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The Chartered Banks

BANK OF MONT

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The Chartered Banks.

The Chartered Banks.

REAL.	THE BANK OF BRITISH	THE MERCHANTS BANK
8. \$12,000,000	NORTH AMERICA.	OF CANADA. Capital Paid-up,
.6,000,000 REAL. RS:	INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. Paid-up Capital, • £1,000,000 Stg.	Rest, 1,700,000 Head Office, - Montreal. BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
- President. Vice-President. ennan, Esq.	London Office, 3 Clement's Lane, Lombard St., E.C.	ANDREW ALLAN, Esq President. ROBERT ANDERSON, Esq., Vice-President.
Hamilton. censhields, Esq.	COURT OF DIRECTORS : J. H. Brodic. H. J. B. Kendall.	Hector Mackenzie, Esq. John Duncan, Esq. Jonathan Hodgson, Esq. Hon. J. J. C. Abbott. John Cassils, Esq. H. M. Allan, Esq. J. P. Dawes, Esq.
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Inspector. istant Inspector. ry.	Secretary, A. G. Wallis.	BRANCHES IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC : Belleville, Kingston. Quebec. Berlin. London, Renfrew.
Asst. Mgr. ort Hope, Ont. nebec, Que.	R. R. GRINDLEY, General Manager. Branches and Agencies in Canada:	Brampton. Montreal. Sherbrooke, Que. Chatham. Mitchell, Stratford. Galt. Napance. St. Johns, Que.
egina, Ass'n. mia, Ont. ratford, Ont.	London Kingston Frederleton, N. B. Brantford Ottawa Hallfax, N. S. Parls Montreal Victoria, B.C. Hamilton Quebec Vancouver, B.C.	Gananoque, Ottawa, St. Thomas. Hamilton, Owen Sound Toronto, Ingersoll, Perth, Walkerton, Kincardine, Prescott, Windsor,
. John, N.B. Mary, Ont.	Toronto St. John, N.B. Winnipeg, Man. Agents in the United States :	BRANGUES IN MANITOBA: Winnipeg. Brandon.
iunipeg, Man. , Bank of Mon-	NEW YORK-D. A. McTavish and H. Stike- man. Agents. SAN FRANCISCO-W. Lawson and J. C. Welsh,	Bankers in Great Britain London, Glasgow, Edinburgh and other points, The Clydesdale Bank (Limited). Liverpool, Commercial Bank of Liverpool.
worth, Manager. Isq., Chairman,	Agents. LONDON BANKERS-The Bank of England and Messrs. Glyn & Co.	Agency in New York-61 Wall St., Messrs. Henry Hague and John B. Harris, Jr., Agents. Bankers in United States-New York, Bank of
on, the Bank of m; The London The Bank of m Company and	FOREIGN AGENTS-Liverpool-Bank of Liv- erpool. Australia-Union Bank of Australia. New Zealand-Union Bank of Australia, Bank of New Zealand, Colonial Bank of New Zea-	New York, N. B. A.; Boston, Merchants National Bank; Chicago, American Excharge National Bank; St. Paul, Minn., First National Bank; Detroit, First National Bank; Buffalo, Back of Buffalo; San Fran-

and Messrs. Glyn & Co. Foreica Agexrs-Liverpool-Bank of Liv-erpool. Australia-Union Bank of Australia. New Zealand-Union Bank of Australia, Bank of New Zealand, Coloniai Bank of New Zea-land. India, China and Japan - Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China; Agra Bank, Limited. West Indies-Coloniai Bank. Paris-Messrs. Marcuard, Krauss & Co. Lyons-Credit Lyonnais.

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THE MOLSONS BANK

The Shareholders of the Bank are hereby notified that a Dividend of

Four Per Cent.

upon the Capital Stock has been declared for the CURRENT HALF-YEAR, and that the same will be payable at the Office of the Bank in Montreal, and at its Branches, on and after the

Second Day of April Next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 31st MARCH, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS,

General Manager.

Montreal, 25th February, 1888.

National Bank; Buffalo, Bank of Buffalo; San Fran- cisco, Anglo-Californian Bank <i>Newfoundland</i> -Commercial Bank of Newfound- land <i>Nova Scotia and Heve Brunswick</i> — Bank of Nova Scotia and Merchants Bank of Halifax, A general banking business transacted. Letters of Credit issued, available in China, Japan and other foreign countries.			
LA	BANQUE DU PEUPLE.		
1	ESTABLISHED IN 1835.		

Capital Paid-Up, Reserve,	
JACQUES GRENIER, A. A. TROTTIER,	

Branch Three Rivers, P.Q., P. E. Panneton, Manager. Agency St. Remi, P.Q., C. Bédard, Agent.

