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THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE The Chartered Banks.

The Chartered Banks

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BANK	0F	MO.	NT]	REAL.
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Capital All Pai Rest, -				\$12,000,000 6,000,000
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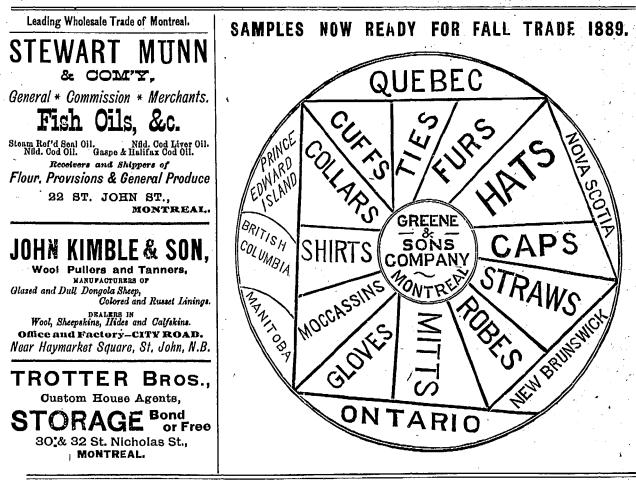












F. D. LAURIE has been appointed general superintendent of the Cape Breton Railway Mr. Laurie was formerly superintendent of the Eastern Extension Railway, which he successfully managed.

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THERE Chicago dressed beef houses have agents at St. John, N.B, and are working up, it is said, a large trade. There is little native beef to be had, and the market is largely dependent on Chicago.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway Company's earnings, for the week onding July 31st, were \$405,000, for the same week last year, \$348,-000. The above does not include the earnings on the South-Eastern Railway.

WOLFVILLE, N.S., is in the market for \$25,000 for water purposes, but some of the inhabitants threaten to take out an injunction to prevent the issue of the loan and intend calling in the strong arm of the Courts.

CAPE BEETON coal mines are now working to their fullest capacity and some of them raise 1,000 tons per day. The total product of the Cape Breton mines is 50,000 tons in advance of the corresponding date of 1888.

Tus total imports of St. John, N.B., during July were \$407,661 and the exports \$451,250, of which \$288,707 were lumber. The Customs duties collected during the month were \$738,390 as against \$60,714.54 last year.

Tus steamer W. F. McOrae, owned at Wallaceburg, has been seized at Ohatham for landing goods without reporting inwards or outwards. It was released on the payment of \$400 by the owner pending departmental decision.

A NUMBER of millers in Hamilton and the adjoining district met in that city on Friday last and agreed to adopt the system of buying wheat by tested weight. This mode is claimed to give better satisfaction to both buyor and soller.

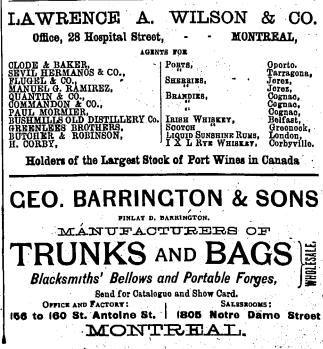


A MOUNTAIN of beautiful pink marble has been discovered in Hant's County, N.S., and competent authority pronounces it to be of the finest quality. Some hundreds of tons have already been quarried and shipped to New York for interior decoration.

Nova Scorna fishermen are pleased at the action of the Dominion Government in withdrawing the bonding privileges hitherto accorded to French fishermen under which they were allowed to land their fish at Halifax and repack them for future shipment.

THE contract for the new building of the Young Men's Christian Association, city, has been given to an American syndicate, the amount tendered being so much lower than those of this city that a distinction in favor of the latter could not be shown.

THE shareholders of the Yarmouth Steamship Company are to meet on Soptember 2 to consider the proposed increase in capital from \$190,000 to \$350,000 for the purchase of another steel steamship, as the present facilities of the route are not equal to the demand made upon it.







Gonraich has passed a by-law granting \$5,000 to the Goderich Organ and Furniture Company.

HAMILTON coal dealers held a meeting on Monday last at which it was decided to reduce the price from \$6.00 and \$5.75 to \$5.50 and \$5.25.

THE London, Ont, city council has adopted the basis proposed by the Union Committee on amalgamation with London South, viz, that a reduction of six mills for fifteen years be allowed on the assessment.

IT is stated that a decision has been arrived at in the case of Messrs. J. Wh-lan & Co., in connection with the Quebec court house construction. The company claimed some \$300,000, but it is reported that the award made only allows some \$80,000.

AT Tweed and Stoco, on the Napaneo Tamworth and Quebec R. R. extension, employees are waiting for their wages. Two bosses of the contractors are there, but they have no money with which to settle claims, and suits are being entered by some of the employees.

FROM all accounts the Halifax carnival has been a great success. The military and naval displays, the decorations, illuminations and sports, have been on a scale commensurate with the importance of the famous old city, and visitors have througed there from all parts of Canada, and the United State:

THE value of goods entered for consumption during July at the port of Woodstock, Ont., was as follows:—\$34,023 ; duty collected, \$5,709.15 ; corresponding month of last year, value of goods. \$21,534 ; duty collected, \$3,368 13, being an increase of \$2,341 03 of duty. Value of exports for July, \$86,828.

DIVIDENDS of 21 per cent. have been declared by the Union and Peoples Banks of Halifax and one of 3 per cent. by the Halifax Banking Company. The Moncton Sugar Refinery has declared a ten per cent. dividend for the past year's business. The Commercial Bank of Windsor pays 3 per cent for the half year.

THE run of salmon on the Fraser river, BC, this year, as reported to the Department of Fisheries, has been the largest ever known. Already some of the canneries have secured their whole sea-on's

pack, while many establishments have been compelled to recall their boats in consequence of the factories being unable to handle the catch.

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IMMIGRATION from Europe into the Argentine Republic is very extensive just now as the Government pay the immigrants' travelling expenses. The aggregate thus paid out last March alone was \$1,000,-000. Owing to the vast influx of people the exports of corn, which last year were 445,000 tons, will this year be 2,000,000 tons.

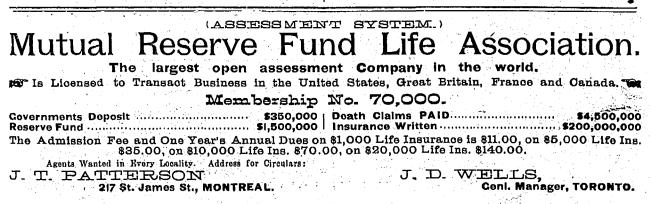
PROGRESS is being made on the South Shore railway line. All the stone required for the bridge on the Nicolct river is on the spot, and they have commenced pier-making. It is expected a train will be run between Ste. Angele and Nicolet in a month. Grading is going on between Nicolet and Pierreville. The Nicolet bridge will cost \$150,000.

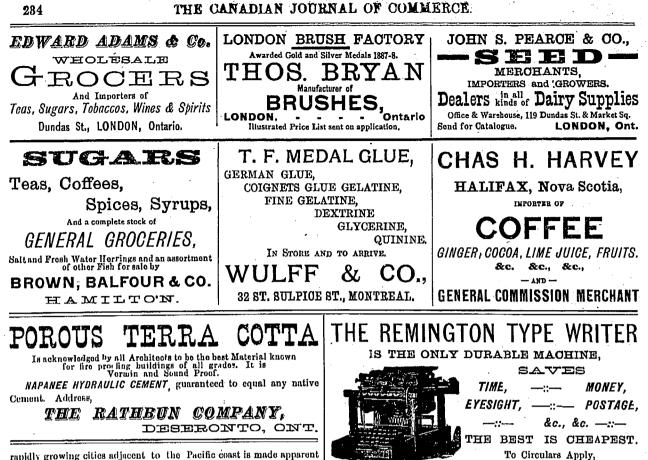
A CHANGE in the transmission of money letters went into effect on the 1st instant throughout the Dominion. Registered matter will be sent by postal cars only, except in cases where there are trains without clerks. The change will secure a system of personal responsibility from the time a registered letter is posted until it is delivered to the person to whom it is addressed.

A NEW incurance company is being organized at Stratford, Ont., letters of incorporation having been applied for. The following gentlemen are interested: Mr. S R. Hesson, M.P., Ald. E. K. Barns dale, ex-Ald. Henry Baker, Dr. J. A. Robertson, Colonel Smith, all of Stratford; Dr. Euglish and O. O. Benson, of London, and George Guillet, M.P., of Cobourg. Stratford will be the headquarters of the company.

It is stated that a number of mill owners in Cape Breton intend to enter actions in the Exchequer Court to recover damages sustained by them. They contend that in erecting bridges for the Cape Breton railway the contractors have caused the water to be dammed and diverted, so that the mill owners find it impossible to float logs with the same facility as before. The total amounts, it is claimed, will reach a very large sum.

THE necessity of greater protection against fire in the new and





rapidly growing cities adjacent to the Pacific coast is made apparent once more by the almost entire destruction of Spokane Falls, W., T. on Sunday last! The business portion of the city was almost completely swept away, entailing a loss, as near as can be ascertained, of \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000; with a loss to the insurance companies of about one-fifth the amount.

Judgment was rendered at Cobourg on the 1st instant by Chief Justice Armour in the railway suit of Conmee & McLennan vs. the Canadian Pacific Railway, securing to the plaintiffs an award of \$251,700. The case has been pending some years, being the outcome of a contract which the plaintiffs had with the company for the construction of a portion of the line north of Lake Superior. The case, it is understood, will be carried to the Court of Appeals.

THE following trade troubles are reported from Ontario:-A. Featherston, general store, Amprior, has assigned. He has been in husiness for a number of years and his liabilities amount to a respectable sum -Coyne Bros., dry goods merchants, St. Thomas, have made an assignment.-S. Palliser & Co., grocers, Olinton, have assigned. They have been in trade about five years and the volume of their business has been diminishing of late. The figures are small.

FROM Manitoba and the North-west we hear of the following business ombarrassments :- A. J. Githes, store, Boissevain, has assigned. He owes some \$2,000 and has been in business two and a-half years. He was burnt out in June last, but was supposed to be insured .--- H. G. Henderson, trader, Saltcoats, has assigned and the stock has been sold at 60c on the dollar. He owed about \$3,000 and has been in business for a number of years, opening in Saltcoats last year,-Geo. E. Parke, livery, Moosomin, has assigned in trust. He started early this year with only a few hundred dollars.



THE crop reports furnished to the Government of Nova Scotia this ycar are highly favorable. The hay crop has never been surpassed, the average rates being supassed in almost every county. Potatoes are an average crop, no signs of blight or bugs. Turnips are over average'; onts showing up well; wheat and barley promising; rye, buckwheat, peas and beans, all promising large crops. Prince Edward Island also shows up well in crop returns. Fruit in Nova Scotia is not up to the average of former years.

JOHN O'FLAHERTY, 248 St. James St., MONTREAL.

Tus Northwestern Miller, Minneapolis, says the aggregate flour output for the week ending August 3 was 119,650 barrels, against 124,-000 the preceding week and 156,400 for the corresponding time in 1888. A few cars of new wheat have arrived, and it is of fine quality. The flour market is pretty sluggish and prices are unsettled, patents being quoted 10 to 15 cents cheaper than a week ago. Export business is very light. Of the 42,500 barrels directly exported last week, as against 34,960 barrels the previous week, a considerable portion was consigned, some of it being patents that were taken from store.

