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BANK OF MONTREAL.	TE
ESTABLISHED IN 1818.	
Capital All Paid Up, \$12,000,000 Rest, - 6,000,000	
Icest, 0,000,000	
HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.	Pai
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:	
BUARD OF BIRBOS Stat	Rea
Sir DONALD A. SMITH, K.C.M.G., President. Hon, GRO. A. DRUMMOND, Vice-President.	
Hon, GRO. A. DRUMMOND, - VICE-President.	Lond
Gilbert Scott, Esq. Hugh McLennan, Esq. C. S. Watson, Esq. Ed. B. Greenshields, Esq. A. T. Pzterson, Esq. W. C. McDonald, Esq. Hon. L. L. C. Abbott.	
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Hon, J. J. C. Abbott.	John
BUCHANAN, General Manager.	Hen
BUCHINING CONTRACTOR and Many	Rich
E. S. CLOUSTON, Assistant General Manager and Man-	Edw
ager of Montreal Branch.	
A. Macnider, Asst. Gen, Manager and Inspector.	
R. Y. Hebden, Assistant Inspector.	Head
Branches in Canada :	
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Almonte, Ont. Hamilton, Ont. Quebec, Que.	
Relieville, "Kingston, " Regins, Ass p.	Lond
Brantford, "Lindsay, "Sarnia, Ont. Brockville, "London, "Stratford, Ont.	Bran
Brockville, " London, " Stratford, Ont.	Pari
Calanza Alberta Moncton, N.B. St. 1000, N.D.	Han
Chatham, Ont. New Westmins- St. mary, Out.	Toro
Chatham, N.B. ter, B.C. 10ronto,	1010
Cornwall, Ont. Ottawa, Ont. Vancouver, B.C.	
Goderich, Perin, Wanaccoung, One,	NE
	man
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Halifax, N.S. Fiction, Ont. Agents in Great BritainLondon, Bank of Mon-	Agei
treal, 22 Abchurch Lane, E.C., C. Ashword, Manager,	Lo
treal, 22 Abchurch Lane, E.C., C. Ashworth, Manager, Iondon Committee-P. Redpath, Esq., Robert Gil-	and
lespic, Esq	Fo
lespic, Esq. Bankers in Great BritainLondon, the Bank of England; The Union Bank of London; The London England; The Union Bank of London; The Bank of	erpo
and Westminster Bank. Liverpool, The Bank of	New
Liverpool, Scotland, The British Linen Company and	of N
Livernool Scotland, the pittish Much Company with	lland

Liverpool. Scotland, The British Linen Branches.

Liverpool, Scotiand, Inc Dritish Linea Company and Branches. Agents in the United States, --New York, Walter Watson and Alex. Lang, 59 Wall Street. Chicago: Bank of Montreal, W. Munro, Manager; E. M. Shad-holt, Asst. Manager. Bankers in the United States. --New York, The Bank of New York, N. B.A., The Merchants' National Bank; Boston, The Merchants' National Bank; Huffalo, Bank of Commerce in Buffalo; San Francisco, The Bank of British Golumbia. Colonial and Foreign Correspondents. --St. John's, Newfoundland, The Union Bank of New Yealand. New Zealand, The Bank of New Zealand.

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Bankers :

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Incorporated by Royal Charter, A.D., 1818. CAPITAL, \$3,000,000. HEAD OFFICE, QUEBE QUEBEC.

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BOARD OF DIRECTORS: IAS. G. ROSS, Esq., - President. WILLIAM WITHALL, Esq., Vice-President. George R. Renfrew, Esq. JAMES STEVENSON, Esq., Cashier, Branches and Agencies in Canada : (Ntawa, Ont. Toronto, Ont. Pembroke, Ont. Montreal, Que. Thorold, Ont. Three Rivers, Q. Agents in New York-Messrs. Maitland, Phelps & Co. Agents in London-The Bank of Scotland.

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	The Chartered Banks.	
	THE BANK OF BRITISH	THE
	NORTH AMERICA.	
	INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.	Capital 1 Rest.
ĺ	Paid-up Capital, • £1,000,000 Stg.) 101

serve Fund, - - £250,000 " don Office, 3 Clement's Lane, Lombard St., E.C

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

COURT OF 1	DIRFOLORS:
H. Brodie.	H.J. B. Kendall.
hn James Oster.	J. J. Kingsford.
nry R. Farrer.	Frederic Lubbook.
chard H. Glyn.	George D. Whatman.
ward Arthur Hoare.	J. Murray Robertson.
Secretary, A	. G. Wallis.

Office in Canada, - St. James Street, Montreal R. R. GRINDLEY, General Manager.

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Hamilton Toronto	Quebec	Vancouver, B.C. Winnipeg, Man.	
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SAN FRANCISCO-W. LAWSON and J. C. Weiss, Agents. LONDON BANKERS-The Bank of England and Messrs. Glyn & Co. FOREIGN AGENTS-Liverpool-Bank of Liv-erpool. Australia-Union Bank of Australia, New Zealand-Union Bank of Australia, Bank of New Zealand, Colonial Bank of Australia, Bank of New Zealand, Colonial Bank of New Zea-land. India, China and Japan - Chartered Mercanitile Bank of India, London and China; Agra Bank, Limited. West Indies-Colonial Bank. Paris-Messrs. Marcuard, Krauss & Co. Lyons-Credit Lyonnais. Agr Issue Circular Notes for Travellers, available in all parts of the world.

THE MOLSONS BANK.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1855.

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	DUDUCIDO,	
lylmer, Ont.	Montreal, P.Q.	St. Hyacinthe.
Brockville, Ont.	Morrisburg, Ont.	St. Thomas, Ont,
linton, Ont.	Norwich, Ont.	Toronto, Ont.
Excter, Out.	Owen Sound, Ont.	Trenton, Ont.
Iamilton, Ont.	Ridgetown, Ont.	Waterloo, Ont.
.ondon, Ont.	Smiths Fails, Ont.	West Toronto Jc.
feaford, Ont.	Sorel, P.Q.	Woodstock, Ont.
	AGENTS IN CANA	D.A.

CEEE

AGENTE IN UANADA Queste-La Banque du Peuplo and Eastern Town-ships Bank. Ontarie-Dominion Bank and branches, Imperial Bank and branches. New Brunstwick-Bank of New Brunswick. Nova Sceita-Halifax Banking Company. Prisce Eduard Itismad-Bank of Nova Scotia, Char-lottetown and Summerside. Britisk Columbia-Bank of British Columbia. Newfoundlaud - Commercial Bank of Newfound-land, St. John's. AGENTS IN EUROPH. Lourdon-Alliance Bank of Liverpool. Parit, France-Credit Lyonnais. AGENTS IN UNITED STATES.

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ST. JOHNS, NFL'D. Established 1857. Incorporated 18c8.

Capital, Reserve, \$306,000 125,000

HENRY COOKE, Manager.

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

Agesti, ... The London and Westminster Bank, Lon-don. New York... The National Bank of the Republic, Boston... The Atlas National Bank Montreal... The Merchants Bank of Canada. Halifax: The Union Bank of Halifax. Quebec: The Merchants Bank of Canada.

т	The Chartered Banks.				
THE	MERCHAN	TS BANK			
•	OF CANAL	DA.			
Capital Po Rest,	uid-up,	\$5,799,200			
не	ad Office, - I	fontreal.			
	BOARD OF DIREO	TOBS:			
ANDRE ROBER	ANDREW ALLAN, Esq., - President. ROBERT ANDERSON, Esq., Vice-President.				
Hector Mac Jonathan Ho John Cassila	kenzie, Esq. Joh odgson, Esq. H. s, Esq. J.P T. H. Dunn (Que	nn Duncan, Esq. M. Allan, Esq. 2. Dawes, Esq. 2. Dawes, Esq.			
GEORGE HAGUE, General Manager John Gault, Act'g Supt. of Branches.					
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DE ANGUER IN MANUTODA C					

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BRANCHES IN MANITOBA

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

New Jona Scotia and New Brunswick — Bank of New Jound-land. Neva Scotia and Nethanis Bank of Halifax, A general banking business transacted. Letters of Credit issued, available in China, Japan and other foreign countries.

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1835.

Capital Paid-Up, - - \$1,200,000

Reserve, - --- 350,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - MONTREAL.

Board of Directors:

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J. S. BOUSQUET, - - - - - - - Cashior.

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New York-National Bank of the Republic. Boston-The Maverick National Bank,

Foreign Agents:

England-The Alliance Bank, Limited, London. France-Le Crédit Lyonnais, Paris. Trance-Le Creuit Lyonnais, Faris.

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	The Chartered Banks.	The Charterod Banks.
	BANK OF HAMILITON. CAPITAL (All Paid-Up),	THE STANDARD BA OF OANADA. Capital Pald-up, - \$1,00 Reserve Fund, - 38 HEAD OFFICE, TORUNTO.
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e h	Aurora, Montreal, Pickering, Bowmanvill, Mount Forest, Toronto, Cornwall, Newmarket, Whitby, Guelph, Ottawa, 480 Queen St. W., Kingston, Peterboro', Toronto. Lindsay, Port Arthur,	Hon. Alex. Morris. Robert Jaffray, J Hugh Ryan, Esq. HEAD OFFICE, TORONT D. R. WILKIE, CASHIER. B. JENNINGS, In Branches — Brandon, Man., Galgary, All Centre, Fergus, Galt, Ingersoll, Niagara E
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-	UNION BANK OF CANADA.	Eastern Townships E
0	Dividend No. 45, Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three per	DIVIDEND No. 59.
r.	Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the Current Half Year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after Triesday, the 2nd day of July Next.	Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon th Capital Stock of this Bank has been decla- Current Half Year, and that the same will 1 a. the Head Office and Branches on and afte
h, y, r. r.	The Transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 30th June, both days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Hank will be held at the Hauking House, Quebrc, on Monday, the 15th day of July next. The chair will be taken at two o'clock noon. By order of the Board.	Tuesday, 2nd Day of July N The Transfer Books will be closed from 30th June, both days inclusive. By order of the Board.
of	By order of the Board. Quebec, 22nd May, 1889 E. E. WEBB, Cashier,	WM. FARWELL, General J

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF MANITOBA.

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

Hon. John Sutherland, Hon. C. E. Hamilton, Alexander Logan, W. L. Boyle.

Deposits received and interest allowed. Collections promptly made. Drafts issued available in all parts of the Dominion. Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold.

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OF HALIFAX. Canital Pald-Up, Reserve Fund, \$1,000,000 \$200,000

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

110101	
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Charlottetown, P. E. I.	Newcastle, N.B.
Dorchester, N. B.	Picton, N.S.
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Kingston [Kent Co.],	Summerside. P.E.I.
N.B.	Sydney, C.B.
Londonderry, N.S.	Truro, N.S.
Lunenburg, N. S.	Weymouth, N.S.
Woode	Look NR

Woodstock. N.B. IN ISLAND OF MIQUELON-St. Pierre. CORRESPONDENTS: Dominion of Canada, Merohants 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 lowast rates and memorit Collections made at lowest rates and promptly remitted for. Telegraphic transfers and drafts, issued, at our-rent rates.

380,000 NTO. S, Vice-President. Dr. G. D. Morton. A. J. Somerville. Harriston. Markham. Newcastle. Parkdale, Picton. ontreal.

Scotland, aded to. Corresier.

BANK

\$1,500,000 . * .650,000

President. 't, St. Catharines. adsworth, Esq. affray, Esq.

RONTO

HIBR. - Inspector

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July Next.

ed from the 15th to

General Manager. Sherbrooke, 5th June, 1889.

THE WESTERN BANK
THE WEDTERN DAIL
OF CANADA.
HEAD OFFICE, OSHAWA, ONT.
Capital Authorized, \$1,000,000
Capital Subscribed, 500,000
Capital Paid-up, 341,000
/
BOARD OF DIRECTORS :
JOHN COWAN, Esq., President
JOHN COWAN, Esq., President, KEUBEN S. HAMLIN, Esq., Vice-President,

KEUBEN S. HAMLIN, Esq., Fresident, W. F. Cowan, Esq. W. F. Allan, Esq. Robert McIntosh, M.D. J. A. Gibson, Esq. Thomas Patterson, Esq. Branchez : --Whitby, Midland, Tillsonburg, New Hamburg, Paisley. Penetanguishene, Port Perry. Draits on New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed. Collections solicited and promptly made. Correspondents at New York and in Canada-The Merchants Bank of Canada. London, England-The Royal Bank of Scotland

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 J. H. PLUMMER, Ass't General Manager,
 A. H. IRELAND, Inspector,
 G. de C. O'GRADY, Asst. Insp.
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The Chartered Banks

THE CANADIAN

NEW YORK.

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Berlin,	larvis.	Simcoe,
Blenheim,	London,	Stratford,
Brantford,	Montreal,	Strathroy,
Chatham,	Orangeville,	Thorold.
Collingwood,	Ottawa,	 Toronto.
Dundas.	Paris.	Walkerton,
Dunnville,	Parkhill,	Windsor,
Galt.	Peterborough.	Woodstock.
	-Cor, Oueen St.	and Bolton Avenue

Teterorougn, Woodstock.
 East Toronto-cor, Queen St, and Rolton Avenue, North Toronto--fo5 Yonge St. North West Toronto--Cor, College St, and Spadina Ave.
 Commercial credits issued for use in Europe, the East and West Indies, China, Japan and South America.
 Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold. Collections made on the most favorable terms, Interest allowed on deposits.
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 Paris, France-Lazard Fretes & Cie.
 Brussits, Beiglum-J. Mathieu & Fils.
 New York-The American Exchange National Bank.
 Sam Francisco and British Columbia-The Bank of British Columbia.

THE DOMINION BANK.

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

Capital, \$1,500,000. Reserve Fund, \$1,220,000 DIBEGTORS: JAS. AUSTIN, - President. HON. FRANK SMITH, Vice-President. Wm. Ince. Edward Leadley. E. B. Osler. James Scott. Wilmot D. Matthews. Head Office, Toronito. Accencies --Brampton, Belleville, Cobourg, Guelph, Lindsay, Napanec, Oshawa, Orillia, Uxbridge, Whitby, Toronto, Queen S. W., cor. Esther ; Dundas St., cor. Queen ; Spadina Ave., No. 366; Sherbourne St., cor. Queen ; Spadina Ave., No. 366; Sherbourne St., cor. Queen ; Spadina Ave., No. 366; Sherbourne St., cor. Queen ; Market Br., cor. King and George Sts. Drafts on all parts of the United States, Great Bri-tain and the Continent of Europe bought and sold. Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of Europe, China, Japan and the West Indies. R. H. BETHUNE, Cashier.

BANK OF OTTAWA. OTTAWA.

DIRECTORS: C. T. Bate, Esq., R. Blackburn, Esq., Hon. George Bryson, Hon. R. L. Church, Alex. Fraser Esq., Geo. Hay, Esq., John Mather, Esq. GEO. BURN, Cashier. Branches-Arnprior, Pembroke, Winnipeg, Man., Carlton Place, Ont., Keewatin, Ont. Agents in Canada, New York and Chicago, Bank of Montreal. Agents in London, Eng., AllianceBank.

ST. STEPHEN'S BANK. Incorporated 1826. ST. STEPHEN, N.B.

Capital \$200,000 •• - 25,000 Reserve, F. H. TODD, J. F. GRANT, - President. - Cashier.

J. F. GRANT, CASHIER, AGENTS, London-Messrs, Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co. New York-Bank of New York, N.B.A. Boston-Globe National Bank, Montreal-Bank of Montreal, John, N.B.-Bank of Montreal, Drafts issued on any Branch of the Bank of Montreal,

Banque d'Hochelaga

Dividend No. 26.

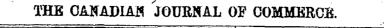
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Three per Cent, has been declared for the Current Half-Year, upon the Paid-Up Capital of this Institution, and that same will be payable at its Head Office, in Montreal, and its branches, on and after the

Second Day of July Next.

The Transfer Book will be closed from the 15th to the 30th of June, both days inclusive. By order of the Board.

M. J. A. PRENDERGAST, Cashier. Montreal, June 1, 1889.

[8]





Tuosday, 2nd July, 1889.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th June, 1889, both days inclusive. II. D. CAMERON, Treasurer. Hamilton, 14th May, 1889.

THE

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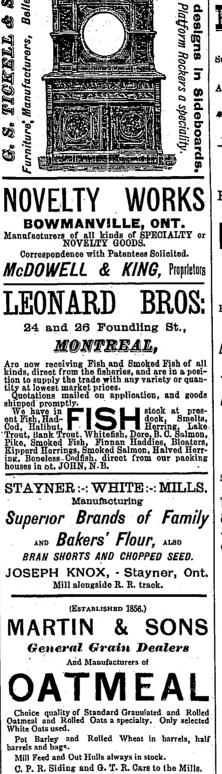
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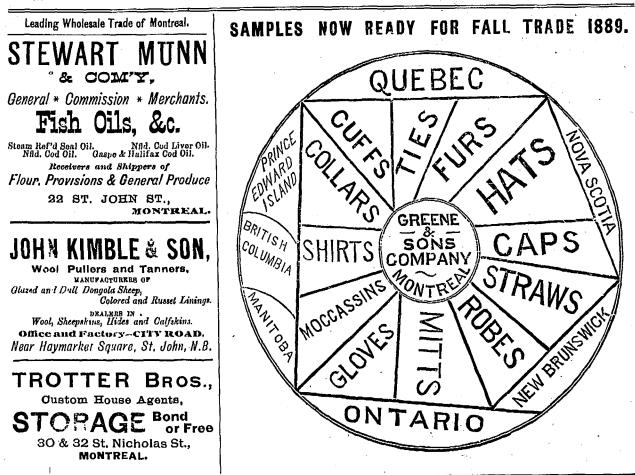


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AMONG those who took passage on the *Purisian* Tuesday evening was Mr. S. J. Carter, of Messrs. Ward, Carter & Oo., city. He intends combining business with pleasure in an extended trip through Europe.

1040

THE Gatineau Valley railway has been located for 50 miles, rails for 40 miles have arrived at Hull, and the only thing which delays the commencement of construction is the exorbitant price asked for the right of way.

At a meeting of the creditors of the missing Louisville broker, L H. Minaud, curators and inspectors were appointed. The liabilities are estimated at \$50,000, and the assets, which consist wholly of real estate, are \$15,000.

As offer has been made by the Maritime Gas Light and Heating Company for the works, plant and good will of the Halifax Gas Light Uompany. The sum offered is \$450,000, but the offer has been declined with thanks.

Mr. M. B. DAVIS, of D. Ritchie & Co., of this city, has just returned from an extended tour through the States of Virginia and North Carolina, where he has been looking after the interest of their large cigar-tic and tobacco works.

FRAME are entertained for the safety of the spring crops in the vicinity of Prescott, as much damage has been done by the continuous heavy rains and wind storms. The oats and hay are reported to be turning yellow on the low lands.

At a meeting of the creditors of Geo. E. Honsby, furniture dealer, Prescott, Ont., whose assignment was reported some weeks ago, it was decided to make an offer of 20 cents in the dollar, unsecured. Assets amount to \$1,028.40; liabilities \$2,426 32.

As Order-in-Council has been passed prohibiting fishing with nets of any kind in the waters of the Bay of Quinte, from Three Brothers



Island near Kingston to Trenton at the head of the bay, during the months of June, July and August, each year.

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THE Railway Department at Moncton is about contracting for a large workshop for building locomotive engines and is otherwise increasing their conveniences at that place, all looking to the extensive additions to meet the expected traffic to be brought by the C.P.R

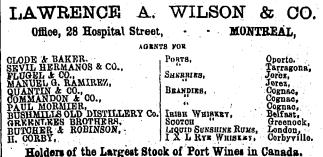
As increase of over 40 per cent. in the area prepared for crop in Manitoba is reported for the present year, which is a fair criterion of the rapid progress which is being made in that province. The total area under crop is 893,000 acres; 623,000 of which is denoted to wheat.

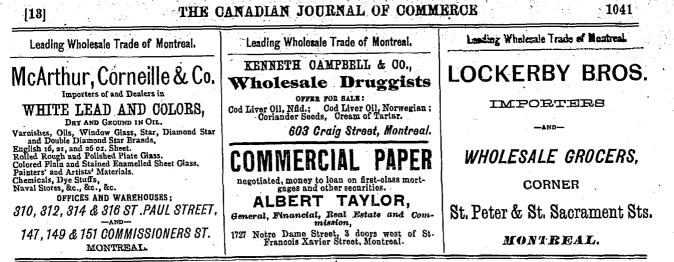
LETTERS patent have been issued to the Woodstock Electric Light, Power and Street Railway Co., with a capital stock of \$50,000, the Idyl Wylde Fish and Game Club (limited) with a capital stock of \$30,000, and the Lindsay Gmin Elevator Co., with a capital stock of \$30,000.

