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Dorchester, N. B.	Pictou. N.S.
Fredericton, N.B.	Port Hawkesbury, C.B.
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Kingston [Kent Co.],	Summerside. P.E.I.
NR .	Sydney, C.B.
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Lunenburg, N. S.	Weymouth, N.S.
Woods	tock. N.B.
	amerow St Diame

IN ISLAND OF MIQUELON-St. Pierre.

IN ISLAND OF MIQUELON-SE. Pierre. CORRESPONDENTS: Dominion of Canada, Merehants Bank of Canada. New York, Chase National Bank. Boston, the National Hide & Leather Bank. Newfoundland. Union Bank of Newfoundland. London, England, Bank of Scotland and Imperial Bank (limited). Paris, France, Claude Lafontaine, Martinet & Co.

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

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	FANDAR OF GANAL	D BANK
Capital Pal Reserve Fu HEA		\$1,000,000 - 410,000
W. F. COWAN, W. F. Allen.	DIRECTORS : President. IOHN BUR	NS, Vice-President. Dr. G. D. Morton.
A. T. Todd.	AGENCIES:	A. J. Somerville,
Bowmanville. Brantford. Bradford. Brighton.	Cannington. Chatham, On Colborne. Durham.	Harriston. t. Markham. Newcastle: Parkdale.
Campbellford.	Forest. BANKERS.	Picton.
new york and h	Iontreal-Bank of	Montreal.

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51

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

IMPERIAL BANK

OF CANADA. Capital Paid-Up \$1.500.000 Reserve Fund, . . . 650,000

 Reserve Fund,
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 Wm. Ramsay, Esq.
 T. R. Wadsworth, Esq.

 Hon, Alex, Morris.
 Robert Jaffray, Esq.

 HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.
 D. R. WILKIE, CASHIRR,

 J. JENNINGS, Asst. Cashier,
 E. HAT, Inspactor

 Branchas - Brandon, Man, Galgary, Alha, Essay
 Centre, Fergus, Galt, Ingersoll, Niagara Falls, Port

 Colborne, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Catharines, St.
 Thomas, Toronto. Yonge St. cor. Queen, Welland,

 Winnipeg, Woodstock,
 Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed,

 Prompt attention paid to collections. Debentures purchased.

н	
l	Eastern Townships Bank.
L	Authorized Capital,\$1,500,000
I	Capital Paid-Up, 1,485,881
1	Reserve Fund,
ł	ROARD OF DIRECTORS
1	R. W. HENERER, President, HON. G. G. STEVENS, Vice-President,
	HON. G. G. STEVENS, Vice-President,
	Hon. M. H. Cochrane. D. A. Mansur. Thomas Hart. Israel Wood.
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	BranchetWaterloo, Richmond Costicook Ston-
ł	BranchesWaterloo, Richmond, Coaticook, Stan- stead, Cowansville, Grauby, Bedford, Huntingdon,
	Agents in Montreal-Bank of Montreal.
	London, Eugland-National Bank of Scotland BostonNational Exchange Bank.
	New York-National Park Bank.
	Collections made at all accessible points and prompt-
	ly remitted for.
	TTTE TTTE CHILD DA DTTE
	THE WESTERN BANK
	OF CANADA.
	HEAD OFFICE, OSHAWA, ONT.
	Capital Authorized, \$1,000,000 Capital Subscribed, 500,000
	Capital Subscribed, 500,000
1	Capital Paid-up, 341,000 Reserve
	Reserve,
	BOARD OF DIRECTORS :
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	REUBEN S. HAMLIN, Esq., Vice-President.
	W. F. Cowan, Esq. Robert McIntosh, M.D. J. A. Gibson, Esq.
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•	T. H. MCMILLAN. Coshier
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Hamburg, Paisley. Penetanguishene, Port Perry. Drafts 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 Reval Bank of Scotland.

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

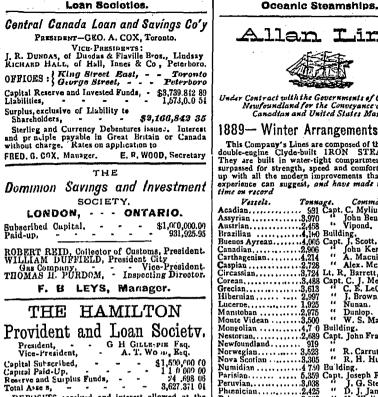
AGENTS England—National Bank of Scotland, London, France Messra, Grunebaum, Freres & Co., La Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas. United States—National Bank of the Republic, New York ; National Revere Bank, Boston. Newfoundland—The Commercial Bank of Newf 'dland. CANADA.—Prov: Ontario—The Bank of 'Toroito. Maritime Frovinces—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. **Re** Correspondence respectfully solicited.

1.1

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

Loan Societies.

52



H D. CAMFRON, Manager.

THE Trusts Corporation

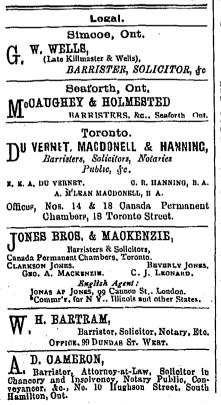
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Offices : 23 TURONTO ST., TORONTO.

Accopts office of Executor, Administrator, Guardian or Committee, the execution of all trusts, investments, agency, management of estates, col-lection of rents and fina-cial obligations gener-ally, buys and sells dobentures and invests sinking funds, etc. Also acts as Assignce or Trustee for benefit of oraditors, and as Liquidator, and generally in winding up of estates. A. E. PLUMMER.

A. E. PLUMMER.

Manager.



Allan Line. Under Contract with the Governments of Canac Newfoundland for the Conveyance of the Canadian and United States Mails 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 experience can suggest, and have made the fastest time on record

The Steamers of the

Liverpool, Halifax and Portland Mail Line,

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

Sieamships.	From Portland, 1839.	From Halifa 1890
Parisian	12 December.	14 December
Polyacsian	26 "	28 "
•	1890.	1890
Circassian	2 January.	4 January.
Sardinian	9 ' ' '	11
Caspian	18 "	20 "

To connect with these steamers at Portland, passen-gers should take the tors Wednesday evening train of the G. T. Ry, from Mourean; and at Halifax the 8 or Friday morning train of the G. T. Ry, or the 8, 30 Thuisday evening train of the C. P. Ry, from Mont-

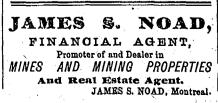
Bates of Passage from Montreal:

Particulars as to the fortnightly sailings of the Glas-ow and Boston and Glasgow and Philadelphia Lines ay be obtained on application to any of the under-ted agents.

gow and Boston and Glasgow and Philadelphia Lines may be obtained on application to any of the under-noted agents. Through Bills of Lading granted to Liverpool and Glasgow, and at Continental Ports, to all points in Canada and the United States, and from all Stations in Canada and the United States to Liverpool and Glas-gow, via Boston, Portland or Halifax. For Freight, Passage or other information, apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quai d'Orleans, Havre: Alex. Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns, Antwerp: Ruys & Co., Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Hauhburg; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux; Fischer & Fehmer, Schusselkorf, No. 8 Brennen; Charley & Mulcolm, Helfast; James Scott & Co., Queenstown; Allan Bros, & Co., 208 Leadenhall Street, E.C., Loudon; James & Alex Allan, 70 Great Clyde st., Glasgow; Allan Bros, James street, Liver-pool; Allans, Rae & Co., Quebec; Allan, & Co., 112 La Salle Street, Chicago; H., Bourlier, Toronto: or to G. W. Robinson. 1364; St. James st., opposite St. Lawrence Hali: D. Battersby, 174 St. James street; A. B. Chaffee, 266 St. James street; W. D. O'Brien, 143 St. James street, or to H. & A. AJLLAM.

H. & A. ALLAN,

State Street, Boston, and 25 Common Street, Montreal.





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Legal Directory.	
Price of admission to this directory is \$10 pe	
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BRIGHTONF. E. Titu	18
BROCKVILLE	<u>n</u> [
BROCKVILLE Fraser & Reynold	ls
BRUSSELS E. Wad	le
CARLETON PLACE Robert Patterso	m l
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COBOURG W. R. Riddell, LL.	
COBOURG AND COLBORNEF. M. Field	ld
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COBNWALL Maclennan, Liddell & Clin	
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OTTAWA Geo. F. Henders	on
Owen Sound Creasor, Morrison & Smi	ith
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PERTHArthur J. Mathes	on
PIOTON AND DESOBONTO Alcorn & You	ng
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POBT HOPE H. A. We PRESCOTT French & Saund	ara
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WOODSTOCE Finkle, McKay & McMull WOODSTOCE Howard J. Dunc	len

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MONTAGUE. CARDIGAN, SOURIS.

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58

Legal.

T. MOSELEY, Q.C.



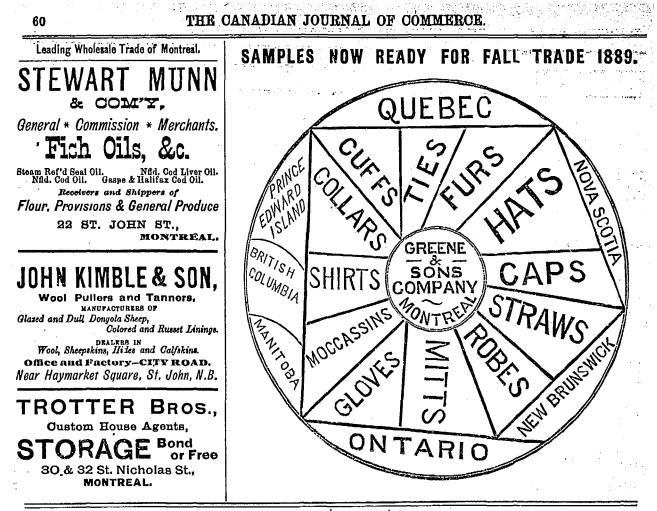












THE New Brunswick government has granted an annual subsidy of \$2 500 for 20 years to John D. Leary's dry dock at St. John.

MR. JOHN KILLER has accepted the position of Inspector of the Waterloo Mutual Fire Ins. Co., in the place of Mr. J. B. Hughes.

HALIFAX, N.S., collected \$134,486 in duties during December, against \$115,543 in the corresponding month of the previous year.

A NEW oil company called the Hamilton Oil Co, which expects to annually turn out 10,000 brls, has begun business at Hamilton, Ont.

EXTENSIVE tracts of salt lands exist in King's County, N. B., and it is very naturally anticipated that they will yield considerable wealth in the near future.

HALIFAX, N. S., has insured 250 of its firemen against general accidents with the Manufacturers' Insurance Co., Toronto, at the rate of \$5.85 for each man.

THE traffic returns of the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ending January 4th, 1890, show an increase of \$31,503 over the corresponding week of 1889.

A RETURNED Oshawa, Ont, apple dealer has sold 20,000 barrels of apples during a three months sojourn in England. He says it has been a profitable season.

AT Halifax, N.S., 4,644 vessels were entered during the year, including 439 foreign and 348 coastwise steamers, and 671 foreign and 3,186 coastwise sailing vessels.

CUSTOM duties at Winnipeg, Man., afforded \$313,594 revenue during the past 6 months, a favorable comparison with the \$248,165 collected in the last 6 months of 1888.

STORE to the smount of \$170,000 has been subscribed for out of the estimated \$200,000 required for building and furnishing the projected new Palace Hotel at Quebec.



A BALLWAY to run from Sackville, N. B., through Moneton to Edmundston, with a Fredericton branch, will apply for incorporation at the next provincial legislature.

LAST year's fire loss in London, Ont., was \$21,284, on which there was \$381,800 insurance, against \$78,523 loss in the previous year, on which there was \$334,191 insurance.

AMERICAN railway bonds to the amount of £150,000,000 are held by English investors, which, estimated at the average rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., yield an income of £6,750,000 a year.

CUBTOM receipts in this city were \$9,321,981 in 1889, an improvement of \$543,690 over the previous year. Inland revenue afforded \$1,947,837, or \$135,269 more than in 1888.

BUSINESS difficulties in Nova Scotia are fortunately few and far between. This week we only hear of two assignments; Charles Ward, a Halifax contractor and Joseph Ethler, a tinsmith, of Weymouth.

ON Monday last Guelph, Ont, carried the by-law granting an \$18,000 loan to the Guelph Junction Railway, this being the third time the question was voted on; 611 voted for the loan and 214 against it.

THE Wattie Woollen Mills at Valleyfield, Que., belonging to the Montreal Cotton Co., which were burnt down on the 31st ult., are being rebuilt and are expected to be in running order at the end of two months.

It is evident from the telegram published in the space elsewhere belonging to the Canada Life Assurance Company, that the efforts of the managers and officers during the last eight months have met with due success.

The foreign immigrants to Manitoba and the North-West Territories last year consisted of 1,043 Germans, 356 Scandinaviane, 223





OTTAW, ONT., shipped \$471,158 worth of sawn lumber, \$38,500 worth of laths, pickets, box shooks and other lumber and \$37,790 worth of dressed poultry to the United States in the last three months of the past year.

COMMENCIAL travellers returning to Winnipeg say that business is dull in Manitoba, but good throughout the Territories. About 8,000,-000 feet of lumber will this winter be taken out of the Lake Winnipeg lumber district.

THE two street car companies of Quebec City are much pleased at the decision of the local courts, in which the recently-, assed municipal by-law levying additional taxes of \$4,000 on these lines, has been declared an illegal exaction.

KINGSTON, Ont., exported \$44,688 worth of goods in December and imported \$45,305 worth, on which \$9,082 duty was realized -The M. T. Company's shipyard was to have commenced work, with operations in full blast, on Tuesday.

