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The Charterod Banks.

THE BANK OF BRITISH

NORTH AMERICA. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 Stg.

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BANK				SAL.
		HED IN Act of	l 1817. Parliame	22.
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HEAD (NTRE.	
Hon. Sir D. A. S	мітн, К	DIREC		President. President.
Hon. GEO. A. D Gilbert Scott, Eso A. T. Peterson,	RUMMON - Fen	Ed, B.	Greenshi	elds, Esq.
Hugh McLennan	, Esq.	Hon. J atson, E	. J. C. AI	boit.
A Macnider, Ch	of Insue	ctor and	sl Manag Supt. of	er. Branches.
R. Y. Hebden, Asst. Ins	peC,	Ast	n. Supi. o	F Branches
Branches in Canada : MONTREAL, H. V. Meredith, Manager. West End Branch, Catherine St.				
Almonte, Ont. Belleville, "	Kingsto		Regina	Ass'n.
Brantford, " Brockville, " Calgary, N.W.T.	Lindsay London Moncto		Sarnia, Stratfor St. John	d, Ont.
Chatham, N.B. Chatham, Ont.	New W	estmins-	St. Mar Toronto	y, Ont.
Cornwall, Ont. Goderich, "	Ottawa, Perth,	**	Wallace	burg, Ont.
Guelph, " Halifa r , N.S.	Peterbon Picton,	ro", Ont. Ont.	W muh	eg, Man.

The Chartered Banks

1158

Halifer, N.S. Picton, Ont. Windpeg, Man, IN GREAT BRITAIN : London, Bank of Montreal, 22 Abchurch Lane, E.C. Committee-Robert Gillespie, Esq., Peter Rede path, Esq. C. Ashworth, Manager. IN THE UNITED STATES : New York-Walter Watson and Alex, Lang, 59 Wall St. Chicago-Bank of Montreal, W. Munro, Manager : BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN : London-The Bank of England. ' The London and Westminater Bank. Liverpool-The Bank of Liverpool. Scotland-The Bank of Liverpool. Scotland-The Britis Linen Company and Branches. BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Scotland—The British Linen Company and Branc BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES. New York—The Bank of New York, N.B.A. 'The Merchants' National Bank. Buffalo—Bank of Commerce in Buffalo. San Francisco—The Bank of British Columbia. Portland, Oregon—The Bank of British Columbia.

THE BANK OF TORONTO, OANADA

-Incorporated 1855,-

Paid-up Capital, \$2,000,000. Rest, \$1,500,000 DIBROTORS :

GEORGE GOODERHA WM. H. BEATTY, Alex. T. Fuiton. Henry Cawthra. John L. ys (of Rice, Le	- Vice-President. Henry Covert. Wm. Gou. Gooderham.
Head Office, '	Toronto.
DUNCAN COULSON, Hugii Lkach, Joshphi Handerson, -	Assistant Cashier.
Brauch	PB 1
Montreal I. Murra	ay Smith, Manager,
BarrieJ. A	. Strainy,
BrockvilleT	r now.
Concurr	A. Bird.
CollingwoodW. A.	Copeland, "
O-manonita	I Prinele. **

Collingwood W. A. Copeland,	
Gananoque J. Pringle,	44
Gananoque. IV I Wedeworth Is	
London, W, R. Wadsworth, Jr.	"
Peterboru" J. L. Gower,	
Petrolia P. Campbell,	
Port Hope E B. Andros,	40
St. Catharines G. W. Hodgetts,	11
Toronto, King St. West Branch, -	
I. T. M Burnside,	
Bankers :	

THE QUEBEC BANK.

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

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BANQUE VILLE-MARIE, IIEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL, Capital Subscribed, 500,000, 500,000, Gapital Subscribod, - - - 500,000, Digkgrung-W. Woir, Pres.; W. Strachan, Vice-Pres.; O. Foucher, John T. Wilson and Godfrey Woir. Ubaldo Garand, Cashior. Branch at Borthior, - - A. Gariopy, Manager. Branch at Louiseville, F. X. O. Lacoursiere, " Branch at Louiseville, F. X. O. Lacoursiere, " Branch at Sto. Thorse, - M. L. J. Lucasse, " Branch at Sto. Thorse, - M. Beisvert, " Branch at Borne, " Activities at New York", ho National Bark of the Renultiin *London*-Bank of Montreal. *Paris*-La Societe Genarale.

Reserve	Fund, -	- \$3455,0	00 **	
London Offi	ce, 3 Glement a	Lane, Lombar	d Si., E.O	
J. H. Brodi John Jame Gaspard Fa Henry R. H Richard H.	s Oater. rer. Tarrer.	Ed. Arthur J H. J. B. Ken J. J. Kingsfo Frederic Lui George D. Wi	dall. ord. bbook.	
Head Office in Canada, - St. James Street, Montreal R. R. GRINDLEY, General Manager. E. STANGER, Inspector.				
Bra	nches and Age	ncles in Canad	a 1	
London Brantford Paris Hamilton Foronto	Montreal Quebec	Halifar, I Victoria,	N. 8. B.C. B.C.	

Brandon, Man. Agents in the United States : NEW YORK - H. Stikeman and F. Brown-

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Aylmer, Ont. Brockville, Ont. Clinton, Ont. Exeter, Ont. Hamilton, Ont. London, Ont. Meaford, Ont.	Montreal, P.Q. Morrisburg, Ont. Norwich, Ont. Owen Sound, Ont. Ridgetown, Ont. Smiths Falls, Ont. Sorel, P.Q.	St. Hyacinthe, Q. St. Thomas, Ont, Toronto, Ont. Tranton, Ont, Wasterloo, Ont. West Toronto Jc, Woodstock, Ont,
	Agents in Canai	
A		

OWADEC -La Banque du Peuple and Eastern Town-

(Metote-La Bahque du Feupie and Lasiern Auwa-ships Bank. Ostario-Dominion Bank, Imperial Bank of Can-ada and Can. Bank of Commerce. New Brustwick-Bank of New Brunswick. Nova Scotia-Halifax Banking Company. Prince Edward Itland-Merchants Bank of P.E.I.,

British Columbia-Bank of British Columbia. British Columbia-Bank of British Columbia. Monito-Imperial Bank of Canada. Newfoundland - Commercial Bank of Newfound-

land, St. John's. IN EUBOPH.

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Paris, Press, Product 2, Status, Paris, Press, Paris, Press, Instant, Banguse d'Anvers
 UNITED STATES,
 New Yerk - Mechanics' National Bank; Mossrs,
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 Messrs, Morton, Bliss & Co. Boston-The S.ate National Bank, Portland-Casco National Bank, Chica-go-First National Bank, Cleveland - Commercial National Bank, San Francisco-Bank of British Columbia. Defroit-Commercial National Bank, Buff-alo-Steend Mational Bank, San Francisco-Bank of British Columbia. Defroit-Commercial National Bank, Buff-alo-Steend Mational Bank, Mitwaskee-Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Bank, Toledo-Second National Bank, Montana-First National Bank, Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and retures promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange. Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the world.

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	111	71 VI		nnu	
ST. JOHNS, -		•	-		NFL D
. Established 18	57.		Inco	rpora	led 1838.
Capital, paid-up, Reserve Fund,	•				- \$306,600 00 165,000 00 - 19,787 71
Undivided Profits,	•		-	•	 19,787 71

HENRY COOKE, Manager. H. D. CARTER, Chief Accountant.

Collections made on favorable terms.

Agenti, -- 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, Hailfax: The Union Baak of Hailfax. Quebec: The Merchants Bank of Canada.

leserve Fund
Head Office, · Montreal.
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BRANOEDIS IN ONTARIO AND QUIERO !

The Chartered Banks.

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OF CANADA.

\$5,799,200

Capital Paid-up,

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Hecto Jonath H. Mc GRORG

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Brampton.	Montreal.	Sherbrooke, Qu
Chatham.	Mitchell.	Stratford.
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Gananoque,	Ottawa.	St. Thomas.
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	RRANGERS IN MAN	TTORA :

Brandon.

Winnipeg.

Winnipeg. Brandon. Bankers in Great Brtlain - London, Glasgow, Ediaburgh and other points, The Clydesdale Hank (Limited). Liverpool, The Bank of Liverpool (Ltd). Agency in New York-of Wall St., Messre, Henry Hague and John B. Harris, Jr., Agents. Bankers in United States-New York, Bank of New York, N. B. A.; Boston, Merchants National Bank; C. Biclago, American Exchange National Bank; St. Faul, Minn., First National Bank; Detroit, First National Bank; Buildalo, Bank of Buffalo; San Fran-cisco, Anglo-Californian Bank. Newfound-Iand.

lai

Iand. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick -- Bank of Nova Scotia and Merchants Bank of Halifax, British Columbia-Bank of British North America, A general banking business transacted, Letters of Credit issued, available in China, Japan, and other foreign countries.

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THE C	A
The Chartered Banks.	
THE GANADIAN	
BANK OF COMMERCE, Paid-Up Capital, FORONTO.	C/ R
	10
DIRECTORS: GEO. A. COX, Esq., - President, JOHN I. DAVIDSUN, Esq., - Vice-President, George Taylor, Esq. Jas. Cramern, Esq. Rob., Kil- gour, Esq. W. B. Hamilton, Esq. John Hoskin, Esq., O. C., L.D., Matthew Leggat, Esq. B. E. WALKER, General Manager,	•
D C WAT IT THE ACCOUNT AND AND	J.
J. H. PLUMMER, Ast's General Manager, J. H. PLUMMER, Ast's General Manager, A. H. IRELAND, Inspector, G. de C. O'GRADY, Asst, Insp. NEW YORK, - Alox, Luird and Wm. Gray, Agents.	
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Berlin, Goderich, Parkhill, Thorold, Blenheim, Guelph, Peterbor'gh, *Toronto,	tio vi
Brantford, Hamilton, St. Cath'rines, Walkerton, Cayuga, Jarvis, Sarnia, Walkerville, Chatham, London, SitSte. Marie, Waterloo, Collingwood, Montreal, Scaforth, Windsor, Woodstock.	C: pr
"Kast Toronto-Con Owen St. and Delton Assess	T
448 Yonge St., and Soading Ave. Yonge & College- 448 Yonge St., cor. College St. Queen St. W544 Oueen St. W.	Ca Re
Commercial credits issued for use in Europe, the East and West Indies, China, Japan and South America. Storling and American Exchange bought and sold.	. <i>Р</i> , Но
Collections made on the most favorable terms. Interest allowed on deposits. BANKERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.	Es Es
, Great Britain-The Bank of Scotland. India, China and Japan-The Chartered Bk, of India, Australia & China.	Au Bo
Australla& New Zealand-The Union Bk. of Aus- tralia. Parts, France-Lazard Freres & Clo.	Co Gu Ki Li
Brussels, Belgium-J. Matthieu & Fils. New York-The Am, Ex. National Bk, of New York. Chicago-The American Exchange National Bank of Chicago.	L
San Francisco and British Colla-The Bank of British Columbia. Hamilton, Bermuda-The Bk of Bermuda,	Fr Ne Bo
THE DOMINION BANK.	Ū
Capital, \$1,500,000. Reserve Fund, \$1,220,000 DIRECTORS:	
DIRECTORES: JAS. AUSTIN, - President, How, FRANK SMITH, Vice-President, Wm. Inco. Edward Leadley. E. B. Osler, James Scott. Wilmot D. Matthews. Head Office, Toronto.	N
Head Office, Toronto.	St th
Lindsay, Napance, Oshawa, Orillia, Uzbridge, Whitby, Toronto, Queen St. W., cor. Esther ; Dundas St., cor.	pa af:
Queen ; Spadina Ave., No. 366 ; Sherbourne St., cor. Queen ; Market Br., cor. King and George Sts. Drafts on all parts of the United States, Great Bri-	to
Head Office, Toronto. Aggradit:-Brampton, Belleville, Cobourg, Guelph, Lindsay, Napanco, Oshawa, Orillia, Uxbridge, Whitby, Toronto, Queen St. W., cor. Esther ; Dundas St., cor. Queen ; Spadina Ave., No. 366 ; Sherbourne St., cor. Queen ; Market Br., cor. King and George Sts. Drafts on all parts of the United States, Great Bri- tain and the Continent of Europe bought and sold. Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of Europe, China, Japan and the West Indies. R. H. BETHUNE, Cashier.	(
BANK OF OTTAWA,	T
Capital (all paid-up) \$1,000,000	A
JAMES McLAREN, Esq., - President, CHARLES MAGEE, Esq., - Vice-President, DIRECTORS;	
R. Blackburn, Esq., Hon. George Bryson, Hon. R. L. Church, Alex. Fraser Esq., Geo. Hay, Esq., John Mather, Esq.	Ho Ho I pro
GEO. BURN, Cashier. Branches-Arnprior, Pembroke, Winnipeg, Man., Carlton Place, Ont., Keewatin, Ont.	the
Montreat. Agents in London, Eng., AllanceBank.	M
ST. STEPHEN'S BANK. ST. STEPHEN, N.B.	Ca Re
Capital, \$200,000 Reserve, 25,000	Тн
F. H. TODD, President. J. F. GRANT, Cashier, AGENTS.	M. He
London-Messrs. Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co, New York-Bank of New York, N.B.A. Boston-Globe National Bank, Montreal-Bank of Montreal. St.	
John, N.B.—Bank of Montreal. Drafts issued on any Branch of the Bank of Montreal.	An Ba Bri

Banque d'Hochelaga. MOTICE.

DIVIDEND No. 29.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three Per Cent. has been declared for the Current Half-year on the paid-up Capital of this institution, and that the same will be payable at its head office in Montreal, and at its branches on and after the 2nd day of January next.

The Transfer Book will be closed from the 16th to the 31st of December, both days inclusive.

By order the Board,

M. J. A. PRENDERGAST, Cashier,

	_
The Chartered Banks.	
BANK OF HAMILTON.	
CAPITAL (All Paid),	
HEAD OFFICE, - HAMILTON.	li
JOHN STUART, President, A. G. RAMSAY, Vice-President,	Ι.
JOHN STUART, President, A. G. RAMSAY, - Vice-President, John Proctor, George Roach. Charles Gurney, A. T. Wood.	
J. Turnbull, Cashier.	1
H. S. Steven, Assistant Cashler. BRANCHES: Alliston, Listowel, Owen Sound, Toronto.	
Georgetown, Orangeville, Simcoe,	
Fourth National Bank and Bank of Montreal. Buff-	C
alo-Marine Bank of Buffalo, Detroit-Detroit Na- tional Bank. Chicago-Union National Bank, Correspondents in Great Britain-National Pro-	1
vincial Bank of England (Ltd).	I

Collections effected at all parts of the Dominion of anada at lowest rates. Careful attention given and compt returns made.

THE ONTARIO BANK

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. DIRRCTORS-Sit WM. P. HOWLAND, C.B., K.C.M.G., yesident; R. K. BURGISS, ESq., Vice-President; on. C. F. Fraser, A. M. Smith, Esq., G. M. Roso, sq., Donald Mackay, Esq., G. R. R. Cockburn, "M. P. ., Donaio Hace., M.P. C. HOLLAND, General Manager.

Pickering,

Pickering, Toronto, Whitby, 480 Queen St. W., Toronto.

Aurora, Bowmanville.	Montreal, Mount Forest,
Cornwall,	Newmarket,
Suelph,	Ottawa,
Cingston,	Peterboro',
Lindsay,	Port Arthur,
	AGENTS:

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

INION BANK OF CANADA. DIVIDEND No. 48.

JOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of THREE per cent. upon the paid up Capital took of this Institution has been declared for e current half-year, and that the same will be ayable at the Bank and its Branches on and iter FRIDAY, JANUARY 2nd, 1891.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th the 31st December, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board, E. E. WEBB,

Quebec, November 25th, 1890. **Cashier**

'HE COMMERCIAL BANK OF MANITOBA

uthorized Capital, \$1,000,000 DIRECTORS. DUNCAN MACARTHUR,

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

Deposits received and interest allowed. Collections omptly made. Drafts issued available in all parts of e Dominion, Sterling and American Exchange uight and sold.

MERCHANTS BANK

OF HALLIFAX. Inital Paid-Up, Isserve Fund, \$1.100,000 \$275,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS; HOS. E. KENNY, M.P., Prosident. THOMAS RITCHIR, Vice-President. Dwyor, Wiley Smith, enry G. Bauld, H. H. Fuller. Head Office, Halilax, N.S., D. H. Duncan, Cashler.

Branch, Montreal, E. L. Pease, Manager. AGENCIES: Tants Co.).

Antigonish, N.S.	Maitland [Hants Co.].
Bathurst, N. B.	N. S.
Bridgewater, N. S.	Moneton, N.B.
Charlottetown, P. E. I.	Newcastle, N.B.
Dorchester, N. B.	Picton, N.S.
Fredericton, N.B.	Port Hawkesbury, C.B.
Guysboro, N.S.	Sackvile, N.B.
Kingston [Kent Co.].	Summerside. P.E.I.
N.B.	Sydney, C.B.
Londonderry, N.S.	Truro, N.S.
Tunanhuna M C	Wowmonth NO

Weymouth, N.S. Woodstock. N.B.

IN ISLAND OF MIQUELON--St. Pierre.

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

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

The	Chartered I	Banks.
. (JF OANA T	D BANK
Capital Pai	d-up, 🖕 🛶	\$1,000,000
Reserve Fu		- 410.000
HEA	D OFFICE, TOP	RUNTO.
W. F. COWAN,	DIRECTORS : President.	-
W. F. Allen.	JOHN BUR	NS, Vice-President.
A. T. Todd.	Fred. Wyld.	Dr. G. D. Morton. A. J. Somerville.
	AGENOIES :	J
Bowmanville.	Cannington,	Harriston.
Brantford. Bradford.	Chatham, Ont.	Markham,
Brighton.	Colborne. Durham,	Newcastle.
Campbellford.	Forest.	Parkdale, Picton.
-		Stouffville.
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Capital Paid-Up
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Robert Jaffray, Esq. Hugh Ryan, Ksq. T. Sutherland Stayner, Fsq.

T. Sutherland Stayner, Fag. T. Sutherland Stayner, F.S. HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. D. R. WILKIE, CASHIER. B. JENNINGS, ASSI. Cashier. E. HAY, Inspector Branches — Brandon, Man., Galgary, Alba, Essez Centre, Fergus, Galt, Ingersoil, Niagara Falls, Port Colborne, Sault Ste. Mario, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Toronto, Yonge St. Cor, Queen; Norsa Toronto, corner Yonge and Bloor streets; Welland Winnipeg, Woodstock. Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed. Prompt attention paid to collections. Debentures purchased.

Eastern TOWNSHIPS Bank DIVIDEND NO. 62.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be parable at the bead office and branches on and after FRIDAY, 2nd day of JANUARY NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to 31st December, both days inclusive. By order of the Board,

WM. FARWELL, Gen. Mgr. Sherbrooke, 3rd Dec., 1890.

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THE WESTERN BANK
HEAD OFFICE OSHAWA ONT
Capital Authorized, \$1,000,000
Capital Autorized, \$1,000,000
Cupitat Subscribed
Capital Dail
December 2 and - ap, 341,000
BOARD OF DIREGRAM
JOHN COWAN, Esq., President, REUBEN S. HAMLIN, Esq., Vice-President, W. F. Cowan, Fea
Print of the LSq., President
REODEN S. HAMLIN, Esq., Vice-President
Kobert McIntosh, M.D. J. A. Gibson, Esq.
I.D. MCMILLAN.
Berneter

Branches: -- Whitby, Midland, Tilsonburg, New Hamburg, Paisley, Penetanguishene, Port Perry, Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed. Collections solicited and promptly made, Correspondents at New York and in Canada-The Merchants Bank of Canada. London, England-The Royal Rank of Scotland

LA BANQUE NATIONALE. HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC. Capital Paid-up, S1,200,000

DIRECTORS: A. GABOURY, Esq., President, FRS, KIROUAC, Esc., Vice-President Hon. J. Thibaudeau, T. LeDroit, Esq. E. W. Méthot, Esq. A. Painchand, Esq. Louis Bilodeau, Esq. P. LAFRANCE, Cashier. BBANGHES; Manusci. Manager. Ottawa.P

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

AGENTS

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

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE				
Loan Sociotios.	Oceanic Steamships.	<u></u>		
CENTRAL CANADA	Allan Line.	DA		
& SAVINGS CO. OF ONTARIO.		Πυ		
DIVIDEND No. 13.				

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of Six por cont. for annum on the paid-up Capi al Stock of this Company, has this d y been declared for the half year ending fist D comber. 1890, and the same will be norable at the Offices of the Company on and after the 2nd January, 1901.

