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The	Chartered	Banks
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## BANK OF MONTREAL

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this City, and at its Branches, on and after SATUR-DAY, the FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of November next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

W. J. BUCHANAN,

General Manager.

Montreal, 19th October, 1888.

## The Bank of Toronto.

#### DIVIDEND No. 65.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of four per cent. for the current half-year (being at the rate of eight per cent. per annum) upon the paid-up capital of the bank has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after

#### Saturday, the 1st day of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th day of November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Bank.

(Signed) D. COULSON, Cashier.

The Bank of Toronto. } Toronto, October 24th, 1883. \$

#### MARIE BANK. VILLE

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of THREE AND ONE it LF PER (ENT for the surrout half year, being at the r-to of 7 per cent-per annum apon the baid up Capital Slock of this institution has been declared and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this oity, on and after

Saturday, the 1st December next.

The Transfer Bucks will be closed from the 21st to the 30th November, inclusive. By order of the Board,

U. GARAND, Cashier.

The Chartered Banks,		
THE BANK OF BRITISH		
NORTH AMERICA.		
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.		
Paid-up Capital, - £1,000,000 Stg.		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		

London Office, 3 Clement's Lane, Lombard St., E.C.

RECTORS :
H. J. B. Kendall.
J. J. Kingsford.
Frederic Lubbock.
George D. Whatman.
J. Murray Robertson
G. Wallis.

Head Office in Canada, - St. James Street, Montreal R. R. GRINDLEY, General Manager. Branches and Agencies in Canada:

London	Kingston	Fredericton, N. E		
Brantford	Oliawa	Halifax, N. S.		
Paris	Montreal	Victoria, B.C.		
Hamilton	Quøbec	Vancouver, B.C.		
Toronio	St. John, N.B.	Winnipeg, Man.		
Agents in the United States :				

NEW YORK-D. A. McTavish and H. Stike-Man. Agents. SAN FRANCISCO-W. Lawson and J. C. Wolsh,

BANFFRANCISCO-W. Lawson and J. C. Wolsh, 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 Zee land, Coloniai Bank of New Zea-land. India, China and Jupan - Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China ; Agra Bank, Limited. West Indics-Colonial Bank. Paris-Messrs. Marcuard, Krauss & Co. Lyons-Credit Lyonnais.

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

## THE MOLSONS BANK

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1855.

Capital all Paid-up 

## HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL, DIRECTORS.

THOS. WORKMAN, ESq., - President. J. H. R. MJLSON, ESq., - Vice-President. R. W. Shepherd, Esq. Sir D. L. Macpherson, G.C. M.G. S. H. Ewing, Esq. Alex, W. Morris, Esq. W. M. Ramsay, Esq. F. WOLFERSTAN THUMAS, Gen. Manager. A D. DUMENTORD. INSpector.

A. D. DURNFORD, Inspector.

#### BRANCHES :

Aylmer, Ont. Montreal, P.O. St. Hyncinthe, Brockville, Ont. Morrisburg, Ont. St. Hyncinthe, Clinton, Ont. Norwich, Ont. Toronno, Ont. Exeter, Ont. Ower Sound, Ont. Trenton, Ont, Hamilton, Ont. Ridgetown, Unt. Waterloo, Ont. London, Ont. Soriel, P.Q. Woodstock, Ont.

AGENTS IN CANADA.

Quebec-La Banque du Peuple and Eastern Town-

Quebec-La Baaque du Peuple and Eastern Town-ships Bank. Ontario-Dominion Bank and branches, Imperial Bank and branches. Neue Brwnswick-Bank of New Brunswick. Nova Scotia-Halitax Banking Company. Prince Edward Laiand-Bank of Nova Scotia, Char-lottetown and Summerside. Sritish Columbia. and San Francisco-Pauk of British Columbia.

Newfoundland - Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, St. John's,

AGENTS IN EUROPE.

Adjarts in EUROPE. – London-Alliance Bank (limited); Messrs, Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.; Messrs, Morton, Rose & Co. Linerpool-The Bank of Liverpool. Parss, France-Cielic Lyonnais. Antwerp, Belgium-La Banque d'Anvers

AGENTS IN UNITED STATES.

AGENTA IN UNITED STATES. New York - Mechanics' National Bank; Messrs. W, Watson and Alex, Lang, Agents Bänk of Montreal; Messrs, Morton, Bliss & Co. Boston-Merchants' Na-tional Bank, Portland-Casco National Bank. Chica-go-First National Bank. Cleveland - Commercial National Bank. Detroit-Commercial National Bank. Buffalo-Bank of Buffalo. Mitwankee-Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Bank. Helena, Mon-tana-First National Bank. Butte, Montana-First National Bank. Totedo-Second National Bank. Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and re-turns promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange. Leuters of Credit Insued available in all parts of the world.



The Chartered Banks.

of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. for the current half-year, being at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum upon the Paid-Up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, on and after SATURDAY, the 1st DECEMBER NEXT.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the 16th to the 30th.November inclusive.

By order of the Board.

G. HAGUE,

General Manager.

Montreal, 23rd October, 1888.

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE. ESTABLISHED IN 1835. Capital Paid-Up, - -\$1.200.000 Reserve, - 300,000 HEAD OFFICE, - - - MONTREAL. 11 Board of Directors: JACQUES GRENIER, ESQ., - - - -- President Vice President GEORGE BRUSH, E-Q., - - -P. M. GALARNEAU, ESQ. WM. FRANCIS, ESQ. CHS. LACAILLE, ESQ. ALPH. LECLAIRE. A PRÉVOST, ESQ.

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

- Cashier.

Branches:

Quebec, Basse-Ville, E. C. Barrow, Manager.

44 St. Roch, P. B. DuMoulin,

Three Rivers, Que., P. E. Phnneton, Manager. St. Jean, Que., Ph. Baudouin, Manager.

St. Remi, " C. Bedard,

St. Jérôme, Que., J. A. Théberge, Manager.

Agents in Canada: Ontario-Molsons Bank and Branches,

New Brunswick-Bank of Montreal.

Nova Scotia-Bank of Nova Scotia. Prince Edward Island-Merchants Bank of Halifax.

Agents in United States:

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

Foreign Agents:

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

THE Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for Travellers issued available in all parts of the world,

914



The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 30th November next, both days in-By order of the Board. D. R. WILKIE. Cashier. 425.000 BOARD OF DIRECTORS ; John Thornto G. N. Galer. D. A. Mansur. WM. FARWELL, General Manager

OF OANADA.	
HEAD OFFICE, OSHAWA, ONT	
apital Authorized, \$1	,000.00
Apital Subscribed,	500,00
lapital Paid-up,	330,00
BOARD OF DIRECTORS :	

## THE DOMINION BANK.

Capital, \$1,500,000. Reserve Fund, \$1,150,000 DIRECTORS :

JAS. AUSTIN, - President, HON. FRANK SMITH, - Yice-President, n. Ince, Edward Leadley, E. B. Osler, James Scott. Wilmot D. Matthews. Wm. Ince.

## La Banque Jacques Cartier.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three and a Half (3)) Per C-nt. on the paid up Capital of this Institution has been declared for the ourrent half-year, and will be payable at the office of the Bank at Montreal, on and after

Saturday, the 1st December next.

Transfer Books will be closed from 19th to 30th Novomber inclusive.

BANK OF OTTAWA. Capital (all paid-up) - - -Rest, - - - -JAMES McLAREN, Esq., President. CHARLES MAGEE, Esq., Vice-President. DIBEOTORS :

C. T. Bate, Esq., R. Blackburr, Esq., Hon. George Bryson, Hon. R. L. Church, Alex. Frases 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.

rent rates.

OF CANADA.

915

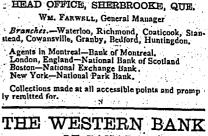
#### DIVIDEND NO. 27.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend st the rate of Eight per cent per annum upon the Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bunk and its Brauches on and after

SATURDAY, the 1st day of December Next.

Eastern Townships Bank. Capital Paid-Up, ..... 1,463,589 Reserve Fund R. W. HENEKER, President, HON. G. G. STEVENS, Vice-President, HON. J. H. Cochrane. HON. J. H. Pope. G. N. C Thomas Hart. Israel Wood, D. A. HEAD OFFICE, SHERBROOKE, QUE.

# OF CANADA



#### The Chartered Banks.

## LA BANOUE NATIONALE. HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.

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

#### DIRECTORS ;

HON, ISIDORE THIBAUDEAU, President, T. LeDroit, Esq. E. W. Méthot, Esq. Ant. Painchand, Esq. L. Bilodenu, Esq. Frs. Kirouac, Vice-Pres. Aug. Gaboury, Esq. P. LAFRANCE, Cashier.

#### BRANCHES :

Montreal-Alf. Brunet, Manager. Ottawa--C. H Carrière, Manager. Sherbrooke-P. J. Bazin, Manager.

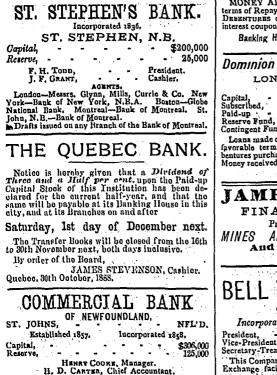
#### AGENTS

AUENTS England-National Bank of Scotland, London. France Messrs. Grunebaum, Freres & Co., La Banque de Paris et do Pays Bas. United States-National Bank of the Republic, New York : National Revere Bank, Boston, Newfoundland-The Commercial Bank of Newf 'dland, CANADA,-Prov. Ontario - The Bank of Toronto, Maritime Provinces-Bank of New Brunswick, Mer-chants Bank of Halifax, Bank of Montreal. Maultoba --The Union Bank of Canada. A seneral Banking Exchange and Collection busi-

A general Banking, Exchange and Collection business transacted. Particular attention paid to collections, and returns made with utmost promptness. Correspondeenc respectfully solicited,

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

Capital Paid-up, \$1,200,000. Reservedfund, \$100,000 HEAD OFFICE, -- QUEBEC. Board of Directors. - ANDREW THOMSON, Esq., President ; E. J. FRICK, Esq., Vice-President ; Hon. Thomas McGreery, D. C. Thomson, Esq., E. Giroux, Esq., E. J. Hale, Esq., Sir A. T. Galt, G. C. M.G. E. E. WEND, -- Cashier, Brancher-Alexandria, Ont., Iroquois, Ont., Leth-bridge, N.W.T., Monircal, Que., Ottawa, Ont., Quebec, Que., Smith's Falls, Ont., Toronto, Ont., West Win-chester, Ont., Winhore, Man. Foreign Agents-London-The Alliance Bank (Ltd). Liverpool.-Bank of Liverpool (Ltd.) New York-Na-tional Park Bank, Boston-Lincoln National Bank. Minneapolis-First National Bank. Collections made at all points on most favorable terms. Current rate of interest allowed on deposits.



Collections made ou favorable terms.

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

#### The Chartored Banks.

BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA. Capital Paid-Up, . . . \$710,100

Reserve Fund, . . . . . . . . 100,000

HNAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

BRANCHES. Three Rivers, H. N. Boire, Manager, Joliette-J. H. Ostigny, Manager. Sorel-A. A. La-rocque, Manager. Valleyfield-S. Fortler, Manager East End Abattoirs. Vankleek Hill, Ont.-Wm. Fer-

East End Abattoirs. Vankleek Hill, Ont.-Wm. rer-guson, Manager. CORRESPONDENTS. London, England-The Clydes-dale Bank (Limited). Paris, France-Credit Lyonnais, New York-The National Park Bank. Boston-The Maverick National Bank. Collections made throughout Canada at the cheapest rates. Letters of credit issued available in all parts of the

## ST. JOHNS BANK.

MOLLEUR, President, St. Johns. W. EROSSRAU, Merchant, St. Johns, Vice-President. Jas. O'Cain, Coal Merchant, St. Johns; Frs. Gosselin, Merchant, St. Alexandre. A. A. L. Brien, Notary, St. Alexandre.

PH. BAUDOUIN, Manager, ST. JOHNS. HEAD OFFICE Branch-Napierville, J. Molleur, Agent.

Capital Subscribed, Authorized, Capital Paid In \$540,000 1,000,000 226,420 Capital Paid In Acents-Montreal, La Banque du Peuple; New York, Bank of Montreal; Boston, Maverick Nat. Bank.

#### Loan Societies.

## Hamilton Provident and Loan SOCIETY.

BOOL HILY Y President, GEORGE H. GILLESPIN. Vice-President, A. T. WOOD. Capital Subscribed, - \$1,500,000.00 " Paid-Up, - 1,100.000.00 Reserve and Surplus Profits, - 223,665.75 Total Assets, - 3,516,651.51 MONEY ADVANCED on Real Estate on favorable terms of Repayments. The Society is prepared to issue DEBENTURES drawn at THERE or Five YEARS with interest coupons attached, payable half-yearly. Banking House, cor. of King and Hughson Sts., HAMILTON. ONT.

#### Dominion Savings & Investment Soc. LONDON, . ONTARIO.

#### Incorporated 1872.

\$1,000,000.00 1,000,000.00 868,840.28 - 868,840,28 - 149,000.60 - 963,12 -Contingent Fund, Loans made on Farm and City Property on the most favorable terms. Municipal and School Section Debentures purchased, Money received on deposit and interest allowed thereon,



	annum.
1	ONTARIO.
l	ALVINSTON A. E. SMYTHE
	AVLMER
	BARRIE Lount, Dickinson & McWatt
	BOWMANVILLE,
	BRUSSELS E. E. Wade
1	CAMPBELLFORD A. L. Colville
	CLINTON T. J. F. Hilliard
	COLBORNE W. L. Payne
	CORNWALL Leitch & Pringle
	CORNWALL Maclennan, Liddell & Cline
	DESERONTO Henry R. Bedford
	GODERIOH Seager & Hartt
	GRIMSBY
	HAGERSVILLE, N. P. (Coll's made), S. W. Howard
ł	INGERSOLL
	KINGSTON Britton & Whiting
Į	LINDSAY Martin & Hopkins
	LISTOWEL J. P. Mabee
	LONDON Gibbons, McNab & Mulkern
1	LONDON W. H. Bartram
	L'ORIGNALJ. Maxwell
	MIDLAND
	MILLBROOK J. Walter Curry
1	MITCHELL Dent & Hodge
ļ	MOUNT FOREST
1	NIAGARA FALLS
	NEWMARKET Thos. J. Robertson
	OTTAWA
1	OTTAWA Geo. F. Henderson
1	PARIS Charles M. Foley PENETANGUISHENE Keating & Hewson
ł	PORT ELGIN
1	PORT HOPE
ļ	PRESCOTT
1	ST. THOMAS Macdougall & Robertson
	STRATFORD
1	TEESWATEBJohn J. Stephens
	Thornbury
	TILBONBURG W. A. Dowler
	TORONTO Jones Bros. & Mackenzie
	UXBRIDGE McGillivray & Chapple
	WINGHAM Meyer & Dickinson Woodville Arch. J. Sinclair
	WOODVILLEArch. J. Sinclair
	QUEBEC.
1	יישנו מצר שאי

Legal Directory. Price of admission to this directory is \$10 per

annum.

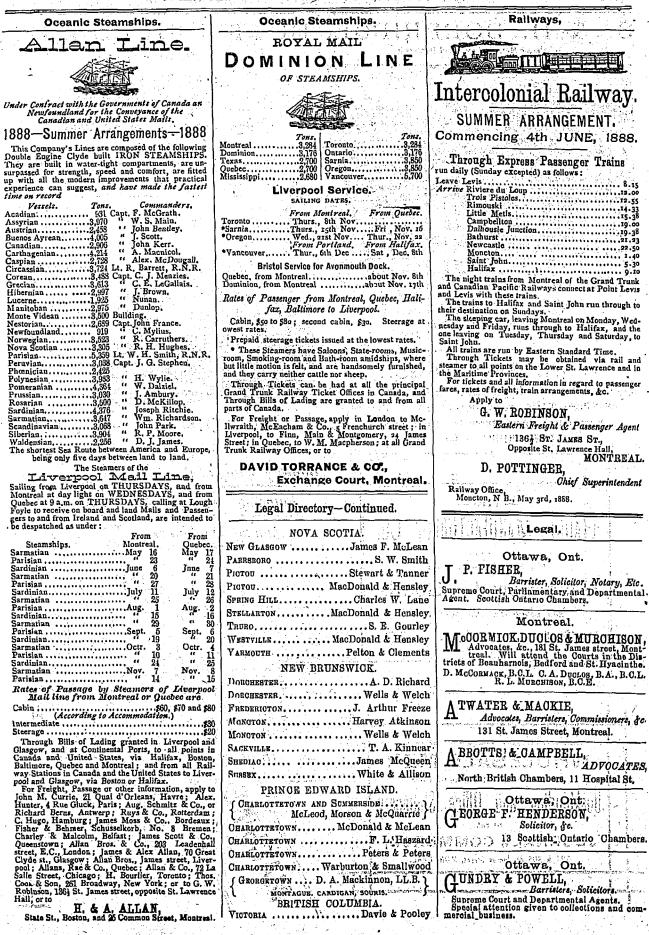
MONTREAL	W. A. Weir
PORTAGE DU FORT	C. P Roney
	G. H. Aylmer Brooke
والرجبة وتاحر والالمعاج	e a fair a faire dh' e can bhailte an an th

#### MANITOBA.

#### Calgary ..... Lougheed & McCarthy

#### NOVA SCOTIA.

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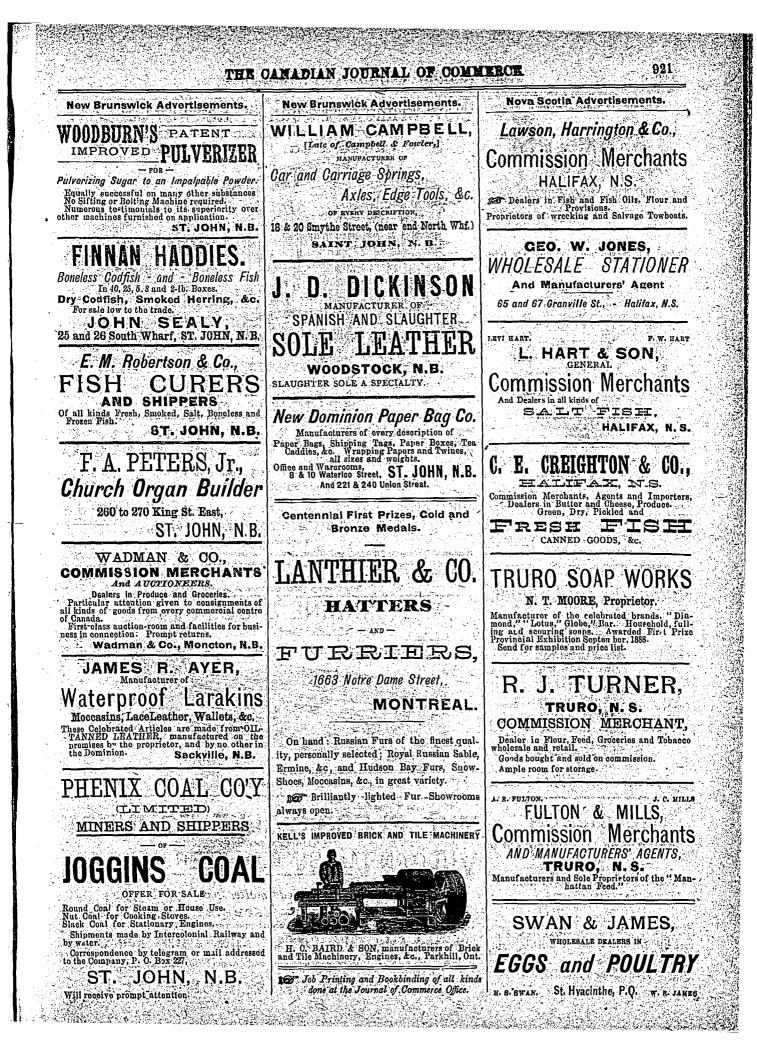
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Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal. LONSDALE, REID & CO., Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, SMALL WARES, 40. 18 ST. HELEN STREET, MONTREAL COMMERCIAL PAPER negotiated, money to loan on first-class mort-giges and other securities. ALBERT TAYLOR, General, Financial. Real Estate and Commission, 1727 Notre Dame Street, 3 doors west of St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal. Commercial Summary. DOP OUR CIRCULATION - Customers who

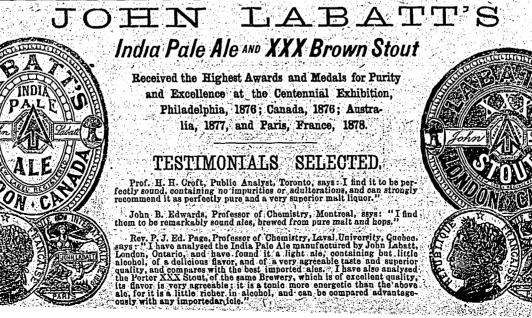
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have examined the subscription lists of the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE continue to advertise in its columns; leading houses choose it because of its high character as an advertising medium ; no decoy advertisements are allowed any place in it; its circulation has increased more, within the last year or two, than the total combined circulation of all the other commercial or trade papers in this Province; the number of those who have sent in their names to be added to the listthe present, week is thirty-three. We shall be glad to exhibit these and other orders at at any time.