Tue schooner Fanny Lewis, of Portland while off Monhegan, recently, made a valuable find of ambergris This substance has a peculiar penetrating odor, and much resembles wax. It will melt in the flame of a candle, but will not run as grease would. It is used in making the finest kinds of perfume and retail for about \$30 an ounce. The mass weighs a hundred pounds and, therefore, would be worth a matter of \$25,000. This sum will be divided in the same manner that fish would be, the owners of the vessel taking ha'f and the crew, of which there are fifteen, having the other half. Eight or nine hun-



R. FITZGIBBON, Manager.

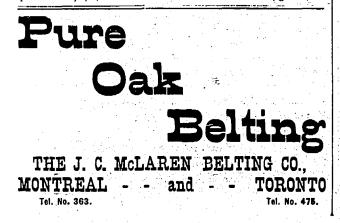


dred dollars spicce will pay the men very well for a short trip and will do much towards counterbalancing the losses occasioned by the scarcity of mackerel.

FRANCIS HARDY, the proprietor of a store and wood mill in Gloucester Township, has assigned. He kept the post-office and engaged in many undertakings; liabilities small — The stock of J S. Dearon, grocer, London, has been sold by the assignee at 63c on the dollar — McKay & Davidson, gents furnishings, Woodstock, have assigned after a business experience of four years. They apparently attempt d too much for their capital which was limited — Robt. Johnston, jr, grocer, Foresters Falls, has assigned He started about 18 months ago with very small capital and does not owe a large amount. — Weston & Boston, Hamilton, are said to be offering to compromise. — The Kay Electric Company, limited, Hamilton, has assigned. It was incorporated last year with a nominal capital of \$25,000, but so far as krown, only \$6,000_or \$8,000 was paid up.—R. & J. White, lumber merchants and storekeepera, Pembroke, have assigned. The firm has been doing a large trade for some years and the liabilities are large.

An important customs seizure has been made at Hamilton. It consists of 1,325 bags and 75 barrels of Muscovada sugar, valued at over \$20,000, consigned to W. G. Reid, of Hamilton, and shipped by George Christall, of New York. The grounds of the seizure are said to be false involcing and excessive undervaluation. The seizure was made upon information received that at the date of shipment from Trinidad the value of the sugar was much greater than the price at which it was invoiced and entered for warehouse. Mr. Christall says the sugar is molasses sugar on second beilings. It was shipped from Trinidad in May, before the rise took place, and was invoiced at three cents, which was the price at that time, not of second boilings, but of fair refining sugar. Second boiling is valued at a quarter of a cent less per pound than first sugars of similar test. Mr. Christall claims his sugar was overvalued rather than under. It appears that the difficulty arises from the different dates at which both parties value. Mr. Christall fixes the valuation for duty in May-before the rise; whereas the Customs authorities fix it in June or July.

QUEERC Province furnishes a limited number of small failures: Henry Jones, storekceper, Huntingdon, has assigned. His liabilities have already been referred to.—A meeting of the creditors of F. Ronkendorf, confectioner, city, was recently called. He is an absentee.—Cartier & Co., traders, St. Aime, have obtained an extension spread over 3, 6, 9, 12 and 15 months.—Alfred Normandin, grocer and



butcher, St Henri, has assigned for about 1,400.—Collette, Decary & Co, wholesale gent's furnishing, city, have assigned. The liabilities are 23,000 direct; indirect, about 38,000 This firm has been in existence three and a half years or so.—Their accounts were among a weak class, as a rule, and their capital limited.—J. G. Darling, the keeper of a city boarding house, has doubtless felt the effects of the summer exodus and has assigned. Liabilities 2,000.—The Hydro-Caloric Association, of Montreal, has assigned. The concern was in difficulties in June last, when reference was made to its affairs. The liabilities reach some 11,000.—V. F. Lefebvre, tailor, St. Jerome, has assigned after a short experience. Ue carried only a small stock.

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The arrest of Octave Meunier, the alleged Quebec defaulter, at Albany, N.Y, is an important one. The accused entered the service of the Citizens Insurance company as their general agent for the city of Quebec, and at the same time he received the appointment to a similar position in the Agricultural Insurance company of Watertown. To both companies he furnished bonds of security amounting to \$5,000 each, each being signed by three names. About the middle of last May, Meunier, who was shortly to be married, suddenly left Quebec, no one knew why or whereto. His accounts were examined and it was found that he was about \$3,000 short, each company bearing about an equal loss. The bondsmen were called upon to make good the loss, but each of the parties whose names appeared on the bonds repudiated the signatures as forgeries. Detective Grose traced Munier to Saratoga, from there to Hudson, and finally located him at Albany, N.Y. He was taken before a U.S. Commissioner when Meunier professed himself willing to go back voluntarily and meet the charge, as he alleged the men repudiated their signatures because he was not present and they were not under oath. Meunier also den'ed having taken a cent of the companies money. He said he left Canada because he was in private difficulties and could not meet his creditors. Meunier being brought before Judge Dosnoyers in this city, Mr. Gerald E. Hart, general manager of the Citizens company, and Dr George Napoleon Watier, made a disposition to the effect that they had reasonable cause to suppose that he had forged the names of Messre. J. E. Gingras, Acton Jacques and Laurent Moisan, of Quebec, to a \$5,000 bond of security, and also had uttered





John Hull, of Lakefield ; H. A. Mulhern, of Ashburnham ; Smith, of Campbellford ; Fowlds, of Hastings ; Reyburn, of Deseronto ; J. D.

Flavelle, of Lindsay; Thurston, of Kirkfield; Mackenzie, of Cannington;

Sills, of Mayersburg ; Geo. Hilliard, of Peterboro ; C. Rollins, of Madoc ;

Lazier, of Belleville, and W H. Meldrum, of Peterborn. Mr Plewes, in an

address, dwelt upon the position of millers in regard to the duty, and

referred to the feasibility of buying with the tester. It was resolved

to organize a branch of the Dominion Association, and the following

officers were elected :-- President, John Hull; secretary, W. H. Mel-

drum ; executive committee, the president and secretary, and Messrs.

Esterbrook, Mackenzie, Vanstone, Smith, Flavelle and Reyburn The

following resolution was carried :-" That this meeting pledges itself

to give all possible assistance in getting millers and farmers to peti-

tion the Government to remedy the anomoly now existing in the flour

and wheat duties, and we pledge ourselves in future buying to be

guided, as far as practicable, with the practice now in vogue in some

markets, viz, buying by tester both street and car wheat, and we agee

to join on some schedule at a future date, such schedule to be arranged

after we see what sort of wheat our present crop is." A meeting will

be held at Belleville on the first Tnesday in September, the Executive

The following extract in taken from a letter to the London Grocers.

Gazette of recent date :- " By last mail the agent of the bank at Cal-

cutta forwarded to you a bill of lading for one case tea, and I now send

you the duplicate bill of lading. The tea is from Thibet, and is the

first tea from that country that has ever reached London Note the

way it is packed in skin! As regards the tea itself, i: will be some

years before it is likely to compete successfully with China or Indian

teas, though I believe it has a special flavor and aroma of its own that

the European palate has hitherto been unaccustomed to. The Thibe-

tans boil it, and then cat it like thick vegetable soup. Still it is a

\$25,000,000

Committee in the meantime to prepare a code of rules.

the same document. His Honor then issued a warrant ordering that he should be taken before a magistrate in Quebec on this charge.

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In the W. E. Brown boot and shoe affair at Ottawa, Mrs. Baker is again in negotiation with the creditors. The terms of the new offer have not transpired. Mr. Gordon the official assignce says he has not been officially notified, and the sale is to take place as arranged.

The Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, has received notice of the formation of the Graada Co-operative Colonization Company of which Lord Brassey is president and which has a capital of \$25,000. They have secured a tract of land containing 26,431 acres in the Qui-Appelle Valley, which they will settle with immigrants aided by loans.

"Tus Dominion line steamship Montreal, which left this port on the 31st ult., for Liverpool, was foundered in Belle Isle on Wednesday last. The passengers and crew were saved, but it is supposed the greater portion of the cargo was lost. It consisted of 10,737 boxes cheese, 12,000 bushels wheat; 12,350 bushels peas, about 1,200 sacks flour and meal, 1,536 tacks of oil cake, 335 tons of phosphate, a quantity of provisions and lumber, and 363 ca tle and 563 sheep. 1t was shipped at Montreal as follows : H. McLennan, 11,996 bushels wheat, 12,250 bushels peas; Lomer, Rohr & Co., 335 tons phosphate ; D A. Mcl'herson, 1,116 boxes cheese; II Dobell & Co, 10 barrels ashes; Ayer & Co, 309 boxes cheese; D. Torrance & Co., 680 box"s cheese, 362 head cattle, 363 sheep ; Warringtons, 1,797 boxes cheese; A. W. Grant, 2,044 boxes cheese ; Duhamel & Fils, 96 boxes cheese ; liannan & Co, 887 boxes cheese ; W. Nivin, 839 boxes cheese ; Smith, McLagan & Co., 746 boxes cheese; Hodgson Bro , 2,029 boxes cheese ; Simmons & Co., 736 sacks oil cake; An lerson, M. Kenzie & Co., 530 pieces dimension timber, 12,395 pieces deals and ends, 3,400 pieces boards; Canadian Pacific Ruilway, 525 boxes cheese ; Grand Trunk Railway, 434 boxes hams and bacon, 145 barre's pork, 975 sacks flour, 800 sacks oil cake, 14 organs, 16 cases leather, 200 sacks oatmeal, and 669 boxes cheese. -

A MEETING of millers was held at Peterboro, Ont, on Monday last, Mr. E Peplow, of Port Hope, presided, and there were present : Messrs.





curiosity, and from its being the first of its kind to reach London the event may become historical. I believe that around Lassa, the capital of Thibet, the tea plant flourishes in wild luxuriance; and there is no knowing but that with cars and attention the teas grown at such a high altitude, 8,000 to 10,000 feet, may be appreciated by future ages.'

MONTREAL CLEARING HOUSE .-- Clearings and balances for week ending 8th August 1889 :---

U	Lagast toot	Clearings.	Balances
Aug. Aug. Aug. Aug	2 3 5 6 7 8	1,490468 1,159,519 1,822,962 2,02,3330	\$ 380,564 183,132 176,787 203,082 275,118 222,594
Т	otal	\$9,817,146	\$1,441,377
	ast week .E, 11th July 1889		\$1,181,081 \$1,606,356

The Superintendent of the Government telegraphic service returned to Ottawa last week from Greenly Island, and in speaking of the proposed Canadian cable said :—The company have only to provide and maintain the main cable or cables of not exceeding 1,000 miles in length, the connection eastward being with the Imperial Government post-office telegraph service, and westward with the Canadian Government telegraph service at Greenly Island, in the straits of Belle Isle.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS, Edinburgh, International Exhibition, 1887.	í.	ELEPHI	INT'	FIRST ORDER OF MERIT, ADELAIDE, 1888. MELBOURNE, 1889.

MONTREAL, Midsummer, 1889.

Fergusson, Alexander & Co. desire to express their acknowledgements for the kind and liberal support of their many friends during the Spring trade.

Now that the representatives are with rawn from "The Road" to enjoy a brief and well-carned holiday, the most careful and prompt attention will be give to <u>LETTER ORDERS</u>.

In view of attending still more efficiently to the commands of our friends, we are now engaged in making additions to our machinery and appliances. Nothing will be wanting to theroughly meet every requirement of the trade.



Hence the company will be at no outlay of capital for terminal cables, and no pooling pressure, etc., is practicable. As one of the principal cable manufacturing companies in London have tendered to provide, lay and guarantee a cable of the most approved type for a million and a half, the company's line will cost only one-fifth of the Anglo-American, one-quarter of the Direct U.S. Compagnie Francaise and Western Union, and a little over one-third of the Commercial Company's cable. At the same time its annual maintenance charges will be moderate, and the success of the Canada Atlantic cable should be fully assured A large amount of the capital," continued Mr. Gisborne, " has been subscribed, and there is not the slightest doubt that the cable will be laid next year. The bulk of the capital subscribed has been raised in Canada, and has been taken in amounts of from £1,000 to £5,000 sterling. The arrangements are so made that the Government will retain absolute control.





