller quantity than usual and sold well. A decrease was The also noticeable in the receipts of hogs. stock was generally of fair quality, with some extra cattle, and few were left over. The English markets show an improvement in prices, due to the steady demand and light receipts, and the indications are that this im-provement will continue. We quote as fair average values here: Good butchers' cattle,4 (average) values here (average) values here (average) values here (average) values here (average) values (average)\$4@\$7, according to size. The Horse Market during the week has shown an increased supply with an increased demand but at reduced Indeed, prices are said to have been DFICES.



so low as to preclude any possibility of a profit to the seller. The buyers were chiefly Americans The lack of snow has made the demand for lumbering horses less than usual, and so late has the snow come that it will bring little or no r. lief to the horse market. The average price paid for horses was \$87.50, but of many sales the terms were secret.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—The week has seen a decreased demand for "anti-grippe" remedies such as antipyrine and quinine, so that it may be said that that distressing malady has left the neighborhood. Morphia has gone up in price, the rise being due to the increasing value of opium Morphia is obtainable in large lots at \$2 00 but \$2 10 is the inside price for ordinary amounts. Oxalic acid has again advanced and Gream of Tartar is somewhat easior for importation. Camphor continues firm and has advanced 5c.

Day Goops .--- Views continue to conflict as to the progress of the drygoods market. Some leading houses state that the payments of the past week were considerably better than those of its predecessor, while others state the direct contrary. Certainly the large number of failures reported does not indicate any great improvement, although possibly a more cheerful spirit is abroad. The weather of late has been more favorable, and travellerr have done a good deal better; still in the face of the heavy stocks of winter goods they have of the heavy stocks of whiter goods they will have to carry over most storekeepers are cautious buyers and display but little anxiety to get spring goods in. A feeling of distruct is abroad, rumors are engerly listened to and readily believed, and although prices are firm and the market on the whole a little better the ontlook shows as yet very little promise of any improvement in the near future. We learn that a prominent and popular dry goods man in this city held a meeting of his creditors at which a statement was presented showing nominally one hundred cents in the dollar, but in order to permit him to continue successfully an amicable agreement was come to whereby an offer of 60 cents in the dollar was accepted by the creditors. It is rumoured that another large concern is seeking the indulgence of its creditors.

FLOUR AND GRAIN :--- Flour dealers are disgusted with the slowness of trade. Last year was not a very brisk one, but this is even less Only small orders are being booked, gen-80. erally from 25 to 50 barrels, and rarely a car load. Prices are firm. Amicable arrangements have been arrived at between the flour merchants and the railroad companies with regard to storage. The wheat in sight on the 8th was 51,033,000 bushels, a decrease of 776,-000 since Feb., and of 5,125,000 since the same date last year. Attention is at present almost entirely given to the weather. Up to the past few days the winter wheat belt was looked upon as exposed to considerable danger on account of the abnormal weather. The recent snowfall, which has been pretty general has made the prospect of a good crop more likely and consequently the wheat market has been less strong in American centres. There is, however, a hall argument in the state of sup-There is, plies in Europe, which are not large. Scarcely anything is being done here with wheat which may be quoted a little easier. Corn has declined during the week and though it grew firmer at the close, is still 1c off. Barley is in some abundance and has also declined. Onts are steady. Bradstreet's estimates the stocks of flour in 50 cities on the 1st at 1,781,-707 barrels an increase of 17,931 since January 1st. . It is said that there is a large amount of wheat held in the States in British hands, to be shipped to England when the occasion offers. The high freight rates are an obstacle to export, and the bearish tendency of the American market makes British buyers hold off as long as they can, in the hope of lower Corn has fallen off in view of treight prices. reductions in the West and is profitably trans-formed into hogs. The feed of these and other animals has not been so great as a cold winter would have necessitated, since no food is lost in merely keeping the animal warm. Reports of wheat and fiour from Great Britian indicate a quiet, steady tone to the markets. French country markets are firm. The

FIBL—Green cod is firm and higher. We advance quotations to 7/2,50 for large and 750% for draf. Dry are slightly easier at 4,50%,4.75. Herring are lower in value, although the stock is much reduced. We quote Labrador No. 1 at 32.25%, 375 and French Shore at 33. The market is bare of Labrador salmost nil Sea trout are scarce and firm. Newfoundland fresh herring are jobbing at 1.40%,1.50. McLea's have received two carloads this week and expect two more. Other fresh fish are firm and unchanged.

Owing to the late hour at which the quotations of fish were received, the prices in our prices current have not been changed. The alterations are Labrador Herring No. 1 to \$3.25 (@\$3.75). Halves, \$2.40(@\$2,50). French Shore herring \$3. Green cod, large, \$7(@) \$7.50. Draft \$7.50(@\$8). Dry cod \$4.50(@) \$4.75.