1891. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to tra 31st day of D cember next, both days inclusive. By order, E. R. Wond, Secretary. Potorborogh, 21st November 1891.

THE

Dominion Savings and Investment SOCIETY.

LONDON, - - - ONTARIO. Subscribed Capital, -Paid-up, - - **\$1,000,000.00** - - 931,925,95 ROBERT REID, Collector of Customs, President. WILLIAM DUFFIELD, President City Gas Company, - Vice-President. THOMAS II. FURDOM, - Inspecting Director.

F. B LEYS, Managor.

THE HAMILTON

Provident and Loan Society

FIUVILLE AILU LUAII SUCLELY Dividend No. 39. Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cerl. npon the Paid-Up Capital Stock of the Society has been doclared for the half-year ending 31s. December, 1-90, and that the same will be payable at the society's Bank-ing House, Hamilton, Outario, on and after

Friday, 2nd of January, 1891. The Transfer Books w 11 be closed from the 16th to the Slat December, 1830, both days inclusive.

H. D. CAMERON, Tressurer. Hamilton, Nov. 20th, 1890.

__ THE -___

Huron & Erie Loan & Savings COMPANY.

DIVIDEND No. 83.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Four and One Half Per Cent. for the current Four and One Half Per Cent. for the current half-year, being at the rate of nine per cent. per annum, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Company's office in this city on and after FRIDAY, 2nd Day of JANUARY, 1891. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 31st December, 1890, inclusive.

16th to the 31st December, 1890, inclusive. By order of the Board.

G. A. SOMERVILLE, Manager. London, Ont, 1st December, 1890.

H H T

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Company of Canada.

٥.	F.	818E,	-	-	-	•	-	President
Ø.	Р.	SCLATER,	•	•	•	-	Sec.	Treasurer

HEAD OFFICE:

30 St. John Street, Montreal

This Company will sell its instruments at prices ranging from \$10 to \$25 per set. These instruments are under the protoction of the Company's patents, and purchasers are thereby entirely free from risk of litiga-tion. This Company will arrange to connect places not having telegraphic facilities with the nearest telegraph office, or it will build private lines for firms or indivi-duals, connecting their places of business or residences. It is also prepared to manufacture all kinds of electri-cal apparticulars can be obtained at the Company's offices as above, or at

St. John, N.B., Halifaz, N.S., Winnip Victoria, B.C. Homilton, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.

Oceanic Steamships.			
Allan Line.			
Under Contract with the Governments of Canada and Newfoundland for the Conveyance of Malle.			
1890-Winter Arrangements			
This Company's Lines are composed of the following double-engine Clyde-built			
IRON AND STEEL STEAMSHIPS.			
Vessels. Tonnage. Commanders. Acadian			
W22A1140 ***********************************			
AUAITIRE			
Brazilian			
Canadian			
Carthagenian			
Caspian			
Circassian			
Corean,			
Or Belall			
Filbernish			
Lucerne			
Mongolian			
Monte Videan			
Nestorian			
Newfoundland			
Norwegian			
Nova Scotian			
Numidian			
Peruvian			
Phonician 2.425 ⁽¹⁾ A. Ferguson			
Polynosian			
Pomeranian			
Prussian			
Rosarian			
Sarmatian			
Siberian			
Waldensian			
The Steamers of the			
Liverpool, Halifax and Portland Mail Service.			

are intended to be despatched as under :

	Prom Portland,	From Halifax,
Circassian	27 Nov.	29 Nov.
Sardivian		13 Dec.
Parisian	25 Dec.	27 Dec.
Circassian	8 Jun.	10 Jan.
>ardinlan	2: J.n	24 Jan.
Polynesian	5 Feb.	7 Feb.
Circassian	19 Feb.	21 Feb.
And fortaightly thereafter.		

These steamers sail from Porland about 1 p.m. Thursdays, or as soon as possible after the arrival of the Grand Truck Railway train from the west, due at Porland at noon, and from Halifax about 1 p.m. Saturdays, or as soon as possible after the arrival of the Intercelonial Railway train from the west, due at Halifax at noon.

Raiss of Passage from Portland or Halifaco. Cabia, \$40 \$50 and \$50 single; \$80, \$90 and \$110 returo, according to accommodation. Intermediate, \$35 single; \$55 return. Steerage at lowest rates.

lowest rates. Ruil Rates from Montreal to Portland and Halifax :

To Portland, 1st Class, single. \$7 50; return \$12,50. 41 and Class, single. \$5 50; return, \$11 00 To Halifax, 1st Cass, sin le, \$5 75; return, \$17 40. 41 and Class, single, \$5 50; re urn, \$17 40.

Liverpool. Queenstown, St. Johns, Halifax and Baltimore Mail Berylee.

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	- Mail	Bersi	ce.	
From Live po	ol to		From	Halifax via
Baltimore vi	a't. St	eamship	St. Ic	ohns. N.F.
Libos and Ha	ifax.		to L	ivernonl.
28 Oct	No	va Scotia	n	24 Nov.
11 Nov		Caspian.		8 Dec.
25 Nov	•Ca	rthiginia	1	22 Dac.
9 Dec	No	va Scotia	n	ő Im.
23 Dec	No	Caspian.		19 Jag.
				Passengers
from Halifax	and St. L	hns. N F	ing Onom	x assen
Rates of 1	Pessoar	etween H	slifax and	p St. Johns :
Cabin, \$20,00	: Interme	diate, SIS	00 : Stee	rave. \$6.00.
Glasge	ow ane	d Rosi	ou se	rvice.
From Glas-			F	ron Boston
gow to	5	iteamship		to Glasgow
Boston,				on or about
14 Nov		Siterian.		. 1 Dec.
23 Nov	Po	meranian		. 15 Dec.
12 Dac	5	armatian		. 29 Lec.
These stea	mars do no	t carry	assanger:	s on voyage
to Europe.				o on tojajo
Glasgow	r and P	hilad	elp'a f	Bervic <mark>e</mark> .
From Glasgo	N.		From F	hi.adelphia
te Philadel-	Sie	amship		asgow on
phia.			01	r about
7 Nov	•E	liternian.		. 58 Nov.
21 Nov 5 Dec	•N	laniobau		. 12 Dec.
5 Dec	••	forwegian		. 21 Dec.
•Via	Halifax o	n voyaget	from Gla	820W.
These stea	mars do no	t carry p	assengers	on voyage
to Europe.				
-	Through	Bills I	Gading	
Granted to	Liverpool.	London.	Glasgow	and Conti-

Granted to Liverpool, London, Glasgow and Conti-pental Ports. from all Railway Stations in Canada, and United States. For Freight, Passage or other information, apply to any authorized agent of the line or to

H. & A. ALLAN,

STEAMSHIPS. DOMINION LINE. 107 FALL RATES. -GI Liverpool Service. SAILING DATES,

Oceanic Steamships.

Royal Mail

From Portland. From Hallfax. •Sarnia......Thur., Dec. 4. Torouto......Thur., Dec. 18. •Vancouver......Thur., Jan. 1. Sat., Dece'r 6 Sat., Dec. 20 Sat., Jan. 8

Rates of Passage

Cabin, from Portland or Holifax, to Liverpoel, \$40, \$50 and \$60; retura, \$30, \$90 and \$100. Intermediate, \$35, Lice age,\$20.

Passengers per S.S. "Vancouver " must embark at

Passengers per o.w. Quebec. * These Steamers have Saloons, State-rooms, Music-room, Smoking-room and Bath-room amidships, where buillitic motion is felt, and are handsomely furnished. For Freight or Passage, apply in Liverpoot to Flinn, Main & Montgomery, 24 James Street: in Quebec, to W. M. Macpherson, or to

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,

Exchange Court; Montreal.

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NO CHARGE FOR DIES.

THE GEORGE BISHOP ENGRAVING AND PRINTING CO.

169 St. James St., Montreal,

Raliways.



Intercolonial Railway.

1890. Winter Arrangement, 1891

Commencing 24th November, 1890.

Through express passenger trains run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows :

Leave	Montreal	by	Grand	Trunk	Railway

from Bonaventure St. Depot	8.00
Leave Levis	14.76
Arrive Riviere du Loup	17 44
Trois Pistoles	18.48
Rimouski	20 21
L'ttle Metis	21.98
Campocilton	84.30
Daihousie	I 30
Bathurst	8.40
Newcastle	3 48
Moncton	6.05
St. John	9.35
Halifax	13.50
	-

The buffet sleeping cars and all other cars of the fast express train leaving Montreal at 8.00 o'clock daily (Sunday excepted) run through to Halifax with-out change in (wenty eight hours and fifty minutes, The trains to Halifax and St. John run through to their destination on Sundays.

The trains of the Intercolonial Railway between Montreal and Hallfaz are lighted by electricity and heated by steam from the locomotive. All trains are run by Eastorn Standard Time,

For tickets and all information in regard to passenger fares, rates of freight, train arrangements, &c., apply to

G. W. BOBINSON,

1361 ST. JAMES STREET, - - MONTBEAL.

D. POTTINGER, Ohief Superintendent

25 Common Street, Montreal

THE

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BEDSAY Martin & Hopkins	SYDRAY	13 Scottish Ontario Ohambers.
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and intervening points on Matheson &	Hamilton, Ont-	
Algoma	Kingston, Ont.	St. Oatharines, Ont. A LBERT. O. BROWN.
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Thornbury	London, Ont.	AFAGAIGHEV & UAT LEGMED
TOBONTOJones Bros. & Mackensle	W. H. BARTRAM, Barrister, Solicitor, Notary, Etc.	MOOAUGHEY & HOLMESTED BARRISTERS, &c., Seaforth Ont.
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WINGHAM	BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c.	D Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries
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ST. JOHNS Girard & Quesnel	Third Floor, Imperial Building.	
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NOBTHWEST TEBBITORY.	HON. J. A. CHAPLEAU, Q.C., M.P., JOHN E. HALL, JR.	Las Barrister, Solicitor, Conveyancer, &c. Collections in all parts of the Cousty of Bruce
Dalgary Lougheed & McCarthy	M.P.P., ABMINE D. SICOLLS.	i promptly attended to.

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with rolling collar will be given the position of prominence in the spring offering.

MR. W. W. Oauvr, president of the Ogilvy Milling Co., has been presented by his Winnipeg employes with a life-size portrait, in oils, of himself.

PRICES of tin plate are somewhat weaker in England in view of the fact that there are now over 400,000 boxes of cokes in stock at ihipping points.

THE dry goods stock of Geo. E. Lowe, of Ridgetown, invoiced at \$5,629 has been sold by auction to Sovereign & Co., of Simcoe for 723 cents in the dollar.

J. B. PLAMONDON, is a very small storekeeper at St. Louis de Bonsecours who has been compelled to throw up the sponge. His liabilities will not exceed \$900.

GUGOISBERG BROS., of Preston, have failed in their efforts to secure a compromise. As a consequence the firm have assigned, and the business is being carried on by trustees.

A JOINT meeting of the Board of Trade of Chatham and the County Council has been arranged to discuss the establishing of a beet sugar establishment in the County of Kent.



THE stock of coffee at Havre on Saturday was 239,000 bags, of which 144,000 bags were Brazils, against 236,000 bags, including 145,000 bags Brazils, the same time last week.

CHICAGO men are said to contemplate organizing a company to insure railroads against loss by damage suits. Yerkes, Kimball and others are said to be interested in the scheme.

OF the \$400,000,000 worth of pine now standing in the forests of Georgia, \$160,000,000 worth has already been killed by the turpentine farmers, most of it within the last ten years.

Owing to the dullness of the coal trade most of the Wilkesbarre, Pa., mines will be closed for an indefinite period, throwing thousands of men out of employment at the beginning of winter.

THE U.S. Treasury Department has directed the collector of Customs at Gloucester, Mass., to admit free of duty fish caught in the waters of Newfoundland by the fishing vessels of Gloucester.

THE British tenant farmer's delegates to the Lower Provinces are delighted with their trip down the Annapolis valley and with what they have seen generally in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.





E. LAZENBY & SONS, HOLBROOK & OO., Pickles - 🔆 German Preserves W LAAFF, Mayence,

Gelatine, Peels, Soaps, &c.

The Ireland National Food Co., (Ltd..) Toronto, Ont. The trade supplied in Montreal, Quebec and Maritime Provinces by DAVID ROBERTSON & CO. 279 Commissioner St.



Comont. Address, THE RATHBUN COMPANY, DESERONTO. ONT.

W. S. WINSTONE, confidential clerk to Mr. Hodd of the Classic City Mills, Stratford, has proved to be a defaulter to the extent of \$1500. He turned over his employer what property he possessed, and has left for the United States.

EDMUND LAJOIE, SUCCEEDED his father in the tin-ware business in St. Hyacinthe in 1886. Since then he has done a small living business, until hard times compelled him to run so far behind that an assignment has become inevitable.

THE Canadian Pacific and Northern Pacific Railway Companies have reduced the all-rail rates on grain, flour, and mill-stuffs from Winnipe's and points west of Toronto two and a half cents making the through rate 441 cents instead of 47 cents.

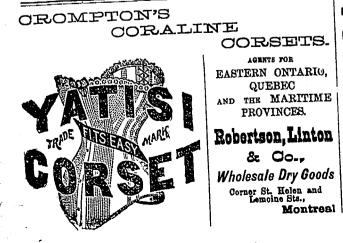
NECKWEAR manufacturers say that the current season's sale of satin "four-in-hand" scarfs has been unusually large. The favored style is the black background, patterned in small, wellspaced object figures, produced in blue, yellow and red

JUDGE Horne, of Essex, has given his decision in the case of the Montreal Stock Yards, which appealed againt their assessment in Walkerville on the ground that their stock was not assessable. The judge dismissed the appeal, with costs.

MR. JOHN AIRD, for the past two years manager of the Seaforth branch of the Bank of Commerce, was entertained by the citizens at a complimentary supper previous to his departure to Toronto to assume the position of assistant local manager.

W. G. MORGAN, jeweller, of St. Thomas, succeeded in effecting a settlement with his creditors last January on the basis of 20 cents in the dollar, cash, on liabilities of \$5,000. Even this failed to put him on his feet and he now makes another assignment.

JOSEPH LECOMPTE, a city shoe dealer, was compelled to compromise with his creditors in November last year at 30 cents in the dollar cash, on liabilities of \$2,600. Since then he has made no headway, and he has now assigned with liabilities of about \$1,800.



347 and 349 St. Paul St., MONTREAL, And 39 Princess Street.

FOUR small assignments are reported from Ontario during the past week, and three of them are bakers. They are: N. N.G. Terry, baker, of Murray, A. H. Dalziel, insurance agent, of Sarnia, Geo. Lawrence, baker, of Stroud, and H. E. White, baker, of Toronto.

F. T. McCAFFERY, general storekeeper of Nicolet, has been in business for about five years. He was not a particularly shrewd man of business and was regarded locally as a weak credit risk. His assignment with liabilities of \$2,500 is not altogether unexpected.

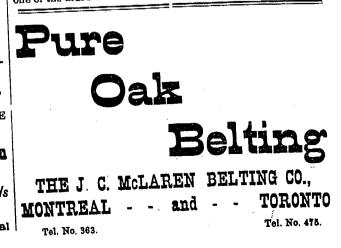
JOHN F. CUNNINGHAM, general storekeeper, of Cape Island, N.S., has assigned with liabilities of \$5,000. He gave too much credit and in addition his expenses were too heavy for the size of his business. His estate will show a deficit of between \$1,000 and \$2,000.

GOULET BROS., grocers, of Gananaque, were two clerks who started in for themselves a few months ago on a very slender capital, and have just wound up their brief career as merchants with an assignment. Their creditors are principally in Brockville and Kingston.

THE Syrup in 2 lb tins recently placed on the market by the Canada Sugar Refining Co. (Redpaths), as already noticed in these columns, has become so popular that the company are over run with orders from the trade. It is more fully described on another page.

THE Sanitas manufacturing company of the United States has sold its various patents for use in Strada to Ormand Higman, Ottawa, who already has the machinery in place at 117 Bank street, in that city, and will at once turn out the goods for the Canadian trade.

MESSRS. Russell, Seybold & Co., wholesale dry goods merchants of Ottawa, whose suspension was commented upon in these columns last week, state that John Macdonald of Richmond, whose failure was attributed to their difficulties, was not one of the firm's debtors.





THE United States press give prominence to rumours that the Dominion Government will shortly introduce a bill to suppress the civil service pension fund and replace it by a system of life assurances by arrangement with some Canadian or English life insurance company.

SO-OALLED "jeweled" embroidery is growing in popularity. Its great European success promises to be duplicated in this market. Imitation turquoise, amethysts, emeralds, and corals are conspicuously utilized in these goods. The "turquoise," however, is the pre-eminent favorite.

J. A. GENDRON, dry goods and groceries of West Farnham, has assigned. His estate shows liabilities of \$18,000. He has been there since 1883 but of late has become overstocked and, trade locally being poor, he has run behind in his payments. His deficit is, nominally, between \$2,000 and \$3,000.

A SAN FRANCISCO paper is authority for the statement that "more loose raisins have been sold in the New York market already this year than ever before in an entire season." To this may be added that more Californias have been rejected this year than ever before, owing to their inferior quality.

B. F. SHAW, creator of the idea of the seamless stocking, and the inventor of the loom to make it, died at Lowell aged 58. In 1869 he made the first loom for his patent seamless stocking, and after 10 years persistent work on it organized the Shawknit Stocking Co., which now employs several hundred people.

J. D. WINDRUM, grocer, of Toronto, bought out W. Pugsley in September 1885 and started in this business with an estimated capital of \$1,500. He apparently did a fair trade and owned his own store, but the fact that he has just assigned to a loan company leads to the impression that the mortgage thereon was too heavy for his means. According to report this winter's logging operations in Maine will be heavier than usual. Spruce is the main wood in that State, and, as they were successful in inducing Congress not to reduce the import lumber duty on that wood, the Maine lumbermen appear to have a brighter look out before them than our own.

MR. THOS. MOFARLANE, Dominion Analyst, is now engaged on an analysis of samples of mustard collected from grocery stores at various points in the country. It is suspected that table mustard has been of late badly adulterated with ochre and other impurities, and it is to settle this question that the analyses are being made.

THE offering of spring prints is certainly an unusually attractive one, strong in plaids and stripes and rich in the newest colorings. Floral, geometric and object figures of every possible variety and grace are artistically utilized in the offering, but plaids and stripes head the display, as they will probably lead the demand.

LUMBERMEN's wages started out very low at the beginning of the season, but have slightly advanced during the past month. In the Ottawa district choppers get from \$18 to \$22, teamsters from \$15 to \$17, and road makers from \$13 to \$15. Little square timber will be gotten out, owing to a dull market and large stocks on hand.

RUFFELL BROS., general storekeepers of Elmira, succeeded their father in 1886, and have since been struggling to pay off their liability to him. Their stock was small, and much of it old, so that they could not do much business so that, although they are both honest hard working men, they were only credited on the score of their character, and their present assignment was inevitable from the start.





BUCKLAND POLE & Co., knitters, of Toronto, have succumbed to the inevitable and assigned. They started last April with very little means to speak of. Buckland was formerly in the grain commission business, and Pole was the practical man, but the combination was not a strong one, and their success was always dubious.

Ar the meeting of Directors of the Prudential Fire Association of New York it was formally decided to make up the impairment, reinsure the risks and retire from business. While the destination of the reinsurance has not yet been officially announced, there are good reasons for believing that it will go to an English company.

JOHN M. MAGUIRE, grocer of Buckingham, is in difficulties. He haskept a small grocery there for the past four or five years but has eventually had to succumb with liabilities of \$1,400.—J. E. Turgeon, grocer of Sherbrooke, has assigned. Business in this line is a little overdone in that bustling city and, as Turgeon was only in a small way, he has had to succumb.

E. BRRGEVIN, haberdasher of Quebec, has assigned. He started business in the spring of 1886 with a few hundred dollars for capital. He was in difficulties, owing to accommodation paper, at the time of the L. A. Bergevin failure, but, as he showed a surplus of \$1000, he was assisted by a Montreal house who have since practically controlled his account.

The owners of grist mills in Huntington county, Que., adjoining New York State, complain that Canadian farmers can send their grain into New York to be ground and have the product returned duty free, while a similar privilege is not granted by



the United States Government. The millers petition the Minister of Customs to cancel this privilege enjoyed by Canadian farmers.

OLIVIER CHARBONNEAU, is the name of a small cabinet maker who started in the furniture business in this city last May. Eight months have exhausted his slender resources and he now assigns owing \$1,000.—Joseph F. Dupre, has kept a grocery in the East end for some time past. It has not proved successful, and he has consequently assigned with liabilities of \$1,090.