- - Manager.

CHAN. W. HAGAR,

In a former issue, some stress was laid on the advantages of



cultivating closer relations with our nearer neighbors, such as Newfoundland, the West Indies and the South America Governments. The increasing importance of the South America trade prompted the United States some time ago to organize a congress of American nations, and this will assemble next October in Washington. As only independent countries were invited, Canada, and other dependancies professing allegiance to the British crown, will not be represented. This is now seen to be a blunder by our American cousins as, including Mexico, the value of American commerce with the nations which will respond to the call was only \$172,000,000 in 1888, out of a total continental commerce of \$330,000,000. Up to quite recently, Brazil and other important countries, seemed rather dubious about accepting Uncle Sam's invitations, possibly fearing political complications, or the exaction of some pledge against European commerce and in favor of the United States. As only a few weak South American Governments and the Republic of Central America had promised to attend, representing less than a fourth of the United States continental trade, the adhesion of Brazil is most important. Not only will this country be represented, but its commissioner, according to a statement in a Rio newspaper, has been instructed to negotiate a commercial treaty with the United States. Mexico has not given a cordial response, and it is thought, will merely send delegates in an informal manner, clothed with no powers for negotiation, and chiefly instructed to observe and report.

It is idle to speculate about the far-reaching results which may be the outcome of the proposed congress, as there are so many conflicting interests involved, that it would not be surprising if nothing practical was accomplished Any efforts of the United States to acquire a controlling influence, and dominate over continental affairs beyond its own boundaries, will, doubtless, be vigilantly guarded against. The possibilities of a large trade between Canada and Brazil were recognized some years ago when efforts were made to sustain a regular service; wa, in fact, import raw sugar from there in considerable quantities. One of the largest of the South American countries, she has a population estimated at fifteen millions, and her commerce with the United States in 1888 reached \$60,000,000, more-than twice the value of American commerce with Mexico, and a close approach to the value of American trade with Canada. Brazil chiefly sends coffee, sugar and hides to the United States and imports from that country breadstuffe, agricultural implements, petroleum, cotton goods, machinery and manufactures in iron and steel. She is enterprising enough to pay \$100,000 annually to a steamship line running to New York, but, at present, imports more from England than from the United States, although her exports to the latter country are greater than those to Great Britain.

Such countries as Brazil, Mexico and the West Indies, are natural customers for Canadian productions, and the cultivation of better trade relations with them, and other near-by neighbors, as well as with the distant Orients, will, we trust, engage the prompt attention of the new department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa, and the various mercantile exchanges, and moneyed institutions, throughout the country.

COLONIAL BANKING FIGURES.

At a time like the present, when the near expiry of the bank charters has drawn unusual attention to the salient features of our banking system, any comparison of Canadian statistics with those of a sister colony derives additional value. Australia has been a far greater borrower than Canada in the great monetary circles of Europe and already a note of alarm has been sounded more than once; but in spite of all this and in spite of the fact that her population is much smaller than our own the enormous wealth she possesses is clearly evidenced when her banking statistics are placed in competition with those of Canada.

Unfortunately the Australian bank statements are only made up every three months instead of every month as with our own. We can therefore only give the Australian figures for the quarter ending on the 31st of March; but when we compare them with the Canadian bank statements for June we find the following results:-

	Australia.	Canada.
Population	3,670,000	5,000,000
Circulation	5 27,101,515	\$ 31,209,972
Deposits	516,175,460	136,294,006
Loans and Descounts	644,818,355	191,026,443
Average deposit per head of		
population	140	27
Capital paid up	83,860,000	60,236,451
Reserve	38,125,000	- 19,966,999
Specie	89,935,080	7,321,927
	Circulation S Deposits Loans and D scounts Average deposit per head of population Capital paid up Reserve	Population 3,670,000 Circulation \$ 27,101,515 Deposits 516,175,460 Loans and D'scounts 644,818,355 Average deposit per head of population 140 Capital paid up 83,860,000 Reserve 38,125,000

These figures show that, although the movement of agricultural products (as evidenced in the amount of the circulation) is a little less than that of Canada, the material wealth of the country far exceeds that of the Dominion. The total of the deposits is four times larger, and the average per head of population more than five times as great. That this is not mere idle capital is evidenced by a corresponding increase in the volume of loans and discounts; thus showing that the bank managers of our fellow colonists are fully as energetic and enterprising as their confreres in America. Relatively too their banks are stronger. The proportion of surplus funds to capital is larger than with us, and the amount of specie held very much greater.

There is however a reverse to the medal, and this lies in the overconfidence in the country's future which has led to such an enormous expansion of the public debt that each inhabitant of Australasia now carries a debt of \$218 (in round figures) on his shoulders. This too without any regard to the annual deficit which occurs in nearly every budget in the island continent. In the past eleven years the total debt has increased from three hundred to eight hundred millions of dollars, while the population has not yet doubled itself. This is a serious showing, and one that may well cause intending investors to pause. No doubt the resources of Australia are so enormous that there can be no doubt of her solvency; but the fact remains that this gigantic burden is commencing to press with serions weight upon the tax payers, and that, sooner or later, the repudiation cry, in one or other of its many varying forms, is certain to be started.

The worst point is that nearly all these millions have been absolutely wasted. The taking over of the railways by the Government converted them into large political jobs in which enormous sums were sunk for the purpose of satisfying political friends and securing constituencies. The whole management of this huge engine of corruption was placed in the hands of political wire-pullers under the nominal supremacy of the Minister of Works. As a result every employe looked for his appointment and future advancement to some ward politician, instead of to his own skill and efficiency. The number of employes became absurdly large, and their incompetency so glaring that at last the evil grew into a public issue, and some abatement was secured by the appointment of non-political railway boards. But it still remains, and still forms a constant and useless drain upon the public treasury, and until it is abrogated no improvement is possible.

We can see from this that the condition of Australia is in some ways worse than our own; although her wealth per capita is much greater and her resources almost inexhaustible Like us, she suffers from the political hydra; but to a far greater extent than the more fortunate Canadian. With us private entorprise has not yet been fettered by Government interference, and consequently our expenditure has been much more skilfully directed. But, even here, the tendency is towards increasing the power of the politician in commerce. Let us take warning, then, by the example of New South Wales, and, by leaving the expansion of the country to those natural forces which exist in every healthy community, secure its growth on the solid basis of material prosperity instead of forcing it artificially by the expenditure of enormous sums of public money in enterprises which often turn out to be of the most doubtful utility.

THE POSITION OF SWEETSTUFFS.

Few staple articles of consumption have, of late, presented such a series of surprises as sugar. The fact seems to be that a great deal of speculative capital has been invested in it during the past twelve months, or from the time when the era of ruinously low prices came to an end. This has caused the price to be subject to similar influences to those which are constantly affecting the wheat market.

The statistical position of sugar, both on the continent and in Europe, is remarkably strong, stocks of old crop in sight being lower than for many years. In spite of this, however, there has recently been a serious tumble in prices. For a long time past there has been strife between the importers and holders of raw sugar in the United States, and the refiners. The latter attempted to break the market in Brazil, Cuba and other producing countries, by declining offers, which, however, were taken up by the importers. Since then these outside holders have held the key to the position, and compelled the Sugar Trust to pay a good round price for its supplies. The latter has presistently attempted to force a decline, and on several occasions has reduced the price of refined with that object in view. Of late the disclosures made in connection with Trust certificates dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange, and the approach of the new crop season, has shaken the confidence in the American markets, which has been increased by a decline in Europe and reports of a large yield of beef.

The feeling at the moment in Montreal is that prices have reached their worst, and that, although they may not reach former figures, they will certainly go higher than at present-Cables this week received by the larger houses advise an advance of 6d. to 1s. in beet and cane. There is also a better feeling in New York. The Canada Sugar Refinery, in this city, has followed the example of the St. Lawrence, and has shut down. The fact seems to be that the refiners cannot afford to sell at anything less than present prices, and have not got stock enough on hand to keep running for any length of time. With new cron shortly expected, supplies of raw sugar will probably be available at easier prices. The demand, of late, has run rather light, and some speculative lots, held by outsiders, have been pressing on the market. Under these circumstances, the policy of produce is, doubtless, to wait until stocks of refined are reduced and the consuming public is ready to buy again.

Some idea of the views current in England may be gleaned from the following, which we extract from the London Groter :-- Are buyers of sugar wise in keeping low stocks? These figures may help a judgment. The reduction of the "visible supply " was, between May 25 and July 20, 1888, 226,000 tons; 1889, 176,000 tons; the reduction from July 20 to October 12, 1888, was 461,000 tons. Work a rule-of-three sum, and the probable reduction this year to October 12 will be 324,000 tons; this allows for a very considerable falling away of consumption. Mr. Licht estimates the entire "visible supply" of the world on July 20 as 667,750 tons; deducting the above, and the "visible supply" on October 12 will be 343,750 tons. The stock in Great Britain may be taken at one-sixth-it is often less-of the "visible supply;" hence the probable stock in Great Britain on October 12 will be 57,650 tons. According to the Board of Trade returns, the home consumption for the six months ending June 30 was 630,563 tons, so that on October 12 we shall have slightly over a fortnight's consumption in Great Britain. But if, instead of the very large falling away of consumption estimated above, the falling away is only half that amount, there will be about three days' consumption in the country. To prevent this impossible exhaustion, what will prices be in August and Septembor?

Molasses sympathized with sugar, and Barbadoes is now quoted in the market at 47½c. The bulk of the molasses imported into the United States has, for some time, owing to its relative cheapness, been boiled into sugar; consequently the decline in sugar had an immediate effect on the price of molasses. The ridiculous story about the abrupt end of an alleged combine in molasses in this city had no substantial basis to rest upon. There was a verbal understanding among some of the dealers, when the article was higher than it is now, to sell at a fixed price, and the margin of profit was so reasonable that no complaints were made, a like selling arrangement being in force last year. As a matter of fact, molasses came high to importers this season, only one small cargo being secured at a really low price. Quotations at the Islands advanced from 13c to 24c. The present supply of stock in Montreal cost at least 45c to 46c to import on

an average, and to this high percentages for storage, insurance and leakage, must be added. Our over-wise contemporary is of opinion that the collapse of its alleged "corner" will pave the way for healthy competition. With jobbers stocked up at 49c, and the present open market price 47½c, the competition should indeed be very healthy, but it can scarcely be satisfactory, as the wholesale supply houses will have to follow the market. The next deal in sweets is awaited with much interest by the trade.

LEATHER AND SHOE TRADE EXPERIENCES.

The failure record in the leather and kindled trades has been broken by a lull of several weeks duration, but the position of affairs, nevertheless, presents some features, which show that there is danger ahead, if constant vigilance is not adopted as the watchword.

Fortunately, in this city, the boot and shoe industry has been working down to a safer basis for some little time, and Quebec and Ottawa, not Montreal as in the past, have furnished the crashes and "Black Fridays" of the trade. The best wholesale factories here now buy leather for prompt cash, or cash in 30 days, securing the discount of 5 or 6 per cent as the case may be. Throughout the Province, however, long credits die hard and too much leather is sold at six months, allowing small boot and shoe concerns to come into existence and prey on the trade. Their plan is, of course, to turn out and ship stock as sharply as possibly and draw on their customers before their leather bills fall due. This weak spot has already been alluded to more than once in print and some weak efforts have been made among the trade here to prevent wild-cat ventures; but with no effectual support from outside sources the position is practically as bad as ever. It is the opinion of sound men in the trade that four months should be the maximum of credit and that this time should be rigidly adhered to. Shorter dates would, however, be preferable, and it is gratifying to repeat, that the tendency in Montreal is to gradually work down closely to a cash basis. The closer to cash, the safer business in the important shoe and leather industry will become, and it will certainly concentrate more and more in this city, as our factories will obtain their stock cheaper than credit customers outside.

