Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below. L'Institut a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
 Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur	\checkmark	Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	\square	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur	[]	Includes supplementary materials /
Bound with other material / Relié avec d'autres documents		Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.

Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires: Continuous pagination.



The Chartered Banks

90

BANK OF MONTREAL. ESTABLISHED IN 1817 Incorporated by Act of Parliament,

Capital All Paid Up, - - \$12,000,000 Rest, - - - - - - - - - - - - 6,000,000

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

THE BANK OF TORONTO,

CANADA.

-Incorporated 1855,-Paid-up Capital, \$2,000,000. Rest, \$1,400,000

DIRGOTORS: GEORGE GOODERHAM - President. WM, H, BEATTY - Vice-President. W, R, Wadsworth. Alex, T, Fulton. Henry Covert.

Head Office, Toronto.

IUNCAN COULSON, - Cashier, Huch LEACH, - Assistant Cashier, J. T. M. BURNSIDE, - Inspector, BERANCHES :

Branches: Montreal,..., J. Murray Smith, Manager. Peterboro..., J. R. Roper, " Cobourg....Joseph Henderson, " Port Hope..., K. Milloy, " Barrie..., G. W. Hodgetts, " St. Catharines..., G. W. Hodgetts, " Colling wood..., W. A. Copeland, " Petrolia..., P. Campbell, " Gananoque..., T. F. How, " London, W. A. Wadsworth, " Baristecr+:

ondon, Kug...... The City Bank, Limited, New York...... National Bank of Comm scc. Collections made on the best terms.

THE QUEBEC BANK.

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

同時期

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: QUEBEC.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: IAS. G. ROSS, Esq., - President. VII.LIAM WITHALL, Esq., - Vice-President. George R. Reafrow, Esq. JAMES STEVENSON, Esq., Cashier. Branches and Agencies in Consada: Ottawa, Out. Torouto, Ont. Pembroke, Ont. Montreal, Que. Thorold, Ont. Three Rivers, Q. Agents in New York-Messes. Mailand, Phelps & Co. Agents in London-The Bank of Scotland.

BANQUE VILLE-MARIE. HAD OFFICE, MONTREAL Unpital Authorized, - - \$500,000, Capital Subscribed, - - 500,000.

Capital Subscribed, - - 500,000.
DIRECTORS;
W. Weir, Pros.; J. G. Davio, Vice-Pros.; The Hon. A. H. Paquet, Sommerville Weir, John McDougall, C. F. Vinet, Ubalde Garand, Cashier, Branch at Berthior, - A. Gariopy, Manager, Branch at Louiseville, F. X. O. Lasoursiore, "Branch at Nicolet, - C.A. Sylvestro, "Branch at Si. Josnico, - M. L. J. Laeasse, "Branch at St. Jorono, - J. A. Theoborge, "Branch at Pt. Charles (eity), W.J.E. Wall, "Accent at New York."

Agents at New York : The National Bank of the Republic

The Charterod Banks.			
THE BANK OF BRITISH	THE		
NORTH AMERICA.	Canita		

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. Paid-up Capital, - £1,000,000 Sig. Reserve Fund, - - £250,000 " London Office, 3 Clement's Lane, Lombard St., E.C.

COURT OF DIRECTORS :

J. H. Brodie, H. J. B. Kendall. John James Cater, J. J. Kingsford, Honry R. Farrer, Frederic Lubbock, Richard H. Glyn, George D. Whatman. Edward Arthur Hoare, J. Murray Robertson. Secretary, A. G. Wallis.

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

London	Kingston	Fredericton, N. B.		
Brantford	Ottawa	Halifax, N. S.		
Paris	Montreal	Victoria, B.C.		
Hamilton	Quebec	Vancouver, B.C.		
Toronto	St. John, N.B.	Winnipeg, Man.		
Acents in the United States :				

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

SAN FRANCISCO-W. LAWSON BLU J. O. WORDH, Agents. LONDON BANKERS-The Bank of England and Messrs, Glyn & Co. FOREIGN AGENTS-Liverpool-Bank of Liv-erpool. Australia-Union Bank of Australia, New Zealand-Union Bank of Australia, Bank of New Zealand, Coloniai Bank of New Zea-land. India, China and Japan-Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China : Agra Bank, Limited. West Indies-Coloniai Bank. Parls-Messrs. Marcuard, Krauss & Co. Lyons-Credit Lyonnais. 257 Issue Circular Notes for Travellers,

available in all parts of the world.

THE MOLSONS BANK.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1855.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL-DIRECTORS.

DIRECTORS. THOS. WORKMAN, Esq., - President. I. H. R. MOLSON, Esq., - Vice-President. R. W. Shepherd, Esq. Sir D. L. Macpherson, K.C.M.G. S. H. Ewing, Esq. Alex, W. Morris, Esq. W. M. Ramsay, Esq. F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS, Gen. Manager. A. D. DURNFORD, Inspector.

BRANCHES :

Aylmer, Ont. Montreal, P.Q. St. Hyacinthe. Brockville, Ont. Morrisburg, Ont. St. Hyacinthe. Clinton, Ont. Morrisburg, Ont. Toronto, Ont. Exeter, Ont. Owen Sound, Ont. Trenton, Ont. Hamilton, Ont. Ridgetown, Ont. Waterloo, Ont. London, Ont. Sorths Falls, Ont. West Toronto Jc. Meaford, Ont. Sorth, P.Q.

AGENTE IN OANADA Quebec-La Banque du Peuple and Eastern Town-

Quebec-La Banque du Peuple and Eastern Town-ships Bank. Ostario-Dominion Bank and branches, Imperial Bank and branches. New Brunstoick-Bank of New Brunswick. Nova Scotia-Halifax Banking Company. Prince Edward 1 Island.-Bank of Nova Scotia, Char-lottetown and Summerside. British Columbia-Bank of British Columbia. Neufoundlaud - Commercial Bank of Newfound-land, St. John's. AOBNYS IN EUROPE.

AGENTS IN EUROPE. AGENTS IN EUROPE. London-Alliance Bank (limited); Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currio & Co.; Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co. Liverpool-The Bank of Liverpool. Paris, France-Credit Lyonnais. Aniwerp, Belginm-La Banque d'Anvers

AGENTS IN UNITED STATES.

AGENTS IN UNITED STATES, New York - Mechanics' National Bank; Messrs, W. Watson and Alex, Lang, Agents Bank of Montreal; Messrs, Morton, Bliss & Co. Boston-Merchants' Na-tional Bank, Portland-Casco National Bank, Chica-go-First National Bank, Cheveland - Commercial National Bank, Detroil-Commercial National Bank, Buffale-Bank of Buffalo. Sam Francisco-Bank of British Columbia. Milwaskee - Wisconsin Marine and First National Bank, Butle, Montana-First National Bank, Butle, Montana-Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and re-tux as promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange. Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of the world.

world.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND,

ST. JOHNS, NFL'D. Established 1837. Incorporated 18:8. \$306,000 Capital, -Reserve, - -

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

Collections made on favorable terms.

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

THE MERCHANTS BANK					
OF CANADA.					
Capital Paid-up, \$5,799,200 Rest,					
Head Office, • Montreal.					
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:					
ANDREW ALLAN, Esq., - Presideni. ROBERT ANDERSON, Esq., Vice-Presideni.					
Hector Mackenzie, Esq. John Duncan, Esq. Jonathan Hodgson, Esq. H. M. Allan, Esq. John Cassils, Esq. J.P. Dawes, Esq. T. H. Dunu Quebecl.					

The Chartered Banks.

GEORGE HAGUE, - General Manager John Gault, Act'g Supt. of Branches.

•

JI 8	IN	ONTARIO	AND	QUEBEC	

Belleville.	Kingston.	Quebec.
Berlin.	London.	Renfrew.
Brampton.	Montreal.	Sherbrooke, Otte.
Chatham.	Mitchell.	Stratford.
Galt.	Napance.	St. Johns, Que.
Gananoque.	Ottawa.	St. Thomas.
Hamilton.	Owen Sound	Toronto.
Ingersoll.	Perth.	Walkerton,
Kincardine,	Prescott.	Windsor.

BRANCHES IN MANITOBA :

BRANCHEM IN MANITOBA: Winnipeg. Brandon. Bankers in Great Brilsin - London, Glasgow, Edinburgh and other points, The Clydexdale Bank (Limited). Liverpool, Commercial Bank of Liverpool. Agency in New York-6: Wall St., Messres. Henry Hague and John B. Harris, Jr., Agents. Bankers in United States-New York, Bank of New York, N. B. A.; Boston, Merchants National Bank; Chicago, American Exchange National Bank; St. Paul, Minn., First National Bank; Detroit, First National Bank; Buffalo, Bank of Buffalo; San Fran-cisco, Anglo-Californian Bank. Newfoundland-Commercial Bank of Newfound-land.

New Statistic Countries of the Statistics of Nova Scotia and Merchants Bank of Halifax, A general banking business transacted, Letters of Credit issued, available in China, Japan and other foreign countries.

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1835.

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

eserve, - - - 350,000 HEAD OFFICE, - MONTREAL. Reserve, - -

Board of Directors :

JACQUES GRENIER, ESQ., - - - - President GEORGE BRUSH, ESQ., - - - Vice-President P. M. GALARNEAU, ESQ. WM. FRANCIS, ESQ. CHS. LACAILLE, ESQ. ALPH. LECLAIRE. CHS. LACAILLE, ESQ.

A. PRÉVOST, ESQ. J. S. BOUSQUET, - - -- - Uashier. -

Branches :

Quebec, Basse-Ville, P. B. DuMoulin, Manager. "St. Roch, Nap. Lavoie,, Three Rivers, Que., P. E. Panneton, Manager. St. Jean, Que., Ph. Baudouin, Manager. St. Rémi, "C. Bédard, St. Jérôme, Que., J. A. Théberge, Manager.

Agents in Canada:

Ontario—Molsons Bank and Branches, New Brunswick—Bank of Montreal. Nova Scotia—Bank of Nova Scotia. Prince Edward Island—Merchauts Bank of Halifax.

Agents in United States:

Foreign Agents:

ar Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for Trav-ellers issued available in all parts of the world.

La Banque Jacques Cartier.

La Banque Jacques Cartier. HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL Gapital Paid-Up, 5500,000 Rosorvo Fund, Directors, 140,000 M.C. DESJARDINS, ESG., M.P., Prosident. A. S. Hamolin, Esg., Vice-Prosident. J. L. Cassidy, Esg., Lucion Huot, Esg., A. L. DoMartigary, Fsg. A. L. DeMartigary, Bar. M. BRUNKT, Assistant Managing M. BRUNKT, Assistant Manager. R. Sr, GERNAIN, Inspector. Brenches, A. Cleonardis, Mgr. Drum-mondville, J. E. Girard, Mgr. Fraserville, J. F. Pellant, Mgr. Plessisville, Chevrefils & Lacette, Mgrs. St. Hyaciathe, A. Clenent, Mgr. St. Sauveur (Sueboo) N. Dion, Mgr. St. Simon, D. Denis, Mgr. Valley-field, L. de Martigary, Mgr. Victoriaville, A. Mar-charme, Mgr. St. Simon, D. Denis, Mgr. Valley-fordarde, Mgr. St. Simon, Mgr. J. Curiese, Mgr. Ontario Street, C. H. A. Guimond, Mgr. London, Eng.-Glyan, Mills, Curic & Co. New York-The National Bank of the Republic. Paris-Credit Lyanunis.

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

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

The Chartered Banks.

The	The Chartered Banks.				
T]	EE CANAD	IAN			
	OF CON				
HEA	D OFFICE, TOM	RONTO.			
Paid-Up Cap Rest,	ital DIRECTORS	- 86,000,000 - 700,000			
	. DABLING,	Eso., President.			
GLU. A	. COX, ESQ., Vid Esq. Jas m, Esq. W. m, Esq. Mai WALKER, Genera	Conthern Fre			
Wm Gooderbay	ESQ. 185	R Hamilton Esc.			
John I. Davidso	n. Esc. Mai	thew Leggat, Esq.			
RE	WALKER, Genera	Manager.			
	MMER, Ass't Ge				
A	H. IRELAND, In	spector, 1			
. G. de	C. O'GRADY,	Wm. Gray, Agents.			
-					
Ayr,	BRANCHES				
Barrie, Belleville,	Guelph, Hamilton,	Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie,			
Berlin,	Jarvis,	Seaforth,			
Blenheim,		Simcoe,			
Brantford,	Montreal.	Stratford,			
Chatham.	Orangaville.	Strathrov.			
Collingwood,	Ottawa,	Thorold,			
Dundas,	Paris,	^o Toronto,			
Dunnville, Galt.	Parkhill,	Walkerton, Windsor,			
Goderich.	Peterborough, St. Catharines,	Woodstock.			
Quanter,	or camanee	IT OULATOOK!			

3 P. S.

ì

•East Toronto-Cor, Queen St, and Bolton Avenue, North Toronto-753 Yonge St, North West Toronto-Cor, College St, and Spadina Ave.

Commercial credits issued for use in Europe, the East and West Indies, China, Japan and South America. Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold. Collections made on the most favorable terms, Interest allowed on deposits.

Interest allowed on deposits. BANKERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.—Great Britain— The Bank of Scotland. India, China and Yapan—The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China. Paris, France-Lazard Frees & Cie. Bruseis, Belgium— J. Matthieu & Fils. New York.—The American Ex-change National Bank of New York. Chicago.—The American Exchange National Bank of Chicago. San Prancices and Britisk Columbia-The Bank of British Columbia.

THE DOMINION BANK.	UNI
Capital, \$1,500,000. Reserve Fund, \$1,220,000	Capital F
JAS. AUSTIN, President.	H Board
HON, FRANK SMITH, - Vice-President, Wm. Inco. Edward Leadley. E. B. Osler.	Presiden Thomas
DIRECTORS: JAS. AUSTIN, - President. HON. FRANK SMITH, Vice-President, Wm. Inco. Edward Leadley. E. B. Osler. James Scott, Wilmot D. Matthews. Head Office, Torouto.	Esq., E. E.
Agencies :- Brampton, Belleville, Cobourg, Guelph,	Втанс
Toronto, Queen St. W., cor. Esther; Dundas St., cor.	bridge, I Que., S chester.
Agencies :-Brampton, Belloville, Cobourg, Guelph, Jindsay, Napance, Oshawa, Orillia, Uxbridge, Whitby, Toronto, Queen St. W., cor. Esther; Dandas St., cor. Queen; Spadina Ave., No. 366; Sherbourne St., cor. Queen; Market Br., cor. King and George Sts. Drafts on all parts of the United States, Great Bri- tain and the Continent of Europe bought and sold. Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of Kurone China Langa and the Vest Indiac	chester, Foreig Liverpoo
tain and the Continent of Europe bought and sold.	tional P Minneap
Europe, China, Japan and the West Indies. R. H. BETHUNE, Cashier.	Collec terms.
BANK OF OTTAWA,	THE
OTTAWA.	S an
Capital (all paid-up) \$1,000,000 Rest, 360,000	Author
JAMES MCLAREN, Esq., - President. CHARLES MAGEE, Esq., - Vice-President.	מ
DIRECTORS: C. T. Bate, Ésq., R. Blackburn, Esq., Hon, George	Hon. Jo Hon. C.
C. T. Bate, Ésq., R. Blackburn, Esq., Hon. George Bryson, Hon. R. L. Church, Alex, Fraser Esq., Geo. Hay, Esq., John Mather, Esq. GEO. BURN, Cashier.	Depos
GEO. BURN, Cashier.	the Dought :
Branches-Arnprior, Pembroko, Winnipeg, Man., Carlton Place, Ont., Keewatin, Ont. Agents in Canada, New York and Chicago, Bank of Montreal. Agents in London, Eng., AllianceBank.	
Montreal. Agents in London, Eng., AllianceBank.	ME
ST. STEPHEN'S BANK.	Canital
Incorporated 1836.	Reserve
ST. STEPHEN, N.B. Capital, \$200,000	THOS.
Capital, \$200,000 Reserve, 25,000	Thoma
F. H. TODD, President.	M. Dw Head
ACTINE	f
London-Messrs, Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co, New York-Bank of New York, N.B.A. Boston-Globe National Bank, Montreal-Bank of Montreal, St.	
John, N.B.—Bank of Montreal.	Antigo Bathui
Drafts issued on any Branch of the Bank of Montreal,	Bridge Charlo
BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA.	Dorch Freder
Capital Paid-Up, \$710.100	Guysb Kings
Reserve Fund,	N. Londo
R. Beckerdike. C. P. Hebert. J. O. Lafreniere. M. J. A. PRENDERGAST, Cashier	Lunon
÷ – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – –	- I

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL. BRANCHES, Three Rivers, H. N. Boire, Manager. Joliette-J. H. Ostigny, Manager. Sorci-A. A. La-rocque, Manager. Valleyfield-S. Fortier, Manager. East End Abattoirs. Vankleek Hill, Ont,-Wm, Fer-guson, Manager.

nast End Abattoirs. Vankleek Hill, Ont., Wan, Fer-guson, Manager, Conrespondents, London, England.—The Clydes-dale Bank (Limited). Paris, France-Credit Lyonnais, New York.—The National Park Bank. Boston.—The Naverick National Bank. Collections made through-out Canada at the cheapest rates. Letters of credit issued available in all parts of the world.

.