A SCARCITY of fish is reported by dealers in St. John, N. B, and a consequent rise in prices is noticed over that of a year ago. Lobster fishing is a partial failure as a result of the high southerly winds, and mackerel are arriving very slowly. Former rates from British Columbia have been restored.

GANORY BROTHERS, candy manufacturers, of St. Stephen, N.B., who were burned out a short time ago, have their new factory nearly completed, and claim that when they got to work again they will have the largest and best equipped factory in Canada for the manufacture of sweet stuffs.

A COMPANY has just been organized in St. John, N.B., for the purpose of manufacturing the Lancaster patent vice-grip wrench and other wrenches, steel forgings, drop forgings. The capital stock sub-





scribed is \$30,000 and the name of the company is the New Brunswick Manufacturing Company.

A SLIGHT ripple of excitement in banking circles has been caused by a rumor that a young man named Fortier employed in the Banque du Peuple as collecting clerk, is missing and the books show a deficit of \$1,170. The Guarantee company has issued a warrant for his apprehension, but it is surmised he has gone across the border.

WE learn from St. Pierre et Miquelon of the failure of J. E. Stringer & Co., general traders, with liabilities of \$10,000. They started in '86 and were burned out in February last, but were reported to be insured to some extent. Insufficient capital was put into the business at the start and this checked possible progress.

THE Nova Scotia Telephone Company held its annual meeting in Halifax a few days ago. The Directors' report treated of the sale of their New Brunswick business to a new company and that the present position of the company was satisfactory. B. W. Chipman was elected President; W. O. Delaney, Vice-President; B. F. Pearson, Secretary, and R. Uniache, Thos. Bazre, C. F. Fraser, C. F. Sise and R. L. Borden, Directors.

CONSUL-GENERAL PHELAN, of the United States, whose headquarters are at Halifax, has been superseded by a Mr. Frye, of Maine. It was thought that the services of Mr. Phelan would entitle him to be kept in office by the Republican Government, but the "man from Maine" now rules the roost and all the Democrats must leave. Mr. Phelan made a good official and Halifax parts from him with regret.

Among the causes which led to the failure of M. A. Ouimet, boot and shoe manufacturer, recently noted, not the least important, is an instance of reckless cutting in prices. A certain large maker of this city had taken an extensive order for long boots at a price which would allow really no margin except " to keep things moving," when, to his surprise, the order was cancelled a day or two later on the ground that Mr. Ouimet had taken it for 50 cents per pair less, about the price of the raw material.

The annual meeting of the St. John Gas Light Company was held a few days ago, when the directors made a very satisfactory report to the shareholders. The consumption of Gas during the past year has

risen to 43,850,000 cubic feet, an increase over the previous year of 3,000,000 feet, and the net income of the works totalled \$75,781.23. Dividends of 8 per cent. were paid the shareholders and a handsome sum was added to the rest account. The capital stock now amounts to \$324,500. The Board of Directors elected were: Messrs. Boyd, Barker, Wishart, Patton, Emerson, Barnhill, Tucker, Gilmour and Sheffield.

H. SAMPSON, a Quebec tanner, has assigned with liabilities of \$39,000 and assets of \$33,000. He attributes his failure to losses on leather shipped to England. There is little profit in such shipments and most tanners export merely to get rid of surplus stock rather than carry it when local trade is slack. The opinion is that the estate will pay no more than 25c on the dollar as the assets are largely in plant and buildings. Mr. Sampson has been in business for many years and enjoyed a good local reputation.

T. MACRAE & Co., carrying on a general store at Cookshire in this Province have assigned. The liabilities are \$17,000 direct, and about \$5,000 indirect; assets \$20,000. They have been in business some years, and a year or so ago started a grist mill and also opened a branch store at Sawyerville. By all accounts they attempted more than their experience and capital warranted. One of the partners was a butcher and another a dentist, and they continued these callings under their individual names. It can readily be surmised that their operations were too diverse and widespread for success. Several other failures from this cause have come to light this week.

FIRE LOSSES.—Napanee, Ont., June 12, Napanee cement works damaged; loss \$500; insured. Petrolia, 12th, Vantuyo & Fairbanks carriage works destroyed; loss \$1,300 to \$1,500; insured, Phonix, \$2,500; Caledonia, \$1,150; Mercantile, \$1,000. London, 11th, F. Blackwell's barn burnt; loss \$1,000; insurance \$800 Thorold, 13th—Building owned by M. Doyle destroyed; insured. Mitchell, 13th—Mrs. O'Farrell's residence burnt; insured. Montreal, 16th— Bushnell's oil refinery at Mile End destroyed; los: \$15,000 to \$25,000. Manotick, Ont.—Residence of Richard Wilson, of Gloucester, destroyed with contents. His wife and two children were burned to death. Cornwall, Ont., June 20.—Cornwall Spinning Co.'s mill burnt, together with \$2,000 worth of material. Total loss \$17,000; insured for \$8,500.

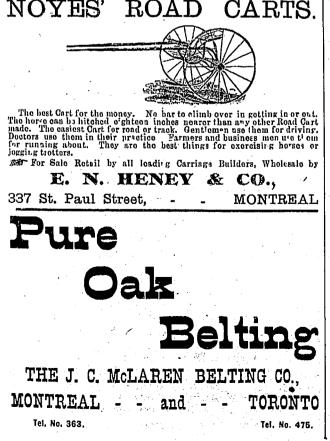
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many millions.—James Robertson, a farmer and sawmill proprietor, Windham, has assigned. His property is under mortgages.—W. R. Anderson, hardware, Collingwood, has again assigned. His previous trouble was in '86, when he compromised at 50c on liabilities of \$7,000. Since then he was supposed to be doing fairly, but his position was somewhat indefinite.—Levi Phillips, general store, Croton, enjoying only a limited credit, has failed.—B. G. Wahl, wagon-maker, Elmira, has assigned. He has been giving too much credit and has been pressed for cash for some time.—George Sarsfield, shoes, Kingston, has called a meeting of his creditors. His liabilities are about \$3,000 and he is offering 25c on the dollar—F. A Despard, manufacturers' agent, and W. J. Ramsay, a Toronto manufacturer, have assigned. The assets of the former are placed at \$300, with liabilities slightly more.—John Duncumb, grocer, Toronto, has failed. He began in '87 with small means and made little, if any, headway. Another Toronto assignment is that of Alfred Butt, jeweller; liabilities \$520,-with-reported assets of \$700.

Our Brigewater, N.S., correspondent writes :--Never within the memory of the proverbial oldest inhabitant has there been such a good appearance of crops in the Maritime as this year. In Nova Scotia the hay crop is now assured, and promises to be greatly above the average, while cereals also are at least three weeks ahead of last year. The season in Nova Scotia has been an unusually favorable one for

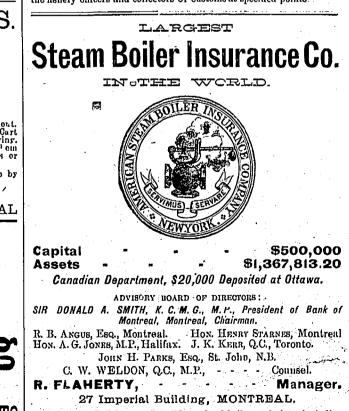


the husbandman. A mild whiter has been succeeded by an unusually mild and early spring. The summer heat has been tempered by regular genial rains, and the whole country is one scene of rare and beautiful verdure The heart of the farmer is glad within him, and when the farmer prospers every class in the community shares in his prosperity. The fishing fleet have so far had indifferent luck, although a few vessels report good farcs.

MONTREAL CLEARING HOUSE .- Clearings and balances for week ending 20th June, 1889 :--

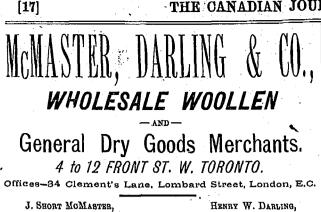
_	·	Clearings.	Balances.
June	14	\$1,605,470	\$ 250,798
	15		272,763
June	17	1,066,935	198,570
June	18	1,819,342	231,040
June	19	1,808,699	238,995
June	20	1,395,214	236,112
ŋ	lotal	\$9,444,570	\$1,428,278
Ĩ	ast week	\$9,426,318	\$1,161,496
ſ	V. E. 23rd May, 1889	\$7,977,486	\$1,301,864

HON. C. H. TUPPER, Minister of Fisheries, has written to every member of Parliament and every newspaper in the Maritime Provinces asking for suggestions with a view to sceuring a better plan for disbursing the \$150,000 grant, a Government fishery bounty annually voted for aiding in the development of the fisheries. Under the present system blank forms of claims are supplied to fishermen through the fishery officers and collectors of customs at specified points.



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London, Eng. Toronto.

and \$40,000 carried to the rest. The Bank of Hamilton is following the wise example set by our largest bank in establishing a reserve for rebate of interest on current bills discounted, which, in the present case, amounts to \$20,000 The balance of profits carried forward is nearly \$10,500. The management and directorate are to be congratulated upon the excellent showing made in the report.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

The six months of the current year now nearing a close have presented some interesting developments and there has been a quiet but steady expansion of trade. Fortunately the forebodings of disaster heard in some quarters in the early winter months have not borne fruit, and although there has been a wiping out of a number of large concerns and of many smaller firms, these failures have rarely arisen from what may be termed strictly legitimate causes and in nine cases out of ten have caused a healthy clearance.

An important feature has been the opening up of new or more direct avenues of trade by our enterprising trunk lines, notably the Sault line and the new road to St. John and Halifax on the part of the Canadian Pacific, whilst the Grand Trunk has made great improvements in its American connections south of Montreal and has wonderfully shortened its time with the Maritime Province by new running arrangements. These changes, giving us close and speedy intercourse with the thrifty provinces by the sea and the Great West, can be safely counted upon to greatly augment the trade and commerce of this city and port in the very near future. As usual towards the close of June seasonable dullness is beginning to make itself noticeable and the condition of the crops and the prospects of fall trade are being canvassed and discussed to a large extent. There have been some adverse changes of weather, but despite all these the indications of heavy crops on this continent are most promising and the increased confidence in the future, which is gaining ground, is fully justified by present calculations on the condition of the yield at this stage of growth. Owing to the high prices and apparently good prospects during the seeding months large areas have been put under crop and the yield in the United States, should conditions continue favorable, will be probably as large as ever known. The same may be said of Ontario and Quebec, but in Manitoba and the Northwest territories more ground has been broken than ever known. The figures as to the Territories are not available, but in Manitoba the total area under wheat is 623,245 acres, an increase of 191,111 over last There are 218,744 in cats, an increase of 63,568, and year. 80,238 in barley, an increase of 24,128 acres. The area under flax is 13,333 acres, compared with 8,539 in 1887.

The money market has had every appearance of ease until quite recently, when the large exports of gold from the United States and an anticipated large and early demand for fall currency has caused the banks to pursue a more conservative policy. The United States Treasury seems to have recognized the need of checking so far as possible the excessive accumulation of money at financial centres, as this tends to encourage rash speculation. Bond purchases have been limited, but although the disbursements are fully adequate to present needs, on the other hand it is recognized that if the accumulation of surplus in the Treasury is allowed to continue, a large and sudden release of currency will be necessary-when fall demands make themselves felt. The manufacturing outlook is good, The manufacturing outlook is good, especially for cottons, all the mills being busy with long lists of orders ahead. In woolens, the fall trade will scarcely be more than fair, owing to the stocks carried over from last winter.

It may be noted, however, that the new wool clip continues to command a good market in the United States at sustained prices despite the dissatisfaction of buyers, who see little margin for profit at the present prices and outlook for the finished product The boot and shoe factories are now busy with autumn stock and have booked a satisfactory number of orders. sugar refineries are actively employed and the market continues to strengthen owing to the comparative scarceness and dearness of both beet and cane. Our local metal works of various kinds are running steadily and the last element of uncertainty about the immediate future of prices seems to have been removed by the marked improvement which has at last taken place in the United States iron trade, both North and South In their eagerness to manufacture for themselves and keep out the foreign article, the American manufacturers overshot the mark and the unexpected development of the Southern mills aggravated the situation to such an extent that while iron and metal have been booming in Europe the United States market has been stagnant and depressed.

In glancing over the official table of United States exports for May, we find that the exports of wheat exceeded those of the previous May by one million dollars, while corn exports were \$1,700,000 in excess, and wheat flour fell \$700,000 behind. In cotton the value was greater than last year \$10,263,187 and \$10,055,726, but the quantity was smaller—210,279 as compared with 212,903 bales. Great Britain was by far the largest buyer of cotton for the month, taking 141,918 bales valued at \$7,038,016. British North America is credited with 5,742 bales, valued at \$285,663, which is more than half of the purchases for Russian account. For eleven months of the American fiscal year the exports under all classes, except breadstuffs have been greater than last year. The figures are as follows :—

	1889.	1888.	
Breadstuffs	\$111,000,000	\$117,500,000	
Cotton	235,000,000	223,500,000	
Provisions	90,000,000	80,000,000	
Cattle and hogs	14,000,000	10,000,000	
Petroleum	45,000,000	43,000,000	
1	\$495,000,000	\$474,000,000	

The increase here shown in exports of cotton is about double the decrease in shipments of breadstuffs, whilst the increase in exports of provisions, including cattle and hogs is even greater than in cotton. The decrease in exports of breadstuffs is confined exclusively to wheat and wheat flour which dropped off in value twenty-four millions of dollars, but three-fourths of this decrease was made up by increased exports of corn, barley, oats and rye. These figures whilst they cannot fail to be satisfactory to the trading community of the United States also possess interest for Canadians, most of our exports being in common. They indicate clearly enough that the great consuming countries of Europe are still largely dependent on this continent for supplies despite the remarkable developments in India, Russia, Australia and elsewhere.

COLLECTIONS.

In spite of the complaints of chronic grumblers there can be no doubt that a fair average trade is being done. Doubtless purchasers are conservative. We have too recently emerged from a period of depression to be anything but cautious in launching out; but every day gives increased confidence, and so soon as the ordinary summer slackness is over we look to see a marked revival. At present we have really very little to complain of. Things are not booming; but the bank statements and the reports of the smaller manufacturers show that business is far better this year than it was at the same time last year. Manufacturers who were then doing nothing, have now a fair amount of orders on hand; the small dependent industries are all well employed; and all round there is a feeling that we are on the edge of better times.

But there is one constant complaint that mars every satisfactory statement. On all hands it is admitted that collections are unpleasantly difficult, and that repeated visits are necessary to extract payment where formerly returns were immediate. Why is this? Largely, we believe, because people have got out of the habit of paying. During the period of depression through which we have just passed a very large indulgence was, perforce, allowed to debtors. It was felt to be useless as well as unwise to attempt to insist on payment and thus risk forcing the unfortunate into an assignment. Creditors became accustomed to waiting, and to the stereotyped requests to call again after the "fourth"; and the debtor became so used to being allowed an extension that habit became a second nature Now that things are better and there is once more money in his purse, the average debtor still clings to his old excuses. It is not that he cannot pay; it is simply because he hates to part with his money until he is positively compelled to do so, and because the privilege of deferring payment, originally granted in order to give him time to rake up the funds, has come to be regarded as a right.

No doubt there is not so much money available for circulation among certain classes as there was. The constant influx of mechanics and farmers' sons into the ranks of clerks and shopmen has resulted in a steady decrease in the wages of this class of semi-skilled workers. Every business man who desires to fill the place of an employé knows that he can do so at a lower figure if he chooses. He may not get so good a hand, but he will get one that as a general rule is quite good enough ; and he will get him much cheaper. Girls, too, are commencing to crowd into the ranks of an already overstocked market, and the introduction of the girl stenographer and typewriter has lowered the wages of correspondence clerks below the remunerative level. This has all tended to lessen the amount that this most important class of workers are able to spend. Rent, clothing, taxes, and food are all as high as they were five years ago; but salaries are decreasing every day. Naturally the sufferers are compelled to reduce their expenditure or fall into debt, and thus the trade of their suppliers falls off, money is more difficult to get, and eventually the wholesaler suffers.

The workingman (as it is now usual to style a man who works with his hands alone) has suffered only to a comparatively slight oxtent. The fact that he has a trade at his fingers' ends and that he belongs to a more or less powerful labor organization enables him to meet his employers on a far more independent basis than the clerk or shopman. Naturally 'he has not suffered; in fact artisans' wages are very nearly as high as ever. But even in his case his expenses are greater. The spread of education and intelligence has obliterated the old class lines. The mechanic now dresses and lives in a far more expensive style than in former years, and, as a consequence, his wages do not go so far. In his case then, also, it is necessary to retrench; and in doing so he curtails the trade of his suppliers.

It is probably to the reasons we have just given that the present difficulty of making collections is partly due. But we still cling to the belief that the existing dilatoriness in payments is more due to the recollection of the indulgences granted during the preceding years than to any real shortness of funds. People have become so accustomed to "standing off" their creditors that they never think of pay a bill until it has been called for over and over again. Demands for cash discounts are made unblushingly when the account is long over due, and some debtors really seem to look upon paying at all as a favor on their parts. It will probably take some time to eradicate this ovil, but it will have to be done; and if the expected revival in trade takes place in the fall we shall probably witness a marked improvement in collections, due as much to increased strictness on the part of creditors as to any increase in the cash balances of their debtors.

REDUCED INVOICES.

So long as duties are so high that it is worth while to smuggle, so long will it be necessary to enforce the laws which protect the honest importer from the unfair competition of those whose consciences are not so nice; and until nations take a step backward and resort to direct taxation for the means of carrying on the machinery of the government, must tariff legislation prevail. Even in "free-trade" England tobacco continues to be a temptation to the consumer and dealer. Many of our people still derive their economic ideas from the school of Adam Smith and Stuart Mill, and accordingly disagree with the law of the land of their labor where free trade is as yet impracticable. The smuggler finds an apologist in the former who describes him as "a person who, though no doubt highly blameable for violating the laws of his country, is frequently incapable of violating those of natural justice, and would have been in every respect an excellent citizen had not the laws of his country made that a crime which nature never meant to be so." Thus Adam Smith, the father of Political Economy, throws the blame upon the law and not on the transgressor, as one who wrote in lighter strain once rhymed without reason that

> "When lovely women go astray, The stars are more in fault than they "

This kind of *a priori* reasoning on behalf of the smuggler led him in former years to be often regarded as a popular hero. But though times have changed, and old manners gone, there be a number of persons yet in the community who, because they do not give in their adherence to the party which framed the laws, feel they are doing little or no wrong in violating them on every possible occasion.

It cannot be expected, therefore, that the foreign agents of foreign manufacturers are likely to be imbued with a greater respect for our laws than we are ourselves, moreover when their interests are all on the other side of the balance. The case of a general importer of this city, whose wayward methods have been brought to the honest light of day within the last few weeks, is among the latest of the kind. Not content to compete on equal terms with other importers, this man appears to have availed himself of the facilities which seem so ready at hand when, as pointed out in a former article, foreign manufacturors, factors and agents set their wits to work to increase the ratio of their profits, with only their regard for the laws of the country of the importer to deter them. The officers of the government appear to have had much difficulty in obtaining the necessary evidence in this case. The absence of certain correspondence was accounted for in a way that staggered them while it bore conviction along with 'it; but a number were discovered-sufficient to expose the whole affair. The air of injured innocence and morality with which some houses at first received the proposals for re-invoicing (decote) was not unworthy of certain vessels of goodiness at home. The matter has, however, been thoroughly sifted. The attempt to father the offence upon a clerk whose engagement had not began until after the period covered by the principal transactions complained of, is an example of the shifts to which resort is had under such circumstances. The plan was simply that the manufacturer sent a correct invoice with a blank form to an agent or friend in the same country, who prepared a new invoice to suit the cupidity of the importer. Had they contented themselves with a slight reduction of five or ten per cent it had probably longer escaped notice. The total of the invoices in the case was 120,000 francs, which with an average duty of 25 per cent makes a total of \$27,-450 under the simple penalty of the Act.

It is claimed by the foreign manufacturers or exporters in such cases that as "they are guiltless in the matter and no witting party to the transaction" they should not lose the goods seized by the Government. It will probably be replied that the goods are subject to risk by this species of loss equally as though the importer had made a hasty disposal of them by auction or hypothecated them and decamped with the proceeds to the south of the international boundry, in which case he has also broken the laws of the land and which consequently cannot be expected to hold itself responsible for the loss to the exporter. This is a risk which it would be well for every European or other exporter to ponder on ere shutting his eyes to the crooked methods of customers in their endeavors to defraud the laws of the land to which the goods are exported and which the request for blank invoices so plainly betrays.

COUNTRY CREDITS.