One of the worst results of the mode of business which is responsible for the recent failures in Quebec is the necessity to force sales from which weak manufacturing concerns suffer. Having no capital to enable them to carry their output for a month even, they have to find customers somewhere and at some price, generally a ruinous one, to obtain the necessary paper to finance with. If the customers of the manufacturers in their legitimate trade, the wholesale houses, happen to be supplied, these weakly manufacturers are forced out of the regular path of business, and feeling the necessity of turning their goods over to somebody, cut prices with their only legitimate customers, the wholesalers, and sell direct to the retailers. Several of the Quebec houses which have lately come to grief had travellers all over the country competing directly for the retail trade. Competition of the keenest and bitterest kind followed and the ultimate result was the cutting of prices and a smash.

The system of over long credits which has prevailed in the leather trade is clearly responsible for this trouble in the Quebec boot and shoe trade and it was hoped that the recent dire results would induce the leather trade to make a change. The Montreal leather men profiting by past experience near home have not generally erred in this respect lately, and since the last Quebec smash they have fought shy of the long credit system altogether. This action of the large Montreal houses, it was hoped, would bury the defunct Quebec concerns; but unfortunately there are rumors of some of these starting up again. If report speaks truly these bankrupt concerns are about to owe. their new lease of life to the rashness of Toronto leather men who are willing to run the risk of the old system. Of course the policy adopted by the banks will have a great deal to do in regulating this trade. It was hoped that having seen the evil results of the old system, the banks would refuse to discount the notes and drafts of the weakkneed manufacturer's retail customers. The majority of the banks since the recent failures have refused to back up the weak manufacturing houses in the way indicated. but there is good authority for the statement that one Quebec institution is giving assistance as heretofore to these houses, trying, without any infusion of new capital, to struggle to their feet again. That such a course should be taken is much to be regretted, as it was hoped that the late thorough exposure of the

mischief wrought by the whole system would have resulted in the adoption by banks and leather men of the only policy which can purify the trade.

THE FARMER AND THE MONEY LENDER.

A contributor to our esteemed contemporary in Toronto takes us to task severely for commenting on the condition of the farmer (as set forth in the returns sent in to the Government by the loan societies) in the cold, clear light of common sense instead of in the adulatory manner forced upon other journals whose regard for their advertising columns compels them to confine their criticisms of such powerful monetary concerns to gushing over their prosperity. Unfortunately the writer in question falls into the usual error of attempting to prove too much. In his anxiety to prove that the more a farmer borrows the better off he becomes, and that mortgages, and not crops, are the true road to ultimate prosperity, he is compelled to resort to statistics so palpably one-sided and incomplete that we can hardly believe that he is innocent enough to believe them himself. In fact he asserts so much, and rears the superstructure of his argument upon so flimsy a basis of speculative figures, that the conclusion is inevitably forced upon us that he knows more about the real situation of affairs than he is willing to tell.

Were it not so, his innocence would be really refreshing. He asks eight of the leading loan companies if they lend on second or third mortgages, and because they reply that they do not, he is satisfied that none of the other companies ever do so. Why does he not write to a few of the leading bankers and ask them if they ever discount accommodation paper? We should then have the satisfaction, according to his method of reasoning, of knowing that no such thing as accommodation paper was ever discounted in Canada. This method of argument is very nice and very soothing in its way to those who can swallow it; but it is hardly satisfactory to any man who looks on things as they are, and not as they ought to be.

No doubt every loan company would much prefer to lend only on first mortgages, just as every banker would like to handle nothing but gilt edged commercial paper; but competition, like misfortune, makes us acquainted with strange bedfellows, and of late years the increasing indebtedness of the farmer, the growth in the number of loan companies, and the pressure of hard times, have compelled financiers to handle a class of business which in more prosperous days they could do easily without.

Another equally fallacious argument is brought forward in the comparison of the amount of mortgages paid off with the amount originally written. Our contemporary surely must be aware that the bulk of this amount is purely a question of bookkeeping. A mortgage expires and a new one is issued. Is the first mortgage paid off? In reality, no. But in the statistics the amount of the old mortgage is entered as paid up, while the new one appears under the head of new business; and therefore it would look as if the borrower had been able to extricate himself from a portion of his liabilities while in reality he is in precisely a similar position as regards indebtedness as he was before the deal took place. A far better criterion of the true position of affairs is to compare the increase or decrease in the amount of principal and interest overdue and in default. This is an item that the companies are always desirous to keep within the most moderate limits; and yet we find that it has nearly doubled itself within the past five years, even with the meagre returns given-a fact that certainly does not indicate any improvement in the condition of the farmer.

It is all very well for our innocent critic to say that the farmer is no more injured by the corporations which loan him money on mortgage than a merchant is injured by the bank which lends him money to carry on his business. This is an ad captandum argument which will not hold water for one moment. So long as the farmer simply borrowed money for the purpose of improving his farm the increased productiveness of the soil compensated him for the outlay. Similarly when the merchant borrows money for the purpose of extending his trade the transaction is a profitable one. But every one, not interested in suppressing the facts, knows that of late the farmer has borrowed solely to make up for the losses accruing from bad harvests and low prices, and that his borrowings have been just as burdensome as those of the merchant who seeks assistance to tide him over losses by bad debts. Borrowings like these cannot be called " positive blessings "-no matter what our contemporary may say-nor will they "put him on the high road to success and wealth."

We do not in any way desire to be pessimistic in our views; but, believing it to be the duty of a first-class commercial journal to place before our readers the straight truth without fear or favor, we have perhaps torn roughly aside the roseate veil woven by writers who are interested in suppressing or concealing the true facts of the case. Knowing the unreliability of statistics so glaringly incomplete, we based our views more on the evidence of men well able to speak upon the subject. On one point experts are all agreed; and that is that the unmortgaged farm is rapidly becoming the exception, and not the rule, no matter what statistics may prove; and that a large proportion of the mortgagors have only the remotest prospect of ever freeing themselves from their liabilities.

POLITICAL BIAS.

The latest instance of the taneful effects of political bias in influencing men's opinions on matters that lie wholly within the domain of the economist is shown by the various comments of a portion of the press on the condition of affairs at present existing in a coal-mining district in Illinois, some sixty miles south west of Chicago, and having as its centre the towns of Braidwood, Coal City, and Braceville. One party contends that with absolute free trade in the United States, such a depiorable state of things could not exist; and proceeds to cite certain facts, claimed to have been obtained from impartial sources as a groundwork for the argument it brings forth. The opposing faction steps out from under its protection-cover long enough to reply, saying that if sufficient protection were afforded the people of the United States to sustain the price of whatever can be produced within her borders, such a lamentable state of things as now exist in the town of Braidwood, would be unknown; and adduces a multitude of facts supposed to emanate from impartial sources to lend weight to its argument.

Thus it is that unbiased facts, those that have led to the present condition of affairs, are either altogether dropped or clothed with that political garb through which the public, if otherwise unacquainted, must view them, and form as the result, diverse opinions of how unrestricted free trade or a high protective tariff would diminish or increase the work or wages of the laboring classes of to-day.

Ten years ago the town of Braidwood and those north and west of it, as mentioned, were booming beyond those of any others in the entire state. Rich veins of coal, three to nearly five feet were discovered at a depth of little more than one hundred feet below the surface. Prospectors were constantly boring , for desirable places to commence operations. Success was met with on every hand, Shafts were being opened up at distances of half a mile apart. Many of the farms for miles around were bought up at more than three times their actual surface value. Belt line railroads and spur lines were being rapidly laid. Miners, mechanics and builders were advertised for both far and near. Private residences could not be erected sufficiently fast to accommodate the hundreds of families swarming in. Business was booming to such a degree that private buildings on the main streets were being rapidly changed-by merely adding a square top to the front-into stores; in nearly all cases boots and shoes or groceries in the front, with sufficient accommodation in the rear for the sale of "something fresh and cool," for in those days license was unlimited and low.

At this rate things existed for a few years. High wages ruled, and carpenters (any man who could rip a board straight on the mark) found steady employment at from 3 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ dollars per day. Other trades in like proportion, and the miners were paid in the neighbor. hood of \$1.06 to \$1.10 per ton, and averaged $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 tons per day with the privilege of working over the regular time if they desired to make extra pay. With those wages what should prevent them saving something for prospective dull times? Among the facts (?) given forth by some of the papers is that of the existence of stores owned by the coal companies at which the working miners are expected to make purchases of supplies each month to the extent of at least ten dollars, they being charged exhorbitant prices which they are forced to silently accept through fear of being discharged.

Such stores were conducted on that principle prior to the "boom", of 1879-80, but the advent of many new business houses and rapid increase in population, caused this iniquitous system to die away, from the fact that the great demand for laborers would not admit of this provision being acceeded to, and stores conducted by the coal companies were placed on the same footing for patronage as any other private concerns. Difficulties arose from year to year, such as flooding of mines, caused partly by the sinking of the land, and again by a gradual lowering • of the price per ton for mining; but the miners could still make good wages, till some years ago it was found coal could be mined at less cost in other portions of the state held by other companies. This coal company, as a natural result, had but one alternative; to lower the cost of mining to an equivalent with that of the others, or abandon their mines entirely for a time and contract for their supplies for the roads they represented, from the other companies, which would be a saving in comparison with the cost of their own. Such is the true nature of affairs as they have been existing for the past five years, and instead of hope for the original order of things, they have been growing gradually worse till the recent strike was inaugurated against the last proposed reduction in the cost of mining.

The alarming and deplorable state of affairs reported from that district, while calling for sympathy and aid, has not been brought about by any sudden and unforseen calamity, as in the case of Johnstown or Scattle; neither have its destitute inhabitants been bound to it by any of those ties which might be found more difficult to break, through the natural companionship of wooded hills and valleys, mossy dells or running brooks; for the working classes have been merely lured there by the monetary inducements above mentioned, and any relief from the natural level of the prairie is only offered through the artificial hills of soap-stone that gradually grow around the mines. Those who are determined to remain in such a district, sustain d by a single industry and see that industry gradually lessening their revenue from month to month, with no hope of reviving, must certainly regard their future prospects with indifferonce, for even though they had nothing saved ahead, the amount expended in sustaining them for the two months following the strike, would have enabled them, if they desired, to seek out other fields of labor within the State.

A TIMELY WARNING.