BANK	OF HA	MILTON.
RESERVE FUNI		\$1,000,000
HEAD	Orrice, -	
LIAND	Directors :	
JOHN STUAL	RT, Eso.	. President.
HON. JAMES	TURNER.	Vice-President,
A.G. Ram	say, Esq. Cha	ries Gurney, Esq.
JOHN PICC	A.T. Wood. E	President. Vice-President, rles Gurney, Esq. rge Roach, Esq. sq.
J. Turnbull, (
	H. S. Steven,	Assistant Cashier.
A liteton	AGENCIES	Georgetown
Listowol.	Milton.	Georgetown Orangeville, Tottonham, n. Toronto.
Port Elgin,	Simcoe.	Tottonham,
Owen Sound	Winghan	n. Toronto.
Bank of Mont	rw rors-Fourth	National Bank and
Acents in La	enden, EngThe	e National Bank of
Scotland.		
Agents in Bi	<i>falo</i> -Marine B	ank of Buffalo.
лнг (JNTARI	0 BANK.
Capital Paid-U	p,	\$1,500,000
accedence a cancel		••••
	AD OFFICE, T	
DIRECTORS-	Sir WH. P. HOWL	AND, C.B., K.C.M.G.,
President ; R.	K. BURGESS, E.	sq., Vice-President ; h, Esq., G. M. Rose,
Hon, C. F. Fri Kan Donald	Machay Esa	G. R. R. Cockburn,
Esq. M.P.	Tracting; 1994.)	0. 10. 10. 000mparinj
С. Н	OLLAND, Gener	
	BRANCHES	S:
AUTOTR,	Montreal,	Pickering,
Bowmanville,	Mount Forest, Newmarket,	Toronto, Whitby,
Cornwall, Guelph,	Ottawa,	480 Oucen St. W.
Winnsten		Toronto

Kingston, Lindsay, Peterboro , Port Arthur, Toronto. Lindsay, Fort Arthur, AGENTS : London, Eng. —Alliance Bank [Limited]. France and Europe—Credit Lyonnais. New York—The Bank of the State of New York and Messrs, Walter Watson and Alex, Laug. Boston—Tremont National Bank.

ON BANK of CANADA.

Paid-up, \$1,200,000. Reserved fund, \$100,000

Paid-up, \$1,200,000. Resorved fund, \$100,000 HEAD OFFICE, - QUEBEC. d of Directors.—Andragw Thomson, Esq., ent; E. J. PARCE, Esq., Vice-President; Hon, is McGreevy, D. C. Thomson, Esq., E. Giroux, J. Hale, Esq., Sir A. T. Galt, G.C. M. G. E. WEBS, - Cashier. Cashier. Cashier. Montreal, Oue., Ottawa, Ont., Quebec, Smith's Falls, Ont., Toronto, Ont., West Win-Y, W.T., Montreal, Oue., Ottawa, Ont., Quebec, Smith's Falls, Ont., Toronto, Ont., West Win-y, Ont., Winnipeg, Man. ign Agents—London—The Alliance Bank (Ltd). ool-Bank of Liverpool (Ltd.) New York—Na-Park Bank, Boston—Lincoln National Bank. ctions made at all points on most favorable Current rate of interest allowed on deposits.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF MANITOBA

ized Capital \$1,000,000

DIRECTORS. DUNCAN MACARTHUR, President, ohn Sutherland, . E. Hamilton, Alexander Logan, W. L. Boyle, sits received and interest allowed. Colloctions ly made. Drafts issued available in all parts of minion. Sterling and American Exchange and sold.

and sold.

IRCHANTS BANK OF HALIFAX. Pald-Up, Fund,

\$1,000,000 \$200,000 e Fund,

EOARD OF DIRECTORS; E. KENNY, M.P., President. HON, JAS, BUTLER, M.L.C., Vice-President. as A. Ritchie. Allison Smith, Thomas Ritchie. d Office, Halifax, N.S., D. H. Duncan, Cashier.

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

ntigonish, N. S.	Maitland [Hants Co.], N.S.
thurst, N. B. ridgewater, N. S.	Monoton, N.B.
arlottetown, P. E. I. orchester. N. B.	Newcastle, N.B. Piotou, N.S.
redericton, N.B. uysboro, N.S.	Port Hawkesbury, C.B. Sackvlle, N.B. Summerside. P.E.I.
ingston [Kent Co.],	Sydney, C.B.
ondonderry, N.S.	Truro, N.S. Weymonth, N.S.

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

Woodstock. N.B. IN ISLAND OF MIQUELON-SL. Pierre. CORRESPONDENTS: Dominion of Canada, Merchants Bank of Canada. New York, Chase National Bank. Boston, the National Hide & Leather Bank. Newfoundland, Union Bank of Newfoundland. London, England, Bank of Newfoundland. London, England, Bank of Newfoundland. Iondon, England, Bank of Newfoundland. Daris, France, Claude Lafontaine, Martinet & Co. Collections made at lowest rates and promptly remitted for. Telegraphic transfers and drafts issued at sur-rent rates.

	TANDARD	
Capital Pal	d-up,	\$1,000,000
Reserve Fu	nd, – – – –	380,000
HEA	D OFFICE, TORUS	NTO.
	DIRECTORS :	
W. F. COWAN,		
	IOHN RUDNS	, Vice-President.
W. F. Allen.	Fred. Wyld, D	r. G. D. Morton.
A. T. Todd.	Ā	. I. Somerville.
	AGMNOINS :	
Rowmanville.		Harriston.
Brantford.	Cannington. Chatham, Ont. Colborne.	Markham.
Bradford.	Colborne.	Newcastle,
Brighton.	Durham,	Parkdale.
Campbellford.	Forest.	Picton.
-	BANKERS.	
New York and M	fontreal-Bank of Mo	ontreal.
London, England	d-National Bank of	Scotland.
All Banking b	usiness promptly atten	aded to. Corres-
pondence solicite		
I	. L. BRODIE, Cashi	er,
TACDE		
IMPE	IRIAL E	SANK
	OT CANADA	•
Capital Paid-	Πο	. \$1,500,000 .∶650,000
Reserve Fund,		- GK0 000
Treect to T. Witch		
	DIDECTODO	
	DIRECTORS:	1.1.1
H. S. I	DIRECTORS:	1.1.1
H. S. H T. R. MERRIT	DIRECTORS: HOWLAND, Esg., P	resident.
H, S. H T. R. MERRI Wm. Ramsay, H	DIRECTORS: HOWLAND, Esg., P	resident.
H, S. H T. R. MERRI Wm. Ramsay, I Hon. Alex, Mor	DIRECTORS: HOWLAND, Esq., P TT, Esq., Vice-Pres Esq. T. R. Wa ris. Robert Ia	resident.
Wm. Ramsay, 1 Hon. Alex, Mor	DIRECTORS: HOWLAND, Esq., P IT, Esq., Vice-Pres ^e Ssq. T. R. Wa ris. Robert Ja Hugh Ryan, Esq.	resident. t, St, Catharines, dsworth, Esq. affray, Esq.
Wm. Ramsay, 1 Hon. Alex, Mor HEAD	DIRECTORS: HOWLAND, Esq., P IT, Esq., Vice-Pres' Saq. T. R. Wa ris. Robert Ja Hugh Ryan, Esq. OFFICE, TOJ	resident. t, St. Catharines, dsworth, Esq. affray, Esq. RONTO.
Wm. Ramsay, 1 Hon, Alex, Mor HEAD D.	DIRECTORS: HOWLAND, Esq., P IT, Esq., Vice-Pres ^e Ssq. T. R. Wa ris. Robert Ja Hugh Ryan, Esq.	resident. t, St. Catharines. dsworth, Esq. ffray, Esq. RONTO. 1188.

The Chartered Banks.

B. JENNINGS, Asst. Cashier. E. HAY, Inspector Branches — Brandon, Man.; Galgary, Alba, Essex Centre, Fergus, Galt, Ingersoll, Niagara Falls, Port Colborne, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Toronto, Yonge St. cor. Queen, Welland, Winnipeg, Woodstock. Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed. Prompt attention, paid to collections. Debentures purchased.

Eastern Townships Bank. Authorized Capital,\$1,500,000 Capital Paid-Up, 1,485,881 500,000

HEAD OFFICE, SHERBROOKE, QUE,

WM, FARWELL, General Manager Branches.--Waterloo, Richmond, Coaticook, Stan-stead, Cowansville, Granby, Bedford, Huntingdon, Agents in Montreal-Bank of Montreal. London, England--National Bank of Scotland Boston--National Park Bank, New York---National Park Bank. Collections made at all accessible points and prompt-ly remitted for.

THE	WEST	ERN	BANK
	OF OA	NADA.	
ហ	AD OFFICE	OCHAWA.	OMT

MEAD OFFICE, OSHAWA, ON I
Capital Authorized, \$1,000,000
Capital Subscribed, 500,000
Capital Paid-up, 341,000
Reserve, 60,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
JOHN COWAN, Esq., President. REUBEN S. HAMLIN, Esq., Vice-President.
REUBEN S. HAMLIN, Esg., Vice-President.

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

LA BANQUE NATIONALE, HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC. Capital Paid-up, DIRECTORS:

DIRECTORS : A. GABOURY, Esq., President, FRS, KIROUAC, Esq., Vice-President, ion. J. Thibaudeau. T. LeDroit, Esq. Louis Bilodeau, Esq. P. LAFRANCE, Cashier. BBANOLES : Montreal AIF Runger Champer Com-

Montreal-Alf. Brunet, Manager. Ottawa-C. HJ Carrière, Manager. Sherbrooke-P. I. Bazin, Man-

AGENTS

AGENTE England—National Bank of Scotland, London, France Messrs, Grunebaum, Freres & Co., La Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas. United States—National Hank of the Republic, New York ; National Revere Bank, Boston. Newfoundland—The Commercial Bank of Newf'dland. CANADA.—Prov. Ontario — The Bank of Toronto. Maritime Provinces—Bank of New Brunswick, Mer-chants Bank of Halifax, Bank of Montreal. Manitoba —The Union Bank of Canada. A general Banking, Exchange and Collection business transacted. Particular attention paid to collections and returns made with utmost prompiness. Mar Correspondence respectfully solicited.

ووالنعي المتعمقات الثليج



LIMITED, ESTABLISHED' IN LONDON, 1873. Chief Offlice :

4 Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London Trustees:

THE RIGHT HONORABLE JOHN BRIGHT, M.P. THE RIGHT HON. EARL BEAUCHAMP, Baskers-Bank of England.

HAD ICCH-BANK OF Fingland. The Capital, in "addition to the Guarantee Fund of 60 per cont., is invested in British Government securities. The Bank does not discount Notes or Bills, nor speculate, but invests its deposits against Govern-ernment Securities, thus making the Cheque Bank Cheques equatin to Cabin-as Bank of Eng-and notes are. The Bank issues Cheq es in amounts from ONE POUND upwards, either singly or put up in Books, as required, for the use of Travellers, or for those remitting money to Europe, or any other part of the world. The Guarantee Cheques are cheaper than Post Office Srders, and can be CASILED ON PRESENTATION WIFINOUT CHARGE in every town in Great Britain and Ireland; in overy town in Europe, and in every part of the world. MOT Visitors to the Paris Exhibition this

10 Visitors to the Paris Exhibition this summer can cash the Cheques at upwards of 70 Banking Houses in all parts of Paris.

To isanking Houses in all parts of Paris. Travellors holding Cheque Bank Cheques can have their mail matter addressed to them cure of the Oheque Bank, London, who will take charge of the same and forward to any address. For Handhook containing list of upwards of 2,000 Banking Houses, situated in all parts of the world, who Cash Cheque Bank Cheques on presentation, without charge, apply to

THE ACENCY, CHEQUE BANK, LTD. UNITED BANK BUILDING,

Wall St., New York. 2 E. J. MATHEWS & Co., Agents,

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA HEAD OFFICE AND BRANCHES,

From whom cheques and all information may be obtained.

REFERENCES BY PERMISSION :-- John W. Mackay, Esq., Prosident Commercial Cable Com-pany, Mackay-Bennett Cables, New York. E. O. Frondh, Esq., President Manhattan Trust Com-pany, New York, and many others.

Loan Societies.

THE

Dominion Savings and Investment SOCIETY

LONDON, - - - ONTARIO. Subsoribod Capital, - - \$1,000,000.00 Paid-up, - - 931,925,95

ROBERT REID, Collector of Customs, President. WILLIAM DUFFIELD, President City (as Company, - - - Vice-President. THOMAS 11. PURDOM, - Inspecting Director.

F. B LEYS, Managor.

THE HAMILTON

Provident and Loan Society.

Dividend No. 36. Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Three and a Hall Per Cent, upon the paid up capital stock of the Society has been declared for the half year ending 30th June, 1889, and that the same will be payable at the Society's banking house, Ifam'iton, Ont., on and alter

Tuesday, 2nd July, 1889.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th June, 1889, both days inclusive, 11, D. CAMERON, Treasurer. Hamilton, 14th May, 1889.

THE

Trusts Corporation OF ONTARIO.

Prosidont.....Ilon. J. C. Aikins Vico-Prosidonts {Ilon. Sir Adam Wilson, Kt. Sir R. J. Cartwright, K.O.M.G.

vice-ressuents { Sir R. J. Cartwright, K.C.M.G. Accopts office of Executor, Administrator, Guardian or Committee, the execution of all trusts, investments, argoncy, management of egetates, col-loction of ronts and financial obligations gener-ally, buys and sells debentures and invests sinking funds, etc. Also acts as Assignee or Trustee for benefit of oreditors, and as Liquidator, and generally in winding up of estates. A. E. PLIMMED

A. R. PLUMMER,

Managor.

<u>Allan Line</u> r Contract with the Governments of Canad Newfoundland for the Conveyance of the Canadian and United States Mails Under 1889--Summer Arrangements-1889

The shortest Sea Route between America and Europe, being only five days between land to land. The Steamers of the

Liverpool, Londonderry Montreal Mail Service, and

Reprint 2011 Initial BETVICE, Sailing from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, and from Quebec on THURSDAYS, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be de-spatched

	From	From
Steamships,	Montreal.	Quebec.
 Carthaginian 	July 3	July 4
Sardinian		- ⁷ 1
Circassian	* 17	" 18
Parisian	" 24	" 2

•The Carthaginian not being a Mail steamer, and be-ing engaged in the caule trade, will not carry any passengers from this side. These steamers carry neither cattle nor sheep.

Rates of Passage from Montreal or Quebeo.

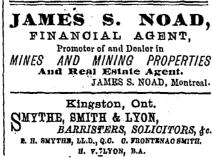
93

According to Accommodation. Market of States of States

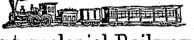
gow and Boston and Glasgow and Philladelphia Lines may be obtained on application to any of the under-noted agents. Through Bills of Lading pranted to Liverpool and Glasgow, and at Continental Ports, to all points in Canada and United States, and from all Stations in Canada and the United States to Liverpool and Glas-gow, via Boston, Portland or Halifax. For Freight, Passage or other information, apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quai d'Orleans, Havre: Alex. Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns, Antwerp; Ruys & Co., Bordeaux; Fischer & Behmer, Schusselkorf, No. 8 Bremen; Charley & Malcolm, Belfast; James Scott & Co., Queenstown; Allan Bros, & Co., 203 Leadenhall street, & C., London, James & Alex Allan, 70 Great Clyde st., Glasgow; Allan Bros., James street, Liver-pool; Allans, Rae & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 112 La Salle Street, Chicago; H. Bourlier, Toronto; Thos. Coos & Son, 261 Broadway, New York; or to G. W. Robinson, 136; St. James street, opposite St. Lawrence Hall: D. Battersby, 174 St. James street; A. B. Chafee, 206 St. James street; W. D. O'Brien, 143 St. James street, or to H. & A. AJLLAN,

H. & A. ALLAN,

State Street, Boston, and 25 Common Street, Montreal. Liverpool Mail Line,







Intercolonial Railway. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing 10th JUNE, 1889. Through Express Passenger Trains

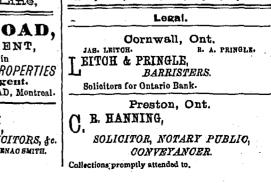
run	daily	(Sunday	excepted,) as follows :	
			. C	ments The Steven	

Leave Montreal by Grand Trunk Railway		
from Bonaventure St. Depot	8.00	22.15
Leave Levis	14.30	7 39
Arrive Riviere du Loup	18.15	12.00
Trois Pistoles	19.20	12.55
Rinouski	20.55	14.40
Little Metis		
Campoeilton	24.50	18.45
Dalhousie	2.45	19.40
Bathurst		
Newcastle	4.97	
Moncton	7.00	
St. John	10.50	
Halifax	13.55	
The buffet sleeping cars and all other	cars	of the

The buffet sleeping cars and all other cars of the fast express train leaving Montreal at 8.00 o'clock daily (Sunday excepted) run through to Halifax with-out change in twenty nine hours and [55] fiviy-five minutes. The trains to Halifax and St. John run through to their destination on Sundays. The trains of the Intercolonial Railway between Montreal and Halifax are lighted by electricity and heated by steam from the locomotive. The buffet sleeping cars and all other cars of the train leaving Montreal at 22.15 o'clock daily [Sunday excepted] run through to Dalhousie All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time. Through Tickets may be obtained via rail and steamer to all points on the Lower St, Lawrence and in the Maritime Provinces. For tickets and all information in regard to passenger fares, rates of freight, train arrangements, &c., apply to

G. W. ROBINSON, Eastern Fri. & Pass. Agt, 1364 ST. JAMES ST., Opposite St. Lawrence Hall, MONTREAL.

D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent Railway Office, Moncton, N.B., 8th June, 1889.