The retail merchant who conducts a line of business in any of our large cities, whether boots and shoes, hardware, dry goods, groceries, drugs, etc., who orders his supplies by telegraph or mail or by telephone from the wholesale house across the street, who accepts drafts at his desk or tenders cheques for the payment of his accounts, and deposits his money each day in the bank, is altogether a dealer different to his brother merchant of the country store. He does not work as hard and his hours are not as long. His residence and place of business are generally some distance apart and consequently when away from duty, his mind and his hands are aloof from the cares of his shop and his customers. He is at rest if he so desires. Whatever commodity finds its way into the market, whether springing from the fountains of fashion or conceived by the man himself, is directly brought to his notice by a descriptive circular or commercial traveller, and the natural result is that he cannot fall far behind the times if he give but a fair amount of attention to the mercantile world as it moves.

The country storekeeper, on the other hand, is subject to many trials, which one has only to go outside the city to find. In the average, not more than one-fifth of the people pay cash for their supplies, and probably one-half the remainder bring produce and provisions to meet their requirements. As a consequence a general credit business is conducted, and, with the exception of notes, which are sometimes given in the spring and summer, accounts are seldom settled till the grain is marketed in the fall. In the ordinary course of credit extended to farmers each year till the above season, it would seem natural to presume a merchant with a fair sharo of capital and credit, combined with the necessary experience, should continue to prosper and do as safe a business and fully as desirable as the city merchant, who meets with severe opposition and cannot claim the assured custom which awaits the man of credit in the rural district. But in every farming community there is always to be found a certain shifting class, who, with little or no capital, but rather through influence or security for the first year, rent or get possession by a transfer of mortgage of a farm, and, as any ready money they may possess is always needed for seed-grain or the payment of some note falling due for implements or stock which had to be obtained at the outset, they are always the first to fill a page on the credit account books of the general storekeeper at the village, who can cite an original excuse for every customer of the kind who asked for a line of credit; for no two were ever known to have just the same need for the cash at that particular time, which should have gone to the payment of the goods being bought.

In the generality of cases these customers manage, partly through barter and partly cash, to pay for their purchases for a time; but as the months roll by and they have formed a friendly acquaintanceship, there is generally found a want of judgment in making their purchases equivalent to their present means of payment; nor does this always find its origin in the mind of the customer, for the anxious merchaut, partly relying on their honor and partly on their ability to pay the balance in cash as formerly, induces them to "just take the balance of the piece along, there is only 51 yards left and I'll put in the remnant at two cents a yard less," After a conversation as to the extra quality of the goods and a verbal guarantee that they cannot be duplicated at anything like the same price, the customer agrees to take them along, and in settling up there is perhaps a dollar "balance on goods" to go on the book. The amount is paid the next visit, and there is another remnant or a deficiency through some other nurchase which again seeks the book-this time for a longer stay. The merchant feels no alarm in seeing their account gradually growing beside that of his other credit customers, and no obstacle appearing in the way of a satisfactory settlement besides feeling sure of their entire trade now that they have the knowledge of obtaining credit when necessary, he naturally looks to them as his most profitable callers, especially from the fact that they seldom display that closeness in dealing, that anxiety to cut down prices which he is so often and regularly compelled to face in 'a class of goods, too, such as sugars, cottons, &c., on which there is little if any margin after being brought to his place of business and sold at 3 to 12 months' time.

When the day for payment arrives, this class of customers for the first year strive to meet at least the greater part of their accounts and give notes of 3 months for the balance, which the merchant, if he wishes to use, indorses and discounts in the bank. When these mature there are other open accounts as large or larger than the notes and a small payment on either is followed by the merchant's retiring the bank note and the customers renewing for full amount of account with interest on the notes, only to be again followed during the summer by further renewals, till at the close of the second season the customers find what seems like a double account to pay and the merchant finds experience very likely about to take the place of profit. For with the maturing of his indorsed papers in the bank come notes for improved farm implements and extra stock, which, together with rent or payment of interest on mortgage, form a much larger aggregate than the products of their farms will pay.

They are denied further credit at the store from the fact that they have given a chattel mortgage on their stock, &c., and then on their honor alone rests any hope in the mind of the merchant as to the eventual settlement of their accounts. The mortgages and maturing notes compel many a trip to the city, and it is only then that they manage to pay cash for their supplies; and he who trusted them so long now finds them driving by each week on their way to town. Such cases as these, even if they are looked upon as exceptions to the general rule, are, alas ! too often the case, and there are few country merchants to-day doing [a business of long standing who have not had many unpleasant reminders of the kind remaining in their books.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE AND CANADIAN ROADS.

The numerous difficulties which have followed in the wake of the arbitrary restrictions placed upon the American railways by the Inter-State Commerce Commission seem to be as far from a solution as ever. From the very outset the interference of the State with the workings of these vast commercial corporations has tended to upset existing conditions to such a serious extent as to cause many thinking people to doubt the wisdom of such a policy and to extol the advantages of free and unhampered trade relations. It must not be forgotten, however, that the railway interests of the United States have for many years held producers and shippers, and even communities, in their iron grip and their aims have been purely selfish ones and antipatriotic, so that even at the risk of blundering and causing considerable damage it seemed the duty of the Federal authorities to interfere and provent discriminations and other abuses.

The railway magnates and wire-pullers having felt the lash of the Inter-State Commission, are now actively advancing the claim that Canadian roads possess undue advantages over those of the United States. Grossly exaggerated statements of a diversion of traffic have been made, the object being plainly to embarrass the Commission and to cause it to take aggressive action towards Canada. So far the powerful efforts which have been put forth to exclude Canadian railways from the Western carrying trade have not succeeded, as producers and shippers in the United States are not slow to see that the absolute reign of the New York railway magnates is a menace to their best interests. Already many leading newspapers in the United States have expressed the opinion that public sentiment does not endorse the exclusion of Canadian competition, and to ston the outcry against our railways it seems likely the proposition will be made that Canada shall impose restrictions on her roads similar to those of the Inter-State Commerce Law. The fact that such an idea has been put forward by Senator Cullom, the father of the Inter-State Law, shows that the United States authorities are prepared to treat this question in a more sensible and reasonable manner than by enforcing harsh, repressive laws which would be fully as injurious to American commerce as to Canadian railways. A New York commercial exchange says there is but one alternative for Senator Cullom now that it seems impossible to exclude the Canadian roads from competition, and that is either to convince Canada that it is wise for her to impose restrictions on her railways, depriving them of the present advantage, or to confess that it was unwise to impose these restrictions on American lines. Evidently Senator Cullom is a very wise and worthy man. The father of the Inter-State Commission he is no less a father of his country, and having large aspirations and a benevolent heart, he wishes to bestow a little fatherly consideration also on Canada. It is, therefore, perhaps, consistent for him to assume that what is good for the United States would be good for Canada.

The United States Senate Commission purposes to visit Boston early in July, and the leading commercial organizations have already passed resolutions strongly condemning the proposed exclusion of Canadian railways, which have been of immense benefit to that important business centre. There is no trunk line terminus in Boston, and no distinctive line to the West, as in the case of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Boston has long had her railway grievances and has certainly been shabbily treated by the American trunk roads. She is dependant on the Northern New England and the Canadian railway system for equal rates with other Atlantic ports and her merchants have every cause to fear that the exclusion of Canadian roads would be followed by advanced rates on Boston. freight and a declining commerce. A serious blow would also be struck to the railway systems in which so many Boston people are heavily interested in Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont, which receive from and furnish freight to the Canadian roads, and, in fact, so wide-spread would be the consequences that it is seriously stated that any projects for an improved Boston steamship service to Europe might as well be abandoned if the railway bosses of New York are to control the situation.

Boston just now is in a corner, but it is encouraging to note that she is preparing to make a vigorous struggle for freedom. In this connection we notice that our excellent contemporary the Boston Commercial Bulletin, while justly appreciating the advantages of railway competition offered by the Grand Trunk takes a wrong view of the position of the Canadian Pacific. It speaks of it as subsidized by the Canadian Government and in

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a position to make rates on freight, which mean a ruinous loss · to the American transcontinental roads under the Inter-State Law. As a matter of fact the Canadian Pacific is not under the wing of the Government and working under regular subsidies any more than the numerous American roads which received public grants and assistance whilst under construction. It is simply an independent company run on business principles with shareholders not only in Canada but also in the United States and Europe. We are told that the operation and existence of the Grand Trunk has been of vast benefit to Boston's commerce. Whilst its competition with the American trunk lines has not been ruinous, it has prevented them from making extortionate rates by a trunk line agreement, and has thus rendered an important service to the whole commercial community in the East. The Canadian Pacific, by opening up new direct routes to the North-West, gives Boston a chance not only to develop business of its own, but to prove its contention that it is the natural winter port for Canadian business. It is in every respect calculated to prove serviceable to Boston, although doubtless inclined to give Canadian winter ports the preference, and we bespeak for it a share of that friendly consideration so justly accorded to the Grand Trunk.

The importance of correct statistics of exports of American goods by rail to foreign countries is again engaging the attention of the American Treasury Department owing to present Canadian relations. The existing laws under which the Bureau of Statistics gather information date back to 1798 and 1820, when the frontiers were a wilderness and rail carriage unknown. Since the Canadian Pacific was opened New England cotton manufacturers have been shipping their goods from Manchester and Lowell to Vancouver instead of to San Francisco, consequently under existing laws the apparent falling off in American exports of cottons to China and Japan would be unexplained if it were not possible to get the figures by way of the Canadian Pacific and Vancouver. The exports from Vancouver for the six months ending December 31 last were 4,789,791 lbs. valued by the U.S. Bureau of Statistics at \$1,500,000, The American authorities state that the Canadian Customs statistics are fully as incomplete as their own, even more so. Their laws require the filing of information regarding goods crossing Canada in bond from point to point in the United States and goods crossing the United States in bond from Canada to a seaport for export, It is the information regarding goods shipped from point to point in Canada across the United States and those imported into Canada across the United States which is most seriously defective. Where the imposition of customs duties is not involved, the information sought is for statistical purposes. The present railway problem shows the necessity for a more exact statistical system than so far devised and any attempt at settlement would have to be preceded by improved methods of collection and compilation

WEALTH, AND ITS DISTRIBUTION. (From "Natural Laws in the Business World.")

It is a very common, but an inaccurate saying, that the vich are growing richer, and the poor, poorer. This idea seems to be dominant in the minds of sentimental and socialistic writers, and is largely indorsed by popular opinion. The colossal fortunes that have been ac. cumulated during the last twenty or thirty years attract wide attention, and the conclusion is reached that natural and economic laws are faulty, or else such marked inequality would not exist. Our sentimental preference is for an ideal condition of society in which uniformity is the prominent characteristic. That there has been a great change in the conditions for the rapid accumulation of wealth during the last generation is undoubtedly true. Prominent among the causes which have led to this movement, and which have made the accumulation of great fortunes possible, is the remarkable expansion of the railroad system. The rapidity and extent of railroad growth are unprecedented in the world's history. Within the last decade of years, territory larger than the aggregate area of all the States cast of the Mississippi, has been permeated and developed by the construction of these great public highways. The wealth that has been created by this means reaches to thousands of millions of dollars. To illustrate this, let us suppose an individual case, and observe the special opportunities afforded for the accumulation of wealth by this great movement. A man with great ability to organize and execute, and with wise forccast, possessed of experionce and capital, grasps the bound-less possibilities of a sparsely settled and unproductive territory. He foresees that all that is necessary to transform its worthless acres into fruitful farms, and dot them with flourishing towns and villages, is cheap transportation. He projects vast schemes of railroad building,

and executes them, not as a philanthropist, but as a sagacious business man. He has faith in natural principles, which show him that the result of his venture will be a domain occupied by thousands of thrifty settlers, who will furnish his road with business. As a result of his energy and persistence, and in strict accord with natural law, his individual fortune is, perhaps, increased by millions, and he has carned his reward. Through his instrumentality, there have been added to the capital of the nation, not only the railroad, but many times its value in other products and improvements. Land, before worthlers, becomes valuable and productive. Instead of a scanty growth of sage brush, boundless fields of golden grain await the advent of the reaping machine. Where an occasional herd of buffalo was almost the only sign of animal life, numberless droves of cattle and sheep are now seen fattening for shipment, to supply the neverceasing food demand of the world. In place of vast solitudes broken only by the passing of an emigrant train, or by an Indian hunter, thousands of brawny farmers and laborers find employment and sustenance. This great result is the product of the brain force of one man. He has furnished occupation for thousands of workmen, who would otherwise be left to overstock the labor market. By the amount of his production he has as fairly earned his millions, as any manual laborer has canred his daily wages. While his own fortune has been enhanced, he has caused indirectly a production many times greater. The transaction was only a sale of brain power, at such a price as the world was willing to pay. The case supposed is only illustrative, but it is typica of many occurring in real life. In the accomplishment of such results, truth is indeed "stranger than faction."

the is typical of many solutions in the factor in the intervention of a such results, truth is indeed "stranger than faction." Other important means by which the opportunities for making great fortunes have been multiplied, are found in the utilization of steam and electricity, and by the great number of inventions. These have changed business methods, and increased in almost geometric progression the practical power and possible achievement of a single individual. Great personal ability, when supplemented by such forces, becomes almost irresistible.

becomes almost irresistible. The era just past has been a transition period. The remarkable change in business conditions and methods has been so rapid, that comparatively few had the foresight and courage to grasp promptly the golden opportunities as they were presented. They were never so numerous and prolific in any past period, and they furnished the special conditions by means of which, perhaps, nine tenths of the great fortunes have been gathered. Not only the building, but the operating, consolidating, systematizing, and, to some extent, the buying and solling, of these great highways, have contributed to the result. The flow of general capital into small enterprises of a profitable character is easy and rapid, but in great undertakings it becomes timid and suspicious. This has put a very high premium on unusual foresight and executive ability. Great accumulation have also taken place outside of these special conditions and opportunities, chiefly in the departments of real estate and commerce. We have conspicuous examples of what socialistic writers call " uncarned increment." But is there practically our such thing? It is an antural law that any unusual opportunities

Great accumulation have also taken place outside of these special conditions and opportunities, chiefly in the departments of real estate and commerce. We have conspicuous examples of what socialistic writers call "uncarned increment." But is there practically any such thing? It is a natural law that any unusual opportunities for gain will call out seekers and competitors. If the uncarned increment is such a prize as we are told, why have not all, or at least more, sagacious men bought land? Simply because they thought there were better investments elsewhere. A careful examination will show that, on an average, a fair interest on the money invested in land, *plus taxes and assessments*, will in the end amount to more than the socalled uncarned increment. There are exceptions to this rule in rapidly growing cities and newly settled farming regions, but not more than in other kinds of enterprise. This socialistic bugbear may be disposed of by suggesting that, had there been any greater prospect of profit than in other average investments, shrowd business men would long ago have discovered it, and would have invested more in land and less in other objects and occupations. Land must advance in value very rapidly to outstrip these combined charges. Some of our large dry-goods and hardware and fur houses turnish an example of what brain power, excred in harmony with natural law and by its aid, can accomplish in the domain of commerce and traffic.

The great fortunes that were made in mining, and in mining speculations, belong to an era that culminated several years ago. At present, anything but slow and gradual accumulations in this department is exceptional.

In view of these facts, it seems evident that in most cases the great fortunes were incidental to the unique opportunities presented during the last twenty or thirty years. If these special conditions were temporary in their character, the golden opportunities have largely passed, and fortune making in the future will be slower and more difficult.

In regard to railroad building, nearly all² the available territory is now occupied by through or trunk lines, and in future this business will be more confined to the construction of short and comparatively unimportant feeders. The undeveloped territory is becoming more limited. This will narrow what has been a most prolific field for the rapid enhancement of capital.

It also seems improbable that we can expect any such radical progress in inventions and business methods from the present startingpoint as has been made in the past few years. Better applicates and a nearer approach towards perfection in the application of steam and electricity will no doubt be reached; tut unless some new motor, or some means of aerial navigation are discovered, it is impossible to conclude that future improvements will be as radical as those of the last half-contury. When a ton of grain can be carried from Toronto to Montreal for less than it costs to cart it across either city, it is evident that the process cannot be greatly improved.

Again, as wealth has accumulated, the competition of capital with capital has become more intense. Interest, or the selling rate for the use of capital, has declined nearly sixty per cent. If the value of wealth be estimated on the basis of its earning power, a million of dollars is now worth less than one-half that amount twenty-five years ago. Competition between investors is so great that almost any enterprise which pays six per cent. dividends on its stock, is in danger of being paralleled.

The general evenness of prices consequent upon telegraphic communication and rapid transportation is another instance of the lessening opportunities for great gains by speculative investments. Important changes in market prices are discounted long in advance, and are, therefore, very gradual. Price fluctuations being smaller successful corners and manipulations become more difficult and infrequent.

The laws of inheritance are also great and constant forces working toward the disintegration and distribution of great estates. In this country, with no law of primogeniture, and where, as a rule, there are several heirs to each estate, its dissolution as a great unit becomes very probable. The longest life is not sufficient for a single individual to absorb more than a minute fraction of the wealth of the community, and, whether more or less, the probabilities are that at his death it will cease to continue as an organized, accumulative force.

The laws of heredity are also powerful in their wealth-dispersing tendency. While there are exceptions, the sons of very rich men do not commonly inherit the poculiar brain force which characterized their fathers. The dominant and controlling talent is generally greatly modified in the son. Instead of a financier, inclination may lead him to become an artist or a professional man, or still oftener, a gentleman of leisure. In place of the habits acquired by a saving and economical discipline, are those of an extravagant and luxurious character incident to his position. He begins where his father left off; and, in many cases ends where his father began. Not only the exceptional talent is lacking, in most cases, but the still more necessary impelling motive. Most of our millionaires started poor in life, and were obliged to exercise self-denial and abstinence, which laid the foundation for their future success. Statistics show that the average life of capital is not equal to the

Statistics show that the average life of capital is not equal to the average life of man. It is a prevalent idea that the success which has attended the (forts of the few, is due, in a great degree, to chance or luck; but this is a mistaken view. Favorable environment is important, but exceptional brain power, bringing to its aid the principles of natural law, improves and transforms its surroundings. The character of environment, therefore, becomes largely a matter of choice, rather than fixed and uncontrollable.

The general ind.vidual average of wealth is higher at present than at any previous time, in consequence of the special causes already enumerated. It also seems probable that the passion for wealth, which has caused so much unfavorable comment by writers of other nationalities, will diminish as conditions become more fixed and opportunities for rapid gain fewer. The fact that the amount of human happiness has but little connection with the amount of wealth possessed by individuals, will become better appreciated. National life and character have hardly had time to become adjusted to the changed conditions brought about by the rapid expansion before noticed.

changed conditions brocks and the property and the property belonged to the investment, who have shown that all classes, including the poorest, are greatly benefited by the operations of capital. For illustration, the immense fortunes of Vanderbilt and Jay Gould, of Sir D. Smith and Duncan McIntyre represent most largely individual wealth in railroads and stocks. The fact of personal ownership, with its income of four or five per cent. on the investment, makes no difference with the great balance that goes directly to labor for service and materials. Every laborer gets as much as if the property belonged to ten thousand stockholders, instead of largely to one. This fact also makes no difference with the productive power of capital in performing the multiform functions of society and commerce. If there be a difference in either direction, the organization and operation are usually more perfect under concentrated control. But, aside from these great public enterprises, there are investments of a private nature, and in the domain of art and luxury. The palace of the rich may excite the envy of the passing laborer, but its value in money has already been dirbursed to the mechanics who labored in its construction. Every piece of material has been changed, shaped and fitted from its condition as raw material by but y workmen, who have thereby had occupation and subsistence.

The great and mischievous fallacy which forms the basis of all the socialistic literature and sentiment may be summid up in a single sentonco, viz., that all wealth is created by labor, and, therefore, belongs to the laborers who have produced it. This plausible proposition, which seems so logical and convincing, may also be disposed of as brifly. The wealth does belong to the labor that produced it, but the larger and more valuable part of this was mental labor. The socialists ignore brain labor, which by natural law is the more important of the two. Many elergymen, philanthropists, benevolent and sentimental people, who have teen favorably impressed by some apparently humane and attractive features of socialism, have overlooked this point. The typical European socialist is intelligent and logical. He is amaterialist, and does not believe in mind except as being a manifestation of matter. He therefore ignores mind as a factor in production. Even economists of the school of Smith, Mill and Ricardo, have given little attention to the great part played by brain force in general production. Their observations were made prior to the present era of great invention, when the influence of mental power was not so predominant. The theory that mental effort is not labor, is too shallow to merit serious consideration. Is not the finished edifice as much the work of the architect as the mason or of the carpenter? Does not a student, clergyman, merchant, or an inventor labor? On the supposition that wealth is the product of physical labor only, some machines would have a very large value as measured by man power.