The season of American sardine packing, now nearly to a close, has been short, but one of the busiest probably of any since the establishment of the industry. The quality of the goods put up has been far above the average, owing to an unprecedented "run" of the very best fish, as to size and condition, that has been taken on the coast in a long time.

Some time ago it was announced that the Woolen Manufacturers Society of Aix la Chapelle would inaugurate a system of regular auction sales; the initial event to take place early in November. This sale, however, did not take place, and the postponement of the scheme is said to be indefinite. The weak state of the German woolen market is said to be the cause of the collapse.

WM. FREELAND, grocer of Palmerston, has been running behind very rapidly of late. He did at one time the largest business in the place, but his habits led him to neglect his store and as a consequence we have now to chronicle an assignment.—H. F. Buck, a small furniture dealer of Listowell, is endeavoring to obtain a settlement with his creditors on the basis of 40 cents in the dollar.





We have recently crected, on the Welland Canal, a new Factory, where we have all the latest improved Machinery and facili ies for producing goods in our line, which for price and quality cannot be excelled.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE TRADE SOLICITED.

THE U. S. Customs have informed the Collector at Detroit that " fresh or frozen fish, except salmon, caught in fresh waters by American vessels or with nets or other services owned by citizens of the United States, are not debarred from free entry when imported by railway cars from contiguous foreign countries provided their identity as such 'catch' is satisfactorily established."

ACTIVE preparations are already going on at the Kennebec River ice fields for cutting this year's crop. The ice is from six to eight inches in thickness and in excellent condition. The houses contain but very little old ice, the quantity being various ly estimated at from 50,000 to 75,000 tons. An abundant crop is expected in Maine this winter and lower prices may result next sesson.

IT is learned that, although it is probable that a settlement will be arrived at, a demand of assignment has been served upon the firm of John Larmonth & Co., agricultural implement makers of this city. This firm succeeded B. L. Olds & Co., in which Larmonth was a partner. He had only a moderate capital, which was all locked up in plant, and it was felt that if pressure was put upon him resistance was out of the question. Of late farmers have not been paying their notes and as a consequence he has run behind.

GORDON MACKAY & CO. -IMPORTERS OF-WOOLLENS and GENERAL DRY GOODS, TORONTO. Represented in MONTREAL by A. I. MORISON & CO., Glenora Building DUMARESQ & CO. Dry Goods Jobbers,

Glenora Buildings, - 1886 Notre Dame Street MONTREAL.

F. M. DECHENE, dry goods merchant of Quebec, has assigned. He has been in business for 25 years and this is his first failure. He did an excellent country trade in the Lower Town, but of late his habits have been such as to preclude his doing business, and there was no alternative left to his creditors but to force him into an assignment. It is claimed the estate will show a surplus of \$7,000.

TO THE DEAF. - A person cured of Deaf-ness and noises in the head of 23 years' stand-ing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it FARE to any Person who applies to NIGHOLSON, 177 MacDougal Street, New York.

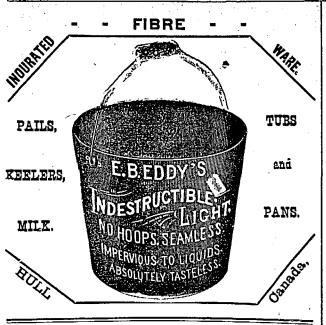
PRINT cloth mills are having a hard time. Not merely is money tight and purchases slow, but the old-style calico is doomed by the jobbers, gingham being preferred by the public. to day. Prints hold their own chiefly by such specialties as fancy printed twills and either fine fabrics or cheap challies. The nose of the old fancy print executed on the 64x64 cloth is decidedly out of joint.

THREE failures, due to the suspension of John A. Paterson & Co., are recorded this week. The first and most important is that of W. McKenzie, a millinery dealer of Toronto, whom the suspended firm were practically carrying. He only opened out this spring, having been formerally in the millinery department of T. Eaton & Co. The second is that of Madame Lussier of this city, whose liabilities will reach \$5,800. Early in the fall her two principal creditors put in a receiver, but the Paterson failure wiped her out altogether. The third is also a local one, that of Miss Marie L. Chartrand. In this case the liabilities are under \$1,000.









the amalgamation the paid-up capital and reserve fund of the Consolidated Bank amounted to \$3,724,874, Three years later, on the 31st July, 1879, when the Consolidated Bank closed its doors, the reserve and five-sixths of the capital had disappeared. Only \$460,-000 were realized by the liquidators, the losses being \$3,264,874, yet a dividend of 3 or 3½ per cent had been paid every six months, and brilliant reports accom panied these declarations of dividend. On the 24th April, 1879, the directors recognized that they could not pay the ordinary dividend of May, and addressed a circular to the shareholders to explain the matter. On the 5th May, 1879, application was made to the Legislature to reduce the capital, and a reduction of 40 per There then remained, according to cent was made. the directors, a surplus of \$943,707. But on the 3rd of July the general manager resigned, and on the 15th July, 1879, the directors informed the shareholders that after a new and careful examination, the assets might realize from \$1,250,000 to \$1,500,000, or 60 to 75 per cent of the reduced capital. Mr. Archibald Campbell, who, on the 7th July, replaced the general manager, closed the bank on the 31st July with the consent of the directors.

The present suit was brought by Mr. L. J. McDonald for the sum of \$150,000 on the ground that the directors had abandoned to the general manager of the bank the administrative powers which legally.devolved upon them, that they had accepted without any attempt at verification the statements placed before them by the employes, that they had neglected to examine the books or in any way to make themselves acquainted with the business it was doing, that they had issued false and deceptive statements to the government and to the public at large, and that they had speculated with the monies of the bank. In reply Mr. Rankin did not deny that the affairs of the bank had been badly managed, or that this mismanagement had resulted in heavy losses to the shareholders; but he asserted that the directors had acted in good faith, and to the best of their knowledge and capacity, and that therefore they were not guilty of negligence. He pleaded that the losses had not been caused by them, but by the general manager and his assistants, who had deceived both him and his co-directors and kept them in ignorance of the true character of the bank's operations until it was too late.

On this plea the judge ruled that the Banking Act

clearly defines the responsibility of the directors. It states that employes appointed by them are to assist them in their operations, and not to administer in their place. Directors cannot delegate their powers to others without express permission, and when they obtain assistance they are responsible for any malversation on the part of their employes if they have failed to supervise them properly. He also ruled that each and every director was equally responsible to the public, no matter how they might divide the work and responsibility among themselves, and that the fact that they had abandoned the management to a co-director or an employe in no way diminished their liability. In the case in question the gross negligence of which the directors had been guilty created a presumption that they had participated in the fault of the manager, and knowingly concurred in the declaration of dividends which impaired the capital of the bank. It was impossible to believe that they could be ignorant of the overdrafts which were entered in the weekly and monthly reports. The enormous advances made to insolvents without security were unjustifiable, and the court arrived at the conclusion that the defendant was personally responsible for the mismanagement of the bank, the only question being the extent of the responsibility. The court, following certain precedents referred to, came to the conclusion to allow as damages sixty per cent of the losses, which were eighty-eight per cent of the paid-up capital (twelve per cent having been distributed by the liquidators.) Mr. McDonald held 1,115 shares, equal to \$111,509; on which eightyeight per cent would be \$98,120. Taking sixty per cent off the \$98,120, judgment was therefore rendered for \$58,872, with interest from 15th April 1882, the date of service.

Of course a case involving such enormous interests will not be suffered to rest here. Not until every legal resource has been exhausted will the matter be finally But in the meantime Judge Pagnuelo's dedecided. cision should have the effect of materially decreasing the number of wealthy citizens who procure themselves to be elected upon boards solely for the sake of the fees, and without the slightest intention of performing any of the duties attaching to the position. These ornamental directors-known in England by the nickname of "guinea-pigs"-are a distinct source of danger to the shareholder's interests. Their financial standing is usually such as to secure the confidence of the investing public, while their negligence and lack of interest in the details of the business they are supposed to supervise enable unscrupulous managers to take advantage of that confidence to further their own The Consolidated Bank is not the first concern ends. that has been wrecked through the laxness of its directorate; but if Judge Pagnuelo's verdict stands, and the "guinea-pigs" on other boards have their financial responsibility brought home to them in earnest, it will not be very far from being the last.

PROVINCIAL FINANCES.

Anyone who has given intelligent attention to the system of government in this Province must have been struck with the peculiar difficulties which surround the Treasurer. He has no positive control of expenditure, yet he must devise the ways and means for providing for it. The several departments make up their estimates, keeping as well within bounds, we can well understand, as circumstances will allow them. But, as proved by experience, their capacity

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for spending far outruns the limits they set for themselves when, struck by economical remorse or repentance and full of good resolutions, they come before the Legislature for appropriations. This applies to all governments. It was the same when the late treasurer, Mr. Robertson, laid the financial case of his colleagues before the Assembly, as it is to-day when Mr. Shehyn appears as the apologist for vanished millions. As the one was deserving of sympathy so is the other. It must, however, be admitted that he who is compelled to make good the extravagances and mistakes of his predecessor, and, at the same time defend alleged like offences on the part of his own friends, is particularly worthy of commiseration. All financiers delight in overflowing coffers and ample revenues, but this is a sensation of pleasure which no Quebec treasurer has ever enjoyed subsequent to the first two years of Confederation, nor is any treasurer likely to enjoy it for some years to come. Their task will be to do as Mr. Shehyn is doing-put the best face on the finances and keep up the public credit.

If the late government on leaving office had left behind them an absolutely perfect balance sheet, showing exactly how the finances stood, it would be an easy task to criticise the statements of the present treasurer. But there is nothing of the kind. We have only their last Budget, which is contradicted in almost every essential particular by the Budget of their successors. Evidently, it must appear from this that government by party has not reached perfection in the matter of financial exegesis. There can be no doubt, however, that the Province was in a bad way when the change of Government took place. This result was probably as much owing to a spirit of patriotic enterprise as to a desire to spend money in obedience to popular demands.

We have already given a general sketch of the financial situation, but there remain some further observations to be made. An important point is contained in the comparison of expenditure from 1875 to 1887, with that between 1887 and 1890. In this regard the figures cannot be "twisted," because they were published each year. Thus it appears, under the head of expenditure on capital account, that the total outlay was, for the years first mentioned, \$25,244,983. which gave an annual average of \$2,103,747, or, as Mr. Shehyn claimed, \$2,500,000, in round numbers, if the contested debts on the 31st January, 1887, were in-Now the amount of obligations incurred by cluded. the present Government from 31st January, 1837, to 30th June, 1890, was \$3,698,299, or a yearly average of \$1,056,655. On this showing it cannot be denied that Mr. Shehyn had good reason for congratulating himself.

In a former article we gave the estimates for the coming year. In explanation thereof, we may observe that the total expenditure chargeable to capital is less than last year. The amount asked for public works was \$838,555, and for railway subsidies \$756,956.25. But for the next fiscal year the expenditure for public works, including railways, would be \$1,695,511.25, or or an excess of \$34,015.24 over the current year. This excess, however, was only apparent, for what was not expended this year would be required the year after. The outlays for public buildings were in some cases of absolute necessity and in others of great utility. The reader can judge as to the correctness of this claim by the following enumeration: \$20,000 to complete the Parliament buildings; \$75,000 for a new Normal

school at Quebec; \$100,000 for iron bridges; \$100,000 for works in connection with the enlargement of the Montreal Court House; \$100,000 for the new Montreal jail, to be added to the \$300,000 already voted in order that there may be no interruption to the work; \$20,000 for a new court house and goal at Bryson, and \$10,000 for stoning roads.

To meet maturing obligations between this and the 30th June, 1892, the amount required would be \$3,592,-179.42, and this would have to be provided for. It is plain that the ordinary revenue would not meet this extraordinary demand. It would have to be increased, and resort must be made to a loan. With regard to this Mr. Shehyn found it impossible to state what would be the amount of the loan needed, so long as every new project of a nature to entail an outlay chargeable to capital account, was not before the house. He regretted the necessity of a loan, but the Province was bound to honor its obligations, and there is no other way to meet them. Concerning the much-debated proposition for the conversion of the debt, it is gratifying to know that proposals looking to that object are before the government. Furthermore, that those proposale warranted the expectation that the conversion would bring about an important saving on interest account.

Of course everybody will rejoice should the anticipations of the Budget be realized. Mr. Shehyn has certainly made a luminous exposition of a rather obscure array of calculations, and he will deserve the public gratitude should he succeed in extricating the Province from its financial embarrassments, while at the same time finding ways and means for implementing the liberal policy of the government.

Those who have followed the somewhat dry of this and exacting details and preceding articles in these columns on provincial finances will, we think, arrive at anything but a pessimistic conclusion. No doubt there has been heavy, and not always wise expenditure; but the condition of the country, its necessities, the peculiar social and political influences which prevail and cannot be changed, perhaps; for generations, show how difficult is the task of government, no matter which or what party may be in power for the time being. The facts and figures we have endeavored to elucidate, however, lead to the belief that a change in the direction of a more healthy application of the energies of the people and of the natural resouces of the Province, has taken place.

BARLEY FOR THE ENGLISH MARKET.

It would look, from recent developments, as if what the Canadian producer for export really suffered from was not so much the restrictive tariffs imposed upon his products by foreign purchasers as ignorance of what they really require. Particularly is this the case in barley. The Canadian farmer has been assured, and on high official authority, that when once the American market was closed to him by the McKinley tariff it was no longer profitable to grow six-rowed barley. The English, it was said, would use only tworowed barley for malting purposes, and therefore if the English market was to be secured, the Canadian farmer must at once abandon the sowing of the sixrowed barley and substitute that of the two-rowed variety. Experiments were made to that end at the Government farms and farmers were invited to send in applications for seed and instructions. Why?

Up to 1881 the English brewers certainly would not use six-rowed barley; simply because, up to that date, it was unprofitable to use any other than the heaviest malts in England. The duty was assessed on the measure of malt instead of on the weight; so that "fat malts," containing much saccharine matter, gave more beer than "husky" malts, and so paid less duty. But in 1881 the Beer Duty Act was passed, and the duty on malt was removed and placed upon the beer produced in the fermenting tun, and three months later so much foreign barley poured in that the price of English high-farmed barley fell fully thirty per cent.

A practical brewer, in a letter to a contemporary points out that although this Act admitted thinner barley, it at the same time prescribed a limit. Roughly outlined it defines that 42 lbs. of malt shall be called a bushel, which is supposed to produce 18 gallons of wort of sp. gr. 1,057, less certain allowances. When malt is light and does not produce the required specific gravity (as Canadian malt for instance) the full duty is charged on the bushel weight, the same as if it had done so. Should the malt be heavy and produce more than the required specific gravity (in other words, should it make too much beer) the duty is charged on the amount of wort actually obtained pro rata according to density. This act gave no encouragement to six-rowed barley. It encouraged the use of lighter qualities of two-rowed barley because these just yielded the required extract; for it was barely possible to use Canadian or other six-rowed barley without paying a slight forfeiture to the excise as duty on wort which was not actually produced. But, in 1889, Mr. Goschen, the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, became dissatisfied with this method of taxing a presumptive yield. He accordingly amended the Act of 1881 to tax the suppositious bushel of 42 lbs. of malt absolutely as yielding 18 gallons of wort of 1,055 sp. gr., less the usual allowances, and such practical browers as Mr. James Death, of Port Hope, claim that this lowering of the fixed yield of the bushel from 1,057 sp. gr. to 1,055 sp. gr. enables the better grades of Canadian six-rowed barley to be used without forfeiture of duty and thereby removes the only commercial objection to its use by English brewers.

This is a very important point. If the high grades of six rowed barley can be successfully used in England there is really no reason why our farmers should abandon its culture in favor of a variety which the general experience has shown to be difficult of production in prime quality in this country. It only remains for them to discover what grades will afford the presumptive yield required by Mr. Goschen's law. At first, doubtless, the English will be prejudiced against a barley whose appearance is not such as they have been accustomed to; but a practical test of its qualities will soon show them that it is superior for malting purposes to many two-rowed barleys, and then they will promptly accept it. Why then should we abandon the growing of a crop, to which the climate of Canada has proved to be favorable, in favor of a variety we can never expect to produce save in its harder and more steely varieties? It only remains to make a vigorous effort to introduce six-rowed barley to English brewers and, now that the financial objections to its use have been removed, there is little doubt that they will take hold of it as freely as our American oousins. 🦯

MUNICIPAL TAXATION (III).

The chaos which reigns in methods of civic taxation arises from the absence of any scientific law of relation between the costs of city government and the value of the properties, or extent of the resources, of those by whose money such costs must be paid. That the very existence of a city's government gives to real estate within its area the main bulk of its value is manifest. That all incomes earned in such area by trade or skill, or labor, owe their existence to those conditions requiring such government is clear. That the personal property of citizens derives much of its value from its position in the city is beyond dispute. Even possessions that are not derived from local sources have their value largely enhanced when brought into a city to be enjoyed. A bondholder, for instance, may draw his interest in the back woods, but all the advantages a civilised person can derive from such income are found in a city, where alone are opportunities for its display or service Therefore it is just to place some share of a city's maintenance, as a city, upon those residents who enjoy city privileges although their property and its income have no direct connection with the place. But experience and study have failed to establish a true ratio of value between what city taxes provide and the value of citizen incomes and properties. The question thus resolves itself into one of expediency; for without a definite law the question of justice must be an open one.

Having touched in previous articles upon real estate and income taxation, there is only left that of personal property, which is even more difficult to appraise than income. We may here assume that all will admit the fairness of this principle-that the general incidence of city taxation should aim to be levied with regard to the capacity of each ratepayer to carry his allotted burthen without crippling his business, or weighing down his energies, or depriving him of ordinary necessities or comforts, or compelling him to live without making provision for the future. To whatever extent a city tax does any one of these it is vicious in action, as its antagonises so far the very object of its imposition, for surely a tax is only a means to an end, and the end, the raison d'etre of civic government, is the maintenance and protection of the material and domestic welfare of the citizens.

Now a tax on personal property, in the main, means a tax upon mercantile capital; as in most other forms such property is, if not a luxury, at least a non-necessity, upon the ownership of which a tax is really no hardship. We submit that taxing a merchants' capital is unwise, and necessarily inequitable, inasmuch as it is impossible to impose such taxation in any true proportion upon different traders; for by no system of valuation can the continuous or permanent capacity of such capital to bear taxation be arrived at, or its net value be appraised. One warehouse may be filled and cleared only each spring and fall, another with goods of the same value may be sparsely occupied, but its contents average the same all the year round, although heavy shipments are made daily. Yet the capital which revolves only twice a year is assessed as much as that which runs round at ten times the rate and does ten times the work. Possibly the slower business gives a higher net income. but if so, that capital which needs to be driven at full sneed all the time to secure the same profits as a slower business must be much less valuable of the two, because of the greater strain and risks involved in keep1176

ing it active and safe and profitable. Or the reverse, a small capital may be worked to yield a larger net revenue than a greater one in a different business. Yet in assessing such capital all the conditions are ignored that qualify its capacity as a basis of taxation. There are other conditions which so seriously affect certain forms of mercantile investments as to make the idea of a mere equality in amount of capital to imply equality in capacity to bear an equal weight of taxation, wholly erroneous, and a source of grave injustice when both are taxed alike. The question of debt upon stocks held or sold can never be equitably dealt with by city assessors. Of all forms of espionage that which pries into the secret chambers of a trader's business is the most offensive and the most fruitful of wrong doing to the city and the ratepayer. It is an outrage to compel a merchant to disclose the extent of his liabilities, and value of his stock to civic officials in whose confidence he has no reason to place perfect trust; indeed whose secrecy he may have cause to distrust. It is believed that many a trader pays a heavier tax on personal property than he need do were he willing to expose the condition of his affairs to an assessor. Others escape a good share of such tax by under-stating values and over-stating obligations. As a general principle that ought to rule in this matter as well as in that of incomes, we submit this to be sound, that the individual taxpayer ought not to be the person to fix the amount upon which his share of a city tax is to be levied. It is urged that a trader who thinks his stock overtaxed can appeal. Truly so, but such a process means making in a public court such disclosures as he cannot make without extreme annoyance, and possibly grave injury to his credit. Appeals against real estate assessments are common, but a merchant outside his own office is very seldom heard protesting against over-valuation of his personal property. Appeals against real estate challenge the judgments of many experts and neighbours, but what trader would care to have the state of his capital so openly discussed? The Court of Appeal to a merchant is a Court of Inquisition, which in its very nature is cruel and injurious. We cannot justify the selection of a certain class of mercantile capital for taxation, when other such capital goes scot free and its net income is only levied upon. The stock of a banker for instance consists of bills and notes, his capital is in his bill case and all these are saleable goods. So of a loan company; its stock is in mortgages which are also vendable property. A dry goods trader buys and sells dry goods, a money dealer buys and sells credit; but the mercantile principle is the same in both forms of busi-Why then is the merchant whose capital is inness. vested in dry goods and in debts due to him, taxed on such capital as is not in motion, in his stocks, while a banker or loan merchant is only taxed on the income The discrimination is based on no of his business? The taxation of mercantile capital is like principle. putting grit into machinery instead of oil. It is a direct hinderance to the free activity and development of enterprise. We have no desire to dogmatise upon a subject so mixed in its conditions and aspects; but we venture to hope that we have shown that against the taxation of incomes and of mercantile property the case is exceedingly strong. Also that, on the grounds of easier and more exact ascertainment of values, or the higher certainty of just assessments, on the greater freedom from concealments of and misrepresentations of facts, and because such taxation would quickly distribute the incidence naturally according to the laws

of demand and supply, it is more prudent and just to place the burden of city government upon the real property of the citizens. Against the tax being supplemented, as in this city, there are doubtless objections, such as no tax is free from, but they do not seem to be very weighty, as other cities are asking for the obligation and Montreal has been spoken of as a city of refuge for over-taxed merchants of other cities.

