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1010 THE O	ANADIAN JOURNAL OF COM	MERCE.
The Chartered Banks	The Charterod Banks.	The Charterod Banks.
	THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 Big. Reserve Fund, £255,000 "	
	London Office, 3 Clement's Lane, Lombard SL, E.O	The Merchants Bank
Bank of Montreal.	COUBT OF DIRECTORS: J. H. Brodle, Ed. Arthur Hoare, John James Oater. H. J. B. Kendall. Gaspard Farror. J. J. Kingsford, Henry R. Farrer. Frederic Lubbook. Richard H. Glyn. George D. Whatman. Secretary, A. G. Wallis.	OF CANADA.
FIVE PER CENT. upon the paid-up pital Stock of this Institution has been slared for the current half-year, and that seame will be payable at its Banking House this city, and at its Branches, on and after onday, 1st Day of December Next.	Head Office in Canada, - St. James Street, Montreal R. R. GRINDLEY, General Manager. E. STANGER, Inspector. Branches and Agenetics in Canada: London Kingston Fredericton, N. B. Brantford Ottawa Halifax, N. S. Paris Moaireal Viotoria, B.C. Hamilton Quebec Vancouver, B.C. Toronto St. John, N. B. Winnipeg, Man. Brandon, Man.	Three and One-Half per cent. for the current half-year, being at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum upon the Paid-up Oapital Stock of this Institution, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city on and after
The Transfer Books will be closed from b 16th to the 30th of November next, both ys inclusive. By order of the Board.	Agents in the United States : NEW YORK — H. Stikeman and F. Brown- field, Agents. SAN FEANGISCO-W. LAWSON and J. C. Welsh, Agents. LONDON BANKERS-The Bank of England and Messers. Glyn & Co. FOREIGN AGENTS-LIVERPOOL-Bank of Liv-	Monday, the 1st December Next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th November next. By order of the Board,
W. J. BUCHANAN, E. S. OLOUSTON, General Managers.	erpool. Australia—Union Bank of Australia. New Zealand—Union Bank of Australia. Bank	G. HAGUE,
Montreal, 24th October, 1890,	of New Zealand, Colonial Bank of New Zea- land. India, China and Japan - Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China;	General Manager.
	Agra Bank, Limited. West Indies-Colonial Bank. Paris- Messrs. Marcuard, Krauss & Co. Lyons-Credit Lyonnais.	Montreal, 28th October, 1890.
	available in all parts of the world.	
	THE MOLSONS BANK. Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1855. Haad Orrion, MONTRAL. Paid-up Gapitat	
1	Rest Fund	LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.
HE BANK OF TORONTO.	JOHN H. R. MOLSON, President. R. W. SHEFHERD, Vice-President. S. H. Ewing, W. M. Ramsay. Henry Archbald. Sami, Finley, Sir D. L. Macpherson. K. C. M. G.	Established in 1835. Capital Faid-Up, \$1,200,000 Reserve, 400,000
DIVIDEND No. 69.	F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS, Gon. Manager. A. D. DURNFORD, Inspector.	HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL. Board of Directors :
Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND FIVE PER CENT. for the Current Half ar, being at the rate of TEN PER CENT.	BRANGHES: Aylmer, Ont. Montreal, P.O. St. Hyscinthe, Q. Brockville, Ont. Morrisburg, Oat. St. Thomas, Ont. Clinton, Ont. Norwich, Ont. Toronto, Ont. Exater, Ont. Owen Sound, Ont. Trentoa, Ont. Hamilton, Ont. Ridgetown, Ont. Waterloo, Ont.	JACQUES GRENIER, ESQ., President GRORGE BRUSH, ESQ., Vice-President M. BRANCHAUD, ESQ. WM. FRANCIS, ESQ. CH5. LACAILLE, ESQ. ALPH. LECLAIRE.
R ANNUM upon the paid up Capital of	London, Ont. Smiths Falls, Ont. West Toronto Jc, Meaford, Ont. Sorel, P.Q. Woodstock, Ont.	A. Právost, Eso. J. S. BODSQUET, Cashier.
Bank, has this day been declared, and at the same will be payable at the Bank	AGENTS IN CANADA. Quebec-La Banque du Peuple and Eastern Town-	WM. RICHER, Assistant Cashier ARTHUR GAGNON, : - Inspector
d its branches on and after	ships Bank. Ostario-Dominion Bank, Imperial Bank of Can- ada and Can. Bank of Commerce.	Branches :
onday, the First day of December noxt.	New Brunswick—Bank of New Brunswick. Nova Scotia—Halifax Banking Company. Prince Edward Island—Merchants Bank of P,E I., Summerside Bank.	St. Catherine St. East-Albert Fournier, Manager. Quebcc, Hasse-Ville, P. B. DuMoulin, Manager. "St. Roch, Nap, Lavoie, " Three Rivers, Que., P. E. Panneton, Manager. St. Jean, Que., Ph. Baudouin, Manager. St. Remi, "C. Bedard, "Wannet
The Transfer Books will be closed from b 17th to the 29th days of November, both ys inclusive.	British Columbia-Bauk of British Columbia. Maniteda-Imperial Bauk of Canada. Neufoundlaud - Commercial Bauk of Newfound- land, St. John's. IN EUROPE.	St. Jerome, Que., J. A. Ineberge, Manager, Coaticook, P Q., Mr. J. B. Gendreau, Mgr.
By order of the Board, (Sgd.) D. GOULSON, Cashier.	London-Alliance Bank (limited); Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.; Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co. Liverpool-The Bank of Liverpool, Cork-Munster and Leinster Hank, Ltd. Parts, Frunce-Credit Lyonnais, Astuerg, Beigimm-La Banque d'Anvers	Agents in Canada : Ontario-Molsons Bauk and Branches, New Brunswick-Bank of Montreal. Nova Scotia-Bank of Nova Scotia. Prince Edward Island-Merchants Bank of Halifax. Agents in United States :
THE QUEBEC BANK.	UNITED STATES. New York - Mechanics' National Bank; Messrs.	New York-National Bank of the Republic. Boston-The Maverick National Bank,
Incorporated by Royal Charter, A.D., 1818. CAPITAL, \$3,000,000.	W. Watsou and Alex, Lang, Agents Bank of Montreal; Messrs, Morton, Bliss & Co. Bostom-The State Na- tional Bank, Portland-Casco National Bank. Chica- co-First National Bank. Cleveland - Commercial	Foreign Agents: England-The Alliance Bank, Limited, London.
BAD OFFICE, QUEBEC,	eo-First National Bank. Cleveland - Commercial National Bank. San Francisco-Bank of British Col-	France-Le Crédit Lyonnais, Paris, Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for Trav-
S. G. RUSS, Esq., President. LLIAM WITHALI, Esq President. George R. Realirew, Esq. JAMES STEVENSON, Esq., Cashier. Branches and Agencies in Casada : awa, Oat. Through Out. Thurshill Out.	National Bank. San Francisco-Bank of British Col- umbia. Detroit-Commercial National Bank, Buff- ato-Third National Bank, Milwawkee-Wisconsin Marine sand Fire Insurance Co. Bank. Toledo-Second National Bank. Hilma, Montana-First National Bk.	La Banque Jacques Cartier.
Branches and Agencies in Canada : awa, Out. Toronto, Ont. Pombroke, Ont.	Buile, Montana-First National Bank. Fort Ben-	
ntreal, Quo, Thorold, Ont, Three Rivers, Q. Agents in New York—Messrs. Maitland, Phelps & Agents in London—The Bank of Scotland.	Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and re- turns promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange. Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the	DIVIDEND No 50.
BANQU: VILLE MARIE,	COMMERCIAL BANK	Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (34) PER CENT. on the paid-up Capital of this Institution has been depleted for the current helfwore and
NOTION	OF NEWFOUNDLAND, ST. JOHNS, NFL'D,	been declared for the current half-ycar, and will be payable at the office of the Bank, at
boroby given that a DIVIDEND OF THREE	Established 1857. Incorporated 1858.	Montreal, on and after

NOTION

Is boroby given that a DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3) PER UEN .. for the sur-runt hait year has been declared on the Pard-up stock of this institution, and that the same will be payable at the flead Office of the Bank in this oity on and after

Monday, the First December next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th to the 19th November inclusive. By order of the Board, U. GARAND. Cashier.

Montroal, October 21st, 1890.

Established 1857. Incorporated 1858. Capital, paid-up, Reserve Fund, Undivided Profits, HENRY COOKE, Manager. - \$306,600 00 165,000 00 - 19,737 71

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

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

next. Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 30th November, both days inclusive. By order of the Board, 2

Monday, the First Day of December

A. de MARTINGY, General Manager.

Montreal, 23rd October, 1890.

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Ou Ma Co. The Chartered Banks

THE CANADIAN Bank of Commerce

DIVIDEND No. 47.

NOTICE IS HEBRBY GIVEN THAT A

Dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent.

Upon the capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after

Monday. 1st Day of December Next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th of November to the 30th of November, both days inclusive.

B. E. WALKER,

General Munager.

Toronto, October 21st, 1890.

THE DOMINION BANK. Capital, \$1,500,000. Reserve Fund, \$1,220,000

JAS. AUSTIN, June 1, 220,000 JAS. AUSTIN, President. HON. FRANK SMITH, Vice-President. Wm. Ince. Edward Leadey. E. B. Osler. James Scott. Wilmot D. Matthews. Head Office, Torouto.

Agencies: -Brampton, Belleville, Cobourg, Guelph, Lindsay, Napanee, Oshawa, Orillia, Uxbridge, Whitby, Toronto, Queen St. W., cor. Esther : Dundas St., cor. Queen : Spadina Are., No. 366 : Sherbourne St., cor. Cueon : Market Br., cor. King and George Sts. Drafts on all parts of the United States, Great Bri-tain and the Continent of Europe bought and sold. Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of Europe, China, Japan and the West Indies. R. H. BETHUNE, Cashier.

BANK OF OTTAWA,

DAING OF OILAWA, OTTAWA. Oapital (all paid-up) - - - \$1,000,000 Rat, - - - 400,000 JAMES MCLAREN, Esq., - President. CHARLES MAGEE, Esq., - Vice-President. DIRBOTORS: Blackburn Esg. Hon George Bryson. Hon R. L.

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

ST. STEPHEN'S BANK. ST. STEPHEN, N.B. - \$200,000 Capital, 25,000 Reserve. F. H. TODD, J. F. GRANT, President. Cashier,

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

d'Hochelaga. Banque NOTICE.

DIVIDEND No. 29.

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

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

M. J. A. PRENDERGAST, Cashier.

The Charterod Banks.

BANK OF HAMILTON.

Dividend No. 36.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, on the paid-up capital stock of the Bank, for the half-year ending 29th November, prox., has this day been declared; and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after

Monday, the ist December Next. The Trausfer Books will be closed from the

17th to the 29th November, both days included. By Order of the Board,

J. TURNBULL, Cashier. Hamilton, 22nd October, 1890.

THE ONTARIO BANK.

Dividend No. 66.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of three and one-half per cent. for the current half-year, (being at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum), has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this institution, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after

Monday, ist Day of December Next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 30th November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

C. HOLLAND, General Manager. Toronto, 17th Oct., 1890.

UNION BANK of CANADA.

UNION BANK OF CANADA. Capital Pald-up, \$1,200,000. Reserved fund, \$200,000 HEAD OFFICE, -- QUEBEO. Board of Directors.-ANDREW TROMSON, Esc., President E. J. Pricz, Esc., Vice-President ; Hon. Thomas McGreevy, D. C. Thomson, Esq., & Giroux, Esq., E. J. Haie, Esq., Sir A. T. Galt, G.C.M.G. E. E. WERS, - C. Cashier, C.M.G. Branches-Alexandria, Ont., Iroquois, Ont., Leth-bridge, N.W.T., Montreal, Que, Ottawa, Ont., Quebec, Que., Smith's Falls, Ont., Toronto, Ont., West Win-chester, Ont., Winnipeg, Man. Foreige Agents-London-The Alliance Bank (Ltd). Liverpool-Bank of Liverpool (Ltd.). New York-Na-fonal Park Bank, Boston-Lincoln National Bank. Minneapolis-First National Bank. Collections made at all points on most favorable terms. Current rate of interest allowed on deposits.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF MANITOBA.

Authorized Capital, \$1,000,000

DIRECTORS, DUNCAN MACARTHUR, President. Alexander Logan, W. L. Boyle,

Hon. John Sutherland, Hon. C. E. Hamilton,

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

MERCHANTS BANK

\$1,100,000 \$275,000

Reserve Funa, - -BOARD OF DIRECTORS; THOS. E. KENNY, M.P., President. THOMAS RITOHIR, Vice-President. M. Dwyer, Wiley Smith, Henry G. Bauld, H. H. Fuller.

Head Office, Hallfax, N.S., D. H. Duncan, Cashler. Branch, Montreal, E. L. Pease, Manager.

AGENCIES : Antigonish, N. S. Maitland [Hants Co.],

	N. S.
Bathurst, N. B.	
Bridgewater, N. S.	Moneton, N.B.
Charlottetown, P. E. I.	Newcastle, N.B.
Dorchester, N. B.	Pictou. N.S.
Fredericton, N.B.	Port Hawkesbury, C.B.
Guysboro, N.S.	Sackylle, N.B.
Kingston [Kent Co.].	Sackville, N.B. Summerside, P.E.I.
N.B.	Sydney, C.B.
Tandana NO	Trum N.S.

Londonderry, N.S. Lunenburg, N.S. Woodstock. N.B.

IN ISLAND OF MIQUELON-St. Pierre.

IN ISLAND OF MIQUELON-St. Pierre-CORRESPONDENTS: Dominion of Canada, Mershants Bank of Canada. New York, Chase National Bank. Boston, the National Hide & Leather Banz. Newfoundland, Union Bank of Newfoundland. London, England, Bank of Scotland and Imperial Bank [limited]. Paris, France, Claude Lafontaine, Martinet & Co, Collections made at lower and and and and Scotland and Scot

Collections made at lowest rates and promptly remitted for. Telographic transfers and drafts issued at cur-rent rates.

The Chartered Banks,

The Standard Bank of Canada DIVIDEND NO. 130.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after

onday, the First Day of Dec. Next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th of November to the 30th of November, both days inclusive.

J. L. BRODIE, Cashier. Toronto, 24th Oct., 1890.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA DIVIDEND No 81.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of EIGHT PERCENT. PER ANNUM upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after

Monday, the First day of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 30th November, both days in-clusive. By order of the Board,

D. R. WILKIE, Cashier. Toronto, 23rd October, 1890.

Eastern	Townships	Bank.
Authorized Capi	ital,	. \$1.500.000
Capital Paid-U	P ₁	1.485 881
Reserve Fund		. 500.000
ROA	RD OF DIRRCTON	•• •••••
R. V	W. HENEKER, Piesider	nt.
HON. G.	G STRUENE Vice Dre	aldans
Hon. M. H. Coch	rane. D. A.	Mansur.
G N Caler '	rano. D. A. Israel T. J. Tuck. N W	Wood.
	1, j, 100 N N	Thomas,
	IOE, SHERBROO	KE, QUE.
WM. F.	ARWELL, General Man aterioo, Richmond, C	ager
stead. Cowansvill	e, Granby, Bedford, H	Oaticook, Stan-
WKCHIP IN MOUL	ICAL DADK OF MONTRES	af .
London, Engla	d-National Bank of 9	Scotland
Boston-Nation	al Exchange Bank.	
Collections may	tional Park Bank. de at all accessible poir	
ly remitted for.	ve at an accessible poli	ats and prompt-
(ESTERN OF GANADA.	
Capital Author	ized,	- \$1,000,000
Capital Subscr	office, OSHAWA, ized, p,	- 600.000
Capital Paid-u	p,	341,000
Reserve,		60,000
JOHN	COWAN, Esq., Pres HAMLIN, Esq., Vic	ident ·
REUBEN S	. HAMLIN, Esq., Vic	c-President.
Robert McIntosh	homes Betterson B.	A. Gibson, Esq.
T. H. Mc	Mittan	
Branches : -	Whitby, Midland, T	ilsonburg No-
Hamburg, Paisle	y. Penetanguishene, P	ort Perry
Drafts on New	MILLAN, Whitby, Midland, T y, Penetanguishene, P York and Sterling E; Jails received, and it	change bought
Collections solici	sits received and in	iterest allowed
Correspondents	s at New York and in	c. Canada JTha
Merchants Bank	ted and promptly made s at New York and in of Canada. London, cotland.	England-The
Royal Bank of S	cotland.	

LA BANQUE NATIONALE. HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC. Capital Paid-up, ---- \$1,200,000 DIRECTORS :

DIRBOTOBS : A. GABOURY, Esq., President, FRS, KIROUAC, Esq., Vice-President Hon. J. Thibaudeau. T. LeDroit, Esq. E. W. Méthot, Esq. A. Painchand, Esq. Louis Bilodeau, Esq. P. LAFRANCE, Cashier.

BRANCHES:

Montreal-Alf. Brunet, Manager. Ottawa-P. 1. Barin, Manager. Sherbrooke-- W. Gaboury, Acting Manager.

AGENTS

AGENTS England—National Bank of Scotland, London. France Messrs. Grunebaum, Freres & Co., La Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas. United States—National Bank of the Republic, New York; National Revere Bank, Boston. Newfoundland—The Commercial Bank of Newf 'dland. CANADA.—Prov. Ontario.— The Bank of Toronto. Maritime Provinces—Bank of Montreal. Manitobs —The Union Bank of Canada. A general Banking, Exchange and Collection business transacted. Particular attention paid to collections and roturns made with utmost promptness. Correspondeent respectfully solicite



DR.