"Under a government like ours, where all enjoy equal rights, it is a malicious proceeding to foment class feuds and arouse envious passions. It is an abuse of liberty, and its fruit is tyranny. Wages averaged 25 per cent higher in 1885 than in 1860. During

Wages averaged 25 per cent. higher in 1885 than in 1860. During the same period, the purchasing power of money, as measured by the

prices of two hundred of the most common and necessary articles, also increased 26 per cent. This shows that the purchasing power of the laborer's wages is 574 per cent, greater than twenty five years ago. As the result of an analysis of labor classification, Mr. Atkinson arrives at the conclusion that not more than ten per cent. of all who do the work of the country, intellectual, distributive and manual, have accumulated an amount of property upon the income of which they can live without personal exertion. In concluding a recent statistical article in the *Century* magazine, he says, "Can it be denied that labor, as distinguished from capital, has been and is securing to its own use an increasing share of an increasing product, or its equivalent in money?"

The aggregate production is much larger, and society is richer, by, reason of the fact that in accord with natural law, labor is intelligently directed and thoroughly organized by the brain power of capital.

PASTURE AT A DISTANCE.

The shipping of cattle upwards of 2,000 miles to pastures certainly seems a novel idea, yet this, it appears, has actually been done by a orominent dealer of Winnipeg, who purchased this spring throughout various parts of Ontario 2,000 head of τ oung cattle and had them shipped to Calgary, N.W.T., where they will remain on the grazing lands till fall, when they will be again brought East. The cattle are shipped on fast trains, which make time almost equal to the express and it is claimed to be less expensive to ship them upwards of 4,000 miles to free grazing than have them remain in Ontario, where pasture is comparatively scarce. Dealers throughout the Province will look to this as an interesting venture, and should it prove successful, will lead many others to its adoption.

SAWDUST ON THE LAHAVE .-- Under the head of "Unfair Discrimination " we published last week a communication from a subscriber in Bridgewater, N. S., who appears with reason to complain of unfair treatment at the hands of the Government in respect of the enforcement of the law providing penalties for the disposal of sawdust by lumber manufacturers on rivers and streams. An explanatory paragraph, disclaiming any special government influence for this JOURNAL, was inadvertently omitted from the close of Mr. Davidson's letter. The JOURNAL OF COMMERCE is not the mouthpicce of any party in-or or out of power, preferring to treat all subjects within its province from a purely business standpoint. We undertook to set a Toronto contemporary right in respect of certain charges made against the Customs Department, but we have not unfrequently felt it our duty to criticize the other side also. It is to be hoped that the Government will see to it that the important milling interests on the Lahave will not be made to suffer any longer through any such discrimination as described by our correspondent. Laws have been compared to cobwebs—in which the great flies break through and the little ones are caught, and the comparison still holds good in some degree. But ours is a pater-nal government, and doubtless intends to administer the laws to all alike. We shall, therefore, watch with interest for the action of the governing Department in its special treatment of the important milling interests on the Lahave. We learn that the New Brunswick lumbermen have asked the Canadian Government by memorial to exempt the St. John river and its tributaries from the operation of the law prohibiting the depositing of sawdust in streams. They say that on the tributaries on the American side the mills are in the pro-portion of six to one on the Canadian side. The Dominion law can-not of course reach these mill owners, and the United States places no restrictions upon operations. Thus the enforcement of the Cana-dian law places the New Brunswick mill men at a disadvantage.

BRITISH COLUMBIA TIMBER.—A good deal of attention has been directed recently by prominent lumber merchants to the extensive timber limits along the Fraser and Columbia rivers in British Columbia. It has been ascertained that the timber in those regions, being protected from the prevailing winds, prevents it becoming shaky as is so often the case in more exposed localities to the south. Eastern capitalists are seeking investments there, and limits already secured are being fitted up with mills of large capacity which is necessitated by the extreme growth of the timber At Beaver Oity, the Columbia River Lumber Co. will build a mill of 80,000 capacity, and has put in a boom across the Columbia. A flume is being constructed to convey water over a railroad track. The mill building will be 42x137 feet, and two stories, and it will contain two circulars and a gang. The capacity of the plant will finally be about 250,000 feet, largely dimension. The company owns about 300,000,000 feet of timber.

The Ontario Mutual Life does not feel warranted in seeking new business in the Province of Quebec under our recently imposed commercial tax. A corporation, as well as a firm or individual, must not let the grass grow under foot now-a-days if they would find the taxes press lightly.

The annual statement of the Ontario Mutual Life Ins. Co, given on another page, will be read with usual interest.

Meetings, Reports, &c. MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.

MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Merchants Bankof Canada was held in the Board of the institution on Wednesday the 19th inst. whenthere were presentMes-srs. Andrew Allan(president), Robt. Ander-son (vice-president), Jonathan Hodgson, H. Montagu Allan, John Cassils, Jas. P. Dawes, John Düncan, Hector Mackenzie, Henry Yatoš (Brantford), T. D. Hood, Michael Burke, John H. R. Molson, James William-son, John Morrison, J. Alex. Strathy, D. McCarthy (Sorel), J. P. Cleghorn, Robt. Benny, J. Y. Gilmour, Murdoch Mackenzie, F. S. Lyman, John T. Molson, James F. Smith (Toronto), John Carran, John Dan-lop, A. C. Clark and E. Lichtenheim. The proceedings were opened by the president, Mr. Andrew Allan, taking the chair. The President asked Mr. John Gault to act as secretary. The Secretary having read the secretary. The Secretary having read the advertisement calling the meeting. The President submitted the following

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS. The Directors of .he Merchants Bank of Canada beg to place before the Stockholders the result of the business for the past year.

The net profits of the year, after payment of charges and all int-

erest due and making provision for bad and doubtful debts, have

Balance from last year.....

\$626,428 30

This has been disposed of as follows :-Dividends Nos. 40 and 41, at the

account of next year..... 5,484 30

\$626,428 30

The business of the Bank has been well maintained at all points, and the demand for money for mercantile purposes has been steadily and continually increasing. The Discounts of the Bank are considerably in excess of the amount at which they stood last year. Each department of the business of the Bank has called for the exercise of constant vigilance on the part of the Board and the administrative officers of the Bank. They are pleased to report that the failures amongst the circle of the Bank's numerous connections have been few in number, while none of them have entailed serious loss. It is largety in consequence of this that the Bank has been able, after providing for its usual seven per cent. dividend to the Stockholders, to add the sum of \$215,000 to the "Rest." Compati-tion has been increasingly severe, and the Bank-Ins realized a decreasing percentage The business of the Bank has been well Bank-lines realized a decreasing percentage of profit. The Directors, however, have the satisfaction of considering that they are doing business with a large class of sound and solvent men of business, and assisting them to carry on the legitimate trade of the country. The steady growth of the "Rest" will no doubt be a matter of satisfaction to the stockholders. The policy of the Board in respect to the building up of this important fund continues as before. The "Rest" now amounts to nearly 37 per cent. of the Capital. The officers of the Bank have discharged their duties with zeal and fidelity, and to the entire satisf Bank has realized a decreasing percentage zeal and fidelity, and to the entire satis-faction of the Board.

The whole respectfully submitted.

ANDREW ALLAN, President. (Signed)

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 81ST MAY, 1889. Liabilities.

1.--- То тик Ровыс :--

Notes in circulation \$ 2,565,645 00 Deposits at interest(including in-

terest accrued to

date)......\$6,366,436 41.

Deposit not bearing interest, ... 3,025,556 90 \$ 9,391,993 31 Balances due Canadian Banks kceping deposit accounts with Merchants bank of Canada.. 550,748 18 Balances due Canadian Banks in daily exchanges.... 595 54 Balances due to agents in Great Britain Dividend No. 41..... 383,411 01 202,972 00 Dividends unclaimed..... 6,428 87 \$13,101,793 91 -TO THE STOCKHOLDERS :-Oapital paid up.... 5,799,200 00 2,135,000 00 Rest Contingent account..... Balance of profit and Loss ac-count carried to next year... 93,460 00 5,484 30 \$21,134,938 21 Asscis. Gold and silver coin on hand ... \$ 278,009 86 Dominion notes..... Notes and cheques of other Can-647,211 00 569,274 54 changes.... Balances due by banks and agents in the United States... changes. 58,917 38 496,091 22 608,967 33 Dominion Government bonds. Railway and municipal debentures..... Oall and short loans on bonds 104,650 00 and stocks..... 1,174,049 00 \$ 3,997,170 33 Time loans on bonds and stocks......S Other loans and 161.220 00 discounts.... 16,012,909,85 Loans and discounts overdue, and not special-ly secured (loss provided for in contingent account) Loans and dis-counts overdue, 106.313 09 secured 25,438 74 16,305,881 68 Mortgages, bonds and other se-curities, the property of the Bank. 187,652 35 Real estate.... 167,130 72 446,773 28 Baak premises and furniture ... Other assets 30,329 85 \$21,134,938 21

G. HAGUE,

General Manager.

The President then moved, seconded by the Vice-President, Mr. Robert Anderson, "That the report of the Directors as submitted be, and the same is hereby adopted and ordered to be printed for distribution amongst the Stockholders." The president before putting this motion to the meeting said: We will be happy to hear any remarks from any shareholder present and to answer any questions which may be asked.

Mr. John Morrison—In a bill discounted on 30th April, 1889, due at three months from date, is the total amount of discount included in return for the past year, or is only the amount of discount for one month May, 1889? Mr. George Hague—The whole amount of discount is included.

of discount is included. Mr. Morrison thought that was counting the profit in advance. It would be better to take the average amount due on the bills discounted when making the report. Mr. H. Yates, of Brantford, said that the other day he heard that the liabilities of the Directors of that Bank were greater than the "rest." The statement of accounts said nothing about it but he heard that than the "rest." The statement of accounts said nothing about it, but he hoped that the General Manager would say whether or not it was so, and would also state what the liabilities of the Directors were. He also wished to know what was the sum deducted for bad and doubtful debts. He

thought it was only reasonable that these thought it was only reasonable that these things should appear in the annual state-ment of accounts; it \mathbf{v} ould be more satis-factory to the Shareholders and to the public. He suggested that instead of piling up the "rest" account, it would be better to divide the money amongst the Share-holders, to whom it belonged. He did not like large rests; they were a temptation for managers to lend money on unnamed paper or anything. After making some paper or anything. After making some jocular remarks respecting a bank at To-ronto and the Bank of Montreal, he said, in conclusion, that he had obtained infor-mation from Ottawa of sundry possible amendments to the Banking Act, such as that no Director should hold a proxy or borrow money from the Bank, and that auditors be appointed by the Shareholders. He did not know if the information was correct or not. correct or not.

THE GENERAL MANAGER'S ADDRESS.

The General Manager stated that he would reply to Mr. Yales after making the remarks he had prepared as to the general business. He then went on as follows:--Mr. Fresident-In supplementing the report of the Board of Directors by a few remarks L will component by actions that

report of the Board of Directors by a few remarks, I will commence by stating that in many respects the course of events during the past year was disappointing. A year ago the outlook for our grain crops was satisfactory. As is generally the case, many engagements were made on the strength of this outlook, which ultimately resulted in embarrassment. For, as the summer proceeded, we had in some parts of Ontario a severe drought, while in cer-tain districts of Quebec we had such con-tinuous rains that (crops could not ripen. tain districts of Quebec we had such con-tinuous rains that (rops could not ripen. The effect of this was to diminish by mil-lions of dollars the actual value of the productions of the year, and our power of paying for goods purchased abroad. A general impoverishment of the farming population in these districts was the re-sult, with the usual consequence of dimi-nished purchases, non-navment of debta. nished purchases, non-payment of debts, renewal of notes instead of payment, and a continuous increase in the demand for money. This last is the final outcome of the diminution of the value of our products. The whole finally results in increased loans and whole finally results in increased loans and discounts, with, in some cases, increased liability to embarrassment. There is a certain amount of indebtedness which every individual, firm, or corporation can carry with safety. If that line is passed a condition of danger supervenes, and if prompt remedies are not applied, suspen-sion and bankruptcy are the i.nevitable result. Insome districts of Ontario, however, crops were unusually good, and particular-ly in the fine agricultural region border-ing on the western division of the Grand Trunk railway. The result was the exact copposite of all that has been before stated. Farmers had abundance of money, notes Farmers had abundance of money, notes were promptly taken up, indebtedness re-duced, and a general air of prosperity per-vaded the community. But the severest disappointment has been felt in Manitoba. disappointment has been felt in Manitoba. There never were such fine crops on the ground as there were in Manitoba this time last year; but when the period of harvesting came on the weather proved unfavorable. In some districts frost, and in others a kind of blight, destroyed con-siderable portions of the crop and largely reduced the quantity available for export. The increased price obtained, however, somewhat compensated for this heavy drawback. And frost did not prevail in every locality. Some districts escaped it entirely, and many farmers were able to sell a large crop at a high price, and thus entirely, and many farmers were able to sell a large crop at a high price, and thus place themselves in a splendid position. The amount of money realized by the far-mers of Manitoba did not therefore fall much short of what was realized the pre-vious year. The advantage to all concerned in the development of trade in the Northwest is obvious. The area of cultivated land in the Northwest is constantly increasing, and careful observations are being made with regard to the manner in which dam-age from frost may be avoided and the best returns from the land obtained. Catbest returns from the land obtained. Cat-tle and dairy interests are also having in-creased attention and with good results.

and an and a

Railway development there is going on at A a remarkable rate, and in a few years we may see the Northwest as thoroughly grid ironed with railways as the older parts of Canada are at present. Of the cattle and dairy products of the older provinces of the Dominion, a good report can be made. We had a splendid production of cheese, which we sent abroad and realized good prices for. Canada is rapidly becoming prices for. Canada is rapidly becoming the best known cheese producing country in the world. Our export of live cattle went on steadily all last summer, but shippers realized little by the business, and farmers got low prices. In sending cattle to England we shall meet increasing competition from English and continental graziers. The trade, however, is well established, and it will be for the farmer established, and it will be for the farmer and the cattle dealer in all parts of the country, to produce animals of a class that will take the best price of the English market and give Canada as good a name for cattle as we have for cheese. Our great lumber and timber interest was not prosperous last year. The production was large, the markets were disappointing, and prosperous hat year. The production was large, the markets were disappointing, and the results unsatisfactory. This year, how-ever, prospects are better especially for heavy timber. The great increase in Euglish trade prosperity is directly reflected back in an improved demand for our forest productions. It has been in such conditions as these with regard to what the country produces from its soil that our merchants and manufacturers have carried on business. It goes without say-ing that the bulk of them have not had a satisfactory year. Great stocks of goods were on hand a year ago, which have been disposed of at unremunerative prices, and much forcing and slaughtering have characterized the year's business, especially in the dry goods trade. The purchasing power of the country has been overesti-mated. The country did not want much mated. The country did not want much of what has been brought into it, and produced within it, and if unwilling pur-chasers have been persuaded or almost driven to purchase, the result has simply been an increase of poor accounts due to the wholesale merchant and unsold goods on the shelves of storekeepers. I venture to say that of the balance sheets made out since last Christmas, not one in five has shown a reasonable return for the busibusiness of distributing merchandise has to a large extent characterized that of manufacturing. There have been excep-tions no doubt. But, taken as a whole, our manufacturing industries which have been so enormously developed of late, realized last year a poor return on their capital. Our shipping industries have perhaps fared better. We sometimes boast of being a great shipping country, and plume ourselves on the fact that we rank about fourth amongst the maritime nations of the world. Our shipowners and shipping companies on lake and ocean are abreast of the times, and the business has been rather more remunerative this year than it sometimes is. Our collieries have about held their own. I do not refer particul-arly to our fisheries, which have had a prosperous year, for the reason that this has no branches in the Maritime nces. The Bank has had to conduct Bank provinces. The Bank has had to conduct its business during the year under the above named circumstances. We have had to lend, our money (and the amount you will remember is in millions,) to people engaged in this variety of industries. You may believe me when I say that the year has been one of considerable anxiety. As its various developments were watched As its various developments were watched sometimes hopes and sometimes tears alternated. A year ago I made a careful analysis of the loans and advances of every description we had out, and classi-fied the names according to stability and strength. I was glad to notice the pro-portion we had of customers whose stabil-'y was undoubled. But no hack has a mononely of this first-class business. In monopoly of this first-class business. In a new country like this, the majority of traders and manufacturers are those with a more limited capital. It is in under-taking risks with these that the judg-

ment of a banker has to be most carefully exercised. Especially is care needed when symptoms arise which show that things are not going well. The banker's treatment of a merchant at such a time may either ruin him or reinstate him. Nothing tends more effectually to ruin a customer than an unlimited supply of funds and the supporting him in overtrading. A banker with bad judgment, whose only anxiety it is to discount as many bills as possible, is a trader's worst enemy. Many a man who is prosperous to-day owes his position to the fact that he was checked in time by a prudent banker who, while imposing a firm check upon foolish credit operations, was ready with judicious assistance when danger transpired. It is, I know, much easier to give advice than to take it. But the experience of bankers generally qualifies them to be sound judges, and if merchants and business men take counsel with their bankers frequently, receiving hints from them in good part and acting upon them, I venture to say in a majority of cases the result will be beneficial.

It has been our endeavor to train up a staff of well informed men at our branches who are familiar with the business of the country, and are fitted to give good coun-sel to our customers. It is largely on their reports that the operations of the bank are carried on. Their opinions are, of course, constantly under the influence of judgment exercised from headquarters, of judgment exercised from headquarters, for we make it a point here to keep our-selves acquainted with the position and character of the customers of the bank at all points. This is for mutual advantage I am certain. The directors state that few failures have occurred amongst our customers. The inference may naturally be drawn that our customers, as a whole, are of a sound and reliable sort, and so they are. Many of them have been made such by judicious help from the bank. From small beginnings many have devel-oped into the possession of large capital and extended trade. We would not take more credit than is due, but the credit of appreciating who are worthy of support; of assisting freely when assistance is abirectating who are worthy of support; of assisting feely when assistance is deserved; of checking unfavorable symp-toms at an early stage, and giving good advice at all times; for these things we do take credit. How much they have to do with the prosperity of a man of business you can judge. The question of failures is always a vital one for banks doing business in Canada. It is by the number and character of the failures amongst a bank's customers that the quality of its business must be judged. How to prevent failures or keep them within narrow vent failures or keep them within narrow limit is therefore a very practical and sometimes a very pressing question both for bankers and merchants. The great drawback of our modern trading system is the loss by bad debts. The proportion is unreasonably large in Canada. Men seldom lose much by the mere buying and selling of imported or manufactured goods. But loss by bad debts often eat and selling of imported or manufactured goods. But loss by bad debts often eat away the profit made by a whole year's trading. For one failure brings about another and that another still So the circle of mischief goes on widening until it has spent itself. A bad condition of general trade, caused by bad crops or bad markets abroad, or a low range of prices, anyth not to bring about as many failures ought not to bring about as many failures as it does. If all men had capital for the business done, and exercised due caution business done, and exercised due caution in carrying it on, they could go through the most difficult times without calling their creditor together. Men should be cautious enough always to insure, and certainly every man is bound in common honesty to insure who is in debt for insurable property. He would not fail, in that case, if his premises were burned down. Fire is no good reason for failing; with such facilities for insurance as exist in Canada, no man who owes money has a right to leave his property uninsured. If the cost leave his property uninsured. is heavy, as it is in certain branches of manufacture, the cost should be added to the price of the goods he produces. For it is a part of the cost and the neglect to