THE contract for deepening the Ga'ops canal has been given out at \$625,000.

The winter arrangement of the Intercolonial Railway goes into operation on Monday next.

- IT is understood that an order-in-council



Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

924

STEWART MUNN & COMITY, General \* Commission \* Merchants. Fich Oils. &c.

Stoam Rof'd Soal Oil. Nfid. Cod Liver Oil. Nfid. Cod Oil. Gaspo & Halifux Cod Oil. Receivers and Shippers of Flour, Provisions & General Produce 22 ST. JOHN ST., MONTREAL.

# Portland Cements.

Roman Cement, Fire Bricks, Fire Olay, Scotch Sewer Pipes, Tiles, Enamelled Fire Olay Sinks, Enamelled, Majolica, Artistic Flooring and Wall Tiles.

A large stock and low prices. W. M<sup>0</sup>NALLY & CO.,

40 to 52 McGill St., MONTREAL.

Established 1874. D. Hatton & Co., Receivers of **FISH** of All Kinds. CRANBERRIES, CANNED GOODS, &c. Sole Wholesale Agents for D. WYER & CO.'S Haddies, J. L. JOYOB'S, Ciscose, PARKER, EAKINS & CO'S Boneless Codfish. Malpeque Shell Oysters on consignment.

18 Bonsecours Street, - - MONTREAL

has been passed increasing the export duty on pine logs from \$2 to \$3.

The stock of W. R. White, merchant tailor, St. Thomas, Ont., amounting to \$1,947, has been sold at 69 cents on the dollar.

S. RANDALL, described as a lumberman of Shefield, N.B., has assigned. We are without particulars as to his business career.

We hear of two small failures in Toronto. Honry Jones, a grocer in a very small way has assigned, as has also J. L. Bemrose, described as a builder.

MOMILLAN & MCLEAN, of Glencoe, have purchased the grocery stock of James A. Watterworth at 65 cents on the dollar. Mr. Watterworth will remove to Windsor.

This number of men who planned and wrote the Murchison letter increases every day. They will be soon numerous enough to form a political party of their own.

Tus creditors of William Ohambers, general merchant, Springfield, have received 31 cents on the dollar. It cost 25 per cent of the value of the stock to wind up the estate.

FUR SKINS Used in the manu-facture of OUR GOODS: March Sector Sector Alaska Seal Sable Otter Beaver Sea Otter Silver Fox Gray 65 Blue White " **Russian Hares** Grey Lamb Persian Lamb Iceland Lamb Astrakan Mink Raccoon Opossum Siberian Squirrel Persian Seal Coney Musk Ox Wolf **Buffalo** Bear

COMPANY, MONTREAL WHOLESALE **FURS & Hats,** ROBES, &c. LATEST STYLES Centlemen's Furnishings FULL LINES OF ALL GOODS, 1888 - FALL TRADE - 1888

**GREENE & SONS** 

LEANDER KEDDY, shocmaker of Aylesford, N.S., has assigned. He is a steady man who has done a moderate trade for many years past but has not been able to get ahead at all.

STRAMERS loading apples in Bay of Fundy ports obtain their bunker coal at Parsboro, from the Spring Hill mines, which will effect a great saving in time and money to the the apple shippers.

WINDSON, Ont., has offered the Canadian Pacific Railway exemption from taxation for 10 years as an inducement to build an independent line from London, Ont., to Windsor before August, 1890.

MR. RIGHARD WHITE has succeeded in purchasing the whole of the stock and plant of the "L'Imprimerie Generale" for \$15,000. It is rumored in political circles that there has been a political deal in this case,

THE Al an steamer Polynesian, now on her way out, is the first weekly boat to Halifax for the winter service. She is due at Halifax on Saturday, and after landing her passengers, mail and cargo, proceeds to Portland.

MRS. P. CARRIER, shoes, of Levis, Cas, has assigned. She is a widow who has done a small boot and shoe business for the past 22 years. Dolphis Brousseau, a small grocer of this city, has assigned. He owes about \$500 only.

ALEXANDER TYO, general storekeeper of Dundee, Que., is endeavoring to effect a settlement with his creditors at 50 cents in the dol<sup>2</sup> lar, secured, and payable in three and six months: He owes \$1,400 and shows assets of \$1,000.

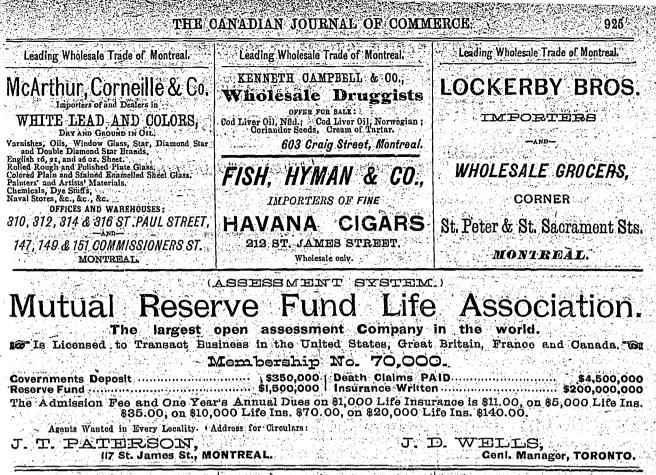
MR. JOHN L. KERR, for ten years office manager of the Confederation Life Association, has secured the position of Secretaryship of the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company, and assumes his duties on the 1st. December.

Mr. J. A. MCDONALD has taken out an action against H. S. Remington, the absconding produce merchant, for 1,500. His counsel state that they will also take out a warrant for the arrest of Remington, who is believed to be in British Columbia.

The exports of apples from Montreal for the week ending November 10 were 32,637 barrels, making the total exports from September 1 to date 176,288 barrels, which is more than double the quantity shipped during the same period in 1887.

CHARLS TREFANIER, a morchant doing business at Louiseville, near Thiee Rivers, was arrested last week on two *capiases*, for \$2,959 and \$775, respectively. He is charged with secreting his property with the intention of defrauding his creditors.

THE Collingwood Bulletin says that the Anderson Fish and Trading Company have at last come.to an arrangement with their creditors. They have offered 500: on the dollar; 350; being cash and the remaining 150; at 18 and 21 months.



SHIPMENTS of lumber from Partsboro, N-S., are expected to be heavy next season as 12 to 15 million superficial feet are likely to be held over at that port from the scarcity of shipping, and this winter's cut is predicted as fully equal to last year's.

Sr. Jons real estate owners propose to form an association having for its objects the reduction of city taxes. A similar organization was formed in Halifax some years ago, but accomplished nothing tangible, and has long since died a natural death.

LUDOVINE LARUE, doing business under the name of her deceased husband, J: H. Chagnon, grocer, at Sorel, has assigned. She owes \$3,900. Chagnon died last year and her efforts to continue the business have unfortunately not proved successful.

E. MR. A. KEROACE, of Boston, has taken out actions of damages for \$5,000 each against Mr. Boivin, *La Presse* and *Herald* for alleged libel in connection with the statement referring to Mr. Bovin's recent visit to Boston, and his experience with Mr. Keroack there.

LAURENT CHANDONNET, who has been in business at St. Pierre les Becquets, Que, for the past eighteen years, has assigned, owing \$2,300.7 Of late he his only made a bare living and younger and more energetic men seem to have crowded him out of the race.

A mong the articles exported from the port of Halifax in October of this year, were products of the mines, \$16,108; fisherles, \$230,-866; forests, \$29,232; fruits, \$81,364; and other products about \$80,000 in value. These exports were all by sea and do not embrace exports by rail.

MR. WIFRID SKAIPS, in company with Mr. J. O. Villeneuve, M.P.P., Mr. A. Desjardins, M.P., and others, is about to re-open the beet sugar factory at Berthier. The factory will be running regularly next week. We trust the new concern will prove more successful than its predecessor

The statistics of coal production show that during the menth of August the shipments of anthracite from the Pennsylvania mines to market amounted to 5,097,563 gross tons, which is the largest anthracite output ever made in one month, and it is at the rate of 49,000,000 tons a year.

MISS J. THERIEN, milliner, of this city, has assigned, owing \$4,100. H r failure is some what of a surprise. She was looked upon as a respectable, smart and industrious woman, worth at least a margin of \$1,000. — G-Vam Wyck, a struggling blacksmith, of Meaford, Ont, has assigned.

U. T. A. DONAUUE, general storekeeper, of Roberval, Que., has assigned. He owes \$6,-000. He apparently did a fair business, but there are far too many merchants in the Lake. St. John district for the amount of trade offering, and consequently what little trade there is is too much split up.

WM: HEATHFIELD, boot and shoe dealer, of Portland, N.B., has assigned. He owes \$4,000, and claims assets of \$3,000. He did a fair trade, but does not seem to have found it remunerative.—Mr. T. Gibson, a harness-maker,

of Arthur, Ont., has assigned. He owes \$800 and claims \$400 in assots.

THE quarterly meeting of the Dominion, Travellers' Association was held on the 10th, in their rooms, in this city. It was decided that the usual dinner should be held on the 20th of next month. The usual motion that, the dinner be a temperance one was put and negatived by the meeting.

An announcement is made of an opening trade sale by Suckling, Cassidy & Co. for the 20th and 21st inst, when they will clear a large consignment of clothing, the manufact-, ure of H. Shorey & Co., of Montreal, some 300 cases of boots and shoes and a large quantity of general dry-goods, furs, etc.

This fish weir business on Oape Ood has been more profitable this season than for several years, probably owing to the big-prices of fish. One trap has stocked over \$15,000, and several others \$8,000 to \$9,000. All have more than paid expenses. The fishing season (will last about a month longer.

WE learn that the gentleman who was recently forced out of the partnership in a wholesale millinery firm in this city, is about to start again. He has associated himself with a gentleman of considerable means, and the new firm will commence business under exceptionally favorable auspices.

D VITAL BERGERON, dry-goods, of this city, has assigned. He was formerly a clerk, who started for himself early in the present year on a capital of a few hundred dollars. As a matter of course he has not succeeded, but,



A proposition is now before the Halifax City Council looking to the abolition of that august body, and having the city government placed under the control of a mayor and six commissioners, who are to govern the city wisely and well. Such experiments have been tried before, but with poor success.

Tus Maritime Bank liquidators are paying out 50 per cent. on the notes of the bank. The amount paid on the 50 per cent. dividend is \$60,000. About \$20,000 of Maritime Bank notes are yet to come in. The liquidators held to the opinion that they will be able to redeem all the notes of the bank in full.

The creditors of John C. Keith, hardware merchant, of Belleville, whose failure was chronicled in our last issue, have held a meeting, at which Mr. Hope was appointed assignee. Mr. Keith offered 35 cents on the dollar with security, or 40 cents without. The meeting adjourned for two weeks to consider the offer. perience in obtaining barrels when wanted. As a consequence, they were not able to deliver their cruit at the specified date, and prices falling in the meantime, some of the buyers took advantage of it to repudiate their contracts.

FRANCIS GALLANT, general storekeeper, of Tignish, P.E.I., has assigned. He owes \$12,000. He also ran a lobster-canning factory, and vended liquors under the Scott Act. The fickle crustacean appears to have been the cause of his failure, as it has been of many others who thought there were fortunes in lobster-canning.

WE learn from Halifax that there has been an unusual enquiry for money on mortgage within a few weeks, caused largely by the fact that Robert Miller, of England, is said to have given instructions to call in his investments on mortgage. These, it is said, amount to more than a million dollars and date back to distant years. This will likely have a not come up to expectations and, so soon as his creditors commenced to press him, he was

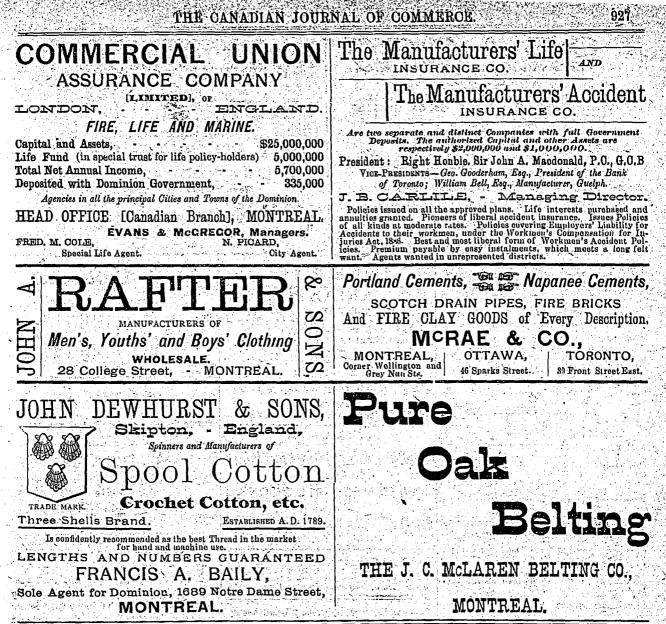
obliged to assign.

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Tus once flourishing coral fisheries of the Levant are practically exhausted, and the market now depends upon such coral as may be found at Aden at the mouth of the Red Sea and in the archipelago of Polynesia. The scarcity and consequently the rise in value will probably make it once more popular for jewelry ornaments.

AFTER three years of bad crops, American potatoes give an average of about 80 bushels per acre or nearly the rate of yield of 1879. while the yield has been increased in the south. It is high in the northern belt of the territories. The total product is about 195,-000,000 bushels, or 61,000,000 more than the estimate product of 1887.

EFFORTS are being made to have stearine put on the free list. It is not produced in the



Dominion, and as it is used in manufactures the duty of three cents per pound upon it, it is urged, might as well be removed. Mr. Mc., Millan, of Petrolea, has spent some time in Oltawa bringing the matter under the attention of the Customs authorities.

A GENTLEMAN IN Pittsburgh, Pa., claims to have discovered a process of making wood fire-proof by treating it with a solution of zinc in hydrochloric acid. The wood acquires the hardness of oak and the supplemess of hickory and is practically indestructible by fire. The discovery is a most important one if the claims made are sustained.

DARTMOUTH, N. S., a thriving town on Halifax harbor, holds a public meeting this week to discuss a plan for supplying the town with water. Though the town is surrounded with large lakes filled with pure water, its inhabitants depend on old fashioned wells for household supply and on salt water out of the harbor for, fire purposes. BATOOUS N. W. T. is to be made a permanent police post, and barracks for the accommodation of twenty men will be shortly erected Some fifteen members of the North-West police have been doing duty at Batoche for the past few months. It is denied that this has any connection with the still prevalent discontent among the half-breeds of that region.

J. Melven & Co., general storekeepers of Valleyfield, Que, have assigned. They owe \$8,000. McIver has been dead some time and the only partners were his widow, Catherine Duffin, and Christopher Callaghan who ran the store. They were a little too slow to keep abreast of the times and younger and more enterprising firms have pushed them out of the swim.

The Presidential election sent wool up one cent in Boston and five cents in Keptucky and down two cents in Australia. The market is in such a condition of excitement and speculation that heavy losses are certain to result.)

The sharp rise is making shoddy men happy. Wool has been so cheap within the past few

Wool and been so cheap within the past lew years that the demand for shoddy has been less than usual. Mn. J. G. Firzonsnow, who has recently

been ongaged in the liquidation of the Central Bank, and who proviously received a thorough training in the service of the Merchants Bank, has decided to open a private banking business at Norwood, Ont. Mr. Fitzgibbon is peculiarwell adapted for the profession he has adopted and will doubtless do well in a growing district like Norwood.

The shoe manufacturers of Onlario held an important meeting in Toronto last week; Eighteen of the leading firms were represented. It was decided, (1), that no sorting goods are to be dated shead; (2), that spring goods are to be dated not later than 1st April and fall goods not later than 1st October; and, (3), that terms of oredit are not to exceed four months with usual discounts.



WE learn that the C. P. R. officials have received an order from President Van Horne to cut down expenses this winter, and intelligence of reductions in the staff all along the line is to hand. The change affects night operators, switchmen, porters and baggage men. A gentleman just arrived from the Pacific coast says the company is adopting the same policy of retrenchment in British Columbia. الكبر فيأبر التعاوير وتتكافيه مرازيه وروي

for \$20,000 damages against the company, on

the ground of false arrest and persecution.

The average yield of buckwheat in the United States is approximately 12 bushels per acre and the crop nearly 11,000,000 bushels. Hay is a crop slightly above an average in yield or 1.22 tons per acre. It has been no-

bination, and that on notice being given to any works of the demand mentioned, the whole of their works should be immediately and the state of the state of the closed.

H. E FRASER, general storekeeper of St. Stephen, N.B., has assigned. He was formerly at Oakhill, and only moved to St. Stephen two years ago. He appears to have bought more stock than he needed, and, consequently, had to give a bill of sale in order to meet maturing paper. This was the first downward step and, as it was followed by several suits, he had no recourse save in an assignment. and the first of the first

MR. DE GROSBOIS, M P P. for Shefford, had an interview with Hon. Mr. Mercler, at the request of merchants and others along the line

assigned, owing about \$8,000. She compromised in January, 1886, at 75 cents in the dollar, payable in twelve months, which was duly met; and, as she was supposed to have, received \$5,000 insurance money on the death of her husband, she should have done well. Probably however there were other liens on this sum, or we should not have heard of her assignment.