THE by-law appropriating \$1,000,000 for harbor improvements in this city passed last Saturday by 1,683 majority, 2,250 votes having been polled for and 567 against. The apparent paucity of the number polled is accounted by the fact that only property owners were qualified to vote.

ST. JOHN, N. B., exported \$224,533 worth of goods in December compared with \$175,158 in December, 1888.-Moncton, N. B, exported \$337,942 worth of goods last year, compared with \$293,934 in 1888; custom receipts were \$945,573, compared with \$377,492 during the previous year.

A reason sporting the appropriate if not cuphonious name of A. J. Wiley, has been placed in durance vile at Winnipeg for passing

several unsuspecting merchants of the Manitoban metropolis. Wiley says he came from London, Ont.

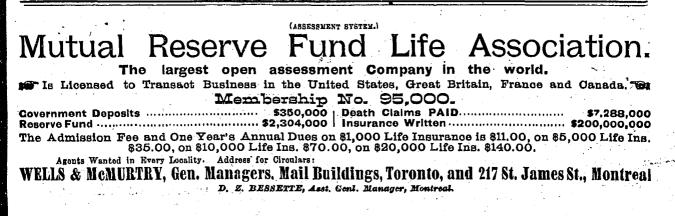
COLLINGWOOD, Ont., now has 35 arc electric lights illumining her streets. They afford a nocturnal noonday-brightness over a large area of the town and the citizens express general satisfaction at the resulting manifest improvement. Incandescent lights are being put into the stores, hotels and dwellings and were to have been in use last week.

BRIDGEWATER, N S, is preparing to go into the shipbuilding trade on an extensive scale.-A line of steamers will be put on the ronte between St. John, N.B, and New York City, direct, by a company belonging to the latter place -- Sackville, N.B., will adopt an electric dynamo of 150 lights power, instead of the present one of 50 lights power.

SEVERAL hundred thousand dollars worth of new buildings were erected in this city during the past year, which has been one of unprecedented activity among builders, architects and real estate men. Much of the activity in this respect is doubtless due to the persistent and judicious efforts of Messrs. Cradock, Simpson & Co., of the Real Estate Fecord.

Tus Royal City of Guelph, Ont, collected \$78,544.71 in custom duties last year, or an increase of \$7,883 60 over 1888. December's inland revenue receipts are \$23,787 16, an improvement of \$2,223.31 compared with those of the corresponding month in the previous year ; \$21,481 12 was realized on spirits and malt, and \$2,183.13 on cigars and tobacco.

SIGNIFICANT .- The employees and officers of the Citizens Insurance Co. presented Mr. Gerald E Hart, the late manager, with a travelling bag and pair of opera-glasses, on the occasion of his vacating the managerial chair of that company, on the 31st ultimo. The character





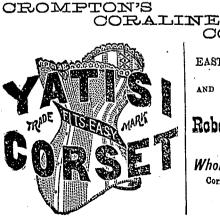
of the testimonial recalls the presentation made to the late Mr. F. A Ball on resigning the position of manager of the British America of Γ , ronto. Mr Ball was presented with a walking-stick.

The man who says he prefers to save his money rather than pay it out in premiums to a life insurance company, is not yet an obsolete factor in the commercial and social swim, but if his financial status be examined into it is usually discovered that he has no money to speak of, and never accumulates any. The thrifty far-seeing business mon in all cases are the ones who comprehend the great value of life insurance and own the largest obtainable lines.

THE number of seagoing vessels arrived at this port during the year was 695, aggregating a tonnage of 823,165 tons, which, compared with 655 vessels of 782,473 tons in 1988, shows 40,692 tons increase, equal to 5'1-5 per cent.; inland vessels to the number of 5.848 entered, aggregating 1,069.709 tons, against 5,500 vessels of 863,014 tons in the provious year, an increase of 347 vessels and 206,695 tons, equal to 23.95 per cent.

THE Province of Quebec (outside of Montreal) is responsible for only three failures this week. Geo. McKee, shoe dealer, of Coaticooke, has been making a small living for years past. He has now run behind and assigns owing \$3,000.—Wm. Stanley, stationer of Quebec, has suspended owing \$6,000, and claiming a surplus of \$3,000. He obtained an extension in the spring of 1888 and a short time ago opened a branch in St. Roch's which does not appear to have proved profitable.—Remi Bernard, a builder, of St. Hyacinthe, is in difficulties.— Robert Smith, of Granby, has been arrested on a capias for \$301,80, at the instance of Mr. John H. Jones, of this city.

The following Customs changes went into effect during November and December:—Aluminum bronze, 30 per cent.; asparagus plants, 20 per cent.; castilo soap in cakes 2 cents per lb.; corn cob pipes, 25 per cent.; Frank Siddel's laundry soap, 1½ cents per lb.; frillings and flounces, 35 per cent.; gelatine when not sweetened, 2½ cents per lb; labels, all silk, woven or printed, 25 per cent.; labels, all cotton, letters woven, 25 per cent.; labels, all cotton, letters printed, 32½ per cent.; plato glass, bent, value to include cost of bending, 20 per cent.; sanitary and ingrain wall papers, 35 per cent.; enow shovels, made of wood, 25 per cent.; glaziers' diamonds set in brass, steel or iron, 30 per cent.; basswood over 1 1-5 inch thick, 20 per cent.; "Book Buyer" the, 6 cents per lb, and 20 per cent.



CORSETS. AGENTS FOR EASTERN ONTARIO, QUEBEC AND THE MARITIME PROVINCES. Robsrtson, Linton & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Corner St. Holen and Lomoine Sts.,

In the past month of December the following goods were exported to the United States through the consular district of Hamilton, Ont.: Wool, 29,181; barley, 18,785.06; cotton waste, 543.07; horses, 4,325; household effects, 2,703.40; lumber, 277.64; malt, 2,025.60; miscellaneous, 33,294.90; scale and cinder, 1,010.60; sewing machines, 1,151.25; sheep and lambs, 272; skins and hides, 2,232; turnips, 77.55.—Hamilton is now brilliantly lighted by about 250 are lights, 50 miles of wire are estimated to have been used, 1,200poles have been erected, and two large new engines, propelling 10 50-light dynamos installed to accommodate the increasing business. A new 1,500-candle power incandescent dynamo and an engine to run it are lying in bond for the prospective use of private lights—400 for the new City Hall and 1,000 others for which orders have already been taken. The dynamos will be run night and day when all arrangements are completed.

At the weekly meeting of the Harbor Commissioners Wednesday afternoon the following comparative statement of revenue for the years 1888 and 1889 was submitted :---

	1888.	1889.
From Customs— Inwards, Nov. and Dec Outwards Nov. and Dec		\$11,697 177: 15,347
Total From local traffic, Nov, and Dec	\$23,748 4,586	\$27,044 3,798
Total for Nov. and Dec Amount previously reported as re-		\$30,843
ceived to 1st November	178,870	218,346
Total		\$249,189

An increase of \$32,943 or 151 per cent,

MR. J. P. CLEGHORN presided at the fortnightly meeting of the Council of the Board of Trade Tuesday. The Postmaster-General sent word that the request of the Council to have unpaid mail matter forwarded to its destination, subject to collections, would be considered. The Harbor Police disbandment was discussed but no action will be taken until the Parliament meets. It was agreed to again oppose the Deschene insolvency bill, should it again be brought before the House. The Port Warden submitted the report, and it was ordered to be sent to Ottawa. The receipts of the Port Warden's office have more than met the expenditure. He was granted leave of absence until the opening of navigation.









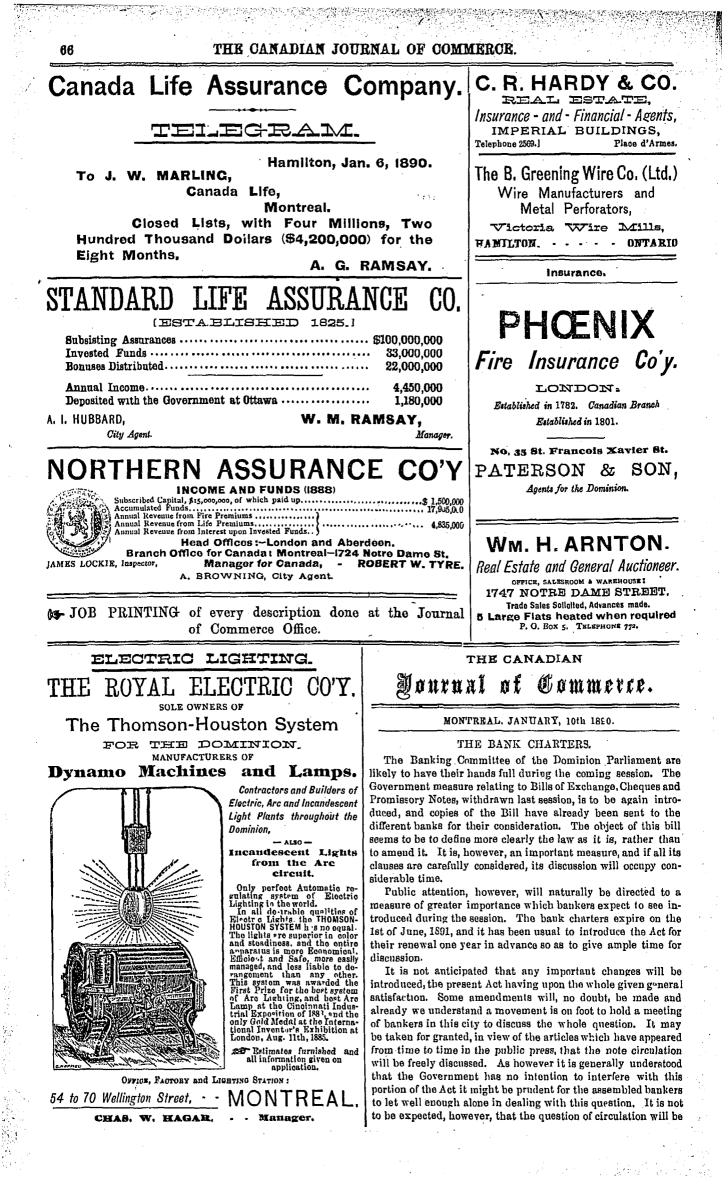
London house. He has been in business for 15 years, but too much credit and the difficulty of collecting have brought him down .-Boyes & Son, hardware, of Chatham, have failed. The owe \$14,000. They have been in business two years, but were hard up all the time. ---Samuel-T. Whitwell, harness maker, of Dresden, is in difficulties-----Campbell & Gamble, storekeepers, of Fenelon' Falls, started three years ago and seemed to run behind from the start. They have now assigned owing \$7,000 .- W. E Mayhew & Co, dry goods, of Hamilton, have assigned. Liabilities will reach \$20,000. The firm started in the summer of 1886, but were always weak, and had difficulty in holding their own-Hurley & Wilson, gents furnishings, of Hamilton, have assigned. Hurley started with about \$800 in May of last year, and in October admitted Wilson Their capital was too small and the competition too keen to admit of their success .--- W. McBride has been storekeeping at Thornton for about a year. Recently he made an offer of 60 cents in the dollar to his creditors. This was refused, and we now hear of his assignment with liabilities of \$2,200. -George Guest, plumber, of Toronto, has lost considerable money this year through strikes. He has assigned owing about \$3,000 .--Fred. C. Spencer, general storekeeper, of Wellington, has assigned, owing \$12,000. He succeeded the firm of F. C. Spencer & Co., and obtained an extension last fall,-N. D. Cameron, general storekeeper of Wiarton, was apparently doing a fair business. Still we hear of an



assignment with liabilities of \$12,000 and assets nominally worth \$13,000.—A. Van der Hart, tailor, of Berlin, has assigned. He is honest and hard-working, but being over sixty years of age cannot compete with younger men.—J. J. Brandon, storekeeper, of Fenelon Falls, is laid up seriously 111. His brother has been running the business for him, and evidently not successfully, as we now hear of an assignment.—W. J. Minore, wholesale confectionery, of Peterboro, is offering a composition of 50 cents in the dollar to his creditors. Too much credit and difficulty in collection are given as the cause.— W. A. Parrot, a small manufacturer, of Blenheim, is in difficulties.

THE Quebec Legislature was opened at Quebec last Tuesday by Lieutenant-Governor Angers. The provincial revenues during the last three years manifest a satisfactory increase, especially those derived from the Crown lands, the latter now effording an annual income of over \$1,000,000. Whatever may be said of the plan, the great point with the government is to get money,—to improve her financial condition.







into operation. If a paid-up capital of say \$1,000,000 was required in future before a new bank could begin business, the best possible guarantee would be provided against such failures and suspensions as have occured during the last twenty years.

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TUBS

and

PANS.

There are several other clauses in the present Banking Act which will, no doubt, come under discussion, but the principal amendments will, doubtless, be in the line indicated above. The whole subject has been pretty thoroughly threshed out in these columns during the last five or six years, after as well as before the lifetime of the late Sir Francis Hincks, while associate editor of this journal, but many of the arguments will bear repeating and others more or less modification. The quantity of matter published by us on the subject would fill a volume of respectable size.

OVERPRODUCTION IN COTTONS.