GROCERIES .--- Wholesalers express themselves more hopefully than for some time back, and lay stress upon the advantage the country will reap from the recent snow fall which is likely to relieve the bad road difficulty. But the volume of business done is little if any But better than last week. Teas are steady for good value, and there is more movements. Of inferior grades of fair quality there is some scarcity. A Liverpool circular of the 23rd ult, says of the tea market: "Congou is unchanged. Scontod teas are depressed and in buyers' favor. Indian teas are quiet and in good supply, while Ceylons are slow, and greens are about the same Coffees are firmer again and the offerings at public sales are ight at full prices. Rios have advanced a light at full prices. Rios have advanced a shilling, Ceylons and Javas about two shill-ings, and Mocha is slow." In the local market coffees no steady. The estimate of 2,500,000 bags for the Rio crop is insisted on by the papers of that state. Sugars are steady and yel-lows e-preially are firm at the recent advance Dealers seem to consider the firmness of }c. quite legetimate and assert that yellows were too low. In dried fruits the steady consumpstocks in the States and here, and the position is favorably. Turkish prunes seem tending owards higher prices. Sultanas have advanced both here and in New York. A Patras cur-rant report, dated the 22nd ult., gives the shipments to Canada up to that date as 1184 tons against 1,615 tons last year, while the United States has been sent 8529 tons, against 12,664 tons. The shipments on the whole increased, the increase being chicfly in those to Mar-seilles (32,571 tons against 13,408), caused no doubt by a desire to anticipate the proposed French duty on currants. Currants are re-ported cheaper in Liverpool, and Sultanas in better demand. Valencias are scarcer in Liverpool, nutmegs firmer, and a little dearer, while gigner is steady. Sago is firm in this city, and Valencias are higher. Grenoble wal-nuts are ic dearer. Bicarbonate of soda has city, and vincent. Bicarbonate of source and steady. Bicarbonate of source and goods are could and steady. There has been an attempt to corner cysters. quiet and stoady. There has been an attempt in the United States to corner oysters. Shelled stock is running short and the canned supply is decreasing materially. An advance is expected within a week or two. Some authorities say that U.S. prices next year will be \$1.10 for 5 oz. and \$2 for 10 oz. stock. Canned tomates are in good demand here and in New York at steady prices. Bartlett pears have advanced 10c in the local market, and and peas are not obtainable at \$1.10 any longer. They have become scarce. The convention against sugar bounties seems to have had a set back by France's objection to some of the terms.

HIDES:—There is nothing new to record in hides. Trade continues in about the same volume as last week and offerings are also about the same. The grub was somewhat more plentiful during the past week than it was previously, but its advent has not affected prices, which remain the same.

HEAVY CHEMICALS.—The market for all heavy chemicals is very firm and daily fluctuations in values are cabled from the English markets. Caustic soda is 25 cents higher and dealers are not anxious to sell for forward de-



livery. They seem to think that the longer buyers hesitate the higher prices they will have to pay; but whether this prognostication is correct remains to be seen.

Hors.—There is no change in this market so far as hops are concerned, and the only transactions have been a few sales of choice lots at 15 cents. Brewers are not in the market, and are not likely to be. Western holdders are asking higher prices in sympathy with the United States, where the market is very firm; but it seems impossible to obtain any advance in this city. In New York sales were made at 20c for choice States, $16/016_1c$ for Washingtons and 15c for Californias. The transactions were not large in any instance, but along with a fair inquiry from local and

na na http://www.



some lots had been refused. On the Pacific Coast 12c is bottom price for medium goods In the New York market there were enquiries from Western dealers and other evidences that hops are wanted for delivery on " short" London cables reported a firm but insales. active market. About 3,000 lbs. of lupulin have been sold in New York recently at about 85c per pound.

IRON AND HARDWARE,-So far as the heavy metals are concerned we have no change in the situation to report. Transactions have been absolutely nil, and there is nothing on which to base prices. Foundry men stocked themselves fully last fall and will not be again in the market until necessity or the prospect of another big advance drives them there. Still the market is not weak in any way. doubt if any large buyer were suddenly to make his appearance in the market be could obtain concersions, simply because holders are tired of looking at their stock; but consider-ing that a cable was received in this city on the 11th quoting Summerlee at \$26, four months, spring delivery, ex-ship, it is very easy to be seen that our present prices are by no means too high. Dear money in England and the rush of panic-stricken spectators to "get out," drove warrants down to 51s 10d ; but since then they have recovered a shilling, and possibly have reached their lowest level. Middlesboro is relatively firmer than Scotch. Warrants have declined in sympathy, but they close at 52s 101d or a trifle higher than Scotch and therefore indicate that the price of the latter is too low. Still the situation at home is not so strot g, and we hear of offers of bars at 5s below top prices. In the States there is no improvement in the position of pig-iron; values be considered as such. It is wonder-ful how the market there holds up, con-sidering the duliness ; but this is probably be-cause the entire output is evidently going in 10 consumption Consumption since no accumulation in slocks is visible there. In this market the is weaker. It has fallen $\pounds 2$ per ton in London and is now at $\pounds 00$ 128 6d. It is an old rule that when the falls to $\pounds 90$ it is a good time to have such in with variable in rarys so on this that when the falls to £90 it is a good time to buy, and it will probably prove so on this occasion. Merchants report a nice jobbing trade with country dealers and timsmiths in tin and timsmiths' appliances, and the hardware men state that they are kept busy filling travellers orders. Payments are built the time other time the are better than in any other line of trade, and merchants speak hopefully of the future. We are glad to learn that the busi-ness troubles of the Western firm, over which

oranges have lowered to \$3,50 a box and strawberries to 60c per qt. Winter apples \$2.75/@ \$3 25 per brl. in car lots; and smaller quan-tities \$3 50@\$4. Messina oranges, \$2 75 a box of 200 size, and \$2.90 a box 300 size; Val-encias, \$4.50 a case; Florida \$3.50; lemons, \$4 a box; pine apples, \$5 per doz; strawberries 60c per qt. Express bananas, \$4 a bunch. Cocoanuts \$6 a 100. Tomatoes, \$1.25@\$1.50 per box, containing about $\frac{1}{3}$ bush. Red outlons, $\frac{3}{300}$ 4 per] brl; Spanish, 33 a case. Figs, 10c@12c per lb. Dates, $5\frac{1}{2}c$ per lb.