W. E. ELLIOTT, the insolvent oil merchant, made a vigorous effore to escape from custody last week. He was being taken from the court to the prisoners van when he suddenly bolted and ran a considerable distance before he was captured in a back yaid. He was promptly handcuffed and taken back to jail. where the jailer asked him, why he had tried to escape, to which Elliott replied that he

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had been advised to de so by some friends in he court room.

LETTERS patent have been issued incorporating the following companies :-- The Chance Safety Frog Company (limited), with a capital stock of \$9,000; The London Soap Company, with a capital stock of \$25,000; The Wahnapitae Mining Company, with a capital stock of \$30,000. The capital stock of The Polson Iron Works Company, of Toronto (limited) has been increased from the sum of \$60,000 to \$300,000.

It is hardly probable that the recommendation of the British Silver Commission in favor of bi-metallism will have much practical effect. The present tendency, both to America and Europe, is towards the demonetization of silver, and it is doubtful whether a rehabilitation would be more than temporary owing to the cheapening of the metal, caused by the ever-increasing production and its perpetual fluctuation in value.

AUSTRALIA now takes the lead among the wool-producing countries of the world. A recent report to the State Department a<sup>t</sup> Washington shows that on the first of April last Australia contained 96,462,038 sheep. This is a gain of nearly 20,000,000 since 1885. The number of sheep in the United States in 1887 was estimated at 44,750,966, in European Russia in 1882 at 47,508,966, and in the Argentine Republic in 1885 at 75,000,000.

STANLEY E. HUE, dry-goods merchant, of Kentville, N. S, has assigned. His liabilities are fully 11,000. He was formerly manager for the now insolvent firm of Bouthillier Bros at Paspebiac, and later traveller for a St. John, N. B., firm. He was supposed to



have \$2,000 capital when he succeeded J. R. Blanchard in July, 1887, but has evidently not found the business a remunerative one. As he has assets of only \$10,000, while he shows preferences of \$7,000. the chances of the ordinary creditor are particularly slim.

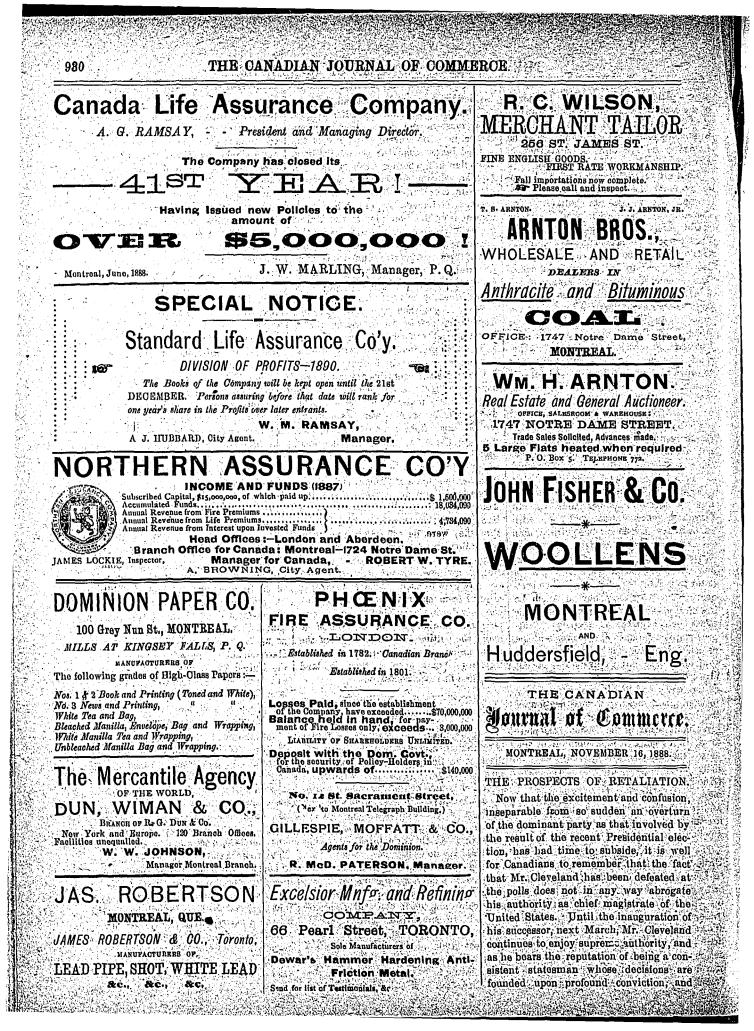
MILLER & HIGGINS, livery stable keepers, of this city, have assigned. It will be remembered that last week they offered 50 cents in the dollar, secured, and spread over twelve months on liabilities of \$13,000 and assets of \$9,000. "Charley" Higgins is an enterprising Yankee, well known in this city. He also operates a button-hole business under the title of Beale & Higgins; but in spite of his versatility and readiness to take up any trade, from making gossamer waterproofs to knitting wool goods, he does not seem able to accumulate any shekels.

THE provincial timber dues offices in Quebec and Ottawa are to be abolished. A statement in regard to the receipts of the Crowa Lands department fom the current year shows that they amount to \$786,771, against \$450,926 in 1886-87, the increase being attributed to an active collection of receipts of the department. The aunouncement is made that it is the intention of the commissioner to abolish the



the Crown Lands department. EFFORTS to restart the important works of the Londou Steel Company, Limited, Swanzea, whose sudden stoppage ander pressure from Mr. Frederick Siemens, London, was recently advised. have not at present met with success, and a petition for winding up the company has been presented by one of the largest creditors. Whether negotiations now in progress will be effectual in arranging for a restart is problematical. Meantime, the suspension of operations is a serious fact; 1,500 hands are out of employment, and a public relief fund has been started to relieve their distress.

THEAKSTON ANGWIN & Co., hardware dealers of Halifax, N. S, have assigned. This is a succession of the old established firm of Theakston and Angwin which passed out of existence in January 1887. Last February Robert Theakston, the senior partner, left the firm; and the two remaining partners W. K. Apgwin and Albert Cook continued. They had a heavy interest in a lobster and fishing enterprise at the Bay of Islands, Newfoundland, which seems to have fairly sapped their strength. As early as June last they were disappointed in returns from this source and were hard driven for means. In July they asked an extension of 6, 12, and 18 months which was held in abeyance until it was seen how the Newfoundland concern would turn out. It soon became evident that a compromise or assignment was necessary, and the latter course has been adopted. They owe \$40,000, and after the preferences, amounting to \$15,000, and the costs of winding up are paid, it is feared general creditors will realize \_but little.



after a patient consideration of the merits of the case, we must not overlook the fact that he has distinctly committed himself to a policy of retaliation against what he holds to be the unfriendly attitude of Canada towards American interests.

That either the Republican or Democratic party desire such a policy to be carried out we do not believe. The demand for retaliation was originally made purely as a campaign cry for the dual purpose of hampering the administration and of securing the suffrages of New England to the Republican cause. The demand for additional powers to enforce it more effectually was simply a counter-stroke put forward by the Democrats to disabuse the more ignorant or bigoted of the voters of the carefully fostered impression that Mr. Cleveland favored British interests, and to prove to them that he was ready at any moment to out-Herod Herod (so far as legislation hostile to Great Britain was concerned) if the political exigencies of his party required it. None of the political "bosses" ever regarded it as anything but a campaign cry, designed to attract the votes of the anti-English party, and all looked upon it as destined to oblivion so soon as the election was finally decided. But we must remember that in Mr. Cleveland we have to deal, not with an ordinary politician, but with a man in whom determination is often carried to the verge of stubborness, and who may deem himself bound, in order to sustain his character for consistency, to carry out the policy to which he has once pledged himself, regardless of the effect such a relapse to mediæval measures might have upon the interests of the nation whose foreign relations he now controls. Had Mr. Cleveland not put forward his ill-advised message in favor of free trade and had he not persistently insisted upon making a modification of the existing measure of protection a prominent plank in the Democratic platform, in defiance of the opinion of his most enthusiastic supporters, there is little doubt that he would have been triumphantly re-elected. With such a man, then, retaliation is still a live issue; and it is well, therefore, to consider what are the powers granted to him to put such a policy into force.

The Act of 1887 provides that whenever United States fishing vessels are denied in Canada rights secured them by treaty or by law; whenever fishing vessels carrying United States permits to touch a d trade are refused the privilege of trading at Canadian ports under the same regulations as are applicable to the most favored nation; or whenever such vessels are prevented from purchasing supplies; the President, on being satisfied that these

restrictions are imposed, shall issue a proclamation excluding Canadian vessels, their masters and crews, from any entrance into the waters and ports of the United States; denying the admission of Canadian fish, whether fresh or salt, and further, refusing admission to any port or place in the United States of any other produce of Canada, or any other goods coming from the Dominion to the United States. Whether he can also, under this law, cancel the existing bonding arrangements between the two countries is more doubtful; but we must not forget that Mr. Cleveland claims that the bonding clauses of the Washington treaty have expired.

We can see then from this that Mr. Cleveland's powers for interference with international traffic are almost autocratic, and that it practically rests with him as to whether the present friendly relations between the two countries are summarily severed or not. If he decides that the circumstances under which he made his demand for enhanced powers of retaliation are still existent, he can only, consistently, put the policy he then so vigorously upheld into effect. If, however, he will tacitly admit-now that the necessity for ignoring the rights of Canada is no longer forced upon him for political ends-that American fishermen are not the downtrodden race that he so earnestly persisted that they were, he can safely permit the retaliation act to slumber among the other rusty weapons in the political prsenal. But, as we have already said, this rests entirely with himself. The powers have already been placed in his hands, and we can only depend upon his honesty of purpose and uprightness of disposition to avoid the putting into force of one of the most unjust and narrow-minded acts of legislation that even a New England politician has ever conceived.

#### WOOL.

Possibly those interested in the future of Canadian wool watched the returns of the Presidential election more closely and with more interest than the members of any other branch of the Canadian mercantile community. The market for the best qualities of Canadian fleece has always been to a large extent across the border: the second and third qualities only being retained for domestic use. Under the existing United States' tariff, this wool is subject to a duty of ten cents per pound, or we may safely say about fifty per cent. of its value, and yet it can still be profitably sold in competition with American wools. In fact, last year, when Ohio wool (the best grade produced in the States) had gone down as low as 24 cents per pound, owing to fears of a reduction in the tariff, Canadian wool still commanded 22

cents in this market, in spite of the enormous duty it had to pay before it could enter the States-a sure sign that the most prohibitory tariff will not keep out a staple raw material which manufacturers are determined to have. Had Mr. Cleveland been re-elected, and wool been placed upon the list of free raw materials, at least half of the present duty would have accrued to the Canadian grower and dealer. The American consumer would still have got his wool five cents per pound cheaper, but the Canadian seller would have reaped an immediate advance of from 25 to 30 per cent. in price. Is it any wonder, then, that our wool-men were anxious that the Democratic party should sweep the polls, or that they should feel disappointed at the election of a President pledged to maintain the present almost prohibitive duty?

That free wool must come sooner or later, however, seems certain, whether Republicans or Democrats hold the helm of State. The American manufacturers are determined not to be confined within the limits of their own borders for their trade, and are now pressing to compete in foreign markets with England and Germany. To do this successfully, free wool is an absolute necessity, and so thoroughly is this recognized that wool brokers in the States predict that another twelve months will see some steps taken in this direction. In a letter from a Boston broker desiring to make a sale of wool-waste in bond in Canada (as the duty of 15 cents per pound in the States precluded the possibility of its profitable sale in that country), he prognosticated, on the eve of the election, that if Cleveland were elected wool would go up in Canada and England, while, if Harrison got in, the advance would be in the United States, but he was careful to add "free wool is bound to come sooner or later, and the sooner the better." A feeling which is doubtless shared by every manufacturer in the country.

That the result of the election will affect the price of wool in Great Britain is very doubtful. Letters from England on the very eve of the election completely ignore it as a disturbing factor, and certainly there are no grounds why it should prove one. No matter whether the duty be removed or not. American manufacturers must purchase Australian. Cape and River Plate wools in the English market in order to supply their necessities, and, consequently, must pay the price fixed by European competition. To assert, then, that the great wool centres will be affected by the American duty on wool being unchanged is simply an ebullition of that harmless vanity which is so characteristic of our cousins across the border, and is utterly without foundation in fact. Latest advices from London say that the past

month has been more encouraging as regards business generally, and, though no striking gain can yet be quoted in the value of the leading, raw materials, both buyers and sellers have assumed an attitude of confidence, without any present appearance of speculative feeling. The volume of trade in the textile manufacturing contres has been increasing on a fairly satisfactory scale, and an advance of 1d. per lb. on most sorts of "combing," and id, on "Downs" is noted, with a good demand for carpet wools. The fourth series of wool sales showed an advance of 5 to 74 per cent. on merinos, 7 to 10 per cent. on extras, and 5 percent on fine grades of crossbreds, as compared with July rates. Out of the 234,889 bales offered, 220,000 were sold, and it is expected that at the next series opening on the 27th (when 150,000 bales will be offered) full prices will be realized. At the Antwerp sale of River Plate wools prices were 15 to 20 centimes higher than at the previous sories, and, as prices for alpacas and mohairs are also higher, it is evident that the demand for textile raw materials is better all round. This shows that any depression in wool here, owing to the success of the protectionist party in the States, is more founded on sentiment than on fact, and will, consequently, only be of temporary duration. The situation at the great distributing centres is strong; and, as these are the markets that fix the tendency of prices, Canadian wool must eventually chare in the general advance.

## , CALLING OUT THE TROOPS.

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The railway troubles in the Eastern Townships and in Manitoba indicate the defects of the existing provisions of the Militia Act in a very forcible way. We have already pointed out the case with which the militia can be called out in aid of the civil power, and the absolute lack of any safeguard against their being used as instruments of coercion or intimidation by railroad or other corporations; but, there are other flaws in' the Act, of equal importance, which bear most unjustly both upon the officers and men of our military force and on the municipalities upon whom the burden of their support is laid. The defects are doubtless the results of inexperience; but now that the practical working of the Act has pointed out their existence, the Government should look to it that the necessary amendments be made.

We have already dwelt upon the fact that now that commissions as justices of the peace are scattered with so lavish a hand that there are few corporations that do not number some among their officials or dependents, the provision that the requisition calling out the troops must be signed by three justices of the peace has degenerated into merely a cheap formality. It is a clause which they have no difficulty in complying with, owing to the abundance of men qualified to sign, and which consequently puts into their hands, by the exercise of a little pressure, the power to call out the militia to suppress possible risings, not yet occurred, by the authority of their own dependents, and at the expense of the taxpayers. In other words it elevates the manager of a petty corporation into the position of a military autocrat, able to back up his comvands. with an armed force.

Were this power wielded at the expense of those who avail themselves of the ease with which troops can be called out for their behoof, we might still question their right to take our citizen soldiery from the workshop and the desk and transform them into armed police; but it must be remembered that the municipality in which these justices declare that the services of the militia are required must pay the transport and subsist the force whilst on service, and that in the event of that not being done promptly, the officer commanding the corps may recover the value from the municipality by process of law. Under these circumstances any railway company can, as in the case of the Hereford Branch, call out the militia to coerce striking workmen into quiescence without becoming in the least responsible for the cost.

To the volunteer officer or private the injustice of the law is equally manifest. Where a requisition for the military is properly made every officer who refuses or neglects to go out with his battalion is liable to a penalty not exceeding \$100, and every man to a penalty not exceeding \$20. for each offence, and yet there is no provision by which a battalion when called out can make a requisition on Government account for transport, or for compelling the municipality or the magistrates, asking for aid; to furnish the transport in kind when necessary. In cases where a city battalion is called out for duty within the city, transport is not required, but if a country battalion is asked for, the case is different, as in almost every instance the duty required is many miles distant from the battalion's headquarters. Under these circumstances the only way in which the battalion can comply with its orders is to become in the first instance responsible both for the cost of transport and subsistence, and to trust that the amount so guaranteed can eventually be extracted from its unwilling paymasters.

Surely here are defects that should need only to be pointed out to be redressed. In the first place—if the authority for calling out the troops be continued in the hands of only three justices of the peace it should be distinctly understood that these

justices should have no connection with or financial interest in the corporation whose property is to be protected by the armed force. In the second place-the leading civil authority of the municipality should be one of the signers of the requisition. In the third place-the company calling for military aid should contribute at least half of the cost of their transport, pay, and maintenance... In the fourth place-as the municipality is compelled to bear the cost of the presence of the soldiery it, should have some say as to the necessity of their presence, and-lastly-as both officers and men are liable to penalties if they fail to turn out, they should not be compelled either to wait for their pay or to advance money for, or become responsible for, the cost of either transport or subsistence.

These are conditions with whose fairness most husiness men will agree. At present a force of citizen soldiery, intended, as a defence to our frontiers in event of war, is being degraded into the position, of railway police, and an unwarranted expense is being levied upon poor municipalities at the behest of wealthy corporations. The militia of Canada were not levied for the purpose of coercing starving laborers into submission, or preventing one railroad company from interfering with the tracks of another. These are matters with which the civil power should, be perfectly, competent to deal. But so long as we, put a cheap and effective weapon into the hands of the railway companies we cannot expect them not to use it. Since it is far more economical to call out the troops than to pay for constables, the companies naturally prefer to make use of the militia; so that; unless the defects in the act that we have pointed out, be speedily remedied we may expect still further demands upon the services of the troops to be made. Not only is the dignity of the national force ;; being lowered; but a most unw. rrantable interference with the liberty of the subject is being committed. To tax, the private citizen, either in person, or in pocket, to further the financial ends of a railroad corporation is not only opposed to the spirit of Canadian justice but to the best interests of the country. The taxpayer whose municipality is mulcted, and the soldier who is taken from his ordinary occupation to serve in the ranks, are equally wronged by the loose wording of the Act, while the end for which our citizen soldiery were first called into existence is unwarrantably degraded. It rests now with the Government to take such steps as shall put a summary stop to the present anomalous condition of affairs We are aware that railway influence counts for a great deal at Ottawa; but in this case we trust that the Ministry will take up the question in a public spirit and place such restrictions upon the calling out of troops to

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further private ends as shall relieve both the municipalities and the soldiery from unwarranted demands upon their resources.

THE CHEESE TRADE.

In previous articles on dairy produce in these columns, reference has been made to our rapidly diminishing export trade in butter. If the milk of our numerous herds is not turned into butter, it is, however, made into cheese, which is said to pay better.

The shipping season is now about over, and the chief features of the industry will be found to possess the usual interest, for our general readers as well as to those directly or indirectly interested in dairy produce. Prices, as a rule, were lower than last year to the extent of an average of about 14c. The highest price paid in the city and country in 1887 by exporters was 12 c., while this year it was 10 c. It looked, at one time, as if the contracting system had lost ground; but, everything east of Toronto was contracted, for altough much later than usual-fully a month later than last year. There was no wild boom this year, exciting the same interest as in some former years, owing largely, no doubt; to the extensive make of cheese in Europe and all over the world. It was, however, a fairly good year. Some heavy losses were incurred by dealers, who generally succeeded, however, in turning over profits sufficient to make up for their bad deals. Producers have not made a great deal of money, but averaging the whole season, the trade in the words of an exporter," has paid both dealers and producers well."