FOREIGN AGENTS:

London, England.—The Alliance Bank, Limited. New York.—National Bank of the Republic. Quebec Branch.—E, C. Barrow, Manager,

LA BANQUE NATIONALE.

HEAD OFFICE, OUEBEC.

Capital Paid-up, - - - - - \$2,000,000

DIRECTORS :			
HON. ISIDORE THIBAUDEAU, Presideut T. LeDroit, Esq. M. W. Baby, Esq. Frs. Kirousc, Esq. E. W. Méthot, Es Ant. Painchand, Esq. L. Bilcdeau, Esq. P. LAPRASER, Cashier.	q.		

BRANCHES :

Montreal-C. A. Vallée, Mauager. Ottawa-C. H Carrière, Manager. Sherbrooke-P. J. Bazin, Acting Manager.

AGENTS

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

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

ESTABLISHED IN 1818 **Gapital All Paid Up**, - -Rest, -HEAD OFFICE, MONTH HEAD OFFICE, MONTR BOARD OF DIRECTORS Sir DonALD A. Smith, K.C.M.G., Gno. A. DRUMMOND, Esq., V Gibert Scott, Esq. Hugh McLen Alexander Murray, Esq. Hugh McLen A. T. Paterson, Esq. Edward B. Gree W. C. McDonald, Esq. W. J. BUCHANAN, General Mi E. S. CLOUSTON, Assistant General Mana ager of Montreal Branch. A. Macnider, Asst. Gen. Manager and In E. M. Shadbolt, Assist A. B. Buchanan, Sceretary A. B. Buchanan, Secretary

Branches in Canada ;

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Almonte, Ont.	Halifax, N.S.	Port Hope, Ont.	
Belleville, "	Hamilton, Ont.	Quebec, Que.	
Brantford, "	Kingston, "	Regina, Ass'n.	
Brockville, "	Lindsay, "	Sarnia, Ont.	
Calgary, Alberta	London, "	Stratford, Ont.	
Chatham, Ont	Moncton, N.B.	St. John, N.B.	
Chatham, N.B.	Ottawa, Ont.	St. Mary, Ont.	
Cornwall, Ont.	Perth. "	Toronto, "	
Soderich, "	Peterboro', Ont.	Vancouver, B.C.	
Guelph, "	Picton, Ont,	Winnipeg, Man.	
A sud- to Cas A Dultate Yandan Doub of Mon			

Agenti in Great Britain.—London, Bank of Mon-treal, 22 Abchurch Lane, E.C., C. Ashworth, Manager. London Committee—E. H. King, Esq., Chairman, Robert Gillespie, Esq. itain.—London, the Bank of England; The Union Bank of London; The London and Westiminster Bank. Liverpool, The Bank of Liverpool, Scotland, The British Linen Company and Rranches Branches.

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

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-Incorporated 1888.--o

Paid-up Capital, \$2,000,000. Rest, \$1,250,000

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Alex. T. Fulton. Henry Covert.

Head Office, Toronto.

- - Cashier. Assistant Cashier. DUNCAN COULSON, HUGH LEACH, -J. T. M. BURNSIDE, -- Inspector. WRANCHES:

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BANQUE VILLE-MARIE. HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

Capital Authorized, - - - Capital Subscribed, - -\$500,000. 500,000,

Capital Subscribed, - - 500,000, DIRECTORS;
W. Woir, Pres.; J. G. Davio, Vice-Pres.; The Hon. A. H. Paquet, Sommorville Woir, John McDougall, C. F. Vinet, Ubaldo Garand, Cashier. Branch at Borthior, - - A. (Arriony, Managor, Branch at Lonisoville, F. XO. Lacoursiore, " Branch at Nicolet, - CA. Sylvestro, " Branch at St. Cosnire, - M. L. J. Lacensso, " Branch at St. Joromo, - J. A. Theohorge, Branch at Pt. St. Charles (eity), W.J.E. Walt," Construct at New York. Agents at New York; The National Bank of the Republic.