It is probable that what to many persons wears the appearance of anomaly in the cotton trade of Canada would wholly disappear upon a thorough understanding of the situation. We shall rejoice if this prove to be the case. For example, toward the close of the recent convention in this city, referred to at length about a month ago, it was admitted by one of the lesser mills working on greys that their overproduction to date was some four hundred bales and that after hopelessly waiting for some improvement in the demand, they found themselves faced with the alternative of allowing their bankers to dispose of the goods or to throw them upon the market themselves for whatever they might bring. Now, these were not of the class of cheap goods manufactured in long runs in our mills for the Chinese market. They were fairly good cloth, as good almost as can be made at Moncton. After some deliberation it was agreed that the Association purchase one half of the overstock and that the mill dispose of the remainder at a certain figure to the Chinese agent. No sooner was this arrangement closed, and all breathed more freely than another "Cotton Lord" rose and said that the mill in which he was chiefly interested was in a similar predicament, only more so. They had on hand an overproduction of eight hundred bales of the best quality, and they must be relieved of the burthen without much delay. After further deliberation it was agreed that half this surplus be also distributed among the Association for the purposes of the Chinese market, and that the mill itself dispose of the remaining half. For this however they luckily soon found a customer. Now, in the name of common sense, when such a state of things exists among the manufacturers how can they justify them. selves in promoting the establishment of a large mill at Montmorency for the manufacture of goods as alleged for the Chinese market? If, as stated by members of the Association, they have already in their mills machinery for the output of about fifteen per cent more goods than the country requires, why do they require to start another mill for the purpose? But this is one of the anomalies that may disappear under further enlightement.

It is accounted for in this way. The Chinese market is practically illimitable, and can readily absorb all that is offered if prepared of the regulation width and length. The Montmorency mill, which opened about the middle of December, confines its

give ample security? Should the notes of the banks be redeemable at par all over the Dominion? How is the public to be secured from loss in case a bank suspends? are questions which will not be overlooked. The first question may, we think, be safely answered in the affirmative, in view of the experience of the last ten years, and so long as the circulation remains a first lein on the assets the security for its redemption cannot, except in case of fraud, fail to be ample. The second question does not seem to us so important as some would have us believe. So long as Dominion notes and the notes of the principal banks pass current all over the Dominion it does not appear to be of much importance except to the banks themselves. whether or not the notes of the smaller banks pass current outside of their own Province. The third question cannot be so easily dismissed. How to deal with the circulation of a suspended bank so that the public may not be put to even temporary inconvenience will tax the wisdom of our assembled bankers. Let us hope that they will be equal to the occasion. Hints for the solution of the difficulty have appeared in these columns from time to time.

Another important question, and one which will, no doubt. receive due attention, is that having reference to the cash reserves. The early bank charters required the banks to hold a certain amount of Government securities, but this clause was expunged to reconcile the banks to that which required that they should hold a portion of their reserves in Dominion notes. The present Act does not require the banks to hold any fixed amount of cash reserves in proportion to their liabilities, each bank being free to use its own discretion. This is by many considered as a defect, but so different are the circumstances of the several banks that the late Sir Francis Hincks, who had charge of the Act of 1870, could not see his way to adopt any cast iron rule which would meet the case, and the banks were left to use their own julgment in this matter. Let us hope that the present Minister of Finance will be able to devise a measure calculated to strengthen the position of the banks without undue interference with their freedom of action. It will, we believe, be generally admitted that against the circulation a large cash reserve should be held, although Government securities, deposits in other banks and strictly call loans, would be equally available.

Another important question is that referring to the right of the banks to make advances on the security of mortgages and real estate. By the present Banking Act such securities can only be taken to secure a debt already made. It is difficult to understand why the same freedom that exists in England should not prevail here in this 'respect. It is held in some quarters that to allow the banks to loan on real estate would be an interference with the operations of the Loan Companies, but we fail to see much force in this objection. The banks seek as much as possible to avoid permanent loans, and whenever an advance, on such securities threatened to become a *constitue*, the banks would always be glad to hand them over to the Loan Companies.

There remains to be mentioned perhaps the most important question connected with the renewal of the Banking Act—that relating to the grauting of new charters. Shall the Legislature follow the United States system, and grant charters to small banks without the privileges of issuing notes or establishing branches, or shall the Scottish model be continued as at present? In the latter case it might be well to insist upon a much larger amount of paid-up capital before a new bank is allowed to go efforts to the Celestial market, and it is claimed that owing to the low rate of wages prevailing in Quebec, it can favorably compete with the English manufacturers abroad. It may occur to some minds that other mills in Canada which are passing their dividends, or which never paid any dividend at all, might advantageously compete in the same direction; but it is explained that the looms for the manufacture of goods for the Canadian trade will not serve for the poorer and cheaper class of fabric required by the Chinese. To this it may be replied that the cost of making the necessary alterations could not possibly be greater than that involved in building and equipping a new mill. The Montmorency has already, we are informed, disposed of all its product for a year in advance at a price said to be about 17 or 18 cents per lb., which, apart from the prompt returns (cash against bills of lading) is claimed to yield a handsome profit.

The terms "King Cotton," "Cotton Lords" and similar exalted titles applied in early days to Southern planters and Lancashire weavers have for some time past ceased to have anything like their original meaning in Canada. Of the twentytwo cotton mills in the Dominion there are but three or four who have been able for years to reckon any profits, or to pay a dividend to their shareholders. The great majority of them owe little or nothing to the National Policy beyond having brought them into existence. They have been struggling against the severest hardships for years, and so far as the cited effects of annexation may apply, they say they could scarcely be worse off under any free competition from American manufacturers. To be sure there is another side to the picture; the consumer is vastly benefited. He paid for his grey cotton cloth 32 cents a pound in 1878; to day he buys it for about 24 cents or less, and were it not that manufacturers have combined to prevent the slaughtering of the surplus production in Canada, he would be able to purchase it three or four cents lower. Better send it to China than sink it in the river, but either were better than allow it to affect the market. We have not heard of any instance in which the surplus or special product has been exported except for prompt payment at so much per pound, 171c to 19c, the other alternative being on consignment at 90 per cent. of a fixed rate.

While harmony thus reigns among the makers of greys, it is to be regretted that as much cannot always be said of the mills engaged in the manufacture of colored goods. One of the largest factories arranged not long ago with a grey mill for a round number of "lumps" [20 pieces make 1 lump] of a certain standard and width and placed the dyed product therefrom on the market at a rate allowing them the lowest reasonable profit. The manager of another large mill, between whom and the former there is no regard lost, no sooner saw and examined the goods than he proceeded to arrange with the same grey manufactory for an article of greater strength and better finish, forthwith sent out his samples and made a slight cut on the price at which his rivals were placing orders, thus offering a better article at a lower price. As the principal shareholders of one or perhaps both mills are able to endure such a competition for a long while, the move merely involves a probable further postponement of dividends in the one case and a smaller dividend in the other with a greater or less diminution of profits elsewhere. It is probable however that the move will secure him a monopoly in these goods, if it has not done so already.

CHEAPNESS AND PROTECTION.

The agitation for "fair trade" which was commenced some years ago in England in the interest of the manufacturers, does not seem to have made very rapid progress. As our readers doubtless know the idea of the promoters is to secure some degree of protection to British industry, which has been seriously threatened in more than one branch by German, French and Belgian competition. It is curious to note that while this new trade movement has found supporters in Great Britain to such an extent as to sustain newspapers, platform speakers, etc., a large political party in the United States affects to believe in a lower tariff and an approach to the English system of free trade. The clash of tarifis in Europe, the huge bounty system, and the abuse of subsidies shows England in a favorable light to outsiders, oven in the United States where the high cost of manufacturing, owing to the duties on products, has cut off American industry from a world-wide competition. The immense profits made by the large American concerns is also creating a powerful moneyed class which is arousing the envy and antagonism of the lower elements of the population. England's faith in her policy has been strikingly shown in the sugar trade which has practically

been captured by the bounty-fed sugar of Europe. One British refinery after another has been closed down and thousands of workmen discharged; still British political economists said they were right and Europe was wrong.

An able American protectionist organ, the Chicago Inter-Ocean, recently reproduced several advertisements from an English paper, to show that howscever cheap British goods may be, the purchasing power of the workman is still lower than the price of these products. One was for a ledger clerk, well up in accounts and knowledge of short-hand ; wages to commence 12s-(\$3) per week. Another was for a bookkeeper required to be a good short-hand writer; wages 20s. (\$5) per week. A third advertiser wanted a morning governess for a child of seven years at \$42 per annum. The disinterested observer will notice that these advertisements refer to genteel occupations, over crowded to excess, and are selected, not picked at random. The cheap and compulsary system of education in England may be responsible to some extent for a class of people possessing insufficient means, or lacking energy to emigrate, and who, possessing a certain amount of knowledge, or perhaps not being robust in health, refuse to soil their hands with manual labor. There is a surplus of population, and the sons of the wealthy and influential fill every position as soon as vacant.

We have no record here of the actual wages paid to skilled artisans and mechanics, and the advertised prices are not a test of what may be paid in wages a week after engagement if the advertiser is suited. However the argument of our Chicago contemporary may give food for thought. "Of what avail is it," he asks, "that clothing is 20 per cent. cheaper in Liverpool than in Chicago when salaries are far more than 200 per cent. lower ?" Other questions which naturally follow are, how many cheap dresses or clothes can such poorly paid people buy, and of what advantage would it be to the American who receives \$20 per week for his services if he could exchange places with the \$5 per week Englishman? Does it not look as if cheap goods in Eagland are the result of cheap labor, owned by the very rich and produced by the very poor? The "advantages of a plenteous supply" are commented upon somewhat in this fashion. The owner of the [warehouse in Manchester doubtless has a "plenteous supply" of good things which he sends to China, Japan, India, etc., but we fear his \$3 per week bookkeeper doesn't buy many of them. The party who wants a morning governess at \$42 per year has a warehouse whose shelves are laden with silks and velvets, or it may be that he is a rich jeweller whose show-cases glitter with gold and diamonds; but we fear that the poor governess is not able to wear many of them. We suppose that, despite of the "advantages of a plenteous supply," she does not dress so handsomely as the gorgeous "school ma'ams" that blossom in the parquets of our great theatres at Saturday matinees. The man who advertises for a bookkeeper, good at short-hand, for \$5 per week, may be a manufacturer whose cheap cotton goods flood the markets of the world, but we fear the shirts of his bookkeeper are very threadbare; as to the state of the underclothing of his children, we are unable to conjecture; \$5 per week can not leave much for frills and tucks after the grocery bill has been paid, no matter how great "the blessings of untaxed products" may be.

As we have hinted above this argument is doubtless overdrawn, and hard-grinding poverty is not unknown in the United States. Everything is, however, not arrived at when cheapness is attained as in England: the purchasing power of the people must be considered. There is no doubt that this is much greater on the average in the United States than in Great Britain; so much greater doubtless as to offset the cheaper cost of clothing, and many other articles in the older country.

THE CLEARING HOUSE.

It is just a year since the Clearing House for Banks was established in Montreal. There was considerable discussion on the subject at that time, but meantime we have heard very little beyond the weekly statements of settlements and balances which have appeared regularly in these columns. We are glad to know, however, that the work of settling between banks under the Clearing House system, has proceeded during the year without the slightest difficulty, thus proving it to be thoroughly practicable. The bankers of the city express themselves as quite satisfied with the system. Indeed the Clearing House has been an unqualified success, and the result of its workings have fully borne out the promises and anticipations of those who interested themselves in its inauguration.

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We give hereunder a statement of the monthly amounts of clearings and the total for the year. The magnitude of these figures must prove quite a revelation to many, showing as it does the enormous amount of Montreal's financial operations. We published some months ago a comparative table showing Montreal's position to be the eleventh among the cities of North America having clearing houses. If the Stock Exchange operations were included in the total, as is the case in cities of the United States, Montreal's place would be considerably higher.

The Clearing House returns are scrutinized carfully by financiers both in Europe and this continent, their fluctuations being regarded as a most reliable index of the state of trade in the various countries. It is much to be regretted that we have not the benefit of these returns for the past twenty or twentyfive years. We hope, however, to have it for many years to come:

CLEARINGS FOR YEAR 1889.	
1st to 5th January, say \$ 6,000,000	
7th to 31st " " 30,800,852	
	\$36,800,852
February	32,198,789
March	33,081,377
April	33,741,554
Мау	37,000,924
June	38,435,628
July	40,600,036
August	38,395,523
September	
October	
November	42,117,557
December	37,076,225
Total	
Largest amount W. E. 14th Nov	\$11,333,471
Smallest " 31st Jan	6,988,474
Largest daily amount, 4th June	2,569,639
Smallest " " 28th Jan	759,894

A perusal of the preceding figures will show the ebb and flow of business in the city. The smallest clearings of any day or week took place at the end of January last—mid winter when trade is dullest. The largest week's clearings occurred in November, when the autumn trade was at its height and larger quantities of produce of all kinds being exported by the St. Lawrence. The largest day's clearings was on 4th June, when spring trade had well proceeded and large sums were dispensed in the shape of bank dividends. The monthly amounts show the flow of business during the period of navigation and the ebb when it closed.

THE OYSTER TRADE.

The oyster season of 1889 has been one of the most unsatisfactory known for many years back. In fact it opened badly, and it closed equally badly; and therefore the Prince Edward Island oyster men stand to lose heavily on their consignments to this market. During the first week of its opening the rush for oysters was immense. The leading hotels and restaurants poured in orders for oysters; and so great was the anxiety to get them on the counters that in place of the oysters being carted, as is usual, to the stores of the commission houses and thence forwarded to the retailers, in most cases they were sent direct to the restaurants. The next day telephones were in active requisition asking the commission houses to remove them at once and send something that their customers could eat. In fact so wretched was the quality that the entire first supply of oysters (estimated at 150 barrels) had to be carted to the dump in a rotten condition.