Legal Direc

Oalgary Lougheed & McOarthy

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	ANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMM
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ONTARIO.	BRIDGEWATER Owen & McLean
LVINSTON	HALIFAX Alfred Whitman
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HLLIVILLE	SYDNEYE. T. Moseley, Q C.
OWMANVILLE	f PIOTOU Stewart & Tanner }
BOOKVILLE Fraser & Beynolds	New Glasgow, Stellarton, Westville. }
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AMPBELLFORDA. L. Colville CORNWALL Leitch & Pringle	YABMOUTH
ORNWALL Maclennan, Liddell & Cline	NEW BBUNSWICK.
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JONDONJ. Maxwell	THE LEGAL & COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE
	(MERCANTILE AGENCY)
IIDLAND	
AITCHALL	P. O. Roz 998. Telephone 2133 Belinble Benorts, Pr mpt Collections. Offices in
LOUNT FOREST Perry & Perry	Toronto, Hamilton and London, Eng.
NIAGABA FALLSHill 🌲 Ingles	
NEWMARKET	
OTTAWA Gundry & Powell	
OTTAWAGeo. F. Henderson	
Owan Sound Oreasor, Morrison & Smith	L BARRISTERS.
PARIS Foley & Dalzell	Solicitors for Ontario Bank.
PENETANGULHERE	
POBT HOPEH. A. Ward	A D. CAMERON.
PRESCOTT French & Saunders	A. Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Notary Public, Con- veyancer, &co. No. 10 Hughson Street, South Hamilton, Ont-
SAULT ST. MABIE, for Sudbury McFadden,	veyancer, &c., No. 10 Hughson Street, South
and intervening points on McFadden, Soo Branch C. P. Bailway, Dumble,	Hamilton, Ont-
Aigoma J	Kingston, Ont.
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ST. THOMAS Macdougall & Robertson STEATFORD McPherson & Davidson	Dilitition Noticol Olio, ge.
THESWATHEJohn J. Stephens	I. H. EMYTHE, LL.D., Q.C. O. FRONTENAC SMITH,
Thornbury	
TILSONBURG W. A. Dowler	London, Ont.
TOBONTO Jones Bros. & Mackenzie	VV m transformer to mark
TORONTO Aroh. J. Sincleir	Owner OD David Sa Wasa
UXBRIDGH The McGillivray's	
WALKERTON, U.O. DTUCH A. K KIAIN O.O.	ATDRATE MANAR & MITTER
	TIDDUNS, MONAD & MULADAN,
WINGHAM	
WIMGHAMFinkle, McKay & McMullen	
WIMGHAMFinkle, McKay & MoMullen QUEBEO.	Office, corner Richmond and Carling Streets. Geo. C. Gibbons. Geo. MoNab. P. Mulkern. Fred. F. Harper.
WINGHAMFinkle, McKay & Dickinson WoodstookFinkle, McKay & McMullen QUEBEC. CoattoookW. L. Shurtlefi	Office, corner Richmond and Carling Streets. Geo. C. Gibbons. Geo. MoNab. P. Mulkern Fred. F. Harper.
WINGHAMFinkle, McKay & McMullen QUEBEC. COATICOORW. L. Shurtleff MONTREAL	Montreal.
WINGHAM	Montreal. UTCHINSON & OUGHTRED, Advocates, Barristers, Commissioners, fo WADDELL, BUILDING
WINGHAM	Montreal. HUTCHINSON & OUGHTRED, Advocates, Barristers, Commissioners, for WADDELL BUILDING.
WINGHAMFinkle, McKay & Dickinson WoodstookFinkle, McKay & McMullen QUEBEC. Coaticook	Montreal. MUTCHINSON & OUGHTRED, Advocates, Barristers, Commissioners, fc WADDELL BUILDING. M. HUTCHINSON, D.C.L. A. B. OUGHTRED, B.C.L.
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Walkerton, Ont.

B. KLEIN, Q. O., Barrister, Selicitor, Conveyancer, &c. Collections in all parts of the County of Bruce promptly stiended to.





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midnight at least 280 nights in each year, and the contract to last five years.

ONE of our citizens is suing another for \$5,000 damages, caused by his having a load of kindling wood upset upon him.

THE capital stock of the "Canada Meat Packing company" has been increased from \$100,000 to \$250,000 by letters patent.

CHARLES H. WADE, a commission agent and trader of this city has assigned. He owes \$3000, of which \$1800 is due to his bankers.

ONE day last week four insurance policies were cancelled in Pictou, N.S., because the holders stored kerosene oil on their premises.

Some of the handsomest polished woods ever brought to Canada may be seen at the piano warerooms of Mr. L. E. N. Pratte on Notre Dame street.

Wirn reference to the offer made by a Toronto syndicate to Mr. Henry Hogan of \$500,000 for his Hochelaga property, it is now learned that the reason of Mr. Hogan's refusal was that they only contemplated paying \$10,000 down and wanted very long time for the balance. This was practically no security.



THE Campbell tannery at Pictou, NS., has been destroyed by fire. The amount of damage is not yet ascertained, but will no doubt be considerable.

THE work of removing the buoys on the St. Lawrence, between Montreal and Quebec, commenced on Saturday, and navigation for the season is now over.

THE Paris correspondent of a foreign fashion journal writes that "Bluette" is the latest and most popular shade in the Parisian market just at present.

It is now said that the estate of Dazet & Filaine, the absconded liquor merchants of Quebec, will possibly pay 55 cents in the dollar after deducting all expenses.

THE stock of coffee at Havre on Saturday was 240,000 bags, of which 144,000 bags were Braz le, against 237,000 bags, including Brazils, the same time last week.

Business men of Strathroy are endeavoring to form a canning company for that town. Messrs. Noble, Grist, Cameron, Leitch and Barry have been appointed a committee to make all necessary preliminary arrangements, prepare stock books and report to a general meeting.



The Ireland National Food Co., (Ltd..) Toronto, Ont.

The trade supplied in Montreal, Quebec and Maritime Provinces by DAVID ROBERTSON & CO. 270 Commission or St., MONTREAL,

Packed in 30 lb. Boxes at our Factory, and most carefully cured and selected. ARTHUR P. TIPPET & Co., St. John, N.B, & Montreal



NAPANEE HYDRAULIC CEMENT, guaranteed to equal any native Coment. Address,

THE RATHBUN COMPANY,

DESERONTO, ONT.

PARIS is as yet the only one of the great financial centres of the world which has not evidenced a liquidating tendency. All the others have passed through the ordeal. Paris had its panic when the copper syndicate collapsed.

STRANGE to say New Brunswick is becoming quite a large importer of British Columbia canned salmon. One St. John firm sold a car load last week and ordered several others. The freight on the first car of 350 cases was \$302.

UP to date, 37 of the Arctic whaling fleet have come into port bringing 15,357 barrels of oil, 223,203 pounds of bone, and 2,180 pounds of ivory, besides several hundred fox, otter and bear skins, representing in value over \$1,250,000.

THE woollen mills of Morrison Brothers at Brownsburg have been burned. Nothing was saved from the ruins, not even the books. There was no insurance on the property and the loss is a very severe one. It will be in the neighborhood of \$5,000.

A. B. GENDREAU'S block at Lake Megantic village has been burned, as was also a dwelling house belonging to the Canadian Pacific railway. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a spark from the smoke stack of the mills. Mr. Gendreau's loss is about \$4,000.

THE smallest fire insurance company in the world is the Winstanley and District Farmers' Fire Insurance Company, the capital of which is £76, its income £25, and its total expenditure £9. The company is suggesting an increase of capital to £100.

THE Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co. has contracted to reinsure the risks of the Guardian Fire Insurance Co., of New York. The Guardian was organized in 1865. On the 31st December last it showed assets \$270,000 and liabilities of \$238,000.

COMPLAINT is made by retail druggists in this city of the increasing tendency of wholesalers to run drug stores which have failed, and which when they are unable to find solvent purchasers for, they have not the moral courage to close up. There are



rumors of two stores now in that position and likely to be

Winnipeg

347 and 349 St. Paul St., MONTREAL,

And 39 Princess Street.

another shortly.

OWING to the fact that the U.S. import duty on cedar will not be collected until next March, our lumbermen are making extra efforts to prepare and ship all that is possible before that time. As a result there is greater activity among the cedar men than for some time.

THE Commercial Union Assurance Company of England, intends shortly organizing an American Company under practically the same name. Mr. Charles Sewall, manager of the United States branch of the Commercial Union will be the president of the new American Company.

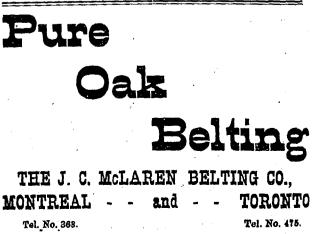
It is reported that the General Manager of the Maine Central Railroad has gone to Europe to arrange for a line of British steamers to touch at Rockland, Me., making Rockland, in connection with the proposed line of railroad to Bangor, an outlet for the Canadian Pacific road.

UPWARDS of 50 carloads of loose California raisins in bags have been sold in the Eastern markets thus far this season. The total is greater than that of any previous entire season, and the movement may be classed as one of the prominent features of the market at the present time.

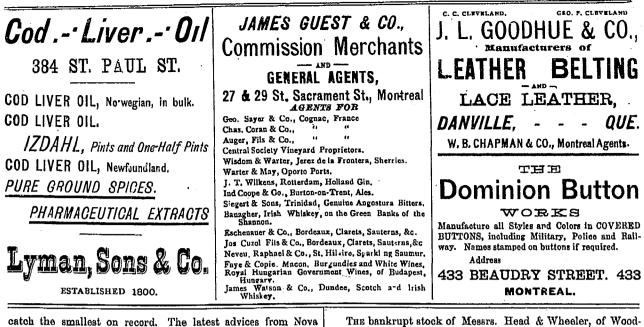
At an adjourned meeting of the creditors of Maxwell & Sons, of the St. Mary's implements works, held last week, at Toronto, an extension of 12, 18 and 24 months was granted subject to interest. The banks represented approved of this arrangement. The firm claims to have a surplus of \$200,000.

FURRIERS say that beaver is scarce and growing more so season by season. Mile by mile the beaver territory has been encroached upon, until the head waters of the Ottawa, the East Maine and Labrador district, and the Saskatchewan and the Peace River are the only haunts left to them.

THE season's fishing on the Atlantic Coast is now nearly over. There are now only 9 vessels out and it is estimated that they have but about 1,200 bbls of mackerel, which leaves the 1890



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catch the smallest on record. The latest advices from Nova Scotia state that the fall catch is not turning out nearly as well as was expected a short time ago.

THOMAS FAWORT & Sons, one of the largest coal firms in Pittsburg, have assigned. The liabilities are estimated at \$400,000. It is claimed by members of the firm that the assets will exceed this amount at least \$150,000. The senior member of the firm, Thomas Fawcett, is president of the Central bank.

MR. T. V. POWDERLY has been re-elected Grand Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, but with a salary reduced from \$5,000 to \$3,500. The membership is less than 200,000 at present. The Knights are evidently on the down grade, and Mr. Powderly's boom for the vice-presidency has faded out of sight.

THE recent heavy rains and the overflow of the rivers have flooded long stretches of the Manchester ship canal and in many places the works have been destroyed. Forty-five hundred navvies are idle in consequence of the overflow and at least four months must elapse before they will be able to resume work on the canal.

THE Guarantee Carriage Manufacturing company, incorporated by letter patent under the great seal of this province, bearing date the twentieth day of February, 1890, has been dissolved by liquidation. Our readers will recall the criticism given in these columns of the methods of this company at its inception last January.

A NUMBER of small assignments are reported this week from Ontario. Among them are W. H. Clarke, laundry, Hamilton; J. B. Coulthart, cheesebox maker, Northfield; M. A. Cole, variety store, Ridgetown; J. Bickley, teamster, J. Gray, grocer, J. J. Gourley, haberdasher and McAllister Bros., carpenters, of Toronto; W. J. Buyers, painter, Stratford; George J. Markell, tinsmith, Wales; and A. Morin, trader, Henrysburg.

THE bankrupt stock of Messrs. Head & Wheeler, of Woodstock, has been sold to Mr. Hamilton Smilie, of Chesley, who purchased the dry goods at 641 cents on the dollar, Mr. Jas. Scott (for Mr. Head) bought the boots and shoes at 703 cents. Mr. Smilie has rented the store, and will continue the business at Woodstock.

1021

W. H. MADDEN, crockery dealer, of Valleyfield, has assigned. He failed in 1884, and has since done business under cover, but, although he worked hard for a living, lack of executive ability has again brought him to the wall. He owes about \$1,600, divided among fifteen creditors, and is offering 25 cents in the dollar for a settlement.

BRYAN P. LADD, general storekeeper, of Meteghan River, N.S., has assigned. He is reported as a respectable man but not progressive. He assigns "for benefit of creditors" with liabilities of \$4,000; but as he has given bills of sale to the extent of \$956 covering stock, etc., it is doubtful where the benefit, so far as unsecured creditors are concerned, will come in.

JAMES FREEDORN, general storekeeper of Midland, gave up his store to embark in a grist mill in 1887. He found that milling was not a paying venture, and in 1889 he again started in to keep store. Trade however is overdone in Midland, as else where, and he made no headway. He had but little capital himself, his account began to be looked upon as weak, and finally he has been compelled to take refuge in an assignment.

PAOKERS of canned oysters still experience a very slow market for their goods, and, are making further inducements in the way of prices. In Baltimore, standard 5 ounce goods are offered at \$1.05/@\$1.10 and 10 ounce at \$2 per doz., whilst 4-ounce are down to \$1 and 8 ounce to \$1.80. "California" stock (6 ounce), while generally quoted at \$1.50, has been sold at as low as \$1.35, and more could doubtless be purchased at the latter price.



1022 THE C.	ANADIAN JOU	RNAL OF COM	MERCE.		
DAWES & CO., Brewers & Malsters INDIA PALE AND XX MILD ALE. EXTRA AND XXX STOUT PORTER. Wood and Bottle. Families Supplied. 3AND PORTER, Quarts and Pints. Office - 521 St. James Btreet West MONTRELAL. Inders received by Telephone.	EBTABLIE W. H. SCHW/ WHOZ COFFEES	fee and Spice Mills. HED 1841. ARTZ & SONS, ESALE and SPICES up in all kinds of packages. DVA Scotia.	LONSDALE, REID & CO., DRY GOODS. Our Travellers are now on the road with a complete range of FALL Samples. All orders will have careful and prompt atten- tion. 18 St. Helen Street, Montreal.		
DODWELL & H	IOGG,	J. & A	. CLEARIHUE		
GENERAL DRAUGHTS		COMMISSION	TORIA, B.C., MERCHANTS And Dealers in Fruits & Produce gaments received in all lines. ate Oil Works of Queen Charlottes Islands.		
MONTREAL. Nurveys, Plane, Specifications, Fs'imates, Seperi- tion of K · il «ays, W. ter-Wo ks Dreinage S stems an A · 1 indis of 1/1 n · m ido, copied r traved by exp De-igns and est m · its i urai-h d or Arabitects Arbitutions managed 1 or Coltrac of said Comps Works. C. E. W. DODWRLL, B.A., A.I M. Inst. C. E., M. Cau, Soc. C. E. M. Inst. C. BELL TFLEPHONE 2288.		Commission Merci	W. H. THOMPBON. J. T. LIEZEBT. 'HOMPSON & Co., hants - and - Cheese Exporters stioners St., Montreal, Que. DLD STORAGE-PERSOTT, ONT. UITY, GRUE, C. Flour and Meal. Cheese Furnish- pples, Onions, Beans, &c. Correspondence solicited.		
THE Glasgow & London Insurance con applied to the Minister of Finance for the tics on the 23rd of February next, and holders are required to file their oppositio with the Minister of Finance. This is a feather season, evidently. The time in several years is fairly well balanced profitable prices prevail. According to for- "Cape" crop of ostrich feathers promises time to come. This will be a great thing for of Australia. MR. F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS has return Manitohn and the Northwest, whither he a	release of its securi- all Canadian policy- ons before that day e supply for the first by the demand and eign exchanges, the to be slim for some r the ostrich farmers and from his visit to	meeting of creditors settlement was mad business as an emplo- few hundred dollars of and his present step \$4,000. R. J. HARRISON, get Kelvin in the fall of 1 sent store. He has of his obligations so poor able. His liabilities	lumber dealers, of Toronto, have held a at which it is understood that an offer of a le. Burland gained his experience in the oye, and started for himself in 1888 with a of capital. He has been hard up all summer is not an unexpected one. He owes about neral storekeeper of Teeterville, came from 1883 and succeeded G. C. Teeter in his pre- done only a limited business and has met orly that an assignment has become inevit- are about \$2,500 and he is offering 65 cents in 3, 6, 9 and 12 months. If he can get		

Manitoba and the Northwest, whither he was accompanied by Messrs. S. Ewing and H. Archbald, directors of Molsons bank. He was much pleased with the signs of thrift and prosperity visible on every hand; so much so, that Molsons bank is to shortly open a branch at Winnipeg.

It appears that the Argus Life Insurance Company of London, which reinsured its risks with the Imperial Life, restored to its stockholders the full amount invested, in all £84,000, with a 54 per cent dividend for the two years ending with March. and still has a surplus balance of £30,913, which it is supposed will be utilized in the payment of a still further dividend.

J. W. Young, general storekeeper of Hagerman's Corners. has assigned. He was formerly a bookkeeper for Stone and Wellington of Toronto, and in 1888 was foolish enough to sell a house and lot in order to commence business in Hagerman's Corners. He bought out J. Whaley's stock, valued at \$2000 ; but soon found out that the village was too small to afford scope for his success. Had he started in a larger place he might have done better.

KNOWING WORTH

"It is the safest and fuirest Policy I have ever seen," was the remark made by a prominent representative of one of the largest and best American Life Insurance Companies when he had carefully examined the or inary Life Policy of The Temperance

and General Life Assurance Co. This is the only policy offered to the Canadian public that can neither lapse nor expire, as to its paid-up value, till death ensues, after three annual premiums have been paid on it.

HEAD OFFICE, 22 to 28 King St. West, TORONTO HON G. W. ROSS, LL.D., President. HON S. H BLAKE, Q. O., ROBT. MOLEAN, EEQ, - -

SUTHERLAND, Correspondence solicited.

Vice-Presidents.

Manager Agents wanted.

street west, but early this summer moved to St. Lawrence Main street above Roy. This was considered at the time a foolish move as it was to a much poorer stand, and it has proved so in the long run. GORDON MACKAY & CO. -IMPORTERS OF-WOOLLENS and GENERAL DRY GOODS. TORONTO.

ACHILLE LABINE, dry goods merchant, of this city, has as-

signed with liabilities of \$20,000 and assets consisting of stock

valued at \$14,500, book debts of \$4,0 0, fixtures valued at \$663

and a vacant lot of land. Last month he was chronicled in these

columns as endeavoring to effect a settlement at 60 cents in the

dollar. This offer was refused, and his assignment followed as a

of his creditors at which he made an offer of 40 cents in the

dollar, payable in 3, 6, 9, 12, 15 and 18 months; the last three

payments being secured. He owes \$11,000 and claims assets

worth \$10,000. He was formerly in business on St. Catherine

F. B. SMITH, retail dry goods, of this city, has held a meeting

security this offer will be accepted.

matter of course.

Represented in MONTREAL by A. I. MORISON & CO., Glenora Building

Special to the I rade.

400 Pcs. Navy Blue Flannel, 26 and 28 in. Plain and Twills. 500 Doz. Shirts and Drawers, 1000 Doz. Hosiery, Cashmere and Wool.

The Above to be Sold at less than MILL PRICES

DUMARESQ & CO., Glenora Buildings, 1886 Notre Dame St., Montreal



A UOUSTIN E. CORMIER, general storekeeper and oyster shipper, of Caraquet, N.B., has assigned. This was expected, as he has been short of money and requesting time from his creditors for some months back. He did the best business in the place, ar d claims assets nominally worth \$8,000 against liabilities of \$4,000; but of these \$5,000 is in book debts, and it is evident that overcrediting is the rock he has split upon.

R. BAKER & Co., grocers of Essex, have assigned. The firm consisted of Mrs. Hunt, whose husband had been burned out in the same business at Glencoe, and R. Baker, who had been his clerk. Hunt was the real manager of the business. They succeeded R. M. Brisbin early this year; but they had very little means, and their prospects of success were never bright. The stock, valued at \$1500, is advertised for sale.

Guodeberg Bros, furniture manufacturers of Preston, have called a meeting of their creditors. At first they did a very fair business but at length they became more venturesome and not only took contracts to fit up and furnish public buildings beyond the amount their capital warranted, but entered into agreements to finish within a certain time or forfeit so much per day. This involved heavy losses. It is to be hoped that a satisfactory arrangement may be come to between the firm and their creditors for with their past experience as a warning, and honest endeavor to help them, they should eventually achieve success.