LOOKING AHEAD.

In many wholesale lines the lull incident to the season is now quite pronounced, and stock taking and balancing up for the year is the absorbing occupation. Already we have had to report the failure of several large firms and the future only can tell whether others dissatisfied at the result of the operations of the past twelve months will throw up the sponge or struggle along afresh.

The chief incidents of the year have been peculiarly trying to all firms and institutions of a commercial and financial character, even those backed up with unlimited capital and piloted by capable and experienced men. Contrary to all expectations the harvest has again been disappointing and following a succession of others, either decidedly poor or below the average. the results cannot but be far reaching and disastrous. Then again Canada has suffered from the hostile blow struck at her business interests by the United States Congress, an event likely to cause as much upheaval and change of established conditions as the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty by the same authority some years ago. The chief domestic event has probably been the steady march of the combine system, which has left few articles untouched. The attempts being made to shorten credits and the cry that there are too many in business are ominous matters for the small storekeepers and are an immediate result of this system. It must be taken as a sign of the times that, although there is no pronounced depression, the wholesalers combines seem anxious to anticipate the natural order of things and force the financially weak and incapable to the wall. The grocery men have acted and the dry goods merchants seem disposed to follow suit. Dry goods used to be a sure road to wealth, but the good old times are no more. Especially on staple lines profits have been shaved down to such a low point that invested capital returns but a low rate of interest and some will be pleased if they have not actually fallen behind. The increase in the number of retailers has been enormous and limited capital and long credits have been the cause of numerous wrecks and paltry dividends.

The principal grounds urged in favor of shorter credits in the dry goods trade are these: Ambitious young'clerks, without capital, would stay behind the counter, to their own advantage in the end and many weak concerns would disappear from the scene. Well established retail firms would be protected, be able to sell at a fair margin of profit and meet their engagements The wholesale house would do the same promptly. amount of business in fewer but safer hands, and risks. would consequently be much reduced. Expenses both at headquarters and on the road would be less. Accounts would be fewer and less troublesome, entailing less clerical work, while fewer travellers would be required on the road; and everyone knows that travellers' expenses are a heavy item. There would be, it is argued, less risk and fewer expenses and, in addition,

the quicker cash returns would cause a saving in the interest account. The sop thrown out to the consumer is that goods would be marked closer; but so far consumers have doubtless found their interests very well served by free competition. It should not be forgotten that credit has its uses and the abuse of it is what very often lands the merchant in difficulties and reduces his fancied profit into a dead loss. Long credits, however, are falling into disuse. At one time they were necessary in order that merchants could receive their goods, dispose of them, and then collect the previous season's bills with which to pay for them. Under those conditions buyers necessarily had to settle their purchases by notes, before leaving for home; but electricity and steam have changed all this, and about threefourths of the retailing of merchandise, except in the remoter districts, is now done for cash.

The credit system will doubtless be one of the chief topics of interest next year between wholesalers and retailers and the pressure of the combines is likely to be felt in that and other directions. The necessity for finding foreign markets for our produce will also continue to engage attention. In this direction there are encouraging prospects.

OUR BOYS.

(Concluded.)

A common difficulty with parents is to find out what their boys are best fitted for. Mental and physical adaptability is the first thing to be considered, with a view to a useful and successful career in life. If, as a German writer observes, the education given a child is capital, equivalent to a store of money, placed at its disposal by the parent, how truly is that parent bound to see that this, the only capital he can give, shall be the best he can possibly bestow? Thus considered, a literary education is but half, and the poorest half, of an education. But, were our school system properly constructed, that is, constructed on a welldefined plan of social development, and as a preparation for a practical devotion of the boy's energies to industrial pursuits in after life, they would discover the bent of their talents in the industrial and mechanical classes. It is really pitiable sometimes to see boys struggling in misery of mental torture over distasteful tasks, when, if wisely directed in the way of natural inclination, they would find both delight and success in their labors.

Under the prevailing system we treat our boys as if they were all endowed with equal mental powers. We drive them, willing or unwilling, capable or incapable, through precisely the same curriculum and are astonished when they do not all turn out well.

Many intelligent boys, when they leave school, find themselves weighted with much that is useless, and instead of being able to enter into a practical calling they must attend a business college, or, if their means will not allow that, they must turn to whatever they can find to do and acquire what training they can in the hard school of experience. They are "green hands" and must accept the situation as such.

In Germany, the idea we are endeavoring to elucidate is better understood and more practically applied than in this country, although we have promising beginnings in the industrial schools already started here and there in the Provinces. The vast majority of men (as has been well said by the late Earl of Derby) in all ages and countries must work before

they can eat. Even those who are not under the necessity, are generally impelled by example, by custom, perhaps by a sense of what is fitted for them, to adopt what is called an active pursuit of some sort. If there is one thing more certain than another it is this—that every member of a community is bound to do something for that community, in return for what he gets from it; and neither intellectual cultivation, nor the possession of natural wealth, nor any other plea whatever, except that of physical or mental incapacity, can excuse any one from that plain and personal duty.

Here we may find the key to the problem—" What will we do with the boys?" We must provide them with an education that will fit them for the practical concerns of life. Those among them who are endowed with high intellectual gifts will find their proper spheres and work congenial to their bent of mind. But the larger number, the great majority in fact, should be instructed in the mechanical and industrialarts, while those who have business instincts should be educated with a view to commerce. The opposition of the Trades unions to industrial education is founded, like the opposition to the introduction of machinery, on a misconception of the industrial elements. Who can say that the mechanics of the present day are so perfect in their arts that they are eatitled to claim the exclusive right to say how many artisans shall be permitted to practice in each trade, and to what extent this limited number shall be instructed in the mysteries thereof? If a government were to undertake the enforcement of an edict so tyrannical as this, there would, in all probability, be a general popular revolt against it. But in these days of revolutionary economics, private combinations usurp the functions which no government would dare to exercise.

Lack of thoroughness is the most glaring fault in the work performed by most men. And no where is it more evident than in the hap-hazard manner in which we bring up our boys. Almost every man one meets imagines his children prodigies of cleverness and indulges dreams of their future greatness and renown. Time and sad experience may dispel the illusion, but few men ever discover that the failure of their boys to realize their expectations was the result of mistakes in education and training. Some men take infinite pains in the proper breaking-in of their horses for special purposes while they let their boys grow up without paying any particular attention to their breaking-in for the performance of duties which no man can shirk without suffering the penalty. This must be changed. The boys will have to be taken in hand and trained according to capacity for a purpose and a career. Many judicious parents do so and the results are as a rule most satisfactory. But to get the full benefit of the plan it should be systematised and put into practical operation in the schools.

The present movement of population, by which the country is described and the cities are over-crowded, is one which, in its very nature, must be temporary. In time the facilities of travel and transportation will make country life available and desirable to almost all, while the demands of a vastly increased number of inhabitants must increase the rewards of agricultural industry. Fifty years hence the farm will probably be more attractive and more profitable than the pursuits of the city. Even now there is no calling which, to the frugal, industrious young man offers better chances than agriculture. The rush to the cities is a craze arising from a desire to enjoy the excitement and plea-

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sures of city life. The aggregation of great industries in cities also has its effect, but the time is not far off when the limits of city expansion will be reached and the tide will turn towards the country as it has in former periods of the world's history. He is a wise man, therefore, who provides his family with a farm. Those who cannot should adopt the plan here outlined and bring their boys up to some practical trade or calling. Our school authorities should insist that the hands of the boys he instructed as well as their heads. As Swift says,-"Although men are accused for not knowing their own weakness, yet, perhaps, as few know their own strength. It is in men as in soils, where sometimes there is a vein of gold which the owner knows not of."

THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.

The Dominion Commercial Travellers Association held their sixteenth annual meeting in this city on Saturday last. . The report showed a balance of \$17,780, of which \$4,478 is in cash and \$13,000 on first mortgage. The assets amount to \$92,133, or a net gain for the year of \$11,030. The elections resulted as follows :---

President-Mr. Fred Hughes, of Caverhill & Hughes, elected by acclamation at the November nominations.

Vice-President-Col. O. P. Patten, who received 814 votes, as against 164 cast for Mr. C. A. E. Patterson. Trensurer-Mr. Fred Birks, 749 votes. Directors-Messrs. John Taylor 543 votes, R. C. Simpson 514,

D. B. Black 449, Max Murdock 466, and E. Benjamin 458.

The most important resolution offered was the incorporation of the fourth clause of the report among the by-laws. The olauso reads :-

We regret to have to report the loss by death of a larger we regret to nave to report the loss by death of a larger number of members than in any previous year. This fact is partly owing to the prevailing epidemic "La Grippe" at the beginning of the year when several of our members succumbed to this disease alone. Altogther seventeen of our members have been removed by death and the sum of \$10,800 has been promptly paid their families. It is of course reasonable to expect that as the years advance, the payment of mortuary bene-lits will increase and become more numerous. In this connection your board beg to report that the proposition made at last annual meeting to increase the amount of moriuary benefit to members over ten years' standing has been carefully gone into and they would recommend that the amount be increased from \$1,000, at the rate of \$25 per year after the tenth year, to \$1,200.

This was carried by a large majority after a somewhat lengthy debate.

THE NEW AMERICAN CURRENCY BILL.

The Washington correspondent of the Daily Commercial Bulletin writes that the currency bill agreed upon by the committee ought to please everyone, for it has in it some part of nearly every plan which has yet been broached for increasing the volume of the currency. It is, in brief, the bill of Senator Sherman with provisions for large silver purchases and for ultimate free coinage added to it. It provides for the purchase of 12,000,000 ounces of silver within twelve months, in addition to the regular monthly purchases under the Act of July 14, 1890. These purohases are to be at the rate of not more than three million ounces per month, but the Secretary may in his discretion purchase six million ounces of the amount within forty days after the passage of the Act. This provision means that something over \$6,000,000 may be added to the currency within forty days, and another \$6,000,000 within a year, in addition to the sum of about \$4,500,000 now being added by the silver purchases. Another section authorizes the purchase of additional silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes therefor to replace the National Bank circulation as it falls below \$180,000,000. If sufficient silver is not offered to the Government, legal Treasury notes are to be issued to supply the deficiency. This will permit the purchase of about \$2,000,000 worth of silver at once, and additional purchases as National bank notes are withdrawn from circulation. Another section provides for the free coinage of silver when it shall reach parity with gold. One of the important

clauses is the one providing for a new issue of bonds. It fixes the amount of the bonds at \$100,000,000, the rate of interest at two per cent per year, and the time of redemption at the pleasure of the Government. The bonds are to be redeemable in lawful money and to be issued in denominations of \$50, or some multiple of that sum. These bonds may be used as the basis of National bank circulation, like the outstanding 4 and 44 per cent bonds. They are not strictly interconvertible bonds; but under ordinary conditions would be redeemed on demand and would be offered for sale again. This section provides also that the proceeds of the sale of these bonds shall be applied to the purchase of the bonds now outstanding, making it in effect a refunding of the existing obligations of the Government at a lower rate of interest.

A WESTERN "FINANCIER."

Judging from the accounts of his transactions given in the Western papers, Mr. C. W. Yourex is a financial operator of considerable skill and daring. On the 22nd of November last he called at the banking office of R. & J. Fox at Lucan, and purchased a draft from them for \$200, payable at any of the sgencies of the Bank of Commerce. Four or five days later he made his appearance at the printing office of Southam & Co., in London, where he secured a supply of the draft form printed by them for R. & J. Fox. Armed with these, and rendered confident by the fact that the Fox signature was not widely known, he proceeded to fill in the drafts for snug'amounts and plant them where they would do most good. On the 29th he was in Belleville where he succeeded in cashing two of them, and he then worked the country through Kincardine, Walkerton and Goderich and is believed to have unloaded a few more. He also mailed some to an uncle residing near London for him to cash but the bank officials were too well posted to be taken in and the fraud was at once discovered. A good many people would now be glad to hear from Mr. Yourex.

A PRODUCE DEALER LEVANTS.

James N. Henry, a produce merchant of Chatham, Ont., described as an old and well-known resident of that town, exhibited a new and unexpected phase in his character on Saturday last by suddenly disappearing from his usual haunts and bobbing up serenely in Detroit, whence he is believed to have made his way South. An investigation showed that he had sound financial reasons for his hasty departure. He had succeeded in inducing the G.T.R. station-agent to sign bills of lading for seven or eight carloads of produce, which he had asserted would be loaded during the day, although only a small portion was actually in the cars, and these he negotiated at once at the bank for drafts to the extent of \$11,000. In addition to this he had been swindling the farmers right and left. How much his operations extend to is not known, but the lowest estimate is \$30,-000, while his assets are absolutely nil. He based his credit on some town property and a farm in Orford ; but on investigation it was found that it was all heavily morigized and that, previous to his departure, he had given a chattel mortgage covering everything he possessed.

HOME NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following startling paragraph appears in the New York Evening Post of last Saturdays's date :---

J. M. Duchene & Co., dry goods merchants of Quebec, have been compelled to assign by reason of the failure of Thibadeau Bros. & Co.-The owners of the Dominion Cotton Mills Co., which now controls all the cotton mills in Canada, yesterday decided to sell out.

Whence the Montreal correspondent of the Post evolved these two extraordinary fictions we cannot conjecture, unless possibly from his own inner consciousness.' Both statements are too absurd to need comment. But the fact remains that an unknown puragrapher has induced a respectable financial paper to publish a statement which might seriously injure the credit of a firm less solidly established than Thibaudeau Bros., and that the financial credit of our merchants in the United States is at the mercy of every irresponsible penny-a-liner.

A LARGE DRY GOODS SALE.

MESSRS Gillespie, Roach & Co., the well known wholesale dry goods house, offer their entire stock of fancy and staple dry goods for unreserved sale by auction, en bloc, at so much in the dollar. The inventory shows a value of \$75,000 and the terms are, one-third in cash, and the balance in six monthly payments for approved endorsed notes, with seven per cent interest. The sale takes place on the 30th proximo, and will be conducted by Mr. Thos. J. Potter. A deposit will be required on adjudication. The stock is in excellent shape. In fact it is in far better shape than at the time of the firm's troubles, for, since then, it has been carefully pruned, and the old and poor goods disposed of, until to-day there are probably few better assorted stocks in the city. In only one department_that of buttons_is the assortment excessive. In all the others judicious weeding and replacing with new goods have resulted in clean and well-assorted lines, and if the stock was valued well into the seventies at the time of the suspension it should certainly realize a better figure to day. The firm have decided upon this step feeling that it was useless, with impaired credit, to hope to do business successfully in the face of the present dull times and keen competition. They will not, however, sell their accounts, and it is their intention to liquidate the estate so gradually as not to force any of their past customers to the wall. It is to be hoped that they will soon find themselves again in a position to enter into the arena of trade, for both partners are favorably spoken of in commercial circles as hard-working, capable, and economical men.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA.

The report presented at the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Ottawa (which we reproduce in another column) is far more satisfactory than was anticipated. Considering the depressed condition of the lumber trade, and the fact that the bank has had to make provision for their losses by the Russell Seybold failure, the announcement that the total profits of the year, after making ample provision for all bad and doubtful debts, have reached 104 per cent upon the paid up capital, is a very strong testimony to the excellence of its management and the soundness of its business. Out of these earn ings the bank has paid its usual dividend of eight per cent to the shareholders, and has carried \$25,000 to its Rest account, so that that valuable safeguard now reaches the snug sum of \$425,000 or 423 per cent of the paid up capital. This is a showing that could not fail to be gratifying to the shareholders, considering the adverse condition of trade generally, and the vote of thanks tendered to the President, Vice-President, and the officers of the bank, was a well deserved one.

SHORT AND LONG CREDITS.

Whether the shortened terms of credit, imposed by the guild, will be of direct advantage to the wholesale grocery trade remains yet to be seen, but certainly they must work injuriously to the interests of wholesale dry goods men. As things stand a wholesale grocer is quite safe in selling to any man who carries a stock of dry goods, since his customer can always sell his dry goods to pay his grocery bill. Under the new rules the average credit allowed on groceries is sixty days, whereas the retailer can get six months on his dry goods and perhaps three or four months dating ahead into the bargain. This gives the grocery man an overwhelming advantage, and possibly it may result in dry goods merchants, in self-defence, selling only to those who carry no other line of stock.

AFTER reviewing the general situation on the rice crop, a lapsnese journal concludes: "If we take into account the enormous crop just harvested, it is not unreasonable to suppose that Japan will send out more rice in 1891 than ever before. We may not get large quantities in the early months, but that ultimately a very fair share of the surplus will find its way to Europe seems all but certain. The first sales for December-January shipment have already been made at 13s 3d for Germany, and purchases on the same sample for February-March shipments can now be made at 10s 6d and perhaps even lower. In view of the tremendous crop, these prices are still too high, and we should not be at all surprised if millers succeed in buying Japan rice at 9s per owt or thereabouts."

A RAID ON MONTREAL STOCK.

The report of the precarious condition of a large Western firm of agricultural implement makers, whose liabilities will reach close upon \$400,000, afforded an excuse for the "bears" to hammer down Bank of Montreal stock to 2193, at which point so many good buyers flocked in that the stock rallied. It is understood that the bank has refused further accommodation and, although the firm in question have hopes of patching matters up, their debt to the bank is now so large that the interest alone must eat up any surplus. A leading broker stated on the street that there was little probability of any implement house, compelled to rely upon bank assistance, pulling through, as four consecutive bad crops have caused the banks to shut down on all renewals of farmer's notes.

THE statistical returns of the United States Department of Agriculture show that the present corn crop is worth more than the last, and that farmers will receive more for it. Unfortunately, districts of failure do not realize their portion of the advance in average value. The average price by present returns is 50.1 cent. per bushel, against 28.3 cents for the crop of 1889-an increase of 77 per cent. It is the highest December price of the decade except that of 1881, the only year in which the final average of condition was worse than that of the present season. The present average shows that the law of demand is still the main factor in making prices and profits. The prices in the seven North surplus States are : Ohio, 51 cents ; Indiana, 47.1c ; Illinois, 43c; Iowa, 41c; Missouri, 44c; Kansas, 51c, and Nebraska 45c. The average farm value of the wheat crop, as estimated, is 84 cents per bushel, against 69.8c for 1889, an increase of 20 per cent on the price of last year. The value of wheat is affected by the harvest of other countries, and therefore, prices are not entirely governed by the size of the home-grown crop. For example, the crop of 1885, though smaller than the present one, brought but 77 cents in December, while the crop of 1882, aggregating over 500,000,000 bushels-the second largest ever grown-sold at 88 cents at the same date. The price of oats has responded sharply to the pressure of a small crop and increased demand because of a short corn crop. The average is 42.2 cents, against 23 cents last year. It is the highest reported since 1881. An examination of records shows that abundance or scarcity of corn materially affects the value of this crop, the two grains being largely interchangeable in use. Rye, like oats, at 62.9 cents is higher than since 1881, and the same is true of barley at 64.8 cents. Buckwheat at 57.7 cents makes an average advance over last year, but is lower than in 1881. The deficiency in the potato crop has caused an advance in values in all sections of the country; the average is 77.7 cents, an increase of more than 90 per cent over the prices of the past two years. Hay alone of all farm products records a decline from last year ; the present price is \$7.74 per ton, and the slight falling off is due to the increased product.