In an article on "Over-advances" the U.S. Economist maintains the opinion that at no date in recent years have the financial necessities of textile manufacturers been so great in proportion to their outturn as during the past twelve months. High and advancing prices for raw materials, the prices for manufactured goods but nominally if any higher, and the system of open account and long date upon which goods have been sold, have reduced the ready working capital of the most responsible mills to a smaller amount than over. Such being the condition of the best mills and those able to employ their means to the best advantage by buying materials and machinery for cash, the question arises, how urgent are the necessities of those whose financial capacities have been more severely taxed, because of more limited working capital. With the Autumn of 1882 was begun a process of liquidating by the mills that was continued for nearly four years. In that interim woolen cords and cotton spindles were subjected to a terrible sacrifice on the original cost because of the many mill failures that followed the closing out of stocks of goods in order to adjust property values and reimburse agents when possible, The latter lost largely when overadvance had been made upon merchandise, and still more heavily when the loan was upon faith in borrowers. It was a period in the manufacturing and commission trade that should be vividly remembered. Under the increase of cost of manufactured goods, which is greater or less according as the material or labor is of large or small proportion, and the average price for cloth showing but little if any advance, it is most natural that manufacturers' necessities should be more urgent. As many agents will make advances on merchandise only, the pressing needs of the mills know no law. With the wool market high and firm, sellers more critical as to time purchases, and Spring orders not far enough advanced to become available consignments, those mills the most plessed for funds are open to overtures from sellers. To some, past and present experiences count for nothing. The prospect of increased commissions is irresistible; and with their eyes open they will attempt to bridge the gulf of misfortune in the hope that, filled as it is with the wreckage of their predecessors, they may be tortunate enough to pass it in safety. There is danger to any commission house, even to one of large means, from the moment it makes it first advance; and this danger is vastly increased when the first over-advance is paid at maturity, That fact induces a second, third and so on, often with the most deplorable re_ suits. We do not wish to be classed as alarmists, but it is our best judgment that commission merchants, large and small, should limit themselves to equitable advances on merchandise. Several failures in the commission trade have occur ed since 1885, and the records of assets and settlements should be sufficient warning to any seller who is tempted to pass the bounds of prudence in this matter. The desire to do an increased business is a ways uppermost with too many commission merchants, and would-be commission merchants; so that when the needs of mills believed to be good are so pressing, and their business can be had at such a trifling advance, there are too

many willing to pay the price. The common result of such a course is too well known. At the end, the mills have the capital, and the agents the experience, thus transposing the conditions which existed the day the over-advance was made. To avoid such a condition, we venture the advice never to over-advance five dollars to get an account, and, by all means, never over-advance ten dollars to keep an account from leaving you.

TRADE COMBINATIONS.

The English Court of Appeals has recently rendered an important decision relating to the legality of trusts and combinations in restraint of trade, 'The specific question involved was as to the legality of a combination between a number of shopowners and transportation companies which, with a view of securing exclusive control of the tea-carrying trade from Hankow and Shanghai to London, allowed a rebate of 5 per cent, on the freight to firms which shipped exclusively by the vessels of the combination and denied this rebate to firms which shipped by other than combination vessels. One company which had been for some time admitted to the combination or conference was afterwards excluded therefrom, the China merchants being warned by a circular that anyone shipping in the vessels of the company would lose the debate. The company sought to gain a portion of the trade by cutting rates, but the combination also lowered its rates, and the excluded company lost its freights. It brought suit against the members of the combination on the ground that the combination amounted to an unlawful conspiracy to deprive it of its share of the trade. The case was tried in the first instance before Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, who gave judgment for the defendants. He held that the combination among the defendants to secure the trade in question to themselves was not illegal, but came within the bounds of legitimate trade competition. The defendants had, he said, the right to offer inducements to customers to deal exclusively with them by giving them notice that only exclusive customers would have these exceptional advantages. He saw in the circumstances of the case nothing upon 'which to base a charge of coercion or bribery, and nothing to show that the combination was one in restraint of trade in the legal sense. The decision of Lord Chief Justice Coloridge has just been affirmed by a majority of the Court of Appeal, who hold in substance that the combination of the defendents being simply in order to promote their own gain there was nothing illegal in it, provided the members did not circulate false rumors or resort to intimidation or fraud in order to destroy the competition of the plaintiff. The Master of the Rolls dissented from the opinion of his colleagues. It is probable that the question involved will be brought before the House of Lords, the court of last resort in England, for final review. Whether it will be sustained there remains to be seen. If it should be upheld, the decision will settle for Great Britain the principle that combination, as such, without the elements of intimidation or fraud, for the purpose of competition is lawful. But, as will be seen from the facts in the case, combination for the purpose of competition may be tantamount to combination for the suppression of competition, so that the decision may be found to have a wider bearing as a precedent than is apparent just at present.

PENNSYLVANIA IRON.

The well known American expert, Mr. Swank, has recently raised the interesting point, whether recent amazing progress in the production of iron and steel in other States, has deprived Pennsylvania of its prestige, or leadership. To almost every one who is aware what long strides the South has been making, the very inquiry may seem a waste of time. But the fact appears to be that, while other States have to some extent diminished their production, thus lessening the quantity produced in the country, Pennsylvania has so far increased production that it has singularly maintained its position. Official figures prove that since 1880 Pennsylvania has fully held its ground in the production of iron, and has also considerably increased its proportion of Bes emer steel produced. While the Pennsylvania percentage of production was decidedly lower prior to 1877, for both iron and Bessemer steel, it rose in that year to the figures it has since maintained. Compared with twelve years ago, it may be said that the State has lost nothing in the race, and in steel production has gained. But that is not the whole story. Pennsylvania's production of iron increased in 1885 to 539 per cent, and it has since decreased nearly five per cent. Its proportion of steel rose in 1884 to 669 per cent, and rapidly declined to 53.8 per cent in 1987, because of the enormous increase in Illinois and some other States, but has since nearly recovered, taking the figures for the first half of 1889, the production in Illinois having greatly decreased. The conditions which have prevailed this year have not, it appears, especially favored iron production generally in

Pennsylvania as compared with other States, but have relatively favored that part of the works which contributes to the production of Bessemer steel. The meaning of these figures appears to be this, that Pennsylvania has felt the competition of Southern iron in the past four years, and prior to last year had severely felt the competition of Western Bessemer steel works, but that the depression in the rail market, and the consequent shrinkage in demand for Bessemer steelhad so affected works elsewhere that Pennsylvania had rapidly recovered in its proportion. It is with satisfaction that Mr. Swank presents evidence that each State has so well maintained its position And it may well be a source of satisfaction also to producers at the West and South to know that, in two distinct directions, they have been able to compete so far successfully with the long-established works, the accumulated capital, and the long-trained skill of Pennsylvania.

THE CURRANT CROP.

Under date of July 20, one of the leading authorities upon currants in Patras, in reviewing the past season's crop and market, and referring to the approaching harvest, says :-- "The past season has for many reasons been an unfavorable one for all interested in currants. To begin with, the crop, which has reached nearly 160,000 tons, was abnormally large and of not very good quality, as most proprietors in the coast districts, which produce the bulk of the crop, cut their fruit before it was thoroughly ripe, and besides this were not sufficiently careful in well drying and curing it; and as the season wore on the fruit, which at first passed muster, began to fall off gradually, and as the spring came on much of it became almost unmerchantable; but some of it was shipped off all the same, notably to France and United States, and gave such dissatisfaction to receivers that importation and consumption in those countries was materially checked. Another reason why the currant business has been so disappointing this year has been the very high prices paid last August at the opening, say 17s@18s f.o.b. for ordinary Provincial; with such a large crop they should have been shillings below; the consequence was gradually declining prices, and as the quality was far from satisfactory, it is not to be wondered at if complaints, etc., were rife. The coming season promises to be different, for the crop is reckoned to be about 140,000 to 150,000 tons, a quantity quite large enough for all requirements of consumption, and big enough to justify the trade in holding out for moderate opening prices. Up to this there are no two opinions on this point, and we confidently look forward to this being obtained. The quality of the fruit, if the weather continues favorable, will be excellent, as no complaints whatever are heard and growers profiting by last year's lesson, are preparing to give special attention to the cutting, curing and preparing of their fruit. First cuttings will commence about end of this month and first shipments would, consequently, be made to the United Kingdom and United States about 20th@25th August."

AN EXCELLENT APPOINTMENT.

It is not often that so well merited an appointment is made as that of Mr. Lacy as resident manager of the Imperial Fire Insurance Company in this city. Some time back it was resolved to centralize the entire business of the company from Victoria, B.C., to Sydney, C. B., in Montreal, and it was in order to give ample accomodation for this important step that their magnificent premises on St. James street were secured. The next point was to find a manager capable of controlling so vast a territory, and for this position the choice of the directors fell upon Mr. Lacy. It could hardly have fallen on a better man; or one more fitted for the post. Mr. Lacy has had a lifelong experience of insurance; although his connection with his present company only dates back six years. He came from Boston to take the special agency of the company at St. John, N. B, where his ability was so marked that he was transferred to this city and created general superintendent; a post which made him practically manager, as Mr. Rintoul (who has retired on a pension) left the conduct of affairs entirely in his hands. He is therefore thoroughly versed in all the duties of the responsible position he has assumed, and both the company and Mr. Lacy are to be congratutated on the appointment. In such hands the progress of the Imperial is assured.

THE CROP OUTLOOK

From a few localities in Ontario reports are rife of damage to the wheat by rust, but these are happily confined to a very limited area, and the outlook on the whole is as bright as past accounts would indicate. The State of Illinois Board of Agriculture has received crop reports from every county in the state. They show that the average yield of wheat per acre is 17 bushels. The quality of the berry is as good, if not superior, to that of any crop ever raised in the

state. The heads are unusually large and well filled. The aggregate yield for the state is about 34,000,000 bushels. A despatch from Winnipeg states that the weather throughout Manitoba has been cloudy and warm. Rain tell at all points in southern Manitoba and along the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway as far west as Moosemin. Reports regarding the crops are most encouraging. Harvesting was commenced at a number of places last week, and it is now in full swing in many districts, but will not be general until next week. In several districts where it was first thought that the crops might be a little light, many of the farmers expect thirty bushels to the acre. Reports from Calgary district corroborate recent despatches that there will be a heavy yield of all kinds of grain and roots. From Edmonton, Battleford and Prince Albert districts, reports state that there will be a good average crop, but the harvest will be somewhat later than in Manitoba. . Hay has been gathered in excellent condition and is a sufficient crop.

AN IMPARTIAL VIEW.

N.Y. Bulletin :- It is satisfactory to note that Secretary Windom has decided not to take action in the matter of assessing duty upon Canadian cars engaged in traffic in the United States. It looked at one time as if the desire to enforce as vigorously as possible overy protective feature of the Tariff Act would lead the Trensury Department to disregard its practice of twenty years and ob'ige every Canadian car entering this country to give bond at the border for its immediate return or be subjected to a duty of 35 per cent. The injury to commercial intercourse between Canada and the United States by such a ruling can readily be imagined. The wonder is that the Department ever considered seriously the advisability of such a step. So far as can be learned, there was no demand for it on the part of any business interest, not even from the American manufacturers of cars; and for the prominence given to the subject the Collector of Customs at Detroit seems to have been largely responsible. To have put into practice such a ruling would have added considerably to the annual perquisites of his office. No evidence has been presented, save from this biased source, to demonstrate that many Canadian cars have been brought into the United States for purposes of domestic traffic solely, and Secretary Windom will do quite right to let the matter drop. At the same time, it is one of the perplexing contradictions of statemanship, that in the face of a general disposition among men of all parties to promote freer commercial intercourse between this country and Canada our Government officers should go out of their way to consider seriously a ruling which would benefit no class of people, but which, on the contrary, would inflict immense hardship upon business interests and be a very ugly thorn in the relations between the two countries.

FOLLOWING close upon the failure of Marks, Dobie & Co., of Thessalon, comes the assignment of Geo. Marks & Co., of Bruce Mines, Algoma district, Ontario. The liabilities are in the neigborhood of \$45,-000, the bulk of which is owing in Toronto, the large sum of \$13,000 being, however, due to settlers in the district. The estate 'may turn out badly, and it is not likely the creditors will realize 25 cents on the dollar. The closing of this firm brings to an end one of the oldest retail firms in the Province, and a firm that has been closely identified with Algoma since the opening of the district. Mr. Marks removed with his family to St. Joseph Island in 1853, and two years after joined his brother trading on the north shore. The Copper Companies were then working full blast at the Bruce Mines, and the Marks Brothers anchored their schooner along shore, and after various law suits with the Companies succeeded in establishing themselves on the land. In these days and up until the year 1868, Bruces Mines, Sault Ste. Marie and other points were free ports, no Custom dues being collected. In 1859 the firm opened a branch store at Port Arthur, then called Superior Landing, and later on, in conjunction with Mr. W. H. Plummer, at Sault Ste. Marie. The firm dissolved in 1882, Geo. Marks retaining the Bruce Mines store. The firm was engaged extensively in lumber, and it is to losses in this branch that the assignment is due. The land which lies back has now passed into the hands of a company who purpose to push settlement, and better prospects are in store for the merchants on the north shore.