count it such only, leads to the goods, being sold at less than they are worth. It may seem like child's play to say that man ought to be prudent and everv cautious in conducting his business. There is, however, so much said in these days about enterprise and push—as if these alone were the virtues of a trader, that it alone were the virtues of a trader, that is is time for bankers to point out that enterprise and push, without prudence and caution, are very likely to lead a man to ruin. Mere prudence and caution without enterprise, of course, result in stagnation. There is not much of this, stagnation. There is not much of this, however, in such a pushing, growing country as Canada is. It is not so much the whip and spur that we need, as the strong hand on the bridle to keep us from getting into trouble. It was lately said to getting into trouble. It was hely said to me by a well-informed person that the country merchants in a certain district would credit "anybody" to "any amount." The end of that kind of trading is easy to foresee. The point of the foregoing re-marks about failures is this: When times are hard and crops are bad, the position can be met by a curtailment of trade, a curtailment of credit, and, above all, by decreased personal expenditure. I em-phasize the last. Prudence and economy will carry a man through the worst of times: but if men go on sonading as much times; but if men go on spending as much in bad times as in good, there can be no wonder that there names will figure in the bankruptcy sheet. There are, prowonder that there names will figure in the bankruptcy sheet. There are, pro-bably, not as many men in Canada now as formerly who engage in a line of business of which they are ignorant; but we still have too many. Business must, of course, be carried on in a happy-go-lucky style. Can any one wonder that they fail? And is it not foolishness—to go back a step— for wholesale houses to give such people credit and for bankers to lend them money? But another reason for failure, I thing, is quite as common—namelo, for traders to be tempted into outside specu-lations. There are always abundance of lations. There are always abundance of of things of this kind for a man who is willing to be tempted. Many a man thinks if he cannot make money out of his own business, he can make money out But all of the business of some one else. experience tends in one direction, viz, that such outside ventures are follies. Whether it is in real estate, stocks, or grain for any the state, stocks, or whether it is in real estate, stocks, or, grain, for one man that makes money, eventually there are twenty that lose, and the one man that makes money, if he continues, will be infallibly caught in the reverse of the tide. Offe of the worst of all excuses for failure is that the trader went outside his own line of husiness. all excuses for failure is that the trader went outside his own line of business. Of the losses made by the banks during the last five years, this, I think, has been the most prominent cause. Parties who en-gage in outside operations generally con-ceal them from their bankers, acting on the reverse of the good rule previously laid down about taking counsel with them. This kind of secretiveness brings its own punishment. Failures are not accidents. There are always causes lead-up to them. In a majority of cases these are preventible causes. Failure comes about, as it is certain to come, from a cer-tain course of conduct. It, therefore, fol-lows that the greater part of the failures lows that the greater part of the failures that occur ought not to have occurred, and Sometimes inat some one was to blame. Sometimes a large trade is done on a very slender capital: is not a man to blame for this? Sometimes there is a want of cattion, amounting to folly, in not insuring: can this not be prevented? Often a business is entered on for which a man has no training or avagained. Sometimes credit that some one was to blame. training or experience; sometimes credit is given to everybody that asks for it, and along with this no pains are taken to col-lect debts in; and finally comes specula-tion. Is a man not his own master in all these? The average of our failures is too high altogether. It reflects discredit upon us as a commercial community. The effect is bad both commercially and morally. What with men thrown out of employment and misery in homes and families; what with a demoralized standard of probity and honor, and what with the intro-duction of an element of uncertainty into

all trade operations, the effect of frequent failures is bad. All institutions and firms that have the dispensing of credit in their hands, and especially banks, wholesale houses and large manufacturers, are bound in honor and common sense to reduce this bane of business to the smallest propor-tions. It will be observed that the Bank has added no new branches to its business this year. This has not been because we have become inactive. The condition of our discounts and deposits is a sufficient answer to thig. The reason is that we are doing business at thirty points already, that we have established branches in all the leading centres of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, as well as an agency in New York, and that we find it tasks all the energies at the command of the Directors and the general management to keep an efficient oversight of the business of these branches. We aim to do well what we bave undertaken to do, and we are con-vinced it is the most profitable course. We have not opened any new branches for the good reason that there have been no openings leading up to such. All experience shows that for a bank to push its way into a place where there is no opening for it, and where it is not wanted, leads to no permanent good. This bank some years ago had experience in multiplication of branches, and the experience was not pleasant. I visited British Columbia last year, and while there had my attention directed to the possibility of branch open-ings. But I found the field well occupied, ings. But I found the field well occupied, either by the Bank of British Columbia, a well-managed institution, or by two others of our leading banks. In both cases cir-cumstances had naturally led to their operations being extended to such distant localities. But no such circumstances have existed in our own case so far. It is a mistake to suppose that increased banking facilities always conduce to prosperity. There is a point up to which judicious banking credit develops legitimate trade; boyond that all increase of facilities only tends to over trading. The final result is a crop of losses. This has been proved in repeated instances. Many towns in Canada have already too many branch banks in them. The banks of Scotland have long ago, under a wise system of co-operation that provails there, taken steps to remedy this abuse. It once prevailed in Scotland to as great an extent as it does in Canada and led to the same bad results. Let me emphasize this point. The bad results are Let me not to the bank only, but to the traders and property owners of these towns themselves. This is contrary to the general opinion, but my observation is the result of experience. With regard to the outlook for business it is in many respects encouraging. This prospect, after all, finally rests on the pro-ducing power of the country. It is the outcome of the natural products of the country—our farms, forests, fisheries and mines—that determines all the rest. So mines—that determines all the rest. So far as the farm is concerned, one of our great staple crops is all but assured already. It is a question if our hay crop is not the most important we have, in its direct and indirect bearings. The burning up of our hay crop last year impoverished whole counties. A bountiful hay crop, if well gathered in, will equally enrich them. We shall have undoubtedly a large pro-duction of cheese for export. We have also a large aurplus of fine cattle to some general a large surplus of fine cattle to send across the sea. But what our grain crops are to be no one can tell. The indications so far are on the whole favorable. The condition of the weather from this time forth will be of the weather from this time forth will be watched with keen interest. The prospects of our fruit crop have been undoubledly interferred with by late frost. This is to be regretted; for fruit of various kinds is becoming an increasingly valuable crop for export. But our frost products are likely to meet a good market, especially square timber, and that of all kinds. It will bring good returns, and the whole country will benefit by the enhanced price. When the various branches of out export and producing trade are in a healthy con-dition we may import and manuf-acture with some reasonable confidence.

But in the dry goods trade we are barely recovering from the consequences of over importation. We incautiously based large operations on a mere anticipation of large crops. We counted our chickens before they were hatched in this case and suf-fered the consequence thereof. Increasing traie did not bring increased profits, but the reverse. If one house imports almost enough of certain lines of goods to supply the whole Dominion, it may be found that other houses have done the like; with the result of piling shelves with masses of goods which cannot be disposed of except by slaughtering. We are only just recovering from the consequences of this state of things. Merchants will doubtless put such restraint upon their buyers abroad as will ensure some reasonable proportion between what is brought into the country and what the country Into the country and what the country wants. In certain staples of merchandise there is little room for the operation of fancy. The merchants who have supplied the country with food of all descriptions have, as a rule, pursued a judicious policy in carrying on their business, and only need to continue it to do well for them-relying and the community. Of manuselves and the community. Of manu-facturers it is more difficult to speak. We have largely increased the productive power of our manufactories of textiles, and apparently have outbuilt the requirements of the country Manual the country. Manufacturers found an outlet by shipping large quanti-ties of cotton goods to China, realizing no profit from the venture so far; but giving employment to workmen, keeping looms running and factories open. This, after all, is no unusual condition of things in manufacturing; England and Scotland have known it repeatedly. There are more mills in Lancashire than can find profitable employment; in the Oldham district, three years ago, out of between 80 and 90 mills, all but seven lost money. Out of the same number this year, though matters had much improved, 14 were run at a loss. Stockholders who have received small dividends or no dividends, may console themselves with the fact that there are fellow sufferers across the sea. This better for the does not make matters stockholder needing his dividend. It does, however, teach us that if we build fac-tories, we must submit to the conditions under which factories are run, and take bad times and good times together. And we may certainly conclude that when times are good, dividends should be moderate and money set aside for a rainy day. And it teaches further that when a country has factories enough it is folly to build more; when our population is double what it is a present, or even half as much again, we can then enlarge our looms with some We can then enarge our forms with some reason. But our population, though steadily growing is not growing by leaps and bounds, nor is it likely to. One thing is evident to all who study the manufacturing question—namely, that it is a business requiring the sharpest attention to details, and a constant exercise of the inventive faculty which searches out new materials, new processes, and can carry out improvements in machinery and organization and can create specialties and modes of manufacture known only to the initiated. No matter what kind of manufacture a man is engaged in, whether the raw material be cotton, wool, iron or leather, these remarks are pertinent to it. No money can, as a rule, be made out of mere staples, or out of articles that everybody can make, and that everybody understands. Any manufactory or mill that is built without calculation, and is carried on in a hundrum, careless manner, will undoubtedly drift into loss. There are manufacturers of all descriptions who can make some money in the worst of times. There are manufacturers in the same lines that can hardly make money the same lines that can hardly make money when times are best. The prospects of trade are, on the whole, good for those who know how to take advantage of such pros-pects. As for others, they are better out of trade altogether. One thing I must say and it applies to nearly all lines of busi-ness, viz, that the terms of credit are un-

reasonably long. A reform in this direction is urgently needed. The charters of the banks expire on 1st

The charters of the banks expire on 1st July, 1891. There are some reasons why the Banking Act should be carefully reviewed and improvements in detail made to adapt it to existing circumstances. The act, for instance, might be cast into a much more intelligible shape. Some of its restrictions might be modified to the benefit of business. Others of its restrictions should rather be enlarged so as to make it less easy for impecunious speculators to obtain Bank charters.

But it does not seem that any advantage would accrue to the public, but very much the contrary, from any further restriction of the powers now possessed by the banks for issuing notes. The power to issue is undoubtedly necessary to enable the banks to furnish means for carrying on banks to furnish means for carrying on the business of the country. It has been so ever since banks did business at all in this country. It is important to notice that this power of issuing forms a very large part of the resources of the banks. These resources are placed at the disposal of the permetting and tables community. of the mercantile and trading community. To cut off these resources would necessi-tate such an immense calling in and cutting down of mercantile loans, th general revulsion and panic could hardly fail to be the result. We have had experience as to the effect of a reduction of perience as to the effect of a reduction of loans when only one of our banks adopted a stringent policy of curtailment in Ontario about twenty years ago. The curtailment only amounted to one or two millions; what would be the effect of a curtailment of thirty or forty millions? There can be no doubt that the whole business of the country would be thrown into confusion if the hank circulation wars out off. Even a the bank circulation were cut off. Even a partial curtailment would be attended by the same result in a mitigated form. The same effect would be produced by an enactment compeling the banks to buy Government bonds to secure their bills. This would require them to curtail loans to the same extent, and the same conse-quences would follow. But there is no need for such drastic measures. No class of the community are more interested in the stability of banks than bankers themselves. Any well considered measures to secure this end they have always supported. But they object to impracticable schemes or to measures which would throw the business of the country into confusion. The notes have been made safe by being made a preferential charge. This is no more theory. It has been proved by experience. T' e last vestige proved by experience. T' e last vestige of doubt as to this has just been removed by the final payment of all the notes of that frightfully mismanaged concern, the Maritime Bank, of St. John. The notes of the banks then being John. The notes of the banks then being safe beyond question, arrangements can be made by which they will pass current at par in all parts of the Dominion. In fact such arrangements are being made already. When the Government has secured that all bank notes shall be safe and universally negotiable, they have fulfilled every public requirement. It is certainly not to the interest of the Government to bring about commercial disaster. The whole matter will receive careful con-sideration at the hands of Parliament. My general conclusion is that no altera-tion should be made in the Banking Act but such as experience has shown to be necessary to its more smooth and harmonnecessary to its more smooth and harmon-ious working. The bank has already enious working. The bank has already en-tered upon the business of another year. tered upon the business of another year. We cannot stand still for a day. Operations are now going on and will continue during the whole year, of which we cannot see the issue, I can only hope, with your-selves, that when another year returns, should we live to see it, the directors may be able to present you with as good a report as they have done on the present. occasion.

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In reply to Mr. Yates, Mr. Hagne said that the liability of the directors of banks was made a matter of public notoriety by being published in the *Canada ctteGaz* 25 15.00

every month, but that much apprehension e cisted with regard to the meaning of such liability. In the case of this Bank such hability. In the case of this damenter of mem-bers of the Board for various accounts in which they were interested, or their en-dorsements of good trade bills of their firms, or, occasionally, bills of exchange drawn by them upon England. It is often supposed that the liabilities of Directors, as printed in the Bank statement, were the amounts of money they borrowed, but this, as he had shown, was not the case. As to the guarantee of Directors, he would be very glad if the Directors of this Bank guaranteed all its bills discounted. As to the amount of Loans to themselves or to their firms, he sometimes wished they would discount more. The Bank could not have better business. Amongst the by-laws of the Bank was one prolibiting any Loan to a Director beyond the amount of his Stock unless security was given for it. This by law was complied with, and the stockholders might rest assured that any hability of the Directors of this Bank was on a good basis. With regard to more detailed accounts, it would answer very little practical purpose to fill up the columns of the report with voluminous details which no one but a banker could understand. As to the losses, it was sometimes customary for Banks to state them but more frequently it was not. This Bank followed the general custom in Canada. Sometimes if a Stockholder de-sired information on points of detail, he could obtain it in the General Manger's room. With regard to the replacing of the amount by which the stock of the Bank had been reduced some eleven years ago it was gradually and satisfactoyears ago it was gradually and satisfacto-rily being done by the increase of the Rest, which was the property of the Stock-holders. This increase gave the stock a larger value, and when it amounted to 50 per cent, the Stockholders would have in the Capital and Rest, as large an amount as they nominally had before the act of reduction was passed. Mr. Yates—What amount of Rest do the Board desire to accumulate before they stop? Is it 35, 40, 0 or 60 per cent? The President—The general idea is 50 per cent.

Mr. Yates—Then when it reaches 50 per cent, any profits accruing after that will go to the Shareholders? "Use President—I should think so.

The Fresident—I should think so. Mr. Yates—Let us understand it, The President—I would not like to pro-mise what a future Board would do. Mr. Hague—We cannot bind future Boards, and as this will not take place next year, it is hardly a practical question.

The motion to adopt the report was carried unanimously.

THANKS TO THE DIRECTORS AND GENERAL MANAGER.

Mr. J. H. R. Molson moved, "That the thanks of the Stockholders are due and are hereby tendered to the President, Vice-President and Directors for the manner in although the profits have not been so large as generally; it has not been a favorable season. But while the business has been well managed, the Rest of the Bank is steadily increasing, and the price at which stock is quoted in the market shows the confidence hold by the general public, I think the area over which the Bank does its business encoder much for the Ganwell think the area over which the Bank does its business speaks much for the General Manager, because it is very difficult to man-age an institution extending over such a wide sphere. The smallness of the meeting today is the result of the fact that the con-fidence of the public is with the bank; if it were not, the meeting would probably be a larger and stronger one. Whenever you see a small meeting you may consider the affairs are satisfactory to the shareholders

Mr. McCarthy, of Sorel, seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. Mr. J. Y. Gilmour moved, seconded by Mr. T. D. Hood:—"That Messrs. F. S. Lyman and James Williamson be appoint-ed continuents of the election of Directors ed scrutineers of the election of Directors ed scrutineers of the election of Directors about to take place, that they proceed to take the votes immediately, that the bal-lot shall close at three o'clock p.m., but if an interval of ten minutes elapse without a vote being tendered, that the ballot shall thereupon be closed immediately." It was finally moved by Mr. Murdoch Mackenzie, seconded by Mr. John Thomas Molson, and carried, "That the thanks of the meeting are due and are hereby ten-

the meeting are due and are hereby ten-dered to the Chairman for his efficient conduct of the business of the meeting.

The meeting then adjourned, and the Scrutineers shortly after reported the following gentlemen to be duly elected as lowing gentlemen to be duly elected as Directors for the eusuing year: Andrew Allan, Ecq., Robert Anderson, Esq., H. Montagu Allan, Esq., John Cassils, Esq., James P. Dawes, Esq., John Duncan, Esq., T. H. Dunn, Esq., Jonathan Hodgson, Esq., Hector Mackenzie, Esq. The new board met in the afternoon, when Mr. Andrew Allan was re-elected president, and Mr. Robert Anderson vice-president.

president,

THE BANK OF HAMILTON.

At noon to-day the seventeenth annual general meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank of Hamilton was held at the Head Office of the Bank, King street west.

There were present : Messrs. John Stuart John Proctor, Adam Brown, M.P., Geo. Rouch, A. T. Wood, F. W. Gates, Charles Gurney, W. F. Findlay, Geo. H. Papps, John Riddel, John Eastwood, F.W. Fearman, H W. C. Meyer (Wilgham), Warren F. Burton, E. J. Moore, H. H. Laing, Campbell Forrie, Alex. Bruce, David Kidd and others.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The President, in taking the chair, said : "Well, gentlemen, I am very much pleased, and I am sure my fellow directors are very much pleased, to meet you on this occasion. You, no doubt, are equally pleased with the directors in seeing so satisfactory a report of the Bank's business for the past year. The figures now laid before you show a very considerable increase in the business of the Bank -the largest increase, by a good deal, of any one year in the history of the institution, and I think the largest increase also in the amount of profits. The profits, you will see, are 133 per cent. on the capital of the Bank, and on the combined capital and rest of the last year, which is properly speaking the capital of the Bank, you will see that the rate of earning has been 10 per cent. Another thing mentioned in the report is the fact that two new agencies have been opened during the yearone at Toronto and one at Owen Sound They are both doing well so far-indeed have exceeded the expectations of the Board-and we look forward in both cases with hopefulness that a very satisfactory business will be done by them in the future. You will all appreciate, equally with the Board, the great strength of the Bank in its resources and in its management. It is one that will compare very favorably with other Banks in this country. This year has been a fortunate one with respect to bad debts. These are apt to be made in some measure all the time, but we hope that the present improvement will continue, and that when another year has passed we will be able to consider our record on this head equally satisfactory. I beg leave to move the adoption of the report, which was

seconded by Mr. George Roach and carried. The report was as follows : The directors beg to submit their seventeenth annual report

to the shareholders for the year ended May 31st, 1859 : The balance at credit of profit and loss account, May 31st, 1888, was\$ 2,840 '04 The profits for the year ended May 31st, 1889, after deducting charges of management and making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts, are..... .. 137,492 80 \$140,332 84 From which has been declared-Dividend 4 per cent, paid Dec. 1st, 1888. 40,000 00 Dividend 4 per cent, paya-le June 1st, 1889..... 40,000 00 80.000 00 60,332 84 Carried to reserve fund\$40,000 00 Carried to rebate on current bills dis-5,000 00 counted ... Written off bank pre-

mises and on furni-4,907 69 ture accounts 49,907 69

Balance of profit and loss carried .\$ 10,425 15 forward.....

The year has been one of steady and satisfactory progress, and the Board hopes and believes that the result will commend itself to the approval of the shareholders.

During the year two new agencies have been opened at Toronto and Owen Sound. The business done at each has exceeded ex-The business tong at each has backeded ex-pectations, and both offices promise to add to the prosperity and standing of the bank. One of the smaller agencies, Tottenham, which has not been proving adequately profitable, is

in process of being closed. JOHN STUART, President. Hamilton, June 4th, 1889.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Liabilitie	s to the publi	c. ·
Notes of the bank in	circulation	\$ 827,013 00
Deposits bearing interest\$2		4.
interest\$2	,161,180 93	
Deposits not bear-	0/F 1FF 0F	•
ing interest	845,155 85	•
Amount reserved	\$	
for interest due depositors	36,859 20	
depositors		3,043,196 04
Balances due to	· •	0,0.0,.00
other banks in		
Canada\$	2,437 18	l.
Balances due to		
other banks in		
Great Britain	359,783 91	
		362,221.09
Dividend No. 33,		
payable Junelst, 1889\$	10 000 00	
Former dividends	30,000 00	
unpaid	234 0	5
анрам		40,234 05
	~.	\$4,272,664 18
Liabilities to	the Shareh	olders:
Capital stock paid a Reserve fund		400,000 00
Amount reserved f	or rebato o	f tea
interest on curren	it bills dis	H n n n
counted		. 20,000 00
counted Balance of profits can	ried forwar	d 10,425 15
· · · ·		\$5,703,089 33
	4	
	Assets.	
Gold and silver		
coin\$	167,599 0	U
Dominion Govern- ment notes	273,409 0	A .
Notes of, and cheq-	213,400 0	v
ques on, other		
banks	116,613 0	1
Balance due from		
other banks in		and the second
Canada and the		
United States.	149,013 4	9
Canadian and Brit-		and the second second

ish Government

and other public debentures

Loans at call, or

488.218 70



St. Johns, - P.Q.

short call, on	
negotiable se-	-
curities 296,616 48	
	\$1.491.470 94
Notes discounted and advances	
current	4,064,996 94
Notes discounted, overdue (esti-	•••
mated loss provided f r)	18,038 98
Bank premises\$ 85,000.00	
Office furniture and	
safes 21,000 00	
Bauge 21,000 00	100 000 00
	106,000 00
Other assets not included under	
foregoing heads	22,582 47
-	
-	65,703,089 33
	1.1., Cashier
	ing Onenici
BANK OF HAMILTON,	

HAMILTON, May 31st 1889. }

HAMILTON, May 31st 1889. f It was then moved by Mr. Adam Brown, M P., seconded by Mr. John Eastwood, and carried, "That the thanks of the meeting be given to the President, Vice-President and Directors for their services during the year." Moved b. Mr W. R. Macdonald, seconded by Mr. Camp'ell Ferrie, and carried, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Cashier, Agents and other officers of the Bank for the efficient'performance of their respect-ive duties. ive duties.

Moved by Mr. F. W. Gates, seconded by Mr. F. W. Fearman, and carried, That the thanks of the shareholders are in a special manner due and are hereby tendered to Mr. Stuart, the President of this Bank, for the un-manical decrement of the shareholder in the grind manner due and are hereby tendered to Mr. wearied care and attention which he has given to the interests of the Bank for so many years, and in recognition of the value of those services he be requested to accept the sum of five thousand dollars.