This dealt a fatal blow to the popularity of oysters for some time to come. Men who had gone in to get their first oyster, and got one with a "game" flavor, were shy of trying them again. The sale of oysters fell off. Barrel after barrel went sour on retailers hands and the trade got a thorough scare. And this reluctance to eat oysters on the part of the public has continued; for the multiplication of restaurants has not helped the oyster trade at all, but has rather tended to injure it. Business men now take a bowl of soup where they formerly took a few oysters, and more men now-a-days take a good dinner in the middle of the day than formerly, and therefore do not visit the oyster counter as they used to. When we add to this the fact that oysters this year, for some reason or another, will not keep as they ought to, and that the risk of getting a " bad" one is almost doubled, we can readily see why the public have not consumed their usual quantity.

This non-keeping quality has been even more marked in late

arrivals than in those sent earlier. Owing to the peculiarly open character of the winter the oyster fishing season kept on unusually late, and as a consequence consignments were received in this market fully two weeks later than usual. Indeed. in spite of the fact that all large sales are usually made in October and the first week in November, this year consignments continued to come in till nearly the end of the latter month. Naturally these lots could not be got rid of at our quotations. What a restaurant keeper would gladly give for a few barrels of prime "hand-picked" could not be obtained for a large lot, however prime; simply because buyers were all stocked; and with so uncertain and perishable an article as this season's oysters they declined to take any chances whatever. Besides this, so had had been the quality of Prince Edward Island ovsters that during the past season, the term "handpicked" acquired an entirely new significance. It was held to mean "hand-picked in Montieal," not, as heretofore, at the Island. As a consequence when Montreal hand-picked oysters were quoted in our columns at \$3 to \$4.50 per barrel, and brought that sum, a lot of 150 barrels of Prince Edward Island handpicked were advertised in this city for sale at \$1.50 per barrel; to close a consignment. Our Island readers seeing in our columns that hand-picked oysters are quoted in this city to-day at \$3.50 naturally think the balance of their stock should reach this figure ; but they must remember that this is the price paid by the larger restaurants for one or two barrels of oysters, repicked the day before delivery, and that no one could be found to take a large quantity on these terms or indeed on any terms at all. A large lot would literally have to be sold for what it would fetch and we know of one lot of 100 barrels which in two barrel lots would fetch \$3, but which would not fetch \$1 per barrel if sold in bulk.

In fact, of the 1,000 barrels now in the market it seems certain that 750 barrels will be carted to the city dump as too sour for sale. The loss to consignees will, ot course, be very heavy ; but it is entirely their own fault. They simply dumped into this market for more oysters than could be consumed, and sent them in far too late. Long after all the large buyers were stocked, oysters continued to pour into this port by every steamer, and as, partly owing to the unfavorable weather and partly to some inherent defect in the oysters themselves, they kept extremely badly, soon got off flavor, and became a drug in the market. People did not want them. Today \$6 per barrel would cheerfully be paid by some of our crack restaurants for choice fresh hand-picked oysters-could they be got-but no one would pay \$1 per barrel for the ordinary stock now in warehouse; simply because they would be unsaleable. At best only small quantities are saleable in this city, and therefore it does not pay the commission agent to take any risks. The freight is too perishable. If the oysters be fished cool, and shipped in cool weather and in good condition, the consignment may be a success; but, if a streak of hot weather strikes them on the road up, they may be landed here not worth one cent. Consequently all risks lie with the shipper, and the consignee sells them on a commission of five per cent. or in some instances of twenty-five cents per barrel. This year their returns are certain to be unsatisfactory, and the prices realized will be far under the prices quoted as ruling for small lots of choice hand-picked oysters to the restaurants. In fact at the present moment a large lot of oysters, however choice, would be absolutely unsaleable. No one wants them. The large consum ers are stocked, and the smaller men will not touch them except in very small lots, and then only for "re-picked." We shall undoubtedly hear many complaints from Prince Edward Island oyster men during the present year. Their losses will be heavy ; simply because the market is overstocked with a very inferior article. For this they have only themselves to blame. They rushed forward oysters in so poor condition that the trade became frightened, and the consequence is that fully one-half of this season's consignments have been carted to the dump, while only obout one-fifth of the remainder realized top prices. Poor quality and large receipts have brought about their usual end. The oyster market is demoralized, and shippers' returns will be most unsatisfactory.

THE YEARS FAILURES.

The record of trade disasters during the past year, furnished by Messrs. Dun Wiman & Co., makes very uncomfortable reading. It must be remembered that during the year under review we have no large failures to swell the list of liabilities beyond

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its normal figure. We have no insolvent banks to chronicle. The figures represent simply the mass of average commercial disasters, and therefore the increase in the total of liabilities more especially in this province—is doubly significant. Compared with last year they read as follows :—

		1889.		1888.	
	<i></i>				
	No.	Liabilities.	No.	Liabilities	
Ontario	868	\$6.334,990	915	\$6,704,343	
Quebec	651	6,856,105	482	4,466,824	
New Brunswick	65	388,958	65	741 691	
Nova Scotia	78/	469,234	126	1,305,503	
Prince Edward	9	55,681	8	148,679	
British Columbia	37	173,004	19	128,803	
Manitoba`	39	250,912	52	478,945	
Totals 1	.764	\$14,528,884	1,667	\$13,974,787	

This is not at all a reassuring comparison. We notice that not only the number of failures but the aggregate of liabilities is larger than it was last year. We admit that the number of traders throughout the Dominion is largely increased and that we have now 79,000 men engaged in commercial pursuits in this Dominion, against only 72,000 three years ago; but the fact remains that the percentage of failures in business remains as high as it did last year and that from every present indication it will be largely increased before we reach the month of April.

In so far as this province is concerned the increase is indeed alarming. A growth in the number of failures from 482 to 651 and in the liabilities of from \$4,466,824 to \$6,556,105 is a matter that requires our serious consideration. An increase of 35 per cent in the number of failures and of over 50 per cent in the liabilities of such failures is too serious a matter to be passed over lightly. No doubt the heavy shrinkage in hay values as compared with last year has been a most impertant factor in the case, but the fact remains that two poor years for harvests in succession throughout this province have been followed by a third in which the harvest was a comparative failure, and that, therefore, having in view the lower prices for cereals now ruling, it is little wonder that the farmers in certain sections of this province have been unable to meet their obligations or that their suppliers have in their turn been forced to succumb.

Every single grain in Canada is lower this year than last. Manitoba No. 1 hard is 20 cents a bushel lower than it was last year. Barley is worth 10 to 11 cents less than it was at the corresponding period of 1889. Buckwheat is 20 cents lower per 48 lbs. than it was last year and peas are from 5 to 6 cents per bushel lower than they were twelve months ago. Oats are six cents lower, and in fact the whole list of cereals shows a general and marked depreciation in values. Is it any wonder then that in a purely agricultural province (as we are, outside of Montreal) that farmers should be unable to meet their bills, or that storekeepers should be compelled to either fail or else tax the resources of their suppliers to the attermost? Nor does the immediate future point out any prospect of improvement. It seems reasonably certain that, so far as this province is concerned, the failure list will increase steadily during the two months next to follow and that it is not until the advent of spring that we can hope for any turn for the better.

All the other provinces seem to have done better than Quebec; although in every one of them the harvest was a disappointment. They all have other resources from which to repair a failure in the crops and consequently the loss did not fall anything like so heavily upon them as it did on certain sections of this province where two bad crops in succession were followed by a third even worse. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia both show a marked diminution in the number and importance of their insolvencies. Throughout the Maritime provinces freights and ship property of all kinds have shown a marked advance; prices for fish have ruled high; the harvest was good, and the lumber trade prosperous. Under these circumstances it was only to be looked for that trade be rendered more profitable and the percentage of losses be reduced. In Manitoba we can also see evidences of trade prosperity in the heavy reduction in the volume of liabilities of insolvent estates during the year.

In fact were it not for the enormous increase in insolvencies throughout this province and the consequent heavy advance in the amount of liabilities, we should have had a marked decrease in insolvencies to chronicle. But a bad harvest followed by unsettled weather and a lack of snow, which hampered lumbermen and prevented the marketing of produce, reduced the volume of trade, already sufficiently diminished, below the profit

able point. Small traders saw their goods untouched upon their shelves when the time of payment cam e round, and, their credit being already strained to the utmost point, had no alternative but to assign. In turn their suppliers became embarrassed. The banks declined to support them any longer and thus their insolvency became imperative. As a consequence we are confronted with the fact that large as the insolvent list of this province for 1889 has been it will be exceeded by that for 1890; unless some very marked improvement in trade take place during the coming summer.

THE APPLE TRADE.

Since the close of navigation the apple export trade has not given such satisfactory results as was at one time anticipated. Owing to the shortness of the crop in Canada, as compared with last year, it was thought highly profitable prices would rule, but several reasons prevented this. Large lots of soft, poor looking fruit struck the market and supplies on several occasions were excessive.

Now that the trade has reached large dimensions, and is likely to extend owing to the opening up of good orchard districts by rail, a better method of controlling supplies seems necessary so that losses can be reduced to the lowest possible compass. This is rendered all the more feasible by the operations of Canadian and American buyers who from buying in each other's territory are not wholly unacquainted with each other. This year quite a supply of apples was bought in Michigan and Maine on Canadian account. Faulty packing is still a cause of loss, although considerable experience has been gained in recent years. When applied to fall apples, or poor keeping stock, the result is, of course, disastrous, but choice, hard, bright fruit occasionally suffers deterioration. The experience of shippers is that the least bruise will soon start the fruit to decay. New barrels should always be used and the first layer should be started with the stems towards the head of the barrel. Hand packing is preferable and will well repay the trouble, and while filling, the truit should be well pressed down and settled into place, so that there will be no shaking in transit. We trust that these hints which are intended for growers will be rigidly adhered to as they are the result of close, practical experience. Time and again choice fruit has had to be sold below quotations for fine on this market because of the neglect of the commonest precautions. Fruit is occasionally notproperly named, which is quite a serious mistake, as the shipper may be obliged to open every barrel before forwarding. Two varieties of fruit should not be placed in the same barrel, but this was quite frequently done this year. We have seen barrels marked "greenings" to have quite a large proportion of "baldwins" and vice versa. When mistakes of this kind are detected more than once the buyer is suspicious of the seller and does not want to offer him full prices in future dealings.

The decline in prices in the English market in November was made up by a brisk demand and advancing prices at the holiday season. Canadian Baldwins and greenings sold at 22s and 20s respectively for choice stock. More recently prices have again declined in Great Britain in consequence of heavy arrivals of slack-packed fruit. Good hard and bright apples maintain even a higher range of prices than before, and may be apt to mislead shippers from this side and cause disappointment later on when results are cabled. It is quite certain that considerable apples now being shipped are not fit to stand the long railway journey to the shipping ports, and the delay which occurs before they are put on board ship. The great difference in the shipments as compared with last year is seen by the arrivals at English ports of Canadian and American apples for the week ended 21st December. These were 34,579 brls., against 58,741 the same week last year, or a total for the season to date of 271,150 brls., as compared with 529,728 brls. last year. Canadian fruit sold as follows :- Baldwins 15s@22s, greenings, 15s@20s, spies, 14s@18s, russets 14s@18s, Canada reds 15s@10s, Kings 20s@25s, Ben Davies 14s@1Ss, sundries 12s@16s.

It is stated that a fair supply is still awaiting shipment at Toronto, consisting of good keeping varieties suitable for export, and it is hoped that further heavy losses will be avoided by shipping nothing but sound fruit. Rejections are being sold all the way from 7s per brl. in E igland. Some apples on a recent trip of the Alaska sold as low as \$1 25 per brl. A large proportion of Canadian fruit has been shipped this winter via New York in preference to Portland.

MR. JOHN CARSWELL, a Bleury street jeweller, is at present supposed to be enjoying an ocean voyage to Scotland, together with his wife and family, at his creditors' expense. At all events neither he nor his stock are to be found in this city, and some \$7,000 of clear loss stares his too confiding creditors in the face. Carswell came here from Scotland about a year ago and opened up on Bleury street. He secured good credit and the wholesale houses looked upon him as a man who could be trusted. So when a few days before Christmas he went to them and asked for goods to sell on commission, they entrusted him with a good deal of their property. New Year's day Mr. Carawell paid his last visit to his store, and leaving a small boy, whom he told to wait until he came back, in charge, he left. The small boy might still have been in occupation had not one of the creditors grown suspicious. The safe was opened, but the missing goods were not there. Instead a couple of letters were found, in which Carswell lamented having to clear out. The small boy received a telegram from St. Albans from his employer, saying he would be back on Saturday. The manager of one of the wholesale houses left for that place with the intention of having him come back, but the bird had flown. The wholesale houses say that they want him in juil, and are willing to spend money to see him there; but unless some very unlooked for discoveries be made, we are afraid Mr. Carswell has passed from their sight like a beautiful dream.

THE REASON WHY .- Silence is sometimes more expressive than speech. At a meeting early last year of the directors of a certain insurance company, more or less under discussion for the past year or two, the manager (who fille I the post of secretary-treasurer for some time owing to the indisposition of the gentleman who had occupied that position for years) was obliged to read out to the directors present, among other items of assets, the following :-" General Manager's overdroft \$5,500." The Board separated without a word of comment on this item (whether they grasped the idea or not), although it was to be supposed that this was the first intimation that some of them had received of any such liberty having been taken with the property of the company. We believe the amount named, with a considerable addition for subsequent similar uses, was recently made good. The Insurance Superintendent at Ottawa has been occasionally criticized by the person concerned, but the Company cannot deny that they owe him a deep debt of gratitude for the manner in which he pointed out the discrepancy, and before it had an opportunity of reaching a more serious figure.