BARGAINS in CLOTHINC

BUYERS visiting Montreal are invited to call and inspect the gre t bargains we are offering in job lines of Men's, Boys' and Youths' Clothing in all styles- We are clearing them out at prices that defy competition. Our travellers are also shewing samples of these lines on the road.

GS Close buyers would do well to see what we are offering before purchasing elsewhere.

6 LEMOINE ST., MONTREAL

ONE OF the handsomest catalogues ever issued by the stove and kindred trades is that just published by Messrs. W. Clendinneng & Son of this city, the well-known founders, of which Wm. Clendinneng, M.P.P., is the chief partner. The new volume, which is for gratuitous distribution, affords some idea of the several elegant patterns recently introduced in the firm's manufacture of stoves, as well as of the great variety of articles they place upon the market.

1023

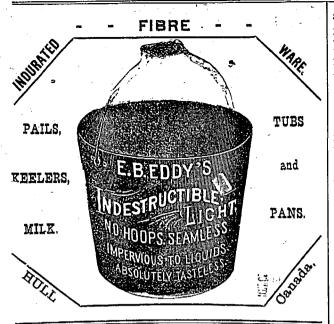
P. LEVY, clothing dealer, of London, has been burnt out, losing heavily. The fire is believed to have originated in the cellar, a spark from the furnace having ignited the woodwork, and turned holes through the first and second flors. He places his loss at \$30,000 against which he holds the following insurance: Northern, \$5,000'; Mercantile, \$3,000, and \$600 on store fixtures; Waterloo, \$2,000. Mr. James Williams, owner of the building, is fully insured in \$4,000.

SIMPSON & WILLIAMS, general storekeepers of Myrtle, are two school teachers who started in business about two years ago with no experience and only a small capital. In the fall of 1839 they bought out and started a branch store at Raglan, and last October were supposed to have dissolved partnership; Simpson taking the Myrtle business, and Williams the branch in Raglan. Next we hear that Hugh Simpson, David A. Williams, Edward Williams and John Manes, have made an assignment.

GEO. A. LESLIE, lobster packer and vessel owner, of Halifax and Spry Bay, N.S., has assigned. The estate shows liabilities of \$12,000 and assets nominally worth about 20,000, but in such shape as not to be immediately realizable. He owns a number of lobster canneries at the Magdalen Islands and on the Nova Scotian and Newfoundland coasts, and a short time ago announced his intention of selling out his vessel interests and confining himself exclusively to canning. But his success was always dubious, as he was looked upon locally as careless in crediting. He was formerly a member of the old firm of G. & H. Leslie, of Spry Bay, whose estate he liquidated.

GILLESPIE, ROACH & CO., (Successors to Beall, Ross & Co.) Importers of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, SMALL WARES - AND - ART NEEDLE WORK. 186 McGill St., MONTBEAL.





having been a case of Hobson's choice. At the same time it must not be supposed that these fresh markets afford the companies so many *el dorados*, for inasmuch as over-producing or over-manufacturing must cause a glut or surfeit and temporary loss to the shippers, so a similar result must take place when the number of fire insurance companies in any country is too large for the amount of business to be done. In such an event, either the competition is so keen that rates fall below a paying basis, or some of the companies do not collect sufficient income to make the field profitable.

These remarks are suggested by the influx of several new companies which have lately entered the Canadian market and the rumors that others are about to follow. Now while some of the insurance journals,in view of new advertisements possibly-glibly argue "the more the merrier," we confess that, taking statistics for our guide, we look with some anxiety to the future of fire insurance in the Dominion. There are now some thirty or forty companies licensed by the Federal Government, there having been during the past twelve months or so five new arrivals. Now while it may be true that were the entire business divided equally among all the offices, there would be a fair business for each, it is not to be supposed that this division is possible or that the older competitors will willingly resign to their younger brethren a portion of that income which has been the result of years of hard labor. We have, therefore, to consider the increase of the business which would warrant or encourage the new companies to enter the field of Canadian fire insurance, together with the experience of the past as to the prospects of profitable returns. Glancing at the Blue Book we find that the premiums of 1888 showed an increase of \$192,000 (in round numbers) over those of the year previous and that there was a further increase of \$150,000 in 1889 making together some \$340,-000 in two years or \$170,000 per annum, a comparatively small increase for five companies to compete It is true that one company, the Glasgow over. and London, whose income was about \$300,000, has lately retired, but looking at that company's record, its business was anything but a bonanza, and such portion as the new offices can capture may prove any thing but desirable.

It is difficult to see, judging by the lessons of experience, that Canada offers a short cut to fortune for fire insurance companies; indeed, it would rather

appear to be a pretty hard road to travel — since for the twenty years ending with 1889 the loss ratio has averaged 70.76 per cent., and though the conflagration of St. John is answerable to a large extent for this unsatisfactory showing, we must not forget that "history doth sometimes repeat itself" and that in a climate like ours, with the large proportion of wood used in the construction of our buldings, a conflagration is ever liable to teach us new and expensive lessons. We should not have written as we have done were Canada's trade and population rapidly growing; under the circumstances we think a word of warning will do no harm to those who may contemplate competing for a share of the fire insurance business of the Dominion.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND QUESTION.

The demand of the people of Newtoundland that the British take possession of the French islands of St. Pierre-Miquelon has not been altogether unexpected by Montreal wholesale houses having business connections with the Island, in fact some of our merchants state that the Newfoundland question will not be easily settled without an outbreak of some kind.

The islands were ceded to France merely for fishery purposes and as a refuge for seamen and fishermen, but contrary to the express words of the treaty a regular colonial establishment has been set up and a military force maintained while expensive fortifications have been erected. According to the pretensions of Newfoundland these works constitute a menace to that defenceless colony which cannot be ignored in any future treaty arrangements. It seems more than probable that Britains' old colony will decline to be tranquil until she has her coasts to herself and all danger of French aggression removed.

The suit brought by Mr. James Baird against Sir Baldwin Walker for forcibly taking possession of his lobster factory in St. George's Bay has disclosed some interesting facts. The first plea put in by the defendant was that his action was justified under the modus vivendi by the instructions from the Imperial government to give it effect, and by government approval of his action. This defence was probably considered insufficient and has been amended by a paragraph alleging that Mr. Baird's lobster factory had no legal right to be erected, as it was in contravention of the treaty of Versailles, 1783, and the declaration appended to it, being a "fixed settlement," and that the defendant being an officer on the Newfoundland station, whose duty it was to enforce said treaty and declaration, had lawfully taken possession of said factory with its gear and materials. The declaration attached to the treaty of Versailles pledges the crown to remove "fixed settlements" from that part of the coast where the French have fishing rights, but the interpretation always placed on this part of the treaty has been that "fixed settlements" which were to be removed, referred only to such as would interfere with the French in the exercise of their treaty privileges, and constitute an "interruption " of their fishing. Where no such " interruption " was caused, British subjects had a concurrent right of fishing, other parts of the same treaty showing that the presence of both British and French fishermen on that part of the coast was recognized and permitted. If this plea as to "fixed settlements" should be maintained it would follow that 12,000 people now settled on that part of the coast should be removed, and the whole left exclusively to the French.

It is not probable, however, that the plea asserting that the officer was merely executing the treaty of Versailles, will hold. This was a treaty which required for its enforcement upon British subjects an enabling act of parliament. That act had been passed when the convention was entered into, but some years ago it was inadvertently repealed, a fact that was br ught to the notice of Sir James Winter, Mr. Baird's counsel, when he was attorney general of Newfoundland and a member of the late government of Sir Robert Thorburn. Lord Knutsford, British colonial secretary, was greatly exercised when he discovered that the law upon which he depended for the enforcement of these fisheries treaties had disappeared, and endeavored to induced Sir Robert to pass a colonial statute which should exert an equivalent effect. Sir Robert declined. Without this law the British government are in the position of having restrained a British subject from the pursuit on British soil, and in British waters, of an entirely lawful calling. The case is likely to go to court now, upon the simple defence that the modus vivendi has been lawfully come at and was lawfully enforced. For the first time the whole French shore question and the interpretation of the treaties is before the Supreme Court of the Island. Should the Newfoundland Hampden gain his suit the treaties will no longer have any practical effect, unless the British government should pass a special coercion act for their enforcement, which is not likely. British subjects on the French shore will no longer pay attention to the orders of British naval officers, and if the French attempt to enforce their views of the treaties they will be met with resistance and collisions will ensue.

As an indication of the public spirit it may be stated that when the suit was first brought, Mr. Baird was offered a money settlement and could have had far more than the value of his factory and its business. But this gentleman was determined to vindicate his rights as a Newfoundlander and nothing could induce him to compromise, except the acknowledgment by the British government that he could pursue the lobster industry when and where he pleased.

THE BANK STATEMENTS.

The statements of the chartered banks for the month of October, although by no means betokening a flourishing condition of trade, are perhaps as satisfactory as could be expected under the circumstances. Circulation shows an increase of \$958,330, due almost entirely to the movement of agricultural products across the border to anticipate the enforcement of the McKinley Bill. Unlike last year there was very little movement of grain during October; a fact which will account largely for the falling off of the usual increase in circulation during the month from two and a half millions last year to less than a million this. The unusually wet and open season has caused farmers to postpone threshing in order to do as much of their spring ploughing as possible, so that it is doubtful if, even during the present month, circulation will show much increase from this source. In the North-West the crop is doubtless a large one; but the quality is very inferior, and the standards are all lower than those of last year. In Ontario the condition of the crop is yet in doubt. The bulletin issued by the On-tario Department of Agriculture is conservative in its character. The yield of fall wheat is estimated at 14,-267,383 bushels; spring wheat 683,905 bushels; barley 15,600,169 bushels; oats 52,768,206 bushels; rye, 1,563,345

bushels; peas, 15,389,313 bushels; corn in the ear, 14,011,181 bushels; buckwheat, 2,053,720 bushels; beans, 761,341 bushels; potatoes, 17,561,117 bushels; mangel wurtzels, 11,594,518 bushels; carrots, 4,210,543 bushels; turnips, 47,040,563 bushels, hay and clover, 4,305,915 tons. The acreages of spring wheat, cats, peas, corn, buckwheat and beans are greater than their respective averages of nine years, while those of fall wheat, barley and rye are less. Fall wheat and buck wheat are the only crops whose yield per acre is greater than the average of nine years, while peas, corn, buckwheat and beans are the only crops whose aggregate yield is greater than the average of the same period. In another paragraph it says that the majority of reports are that the results of threshing are disappointing, and that, although the quality of the fall wheat is favorably commented on, spring wheat is a comparative failure. It goes on to say that the oat crop has proved a great disappointment. Peas have been badly attacked by the bug. The quality of corn is below the average. Beans are not a fair yield. Buckwheat was not largely sown, but the quality is good and the yield per acre large. The potato crop for the most part was light in yield and often small in sample. Rot was complained of from all quarters. Turnips, mangel and carrots were good crops almost everywhere. The apple crop in Essex, Kent, Elgin, Lambton and Middlesex was almost an entire failure, and of other fruits there were only sufficient to meet local demands. There was a good crop, however, in Grey, Bruce and Huron. The clover crop was generally not worth threshing, except in Prince Edward and the river counties. This would seem to indicate more or less disappointment at the out turn.

The increase of \$2,772,752 in the deposits on demand and of \$510,589 in the volume of deposits payable after notice, would be encouraging features, were it certain that they resulted from the movement of trade. Unfortunately, it is to be feared that they do not; since they were not accompanied by any permanent improvement in payments. It is more than probable that what of this increase is not furnished by deposits attracted from Government savings banks by the inducements of higher interest and greater facility in withdrawal, consists of the transfer of large sums representing municipal loans and railway subsidies which so often mask the true commercial movement. The month in question witnessed no marked revival in any leading branch of commerce. Payments certainly improved for a while, under the influence of the influx of American-funds, due to the enforcement of the McKinley bill; but this temporary improvement in financial matters speedily died out, and, owing to the fact that but little of the crop has been moved as yet, payments again fell off.

The decrease of \$\$42,879 in the balances due to banks in the United Kingdom is not due to any increased movement of merchandise from this side, as is pretended by the daily press. The manifests of vessels leaving this port during the month will prove that no such increase in exports took place, or was expected. It is simply due to the fact that the increasing stringency of money in London caused our bankers to keep their balances there at the lowest possible figure, since the usual custom of English bankers is to charge 1 per cent over bank rate upon Canadian balances. The increase of \$1,104,796 in loans and discounts may be attributed partly to the increase of trade always visible at the close of the fall, and partly to the de-

mand for accommodation to carry the small storekeepers who are compelled to await the movement of the crop before they can collect from their customers. That it was not larger than it is, is due to the fact that many of the banks are already at the end of their tether and are not anxious to lend, except upon giltedged security. The other items of the statement do not indicate much change in the commercial situation, and it is evident that the general feeling is still one of expectancy.

In another column will be found our usual comparative statement.

MONTREAL REAL ESTATE.

One of the best evidences of the increasing prosperity of Montreal has been afforded of late years by the activity in, and the appreciation in value of real estate. This improvement has occurred, not only within the limits of the city but in the suburbs, and to keep pace with the times the road department has been grading streets and putting in new drainage in all directions.

Authorities say that although the changes have been rapid there is no boom in a speculative sense and so far as the building trade is concerned this view seems to be borne out by the fact that the houses put up are not left long without tenants. The lull in real estate which succeeded the craze of some years ago was aggravated later on by the advance in building materials which have appreciated 25 per cent in four or five years, and so great was the distrust of investors that eligible blocks of land were held year after year almost without a bid. The improvements which have taken place since confidence returned have indeed been remarkable, especially in the west end and the out lying retail business thoroughfares. A move which had important consequences was the sale of the lacrosse property for building purposes where fine residences have been built, inhabited by a superior class of tenants and proprietors. Land has appreciated here, 100 per cent, property; offered at 60c a fost last year being held at \$1.20 to-day. North of Sherbrooke street the opening up of several new streets has met with the best results. One new street near Bleury has been promptly lined with large stone houses and there are only two lots of land unsold. In about twelve months the price of land on this street advanced fifteen cents a foot. The opening up of Pine avenue and of several partial streets above Sherbrooke street will in all likelihood give another great impetus to the building trade.

Speculation, of course, has not been absent, especially in land. A goodly proportion of the houses are being constructed by building societies or by private individuals as residences, and others on speculation. The Queen's Hall block, the last sale of which is eaid to have shown an advance of \$50,000, gives some idea of the esteem in which St. Catherine street property- is still held. The widening of St. Lawrence will effect a most desirable change and the same may be said of Notre Dame street west. Both these streets have attained a great length and the amount of retail business done has vastly increased of late years. A marked development has also occurred in the east end and Point St. Charles, owing to the numerous factories and large railway workshops in operation, and the holders of land for a long series of years have at length been reaping the reward of patience. Several syndicates have been operating the suburban field and in time

an elevated railway round the island may be an accomplished fact. Until travelling facilities are first class winter residence in distant suburbs is certainly not very alluring. It is unfortunate that the whole island is not under one system of laws with regard to width of roadway, drainage and buildings for many flimsy wooden and brick encased dwellings have been built in the suburbs, and the sanitary surroundings are neglected. The expense incurred by the city in widening St. James, Notre Dame and St. Lawrence streets is a warning to look to the future and the health of the city is endangered by the neglect of sanitary laws in the immediate outskirts. Reference is not made here to the modern suburban resorts which it is now sought to establish within easy distance of the city.

Montreal is advancing in prosperity and importance and the conservative improvement which has taken place in real estate is therefore likely to be continued. Modern ideas have been conspicuous in our new dwelling houses and the visit of our real estate friends to Chicago may do us no harm. Doubtless they will return with other points than those relating to wheat ' corners.'

OCEAN SHIPPING.

The closing of navigation at this port for the winter naturally directs attention to maritime affairs, which from this date will possess little interest for us until the spring. So far as tonnage is concerned the port has held its own very well, and we have been accustomed for years to hear of an increase, but the general results of the year have not been so profitable as might be expected.

For many years also, we have been accustomed to the complaints of the shipping interests. The canals were too small, the harbor was cramped, the terminal facilities were poor, the various ship dues were excessive and what not. As a matter of fact, the canals have been, and are still being deepened and enlarged, extra wharfage h s been provided in the harbor, more elevators have been built, more railway tracks laid on the wharves, and to cap all, the shipping dues have been practically abolished. In spite of all this we are told that our vast shipping trade would have been in a bad way if it had not been for cattle and deals. * Freights on grain were so low that a ship load had to be carried for a few hundred pounds and the best paying freight was the live stock on the upper decks, a branch of the export trade hitherto utterly ignored by the authorities.

In former issues we have expressed doubts as to the value of the personal schemes which have been put forth for the alleged improvement of the harbor, some of which are admirably calculated to swallow up millions of dollars, if they do not actually jeopardise the very existence of the port. The opinion of practical men, anxious to ensure to Montreal the advantages of being a cheap port, is that the accommodation here is good and sufficient for the next twenty years if the officials would but do their duty with regard to the prompt removal of merchandise from the wharves, and other matters. It is a fact that we have got more elevator accommodation for grain than is wanted. Of the two east end elevators with capacities for 175,000 and 200,000 bushels respectively, one of them has stond empty with not even a shute attached with which to convey grain to a steamer. What is wanted is stuff to ship rather than increased accommodation, and American corn, instead of Canadian wheat must still be the

stand-by, so far as grain shipments are concerned. Manitoba promised well this year but unfortunately the frost and wet weather supervened and the millions of surplus have been ruthlessly cut down. Canada cannot grow corn for export, it apparently does not pay Ontario to raise wheat and if we rely on Manitoba we find that her crop is a very uncertain affair. The bearing of this on the shipping trade is, that it is folly to rely too much on grain and that the country must do her best to provide other exports or the ships will go elsewhere.

Freights opened in the spring on a profitable basis and continued satisfactory up to the end of July, when rates broke away and steadily declined until the end of the season without a single advance, an unprecedented incident in the history of the port. Rates on deals opened at 65s and declined to 40s. Grain opened at 2s 6d and dropped to as low as 6d per quarter. Cattle remained about steady at 60s to 70s. Lumber exports to the River Plate were extremely light on account of the unsettled condition of affairs in South America. The few vessels that were chartered got \$11.50 per thousand feet to Buenos Ayres. The usual quantity of phosphate was exported-about 20,000 tons, at freights ranging from 5s to 7s 6d per ton. Butter and cheese were carried at 20s to 25s and flour averaged 8s 9d per ton. There was an increase in the exports of cattle of 45 per cent over the previous seasons. The unusually stormy weather encountered by vessels coming to and going from this port from the close of October to the end of the year caused valuable loss of life and serious losses among cattle. Up to the present time November losses of cattle have been eleven hundred head with soveral steamers to be heard from. With this exception cattle have been successfully carried and landed with little loss during the season. Before the first of November the losses were probably not more than 1 per cent on all the vessels leaving Montreal. On striking an average the losses of the live stock insurance companies are, therefore, not likely to be much larger than in former years.

The only regular addition to tonnage has been made by the McLean line which has run five steamers from Montreal to Liverpool all season. The usual tramp steamers have come here and the great lines are turning out a fine new steamship each, references to which have already been made. Shipping men are recognizing more than ever the importance of the trunk lines of railway, which can practically make, or unmake a port at will. So far as Montreal is concerned, its geographical position, its canal system and the vast amount of capital invested here are important factors in ensuring the permanent prosperity of the port.