Mr. Stuart, in reply, thanked the mover and seconder for the very flattering resolution now proposed. He was quite taken by surprise at the amount voted, and could only add that he felt and appreciated the kindness of the shareholders very much. The scrutineers (Messas, John Riddell and

F. W. Gates) reported that the following had been elected as Directors for the ensuing year : Messrs. John Stuart, Hon. James Tur-

year : Messre, John Stuart, Hon. James Fur-ner, John Proctor, George Roach. A. G. Ram-say, Charles Gurney, A. T. Wood. At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. John Stuart was re-elected President and Senator Turner, Vice-President.



The attendance of members of this Com-pany at its Nineteenth Annual Meeting, in Waterloo, on May 23rd, 1889, though not quite as large as in some former years, was, as usual, both influential and representative. The President, I. E. Bowman, Esq, M.P., having taken the chair, on motion the Secretary of the Company, W. H. Riddell,

E-q, acted as Secretary of the Special and of

the Annual Meeting. The provisions of the Act passed at the last session of the Dominion Parliament, to amend the Comp my's charter, having been explained by the Chairman, on motion it was unani-mously approved of, whereupon the Special General Meeting was dissolved

THE ANNUAL MEETING

of the Company was then held. The Secretary baving read the notice calling the meeting, on motion the minutes of last Annual Meeting were taken as read and con-firme. The President then read the

DIRECTORS' REPORT :

It affords your Directors much pleasure in It allords your Directors mitch pleasure in submitting the tollowing statement of the affairs of our Company, to be able to report to the members that the net result of the busi-ness transacted during the year 1888 exceeds that of any previous year. The new assur-ances issued amount to \$2,518,650, under 1,005 policies, and the total amount in force on 31st December is \$12,041,014 under 0,208 on 31st December is \$12,041,914 under 9,398 policies. The regular progressive increase of the past ten years in our Premium and Interest Income has been fully maintained.

Our total assets as at 31st December last amounted to \$1,313,853 and our surplus over and above all liabilities has reached the bandsome sum of \$90,337 09, which is a vory satisfactory showing after the liberal annual distributions which have hitherto been made, A portion of this surplus will be held in hand as a provision against future reductions in the rate of interest and other contingencies.

Our expense account for 1888 is about \$2,000 less than that of 1887, while the busi-ness transacted is considerably greater : and the ratio of expense has been reduced to 18 1-5 per cent, showing a reduction of 2% per cent, as compared with the previous year. The policies in force at the close of the

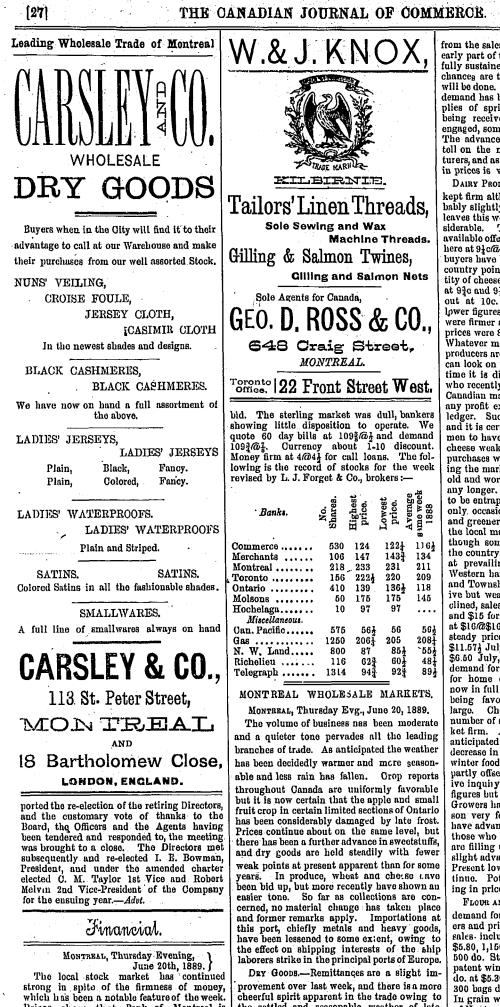
year have been valued by the officers of the Government Insurance Department and the Reserve required to be held has been certified as correct by the Superintendent of Insurance for the Dominion. After the regular annual Audit, the Executive Committee of the Board Audit, the Executive Committee of the Board again carefully examined in detail all the securities ombraced in the general statement of assets and found them correct and in pro-per order. The detailed statement prepared and duly certified to by your Auditors is here-with submitted for your examination and disposal.

You will be called on to elect four Directors in the place of B. M. Britton, John Marshall, Francis C Bruce and J. Kerr Fishen, whose term of office has expired, but who are all eligible for re-election. On behalf of the Board,

ISAAC E BOWMAN,

President. Printed copies of the Financial Statement and Auditors' Report for 1888 having been distributed among the members, the President moved the ad-ption of the various re-ports. He congratulated the policyholders on the favorable results of the year's oper-ations, obtained at a lower ratio of expenditure than in previous years and lower than the expense ratio of any of our Canadian comture than in previous years and lower than the expense ratio of any of our Canadian com-petitors, with one exception only; while the volume of business has been well maintained and its quality improved. The new business of the current year was much in excess of that written during the same period in any previous year, evidencing the continued popularity of the company and warranting the hope that the next report the Directors may have the privilege of submitting will be the best ever experienced in the history of the Company. He had no hesitation in stating that the Ontario was never more de-serving of the support and confidence of its members and of the parconage of the insuring public than it is at the present time. B. M. Britton, Esq., Q.C., James Trow, Esq., M.P., Joseph Ward, Esq., of the wholesale firm of Meesrs. Ward, Cartor & Co., of Montreal, and others ably supported the motion, which was adopted amid applause. Messes. Jackson and Scully having been re-appointed by vote of the members present anditors for the current year, the Scrutineers appointed to take up the ballots having re-

appointed to take up the ballots having re-



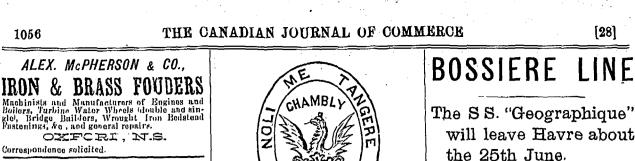
Day Goods.—Remittances are a slight improvement over last week, and there is a more cheerful spirit apparent in the trade owing to the settled and seasonable weather of late. The retail city trade has felt the beneficial effects of fine weather, of preparations for the great religious procession and of preparations also for summer outings, the city schools being about to close for the holidays. Travellera on the road with fall samples have scarcely had time to make an impression, but judging

which has been a notable feature of the week. Prices show that Back of Montreal is down 1 per cent on the week; Richelieu 4, and Canadian Pacific 4. There has been quite a "boom" in Merchants, which closes at 145 bid, 149 asked. Ontario Bank is up 14, Commerce, 4; Telegraph, 4; Gas, 4; Canada Cotton, 24; Montreal Cotton 34, and Hochelaga 24. Merchants Cotton is steady at 80 from the sales of winter goods reported in the early part of the season, values of; which are fully sustained and in some cases higher, the chances are that a very fair early fall trade will be done. Stocks show a shrinkage and the demand has been telling considerably on supplies of spring goods—fall goods not yet being received. Canadian mills are well engaged, some into the early months of winter. The advance in the cost of raw cotton will tell on the next prioing of cotton manufacturers, and as was previously stated any change in prices is very certain to be up.

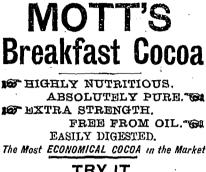
DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS .- Cheese has balty reober and reoversions.—One case there is pro-bably slightly less buoyancy. A Bristol boat leaves this week and shipments will be con-siderable. The demand has taken up all available offerings. Finest colored has sold here at $9\frac{1}{2}c@9\frac{1}{2}c$ and white at $9\frac{1}{3}c@9\frac{1}{3}c$. City buyers have been offering less than buyers at country points. At Woodstock a large quan-tity of cheese was boarded. Sales were made country points. At woodstock a large quan-tity of cheese was boarded. Sales were made at $9\frac{1}{3}c$ and $9\frac{1}{3}c$, and one small lot was closed out at 10c. Buyers are inclined to await lower figures. The New York State markets were firmer at the opening of the week. Utica prices were 8c 209c. The Utica Ilerald says: Whatever may be the cause of this strength, producers are reaping the benefit of it, and can look on with complacency. At the same time it is difficult to see where the parties who recently bought cheese at certain interior Canadian markets at 9c/2014c, expect to get any profit except on the wrong side of the ledger. Such purchasers must lose money, and it is certainly not for the interest of salesmen to have the men who are buying their cheese weakened by continual losses. If the purchases were made for the purpose of blocking the market, the game is altogether too old and worn out to accomplish such a result any longer. Salesmen have become too wily to be entrapped by a device which fooled them only occasionally when they were younger and greener than they are now. Butter in the local market continues easy in too al-though some "block' sales are reported in the country. 'There can be no export demand the country. There can be no export demand at prevailing high prices. Round lots of Western have sold at 14c, creamery at 19c and Townships at 17c Provisions fairly act-ive but weaker. Western short cut has de-clined, sales being reported at \$15.25/@\$15.50 and \$15 for mess. Canada pork unchanged at \$16/@\$16 50. Lard sold to a far extent at steady prices. Chicago prices for pork aro \$11.57 July, \$11 65 Aug, \$11.75 Septr. Lard, \$6.60 July, \$6,60 Aug, \$6.67 Septr The demand for butter so far has been principally for home consumption. The season being now in full blast and markets in England not being favorable, supplies are consequently being favorable, supplies are consequently large. Cheese is receiving attention by a number of small orders which keep the mar-ket firm. A falling off in the make may be anticipated for the season on account of the decrease in milch cows owing to scarcity of winter food, but the excellent pasture will partly offset this shrinkage. Hoys are in act-ive inquiry from the American side at quoted figures but buyers are particular as to quality. Growers having sold out very close this sea-son very few old remain in stock. Beans have advanced owing to reported frosts and these who had been working on small stock are filling up. Eggs in good demand with a slight advance in prices. Pork and lard firm. Present low prices are not expected to con-tinue. Potatoes are still scarce and advancing in price.

FLOWA AND GRAIN.—There has been a good demand for flour from local and country buyers and prices are generally firm. The late sales. include 720 barrels patent spring at \$5.80, 1,150 do. city strong bakers at \$5.60, \$500 do. St. Louis patent at \$5.95, 125 do. patent winter at \$5.40, 125 do. at . 5.35, 250 do. at \$5.30, 250 do. straight foller at \$4.75, 300 bags do. at \$2.35, and 600 do. at \$2.32, In grain we have heard of considerable sales of No. 1 and 2 Manitoba hard wheat, probably amounting in all to 70,000 bushels and price are maintained. No. 1 hard is quoted at \$1.121 and No. 2 at \$1.07(20\$1.58, Peas are weaker at hast writing. Sale of 20,000 bushols aften here at 69c and a round lot in stoo at 68c. Oats have been selling to some extent on track. The Chicago wheat market

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The S. "Nautique" will leave Havre on the 15th July.



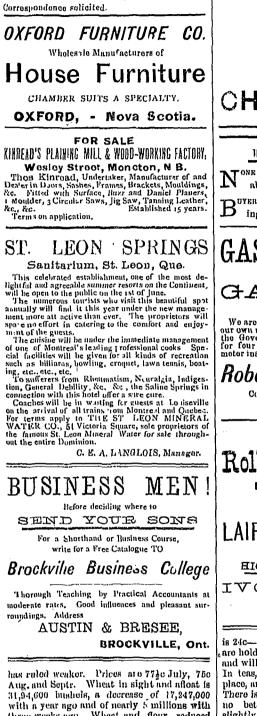
TRY IT.

HALIFAX, N.S. Seo Price List. FLOUR. MILLING --- IRA GOULD & SON. ---

City Rolling Mills, MONTREAL Millers of Highest Grades Patent and Strong Bakers' Flour, from carefully selected

MANITOBA WHEAT. Correspondence Solicited.

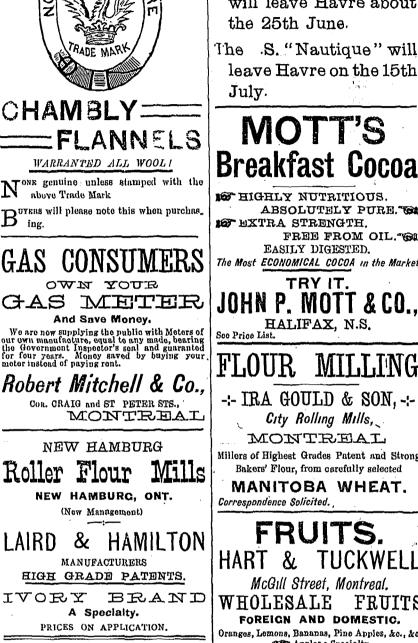
FRUITS. HART & TUCKWELL McGill Street, Montreal. WHOLESALE FRUITS FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC. Oranges, Lemons, Bananas, Pine Apples, &c., &c 237 Apples a Specialty. Consignments solicited.



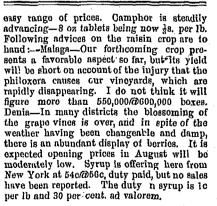
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Aug. and Septr. Wheat in sight and afloat is 31,34,600 inshels, a decrease of 17,247,000 with a year ago and of nearly 5 millions with three weeks ago. Wheat and flour, reduced to wheat, afloat to Europe shows a decrease of 752,000 compared with a week ago and a de-crease of 9,638,000 with the same time last year. British cables report wheat quiet but atendy and corn firm. Telegraphic advices from Calcutta state that the wheat crop in the Punjab is 29 per cent larger than last year, when the yield was 1,668,500 tons, or nearly 4 of the entire Indian crop. In the other principal wheat-growing provinces, how-over, the yield is very poor.

GROCKRIKS. - The sugar market has continned strong and we again raise prices for jobbing lots; refineries selling slightly below what we quote to the wholesale grocers There is considerable sugar in second hands which has been noving around in a speci-lative way, without going into consumption, and we note the same state of affairs at New York. No marked activity can be reported this work. Molasses higher with Barbadoes in cargo lots said to be worth 48c. The crop is reported closed and the price at the Islands



is 24c—equal to 49c laid down here Buyers are holding off, but sellers are equally firm and will not sell except at their own figures. In teas, a few sales of new Japans are taking place, and we h ar of some lots at 25c@28c. place, and we h ar of some lots at 25c@28c. There is more doing in blacks, but prices are no better. In London the market has slightly improved. Coffee is decidedly weaker, having declined both in New York and London. We make no changes this week, but prices would be shaded to good customers. An English letter contains the following:--Sugar. -- The operations for America have further strengthened our market, a sale of 50,000 tons of beet for that country u sale of 50,000 tons of beet for that country a said of 50,000 tons of beet for that country being reported. The further advance here is gd. to 1s. per cwt. "Tea—Congou—The tone of the market is rather better all round, partly owing to small offerings. Common descrip-tions are firm, operations in "futures" having put up prices fully 4d per 1b. during the last fortnight. Indian and Ceylon have met with a good demand for what little has hen offered a good demand for what little has been offered. a good demand for what fittle has been onleted. Greens—are unchanged. Coffees—has ruled quiet and we don't alter our quotations, Fruit—Currants are weak. Valencia Raisins —Only a few unimportant transactions have taken place. Sultanas are firm, especially for the better kinds. Taragona S. S. Almonds are always. Sultanas are firm, especially for are cheaper. Spices—Carraway Seeds are 1s. per cwt. dearer than a month ago. Taploca attracts attention at present comparatively



HIDES AND TALLOW .- Recent failures among tanners in Quebec have tended to preserve the dull feeling heretoiore existing. Tallow re-ceipts are better as to quality; prices remain nominal with a tendency to decline. The stock of hides in first hands at New York now amounts to 637,400 hides and kips, and 530 bls East India, and increase of about 130,000 hides compared with that of a year ago. the present the demand is slow and the situation rather unfavorable to holders. Still there

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quarter. IRON AND HARDWARE-Business has ruled dull

IRON AND HARDWARE—Business has ruled duit during the past week and there is no change in prices. In Glasgow, warnants have been slightly higher but maker's prices are un-changed. Tin is dull and sales have been made of round lots at 23c. Antimony con-tinues firm at 15c. Some large lots of pig-iron have been sold at private figures sup-posed to be under current quotations. The posed to be under current quotations. The strike of the ship laborers in the principal ports of Great Britain has curtailed shipments to this side to a great extent. The monthly statement of the condition of blast furnaces in the United States, prepared by the editor of the *Iron Age*, shows a decrease of ten in the number of furnaces in blast June 1, and a curtailment of 7,224 tons in the total weekly capacity, as compared with the situation at the beginning of the previous month. The decrease in anthracite is 4 furnaces and 1,000 tons weekly conscitute in ocles 12 furnaces tons weekly capacity; in. coke, 12 furnaces and 1,000 tons weekly capacity; in. coke, 12 furnaces and 6,600 tons capacity. The capacity of anthracite furnaces in blast is about 1,900 tons per week more and of coke furnaces about 20,000 tons greater at present time than a year ago, but the total is 16,000 tons short of the record for January 1st. A number of furnaces have mergle, barbad temperature of the record for January 1st. A number of furnaces have merely banked temporarily, and several will be in operation again in a short time. The Southern States have a total of 43 coke furnaces in blast, with a weekly capacity of 23,000 tons. The coke and and capacity of 23,000 tons. The coke and an-

thracite furnaces now in blast are capable of turning out about 3,000,000 tons the last half of the year. Steel mills are in good position, nearly all baving quite extensive orders on their books for rails and other productions. The car and locomotive builders, also, are said to have more work ahcad than at any previous time this year. Warrants in Glas-gow are cabled steady at 428 7d. No. 3 iron in Middlesborough is at 38s, and hematite pig in Workington at 50s. Ingot tin London is cabled weak and £1 lower at £89 15s. Chili copper bars are steady at £41 5s with soft cabled weak and £1 lower at £89 15s. Chili copper bars are steady at £11 5s with soft Spanish lead at £12 10s. Last Glasgow cables quote No. 1 Coltness, 548 3d; Lang-loan, 53s 3d; Summerlee, 54s; Gartsherrie, 513 3d—all f.ob. Glasgow; No. 1 Eglinton, 43s; Glengarnock, 51s 3d; Dalmelling.on, 45s—all at Ardrossan.

LEATHER AND SHORS -- During the past week LEATHER AND SHOKS.—During the past week one shoe house has taken several good lots of upper, and the market is said to be only moderately supplied with this class of leather. In other leathers there has been a stendy business, and the demand is seasonably good. As a rule, although the factories are well sup-plied with orders for boots and shoes, they are not anticipating their wants. Prices through-out are steady, and dealers are inclined to believe that they are at bottom. There has been a better demand in the English market, and consigned goods have been selling treely. and consigned goods have been selling ireely, buff especially, but prices on the other side are no higher.

Caustic Soda has, it seems, touched bottom, heaving reached the lowest point for soveral years. Active enquiry is being made for Blue Vitriol, stocks are light and very firmly held. Vitriol, stocks are light and very firmly held. Late reports from Londou make Opium con-siderably higher and Morp_ia, in sympathy is decidedly stronger. Market for Oils vory steady. Linseed continues firm. English advices :--Oream of tartar is quist, and about 1s 6d per cwt. lower. Oils-Linseed oil has been very active, and market closes 3d@44d per cwt. dearcr for the week. Sellers expect to hold firmly to the advance, but at present, business is practicable at 6d per cwt. addition-al for forward shipment. Olive oil is quiet on spot, but shippers from Malaga want an ad-vance of 108 per tun. Castor oil is firm and vance of 10s per tun. Castor oil is firm and rising. Chemicals—There has been more disposition to operate in caustic soda this week, and sellers are refusing the prices they week, and sellers are refusing the prices they would have accepted a few days ago, although the recovery is only 1s 6d per ton as yet. Bleach, on the other hand, is depressed, and it could be bought at \pounds per ton f.o.b. Sods crystals \pounds 2 1s 6d gross weight or \pounds 2 6s 3d not weight, and with a 21 p.c. discount. Sul-phate of copper £23 for July.

OCEAN FREIGHTS -Rates continue, nominal and a steady business is being transacted. A and a steady business is being transacted. A large quantity of grain has been engaged Grain to Liverpool, 2s. 3d; Glasgow and London. 3s. Deals, 65s Phosphate, 7s. 6d. Oattle 65s. by outside vessels; liners charge up to 75s. Lumber to River Plate, \$18 Butter and cheese, 25s. per ton. Flour, 10s

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We have received from the publisher, Mr. J. Bennet Strong, of Halifax, N S., a copy of the Dominion Customs Rendy-Reckoner, just issued. The work will commend itself to shippers, brokers, &c., zs being all that its

Intor of the amount of duties on sterling cost, THE CORTIGELLI SILK Co. is making marked progress in Canada, The new addition to their factory at St. Johne, P. Q., now almost completed, will nearly double their present capacity. Merchants and manufacturers are not slow to appreciate anything that breaks up an unprogressive monopoly. Already we hear the Corticelli silk generally spoken of among the trade. The finish and celors of any goods so far placed by them on this market are immeasurably superior to those market are immeasurably superior to those which the public had been obliged to use for-

Canada.