Legal Directory. Price of admission to this directory is \$10 per annum. ONTARIO. ALEXANDRIA.....Alex. L. Smith ALVINETON A. E. SMYTHE BELLEVILLE..... Falkiner & Masson BELLEVILLE Bell & Biggar BRIGHTONF. E. Titus BROOKVILLE M. M. Brown BROCKVILLS Fraser & Reynolds BRUSSELS E. E. Wade CARLETON PLACE Robert Patterson CAMPBELLYORD.....A. L. Colville BY.....C. J. Mickle, B.A. Solicitor for Elliott & Co., Bankers. CHEBLEY ... COLBORNE ... } Field & McCall COBOURG W. R. Riddell, LL.B. COBOURG AND COLBORNE......F. M. Field CORNWALL..... Leitch & Pringle CORNWALL Maclennan, Liddell & Cline DESERONTO Henry R. Bedford GODERIOH. Seager & Hartt GRAVENHURST..... T. Johnson GRIMSBY E. A. Lancaster GUELPH Macdonald & Macdonald . N. MAGDONALD. HAGEBSVILLE, N. P. (Coll's made), S. W. Howard INGEBBOLL. Wells KINGSTON...... Britton & Whiting LINDBAY...... Martin & Hopkins LIBTOWEL.....J. P. Mabee LONDON..... Albert O. Jeffery, LL.B., D.C.L. London Mills & Weekes LONDON Gibbons, McNab & Mulkern

LONDON. W. H. Bartram L'ORIGNAL J. Maxwell MAXVILLE, MOOSE CREEK R. A. Matheson MEAFORD AND CLARESBURG Alex. Skinner MIDLAND Steers & Ambrose MULBROOK J. Walter Curry MITCHELL Dent & Hodge MOUNT FOREST Perry & Perry S NAPANEE, LARMOUTH, ENTERPRISE, Preston & Ruttan } NEWMABLET...... Thos. J. Robertson { OBILLIA...... Mr. Saml. S. Robinson] Solicitor for Dominion Barl OTTAWA..... Gundry & Powell OTTAWA Geo. F. Henderson OWEN Sound Creasor, Morrison & Smith

PARIS Charles M. Foley PERTHArthur J. Matheson PIOTON AND DESOBONTO Alcorn & Young PORT ELGIN J. C. Dalrymple POBT HOPE H. A. Ward PRESCOTT French & Saunders

SMITH'S FALLS...... Bayard E. Sparham STAYNEB and CREEMORS....A. D. C. Macintyre ST. MARY'S..... E. W. Harding ST. THOMAS, Macdougall & Robertson STRATFORD..... McPherson & Davidson TERSWATERJohn J. Stephens Thornbury.......... Wilson, Evans & Dyre TILSONBURG W. A. Dowler TORONTO......S. Alfred Jones, LL. B. } 94 Adelaide Street E. TOBONTO TOBONTO..... Church & Carey TOBONTO Jones Bros. & Mackenzie

WOODSTOOK Finkle, McKay & McMullen

	•	
	ONTABIO-Continued.	_
т	BENTON	_
U	xBBIDGE McGillivray & Chapple	J
۷ v	VINGRAM	
	VEITEY	B
	Yoodville Arch. J. Sinclair	ī
Ŋ	IONTREAL A. H. Chambers	(
Å	CONTREAL	G
F	LIGHMOND	
Ç	TERBEC Eeil & Joly de Lotbinier-	J
	DEBED Louis F Burroughs (Solicitor to Jacques Cartier Bank.)	נן
	UBBEGBlanchet, Drouin & Dionne Hon. Jean Blanchet, C.R. F. X. Drouin, C.R. J. A. Dionne, LL. D.	м М
1	QUEBEC Gibsone & Aylwin	l i
1	QOEBEG Oaron, Pentland & Stuart Solicitors for the Quebec Bank.	
	THREE BIVERS Arthur Olivier	1
ľ	THREE RIVERS Denoncourt & Harnois N. L. Drnoncourt, C.R. J. Harnois.	
,	MANITOBA. CalgaryLougheed & McCarthy	
1	NOVA SCOTIA. Annapolis Boyal,Bitchie & Ritchie	
ľ	ANTIGONISH Macgillivray & Chisholm	
Ł	AMHERST Townshend, Dickey & Rogers	
	AMMERST Charles B. Smith ARICHAT A. J. McGillivray	
	BRIDGETOWN T. D. Ruggles & Sons	1
	BRIDGEWATER Owen & McLean	1:
	DIGBY А. J. S. Copp DigBY Т. О. Shreve, Q.O.	
ł	HALIFAX Alfred Whitman	
	HALIFAX	
	W.W. McLellan	
	KENTVILLE	: {
	LUNENBURGCharles W. Lane, LL.B. LUNENBURGJohn D. McLeod	
	NEW GLASGOW	ı í
1	NEW GLASGOWJames F. MacLean PARESBOBOS. W. Smith	11
1	PIOTOT	r i
;	PICTOU MacDonald & Hensley STELLARTON MacDonald & Hensley	
•	TRUBOS. E. Gourley WEBTVILLE MacDonald & Hensley	7
3	VARMOUTH	8
1	NEW BRUNSWICK.	1
	ANDOVRE, Victoria Co D. B. Gallaghe CHATHAM & NEWOASTLE Warren C. Winslow	γl
۱ (DORGHESTER	ΔI
1	FREDERICTON Gregory & Gregor	y I
1	MONOTON	n h
h	MONGTON	t
ÿ	MONOTON	
n n	SHEDIAG James McQuee	n (
g	SUBSEX	n l
6 J	ST. GEORGE	is d
d B	ST. JOHN	ar
8	ST. JOHN)r
n.	ST. JOHN Daniel Mulli ST. JOHN Allen & Ferguso	n
Ø	ST. JOHN	11
g n	WOODSTOOK & EDMUNSTON	
n	J. Norman W. Winslo Solicitor Merchants Bank of Halifax.	
ß	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.	
:e ər	SUMMERSIDE AND CHARLOTTETOWN McLeod, Morson & McQuarrie	
}	CHARLOTTETOWN	m
1	Detara & Data	

GHABLOTTETOWN..... Peters & Peters CHARLOTTETOWN..... Warburton & Smallwood { GEORGETOWN..... D. A. Mackinnon, LL.B. MONTAGUE. CARDIGAN, SOURIS. BRITISH COLUMBIA. VANGOUVERJ. H. Hallett VIOTOBIA Davie & Pooley

Legal. London, Ont. MILLS & WEEKES, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c. Dundas Street. GEO. NELSON WREEES ION. DAVID MILLS. TIBBONS, MONAB & MULKERN J BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, 5c. Office, corner Richmond and Carling Streets. Heo. C. Gibbons. Geo. McNab. P. Mulkorn. Fred. F. Harper. Montreal. HUTCHINSON & OUGHTRED, Advocates, Barristers, Commissioners, Sc. WADDELL BUILDING. M. HUTCHINGON, D.C.L. A. B. OUGHTRED, B.C.L. TAMES B. ALLAN, B.A., LL.B. ADVOCATE Room 15, New York Life Building CHAPLEAU, HALL, NICOLLS & BROWN, Advocates, Barristers, Commissioners, &c. HON. J. A. CHAPLEAU, Q.O., M.P., JOHN S. HALL, JR., M.P.P., ARMINE D. NICOLLS. MACMASTER & McGIBBON, Advocates, Barristers, &c. DONALD MACMASTER, Q.C. R. D. MCGIBBON, F. S. MACLENNAN, B.O.L. ALF. B. MAJOR. A BBOTTS & CAMPBELL, ADVOCATES, North British Chambers, 11 Hospital St. Mc00BMIOK, DUOLOS & MUBOHISON, Advocates, &c., 181 St. James street, Mont-trenl. Will attend the Courts in the Dis-tricts of Beaularnois, Bodford and St. Hyseinthe. D. MCCORMACK, B.C.L. C. A. DUCLOS, B.A., B.C.L. R. L. MURCHISON, B.C.E. TWATER & MACKIE, Advocates, Barristers, Commissioners, Sc. 131 St. James Street, Moutreal. Moneton, N.B. SMITH & KAY, BARRISTERS & ATTORNEYS, NOTARIES PUBLIC. R. BARRY-SMITH. JAS, KAY. 246 Main Street, Moncton, N.B. HANINGTON, TEED & HEWSON, Barristers-at-Law, Solicitors, Netaries Public, &c Accounts collected and loans negotiated in all parts of the province. HON. D. L. HANINGTON, Q.C., M.P.P. R. W. HEWSON M. G. TERD. Ottawa, Ont. GEORGE F. HENDERSON, Solicitor, fc. 13 Scottish Ontario Chambers. **GUNDRY & POWELL**, Barristers, Solicitors. Supreme Court and Departmental Agents. Special attention given to collections and com-mercial business. J. P. FISHER, Bar J. Barrister, Solicitor, Notary, Etc. Supreme Court, Parliamentary and Departmental Agent. Scottish Ontarica Chambers. AW AND COLLECTION OFFICE of LAW AND UDBLEDUIUM OFFICE of Arthur C. Fairweather, Barristor-at-Law, Sr. Jons, N.B., General Agent for the Province of New Brunswick of The Com-mercial Union Assurance Company (Limited), of London, and The Phenix Insurance Company, of Brooklyn. References in St. John-Messrs. Hall & Fair-Weather, and throughout the Dominion of Canada the General Agents of he above Companies. Peterborough. HATTON & WOOD, Barristers, Solicitors, Etc. B. M. WOOD, B.A. G. W. HATTON. W, A. STRATTON, B.A., LL.B., Barrister, Solicitor, Etc. Picton, Ont. EDWARDS MERRILL,

Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, &c. Office : WASHBURN BLOCK, MAIN ST., PICTON.



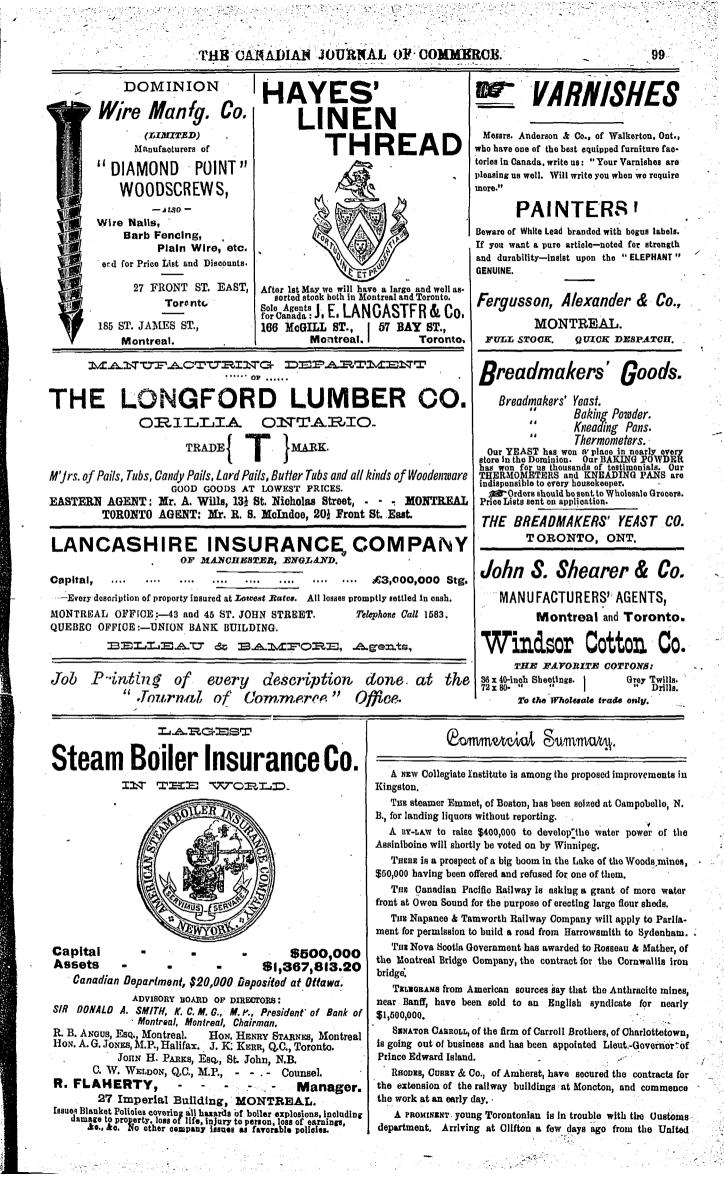


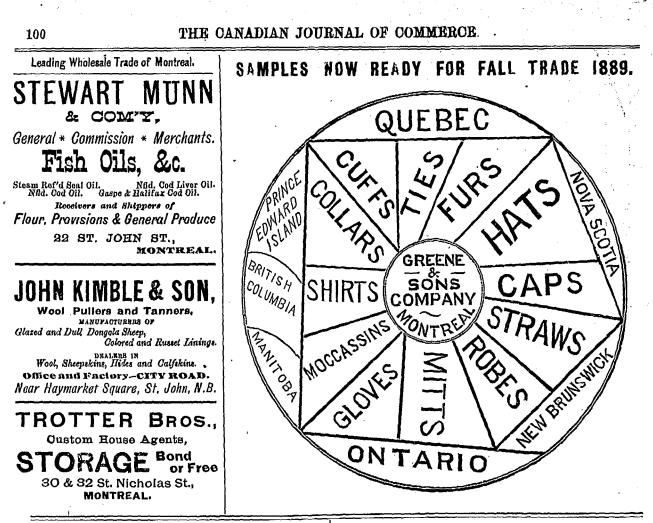
Ť.











States with six trunks, he reported nothing dutiable. On the trunks being searched wearing apparel and other articles to the value of \$1,500 were found.

<u>The daily export of fresh fish in refrigerator cars on the Canada</u> Pacific Railway for St. John, N.B., to Quebee and Ontario, is growing to considerable dimensions.

A LANGE iron foundry is to be started in Parsboro, N.S. The lumber shipments of Parsboro is expected to reach one-third the whole exports of the Province of Nova Scotia.

The new Patterson house, Owen Sound, Ont., creeted at a cost of \$30,000 and furnished at a cost of \$10,000, opened this week. It is one of the finest hotels in appearance in Western Ontario.

MONOTON, N.B., now claims to be the best lighted town in Canada for its size. The additional electric lights put in, together with those on the railway, add greatly to the brilliancy and safety of the town lighting.

ST. JOHN, N.B., lumber shipments on the 13th instant, to Great Britain and the United States by water amounted to 3,194,000 feet of deals, and 1,000,000 feet of lumber, exclusive of clapboards and shingles.

The steamer John Gaskin, of the Montreal Transportation Company, Kingsto , has been seized at the latter port for having had certain repairs done in the United States and not reporting them to the Canadian custom officials.

A NEW telegraph company has been incorporated for the purpose of building, acquiring and operating one or more telegraph lines in the province of Quebec, by the name of "The Mutual Telegraph Company," with a capital stock of \$40,000.

In the Maritime Provinces having has already commenced. The crop is excellent, and has not for many years been ready for the cutter

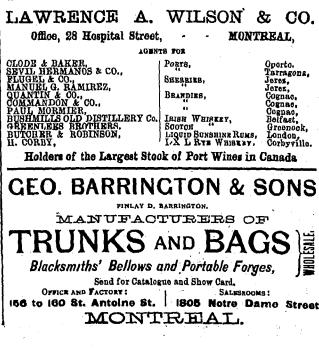


so early. As the hay crop is the mainstay of the Muritime Province farmer, he is now happy and contented.

A KINGSTON manufacturer is asking for a bonus in the shape of reduced taxes. If his present assessment is not increased for ten years he will add twelve thousand dollars' worth of machinery and double the ist of employes. The Council has the offer under consideration.

Our Halifax correspondent writes :--Notwithstanding the bluster of a portion of the American press about the illegal seizure of the Mattie Winship, on the Cape Breton Coast, for fishing within the three mile limit, it now seems that the captain, after consultation with his attorneys, admits he has no defence, so the vessel will be subject to the provisions of the law.

JOHN DOULL has been elected President of the Bank of Nova Scotia in room of the late J. S. Maclean, Mr. Doull formerly held the position of president. Adam Burns, of the firm of Burns & Murray, succeeds Mr. Doull as vice-president. Wiley Smith has been appointed to succeed his late brother, Allison Smith, on the directorate of the Merchant's Bank of Halifax.





E. B. Caya, general morchant, Maidstone, Ont., has assigned to E. F. Noyes, Hamilton. Caya places his assets at \$6,300, which is made up of book debts, stock and real estate. His liabilities are \$3,820. He claims that difficulty in collecting accounts was the chief cause of the failure.

Our Galgary correspondent writes : The crops are in splendid condition, being greatly benefited by the recent rains, which were badly needed, and will be worth millions to the country. Mr. F \underline{G} . Smith, of Le Jeune, Smith & Co., bankers, died on the 4th inst., at the age of 33 years. His death is universally regretted. Building still continues very brisk.

Ar a meeting of the creditors of T. James Claxton & Co., the curators presented a statement of affairs, showing the direct liabilities to be \$92,923.56, the indirect liabilities, \$90,000.00, available assets, \$55,750.69, and estimated surplus of property and stocks in various companies, \$27,000. Mr. Claxton gave an account of his expenses during the past nine years, and the meeting was adjourned in order to afford him an opportunity of conferring with the inspectors of the estate. It is understood he will offer a compromise.

OUR Ingersoll correspondent writes .- The dry goods business of Macauley & Co. has changed hands; they selling out to Smith & Merriman. The license commissioners have settled upon whom their favors are to be bestowed. James Brady gets the only shop license. Hotel licenses have been granted to 2. J. McCarty, W. McMurray, D. O'Grady, John Keating, John W. Marsden and Mrs. Gallagher. With the fine weather of the past few days, haying has set in in good earnest, with an enormous crop. Fall wheat will be fit to cut next week.

AMONG the Oanadian companies recently incorporated are the "West End Mining Company of Ontario, limited," to do business in the White Fish and Silver Mountain mining region, with headquarters in Port Arthur. The capital stock is \$2,000,000. The incorporators are N. Nichols and F. Newberry, capitalists; A. Gorham, explorer, and H. Kingsley Nichols, Superintendent of Mines.—The Ambrose, Winslow Brewing and Malting Company of Port Hope, capital \$100,000.—The Barrow Bay Lumber Company, limited, \$50,000, with headquarters in Barrow Bay.—The St. Georgo Water Supply Company, capital \$3,000.