SMUGGLING IN THE GULF.

The prevalence of smuggling in Quebec has again been brought prominently under the public notice by the seizure of 170 casks of liquors and 60 cases of gin, on board the schooner *Waterfly*, and the announcement that another schooner, with 400 casks of smuggled liquor on board, had been chased by a a Government steamer. In fact, in the hope that the prospect of a general election in the near future may have rendered the Government less vigilant than usual, the smugglers appear to have taken time by the forelock, and the consequence is that an unusual quantity of smuggled liquor has found its way into the cellars of certain merchants. Here lies just the trouble. The Government authorities simply confiscate the schooner and eargo. They do not, apparently, attempt to trace out the consignee. The schooner's captain and crew are the only ones cap-

tured. The highly respectable merchant, for whose cellars the liquor is intended, goes on his way without a breath of suspicion attaching to his fair fame and pockets his profits with the virtuous air of a man who has justly earned them. Of course, for political reasons, it may be unwise to interfere with them just now, but were one of these respectable receivers of smuggled liquors to be shown up, we should not hear so much of smuggling. It is not the schooner captains who are at the bottom of the affair. It is the merchant who profits by their evasion of the revenue law. Strike at the root of the evil and it will soon cease; for some of these receivers are men of considerable standing in the community, and dread nothing so much as publicity.

THE MERCHANT AND THE DOCTOR.

An amusing case has just been decided in the district court in this city. About two years ago a French Canadian doctor purchased goods to the extent of \$1.25 from a St. Lawrence Main street merchant. Bill after bill was sent in and calmly ignored, until the merchant, whose Scottish blood was aroused by the contempt with which the wielder of the scalpel treated his missives, took advantage of his accidental presence in the store to present him with a receipted account for the sum, observing that, as it was evident he never intended to pay, he might as well take the goods as a gift. The French doctor went home with fire in his eye, and at once took out suit against the merchant, claiming \$50 damages for defamation of character. Then the fun began. On the day of the trial the doctor put in an appearance with two limbs of the law to aid him in his cause. The doughty merchant defended himself, and a third lawyer hovered round the group ready to seize any damages that might be awarded to the Æiculapius. However, native Scotch wit and a just cause proved too much for the legal fraternity, and Mr. Justice Champagne dismissed the case, ordering both sides to pay their own costs. As the merchant had conducted his own case he had no costs to pay, so he generously donated \$5 to the Notre Dame Hospital and left the court with flying colors, while the medico will have a heavy legal bill to meet. But possibly the most disappointed man in the party was the third lawyer who was waiting to seize the damages he hoped would be awarded.

OUR DRINKING WATER.

The report of Mr. A. McGill, BA., BSc., the assistant analyst of the Dominion, on the character of the drinking water supplied to this city, is not particularly pleasant reading for our citizens. He shows very distinctly that the water we use for domestic purposes is contaminated with incompletely oxidised sewage from the city of Ottawa and from other towns and villages on the banks of the river. He refutes the statement that the nitrogenous components discovered are due to sawdust or to any other cause than ordinary sewage, and points out that, as the percentage of albuminoid ammonia largely exceeds the safety limit of 0.150 per million fixed by Professor Wanklyn and other authorities upon the subject, it can only be looked upon as prejudicial to public health. This report calls for more than mere ordinary comment, since the sanitary reputation of the city is involved, and, considering that the far purer waters of the St. Lawrence could be made available for domestic purposes at a comparatively moderate expenditure, it also calls for immediate action upon the part of the authorities. No one who has witnessed the clear blue water of the St Lawrence flowing side by side with the turbid waters of the Otiawa could doubt for a moment which is the most desirable for domestic use, and were one of the candidates for municipal honors, who are now soliciting the suffrages of the electors, to make pure drinking water a plank in his platform, it would give him an issue upon which he could fearlessly appeal to the taxpayers.

THE SUBWAY SCHEME.

When the city obtained authority from the Quebec Legislature to borrow \$1,200,000 for harbor improvements, the bill contained a clause that \$200,000 of this sum was for the construction of better facilities for heavy traffic between the wharves and Craig street by means of a subway. While the bill was on its way through the House this clause was altered to read "by means of a subway or by opening St. Lambert street to the river."

Certain of the aldermen have taken advantage of this alteration to propose that the sum in question shall be divided between the two projects, half to the subway and half to the opening of St. Lumbert street, and that the balance of the cost shall fall upon the proprietors. This is in distinct opposition to the spirit of the bill, which was intended to relieve the proprietors of any cost since the subway was simply intended to allow the railways easier access from the wharves to the business portions of the city. Another point is that at the present moment it is doubtful if the opening of St. Lambert street would be of any practical use, as the Government's plans for the improvement of the harbor are still in the hands of the engineers, and it is not yet exactly decided what shape they will assume. It would be better, in the interests of civic economy, to wait until the most advantageous point for the increased traffic facilities can be definitely ascertained before taking any action in the matter.

A SAMPLE CASE.

It is astonishing the way in which some people rush into business without either a practical knowledge of the trade in which they are embarking, or the necessary capital to render it successful if they had. Such a firm are Porter & Co., dealers in hats and caps, of Toronto, who bought out W. Callaghan's business in this line last May. The firm really consisted of two sisters, one the wife of a commercial traveller. Callaghan had allowed the business to run down, and they purchased it from him for \$\$00, paying a small sum down in cash and giving security on real estate for the balance. Then they put their brother, W. R. Porter, a book keeper, in to run the business up, and, as a matter of course, he has run it into the ground. They have now assigned, owing between \$1,000 and \$2,000, and are probably the wiser, and certainly the poorer, for their six months experience of business.

ROSS, FORSTER & CO.

A meeting of the creditors of Ross, Forster & Co., wholesale dry goods merchants, of this city, was held on Monday last, when a strong representation of the sixty creditors figuring on their schedule was present. An offer was made by the firm of 65 cents in the dollar; 50 cents in cash and 15 cents in their own notes spread over a year. It is understood that the cash will be furnished by a well-to do manufacturers' agent of this city, who is also one of their creditors. While applauding the efforts of the firm to pay as high a dividend as possible, it is generally believed in commercial circles that the figure offered is higher than the financial position of the firm warrants, and that it leaves them practically without a future.

THE agitation in favor of a business tax in Toronto, instead of the present tax on capital, possesses more or less interest to business men elsewhere. According to a writer in the Globe, the present assessment on capital conduces to fraud and gross inequality, while the business tax would bear fairly on all in proportion to their business. The real estate men on the other hand affirm that the business tax would relieve the mercantile class and throw more taxes on realty, or the landlord class. At present the law in Toronto empowers an assessor to ask every merchant what his capital is and compels him to appeal publicly against his assessment if he feels aggrieved. No doubt, this tends to traud and untruth in the evasion of the tax. The untruthful and rich merchant buying his goods for cash, being independent of credit, escapes; the poor and struggling merchant does not appeal against assessment. Again, it cannot be denied that the mercantile classes, doing their business on expensive land and in costly buildings, pay the major proportion of the taxes of the city. It is alleged that by taxing industry and capital disproportionately, manufacturers and others are prevented from going to Toronto, and others are driven out of the city to the suburbs. So far as the landlord is concerned, the argument seems good, that there is no value in his land unless labor and capital be applied to it, and the landlord generally obtains the lion's share of increased wealth. The letter to our contemporary further adds: Taxation on capital in trade does not exist in Britain. Municipal taxation in Glasgow is based on rental to all, and is only two shillings on the pound, or 10 per

per cent. Some merchants in Toronto pay instead of 10 per cent, as the Glasgow merchants do, from 50 per cent. to 80 per cent on their rental. There is no assessment on capital in our sister Province of Quebec, and Montreal merchants, not burdened by taxation, compete for our local trade in Toronto, paying no taxes in Toronto. The business tax if adopted will lessen taxes on 98 per cent of all merchants and manufacturers, and by the inexorable law of competition the community at large will get the benefit, and especially the poor with families will obtain the necessaries of life cheaper.

STATISTICS of the salt mackerel supply for the past five years reveal a remarkable change, not only as regards the American supply but the extent to which Europe has been drawn upon and the comparatively small proportions to which the trade has been forced down by light catch and high prices. Not longer ago than the season of 1885 no less than 330,000 bbls of mackerel from American waters were taken and cured. Of that quantity, the greater portion was marketed before the following year's catch began to come in. Besides the American supply there were imported about 38,000 bbls, making a total supply of 368,-000 bbls. Since 1885 the American catch has steadily fallen off until, as a result of the fishing to date, a total of but a little over 15,000 bbls is on record. Up to within a year's time the foreign sources of supply did nothing in the direction of making up the deficiency. In 1886 and 1887 nearly 50,000 bbls were imported each year, but the supply of foreign fell off to 28,000 barrels in 1888, and was only 8,600 barrels more in excess of that amount in 1889. Thus far this year 70,645 barrels have been drawn from foreign sources, and, coupled with the American catch, this has served to bring the total supply up to 85,716 bbls, against 53,847 bbls in 1889 and 69,930 bbls in 1888. At the close of the last two seasons very little supply was left over, and, although there have been nearly 32,000 bbls more on the market this year than last and 16,700 barrels more than in 1888, the amount carried over at the present time is comparatively small.

A NOVA SCOTIA correspondent writes : Between four and five hundred cases of cured haddies were shipped from Digby to the Upper Provinces for the week ending on Wednesday. As an experiment two carloads of turkeys are being shipped from Montreal to Aberdeen. The railway business at St. Andrews, shows an improvement this fall. Up to date last year 48 cars of turnips were shipped. This year, despite the McKinley bill, 53 cars have been sent away. A greater increase is noticeable in fish. Only one car of herring was shipped up to this date in 1889; this year there have been eight cars. Several carloads of sardines have been forwarded by the Campobello Sardine company to Montreal. New Brunswick sardines are now being largely bought for the Montreal market. Shipments from Prince Edward island have been larger than for the same period last year. Prices, too, have been somewhat better than those of last year. Oats advanced at Charlottetown to 43 cents per bushel; potatoes are steady at 20 cents; and pork by carcass is in light supply at 5¹/₄ to 6 cents per lb.; eggs are scarce at 17 to 18 cents per dozen. A fine three masted schooner of 556 tons was launched at Port Greville. Parrsboro lumbermen are making preparations to go into the woods, but owing to the low prices of deals it is thought the cut will not be extensive this winter.

NAVIGATION is now closed and the wharves are assuming their wintry aspect. Only the market boats are still running; all the others are in winter quarters. The sheds along the wharves are nearly all emptied of freight and are in course of demolition. The ramps are being put in order for filling up, the canal office is preparing to close the canals on the 1st, the officials in the Harbor Commissioners' office, the Custom House and the local shipping companies are all busy preparing the season's figures for presentation to the proper authorities. After all the season has not been a bad one, and, as a whole, will come out ahead of last. There were 695 arrivals of all kinds last year; there were 746 this year, with an increased tonnage. While exports were perhaps not so heavy, imports were heavier. Ocean passenger traffic was large, although not to be compared with last year's. The Richelieu & Ontario Navigation and the Ottawa Navigation Companies had larger earnings, there being a very large tourist. traffic during during the past summer.

DESPITE the uncertainty which has existed in the mind of the seal hunters of British Columbia during the past season in reference to the settlement of the Behring Sea question, it is satisfactory to learn by the returns that there is an actual increase in the total number of seals caught this season as compared with 1889. This year's catch of the 29 Victoriaschooners, including two owned and sailed by Indians, was : Coast catch, 21,382 skins, Behring Sea, 18,165 skins; total, 39,547. The figures last year were : Seals caught along the coast, 12,985; in Behring Sea, 16,585; Indian catch, 4000; total, 33,570. These figures indicate that this season the catch has been reversed as between the two bunting grounds, more skins having been obtained along the coast than in the disputed waters of Behring Sea. Five schooners flying the American flig disposed of their catch at Victoria as follows: Coast, 74; Behring Sea, 2979; total, 3043. The German schooner "Adele," which also entered at Victoria at the close of the season, reported 220 for the coast and 431 for the sea, a total of 651. The grand total of sealskins from all sources received at Victoria this year is therefore 43,-315, as against 40,993 last year. The fleet next year will comprise about 35 vessels claiming Victoria as their home port.

WESTERN merchants have of late been complaining that goods consigned to them from Europe have been persistently and systematically pilfered in transit. The packages are broken into either on the steamship, or the wharves, or on the train, and the goods purloined, and the merchants have been unable to fix the responsibility for the stealing. Owing to the expense and difficulty of suing the carrying companies the merchants desire to effect an amicable arrangement, and with this object in view have asked the co-operation of the Montreal Board of Trade. This the Montreal Board promised to do, and a meeting was arranged for Thursday morning between representatives of the two Boards and the railroad and steamship companies, when the merchants drew up a resolution setting forth that in their opinion the steamship lines running to Canadian ports in summer and American and Canadian ports in winter, together with the railway companies, should agree when such losses could not be located, to jointly pay any claims arising from the pilfering of goods from packages in transit. The representatives of the companies present refused to agree to this resolution, but promised to place the matter before the proper authorities.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows very memorable figures, and all the changes run in the right direction. The bank has gained \$17,101,975 specie. Of this amount only \$226,975 was recovered from the domestic circulation, for the receipts on foreign balance aggregated by running count \$16,875,000. It is probable that this foreign supply comprises the whole of the \$15,000,000 gold borrowed from the Bank of France. The proportion of the reserve has risen to 35.82 per cent., a gain of 2 57 per cent for the week. The rate of discount remains at 6 per cent. As the directors did not advance the rate last week, though the bank was then losing gold on both sides of the counter, it would seem, in view of the enormous gains of gold now reported that they are justified in holding to the current rate. It must be remembered that they are no way bound to make their changes on Thursday. Should any sudden pressure call for an increase of the charge, instant action can be taken at any time. The Bank of France reports a decrease of \$16,170,200 gold, a reduction accounted for by the loan mentioned above, and an increase of \$595,000 silver. The Bank of Germany notes this week an increase of \$5,842,000 specie.

THAT what is known as buying on margin does not necessarily imply gambling is the doctrine laid down by Judge Davidson. The case was that of Stevenson versus Brais. Mr. Stevenson gave an order to his stock broker, to buy 100 Montreal Telegraph shares for him, paying him \$250 margin on two occasions. Mr. Brais' business was subsequently liquidated, and all the stock he had on hand was, according to the rule, sold. Mr. Stevenson was credited with \$340 as his balance. For this amount he sued, but was told that, as the transaction was a stock gambling one, he could not recover. The court did not concur in this view, and gave judgment for Mr. Stevenson for the full amount.

A MEETING has been held at Victoria, B.C., by the owners and masters interested in the sealing industry of that port, at which the outlook for the next season was discussed at considerable length, as was the result of the past one. It was the opinion of all that the price of skins this year was considerably above the average, and that it was highly probable that a drop in prices would take place next year The reason for the increased prices for the past season's catch was held to be due to the fact that bad weather had been against a big catch and that the shortage naturally made a livelier demand. The question of pay for hunters and boatmen then came up, and after considerable discussion, the following scale of wages was unanimously adopted :--

Up.	to laa baa ber	r skin	***************	ÞI.	00	
Ĩ.	299	"	******	1	50	
"	399	"	**************	2	00	
"	400, or over	"		2	50	
Gre	y pups, each	••••		1	00	

It will thus be seen that the hunter who captures less than 200 only gets one dollar each, while the good shot and experienced man who gets 400 or over, has \$2.50 each. This scale has been agreed to by all owners. This scenes to be a very equitable and fair rate for the men, and will no doubt be agreed to by them, as under it a good hunter can make from \$1,000 to \$1,500 a season.

THE news that at the close of the year ocean racing will be abolished comes none too soon. Few of those who secured passage in these record breakers realized the risk they ran. For instance, in their triple expansion engines, steam is carried in the high pressure cylinder at 160 pounds per square inch. This means a temperature of 370 degrees, which is dangerously near the limit at which lubrication can be maintained. Incessant vigilance is required to prevent the bearings heating and the. temperature of the engine and fire rooms is so excessive that it is difficult to keep the men up to the work. To sustain the great pressure the boilers must be very heavy, which is a drawback on shipboard, while the consumption of coal is simply enormous, a vessel like the Teutonic for instance burning 300 tons per day. Ocean racing meant more costly ships with finer lines and less cargo capacity, extreme risk in the engine and boiler rooms, and the great danger of collision. The vibration of the fast ships is so great that a reduction of the speed will bring the passenger a decided relief from the constant jar of the machinery, which together with the added sense of security will amply compensate for the prolongation of the voyage a few hours.

AT THE various coal mines in Sydney a great deal of activity exists. Shipments are brick and, so long as navigation keeps open, a considerable quantity of coal will yet be shipped. At the International coal mines, Westville, NS., there have been erected a number of coke ovens of the latest improved make, and the company are now engaged in the manufacture of a very excellent quality of coke, which they can ship either by water or by rail. Considerable quantities of Cape Breton coal are being shipped from Sidney to New York to be used for gas purposes. This is due to the strikes at some of the gas coal mines in the United States limiting the supply, and the gas companies being obliged to purchase elsewhere. The shipments of Springbill coals from Parrsboro for various parts in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the United States continue with great activity. There are a number of vessels there now awaiting cargo. Work is also brisk at the Joggins mines, and the coal is being shipped quite freely by water and rail.

The energetic manner in which the New York Life has been pressing its business of late does not commend it to the good will of its fellow citizen, the Metropolitan. A late number of the New York Insurance Chronicle intimates that Mr. Stewart Browne, late manager of the since defunct Glasgow and London Insurance Co. in this city, is largely reponsible for the tears of the Metropolitan. The cartoon published by our contemporary represents President Beers and Mr. Browne assisting in bagging fat poultry and game from the Metropolitan's preserves, and dismissing the equitable aspect of the case as not at all timely. No one could recognize in the slovenly object on the barrel the spruce figure of the late manager of the Glasgow and London ; and President Beers' is not more recognizable than the industrial agent. We believe it was Artemus Ward who said "There's no use arguin' agin a success."

AUTOMATIC sprinklers have been vindicated in the case of the recent fire at the St. Croix (N.B.) Cotton Mills. The fire originated in the cotton dryer under a large amount of loose cotton. The sprinklers were speedily in operation in this room and effec tually prevented this loose cotton from bursting into flame. The fire smouldered underneath where the water from the sprinkler could not reach it, and burned through a partition into an adjoining room, where it immediately burst into flames, opening a very large number of sprinklers. But before the fire was entirely extinguished here, the water supply for the sprinklers, which was from a tank in the tower, was exhausted. The flames were afterward extinguished by streams from the fire pumps of the mill. The loss is about \$30,000. The experience at this fire justifies the insurance companies in requiring two sources of water supply to the sprinklers before regarding the equipment as complete.

The returns from the English lumber markets give the following particulars of stocks. From the St. Lawrence pine deals, 2,219,000 pieces, against 1,253,000 in 1889; spruce deals, 1,720, 000 pieces, against 1,407,000 in 1889. From New Brunswick, no pine deals, against 22,000 pieces in 1889; spruce, 117,000 pieces, against 245,000 in 1889. The large supply and other influences have reduced the whole range of prices. Present quotations represent much less than the cost of the goods, and will tend to check the supply. On the other hand the supply of Canadian pitch pine has compared closely with that of 1889, the demand has been steady, and prices have been better than for deals.