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HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.	Į		
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DIRECTORS. HENRY W. DARLING, E50., President. GEO. A. COX, E59., Vice-President.	E		
George Taylor, Esq. Wm. Gooderham, Esq. John I. Davidson, Esq. B. E. WALKER, General Manager.	CHANHTY		
J H. PLUMMER, Ass't General Manager. WM. GRAY, Inspector,			
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Ayr, Jarvis, Thorold, Barrie, London, Toronto, Belleville, Montreal, Toronto East, cor. Berlin, Orangeville, Oucen St. and	5		
Blenheim, Ottawa, Bolton Ave. Brantford, Paris, Toronto North, Chatham, Parkhill, 763 Yonge St. Collingwood, Peterborough, Toronto North- Dundas, St. Catharines, West, III Coll-	C R		
Dundas, St. Catharines, West, 111 Coll- Dunnville, Sarnia, ege St Galt, Seaforth, Walkerton, Goderich, Simcoe, Windsor, Guelph, Stratford, Woodstock. Hamilton, Strathroy,	L F S		
Commercial credits issued for use in Europe, the	В		

East and West Indies, China, Japan and South America

merica. Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold. Collections made on the most favorable terms. Interest allowed on deposits.

The showers and the posts. London, England—The Bank of Scotland, New York—The American Exchange National Bank, Chicago—The American Exchange National Bank, San Francisco and British Columbia—The Bank of British Columbia.

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Capital Authorized, Capital Subscribed, \$500,000 500,000 ł,

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The Chartered Banks.
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<i>Directors</i> : JOHN STUART.
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Capital Paid-Up, - - - - \$1,500,000 Reserve Fund, - - - - - - 500,000

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Man., and 470 Queen Street West, Toronto. AGENTS - London, Eng. - Alliance Bank, Bank of Montreal. New York-The Bank of the State of New York; Messrs, Walter Watson and Alex, Lang. Boston-Tremont National Bank, Chicago-Bank of Montreal. Oswego-First National Bank. St. Paul -Merchants' National Bank, Nova Scotia-Peoples' Bank, Halifax. New Brunswick-Bank of Montreal, St. Stephen, N.B. P. E. Island-Merchants' Bank of Halifax at Charlottetown.

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OF MANITOBA.

Authorized Capital, \$1,000,000 DIRECTORS.

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

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Head Office, Halifax, N.S., D. H. Duncan, Cashler.

Branch, Montreal,	E. L. Pease, Manager.
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Antigonish, N. S.	Maitland [Hants Co.],
Bathurst, N. B.	N. S.
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N.B.	Sydney, C.B.
Londonderry, N.S.	Truro, N.S.
Londonderry, N.S. Lunenburg, N. S.	Weymouth, N.S.
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Woodstock, N.B.

Woodstock, N.B. IN BERMUDA-Hamilton. IN ISLAND OF MIQUELON-St. Pierre. CORRESPONDENTS: Dominion of Canada, Merchants Bank of Canada. New York, the Bank of New York. Boston; the National Ilide & Leather Bank. Newfoundland Union Bank of Newfoundland. London, England, Williams, Deacon & Co. and Imperial Bank (limited). Paris, France, Claude Lafontaine, Martinet & Co. Collections made at lowest rates and normality

Collections made at lowest rates and promptly

remitted for. Telegraphic transfors and drafts issued at cur-rent rates.

	TANDARI		
Capital Pal Reserve Fu		\$1,000,000 - 340,000	
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.			
	DIRECTORS :		
W. F. COWAN,	President.		
· · ·	JOHN BURN	S, Vice-President:	
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A. T. Todd.		A. J. Somerville,	
	AGENCIES :		
Bowmanville.	Campbellford.	Markham,	
Bradford.	Cannington.	Newcastle.	
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	BANKERS.		
	Iontreal-Bank of N		
Longon, England	d—National Bank o	L PCONDEG	

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All Banking business promptly attended to. Corres-pondence solicited. J. L. BRODIE, Cashier.

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Prompt attention paid to collections.

Eastern Townships Bank.

Authorized Capital,\$1	1.500.000
Capital Paid-Up, 1	463.589
Reserve Fund,	425,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS :	÷

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HON. G. G. STEVENS, Vice-	President,
Hon. M. H. Cochrane.	John Thornton.
Hon. J. H. Pope	G. N. Galer.
Thomas Hart. Israel Wood.	D. A. Mansur.
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WM. FARWELL, General Manager

Branches.--Waterloo, Richmond, Conticook, Stan-stead, Cowansville, Granby, Bedford, Huntingdon.

Agents in Montreal-Bank of Montreal. London, England-National Bank of Scotland Boston-National Exchange Bank. New York-National Park Bank.

Collections made at all accessible points and promp by remitted for,

Western Bank of Canada.

DIVIDEND No. II.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of three and one-half per cent. has been declared upon the Paid-Up Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, and that the same will be due and payable on and after

Monday, the 2nd day of April, 1888,

at the offices of the Bank. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 31st March, inclusive.

clusive. Notice is also given that the General Annual Meeting of the shareholders of the Bank, for the election of Directors and such other business as may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the head office of the Bank, on the second Wednesday in April, being the 11th day. of the month, at two o'clock p. m. By order of the Board. T. H. MCMILLAN, Cashier. Oshawa, Feb. 15th, 1688.