There has only been a slight effort at anything like combination among the factories, and that by operators who have been at such devices before. Shippers prefer to patronize non-combiners rather than the combination factories. The reason is not far to seek. So far as the former are concerned, they can select and buy according to quality, whilst the combinations force shippers to buy fancy and finest all at a price, to average. With regard to shipments, there was no especial inducements for American goods to seek our port, and about the usual quantity came forward. for Europe. The exports this year ef Canadian cheese will be the highest on record, contrary to earlier expectations, when it was thought they would fall below those of last year. The figures rolled up on the fall make. With regard to stocks, we do not propose to do any guess work as to how they stand at present. With goods in transit here and there, such calculations are misleading and mischlevious. As to quality, it is pleasing and agreeable to state that, in spite of the tricks in the

SPECIFICATION OF THE SECOND

United States which have caused States cheese to be received under strong suspicion in Europe, the quality of the Canadian product has been kept up to its former high standard. There, has been absolutely no adulteration, and very little skim cheese made. Our factorymen rightly deserve a word of praise and congratulation in this connection.

Northern New York cheese has been largely purchased this year by Montreal dealers for shipment to the old country. It has been stated that early in the season a considerable quantity was shipped as Canadian When American cheese seeks to masquerade as Canadian, thus admitting the superiority of the local product; croakers on this side of the line should stop to reflect what they are croaking about. The Customs officials in England are now very particular in insisting upon goods being branded with the name of the country of production, and shippers not complying are liable to a fine. With regard to the production of cheese this year, it is generally admitted that it was quite large up to the first of October. The October make itself was smaller than usual and some say it shows a shrinkage of 25 per cent. This is due to the cold weather, the bad roads, and the low prices ruling. The milk was kept at home, and made into; butter, which has been higher priced of late for both creamery and choice dairy.' Quite a few cheese factories closed from the 15th to the 20th of October, and it is predicted that butter buyers will find out, very soon that no small amount of butter was made in October and since, as cows will milk fairly up to the 10th or 15th of November. Exporters have done less than ever in butter, and there has been practically nothing shipped. It has paid the farmers better to put the milk into cheese. England requires sweet, fresh butter, and buyers are even more particular than they used to be. British and Irish and Continental producers have supplied the demand. Still we have hopes for Canadian butter if modern methods and appliances are not neglected.

Year. Boxes. دوريدين المريكي المريكي مريكي المريكي ا 58,800 1884 1885 164.643 1886 ..... 32 655 66,665 1887 1888 41,953 The previous total shipments, or, up to the 27th October, were as follows :-----Year Bores 1884 991,112 1885 953,969 1856 801.400

951.285

999.916

1887

18882

British prices for Canadian cheese averaged less than last year. Early in May, 1887, the Liverpool cable quotation was 638.66d., and it went down to 458.66d. on June 24th. On the 10th November the price was 588.6d. This year the price in early May was about 52s., and it declined to 43s. on the 22nd of June. On November 10th, cheese was quoted at 50s.

Ocean freights on cheese have ranged higher than last year. In 1887, they opened at 20s, per gross ton, and advanced to 22s. 6d. at the end of July; continuing at that rate to the close of navigation. During the present season, after opening at 20s. Liverpool freights are now 27s. 6d., while the London rate is up to 30s.

CIVIL SERVICE EXEMPTION.

If there is any point in our civil procedure that is more distasteful to the ordinary citizen than another it is the fact that it recognises the existence of certain privileged classes who are specially exempted from the operation of those legal processes to which the rest of their fellows are liable. One of these blemishes in the judicial code that is especially exasperating to the mercantile community is the provision that the salary of civil servants cannot be garnisheed. Why this special exemption from the operation of the common law should exist in the favor of a fairly well-paid, and certainly not overworked class, it seems difficult to say. Whether it is because the royal prerogative stands in danger of being diminished by permitting a civil service employee to be jostled by his creditors; or whether the seizure of his salary could be held to be a reflection on intelligence or liberality of the minister who employs him, we do not know; but the fact romains that this exemption has done harm not only to the mercantile community at large, but to the very class whom it is intended to protect, and that the better class of civil service clerks would not regret to witness, its summary abolition.

Why a gentleman who is assured, during good behavior, of a regularly paid and sufficient income, should be placed above the law that bears so heavily upon the poorly paid clerk or artisan, is a puzzle which only agovernment official can guess; but we are glad to see that the Hon. Mr. Mercier, who with all his faults has initiated a number of progressive measures since his accession to power, has decided to cut the Gordian knot in a very summary, manner and has notified those employees of the Provincial departments who fail to pay their-debts that they will become subject to instant dismissal. It is notorious that the operation of the exemption has proved most mischievous to the body of civil service employees as a

whole. In fact in Ottawa the working of this regulation has so injured the credit of those members of the departments who have a conscientious regard for the rights of their suppliers that the mere mention of being in the "buildings" is sufficient to cause the account to be looked upon with suspicion. The honest hard-working employee has had to suffer from the evil reputation brought upon the class to which he belongs by the criminal extravagance of his fellows, and is compelled to put up with the sneers lavished upon the whole service by those who confound the nonpaying class with those who honestl pay for what they get, and, consequently, regard every government employee as necessarily a "beat."

The injury to the public at large is equally marked. The loss caused by the impossibility of collecting from government employees must be recouped to the merchant out of the rest of his customers, either directly or indirectly, and, there--fore, we may fairly say that not only does the taxpayer pay the comfortable salarv enjoyed by the principal transgressors in this direction, but he is absolutely also called upon to make good the loss incurred by their refusal to pay their just liabilities, owing to the impossibility of putting sufficient pressure upon them to compel them to act honorably. Were exemption once abolished and the salary they waste in keeping up what they consider to be a position in society suitable to their exalted rank, liable to seizure, we should soon see a marked change for the better. At present a certain section of these servants of the public are able practically to defy the common law of the country from whom they draw their wages, and, consequently, to inflict an unmerited wrong not only on their more upright brethren but indirectly on their employers. This is certainly a condition of affairs that calls for the interference of their official superiors, and-although we do not go so far as to say that an employee who does not pay his debts should be summarily discharged -we hold that, since the present system of exemption has proved to be a direct in centive to debt, he should be fully liable to all the penalties for non-payment of accounts which now fall to the lot of the ordinary citizen.

#### WINTER WRAPS.

The bright cold days which ushered in the commencement of the present week naturally caused a rush of ladies to procure winter wraps. The mild almost continuously wet weather that had prevailed during the first ten days of the month caused only a very languid interest to be taken in heavy fabrics, but the suddenness of the change found many

customers unprepared, and, consequently, caused a briskness of dem nd for seasonable goods that was in refreshing contrast to the careless humor displayed by buyers during the preceding week. The hard, dry streets and clear skies also tempted out purchasers in other lines, and the volume of business done in consequence points out the importance of favorable meteorological conditions, as a factor in improving trade, in a very unmistakeable manner.

The first point about new winter wraps that strikes the ordinary observer is their length. In fact they cannot be too long: and are intended to completely hide the dress. As a consequence the bonnet or hat is now selected to match the wrap, and the color or fabric of the dress is a matter of secondary importance. Opinions are much divided in the trade as to whether fur edging will be fashionable or not. Some houses hold that the long boas, now so fashionable, render a fur edging to the wrap altogether unnecessary; but others maintain that too much fur cannot be put on in a climate like this, and, certainly, there seems to be a strong feeling in favor of a band of Alaska sable or Persian lamb down the front and round the bottom of long wraps.

In the case of cloth wraps, in tweeds or ladies' cloths, the feature of the season is the preference for super-imposed capes. The triple cape has entirely ousted the capochon, and this latter is now taken as an indication of last year's styles. The capes are usually (ostensibly) three in number, and owing to their warmth are intended to obviate the necessity for a fur shoulder cape. We find even plush newmarkets and redingotes fitted with these capes and they are certainly a feature of this year's wraps. In novelties we have a modification of the particularly ugly French "bonne-femme" cape. A sample wrap of this style was made of black erepe cloth, lined with black silk. The back was fitted to the figure with three seams, while the front was gathered like a bodice, with several rows of gatherings at the neck and waist. It was finished with a black moire collar. There were armholes, like those of a bodice, but no sleeves. Side pieces were added from the shoulder, falling loose down to the foot of the mantle over the arms, rounded off at the foot, and edged all the way down with a deep border of black moire put on plain. A belt of moire commenced at the seams under the arms at each side, and came down into a point in the middle of the the front.

In redingotes, the Natalie, made of dark copucin-colored plush and lined with faille, is very pretty, but hardly warm enough for this climate. It fits close to the figure and buttons all the way down.

It has the usual three capes, lined with silk, and is finished off with a silk cord and tassels round the waist. Another favorite is a tight-fitting redingote fastening with large revers over the chest, and called the Directoire. It is cut square at the waist to show the skirt of the dress, and has tight coat sleeves coming well over the shoulders. It is made in black or dark colored cloth and is trimmed with velvet or galloon and very large fancy Another stylish redingote is buttons. is made of chocolate diagonal; the bodice having a long point in front. It is made double-breasted with the skirt opened very much to the left side and turned back with revers of plush. The collar band, one side of the pointed bodice, and points on the coat sleeves are also trimmed with the plush. Rosettes of merveilleux of the same shade are placed at intervals round the bottom of the skirt, on the opening of the bodice, and on each side.

Long cloaks of brocaded cloths are also much worn. These garments vary in cost from the cheapest woollens to some almost as expensive as silk brocades. Black or dark neutral tints only are called for, and, in this city, they are always edged with fur or feather trimming. Smooth-faced beaver cloth in black, gray, fawn, Gobelin blue and volcano red, are used for the most stylish newmarkets worn by young ladies. They are made up with plain coat or bell-sleeves, or with long pointed over-sleeves or angel-sleeves, and trimmed either with braid or with fur; Alaska sable and Persian lamb being the favorites. In all of these the triple cape is a feature, and the capochon considered old-fashioned. Velvet yokes and heavy deep cloth plaits are also noted on winter wraps, and the novelty of having the sleeves composed of a different fabric to that of the body of the wrap, if not pretty, is certainly original and striking.

#### THE APPLE EXPORT TRADE.

So far the fall fruit has shown uniform good quality although packers have been at a disadvantage owing to the incessant wet weather. Considerable fruit will be left over at the close of the season and will be forwarded via American ports or Halifax and St John. It is reported that arrangements will be made to ship a good deal of Canadian fruit to Glasgow from Boston, while Portland will take most of the Liverpool shipments. Late arrivals on the other side have reached there in good condition. Returns from Glasgow have been very encouraging, more so than those from Liverpool. London shipments have done fairly, about equal to Liverpool. Canadian shippers have been paying 3s freight to Liverpool and Bristol. The Hibernian has been withdrawn from the Glasgow route on account of an accident, and the Siberian and the Alcydes, which are the last boats to Glasgow, have secured higher rates in consequence. Some shippers paid 4s per brl., but late western men are said to have paid as high as 5s. Messrs. Simons, Shuttleworth & Co thus cable Mr. Walter Webling the Liverpool market: Baldwins and Canada reds, 12s@14s; Greenings and Swaars, 12s@ 14s; Russets, 13s@15s; Kings, 15s@17s; Spies, Spitz and Seeks, 12s@14s; Ribstons, 14s@16s. Last receipts average well, as a rule midw:y between our highest and lowest prices. Only the choicest fruit fetched the outside quotations.

The following are the shipments for week ending 10th November :

Ports.	Montreal.	·New York.	Boston.	Hali- fax.
Liverpool.	16,778	8,572	24,047	• • • • • · · ·
London	,	1,098	1,967	4,241
Glasgow		4,062	4,054	
Various		3,786	2,159	
Week		17,518	32,227	4,241
Previously.		169,511	99,636	41,339
Seasor		187,029	131,863	45,580
Last Year.	80,851	160,656	38,514	9,438
		,	,•	-,
	Week.	Pre- viously.	Season.	Last Year
	Week.	Pre-		Last
Liverpool.	Week.	Pre- viously.	Season.	Last Year
	Week. 49,397 9,218	Pre- viously. 236,408	Season. 285,805 94,290	Last 1'ear 148,219
Liverpool.	Week. 49,397 9,218 21,904	Pre- viously. 236,408 85,072	Season. 285,805	Last Year. 148,219 37,350
Liverpool. London Glasgow Various	Week. 49,397 9,218 21,904	Pre- viously. 236,408 85,072 121,901	Season. 285,805 94,290 143,805 16,695	Last Year. 148,21 37,35 90,22 12,77

ATTENTION has been recently called to the large amount of wheat shipped from the Pacific coast for Europe. Inquiry among millers shows that it is many times as great as the amount shipped for the last week from Eastern ports, and that the great export movement is largely due to the recent rise in wheat. The European markets have not yet responded to the rise in American wheat, and, as the Pacific coast wheat is of a much cheaper grade, large quantities have been shipped to European marts. The California wheat corr. sponds in value to Minnesota No. 2 red winter wheat. While there is no export movement of New York wheat, and, in fact, the Liverpool market is some 20 cents below New York prices the California low goods can be shipped with profit. Considerable quantities of Washington Territory wheat have recently arrived in Minneapolis, where many miliers are grinding a little as an experiment. There is a good deal of it already stored at Duluth, but the millers are inclined to leave it alone, as it abounds in starch, grinds a dark color and is of very doubtful strength. In appearance it differs very much from Minnosota wheat, as the grains are pointed at both ends and of a dead straw color, entirely lacking the lustre of Minnesota and Dakota wheat. In price it is about 20 cents below Minnesota's No. 1 hard, but even at the price the millers won't touch it. Large quantities that have come to Duluth will probably go to Liverpool, where there is more of a demand for low grade flour and soft wheats. It will be used in grinding

up with harder grades, and is perhaps about on an equality with the Indian wheat which has recently been imported in large quantities into England and Continental ports

THE customs seizure to which we referred two weeks ago has resulted in the arrest of A. Bertin, a Frenchman, who is agent for several French wine houses. Bertin was arrested on a warrant issued at the instance of the Customs authorities, charging him with having passed fraudulent invoices for the purpose of defrauding the revenue. Bertin has been doing a large business in wines, which he was enabled to sell at much lower prices than other importers. The Customs authorities, growing suspicious that all was not right, made a seizure on Bertin's papers, including correspondence, invoices and other documents. Bertin is charged with making arrangements with the French houses to send an extra invoice to be used for the Customs. The difference between the two invoices is said to be at least 30 per cent. Over \$5,000 worth of goods consigned to Bertin, and now in the Custom house, have been seized. Bertin was brought before the Police Magistrate last week, and four charges were made against him of having passed fraudulent invoices for a large number of cases during May, August and September. Bertin claims that he never had any intention of defrauding, and that he has paid duty on the full value of the goods. He explains the difference in the invoices by stating that in one invoice the Bordeaux current prices would appear, and in another invoice there would be an advance of some 30 per cent., which included commission, freight, loss by b:eakage, etc. The case is creating considerable interest.

WE take from the Philadelphia Record the arguments maue in the case of the Commonwealth against James C. Biddle for violation of the Insurance law, which provides that it shall be a misdemeanor to place insurance with any company not authorized to do business in the State. The basis of the case was the placing of a policy by Mr. Biddle with a New England manufacturers' mutual insurance company. It was argued on behalf of Mr. Biddle that the contract was not made in the State but in Massachusetts, and was consequently not amenable to the laws of the Commonwealth. He further contended that the law claimed to be violated was unconstitutional, as it contravened the Constitution of the United States. District Attorney Graham, representing the Insurance Department of the State of Pennsylvania, argued that the law in question was designed to protect the taxpayers of the State by excluding corporations not paying taxes in the State nor hold. ing any authority to do business there. The law was intended to enable the State to collect her taxes from all companies that indirectly do business within the Common-

wealth, and so was made broad enough to declare every act done by a citizen enabling a foreign company, in defiance of the laws, to secure contracts of insurance on Pennsylvania property, to be a crime punishable with fine in the first instance, and with either fine and imprisonment or both for a second offense. No decision was rendered.

THE long drawn out case resulting from complications in the liquor business of Mr. S. R Balkwill, of Belleville, has at last been decided. The matter was first brought to the notice of the public on August 31st by the arrest of Mr. Balkwill on the ground of unlawfully disposing of his goods and chattels. to wit, 20,000 cigars and 10 chests of tea, with intent to defraud his creditors. Mr. Balkwill's creditors had been pressing him to assign, but this he declined to do, and they not liking the appearance of things caused his arrest on the charge above stated. The affair created a sensation, which was intensified when it was discovered that on the night on which his arrest occurred his warehouse had been entered and the safe opened, and relieved of its contents. Mr. Balkwill claimed that the safe contained cash sufficient to meet his liabilities, and that its loss left no alternative but to assign. He commenced business the first of May this year, but the assignce found that his liabilities were \$18,500, with assets at \$6,500. While the preliminary examination was being conducted, piecemeal, owing to the difficulty in securing witnesses, the warehouse was entered and \$1,200 worth of fine cigars and champagne removed. The goods were afterwards found secrete. in a wood about five miles west of the city, and the arrest of one Houston followed. Balkwill was committed for trial, but the grand jury discharged him, and he has since left the country. The last chapter has now been closed by the discharge of Houston.

THE London Grocer of Oct. 27th, in its sugar report, says :--- "A fact which cannot have been over-looked by the trade is the smallness of the quantity that is said to represent the existing stock of raw sugar in the port of London, it being returned as only 38,400 tons, against 55,240 tons last year and 80,030 tons in 1886; but we doubt if the returns are correct, knowing that with many private importers, who are their own wharfingers, it is quite optional whether they send up returns of their stocks and deliveries or not; and, as we know they do not unless it suits them, there are good reasons for believing that our system of stock returns is very faulty and incomplete; consequently we think that, until this is proved to the contrary, no heed should be given to the statements that the stocks of sugar here are so very much reduced as they appear to be on the face of the notoriously imperfect documents which are handed in for almost anybody's inspection in the Lane every week. That some such view

is held by soveral leading firms in the wholesale grocery trade, is protty clearly evidenced by the greater degree of dullness which has been observable in the raw market all the week through, as even less disposition to buy has been shown than previously, and notwithstanding the extreme scantiness of supplies in cane descriptions, the few sales reported have been practicable only on at easy rates.

The rapid increase in the consumption of bituminous coal throughout the North-West has resulted in a recent investigation by the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, with a view of ascertaining whether, and to what extent, consumers there and in the North-West generally, are paying excessive prices. The result of the investigation is that the cost of anthracite at Buffalo is \$3 per ton, made up of \$1.75 per ton at mines, and \$1.25 freight from mines to Buffalo, 370 miles; that the cost at St. Paul is \$8.75, and something lower at Duluth ; and that at \$7.60 the mine-owners and transporters could realize abundant margins. The objective point of this inquiry is to ascertain the possibility of obtaining Canadian anthracite 900 miles west of Winnipeg, and 250 or 300 miles beyond Benton, This coal is alleged to be as good as the best Pennsylvania anthracite, but the long distance from St. Paul makes it doubtful whether it could be delivered in competition with the Pennsylvania product. Over 2,000,000 tons of anthracite have been marketed this season in the North-West, and the trade is yearly assuming larger propertions.