WEST INDIA TRADE. - The first steamer of the Canada, West India & South America Steamship Co .- the Portia-left St. John, N B., on Wednesday night for the West Indies via Yarmouth, N. S. Freight in excess of what could be carried was offered at St. John and Yarmouth. The cargo consists of hay, oats, potatoes, boxed herring, pickled herring, alewives, dried fish, onion crate shooks, sugar shooks, matches, writing ink, stoves, harness, shingles, horseshoe nails, cotton samples, lime, cheese and vegetables. A return cargo from the West Indies is claimed to have been already assured. About 30 passengers, among whom were a number of commercial travellers from the upper Provinces, compl ted the passenger list. The members of the St. John Board of Trade, including the president, assembled on board on the afternoon before the departure, and speeches appropriate to the occasion were successfully made. The president of the steamship company says he will have a West India exhibit sent to next fall's exhibition at St. John and to all the exhibitions throughout the Dominion.

MONTREAL CLEARING HOUSE.-Clearings and balances week ending 9th January, 1890 :--

-205,824
-200,024
273,489
219,975
216,761
188,310
210,355
\$1,314,714
\$1,043,708
\$1,307,584

A CORRECTION — We are glad to learn that the paragraph which appeared last week, concerning Messrs. Robt. McNabb & Oo., white wear manufacturers, of this city, rather overstated the matter. The difficulty referred to in the connection was merely temporary, and was adjusted without a moment's delay; the arrangement, which is practically equivalent to paying dollar for dollar, having been con-

curred in immediately by all concerned. The business conducted by the firm furnishes regular employment to a large number of hands, and is dout tless the most exsensive of its kind in the Dominion engaged in the manufacture of ladies' and childrens' white goods and cotton and cambric underwear.

It will be observed that in the table elsewhere giving the weekly average prices of stocks for 1889, the highest and lowest figures for the year do not agree with those in the table published in our last week's issue. This is accounted for by the fact that the Messre. Oswald do not reckon transactions under 25 chares, while in our own table cognizance is taken of all sales however great or small.

The winter, hitherto one of the mildest on record, changed its character rapidly on Wednesday night. Thursday morning the temperature was below zero, to the probable rejoicing of the many afflicted with "La Grippe," who had been wishing for frosty weather. There is burely enough snow for good sleighing.

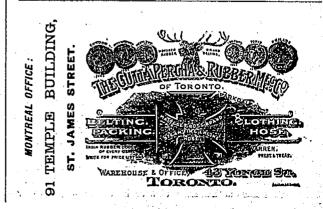
THE Bank of Toronto is said to be negotiating for the purchase of the property at the east corner of St. James and McGill streets, for many years occupied by the Guarantee Co. of North America and latterly as a ticket office. The figure named would make the price per square foot \$20 to \$30.

THE AFFAIRS of the Ellises, general dealers, Smith's Falls, Ont., who rendered themselves scarce in the vicinity at the close of last week, are reported to be in a bad state, but a large proportion of the goods concealed have been traced. The total liabilities are said to be about \$25,000, chiefly to minor Montreal houses.

ACENOWLEDGEMENTS are due the North American Life Assurance Co. for a handsomely bound pocket dairy for 1890, gilt-edged like the company's policies.

DEY GOODS NOTES-Large lots of ribbons now on the market have been discovered to be made almost entirely of artificial silk, but some of the goods are very beautiful and all possess a fine luster, fully equal to that of the best sirk .--Velveteen, which hitherto has not been as highly esteemed as it really deserved, is meeting with a better demand, the goods now on the market being of such merit as to be almost indistinguishable from silk velvet. There are some very fine lines in blue-blacks, and plain velvets are in increased demand for dress and cloak trimmings - Prices of hosiery have advanced 15 to 20 dress and cloak trimmings - Frices of hostory have a demand is very per cent. in Germany, fast black goods, for which the demand is very hove having appreciated the most in value. Fine high-colored heavy, having appreciated the most in value. Fine high-colored fancy hosiery is also experiencing a good enquiry, and prices have risen almost as much as in black goods -A large spring trade is expected in laces and embroideries -O ichid, a pinkish cream, is the latest Parisian tint, and will make its appearance in the spring feature of this year's hat trade is the large sale of Scotch caps, loud patterns commanding the readiest enquiry .- Iu Cashmere, India, 30,000 shawls a year are manufactured, three men taking a year to weave a pair and 10 goats turni-hing the material for 14 yards equare,-Lace collars, fichus, vests and fancy lace good will be popular with the ladies next spring and summer. Great satisfaction is expressed at the original and graceful d signs, in new and delicate shadings, observ-able in carpets. There is not expected to be any advance in carpet prices this coming season.—Whatbone has risen about 33 per cent. in price in the last year.—The Vienna pearl button strike is spreading and gradually becoming more serious.—Plain chenille curtains, with elaborate chenille fringes across both ends, are at present most in favor in the curtain line.

MR. J. E. LANCASTER, until recently the head of the firm of J. E. Lancaster & Co., this city, representing several houses in Great Britain, has severed his connection with that firm in order to assume the management at Toronto of the sewing co ton agency, which is composed of the four largest cotton thread manufacturers in the, viz.; J. & P. Coates, Clark & Co., Paisley; John Clark, Jr., & Co., Glasgow, and Jonas Brooks & Bro, Waltham.



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FIRE LOSSES. ONTABIO.

ONTARIO. Bobcaygeon, Dec. 19---The Rokeby Hotel burned down. Jackson Reid, the owner, lost \$1,500; ins., \$1,600....Chas. Reynolds, tenant, lost \$300; ins., \$600....Wolfe Island, Dec. 28--J. Murphy's barn destroyedNewington, Dec. 28 --G. S. McBride's furniture and undertaking store totally destroyed; loss on stock, \$1,500; ins, \$1,000; loss on building, \$400....West Wawanosh Township, Dec. 30--E. A. Furguson's barn and contents consumed.... Hamilton, Dec. 31--Mrs. P. W. Freeman's woodyard burnt up; ins, small... Toronto, Dec. 31--Jas. Langdon & Oo's anctioneering premises damaged \$500 worth.... Trenton, Dec. 31--Jas. Langdon & Co's anctioneering premises damaged \$500 worth.... Trenton, Dec. 31--J. Skeiton's sash factory totally destroyed; loss, \$3000; the building was insured.... Delaware Township, Jan. 1--The Old Parson hom-tead, barns and sheds and their contents totally destroyed. Mr. Henderson's buildings also burned to the ground....Port Arthur, Jan, 3-M. Fortune, grocer; ins., \$1,800. Garland, Elliott & Co., elothiers; ins., \$2,000. Sullivan, butcher; ins., \$600. A. Clavett's hardware store and Andrew's barber shop also destroyed. The owners of the block lost \$1,200 on glass; ins., \$1,000....The sch-oner "Persia" damaged \$1,000 worth....Bartie, Jan. 3-Mrs Thos. Martin's grocery and fruit store completely destroyed; ins., \$1,100....Aylmer, Jan 5-Hall & Ashbough, groceries, stock and building bady damaged; stock ins., \$7,000; building ins., \$2,500.

Financial.

MONTREAL, Thursday Evening January 9th, 1890. }

The stock market during the past week has shown more activity than seen for many weeks, more especially in regard to bank stocks, which under a little preconcerted arrangement between brokers in bank o Montreal at the beginning of the week caused an advance in that stock of about 5 per cent. The basis for this "bull" movement was with regard to the next dividend, etc. Several feelers have been circulated that the bank would very likely pay 1 or 2 per cent, bonus in June. This rumor with a little judicious bidding and buying of the stock, started some of the "shorts" to cover and as the stock is not very plentiful, the operation proved even more successful than was anticipated and the stock closes tirm at 232. The rest of the market sympathized in this movement and although trading was not very active the bid prices have been all advanced. Commerce has been quite active and rose some 2 per cent. selling as high as 125, reacting at the close to 1243, owing to some realizing sales. The general opinion in bank stocks does not appear to be one of very much confidence owing to the unprofitable state of business and the difficulty in borrowing money for accommodation together with the reported large number of failures during the past year and the uncertainty regarding the spring trade A certain degree of uncasiness has been noticeable in consequence of the till to-day mild and open winter which is a serious question with a good many branches of indusiry throughout Canada. In the miscellaneous list Canadian Pacific has been the most active stock and under renewed confidence from the increased dividend dectared by the directors the stock has advanced with large sales to 763, which is the highest price it has ever sold at. Monireal Telegraph has been dealt in to a moderate extent at from 95 as low as 931, closing at Its lowest price. Weakness in this stock is supposed to be from the fact that there is a

great deal of uncertainty regarding the decision of the courts with reference to the lawsuit now pending, and which it is expected will be settled within the next ten days. The annual general meeting took place this afternoon ; there₁ was a small audience present and very little business outside of a few general remarks. Gas has also been fairly active although rather heavy in tone; there is little disposition to buy it on speculation. Money has been tight, and the two leading brokers have advanced their rates to 7 per cent for call loans, although still reported fairly plentiful at the banks at 6 per cent. Sterling exchange has had a sharp advance, and the price has gone to 8 7-16 for sixties; 95 demand. Drafts on New York about 1 premium and easier. The following is the record for the week in leading active stocks :---

Bankı.	No. Shares.	Highest price.	Lowest price.	A veiage same week 1889.
Commerce	678	125	123	
Merchants	18	142}	142^{-1}	
Montreal	415	2313	226	
Peoples	445	101	100	
Toronto	30			
Ontario	30	133}	132	
Molsons				
Hochelaga				
Miscellaneous				
Can. Pacific	3752	761	758	
Can. Shipping Co.	50	67]	67 š	
Gas	455	203]	203	
Hochelaga Cot. Co.	12	133 j	1334	
N. W. Land				
Richelieu				
Telegraph	394	95]	93]	
Street Ruilway	••••	••••	••••	

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 9th, 1890.

The winter trade so far has been poor on account of the changeable weather and absence of snow. Fortunately we have been favored with colder weather and a moderate snow fall within the past few days which has made good sleighing in the city and vicinity. In the country there is scarcely sufficient snow yet to make good roads. Collections continue difficult to get in, but an improve. ment in this respect as well as n trade may be looked for when the roads are in better shape. The river is still open opposite the city and this acts as a considerable check to trade with the south shore parishes, especially as the ferry boats have ceased running owing to the shore ice. The proposed abolition of toll gates in this district and throughout the province meets with the hearty approval of dealers in produce.

ASHES.—Receipts are light. We have received for January 30 brls. pots; delivered only 2 barrels pearls. Stock this evening, 465 brls. pots; 160 brls pearls. The market for pots continues quiet at \$3.40 for first sort and \$3.00 for seconds. Pearls are worth \$4.85@\$4 90.

COAL.—The flatness which has characterized this market during the winter continues to be munifested, and prices remain unchanged. Egg coal, \$5.75 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; stove coal, \$6; chestnut, \$6; Scotch grate, \$6; Lower Port grate, \$5.50; blacksmithe', \$6.50; Cumberland, \$6.50; Scotch steam, \$5.50 per ton of 2,240 lbs; Pictou, \$4 50.

DAIBY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—In butter we have heard of a moderate demand for choice jobbing lots for the local grocery trade and such are not too plentiful and bring full prices. For small selected parcels of best oreamery and dairy a trifle more than our que-

SROB.
Leading Wholesale Trade of Mentreal
CARSLEY & CO. WHOLESALF
DRY GOODS
We respectfully invite buyers when in the city to call and examine our well assorted stock in all the leading
Fall - Shades
Before going elsewhere.
AMAZON CLOTHS. CROISE FOULE CLOTHS. MELTON CLOTHS PRUNELLE, CLOTH. LADIES CLOTH. JERSEY CLOTH
PLUSHES. MANTLE PLUSHES COLORED CASHMERES.
JERSEYS JERSEYS. JERSEYS A_full assortment of Ladies' Black Fleeced Lined Jerseys.
WOOL SQUARES-Fancy Knitted.
FASCINATORS. CLOUDS
FANCY SHIRTING FLANNELS. RAW SILK CURTAINS. LACE CURTAINS. & ART MUSLINS Prompt attention to letter orders.
Carsley & Co. 113 St. Peter Street,
MON TREAL

AND

18 Bartholomew Close, LONDON, ENGLAND.

tations is occasionally exacted. Cheese is quiet and unchanged with no enquiry to speak of from the other side. In this absence of business it is difficult to forecast the market. The supply at points of distribution is now chiefly attracting attention. Some make the stock in Canada 270,000 boxes and over, but a fairer estimate is 200,000 boxes, against 90,000 in 1889 and 150,000 in 1888. Stock at New York is placed at 128,621, Liverpool 140,500, London 55,000, afloat 50,000, New York State 80,500, Chicago 75,000, Boston 30,000, etc. In all a total of 923,471 boxes, against 755,136 in 1889 and 834,185 in 1888. Business is quiet in eggs and anything but

Filtered Water-White



Without exception the best quality of Kerosene. Sold in Barrels and Cases.

Chesebrough Manuf'g Co'y (Cons'd.) 83 St. James St., - MONTREAL.

1Ľ

strictly fresh is easier in price. Strictly fresh are worth 26c@27c and held fresh 22c@23c, Dressed poultry firm and active; supply only moderate. Chickens and geese 7c@9c, ducks 9c, turkeys $10\frac{1}{2}c$; partridges 50c and 30c. In local hog products there is little to report. Owing to the colder weather Canada lard has come to the front and is selling at $7c@7\frac{1}{2}c$ in pai's, against $8c@8\frac{1}{2}c$ for western. Dressed hogs quiet with an improving tone in consequence of the cold suap; they are selling at \$5.00@\$5.75 in car lots and at \$5.90@\$6 in jobbing lots.