Is our issue of May 3 reference was made to litigation between the former members of the firm of Hamilton & Guggisberg, of Walkerton, Ont, over entries in the books made by the former. A local firm of lawyers write us to publish a statement rectifying some supposed reflection made on Mr. John Hamilton. Our paragraph at the time contained the following: "No errors were discovered against Hamilton by the Master in Chancery, to whom the action was referred." We fail to see how we have wronged Mr. Hamilton. The finding of the Master is before us, and in it we notice: "I do not find that the errors complained of were errors fraudulently made by defendant, but through omission on his part to make entries." Surely this is plain enough.

(1	ASSESSMENT SYSTEM.	_)
Mutual Reser	ve Fund Life	Association.
9	open assessment Company iness in the United States, Great	
· Data and D	Iembership No. 70,000).
Reserve Fund		n \$200,000.000 rance is \$11.00, on \$5,000 Life Ins.
Agents Wanted in Every Locklity. A J. T. PATTERSON 217 St. James St., MC	J. I	D. WELLS, Conl. Manager, TORONTO.
DAWES & CO., Brewers & Malsters	Halifax Steam Coffee and Spice Mills. Established 1841.	CANADIAN RUBBER CO'Y,
INDIA PALE AND XX MILD ALE. EXTRA AND XXX STOUT PORTER. [In Wood and Bottle.] Familios Supplied. SAND PORTER, Querts and Pints.	W. H. SCHWARTZ & SONS, WHOLESALE	OF MONTREAL, MANUFACTURERS OF
Office: 521 St. James Street West	COFFEES and SPICES	Rubber Shoes, Felt Boots, Belting
MONTREAL, Orders received by Telephone,	Of syery description, put up in all kinds of packages.	Packing and Fire Engine Hose.
	Hallfax, Nova Scotla,	



CLENBOIG ARTCOSH STANDARD DRAIN PIPE CO'S PIPES. Francis, Union and Chateau Portland Cements, Fire Brick, Clay, Etc. MCRAE & CO., Ottawa, On:

Union and Chatoau Portland Cements, Fire Brick, Clay, Etc. E & CO., Ottawa, Onj. Branch-56 and 58 Esplanade, East Toronto.

AND SONS

Wholesale Leather and

Shoe Findings.

Rarness Leather a specialty. Office: 74 Rideau Street, Ottawa, Tannery: Mount Sherwood,

Tanners and Curriers,

UPPER HARNESS AND MOCCASIN

LEATHER.



In this province the following business troubles are reported: Gelina: & Paquette, grocers, Montreal, have assigned. Liabilities \$3,800. They commenced 15 or 18 months ago and had a moderate capital.—Jos. Desmarais, tanner, Notre Dame de Stanbridge, has had a meeting of creditors called for the 24th inst. at Sweetsburg. He is reported absent.—Jas. Henry, general store, Huntingdon, has called a meeting of creditors for the 18th inst. Liabilities, \$7,000; assets report d to be \$8,000. He was formerly of Henry & McCallum, which dissolved last fall and was paying the latter on time —Emmanuel Day, dry goods, city, has had a meeting of creditors called for the 19th inst. He opened out in Point St Charles this spring, and is reported absent.—Hester Bourassa, leather, &c., Three Rivers, has assigned with liabilities of \$4,600.

Our Bowmanville, Ont., correspondent writes: Crops in this county, as well as in the adjoining counties of Ontario and Peterboro have not looked or promised so well for many years, being as a whole exceptionally abundant and fine. The hay crop is now being harvested, and in all these townships there will be an immense crop, and the hay is of the best. Of course there are spots here and there where land is low and where crops have been somewhat injured by the frost and heavy rains, but the loss is trifling compared with the superabundance elsewhere. There is but little or no fall wheat grown along the front, but in the townships back, such as Brock, Mara, Rama and others, there is an immense acreage, and no finer fields



have been seen than the present since the land was first cleared. Peas are in some parts somewhat light, but elsewhere will be a heavy crop. Unless something totally unexpected occurs the prospects of an abundant and golden harvest in this and adjoining counties were never brighter.

103

ONTARIO contributes the following trade embarrassments: -J. S. Deacon, grocer, London, has assigned. He has been in business four years. Liabilities \$3,000, -Jas Evans, foundry, Omemee, has assigned after an experience of some years. In 1887 he admitted one Redpath, and the style was changed to Evans & Redpath; dissolving last April, Evans continuing. His capital was too small for the business.-S. C. Warner, boots, shoes, etc., O.illia, is offering 50c on the dollar, spread over nine months.-W. A. Wiloott, flour and feed, Toronto, has assigned.-John H M.yer, tins, etc., Wellesley, has assigned. He has been in business for a tew years but had little capital, a small affair.-O. Gauthier, storekeeper, St. Eugene, has assigned in trust. He started five years ago with little means and small experience in this line, being a saddler by trade -John Black, produce dealer, Sencerville, has assigned.-It is reported from Toronto that Kenneth Chisholm, M. P. P., of Brampton, is in financial difficulties and asking an extension. He carried on a general store, mill and grain and quarry business, and went down with the defunct Central Bank. He made an assignment with his creditors, sold his store and has since been managing bis quarries and mill. He now finds himself unable to meet his terms of settlement, The liabilities will reach close on to \$50,000, of which McMaster, Darling & Co. are creditors to the extent of \$25,000, but they are secured for \$24,000 of it.



POROUS TERRA COTTA for Fire-Proofing tures, recommended by all progressive Architects as the most desirable and economical building material.





651,000 of silk and over 2,000,000 lbs of other merchandise were carried by the Canadian route from China and Japan destined to the United States, while on the other hand American manufacturers, traders and shippers have clearly recognized the desirability and convenience of the Canadian route, or we should not be able to prove that in the same year over 11,000,000 lbs of cotton goods, 1,500,000 lbs of machinery, and other merchandise, togother with 120,000 brls of flour were shipped by it from the United States to China and Japan. Such facts as these, justify the conclusion that the Canadian route would not only enable Australia to acquire extensive trade relations with the Dominion, but will give her a much better steamship and train service with the American continent, retaining all the advantages she at present enjoys in the United States markets.

What has been the result to Australia of subsidized connection with the United States? The discussion of this question opens up an interesting chapter. The imports at San Francisco from Australia for the year ending 31st December 1888 were :--

Coal	Value	\$793,308
Tin	11	412,377
Wool		61
Wine		14
Otherwise		173,395
•		

\$1,379,155

The imports from the Hawaiian islands were :--

These figures seem to show our Australian friends that subsidizing the Spreckles' steamers means chiefly, giving a bonus to a commercial and duty-protected private concern to enable it to obtain its coal supplies from Australia and its sugar from Honolulu at their expense. Indirectly they have abetted the Spreckles monopoly of the sugar industry in California from which the Australian colonies derive no benefit whatever, the item "sugar" not even appearing in the detailed catalogue of exports from San Francisco to Australasia. The point is, of course, raised that the changing of the route to Vancouver will adversely affect the Australian coal market, The southward trips will undoubtedly be coaled from British Columbia but the superior class of swift steamers which will be necessary to comply with the requirements of the governments concerned and the increased number of auxiliary lines which may be looked for, will prove good customers to the Australian coal fields, while the ordinary coal trade may safely be left to take care of itself.

No one can doubt that a mutually profitable exchange of products is possible between Canada and Australia and the recent appointment of the Hon. Mr. Abbott as Canadian commissioner to the Australian group of colonies is a step in the right direction. The subsidy of £25,000 towards a line of steamers authorized at last session and New Zealand's vote of £18,000 together with promised assistance from New South Wales and the British mail contract in sight all give the subject immediate importance. Mr. Abbott, it appears, will return before the next session of parliament and present a report to the House on the questions of tariff, trade, steamship communication, cable connection, etc. It is quite possible that in time Canada will become a better market for Australasian products than even the United States and no one will readily deny that an immediate stimulus will be given to inter-colonial commerce by the proposed Canadian-Australian line. Every kind of manufactured wooden article is in demand at the Antipodes as well as agricultural implements. Easier access to the wool supplies of Australasia should stimulate

Canadian manufactures. Even at present the consumption of Australian wool is large and each year increases the demand for woolen goods. The hard woods of Australia might be sent to us in exchange for our pine and cedar, and our cotton mills, now competing successfully in China, would doubtless endeavor to secure a portion of the business in the Southern Pacific.

The harbor of Vancouver has ample depth of water to accomodate the largest ships and is accessible at all seasons of the year, day or night; no ice ever forms or is encountered within 500 miles of the approach to it. Judging from the circular letter, which is the basis of this article it enjoys the great advantage of having an intelligent and patriotic board of trade in whose hands its commercial interests will not be neglected or suffer from meddlesome and misdirected interference. The success of its present spirited agitation would not alone advance the interests of British Columbia and the Dominion but those of the Empire at large and we believe that success is certain and will not be long delayed.

THE LOAN COMPANIES.

Now that the whole of Ontario, and a great portion of Manitoba, is literally " plastered " with mortgages, the statistics furnished to the government by those loan societies who elect to do so, become of great value. A large, if not the largest, proportion of farming lands in Ontario are really only hired off the loan companies by their supposed owners; as the possibility of the mortgage, ever being paid off is usually so remote that the interest may fairly be looked upon as a fixed annual charge. It must be remembered that in early days the farmer borrowed principally for the purpose of improving his farm, and therefore its increased productiveness compensated for the burden laid upon it. Nowadays the conditions are altogether changed, and the farmer borrows to tide him over an unprofitable season or to make up for the loss of a crop. Virgin soil no longer exists, and therefore there is no chance of his increasing his production in proportion to the increase in his liabilities. Nature will not pay his debts, and consequently the mortgage once put on has usually come to stay and represents a fixed annual addition to his expenditure in return for what is often but a temporary financial relief. No doubt improved agricultural machinery and increased cheapness of transport have come to his aid somewhat; but these advantages are more than counterbalanced by the reduction in the value of cereals due to foreign competition in British markets, and by the increased cost of living forced upon him by the necessity of conforming to the improvement in this respect produced by the spread of education and the closer contact with the denizens of towns and cities.

At first, no doubt, a great deal of money was made by the companies who made a specialty of loaning on farming lands; but of late it certain'y looks as if the business were being overdone and as if, sooner or later, some of the newer companies would burn their fingers. The total liabilities of Canadian loan companies have increased with startling rapidity during the past ten years. In 1878 they amounted to \$37,609,152. In 1883 they had grown to \$84,517,217; and in 1888 they were no less than \$107,978,976. Of this sum \$36,582,670 represents' debentures payable in Great Britain, or in other words English capital borrowed at a comparatively low figure in order to be loaned to the farmer at a higher one.

Now in the case of all these companies the main assets consist of mortgages on real estate. In fact no less than \$91,713,000, or 84 per cent of their total assets, consist of mortgages. It is therefore evident that their future prosperity depends upon the farmer being able to pay the interest, or in event of foreclosure the farm being worth the value of the mortgage. In the case of a first mortgage no doubt the company do stand to lose nothing; but every one is aware that a large proportion of these assets consist of second and even third mortgages, where a foreclosure would mean the absolute loss of the principal and where the loan is really a speculation that the farmer will be able to pay the interest sufficiently long to recoup the original outlay. This can only be termed a risky business at best; and when we add to this that in most cases their agents are paid by commission andare therefore directly interested in over-valuing these farms in order to induce the company to make the loan, we can easily see how any depreciation in the value of farming lands must cause a corresponding depreciation in the value of the loan company's assets. Under these circumstances it may be well to think twice before we consider the expansion in the business of the loan companies any indication of the growth or prosperity of the

West. In fact a good deal of their business simply means that the capitalist is profiling by the misfortunes of the farmer, and that this latter is compelled by force of circumstances to assume liabilities that it may be altogether out of his power to meet. If this be the case we must take care lest a similar condition affairs come about in this country to that now existing in Kansas, where 5,000 farms have been abandoned owing to the utter inability of the farmers to meet their liabilities. It is evident that the business is being overdone and therefore sooner or later some one will burn their fingers very severely.

OUR TEXTILE INTERESTS.

The position of both cottons and woollens continues satisfactory, and as mentioned in our last issue, important additions and alterations to local mills are either being made or are in contemplation. Stocks are light at all the cotton mills and a good feeling prevails among the wholesale men.

in Montreal the manufacturers and the wholesale trade continue to work harmoniously and a confident, hopeful tone prevails; but unfortunately there has been sharp rivalry and close competition in the west. It is current that there will be a general meeting of all the cotton men next month when a strong offort will be made to keep prices up on a fixed scale. The grey cotton section is in full operation and all the mills working on grey cloth have agreed on a minimum price. The China market has taken goods valued at a quarter of a million since January and several of the mills are still running on Chinese goods. Orders for domestic trade have been numerous, sufficient in fact to keep the mills going for three months ahead or more. The outlook is dependent to a large ex ent on the crops, but at present could scarcely be better. There has been some disposition all over the country, but more especially in Manitoba and the North-west to withhold a portion of the orders until the harvest is fully assured.

The bulk of the orders continue to be taken by travellers; who are the life of every business at the present day, so much so that the most successful houses appear to be those which rely chiefly on the travelling salesmen and pay the highest salaries. As usual in the summer season quite a number of buyers have made personal visits to city warehouses but this feature of the trade is not what it used to be. Even when they do come, rigid inspections and large purchases are comparatively rare, so much is the traveller and his samples depended upon. There can be no doubt that the expanses of a wholesale warehouse were much less under the old *regime*; but the new way of doing business seems to be a fixture, and those houses which have readily adapted themselves altered circumstances seem to be doing the business.

Important additions to both buildings and machinery are being made by the Merchants' Cotton Company ; as it is the intention to manufacture a class of goods never before made in Canada. Fifty new looms recently put in took up the entire capacity of the old mill. A large quantity of entirely new machinery is to be introduced. New machines are arriving for the extension of the Hochelaga Cotton Company at Magog. The addition will be completed early in September and will include 350 looms, Livesy manufacture, Lancashire : also 30 Platt's revolving top flat cards. Seven hundred looms will be employed in printing and the produce of 400 to 500 looms more will be required to keep the printing establishment running. The enlargement of this mill will assist the other mills now running as it will take a portion of the surplus product of grey cotton. It is estimated that the out lay in machinery and equipments will amount to \$150,000 and probably 700 operatives will be constantly omployed.

The future of prices seems upward in consequence of the dearness of the raw material for both cottons and woolens. Foreign makers are in the same position as our own. British woolen munufacturers are asking 5 to 10 per cent. advance, as to quality of product. The tone of the New York market for staple domestic cottons is firm. Brown cottons are in steady but moderate request; and, while stocks in general are well in hand a good many fine yarn goods are sold ahead. Bleached shirtings are in fair request by package buyers, and the most popular makes (in both fine and low grades) continue sold to arrive. Prices of bloached goods are very firm, and a higher range of values in the near future will not suprise the best posted buyers. Wide sheetings, cotton flunnels, corset jeans and satteens are moving steadily at firm prices, and stocks are in very good shape. Colored cottons remain quiet, and agents report a light business in quilts and table damasks.

Dealings in the new crop of cotton have been limited in the States in view of the magnificent crop accounts, but at the same time there has been a disinclination to sell until the old crop deal and its possibilities have passed into history. Amendments changing the rules for classification of cottons, have been adopted at New York. The Augusta, Ga., cotton exchange recently protested against New York methods, and asked the cooperation of the southern exchange in effecting a reform. Among other things the Augusta board put on record that "the statisti cal position of cotton was never so strong since 1870 as now, and yet New York, by her system of manipulation, can keep the future market 70 points under the actual cost of cotton." The New York position is thus outlined :- The reason that August contracts are selling below the spot quotations is that all kinds of cotton can be delivered on a contract, while the quotations are for cotton running half a grade above or below the quality quoted. In the early part of the season there was a large amount of undesirable cotton purchased and consigned to this market from the South, when no other outlet existed for it, A portion of that cotton is still here, and as the previous good qualities of the cotton crops had caused the spinning machinery of the world to be changed to the better grades, that cotton is pressing on the market, as the prospects for the new crop are said to indicate a crop better in quality than the last. If a profit of \$3 a bale exists in shipping the cotton to Liverpool, the New York merchants cannot see it, and they are only too willing to allow the cotton to be taken away from here. The cotton is in store, weighed and classed free of cost to the buyer, and any claims for error in classification will be promptly met from a fund of \$58,000 accumulated for that purpose. Instead of being condemned the cotton merchants should be sympathized with, as this accumulation of undesirable cotton has greatly injured their business this season.

We are further told that the complaints of the Southern cotton men have caused as much amusement as anger at New York and that no real grievances exist.

THE POSITION OF COPPER.

The question of the true position of copper is again attracting attention in trade circles. After the ignominious collapse of Mr. Secretan's syndicate and the inevitable heavy drop in copper values that followed, it was only natural that producers should seek some method by which to arrest what to them was a disastrous decline. Of late there has been considerable talk of some arrangement being arrived at, between the producers and holders of copper, whereby a diminution of supplies might be effected; and at one time negotiations were so nearly concluded that a rise in values was confidently predicted. Latest advices show, however, that the agreement is as far off as ever, and that the present apparently firm position of copper is due simply to the fact that holders of copper warrants are holding their metal off the market in hopes of some such arrangement being finally arrived at; so that that there is nothing really in the situation to justify any confidence in the market.