Ar the time of the Shah's visit to Paris it is related that, at a public dinner, His Majesty refused, point-blank, to accept a tooth-pick offered to him, at the same time informing another exalted personage that he had eaten three of them the night before and that they had not agreed with him. If they were of the deliciously flavored variety now put upon the market by Morton, Phillips & Bulmer we do not wonder at his mistaking them for edibles. Nothing is more conducive to the health and soundness of the teeth and gums than the timely use of a properly made. soft wooden tooth pick, and in a country like this, where the dentist thrives at a rate out of all proportion to his brethren in Europe, the use of the tooth pick should be as much a portion of our daily hygiene as that of the tooth brush. Now that the common crude wooden tooth pick, with its flavor of the match box, has been superseded by the delicately flavored ones that we have mentioned, there should be no longer any prejudice against their use, and their true value as a preservative of the teeth against decay should be fully realized in every household.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture, reports a good season for cotton picking during October in the southwest, and only moderately favorable weather. In the Atlantic coast

States. The wet weather of September proved very injurious to quality, prostrating plants and rotting bolls, causing blight and shedding, and injuring the prospects of the top crop. There is much stained fibre, and the quality is much poorer than that of the previous year. Picking was late commencing, but there has as yet been no killing frosts, rendering possible partial compensation as to length of season Indications of yield per acre average the same as last year at this time, though the previous condition of the plant scarcely warrants the expectation of so much late growth and harvest outcome in November and December. The States west of the Mississippi report a slightly larger yield than last year, while Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee indicate a slight reduction Other States indicate nearly the same expectation at this date.

Tus fire loss in the United States and Canada for the month just closed amounted to \$5,945,500; and, large as the sum total appeace, it is a marked improvement over the second for October, 1887-that month being chargeable with the sum of \$9,769,825 in fire losses. The fire loss for the month of October. 1880, was \$12,000,000; therefore, the loss of October, 1888, was less than half that of October, 1886, and only about three-fifths of that of October, 1887. Below we present a table (for which we are indebted to the N. Y. Bulletin), showing the fire loss by months for the first ten months of the years 1886, 1887 and 1888 :---

	1886.	1887.	1888.
Jan	\$12,000,000	\$11,000,000.	\$16,000,000
Feb.	6,500,000	7,500,000	11,213,000
March.	10,650,000	10,450,000	9,918,100
April	8,000,000	11,750,000	11,326,350
May	7,000,000	10,636,500	9,188,500
June	9,750,000.	10,182,100	9,594,400
Ju'y	10,000,000	14,006,500	10,508,470
Aug	13,000,000	8,317,500	10,236,000
Sept	6,500,000	7,337,900	10,624,700
Oct,	12,000,000	9,769,825	5,945,500
		·	

Total...\$95,400,000 \$102,953,325 \$104,595,520

The statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Dominion for the month of October shows that while the revenue continues to increase the expenditure is being held down below last year's figures, and a gratifying surplus is the result. For the first four months of the fiscal year the revenue has been as follows:-

Oustoms	\$ 8,352,108
Excise	2,312,742
Post Office	
Public works, including	
ways	1,350,535
Miscellaneous	
	PIC CLORE

 Excise, \$484,470 ; Public Works; including railways; \$297,900 The decreases are -Post Office, \$59,787 ; miscellaneous, \$179,785.

- IT is great pity that some means of mining anthracite coal more economically is not invented. The output of anthracite coal increases at an enormous rate. In 1886; thirtytwo milion tons were mined; in 1887, 34,600,000 tons, and the probability is that 1888 will see a production of 37,500,000 tons Only ten years ago the production was but 17,600.000 tons. The increased consumption is remarkable. New markets are opening for the sale of anthracite every year, whereas New England and the Middle States formerly. burned the great bulk of the production. Ten years hence production will probably exceed fifty million tons annually, yet a little less than 40 per cent. of the coal mined goes to market. The present crude methods of mining are enormously wasteful. Thus 45 per cent. of all anthracite is left in pillars to support. the mines, 15 per cent, is lost in blasting and six and one-half per cent is wasted in breaking. Two tons of coal are wasted for one that is sent to market.

THE Scotch threadmakers, says the Lewiston (Me.) Journal, must be making a vast amount of thread this year, to judge from the immense quantities of spool material they are buying. A large number of sailing vessels have left Bangor for the Clyde laden with spool bars, and large shipments are yet to be made. Square-rigged vessels are so scarce that a three-masted schooner was chartered to take spool stock to the Clyde at 80s. per standard, which would have been considered big money a year ago. The British steamer Annandale, 1,594 tons, will arrive at Bangor this week, to load 1,000,000 feet of spool stock for Greenock, while another large steamer and more sailing vessels are to follow. One firmwill ship 7,000,000 feet this season. This spool stock is sawed into square bars of various thicknesses, four feet long, from the best of white birch-timber, and tied up in bundles.

A DISTINUTLY new departure in insurance is the Palladium, a newly formed - mutual com pany, insuring its mombers (who must be French) against ricks to persons or property from war, insurrection, or riot, either in France, or in a war in which France may be engaged. The policies will cover all expenses incurred by any military proceedings affecting the assurer's property, including the destruction of woods, cost of provisions requisitioned by troops. &c., but no responsibility is accepted for the loss of money, bonds, or title deeds. The assurer will be held to undertake payment of premiums for fifteen years, but after the fifth year he may retire by giving notice, in which case he may claim repayment of one-third of the premiums he has paid, or after the tenth year two-thirds of the premiums, losing the right of repayment if he has made any claim on the society.

A COMMERCIAL exchange draws attention to the fact that the unusually large demand for coal during the past five months means not only that there has been a disposition to lay in the winter's supply in advance, but also that there has been an unusually large consumption during the summer and fall throughout the country. This means that factories mills and furnaces have been kept in operation more generally and more constantly than has usually been the case during the dull portion of the industrial year Greater consumption of coal during these summer and autumn months means that more steam power has been at work and that more manufacturing has been in progress, thus testifying to the activity of the industrial situation throughout the season and throughout the continent.

THE Real Estate Record says that the month of October, ended with a record more satisfactory, as regards real estate sales in this city than any of the preceding summer months. St. Antoine ward leads off with nearly one-half of the total amount of the sales recorded, this result being assisted by the purchase of the Victoria hospital site. The improvement in the East end is more observable in the St. Mary's and St. Jean Baptiste wards. Cote St. Antoine makes a good showing and much interest is manifested in all parcels of real estate, big and little, offered for sale. So far, buyers have preferred to treat with owners whose views are not too highly colored and who are disposed to make reasonable concessions.

THE coal shipments from North Sydney, C. B., are far ahead of those of any previous year. All the mines show a great increase in shipments. As an instance, the coal shipments from this harbor this year alone are a great deal in excess of the shipments for the whole island during 1876 and 1878. The proposed formation of a coal trust, whereby a number of American capitalists are negotiating for the purchase of the Cape Breton working coal areas, and forming them into one gigantic coal monopoly, is much talked of in Cape Breton, and is looked upon with general disfavor; and it is probable that such a vigorous opposition will be met with as to compel its promoters to abindon the scheme.

WE cull from a Lower Province exchange a case in which a useful moral was lost to the business world. A compositor in their employ, disgusted at the amount his comrades spent in tobacco and beer, determined to set them a practical example. For five years, every time a companion bought a cigar or a drink, he would put a similar amount on one side, and deposit it in the bank. At the end of the fifth year his savings totaled \$367 and he invested it in shares of the bank. Six months later the bank failed ignominiously and he is now called upon to contribute his double liability. The practical example has been held over for the present.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway are now busily at work constructing the new line west from London to Windsor. The offer made to them, it is said, for the purchase of the Great Western was too high, and they considered they could save money by the construction of an independent line. It is, however, said to be possible that on the Canadian Pacific reaching Glencoe a settlement may be arrived at for the purchase of one of the double tracks of the Grand Trunk which run to Windsor. However, the C. P. R. are purchasing right of way west of Glencoe, and if the settlement referred to is not arrived at they will continue their independent line.

ADVICES from North Sydney, the principal shipping port for Cape Breton coal, state that the exports of coal are far ahead of any previous year. The proposed formation of a "coal trust" whereby a number of American speculators are negotiating for the purchase of all the Cape Breton coal areas and forming the several companies into one gigantic monopoly, is looked upon with general disfavor, and will meet with active opposition. It is probably that the opponents of the scheme will prevent its consummation, as Cape Breton will not tolerate such a danger to a business which gives employment to so large a section of its people.

The half yearly siatement of the Bank of Montreal for the six menths ending on the 31st of last month was a disappointment to the "bulls." The figures showed the earnings to be \$710,815, or just below six per cent., and the introduction of a new reserve of \$50,000 for bank buildings to be erected caused some unfavorable comment. The figures show an increase of \$45,757 over the corresponding period of 1887, but fall \$54,413 below those of 1886. If the present ratio of earnings continue there is some prospects of a bonus at the close of the fiscal year although it is doubtful if the directors would consider themselves justified in declaring one.

SMUGGLERS are taking advantage of the facilities afforded by the Canadian Pacific Railway's line across the State of Maine to indulge their customs-evading proclivities by the system of "pocket peddling," and hundreds of men and women are said to be engaged in this unlawful calling. The northwestern boundary of Maine is contiguous to thirty Canadian townships, making a line of over 100 miles, for which there are only two custom officers and one assistant. This system of "pocket peddling" has grown so rapidly of late that in many localities the citizens are seriously considering the means of stopping it.

LAST Friday the Chicago and Northwestern caused a sensation in railroad circles by announcing that alter the 14th its rates on pork products, cattle and hogs will be 5 cents a

hundred pounds from Omaha to Chicago The tariff rate on packing house products is 20 cents, and on cattle and hogs  $27\frac{1}{2}$  cents, so that the reduction amounts to 15 cents on the former and  $22\frac{1}{2}$  cents on the latter. The announcement is intended as a blow at the Burlington for cutting the provision rate to 12 cents jrom Omaha. It is thought that a bitter rate war will ensue nnless something is speedily done to avert it.

WHERE WAS THE CHIEF?—The fire which destroyed the Hospice St. Joseph (opposite the new Grand Trunk station) in this city yesterday, was witnessed by unu@ual crowds, owing to its being Thanksgiving Day. Many of them kept on clearing their throats from time to time in order to be ready with loud cheers for the new Chief. There was no occasion for it, however, as Mr. Benoit was conspicuous by his absence, probably enjoying the holiday in the bosom of his household gods. The emphatic language levelled at the Underwriters at a recent meeting of our civic parliament was surely rather premature.

The returns of the yield of corn made to the U. S. Department of Agriculture indicate a yield per acre quite as large as that of 1885 and larger than any other crop since that of 1880. The aggregate grown on a larger area will exceed that of any previous American product, being very close to 2,000,000,000 bushels, or about 32 bushels per capita. There is a good supply of maize in nearly all parts of the Seath, so that comparatively little will be required from the West. The yields of the Atlantic States are moderate, being seriously reduced by frost on the Northern border.

A CORRESPONDENT of an American newspaper considers the 800 odd square miles comprised in the Annapolis and Gasperean villages of Nova Scotia, destined to become one vast apple orchard. One-tenth of this area is now planted with apple trees, and at the rate new trees are being planted the annual product will be, in a few years, from 8,000,000 to 12,000,000 barrels per annum. And yet some people living in the country in which this correspondent writes, fancy Nova Scotia to be near the north pole and to be in the region of perpetual ice and snow.

THE Danish steamer, Thingvalla, which, it will be remembered, ran down the Geiser, of the same line, off Sable Island, last summer has been thoroughly repaired on the Marine, Slips in Halifax harbor. She has had a total new bow put in and otherwise has been subjected to a thorough good overhauling, and leaves the repairing yard as good as when she was first launched. The total cost of the repairs will be in the vicinity of \$70,000. The steamer is now engaged in reshipping her cargo and proceed on her voyage this week.

MARITIME Province newspapers scout the proposition to allow American fishermen to land and tranship their fish over Canadian railways. They assert, if this is done, it will be equivalent to giving up the whole contention about the fisheries. Papers supportifig both sides of politics are almost a unit on this question, and public opinion in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island is strongly in favor of holding the Americans to the strict interpretation of the Trenty of 1818, at least until they reciprocate by allowing Canadian fish free entry.

The ending of the presidential campaign will cause for the time being a falling off in the demand for paper and particularly news papers. There is always developed a great demand for news paper during a presidential contest owing to the vast quantities of pamphlets, books, tracts, flyers, etc., which are printed and sent broadcast over the country into the houses of the voters. Again there are generally a large number of newspapers started and large extra editions of regular journals. Thus an immensely increased demand results which has now come to an abrupt end.

A PETITION has been presented asking for the immediate appointment of a provisional guardian to the estate of M1. Walter Gibbs, merchant, who is absent from the city. His Honor appointed Mr. A. Paterson provisional guardian, and ordered that Gibbs be called through the press, and should he not a prear before the 28th inst. to put his stock in liquidation. The liabilities are estimated at from \$10,000 to \$15,000. It is alleged that Mr. Gibbs left for Boston on Saturday night, taking a quantity of merchandise with him.

A MERTING of the Underwriters' association has been held to consider the request made by the Oity council for the reduction in the rates of insurance promised so soon as an efficient chief were appointed to the fire brigade and the brigade put in proper shape. It was unanimously decided to forward a letter to the council asking in how far the requirements laid down by the association had been, met with, if the newly appointed man was competent, and if he had complete control over the men and full powers of dismissal.

The mortality experience of life insurance companies has proved beyond question that the "Family Record" is an important factor in estimating the average duration of life, but it is not generally known that the following rule gives a very close average of the expectation of life:—Add together the ages at death of the mother, father and grand parents, divide the sum by six, and the result will give the probable age at death of the child.

<sup>1</sup>AT the low prices current for oysters, grocers are taking hold with increased freedom, but there is a general complaint among

packers that the returns permit of little or no profit, as ordinary brands are offered at 75c for No. 1 and \$1.35 for No. 2 in Baltimore Of course some packs are held higher, with in instances, sales reported as high as 90c and \$1.40/@\$1.55 respectively for extras, but the great bulk of the goods upon the New York market are obtainable at the former quotations.

HALIFAX has a patent contrivance for cleaning water pipes—the invention of E. W. Keating, the city engineer. The contrivance works so cheaply that the actual cost of cleaning out the 24 inch and 15 inch mains, leading into the city, last year, was only \$27 68. As pipe cleaning is very expensive work, it would not be amiss for the water authorities of Montreal and Toronto to possess themselves of this invention, which would effect an immense saving every year.

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THE. Bordeaux; France, grape harvest is now in full swing, and the yield will be nearly double of that of 1886 and 1887. The crop is the largest since 1878, although the 1883, vintage was exceptional. The phylloxera and many other pests have ceased to be dreaded by growers and the vineyards have been replanted, iso that in a few years there will be as much claret grown as was produced in the most productive vintages of this country.

Wno is HE?-It is stated, and on good authority, that a few days ago an American, supposed to be Axworthy, the defaulting treasurer of Cleverand, Ohio, was arrested by a bailiff in this city at the suit of a local lawyer. It is understood that, on the payment of \$5,000, he was permitted to leave town at once. Why, or at whose instance, the arrest was made, has not transpired, but the bailiff who made the capture is known.

Abvious from Havana state that transactions in all descriptions of leaf have again been very heavy during the past week :-R medios continues to fetch from \$34 to \$40, according to selection; Vuoltas have been sold at \$35 to \$80 per quintal and one parcel of over a thousand bales of Semi-Vuoltas was taken up by a Key-West manufacturer at \$85 per bale, including 13ths.

The magnitude of the tin-plate industry of England is shown by the fact that during the nine months ending with September the exportation of the same amounted to £4,265, 794, which is a larger value than that of any other iron or steel product exported from that country during the same time.

THERE are, in North America, about 300,000 persons, keeping bees. The annual honey product is about 100,000,000, pounds, and its value nearly \$15,000,000. The annual wax product is about 500,000. pounds, and its value more than \$100,000.

THE annual report of the Royal Insurance Company has reached us too late for insertion in the present issue.

No debating society has ever settled the momentous question, which is the worst, really to have a burglad in the room or to lio awake in intense expectancy for half an hour morally convinced that one is there-

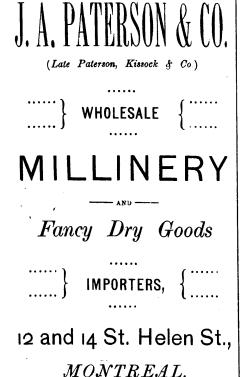


better, although in some parts they are still very bad, and, as a consequence, farmers are beginning to come in. It seems now ertain that one cause of the backwardness of remittances is the fact that many storekeepers have been speculating in grain and flour for a rise, and thus have locked up their funds; so that all the blame of non-payment does not rest on their customers, but from present indications it looks as if these holders would do well to realize as speedily as possible. The failures of the week have been few and unimportant, and the financial outlook is certainly improving.-Sterling exchange has ruled quiet and steady. We quote sixties at 9 @1-16 between-banks, and 94@4 over the counter. Demand, 9 /11-16@3, and 91@10. Cables, 10]@]. Posted rates in New York are 4.851 and 4.881 Actual, 4.841@1; and 4.873@4 88. Cables, 4.881. New York funds are at par to 1-32 premium between banks. and 1@1 over the counter. A tair volume of

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trade has been done on the Stock Exchange during the week, considering the loss of three sessions caused by Thanksgiving Day and the Allan wedding : but as the transactions have been purely between brokers, the sales have been devoid of significance. The bull clique are again pushing up Montreal, but the bears are reluctant to take hold, and it is felt that in tace of only an average statement there are no real grounds for any advance in value. Cotton stocks are a little dealt in, but principally at lower prices; and the market is evidently waiting to see what the insurance company who hold 600 shares of Montreal stock are going to do. If the president, on his arrival, decides to realize his profit, we look for a serious break in values that it will tax all the resources of the clique to offset.

Banks.	No. Shares.	Highest price.	Lowest price.	Average same week 1887.
Commerce	206	121	$120\frac{3}{4}$	120
Commerce ex div.	100	118		
Hochelaga	10	95	95	98
Merchants	96	139	138	811
Montreal	87	228 <del>]</del>	226 <del>]</del>	
Montreal ex div	1372	224 <del>1</del>		
Ontario	449	130	128	117
Ontario ex div	4	125	125	
Peoples	27	103	102	102
Toronto	1	$211\frac{1}{2}$	$211\frac{1}{2}$	194 <del>1</del>
Miscellaneous.				
Can. Cotton Co	164	24	22 <del>4</del>	45
Can. Pacific	675	551	54	531
Gas	500	208	208	196 <del>]</del>
Loan & M'tgage	50	1164	116 <del>]</del>	
Mont. Cotton Co.	149	70	69	95
Richelieu	25	●4]	541	47
Telegraph	1324	94	92	93 <u>3</u>



#### MONTREAL WHOLE 3ALE MARKETS.

MONTREAL, Thursday Evg., Nov. 15, 1888.

To-day being general Thanksgiving Day many business houses were closed. Yesterday, on account of the ensuing holiday and also because it was the last day of low summer freight rates on both trunk railways, trade was exceptionally brisk. The advanced winter freights, to which reference has already been made, are now in force. The ocean steamers will begin their winter trips from Portland and other winter ports about the 29th inst The last vessels from the St. Lawrence have booked plenty of freight in spite of the break in the Cornwall canal, which prevented a lot of stuff from coming forward. The final boat will leave Montreal somewhere about the 21st inst. Some classes of freight to Glasgow were advanced, as the Hibernia being withdrawn there was one boat less for that port than was expected. The break in the canal has helped to crowd the railways with freight and a lot of produce is still awaiting shipment.