The Commercial says it is no doubt a pleasure to a patriotic Manitoban to tell that the Northwest this year has raised a crop of wheat aggregating at least 15,000,000 bushels, but it is only wisdom to admit, that owing to a wet fall, and other unfavorable circumstances never before experienced in the country, onefourth of this aggregate is so budly damaged as to be unfit for milling purposes, or rather unfit to be used in making the class of flour usually expected from Northwestern wheat. It might also be wise as well as truthful to admit that the bulk of the damage sustained is due to farmers of limited means, and with insuffi.ient labor help, trying to raise and gather in crops far too large for the facilities at their command.

TWENTY FIVE mower and reaper factories, all the cutter-bar factories, and many twine and cordage works in the United States have just been united in one concern, styled the American Harvester Company, with a capital stock of \$35,000,000. This is an actual consolidation, it is alleged, and not a trust, every member of the concern losing its identity and working as part of one gigantic corporation. The output of the company will be about 150,000 mowers and binders annually, and an army of 50,000 men and 10,000 agents will be employed. It is expected that Cyrus II. McCormick will be president of the concern.

EVERYBODY who employs steam power, and a great many who do not, will read with interest the description in another page of the practical invention recently introduced by Mr. John Livingston of Toronto, formerly of Montreal, for the thorough combustion and prevention of smoke. So many of these smokeconsumers have been placed before the public, that one hears of every succeeding invention with a smile of incredulity. Mr. Livingston appears, however, to have practically tested the efficiency and economy of the new system on a scale and with results that seem to be amply convincing.

BY THE notice elsewhere it will be seen that a dissolution has taken place in the old established wholesale importing house of Henry Chapman & Co., of this city. Mr. John Cowan retires after a long association with the firm. The business will be conducted as heretofore by the remaining partner, Mr. W. R. Wonham who, after his active connection of upwards of a quarter of a century with the firm, needs no formal introduction here, especially to the trade of Ontario where, in his early years, he represented the old house in which he is now sole partner. The name and style of the firm remain unaltered.

ME. VAN HORNE has written a reply to Sir Henry Tyler in which he points out that Grand Trunk branch roads have been

assisted by Government as well as those of the C. P. R. Mr.Van Horne apparently misses Sir Henry's point. The President of the Grand Trunk objected solely to the bonusing of parallel lines—roads covering territory already supplied, and running for miles within sight of old established railways.

THE London Canadian Gazette complains that despite recent events, the premium agent is again meeting with success among young Englishmen intending to emigrate next season to Canads, while some are even advising their clients to emigrate at once. In this matter it can truly be said that Canada is not to blame. Years ago, long before the Birchell Benwell incident had drawn such attention to the fraud, the Canadian press pointed out that it was and must be a fraud upon all who had anything to do with it from the pupil's point of view.

This is not the first time that the absconding members of the firm of Dazet & Filaine have skipped from their creditors. Dazet was confidential clerk to a French broker, from whom he bolted with all he could lay his hands on, while Filaine is an insolvent leather merchant who leaves many creditors in Belgium to mourn his departure. This time he has gone to Brazil, while Dazet has chosen Antwerp for the scene of his next exploit.

The deputation of St. Cunegonde property holders in favor of the annexation of that town to Montreal are jubilant over their success at Quebec. The deputation consisted of Messrs. J. K. Ward, F. F. Bessette, S. Roy, Jos. Luttrell, George Scott, A. Denis and Joseph Thibault. They were met at the depot by an enthusiastic deputation of citizens.

FRED. A. OGLIEVE, until recently a member of a Montreal firm of sign painters, engaged as a cattleman on the last steamer leaving this port to escape his numerous creditors, but was arrested in Quebec on a *capias*. On settling this claim he was allowed to proceed.

The canned beef combination is holding together solidly. Prices for cooked corned beef are firmly held at \$180 for twopound all along the line, and salesmen have dropped a bint that a limit has been placed upon the quantity that will be sold at that figure. In all probability-a further rise to \$2 will be made before the close of the year.

PANAMA canal shares are nominally quoted at 31 francs. Mail advices from the Columbia Government ask conditions for prolonging the periods of the original canal concessions, which the liquidators in Paris refuse to grant, and their refusal is regarded as meaning the final extinction of the concern. The liquidators hold that the terms demanded by Columbia are simply impossible.

The vacancy in the field staff of the Western of Canada, caused by the death of Joseph D. Moore, late special agent, has been field by the assignment of Mr. J. M. Biggert to take charge of the terri'ory formerly under the supervision of Col. Moore. Mr. Biggert is now in charge of the Western's field work in the states or Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and the District of Columbia.

SINCE November 15 all policies issued by the Armstrong companies have contained the following clause: It is a condition under which this policy is issued that the premium thereon shall be paid at the office of the company within thirty days from the commencement of the risk, and, if not paid within the time specified, the liability of the company shall thereupon cease and determine.

The shipments of live stock have continued large up to the close of the season, the exports for the week ending November 22, heing 5,147 cattle and 1,300 sheep, as against 3,070 cattle and 260 sheep the previous week. The total exports have been the largest in the history of the trade, but unfortunately heavy losses have been encountered. They have been 123,136 cattle, against 85,670 last year, an increase of over 42 per cent.

THE United States Rolling Stock Company has been placed in the hands of a receiver; Mr. A. Hegewich, president of the company, being selected for that office. The liabilities are given at 3,316,000 and the assets 46,033,000. This company is one of the largest, if not the largest, builder of railway curs in the world, and has plants at Hegewich, Ill.; Decatur, Ala.; Anniston, Ala, and Urbana, O. The plants are all to be kept in operation.

THE SUB committee of the French Chamber of Deputies which is considering the import duties on certain articles of food in cluded in the new tariff bill raises proposed duties by the Gov ernment as follows: On beef from 20 frances to 25 frances per double hundredweight; on mutton, from 28 frances to 32 frances; on fresh pork, from 10 frances to 12 frances, and on satted beef and other satted means, except pork, from 22 frances to 27 frances. The question of the duty on satted pork the sub-committee have reserved for decision.

MONTREAL has easily led all the American ports in apple shipments, our exports last week having been 31,538 brls to Liverpool and Glasgow, while New York and Boston only shipped 8,713 between them. Canadian exporters are now directing their eyes to Portland, and the first ships from there will be heavily freighted with Canadian and Maine fruit. The total shipments to date from leading Canadian and American ports, are 232,823 barrels, against 349,850 for the same period in 1889, which leaves a shortage of 117,027.

ARRANGEMENTS have been concluded for the continuance of the firm of Baring Brothers in the form, as newly constituted, of a limited liability company. The working capital of the old firm had been £1,000,000, the surplus capital being divided yearly among the partners, whose private estates are fully liable for the debts of the firm. The new company will retain the advantages of the private firm, which are necessary in the transactions of a great accepting house, while at the same time it will enjoy the benefit of the publicity attaching to a joint stock company.

As time goes on the impression seems to be gaining ground among those who study the matter that the recent flurry among the natural gas companies in the United States had its origin in something else than a lack of gas. That there was an actual shortage all round is beginning to be doubted in some quarters. That a lack was made to appear was very clear, but some now say that it was so made for the double purpose of forcing the mills to use meters if they wanted gas fuel, and of being able to furnish a pretext for advancing the rates to small consumers.

IN A recent interview Sir Joseph Hickson stated that many exceptional causes have been interfering with the supply of cars for regular business. There were heavy shipments of ice and of produce to the States in order to anticipate the McKinley Bill, and there wis besides a great increase in the lumber trade. In addition, it was always the case, that at the close of navigation the elevators at lake ports were filled with grain which the railways naturally found a difficulty in moving at once. The Genue Trunk, in order to meet the demands in the west, has been running special trains through from Montreal with empty cars and the pressure is now believed to be over.

GRAY, an exceedingly popular color with the Eastern millinery trade, does not seem to be doing well in the West. A Chicago trade paper comments upon the matter as follows: "One hears a great deal about gray being a very fashionable color, but few are either seen made up or are ordered. One leading house says they have soldom calls by customers for a gray hat or bonnet, and with but few exceptions a selection of some other color is made. Brown is an exceptionally well favored color, and is combined with a large nember of lighter shades such as coru, beaver, fawn, etc."

MESSES. McMaster and Hudson, of the Montreal Rolling mills, have had an interview with Hon. Mr. Bowell in reference to the duty on wrought iron pipe. They pointed out that this material is being imported at an undervaluation and urged that a specifie duty should be imposed upon it instead of an ad valorem duty. They also made representation to the Minister on the subject of the duty on tacks. In consequence of this it has been ordered that all lap-welded iron tubing entered under item 414 of the tariff will be subject to the following regulations :— The importer on making entry at Customs must subscribe to a special allidavit, to be written on the face of such entry, to the effect that the said tubing is lap-welded and is of the diameter of ______inches actual inside measurement, and that it is for use exclusively in artesian wells, petroleum pipe lines or petroleum refineries, as the case may be, and that it will not with his consent be sold to be used, nor be used for any other purpose whatseever.

MONTREAL ULEARING HOURE .--- Clearings and balances week ending 27th November, 1890 :---

	•		Clearings.	Balances.	
21st	Novem	bor 1890	\$2,068,960	\$366,841	
22nd	ц	1890	1,659,779	208,570	
24th	"	1890	1,278,640	171,483	-
25th	"	1890	1,886,582	307,056	
26th	**	1890	1,432,899	206,375	
27th	, u	1890	1,380,562	256,468	
			\$9,707,422	\$1,516,793	,
			\$11,371,767	\$1,443,751	
Oor. v	veek la	st year,,	\$8,022,619	\$1,015,572	

COMBUSTION VS. SMOKE, SOOT, GRIT, SPARKS. IMPROVEMENTS IN MEANS FOR AIDING COMBUSTION AND PREVENTING SMOKE.

Report of a Trial on New Steamship Monarch, of the North Western Transportation Co., from Sarnia to Duluth.

The patents for said improvements permit the use of steam by improved steam.jets, by the use of the steam through the jets saturated with a fine vapor from refuse Petroleum (in which the acme of perfection was attained) and by the use through the jets, of the steam decomposed into its gaseous elements. The trial was in the said last mentioned way, there being no vapor of oil, or oil in any form used. As usual with new things there were some faulty features in workmanship and an omission in the work. Being the first trip of the Mocarch, and late in the season some of the liremen were inexperienced men, and the firing was bad, for that reason only. The experienced men were old hands and good.

The fuel used was Bituminous coal, in which there was an exceptional proportion of slate, stone, Iron Pyrites, dirt and coal dust, large proportions of the latter falling with the ashes through the grate bars, and passing with the ashes as ashes into the lake. It was undoubtedly chesp fuel, its merit was in its price, no doubt. The Boilers are two in number, each 13 feet 4 inches in diameter by 12 feet long, each with three furnaces 42 inches in diameter, the six furnaces giving up their residual gases to one smoke stack. At the end of the first trip, which was about ten days duration, the inventor endeavored to make a change to increase the number of gas outlets, and to do something neglected previous to the departure on the first trip, but there was not time to do much more, though bettered, b-fore the vessel started again on the second trip from Sarnia to Duluth.

vessel started again on the second trip from Sarnia to Duluth. The action of the generators until they have acquired the requisite temperature is that of steam jets, the best results were therefore always seen after the ship had been out in the lakes, long enough for the required temperature to have been acquired in the generators, to effect the decomposition of the steam, after which, though the effect upon the fires was seen and the action heard, there was no visible action from the generators. Observations were taken by watching the fires, they were described by one of the experienced firemen, as like the electric light, and that description is sufficient to make plain the good effects of the improvements in the furnace. Observations were taken on the upper deck with watch in hand timing the intervals of time in which there was no smoke, and the intervals of time, when green fires were put on, that there was smoke, and the volume, as well as the colour of it. Observations were also taken of the smoke of passing steamers, and the intervals of time in which smoke exuded from the smoke stacks of the other steamers was noted with watch in hand, also the intervals of other steamers. The observer left the Monarch at Sault St. Marie, that vessel continuing on her trip to Duluth, he returning from the "Soo" to Sarnia on the Steamship Campana. Observations were taken on the Campana watching the funnels of three large American steamers, all with the Campana, detained for hours by stress of weather at Detour, and all leaving at the same time, kept in sight for a long interval of time. Some of the steamers were said to have smoke burners. The Campana was burning a good quality of soft coal. The Campana had a full crew of experienced firemena.

The observations on the Campana were for the purpose of comparison with the observations on the Monarch on the second trip and were :

Monarch : No black smoke, generally greyish, thin and transparent.

Campana: Very black and dark smoke, immense and dense in volume.

Monarch: At the worst, rarely heavy or dense or brown, ransparent.

Monarch : Smoke as described for intervals of 1, 2, 3 minutes. Campana : Snoke as described for 8, 9, 10, 12 and 15 minutes. Monarch : No smoke for 8, 9, 10, 13, 15 and 17 minutes.

Campana: Smoke all the time, but light for generally 2 min-

Other steamers: The time of exuding smoke from the various steamers that were passed on the lakes would average about the same as that of the Campana, but there were exceptions, some of the steamers running with very little smoke expelled, for longer intervals than, for the Campana; above stated. The three American vessels that left Detour at the same time as the Campana, were not any cleaner, they were seen exuding dense and immense volumes of black and dark brown smoke for over half an hour without intermission.

Gain in Fuel: A part from the loss by the robbing of the fire to heat such impurities in the coal as stone, slate, iron pyrites and earthy substances, the loss in combustion arises in the carbonic oxide generated and the loss by passage to the smoke stack of the rich hydrocarbons before they have been consumed. With the said improvements in the Monarch, the carbonic oxide was reconverted into carbon is acid, and except to a very sparse extent the bydrocarbons were consumed in the furnace, with the gain, which is great, in the resulting temperature, notwithsta ding the disadvantages noted. With the change and omisson made good that was attempted at the end of the first trip, there

would not be even a sparse measure of the hydrocarbons unburnt or any smoke whatever to go to the funnel. The said improvements spply to locomotive, marine, and stationary boil-ers. The officers of the Monarch say :

ers, The officers of the Monarch say : We, the undersigned firemen engaged in making steam, firing the six furnaces under the boilers of said steamship, say the effect in firing with the Livingstone patented attachment for aiding combustion and to prevent smoke from being sent out of the snoke stack as usually seen, is... First : An improvement in the draught as seen in the violent

agitation of the fires and the action of the flames, the whiteness of the fires, great heat, and lack of that yellow appearance so often seen in furnaces.

Second : We went frequently to the side of the ship immediately after putting on green fire and the smoke was so thin that it did not look to have as much body at its worst as the smoke from burning wood.

Third: In about a minute or two after putting on green fire we could see no smoke or soot from the stack. Fourth: We think the steamship Monarch makes the least

smoke of any vessels on the Lakes.

R. Bullock, J. Campbell, P. Powers.

We, the undersigned officers and engineers of said steamship confirm the above report of the firemen : Jas. H. Brown, Chief Eng.; Geo. Miller, 2nd Eng.; Jas. Arch-

ibald, 3rd Eng.

We, the undersigned officers of the steamship Monarch, have each for ourselves watched the effect on combustion by observing the smoke stack and have seen that for the greatest interval of time between the making of green fires there was no soot or smoke cause through the smoke stack, the only thing visible being a light clean vapor. At the time of putting on green fices, a very thin transparent smoke did come from the smoke stack for a minute or two, then for quite an interval of time there would be nothing seen to come from the stack.

We believe no other steamer on the lakes can claim to be running as free and clear of soot or smoke as the new steamship Monarch now is, and we think with the experience result-

Suppresentation now is, and we trink with the experience resulting from this, the first trial on a large scale, that the prevention of smoke may be wholly effected. E. Robertson, Capt.; P. C. Telfer, 1st Mate; J. V. Morrill, 2nd Mate; Jas. C. Wormley, Lookout; R. Kirklank, Wheelsman; Jas. H. Brown, Chief Eng.; Geo. Miller, 2nd Eng.; S. A. Judkins, Purser; G. S. Morrison, Steward.

THE Quebec customs authorities have made another big haul of smuggled whisky. Hear-ing that a number of schooners were on their way up the river with snuggled whisky on board, they dispatched the tug Dautiess with an officer on board, who seized the schooner Water Fly in the Traverse. After some resistance on the part of the crew, who ran her into shallow water, she was towed into port, and turns out to be quite a prize, having 175 barrels of high wines and 75 cases of gin on bosrd, the whole valued at \$19,000. A sharp look-out for other smugglers will be maintained.

CALIFORNIA has valid claims to the title of being the largest nut growing State of the continent. In Central California almond orchards of from two thousand to five thou-eand trees are not unusual, and in the southern portion of the State the Medeira nut, or English walnut, is cultivated in orchards of from one hundred to fifteen hundred trees. From most of the other States, also, the Medeira is reported to be grown for nut production. On Staten Island the same nut is marketed green for pickling and for catsup. The pecan is grown in orchards and groves in the Southcentral and Southwestern States; while the pinon, or pine nut, though quite unknown to people east of the Mississippi marketed in immense quantities in the cities of the Pacific slope.

Financial.

MONTBEAL, THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 27th, 1890.

The stock market has been irregular but has shown a stronger tone. Pacific which sold a week ago at 69 was placed to-day at In London the stock sold at 768. 751 Confidence seems to be reviving in the British market and hopes are entertained that English capital will hereafter be more largely diverted to legitimate colonial ventures instead of to bogus foreign speculations. Grand

Trunk, first preferences, advanced from 59} @60 in London to-day, and seconds from 393 @401. To-day being Thanksgiving day in the States, no financial quotations were received from New York. Telegraph was fairly active the sales being 755 shares. The stock fluctuated between 941 and 98, closing at 98 asked, 97 bid. Gas was traded in within the range of 197@2011 and closed at the latter price asked, the sales being 478 shares. Richelieu was erratic but closes at top prices after selling at 50 to 52]. Street railway closes with buyers at 171 and sellers at 180 and during the week sold at the two extremes of 169 and 176. The market seems to be well mixed up, but it is stated that the favorities are as scarce as ever on the street. There was also a wide range in banks, sales of which were made up of small broken lots. The chief business was in bank of Montreal and the lowest and highest prices were 220 and 225 respectively, closing at 2243 bid, 226 asked The only other business to speak of, was in Commerce and Merchants both of which varied 2 per cent on the week and close better. Money is not so stiff at last writing and can be obtained at 6 per cent. writing and can be obtained at 6 per cent. Sterling steady. Sixty day's sight 83-16(@) 5-16 and $z_2^{+} @z_1^{+}$; demand $\Im_2^{+} @z_2^{+}$; and $\Im_2^{+} @z_2^{+}$; N. Y. funds 1-32 dis (@)-16 and $\frac{1}{2} @z_2^{+}$; N. Y. funds 1-32 dis (@)-16 and $\frac{1}{2} @z_2^{+}$; N. Y. funds 1-32 dis (@)-16 and $\frac{1}{2} @z_2^{+}$; N. Y. funds 1-32 dis (@)-16 and $\frac{1}{2} @z_2^{+}$; The class of a constraint Canadian Pacific has pleased not only the holders of the stock, but the admirer-ers of Mr. Duncan McIntyre, who point out that the advance was synchronous with the that the advance was synchronous with the arrival of that gentleman in London.