Day Goops.—Remittances during the week show a marked improvement, which it is to be devoutly hoped will continue. The winter roads are now forming, and travellers report a better feeling, as goods are commencing to move off the shelves. In this city a fair volume of trade is reported in spite of the unsettled weather and the influenza. Spring stocks are commencing to come to hand, and many large retailers are pressing for early delivery.

FLOUR AND GRAIN .- Although quiet, flour on spot is firm not only for Manitoba brands but for best Western. Trading has been confined to small broken lots for local use. Grain continues in limited demand with a few cars of wheat and oats selling. In Manitoba, wheat in some sections is not so high, but is now steady at prices quoted. The range is $69c/\emptyset$ 75c. Here we quote No. 1 hard at \$1.05 and No. 2 at \$i/@\$1.03. Wheat in Chicago has been on the easy side of late and is selling at 78c@781c February, 791c March, 814c@82c May. Wheat in sight on this continent and May. afloat 53,444,000 bushels, a decrease of 240,000 bushels with a week ago and of 1,207,000 with two weeks ago. The amount of wheat and flour reduced to wheat afloat to Europe shows a decrease of 3,000 qrs. or 24,000 busnels with a week ago and a decrease of 216,000 qrs. or 1,728,000 bushels with a year ago. The ship-ments of Indian wheat for the week ended January 4th were 37,500 qrs. to the United Kingdom and the same amount to the conti-Kingdom and the same amount to the contr-nent. Wheat in England is cabled quiet. Corn on passage easier and on spot firm. Oanadian peas 5s 9d. Wheat in the West has been dragging and lacked support. A " bull" writer at Chicago claims there are many reasons why the market should exhibit strength. He says :- It seemed to be in shape for an advance when Government crop estimate came in late last week, placing total yield about 90,000,000 bushels. This is only 500,-000 in excess of November figures. It has induced considerable selling by tired holders and discouraged buying by others who had a look on long side with friendly eye. This is really one predominating feature of the market at present, smaller decrease in visible supthan expected with moderate movement in North-West permitted by mild temperatures.



These being only incidental and minor points it may be trade will recover from depression but slowly as confidence once departed is tardy in returning and it is likely to be so without some spur from outside, and foreigners are not often known to furnish such stimulus if they can avoid it. They are not fond of putting up the market on themselves, but it is not impossible they will do so this time. Volume of deliveries by home farmers there has fallen off two-thirds since about the middle of December, and it is now stated that the almost unprecedet ted rush was because of their markets should be deluged with 225,-000,000 bush. surplus, which was so generally promised them recently by some writer East, They appear to have sold off the great bulk of their holdings and will market the remainder in a more leisurely fashion now they have paid their Christmas bills and find United States stocks not so lavish as they had been led to expect. At the present time speculative life scems to have departed.

FROTTS.—Valencia oranges have gone down to \$4@\$4.25 a case, but higher prices are expected, as the market is blocked with weak stock which will need to be ve-packed Fall ap, les, \$2.50@\$3 per brl.; winter froit, \$2.75 @\$s 25 in car lots; less quantities, \$3 50@\$4. Cranberries, prime dark, \$10@\$12 per brl. Florida oranges, \$3.50@\$4. Express bananas, \$3@\$4 per bunch. Lemons, \$4@\$4 50 per box, 200 size. Almerica grapes, in kegs of about 55 lbs. net, \$6@\$8.50. Onions, red, in barrels, \$2.75; Spanish, in cases, \$3. Coccanuts, \$6 per 100.

GROOBBLES.—It has been another quiet week in this line. Sugars are nominally unchanged, but are flat and depressed; large stocks are held by the refiners. Brazil is not offering the new crop and this is not because of political disturbance, but owing to the small yield which is said to be no more than sufficient for local use. In Cuba the crop promises well, also in the Phillipine Islands, China, Barbadoes and the West Indies generally. The failure in Brazil seems to be exceptional. To counterbalance the large crops expected, the consumption in Great Britain, Germany and France is something exceptional, especially in the former country. This is owing to active work, good wages and general prosperity among the working classes. Sugar is feeling this improvement more than any other staple article of common use. The consumption is also large in the United States, recent advices from New York stating that withdrawals for local purposes were numerous. Barbadoes molasses fairly steady on the spot; it is too early to speak of new as they are not yet producing. The supply of a large wholesale house recently in difficulties has been reduced to small proportions and will



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not be put on the market. Under the terms of settlement it will go back into their hands and be liquidated at pleasure in their own time. The demand for Japan teas has improved since the beginning of the year and people are disposed at present low prices to buy better grades of tea; country as well as city enquiries demonstrate this. This applies to blacks also, but more particularly to Japana. Buyers are willing to pay 16c/@18c for better qualities of tea, instead of 1 c@15c for poorer stuff. Coffee is steady and unchanged. The action of the new Brazilian government in nearly doubling the export duty on coffee will, of course, tend to make prices stiffer.

HIDES AND TALLOW.—There is nothing doing in the hide market. Tanners are reluctant to buy while leather values keep so low, and only small jobbing trade is doing.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—We have no change to chronicle in the hardware trade. Prices continue very firm and strongly maintained, although very few transactions are reported.



WE DO NOT

ciaim that our clgars contain Fifty Dollar Bills, or that they are gold-lined or silvertipped; nor are we giving away prizes in every package.

WE DO claim that we put the money in the

TOBACCO,

which is fully proven by the millions of Cigars of our celebrated brands—" Oable," "Mungo," " El Padre" and " Madre e Hijo " that are sold annually.



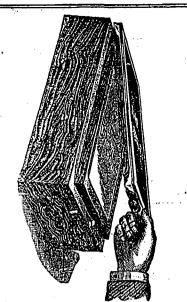


leather, as but few of the factories are cutting in carnest as yet, and many have not finished stock taking. A small jobbing trade for im-mediate requirements is all that we can report, and therefore our list prices are more or less nominal, and would certainly be shaded to a large purchaser.

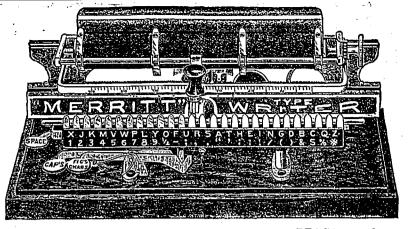
market has of late been characterized by great duliness, but an improvement is locked for with the return of good sleighing. Horses to exchange higher. The stock market has been quiet this week, with bank shares higher.

tances are slow and generally reported unsatis factory. The money market is a trifle casier, with call loans at 6/a61 per cent. Prime commercial paper discounted at 61. Sterling

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.



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75

This is exact copy of The "MERRITT'S" work. It is equal to that of any High Priced Typewriter. Relieves fatigue from steady use of pen. Improves spelling and punctuation. Inter-ests and instructs children. The entire correspondence of a business house can be done with it. Learned in a half hour from directions. Prints capitals, small letters, figures and characters, --78 in all. Price **\$18** complete.

694 Craig Street, Montreal, T. W. NESS, AGENT FOR CANADA.



this week, with prices generally unchanged. Coffee firm, with Rios quoted at 220%. There is a good demand for low priced teas. Dried fruits firm; Valencia raisins 7c. Sul-tanas, 93c%12c for common to choice. Currants 54c@54c; Rice firm at 34c@34c; Patos 54c@54c. Sugars dull and steady; low yellows, 55c; granulated, 74c@75c.

HARDWARE .-- Trade is fairly active and prices firm. Tin plates, IC. coke \$4.25/@\$4,75; I.O. charcoal, \$5 25; F.H. do, \$6.25. Canada plates firm; Blaina, \$3.1567\$3.25; msple leaf, \$3.25; Maailla rope, 141c@15c. Ordinary bar iron \$2.50.

HIDES AND SKINS -There is some talk of reducing green hides ¿c, making No. 1 4c, 4 cts, and No. 2, 3 cts. Cured are re-ported dull at $4\frac{3}{3}c@4\frac{1}{4}$. Sheepskins in good demand and film at \$1.10@\$1.25. Tallow dull at $5c@5\frac{1}{2}c$.

LIVE STOCK .- Receipts of cattle fair, and prices steady. The best butchers' bring 33c@ 4c, and common medium grades 21/@31c. Sheep steady, selling at \$4.25@\$5.25 per head, and lambs at \$5. Calves are quoted at \$5@\$10 per head, according to quality. Hogs sold at 4c@4go per lb.

PROVISIONS .- Trade inactive and prices easy. Long clear bacon sells in ton lots at-71c; and in cases at 74c; O. C. nominal at 8c. Bellies and backs rule at 104c@11c, and rolls at 9c. Hams sold at 11c@114c. Canadian mess pork sold at \$13.50 and American at \$13. Lard rules at 84@9, the latter for Canadian. Pota-

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CANADA GALVANIZING AND STEEL ROOFING CO.

Steel Roofing, Shingles, Galvanized Buckets, &c. CUSTOM GALVANIZING WORK A SPECIALTY.

OFFICE and WORKS : 22 LATOUR STREET MONTREAL. for Circulars and Price List on Application.

Following are the bids to-day as compared with last Thursday :-

Kanks.		Bid Doo. 31	Loan Cos.	Bid Jan 9.	Bid Peo 31.
Montreal Ontario Toronto Mirohants. Commerce. Imperial Dominion. Staudard. Hamilton.	124 152	226] 1:2; 516 140 1.2; 152; 223; 1.55; 149]	Western Can Union Landed Credit Bldg. & Loan	130 *118] *1.6 *19 190 190	180 132 1(6 119 129 118

•ex-div.

DRESSED HOGS, -The market is rather firmer, with offerings moderate. Sales were reported yesterday at \$5.45.

FLOUB AND GRAIN .- The flour market is

steady, although the movement is still restricted. Straight rollers sold at \$3.90, and extras held at \$3 60. Patents are quoted at \$4@\$4,50, according to quality. Wheat is firmer this week; sales of No. 2 red winter and fall at 88c f.o.c. and at 82c outside on Northern, No. 2 spring is quoted at 82c@84c on Midland. A car of No 1 Manitoba hard sold the other day at \$1.04 on the track, and and yesterday the same grade brought \$1.07 outside. No. 2 hard sold outside at \$1.03@ \$1.04. Barley is quiet and steady, with No. 2 \$1.04. Barley is quiet and steady, with No. 2 quoted at 45c here and No. 3 extra at 41c. Oats are dull, with sales of white on G. T. at 27c, and mixed at 26c. Oar lots of mixed 29½c on track. Peas steady, with sales outside at 55c. Corn easier at 43c@45c. Bran firm with sales at \$10.75; small lots sell here at \$11 50. Oatmeal dull; cars of ordinary quality quoted at \$3.45@\$3.50, and granulated at \$3.60.

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICES

PREPARED

OSWALD

(Members of the Montreal Stock Exchange)

		JANU	ARY.			FEBRI	JARY.			MAI	ксн.			۸P	RIL.	
BANKS.	lst Week.	2nd Week,	3rd Week.	4th Week.	lst Week	2nd Week.	3rd Week.	4th Week.	lst Week.	2nd Week.	3rd Week.	4th Week.	lst Week.	2nd Week.	3rd Week.	4th Week.
Montreal Ontario Peoples Toronto Jacques-Cartier Merchants, East. Townships Nationale Union Commerce Federal Hochelaga Ville-Marie Dominion Hamilton Imperial Standard Quebece British	1264 102 160 215 ? 95 1354 ? 95	226] 127 1023 7 169 215 2 95 1363 7 123 033 118 	2261 1261 ? 102 160 ? 95 1303 ? 95 1303 ? 95 1173 ? 93 ? 1001	2253 ? 1203 ? 105 159 	2284 1277 ? 1005 ? 1022 215 ? 051 1377 127 	? 163 215 <u>4</u> 138 <u>1</u> 83 90	2303 1333 *7 105 7 1044 7 105 7 1044 139 127 7 95 120 7 924	2321 1364 * 1051 210 7 955 1393 1203 90 077	1		2283 130 105 *2106 220 ? 96 138 127 ? 964 120 ¹ / ₂ 		229 132 102 102 102 102 102 102 102 10	228 ? 134 ? 101 ? 102 ? 217 ? 97 139 	22331 132 1014 1014 ? 2174 ? 97 141 * ? 103	2281 133 1011 1022 2162 94 140 * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
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MISCELLANEOUS. Montrent Telegraph. Dominion Can, N. W. Land Co. Montrent Gas Co R.& O. Navigation Mont. Street Ry Can A neetife Ry Mont. Loan & Mort Canada Paper Coy Intercolonial Coal Bell Telephono Guarantee of N.A Canada. Shipping Canada. Cotton Dundas " Montrent " Stormont " Stormont " Land Grant Bonds	80 61 1974 553 7 185 523 71 1224	883 64 107, 553 7 186 524 	811	80} 	904 617 2001 503 523 	011 66 2023 561 2003 53 121 05 203 4 4 80 141 	03 <u>1</u> 71 <u>1</u> 2051 50 <u>1</u> 62 <u>3</u> 122 <u>4</u> 122 <u>4</u> 26 ? 43 <u>1</u> 80 *7 142 <u>1</u> ? 108 <u>3</u>	964 71 206 564 564 125 95 20 ? 784 • 140	96 711 206 557 203 511 203 511 203 511 271 271 140 	93 73 54 201 401 401 401 401 401 401 401 402 402 402 402 402 402 402 402 402 402	92 724 2014 554 2024 48 2024 48 			* S9 <u>1</u> 00 <u>9</u> 57 <u>1</u> 20% 61 	914 744 1983 573 ? 2054 ? 551 	90 <u>1</u> 77 103 57 57 *2001 612 523 ? 413 7 413 ? 413 ? 413 ? 109
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OF STOCKS FOR YEAR 1889.