The Post Office Department at Ottawa, it is understood, is negotiating with the Imperial General Post Office with a view to a reduction in the rates for the transmission of parcels by mail between Canada and the Mother Country. The rates per pound, or fraction thereof, are as follows: Maritime Provinces and Quebec, 30 cents; Ontario, 25 cents; Manitoba and N.W.T., 40 cents; British Columbia, 45 cents. The attention of the department is also drawn towards the extension of the parcel post service to all the countries in the postal union.



Financial.

MONTREAL, Thursday Evening, August 8th, 1889

The stock market during the past week has received quite a check, and values have suffered considerably, with the exception of Canada Pacific and Royal Electric. Commerce declined # ; Merchants 24 ; Montreal 4 ; Peoples 1; Toronto 1; Ontario 53; Molsons 71; Gas 2; Richelieu 11 and Telegraph 11. Canada Pacific advanced 24 and Royal Electric light about 5 per cent. The cause of the break in the market was chiefly owing to some of the customers in a leading "bull" house trying to unload some of their holdings through another firm of brokers. There was considerable excitement over this for a day or two and brokers took advantage of the deficiency of support from the "bulls" to offer stocks down. Ontario Bank, in which all the trouble has occurred, has declined nearly 6 per cent, small sales having been made at 1371; hast week this stock sold up to 143. Commerce has been active, and a good investment demand has been experi-ecced; values are, however, $\frac{1}{2}$ (20) per cent. lower than a week ago. Peoples sold to the extent of 500 shares at 1024/20103; this stock shows no change in quotations. In the miscellaneous list, Telegraph has probably been the most active stock, sales taking place from 97 down to 95]. At the close the stock was firmer, with sales at 953. Gas has also been active, with large sales from 2062 down to 2054, the bulk of the tr ding being at 2054 20206. Canadian Pacific has been strong and largely traded in, selling as high as 594; i at the close an easier feeling existed, with a round amount of stock selling at sign as 593. This stock has been influenced largely by the advance in the London market. The primary cause is the large increase in earnings and some proba-bility of a larger dividend in the future. The buoyancy on the other side does not seem to exist to any great extent among brokers here. Royal electric light has advanced from 85 to trying to unload some of their holdings through another firm of brokers. There was buoyancy on the other side does not seem to exist to any great extent among brokers here. Royal electric light has advanced from 85 to 90, with a sale of 500 shares at the latter figure. Quite a 'bull' feeling exists, and a further advance is predicted by the believers in electricity, but trading is confined to a select few. Brokers do not care to speculate in it to any great extent, fearing they would find it difficult to obtain a market should they desire to dispose of their holdings. The general feeling is confident, and should the harvest be all secured in good shape, trade should be better than for three years past. Stocks are scarce and money plentiful, and cap-italists who have been waiting for good opportuitalists who have been waiting for good opportunities to invest their money, have to come down to the stern fact that it is necessary for down to the stern fact that it is necessary for them to accept lower rates than in the past. On the other hand, stocks are comparatively high, and the harvest has yet to pass a very critical stage. The Bank of England rate has been advanced from $2\frac{1}{2}$ @3 per ce.t. Money on call has ruled here at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Steri-ling 60-day bills, 8 15-16@0; demand, $9\frac{1}{2}$ @ 9 9-16; drafts on New York, 1-16 discount, L. J. Forget & Co., blokers, make the follow-ing week's record :---

Banks.	No. Sharee	Highest price.	Lowest price.	Average same week 1888
Commerce	714	1277	1261	1163
Merchants	119	148 .		
Montreal	50	235	232	
Peoples	444	103]	102	106
Toronto	75	222]		2093
Ontario	567	140	137	- 123}
Molsons	75	180	1723	
Hochelaga	60	93	93	
Miscellancous				
Oan. Pacific	1275	59]	57]	57
Can. Shipping Co.	••••			••••
Gas	510	206]	$205\frac{3}{4}$	
Hochelaga Cot. Co.	• • • •		• • • •	<u>117</u>
N. W. Land	• • • •			61
Richelieu	229	61}	60]	
Telegraph	1285	96 4	95]	941
Street Railway	• • • •			204

EXPORTS BY SEA.

From the port of Montreal for the week ending August 6th, 1889.

(Compiled From Customs Manifests.) LIVERPOOL — 4 cases lacrosses, 70 bales leather, 60 brls. ashes, 129 bags rice meal, 338,732 pcs. lumber, 28,849 bush. peas, 808 bags do, 2,000 pails lard, 2,120 bxs. meats, 80 tcs, do, 571 brls do, 92 tcs lard, 994 pkgs. butter, 1,206 cs, lobsters, 710 tons phosphates, 80 bxs. provisions, 997 bags meal, 31,060 pcs boards, 16,954 pcs. deal ends, 1,200 cs canned meats, 43 pkgs. leather, 70 brls paint, 160 pcs. elm logs, 1536 sacks oil cuke, 530 pcs dimension timber, 434 bxs. hams and bacon. 145 brls. port, 14 organs, 16 cs. leather, 200 sacks oatmeal, 89,714 bush. corn, 51,228 bush wheat, 28,463 bxs. chcese, 33,169 pcs. deals, 6621 sacks flour, 1,626 head cattle, 3,553 sheep.

LONDON-1087 tons phosphate, 16,443 bush. peas, 85 bxs. meats, 25 tcs. do, 1000 cs do, 1J5 tubs butter, 200 hf-brls. lard, 12 cs. tobacco, 100 cs. whiskey, 265 pkgs. peltries, 20 cs. lobsters, 69 brls. paint, 18 cs. furs, 157 bales leather, 17,000 bush corn, 22,034 bxs. cheese, 29,815 pcs. deals, 8121 sacks flour, 718 head cattle, 1968 sheep.

GLASGOW—1073 sacks oatmeal, 110 tcs. tallow, 111 boxes meats, 119 tcs. do, 2059 cs. canned meats, 2000 pails lard, 320 tcs. do, 741 pkgs. butter, 2424 pcs. oak lumber, 460 sacks oil cake, 218 tubs butter, 8197 bush. peas, 6 horses, 15 brls. ashes, 5486 pcs. battens, 31 pcs. timber, 200 sacks rice flour, 50,772 bush. wheat, 17,547 boxes cheese, 14,387 pcs. deals, 3,793 sacks flour, 1,283 head cattle.

3,793 sacks nour, 1,283 nead cuttle. BRISTOL-310 pkgs. butter, 60 brls. lard oil, 328 head cattle, 406 sheep, 468 boxes hams and bacon, 11,765 bush wheat, 24 casks scrap zinc, 16,224 bush corn, 3,062 pcs. deals, 32,730 boxes cheese, 9807 pcs. pine deals, 1134 pcs. pine ends, 70 pcs. deal ends.

LEITH-34,613 bush corn, 29,212 do. wheat, 12,382 pcs. deals, 8,678 pcs. boards.

HULL-39,803 pcs. deals, 3,525 1 cs. ends.

BUENOS AVRES-716,765 ft. lumber.

MONTEVIDEO-835,808 ft. lumber. Bowling via Pienville-225 tons phosphate.

LOWER VIA TEXTEL=225 tons phosphate. LOWER PROVINCE PORTS — 46 cs. canned goods, 150 brls. meal, 25 hf-brls. do, 100 pails lard, 30 cs. do, 100 cs. canned meats, 47 brls. beef, 5052 stoves, 100 brls. pork, 306 boxes cheese, 365 brls. flour meal, 350 pkgs. lard, 14,079 sacks flour.

A LETTER to the collector of customs at Detroit, has the following decision given by Secretary Windom:---"The department has fully considered the question submitted by you of the dutiable or non-dutiable character of foreign-built railway cars coming into the United States from Canada laden or for the purpose of being laden with mails, passengers, baggage express matter or freight. The records of this department show that railway cars engaged in the so-called transit trade, partly over the territory of the United States and partly over the territory of Canada, have never been regarded as importations subject to duty, but simply vehicles of transportation for conducting an establisheed and legalized traffic."

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 7, 1889.

For the season there has been a fair volume of business, but the midsummer lull has been apparent in most lines of both staple and fancy goods. In this neighborhood the weather has been decidedly more favorable, and haying has been resumed where the harvest was stopped by the rains; considerable grass already down has rotted in the fields. The prospects for the grain orop have brightened with the advent of what appears to be settled summer weather. Payments have been dragging in much the same fashion as before. In prices, wheat is lower, sugar is unchanged and quiet, tea is firm, chocse has advanced, and butter, locally, is maintained at former high values.

Asnes.—Receipts of pots continue light; sales of first sort at \$3.65@\$3.70; seconds, \$3.35@\$3.40. First pearls sell at \$4.80@ \$4.90, with a rather improved demand.

"UNEQUALLED"



DRUGS, ETC.—Heavy chemicals have been in good demand during the past week. Sal Soda has been moving freely ex-wharf. Sulphate of Copper is very scarce and wanted, seven cents per peund has been paid, and likely to go higher. Bleaching Powder, according to cable advices, has advanced again. Cream of Tartar steady at the recent decline. Late English advices say :--Market for Linceed Oil has further recovered 3d. per.owt.

year at a corresponding date stove cost sold at \$6.25 and advanced on the 17th to \$6.50.

Day Goods-Most houses are now busy

filling orders, and the entering rooms are crowded with goods. Orders continue to come in from travellers although many are now on their way home. The trip has been

310,000 cases, a shortage in comparison with 1888 of 50,000 cases. The price will not be effected, however, as the deficiency was ac-

cod that arrived by steamer Miramichi sold at \$4 50. First new canned mackerel sold at \$5 50 per case. The estimated season's pack

of selmon on the Columbia river is given at



very scarce; red, \$1 00/0\$1 25; yellow, \$1.25 @1.60; lemons, \$1.50 per box. GROOKNIKS .---- Business in sugars and molasses has been light, buyers preferring to hold back. The position abroad and in New York back. The position abroad and in New York seems to be strongthening, although the new crop is nearly due. The speculative element is evidently still active; we refer to an article elsewhere on the position. The price of sugar remains at last week's rates, and Barba-does molasses is quoted at 47jc@48c. Teas

une " with the first of the new season's tens on board arrived, and several parcels were sold the next day. The quality of the higher grades is better than last season, but lower descriptions are much the same. Prices asked are too high, when compared with those rul-ing for Indian and Ceylon, and consequently business is checked. We quote Lylings 6d. to 74 d, tarry flavoured Oonans, &c., 74 d. to 84d., Hohows 104d. to 108d. (some fine lines held for high prices), Oopacks, Tongsans, &c., 11d. to 1s. 1d., Keemums 1s. 2d. to 1s. 10d. (2s. 04d. refused for one parcel) and Ning-hows, which seem to be the finest teas of the scason, 1. 2d. to 2s. In leat, all kinds are inseason, 1. 2d. to 2s. In leat, all kinds are inferior to the previous season. In old season's

Laugloan, Calder and Shotts are at \$21.50, and Eglinton is worth \$19.50. The general

and Eglinton is worth \$19.50. The general impression is that these prices have come to stay and that prices next spring will be even higher than they are now. Sheet iron now runs from \$2.75 to \$2.90, and hoops and bands are worth \$2.45 to \$2.50. Canada Plates are from \$2.70 for ordinary to \$3 for all bright. Coil chain is very firm, and now costs 138 2d for qualities that last fall sold at 88 9d. Zinc and Zinc Spalter are hardening. Iron wire

and Zinc Spelter are hardening. Iron wire

has advanced £2 per ton in London, and at



Is excellent and stocks are so light that some sizes are unprocurable. During the week Warrants in Glasgow touched 46s 1d, and No, 3 Middlesborough iron 40s 6d. This is the highest point reached for many years back. Ingot tin in London is cabled at £39 5s. Chill copper bars are at £42 and soft Spanish lead at £12,10s. All round the prospects are in force to bickness prices and the following in favor of higher prices and the feeling is very firm and buoyant.