According to the official statistics, just published, the supplies and deliveries of copper in Eugland and France during the past three years (ending on the 30th June) have been as follows :--

Supplie	es Deliveries
1887 83,64	48 93,226
1868 114,39	95 94,124
1889 113,13	37 73,691

The lesson taught us by these figures lies not so much in the comparison of the past two years when the copper boom was in progress, as in comparing the deliveries in 1887, when trade was in its normal condition, with those of the present year. These show that the deliveries during the past twelve months have fallen off nearly 20,000 tons while the supplies have increased nearly 30,000 tons, and this too at a time when the expansion of trade should, under normal conditions, have caused a considerable increase in consumption.

This falling off seems to indicate that the abnormally high prices forced upon us by the syndicate's action have led to a permanent replacing of copper by other metals to a greater or less extent, and that the fictitious scarcity caused by holding copper off the market is producing its natural effect in diminishing the demand. That such an artificial arrangement can continue is impossible. Sconer or later the laws of supply and demand will bring about a return of natural conditions. How long the holders of copper can follow their present policy is of course uncertain; but, judging from the collapse of the French

196

۰,

syndicate, the sconer they allow the trade to resume its natural laws and the better for their interests. The results of the recent manipulation of this metal are too fresh in men's minds to permit such a policy to be successful; and therefore the sconer it is mondoned and the better it will be for the position of copper in the long run.

THE CATTLE TRADE.

The recent improvement in demand and higher prices in the British markets again direct attention to this important branch of our export trade. It is not encouraging to note that in spite of our advantages in the home markets American enterprise and foresight bid fair to keep Canadian live stock in the back ground. Our breeders, feeders and exporters have done a great deal but it is quite evident that much more remains to be done.

Arrangements have been perfected in Chicago and other cattle points in the United States which will soon make up for the shortage and high price of European stock. Cattle are plentiful and low priced in the United States and so a heavy export movement is to be inaugurated without delay to take full advantage of such favoring circumstances. The space from New York and Boston to British ports has been engaged on all the steamers for months ahead, in some cases to the end of October. It is needless to say that an immense number of cattle can be handled and they will be gathered from all points; a proportion going from the State of Kentucky. There has recently been some talk of a threatened deficiency in the supply of States' cattle, owing to the conversion of pasture lan Is to other uses, the destruction of grasses suitable for grazing, and the operations of rings and combinations to depress the price of cattle and deprive the growers of a fair profit. A statistician of some eminence has asserted that there is a danger of the U.S. beef supply falling very soon below the domestic demand, and an American newspaper found in a comparison of cattle statistics of 1:60 and 1885 grounds for apprehension that "we are approaching a period when we will rely on imported beef instead of exporting it."

With a view of settling this and similar questions the Bureau of Animal Industry has investigated, and it reports satisfactory results. The grade of cattle has deteriorated in some sections of the country, and in the agricultural helts of Minnesota, Dakota, Iowa and Western Missouri, farmers are reducing their holdings owing to unrenumerative conditions. We are told, however, that an encouraging change, and one which will more than compensate for the, loss in other directions, has taken place in the Southwest. The annual census of the Agricultural department indicates a steady increase and its figures show that this increase corresponds closely with the growth of population in the United States. The statement is as follows :--

Year.	Milch cows.	Oxen & other cattle.	Population.
1860 1870 1880 1889	10,095,600 12,027,000	17,031,284 15,388,500 21'231,000 35,032,417	31,443,321 38,558,371 50,155,783 *63,J00,000
			(

* Estimated

Reverting to our position in the live stock trade we find ourselves confronted by certain facts published by Ald. Frankland, of Toronto, which go far to establish his contention that "Canada has not yet done her best." Writing from Liverpool under recent date Mr. Frankland states that for some weeks past he has been carefully examining the great arrivals of American cattle in England, where they have sold from 41 to 5 pence per pound in the carcass, while the hide, tallow and offal realize about £2 10s. per animal. Notwithstanding this low price in England and comparative higher freight by sea, States cattle have held their own, because they have been purchased at such low rates in Chicago, Buffalo and Boston. Good American bullocks, from two to four years old, 1,300 to 1,550 lbs. average, are selling at \$3.85@\$4.25 per hundred, live weight, while Canadian cattle are being bought at \$4 50/0\$5, and are not as good a sample as they ought to be. From the beginning of May to the end of August, Canadians, by their clean bill of health and the great privilege they enjoy of free access alive into British markets, realize from one-half penny to three farthings per pound more than fine American stock.

The question arises, how do the Americans make the trade pay at such low prices ? Ald. Frankland says it is because they have widely adopted the system of early maturity. The fact has been demonstrated that they can build up a two-year-old steer to weigh 1,360 lbs., living weight, to produce when

slaughtered 734 lbs. of beef, the very weights sought after in Great Britain and selling at a slight advance over larger carcases. Why should Canadian breeders and feeders keep their animals one or two years longer than necessary, if by care and attention they can save twelve and twenty months feed? Bulls, oxen and old cattle are at a discount, and the trade for such must continually get worse. Early maturity should certainly be discussed and studied. Mr. Frankland is of opinion that if this be done the cry "there is no money in feeding cattle" will cease, and \$4.50 per 100 I've weight be proved a paying investment.

The subject is one which all interested in live stock cannot afford to neglect. We have valuable breeds, and Canada should be able, with the advantages she enjoys, to rank first in this great trade and make it profitable.

CARRYING AN OVERSTOCK.

The evil, which has attended so many retail merchants, of keeping on hand a larger stock than is necessary to meet the requirements of trade is being gradually dispensed with throughout the Dominion of late years, but still, how often is it acknowleged as the means whereby a merchant, careful and shrewd in many other respects, was forced to call a meeting of his creditors only eventually to become bankrupt from the simple want of judgment in buying an overstock, and depending on favorable circumstances to enable him to meet his paper when it became due. This is one of the peculiar evils which are nourished and sustained by honor and fair upright dealings rather than by fraud, and the more conscientious and straightforward a merchant proves himself the greater are the chances against him in warding off and remaining clear of the evil to which we allude.

Occasionally, but it is the exception and a very rare one, a traveller, after drawing attention to his variety of samples and their quality and cheapness against what had hitherto been on the market, reminds a customer that the house he represents. while anxious to sell all the goods they can, would rather cancel an order from a good customer than ship it if they were assured it had been given without any necessity for the goods and only through the persistent and tempting offers of their representative on the road. Competition entirely covers up such cases and where a me chant is known to always meet his obligations, whatever may be his real financial standing, he is subject, in a greater or less degree, to being led towards purchasing a supply in some line or other which, however staple, will not be entirely sold from his shelves in six months or probably a year. His arguments against purchasing an over supply are never sufficiently penetrating to subdue those of the anxious traveller, and it is only after he has returned from the sample room and reflects on the extent of the order he allowed to be taken, that he is surprised at the weakness of his arguments which in selling goods over the counter have always carried the point with success. Perhaps the very traveller who thus succeeded in getting his order does not represent the house which has been supplying him with the bulk of his stock but the brilliant array of new goods, so different in style and make to what he has on his shelves tempts him to order something, and with the traveller then it is smooth sailing and he will add to that order if all the arts by which he sustains his reputation and his salary are of any avail.

It often proves advantageous to purchase a large stock of goods if it is known they are becoming scarce and accordingly will raise in price, provided the article is staple and the purchaser is prepared to settle for the same at maturity, but this is also an exception which seldom presents itself, although between buyer and seller it is the common argument used, not so much that the goods are becoming scarce as that they have been bought from first hands at a sacrifice and consequently can not be duplicated for the same money. The greatest lever employed by the persuasive traveller is the offer to reduce the price of an article a fraction, provided the customer will take a specified amount or number, which looks feasible on its face and is certainly a strong incentive to buy as the price is always the point at issue in comparison with the quality of the goods. A customer in this case often overlooks what he can save by buying for immediate requirements and discounting at 3 or 5 per cent. 30 days, whereas he is tempted and often induced to order an overstock, more than he can get rid of in the next six months or more, by the simple inducement of a fraction saved in the cost and which, by its proportion, will not enable him to settle at the discount terms but run the full credit allowance which foots up in the first place nearly if not as much as the regular price on a

small line with the 30 day discount deducted. Then comes the time some of those goods will remain on the shelves unsold, and every month growing inferior in quality or shop worn by long display or out of style or out of season as the case may be, in any of which cases the holder feels he is money out and would be much better pleased had he made his purchases more consistent with his wants, in which case he would be in a better position to renew his orders for fresh goods and pay for his purchases more promptly. His shop would also have a better and brighter appearance, for no matter how attractive a store may be made to appear for the first few weeks by having every available nook and corner filled with goods, it soon exerts a desire on the part of the owner for a different display, and if his stock is already so complete that it rather needs diminishing than adding to, he is then at a loss to keep his place of business just as his ideas for advancement would prompt. Buying more goods than is required, even though obtained at a slight discount, is never a paying investment on the part of the average storekeeper, for there is always an attendant worry as to the chances of their final profitable disposal, if not the worry of scraping together the necessary means of carrying them over, which is at once a double and undesirable load, each in its peculiarity assisting in the failure to carry the other safely along; the load on the mind deprives the holder to a certain extent of the clearness of intellect otherwise at his command which would assist him in planning ways and means to more rapidly lessen his stock. The confidence attached to the disposal of a small amount of unseasonable goods or over supply will tend to their hasty removal, whereas the worry and fear attached to a heavy overstock of goods, whether in or out of season, will as surely result in their becoming gradually more difficult to satisfactorily remove.

TRUST DISCLOSURES.

Until recently the amount of the capitalization of the five trusts, the certificates of which are dealt in on the New York stock exchange, was unknown. Their certificates have been bought and sold in the dark, as it were, and all enquiries concerning the capitalization of the different trusts have remained unanswered.

Recently the Stock Exchange officials took the matter in hand and sent to the registrars of each of the trusts whose certificates have been on the market, requesting to know how many certificates each trust had registered. They possessed similar information concerning the stocks of overy railway company represented there, and they did not see why trusts should not be required to report in regard to their standing. The latter, evidently not caring to "buck" against the Stock Exchange and fearing that the dealing in their certificates might be stoppe ', yielded, and placed in the hands of the secretary of the exchange the figures asked for. The biggest one of all turns out to be one of the newest of the family-the Lead Trust. It was the information concerning this trust that provoked more astonishment than anything else. Its officers sent word that there had been issued 830,108 certificates of the par value of \$100 each, or that these certificates represented a capitalization of \$83,018,800. Less than two months ago it was known that the capital of this Trust was about \$32,000,000, and this knowledge of an increase of over \$50,000,000 in its capital in so short a period was what paralyzed Wall-street. Within the period referred to the managers of Lead Trust, who are also the managers of the Standard Oil Trust, have absorbed the white-lead companies in Philadelphia, two in St. Louis-the Collier and the Southern-and the Atlantic Mills in Brooklyn. For each of these they have issued new certificates, and increased their capital stock to the amount represented by the addition of these new certificates, but it seemed incredible that these five or six companies were worth \$50,-000,000 or anywhere near it. This was a puzzler to Wall-street, and there was a rush to dispose of these certificates by those who had been speculating in them. This forced the price down and made been speculating in them. This Lead Trusts very weak and shaky.

The Standard Oil Trust, which is the parent of all these monopolistic institutions, has never applied to the Stock Exchange to have its certificates dealt in. The managers were too sly for that, as this is the pet trust of all, and it goes on making its millions for the insiders who propose to continue reaping the benefit of all its divi-dends, and kcoping the outside public in the dark as to what they are making or doing. The following table will show at a glance the making or doing. The following table will show at a glance the number of certificates of each of the five trusts and the amount of the capitalisation at par:

Name of Trust.	Cerlifica les .	Capital.
Lead	830,188	\$83,018,800
Sugar	498,565	49,856,500
Cotton-Oil	421,852	42,185,200
Distillers' & Cattle Feeders'.		30,726,600
American Gattle	133,961	13,396,100
Total	2,191,832	\$219,183,200

The disclosures caused the price of certificates, particularly of lead and sugar trusts, to tumble and the heaviest losers have been western speculators. In one day transactions in lead trusts amounted to \$11,-000,000 while \$2,000,000 in sugar trusts changed hands. In fifte minutes lead trusts fell from 30 ; to 26 ;, and the brokers fairly tunbled over each other in their efforts to execute orders. The latest proposed additions to the family of trusts, are the milling and salt trusts. The efforts of an English syndicate to secure control of Minneapolls flouring mills have been partially successful. Options; were given on Pillsbury and Washburn mills as a result of a thorough examination of the properties by experts. The scheme provides that the property, including mills with a daily capacity of 22,000 barrels, or two-thirds of Minneapolis' total capacity, is to be capitalized at \$10,-000,000. A controlling interest is to be sold to the English syndicate. The international salt trust will be organized with a capital of \$20,-000,000, and will be incorporated under the laws of New York. There has been a disastrous war waged between producers in Michigan, Kansas and New York. They have been shipping salt from Chicago, the distributing point, to pl ces in Kansas, paying one dollar per barrel freight, and selling it at \$1 20. They have also shipped it east at the same exorbitant rates. The Kansas and New York producers have been sending salt into rivals territory with like results. A loss to both of them. After the association is formed each manufacturer's amount will be apportioned its own district The loss on the long freight haul will be adjusted and prices will go up 10 cents a barrel. The association will begin business January 1 next. Of the stock, \$5,000,000 will be held by English capitalists.

THE CROPS.

The summer bulletin of the Ontario Bureau of industries was issued this week, and deals with the crops as follows :-- "Fall wheat and oats will be the finest crops, a good heavy yield being expected, while spring wheat will be up to the average. Barley will generally be a good crop, and is expected to improve. Peas are varied, but it may be said that the yield will be good in high and well-drained land. Undoubtedly the root crop has suffered most extensively, and potatoes in some places expected to be almost a total failure. Hay and clover will be a good average crop, especially in the western part of the provinces. Although considerably later than usual having is now pretty generally under way in all localities. Of the minor crops, corn is in rather a bad condition, but may recover to some extent if fair weather continues. Rye is reported as good, beans very poor, and the remainder about an average "--- New York, July, 10 .-- The Times' London cable says that the weekly report from Bombay by cable settles the fact that the Indian wheat crop is going to be no factor at all in the question of the world's wheat supply this year. English specialists believe the situation a few weeks hence is going to be fully as bad as it was last year. One or two say they expect it to be worse. Of coarse the state of European crops is still susceptible of certain fluctuations and cannot be accurately mapped out until the annual seed fair at Vienna, which, owing to the general anxiety this year, has been advanced in date to August 25; but while climatic contingencies may injure good crops, they will be able to do little to improve those already doomed, and the condition in October is more likely to be wore than better. The demand for wheat in the big purchasing countries of Europe bids fair to be smaller than usual. England and France promises harvests considerably better than last year. As the fields and stacks now stand the yield of these two countries is expected to be forty million bushels is excess of last year. Spain's yield will be above he average, and Italy only a triffe under. Germany, east of the tenth parallel, is almost as good; perhaps the present weather will make her quite as good as last year. But there the favorable picture stops, indeed the tenth parallel may be taken as fairly dividing the good from the bad. East of that line wheat crops have gone all to pieces. Two great exporting countries, Russia and Austro-Hungary, will this year find it difficult to feed themselves. Russia, which had big harvests the last two years, and forced the market to get rid of all its grain in order to float loans, now confronts a rather serious situation. Her big granaries, like those at Odessa, have never before been so empty of wheat, and the present crop in many large districts is a complete failure. The long drought and the cyclonic storms which destroyed the wheat and oats prospects in Russia, have been the same for wheat, ryo and barley in Austro-Hungary, Roumania and Eastern Germany. The shortage over here will be so great that the market will be more at the mercy of the United States than ever before Chicago, July 16 .-- A special to the Inter-Ocean from Grafton, Dak., says: The wheat crop of Dakota is 30,000,000 bushels short. The total production for the territory cannot, under the best possible con. ditions from now until harvest, which will began in the north by the 25th, exceed 20,000,000 bushels, and to put it that high is a liberal estimate. The greatest detriment to a successful crop this year has been the exceedingly dry season, and only along the streams will there be any crops at all. Along the main line of the Northern Pacific, the once bonanza farm district, the elevators are closing up and the country tributary to Bismarck is as a barren sand hi l. The Jim River valley will barely feed its people and, in short, nowhere in Dakota will there be any wheat for export, save along the main line of Manitoba from a point 30 miles north of Fargo. The cry of famine that was raised last winter in the western parts of Walsh county, will find its echo all over the territory the coming winter. Aside from the impoverishment of the people by the failure of the wheat, there is another danger which will be felt almost as severely, and that is the want of fodder for stock. The oat crop is bad, and the meadows: away from the river bottoms, are as parched as the prairie. A trip through Montana reveals the same state of affairs. The range cattle will not find enough to live on until cold weather, and a prominent railroad official told the correspondent that all the extra cars of the Northern Pacific and Manitoba reads had been ordered to Montana to cle r out the steers as soon as the lack of feed necessitates a reduction in stock. Chicago, July 15 .- The Farmers' Review says :- Reports of our crop correspondents out of Minnesota and Dakota are very encouraging and indicate that a continuance of the present favorable conditions will result in heavy crops of all kinds. Some parts of Kentucky and Ohio had too much rain for the corn, which has been injured somewhat by cut-worms and is backward as in Illinois. Oats, however, are in good condition in these States and will yield heavily provided the crop does not lodge from the weight of straw before harvesting. In many parts of Kansas, Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska there is need of rain. Prospects for corn are generally good in this section. Spring wheat in Nebraska would be benefited by rain. In Michigan and Wiscousin all crops except corn are in fine condition; early frosts as well as too much moisture and cold weather in June retarded that crop in these States as elsewhere. Many Wisconsin correspondents report the present condition of spring wheat and oats the best in years, but the straw in some cases is too long and heavy for the safety of the crops,

AMERICAN BREADSTUFFS EXPORTS.