JUDGE TASOHEREAU has given judgment on the exceptions in the case of R. & A. J. Stewart, wood merchants, of St. John, N.B, against the Bank of British North America. This was an action for \$500,000 on the ground that the bank having refused to honour two of the firm's cheques at the St. John agency, this act injured their credit greatly in the commercial world at large. The action was served in Montreal on Mr. Grindley, who is the chief representative of the bank for all its agencies throughout America. The bank fyled an exception to the effect that the court here had no jurisdiction in the matter, inasmuch as the cause of action did not take its origin in the limits of the province, and that both plaintiffs and defendants reside outside of the province. The learned judge went elaborately into the question and quoted a number of authorities referring to the matter, coming to the conclusion that the court had full jurisdiction to take up the case. He held, moreover, that the Bank of British North America could hardly be called a foreign institu. tion. Its Imperial charter having been recognized by our statutes, it had become domesticated, was placed on the same footing as our local banks, and enjoying all their privileges, must also share their liabilities.

A CONSIGNMENT Of Canadian eggs has reached Paris and found a ready sale.

RUSSELL & Co, write from Shanghai as follows: Black Leaf Congous-During the past fortnight a fair business has been done, the demand being chiefly for teas under 11 taels per picul. Low common grades scarcely fit for consumption have been fetching from 9 to 10 ths per picul; buying, however, has not been general. Prices for all kinds remain very firm and have ranged as under : Ninchow, 11@16 ths per picul; Kee Mun, 14.50 do; Hohow, 960011 do; Kut Oan, 15 50 do; Oanfa. 9 to 13 50 do; Oonam, 10 40 to 11.50 do; Oopack, 9.60 to 13.00 do; dust, 7.25 do. Green Teas-Pingsueys-The stock has been pretty well picked over, and there is a scarcity of desirable teas on offer. Settlements have been small. Country Teas-Moyunes have been in most demand, except for finest crops. The settlements of Tienkais show slightly easier rates. The few remaining chops of Fychows are undesirable and receive little attention. Prices paid have ranged as under: Pingsueys, 5,000 halfchests chops, 14 to 23.50 per picul; Fychow, 2,600 do, 15.35 to 17 do; Tienkai, 6,600 do, 18.50 to 22.50 do; Moyune, 9,500 do, 18 to 26.50 do.

The Federal Bank has filed a petition in the Michigan Circuit Court asking that it may be allowed to intervene and become a defendant in the case of Charles L. Oriman against the Au Sable Transportation Company, the J. E. Potts Salt and Lumber Company, David Tisdale and John E. Potts. The peti tion states that on August 20, 1884, David Tisdale, president of the transportation company, transferred to the bank 1,824 shares of stock in the concern as security for \$1,300,000 worth of property in Michigan which Tisdale bought of the bank. The agreement was to pay \$200,000 annually on account, and there is remaining now due \$463,000. The petition further states that the bank will contest the validity of the mortgages and bills of sale, and of all liens claimed upon the property of the Au Sable Company. It wishes action by the receiver stayed until it can file an answer to the forclosure bill. The bank states its belief that the transportation company was not indebted to Ortman, and that if it transferred mortgages and liens to him it did so without its consent and with intent to defraud the bank.

THERE is no particularly active enquiry for canned salmon, The reports about short packs and at present, on the coast. full packs have done a great deal to hinder the regular distribution and to disturb prices unnecessarily, and it is to be hoped that there will be less said on the subject in the future. There is no shortage this year of any significance. The Pacific Coast salmon pack for 1890 is just about what it was last year. There may be a shortage of 50,000 cases in the Alaska pack, but take it all around the product of the industry will show no significant falling off in volume. But there need be no fear in marketing it all. Receipts in San Francisco and sales for consumption in the East have been very large this season. There are now about 200,000 cases of salmon held in that city. The ordinary demand will clean up the balance of the pack and any extraordinary inquiry might have the effect to advance prices, but in a general way it may be said that the situation suggests a steady movement at fair prices until the distribution of the present pack.

Turne is a marked change of feeling in England in favor of allowing the Bank of England to issue £1 notes, Sir Robert Peel's Act, passed in 1844, forbade the Bank to issue notes of lower denomination than £5; although the Scotch and Irish banks have always issued £1 notes. In England, hitherto, there has been a prejudice against these small notes on the assumption that they would lead to inflation, but the recent crisis has brought home to every one the necessity for an amendment of Sir Robert Peel's Act, and one chauge that seems to be growing in favor is the extension of the Bank of England's right to issue £1 notes. Another change that is much favored by economists and bankers of high standing is the copying of that provision of the German law which allows the German banks to issue in excess of their authorized circulation notes based upon coin and bullion, on paying to the Government a duty of 5 per cent on the excess.

UNDER date of Leghorn, lat inst., the report is made that "oitron has again advanced in sympathy with a wide speculative movement in the raw fruit, and now commands the full parity of 54s per owt. f.o.b."

THE new Dominion Cotton Mills Company have received their charter, granted them by an Order in Council, and the following gentlemen have been elected directors: Messrs. A. F. Gault, Jacques Grenier, R. L. Gault, S. H. Ewing, D. Morrice, J. O. Villeneuve and C. E. Gault. The directors have in their turn elected Mr. A. F. Gault, president, and Mr. Jacques Grenier, vice-president. The head office of the company will be in Montreal, and its capital \$5,000,000. The concern has already purchased the following grey cotton mills: The Hochelags Cotton Mills; the St. Ann's Cotton Mills; the Coaticooke Cotton Company; the Magog Cotton Company; the Kingston Cotton Company; the Craven Cotton Company, of Brantford; the New Brunswick Cotton Company, of Moncton; the Nova Scotia Cotton Company, of Halifax; and the Windsor Cotton Company, of Windsor, N.S.

THE spruce lumbermen of New Brunswick and Quebec are protesting against the removal of the export duty on logs of all descriptions to meet the requirements of the McKinley bill. They contend that they are placed at a disadvantage, as they cannot now pay \$2 duty on spruce and ship to the United States while Ontario pine goes in at \$1 duty. They contend their interests should not have been sacrificed to enable the Ontario mill men to sell their pine lumber at an advantage, and they hold that the Government should not have removed the export. duty on spruce logs unless the United States admits spruce lumber at the reduced rate of import duty. The McKinley bill has made matters worse for the people of Quebec and New Brunswick by laying a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem on cedar railroad ties and telegraph poles, which goes into effect March 1. Last year Quebec sent to the States ties to the value of \$78,000, while the shipments from New Brunswick came to \$77,000.

THE American cotton crop of 1889 90 was 7,297,117 bales, averaging 498 14 pounds per bale, against a crop the previous season of 6,939,284 bales averaging 497.06 pounds per bale. The crop was the largest in the history of the country. Opinions differ as the probable size of the growing American crop, though there is a very general agreement that it will be considerably larger than the last crop. The advices do not indicate that the crop of any State will be less than in 1889 90, while the production of many sections will be materially greater, and notably so in the Carolinas, Tennessee, Alabam³, Mississippi, Georgia and Arkansas. Present prospects point to a crop of 7,800,000 to 8,000,000 bales. Frequent rains during the early fall did considerable damage and the quality of the cotton will be inferior to 1889-90.

LUMBERMEN in Ottawa seem to be more confident in the future, and most of the mill-owners express the belief that next season will make up for the dullness of 1890, and that business will be brisk in the spring. The feeling is general that a brighter opening of trade may be looked for the coming spring, than last, as regards the United States trade. As regards the English trade it is believed that it cannot be any worse than it was this season, and there are chances that it may be better, stocks having run pretty low. With respect to the South American trade, though matters are more settled, it is generally admitted that the present high value of gold will prevent an early revival, as lumbermon will not accept so depreciated a currency and will not give credit on it.

THERE is no greater fallacy possible than the almost universal belief that if water be bright and sparkling it is necessarily wholesome. From a long series of experiments to ascertain the best methods of clearing muddy or clouded waters it was found that, while there were many diff rent mineral substances, each of which would cause the precipitation of the clay if added to the water in small amounts, the most powerful precipitant—the one which produced the result by the most minute addition was sewage. From the point of view of the sanitarian therefore the limpid purity of any spring or well is a suspicious quality.

The charges of freight discrimination made against the C. P. R. at Winnipeg and also by the Midland Millers Association in session at Campbellford, Ont., are said by the company's officials in this city to be entirely groundless.

THE returns of coal shipments by water from the mines of Pictou and Cape Breton to the St. Lawrence show an increase of 121,796 tons for this season over last. This is a gain of over 25 per cent. The quantity of Pictou and Cape Breton coal sent elsewhere by water and rail must also be larger than last year. The Springhill output is, notwithstanding the strike, the largest in the history of the mine. Take it sltogether it is probable that the Nova Scotia sales will reach this year 1,750,000 or 1,800,000 tons, as against 1,555,106 tons last year, and 693,511 tons in 1878. The total coal production will probably not be far short of 2,000,000 tons.

THE following reply from the secretary of the Fire Underwriter's Association has been received by the Council of the Board of Trade in response to an enquiry as to a possible reduction in fire rates :--

"I am directed to say that the experience of the protection affirded by the argumentation of the Fire department of this city is neither sufficiently apparent, nor does it cover an adequate period to enable the Association to sanction at present any reduction in rates, but the matter will be carefully kept in view, it being the desire of the Association to afford the public the fullest benefit which any secual improvement in results, when ascertained, may warrant."

SPEAKING of the state of the wheat crop the Winnipeg Commercial ssys: In some districts threshing has been finished, and in most other districts it is well advanced toward completion, but in other sections not over half the grain has yet been threshed. As the work is finished in one part, the machines are released and are sent to points where the work is more backward, so that those districts which have been short of machines are getting their wants supplied. It is evident that there is a lot of grain yet to be marketed in Manitobs, when it is considered that there is a lot of threshing yet to be done.

This season woollen goods have been practically a drug in the market. No woman of any pretensions to style will wear anything but furs; and clouds, woollen shawls, and other kindred lines, have had to be sucrificed for whatever they fetch. Clouds wholesaling at \$8 per dozen, are offered at retail for 25 cents apiece, without finding purchasers. Storm collars, boas, and shoulder capes, have driven woollens out of the market and those dry-goods merchants who laid in heavy stocks of these formerly popular lines must be content to carry them for another season or sacrifice them below cost.

In financial circles the impression is gaining ground that we are about to enter upon a period during which higher rates of interest will prevail. It cannot be denied that the accumulation of funds, for some years past, at the world's large centres, which resulted in such low rates, had the effect of over stimulating speculation and enterprise in different parts of the globe. This supply of funds has, to a large extent, been scattered, and even with the increasing rapid communication between nations, a long time will elapse before it can pile up again. This supposition would, therefore, appear reasonable.

A NUMBER of volumes of the Encyclopædia Britannica were seized at Winnipeg some time ago for violation of the copyright law as they contained some articles which were copyrighted. The matter was referred to the Department of Justice to see if the seizure was legal, as it was maintained that since the encyclopædia itself could be admitted after paying duty the fact of its containing these articles was no violation of law. The Minister has decided that the seizure is genuine and comes under the copyright law.

The enormous difference between rail and water freight rates is shown by some recently published statistics of traffic on the lakes during the season of 1889. In that year the value of the freight carried through the "Soo" canal was \$83,732,527, and the total amount paid for its transportation was \$83,634,246. Had the same freight been carried by rail the cost to the shippers would have been \$54,772,759. The total saving to the public by the use of water transportation on the lakes is estimated at nearly \$120,000,000.

MESSES. J. H. ROUTH & Co., general agents of the Western Assurance Co., have favored us with a handsome calendar for 1891 and a gilt-edged memorandum book.—The friends of Mr. F. W. Foster of Ashcroft and Clinton, B.C., will welcome the neat practical calendar as usual issued by that enterprising merchant. —One of the most attractive calendars on our table is that issued by the National Assurance Co., of which Mr. L. H. Boult is manager for Canada. The work is evidently translineal.

The deserving or undeserving poor, "whom we always have with us," who want the city to act as "drawers of water" for them at little or no cost, have probably as much of right on their side as the scores of salaried citizens who long owe the butcher and the baker, the grocer and the tailor and other business men all over town, adding to the general complaint in respect of payment of accounts at a time of the year when peace and good will should generally prevail.

BALTIMORE authorities express the opinion that prices for canned oysters "have got down to 'hard pan.'" The present quotations are \$1.85 per dozen for 10-ounce, \$1.70 for 8-ounce, 95c for 2-lb light weights, 95c for 5-ounce, 90c for 4-ounce, and 55c for 1-lb light weights. Owing to the high cost of the raw stock, many of the canners have stopped packing, and the pack thus far this season is about 70 per cent short of the usual season's work.

FORMON fashion authorities assure the trade that 1891 will witness the supremacy of gold, silver and steel embroideries, for both wrap and dress garniture. Color will be the feature of the new trimming offering, even to the extent that black bead fringes will be embellished with high colored imitation jewels. Some of the new garniture samples now being shown embody the loudest effects ever seen in this class of goods.

THE Cowichan district of Vancouver island is being devastated by disastrous floods. There was a phenomenally heavy rain for some days accompanied by snow, which rapidly melted and on top of all was a cloud burst. Houses, barns, bridges and everything moveable in the track of the flood have been washed away until the damage foots up nearly \$500,000. The waters are now receding.

The improbability of any material recovery in security values in time for statement purposes makes it seem likely that "profit on underwriting" statistics will be more popular this year than "gain in net surplus," tables. If securities had not fallen so heavily well managed fire insurance companies generally would have shown abnormal gains on account of the light losses.

RECENT advices from England say there is reason to believe the wheat crop of that country for this year has been much overestimated. The average yield is now expected to be returned officially at not more than thirty and perhaps as low as twentynine bushels to the acre. This would mean a reduction of some 5,000,000 bushels from the quantity hitherto counted on.

The furriers are indignant at Senator Pettigrew's suggestion to kill off all the seals in Alaskan waters in order, thereby, to help the cod fishery, and putan end to the Behring Sea troubles. They say this drastic course would involve the throwing of 22,000 men and 70,000 women out of employment, and that this is too high a price to pay for peace and cheaper fish.

The Department of Agriculture has issued the mortuary statistics for month of November last. The highest death rate was in Sorel, 2.07, and next in Quebec, 2.01. In Montreal the death rate was 1.53, compared with 1.95 in Halilax, 1.14 in To. ronto and 1.28 in Hamilton. St. Johns, P.Q., was lowest with .36, and Guelph next with .56.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York Chronicle credits this paper erroneously with an article on "Credit given in insurance." This is entirely incorrect. The article in question is not in anyway up to the standard of this JOURNAL, and is probably fathered by one of the many petty trade papers that have sprung up so plentifully of late years.

Is the man who gives his neighbors a hearty laugh is a benefactor to society, the editor of the Trade Bulletin certainly deserves well of the hardware trade. His last week's editorial on the fall of Scotch warrants to 42s 9d was one of the few mirth-provoking incidents of the week. It was beautifully reasoned out, but unfortunately his premises were wrong. Scotch warrants did not fall to 42s 9d. It was simply a transposition of figures in the "sheet" that deceived the sapient editor. Scotch warrants have not yet fallen below 40s, and, therefore, his melancholy forebodings as to the position of pig iron are not warranted by the facts.

THE liquidation of the Niagara District Fire Insurance Co. is still dragging its slow length along the ages. It is now some ten years since Mr. Henry Giles the liquidator took up his residence in Montreal where he has evidently come to stay. Mr. Giles could say something about the "Law's delay" in this Province, an' he would.

By the death of Mr. A. B. Stewart one of Montreal's old commercial landmarks is removed. Mr. Stewart was one of the best known official assignees under the old Insolvent Act, and for many years has been a leading accountant in this city. His funeral was largely attended by our most prominent citizens.

FIFTHEN car loads of dressed turkeys, of ten tons each, were recently shipped from Smith's Falls to Boston. They were sent by special train and were run over the C. P. R. to St. Polycarp Junction, thence by C. A. R. to Rouses Point, and on by the Vermont Central. The value of the shipment was \$27,000.

A BILL has already been introduced into Congress to fix the duty on tinplates at one cent per pound instead of the McKinley rate of two and two tenth cents; and the duty on manufactures of tin at forty-five per cent instead of fifty-five per cent. The bill also proposes to leave tin ores on the free list.

Woops wages in the Northwestern States continue higher than have ruled for several seasons. In the Menominee district and around Green Bay lumbermen are paying \$26 where formeriy they paid \$16 and \$18, and \$30 and \$35 where they paid \$26. Here is an opening for our unemployed axemen.

So many coasting vessels were wrecked in the great storms of the past fortnight around the Nova Scotia coast that there is a scarcity of tonnage, and freights have gone up 40 cents a ton within a few weeks. This, added to the scarcity of stocks, will likely cause a coal famine in Nova Scotia this winter.

COLLECTOR Milne of Victoria, B.C., has seized the German schooner Adele, which returned Sunday from Behring ses, where she raided the Prybeloff islands and killed 400 seals.

DESPITE statements to the contrary it is understood on the best authority that no definite arrangements concerning the reopening of the Barmoral have yet been made.

THE trade will note with interest the announcement else where of T. J. Potter's auction sale of a bankrupt stock. Mr Mr. Potter's success in trade sales of tess, fruits, etc., has directed more attention to this mode of selling.

It is learned that the London Assurance Corporation is about to apply to Parliament for additional powers. It will ask, among other privileges, to be authorized at any time, should occasion arise, to own stock in any foreign insurance company.

The Ottawa city council has referred to a special sub-committee the act to abolish the present income tax principle and establish one based on the annual assessed value of the premises, not exceeding 71 per cent., irrespective of the personal property or stock therein.

The Minister of Railways and Canals has ordered a survey for the enlargement of the Farran's Point canal, above Cornwall, to the standard of the St. Lawrence system. The canal, which is one and a half miles long, will be widened to ninety feet. The estimated cost of the work is \$750,000.

MR. ARTHUR P. TIPPET (of A. P. Tippet & Co.,) left on the AR. ARTHUR P. INPER (OI A. P. Tippet & Co.,) left on the "Aurania" to visit the different firms represented by his house and will be absent for some weeks. Mr. Tippet is well known to so many of our readers, east and west, that we are sure they will wish him a safe journey. He visits England, Germany, France and Italy while away all in the interest of his large and incoment business. increasing business.

OUB WALKERTON, ONT., correspondent writes :- R. W. Turner wolen manufacturer, who was in financial difficulties lately, has resumed operations.—The Merchants Bank of Canada has pur-chased Whitehead's 3 storey block in the centre of the town, whither it intends to remove its office next March.—The corpor-

The Loanda on her last trip from St. John and Halifax to Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Domi-nica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, Trinidad and Demerara, carried a large assorted cargo chiefly from the lower provinces, small centres in the Province of Quebec, Montreal and Toronto. The articles comprised nails, spikes and carriage hardware, fish of all kinds, cloth, hay, potatoes, apples, drugs, lard, cheese, butter, clothing, beans, wire mattresses, stoves, shirts, canned goods, etc. The vessel is expected to arrive back from the West Indies about the 20th prox.

BAY OF QUINTE NOTES .-- J. K. Scovil, Portland, has sold his phosphate mine to an English syndicate for a handsome sum ---The Kingston cement company will carry on their operations at Kingston tement company will early on their operations at Kingston Mills where they can secure good water power.... Mr. R. H. Baker, Deseronto, shipped a car load of oats last week... A gang of men are busy thoroughly cleaning out the Deseronto Big Mill after the season's work... A strong force of mill wrights are busy making repairs to the Deseronto Cedar millwrights are busy making repairs to the Deseronto Cedar mill, which will be ready to commence work again in three or four weeks.—The weather during the past week has been vari-able, but generally of a wintry cast. On Monday morning the mercury in the themometer sank to 10[°] below zero. Fortun ately it was a dead calm and the cold was not so intense as might be expected. There have been a few light flurries of snow during the week, and the sleighing along the front has been faily good, though five or six miles back from Deseronto farm-ers are using their wagong as there is not engueh of snow for ers are using their wagons, as there is not enough of snow for sleighing. On Wednesday there was a dash of rain, and the high temperature of Thursday following, the snow is gradually disappearing.—Lumbering operations are becoming brisk in the vicinity of Arden.—The Thousand Islands Railway is doing a large freight and passenger traffic this year...The Kingston cotton mill be transferred to the syndicate January lst...The farm of the late Adeline Niltoc, near Athens, has been pur-chased by James Walker, Newboyne, for \$3,950...The November imports at Belleville show an increase of \$4,527 and the ex-round house at Havelock will be removed to another point on the line, probably Tweed.—The steamers Hero and Norseman will both undergo extensive repairs at Kingston.-Messrs. Smith and Gibson of Deseronto, announce a desolution of partnership.