LEATHER AND SHORE .- There is no change in the leather market. The boot and shoe men are buying only for current needs and are not taking any round lots. The market is weak, but not quotably lower; although prices would be shaded to a good customer. Dongola appears to be the most active in up-per leather and some fair sales are noted at our quotations. Shipments of buffs and splits continue to be made to England where the market is reported in better condition. In fact in some cases better prices have been secured for splits in England than could be got here. A good deal of commiseration is expressed for Black & Locke, who recently failed in this line in this city. In the twentyfailed in this line in this city. In the twenty-three years they have been in business they lost \$130,000 by bad debts. Both patries were most economical, their yearly expenses did not exceed \$2,000 each.

OILS, PAINTS AND GLASS .- Oils are firm and in some cases higher. Straw seal is very scarce and is held at 40@45 cents. The only good lot of straw seal now in the market consists of one cal-load purchased in Quebec by a large local house. The import cost of most oils has increased 2 cents so that a further advace may be expected at an early date, and holders are confident. In paints only a jobbing burness has been done. The market is duil at previous rates and will probably continue so the ughout the present month. In glass, buyers are shy of investing, believ-iog prices are too high. The market is barer ing prices are too ingn. The market is barer than usual, and yet only a small jobbing trade is doing. It looks as if buyers had stocket themselves earlier in the season in anticipation of a rise, and therefore would not be again in the market before the opening of navigation,

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS :-- Winter apples continue firm with outside prices somewhat

higher. Dried apples are unchanged and as the stocks in hand are not unusually large holders are inclined to be hopeful, although the demand is very small at the moment. Butter is in about the same condition as it was last week. Three is no small quantity of Western butter in the market, some of which is being offered at 16c. Creamery and other grades are in fair supply, in fact quite up to domand. The finest creamery is sold by the jobbers at 24c. It has been stated that the use of cotton seed oil among bakers and confectioners is interfering with the sale of butter, but this is a grave charge and we would pre-fer to believe that, so far as biscuit manufacturers are concerned, the lack of money in the hands of country customers makes them pay in produce for their purchases. This state-ment we have heard, and as day by day it becomes more and more apparent that there is no money in the country just now, it is but natural that debts should be paid by produce. There has been a better feeling in the cheese market during the week, a few lots have been sold for shipment and the stocks in hand are helieved to be not excessive. Buyers ideas begin at 94 to 94 but sellers have more lofty ones and hold to our quotations. A sale of 500 boxes at 10c has been reported. It was for shipment. Cheese in Liverpool, 51s. 6d. Eggs have been slow, and the supply has been in excess of the demand. American eggs are here in large quantities but much of this stock is not attractive, and not much of it will bring any extraordinary profit to those who handle it. Held eggs are in no small proportion and some are quite up to standard. Limed eggs are as abundant. Dressed logs have been steadier under the influence of the weather. There is a law-suit on the tapis over a car of hogs which was sent here some time ago. The car arrived on the 18th ult and stood until the 28th when the hogs were found to be unsound. They were sold at auction for \$3 50 to \$5 50 and the loss to somebody will be about \$1,000. The ships per has been notified and the matter, unless settled, will soon be before the courts. The trade is fair. We hear of an offer to buy a car at \$5.80 and jobbers sell for \$6 00 in the country. Mess pork is being extensively re-placed by other grades in this district and western mess is not now so largely handled as it was. There is a fairly active demand for lard and a maker here who turns out a iow-priced article is said to do a very good busi-There is no comb honey in wholesale ness. hands, but the supply of honey in tins is good. Poultry is in good demand, but the supply continues small, and there is little or no stock in any hands but those of the poultry men themselves. We quote chickens at 12c to 13c, turkeys at 12c to 14c, ducks at 12c to 13c, and geese at 90 to 110.



change. The movement of goods in most lines is restricted, but the feeling is becoming more hopeful in anticipation of an early spring. Prices of the leading staples are firm. There is a fair demand for dress goods, with woollens and silks held firmly. Hardware is in moderate demand and prices firm-A quiet trade in groceries is reported. Money is rather easier, with call loans quoted here at 51 to 6 per cent. Commercial paper is discounted at 6 to 64 for prime and at 7 to 8 for the general run. Stocks continue very dull and steady. There is some recovery in 'Ontario. Following are the bids to-day as compared with Last Thursday :-

| Kanks. | Bid. Fob. 13. | | Loan Cos. | Bid Feb. 13 | Bid Fub. 6 |
|--|--|---|---|--|--|
| Montreal Ontario. Toronto Morebants. Commerce. Importial Dominion Staudard. Hamilton | 2284 1241 216 142 1231 1511 226 139 1521 | $ \begin{array}{c} 154 \\ 22 \\ 139 \end{array} $ | Can Por. Freehold Wostern Can Landed Credit Bidg. & Loan Luperini Saving Lond'n & Can'd Farmers Loan Ontario Loan | 13:3 119 105 119 1311 119 | 201 131 119 105 109 1321 119 1323 |