444	THE C	DANADIAN JOURNAL OF COM
T	e Chartered Banks.	The Chartered Banks.
THE	FEDERAL BANK	ST. JOHNS BANK.
Capital, Rest, S. NOR DHI J. S. PLAY Wm. Galbrait Hon. S. C. W G. W.	OF CANADA. D OFFICE, - TORONTO. \$1,250,000 Directors: EIMER, Esq., - PRESIDENT FAIR, Esq., - VICE-PRESIDENT FAIR, Esq., - VICE-PRESIDENT th, Esq. Edward Gurney, Esq. 'ood, H. E. Clarke, Esq., M.P.P. J. W. Langmuir, Esq. YARKER, CENERAL MANAGER. A, E. PLUMMER, Inspector. Aurora. Chattam, Guelob. Kingston, Lon-	L. MOLLEUR, President, St. Johns. W. BROSSKAU. Merchant, St. Johns, Vice-President. Jas. O'Caia. Coal Merchant, St. Johns; Frs. Gosselin, Merchant, St. Alexandre. A. A. L. Brien, Notary, St. Alex- audre. PH. BAUDOUIN, Manager. HEAD OFFICE, ST. JOHNS. Branch-Napierville, J. Molleur, Agent. Capital Subscribed, 5540,000 Authorised, 5540,000 Authorised, 2000 Authorised, 2000 Author
New York, Chicago, Great Britain, UNION	Aurora, Chatt am, Guelph, Kingston, Lon- narket, Simore, St. Mary's, Strathroy, Toronto, and Winnipeg. American Exchange National Bank The American Exchange National Banh The Na onal Hank of Scotland BANK OF CANADA.	BANQUE D'HOCHELLAGA, Capital Paid-Up, \$710,100 Reserve Fund, 100,000 F. X. ST CHARLES. PRESIDENT J. A. PRENDERGAST. CASHIER HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL. BRANCHES, THERE BLYER H. N. BOITE, MANAGER
Rest	d-up	BRANCHES, Three Rivers, H. N. Boire, Manager. Joliette-J. H. Ostigny, Manager. Sorel-A. A. La- rocque, Manager. Valleyfield-S. Fortler, Manager. East End Abattoirs. CORRESPONDENTS, London, England-The Clydes- dale Bank (Limited). Paris, France-Credit Lyonnais, New York-The National Park Bank. Boston-The Maverick National Bank, Collections made through- out Canada at the cheapest rates.
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Incorpora CA HEAD OI	·	F. H. TODD, President. J. F. GRANT, Cashier, London-Messrs, Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co. New York-Bank of New York, N.B.A. Boston-Globe National Bank, Montreal-Bank of Montreal, St. John, N. BBank of Montreal. Drafts issued on any Branch of the Bank of Montreal.
JAS. G. RO WILLIAM JAMH Bras Ottawa, Ont. Montreal, Qu Agents in Co. Agents	BOARD OF DIRECTORS: SS, Esq., - President. WITHALL, Esq., - Vice-President. George R. Reufrew, Esq., Cashier. Mithe Agencies in Canada: Toronto, Ont. Pembroke, Ont. ie. Thorold, Ont. Three Rivers, Q. New York-Messrs, Mailand, Phelps & in London-The Bank of Scotland	BELL TELEPHONE CO. OF CANADA. Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1880. President, - ANDREW ROBERTSON. Vice-President and Man. Director, - C. F. SISER. Secretary Treasurer, - C. P. SCLATER
COM ST. JOHNS Establi Capital, Resorvo,	MERCIAL BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND, 5, NFL'D. shed 1857. Incorporated 1858. \$306,000 100,000 HENRY COOKE, Manager.	This Company is now prepared to furnish Telephone Exchange facilities to Cities or Towns at reasonable rates, and to connect Cities and Towns with each other for Telephonic communication; also to build Private Lines, connecting Mills, Offices, Dwellings or other points which parties may desire to connect by Tele- phoneFor particulars address THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA,MONTREAL.
Collections	D. CARTER, Chief Accountant. made on favorable terms. The London and Westminster Bank, Lon-	Legal.
don, New Y Boston-The Merchants E Bank of Hali Canada.	York—The National Bank of the Republic. Atlas National Bank. Montreal—The Jank of Canada. Halfax: The Union ifax. Quebec: The Merchants Bank of	McOORMIOK, DUCLOS & MURCHISON, Advocates, &c., 181 St. James street, Mont- tront. Will attend the Courts in the Dis- triets of Beauharnois, Bedford and St. Hyacinthe. D. McCORMACK, B.C.L. C. A. DUCLOS, B.A., B.C.L. R. L. MURCHISON, B.C.E.
	MANUFACIUKING CU'Y, nanufacturere of tes, <i>japans</i> ,	Peterborough, Ont. E. B. EDWARDS, Barrister, &c.
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Hamilton Provident and Loan SOCIETY.