Highes Price. Price. Price.	1889 1889
Commerce 155 126 124	123
Merchants 136 1421 140	1423
	228 .
	100
	219
	137
Molsons	1661
Hochelaga	98

BAN	IK STATI	EMENTS.		
	Sept. 1890.	Oot., 1890.	Oct. 1889.	Oct. 1880.
Capital authorized	\$76,005,665	\$75,'08,665	\$75,779,999	\$64.768.668
Capital subsoribed	62.01 .032	61,244.832	62,275.9 9	61,746 8 8
Capital paid up	59,9 (2.678	59, 93, 35)	60.185 HOL	59,163,860
Reserve fund [Rest]	21,524,034	21,573 534	2) 091,332 .	
	LIABILIT	TVC		
A 1 1 1 1				A00 001 000
Circulation	\$35,522 319 3,017,287	\$36,180,649	\$35,233,310	\$27,981,007
Dom. Govt. deposits on dem'd after notice	0,017,207	3,493,622	4,494.58	
Deposits for contracts and			1,000,200	- 8,992,914
insurance.	129.211	117,481	272,697	o to patera
Prov. Govt. denosits on dem'd	664,989	825,139	1.811.8.9	
insurance. Prov. Govt. deposits on dem'd after notice	1,922,665	1,8(6,729	2 588.5 2	774,714
Other deposits on demand	54,739,373	57,512,125	55. 97.227	43,848,098
pay on a notice	77,695,880	78,205,969	69,513,251	84,816,575
Loans from or dep'ts by other	070 500	100 000	99.403	50.030
banks in Canada secured	279,590	189,000	\$2,531 1,8`\$ 376	51.010
do unsecured	1,331,516 654,111	1,490,052 626,825	791 010	2 051,617 1,533,567
Due Banks in Canada do. Foreign Countries	153,417	100 597	781,219 167,-56	57,218
do. the Uni. Kingdom	2,1 8,115	1,265.2 6	2.211.729	152 971
Other liabilities	86.138	86.442	2,231,729 78,176	244,161
Total liabilities	\$178,264,107	\$181,714,830	\$175,019,311	\$120,507,7 37
	ASSET	ε.		
S	\$6,249,115		\$6,819,015	\$7,085,292
Specie Dominion notes	9,651,807	\$6.255,685 9,539,591	9,606 2.6	10,974,684
Notes and cheq's on other bks	6.903.594	6,823,611	6.75+,259	4,604,346
Due from banks in Canada	3.072.497	3,431,900	3,326 003	- 3 798.670
Due from For'n Agen. or bks.	13,370 610	14.270.420	12.703,5821	
do. in the Unit'd King.	3,334,618	4,921,198	4,035,995	31,362,910
Available Assets	\$42.582,241	\$45,223.005	\$48.250,120	\$57,825 882
Govt. Debentures or Stock	\$2 553,758	\$2,553,749	\$2,601,456	\$1,122,169
Loans to Dominion Govt	549,562	1,298,423	1.34 (8-8)	D11261100
" to Provincial Govt	673.569	1,274,744	1,34 (8 8 5 7,385	924,399
Securities other than Canad'n	6,004,5 8	6,156.932	5,540,054	1.551.922
Loans on stocks, bonds, deb.	15.025.435	14.0607	14.032.256	6.59835
Loans to Municipal Corpor's.	3,3 3,651	3,289,329	2,369,2 8 23,470,131	5,248,694
_ " other Corporations.	25,058,150	26,260,362	23,470,131	5 012301031
Loan to or deposits in other	FOF 100	510.010	004.000	
banks secured		543,8 6	- 224 037	873,343
do. unsecured	316, 63	222,000 153,042,233	293,656 150,813,918	102 576 451
Discounts Notes overdue not s cured	153,145, 49 1,248,757	1,204,013	167 488	103,576,051
Overdue notes, secured	1.280,485	1,274 919	1,157 388 1,477,600	5,159,169
Real estate	1.019 157	1,010,820	959,456	2,045,816
Mort. on R.E. sold by banks.	741.283	753.738	127,688	2 0 000 070
Bank premises	4,089,577	4,105,340	727,688 3,932,101	\$ 3,522,779
Other assets	2,562,669	2,515 823	4,018,300	3,176,027
m t 1 America	4000 840 500	A001 005 010		
Total Assets	\$260,700,598	\$261,825,212	\$256.719,400	\$191,617,956
Director's liabilities	\$7.473,451	\$7,488,611	\$8 507,353	
Ave. apcole for month		6,367,816		
Ave. Dom. notes for month.			9.419.674	
citer point poore for monour.	0,0001013	0,000,111	014 (0101 I	

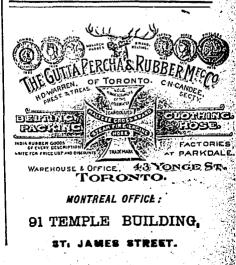
Miscellaneous.				
Can. Pacific	8,470	751	69	73]
Gas	478	201 .	197	202
Hochelaga Cot. Co				135
North West Land.	150	72	71	83
Richelieu	300	523	60	59]
Telegraph	755	98	94 1	93
Street Railway	130	176	169	196
Royal Electric	100	108	108	

THE traffic returns of the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ending Nov. 22nd, 1890, show a decrease of \$9,370 with the corresponding week of 1889.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE TRADE.

Montreal, Thursday, Nov. 27, 1890.

As usual at the close of navigation all trade has been very quiet. Most of the supplies have been purchased and sent off, and there is a lull in nearly every staple line, which in 🔬 most cases is likely to continue until after the holiday season is over. Many houses are now either engaged in, or about to commence stock taking, and as a result are not in the





NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing between the andersigned, under the style and firm of HENKY CHAPMAN & Co., having expired by effluxion of time and mutual concent on the Slar. October, 1890, JOHN COWAN retures, sni the butness will be carried on as heretofore by WALTER H. WONHAM under the old name of HEEAY CHAPMAN & CO.

> Signed, JOHN COWAN, W. R. WONHAM,

Montreal, 18th November, 1890.

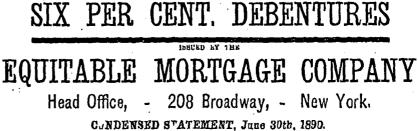
In reference to the above notice, Mr. WON-HAM in continuing the old business of HENRY OHAPMANE O (with which he has been so long connected), solvoits from his friends in the trade the same favorable considuration as received in the uset.

market except for immediate requirements. The open, broken weather of the commencement of the weak, coupled with had roads, has checked country trade, and consequently travellers are doing but prorily, and money recipts are much complained of. In the oity, trade has been checked for similar reasons; but the bright cold weather of the past two dawn has stimulated the local dry goods and clothing trades and late reports are more cheering. In all lines complaint is made of the slackness of demand, and the only business done is that for absolute necessities,

ASHES — Receipts continue light. Owing to scarcity, firsts were sold at \$5.55 for the last steamers and seconds at \$4.60; it is probable that there will be a considerable decline now, freights via Portland being of course much higher thun by river. Pearls are entirely nominal, with light supply. It ceipts since 1st January, 1, 95 bris pots; 373 bris pearls. Deliveries, 2, 280 bris pots; 517 bris pearls. Stook, 26 Nov., 3 p.m., 70 bris pots; 18 bris pearls.

DRESSED HOGS — The advent of colder weather has caused a better demand and a stradier markot. Light weights are childy wanted. Prices are \$5 90@\$6 45.

DATEY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—The city trade continues to take a fair supply of best table butter within the range of 17c@20cwestern fresh roll butter has also been selling at 15c@17c. Poor butter is hard to sell. There is a stand off in creamery, holders asking 22c, while buyers offer about 21c. Some weatern dairy has been sold for export at about 14c. In cheese there is practically nothing doing at present and there is likely to be a luli now that navigation has closed. Ho ders are steady in their views at $9\frac{1}{2}c@99c$, with more asked for strictly finey, or small lots. The Liverpool cable is 48s 6d. Reports from the coustry about stocks are conflicting but the large shipments would seem to contradict any impression that much cheese is held back. The total shipments of dairy produce for the season are 31,000 packages of butter and 1,664.208 cheese, and an increase in oheese of 501,589 box-s. The through shipments to date are 10,393 butter and 430,683cheeses, against 16,672 butter and 430,683



 Capital Subscribed,
 \$2,000,000 00

 Paid up (in cash)
 1,000 000 00

 Surplus, Undivided Profi's and Guarantee Fund,
 439 383 62

 Assets,
 11 168,685 04

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

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

IEWIS A. HART, ---- NOTARY, MORTGAGE AND DEBENTURE INVESTMENTS. Imperial Buildings, - 107 St. James Street, - MONTREAL

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of THREE per cent upon the paid an apital Stock of t is Institution has been declared for the currenthalf year, and that the same will be hypuble at the Bank and its Branches on and a ter FKIDAY, JANUARY 2nd, 1891.

The Trasfor Books will be closed from the 17th to the Sist December, both days inclusive.

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

Quebee, November 25th, 18"0. Cathier.

boxes. At Ingersoli this week the offerings were 4.400 boxes. There were no sales. In pork, lard and provisions there is little doing and priles are nominally unchanged. Dealers do not look for much improvement before the sleigh roads are made.

Day Goops, —The market shows few signs of improvement. The broken weather of the carly part of the week injured the city trade somewhat, but the bricht cold weather later on has had a stimulating effect and whater goods are commencing to move more freely Tr veilers out on late sorting and early spring trips are sending in only small orders but they report stocks commencing to break and hope for better things later on when good snow roads bring the farmers into market Prices are fairly maintained and in flannelettes and contonades an advance is reported. In England prices are firm for all lines except those made specially for the United States market. Remittances are very poor, and are a subject of general complaint. Mouey is scarce throughout the county, and those who have it do not seem willing to pay it out.

EGGS AND POULTRY.—Eggs are firm and higher, strictly fresh fall stock being worth 24c@250. Held in cases 20c@220 and limed 18c@190. The mild and wet weather has been against seles of dressed poultry, but the weather seems to be turning cold at last writing. Prices have been low and we quote turkeys 6c@20c, chickens 6c@7c, ducks 7c@80 and geese 4c@66 per lb.

Fisu.—A fair movement into dealers hands is reported but the demand is restricted for fear of another dispensation this year, like last, which would kill the lenten market and storekeepers are reluctant to stock heavily. H rrings are a shade easier as holders were anxious to meet buyers views before the close of navigation. There is no green cod in the market and this line is going to be very scarce

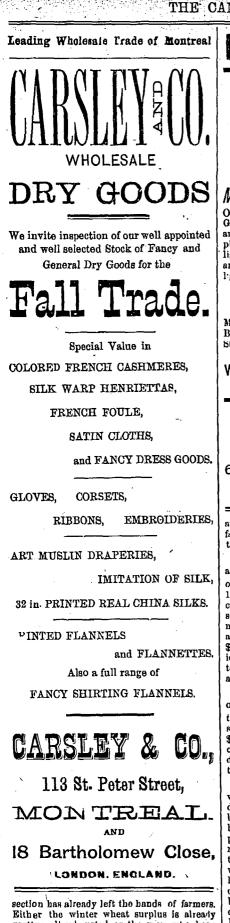
Service States Addition of the service of the servi

A RARE

T. B. MILLAR, Executors. M. MILLAR, Executors.

all winter. Dry cot is fairly active and the tone of the market is firm all round.

FLOUR AND GRAIN .- There has been little doing in flour since navigation closed, but patent spring is slightly firmer. Some orders for bag flour for export are said to be in the market. Patent spring is worth \$5 70@\$5.80 and patent winter \$5.10/2 \$5.40 Grain has been as dull as ever and very little business has been done in the new crop No. 2 Mani-tuba is worth about \$1.0275104 laid down here. Outs and peas quice and barley and rya dull. Quotations are more or less nominal, Wheat in sight on this continent and silvat to Europe 48,374,000 bushels, an increase of 657,000 bushels compared with a week ago, 4,242,000 bushels compared with two weeks ago. 9,465,000 bushels compared with a month ago, and 474,600 bush-is compared with a year ago. The total quantity of wheat and flour, reduced to wheat, sfirst to Europe, is 24,184,000 bushels, compared with 24,520,000 24,134,000 bushels, compared with 24,520,000 bushels for the previous week, 21,432,000 bushels for two weeks agr, and 17,776,000 bushels for the same time last year. Bitish cables report where cargoes quiet but firm and corn strong. California wheat 378,... Spot wheat and corn also firm. Canadian peas 58 74. Let a desursches, from Chicago estats there was a general impression that there was still a good deal of short to be covered, but after our market had gone up 7c, it is gener-ally preity safe to play for some reaction, and we have bad it to-day. Unfavorable news regarding the South American situation, and the few failures in New York and Memphis were among the disquieting influences. We have a good healthy market here, but no one should expect it to go up continually without setbacks, and advantage should be taken of such. Deliveries in the Northwest are re-ported as fallen off nearly one-half, and it is believed about 70 per cent. of the crop in that



Either the winter wheat surplus is already pretty well exhausted, or the men who have grown it are holding on to what is left with unusual tenacity, as interior millers at many points report hare stocks with little or no offerings of fresh grain. The Ruesian ports also are now closed or closing for the winter, cutting off the British supply from that quar-ter, but against these buil arguments is the fact that arrivals in the United Kingdom con-tinue so free as to indicate that other people than ourselves are selling large quantities at current prices and it does not help the situcurrent prices and it does not help the situ-ation here to know that the Pacific coast is much augmenting its output this reason. Shipments from the "Slope" are reinforced by no inconsiderable quantities-from new



Matches Done Away With. One pull of Chain turns on and Lights the Gas, the next extinguishes it. Can be arranged so that by merely pressing a button placed where you wish, you can instantly light one or more burners, and by pressing another button instantly extinguish the another light.

Call on us for Estimates.

E'ectric Belis, Annunciators, Home Medical Batteries, Edison-La'ande Batteries, Burnley Dry Batteries, Crosby Dry Batteries, Storage Batteries, Dynamos, Motors, Etc., Etc.

We manufacture and sell outright Main Line and Warehouse TELEPHONES. W. NESS. 644 Oraig St., MONTREAL Send for our new Catalogue No. 2 just issued.

areas which are just opened to cultivation farther east, but find their nearest seaport on the Pacific coast.

Mention the Journal-

GREEN FROITS, ETO .- Dried apples are held at 8c, but buyers here are offering a fraction at 8c, but only is here are oriented at faction or so under that. Evaporated are held for 13c, but there are buyers at 12c. We quote choice, sound keeping apples at \$4 60 and softer kinds at \$36 \$3 50. Pears \$660 \$8. Al-meria grapes \$5 5060 \$6 50. Granberries steady at \$106011 per brl. Banavas are worth \$360 \$5 per burch. Jamaics oranges \$563 \$6; Fior-ida \$4 766 \$5. Lemons \$466 \$6. West notaida \$4 75@\$5 Lemons, \$4@\$6. Sweet pota-toes \$3,50@\$4. per brl. Cocoanuts nominal ida \$4 75@\$5 at about \$4.50@\$4.75.

CEMENT.-Business is quiet in consequence of cold weather stopping outside work and there is only a very moderate demand for small lots. Prices remain firm at \$2.60@ \$2,80 for English brands and Belgian 20@25 cents per cask lower. There is a steady demand for fire bricks at firm prices —quota-tions ruling at from \$21@\$28 per M.

GROCEBIES. - It has been an uneventful week and jobbers expect a full until the holiday demand is on, Importers state that job-bers have not been buying and they are pro-bably well supplied for a time. The chief bably well supplied for a time. The chief point from outside sources is that buyers do not want to take anything that they will have to pay for this year. This looks as if money was hard to come st. Traders prefer to do as little financing as possible just now and doubtless are a little anxious to pry into their books and stock. Teas have been particularly dull. As we have before mentioned the Mcduil, As we have before mentioned the Mc-Kinley bill was so twisted about in its final stages that it made no change whatever in the tea trade. The temporary disturbance caused is well over. Refined sugars are un-changed and quilet; prices are low. Syrups are not over plentiful and are in good demand. There is nothing to note in molasses, which have been quite neglected. Quotations are nominal. There have been no more ex-ports. In dried fruits, Valencia raisins have kept on the easy side and can be bought at secfield. Currents steady. Figs in bags 43c 6c@64c. Currents steady. Figs in bags 43c @5c. Blue fruit scarce and firm. Loose muccatel \$2 45@\$3.65; black basket \$3.75@ \$4; Dehesas \$5 50. Other quotations in prices current. There are no French prunes



12 and 14 St. Helen St., MONTREAL.