ASHES.—Receipts are light; prices of pot have, however, given way. Sales have been made at \$4.15 for firsts, \$3 75 seconds. Pearls are nominal at \$6. Receipts since 1st January: 3,311 brls pots; 610 brls pearls. Deliv- $\epsilon$ ries, 3,494 brls pots; 504 brls pearls. Stock at noon 14th Noxember, 232 brls pots; 112 brls pearls.

BEANS .--- The market is dull at the moment, but quite a large trade has been done of late. Many car-loads have changed hands throughout the country. Prices are likely to be stationary for a time, as consumers are now heavily supplied. The crop at near-by points was much inferior to previous years, and was more or less damaged by the bad weather. We saw some samples only fit for feeding sheep. The poorness of the home crop led many people to believe in high prices, and they bought largely ahead of immediate wants. Large quantities are going to the States, which may work the market up again. There has been the finest and largest crop in Upper Canada for many years past, and this has made up for the deficiency here. We quote white at \$1.75@\$2 for screened and hand-picked ; yellow, six weeks', \$2. Pea beans, 75c@\$1.25 per bushel as to quality; all more or less damaged.

CANNED GOODS.—A car of lobsters sold at \$5,80. We quote \$5.80/@\$6. Mackerel sold at \$6. Tomatoes are worth 90c in lots. Peas, marrowfat, \$1; early June, \$1,20. Bartlett pears, \$1,65. Sardines, \$7.50/@\$8 per case.

DAIRY PRODUCE & PROVISIONS .- The price of creamery butter has been well maintained and choice fresh dairy has strengthened in sympathy. The views of sellers have been supported by a good demand for the season and by the bad roads which have prevented supplies coming forward. It is the opinion here that owing to the closing down of the cheese factories from the 1st to the 15th and 20th of October, that the make of butter of late has been large and that prices will not be long sustained at the present range. Common goods are dull and the movement to the lower ports has not been large. In cheese & fair business has been put through at steady prices. Sellers and producers are asking 103c, and some 11c which is somewhat above the market, and checks business. Buyers views are about  $10\frac{1}{4}c/0010\frac{2}{3}c$ , and trading is possible on that basis. The market has a steady look perhaps steadier than for some time past

The prices mentioned refer to the export trade: jobbers quotations being given in prices current The cheese trade is reviewed at some length in our leading columns. In England butter is quoted as follows: First Corks, 99s; seconds, 90s; thirds, 86s and fourths 70s. Eggs quiet and steady at 20c in cases. Dressed hogs are easier at writing. Heavy weights \$7.25(%7.50; 11ght \$7 per 100 lbs. Poultry quiet and firm. Turkeys, 74c%9c; geese. 5c%6c; ducks, 74c%9; chickens, 5c%6c. There was a good demand for game. Choice partridges 40c%50c; inferior, 25c%30c p r brace. A good business was done in pork, lard and smoked meats at quotations and with colder weather better things are expected.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Heavy chemicals are firm, owing to advancing freights. A few changes will be found in prices current. In England, cream of tartar is 2s@3s per cwt. deare. Chemicals less active, and caustic soda is cheaper. Sal Soda, on the other hand, is 2s. 6d. per ton dearcr.

DRY Goods -The cold bright weather of the beginning of this week has stimulated the city and suburban trade, but as stocks are comparatively full, it will take a couple of weeks steady buying on the part of the public before retailers will commence to draw on their suppliers. Travellers are doing fairly well in the country, but the roads are still bad, and although remittances show an improvement, they still fall far short of what they should be. No doubt the dreadful state of country roads still prevents the farmers from marketing their crops and paying their store bills; but we must not blame it all upon the farmers. In several cases, brought under our notice, retail stor keepers have purchased wheat and flour for a "rise," and their money being thus locked up in outside speculations they cannot meet their notes. In this case we cannot blame poor collections for their impecuniosity. Too many of our country storekeepers are fond of taking a "flier" outside of their legitimate business, and in nine cases out of ten they lose more in these speculative ventures than they make in their proper trade.

EVAPORATED AND DRIED APPLES.—A. car-load of choice dried apples sold at 5§c f.o.b., equal to  $5\frac{1}{3}$ c here. We quote  $5\frac{3}{3}$ c@6c. Evaporated firm at 8c.

FISH, OILS AND SALT.—In Labrador herrings some round lots have been sold during the week. Supplies are now pretty well concentrated in one hand. Sales during the week have included lots of 1,200, 700 and 600 brls, and several car lots besides. Chicago has taken some 600 or 700 brls which have gone west the last few days. If the canal opens in time some more herrings will go through by boat. In green cod several hundred barrels have been sold at full prices and stocks are not large. The market for oils is quiet, Some Halifax sold at 36½ c in a large way. Our prices would be shaded for round lots. Salt is higher and likely to still further advance when last arrivals are in store. The Euglish salt trust is also likely to advance prices.

FLOUR AND GRAIN—The flour market is quiet but firm. Local trade has been flat; but considerable American flour has been loading here shipped by local houses for the Newfoundland trade. One steamer is loading, this week and another will go next week. The export orders received were below sellers views and business was generally of a jobbing

order. In grain little business has been done. Some wheat was offered but met with a poor conquiry. Oats were steady but dull. Peas offered freely with few takers, The Chicago market was nervous and irregular but the tone was in general stronger for wheat and weaker for corn. December wheat sold at \$1.13@\$1.144 and January at \$1.104@\$1.124. Corn sold down to 38% Dec. 37% Jan., 38% May. The late bulge in Chicago is said to have been due to an oversold market. Corn was heavy under find weather reports but it is thought to be not far from bottom. English advices show a dull trade. The weather there is wet and mild. Canadian peas 6s. The Indian shipments of wheat in one day recently were 20,000 grs. to United Kingdom ; to coast 25,000 grs. The total quantity of wheat in sight on this continent and affort to Europe is 59,324,000 bushels, an increase of 1,350,000 bushels compared with a week ago, an vincrease of 2,432,000 with two weeks ago, an increase of 3,232,000 with three weeks ago, an increase of 2.912,000 with four weeks ago, and an increase of 8,470,000 with a year ago.

GROOFRIES .- The market has been quiot as a rule. Some Rio Coffee sold on English accountyat 76s c. i. f. and some Ceylon at 91s 6d c. i. f. Sugars are firmer abroad. The Brazil market has advanced 9d during the week with considerable purchases on Philadelphia account and Liverpool. New York is dull, simply it is said, because the trust is sitting on the mars et. The indications are sitting on the marret. The indications are that the Liverpool traders will eachre the Trust. They did last year by taking hold of the Brazil crop when New York had to go to Liverpool for its sugar. On this market white sugar is 1-16c higher. There has been some disposition to talk up yellows but one refinery. is solling them pretty low. There is some molasses offering on Quebec account. It is stated that granulated sugar has been solling. friely of late with large orders from the coin-try. There was a report in England yester-day, received by cable, that late frosts had affected the leaves of the best crop a good deal. It was not known whether the roots were touched to any extent but they were being taken up as rapidly as possible Teas have been rather quiet this week. Dried fruits were dull and unsottled all week on account is an expectation that bye and bye the estimates of the out-turn of Bestroot will be reduced. The visible supply of all countries is very much below that of last year at this time. Tea-The market for Congous still keeps firm, though somewhat quieter. - Coffee-has met with a reaction, and prices are generally. 1s to 2s yer cwt. lower, and in accordance with improved supplies of Rio, that grade has, dropped 3s to 4s during the week Fruit—is inactive for the time of the year. Ourrants are easier, and Valencias, with considerable rain damaged arriving, are 2s to 4s lower. Sultanas too, are easier to buy, some very inferior offering as low as 15s per cwt., f. o. b. Muscatels are dull of sale, Loose 37s 6d to 42s 6d, Layers 70s to 75s, Dohesa 90s to 100s per cwt, f. o. b. Dates-Now Persian due about the time this circular arrives out, will be ob-tainable at 1s to 1s 6d per cwt, cheaper, say, Hallawii 15s, and Kadrawhi 14s per cwt, whilst for sound Sayor 12s is asked, being dearer, Turkey Nuts continue showing fine bright quality 17s to 20s per cwt. f. o. b. Barcelona Nuts are 19s per cwt. f o. b. Tarragona. Mossina 208, to 228 per own 70, 0. Intragonal Mossina 208, to 228 per own f. o. b. Siolly. Sis, Almonds 358 per own f. o. b. Tarragona, Walnuts—French Lots and Cornes 17s to 198 per bag, f. o. b. Bordeaux. In Green Fruit,

Malaga Oranges are good for shipment at 108 to 17s per case, and Valencia Onions at 5s 6d to 6s 6d per case f. o. b. Valencia Oranges not forward yet Grapes—Orop is tailing off; but good are still obtainable at 10s 6d/21s 6d, per barrel, f. o. b here. Spices—are generally lower (Cloves, Ginger, Pearl Sago, and Flake Taploca being the exceptions). Chillies are 2s per cwt. Large Sago, Cassia, and Coohin, Ginger Tips 6d, Medium Pearl Taploca 3d per, ewt, and Pepper ½d per lb. lower. Rice—is 3d, dearer, all the Millers being, fully sold. At the large trade sale on account of J. M. Douglass & Co., 6,000 boxes of raisins and 400 brls. of currants were offered. Only liquors, wines, spices and sundries were sold. Valencia raisins were withdrawn at 54c and currants at 54c. Elema figs in boxes, small and large, sold at 9c.

GREEN FRUITS, &c.-Winter apples have been in large supply, and there is quite a glut of them at the Point St. Charles' railwayyarde. They are difficult to place, and some commission houses have refused to make any advances whatever on consignments. At the auction conducted by Mr. Potter last week, Almeria grapes sold at \$3.50@\$4\$; Malaga oranges at \$5; grapes in drums, \$3\$; kegs, 4 bris, \$2.50. Winter apples are worth \$1.50@\$1.75 in car.lots as to quality. Retail prices \$2.25@\$2.50. New figs are selling 10]c @15c lb. Sweet potatoes, dull at \$2.50@\$2.75bri: Cranborries, \$9 bri. Jamaica oranges, \$4.75@\$5.25 bri. Lemons, new, Messina, \$3@\$3.50 box. Dates, 4c@6c. Old figs, 3c@bc; crystalized, 18c@20c. Grapes, blue,  $2\_jo$ @3c; red, 4c@bc. Banamas, yellows, 50c@\$1; Spanish onions, 80c @ 90c crate, demand good, Fameuse apples, \$1.75@\$2.50. Fresh cocoanuts, \$5.50 per 100. Almeria grapes, 4\$@\$5 per kcg. Brazil nuts, 1c@12c per lb. Canadian chestnuts, 5c@6c per lb. Evaporated apples, 50 lb boxes, 8c@\$2c lb. Sicily filberts,  $9\_jc@10c$ . New Ivica S.S almonds  $13c@13\_2c$ ; new dates (golden), in boxes, arriving,  $7c@7\_2c$ .

HIDES AND TALLOW.—A very fair business is reported by dealers at \$6.50 for No. 1 Montreal hides. Lambskins are now worth 75c. Tallow is firm and quoted up to 6c for choice.

HONEY.—The market is about 10 higher and no large quantity is coming in. White clover in the comb sells for 18c, and basswood and wild flowers sorts are 3c lower. Strained honey 11c@12c.

Hors.—The market is flat at the moment. The crop has been ascortained to be far short of other seasons but the brewers who have an association are boycotting the growers and dealers. They prefer to import and lose money rather than buy the Ganadian growth at market figures. Some not better than our finest grades costing 32c@33a have been sold while Ganadian of equal quality is offering at 27c@30c. Hops are inferior on the other side owing to the poor, wet season. Browers in England are importing Ganadian and American hops in consequence, Several lots have left this port. We quote first at 27c@30; seconds, 20c@25c; yearling firsts, 12c@15c; seconds, 7c@10c.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—With the exception of tinned sheets, which we advance to \$6, there are no changes in price to chronicle as yot; but so soon as navigation closes a heavy advance in pig-iron is certain. Pig is now held in very few hands, and it is well known that, although nothing approaching a combination has been formed, an understanding

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18 Bartholomew Close, ILONDON, ENGLAND.

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has been arrived at between the holders which will put the price of pig from up to \$24 or \$25 per ton within a few weeks. It was felt that they might as well ask a fair price as a low one; and, as the game is practically in their own hands, and pig iron could not be possibly landed at existing figures so soon as winter freight rates come into force, there is little doubt that prices will advance to the figures we have named. Considerable anxiety is felt in the trade here as to the effect that the new railroad freight rates, that came into effect to-day, will have upon this city's trade. Many merchants in-sist that Montreal's trade during the winter must suffer, although we can fairly hold our own in spring and summer. Considering that oc an freight rates are to be only 28 6d higher to Toronto and Hamilton than to Montreal, and that railway freights east and west are to be equalized, it seems certain that those cities will not only control all trade west of Toronto, but will be able to compete on favorable terms as far east as Kingston. This is a very serious matter for Montreal and shows the effect that western pressure has had upon the officials of the railroads in a very marked degree. In the mean time trade is quiet. The break in the Cornwall canal continues to check business, and only small jobbing transactions to fill immediate wants are reported. Warrants in Glasgow are cabled at 40s 9d. No. 3 iron in Middlesborough is at 34s 3d. London November 12.-Spot tin, £101 7s 6d; three months'tin, £102 2s 6d; market steady; Chili bars, spot, £78 2s 6d; Chili

bars, futures, £79; G. M. B. copper, £78 28 6d; soft Si anish lead £13 78 6d.

LEATHER AND SHOES.—Leather is more active but the process of preparation rather than actual work is still in vogue at the factories. Some of them are already getting in spring orders and expectations are good. Manufacturers are said to be pretty well, bare of stock but some big boots are carried over, The English market is firm and houses there are asking for fresh consignments. Oak and hemlock sole is very firm there. Black leathers continue to go forward from this Province and the West.

POTATOES.—Some good size lots have been bought ahead, but as a rule speculators are afraid of their keeping quality. The ordinary price is still 75c a bag, but choice known growths sell up to 80c.

#### TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS (Revised by Telegraph.)

TORONTO, NOV. 15th, 1888. During the past week, trade here has been rather slack. The orders are for small lots, and there is little change of improvement until the weather gets colder. As a rule prices continue steady, and remittances are rather slow for this season of the year. The money market is steady; prime commercial paper is discounted at 6 to 7 per cent. Call loans on stock collateral rule at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 per cent. The sterling exchange market is firm; 60-day bills between banks 1091, and demand bills 1093. The stock market is less active and somewhat irregular for bank shares. Loan Company stocks fair. Following are closing bids to day as compared with last Thursday:

941

Banks.	Bid Nov. 15.	Bid Nov. 8.	Loan Cos.	Bid Nov.	Bid Nov. 8.
	x126 x207 x134 x1174 140 215 x130	1304 212 138 121 1404	Freehold Western Can Union Landed Credit	184 131 1021 1441 1151	199 167 183 132  143 xd116 121

BUTTER.—There has been a good supply the past week and prices are weaker. Choice qualities of tub job at 20c, medium at 4c@ 16c, and inferior, 11c@11c. Creamery scarce and steady 23c@24c. Eggs unchanged, round lots quoted at 19c. five case lots at 20c, and single cases at 20½c per dozen. Cheese is steady, the best jobbing at 10½c.@11c.

FLOUR AND GRAIN,-The demand for flour has been very slow this week, and prices are



We invite inspection of our large assortment of Pianos of the following world-renowned makers:

# CHICKERING,

## STEINWAY.

Special attention is also directed to our varied stock of SECOND-HAND PIANOS, amongst which are some instruments of the standard makers, and that have been in use but a short time.

. & S. NORDHEIMER, treet East. MONTREAL-1833 Notre Dame Street

TORONTO-15 King Street East

BRANCHES-Ottawa, London, Hamilton



quoted somewhat lower than last week. Straight roller offers at \$5.40,' and extras quoted at \$5.25. Patents rule at \$5.8500 \$6.35, according to quality. Wheat dull and prices lower, there being little or no demand. No. 2 fall sold outside at \$1.14, cr equal to \$1.17 here, and No. 2 spring and red at equal to \$1.18 here. No. 1 Manitoba hard is held at \$1 3400\$1 35, and No. 2 frosted sold at \$1.10. Barley has been dull this week, and prices somewhat heavy at the close. Sales were made of No. 1 at 75c, No. 2 at 73c, No. 3 extra at 71c and No. 3 at 6615. Oats unsettled, with sales on track at 37c0386. Pear steady, with sales at 60c062c at ontside points, where freights are slightly higher than from here. Rye brings 75c, and corn is nominal at 00c. Bran steady, with shipping lots quoted at equal to \$18 and \$13.50 here.

GROORNIES. — Tho . movement this, week shows little improvement. Sugars are slightly firmer ald teas in moderate demand. Granulated at 715-16c@81-16c; and yellow from 6c 2003c. Fruits, steady; Valencias, 63c for the best, and 6c@61c for inferior; suitainas, 83c@ 9c. Currants, barrels 55c@6c; half barrels 6c@61c. Figs in boxes 14 oz, 10c. Syrups firmer, with fine qualities bringing 650. Rice 350032c.

HARDWARE.—The demand continues good, with a fair movement in builders material Prices in most cases remain unchanged

HIDSS AND SKINS.—Hides are still firm, but lower quotations seem to be anticipated soon. Qured are quoted at. 70 for No. 1 cows and green are unchanged at 53c for No. 1 and 43c for No. 2. Sheepskins quoted from 70c@85c, according to quality. Calfskins nominal

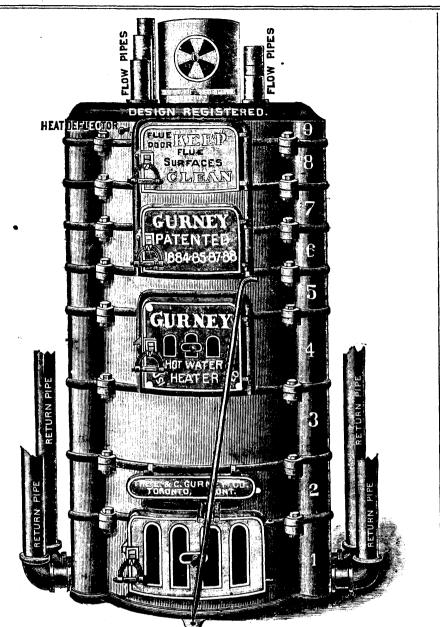
Hogs.— The market is fairly well supplied, but prices are somewhat steadler, the last few, days. | Oboice lots quoted at \$6.75/70\$7.00; and medium at \$6.50!

Live STOCK.—The receipts this week have been moderate, and prices show little change Exportors are hominal at 4c; and a' few good butchers sold at 34c yesterday. Stockers are quoted at 24c@34c; and inferior butchers at 24c@3c. Sheep in better demand with small lots of butchers' bringing \$4.35@\$5.00 a head. Lambs firm, at \$3'75@\$4:50'' Hogs, 5c@560. HART & TUCKWELL McGill Street, Montreal. WHOLESALE FRUITS FOREICN AND DOMESTIC: Oranges, Lomons, Bananas, Pine Apples, &c., &c AP Apples a Specialty. Consignments solicited.