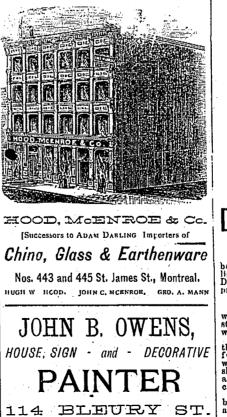


LATEST MONTREAL MARKETS.

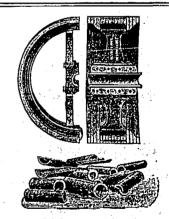
CANNED GOODS .- There seems to be every likelihood of a firmer marles owing to the action of the Packers Association n. .omatocs, corn and peas, which has bought in certain outside lots and has decided to reduce the outside lots and has decided to reduce the output, also not to give quotations for goods ahead of pack. The stock of a defunct con-cern held by a certain bank, consisting of about 9,000 cases, has been purchased by a Toronto firm. Now B. C. salmon is quoted at \$145 at the coast, and the freight rate re-cently advanced is 21c per 100 lbs. Last year's aftigh Columbia salmon has been sold year's British Columbia salmon has been sold on spot at \$1.55@\$1 65 as to quantity. The s-ason is about over below for lobsters. They are quoted at \$6@\$6.40 and are coming forward slowly

FISH ETC.-Stock of canned lobstors is verp light. Sales have been made during the week of a few on spot at \$610, but it is expected the market will become easier on receipt of new lot by steamer, which arrives on the 23rd, \$5.85 being the expected figure. Canned Mackerel is also very scarce, being reduced to about 100 cases in two hands. Sales firm at \$6.

FRUITS .- Apples, Russets and N. Spies from \$2.50@\$5, as to quality. Dried and evaporated are in better demand owing to reports of frost in the West injuring the apple crop; holders, however, are willing the appro-crop; holders, however, are willing to soll. Bannuas, red, 90c@\$1.50 per bunch; straw-berries, 18c@27c quart; Canadian, 15c; cherries, \$1.50 per box; oranges, Valencias, 420 size, \$8.50 per case; pineapples, 18c@ 27c each. 27c each.



MONTREAL.



Dodge Wood Split Pulleys. Т. W. NESS

begs to advise his numerous patrons and the pub-lic in general that he has removed from 1610 Notre Dame Street to the larger and more commodious premises,

694 CRAIC STREET,

694 CRAIG SIRCLY, where he will carry a larger and more complete stock of DODGE WOOD SPLIP PULLEVS than "mas possible at the old stand These pulleys have a much better belt surface than iron cores, are 70 per cent. lighter and give from 30 to 60 per cent, more power with same belt with less tension. No need to stop and take down shafting to put them on, they are all split or sep-arable pulleys, and by means of patent bushings can be fitted to shaftings of any size. These pulleys and be means of patent bushings are builters in the world, besides they are the strongest and best pulleys ever made. ## Remember the address, T. W. NESS, 694 Craig Street — Montreal headquarters of Dodge Wood Split Pulleys. Tolephone 1100.

1060 THE CA	NADIAN JOURNA	L 0	F COM	IMER	CE.		<u></u>	[]	32]
SURETYSHIP.			STOOR	AND	BONDS	• · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
The only Company in Canada confining itself to this business.	NAME.	Val'e	Capita] Sub- scribed.	Capital paid-up	Rest.	Div. last 6 Ms.	Dates of Dividends.	Per Cent Prices June 20	Cash value
THE GUARANTEE CO. OF NORTH AMEBICA.	Brit.North America Can. Bank Commerce Commercial, Manitoba. Commercial, Nid Commercial, Windsor	\$ 243 50 200 40	\$4,866,666 6,000,000 500,100 306,000 500,000	276,970 306,000) 700,000) 25,000) 125,000	3	April Oct June Deo 2 May 2 Nov 30 June 31 Deo		379 86 61 25 400 00 41 00
Capital Authorized, - \$1,000,000 Paid up in Cash (no notes), 309,900 Resources Over - 950,000 'Deposit with Bom. Govit, - 57,000	Dominion Du Pauple Eastern Townships Exchange, Yarmouth Federal.	50 50 50 70 100	500,000 1,500,000 1,200,000 1,483,550 280,000 1,250,000	1,500,000 1,200,000 1,466,68 245,94 1,250,000) 1,220,000 350,000 5 500,000 5 30,000 6 30,000 9 in liquid	5 & 18 3 3 ation	1 Feb 1 Aug		112 00 50 75 62 50 69 60
THE BONUS SYSTEM of this Company renders the Premiums in certain cases annually reducible until the rate of One-Half per cent. per annum is reached.	Hamilton. Hocholaga Inperial Jacques Cartier Morchants' Can Morchants, Hulifay	100 100 100 25 100 100	1,000,000710,1001,500,000500,0005,799,2001,000,000	1,500,000 500,000 5,799,200	$\begin{array}{c ccccc} & 400,000 \\ & 100,000 \\ & 650,000 \\ & 140,000 \\ & 140,000 \\ & 2,135,000 \end{array}$	43 43	1 June 1 Dec June Dec 2 June Dec 2 June 2 Dec 2 June 1 Dec	oxd 93 95 149	142 (0 93 (0 149 00 23 50 144 00 127 50
This Company is under the same experienced man- agement which introduced the system to this continent over twenty-two years ngo, and has since actively and successfully conducted the business to the satisfaction of its clients.	Molsons Montreal Nationale New Brunswick Ontario.	50 200 30 100 100	2,000,000 12,000,000 2,000,000 500,000 1,500,000	2,000,000 12,000,000 2,000,000 500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000) 1,000,000 6,000,000 375,000 575,000	4 5 2 6 7	1 April 1 Oct 1 June 1 Dec 1 May Nov 1 Jan 1 July	170 180 230 231 80	85 00 462 00 24 00 135 25
Over \$560,000 have been paid in Olaims to Employers. President, - SIR ALEX. T. GALT, G.C.M.G. Vice-President and Managing Director EDWARD RAWLINGS. Secretary, - JAMES GRANT. Bankers, - THE BANK OF MONTREAL	Öttawa People's of N. B Quebec St. Stephon's Standard Toronto Union, (Halifax) Union of Can Ville Marie	100 50 100 50 100 50 100 50 60 100	1,000,000 2,500,000 200,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 500,000 1,200,000 500,000	180,000 2,500,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 500,000 1,200,000 478,433	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	21 7 8 21 3	1 June 1 Dec Jan. July June Dec April Oct Jan July 1 June 1 Dec 	100 120 125 184 220 101 93 98 98 102	122 00 50 00 120 09 67 03 220 (.0 50 f 0 55 80 98 00
HEAD OFFICE: 167 St. James St., MONTREAL. EDWARD RAWLINGS,	Wostern Bank of Can	100 50 100	500,000 630,200 1,620,000	330,00 616,37	0 60,000	31	1 April-Oot 1 Jan 1 July 1 Jan 1 July	89	110 00
Vice-Pres. and Managing Director. •N.B.—This Company's Deposit is the largest made or Guarantee business by any Company, and is not jable for the responsibilities of any other risks.	Agri. Sav. and Loan 'Co Brit. Kan. Loan & Hny. Co. Brit. Mortg. Loan Co Building and Loan Assoc Canada Cotton Co Canada Cotton Co Canada Cotton Co Can. gorm. Logn and Sav	100 25 100 50 50	450,000 750,000 750,000 1,500,000 3,500,000	750,00 750,00 663,99 2,300,00	0 95,000 00 0 150,000 0 1,180,000	8 4 61	2 July 2 Jan 2 July May Aug 2 Jan 2 July 1 Jan 1 July	exd 107 45 51 exd 116 exd 266	26 75 45 00 58 00
Loading Wholesale Trade.	Can. Sav. and Loan Co Dominion Sav. and Inv. Co. Dominion Telegraph Co Pundas Cotton Co Farmor's Loan and Sav. Co. Freehold Loan and Sav. Co.	50	750,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 500,000 1,057,250 2,700,000	873,20 1,000,00 500,00 611,43	5 157,000 0 0 0 107,126	4 8 3	June Dec 30 July 31 Dec 15 Jan-Qtly May Nov	90 85 59 45 118	45 00 42 50 39 C0 59 25
DUNCAN S. MacINTYRE, Hardware and Metal Broker, Railway and Contractor's Supplies,	Hamilton Prov. and Loan. Home Sav. and Loan Co Hochelaga Cotton Co Huron & Lambton Loan Co. Imperial Loan and Inv. Co.	100 100 100 50 100	1,500,000 1,500,000 2,000,000 500,000 629,850	1,100,00 150,00 1,000,00 315,03 625,90	0 215,000 0 66,000 9 47,570 0 100,300) 31 31 21qtl: 31 31	2 Jan 2 Jul 8 Jan 8 Jul	129 1371 150	129 00 187 50
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GEO. H. LABBE & CO. Manufacturers and Importers of Chairs, Rockors, Bodstoads, Bod- room, Parlor and Dining Room Furnituro and Bodding,	Montreal Telegraph Co Montreal City Gas Co Montreal Street Ry. Co Montreal Cotton Co Montreal Building Assoc Montreal Losan and Mortg National Investment Co Ont. Indus. Logan and Inv.	40 40 50 100 50 50	7,000,000 2,000,000 600,000 800,000 300,000 1,000,000 1,700,000	2,000,00 2,000,00 600,00 300,00 500,00 418,00		4 6 4 2 qtly 0 3	2 Jan-Qtly 15 April 15 Oc 6 May 6 Nov	941 95 t 2011 205 7 207 212 . 79 82 27	37 80 1 81 80 103 50 1 79 00 13 50
WHOLESALE, NOB. 448 & 445 ST. JAMUS ST., MONTREAL, P.Q.	Ont. Loan and Deb. Co Peoplo's Loan and Dop. Co Roal Est. Loan and Deb. Co Richelieu and Ont. Nav. Co Royal Loan and Sav. Co Starr M'fg Co., Halifaz	50 50 50 100 50 100	500,000 2,000,000 600,000 500,000 1,619,000 500,000 200,000	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 340,00 0 92,00 3 0 0 0 57,00 0 Feby.		I Jan I Jul I Jan I Jul Jan Jul 9 Feb 15 Sep Jan July March	y 120 y 120 y 35 t 611 62 130 71	60 00 17 50 61 25 65 00 71 00
HEPBURN & CO. Manufacturers of Hepburn's Colobrated	Toronto City Gas Co Union Loan and Say. Co Wostorn Can. Loan & Say.	50 50 50	800,000 1,000,000 2,500,000	627,00	0 200.00		1.Jan 1.Int	y 1331 y 185	89 50 66 75 92 53
\$2.75 & \$3 BALMORAL SHOE EVERY PAIR WARRANTED. Sond for Samples. FRESTON, Ontario			hor	าชิ		ENF	RY COL		
DOVERCOURT TWINE MILLS, Manufacturors of Cotton and Hemp Twines and Cordage, Hammooks,	DDII 151 Company of				N. B.—Boo	T ks Au	d Accounts 'rustee in J dited and Balar alp Accounts Ac	Bankru 100d,	iptoy
Tennis, Cricket and Fly Nots. AVIS' PATENT BELTING., BRAIDED LINES. SANTLE ROOM. 50 Front Street East, TORONTO.	ANDREW ROBERTSON O. F. SISE, O. P. SOLATER,	Vice-I	resident.	anaem			CHAMBER: Street, MC	s, DNTR	EAL
A. RAMSAY & SON,	HEAD OF 30 St. John Str				<u> </u>		. HAL		
PAINTS, OILS, COLORS, AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS.	This Company will sell it ranging from \$10 to \$25 per are under the protection of the purchasers are thereby entirel tion.	set. Comp y free i	These instru any's paten from risk of	uments ts, and litiga-	· · /	٩UK	s st., - v CTIONE n and Real Es	ER,	· · ·
English & Belgian Sheet and Polish Plate Glass. / MANUFACTURERS, ETC. Agents for Wright & Bull, Birmingham; Windsor & Newton, London; Sharratt & Newth, London; Petit Aine, Paris; Fourcault, Frison & Co., Belgique.	This Company will arrang having telegraphic facilities w office, or it will build private duals, connecting their places It is also prepared to manufac cal apparatus. Full particulars can be obt offices as above, or at	iure ai	I KIDOS OF 6	electri- I	Goods tu on consign Bankrup	irned ments t Stoc	ooms west of To over quickly and iks of all kinds orrespondence	d prompt houghts	nta ra
WAREHOUSE: FACTORY: 87, 89 & 41 Recollet St., Inspector Street, MONTRHAL,	St. John, N.B., Halifax, J. Victoria, B.C., 1			Man.			SHO MIER. Thre		

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENT .- THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1889. Name of Article. Wholesale. Wholessle. Name of Article. Name of Article. Wholesale. \$ c. \$ c. 0 00 2 30 0 00 2 40 \$ 0. 12 00 0 70 2 25 \$002 Roast chicken, 1-1b tins. Roast turkey, 1-1b tins. Anchor Brand, per gross, Insect Powder per lb.... Sulphur flour..... Boots and Shoes. rogans.... \$0 0 0 0 $\begin{array}{c} 60 & 65 \\ 0 & 75 \\ 0 & 75 \\ 0 & 90 \\ 0 & 90 \\ 0 & 90 \\ 0 & 90 \\ 0 & 90 \\ 0 & 90 \\ 0 & 90 \\ 0 & 90 \\ 0 & 90 \\ 0 & 90 \\ 0 & 95 \\ 1 & 00 \\ 0 & 90 \\ 0 &$ \$0 00110000 Corn Brooms. obourgs...... plit Balmorals..... $\begin{array}{c} 0 & 80 \\ 0 & 80 \\ 1 & 00 \\ 1 & 15 \\ 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 00 \\ 1 & 15 \\ 0 & 00 \\ 1 & 15 \\ 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0$ No. 1 Gem 4 strings, hard wood handle..... No. 2 do 3 strings..... No. 4 do 2 strings..... No. 4 do 2 strings..... No. 1 do 3 strings.... No. 2 do 3 strings.... No. 2 do 3 strings.... No. 3 do 3 strings.... O. K. 2 strings basswood handle.... Dyestuffs. Buff " Buff " Buff Congress.... $\begin{array}{c} 0 & 27 & 0 \\ 0 & 07\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 \\ 1 & 90 & 2 \\ 1 & 50 & 1 \\ 0 & 70 & 1 \\ 0 & 07 & 0 \\ 0 & 11 & 0 \\ 65 & 00 & 70 \end{array}$ rchil, con..... utch...... x. Logwood 08 15 25 75 00 13 00 Cuton..... Ex. Logwood Chips.... Indigo (Bengal).... Madras... Gambio Sambo Gaif Split boots Kip Gaif Felt boots half fox "Sox.... 1 75 0 00 Sumac Fish. 1 40 0 00 FIST. Labrador Herrings, No 1. halves French Shore, No. 1. Capo Breton Herrings. halves Mackerel, No 1, kitts ... 2 Capo God Laves Pegged. Split Batts.... Split Balmorals.... Kip 4 Childs. 0 40 0 50 0 50 0 60 0 50 0 65 0 50 0 65 0 50 0 65 0 60 0 70 Womens. 0 65 0 8 0 80 0 9 1 00 1 10 1 90 1 11 1 90 1 11 1 90 1 11 Missei 0 70 0 0 70 0 0 75 0 0 80 0 0 80 0 0 80 0 Drugs & Chomicals Aoid Carbolis Cryst Midi Aloes, Gapo...... Borax, xtls... Biasohing Powder.... Biue Vitriol Brimstone... Brom. Potass... Camphor, Eng. Ref.... Castor Oll.... Castor Oll.... Citrio Soda 60 p.o...... O'trio Aoid.... $\begin{array}{c} 4 & 00 \\ 2 & 50 \\ 0 & 00 \\ 5 & 00 \\ 5 & 00 \\ 2 & 50 \\ 0 & 50 \\ 0 & 50 \\ 5 & 00 \\ 5 & 00 \\ 5 & 00 \\ 4 & 50 \\ \end{array}$ 0 85 0 90 1 10 1 15 1 15 1 15 80 85 90 90 90 90 90 90 $\begin{smallmatrix} 60 & 60 & 60 \\ 0 & 0 & 16 \\ 55 & 0 & 0 & 16 \\ 15 & 0 & 0 & 11 \\ 25 & 62 & 0 & 0 \\ 15 & 0 & 0 & 11 \\ 25 & 62 & 0 & 0 \\ 25 & 62 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 25 & 62 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 25 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 25 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 25 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 25 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 25 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 25 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 25 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 25 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 25 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 25 & 0 &$ Buff Pebbled " Buff Bals brass nailed..... Green Cod, Large Draft Dry $\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & 50 & 0 & 70 \\ 0 & 50 & 0 & 76 \\ 0 & 55 & 0 & 80 \\ 0 & 55 & 0 & 80 \\ 0 & 80 & 1 & 15 \\ 0 & 90 & 1 & 15 \\ 1 & 40 & 1 & 65 \end{array}$ 1 00 1 00 1 15 1 50 1 50 1 85 0 90 0 90 1 00 1 40 1 65 2 40 0 85 0 85 0 70 1 15 1 30 1 90 20 20 50 40 90 40 1111118 Canetic Soda 60 p.c..... "70 p.c.... Copporas, per 100 lbs... Crokar Tartar... Epsom Salts Glycerine... Gum Arabic per lb.... "Trag... Morphia... Opium... Opium... Oxalio Aoid Phosphorus... Potash Bichromate... Potash Bichromate... Potash Aoid Quinine... Soda Bicarb... Sal Soda... "Concentrated... Goat " Polish Calf..... French Kid Name of Article. Wholesale Name of Article. Wholesale.
 Blueberries, 2 lb, per doz
 1 10 1 20

 Gr'nGages, 2-lb tins p dz
 1 75 2 00

 Corn, per doz.
 1 00 1 15

 do 2-lb tins, Yarmouth
 1 75 1 80

 do 3-lb tins.
 0 00 0 00

 Peas, Mar. 2-lb tins.
 1 10 1 20

 Boston baked beans, p dz
 2 20 00

 Corned beef, 1-lb.
 1 10 1 20

 Boston baked beans, p dz
 2 00 00

 Corned beef, 2-lb tins.
 1 00 1 5

 do 15-lbs.
 2 40 2 45

 do 15-lbs.
 2 00 205 76

 Eng. Brawn, 2-lbs.
 5 15 5 25

 Eng. Brawn, 2-lbs.
 6 000 1270

 Hoegg's Boston Beans, doz
 2 0 00

 Canned Coods.
 \$ c
 \$ c.

 Sardines, is
 "
 8 00 9 00

 Mackerel
 "
 6 00 6 10

 Sardines, is
 "
 8 00 9 00

 Mackerel
 "
 6 00 00

 Salmon, per doz.
 170 175

 Oysters.
 140 1.50

 Oysters.
 135 140

 Tomatoes, per doz.
 205 2 20

 "
 3-lb, "

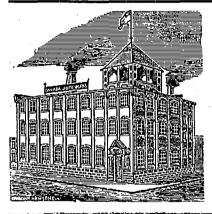
 Bartlett pears, 2-lb tins, per doz.
 165 1 70

 Strawberries, 2-lb tins, per doz.
 180 2 00

 Pineapples, 2-lb tins, pdcaz
 220 2 40
 Canned Coods. Flour. Patent, winter...... Straight roller Extra.... Superfine Bags.... Extra.... City Strong Bakers Strong Bakers Oatmeal, standard bag... Manitoba Oatmeal, granulated, bag Rolled Megl..... Oats Flour. winter..... 10 765 325 10 250 750 90 5544912650 5644422550 500850250250 200270750 Strychnine Tartaric Acid Tin Crystals...... Yonas' Extracts : $\begin{array}{r}
 1 75 \\
 0 00 \\
 1 90 \\
 5 35 \\
 5 50 \\
 \end{array}$ 1 85 0 00 2 00 5 45 5 65

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

235, 237 and 239 Commissioners St., MONTREAL, HISLOP, MELDRUM & CO., Eggs, Butter, Cheese and General Country Produce. Commission Merchants and Wholesale Dealers in Liberal advances made on consignments and personal attention given to all orders.



JUTE OR COTTON ALL QUALITIES AND SIZES. LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. Also Hessians, Twines, Buckrams, Paddings, &c. Send for Samples and Quotations.

THE CANADA JUTE CO.