BUTTER.—This market shows little change, there being a fair demand for choice qualities while others are almost neglected. Choice tub sells at 17c, and medium at 12c@14c. Large rolls sell at 12c@15c, according to quality. A few lots of common grades sold at 10c. Eggs are easier, another car being received from St. Louis; fresh sell at 15c, and limed almost unsaleable. Cheese dull, with small lots of the best solling at $10\frac{1}{2}c@11c$. FLOUR AND GRAIN — The trade in flour continues very flat, and prices are nominally unchanged at \$3.80 @\$3 85 for straight rollers and at \$3.60 for extras. Patents are quoted at \$3.90 @\$4.50, according to quality. Wheat dull and easier; No. 2 fall sold on Northern at 79c, and No. 2 spring at 78c; No. 2 red winter nominal at 80c. No. 2 spring is quoted at 82c@83c on spot. No. 1 Manitoba hard quoted at \$1.03, and No. 2 hard at \$101. Barley dull and steady, with sales of No. 3 extra outside at 38c or equal to 40c@ 41c here. No. 2 sold at equal to 46c and No. 3 at 37c. Oats quiet and steady ; sales outside at 26c, and here at 29c on track and at 28½c on track to arrive. Peas steady, with sales outside at 54t @54½c. Corn casy at 41c. Bran firm with sales at \$11; small lots sell here at \$12. Oatmeal dull; cars of ordinary quality [quoted at \$3.45@\$350, and granulated \$3.60.

GRECEMES.—A slight improvement in trade is noted. Sugars are somewhat firmer in sympathy with outside markets; standard granulated 7em7ke, and yellows from 5kcm 6e. Dried fruits are steady; Valencias 7cm 7kc, Sultanas 9kcm12c and currants 6kcm5kc. Coffees steady at 21kcm22c for Rios. Teas in moderate demand and steady; medium Japans are very scarce.

HARKWARE -- Trade quiet and prices generally stendy. Canada plates are quoted a shade easier at \$3,35@\$3.50, and window glass firmer at \$1.65 for 25 and under. Ordinary bar iron \$2,60.

HIDES AND SKINS .- Hides quiet and steady, with sales of cured at 43c. Dealers are paying 4c for No. 1 green, 3 for No. 2 and 2c for No. 3

doubt that the tendency is downward. The chief feature in this market at present is the high price of furs in this country. Dealers there are, in many cases giving more for furs than they will be able to get in the city; and the sconer the country realizes this and comes down to meet values the better for the ultimate good of all parties concerned. RAW Wook :--A few small sales have taken place in the wool market during the past week at full prices. Stocks of all grades have run

820

place in the wool market during the past week at full prices. Stocks of all grades have run low in this market, and prices are firm. A metratian has advanced 1c. The London sales are continuing to have good attendance with spirited competition, for fine wool especially. The total catalogued, as we have said, was 181,000 bales, of which up to date over 17,000 have been withdrawn

Tka.—Another tea producing district is the latest novelty in the tea trade. Lately it was? tea from Fiji ; now it is the growth of Perak, situate in the Strait Settlements of the Kast Indies. The first consignment to the London market has just taken place, and consisted of an invoice of seventy-eight hulf-chests from the Perak' estate, where the tea has evidently been grown, cultivated and manipulated by persons of considerable skill and experience in the industry. By expert valuers the quality of this experimental shipment is favorably spoken of, and on its being offered in public sale it found ready buyers at full rates, viz., broken pekoe, at 1s $\frac{3}{2}$ d, pekoe as 11 $\frac{3}{2}$ d perbl, Should the teaproduction of Perak materially increase it will doubtless come into competition with Indian and Ceylou, and in the course of time ald to the general supplies for this country, and aford a wider and more desirable assortment for the trade to choose from throughout the year.