The exports of breadstuffs from the United States for the fiscal year as well as for June have just been computed. The total value of the exports shows a slight falling off for the year 1889 from the total of 1888, the figures for the year just passed being \$120,211,237, and for the year before \$124,702,083. The showing for the month, however, is in favor of June, 1889, the total value of the exports being \$9,165,539, against a total for June, 1888, of \$7,143,724; and the showing for the first six months of the calendar year is also in favor of 1889, being \$57,229,761, against \$50,491,946 for 1888. The great talling off in exports is in wheat and wheat flour, and the gain is in corn. The sum of 45,956,216 bushels makes up the total wheat export for the fiscal year 1889, while the total for 1888 amounted to 65,186,257 bushels. The difference in values is that between \$41,-234,779 and \$55,854,298. The exports of wheat flour for the fiscal year just closed reached 9,026,886 barrels, valued at \$43,786,059, while the exports of 1888 were 11,840,460 barrels, valued at \$54,226,-884. The wheat exports for June, 1889, showed, however, an increase of nearly 200,000 bushels over the same month of 1888, and the wheat flour exports showed but a triffing falling off in quantity and a slight increase in value. The corn exports for June leaped from 1,680,940 bushels valued at \$\$77,751, in 1888, to 6,680,912 bushels in 1889, valued at \$2,886,868. The figures for the year showed an increase from 24,076,625 bushels, valued at \$13,243,026, in 1888, to 69,-215,104 bushels, valued at \$32,803,065, in 1889. The barley exports increased from 537,370 bushels in 1888 to 1,435,091 bushels in 1889.

THE MANUFACTURE OF AUGERS.

Although everyone is familiar with this commonplace tool, but comparatively few know the process of its manufacture. In making augers the iron which forms the main or spiral part is welded into the steel of which the tip is made before forging. The bar is then put under hammers and forged into shape. It is then put into what is called a "wringing machine" and twisted up in a rough state into the spiral form, after which it is passed through "crimpers," giving a uniformity of twist. The augers are next put through "straighteners" and revolved, making them porfectly straight, which is the most delicate operation in their manufacture, and requires the work of a skilled artisan. They are then subjected to a "grinding-out" process, which consists of putting them through two rubber wheels to roughpolish the twist. The "fitter-up" then takes hold of them and "lightens" or fits the head; then the filters file down and sharpen the

heaps, after which they pass through the hands of the polishers, where they are polished and hardened ready for market.—American Manufacturer.

THE Secretary of the Delaware Fruit and Produce Exchange furnishes the following figures of the peach crop for this year. It will be seen that the present peach crop will scarcely aggregate one-third of that of 1888, which was an unusually good year for all kinds of fruits.

RAILBOADS.

	Baskets.
Delaware R.R	1,201,980
Queen Anne & Kent R.R.	347,500
Delaware & Chesapeake R R	448,450
Delaware, Maryland & Va. R.R.	355,690
Cambridge & Seaford R R.	230,510
Baltimore & Delaware Bay R.R.	154,100
New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk R.R.	60,000
and a second Williams	
Total	2,798,230
" for 1858	7,311,530
" for 1887	3,358,233

It is understood that the Government will call for four distinct monthly services to make the desired steamship connection with the West Indies and South America. The terminal points in Canada will be Halifax and St. John. There will be a service thence to Buenos Ayres, calling at Montevideo, Pernambuco and Rio Janeiro, to be performed by vessels of not less than 2,000 tons burden and capable of making twelve knots an hour. The other three services are to be by vessels of at least 1,000 tons, steaming batween the Canadian ports above named and the following places :—Cuba, calling at Havana; Jamalca, calling at Bermuda; Demerara, calling at St. Kitts; Guadaloupe, Martinique, San Lucia, Barbados and Trinidad. The tenders are to be in not later than August 31.

MONTREAL CLEARING HOUSE .- Clearings and balances for week ending 18th July. 1889 :--

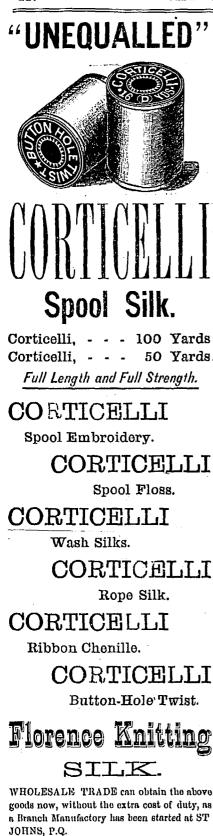
mg 1000 0 4193 1005	Clearings.	Balances.
July 12	\$1,745,104	\$ 291,828
July 13		157,348
July 15	1,558,285	258,277
July 16	1,398,984	181,142
July 17	1,317,575	128,237
July 18	1,476,399	171,188
Total		\$1,188,020
Last week	\$9,824,994	\$1,606,356
W. E. 20th June, 1889	\$ 9,444,570	\$1,428,278
the second se		

In Brazil coffees, the matter of quality is again looming up as a decided and important factor, much the same as it did a couple of sensons ago. The present accumulation of supplies shows a vast preponderance of grades from No. 7 along through all the higher numbers, wnich, of course, means the poorer qualities, while from 6 and below in number there is an extremely light offering, and of positive fair Rio it would probably be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to find an invoice of any magnitude. Indeed, all the higher grades of Rio and Santos have become a sort of fancy or special article, commanding promptly a premium of 1/202 per 1b. above ordinary relative valuation; are sold on their simple merits under inspection in the pan, and quotations for "fair" or better are simply a sort of anomaly and largely calculated to mislead.

The cultivation of cocoa in West Africa is said to be meeting with gratifying results. Some three years ago about 120,000 trees were planted, and are reported to have attained a height of 10 to 12 feet and the expectations entertained regarding the desirable quality of their product is said to be fully justified by the showing of first crop recently received in Europe. It is claimed that the beans are fully equal to those produced in Babia.

An engine has gone north to Haliburton to begin the survey of the new line to Mattawa on the Ottawa river. The work is projected by the Grand Trunk. It is hoped by the district affected that 1890 will see the line in operation, giving a short connection between Toronto and the Upper Ottawa.

The Toronto, Hamilton & Buffaly Bailway is said to have the line surveyed from Welland to within a few miles of the Humber river.



Manufacturers are also invited to ascertain Prices and Try the Quality of Silks, made and adopted to their wants Satisfaction guaranteed.

SHOE SILK a specialty, also HEAVY LMBROIDERY for GLOVE MANUFACTURERS



The contract for the raising of the steamer. Armstrong, sunk at Brockville recently, has been let to a Collinsby firm. the sum agreed upon being \$10,000.

THE station agent of the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic at Soo Junction, Sault Ste. Marie, last week found the remains of a Canadian mail pouch which has been missing since November 2. The bag was known as the Windsor pouch, and was made up at the Canadian Soo. All trace of it was lost after it 'eft the city. The supposition is that it was stolen while being transferred from one train to another at Soo Junction in the dark, and taken into the woods by the thieves, where it was rifled of its contents. In their hurry, however, the thieves overlooked a package of money, amounting to \$417.61. This the station sgent discovered and turned it over to the Post-office Inspector.

IT is not satisfactory to hear from the Government inspectors that since the last analysis of milk no improvement but a change for the worse has taken place at Montreal and Ottawa. The name of the vendor from whom each sample was purchased is given in the report, and those who practice deception upon their customers will find the words " partly skimmed," "watered," or "below the average," entered opposite the tabulated story of their samples. One sample, on the other hand, is pronounced "mostly cream," and "partly cream" is not uncommon. Of thirty-two Montreal samples analyzed seven are declared to be partly skimmed, eight below the average and four watered. If printed official reports are the only means adopted to remedy milk frauds it is more than likely that the supply will get worse and worse and child life in citics be endangered even more than at presont. Publicity and adequate penalties might work a cure.

A CORRESPONDENT in Denia, in reviewing the raisin market for the past season, and explaining the causes for the prevailing low prices in the face of a small crop, says: "There is another cause which seems to us the real pivot to this lamentable result, viz., the ex-traordinary consignments of our farmers to. New York. Of course, our farmers have the idea yet that anything, however bad, does for America, and they have shipped rubbish of some sort or other under the name of off-stalk. The stuff brought the market down and damaged the price of good fruit all round. These consignments to the American markets, which have actually been the extraordinary event of the season, if persisted in would certainly change the mode of doing business with America; therefore it is not to be won-dered at that some New York houses, believing the problem already settled, should now think only of consignments But we believe the bad results generally to those who have speculated will restrain them from consigning another season. American importers and dealers must not lose sight of the fact that our business farmers pick the fruit, and their best goes and ever will go to London where fancy prices are paid for nice small parcels; therefore, they will only send to America second rate fruit if packed in layer, or actually refuse if packed in off stalk style."

FIRE LOSSES. ONTARIO.

Kingston, July 11.—Barn of John Ulark, Howe Island, struck by lightening and destroyed. Ridgetown, July 11.—Woollen and carding mills and storerooms of John Moody & Sons, totally consumed with contents, and dwelling house close by; Diamond Roller flour mills also badly damaged; loss, heavy; insurance as follows:—On woollen mills, Waterloo Mutual, \$2,000; on machinery, Lancashire, \$2,000; on tweeds and woolen

goods, Phœnix, of England, \$2,000; on building, Mercantile, \$2,500; on wheat and flour, Royal, \$5,600; on stock, wools, etc., in Diamond mills, Lancashire, \$1,875; Glasgow and London, \$1,875; Phœnix, of England, \$1,875; Queen's, \$1,875; Caledonia, of Scotland, \$3,750; Imperial, \$1,875; Western, \$2,500; Fire Insurance Association, \$200 on dwelling. Welland, July 13.—Dwelling and store, with stock, storehouse, with wheat, belonging to E. Furry, and dwelling, owned by F. Kramer, burned, at Humberstone; buildings insured in Lancashire for \$1,000; grain insured for \$500 in Citizens. Sarnia, July 13.—Barn owned by Robert Wanless burned. Belleville, July 13.—Two small houses owned by Mrs. Thompson destroyed. No insurance,

EXPORTS BY SEA

From the port of Montreal for the week ending July 16th 1889.

(Compiled from Customs Manifests.)

GLASGOW.--1,910 sacks flour, 134 bags phosphate, 1 car butter tubs, 508 sacks oatmeal, 464 bags asbestos, 424 head cattle, 150 sheep, 99 tcs meat, 313 boxes do, 310 cs canned meats, 185 tcs lard, 90 tcs tallow, 254 cases butter, 2,027 pkgs butter, 92 cases castings, 29 brls potash, 5,650 pcs deals, 564 head cattle, 66,364 bush. corn, 30,902 bush. wheat, 12,216 boxes cheese.

LONDON. 154 bales wool, 600 tons phosphate, 39,564 pcs deals, 6,450 sacks flour, 400 sacks ontmeal, 35,012 bush. corp. 474 head cattle, 756 sheep, 8,415 boxes cheese, 5,572 pcs et ds.

HAMBURG, VIA LIVERPOOL. -7,588 pcs pine and spruce deals, 8,690 pcs deal ends, 4,368 pcs boards, 3,700 staves, 1,914 pcs longitudinals, 1,271 sheep, 320 head cattle, 5 brls potash, 244 tons phosphate, 35 bales cotton waste.

AVONMOUTH DOOK.—17,023 bush. corn. 16,075 bush. peas, 319 logs, 9,189 pcs deals, 116 bdls broom handles, 43 cs do, 5 boxes meats, 100 head cattle, 979 sheep, 21,057 boxes cheese.

MARYPORT.-7,750 pcs deals, 30,912 pcs deals and ends, 14,911 pcs boards.

BARROW.-44,376 pcs boards, deals and ends.

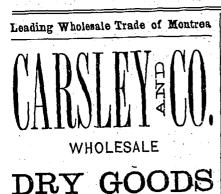
GRIMSBY.-41,197 pcs deals, 11,204 do boards, 301 logs timber,

LOWER PROVINCE PORTS.-300 brls flour, 10 tubs butter, 5 boxes cheese, 30 brls oatmeal.

Financial.

MONTBEAL, Thursday Evening, July 18th, 1889. }

The stock market price last writing has developed a tuillish tone. Trading has not been large, but there has been an increase in the volume of business over the preceding week-Nearly all stocks have advanced from $\frac{1}{2}$ @22 per cont. Bank of Montreal on the scarcity of sellers, has sold up to 232, closing strong at the advance. Merchants on small sales has advanced.1 per cent., the last transaction being at 1472. Round lots of Commerce have changed hands, and it scored an advance of 12 per cent.; last sale, 1252. Richelieu and



Buyers when in the City will find it to their advantage to call at our Warehouse and make their purchases from our well assorted Stock. NUNS' VEILING,

CROISE FOULE,

JERSEY CLOTH, CASIMIR CLOTH

In the newest shades and designs.

BLACK CASHMERES,

BLACK CASHMERES. We have now on hand a full assortment of the above.

LADIES' JERSEYS,

LADIES' JERSEYS Plain, Black, Fancy. Plain, Colored, Fancy.

LADIES' WATERPROOFS.

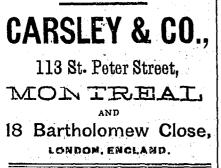
LADIES' WATERPROOFS

Plain and Striped.

SATINS. SATINS. Colored Satins in all the fashionable shades.

SMALLWARES.

A full line of smallwares always on hand



Telegraph have been traded in to a considerable extent, and the former has advanced $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, selling freely at 63, while Telegraph has been in demand at 95, which is about 1 per cent, advance during the week. Gas, although not so active, has quietly advanced from 203 $\frac{1}{20}$ 205 $\frac{1}{205}$. There are indications that these three stocks are being absorbed. The fulls' in Richelieu say traffic is larger than last season which was cold and wet. Gas seems to have friends, in spite of the city electrict light contract. North west land came to the frent to-day and sold to the ex-



MONTREAL.

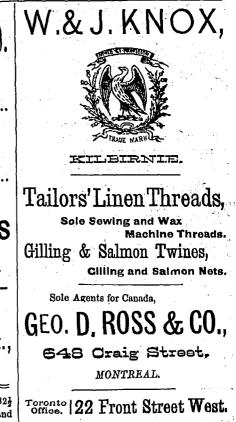
($083\frac{1}{2}$). It is governed by European and Western quotations and is lower than last week. Canadian Pacific has been steady, selling at 55¹/₄ and 55¹/₂. Cotton stocks have been dull. Money is quiet and rates point downward, late loans being made at 3¹/₄/₄ per cent on call. Sterling 60-day bills 9¹/₄/₆ 5-16; demand 9⁴/₅; New York funds 1-16 discount. The following is the record of local stocks revised by L. J. Forget & Co:-

Banke.	No. Shares.	Highest price.	Lowest price.	Eame weel 1888.
Commerce	.684	1251	1233	1151
Merchants	82	1475		
Montreal	80	2521	230]	214
Peoples	113	101	101	105
Toronto	22	224	222	2091
Untario	• • • •			1211
Molsons'				147
Hochelaga	••••	••••		
Miscellaneous.				
Can. Pacific Can. Shipping Co.	325	553	54	57
		0051		
Gas	368	205]		210]
Hochelaga Cot. Co.	••••		••••	117
N. W. Land	550			54
Richelieu	650		611	527
Telegraph	662	95]	943	881
Street Railway	••••	••••	. • • • •	205

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 18, 1889.

There is a quiet tone apparent in every department of trade. In this district the weather has been cool with frequent rains, but now promises to be warmer and more seasonable. Warm settled weather is badly needed by the crops in the Province of Quebcc. The heavy hail storm of a few days ago was fortunately confined to a very small section of country. Orders for fall and winter goods are up to expectations but remittances continue backward.

CANNED GOODS.—In strawberries the packers have combined to put up only two-thirds of a pack and prices are firm at \$2,25. Owing to the high price of sugar the margin of profit is small. One of the combination rules is to give no prices till goods are packed, and we



111

have no quotations for new peas, tomatoes, corn, etc.

•DRY Goods.—A very fair week, for the time of year, is reported, and remittances seem quite up to the average. The crop reports are all favorable on the whole; although it seems certain that Manitoba will have only half the monster crop of 1887. Country storekeepers are purchasing more freely, and travellers report greater confidence in the outlook. The city trade is slack, as usual at this season of the year when so many people are out of town; but the suburban trade has kept up well, and the abundance of work offered to the laboring classes has had a most beneficial effect on trade. The mills are well filled with orders and stocks are low. The outlook on the who'e is satisfactory.

DARRY PRODUCCE AND PROVISIONS — There has been a stand off in checks and shippers' limits have been reduced. Foreign markets are lower, and the Liverpool cable is down to 44s. Offerings have been made at 9c for colored and haif white, but buyers as a rule do not exceel \$, though a trifle more might be paid for finest colored. There is a large quantity of checks afloat, the English make is going to be large, and quality is not so good just now. At Belleville, light sales were made at \$creamery as well as dairy has been bought by dealers who in competition with each other have paid higher prices than consuming markets justify at present. Eggs have been more plentiful here, as the decline in the States market may be called easy at 12cm/13jo. In provisions, pork and lard were fairly active and firm in jobbing lots at quotations. In Chicago provisions have declined. Pork \$11.02 July, \$1.05 Aug, \$1.12 Sept.

FISH, CANNED LOBSTERS, ETC.—Lobsters very scarce; arrivals of new have been very light, and reports from English markets are to the same effect, and saleable there at \$7.25/3\$7,50 per case; accordingly, higher prices are anticipated by dealers here. In new canned mackerel no sales have yet been made, but some are offered to arrive at \$5.75 per case. New July C.B. herring would be saleable here at \$6 for first arrivals, and green cod at \$5.50. The salmon shipments from the Columbia



beeu strong and closes active and higher. Prices are 784c August, 784c Sopt, 805 Dec. Corn was stronger at 354c July and August, 36c Sept. Hutchison was a buyer of July

14

\$.4.50 per box.