Fancy

Dry Goods

Ser - Series

	1036	, I H	E UANA	DIAN	100101	TU OF	COMM					<u> </u>
	Bank Statement to Govt. Month ending Oct. 31, '90.	Capital Authorized.	Capital Subscribed.	Capital Paid up.	Reserve Fund.	Dividend Rate p. c. p. annum.	Notes in Circ'l'tion.	Dom. De- posits on Demand.	Dom. De- p'sits after notice.	Deps. se- curing con- tr'cts & Ins.	Prov. De- posits on Demand.	-
234	Toronto Connuerce Dominion Ontario Standard	\$2,000,000 6,000,000 1,500,000 1,560,000 2,000,600	\$2,000,000 5,000,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000	\$2,000,000 6,000,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000	\$1,500 000 800,000 1,300,000 25,000 460,000	10 7 10 7 7	\$1,696,459 2,915,820 1,411,374 1,051,169 812,386	\$29,147 48,722 27,612 20,103 22,342	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	7,500	\$77,104 537 3.676 2,997	12340
6 7 8 9 10	Federal Imperial Traters Iamilton Ottawa	2,000,000 1,009,000 1,250,000 1,000,000 1,000,000	1,500,000 593,101 1 227 300 1,000,007 500,000	1,500,000 592,800 1,09,990 1,000,000 347,166	7: 0 000 20,000 493,499 400,000 66,000	8 6 8 7	1,422,118 5:1,305 987,027 8:14,236 339,190	18,666 19,156 15,863		6,010	2,186 5,028 1,432 11	6 7 8 9 10
	Western London, Can 'Total, Ontario Montreal British North America	19,250,000 12,000,000 4,866,666	16,820,400 12,000,000 4,866,668 1,200,000	16,519,936	5,995,419 6,000.000 1,241,000 400,000	10 71 6	12,051,064 5,723,429 1,362,345	261,514 2,168,329 8,178	• • • • • • • • • • • •	30 COO 11,238	92,365	13
15 16 17 18	Peoples Jacques Cartier Ville-Marie Hochelaga Molsons	1,200,000 500,000 500,000 1,000,000 2,000,000	500,000 500,000 710,100 2,000,000	4,866,666 1,200,000 500,000 479,250 710,100 2,000,000	150,000 20,000 125,000 1,1(0,000)	7 7 6 8	798,669 492 064 451,755 677,455 1,933,0 4	22,782	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1	15,(65 5,57 <i>3</i> 2,163	18
20 21 22 23	Merchants Nationale Quebec Union	6,000,000 1,200,000 3,000,000 1,200,000 1,000,000 1,000,000	5,799,200 1,200,000 2,500,000 1,200,000 500,200 504,600	5,799,200 1,200,000 2,500,000 1,200,000 253,500 295,385	2,335,000 100,000 500,000 200,000 10,000 15,000	7 6 2 6	3,123,548 7,81,01) 656,196 1,072,798 52,110 289,748	1,178 21,507 543	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	8,053 4,877	12,497 20,915 87,211 9,354	21 22 23 24
27	St. Hyacintho Eastern Townships Total, Quebec Nova Scotia Morehants of Halifax	1,500,000 36,966,666 1,250,000 1,500,000	1,500,000 34,980,766 1,114,300 1,100,000	1,487,102 34,491,2,3 1,114,300 1,100,000 600,000	550,000 12,746,000 560,000 275,000	7 7 6 6	812,707 18,176,853 1,382,849 1,091,059 435,040	16,258 2,538,235 247,872 74,060 0,471		83,9.0 780 2,696	<u>.4.3.6</u> 174,649 4,215	26 27
222222222222222222222222222222222222222	Peoples Ut ion Halifax Yarmouth Exchange Commercial, Windsor	800,060 500,090 1,000,000 300,000 280,000 500,000	600,000 500,000 500,000 300,000 280,000 500,000	500,000 500,000 300,000 247,254 260,000	70,000 70,000 130,000 40,000 30,000 65,000	5 8 6 6 6	376,334 495,594 100,837 54,431 120,277	5.781 31,022 16,649 9,799		45		30 31 32
35 36	Total, Nova Scotia New Brunswick People's St. Stephen's Total, N. B	6,130,000 500,000 180,000	4,894,300 500,000 180,000 200,000 850,000	4,621,554 500,000 181,0,0 200,000 850,000	1,240,060 440,000 100 0,0 35,000 575,000	12 8 6	4,059,415 466,419 137,475 126,839 730,733	391,657 34,450 13,163 12,166 69,780	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	3,ə71	4,215	35
38 39 40	Gommorcial, Man Brit, Col. Summorsido, P. E. I Grand Total.	2,000,000 9,733,833 48,660 75,008,665	700,700 2,920,000 48,666 61.244.832	492,000 2,920,0 0 49,666 59,533,310	40,000 573,333 <u>3 701</u> <u>21.673,531</u>	7 6 4	\$64,240 1,051,883 46,430 36,48 \.649	309,334 3,458,622			4,291 49,617	39
	BANKS. Liabilitids—Continued.	Prov. De- posits after notice.	Other Deposits on Demand.	Other De- posits after notice.	Loans from Banks in Can. secu'd	Loans by Banks in Can. unseo	Due other Banks in Canada-	Due bks. o agts. not in Canada.	Due other Bks or Age in U. K.	Tinbilition		
1234	Toronto Commerce Ontario Standard	150,000	4 036 145	\$2,901 343 8,174,526 5,312,771 2,797,805 2 210,336	 	222,234	. 36 318	\$9,665 7,424	431,978	\$520 957	5.638 311	12345
0 7 8 9 10	Foderal Imporial Traders Hamilton Ottawa	210 945	1,052 587	3,383,113 1,134,556 2,450,990 2,074,585 742,221		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	8 710 12.197 47,575 1,425	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	7 950	3.991.649	8 9 10
13 14	Western London, Can Total, Ontario Britigh North America	8 000	12.744.4 4 2 098,647	31,182,310		241,717 656,879	152,179 52,290 16,881	17,089	576,967	9 330	61,024,538	12
16 17	Peoples. Jacques-Cartier Ville-Marie Hochelaga Molsons Merchants	50,000	1.032,287 268,274 510,352 3.8 3,439	6,142,501 2,485,522 597,710 662,429 917,357 3,045,328 5,949,838 1 154,498	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		. 1,945 	3,896	38,805	1,464 1,037 14,432	31,193,776 9,669,516 4,758,009 2,202,708 1,328,237 2,174,879 8,973,946	16 16 17 18 19
21 22 23 24 25	Nationale Quebee Union St. Jean St. Hyacinthe	700,800 24,000 35,000	7,319	1,917.899		105,000	6,314	1,009	101,182 234,566		2,174,879 8,973,946 12,991,880 2,694,91 5,984,032 4,972,354 123,025 830,495 3,342,463	202122 23 35
27 28 28	Total, Quo Nova Scotia Merchants of Ilalifax	c44,2i2	597,714 31,631,100 1,477 267	1,901, 01 35,943,222 4,151,352 2,276,346	69,000	1,22),351 22,000	300,143	46,469	874,534	39,359	.91,243,116 7,342,446 4.3-0,145	;
30 31	Union Halifax Yarmouth Exchange Commorcial, Windsor	125,(00	216,032	1,475,812]		7,826 1.162 1,365	2,482	82,723 4,800	3 26,806 948	607,263	30 31 32 33
35 36	Total, Nova Scotia New Brunswick Pooplo's St. Stophon's	125 0.0	3.402,773 . \$52.345 . 59,118 . 67,410	9,108,659 754,995 91,272 £5,000		22 000 5,983	69,032 47,C05	32,80		9 82,702	17,911,722 2,155,216 840,013 301,475	2 5 35 3 36 5 37
	Total, New Brunswick Commorcial, Manitoba British Col Summersi e, P. E. I Grand Total	58,771 143,196 1,816,729	631,978 2,170,702 17,813 57 512,125	75,116 349,964 32,429 78,205,969	189,100	5,983	. 1,284	4,23		<u>4,659</u> 6 86,44	1 245,681 4,319,933 101,1,5	1 38 3 39 3 40

Molson's Bank bonus of I per cont. equal in all to a dividend of 9 per cent. per annum. Bank of British Columbia, bonus of I per cent. equal in all to a dividend of 7 per cent. per annum. The Dour: ion Bank bonus of I per cent. equal in all to a dividend of 1 per cent per annum. Bank of London in Canada suspended perment and realising assets. Return British Bank of North America includes Canadian business only.

while States values are so low it is impossible to make any large advance here as it would simply cause a rush of American iron across the fcontier. In Pittsburg there is little change in the situation. Buyers are only taking what they need, although the furnaces are not piling up good iron. Inferior stock, however, is accumulating and there is a dis-position on the putt of holders to walled it. position on the part of holders to unload it on the first opportunity. Tin has again sagged in England and we reduce values here to 23@24 cents for ingot. Tin plates, neverthc-

less, are very firm. Makers are so full of orders that they will not hear of any reduc-tion in values. It is "take it or leave it" with them: In this market some round lots have been placed at our outside quotations. Bar iron is quiet with little doing. Nails have gone forward freely but in most instances at a reduction of 5 cents per keg under ll t prices. A fair trade in shelf hardware is re-ported. Latest London quotations are :-Tin, spot £91, futures £91 16s; G. M. B. cop-per, spot, £66 5s, futures £66 16s; warrants

in Glasgow, 485 7d; No. 3 Middlesboro' 458; soft Spanish lead, £13 7s 6d; best selected copper £63; soft English lead £13 15s; Sile-sian spelter, £24; Hallett's antimony, £74; tin plates 17s 6d.

LEATHER, -- Most of the shoe houses are either taking stock or making samples, and therefore, although there has been more stir in the market this week than last, only a small jobbing trade is doing. The holiday season is now near at hand, and dealers do

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not expect to do much before the middle of January.

PAINTS, OLLS AND CHEMICALS.—The market is flat, as is usual at the close of navigation, and hardly any business is doing. Oils are quiet and neglected. Turpentine is a little higher and we now quote 61@63 cents. Glass is firm and in view of winter freights and higher cost in Belgium it is probable an advance of 10 cents will take place before long. The meeting of holders of heavy chemicals

Sec. S. Carl

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has not yet been held and the auticipated rise has been postponed for another week. Bleaching powder is now held at 2 cents in sympathy with New York. Roll sulphur is dearer and we take out our inside figures. Cutch has advanced to 8/084 cents. Paints are quiet with only's small local trade doing, and many houses are preparing to take stock.

RAW FURS.—Few skins are coming in and there is little doing. The following prices are for average, prime skins in Montreal. Extra size

or quality are worth more. Beaver, per lb, \$4@\$4.25; bear, per skin, \$10@\$15; bear cub, per skin, \$5@\$8; fisher, \$3,50@\$5; fox, red, \$1@\$.26, fox cross, \$2@\$5; lynx, \$1,50@ \$2 50; marten, 75c@90c; mink, dark, 75@ \$1 25; muskrat, spring, 8c@12c; otter, \$8@ \$10; raccoon, 25c@50c; skunk, 20c@60c.

PETROLEUM.—As usual at the close of navigation demand has slackened off. Refined in Montreal is worth 15c in car loads and 16c in single barrols for Canadian.

1037



fined chiefly to choice qualities. The best tub jubs at 15 c@16c, and medium at 11c@12c and inferior at 8c@10c, Greamery jobs at 22c

being comparatively small, and less disposition to cut. The money market is firmer, with



Oatmeal firm, with ordinary quoted at \$4.65 and granulated at \$4.75. Bran firm at \$14.50 on track. Middlings range from \$16/@\$20.

GROCKRIES - A slight imporovement is noted Granulated sugars sell at 6 to @7c, the former for lots of 15 bols and over offices un-lows unchanged at 51 mG61c. C ffees un-changed; Rios sell at 23c. Dried fruits firm, Valencia raisins sell at 61 mG63c and layers for britanes at 16c@163c Currants 61c Conduction Conduction Valencia raisina sell at 64 (2064) c and layers at 84c. Sultanas at 16c@164c Currants 64c 664c. B satia prunes 84 @90. London layers, \$2.90@\$300; black baskets, \$400. Canned goods in better demand, tomatoes sell at \$1.25(a)\$1.30 and p-as and corn at\$1.20@ \$1.25. Teas fairly active and steady.

HARDWARE .- Trade quiet and prices irregular. Copper is easier, with ingot quoted at 1637018c. Tin steady at 25c and pig lead, 4c @44c. Bar iron, \$2.25@\$2.30. Pig iron, Carnbroe, \$23.

HIDES AND SKINS .- Hides dull and lower. Oured now (ff-ring at 5c. Green lower, with dealers paying $4\frac{1}{2}c$ for No 1 and $3\frac{1}{2}c$ for No 2, Sheep-skins are in fair receipt and firm at 95c. Calfskins rule at 6c/28c, the latter for No 1.

LIVE STOCK,-The market on Tuesday was rather better with a fair demand for butchers cattle. The best sold at 31c@33c and m-dium cattle, 'I'be best sold at 34c@34c aud medium at 3c. No exporters offered. Stockers 11'e at 3c@34c per 1b., and milch cows from \$32@

WANTED

A gent'eman of 'une'io-el'ostion and address as trave i g oursepo dent for a leading (ity paper. Address, stating qualfications, &o, Managing Edi.or,

P.O. Eox 885.

\$55 per head. Sheep dull; ewes and wethers 4c@4lc per lh, and rams 3lc@31. Lam's sell at \$350@\$425 a head Calves \$6@\$12 a piece, and hugs at 4c@41c per lb for light fat, and 31c for stores.

PROVISIONS. - Business quiet and prices steady Long clear bacon sells at 8c/d8]c and O.O. at 8c. New rolls 910; backs 10c@101c and bellies 10cm1010 Hams easier at 12c@ 1210 for smoked; pickled 110. Mess pork duil at \$15,00@@\$1550 for Canadian. Short dull at \$15,000*ta*($\frac{1}{2}$) 50 50 for Connactul. Solution cut \$16,257\$16 75. Potatoes firmer at 55c 60c per bag in car lots, and j bbling at 70c 75c. Brans steady at \$160@f1.75 for small lots. Onions sell at \$27\$2 25 per barrel. Apples, choice are quoted at \$3.50@f4, and inf rior \$27\$2 50. A few lots of hops sold at $\frac{1}{2}$ 34c@36c.

WOOL .-- Business quiet and prices unchanged, Fleece quoted at 200. Olothing at 22c and South-down at 25c. Pulled wools sold at $22c@22_2c$ for supers and at $27c@27_2$ for extras.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE WINE AND SPIRIT TRADE. — Fleeting fashion effects even what people eat and drink. Scotch whisky is now favored by lovdrink. Scotch whisky is now favored by lov-ers of the usquebaugh. Some idea can be gathered as to the extent of the prevailing penchant in this direction from recent returns ia Great Britain. The total number of dis-tilleries in the United Kingdom is 164 Uf these there are 127 in Scotland, 27 in Ireland, and the remaining 10 in England. The total distilled product amounts to about 40 millions of gallons annually. In 1886 England con-sumed 151 millions of gallons, Scotland 61 millions, and Ir land about 5 m llions. The exports in that year were nearly 3 million gallons. In the United States there are about 1000 distilleries producing annually about 70 mill one of galions Among the principal distilleries in Irelaud is that known as the Banagher, situated in the midt to the barley district of the island. The product is from pure barley malt. The popular saying that "Banagher beats the "-Prince of Darkness himself, had its origin with the product of. this distillery, of which one of the late Charles Lever's heroes was wont to say that there was • not a headache in a hogshead of it " James Wateon & Co., of Dundee, who manufacture the celebrated Glenlivet whisky of Scotland, have been ob h e i during the present year to add largely to their aiready extensive prem-ises. The new building affords storage for

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SURETYSHIP.			STOOS	S AHD	BONDS				
The only Company in Canada confining itself to this business.	NABE	Pal'c	Capital Dub- soribod.	Capital paid-up	Host.	Diy Iast 6 Ms.	Dates of Dividends.	roi Cont Prices Nor. 27.	VR DO
THE GUARANTEE CO. OF NOBTH AMEBIOA. Capital Anthorized, St.,000,000 Resources Over . 1,048,429 be post with Dom. Govit, 57,000 THE BONUS SYSTEM of this Company readers the Fremiums in cartaic cases insually reducible until the rate of One-Half por soil, per annum is roashed. This Company is under the same experienced ma- former which introduced the business to the satisfaction of its clients. Over \$717,528 18 have been paid in Claims to Employers. President, SIR ALEX. T. GALT, G.C.M.G. Vice-President and Managing Director. Screttary, Kames St., MONTRHAL. IIRAD OFFICE: 157 St. James St., MONTRHAL. INCAL OFFICE: 157 St. James St., MONTRHAL. Directories of any other risks. Nice-President and Managing Director. President, SIR ALEX. T. GALT, G.C.M.G. Vice-President and Managing Director. Busines, THE BANK OF MONTRHAL. INFAD OFFICE: 157 St. James St., MONTRHAL. BUWARD RAWLINGS. Vice-Prese and Managing Director. Streets of the responsibilities of any other risks. INDEL Company's Deposit is the largest made for Guarantee business by any Company, and is not fable for the responsibilities of any other risks. IMPORTERS.	 Brit. Nörth America Can. Bank Connerce Commercial, Maitoba- Commercial, Maitoba- Commercial, Midsor Du Pouple	50 200 400 50 50 50 100 100 100 100 100	\$4,866,665, 6,600,000 587,223 306,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,000,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 500,000 1,000,000 500,000 500,000 500,000 500,000 500,000 500,000 500,000 1,522,000 500,000 1,522,000,000 1,500,000 2,000,000 1,500,000 2,000,000 1,500,000 2,000,000 1,500	364,150 306,500 260,000 1,500,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,466,684 1,000,000 1,000,000 500,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 2,000,000 1,200,000 2,000,000 1,200,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 631,917 322,412 280,030 1,200,000 2,500,000 2,500,000 2,500,000 2,500,000 322,412 280,030 1,000,000 663,992 2,500,0000	60,000 1,230,000 400,000 550,000 11 1quid 450,000 125,000 140,000 140,000 140,000 140,000 140,000 100,000		2 May 2 Nor, 30 Juno 81 Dec 30 Juno 81 Dec 3 Mar 3 Sept 2 Jan 2 July 1 Juno 1 Dec Juno Dec Juno Dec Juno Dec Z June 2 Dec Z June 1 Dec Z June 1 Dec Z June 1 Dec Z June 1 Dec June 1 Oct 1 May Nor 1 June 1 Dec Juno 1 Dec Juno 1 Dec June 1 June June 1 June June 1 June June	1263 1263 400 1244 400 1244 228 7 7 99 137j 1112 104 165 105 1233 104 165 105 1233 104 115 105 1213	400 00 41 80 1'4 00 48 10 68 75 52 00 .24 50 141 50 133 50 .24 50 141 50 133 50 .24 50 141 50 133 50 .24 50 24 00 23 95 120 00 149 00 23 95 120 00 149 00 23 95 120 00 110 00 110 00 110 00
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over twenty thousand barrels. Their works at Craiggowan have been kept running night and day for the last fifteen years. These large distilleries and other first hands are repre- sented on this side of the Atlantic by Mr. James Guest of this city, one of the most act- ive and indefatigable men in the trade and who has, to the delight of his many friends, surmounted the difficulties that environed and threatened him a year or two ago.	National Investment Co Ont. Indus. Loan and Inv. Ont. Loan and Deb. Co People's Loan and Dep. Co. Real Set. Loan and Deb. Co Richelieu and Ont. Nav. Co Royal Loan and Sav. Co Start M'ig Co., Halifax Toronto City Gas Co Union Loan and Sav. Co Western Can. Loan & Sav.	100 100 50 50 50 100 50 100	1,700,000 466,800 2,000,000 600,000 800,000 1,619,000 500,000 200,000 800,000 1,000,000	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	30,03 1 165, 4 360,04 107,0 9 5,00 57,00 Feby. 215,00	10 3 1 31 1 31 10 3 10 3	31 Dec 30 Jan 30 June 31 Dec 1 Jan 1 Jul 1 Jan 1 Jul Jan 1 Jul 4 Kol 1 Sen Jan July March 1 FebQtir 1 Jan 1 Jul	a) 104 9) 127 9) 1141 9) 1141 9) 50 67	63 £0 57 2

The Baker common sense oil filter, manufactured by Walter E. Orane, Minneapolis, Minn., is claimed to be the only first-class, successful oil filter. Among the advantages claimed are that the oil does not wear out, that oil when dirty, can be filtered, that oil when filtered, is as good as new, that oil can be used over and over again.

The Boauharnois steam cabinet factory is one of the most creditable industries in the Province. The proprietors are J. W. Kilgour & Bros. Beauharnois, Que., and their illustrated catalogue should be in the hands of all furniture men and other probable buyers, Judging from one before us the manufactures of this establishment are extremely tasteful in design and of excellent workmanship and finish. Their goods, finished in all colors, and made of all woods, include bedsteads, oribs, cradics, bureaus, washstands, sideboards, sultas, tables, lounges and all the various smaller articles of furniture. Lower Canada, on account of its unlimited supplies of fine hardware is admirably adapted for manufacture of this description and the enterprise of Hessrs, J. W. Kilgour & Bros., in producing goods above the common in design and finish should meet with its reward. Those buyers who have not already done so should give the Beauharnois factory a trial.