FRUITS

PROVISIONS.—Trade is generally of moderate colume and prices little changed. Long clear bacon sells at 11c@114c, bellies at 13c@ 134c; backs at 124c, and rolls at 12c.—Hams are quoted at 12c@124c, and Mess. Pork at \$18@\$18.50. Lard sells in small lots at 114c@124.—Onions easier at \$1.50@\$1.75 and Beans \$1.75@\$1.85. Potates are easier at 37c@38c per bag on track. Hops steady at 22c@25c for now, and 15c@18c for yearlings.

SPECIAL NOTICES. We draw attention to the full page advertisement of H. R. Ives & Co, which appears in this issue. An account of these celebrated stoves will appear in our next, so is a t



GURNEY'S hot water Heaters have proved themselves the most perfect, economical and easiest managed in the market.

# E. & C. GURNEY & CO 385 & 387 St. Paul St., MONTREAL.

NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS. (Copy of a Letter Circular.)

THE MANUPACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. Head Office, 83 King Street West. TORONTO, NOV. 1st, 1888.

To our Agents :---

The world still moves, so does the Manufacturers' Life—the latter moves by the inherent strength of the Company itself, and by the excellent assistance• rendered to us by rival agents—a rivalry born of deep-seated jealousy of the unparalleled success of this Company, but which defeats the very end in view and results in much cheap advertising to this Company, and a loss of self respect to your demoralized competitors.

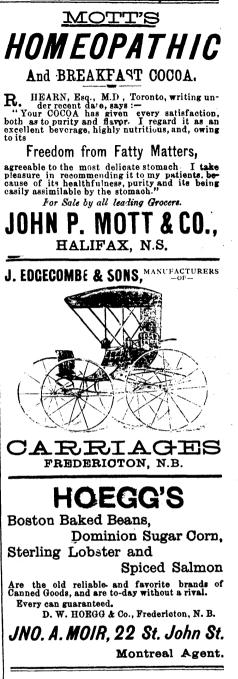
Thanks to this generous attention of your

jealous rivals, we find that the Manufacturers' Life is so well and favorably known, that we can now request all local advertisements to be withdrawn from the papers.

The people of Canada have faith in the Manufacturers' Life and show it in a very practical way, viz., by placing their risks in this Company—a Company which issues no iron-clad policy, no policy with "a mass of confiscation clauses, hidden in a maze of microscopic type," but a policy so clear and plain, that he who runs may read, and as free from conditions as possible.

Applications have been received from the various classes of insurance from the Atlantic to the Pacific, as follows:--

Total applications for the year, \$5,125,-000.00.



Applications for October, \$450,000.00.

The pruning knife of our Medical Directors bas not been spared, the result being that we have a first-class line of carefully selected risks, with an exceptionally low death rate.

As for the future we mean to pursue the even tenor of our way, unmindful of the petty jealousies and misreptesentations o' our less fortunate competitors.

Many of our agents have done nobly in the past, and on the 31st day of December, we hope to be able to congratulate not a few on their well merited praise.

If all our agents do their utmost until the above-named date we believe that our business will be 50 per cent. over that of the oldest Company in Canada and three times as much as that of any of the other Companies in the country.

Yours truly,

J. B. CARLILE

14

Managing Director,

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SURETYSHIP.	en ser Elsen et else property and set a Set and set and		STOCI	KS AND	BONDS				
he only Company in Canada confining itself	NAME.	Par. Val'o	Capital Sub- soribed.	Capital paid-up	Rest.	Div. last 6 Ms.	Dates of Dividends.	Per Cent Prices Nov: 14.	Cash yalue per Sh
to this business.	/Brit. North America /Can. Bank Commerce /Central	\$ 243 50 100	\$4,866,666 6,000,000 500,000	\$4,866,666 6.000,000 500,000	1,101,630 600,000	31 31 3	June Dec June Dec	148 121}	360 13 6J 87
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apital Authorized, - \$1,000,000 aid up iu Cash (no notes), 300,000 esources Over - 920,000	Du Pouple Eastorn Townships Exchange, Yarmouth. Fedoral Halifax Banking Co	50 50 70 100 20	$1,200,000 \\ 1,483,550 \\ 280,000 \\ 1,250,000 \\ 1,000,000,000 \\ 1,000,000,000 \\ 1,000,000,$	1,466,684 245,945 1,250,000 500,000	450,000 30,000 150,000 100,000	81 3 8 8	2 Jan 2 July 1 Feb 1 Aug 1 June 1 Dec 1 Mch 1 Sep	114 86 110	61 50 57 10 60 20 22 00 140 00
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this Company renders the Premiums in certain cases nually reducible until the rate of One-Half per cent, per annum is reached.	Merchants' Can	100 100 100	1,000,000	219,568 5,799,20( 1,000,00( 2,000,00(	1,920,000	) . 3	2 June 1 De 1 Aug 1 Fe	0 1881 0 121 1 155	188 50 121 00 17 50
This Company is under the same experienced man- ement which introduced the system to this continent er twenty-two years ago, and has since actively and ccessfully conducted the business to the satisfaction its clients.	A Moleons. Montreal Nationale New Brunswick Nova Scotia. Ontario:	200 50 100 100	12,000,000 2,000,000 500,000 1,114,300 1,500,000	$\begin{array}{c c} 12,000,000 \\ 2,000,000 \\ 500,000 \\ 0 & 1,114,300 \\ 0 & 1,500,000 \\ \end{array}$	) 350,00 400,00 550,00		<sup>6</sup> 1 June 1 De 1 May No 1 Jan 1 Jul 1 Feb 1 June _1 De	c 2283 v 804 v 210 141 c 125	457 50 43 22 210 00 141 00 126 60
Ver \$560,000 have been paid in Olaims to Employers. SIR ALEX. T. GALT, G.C.M.G. ice-President and Managing Director Frederic and Managing Director	Ottawa People's of Halifax. People's of N. B. Quebec.	100	1,000,00 600,00 2,500,00 200,00	0 600,00 160,00 0 2,500,00	48,00 95,00 425,00	0 2] 0 4 0 3]		g 99 y 1161	122 0 19 8 119 2
ice-President and Managing Director EDWARD RAWLINGS. JAMES GRANT. Ankers, - THE BANK OF MONTREAL.	St. Stephon's Standard Toronto. Union, (Halifax) Union of L. C	100	1,000,00 2,000,00 500,00	0 1,000,00 0 2,000,00 0 500,00	0 1.80,00 1.350.00	0 7 0 8	Ján 1 June 1 De	y 134 c 2114 . 99	67 2 211 5 49 8 57 0
HEAD OFFICE: 57 St. James St., MONTREAL.	Western Bank of Can. Yarmouth	100	500,00 500,00	0 478,43 0 330,00 0 300,00	0 20,00 0 50,00 0 30,00	0 8 0 8	2 Jan 2 Jul 2 June 1 De 1 April and 0 1 Feb 1 Av	ot 100 st 110 g 107	100 0 110 0 80 2
EDWARD RAWLINGS,	Agri. Sav. and Loan Co Brit. Can. Loan & Inv. Co. Brit. Mortg. Loan Co Building and Loan Assoc Canada Cotton Co	. 50 100 100 2	1,620,00	0 822,41 0 288,97	2 47,00	0 5	1 Jan 1 Ju	y 105 <del>]</del>	59 2 105 5 25 7
Vice-Pres. and Managing Director. •N.B.—This Company's Deposit is the largest made	Canada Cotton Co Canada Landed Credit Co Can. Perm. Loan and Sav.	. 10 . 50	) 750,00 ) 1,500,00	0 750,00 0 663,99 0 2,300,00	0 0 150,00 0 1,180,00	0 4	May Au 2 Jan 2 Ju	g 125. y 120	25 0 60 0 100 0
r Guarantee business by any Company, and is not able for the responsibilities of any other risks.	Dominion Say, and Loan Co Dominion Say, and Inv. Co Dominion Tolegraph Co	5	) 1,000,00 ) 1,000,00	0 873,20 0 1,000,00	9 150,00 5 157,00	0 7	1 Jan 1 Ju June D 30 July 31 D 15 Jan and Qt	90 90	47   AU 87
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64 London Road, Glasgow.	SOFA, CHAIR AN	D BI	ED SPH	RINGS	Crailab	AND	ARTISTS' MA	TERIALS	

SOFA, CHAIR AND BED SPRINGS

London, Canada.

Victoria Works, Bow, London.

29 Dalmarnock Road, Glasgow 394 Richmond St., London, Canada

173 Usher Road, Bow, London,

OFFICES :

Roman Cement, Portland Cement, Water Line.

Brain Pipes, Vent Lânings, Fire Covers, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay, Whiting, Plaster of Paris,

Borax, Ohina, Clay, Etc.

English & Belgian Sheet and Polish Plate Glass.

Agents for Wright & Bull, Birmingham ; Windsor & Newton, London; Sharratt & Newth, London; Petit, Aine, Paris; Fourcault, Frison & Co., Belgique,

MONTREAL.

110

FACTORY : Inspector Street.

MANUFACTURERS, ETC.

WAREHOUSE : 37, 39 & 41 Regollet St.,





		London. Sep. 22.		
PERTY	Can.	Gov. 4 p. c. Intercol. Ry, 35	S in	12
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	100	18t mig. DOB		103
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ce Hall		Municipal Loans.		$C \rightarrow $
Amos Robinson	100	City of London (Ont) lat pref. 5 p.c.		102
O. Lowell	100	City of Montreal stg		104
cGaw & Winnett				1/6
ly & St. Jacques	100	City of Ottawa, 6 p.c. stg redeem 1893		108
Hood Bros.		1904		107 116
H. B. Moore	100	1895	1.1	108
ca, J. E. Dunham	100	City of Quebee, 5 p.c. con 6 p.c. redeem 1893.		- 105
a second as a second se		o p.c. redeem 1905.		117
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		Water-Works deb., 19:6	1	173 ′
Hall, Hy. Hogan		5 p.c. gen. con. deb., 1919		110 112
otel C. Swett	100	City of Toronto, 6 p.o. stg. 18-7 Water-Works deb., 18:8-7 6 p.o. stg. con. deb., 18:8. 5 p.o. gen. con. deb., 18:9. 4 p.o. stg. bonds, 1924 City of Winnipeg, deb., 1914.		103 109
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	111	Miscellaneous Companies.	19	
		Canada Company		68
W. Russell	IS THE	Canada North-West land Co		Š
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W. Russell A.	100 100 100 100	Trust & Loan Co., of Canada do do new issue Hudson Bay Land Corporation of Canada		10

# THE-CANADA SUGAR REFINING COM'Y (Limited)

MONTREA

Offer for sale all grades of REFINED SUGARS and SYRUPS of the well-known brand of



#### STRENGTH CERTIFICATES OF AND PTRTTY

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST,

MONTREAL, September 9th, 1887. To the Canada Sugar Refining Company, Montreal :---

Gentleman, I have personally taken samples from a large stock of your Granulated Sugar, "REDPATH" brand, and carofully tested them by the Polariscope, and I find these samples to be as near to absolute purity is can be obtained by any process of Sugar, Refining. The test by the Polariscope showed in yesterday's yield 99'90 per cent. of Pure Cane Sugar, which may be considered commercially as AssolutEXT PURE SUGAR. TOTIN BALER FORMADES D. D. D. C. C.

RR SUGAR- JOIIN BAKER EDWARDS, P.L.D., D.C.L., F.C.S., Public Analyst for the District of Mon. eal, and Professor of Chemistry. PURE SUGAR."

CHEMICAL LABOBATORY,

MEDICAL FACULTY, MCGILL UNIVERSITY,

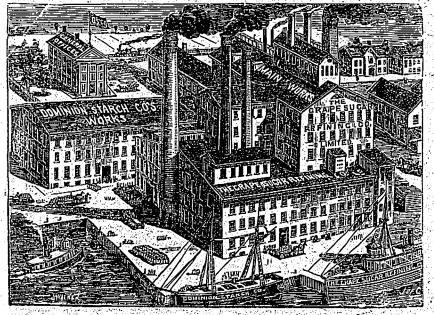
MONTREAL, September 9th, 1887.

To the Canada Sugar Refining Company:

Gentlemen,-I have taken and tested a sample of your "EXTRA GRANULATED" Sugar, and find that it yielded 99 88 per cent of Pure Sugar. It is practically as pure and good a Sugar as can be manu-factured. -Yours truly,

G. P. GIRDWOOD.

# **OMINION CORN STARCH WORKS**



This most delicious of all preparations for Puddings, Custards, &c., can also be used for every purpose for which Bermuda Arrow Root is employed, to which it is preferable; on account of its lighter nature and greater delicacy.

It is composed of the finest parts of Indian corn, has not undergone any fermenting process, and is

## PERFECTLY PURE.

From its extreme delicacy, it will take the full flavor of every kind of seasoning.



USE THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE WHITE ENAMELLED LETTERS For Your Windows, as the best means to advertise your business.

They are indestructable after being fixed on the glass; and are not affected by either **HEAT**, **COLD** or the **ELEMENTS**; they can also be removed from one window to another; whenever required, at a very small cost.

Full directions furnished with every order when desired as to how to affix the Letters to your window. These letters when properly affixed to the glass, will remain perfectly solid for any number of years. Sole Agent for the Dominion,

G.A. MOLAREN

API do not handle any glass or imitation Marble Letters, as they have proved worse than useless. 393 St. Paul St. MONTREAL ESTABLISHED 1801.

The Oldest and Mosy Rellable China House in Cena la. Offices & Sample Rooms : 339 & 341 St. Paul Street. 28 & 30 St. DizlerSt.

JOHN L. CASSIDY & CO. Importers of BRITISH, FORBIGN AND AMERICAN China, Glass and Earthenware, Electro-Plated Ware; Lamps, Lanterns and Table Cutlery, Railway & Hotel Supplies. MONTREAL





950

# THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

#### MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT .- THURSDAY, NOV. 15, 1888.

Thome of Article         Wholesale         Name of Article         Name of Article         Name of Article         Name of Article           Birdehr <th>Flour         \$ 0. \$ 0         \$ 0. \$ 0           Patient, winteer         \$ 0. \$ 0. \$ 0         \$ 0. \$ 0. \$ 0         Antigua,</th>	Flour         \$ 0. \$ 0         \$ 0. \$ 0           Patient, winteer         \$ 0. \$ 0. \$ 0         \$ 0. \$ 0. \$ 0         Antigua,
2       Flour.       5       5       5       5       6       5       7 <td>Flour.         6.9.5         6.9.5         7.0         Antigan         6.9.5         8.9.00         7.5         6.9.5         7.5</td>	Flour.         6.9.5         6.9.5         7.0         Antigan         6.9.5         8.9.00         7.5         6.9.5         7.5
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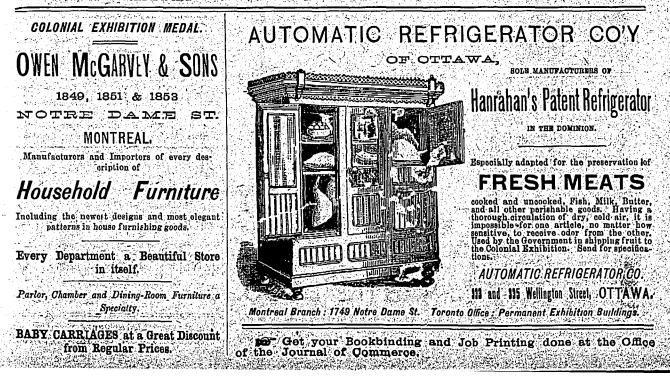
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MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENT,-THUBSDAY, NOV. 15 1888.

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and Tubucco Box :	4 65 0 00	Bar Iron, per 100 lbs Ord. Crown		sorted, cured and inspected			
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in ().?	4 65 0 10	Boiler Lowmoor	. 0 00 0 000		10 00 11 00	in baskets	
ushing Nails :	4 10 0 00	Hoops and Bands	000 280		0 00 0 0	Tallow, Rendered	0 012 0 0
or same size Hot Cut	0 75 non ba	Comoda Plates .		Lambskins	0 60 0 75	Rough	0 03 0 0
nch and Heary Linch ;	0.10 her FR	Canada Plates : Good Brands	2 40 2 50	Calfskins uninspected	0 05 0 00	Potatoes, new, per bag	0 75 0 8
nt Cut - Advance over		Iron Wire : 0 to 7 p 100 lbs	2 20 2 81	Horse Hides western, each		Honey, in comb	0.14 0.1
ning size	0 75 0 00	Wro't Iron pipe, 1 to 2 in		House Hidds #Catoral Coon		in tins	011 01
erp und flat Pres d Nails		621 p. c. dis	.   0 00 0 (0 l	Leather (at 6 months)		Beeswax	0 25 0 25
urp und Flat Pres d Natis ot Cut - advance over	a talandiga	Steel, east ner lh	0 11 0 12			Oils.	
me size	1 25 0 00 1	<sup>14</sup> Spring, 100 lb	. 2 50 3 75	No. 1 B. A. Solo	0 21 0 23	Cod Oil, Newtoundland	0 39 0 4
allowance of a cts. per		" Tire " lb	. 2 50 0 00	No. 2 B. A. Sole	0.18 0.20	" Halifax	0 37 0 3
g will be made on 200		Sleigh Shoe. Ib	. 2 25 0 00	No. 1. ordinary Sole.	020021	GRADE	9 38 0 5
allowance of 5 ots. per eg will be made on 200 or lots in one shipmout.		Tin Plate :		No. 2 Buffalo Sole, No. 1	0.17 0.19	S. R. Pale Seal	0 471 0 5
ms on above 4 mths. or	2111	IC Coke	. 0 00 3 75	Buffalo Sole, No. 1	0 17 0 19	Straw Seal	0 35 0 8
o c ais for each in 30 dys	a aa a aa	IC Coke IC Charcoal IX " IX " DO " DX " DX " DX "	4 00 4 50	China "No. 2 China "No. 1 No. 2 No. 2	0 15 0 17	Cod Liver Oil	0,65 0 7
" " " No 7 E Bright			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	China No. 1	0 19 0 21	[Distributing Prices] Cod Oil, Newfoundland.	0 40 0 4
	0 24 0 00 0	1.1.1.	Usual (	NG. 2	0 16 0 17	Do Halifax	
A No O		NY	Fatage	Zanzibar, No. 1		Do Gaspe	0 41 0 4
Brand 40 @5 ner at. die	0 00 0 000	DXX "	JANIBO.	Slaughter, No. 1	0 23 0 25	S. R. Pale Seal	0 51 0 5
ought or Ship Spikes :				Rameas	0 22 0 27	Cod Liver Oil	1675~08
-16 and in	3 90 0 00	Anchors, per ib	4 75 5 50	Upper Heavy Light.	0 27 0 31	Lard Oil. Extra	1070 08
3 in	4 25 0 00 1	Lion & Crown, Tin'd Sht'	8	Light.	0 30 0 34	No. 1	0 60 : 0 7
-16 in	A 50 0 00 1	94 gunga	5 50 8 0	Grained Upner	030 035	Linseed Raw	0 55 .0.5
n	4 75 0 00	Lead : Pig, per 100 lbs Sheet Shot per 100 lbs	. 4 00 4 25	Scotch Grain	0 35 0 40	Boiled	0.58 0.6
1820 per cent.)		Sheet	.]′ <u>5 00: 0 00</u> ]	Kip Skins, French	0 75 0 95	Olive, Pure	1100 11
orse Shoes.	3 00 3 10	Shot per 100 lbs	5 55 5 75	English	0 65 0 75	Machinery	10.90 1.0
rms, 4 months, or 5 pc	0.00 0.00	Lead Pipe	5 00 0 00	Canada Kip	0 35 0 45	Extra, qt., p case	300 34
or on 5 da 05 to 00 dia		Spelter		Hemlock Call	0.00 0.00	pts do	1670 90
vanized from :	TT 00 19 00	Serap Iron-Chairs	00 00 10 40	Kip Okins, Frenon English Canada Kip Hemlock Calf Light French Calf	1 95 1 14	1 Inone Risela	
prewoods Lion, No. 28.	0.081 0.07	Machinery sorap	117 00 10 00	Splits, Light & Medium	0 17 0 24	Spirits Tarpentine, bris.	0 70 00
McC. & Co.	ñ 061 ñ 07	Powder : Canada Blasting	8 00 8 50	Splits, Heavy	n 15 n 20	Coal Oll :	1.4.1.1.1.1.1
icen's Head, or equal	0.05 0.00	Powder : Canada Blasting F F to F F F	4 75 5 W	Splits, Heavy	រ ភ រិ រំ ភ័ រំ ន	Car Lots Store, [2 p.o. off.	0.00 01
mmon	0 05 0 041	Barbed wire, per lb Gal	2 006-00-	Leather Board, Canada	0 08 0 12	Broken lots	0 00 0 1
Irms Sigmon No 7	0 00 0 001	Doine Doine	10 05 0 M	Enameled Cow. per ft	0 15 0 16	Am. in carlots	0 00 02
ltnege	ו הם הי∶הם <del>פ</del> י	Renaingwire, No. 8	0 00 9 9 1	Pebble Grain	0 10 0 14	5 to 10 bbls	0 22 0 2
lder	00 0 00 55	No. 9 No. 10	. 0 00 2 3	I B. Calf.	1 0 10 0 14	single bbls	0.00,02
angleen is its soll	31 AA A AA I	D			0 10 0 14	Benzine	1010 01

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. Terms for Cut Casing, Book and Shook, Finishing and Tobacco Box, Barrel, Clinch and Pressed Nails, net cash within 30 days; or four months Note adding interest from the dute of delivery at seven por cent. Discount on Bolts: Carriage and Tire, 75 to 80 and 10; Machine, 70 to 75 per cent. Terms; four months or 5 per cent. off for cash in 30 days.