FLOUR AND GRAIN .- The market for flour

GROOKRIES .- There is a fair and steady trace reported by jobbers; payments moderate. When the drop in coffee took place buyers held off anticipating a further decline, but the



regarding the position of the beet sugar mar-

ket. London on public cables shows no fur-ther important charge, the private advices quote fractionally higher and a despatch from

Hamburg quotes at 23s 9d cost and freight, and says actual sugars are worth more than the paper price, especially qualities adapted

IRON AND HARDWARE-We have to chronicle

bend their energies in another direction.

advance ingot copper to 13 cents; but at the same time we hear of some large lots changing hands at 121 cents. Wrought iron pipe is

We

to the American market.

count to 60 per cent and 21 per cent. Lead pipe has been advanced to \$5 25. Barbed pipe has been advanced to \$5 25. Barben wire is being cut; and the combination price of 51 conts has been cut to 51 cents, freight paid to any point in Canada, and a further discount of 2 per cent is being given to favored customers, cash in thirty days. Pig iron is firm; but no higher. We add Siemens No. 1 to firm; but no higher. We add Siemens No. 1 to our list, as the makers are prepared to sell for Septembor delivery at \$21. Tin plates are slightly casier; the inside limit for I. O. Charcoal being now \$416. Russia sheet from is scarce and wanted. Warrants in Glasgow are cabled steady at 43s 11d. No. 3 iron in Middlesborough is at 398 6d. Spot tin in Lon-don is cabled steady at £89. Ohili copper bars are at £40 17s6d and soft Spanith lead at £12 128 6d. a much firmer market, but very little advance in prices. No doubt the wholesalers are anxious to advance the price of bar iron ; but £12 12s 6d. the mills now control the market; and withthe mills now control the market; and with-out their consent nothing can be done. Ab-bott is increasing his works and Peck, Benny & Co., and the Montreal Rolling Mills will shortly commence rolling the smaller sizes. At present only the Nova Scotia Forge Com-pany is rolling the larger sizes, so that these will still have to be imported; but the mills control the smaller sizes and at present prices it is impossible to import iron to compete with them. Stocks in this city are very small, and there is but little on the way; but the mills will in future supply the store-keepers direct and the wholesale houses must bend their energies in another direction. We

LEATHER AND SHOES .- The demand for leather has continued slack, as the boot and shoe men are not disposed to cut heavily until later in the season when the crop prospects are well assured. It is stated that most of the factories have booked a large number of orders.

LIVE STOCK - While prices have not materially changed during the past week, a better feeling was shown both for local and export trade, and offerings have been ploked up freely. Distillery fed cattle, it is expected, have all been forwarded, those now shipped being stall fed and grass. The feeling here is for higher prices in London, despite the

London. We retain 19c/21c as a quotation for Rio. Sugars are about in the same posi-tion. A couple of western jobbers unloaded 600 to 800 bris at 9c, but this has been stopped and the market is firm at 94c for round lots. There has been considerable enquiry from the west for new Japans costing 17c@174c, and unobtainable at present Low congous from 41d@41d have also been enquired for, but as yet the demand has not been supplied. quote sales of low grade paklings from 6d@ 6d c.i.f., said to have reached 2,500 pkgs. Samples of new blacks are coming in. Brokers report some good values in $\log \pi$ grade Ceylons at $7\frac{1}{2}dm$ 8d. For strength in cup and style they are being preferred by many to Chinese. The London *Grocer* thus describes the opening of the season for China tea on the European market: The present season for China teas forms a great contrast to many of its predecessors, and in nothing more strikingly than in the absence of excitement which ingly than in the absence of excitation which has marked its opening this week in Mincing Iane. Usually, expectations of the new sea-son's teas are run up to the highest pitch, both the importers and the dealers proparing them-selves for having a lively time of it, and mak-ing sure of doling a satisfactory business; but this year the complexion of affairs has en-tirely altered, and we now witness nothing but quietness and cantion in all that is done. Instead of extraordinary busite there is un Instead of extraordinary busite there is un-common slownces; for large supplies there are only parcels offering in d:iblets; and, in the place of fairly remunerative prices, there



with call loans quoted at 4@41 per cent, and



ul 3 18. Jul y 18. Can Per. Freehold Western Can... Union.... Montreal Ontario... 231 138 220 146 125 156 223 136 144 201 164 184 130 117 107 151 118 123 137 220 145 145 123 149 223 184 130 116<u>1</u> 107 150 oronto orchants. Union.... Landed Credit... Bldg. & Lonn.... Lond'n & Can'd ommerce mperial Dominion Standard Hamilton Farmers Loan ... Ontario Loan.... 123

BUTTER -The rec. ipts are moderate and prices firm. Sales of very choice in tubs at 161c@17c, and good at 15c. Rolls rule at 14c@16c, according to quality. Eggs are firmer, the price being 13c per dozen. Cheese dull and easy, the best selling at 91c@10c, in a jobbing way.

Daugs .- Trade this wock has been fair, with but few changes in prices. Opium is firm at \$3 70/@\$3.80; glycerine, 22c/@25c; linseed oil, 63c/065c for raw, and 66c/069c for boiled. Oil of wintergreen, \$3.20.

Sales of No. 2 Spring on Midland, at \$1 02/0 @\$1.021, and of No. 2 fall at \$1.02 on North-ern No. 1 Manitoba hard sold at \$1.14@ \$1.15; No. 2 at \$1.12; No. 1 frosted at 92c, and No. 2 frosted at 82c. Holders of Mani-toba wheats are offering very little at the pretoba wheats are offering very little at the pre-sent time. Barley is dull and purely nominal. Oats are firmer, with the demand fair; car lots of mixed on track bring 324c, and white are quoted at 33c@334c. Peas are higher at 58c@60c at outside points. Corn higher at 50c on track. Bran firm, with a sale yesterday at \$10.75 on track. Oatmenl, quoted at \$3.75 for ordinary brands and \$4 for granulated.

\$4 95/0\$5.50, according to quality. Wheat,----

The demand has been good, and prices firm.

GROOGRESS.—Tradecontinues quietand prices unchanged for most l nes. Sugars are firm, with refiners trying to made a further advance, Valencia raisins firm at 70074c. Sultanas 64c094c, and Currants 5c054c. Rio coffees easier at 21c022c. Stocks of canned goods

115

and prices generally are unchanged.

HIDES AND SKINS .- There is a quiet hide market and prices rule steady. Cured are quoted at 51c, and green at 43c for No. 1 and ge tor No. 2. Lambskins higher at 40c and pelts 40c. Calfskins unchanged at 5c@6c for green. Cured held at 7jc.

LIVE STOCK .- The offerings have, been more limited this week, and prices are steady Choice shipping steers sell at 4‡c, and an occasional fancy lot at 5c. Butchers cattle sell at 34c@4c for good to choice and at 3c for common Sheeps steady at 44c@44c for ship-pers and at \$5 a head for butchers. Spring lambs sold at \$3.40/@\$3.75 ahead. Hogs 54@ 5]c.per lb.

PROVISIONS .- Trade quiet and price generally steady. Long clear bacon sells in small lots at 81c@81c and O. O. at 91c@10c. Rolls sell at 10c@101c. Hams firm at 12c@121c and lard in good demand, with sales of Canadian



pails at 11c, and American tins at $9\frac{3}{2}c@10c$. Mess pork rules at \$16.00 for small lots of Canadian. Bermudaonions \$1.00@\$1.25 a case. Potators dull at 45c@50c a bag in small lots. New American \$2.00 per barrel. Hops dull at 20c@21c for the best in small lots.

Woon.—Receipts increased, and prices romain firm. Good fleece brings 20c, and unwashed 11c. Southdown 24c, and unwashed 14c. Very little pulled wool in stock; Supers. quoted at 23c, and extras at 28c.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

QUERN'S HOTEL, I'REDERICTON, N. B.—This beautiful hotel, tastily and richly furnished, is a rest and home for tourists. Its situation is especially pleasing. On the right are the Parliament buildings and railway cantilever bridge in the park; to the left Normal Buildings and grounds, tastefully flowered; in the front, the river, three-quarters of a mile wide. On the river are two steam yachts for the use of tourists, &c. Mr. J. A. Edwards, proprietor, is descruedly popular.

Tus Grand Falls Hotel, at Grand Falls, N.B., is a wonder and pleasant surprise to all visitors. Located in the centre of the town and summit of the hill, it commands view from every side rarely equalled. The hotel is 225 feet above the lower basin of the river and 608 feet above 5t. John tidal waters. There is a carriage drive to Mountain Peak, where the most extended view of the exquisite scenery is obtained. E. B. Mayberry, the proprietor, gives every attention to guests. Horses and carriages are at their command, and guides lead to the famous natural wells and other points of interest to travellers.

ELSEWHERE will be found the advertisement of W. & A. Moir, mechanical engineers and machinists, Halifax, N.S., The operations of All orders promptly executed. Moncron, N.B., possesses a palatial wholesale and retail boot and shoe store, such as is only found elsewhere in large cities. L. Higgins, proprietor.

As an evidence of increased purchasing power in the trade of the Maritime Provinces, P. S. McNutt, St. John, N.B., representative of the Waterous Engine Co., reports recent sales of portable saw mill engines at \$2,000 each, spot cash, and sales easily made.

The Union Foundry, of Woodstock, N.B, has just been brought into especial promininence, in connection with extended trade, by the completion of the Short Line and the link between Riviere du Loup and Edmondson. Woodstock is now nearer to Montreal than St. John. Their "Eagle" wood furnace leads all others of its class, as is evinced by the numerous testimonials from all points wherevor used. The gentlemen comprising



Montreal and Toronto

this firm have large experience and possess strict business integrity.

As recently noted by us, the old established firm of Geo. Barrington & Son, trunk manu-facturers, has been dissolved by the retirement of the senior partner and head of the firm, Mr. G. Barringtoni¹¹ Thus one more of the pioneer manufacturers in the line head be the firm. manufacturers in his line has left the com-mercial stage on which he has made such a marked success. To Mr. F. D. Barrington, the only surviving son, the tusiness passes, and, as practically be has been the general manager for several years past, the business will continue as heretofore with one of the

men who have already built up a large trade. Their works, replete with modern machinery, enables them to produce the cheapest monuments from the granite region. Since the construction of the South Shore Railway the company have opened quarties close to the railway and established their works alongside, with sidings to each. Dealers in monuwith sidings to each. Dealers in monu-ments, &c., via Canada and United States, will appreciate the advantages of the company, together with the Short Line rail to Montreal and the West. Why should Canadians import Scotch granites when it has been repeatedly shown that St. George's red and gray granite is at least equal in all respects?

OXFORD ITEMS.

Oxford, Nova Scotia, is prettily situated on the river Philip three miles from the station bearing its name, on the I. O. R. Its advan-tageous position is brought into prominence by the Short Line railway and again by its being the junction of the Spring Hill &

Paquash railway, touching the path of steam-ers from Montreal, Prince Edward Island and Pictou, N. S. Among its industries we note:

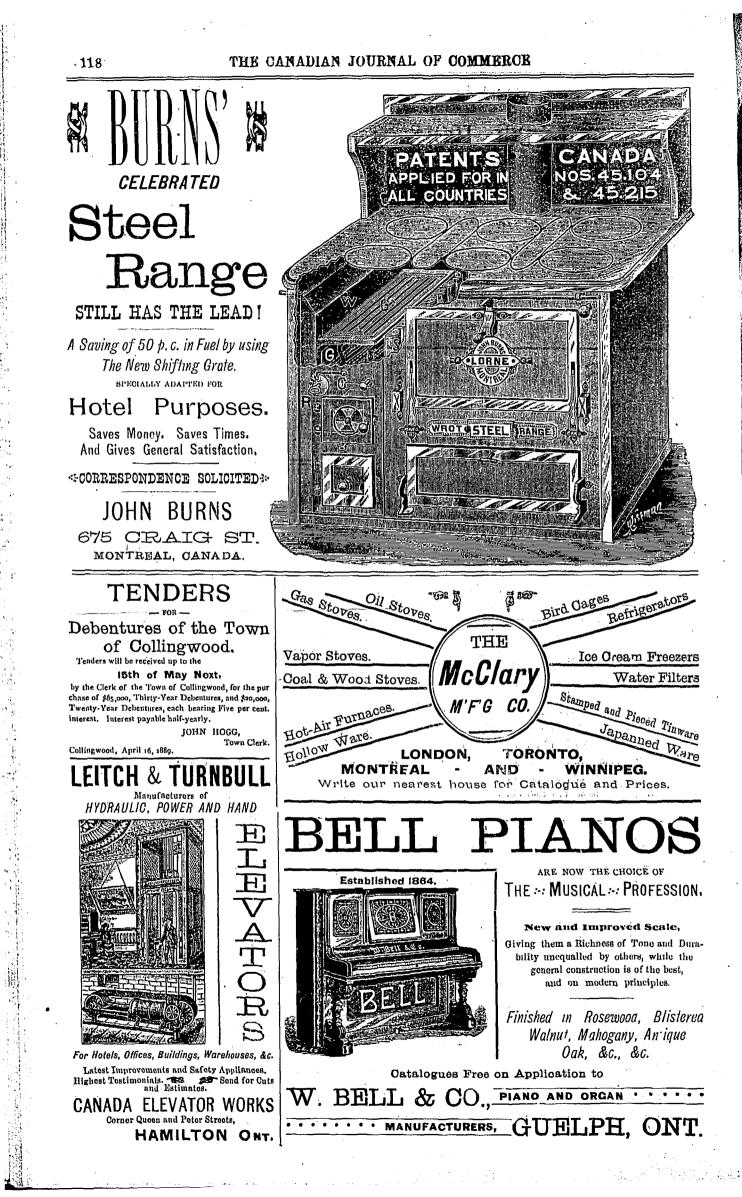
117

Oxford Manufacturing Company, in woolens, established 22 years. Their carcer has been eminently successful. Their goods are characterized by inherent worth, and not only hold the first place in the Dominion tc-day for quality, but are well known in Great Britain and Europe.

The Oxford Furniture Co., established 1878, with buildings aggregating siace 309 by 182, 3 stories, compares favorably with institutions of the same kind in the Province of Ontario.

The Eureka Manufacturing Co., also in furniture, make a fine showing, both in the extent of their premises and the volume of their products. During the past year they report their business to have doubled.

A. McPherson & Co., iron foundry and machinists, have enjoyed a very prosperous career during the six years of their existence. Their specialty is Turbine water wheels. All of these enterprising firms have strong confidence in the future of their town, and do not fear competition in the manufacture of their own line of goods.





120

.

 \mathcal{A}

ł,

-

.

Ĵ.

 \mathbf{r}_i

Ì



	THE CANADIAN JOU			121
	Wholesale.		Wholesale.	Name of Article. Wholesale.
Name of Article. Boots and Shoos.		Roast chicken, 1-lb tins.	\$ c. \$ c. 0 00 2 30	Anchor Brand, per gross, 12 00 0 f0 Insect Powder per lb 0 70 0 75
Brogans Cobourgs	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	No.1 Gem 4 strings, hard wood handle No. 2 do 3 strings. No. 3 do 2 strings. No. 4 do 2 strings. No. 1 Gem 4 strings. No. 3 do 3 strings. No. 2 do 3 strings. No. 3 do 3 strings. No. 4 do 3 strings. No. 5 do 3 strings. No. 6 strings. No. 7 do 3 strings. No. 8 strings. No. 9 strings. No.9 strings.	3 35 0 00 2 76 0 00 2 15 0 00 1 95 0 00 2 85 0 00 2 45 0 00 2 45 0 00 2 10 0 00	Tinsect Powder por Ib 2 7 0 75 Sulphur flour
Split Batts Split Balmorals Kip Buff " Pobbled " Buff Bals brass nailed	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Drugg & Chemicais Add Carbolic Cryst Medi Aloes, Cape		Labrador Herrings, No 1. 4 00 4 50 halves 250 3 00 Fronch Shore, No. 1 0 00 0 00 Sea Trout 0 00 0 00 Cape Breton Herrings 5 00 5 (0) Mackerel, No 1, kitts 2 50 0 00 Green Cod, Large 5 00 0 00 Draft 0 00 0 00 Draft 0 00 0 00
Bactiste Sched. Peppled Button Glazed Buff Button Pobbled Button Goat " Polish Calf French Kid	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Caustic Soda 60 p.c 70 p.c Citric Acid Copperas, per 100 lbs	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Salmon No. 1 bris
Name of Article. Wholesale.	Name of Article. Wholesale.	Grotan Tartar Epson Salts Glycerine Gum Arabic per lb "Trag Morphia	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Brit. Col bris12 00 12 50 Boneless Fish
Bartlett pears, 2-lb 3 00 3 15 Bartlett pears, 2-lb tins, per doz 1 65 1 70 Strawborries, now, 2-lb 0 00 2 25 Pineapples, 2-lb tin, p.dox 2 20 2 40	Blueborries, 2 lb, per doz GrinGages, 2-lb tins p dx 5 c. 5 c. 1 10 1 20 GrinGages, 2-lb tins p dx 1 75 2 00 Gorn, per doz	Oralio Acid Phosphorus. Potash Bichromate. Quinine. Soda Ash, 48°. Soda Ash, 48°. Soda Bicarb. Sal Soda. Tartario Acid Tartario Acid Tin Crystals. <i>Jonas' Extracts</i> : Sq. bot., per gross.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Flour. 5 40 5 60 Patent, spring
Retailers will please bear in mind the	at above quotations apply only to large l			
HISLOP, MELDRUM & CO., 235, 237 and 239 Commissioners St., MONTREAL, Commission Merchants and Wholesale Dealers in Eggs, Butter, Cheese and General Country Produce. Liberal advances made on consignments and personal attention given to all orders. D. NICOLSON, MANUFACTURER OF Sofa, Chair and Rocker Springs I invite inspection of my Sofa and Chair Springs, for which I claim merits over all other makes. TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED. 17 DeBresoles Street, MONTREAL.				CHAMBLY CHAMBLY TON TRADE MARY
	WΔII	PAPER.	CH	AMBLY
	Colin Mc. MANU PAPER OF Our Traveller with a full line	Arthur & Co. FACTURERS OF HANGINGS ALL GRADES. IS ARE NOW ON the road of Samples. IS St., MONTREAL.	M N ^{one} B ^{oyen}	EFLANNELS <i>ARRANTED ALL WOOLI</i> genuine unless stamped with the uvo Trade Mark. s will please note this when purchase TEFUL—COMFORTING. PS'S COCOA.
Having the most improved Machiner Send for Circular Our Hot Air Furnaces any Fur Estimates given for Heating an SYSTEMS. In eve WM. CLEN	y we are prepared to furnish first-old rs of our Improved Boilers and Radis	uss work at low prices. satisfaction of L and PERFECT TREED.	only in pa JAMES EP	BREAKFAST. thorough knowledge of the natural law ern the operations of direction and nu d by a careful application of the fin- of well-selected Cocca, Mr. Epps ha our breakfast tables with a delicately everage which may save us many heavy ills. It is by the judicious use of such diet that a constitution may be gradu up until strong enough to resist every to disease. Hundreds of suble maladie ig around us ready to attack wherevery tweak point. We may escope many tby keeping curselves well fortified with d and a proporty nourished frame."- <i>rotis Gasetic.</i> " simply with boiling water or milk. Soluciets by Grocers, labelled thas: PS & CO., Hommonathe Chemists, Londen, England <i>tor Canada, C. B. COLSON, Membran</i>