President, GEORGE H. GILLESPIE.

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Capital Subscribed,	-	-	\$1,500,000.00
" Paid-Up,	-		1,100.000.00
Reserve and Surplus	Profits	i, -	- 223.665.75
Total Assets, -	-		3,516,851.51

MONEY ADVANCED on Real Estate on favorable terms of Repayments. The Society is prepared to issue DEBENTURES drawn at THREE or Five YEARS with interest coupons attached, payable half-yearly.

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Subscribed,	-		-	-		•		• •	•	1	,000,000	
Paid-up	•	-		•	•		•	•		•	868,840	
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favorable terms. Municipal and School Section Dentures purchased bentures purchased. Money received on deposit and interest allowed thereon.

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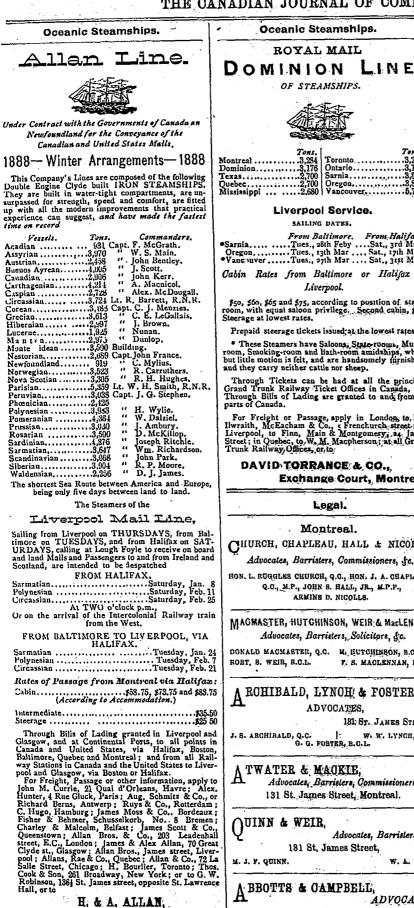
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I	ntercolonial Railway.
đ	WINTER ARRANGEMENT. ommencing 28th NOVEMBER, 1887.
	Through Express Passenger Trains in daily (Sanday excepted) as follows :
	eave Levis 8.00 <i>rrive</i> Riviere du Loup
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•	Campbellton
	Newcastle
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	The night trains from Montreal of the Grand Trunk nd Canadian Pacific Railways connect at Point Levis nd Levis with these trains. The trains to Halifax and Saint John run through to
1 1	heir destinations on Sundays
	The sleeping car, leaving Montreal on Monday, Wed- hesday and Friday, runs through to Halifax, and the one leaving on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, to
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	T. E. HANRAHAN & CO., ESTABLISHED 1878.
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Orders for all commodities executed in any ex-obange requested, for each or on margin. Correspondents in all the leading towns of Ontario and Quebeo.















Dominion issues have touched the highest point. Four per cents are now at 110 and 31 per cents at 105. This time last year they stood at 1041 and 97 respectively.

The steamer Sarnia, which arrived at Halifax on Sunday week, brought 225 cases of silver and copper coins for the Dominion treasury. 50 of the cases contained silver to the value of \$100,000, and the remainder were filled with bronze cents to the value of \$17 500.

C. B. Poisson, started a general store at St. Sophie de Levrard, Que., about two years ago with about \$200 capital. He purchased his stock on credit, and we now hear of his assignment with liabilities of \$1,000 and assets of \$600. An offer of 50 cents in the dollar has been made.

EDWARD GORDON, general storekeeper, of Dalhousie, N. B., whose attempt to secure a compromise at fifty cents in the dollar, payable in nine months, was chronicled in these columns last October, has apparently failed to meet the second payment as we now hear of his assignment.

HAAS & Co., fancy goods dealers of this city have assigned. Liabilities are about \$2,400. The store was purely a family one and run at very light expense .--- Zotique Terriault, contractor of this city, has assigned after being in business some 10 or 12 years Liabilities are about \$12,400.

F. W. WEST & Co., fancy goods dealers, of Brockville, Ont., has assigned. Liabilities

are about \$2500. West failed in August, 1887, and it was supposed that he saved \$500 out of it. He then started again in his wife's name but he has not made a success of it, for he now assigns again.