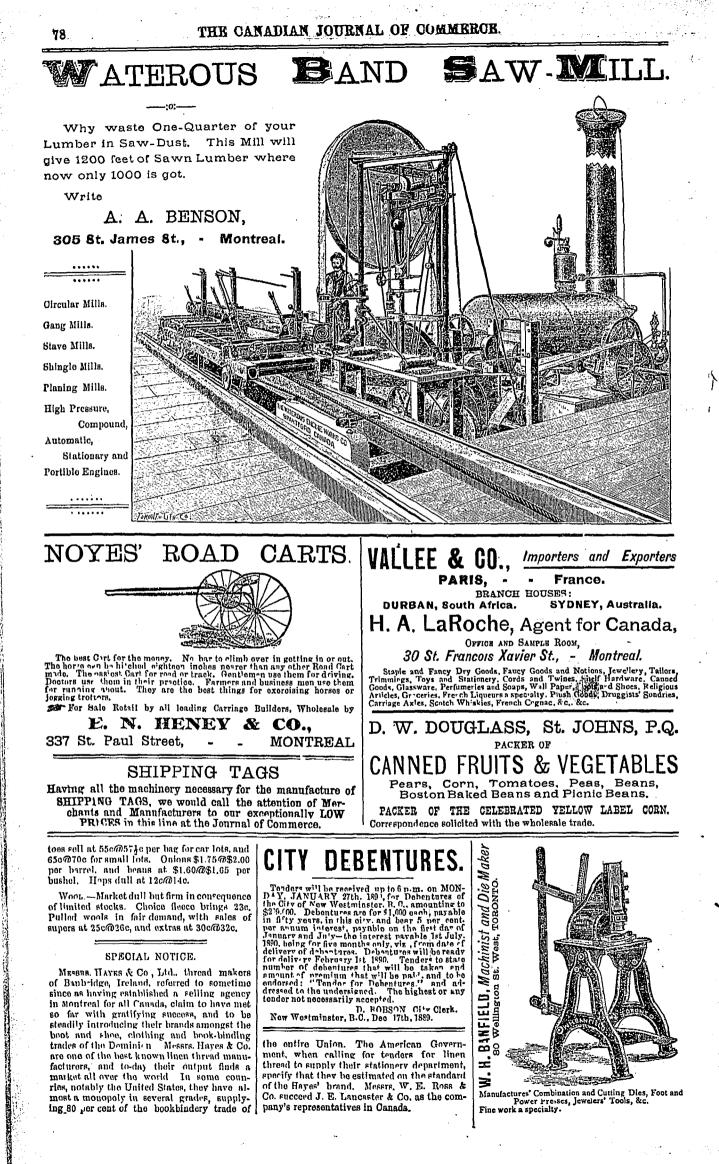
BROTHERS,

MONTREAL.

BY

MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.
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• Ex dividend.





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SURETYSHIP.			STOOP	KS AND	EONDS				· · · · ·
he only Company in Canada confining itself to this business.	NAMB.	Val'o	Capital Sub- scribed.	Capital paid-up	Rest.	Div. last 6 Ms.	Dates of Dividends.	Por Cont Prices Jan. 10.	value
THE GUARANTEE CO. OF NORTH AMEBIOA.	Brit.North America Can. Bank Commerce Commercial, Manitoba. Commercial, Mid	\$ 243 50 200	\$4,866,666 6,000,000 587,200 306,000	6.000,000 854,150	1,216,666 700,000 25,000 145,000	4	April Oct June Dec 2 May 2 Nov 30 June 81 Dec	159} 1241 125 400	387 46 62 25 400 00
apital Authorized, - \$1,000,000 Paid up in Cash (no notes), 309,900 Legources Over - 1,000,000	Commercial, Nindsor. Dominion Da Peuplo Eastern Townships	40 50 50 50	500,000 1,500,000 1,200,000 1,500,000	260,000 1,500,000 1,200,000	60,000 1,220,000	3 5 3	1 May 1 Nov 3 Mar 3 Sept 2 Jan 2 July	105 2231 225 101 101	(52 50 5 117 75 1 5 50
Deposit with Dom. Gov't, - 57,000	Exchange, Yarmouth Federal	70 100 100	280,000 1,250,000 1,000,000	1.250.000	30,000 in liquid 400,000	ation 4	1 Feb 1 Aug 1 June 1 Dec	1404	63 C
THE BONUS SYSTEM this Company renders the Premiums in certain cases nually reducible until the rate of One-Heif per cent, per annum is reached.	Hocholaga Imporial Jaqques Cartier Merohants' Can Merohants, Halifax	100	710.100 1,500,000 500,000 5,798,300 1,000,000	710,100 1,500,000 500,000 5,750,000	100,000 650,000 140,000 2,135,000	3 4 3	June Dec June Dec 2 June 2 Dec	94 99exd 152 142 145	1 94 0 152 0
This Company is under the same experienced man- ement which introduced the system to this continent is twenty-two years ago, and has since actively and cessfully conducted the business to the satisfaction	Molgons Montreal Nationale New Brunswick	50 200 30 100	2,000,000 12,000,000 1,200,000 500,000	2,000,000 12,000,000 1,200,000 500,000	1,075,000 6,000,000 100,000 400,000	4 5 2 6	1 April 1 Oct 1 June 1 Dec 1 May Nov 1 Jan 1 July	150 162 2301 252 50 2331	75 0 461 0 24 0 2.3 2
its clients. Over \$670,000 have been paid in Olaims to Employers.	Ontario Ottawa People's of N. B Quebec	100 100 50 100	1,500,000 1,000,000 180,030	1,000,000	400.000	4	Jan. July	1324 136 140 105	132 8 144 (52 5
resident, SIR ALEX. T. GALT, G.C.M.G.	St. Stephen's Standard	100 50	2,500,000 200,000 1,000,000	_200,000 1,000,000	35,000 410,000	2	June Dec April Oct Jan July	1381 139	i 69 i
EDWARD RAWLINGS. JAMES GRANT. ashert, - THE BANK OF MONTREAL.	Toronto. Union, (Halifax) Union of Can. Ville Marie	50	2,000,000 500,000 1,200,000	500,000 1,200,000	40,000		2 Jan 2 July	95	214 52 95
<i>fiead office:</i> 57 St. James St., MONTREAL.	Western Bank of Can	100	500,000	478,430 342,597	20,000 60,000		2 June 1 Dec 1 April—Oct	99	110
EDWARD RAWLINGS,	Agri. Sav. and Loan :Co Brit. Can. Loan & IInv. Co. Brit. Mortg. Loan Co	50 100	630,000 1,620,000 450,000	619,132 522,412	2] E0.000	31	l Jan 1 July 1 Jan 1 July	114 exc	i 114
Vice-Pres. and Managing Director.	Canada Cotton Co	100	750,000 2,000,000 1,500,000	750,000 2,0.0,000 663,990	100,000	9 3	2 July 2 Jan 2 July May Aug	106 10613	x 28 45 59
Guarantee business by any Company, and is not ble for the responsibilities of any other risks.	Canada Landed Credit Co Can. Perm. Loan and Say Can. Say. and Loan Co Dominion Say. and Iny. Co. Dominion Telegraph Co	50 50 50	4,500,000 750,000 1,000,000	2,500,000 681,079 918,250	152,000 150,000) 7 3	2 Jan 2 July 1 Jan 1 July June Dec 39 July 31 Dec 15 Jan-Qtiy	201 exc 891	d 100
Loading Wholesale Trade.	Dundag Cotton Co.	1 100	1,000,000 500,000 1,057,250	500,000 611,43	12500	. 3	15 Jan-Qtiy May Nov	371	42 37 59
DUNCAN S. MacINTYRE, lardware and Metal Broker,	Farmer's Loan and Sav. Co. Freehold Loan and Sav. Co. Hamilton Prov. and Loan Home Sav. and Loan Co	100	3,198,400 1,500,000 1,500,000	1,301,38	621,058 215,000 66,000		1 June 1 Dec 2 Jan 2 July 2 Jan 2 July	163	163
Railway and Contractor's Supplies,	Hochelaga Cotton Co Huron & Lambton Loan Co. Imperial Loan and Inv. Co. Landed Banking and Loan	1 100	2,000,000 500,000 629,850	1,000,000	47.57	2 atly	y Marchqtly. 2 Jan 2 Juli 8 Jan 8 Juli 2 Jan 2 Juli	125 140	125
St. James Street, MONTBEAL.	Lond. & Can. Loan and Ag.	50	700,000 5,000,000 679,700	493,00. 700.000	- 80,000 360,000	0 4	15 Mah 15 San	6 11201 190	 88 14
GEO. H. LABBE & CO.	Lond. and Ont. Inv. Co Manitobs Inv. Assoc Manitobs Loan Montreal Telegraph Co	100 100 100	679,700 2,452,700 109,000 1,250,000 2,000,000	1 312,500) 115,000) 3,000) 111,000		Jan July Jan July	109. d	109
Manufacturers and Importers of hairs, Rockors, Bodstoads, Bod- room, Parlor and Dining Room Furnituro and Bodding,	Montreal City Gas Co Montreal Street Ry. Co Montreal Cotton Co Montreal Building Assoc Montreal Loan and Mortg National Invostment Co Ont. Indus. Loan and Inv.	100 50	2,000,000 600,000 800,000 300,000 1,000,000 1,700,000	600,004 800,000 300,000	()) 	. 0 . 3ł	March-otly	· 80 27	80
WHOLESALE, 105. 448 & 445 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL, P.Q.	Ont. Indus. Loan and Inv. Ont. Loan and Deb. Co People's Loan and Dep. Co. Roal Est. Loan and Deb. Co Richeliou and Ont. Nav. Co	. 50 . 50	500,000 2,000,000 600,000 800,000 1,619,000	3.9,05 1,200,000 689,59 477,20	120,00 340,00 107,00 5 00	0 3 0 3 0 3	1 Jan 1 Jul Jan Jul	5 117 5 87	18
HEPBURN & CO. Manufacturors of Hepburn's Colebrated	Royal Loan and Sav. Co Starr M'fg Co., Halifax Toronto City Gas Co Union Loan and Sav. Co	50 100 50	500,000 200,000 800,000 1,000,000) 470,00 200,000) 800,000) 627,000	57,00 Feby. 215,00	0 4 5 . 21 0 4	Jan July March I Feb-Qtly Jan 1 Jul	130 70 171 128 1314	55 70 85 x 64
32.75 & S3 BALMORAL SHOE	Western Can. Loan & Sav	. 50	3,000,000	1,400,000	0 100,00	0 5	Jany Jul	185 185	x 92
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED. Sond for Samples. PRESTON, Ontarlo		R	e .		relephon	e No.	2232.		
GOWER & CO., Steel Pon Manufacturors, Circular Points	Bell lei	6[hoi	16		terec	AY COL i Accounts trustee in 1	ant (Er	ng.,
and all Styles.	Company of	ı f Ca	nada.		Pa	oks Au rtnersl	dited and Balar hip Accounts Ac	iced, ljusted, l	
Sold by all Stationers.	ANDREW ROBEBTSON C. F. SISE,	Vico-I	resident.	CORCICTIS			CHAMBER: Street,	s, Dntr	ΈΔ
A V CALLETTE CANANAALE	C. P. SOLATER,	-		asurer	······			·····	
O. V. GOULETTE, GANANOQUE, Manufacturor of overy description of Turned Joode, Hand Sloighe, Wheel Hosds, Croquets, Jureau Knobs, Brass Forruled Handles, Spinning Wheels, Carved, Drawor Handles, Escutchoons,	30 St. John Str	ceet,	Mont		189 ח		. HAL		PT O
Buggy Bodies, Etc. 297 Sond for Illustrated Catalogue.	ranging from \$10 to \$25 per are under the protection of the purchasers are thereby entire	e Comp	any's paten	uments its, and	· I	AUC	CTIONE	ER,	
L. P. TROTTIER, Manufacturer of	tion. This Company will arrang having telegraphic facilities w office, or if will build private duals, connecting their places	ith the lines f of busi	ncarest tel or firms or ness or resi	legraph indivi- dences.	Largest Goods t on consign	Warer urned iments	on and Real Es ooms west of To over quickly an oks of all kinds	d promp	t ret
Axes, Hammers, &c.	It is also prepared to manufac cal apparatus. Full particulars can be obt offices as above, or at	ained	at the Con	apany's	on the del	lar C	Correspondence	solicited	at B
ST. ROCH:ST.,	St. John, N.B., Halifar,	NG	TT7:		Job	Print	ing and Bookbi	and a c	-n 1











THE CANADIAN JOURMAL OF COMMERCE.