LEATHER AND SHORS -The leather market continues quiet; very little outside of ordinary transactions to note. Buff and pebble are rather scarce. The boot and shoe

had been countermanded some weeks ago owing to the adverse crop conditions re-ported, have been re-ordered, which is sub-stantial proof of better prospects in general throughout Manitoba and the territories. Ontario orders are heavier than those of last year, and a brighter outlook for a healthy fall trade is apparent. In this province trade is rather quiet as is usual with the season.

LIVE STOCK -The market has assumed a quieter tone during the week, owing partly to the fact that local dealers were pretty well supplied from the previous week-picking up at that time on account of the brisk demand apparent from every source. This has re. \$20/2\$40 and \$45, as to quality. POTATOES .- New continue to arrive freely and sell at \$1.25 per barrel. The continuance of wet weather has caused grave fears throughout this province for the safety of the





250 · THE O	ANADIAN JOURN				KUE.				
SURETYSHIP.			STOOL	KS AND	BONDS				
The only Company in Canada confining itself	NAMR.	Par. Val'e	Capital Sub- soribed.	Capital paid-up	Rest.	Div. last 6 Ms.	Dates of Dividends.	PerCent Prices Aug. 8	Cash value per Sh
The only Company in Canada confining itself to this business. THE GUARAANTEE CO. OF NORTH AMERIOA, Capital Authorized, - \$1,000,000 Paid up in Cash (no noles), 300,000 Resources Over - 950,000 'Deposit with Dom. Gov't, - \$7,000 THE BONUS SYSTEM of this Company renders the Premiums in certain cases annually reducible until the rate of Ono-Half per cent, per annum is reached. This Company is under the same experienced man- sgement which introduced the system to this continent over twenty-two years ago, and has since actively and successfully conducted the business to the satisfaction of its clients Over \$560,000 have been paid in Olaims to Eimployers. President, - SIR ALEX. T. GALT, G.C.M.G. Vici-President and Managing Director EDWARD RAWLINGS. Secretary, - IMAES GRANT. Bankers, - THE BANK OF MONTREAL.	Brit.North America Can. Bank Commerce. Commercial, Manitoba. Commercial, Mid Dominion Bu Pouple Exchange, Yarmouth. Federal. Hamiton Jacques Cartier. Morchants' Can Morchants, Halifax Motonants, Halifax Motonale Now Brunswick. Ontario Ottawa People's of N. B. Quebec. St. Stephen's Standard. Toronto	\$ 243 60 50 50 50 50 50 100 100 100 10	Sub- Boribod. Starbod. Starbod. Stare	paid-up 4,866,666 6,000,000 276,970 386,000 2500,000 1,500,000 1,2500,000 1,245,645 1,2500,000 1,2500,000 5,709,200 1,2000,000 2,000,000	1,250,630 800,000 25,000 1,250,000 500,000 330,000 10,000 10,000 200,000 1,400,000 200,000 1,400,000 1,000,000 375,000 600,000 375,000 600,000 375,000 600,000 360,000 360,000 25,000 410,000 25,000 40,000 25,000 40,000 25,000 40,000 25,000 40,000 25,000 40,000 25,000 20,0000 20,0000 20,0000 20,00000 20,0000 20,00000000	6 Ms. 4 334 43 26 7 84 43 35 3 5 26 7 84 34 24 7 82 3 5 26 7 7 4 34 3 24 7 82 3	Dividenda. April Oct June Deco 2May 2Nov 30 June 81 Deco 	Aug. 8 160 126j 126j 126j 126j 126j 126j 128 120 89 128 120 89 144 93 47j 150 83 95 146j 147 126 179 1221 223 137j 127 101 123 101 123 103 103 103 103 124 103 103 103 103 103 103 103 103	value per Sh 389 60 63 25 400 00 41 20 112 00 51 25 64 00 93 60 150 00 93 60 152 07 146 30 122 07 126 90 82 644 233 00 24 00 50 50
HEAD OFFICE: 157 St. JAMOS St., MONTREAL, EDWARD RAWLINGS , Vice-Pres. and Managing Director. *N.BThis Company's Deposit is the largest made for Guarantee business by any Company, and is not liable for the responsibilities of any other risks.	Union of Can Ville Maric Western Bank of Can Brit. Can. Loan & Hnv. Co. Brit. Mortg. Loan Co Building and Loan Assoc Canada Landed Credit Co Can. Porm. Loan and Bay Can. Porm. Loan and Bay	100 100 50 100 25 100 50 50 50	500,000 500,000 1,620,000 4,50,000 750,000 €1,500,000 €1,500,000 €1,500,000 €1,500,000	478,#20 330,000 616,874 322,412 288,971 750,000 750,000 663,990 2,300,000 681,079	80,000 47,000 44,000 95,000 150,000	31 5 31 3 	1 April—Oot 1 Jan 1 July 1 Jan 1 July 2 July 2 Jan 2 July May Aug 2 Jan 2 July 1 Jan 1 July	99 112 exd 1(8 47 52 exd 117 204	98 00 110 00 112 00 27 00 47 00 58 50 102 00
Loading Wholosalo Trade. DUNCAN S. MacINTYRE, Hardware and Metal Broker, Railway and Contractor's Supplies, St. James Street, MONTREAL. GEO. H. LABBE & CO. Manufacturers and Importers of Chairs, Rockors, Bodstoads, Bod- room, Parlor and Dining Room Furnituro and Bodding, WHOLESALE, Nos. 448 & 445 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL, F.Q.	Can. Perm. Logn and Bay. Can. Perm. Logn and Bay. Can. Say. and Loan Co Dominion Say. and Inv. Co. Dominion Telegraph Co Bundas Cotton Co Farmor's Loan and Say. Co. Hamilton Prov. and Loan Co Hone Say. and Loan Co Hoohelaga Cotton Co Huron & Lambton Loan Co. Imperial Loan and Iny. Co. Landed Banking and Loan. Lond. & Can. Joan and Ag. London Loan Co Manitoba Inv. Assoc. Montreal Telegraph Co Montreal Street Ry. Co Montreal Street Ry. Co Montreal Building Assoc. Montreal Building Assoc. Montreal Loan and Mortg. National Investment Co Ont. Loan and Deb. Co Poople's Loan and Deb. Co Rivel Loan and Ont. Nay. Co. Rivel Loan and Ont. Nay. Co.	$\begin{array}{c} 50\\ 50\\ 100\\ 100\\ 100\\ 100\\ 100\\ 100\\ 1$	1,000,000 1,000,000 1,057,250 2,700,000 1,500,000 500,000 500,000 500,000 500,000 500,000 500,000 500,000 500,000 500,000 1,250,000 800,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000	1,000,000 500,000 1,200,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 519,262 700 dc 600,004 490,544 100,000 519,262 700 dc 600,004 490,544 100,000 519,262 700 dc 519,262 700 dc 500,000 500,000 519,262 500,000 500,000 519,262 500,000 500,000 500,000 544,262 5	107,126 570,000 215,000 66,000 47,570 100,300 860,000 360,000 360,000 360,000 360,000 111,000 111,000 111,000 112,500 22,500 23,000 340,000 22,000	4 3 3 5 5 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	Maroh—qtly 15 Moh 15 Sept 31 Deo 80 Jane 30 June 31 Deo 1 Jan 1 July 1 Jan 1 July Jan July	848 40 1194 104 125 155 115 115 115 115 115 115 112 112	97 50 13 50 58 12 102 00 57 75 61 50 58 25 17 50
HEPBURN & CO. Manufacturors of Hopburn's Colobrated 52.75 & 53 BALMORAL SHOE RVERY PAIR WARRANTHD. Sond for Samples. PRESTON, Ontario GEOWER & CO., Stool Pon Manufacturors, Circular Points and all Styles. Sold by all Stationors. Factory, Queen St., MONTREAL	Starr M'fg Co., Halifax Toronto City Gas Co Union Loan and Sav. Co Western Can. Loan & Sav P	E Ca Vico-F	2,500,000 1,000,000 2,500,000 2,500,000 1,000,000	1,300,000 1,300,000 1,300,000	Feby. 200,000 650,000 Nelephone HE Chart I. B.—Bool Par HAMILT	5 21 5 5 8 No. INF 50red T ks Aud thersh	March 1 Feb-Qty 1 Jan 1 July Jany July 2232. RY COL Accounts rustee in E lited and Balan 19 Accounts Ad CHAMBERS Street,	70 176 130 184 184 LINS .nt (En Sankru oed, justed, E	71 00 88 00 65 00 92 00 93 00 94 00 95
A. RAMBAT. A. RAMBAT. A. RAMSAY & SON, IMPORTERS OF PAINTS, OILS, COLORS, AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS. English & Belgian Sheet and Polish Plate Glass. MANUFACTURERS, ETC. Agents for Wright (& Buil, Birmingham; Windsor & MANUFACTURERS, ETC. MANEHOUSE; 87, 39 & 41 Recolled St., MONTREAL,	HEAD OF 30 St. John Str This Company will sell its ranging from \$10 to \$25 per are under the protection of the purchasers are thereby entirel tion. This Company will arrang having telegraphic facilities w office, or it will build private duals, connecting their places It is also prepared to manufac cal appartatus. Full particulars can be obto offices as above, or at St. John, N.B.; Halifar, Victoria, B.C., I	e to comp s instr c comp y free f ith the lines f of busi ture al ained N.S.,	Mont uments at Chese instr any's paten from risk of nearest tel or firms or il kinds of at the Com Winnipeg	prices uments ts, and litiga- ces not egraph indivi- dences. electri- upany's	Comm Largest V Goods to Bankrup on the doll	AUC dission warend irned ments t Stoc ar C	. HAL st., - W CTIONE m and Real Es yours west of To over quickly and ks of all kinds overseppondence of SHO MIER. Three	ER, tate Age ronto. i prompt bought s colicited.	ent. returns it a rate The best made.