MONTREAL CLEARING HOUSE .- Clearings and balances week ending 18th December, 1890 :---

		C	learings.	Balances.
12th I	Decem	ber 1890	,479,500	\$222,173
13th	"	1890 1	,551,143	167,842
15th	4	1890 1	,097,122	121,145
16th	u	1890 1	,733,917	295,287
17th	u	1890 1	,553,051	189,671
l8th	u	1890 1	,555,805	147,798
Tot	al	 \$i	8,970,538	\$1,143,916
Last v	week.	\$9,	618,605	\$1,203,506
Oor w	zeek la	st vear, \$8	426,669	\$1.296 967

Meetings, Reports, &c.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA.

The annual general meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank of Ottawa was held at the Bank on the 10th inst. Among those present wore Messre G. B. Burland, Robert Blackburn, Hon. Francis Clemow, E. Mohr, of Arnprior; Alex Fraser, Westmeath; George Hay, Andrew Masson, Jas. MacLaren, Chas. Magee, John Mather, Denis Murphy, David MacLaren, Wakefield, and J G. White.

On the motion of Charles Magee, Esq, seconded by George Hay, E.q, the President, James MacLaren, Esq., took the Chair, and the Cashier noted as Secretary.

The President then called upon the Cashier to read the following REPORT OF THE DIRICTORS:

The balance at the Credit of Profit and Loss Account, on

- due to depositors, uncarned interest on current dis-counts, and for all bad and doubtful debts..... 105,448 95

\$130,079 85

1182

Appropriated as follows : Dividend No. 28, paid 1st June, 1890..... \$40,000 00 Dividend No. 29, payable 1st December, 1890.. Carried to Rest Account..... 40,000 00 25,000 00 105.000 00

Leaving a balance to be carried forward at the credit of Profit and Loss Account \$31.079 83 And making the Rest Account..... 425,000 00

While the past year has been characterized to some extent by a depression in trade, the business of the Bank has, on the whole, continued to progress satisfactorily.

The various offices of the Bank have been carefully inspected during the year.

The Directors have satisfaction in expressing their approval of the manner in which the officers of the Bank continue to perform their respective duties.

JAMES MACL REN, President.

General statement of liabilities and assets as on 29th November, 1890.

LIABILITIES.				
Notes in Circulation Deposits bearing interest Deposits not bearing interest		90	\$ 857,374 (00
-		_	3,145,213	17
				— İ
Total Liabilities to the Public		1	\$4,002,587	47
Ospital paid up	1,000,000	00		
Rest	425,000	00		
Dividend No. 29	40,000	00		
Former Dividends unpaid	404			
Beserved for Interest and Exchange	26 520			
Rebate on Current Discounts	27,426	26		
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried				
forward	31,079	83		
· ·			1,550,430	09
				-
			\$5,553,017	66
ABRETS.				-
Specie	\$115.461			
Dominion Notes	95,497			
Notes of and Cheques on other Banks	93,118			
Balauces due from other Banks in Canada.	86,723	71	•	
Balances due from other Banks in Foreign				
Countries	49,828	07		
Balance due from other Banks in United				
Kingdom	25,752			
Dominion Government Debentures	122,640			
Loans on Call	388,046	18	5	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			•	
Total Assets immediately available			\$ 976,070	
Loans and Bills discounted			4,465.544	
Loans overdue not specially secured			6,662	28

TBB circular of Doncan, Ewing & Co, dated Liverpool, Dec. 1, says: The imports during the past month compared favorably with those of the like time last year, and the con-sumption in the aggregate has been satisfac-tory. The general stocks, however, are far too heavy, and in some instances excessive, such as Quebec pine timber and cak of all de-scriptions; also hewn pitch pine, Quebec and N B, and N. S. deals as will be seen on refererence to the contrasted stocks at foot. There is no improvement to record in prices of these articles, and there is nothing to warrant any early material advance. As regards spruce deals, however, the stocks, although excessive, deals, nowever, the stocks, atthough excessive, consist chiefly of narrow widths and odd-ments, so that any early shipment of good specification, especially of 11 inches, will command full rates. Yellow Pine Timber: There has been a very light import, and the deliveries good, but the stocks remain excessive, with no improvement to record in prices. A parcel of prime Waney, 18 inch average, has been sold at 28 2d per foot, ex quay. Red pine: There is very little doing quay. Red pine: There is very little doing in this article, and stocks are ample. Oak: The import has been small, but the stocks are heavy, with no advance in values to report. Sales have been by private treaty. Elm: The consumption has been good, and stocks are redured, but ample for the requirements. Ash: There has been no import, but the stocks are sufficient, with the limited demand. Birch: The import has been large, and the deliveries satisfactory; stocks, however, are ample. A parcel of Quebec, 18 inch average, is reported to have been sold at 23d per foot, ex quay, and parcels of Pictou, 161 inch aver-age, and Tat magouche 161 inch average,

ί.

Loans overdue secured ... Real Estate, the property of the Bank other than the Bank premises..... Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank. Bank premises....

\$5,553,017 56

1188

12,916 33

29,713 92

53,400 00

8.710 00

Gro. BURN. Cashier.

The President, Mr. MacLaren, in moving the adoption of the report. said that the year had been a good one with the Bank and its branches generally, the business as a whole having proved satisfactory. Unfortunately the Bank had suffered to some extent by a recent local He was glad to be able to assure the Shareholders, however, failure. that the loss in this account had been amply provided for before the books were closed, and for this reason the addition to the Rest was not so large as the Directors would have liked.

Hon Senator Clemow said that he thought it was a matter for congratulation that the Directors were in a position to assure the Shareholders that any probable loss had been amply provided for, and that they were able to add to the Rest. Such a condition of things should be very gratifying to the Shareholders.

The following resolutions were then put and carried unanimously. It was moved by the President, seconded by the Vice-Presi-dent, that the report of the Directors and statement now read be adopted, and printed for the information of the Shareholders.

Moved by G B. Burland, Esq., seconded by Hon. Francis Clemow, that the thanks of the Sharcholders are due and are hereby tendered to the President, Vice-President and Directors for their careful atten-

tion to the interests of the Bank during the past year. Moved by D. Murphy, E-q., seconded by E. Mohr, E-q, that the thanks of the Shareholders be tendered to the Cashier and other officers of the Bank for the efficient manner in which they have dis-charged their respective duties.

Moved by Mr. Sheriff Sweetland, seconded by A Masson, Esq., that the ballot box be now opened, and remain open until five o'clock for the election of seven Directors for the ensuing year, and that Messrs. D. Murphy and D. MacLaten be appointed scrutineers, the poils to be closed whenever five minutes shall have elapsed without a vote being tendered.

The scrutineers presented the following report :

OTTAWA, 10th December, 1890. To Geo. Burn, Esq, Cashier :

Sin.—We the undersigned Scrutineers, appointed at the General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank of Ottawa, held this day, hereby declare the following gentlemen duly elected Directors for the ensuing year: James MacLaren, E-q, Charles Magee, E-q, R. Black-bura, Esq, Hon Geo Bryson, sen'r, Alexander Fraser, E-q, Geo. Hay, Esq., John Mather, Esq.

D. Мочрну, D. MACLAREN, Scrutineers.

At a meeting of the newly elected Board of Directors, held subsequently, James MacLaren, Esq., was re-elected President, and Charles Magee, Esq., Vice-President, GEO. BURN, Cashier.

have been sold at 16d and 161d per foot, ex quay. Birch planks keep very low in value, and stocks are heavy. Quebec pine deals. There has been a large import, and the deliveries appear satisfactory, but the stocks are too heavy. By auction a small lot of 1st quality broad was sold at £24 11s per stand ard, and oddments at £18 per standard. Of 2nd quality, 16 inch and up at £20 per standard, 11 inch and up at £16 per standard. private treaty sales of oddments or poor spe-cification are reported at very low figures N. B. and N. S. spruce deals: The imports have been heavier than were anticipated, and the deliveries are less than during the like period last year, whilst he stocks now on hand are excessive. The following sales by private treaty are reported: Daihousie at £6 per standard, Shediac at £5 17s 6d per stand-ard, and Bay Verte at £5 10s, all ex quay terms.

On the 3rd inst. the United Labor Council of the port of London issued a manifesto, accusing shipowners of breaking the imme-morial custom of engaging crews at specified shipping offices and compelling the men to sign articles on beard ship. The accusation has not been disputed, nor do the shipcwhere deny that their action was from the first directed against the unions By engaging men aboard ship and keeping them there after signing articles, the shipowners have seri-ously hampered the operations of the union officials, who find it difficult to keep old members and impossible to obtain recruits. The union decided to limit the struggle as far as possible, the present time of year being un-suitable for strikes, and they therefore at-

tacked only the three leading offenders-the Shaw Savill and Albion, the British India, and the New Z-aland lines, whose firemen and seamen were called out on December 5. The coal laborers in the same service struck work in sympathy and are still out. The three companies all belong to the Shipping Federation, and that powerful body at once took charge of the fight. It proves to be admirably organized, and up to the present has been victorious all along the line, the ships having been coaled, manned and despatched with scarcely any delay. The unionists ad-mit that they have been worsted so far, but they will keep the struggle alive until the spring, and then widen the area of battle. Both sides are preparing for the great fight, in which it is probable that the existence of all trades unions connected with shipping and docks will be involved.

Financial.

MONTBEAL, THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 18th, 1890.

The market has been dull and uninteresting all week and the holiday feeling seems to be gaining pround. Bank of Montreal has fluctuated between 219 and 222 and closes easy and dull at 2201 asked, 219 bid. Sales of the stock were in small broken lots, but footed up the fair total of 318 shares. Commerce was not so active as usual and also closed easy with only 123 bid, after selling

during the week from 123]@124]. Only a peddling business was done in other bank shares. Canadian Pacific was less active, the sales not exceeding 2,480 shares. One small lot was put through at 73#, but the bulk of the trading for the week was at a much lower range. Quite a line of stock was sold at 70%, but the market was better than this later, the closing being 711 asked, 711 bid. Gas was moderately active and fairly steady and Telegraph showed no important change, There was only one small sale of Street railway. Northwest land was extremely irregular, fluctuating between 683 and 72. At the close it stood 69 sellers, 65 buyers. Among the sales of the week were \$1,400 Corporation 7 per cents at 155(@157 and 40 Union bank at 03. The bank of England rate is un. changed at 5 per cent; street rate 44. Local sterling market better. Sixty days sight 7,15-16@8 1-16 and 81.74; demand 8 13-16@ 9 and 91@ 1; cables 92@ ; New York funds 9 and 91@ 1; cables 92@ ; New York funds 1-16@1-10 and 1@ prem., cattle bills 8 3-16 @7-16; documentary sixties 71@ Posted sterling in New York 4.821 and 4.861.

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Banks	No. Bhares.	Highest price.	Lowest price.	А тепаде вашо weel 1889.
Commerce	73	124]	123	123
Merchants	6	142	140	141
Montreal	318	222	219	226
Peoples	17	981	97	98
Ontario	25	110	J10	132]
Miscellancous.				

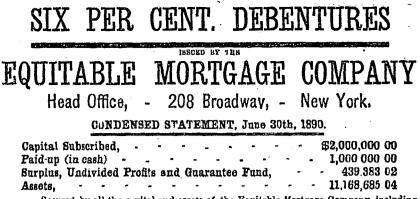
Can. Pacific	2,480	73#	704	727
Gas	370	200 j	199	203
North West Land,	201	72	683	82
Telegraph	203	98	971	951
Street Railway	12	171	171	200

MONTREAL WHOLESALE TRADE.

Thursday, Dec. 18, 1890. In the wholesale trade very little change can be reported since our last writing. Teavollers are mostly in town for the holidays, and a large number of houses are busily engaged in stock-taking. Still those who have their men still out on the road report a fair volume of small spring orders, although they are not disposed to speak hopefully of the trade situation. The stringency of money, and the unsatisfactory nature of payments, are everywhere a source of complaint. The number of small failures is disquieting, and the fear that their volume will be largely augmented bifore the end of next month renders merchants cautious. Four successive poor harvests have demoralized country payments, and the rumor that some of the leading banks have decided not to renew farmers' notes has had its effect on the agricultural implement and us effect on the agricultural implement makers and kindred lines. In this city the holiday trade may be said to have scarcely begun, but, from this out, business in these lines is sure to be rushing. Local retailers report the volume of trade fully up to the average and, although their views of the situation are certainly conservative, they are not disposed to take a gloomy view of the situation.

ASUME.—Receipte, though still light, have been slightly heavier and prices of pots are a shade easier, \$5.55@\$5.60 having been accepted for first sort. Socond unsettled, and worth about \$4.60. Pearls scarce and nominal; last sales only 2 bris first at about \$5.75. Receipts since 1st January, 2,001 bris pots; 362 bris pearls. Beliveries, 2,363 bris pots; 529 bris pearls. Stock in store, 17 December, 3 p.m., 73 bris pots; 15 bris pearls.

CEMENT.—Cable quotations received gthis week quote London brands for immediate shipment on through bills of landing to Montreal \$3 55 and Toronto \$2.73 per cask; which are inside the present quotations of dealers from stock here. Business on spot is dull and the only sale of a moderate sized lot we



Secured by all the capital and assets of the Equilable Mortgege Company, including its uncalled capital of \$1,000.000, and by first mortgages on Real Estate transferred to the American Loan and Trust Company of New York, as trustees; each debenture being specially secured by \$100,000 of first mortgages on improved properties certified to be worth not less than \$250,000.

By the issue of new stock at a premium, the paid-up capital of the Equitable Mortgage Company is now being increased to - \$\$4 000 000 00 And its Surplus to - - 1,800,000 00

FOR SALW AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST BY

LEWIS A. HART, --- NOTARY, MORTCACE AND DEBENTURE INVESTMENTS.

Imperial Buildings, - 107 St. James street, - MONTREAL

hear of during the week was on the basis of \$2,60 per cask for Newcastle cement and a small lot in outsider's hands at a figure somewhat less than above. There is no change in quotations on Belgian brands. Stocks of firebricks are very light for this season of the year and are held firmly at \$24@\$30 per M.

CHRISTMAS CATTLE — Some splendid beeves have been on the market for the Christmas market, but owing to the large shipments to England this season the quantity was scarcely so large as usual. One lot averaging 1,450 lbs sold at $6\frac{1}{2}$ cm? to and over, Two loads came on here from Maple Creek, N. W. T, and were favorably received. Toronto has been rather short of cattle and has not been able to send many here. Deslers look for top prices and a good margin of profit.

Day Goops.—There is but little change in the situation since our last writing. Travellers are doing fairly well in small orders, but money is very tight, and there is an uneasy mistrustful feeling in the market that leads merchants to put credit in the vaguest rumours. In this city trade is slightly better and the Christmas rush (which has been unusually late this year) is now putting in an appearance. Retail merchants say the volume of trade is fully up to that of last year, but the general impression is that people will be more chary of spending money this season than usual and that the holiday trade will fall under anticipations.

DRESSED Hogs.—Within the past few days there has been a fair demand and prices are well maintained. Jobbing lots have sold at \$5 90@\$6 and car loads at \$5,75@\$5.85,

DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—Choice butter has sold well in jobbing lots and commands its price The best creamesy has been placed at 23c and Townships dairy at 20c. Exporters are chary and bids are below sellers views. Something may be done inter on in this way in medium priced stock. Cheese has ruled quiet but firm and sellers serm still to have the advantage. It is likely that English dealers will not operate until the new year, after the official stocks of cheese are announced. Local men are of opinion that the balance in hand on this side will be wanted at paying prices and that much briskness in demand will scon send values upwards. Recent shipments are on old orders for December delivery and of late new businees has been a rarity. The shipments officially known for the past week comprise 14,904 boxes to Liverpool, 1,956 to London and 1,020 to Bristol, making 17,880 boxes. The steamer of one of the leading lines salling to Bristol from Port-

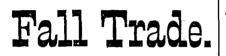
land takes in addition some 8 000 or 9,000 boxes. The ordinary top price is 93 and we have heard of no business over that figure except in a jobbing way, however, some selected lots are held for a trifle more. The following are Montreal retail prices :--Choice print butter, 30cm35c; creamery, late make, 22cm75c; good dairy, 19cm22c; cheese, 12cm14c; eggs, strictly new laid, 40cm50c; held fresh, 25cm Brockville says: A sale of 1,600 boxes of cheese was made here. The lot was nearly all September and October which brought 93c. A few August brought 93c. An offer of 9 15-16c has been made for a lot of 800, but the owner is holding for 10c, and the prospects are that by the end of the week he may get his price. In provisions a fair business is passing, especially in pork and lard. Our quotations for pork are slightly revised this week.

EGGS AND POULTRY.—Eggs have tended upwards for strictly fresh, receipts having fallen off greatly. As the holidays approach the demand has pincreased. Fresh new laid have sold at $26c \varpi 28c$, held at $22c \varpi 24c$ and limed at 20c. Dressed poultry in brisk demand, especially turkeys. Ohoice fresh turkeys are worth money these days and in spite of the duty many have been exported to the States while some have been sent to England on trial. They are worth here $9\frac{1}{2}cm^{10}c$, ducks $8c cm 8\frac{1}{2}c$, ehickens $7c cm 8\frac{1}{2}c$, geses 7c, partridge 55c cm 60c per brace; hares 30c cm 35c.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—A moderate jobbing demand has been experienced for flour, but that is all. Quotations are unchanced with the exception of new strong bakers which we reduce in price as millers are willing to sell at \$530. Grain is nominal. There is little doing in wheat here and about the only fact worth mentioning is that oats are scarce and firm at 44c(#45c for Manitoba, and at 46jc(=47c for Ontario. Press are worth 73c(#74c per 66 lbs, in store. No. 2 Manitoba wheat is quoted at \$1.01(#),02, but there is no fixed quotation for No. 1. There is little movement in corn at 72c(#73c, duty paid. Feed barley quiet at 50c(#5c and good malting at 65c(#70c; rye 60c. There has been an irregular tone to the Chicago wheat market, nevertheless there has been some heavy buying during the week. May wheat sold at $99\frac{1}{2}$ $$1.01\frac{1}{2}$. The total quantity of wheat in sight on this continent and afloat to Europe is 49,-637,000 bushels, an increase of 1,056,000bushels compared with a week ago, 1,920,000bushels compared with a month ago, and a decrease of 3,547,000 bushels compared with a year ago. A late English cable says that wheat cargoes were firmer with a continental demand and corn steady. California wheat off coast 37s 9d; Australian the same price;



We invite inspection of our well appointed and well selected Stock of Fancy and General Dry Goods for the



Special Value in

COLORED FRENCH CASHMERES,

SILK WARP HENRIETTAS,

FRENCH FOULE,

SATIN CLOTHS,

and FANCY DRESS GOODS.

GLOVES, CORSETS,

RIBBONS, EMBROIDERIES,

ART MUSLIN DRAPERIES,

IMITATION OF SILK,

32 in. PRINTED REAL CHINA SILKS.

RINTED FLANNELS

and FLANNETTES. Also a full range of FANCY SHIRTING FLANNELS.

CARSLEY & CO., 113 St. Peter Street, MON TREAT. AND 18 Bartholomew Close,

LONDON, ENGLAND.

Chilian 363 9d and Walla wheat also. Wheat and flur, reduced to wheat, afloat to Europe, 24,450,000 bushels, compared with 24,012,000 bushels for the previous week, 22,504,000 bushels for the same time last year. In Chicago easier money in the east caused greater confidence and legislation favorable to silver is also spoken of as a good factor. Exports from the United States for less than half of the crop year to date foot up 46,000,000 bushels, which is less than 2 per cent. short of the total a year ago, and the outgo the last few days shows no preceptible falling off, though it is mostly from the Pacific coast. A tele-



MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS

MEDIUM and FINE TWEEDS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, FLANNELS, RUGS, SIIAWLS, SIIIRTS and PANTS, §c.

- AND ----

Sole Agents in Canada for CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON, KNOX'S LINEN THREADS, KNOX'S GILLING NETS, §c. MILWARD'S SEWING NEEDLES,

PATON'S BOOT and SHOE LACES, Sudbury's "Castle Gate" Brand Hosiery, Bond's

Sudoury s. Caste Gate " Drand Hostery, Dona's Tapes, Asc Hardy & Co's Cords and Velveteens, Sc., Sc.