[LIMITED] 17, 19 and 21 St. Martin Street,

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HEA <u>-1</u>-1

HOT WATER HEATING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. Having the most improved Machinery we are prepared to furnish first-class work at low prices. Send for Circulars of our Improved Boilers and Radiators,

Our Hot Air Furnaces have given the best satisfaction of any Furnace ever Introduced.

Estimates given for Heating any kind of building by most ECONOMICAL and PERFECT SYSTEMS. In every case SATISFACTION is GUARANTEED.

W)	M. CLENDINNENG	&	SON
	MONTREAL.		
Job	Printing of every description "Journal of Commerce"		

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London, England Sole Agent for Canada, C. B. COLSON, Montroa

1061

Debentures.

Corporation of the Town Salaberry, of Valleyfield.

The Corporation of the Town Salaberry, of Valleyfield, is by these present asking offers for \$22,600.03 of Debentures. These Debentures, to the amount of \$500.00 each, are made payable at the Bank of Montreal, at Montreal, in 25 years, at bear interest, payable at the same place, at the rate of five rer cent. [5] per annum, and interest payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November in each year Coupons for the semi-annual interest are annexed to each Debenture.

The Corporation of the said town specially reserves the privilege of redeeming, each year, two per cent. of the amount of such debentures.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned. N.B.-Tenders in the above case will be received

up to the 2)th'June. R. S. JORON.

Sec.-Treas. Corporation of the Town Salaberry, of Valleyfield. Valleyfield, 25th April, 1889.





BREAKFAST. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nu-trition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocca, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradu-ally built up until strong enough to resist every there is a weak point. We may essare 'many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."----'Civil Servics Gasetis." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Hommopathic Chemists,

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homeopathic Chemists,

MONTR	EAL WHOLESALE PRIC	JES OURRENTTH	URSDAY, JUNE 20 1889.	
Name of Article Wholesale.	Name of Article. Wholesale		Wholesale. Name of Article	Wholesale.
Farm Products. \$ c. \$ c. APELES: per bbi	Inst O (64) 0 (6) Coffeer, Mocha (green) 0 (64) 0 (6) Add 4c for roasting and grinding	Breadmakers' Yeast- So pkgs. 86 in bx Baking Pouder- Case 1, 3 dr. 5 oz. tins Fruit: Loces Muscatel Layers, Malaga London Dohesas Black Basket Landon Dohesas Dohesas Black Basket Layers, Malaga '' London Dohesas Black Basket Sedlees Valentia, Firs, Eleme, Rew layers S. S. Tarragona Almonds, papershell Walnuts Firs, Eleme, Almonds, papershell Walnuts Brazils, new Spices : Cassia Mance Piberts Jamaics Ginger, Bl Jamaics Ginger, Bl Mustard, 4 hb. per jar, Eng 4 1 lb. Kice, Mount Royal Bago, 100 hb. Tapjoca, Postla Bagal Bagal Mace	0 0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
	Antigua 0 00 0 0		. 0 281 0 32 8dy to 9dy	. 2 85 0 00
PRODUCE AND Butter, Cheese, Eggs 9 and 11 William Stree	GE WAIT & CO COMMISSION N , Etc., also Butter and Che bot, MON signments shipped to Great Britain, o lates furnished on application. Cold	NERCHANTS ese Exporters, TTREAL		Ci, DRTERS of HOODS OLASSES. t. a application
	assortment of lowing wo	ction of our large Planos of the fol- rld-renowned kers :	Jewellers' Work a Special Balmoral Building. Notre Dame Stre Outside orders will receive promy London Machin	et, MONTREAL
CHICKERING	•	TEINWAY,	COMPANY, LONDON, - ON MANUFACTUREBES OF	TARIO,
HAND PIANOS, amo	directed to our varied a ongst which are some ins ad that have been in use b	truments of the	L. A. MORRISON, WITH A. B. General agents, Toro	WILLIAMS
A. & S.	NORDHE AL-1833 Notre Dame St East. Branches-Ottawa	CIMER,	F. J. BROV Sign and Show Care GOLD LETTERING DONE O SHOW CARDS A SP IN EVERY DESCRIPTION Sond for specifications.	d Painter N. GLASS. EOIALTY

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Notre Dame Street, Corner St. Helen MONTREAL.

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MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENT. THUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1889.								
Name of Article.	Wholesale.		Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.		
Hardware-Continued. 6dy to 7dy 4dy to 5dy 3dy 3dy-fine	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Summerlee \$ c. \$ c. Gartsherrie 21 00 21 50 Gartsherrie 21 00 0 00 Carnbroe 19 50 0 00 Clyde 0 00 0 00 Gevan 0 00 0 00 Eglinton 19 00 0 00 Hematite 24 00 0 00	Hides and Tallow. Montreal Green Hides "No. 1 per 100 lbs "No. 3 Tanners pay \$1 more for	\$ c. \$ o. 5 5.) (2 0u 4 50 0 0u 3 00 0 00	Russetts, Light "Hoavy" "Saddlers' Imt. Fr. Calf Reglish Oak	0 30 0 85 0 20 0 25 7 50 9 00 0 55 0 65		
Cating, Flooring, Box, Shook and Tobacco Box : 3dy 4dy to 5dy 6dy and 7dy 8dy and 9dy 10d to 8ddy Cwt Spiket : all sizes	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Bar Irox,per 100 lbs Ord. Crown	Hamilton, No. 1 insp "No. 2. Toronto " 1 Chicago Buff " Calfsking " Calfsking	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Rough Raw Furs. Beaver, por lb Bear, Cub, por skin. Fishor Fox, Red, por skin. Fox, Cross, Lynx por skin, large. Marten por skin.	5 00 10 00 5 00 10 00 1 40 1 60 3 00 5 00 2 50 5 00 1 00 1 25		
	4 45 0 00 4 15 0 00	Iron Wirc : 0 to 7 p 100 lbs 2 20 2 30 Wro't Iron pipe, j to 2 in 621 p.c.dis,over 2 in 55 dis 0 00 0 00 Steet, cast per lb 01 0 12 12	Dry No'r West Sheopskins Lambskins Calfskins uninspected Horse Hides western, each Tallow, refined rough Leather (at 6 months)	0 90 1 25 0 25 0 00 0 05 0 00 2 50 3 00 0 05 0 06 0 03 0 04	Muskret, Winter. Fall Spring Otter per skin Raocoon per skin Skunk. black White,	0 15 0 20 0 15 0 20 0 12 0 15 0 25 0 00 8 00 12 00 0 40 0 90 0 90 0 00		
Cliech and Heavy Clinch : Hot Cut — Advance over sume sizeper 100 lbs. Sharp and Flat Pres d Nolls Hot Cut — advance over same sizepor 100 lbs. "Terms, Hore Nails : P & F Bright	075000 125000	"Spring, 100 lb	No. 1 B. A. Sole No. 2 B. A. Sole No. 1, ordinary Sole No. 2 Buffalo Sole, No. 1	0 21 0 22 0 18 0 20 0 20 0 21 0 17 0 19 0 17 0 19 0 15 0 17 0 19 0 20	Oils, Cod Oil, Newfoundland. "Halifax S. R. Pale Soal Straw Soal [Distributing Prices]	0 36 0 37 9 37 0 38 0 421 0 431 0 38 0 00		
 M. A. F. D. B. T. M. S. S.	0 24 0 00 0 23 0 00 0 22 0 00	Russ. Sheet Iron	" " No. 2. Zangibar, No. 1. " No. 2. Slaughter, No. 1. Harnoses. Upper Heavy. Light Grained Upper	0 15 0 17 0 16 0 17 0 14 0 15 0 23 0 25 0 22 0 27 0 27 0 31 0 30 0 34	[Distributing Prizes] Cod Oil, Newfoundland Do Halifax Do Gaspo Straw Seal. Cod Livor Oil Lard Oil, Extra	0 39 0 00 0 45 0 00 0 40 0 00 0 40 0 00		
1 In. (Dis. 20 per cont.) Horse Shoes Terms, 4 months, or 3 pe or 30 days	4 75 0 00 3 00 3 10 0 00 0 00 11 00 13 00	Sheet 500 00 Shot per 100 lbs 555 575 Lead Pipe 500 000 Zinc: Sheet 525 550 "Spelter 500 000 Scrap Iron-Chairs 000 001	Sootoh Grain. Kip Skius, French Canada Kip Homlook Calf Fronch Calf Splits, Light. Splits, Light Medium.	0 35 0 40 0 75 0 95 0 65 0 75 0 35 0 45 0 50 0 60	Linseed Raw Boiled Olive, Pure Machinery Extra, qt., p cass " pts do	$ \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 60 & 0 & 70 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & 57 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & 62 \\ 1 & 00 & 1 & 10 \\ 0 & 95 & 1 & 00 \\ 0 & 3 & 00 & 3 & 25 \\ 0 & 2 & 40 & 2 & 60 \end{bmatrix} $		
Morewoods Lion, No. 28. D. McC. & Co. Queen's Head, or equal. Common	0 061 0 07 0 061 0 07 0 051 0 051 0 05 0 041 0 05 0 00	Wrot iron	Splits, Light & Medium Splits, Heavy Leather Board, Canada Enameled Cow, por ft Pebble Grain Brush (Cow) Kid Buffi	0 15 0 20 0 14 0 18 0 08 0 12 0 15 0 16 0 10 0 14 0 10 0 14	" 1 pts., do " Lucca, Flasks Spirits Tarpentino, brls Car Lots Storo, [2 p.c. off Broken lots Am. in car lots 5 to 10 bhls Benzine	0 00 065 0 00 012 0 00 014 0 00 022 0 00 023		

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Retailers will please bear in mind that the above quotations apply only to large lots. •Discounts on Nails apply only for immediate delivery, and for quantities named of each kind separately. •AT-Torms for Cut Casing, Book and Shoos, Finishing and Tobacco Box, Barrol, Olinch and Pressed Nails, four months note or 3 per cent. off for each 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 each in 30 days. Nails and horse shees, three per cent. off within 80 days. Horse nails and spikes four moaths or 5 per cent. off ig 3) day.



MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRIOES OURRENT THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1889.								
Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesaie.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.		Wholesals	
Class. United inches. 14 to 25 United inches. 26 " 40 41 " 50 " 51 " 60 Paints, &c. W Lead pure, 50 to 1001b kgt " No. 1 No. 2 White Lead, dry Rod Lead, dry No. 3 White Lead, dry No. 5 Yonetian Red. Eng th . Yonetian Red. Eng th . Yon. Ochro, Fromoh White Joad, dry Rico Briok Firo Briok Firo Clay. Gluo,- Fromoh. T.F. Garis Amorican White, Bris Salt. Liverpool por bag Elev'na Canadian, us small bags " Quartors Rico's pure dairy, per bag Quartors	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Timbor, Lumber: &c Ash, 1 to 4 in., M Birch. I to 4 in., M Baswood Walnut, por M Codar, round, lineal foot Codar, round, lineal foot Chorry, por M Eim, sott, lat Eim, Rook Homlook, M Naple, hard, M Soft, do Oak, M Pine, olear, M Shipping Culls Mill Month M Spruce, 1 to 2 in., M Shingles, 1st qual Shingles, 1st qual	** •.<	Wines, Liquors. otc. Ale English	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Claret cases Class Claret of gd. brands Tarragona Ports, imp ga Burgundy Still, Gase	$\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \$ \ c. \ \$ \ c. \\ 3 \ c. \\ 3 \ c. \\ 8 \ $	

Resailers will please be sustations apply only to large lots ç. SIGN REGISTERED. HEAT DEFUSION HU ENTED 1884-85-87

GURNEY'S hot water Heaters have proved themselves the most perfect, economical and easiest managed in the market. E, & C. GURNEY & Co. 385 & 387St. Paul St., MONTREAL

Cochrane, Cassils & Co. MANUFACTURERS OF BOOTS SHOES Š. WHOLESALE CORNER OF Cralg & St. Francois Xavier Sts., MONTREAL.

JOHN RITCHIE, Wholesale

AND MANUFACTURER, 109 St. Helene St., St. Rochs, Quebec

SHOF

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Leclerc & Larochelle, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS and SHOES Hand, Nail & Sewed Work a Specialty 83 NOTRE DAME DES ANGES ST., St. Roch -Quebec. - -

& T. BELL, J. Manufacturers of FINE BOOTS & SHOES, WHOLKSALE,

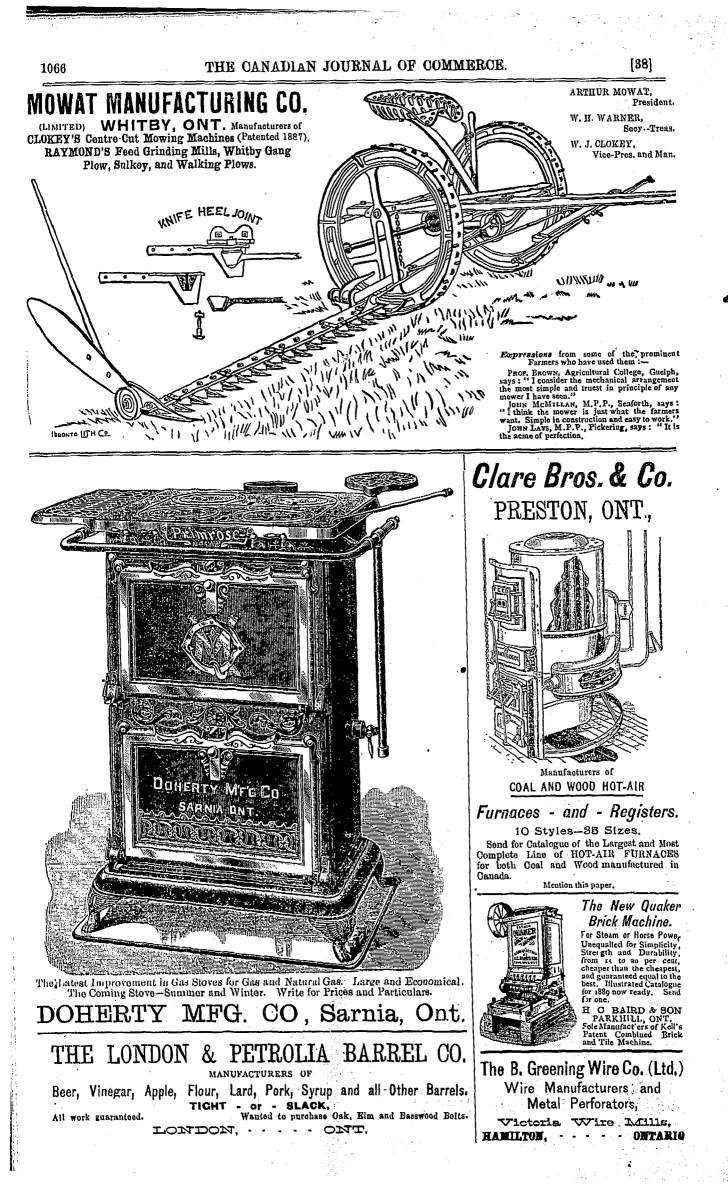
1667 Notre Dame Street.

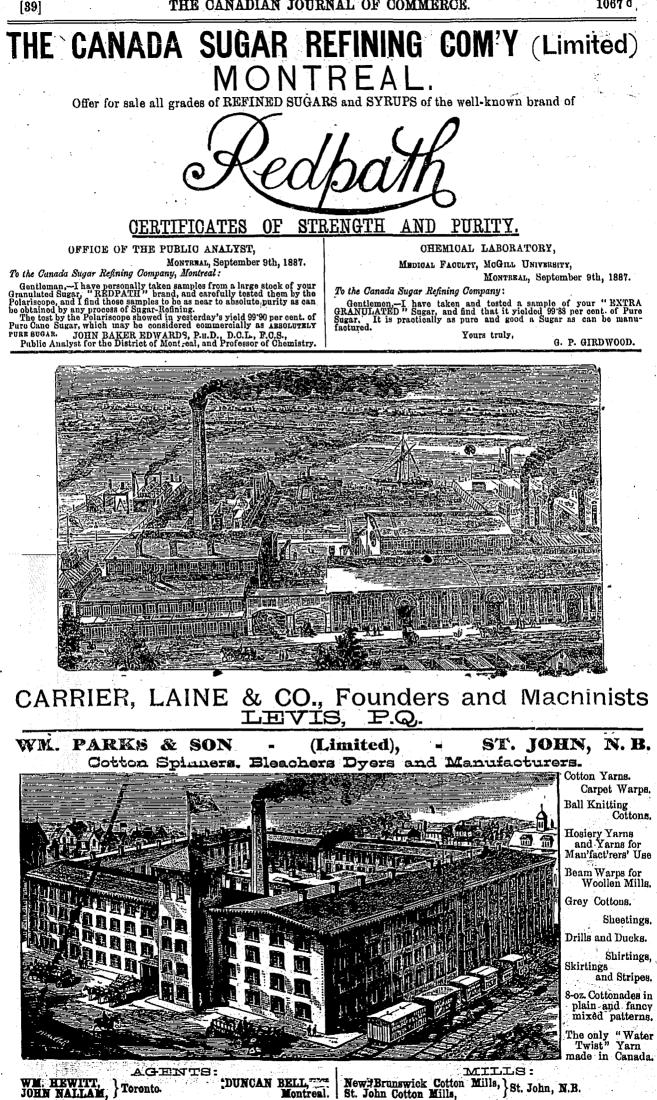
ARCHIBALD & TURNER, Wholesale Manufacturers of Fine Boots and Shoes MONTREAL.

HANOVER AND KOOT WORKS. Manufacturers of all kinds of Felt Boots, also special lines of LEATHER GOODS. Correspondence solicited. D. KNECHTEL, - Proprietor HANOVER,"Ont.

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All payments to be made to headquarters at Montreal.

H. ALLEN JACKSON, Editor, and Manager P. Q. Box 518, MONTREAL,

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44]

HENRY W. DARLING, TOBONTO.

TORONTC

Toronto, the Wholesale Dry Goods Distributing Centre of the Dominion.



J. SHORT MCMASTER, LONDON, ENG,

ESTABLISHED 1844.

Wholesale Woollens and General Dry Goods.

1889 AUTUMN AND WINTER

DEAR SIR-

Our corps of buyers having now all returned from the Foreign Markets, and our contracts for Domestic Goods being complete for the season, we are in a position to speak authoritatively as to

THE CHARACTER OF THE STOCK

with which we are to operate for the next six months.

WE NEED SCARCELY SAY IT WILL BE LARGE. Such an assortment as we offer the trade in every Department cannot be done without a large stock. It will be extensive enough to meet the growing requirements of our business; and will be

WELL MAINTAINED IN ALL STAPLE LINES THROUGHOUT THE SEASON,

while it will undergo such periodical contraction, as will insure the indispensable element of freshness.

Our Spring trade just closed has been the largest ever done by the House; and we have already the best assurance that the Autumn and Winter turn-over will be in keeping therewith.

As heretofore we rely upon the discrimination and skill exercised in the selection of our goods, as the passport to permanent success. These can only obtain full scope when attended by ample financial resources, giving access to all primary sources of production.

Quickened to a supreme effort by the stimulus of earnest competion, our Buyers are confident that the GOODS WE SHALL OFFER IN EVERY DEPARTMENT will enable us to maintain the supremacy already^{*} achieved; and WILL COMMEND THEMSELVES AS WELL IN VALUE AS IN CHARACTER, to every discriminating buyer.

The conditions are all favorable for the retail merchants of the Dominion to make money. The promise of an abundant harvest was never more encouraging.

VALUES HAVE ADVANCED AND ARE FIRM.

Manufacturers, Home and Foreign, of every description of Textile fabrics, are daily advising us of higher prices for further orders.

The early contracts made and the extensive stocks held by such distributing houses as ours, will reduce the advance to the retail trade to a minimum.

But it will be folly to throw away Goods without a Fair Profit.

Fortunately the stream of failures consequent upon the congested condition of trade for the past year or two has practically ceased. Those remaining in business are, we believe, animated by a determination to seek in the channel of legitimate profits—the only sure road to satisfactory results.

RECKLESS RIVALRY WILL THEREFORE LARGELY DISAPPEAR. The further aid to moneymaking will be found in a careful examination of the Wholesale stocks in the market; and we have more than usual confidence in

Inviting a Careful Comparison of our Styles and Values,

on which we base our claim to at least a portion of the trade of every enterprising Canadian Dry Goods Merchant, Merchant Tailor, and those dealing in the goods to which we give special prominence.

OUR TERMS WILL BE FOUND MOST LIBERAL.

The conveniences of a well administered business, and the courtesies of an efficient staff are at the command of all who favor us with their custom.

Kindly note the list of our Departments.

A visit to our extensive premises, and an inspection of our Samples in the hands of our Travellers, are earnestly solicited.

We are, yours truly,

McMASTER, DARLING & CO.,

June, 1889.