MONTREAT.	WHOLESALW	DDIGES	OURRENT,-THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1889.	
MONTROAL	W TOPPORTO	LUTED	OURRENT. THOREDAL, JOHL 16, 1003.	

i						
Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article	Wholesale.
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Oats Parley Pons. por 66 lbs Ryc Corn. in bond '' duty paid Corn. in bond '' duty paid '' good med '' good med. to fine '' finest to choicest. '' Nagnaski '' Y. Hyson, com. to gd '' no to finest '' good to fine '' fine to finest '' mod. to gd '' fine to finest '' Twahkay. com. to gd '' fine to finest '' mod. to good '' fine to finest '' mod. to good '' mod. t	1 12 1 14 1 12 1 14 16 0 0 0 50 0 55 0 70 0 78 0 17 0 18 0 12 0 12 0 12 0 11 0 20 22 14 0 0 11 0 20 11 0 20 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	be pkgs. 30 in bx Baking Powder- Cased, 3 dz. 5 oz. tins. 2 (1 14 Fruit ; Locee Museatel. Layors, Malaga London. Dehesas Black Basket Sultanas. Black Basket Sultanas. Black Basket Sultanas. Black Basket Sultanas. Black Basket Sultanas. Pornes (French). Bosinia, azes. Figs, Eleme, Bosinia, azes. Bosinia, azes. Mustard, Almonds, bas. Mustard, Super shell Mustard, Super shell Mustard, Super, Bistar Filberts. Poppor, Black. Mustard, Super,	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	 pags, 10-19 DXS	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
	GE WAIT &	& CC IN M	ERCHANTS		MONTREAL	۰ ۲۰ دا
	0 033 0 041 0 06 0 07 0 19 0 20 0 001 0 07 0 19 0 20 0 001 0 007 0 12 0 00 0 12 0 00 0 12 0 00 0 083 0 085 0 13 0 131 0 10 0 11 0 00 0 00 0 083 0 085 0 13 0 131 0 10 0 11 0 10 0 11 0 00 0 00 0 03 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 000 0 00 0 000 0 00 0 000 0 00 0 000 0 000 0 000 0 0000 0 000 0 000 0 000 0 000 0 00	4 00 4 50 Hard Manitoba, No. 1 0 03 0 64 0 0 03 0 66 0 07 Darley 0 05 0 07 Darley 0 19 0 20 Oats,	IIard Manitoba, No. 1 117 118 4 00 4 50 Northern, No. 1 117 118 0 00	do No. 2 112 112 113 Bradmaker's realization for the second se	4 00 4 60 0 00 0 045 0 045 0 045 0 045 0 047 0 045 0 047 0 045 0 047 0 045 0 047 0 040 0 045 0 045	4 00 4 60 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 00 0 00 00 0 00 0



CHICKERING,



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

STEINWAY. HAINES.

Finest Assortment in the Dominion in our New Building.

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

JKL MONTREAL-218 St. James Street.

TORONTO-15 King. St. East. Branches-Ottawa, London, Hamilton

Get your Bookbinding and Job Printing done at the Office of the Journal of Commerce.

Samples furnished to the trade on application GEO. JACKSON, SILVER, STEEL ENGRAVER, AND BRASS. Jewellers' Work a Specialty. Balmoral Building, Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL Outside orders will receive prompt attention. London Machine Tool COMPA NV LONDON, ONTARIO, MANUPACTURERS OF IRON AND BRASS WORKING MACHINERY. L. A. MORRISON, WITH A. R. WILLIAMS General agents, Toronto.

AND W. I. SUGAR - - and - - MOLASSES. Ex stock and to import.

F. J. BROWN, Sign and Show Card Painter GOLD LETTERING DONE ON GLASS.

SHOW CARDS A SPECIALTY IN RVERY DESCRIPTION. Send for specifications. Notre Dame Street, Corner St. Helen

MONTREAL.

ROTARY OFFICE DESK-No. 51.



THF "MARVEL" SCHOOL DESK. Patented January 14th, 1886.

H., NIGHTINGALE, Montreal Representative, 1803 Notre Dame St.

DOOR AND SASH FACTORY. Senkpriel & Hawser, - Elmwood, Ont FOR, SALE CHEAP,



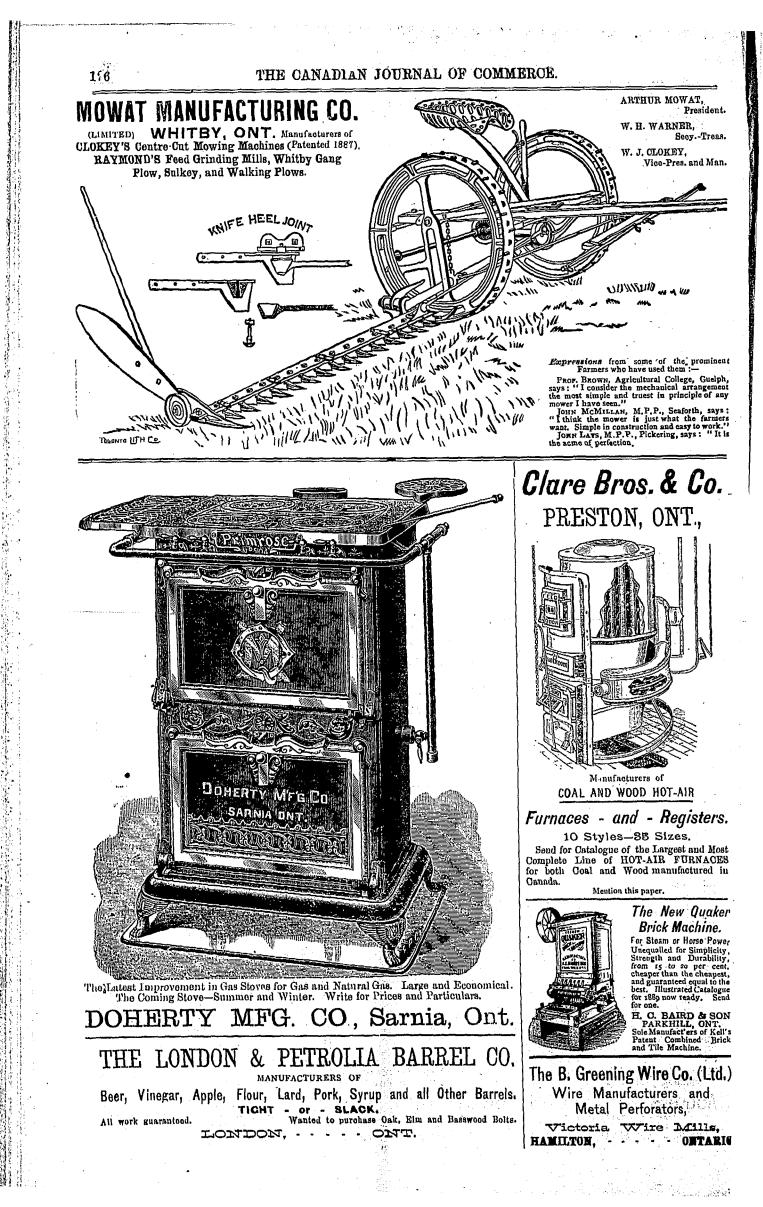
JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, 171 & 173 St. James St., opp. St. John St.

1.1 17.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENT THU BSD 1Y, JULY 18, 1889.						
Name of Article. Wholesale. \$ c. \$ c.	Name of Article. Wholesal		Wholosale. \$ 0. \$ 0.	Name of Article.	Wholesale	
Ciass. United inches, 14 to 25 United inches, 26 "40 41 "50 0 00 3 30 "51 "60 W Lead pure, 50 to 1001b kgs "No. 1 W Lead pure, 50 to 1001b kgs "No. 2 W Lead pure, 50 to 1001b kgs "No. 2	Timber, Lumbor:&c Ash, 1 to 4 in., M 20 00 25 0 Birch. 1 to 4 in., M 20 00 25 0 Baswood 18 00 25 0 Baswood 18 00 25 0 Baswood 18 00 25 0 Baswood 30 00 40 0 Butternut, per M 30 00 40 0 Cedar, round, lineal foot. 00 60 01 100 Cherry, per M 70 00 100 Elm., Rock 25 00 35 0 Jem., Rock 25 00 35 0 Jem., Rock 25 00 35 0 Oak, M 25 00 35 0 Oak, M 35 00 40 0 Pine, olear, M 25 00 35 0 Oak, M 55 00 30 0 Soft. do 16 00 125 0 Oak, M 35 00 30 0 Binping Culls 14 00 15 0 Mill <do< td=""> 8 00 10 0 Shingles, Ist qual. 3 00 3 2 Tobacco (duty paid) 30 0 46 0 0 No. 2 0 45 0 0 No. 2 0 45 0 0 Will and 5 00 30 0 Birght Chewing 0 45 0 0</do<>	Wines, Liquors. etc. Aie English	a. 2 40 2 45 b. 1 60 1 65 b. 0 55 1 25 b. 0 50 0 75 b. 2 40 2 45 b. 0 60 0 75 b. 0 60 0 75 b. 0 00 1 15 c. 0 70 000 1. 6 00 6 25 5 c. 0 70 0 00 1. 1. 4 00 5 25 5 c. 7 00 9 50 b. 9 00 9 50 c. 8 00 7 00 r 4 00 4 50 P 3 50 4 000 ull 2 55 2 60 s 8 60 8 70 ull 2 50 2 60 s 8 60 8 70	Class claret of gd. brands Class Claret of gd. brands Tarragona Ports, imp ga Bwrgssady Still, Case. "Sparkling	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
l	ll it the above quotations apply only to i	<u> </u>	1	1		
HIAT DEFICATION THE AT DEFICATION OF THE ATTENDED OF THE ATTE	AN REGISTERED AN REG		BO 109 St. 1 COCH BOC V Craig & Leole Manuy BOC Hand, N S3 NOT St. ROC J. FINE AROH FINE FINE	MANUFACTURER, Helene St., St. Rochs RANE, CASSILS C MANUFACTURERS OF TS & SH VEOLEBALE CONNER OF St. Francois Xav MONTREAL. TC & Laroc. Cacturers and Wholesale Dec DTS and SHC ail & Sewed Work a S RE DAME DES ANG	OE , Quebec CO. OES der Sts., helle, der in DES, Specialty ES ST., Quebec. L, HOES, Shoes RNER, Shoes Boots, also	

124







Beam Warps for Woollen Mills. Grey Cottons. Sheetings. Drills and Ducks. Shirtings, Skirtings and Stripes 8-oz. Cottonades in plain and fancy-mixed patterns.

The only. "Water Twist" Yarn made in Canada.

WM. HEWITT, JOHN NALLAM, } Toronto.

圓

國國國

E

AGENTS:

MILLS: DUNCAN BELL, New Brunswick Cotton Mills, St. John, N.B. Montreal. St. John Cotton Mills,



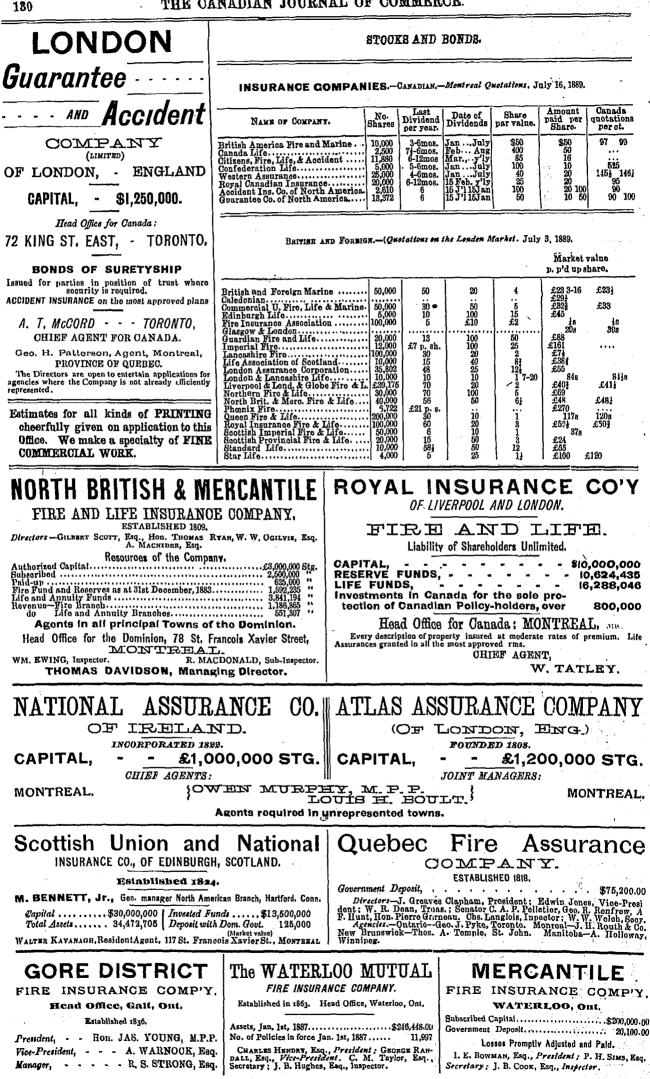


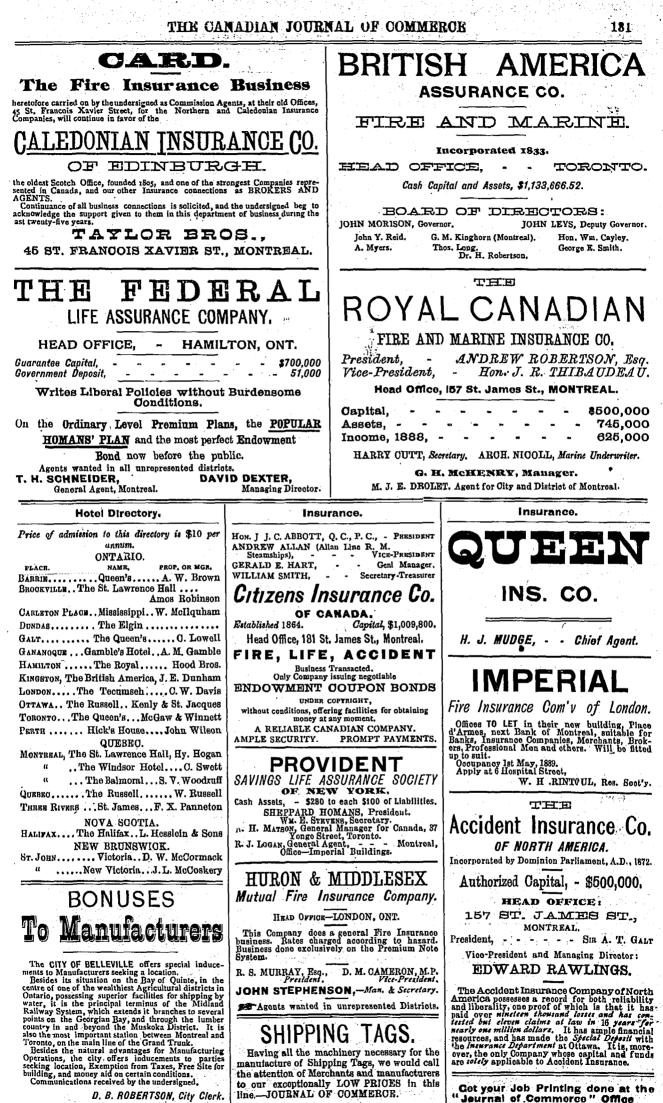
H. ALLEN JAOKSON, Editor and Manager P. O. Box 518, MONTREAL,

Address: JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, All payments to be made to headquarters at Montreal.

MONTREAL

129





D. B. ROBERTSON, City Clerk.

في الأخلية في الموج المحتولية المتصورية الم

時期は死亡にない

Get your Job Printing done at the "Jeurnal of Commorce" Office \mathbf{h}

- Sparting and a second



JORDAN & LOCKER, 1749 Notre Dame St. - 1749 **MONTEREAL**. Where the 'Unitas,' 'National' and other Specialties can be seen in action

NEW YORK, SHOWBOOMS: 100 Beekman Street, E. ASPINALL, Agent.