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

gram from Chicago states that Hutchinson's purchases have helped the market as much as anything else, although English advices gave some support. Beceipts in the Northwest were light and cash wheat was reported in good demand at Minnenpolis at 91c bid, but a selling movement started that was too much for the market, carrying prices from $$1.01\frac{1}{2}$. Googe, closing 99% bid. Everytimp the western market gets firm there seems to be too much wheat for sale. On the breaks the bulls unload and this demoralizes what ought to be considered a strong market.

FISE.—The market is quiet, as usual at this season of the year, and most fish are now in store to await the Lenten demand. Herrings are weaker and holders have cut prices 25 cents in order to avoid the necessity of storing them. Green cod is scarce, but enough is coming forward to satisfy the present diminished enquiry. Other lines unchanged.

GROCERIES.—The leading jobbers have been finding enough to occupy them in filling the usual assorting orders for fancy goods, but they look for a quiet business from this out until after the turn of the year. As was to be expected, the retail trade has taken quite a start and money has been coming in a little better. Action is not likely to be taken against the Combine until the New Year, as retailers are now too busy to devote much attention to anything but filling and shipping orders for holiday goods. In standard lines the same reports current last week still do duty with the trade. Sugars are nomically steady at the comparatively low prices ruling, but there is an uncertain tone to things. Dealers are keeping an eye on the American market, where there will be a big drop so soon as free imports are allowed irom South America under the new tariff. There is a rumor that another sugar refinery is to be started in the States has been poor, and a shading on prices has resulted at some points, owing to the keen competition. There has been a good business for export, embracing 3,000 barrels granulated at \$5,00 cash to the United Kingdom. Spices have continued dull, with offers at lower prices. Coffee in moderate demand and eavy. Teas dull here and weaker in New York, where more have been seeking the auction room. Dried fruits are quieter, the conntry demand being about over. There is little or nothing doing in molasses.

GENER FRUITS, NUTS, ETC.—To use a trade expression," good money" has been made on apples this season and considerable shipments continue to go forward from Portland. The



1185

About **\$75,000** in Value, Important Unreserved Sale in . Montreal, on

TUESDAY, 30th December, To the Highest and Last Bidder.

I have been instructed by Messrs. GILLES-PIE, ROACH & CO., of Montreal, to sell absolutely without any reserve, at their warehouse, 186 McGill Street, the whole of their well assorted stock of Staple and Fanoy Dry Goods, en bloc, at so much on the dollar as per inventory. Also the Store Furniture, eto.

The Stock and Inventory will be on view previous Saturday and Monday, 27th and 29th December. The Trade will find this the most exceptional opportunity ever offered for securing a valuable and most desirable stock, the assortment being complete in every cepartment. A deposit required on adjudication. Buyers from a distance will have the advantages of

reduced railway fares. Torms-One-third Cash, balance in 1, 2,

3, 4, 5, and six months for approved endorsed notes, with 7 p.c. interest, Sale at TWELVE o'clock noon.

THOS. J. POTTER, Auctioneer.

Liverpool market is firm and sales are satisfactory. A lot of 600 brls, assorted, netted \$4.05, Montrcal, while another lot netted \$4.20 and another consisting of small mixed fruit netted \$3 for the western shippers. Good to choice apples are jobbing here at \$4 @\$4 50 and \$5 per brl. Dried apples 8c, and new evaporated 13c@14c. Pears \$6@\$8. Almeria grapes \$5 50@\$6 50. Cranberries \$11 @\$12 per brl. Bananas \$3@\$5 per bunch. Valencia oranges \$5.50@\$6 per case. Jamnics oranges \$5@\$6; Floridas \$4 25@\$4 75. Lemors, \$4@\$6. Sweet potatoes \$3 50@\$4 per brl. Coccannts nominal at \$4.50@\$4.75. Walnuts, Grenoble, 17c@18c; French, 10c@12c; S S. almonds 133c@14c; filberts 83c@103c; pecans 17c; peanuts, raw, 11c; roasted, 122o.

Hors—Since last week nothing new has transpired. Brewers are indifferent and western sellers are more willing to offer. Some few jobbing sales of choice are reported at 32c@38c. Buyers continue to talk about German hops coming in here and think they have only to wait to get hops at 30c and under.

IRON AND HABDWARE — The market has been dull and lifeless in the heavy metals, and quotations for iron are purely nominal in absence of quotations. In England iron is picking up again, and warrants are 5d higher than at last writing; but it is a curious feature that pig iron is sluggish in spite of the fact that there are 750,000 tons less in stock in Great Britain than at this time last year and that production has practically ceared. In the United States the market is also quiet and without activity. Prices are nominally unchanged, but there are no buyers. Founders will not take a pound before they need it, and even low prices do not seem to be any inducement. Tin plates are weaker in English hands, owing to the accumulation of 400 000 boxes at shipping points, and in this market holders are evidently growing anxious to get rid of their stocks. We hear of a sale of a car-load lot of charcoals at \$4 65. Ingot the is stronger in England, where it advanced 45s in one day. In the United States the position of the copper market looks worse, if anything, at the present time than it did a week ago. At all events, it is assorted, that consumers flatly refuse to place orders except at conriderably lower prices than the mining companies have been offered at a further reduc-



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there, with sales of nearly 2,000 tons, and an advance in prices of merchant bars to £54 spot and £54 15s future. Pig lead is still depressed, but is recovering. Latest cable depressed, but is recovering. Latest cable values from London are: Tin, spot, £92 15s; futures, £93 7s 6d; G.M.B. copper, spot, £53 17s 6d; futures, £54 10s; warrants in Gfa-gow, 46s 7d; No. 3 Middlesboro, 43s; soft Spanish lead. £12 15s. The shelf hardware trade is quiet, but a good j ibbing trade is doing in skates, cutlery and other holiday lung. Hues

LEATHER .- The week has been dull in leather circles, although some houses report a slightly improved enquiry. Prices are weaker, and we mark down our quotations for sole, splits, grain and buff The other lines mainspits, grain and out The other lines man-tain values nominally. The shee houses report a fair volume of orders, as the abun-dance of snow has helped the country trade; but as yet they have not started to cut, and very little will be done until the holidays are Over.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS .- The market is very quiet. Some houses are now busy stocktaking and others are about to commence. TORONTO WHOLESALE TRADE. (Revised by Telegraph.)

skunk, 20c/@600.

TORONTO, Dec. 18th, 1890. The wholesale trade of this city continues quiet, and a number of travellers have returned until after the holidays. The retail trade in dry goods, fancy goods, stationery and jewellery is fairly active, and the weather continues favorable. Prices of leading staples are firm, and prospects are, on the whole, considered satisfactory. Payments are still reported as slow. The money market is firm Call loans on choice stocks are quoted at 61 to 7 per cent. and prime commercial paper is discounted at these rates. Sterling exchange steady. The stock market has

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BOITER -- Receipts this week have been moderate and prices steady. Fair demand for choice qualities of tub at 14c@15c, and a round lot of medium sold on Wednesday at Large rolls rule at 12 @1317, and 10c. creamery at 21c@23c. Eggs are scale and firm at 24c@25c for fresh, and at 21c@22cfor limed. Cheese dull at $10\frac{1}{2}c$ for the best and 810 for summer makes.

DRESSED Hogs. - The market is rather firmer, with receipts smaller than a week ago. Selected weights bring \$5.40 to \$5.50, and light \$5.10 to \$5,25.

OF TORONTO,

AND

GACC

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

WHOLESALE Millinery, Mantles

WHOLESALE

Fancy Dry Goods.

1187

XXE wish to inform our patrons of Montreal and the East that our representatives are now out with SPRING SAMPLES complete, and we bespeak for them a favorable reception.

MR. STEPHEN will visit the Eastern Townships in our behalf, and as usual MR. O'MALLEY will attend to our interests in the Lower Provinces.

13- The Montreal Office will be open every day from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

d. McCall & Co.,

12 and 14 Wellington St. East, TORONTO

MONTREAL BRANCH, Nordheimer's Building, 207 St. James St, MONTREAL.



at \$4.20 and extras at \$4. Ontario patents dull at \$4.40 to \$4.75, according to quality Wheat is steady, with a fair demand. No. 2 white sold here at 93c on track, and at 87c outside on the Northern. Sixty los sold at Fity-eight los spring dull at 82 to 83c 88c, 88c. Filty-eight 10s spring duil at 52 to 5c on Northera and at 55c on Midland. Manitoba grades steady: No. 1 hard sold at \$1.04, No. 2 at \$1, No. 3 at 90c, No. 2 Northern at 90c to 91c, No. 1 frosted at 70c to 80c, and No. 2 frosted at 70c to 71c. Barley dull at 49c to 50c for No. 3 extra and at 46c for No 3. Oats 50c for No. 3 extra and at 46c for No 3. Oats are steady; sales of mixed outside at 39c and here at 434c on track. White sold at 40c to 404c outside, and at 434c to 44c on track. Peas are weaker, there being sales at 604 to 61c North and West, and at 62c on Mudiand. Rye sold east at 57c@58c. Oat-meal quoted at \$4.65@\$4.70 for ordinary brands and at \$4.75 for granulated. Bran is higher, with sales at \$17@\$17.50 on track. Middlings, \$18@\$20.

GAOCERIES.-A fair trade is reported and prices generally steady. Sugars unchauged, with granulated quoted at $6\frac{1}{4}$ c@?c and yellows at $5\frac{1}{6}$ c@ $6\frac{1}{6}$ c. Malaga fruits firm: London layers, \$3; B'ack baskets, \$4.00; Blue baskets, \$4,75@\$5; Valencias raisins, $6\frac{1}{6}$ c@ $6\frac{1}{6}$ c; Sul-tanas at 16@16 $\frac{1}{6}$, and currants $6\frac{1}{4}$ c@ $6\frac{1}{6}$ c. New

HARDWARE.-There is a fair Christmas trade.

Although cables are lower for metals, no changes are reported here.

HIDES AND SEINS .- Trade quiet and prices unchanged. Sales of cured hides at 5 lc. Green are quoted at 44c for No. 1 and 34c for No. 2. Bheep-skins are in fair receipt and firm at \$1 to \$1 10 for the best. Calfskins nominal at 6c to 8c, the latter for No. 1.

LIVE STOCK .- The market is well supplied with cattle, and prices are a shade weak Butchers are selling at 4c to 44c for choice and at 2% to 3% for inferior to good. Springand m. 2_1 to 3_1 for interior to good. Spring-ers \$40 to \$50 a head. Calves in m \$5 to \$12 a head. Sheep in limited supply and firmer; a few mixed lots sold at \$5 50@ \$6 00 ahead, and good lambs at \$470.\$5 a head. Hogs are firm, with sales of light fat at 4_1^2 and stores at 4c,

PROVISIONS .- There is little; change in the situation. Car lots of long clear bacon are quoied at 73c, and ton and case lots at 8c/m84c U.O. at 73c/28c. New rolls 92c; backs 10c and bellies 10c/m102c Hams unchanged at 11c @12c the former for heavy; pickled 10c. Mess pork dull at \$15,00@@\$1650 for Canadian. Short cut \$16.00. Potatoes firmer at 80c/285c

per bag in car lots, and jubbing at 90cm \$1,00. Beans steady at \$1.60@\$1.65 for small lots. Onions sell at \$2m\$2 25 per barrel. Apples, choice are quoted at \$3.50@\$4, and inferior \$2m\$3. Hops are quoted at 35c@376 for choice and varilings at 20cm256. for choice and yearlings at 20c@25c.

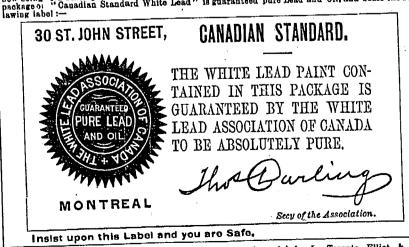
Wool -Trade dull, and prices unchanged Fleece is nominal at 20c, and clothing at 22c. Pulled wools dull at 22c@222c for supers and nt 27c/@27 lc for extras.

SPECIAL NOTICES,

A R BB & Sovs, of Amherst, N. S., are making a name for themselves with all users of steam bollers. They are sending on an of steam bollers They are sending on an Armington & Sim high speed engine, together with their Monarch Economic bollers, to North Sydney, B. C., for the electric light plant there Building operations are pro-gressing, and the machine and pattern shops are ready for occupation. The salesroom and offices are also being pushed rapidly forward, and the firm hope to be in their new quarters by the first of the year. One of the patent Monarch Economic bollers has been placed by Messrs. Robb in the tannery of B. Lusby & Sons and they are now busy on their

the genial owner.

1188 THE OF	NADIÀN J			AND			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
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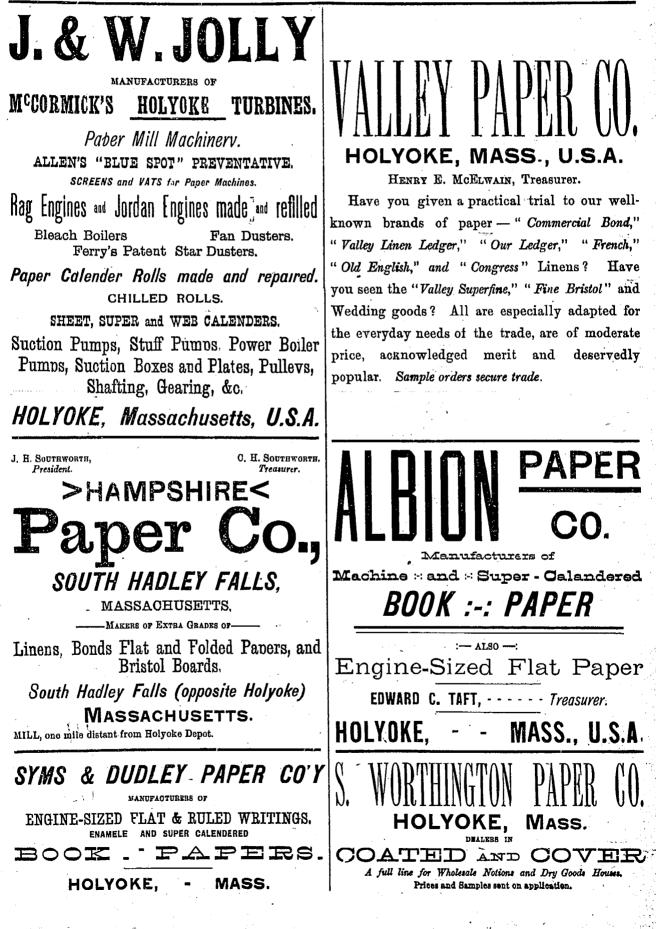
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Wedding, Ledger, Bond, Linens, Bristols, Blank Book and Writing Papers.

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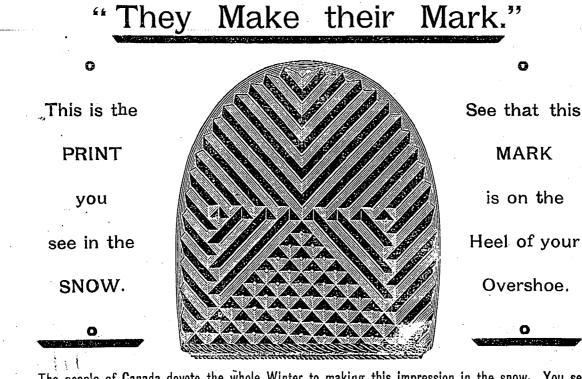


THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

1143

1198

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENT THURSDAY, DEC. 18, 1890.									
Name of Article.		Wholesale.		Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.		
Boots and Shoes. Brogans. Cobourgs Split Balmorals. Kip Galf Buff Congress. Calf Split boots. Kip Calf Split boots. Feit boots half fox Feit boots half fox Full Sox. Pegged.	1 16 140 0 90 1 15 1 25 190 1 10 150 2 00 3 00 0 00 0 00 1 25 160 1 10 1 50 1 90 3 40 0 00 0 00 1 30 3 40 0 00 0 00 1 35 2 10 1 25 1 60 2 00 3 90 1 50 1 70 2 75 3 90 0 00 0 00 1 80 2 50 0 00 0 00 0 35 7 75 0 00 0 00 Womens. Misses. Misses.	Youths. \$0 70 \$0 80 0 75 0 80 0 75 0 80 0 75 0 80 0 80 1 00 0 90 1 15 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 90 1 15 1 10 1 40 0 90 0 00 0 90 0 00 0 90 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 Childs.	Roast chicken, 1-lb tins Roast turkey, 1-lb tins Corn Brooms. No. 1 Gom 4 strings, hard wood handle No. 2 do 3 strings No. 4 do 2 strings No. 1 do 3 strings No. 2 do 3 strings No. 3 do 3 strings No. 3 do 3 strings O. K.2 strings basswood handle	0 00 2 40 3 35 0 00 2 75 0 00 2 15 0 00 2 85 0 00 2 45 0 00 2 45 0 00 2 10 0 00 1 75 0 00	Soda Ash. Soda Bioarb. Sal Soda. ' Concentrated Dyestuffs. Archil, con. Cutch. Ex. Logwood. Chips. ' Madras. Gambier Madder. Sumao. Fish.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			
Pegea. Split Batts Split Balmorals Kip Buff Pebbled "	•••••	0 65 0 85 0 70 0 80 0 80 0 90 0 70 0 85 1 90 1 10 0 75 0 90 0 90 1 15 0 80 0 90 0 90 1 15 0 80 0 90	0 40 0 50 0 50 0 60 0 50 0 65 0 50 0 65 0 50 0 65 0 50 0 65	Drugs & Chemicais Aoid Carbolic Cryst Medi Aloos, Cape	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Labrador Herrings, No 1. '' halves French Shore, No. 1	3 (0 0 00 5 00 5 25		
Matkine Sewed. Popplod Button Glazed Buff Button Goat "Polish Calf French Kid		1 06 1 20 0 85 0 90 - 1 00 1 20 9 85 0 90 -	0 50 0 70 0 50 0 70 0 80 1 35 0 90 1 35 1 40 1 75	Alum, xils Boran, Potass Camphor, Eng. Ref. Camphor, Eng. Ref. Am. Ref. Citric Acid. Copperag. nor 100 lbs. Crosan Tartar Epsom Salts	1 50 1 75	Cape Broton Herrings Mackerel, No 1, kits Green Cod, Large No. 1. Draft Salmon No. 1 brls 2 Salmon No. 1 brls	0 00 0 76 3 00 0 00 2 50 2 75 10 00 0 00		
Name of Article. Whole	ale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Glycerine Gum Arabic per lb	0 22 0 25	Salmon No. 1 bris	15 50 16 00 15 00 0 00		
Clams, 1-1b tins, per dox. 1 40 Oysters, 1 90 Tomatoes, per dox 1 20 Peaches, 2-1b. yollow 2 20 3-1b 3 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	Peas, Mar., 2-lb tiu3 Boston baked beans, p ds Corned Beef, 1-lb Gorned beef, 2-lbs f-lbs 14-lbs Lunch Tngs 1-lb. por dos. Eng. Brawn, 2-lbs. Boups, 2-lbs. Hoegg's Boston Beans.ds	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Morphia Morphia Phosphorns. Potash Biohromate. Potash Codide. Quinino. Strychnino. Tartaric Acid Tin Crystals. Yowa: Katracis: Triple Extracts. sq. bot., Der gross.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Balmon, ACL Vicetos,	00 00 21 00 00 00 18 00 11 00 11 50 0 05 0 66 0 66 0 68 5 70 5 80 5 10 5 40		
Bartlett pears, 2-1b tins, per dox	0 00 2 40 0 00 1 75 1 10 0 00	Roast Beef, 1-lb, per dox 2-lb, 4-lb, 6-lb, 6-lb, 1-lb	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Anchor Brand, per gross, Insect Powder per Ib Sulphur Flowers Heavy Chemicais. Blae Vitriol Brimstone Caustie Soda 60 [°]	12 00 0 00 0 70 0 75 2 25 2 50 2 90 0 00 5 50 6 50 2 00 2 50	Extra Superfine Bags	5 80 5 50 5 8) 5 50 0 00 0 00 2 25 2 30 2 40 2 50		
Retailers will please bear in m		at above quotations apply on		sts.			· · · ·		



K)

The people of Canada devote the whole Winter to making this impression in the snow. You see it everywhere. It is the Heel of the **GRANBY**, the most popular Rubber and Overshoe that has ever been introduced. Every Dealer Sells Them.

FARVER'S PATENT ELECTRIC CONDUCTOR for Rubber Boots and Shoes can be furnished with the Granby Rubbers when so desired. This ingenious device re-establishes the Electric Current between the body and the earth, and entirely does away with the constant drawing on the feet which renders Rubber Shoes so uncomfortable when worn for any length of time. This is the way they talk :

PRETH, ONT., CAMADA, 17th February, 1890.