A LITTLE GLACE BAY correspondent of the Halifax Herald writes: Hay and oats are scarce and in good demand, as much as \$26 per ton having been paid for hay. Notwithstanding the heavy importations received by several leading merchants last fall, there is none to be had now at any price.

T. H. LEY, shoes, of St. Thomas, Ont., recently sold out his stock, valued at \$3000, at 624 cents in the dollar and the book debts at 45 cents. Owing to some trouble over a bankrupt stock he purchased, he is now trying to get a settlement with his creditors at 50 cents in the dollar, cash.

DEALERS are awaiting with considerable interest the opening of the market for next season's pack of California canned fruit. Engagements are said to have been made for several of the leading brands, but we learn of no instances where prices have been named, the figure to be made later.

WRIGHT & PAYTON, pump makers of Peter- ... boro, Ont., have assigned. They had very little means and only weak credit, and though they have been some years at the trade seem never to have been able to do more than just make both ends meet .- Thos. McMillan, builder of Toronto, is in difficulties.

New Turkey prunes are rather slow of sale,

imported article. Send us sample orders and we will make no charge unless satisfactory.

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154 WILLIAM STREET, 154

have been large holders of tin plates have made considerable money by the enhancement in value of that article of merchandise consequent on the corner worked up by operators.

TRIGANNE & BOURGEOIS, general storekcepers, of Danville, Que., have dissolved partnership since the tenth of last month. Mr. L. N. Bourgeois, an old subscriber to the JOURNAL will continue the business alone in his own name.

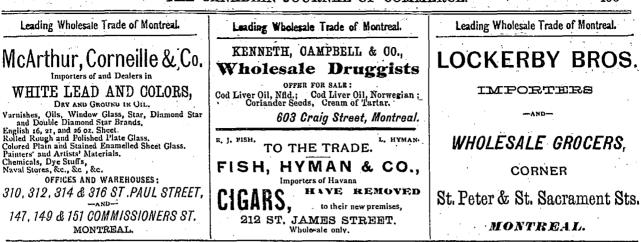
Tux Huntingdon Organ Company is being wound up and will be worked as a private The desire to avoid heavy Proconcern. vincial Government tax on incorporated companies was a contributing cause to this decision.

EDWARD MORWICK, general storekeeper, of Alberton, Ont., had a few hundred dollars when he succeeded J. Kerr in the fall of 1886. He did apparently a fair business but evidently has not hold his own as we now hear of his assignment.

ADAM DIONNE, a small confectioner and toy dealer of this city is arranging a settlement with his creditors at 25 cents in the dollar, cash, on liabilities of \$600. His assets are estimated at \$200 .- J. B. Proteau, miller of St. Thomas, Quo., has assigned.

ROBERT T. BRAINE, for many years accountant of the People's Bank of Halifax, has been appointed cashier in the place of P. Jack, whose death we recently reported. Mr. Braine has been in the service of the bank for well nigh a quarter of a century.

Tux marked improvement in Canadian credit in London is shown by the fact that



PARLOR FRAMES AND HALL STANDS.

We have now added the latest improved AMERICAN MACHINERY, and are making SPEC:ALTIES of the above lines. We are in a position to offer the Trade goods both in WORKMANSHIP, STYLE and PRICE, SECOND TO NONE IN THE DOMINION. Please send for Price Lists.

D. HIBNER & CO., MANUFACTURERS, BERLIN. ONTARIO.

Robinson Bros, jewellers, of that city. The stock is valued at \$15,000 and is claimed by Mr. Joseph Robinson.

ED. ARCHER, grozer, of Mitchell, Ont, has assigned. He did fairly well at his store but appears to have lost money by dubbling in the brick-making business. Locally he has been considered slow pay. Recently he tried to effect a compromise with his creditors but was unsuccessful and hence had no recourse but in an assignment.

THE Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co. have won their suit againt the Thames and Mersey Insurance Company, who refused to pay a \$75,000 risk on the steamer Spartan, wrecked at the Caribou Island in 1884. The trial of the suit took place the other day in Detroit and resulted in a verdict for the full amount being given.

KINSIE & Co., general storekeepers, of Berlin and Doon, Ont., have assigned. Kinsie failed in the fall of 1886 and the stock was bought in by his wife for 58 cents in the dollar. Since then he has managed the business for her, but this trading in the wife's name is very rarely successful and Kinsie has proved no exception to the general rule

GEORGE GARNETT, general storekeeper, of Bethany, Ont., has assigned. Liabilities will reach \$21,000 and assets are only about \$16,000. The firm was formerly Garnett & Parker who dissolved last October, Garnett continuing alone. He was supposed to be doing a fair business and his assignment was somewhat a surprise to the trade.