| | ANADIAN JOURI | | oleogy | | CONTRO! | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|---|---|----------------------------|---|----------------------------------|--|
| SURETYSHIP. | | | STOON Capital | S AND | NOU DS | Div. | | Por Cent | Cash |
| he only Company in Canada confining itself to this business. | NAM\$. | Val'e | Sub- soribed. | Capital paid-up | Reat. | 6 Ms. | Dates of Dividends. | Prices Feb. 13. | valu per S |
| THE GUARANTEE CO. OF NORTH AMERICA. | Brit.North America Can. Bank Commerce Commercial, Manitoba. Commercial, Windsor Commercial, Windsor | \$ 243 50 200 40 | \$4,866,666 6,000,000 587,200 306,000 500,000 | 4,866,666 6,000,000 354,150 306,000 260,000 | - 60.000 | 41 | 2 May 2 Nov 30 June 31 Dec | 1231 1241 400 105 | 400 00 |
| Capital Authorized, - \$1,000,000 Paid up in Cash (nonotes), 300,900 Resources Over - • 1,000,000 Deposit with Dom, Gov't, • 57,000 | Dominion Du Peuple Eastern Townships Exchange, Yarmouth Federal | 50 50 50 70 100 | 1,500,000 1,200,000 1,500,000 280,000 | 1,500,000 1,200,000 1,466,684 245,945 | 1,220,000 350,000 500,000 30,000 | 5 3 3 3 | 1 Feb 1 Aug | $1041 \\ 1321 140$ | 42 00 113 00 51 22 66 22 63 00 |
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| f this Company readers the Premiums in certain cases anually reducible until the rate of One-Half per cent. per annum is reached. | Imporial Jacques Cartior Merchants' Can | 100 25 100 | 1,500,000 500,000 5,798,300 | 500,000 5,750,000 | | 3 | 2 June 1 Dec | 1511 91 1431 145 | 164 5 22 7 143 5 |
| This Company is under the same experienced man- genent which introduced the system to this continent ver twenty-two years ago, and has since actively and incressfully conducted the business to the satisfaction its clients. | Molsona Molsona Montreal Nationale New Brunswick | 100 50 200 30 100 | 1,200,000 | 2,000,000 12,000,000 1,200,000 500,000 | 100,000 | 4 5 2 6 | l April 1 Oct 1 June 1 Dec 1 May Nov 1 Jan 1 July | | 78 (458 () 24 () 23 2 |
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| President, - SIR ALEX. T. GALT, G.C.M.G. <i>Cice-President</i> aud <i>Managing Director</i> EDWARD RAWLINGS. | QuebeoSt. Stenhen's | 100 100 50 | 2,500,000 20 3 ,000 1,000,000 | 200.000 | 35,000 | 2 | June Dec April Oct Jan July | | 69 5 |
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| EDWARD RAWLINGS, Vice-Pres. and Managing Director. •N.BThis Company's Deposit is the largest made | Agri. Sav. and Loan Co Brit. Can. Loan & Inv. Co. Brit. Mortg. Loan Co Building and Loan Asgoo Canada Cotton Co | 100 100 25 100 | 630,000 1,620,000 450,000 750,000 2,000,000 | 322,412 289,036 750,000 2,010,000 | 60,000 52,000 100,000 | | 1 Jan 1 July 1 Jan 1 July 2 July 2 Jan 2 July May Aug | 112 105 50 | 112 0 26 2 50 0 |
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| Hardware and Metal Broker, | Hamilton Prov. and Loan Home Sav. and Loan Co | 100 100 100 | 1,500,000 1,500,000 2,000,000 | 150,000 | 66,00 | 1 31 1 31 | 2 Jan 2 July 2 Jan 2 July | | 140 0 |
| Railway and Contractor's Supplies, | Hochelaga Cotton Co Huron & Lambton Loan Co. Imperial Loan and Iny. Co. | 50 100 | 500,000 629,850 | 315,039 625,900 | 47,570 |) 3 <u>-</u> | March—otly. 2 Jan 2 July 8 Jan 5 July | 119 | 119 1 |
| St. James Street, MONTREAL. | Landed Banking and Loan Lond. & Can. Loan and Ag. London Loan Co Lond. and Ont. Inv. Co Manitoba Inv. Assoo | 100 50 | 700,000 5,000,000 679,700 2,452,700 100,000 | 700 000 | 360,000 60,000 115,000 |) 4) 31) 31 | 2 Jan 2 July 15 Moh 15 Sep 31 Dec 30 Jun 2 Jan 2 July | 13:3 | 65 7 |
| GEO, H. LABBE & CO, Manufacturers and importers of Backbarn Backbarn Backbarn | Manitoba Loan. Montreal Telegraph Co Montreal City Gas Co Montreal Street Ry. Co Montreal Cotteet Co | 100 40 40 | 1,250,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 600,000 | 312,504 2,000,000 2,000,000 600,004 | 111,00 |) 4) 31 4 6 4 | Jan July Jan July 2 Jan – Quly 15 April 15 Oct 6 May 6 Nov | 96 97 2094 209 193 1 3 | 97 7 |
| Chairs, Rockers, Bedsteads, Bed- room, Parlor and Dining Room Furniture and Bedding, WHOLESALE, | Montreal Building Assoc Montreal Loan and Mortg National Investment Co | 50 50 100 | 800,000 300,000 1,000,000 1,700,000 500,000 | 300,000 500,000 425,000 | 310 x | U 31 31 | March-qtly 15 Moh 15 Sep 31 Dec 30 June 30 June 31 Dec | 27 27 120 132 10 1 | 3 80 0 13 5 |
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| Sold by all Stationers. | ANDREW ROBEBTSON C. F. SISE, - | | | ezident | | . Johr | CHAMBER Street, | | |
| Factory, Queen St., MONTREAL | O. P. SULATER, | | | asurer | :- | -:- | ~ M(| DNTR | EA |
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| Axes Hammers &c | cal apparatus, | | | | | | | | |
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THE OANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