G. B. FARMER, ESQ. DEAR SIR,—I have worn two pairs of Rubbers with your Electric Conductors in them, and have found them to be a very great benefit to me. F. W. HALL THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

MON	TREAL W	HOLESAL		es ourrentTh	URSDAY,	DEC. 18, 1890	
Name of Article Wholes	sale. Name	of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholeszle.	Name of Article.	Wholesal
Farm Products. *	Solution Caroco 0 23 Tres (HfUh 0 20 Tres (HfUh 0 17 Japan, com 0 18 Gunnd. con 0 18 Juperial m 0 16 Juperial m 0 17 Twankay, c 16 Olongou, con 17 fin <fin< td=""> 18 Souchong, con 19 Souchong, con 10 Souchong, con 11 fin<fin< td=""> 10 Souchong, con 11 fin<fin< td=""> 11 fin<fin< td=""> 11 fin<fin< td=""> 12 Jamakano 13 fin<fin< td=""> 14 fon</fin<></fin<></fin<></fin<></fin<></fin<>	corlos. corlos. cot & Cad.) to med. ib outest cot med. ib cot set cot med. ib cot set cot fill cot fill cot for gd cot to gd	$\begin{array}{c} \hline \textbf{s c. s c} \\ \hline \textbf{s c. s c} \\ \hline \textbf{$000 015} \\ \hline \textbf{$000 000 000 015} \\ \hline $000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00$	Sultanasper lb. Seedless	** 0 <th0< th=""> 0 <th0< th=""> <th0< th=""></th0<></th0<></th0<>	Lasenby's Pickles: Imp'i lifPintsper do: Imp'i Pints	\$ c. \$ \$ c. \$ 1 65 1 1 3 00 8 2 5 75 6 0 0 8 0 00 0 0 9 0 00 0 0 9 0 00 0 0 1 0 00 0 0 1 0 00 0 0 1 0 00 0 0 1 0 00 0 0 1 0 00 0 0 1 0 00 0 0 1 0 00 0 0 1 0 00 0 0 1 0 00 0 0 0 00 0 0 1 0 00 0 0 0 00 0 0 0 00 0 0 0 00 0 0 0 00 0 0 0 00 0 0 0 00 0 0 0 00 0 0 0 00 0 0 0 00 0 0 0 00 0 0 0 00 0 0 0 00 0 0 0 00 0 0 0 00 0 0 0 00 0 0 <
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FULL ROLLER PRO Jookshire Flour A	Vill Co.,			S. CONNOR		U	
MANUFACTUREES OF EST PATENTS and STRONG		Hemn		MANUFACTURES C anilla Cordage, La	Y ALL RIND	B OF	betor
Manitoba W.		} .		Marline,	åc., åc.	•	
Located 350 miles from St. John P.R. Short Line. Wheat ground is freight rates. Correspondence	n. N. B., on the	VESS	SEL 0	UTFITS suj	plied	l at Short N	otice
Cookshire, -		-		Binder Twin			
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DATME	AL					••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	
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•	Proprietor					IN THE DOMINION	0
The very best quality of Stands							
The very best quality of Stands id Roller Ontmeal is manufacture The best White Onts only are use When not called only regular; reduce, Wholesale 'Grocers and onid communicate direct by wire	hil.					ially adapted for the pres	

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cooked and uncooked, Fish, Milk, Butter, and all other perishable goods. Having a thorough circulation of dry, cold air, it is impossible for one article, no matter how sensitive, to receive odor from the other. Used by the Government in shipping fruit to the Colonial Exhibition. Send for specifica-tions.

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MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURBENT,-THURSDAY, DEC. 18, 1690.

	Wholesale	Name of Article. Wholesale	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale
Hardwara—Continued, kdy to 6dy— S Cold Cut, S 3dy— Can. Pat. S 8dy—fino, HotCut, Am Pat feel Cut, Am. or Can.Pat's	570 000	Horse Shoes	Shot per 100 lbs Lead Pipe per 100 lbs Ziwe: Sheet Speiter	4 50 0 00 0 00 6 50 6 00 6 25	Barness. Upper Heavy. Light. Grained Upper	080 086
lúdy to 60dy 8dy to 9dy 6dy to 7dy 4dy to 5dy 8dy	2 85 0 00- 3 19 0 00 3 35 0 00 4 10 0 00	Coll Chain 1	Machinery sorap. Wrot iron Powder: Canada Blasting F F to F F F Barbed wire, per lb (Gal) Fencingwire, No. 8	0 00 18 50 0 00 18 00 3 00 3 50 4 75 5 00 0 03 0 00	Scotch Grain Kip Skins, French English. Canada Kip Hemlock Calf	0 35 0 89 0 60 0 75 0 50 0 70 0 30 0 40 0 50 0 65
Bdy-fine asing, Flooring, Bex, Shook and Tobacco Bex : Bdy Lig to 5dy dy and Idy	4.50 0.00	Common	Paint' Fencingwire, No. 8 No. 9 Buckthorn Wire	0 00 3 00	French Calf. Splits, Light & Medium Splits, Heavy	0 40 0 50 1 05 1 40 0 17 0 24 0 15 0 29 0 14 0 15
dy and 9dy Od to 90dy <i>ut Spikes :</i> all sixes <i>ommon Flour Barrel</i> :	3 25 0 00 3 00 0 00 2 75 0 00	Coltness 1 0 02 56 67 78 <th< td=""><td>Hides and Tallow. Montreal Green Hides "No. 1 per 100 lbs</td><td>0.00 5.00</td><td>Leather Board, Canada. Enameled Cow, per ft Pebble Grain. Glove Grain. B. Calf</td><td>0 06 0 10 0 15 0 17 0 11 0 15 0 11 0 15 0 12 0 14</td></th<>	Hides and Tallow. Montreal Green Hides "No. 1 per 100 lbs	0.00 5.00	Leather Board, Canada. Enameled Cow, per ft Pebble Grain. Glove Grain. B. Calf	0 06 0 10 0 15 0 17 0 11 0 15 0 11 0 15 0 12 0 14
lin in inishing Nails : in	4 50 0 00 4 20 0 00 6 45 0 00	Summerlee. 23 60 24 00 Gartsherrie. 0 00 23 00 Carnbroe. 21 56 22 00 Eglinton. 21 50 0 00 Hematite. 25 00 0 00 Bar Jrea, -pop 100 lbs 25 00 0 00	" No. 2 " No. 3 Tanners pay \$1.00 more for sorted, cured and insp'd Bamilton. No. 1 insp.	0 00 4 00 0 00 3 00 4 50 4 75	Brush (Cow) Kid Buff Russetts, Light Russetts, Heavy No. 2	0 11 0 14 0 11 0 14 0 35 0 40 0 26 0 80 0 25 0 80
in	4 75 0 00 4 00 0 00 4 00 0 00 3 75 0 00 8 75 0 00	Ord. Crown 2 25 2 50 Best Refined 0 00 2 75 Siemens 0 00 2 60 Swedes 3 75 4 00 Sheet Iron to No. 20 2 75 8 00	No. 2 Toronto ' 1 Norm The above are orices in the west.	400 0 00 45) 475 400 0 00	"Baddlers' Imt. Fr. Calf. English Oak Dongols, extra	800900 075080 088049
in	3 50 6 00 3 50 0 00 3 25 0 00	Boiler Plates	Chicago Buff ⁽ⁱ⁾ Steers ⁽ⁱ⁾ Calfekins ⁽ⁱ⁾ Bulls	000 000 000 000 000 000	" ordinary	024 025
in " in	4 75 0 00 4 00 0 00 3 75 0 00 3 f0 0 00	Good Brands 3 10 \$ 25 <i>trom Wirc:</i> 0 to 7 p 100 1bs 2 75 0 00 Wro't Iron pipe. J to 2 in 55 p.co., over 2 in. f21 p.c. 0 00 0 00 Steed, oast per lb 0 11 0 12 56 0 00 56 0 00	Dry No'r West Sheepskins Clips Lambekins, Calfskins uninspected	0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 40 0 58 0 07 0 00	Cod Oil, Newfoundiand. Halifax Gaspe S. R. Pale Seal	060 0/04
and flat Pres'd Nails inper 100 lbs in	6 95 0 00 5 25 00 4 50 0 00	"Tire 1 b 8 00 0 00 "Sleigh Shoe. lb 8 00 0 00 275 "Machinerr 3 25 8 50 <i>Tin Plate:</i>	" rough	075 125 559 575	Straw Seal Cod Liver Oll [Distributing Prices] Cod Oll, Newfoundland . Do Halifax	0 55 0,6
and 23 " in. and up " orms. wrse Nails : 9 1b	4 25 0 00 4 60 0 00 3 75 0 00 0 22 0 00	IC Coke	Leather. No. 1 B. A. Sole, No. 2 No. 3		B. R. Pale Seal Straw Seal Cod Liver Oil Castor Oil	042404 05505 05005 06507 011.01
4 4 8 15 4 7 7 15 4 6 15 4 5 15 Dist. 55 p. 0.	0 24 0 00 0 27 0 00	lerne Plase :	No. 1, ordinary Sole No. 2 " No. 3 " Buffalo Sole, No. 1	0 20 0 21 0 17 0 18 0 15 0 16 0 80 0 00	Lard Oil, Extra. No. 1. Linseed Raw. Boiled Clive, Pure.	07508 06007 06506
rought or Ship Spikes : 1-16 and in	3 95 0 00	Anchors, per lb 4 76 5 50 Lion & Crown, Tin'd Sht's 24 gauge	No. 2 China No. 1 "No. 2 Zanxibar No. 2 "No. 2 "No. 2 "No. 2 "No. 2 "No. 2 "No. 3 "No. 3 "No. 3	0 16 0 17 0 18 0 19	Extra, qt., p case to pts do	0 95 10 3 00 8 2 2 40 2 6 2 70 8 0

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, four months note or 3 per cent. off for each 30 days. Discount on Boltss: Carriage and Tire, 75 to 80 and 10; Machine, 70 to 75 per cent. Terms, four months or 5 per cent. off for each in 37 Nails and horse shoes, three per cent. off within 30 days. Horse nails and spikes four months or 5 per cent. off in 30 days. within

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HOUSEWIFE THE THRIFTY

Is always on the LOOKOUT for LABOR SAVING DEVICES whereby the HOUSEWORK can be LESSENED. An article that SAVES LABOR, S S TIME and DIRT must be INVALUABLE in every house. Such an article Ĭ is the NEW IMPROVED SILVER STAR STOVE POLISH. This Polish L entirely SUPERCEDES all the OLD-FASHIONED DOME and OTHER V LEADS, just as the ELECTRIC LIGHT SUPERCEDES the CANDLE. By E the use of the SILVER STAR STOVE POLISH more than HALF the TIME, all the DIRT and HALF the LABOR, is SAVED, as it is all ready for use. R It MAKES NO SMELL when HEATED, does not STAIN the HANDS, does not SLOP or SPILL. Can be USED on a HOT or COLD STOVE, and is altogether the MOST PERFECT STOVE POLISH of the DAY. Be sure S you get the SILVER STAR as there are several IMITATIONS in the MAR-Ί KET that are WORTHLESS. SILVER STAR is SOLD by all GROCERS, S A HARDWARE and STOVE DEALERS THROUGHOUT CANADA. If your dealer does not happen to have it he can GET IT from any WHOLE SALE HOUSE or FROM THE PROPRIETORS. H R

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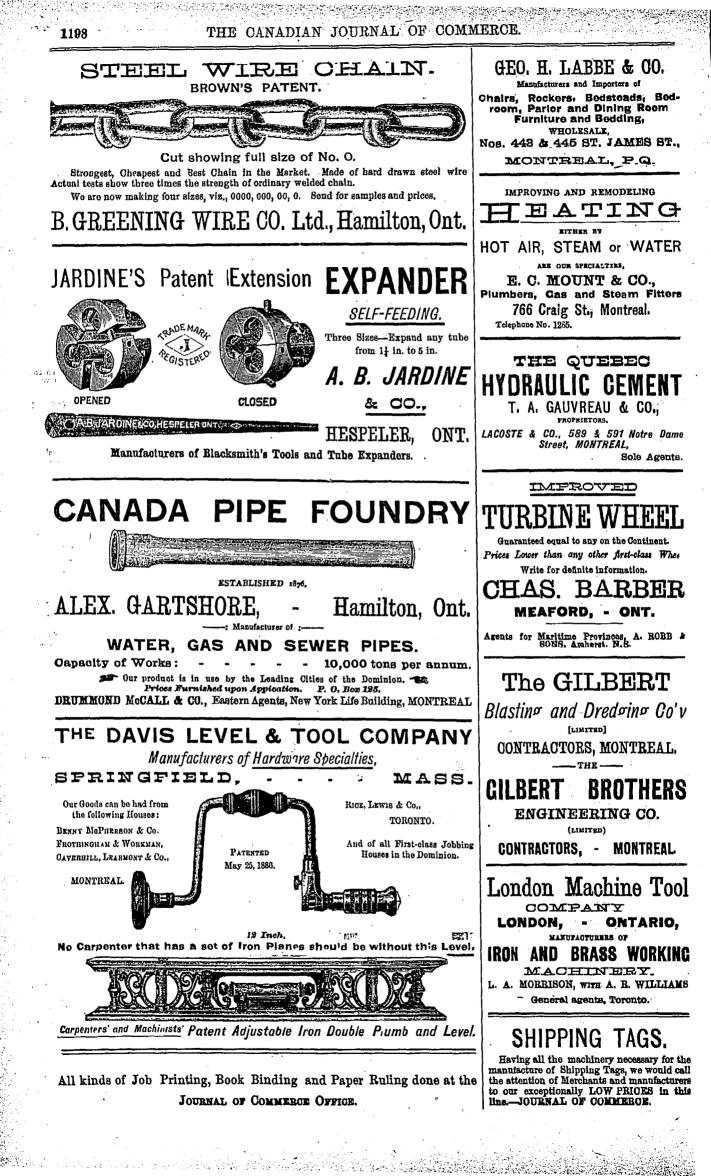
MOULDS, FREEZERS, REFRIGERATORS COOKS' KNIVES,

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1198		THE CANADIA	N JOUR	CNAL OF CO	MMEROR.		
	MONTR	AL WHOLESAL	2 PRIOR	S OURBENT,-	THURSDAY, I	DEO. 18, 1890.	
Name of Article.	Wholesale		Wholesale.		\$ c. \$ c.		Wholesale \$ c. \$ c. 2 25 7 00
eat Utt : rude Car Lois Store, [2 D.c. of Broken lois Am. in car lois	. 0 123 0 00 f] 0 00 0 15 . 0 00 0 16	Lumber, &c.	00 00 05 00	Wines, Liquors	qta. 2 40 2 45	Ports Clares cases Hanappier & Co	8 00 at up
" 5 bbla		Birch, 1 to 4 in., M		Bass, Dogs Head	·· Q'8 2 35 1 50	Class Claret of gd. brands Tarragona Ports, imp gr Bargunay Still, Case	1 1 15 1 30
" single bbls CiztEs. alted inches, 00 to 25 hited inches 26 " 40 41 " 50 51 " 60	50ft. 100ft. 2 60 1 60 0 60 1 60	Butternut, per M Cedar, round, lineal foot Cedar, flat, lineal foot	30 00 40 00 00 06 00 10 00 04 00 06	Porter : Duplin Domestic		Can. Spirits, Imp. gallon Pure Spirits	16 00 17 50 Bond, Paid 1 05 8 21
41 " 60	000 3 50 000 8 75	Walnut, per M. Butternut, per M. Cedar, round, lineal foot. Codar, fat, lineal foot. Cherry, per M. Elm, sock. Hamlock M.	$ \begin{array}{c} & 70 & 00 & 100 & 00 \\ & 15 & 00 & 17 & 00 \\ & . & . 25 & 00 & 30 & 00 \\ \end{array} $	Brandy : best	\dots gal 5 50 6 25 \dots gal 0 00 12 00		$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Paints, &c. Lesa pure, 60 to 100 lb kg "No. 1 "No. 2	.15 00 5 50	Maple, hard, M Soft, do		Quantin & Co } Comandon 1828, Res Chesper shippers	erva 25 00 0 00	Can. Spirits, <i>ims, gallon</i> , Pure Spirits	055 154
No. 2 No. 3 hite Lead, dry d Load	. 4 00 4 50 . 5 25 5 75 . 5 40 5 59	Pine, clear, M 2nd. quality, do Shipping Culls	85 00 40 00 25 00 30 00 14 00 16 00	oa lrisk ikkiskey :	SASES 9 00 9 50		0 88 1 94
netian Red, Eng h l. Ochre, French hiting, ordinary	150 175 125 300 050 060 1055 075	Elm, Rock Hemlock, M. Maple, hard, M. Soft, do Oak, M. Pine, clear, M. Shipping Calls Mill do Lath, M. Spruce, 1 to 2 in., M. Spruce, 1 to 2 in., M.	150 1000 150 160 1000 1300 1000 1300	Mackie's R. O. Spec Islay Blenc Scotch Whiskey - Cla Cheaper Scotch Whis	[at 10 00 10 50	" 7 " 20 to100 cases, net cash 100 to 200 " 21 p c off. 200 cases and over 5 p c of	
d Load 	1 16 1 25 2 59 3 00 23 00 25 00	Topacco (duty paid)	. 2 00 2 25	Jamaica Rum, 16 O. imp. gal	P., per 4 00 4 50 16 0. P 3 50 4 00	And add 3c for jobb'g lots "Islay Blend "heaper Whiskies	800 825 500 700
mestio Broken Shoet	. 0 11 0 13	No. 1 Black Chewing, cad		Jambics Rum. 10 0. imp. gai Demarara Rum Helland Gim: "Groot "Ref Champagne: G Id Jack-Dente	mp gal 2 50 2 60 1 cases 4 55 4 65 1 cases 8 60 8 70	APOLLINABIS- Qts., in case, 50 bots Pts., 100	1
ench, T.F. Casks Bris merican White, Bris Salt.	1	No. 2 Bright Chewing Smoking R. & R Smoking, 6a Solace, 12s	041 000 049 053 062 000	G ld Lack-Dentz dermann Alfred Gratien	& Gol- 28 00 0 00 	Wool.	021 022
verpool per bag Elev'n nadian, in small bags. "Quarters	. 9 95 9 95	R. & R Navy, 38 Smoking, 68	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Sherriss- Sanches Romate	b, 1870 12 00 5 00	Flecce Pulled, unassorted "Extra Super North West	
duarters otory-filled por bag Quarter I co's pure dairy, por ba quarter	0 35 0 40 g 0 00 2 00 a 0 00 6 50	Myrtle Navy	048 000 045 000 055 000	MassWine Clode & Baker Inval	gal 1 25 1 60 gal 2 00 5 00 id' cs12 00 0 00	Buenos Ayres, pulled Natal Cape	0 84 0 41
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lectric Light	Stations	, Grain Elevato	rs,			IN USE	NOW
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USE T	HE	TIL Prai	and	jur	Sherbr	ooke Electric Light Co. Sherbroo	ke. One.
	E.	Dilleys	Q.	St. Gazette Prij Oanadian Pacific Ra	Johns Electric	Light Co., - St. Job Perrault Pr'nt - g Co., 1	DE OTA
	clut					aud many others.	
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Insurance.	Stocks and Bon	18INSURANCE CO)MPANIES-OIRADIAR	-Monireal Qu	istations. Dec.	16, 1890,
THE	NAME OF COMPA	No. Shares	Dividend per year. Bhare	Amount paid per Share.	Canada quotation per ot.	18
Accident Insurance Co. <i>of North America.</i> Incorporated by Dominion Parliament, A.D., 1872. Authorized Capital, - \$500,000.	British America Fire and Canada Life Citizens, Fire, Life, & Ac Confederation Life Westorn Assurance Royal Canadian Insuran Accident Ins. Co. of North Guarantee Co. of North A	cident 2,500 5,000 25,000 20,000 ch America 2,610	3-6mos. \$50 7}-6mos. 400 6-12mos. 85 5-6mos. 100 4-6mos. 25 6 100 6-12mos. 25 6 100 6 50	\$50 50 16 10 20 20 20 100 10 50	90 90	 i44j 100 i10
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157 ST. J.A.M.ES ST MONTREAL. Prosidont, SIR A. T. GALT Vice-President and Managing Director:	British and Foreign Mar Caledonian	d Marine 50,000 5,000 100,000	50 50 30 10 10 5 £10 10 5 £10 £10 £7 p.sh. 100	6 4 5 15 £2 50 25		?4) 22 32) 59)
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