THE Valleyfield Council has passed a by-

law which will be submitted to the people for approval, to grant Mr. Outram, file manufacturer, of Montreal, a bonus of \$5000 and three years' exemption from taxes, to establish his works in Valleyfield. Mr. Outram guarantees to employ fifty men; his monthly pay-roll to be not less than \$1000.

REUBEN LAW, general storekceper of Niagara Falls, Ont., has assigned. His stock was covered by chattel mortgage and he was in no shape for credit.—James M. Stevenson, physician and drugs of London, Ont., has assigned. .--D. B. Warren, Jr., an auctioneer and commission agent of Pembroke, has assigned with liabilities of \$3,000 and assets valued at \$2,000.

A PROPOSAL has been made by the wharf owners of Halifax to carry the Intercolonial Railway along the whole water front of the city but the scheme is likely to miscarry owing to the greed of one or two wharf owners who want three or four prices for one property. One or two meetings have been held but nothing has yet come of the proposition.

W. BENNET & Co, wholesale stationers, of this city, have assigned with liabilities of \$3,000 and assets of about \$1,000. John H. Bennet was the only registered partner. Wm. Bennet had a full power of attorney from his brother under whose cover he did business. He previously represented his wife in the firm of Bennet & Co. which dissolved early last summer.

As artesian well has just been bored for Mr. Geo. A. Mooney, tanner, of this city, very

and the market in consequence has a tame and easy appearance. The value has recently receded to 31c in, New York, but this decline has not quickened the distribution in the least, the fact that prime old goods are available being an obstacle difficult to overcome.

NILINE DYES.

LIZARINE RED

LIZARINE BLUE

WULFF & CO.,

32 St. Sulpice Street, Montreal.

REPRESENTING

LUTZ & MOVIUS, . . NEW YORK.

LIZARINE BROWN

M. SULLIVAN, dry goods merchant of Peterborough, Ont., seems to have been practically a supply account of the insolvent firm of W. J. McMaster & Co., and when they failed it was felt that his present assignment was not far off. The firm was a succession of Giroux and Sullivan who dissolved in September 1886.

TRAVELLERS in the country north of Bobcaygeon report that immense quantities of cordwood, ties, telegraph poles, hardwood logs, etc., have been got out by the settlers and piled along the railroad for shipment to different points. Large sums have also been paid out by lumbermen for supplies of various kinds.

J. P. DUNNING, has done a small butcher's business in Toronto for the past twelve years. He has now assigned.—Wright & Co., hats and caps, succeeded Coleman & Co., in Toronto some eight years ago. They were supposed to do a fairly profitable business, but nevertholess we have now to chronicle an asesgmment.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS, miller, of Stayner, Ont., is stated in telegrams to the daily press to have assigned with liabilities of \$15,000. He claims a surplus of \$2,600.—A special telegram from Toronto announces the failure of



THE Michigan Central Railway are introducing the Arms' Horse palace cars for their horse shipping business, which is rapidly assuming large proportions. These cars are divided into nineteen single stalls, and special attention has been paid to ventilation and the general comfort of the animals during shipment. Local horse dealers are not slow to acknowledge this evidence of enterprise on the part of the railway.

secured.

A COMPANY is being formed in Halifax and Cape Breton to work the deposits at Marble

MANN & GILLIS, grocers, of Cornwall, Ont., have assigned. They bought out W. J. Mc-Millan about a year age but have not got on and it looks as if the grocery business in Cornwall was overdone .- Peter A. Ferguson, general storekeeper, of Mattawa, Ont., is endeavoring to settle at fifty cents in the dollar payable in two, four and six months on liabilities of \$9000. Assets are placed at \$6500.

P. THERIEN & Oo., general storekeepers of St. Remi, Ont, have assigned with liabilities of \$7,000 and assets of \$4,000. He was formerly of the firm of Therien & Frere, who failed in March 1883 with liabilities of \$28,000

that they had defaulted in their interest pay ments, and their suspension has been looked for as likely at any moment.

DONALD MCKAY, general storekeeper of Owen Sound, Ont., has assigned. He succeeded Allan & Co. in September, 1886 but made no progress whatever. He bought principally from one wholesale house in Toronto.-Joseph Griffin, shoes, has done a moderate business in Peterboro, Ont., for some years past. He has apparently run behind for we now hear of his assignment.