| MONTREAL | WHOLESALE | PRICES OURREN | NTTHURSDAY | FEB, 13 1 |
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| MONTRE | AL WHOLESALE PRICE | S OURRENTTHURS | IDAY, FEB. 13 1890. | | |
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| Name of Article. | Wholesale. | | olesale. Name of Article. Whelesale. | | |
| Boots and Shoes. Brogans. Cobourgs. Split Balmorals. Kip Buff Calf Buff Congress. Calf Split boots. Kip Calf Split boots. Kip Calf Split boots. Kip Calf Split boots. Kip Split boots. Kip Calf Split boots. Kip Split boots. Split boots. Spl | Mens. Boys. Yonths. \$40 75 1 00 \$60 76 \$0 80 \$60 65 \$0 75 0 95 1 20 0 85 0 90 0 75 0 80 1 00 1 25 0 85 1 00 0 75 0 80 1 10 1 25 0 85 1 00 0 75 0 80 1 15 1 40 0 90 1 15 861 00 1 25 1 90 1 10 1 50 90 1 15 1 90 3 90 0 00 00 0 00 000 1 15 1 50 1 10 1 40 0 00 00 1 10 5 2 200 1 25 1 50 3 95 1 15 2 75 3 90 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 1 25 2 00 1 25 1 50 3 95 1 15 2 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 | Rosst ohicken, 1-lb tins 0 Rosst turkey, 1-lb tins 0 Corn Brooms. 0 No. 1 Gem 4 strings, hard 8 wood handle 27 No. 2 do 3 strings | 5 0 00 A Solarbo 1 90 2 00 5 0 00 Archil, con. 1 01 25 5 0 00 Archil, con. 0 27 4 20 5 0 00 Archil, con. 0 27 4 20 5 0 00 Archil, con. 0 27 4 20 5 0 00 Cutch. C 074 0 064 5 0 00 Ex. Logwood. 0 10 0 15 5 0 00 Indiso (Bengal). 1 50 1 75 5 0 00 Ginga. 0 70 100 5 0 00 Gambier. 0 71 00 6 andbier. 0 10 0 15 5 0 00 Madras. 0 70 00 6 andbier. 0 10 0 15 5 0 00 Sumac. 0 10 0 16 5 0 00 Sumac. 0 70 01 | | |
| Psged, Split Batts | | Drugs & Chemicals | Halifax Fibred Codish, 1-lb. pkgs. per cs. 40 pkgs 8 29 0 00 | | |
| Despled Button Glazed Buff Button Goat Yench Kid Name of Article. Wholesale. Cannod Goods. Lobsters, per case, new Sadinos, is Smolts Smolts Smolts Samon, per doz | • | Alces, Cape | 0 0 0 Fish. Halifax Fibred Codish. 1-lb. pigs. per os. 40 pigs 8 20 0 60 1-lb. pigs. per os. 40 pigs 8 20 0 60 1-lb. pigs. per os. 40 pigs 0 1.76 halves | | |
| protocol 175 180 Strawborries; new, 2-1b 175 180 Strawborries; new, 2-1b 0.00 260 Pineapries, 2-1b tin, p.dox 250 3 00 Bineaberries, 2-1b, por doz 110 120 GrinGages, 2-1b tins p dz 175 200 Corn, per doz 115 120 do 2-1b tins, Yarmouth 175 180 do 3-1b tins 0.00 000 | Coups, 2-105. 0000 1000 Hoogy & Boston Beans.dz 20000 0000 Roast Boef, 1-lb, perdoz 140000 000 "4-lb, " 260000 0000 "4-lb, " 400000 000 Deviled Tong'e, 1 bb" 120000 000 Ham +lb, " 1200000 000 Chicken +lb. " 200000 000 Chicken +lb. " 200000 000 Oxtongue 2-lb. 600000 000 at above quotations apply only to large 1 1202000 | bit flows provider por flows 12 0 Insect Powder por flow 0 7 Sulphur Flowers. 2 2 Heavy Chemicals. Blaeching Powder. 1 9 Blue Vitriol. 6 0 Caustio Soda 60 p.c. 2 1 """""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""" | 0 0 00 Extra | | |
| -17 3537 | | SOR. | NEW HAMBURG | | |
| J. W. INDSOR, -or- Canned :-: Goods SPECIALTIES: Lobsters, Tomatoes, Corn Baked Beans and other Fruits and Vegetables in their Season. PACTORIES-Montroal, 70 Albert Street; Cape Cove, Gaspe Co.; New Port, P.Q.; Pabas, P.Q.; Soal Cove, P.Q.; Little Shippigan, P.Q. NEW HAMBURG Roller Flour Mills NEW HAMBURG Roller Flour Mills NEW HAMBURG Roller Flour Mills NEW HAMBURG NEW HAMBURG NEW HAMBURG NEW HAMBURG Roller Flour Mills NEW HAMBURG NEW HAMBURG, ONT. (New Managemont) LAIRD & HAMILTON MANUFACTURERS HIGH GRADE PATENTS. IVORY BRAND | | | | | |
| - victoria Flour : Mi | MARTIN | sнир 1856.) & SONS rain Dealers | A Specialty. PRICES ON APPLICATION. HOEGG'S | | |
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| MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENTTH | URSDAY, FEB. 13 1890. |
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| Name of Article Wholesale. Name of Article. Wholesale. Name of Article. | Wholesale. Name of Article. Wholesale. |
| Farm Products. s. o. s. o. Peas, per 66 lbs, on track. S. o. s. o. Frwit : Loose Musoatel Arenzes : Fail, por bbl. 0 00 000 Rys. 0 07 0 69 Groot 69 Winter, por bbl. 0 00 000 Rys. 0 00 000 Corn. in bond. 0 00 000 0 00 000 Burnes: 0 09 0 10 0 00 000 Corn. in bond. 0 00 000 Unit London. O 00 000 Burnes: (mod) 0 10 0 22 0 23 Grocorles. Black Basket Finest Dairy 0 10 0 12 12 0 18 200 Tra (HfChest & Cad.) | \$ 0. \$ 0. \$ 0.0 0.0 \$ 0.0 0.0 \$ 0.0 \$ 0.0 \$ 0.0 \$ 0.0 0.0 0.0 \$ 0.0 0.00 \$ 0.0 \$ 0.0 0.00 \$ 0.0 0.00 |
| Hamas Sink d 0 12 0 12 Southols, continue | 0 22 0 25 0 25 0 26 0 26 0 26 0 26 0 26 0 00 0 60 0 90 Pure White |
| Resatteri votti pitate otar in mina inal above guotatione appiy oniyto targe cote. | 0 028 0 00 80y and 9dy 275 0 00 0 030 0 00 80y and 9dy 300 0 00 0 030 0 00 6dy and 9dy 300 0 00 - 0 00 6dy and 7dy 350 0 00 - 0 22 0 35 3dy - Am, Pat 350 0 00 10 22 0 35 3dy - M, Pat 350 0 00 10 22 0 35 3dy - M, Pat 423 0 00 10 22 0 28 "dy- fine hot cut |
| •NorgRofinors prices to the wholesa's trade; jobbers would have to pay jo additional. | |
| PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS | GAS CONSUMERS |
| Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Etc., also Butter and Cheese Exporters, 9 and 11 William Street, MONTREAL | GAS METER |
| 128 Liberal advances made on Consignments shipped to Great Britain, or to be sold on this market. Correspondence solicited. Marking Plates furnished on application. Cold storage whenever required. | And Save Maney ¹ We are now supplying the public with Meters of our own manufacture. equal to any made, bearing the Government Inspector's real and guaranteed for four years. Meney saved by buying year meter instead of paying reat, |
| The Canada Meat Packing Co'y | Robert. Mitchell & Co., |
| MONTREAL | COB. CRAIG and ST. PETER STS., |
| - REFRIGERATED DRESSED BEEF | MONTREAL. |
| | THOMAS LIGGET |
| Canned Meats, Smoked Meats, &C., &C. &C. | ALL THE NEWEST EFFECTS OF RICH CARPETING. |
| Our Hams, Bacon and Lard, oMP Brand are Fine Cive them a trial. | WILTON AXMINSTER BRUSSELS BRODERIES |
| "CHAMPION" Water-Wheel Governor | TAPESTRY BALMORALS and KIDDERS. GLENORA BUILDING, 1884 Notre Dame St., Montreal. |
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| Guaranteed to regulate the speed of a Wheel perfectly. Paxton, Tate & Co. | COFFINS, -:- CASKETS |
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THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENT .- THUESDAY, FEB 13, 1990.