ESTABLISHED 1864. CITIZENS' FIRE BRANCH. INSURANCE COMPANY, OF CANADA

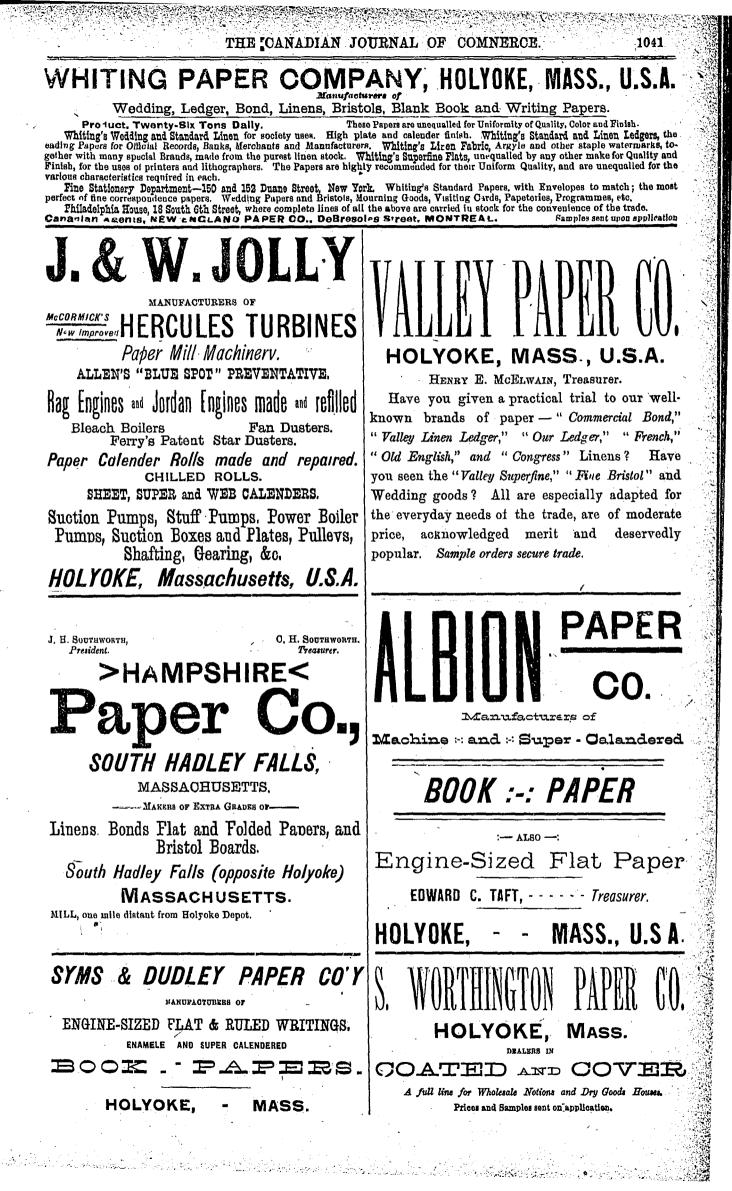
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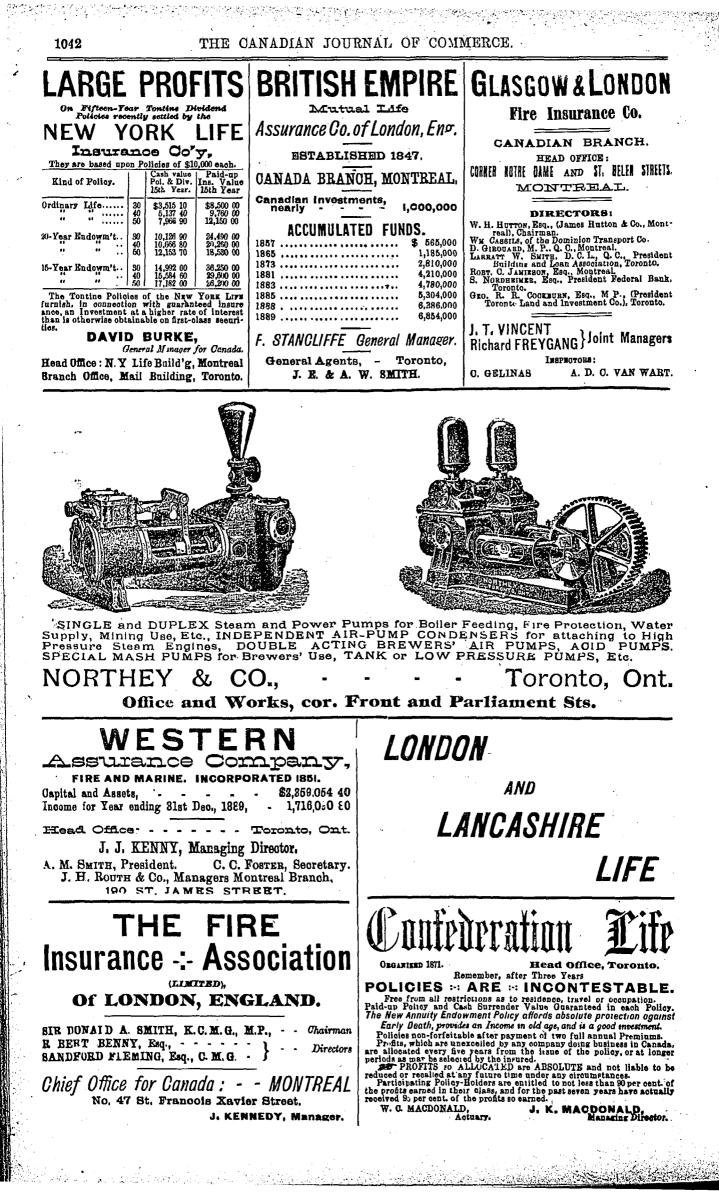
MONTREAL.

Funds Available for Protection of Policyholders Exceed \$1,187,157

NOTICE. THE GLASGOW & LONDON INSURANCE CO. having reinsured its entire Oai adian Business in the OITIZENS, all Policyholders of that Company are hereby notified that their Policies will be exchanged, WITHOUT COST, on application to any Agent, or to the Head Office of the OITIZENS, in Montreal.

E. P. HEATON, General Manager









MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENTTHURSDAY, NOV. 27, 1890.						
Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article. Whole		Name of Article.	Wholesale.	
Boots and Shoes. Cobourgs Split Balmorals Kip Buff " Galf " Calf congress. Calf " Split boots	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Roast chicken, 1-lb tins \$ 0. Roast turkey, 1-lb tins 0 00 Roast turkey, 1-lb tins 0 00 Corn Brooms. 0 00 No. 1 Gem 4 strings, hard 8 85 No. 2 do 3 strings	2 40 - 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00	Soda Ash, Soda Bioarb. Sal Soda. Concentrated Dyestuffs. Archil, con. Cutch. Ex. Logwood. Chips. Indico (Bengal). "Madras. Gambier. Madder. Sumac.	2 10 2 25 0 95 1 00 1 75 2 00 0 27 0 39 0 27 0 39 0 10 0 15 1 90 2 25 1 50 1 75 0 70 1 00 0 07 0 08	
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French Kid Wholesale. Name of Article. Wholesale. Canned Goccis. \$ 0 \$ 5. Lobsters, per case, new . \$ 0 \$ 0 \$ 0. Bardines, is "	I 85 3 50 1 90 2 50 1 40 1 75 Name of Article. Whelesale. % <td>Crean Tartar</td> <td>$\begin{array}{c} 0.85\\ 1.75\\ 0.25\\ 1.25\\ 1.25\\ 4.76\\ 0.15\\ 0.80\\ 1.10\\ 0.75\\ 0.55\\$</td> <td>Green Cod, Large Draft No. 1 Balmon No. 1 bris Salmon No. 1 bris Salmon, No. 1 (tierces) Salmon, No. 1 (tierces) Brit. Col bris. Boneless Fish Cod Flour. Patent, winter</td> <td>10 60 15 00 15 00 0 00 14 00 0 00 0 00 22 00 00 00 21 00 00 00 18 00 11 00 11 60 0 05 0 66 0 66 0 08 </td>	Crean Tartar	$\begin{array}{c} 0.85\\ 1.75\\ 0.25\\ 1.25\\ 1.25\\ 4.76\\ 0.15\\ 0.80\\ 1.10\\ 0.75\\ 0.55\\$	Green Cod, Large Draft No. 1 Balmon No. 1 bris Salmon No. 1 bris Salmon, No. 1 (tierces) Salmon, No. 1 (tierces) Brit. Col bris. Boneless Fish Cod Flour. Patent, winter	10 60 15 00 15 00 0 00 14 00 0 00 0 00 22 00 00 00 21 00 00 00 18 00 11 00 11 60 0 05 0 66 0 66 0 08 	
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THE RELIANCE ELECTRIC MEG. CO., LD. WATERFORD, ONT.

The Reliance System of Arc Lighting

The Rae System of Incandescent Lighting

The Rae Electric Railway System and

Rae Electric Motors and Power Plants

The Electrical Apparatus manufactured by The Reliance Electric Mifg. Co. combines the best Mechanical and Electrical features of any in the market.

The following are some of the manufacturers using the Reliance system of Arc Lighting:

Jno. Bertram & Sons, Dundas; Jno. Inglis & Sons, Toronto; M. Beatty & Sons, Welland; Wm. Hamilton Mfg. Co., Peterboro; Central Bridge Works, Peterborough; Brantford Furniture Co., Brantford; Brantford Cordage Works, Brantford; Anderson & Co., Walkerton; Norfolk Woollen Mills, Port Dover; Skinner & Co., Gananoque; Thomson & Co., Montreal; Wm. Johnson Co., Montreal.

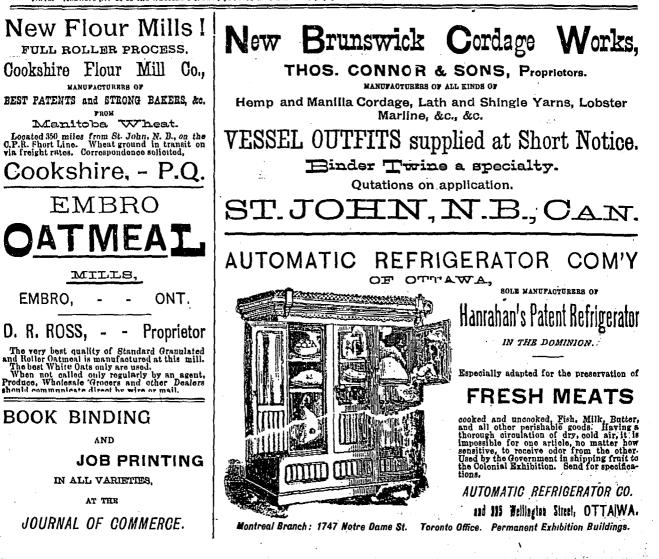
For prices and other information write to

RELIANCE ELECTRIC MFG. CO., LTP.

WATERFORD, ONT.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURBENT,-THURSDAY, NOV. 27, 1890								
Name of Article	Wholesale.		Wholesale	Name of Article.	Wholesaie.	Name of Article.	Wholesala.	
Farm Products Burras: Cresmery, faces Townships, cho. to hness isir to good. Western rils Good to fine Meduum. Good to fine Baos: Strictly fresh per dos. Fresh Finest limed Fors: 1889 per lb. Winest 1883 Western the face Boon Smk'd per lb. Drossed Hogs How Faceborts: Bason Smk'd per lb. Drossed Hogs Hamseity ourd Western do Mestern do Mestern do Mestern do Mestern do Mestern do Mestern do Mestern do Mestern do Mestern Same Lard per lb. Western Sams: Clover, red, per bush Asike, pe lb Timothy, per bush Mestern Baswe-Med. hand ploked Medium. White Winter. Baswe-Med. hand ploked Medium. Baswe-Med. hand ploked Mediu	$ \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & $	Crocories. ra (Hi-Ohest & Cad.) Japan, com. to med. lb "good med. to fine "nest "Nagaaski" Y. Hyson, com. to gd "fine to finest" Colong	$\begin{array}{c} \hline $ \ c. \ $ \ $ \ c. \ $ \ $ \ c. \ $ \ $ \ $ \ $ \ $ \ $ \ $ \ $ \ $ \ $	Sultanas	$\begin{array}{c} s \\ c \\$	Laxenby's Pickles: Imp'i dif-Pintsper doz Imp'i Pints	\$ c. \$ c. c. c. 1 65 1 7L 3 00 3 25 c. 3 00 3 25 c. c. 5 75 6 09 0 0 0 00 0 0 00 0 00 0 00 c. 0 00 0 0 00 0 00 0 00 c. 0 00 0 0 0 0 00 0 00 0 00 c. 0 00 0 0 0 0 00 0 00 0 00 c. 0 00 0 0 0 0 0 00 0 00 0 000 c. 0 041 0 05 0 000 0 000 0 05 0 000 0 05 0 000 0 05 0 000 0 05 0 000 0 05 0 000 0 05 0 000 0 05 0 000 0 05 0 000 0 05 0 000 0 05 0 000 0 05 0 000 0 05 0 000 0 05 0 000 0 05 0 000 0 05 0 000 0 05 0 000 0 05 0 000 0 05 0 000 0 05 0 000 0 05 0 000 0 05 0 000 0 05 0 000 0 000 0 05 0 000 0 05 0 000 0 000 0 000 0 000 0 000 0 000 0 000 0 000 0 000 0 0	
Corn, in bond	0 041 0 00 0 01 0 72	Black Basket Imrerial Cabinet Dehesas	5 50 0 10		300 0 00	4dy to 5dy-Am. Pat 8dy- 3dy-fine hot cut	4 00 0 00 5 t0 0 00	

Retations will please dear in mind that above quotations apply only to large lots. "Nork.-Refiners prices to the wholesa's trade : jobbers would have to pay to additional.



MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURSENT,-THURSDAY, NOV 27. 1890.

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MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENT, -THUSSAT, NOV 27, 1690.							·····
Name of Article.	Wholesale	Name of Article.	∛holessi	Name of Article.	Wholesair	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Hardward (Construction) idy to 5dy - (Cold Cut.) 3dy - (Can. Pat.) 8dy - fine, HotCut. Am Pat. Sidel Cut. Am. or Can.Pat'n 10dy to 6dy 6dy to 9dy 3dy - fine Casing Plooring, Box, Shook and Tobacco Box : 3dy - fine 2d in -	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Horse Shoes	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Jaut per 100 103 Lead Pipe per 100 lbs "Spelter Machinery sorap. Wrot iron" "Paint" Proder: Canada Blasting F F to F F F "No. 9 "No. 10" Barbed wire, per lb 'Gal' Fencingwire, No. 8 "No. 10 Buckthorn Wire Hides and Tallow. Montreal Green Hides "No. 2 Tanners pay \$1.00 more for sorted, cured and hap'd Hamilton, No. 1 insp "No. 2 Toronto "1 "Solors of the wet. Oricos in the wet. Oricos in the wet. Chicago Buff "Scherze "Bulls Dry No'T West	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	larnees. Upper Heavy. Light. Grained Upper. Soctoh Grain Kip Skins, Fronch. English Canada Kip. Canada Kip. Hemlock Calf. Fronch Calf. Light. Fronch Calf. Splits, Light & Medium. Splits, Light & Medium. Splits, Light & Medium. Splits, Light & Medium. Splits, Heavy. "Small. Leather Board, Canada. Enameled Cow, per ft. Brush (Cow) Kid Buf. No. 2. "Saddlere'. Int. Fr. Calf. English Oak Rusgetts, Meavy. "Saddlere'. Int. Fr. Calf. English Oak Rungh. Dorgola, extra Oilis. Cod Oil, Newfoundland "Hallfax	$\begin{array}{c} 0\ 56 \ 0\ 52 \\ 0\ 50 \ 0\ 50 \ 57 \\ 0\ 50 \ 0\ 57 \\ 0\ 50 \ 0\ 57 \\ 0\ 57 \ 0\ 57 \ 0\ 57 \\ 0\ 57 \ 0\ 57 \ 0\ 57 \ 0\ 57 \\ 0\ 57 \ 0\ 0\ 57 \$
24 and 23 " 3 in and up " <i>harp and ilst Pres'd Nails</i> 1 in per 100 lbs 14 in " 2 and 21 " 2 and 23 " 2 in and up " 3 in a	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	'ieed, cast per 1b "Spring, 100 lb " "Tree " "Sleigh Shoe, lb " "Machinery " "Mechinery " "The Plate : " IC Coke " IXX " " DX " " DX " "	0 11 0 12 2 50 0 00 0 00 2 75 3 25 3 50 4 50 0 00 4 75 5 00 1 Usual Extras 8 07 8 2 ⁵ 10 50 11 00 4 76 5 50 6 50 0 0 8 07 8 2 ⁵ 10 50 11 00 4 76 5 50 10 50 11 00 4 76 5 50 10 50 11 00 10 50 11 00 10 50 0 0 10 50 0 10 50 0 0 10 50 0 0 10 50 0 0 10 50	Lambakins, Calfakins uninspected Horse Hides western, each "City Tallow, refined. rough Leather. No. 1 B. A. Sole, No. 2 " No. 1, ordinary Sole. No. 2	0 40 0 56 0 57 0 00 0 57 0 00 0 57 0 00 0 57 0 00 0 55 1 25 5 59 5 55 2 75 8 00 0 22 0 23 0 19 0 20 0 15 0 17 0 15 0 17 0 40 0 19 0 16 0 17 0 18 0 19 0 18 0 19	Grappe S. R. Palo Soal Cod Liver Oil [Distributing Prizes] Cod Oil, Nowfoundiand. Do Gaspe S. R. Pale Soal Straw Seal Castor Oil. Lard Oil, Extra "No. I Linseed Raw "Doiled "Machinery "Machinery "Machinery "Stray of	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 36 & 0 & 59 \\ 0 & f > 2 & 0 & 55 \\ 0 & f & 0 & f > 0 & 55 \\ 0 & f & 0 & c & 50 \\ 0 & 2 & 5 & 0 & 70 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0$

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

*Discounts on Nails apply only for immediate delivery, and for quantities named of each kind separately. *Discounts on Nails apply only for immediate delivery, and for quantities named of each kind separately. ##Terms for Cut Casing, Book and Shook, Finishing and Tobacco Box, Barrel, Clinch and Pressed Nails, four months note or 3 per cent. off for or in 30 days. Discount on Boltss: Carriage and Tipe, 75 to 80 and 10; Machine, 70 to 75 per cent. Terms, four months or 5 per cent. off for each in . Nails and horse shoes, three per cent. off within 30 days. Horse nails and spikes four months or 5 per cent. off in 30 days. rithin days.

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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. SEALED TENDERS addressed to the under-segned, and endocase ' Terder for the St. Investment of the selection of the

By order,

A. P. BBADLEY, Socretary,

Department of Railways and Canals, { Ottawa, 7th November, 1890.

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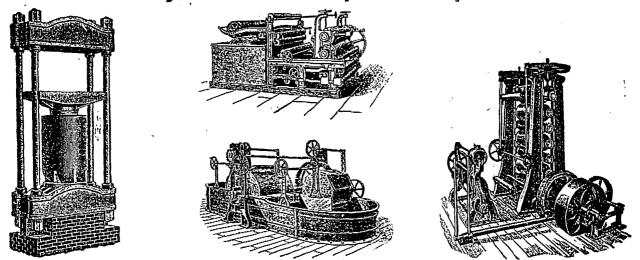
MONTREAL WHOLESALS PRICES OURBENT .- THURSDAY, NOV 27, 1890.

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Retailors will please bear in mind that	the above quotations apply on	ly to large lots	•			<u>.</u>
					4	
Flectric Light Stations	Grain Elevato	rs		/	IN USE	NOW
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Friction			R BRO MILLER BROS. & 1 R EARNINGS	S. &	ESTABLISHED 1869.	- -
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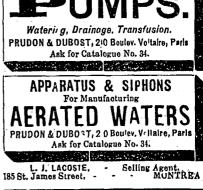
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