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MONTRE	AL WHOLES	ALE PRICE	S OURRENTTHU	RSDAY, A	UG. 8, 1889.
Name of Article.	Wholes	ale		Wholesale.	Name of Article. Wholesale.
Boots and Shoes. Brogans Cobourgs	Mens. Boys \$0 75 1 00 \$0 70 \$0 0 95 1 20 0 85 0	80 \$0 65 \$0 75 90 0 75 0 80	Roast chicken, 1-lb tins Roast turkey, 1-lb tins Corn Brooms.	\$ c. \$ c. 0 00 2.30 0 00 2 40	Anchor Brand, per gross, 12 00 0 00 Insect Powder per Ib 2 00 0 70 Sulphur flour
Brogans. Cobourgs. Split Balmorals. Kip Buff " Calf " Calf Congress. Calf Congress. Calf Split boots. Kip " Calf " Folt boots half fox " Folt boots half fox " Sox full "		$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	No. 1 Gem 4 strings, hard wood handle No. 2 do 3 strings No. 4 do 2 strings No. 0 Hurl 4 strings No. 1 do 3 strings No. 2 do 3 strings No. 3 do 3 strings, hass- wood handle O. K.2 strings basswood handle	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Archil, con
Pegged. Split Batts Split Balmorals Kip " Buff " Pobbled " Buff Bals brass nailed	Womens. Misse 0 65 0 85 0 70 0 80 0 90 0 70 1 00 1 10 0 75 1 90 1 15 0 80 1 90 1 15 0 80 1 90 1 15 0 80 1 90 1 15 0 80	0 80 0 40 0 50 0 85 0 50 0 60 0 90 0 50 0 65 0 90 0 50 0 65	Drugs & Chemicals Aoid Uarbolio Gryst Medi Alos, Cape. Borax, xtis Bicaching Powdor Bice Vitrol.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Labrador Herrings, No.1. 4 00 4 60 halves
Machine Scrued, Peppled Button Glazed Buff Button Pobbled Button Glazed Goat Polish Calf. French Kid	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 00 0 55 0 80 1 00 0 55 0 80 1 40 0 80 1 15 1 65 0 90 1 15	Brom. Potass. Camphor, Eng. Ref. Am. Ref. Castor Oil. Caustio Soda. 60 p.c. Oitrio Aoid. Copperag. per 100 lbs.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Draft 0.00 <t< td=""></t<>
Name of Article. Wholesale.	Name of Articl	~	Crosži Tartar Epsom Salts Glycerine Gum Arabis per lb	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 24 & 0 & 26 \\ 1 & 50 & 1 & 75 \\ 0 & 26 & 0 & 30 \\ 0 & 55 & 1 & 25 \end{array}$	"Brit. Col bris12 00 12 50 Boneless Bish
Canned Goods. \$ 0 <	Blueberries, 2 lb, p Gr'nGages, 2-lb tin Corn, per dox do 2-lb tins, Yari do 8-lb tins Peas, Mar., 2-lb ti Boston baked bean Corned beef, 2-lbs do 15-lbs. Lunch 1-lb. pc "C" 2-lbs. Eng. Brawn, 2-lbs. Soups, 2-lbs. Hoegg's Boston Bea		Acid Carbolio Cryst Medil Aloes, Capo. Alum. Bitaching Powder. Bitaching Powder. Bitaching Powder. Bitaching Powder. Bromstones. Camphor, Eng. Ref. Camphor, Eng. Ref. Castor Oil. Castor Oil. Castor Oil. Castor Oil. Constitue Soda 60 p.c. Citrio Acid. Crosan Tartar. Broom Salts. Crosan Tartar. Broom Salts. Crosan Tartar. Broom Salts. Crosan Tartar. Broom Salts. Crosan Biohromate. Potass Iodide. Quining. Soda Ach.430 Soda Bioarb. Sal Soda. Strychnine. Tartario Acid. Tin Crystals. Sona Extracts. Sona Extracts. Tiple Extracts. eq. bot., per gross.	1 90 2 00 0 80 1 00 1 60 1 80 1 10 1 25 0 45 0 50 0 25 0 30	Gity Strong Bakers 5 60 00 Strong-Bakers 6 25 5 55 Scoonds 0 00 0 00 Oatmoal, standard bag. 1 90 00 Manitoba 0 00 0 00 Oatmoal, granulated, bag 2 00 00 Bolled Meal 4 10 4 15
Retailers will please bear in mind th	at above quotations as	oply only to large i			
HISLOP, MELDRUM	& UUI Comm	aission Merchants	ssioners St., MONTREAL, and Wholesale Dealers in		TEFUL-COMFORTING.
Liberal advances made on consignmen				L P P	'S'S COCOA.
BELL]		NOS HE CHOICE OF	"By a which gove trition, an properties	BREAKFAST. thorough knowledge of the natural law ern the operations of digestion and nu d by a careful application of the fin of well-selected Gocoa, Mr. Epos ha
Established 1864.		E ↔ MUSIC/	L :-: PROFESSION,	provided fiavored be doctors' bi articles of ally built tendency t are floatin	thorough knowledge of the natural law srn the operations of digestion and nu d by a careful application of the fin of well-selocted Gocoa, Mr. Exps ha our breakfast tables with a delicatel worage which may save us many heav lis. It is by the judicious use of such dict that a constitution may be gradu up until strong enough to resist ever o disease. Hundreds of subtle maladie g around us ready to attack whereve weak point. We may escape many t by keeping courselves well fortified wit d and a proporty nourished frame." wise Gazcife."
	Givi	ng them a Rich lity unequalled general constru	ness of Tone and Dura- by others, while the action is of the best, odern principles.	only in pa	ckets by Grocers, labelled thus:
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	*		hogany, Antique &c., &c.	J. R	MCLAREN, Jr
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W. BELL &			PH, ONT.	Auto	matic Oil Cabinet
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HOT WATER HE	ATING IN			Safety.	No Waste
Having the most improved Machine Send for Circula	ars of our Improved	to furnish <i>first-ol</i> Boilers and Radi	ass work at low prices. ators.	Economy Durability	J. P. MILAREN JA
Estimates given for Heating an	rnace ever l	ntroduced	AL and PERFECT	envenien	
WM. CLEN		ENG	& SON,	Fri	ontenac St., MONTREAL,
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M	ONTR	EAL WHOLESAL	E PRIO	es ourrentTh	URSDAY,	AUG. 8 1889.	
Name of Article Wh	holesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article	Wholesale.
Farm Products. Appl.ks: per bh	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Northern, No. 1,	$\begin{array}{c} \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \\ \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \\ \bullet & \bullet & \bullet &$	Trinidad. Trinidad. Seedmakers' Yeast- 50 pkgs, 36 in bx 2,1 14 Frist: Loose Musoatel Layors, Malaga Landon. Dehesas Black Basket Seedless. Valentia	\$ 0 0	Orange Lamon Lamon J. P. Mott&Cos. diamond is & & 63 12-1b bx chocolates " Propared Cocoas, i-lb. " Pkgs, 10-1b brs Cocoa Mibs, 121-1b tins." Pure Chocol'tesfor con- fectioner' use. " Sweet Chocol'te liquors Starck: " White " Crystal Gloss Bonw Flake Dom. Rep. Corn " White." Crystal Gloss Pare White " Corn Starch Pare White " Crystal Pickling. W. W. XXX W. W. XX W. W. X Pare Malt Cider X " Common " Attandware. Antimony " Strip" Shoathing Heavy Sheets Flox 007 KALB-por keg. Flox 007 KALB-por keg. Heavy Sheets Sty 100-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-	$\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} $
Canada Red WinterWheat 0 (WhiteWinter 0 (Spring 0 (Hard Manitoba, No. 1 1 (00 0 00 00	Syrup, per lb 14 lbs. to the gallon. Molasses, (Barbados) 1m'g Porto Rico	1	Vormicelli, Canadian	0.06 0.07	Steel Cut, Am. or Can.Pat'm 10dy to 60dy	2 60 0 00

Recallers will please bear in mind that above quotations apply only to large lots. •Nork.--Refiners prices to the wholesa's trade ; jobbers would have to pay to additional.

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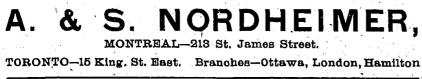
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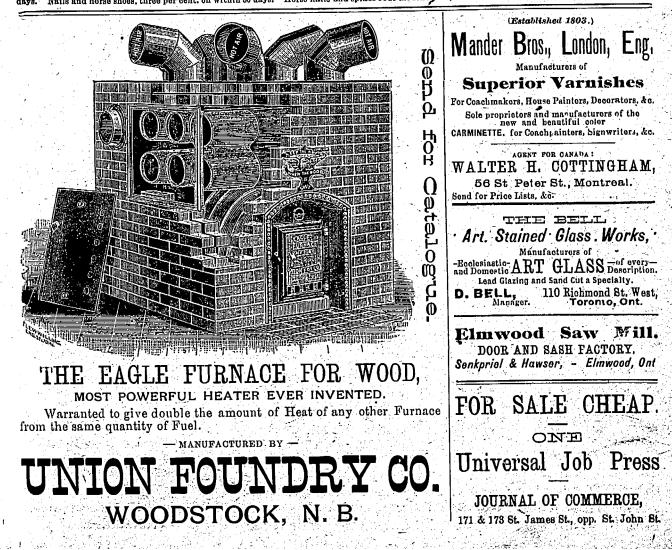
MONTREAL.

TENDERS

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

• Criatters will pickte ofar in mina that the account generations apply only to targe test. • Discounts on Nails apply only for immediate delivery, and for quantities named of each kind separatoly. • AP Torms 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 within 30 days. Discount on Boltss: Carriage and Tiro, 75 to 50 and 10: Machine, 70 to 75 per cent. off in 30 days. Nails and horse shoes, three per cent. off within 30 days. Horse nails and spikes four months or 5 per cent. off in 30 days.



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Name of Article. Wholesale. Class. S o. \$ c. United inches. 14 to 25 35 0 00 United inches. 26 '' 40 145 0 00 '' 51 '' 60 0 00 3 35 Paints, &C. 0 00 3 55 Paints, &C. 0 00 6 25 '' No. 1	Butternut, per M 30 00 40 00 Cedar, fat, lineal foot. 00 66 00 <t< td=""><td>Name of Article. Name of Article. Winos, Liquors. otc. Aie English</td><td>Wholesale. Name of Article. Wholesale. \$ 0. \$ c. Claret cases \$ c. /td></t<>	Name of Article. Name of Article. Winos, Liquors. otc. Aie English	Wholesale. Name of Article. Wholesale. \$ 0. \$ c. Claret cases \$ c.
	hat the above quotations apply only to la	<u> </u>	
HEAT THELECORDINAL REPORTED IN THE REPORTED INTERPORTED INTERPORTE	AN REGISTERED NREGISTERED SERVARES SERVARES URNET ATENTED B84850788 URNET ATENTED B84850788 URNET ATENTED B84850788 URNET ATENTED B84850788 URNET ATENTED B84850788 URNET ATENTED B84850788 URNET ATENTED B84850788 URNET ATENTED B84850788 URNET ATENTED B84850788 URNET ATENTED B84850788 URNET ATENTED B84850788 URNET ATENTED B84850788 URNET ATENTED B84850788 URNET ATENTED B84850788 URNET ATENTED B84850788 URNET ATENTED B84850788 ATENTED AT		JOHN RITCHIE, Wholesale BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER, 1 09 St. Helene St., St. Rochs, Quebec COCHRANE, CASSILS & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF BOOTS & SHOES WETCLIEISALEE CORNER OF Craig & St. Francois Xavier Sts. MONTREAL. Leclerc & Larochelle, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS and SHOES, Hand, Nail & Sewed Work a Specialty 83 NOTRE DAME DES ANGES ST., St. Roch Quebec J. & 'T. BELL, Manufacturers of FINE BOOTS & SHOES WHOLESALS, 1667 Notre Dame Street. ARCHIBALD & TURNER Wholesale Manufacturers of FINE BOOTS and ShOES WHOLESALS, 1667 Notre Dame Street. ARCHIBALD & TURNER Wholesale Manufacturers of FINE BOOTS and ShOES WHOLESALS, 1667 NOTRE DAME DES ANGES ST., St. ROCH QUEBEC J. & 'T. BELL, Manufacturers of FINE BOOTS & SHOES WHOLESALS, 1667 NOTRE DAME DES ANGES ST., St. ROCH QUEBEC J. & 'T. BELL, Manufacturers of FINE BOOTS & SHOES WHOLESALS, 1667 NOTRE DAME DES ANGES ST., St. ROCH QUEBEC J. & 'T. BELL, Manufacturers of FINE BOOTS & SHOES WHOLESALS, 1667 NOTRE DAME DES ANGES ST., St. ROCH QUEBEC J. & 'T. BELL, Manufacturers of FINE BOOTS & SHOES WHOLESALS, 1667 NOTRE DAME DES ANGES ST., St. ROCH QUEBEC J. & 'T. BELL, Manufacturers of HELATELER GOODS, AND LEATELER GOODS, AND MONTREAL
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