MONTE	EAL WHOLESALE PRIO	ES OURRENTTH	URŠDAY, JAN. 9 1890.
Crannely (finest) per lb (rannely (finest) per lb (finest Dairy Finest Dairy Finest Dairy Finest Dairy Finest Imped Finest Imped Served Finest Imped Finest Imped Finest Imped Fair to good Hoo Paaroucrs: Baons Rk'd per lb. Fair to good Hoo Paaroucrs: Baons Rk'd per lb. Fair to good Fair to good Miwaukee. Fair to good Fair to good	Peas, per 66 lbs, afloat	Frentt : Loose Muscatel Layers, Malaga Dehesas	0 07 0 10 Condensed Coffree Jars. 0 60 0 00 0 00 0 06 per cs. 2 doz. 1-lb cs. 0 60 0 00 0 061 0 07 Condensed Coffree Jarsi. 0 60 0 00 0 07 0 10 Perces 2 doz. 1-lb cs. 0 00 0 00 0 051 0 07 Condensed Coffree Jarsi. 0 00 0 00 0 051 0 06 Prices on applimee advt 0 07 0 18 0 07 0 10 12 "Peerless" Brand Trade Mik Regis. 0 10 0 12 "Peerless" Brand Trade Mik Regis. 0 13 0 15 Mixed 16 i 0 13 0 15 Mixed 16 i 0 13 0 15 Mixed 16 i i 0 13 0 14 Sprices 10 2 0z. i i 0 13 0 14 Mixed 16 i i i i 0 13 0 14 Mixed 16 0 2 0z. i i i i 0 13 0 14 Mixed 16 0 00 0 04 00 00 0 04 00 00 0 05 0 07 Snow Flake 0 07 0 00 00 0 00 0 00 00 0 00 00 0 00 0 00 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00
	Meat Pack	ing Co'y	Bakers' Flour, from carefully selected MANITOBA WHEAT. Correspondence Solicited.
			New Flour Mills ! FULL ROLLER PROCESS.
Canned Meats	•	ed Meats,	Cookshire Flour Mill Co., MANUPACTURERS OF BEST PATENTS and STRONG BAKERS, &c. FROM Manitoba Wheat. Located 350 miles from St John. N. B., on the C.P.R. Short Line. Wheat ground in transit on via freight rates. Correspondence solicited, COOKSHIRE, - P.Q.
	"CHAN	MPION"	THOMAS LIGGET
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		A VERY CHOICE STOCK IN
		el Governor	ALL THE NEWEST
		DS IN USE.	EFFECTS' OF RICH [CARPETING. WILTON
	Wheel	late the speed of a perfectly.	AXMINSTER BRUSSELS BRODERIES TAPESTRY BALMORALS and KIDDERS.
For particular	•	RRY, ONT.	GLENORA BUILDING, 1884 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

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THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

MONTODIAT

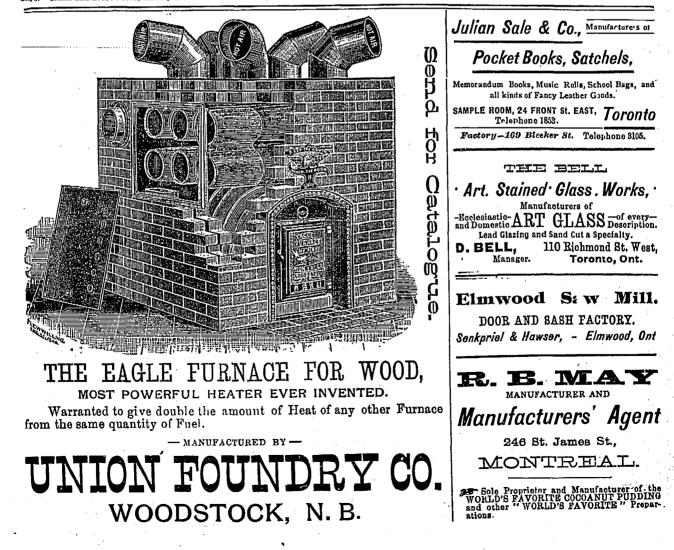
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MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENT.—THUESDAY, JAN 9, 1980.							
Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.		Wholesale.
Name of Article. Hardwaro-continued. 4dy to 5dy- { Cold Cut, } 8dy-fool Cut, Am Pat, 8dy-fool Cut, Am Pat, 8dy - fool Cut, Am Pat, 8dy to 6dy. 6dy to 7dy. 4dy to 6dy. 3dy-fine	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Name of Article. 51-16 in jin Dis. 30 per cent.) Horse Bhoes Torms, 4 months, or 3 pc of 30 days. ters ss. & ds25 to 30 dis Cell Chais1 -ell Chais1 Common Common Common Common Common Common Common Carabore Summerlee Gartore Bartore	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Name of Article. Russ. Sheet Iron. Anchors, per 1b. Lion & Crown, Tin'd Shris Sheet Sheet. Sheet per 100 lbs. Lead Pipe per 100 lbs. Lead Pipe per 100 lbs. Lead Pipe per 100 lbs. Scrap from Chairs Machinery sorap. Wrot iron "Barbed wire, per 1b' Gal' Barbed wire, per 1b' Gal' Fencingwire, No. 8 "No. 10. Barbet Green Hides "No. 1 per 100 lbs. "No. 1 per 100 lbs. "No. 1 sorap. Tanners Day \$5.00, \$4.00 and 33.00 for 1, 2 and 3 Hamilton, No. 1 insp. "Chicago Buff. "Steers" Chicago Buff. "Chicago B	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Name of Article. Harness. Upper Heavy. "Light. Grained Uppor. Scotch Grain. Kip Skins, French. English. Hemlock Calf. ""Light. French Calf. "Eight. Splits, Light & Medium. Splits, Light & Medium. Splits, Light & Medium. Splits, Light & Medium. Butsh (Cow) Kid Butsh (Cow) Kid Barash (Cow) Kid Butsh (Cow) Kid Barash (Cow) Kid Kin Muskrat, Winter. " Spring. Otter per skin Skunk, black White, Cod Olls. Cod Olls.	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
2 in. and up " "Terms. <i>Horts Nails</i> : P & F Bright " No. 7 " No. 8 " No. 9 " M Brand 60 no. 10 no.	4 15 0 00 t 0 00 0 00 0 24 0 00 0 0 23 0 00 0 0 22 0 00 0	Tin Plate: IC Coke IC Charcoal IX. " IXX." DC " DX "	4 25 4 5) 4 65 4 75 Usual Trado Extras.	No. 2 B. A. Sole No. 1, ordinary Sole Buffalo Sole, No. 1 China No. 2 No. 2 No. 2 	0 18 0 20 0 20 0 21 0 17 0 19 0 17 0 19 0 15 0 17 0 19 0 20 0 15 0 17 0 15 0 17 0 16 0 17	" Halifax" " (Gaspe S. R. Pale Soal Cod Liver Oil	0 34 0 35 9 35 0 36 0 5'1 0 52 0 38 0 40 (6210 67 0 421 0 45 0 39 0 40
		DXX " Terne Plate : IC, 20 x 28		Slaughter, No. 1	0 14 0 15	Do Gaspe S. R. Pale Seal	

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

•A3 Terms for Cut Casing, Book and Shook, Finishing and Tobacoo Box, Barrel, Clinch and Pressed Nails, four months note or 3 per cent. off for cas 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 3 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.



MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENT .- THURSDAY, JAN. 9, 1860

MONTR	EAL WHOLESALE PRIC	ES OURRENTTH	URSDAY, J	AN. 9, 1850	
- Name of Article. Wholesale	Name of Article. Wholesald		Wholessie.	Name of Article.	Wholesale
Straw Scal S. c. S. c. Straw Scal 04 0 42 Cod Liver Oil 680 0 00 Castor Oil 0114 0 12 Lard Oil, Extra 0 70 0 53 "No. 1 0 61 0 62 Uinzeod Raw 0 61 0 62 Olive, Pure 0 61 0 62 "Boiled 0 86 0 00 "Boiled 0 86 0 63 07 "Boiled 0 86 0 63 02 "Whohnory 0 85 10 "Bile do 240 2 66 "Ista, do 270 3 0 Car Lots Storo, 12 p.c. offi 0 00 0 22 "Boken lots 0 00 0 22 "Single bbis 0 00 0 2 "Single bbis 0 00 0 2 "Sin 60 0 7 0	11 Hue,	Tobacco (duty paid) No. 1 Black Chewing, ca No. 1 Black Chewing, ca No. 4 No. 4 Sight Chewing. Bright Chewing. Sight Smoking. R. & R Navy. 3s Sonking, 6s Sonoking, 6s Sonoking, 6s Myrtle Navy Wines, Liquors. etc Ale English Domestic. Domestic. O Domestic. O Cheaper shippers Mackie's R. O. Special. O Cheaper Sconch Whiskier Jamaica Rum. 16 O.P. p Mackie's R. ca case Cheaper Sconch Whiskier Jamaica Rum. 16 O.P. p Jamaica Rum. 16 O.P. p Jamaica Rum. 16 O.P. p Miskier Green case Karperst Red case Cheaperst Red case Cheaperst Red case Cheaperst Red case Cheaperst Red case <td></td> <td>Shorries</td> <td>2 23 7 00 23 7 00 18 00 17 50 18 00 17 50 18 00 17 50 18 00 17 50 18 00 17 50 16 00 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10</td>		Shorries	2 23 7 00 23 7 00 18 00 17 50 18 00 17 50 18 00 17 50 18 00 17 50 18 00 17 50 16 00 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
Retailers will please bear in mind th	at the above quotations apply only to large l				
HEAT	CURNET CONTRECTOR AND CONTRECTOR AND		HOT A E. Plumbor 76 Telephon Th Blastin CONT CILBI	GINEERING (LIMITED)	WATER CO., n Fitters eal. RT po Co'v BEAL. HERS
GURNEY'S hot-water	Heaters have proved them and easiest managed in	nselves the most the market.	Axe a ST. ST GIL SH Having manufacti	Broad & A Manufacturers of es, Edge Te ad Hamme 'EPHEN, JMOUR & JMOUR & Agents for Ontario of HIPPING TA all the machinery neccei tre of Shipping Tags, we ion of Merchants and ma	DOIS rs, - N. B. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

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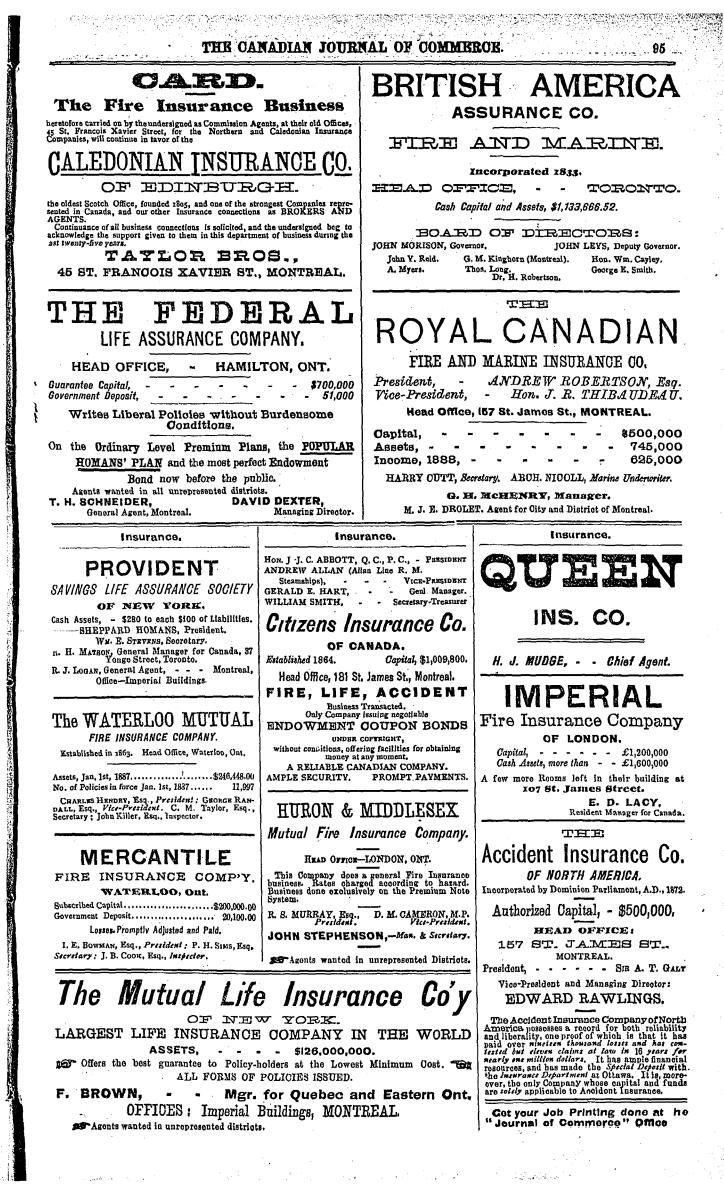


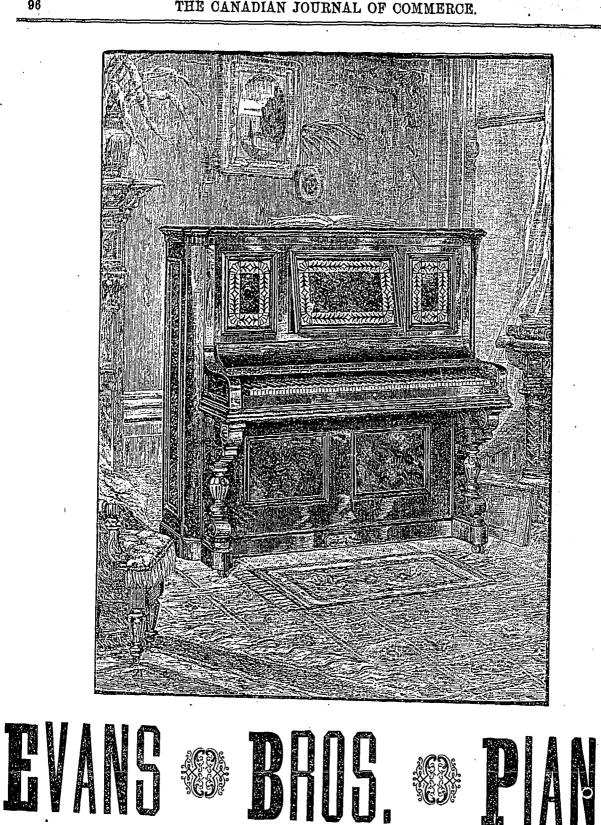












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