		AL WHOLESALE	<u> من </u>	م <del>س</del> وعد <del>مشاعد مشد الشداني ا</del>			Wholesale
	Wholessie.	Name of Article.		Name of Article.	Wholesale:	-Name of Article.	
Class.	\$ 0. \$ 0. 50R. 100R.	Timber,'Lumber:&c	\$ c. \$ c.	Bright Smoking, 3's & 6's Do Fancy American Fancy, ch & sm	\$ c. \$ c. 0 50 0 52 0 49 0 62 0 80 0 90	Claret cases Class Claret of gd. brands Tarragona Ports, imp ga	5 c. 5 c. 3 00 & up 7 50 18 00 1 15 1 30
United inches, 14 to 25 United inches 26 " 40 41 " 50 51 " 60	1 40 1 45	Ash. I to 4 in., M	20 60 25 00 20 00 25 00 18 00 20 00 60 00 100 00	Wines, Liquors. etc.		Burgundy Still, Cago Sparkling	10 00 23 00
Paints, &c. W Lead pure,50 to 1001b kgs		Butternut, per M Cedar, round, lineal foot Cedar. flat, lineal foot Chorry, per M	30 00 40 00 00 06 00 10 00 04 00 06 70 00 100 00	Ale English qts.	2 40 -2 45 1 60 1 65 0 85 1 95	Can. Spirits, Imp. gallon. Alcohol	Paid Bond, 3 15 3 99 3 16 1 00 2 95 0 95
" No. 1	5 00 5 50 4 59 5 00 4 00 4 50 5 25 5 50	Elm, Rock Elm, Rock Hemlock, M Maple, hard, M	15 00 11 00 25 00 30 00 9 00 10 00 25 00 35 00	Porter : Dublin qts.	0 60 0 75 2 40 2 45	Pure Spirits65 " """	1.60 0.65
Red Lead Vonctian Red. Eng'h Yel. Ochre: French Whiting, London, Washed	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	Oak, M Pine, clear, M 2nd. quality, do	40 00 50 00 85 00 40 00 25 00 30 00 14 00 16 00	Domestic qta. Provide - Hanesson's, gal.	$     \begin{array}{c}       0 & 0 & 1 & 15 \\       0 & 70 & 0 & 00 \\       6 & 00 & 6 & 25     \end{array} $	Toddy Malt. Old Rye4 years old	1 59 0 52 1 59 0 55 1 91 0 75
Portland Comont, brl Roman brl Gluo	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Lath, M	10 00 13 00	Jules Duret & Co { gal.	10 00 16 00	20 to100 cases, net eash	
Domustio Brokon Sheet Fronch, T.F. Casks Bris Amorican White, Bris	0121013 018013	Shingles, 1st qual 2nd '' Tobacco (In Bond.)		Irish Whiskey :- Roe's os	9 00 9 50	200 cases and over5 p c off	
Salt.	1	Black, Chewing, in boxes. iii in caddies Mahoganics, Smoking Do Chewing	0 17 0 23 0 161 0 191 0 22 0 28 0 23 0 24	Jamaica Rum, 16 O.P., per	Lon Lon	W001.	0 21 0 23
Liverpool per bag Elev'ns Twelves Canadian, in small bags.	0 47 0 474 0 00 0 00 2 35 8 25 0 65 0 671	in caddies Mahoganics, Smoking Do Chowing Bright Smoking Salace, Common Solace Fair to good [Dwiy Paid.] Black (Bayring horns 198	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Holland Gin :imp gal Green cases	2 50 2 60	". Extra Super	0 22 0 24 0 26 0 27 0 22 0 23 0 00 0 00
Quarters	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 35 & 0 & 87 \\ 1 & 20 & 1 & 39 \\ 000 & 2 & 00 \\ 000 & 2 & 00 \end{bmatrix}$	[Duiy Paid.] Black, Chewing, boxes 12's Do Navy, Cads, 3's 6's £ 12's	0 41 0 46	Champagne Dry	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Black. Natal. Capo Australian	0 21 0 00 0 17 0 19 0 14 0 17 0 19 0 14 0 17
Turk's Island	0 00 0 00	Mahogany, Chow'g 6's & 8's	0 49 0 53	Ports, T. G. Sandeman Graham's ditto	2 30 6 50	Augualian +	0 10, 0 20

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







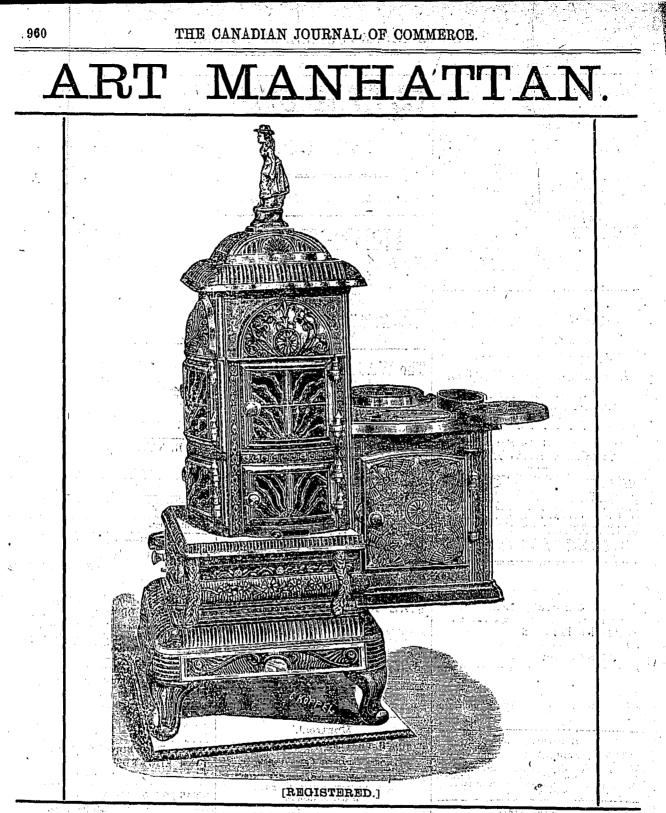


Insurançe.		Insurance,	Insurance.
ARGE PR On Fifteen-Year Tontin Policies freeenity settle NEW YORK Instrument They are based upon Policies Kind of Policy. Kind of Policy. Cash v Pol. & 15,137 	e Dividend d by the LIFE Do'y, of \$10,000 ench. alue Paid-up Inc. Value 15th Year. 510 \$8,500 00 740 9,760 03 500 12,150 00 500 24,490 00 580 20,260 00 370 18,530 60 2 60 \$6,250 00 4 60 29,600 00 2 60 26,200 00 2 70 26,200 00 2 80 20,600 00 2 90 26,200 00 2 80 20,600 00 2 80 200 00 00 2 80 200 00 00 2 80 200 000 0000 0	BRITISH EMPIRE -Mutual Life Assurance Co. of London, Eng. ESTABLISHED 1847. Accumulated Funds, over \$5,000,000 Annual Income over 1,000,000 Canadian Investments, over 600,000 CANADA BRANCH, MONTREAL, DIRECTORS: JAMES BURNETT, Esq., President Montreal Stock Exchange. JACQUES CRENIER, Esq., President La Bangue du Peuple. HUCH MCLENNAN, Esq., Director Bank of Montreal. ALEXANDER MURRAY, Esq., Director Bank of Montreal. ROBERT SIMMS, Esq., Of R. Simms & Co F. STANCLIFFE. General Manager. R. H. MATSON, Superintendent of Agencies.	
ASSUITAN FIRE AND MARI Japital and Assets, - Income for Year ending Effect Office: J. J. KENN A. M. SMITH, Presiden J. H. ROUTH & Co.,	NE. INCORPORE Blat Dec., 1886, Y, Managing t. JAS. H Managers M JAMES STI	DRATED 1851. \$2,859,054 40 - 1,422,239 28 Toronto, Ont. Director. BOOMER, Secretary. ontreal Branch, REET. Confedera The Secretity any Company doing bu Is Progress of Instrance in Canad	offered to Policyholders is Unsurpassed usiness in the Dominion. has been uneccampled in the hist

CARD.	
The Fire Insurance Business etofore carried on by the undersigned as Commission Agents, at their old Offices, St. Francois Xavier Street, for the Northern and Caledonian Insurance apanies, will continue in favor of the	BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.
ALEDONIAN INSURANCE CO. OF EDINBURGH.	Incorporated 1833. HEAD OFFICE, - TORONTO.
oldest Scotch Office, founded 1805, and one of the strongest Companies repre- ed in Canada, and our other Insurance connections as BROKERS AND ENTS. Dontinuance of all business connections is solicited, and the undersigned beg to nowledge the support given to them in this department of business during the twenty-five years. TAYLOR BROS. 45 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST., MONTREAL.	Cash Capital and Assets, \$1,133,666.52. BOARD OF DIRHCTORS: JOHN MORISON, Governor. John V. Reid. A. Myers. Dr. H. Robertson. GEORGE E. ROBINS, Secretary.
<b>HE FEDERAL</b> LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.	ROYAL CANADIAN
HEAD OFFICE, - HAMILTON, ONT. arantee Capital, vernment Deposit, \$700,000 51,000	FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. President, - ANDREW ROBERTSON, Esq. Vice-President, - Hon. J. R. THIBAUDEAU.
Writes Liberal Policies without Burdensome Conditions. the Ordinary Level Premium Plans, the <u>POPULAR</u> <u>HOMANS' PLAN</u> and the most perfect Endowment Bond now before the public. Agents wanted in all incorresented districts. H. SCHNEIDER, General Agent: Montreal. Managing Director.	Head Office, 157 St. James St., MONTREAL. Capital, \$500,000 Assets, 708,828 Income, 1885, 517,378 HARRY CUTT, Scoretary, AROH. NICOLL, Marine Underwriter. G. H. MCHENRY, Manager. M. J. E. DROLET, Agent for City and District of Montreal.
Ontario M	utual Life.
HEAD OFFICE,	WATERLOO, ONT. \$100,000
1870.0.0 PROC	
THE BUSINESS OF THE COMPANY for the year 1887 atures a continuation of the steady progress which has gone on	has been in every way satisfactory, showing in all its essential
Combuser with the first of Annual and some stand room	5. 1887. 1886.
188 No. of policies issued 1,81 Amount of policies issued \$1,807,95 No. of policies issued \$1,807,95	
188 No. of policies issued	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
188 No. of policies issued	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
188         No. of policies issued	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
188 No. of policies issued	31       71       \$0,774,543       38       \$11,081,080       38         31       71       \$0,774,543       38       \$11,081,080       38         6       85       319,273       98       356,104       30         1       87       909,480       93       1,089,448,27         1       36       802,167,24       1,004,505       64         6       00       54,250       00       60,156       00         000       3,000       00       3,150       00       1         IONS       OF       POLICIES.       4.       Policies indisputable after three years:       5.       Lapsed policies may be revived within twelve months of lapse         6.       Dividends yearly after third year.       WM. HENDRY,       Manager.
188 No. of policies issued	31       71       \$0,774,543       38       \$11,081,080       38         31       71       \$0,774,543       38       \$11,081,080       38         6       85       319,273       98       356,104       30         1       87       909,480       93       1,089,448,27         1       36       802,167,24       1,004,505       64         6       00       54,250       00       60,156       00         000       3,000       00       3,150       00       1         IONS       OF       POLICIES.       4.       Policies indisputable after three years:       5.       Lapsed policies may be revived within twelve months of lapse         6.       Dividends yearly after third year.       WM, HENDRY,       144.144

958	THE UP		OURNAL O	F 00	DUDUNU				
yman Sons. & Co., (Allan Montreal & Toronto),	DREW ALLAN, Linc R. M, Steamships.) DT DT	•		STOO	KS AND	BONDS.			
Geni. Manager		INSURAN	ICE COMPAN	1ES	Canadian	-Montreal Q	notations, (	)ct. 22, 1888.	• • •
OF CANAD		NAME OF	Company.	No. Shares	Last Dividend per year.	Date of Dividends	Share par value.	Amount paid per Share.	Canada quotations per ct.
Head Office, 179 St. James		British America F Canada Life	ire and Marine e, & Accident	10,000	3-6mos. 71-6mos. 6-12mos	JanJuly Feb Aug Mar.88,y'ly	\$50 400	\$50 50 16	103 420
TIRE, LIFE, AC Business Transact Only Company issuing a	ed.	Contederation Lif	e, & Accident fe ce	1 5.000	1 5-6mos.	JanJuly JanJuly 15 Feb. y'ly 15 J'l 15Jan	100 40 25 100	10 10 20 20 20 100 10 50	275 136 95 90 90 100
INDOWMENT COUL without conditions, offering facil money at any mon	PON BONDS	Guarantee Co. of A	North America	13,372		15 J'i 15Jan	50	10 50	90 100
A RELIABLE CANADIAN MPLE SECURITY, PRO		<b>B</b>	RITISH AND FORMIG	n.—(Qs		the London M	<i>larket.</i> Sept	. 3, 1888. Market p. p'd up s	value
S. COLLINS' S	)N & CO.	British and Forel	gn Marine	50,000	50	- 20	. 4	£221 £	
MANUFACTURE		Commercial U. Fi Ediuburgh Life.	ro, Life & Marine	50,000 5,000 100,000	30 10 5	50 100 £10	5 15 £2	£251 £25] £45 25 6d	7s 6d
PRINTING		Glasgow & Londo Guardian Fire an Imperial Fire	d Life	20,000	13 £7 p. sh.	100 100			303
32 and 34 Frankfort S Our Cut Inks are used on the MA y Harper & Brothers, and on t	GAZINE and WERKLY	Lancashiro Firo. Lifo Association o London Assurance London & Lancas Livernool & Lond.	ro, Lifo & Marino ssociation d Life of Scotland of Sco	100,000 10,000 35,802 10,000 £39,175	30 15 48 10 70 70	20 40 25 10 20	50 25 2 12 12 17-20 2 5	£6 28 6d £39} £54 £ £11 168 30 £34 188 90	£6 3s 9d 56 £11 18s 9d £55 1s 3d
Estimates for all kinds		North Brit. & Me North Brit. & Me Phœnix Fire	Life rc. Fire & Life	30,000 40,000 5,722	70 56 £21 p. s.	100	5 6} 	£250 ±	57 411 2260
cheerfully given on ap Office. We make a spe	-	Royal Insurance Scotish Imperial	e. Fire & Life Fire & Life al Fire & Life	100,000	60 6	10 20 10 50		778 6d £401 £ £19 118 36	40] 35s 6d
COMMERCIAL WORK	- · · ·	Dumuaru Ling		1 10,000	15 581 5	50 25	12 11	£100 1	5538
Directors-GILBERT SCOTT, Ess Resour- Authorized Capital. Subsoribed Prid-up Prid-up Fire Fund and Reserves as at Life and Annuity Funds do Life and Annuity I Agents in all prine Head Office for the Do	E INSURANCI rABLISHED 1809, q., Hon. THOMAS RA ces of the Compan- Blat Decomber, 1883. Branches Clpal Towns of minion, 78 St. Fr DNTEFIAT	E COMPANY (AN, W. W. OGILVIE (V	s, Esq. CAPIT RESEI 00 Stg. 00 Stg. 00 Stg. RESEI LIFE LIFE toth toth toth pector.	E'I AL, RVE F FUND ments on of C Hea	OF LIV R H Liability UNDS, S, n Car Canadia d Office	for Cana most approv	the sole holders. da: Moderat. at moderat. EF AGEN	DON. LIFI mited. 510. - 10 16 pro- over NTREA rates of pr	E]. ,000,000 ,624,431 ,288,044 800,004 E1, remium. Lj
-	ANULI RELAN	7D.	JO. ATI		ANN De I	DUNA ONDO FOUNDE		COMI Exre)	
CAPITAL, -	- £1,00	00,000 S	rg. Caf	ATI		OINT MA		00,000	STG
MONTREAL.		EN MU	LOUIS	H.	P. BOUI	}		MOI	NTREAL
•	· · ·					Fire	A	<u></u>	





Above Cut represents our new line of Direct Draft "GEM" and FULL Revertible Flue Base "ART MANHATTAN" Heating Stoves, with and without oven. They are an entirely new style of Stove of very handsome design, fully trimmed with Art Tiles, Nickel Foot Rails, Knobs and Bronze Top Ornament. Dealers handling these Stoves will find them very profitable, being cheap, with fine appearance, they sell on sight. First orders will receive first attention.

# H. R. IVES & CO., MONTREAL, MANUFACTURERS OF

Ranges, Stoves, Hardware, New Soil Pipe, Railings, Crestings, Wire Mats, &c., &c.