| Hardwaro - Consistence \$ 0. \$ c. Horse Shoes | | | | | 18 OURRENTTH | | | |
|--|--|---------|--|-------------|---|--|--|--|
| 3dy-fine 476 95 0.00 426 8.2 6.2.2 50.00 6.2.2 5.2.2 6.2.2 5.2.2 6.2.2 5.2.2.2 5.2.2.2 5.2.2.2 | | | | | | | Name of Article. | Wholesale. |
| 6 in | Hard war of Continued. 3dy - S Cold Cut. 3dy - S Cold Cut. My - Sno. Model Can. My - Sno. Model Can. Marce Can. | e Shoes | $\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} $ | Horse Shoes | Shot per 100 lbs Lead Pipe per 100 lbs "Belter Wrot iron Powder: Canada Blasting F f to F F Canada Blasting F f to F F F F Powder: Canada Blasting F f to F F F Powder: Canada Blasting F f to F F F Powder: Canada Blasting F for ingwire, No. 3 "No. 10" Buckthorn Wire Monireal Green Hides "No. 1 per 100 lbs "No. 2 Tanners Day 55.00, \$4.00 and 33.00 for 1, 2 and 3 Hamilton, No. 1 insp "Chicago Buff "Chicago Buff "City Sheeuskins Calfskinsuninapected Horae Hides wester Sheeuskins Calfskinsuninapected Horae Hides wester Sheeuskins Calfskinsuninapected Horae Hides wester Sheeuskins Calfskinsuninapected "City Tallow, refined "City Tallow, refined "City Tallow, refined "City Tallow, refined "City Tallow, refined "City Tallow, refined "City Tallow, refined "City | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | Harness. Upper Heavy. "Light. Grained Upper. Scotch Grain Kip Skins, French. English "Ulight. French Calf. "Light & Medium. Splits, Light & Medium. Splits, Light & Medium. Splits, Light & Medium. Splits, Light & Medium. Data Board, Canada. Enameled Cow, per ft. Pebble Grain. B. Calf. Brush (Cow) Kid Buff. Russetts, Light Kassetts, Meavy. "No.2. "Saddlors". Int. Fr. Calf. English Oak Rough. Dongola, extra. No.1. "ordinary. Raw Furs. Bear per skin. Bear, Cub, por skin. Ffor, Red, per skin. Fox, Red, per skin. State per skin. Muskrat Otter per skin. Skunk, avorage. Cod Oil, Newfoundland. "Gaspe. S. R. Pale Scal Straw Seal. Cod Dil. Newfoundland. | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ |

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

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

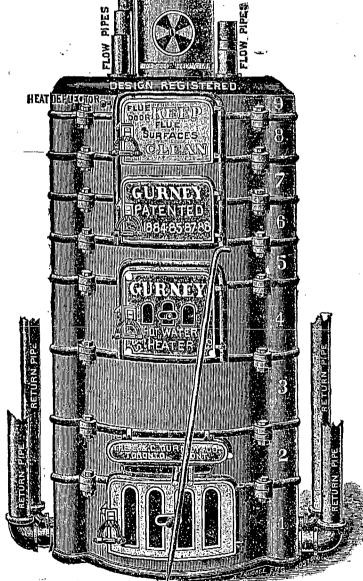
•43 Terms for Cut Casing, Book and Shook, Finishing and Tobacco Box. Barrel, Olinch and Pressed Nails, four months note or 3 per cent. off for cash within 30 days. Discount on Boltss: Carriage and Tire, 75 to 80 and 10; Machine. 70 to 75 per cent. Terms, four months or 5 per cent. off for cash in 30 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 CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

| MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES | OURRENTTHUBSDAY, | FEB | 13, |
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| Name of Article. Wholesale. | Name of Article. | Wholesale. | Name of Article. | Wholesalo, | Name of Article. | Wholesale |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|---|
| Straw Scal (\$.o. \$ c. Straw Scal (\$.d. \$ c. \$ c. Cod Liver Oil (\$.d. \$ c. \$ c. Cod Liver Oil (\$.d. \$ c. \$ c. Lard Oil, Extra (\$.d. \$ c. \$ c. Inseed Raw (\$.d. \$ c. \$ c. \$ c. Dire, Pure (\$.d. \$ c. \$ c. \$ c. Machinery (\$.d. \$ c. \$ c. \$ c. \$ c. Imaged Raw (\$.d. \$ c. | American White, Bris American White, Bris Szlt. Liverpool per hag Elev'ns Uanadiau, in small bags " Quarters. Fuctors-filed per hag Rice's puro dairr ar bag " Quarter I Rice's puro dairr ar bag " Curk's Island Timber, Lumbor & C Ash, 1 to 4 in., M Biroh. 1 to 4 in., M Soft, 1 to 4 in., M Soft, do Shipping Calls Mill do Lath, M Shingles, 1st qual. 2nd " | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | iiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiii | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | Sherries. Ports Class Clost of gd. brands Tarragona, Ports, imp ga Burgundy Still, Case. Sparkling Can. Spirits. Imp. gallow. Pure Spirits | $\begin{array}{c} 2 \ 25 \ 7 \ 0 \ 5 \ 16 \ 16 \ 16 \ 16 \ 16 \ 17 \ 5 \ 18 \ 16 \ 17 \ 5 \ 18 \ 16 \ 17 \ 5 \ 18 \ 16 \ 18 \ 16 \ 18 \ 18 \ 18 \ 18$ |
| PIPES | | | | | T PICTURE FRAMING IEAPEST PICTURE FI | - |



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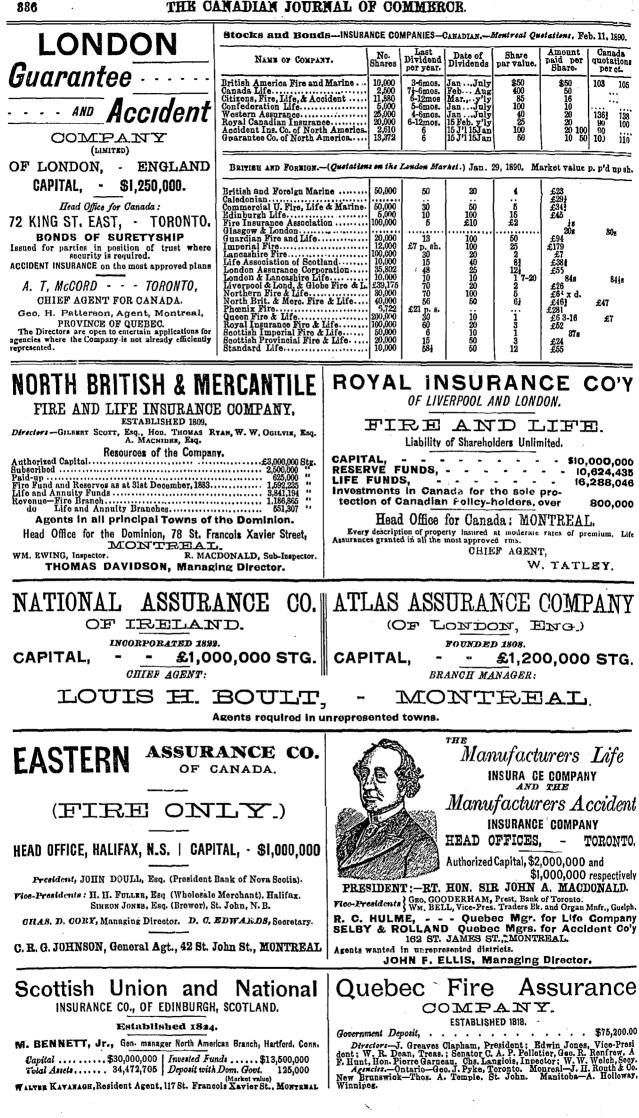








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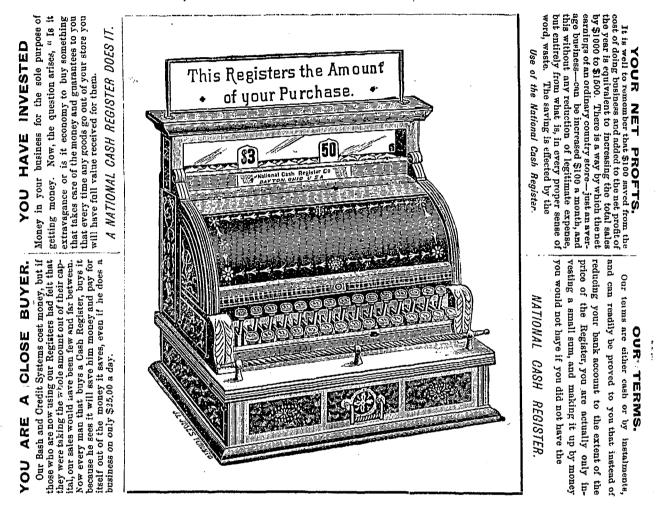
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