IT sometimes pays to be barsh with debtors. A short time ago we chronicled the failure of



St. Thomas to organize a co-operative company for the purpose of supplying coal, meat and groceries to the members. A petition with that end in view is being circulated, and a large number of signatures already obtained. A meeting of shop employes will shortly be held to consider the subject. The sum of \$400 has already been subscribed, and it is expect the amount will reach \$1.500.

It is stated that in the event of the present lease of the London & Port Stanley to the Grand Trunk being terminated this year and a new one for twenty years entered into, the Michigan Central will build a line of their own fron the Southern City to London. It is understood that the Michigan Central were prepared to bid liberally for a lease of the by the flooods of 1887. The wall will extend from Isle Ste. Therese, and will cost about fifteen thousand dollars.

The corporation of Three Rivers have decided to grant a bonns of \$35,000 and ten ycars' exemption from taxes to Messrs. R. Smardon & Son, wholesale boot and shoe manufacturers of Montreal, for the removal of their factory from Montreal to Three Rivers.



The conditions have been agreed to by both parties. A bonus of \$5,000 was also granted Messrs. Gelinas & Frere, manufacturers of patent snow shovels, whose premises were recently destroyed by fire.

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NEWFOUNDLAND scalers are proparing for the ice, and early next month will proceed to the north in quest of harps and cubs. Bowring's steamers, the Kite, Eagle and Falcon leave about the 5th March, carrying combined crews of nearly 800 men. The Dundee steamers are on their way out and St. Johns now resounds with preparations for the voyages. We hope the hardy seal fishers of Newfoundland will make a good haul this spring to reimburse them for past unsuccessful seasons.

The stock of J.G. Mills, the absconding Winnipeg tea dealer, has been sold by the sheriff under an execution The estate was found to amount \$4,623, and it was knocked down to Thompson, Codville & Co., at 63 cents in the dollar, realizing \$2,915.50, less exponses. As their judgment amounts to

\$3,500, it will be seen that nothing remains for the other creditors. Total liabilities were about \$9,000, as previously stated, distributed between Winnipeg and cast rn houses.

THE Acadian iron mines at Londonderry, are in full operation again. A strike occurred among the workers in the furnaces but did not last a week. A new foundry is being erected for the casting of iron piping, for which large orders are already on hand from the upper provinces and extensive orders are expected from several Maritime towns who are contemplating water works the coming summer. A large car wheel business is also being carried on and the works are kept going on full time.

NEXT senson's pack of tomatoes continue to meet with considerable attention. Some further large sales of Maryland goods (Harford Co.) have been made in New York at 874 cents f. o. b., but many buyers yet hold off in the expectation that possibly a lower price will be accepted. They stand ready to con-

W. H. SCHWARTZ & SONS. FINEST COFFEES AND SPICES, tract largely with packers at 85 cents, but the

price is respectfully though firmly declined, the enhanced views as compared with last year, being based upon the increased cost to pack, that canners are obliged to meet.

W. F. H. THOMPSON, general storekeeper, of Penetanguishene, has assigned for benefit of creditors. Mr. Thompson is a young man, not long in business for himself, and has never fully recovered the losses sustained by the fire which some time ago destroyed the business centre of that town. Added to this he seems to have branched out into work and contracts outside of the store. The liabilities are supposed to be about \$22,000 with assets nominally worth about \$18,000, but as times are now, it is questionable whether fifty cents in the dollar is not the outside that the estate will pay.

J. CUNNINGHAM & Co., general storekeepers, of Hespeler, Ont, have assigned. The business career of this firm has been rendered so intricate by frequent transfers from one mem-



bon's name was withdrawn and Mr. Henry

Lye elected unanimously. Messrs. J. Neelon,

departed suddenly for the United States on Sunday last. On Saturday afternoon he made over to a city bank, which had a claim against him, receipts for goods in his warehouse, That same evening an investigation of the warehouse was made when the contents were

liquidators be empowered to use all means in their power to prosecute the parties who were engaged in wrecking the Central Bank. Mr. Howland said that \$1,000,000 had been Dr. Patuell, Jas. French, Hugh Scott, J. stolen from the bank in three years and ex-Wright, Chas. C. Howard and McIlderry were pressed a belief that the creditors would get elected a committee to represent the 75 cents in the dollar.



to purchase lest he should lose any possible advantage that might be reaped by a competitor, and thus a period of commercial uncertainty supervenes that is usually followed by a general chorus of complaint when the new tariff is officially announced. The fact that the present year will be free from any doubt or uncertainty as to the duties on imported goods will go far towards re-establishing public confidence, and will be an important factor in forwarding that improvement in the commercial situation which is now dawning upon us with the advent of spring.

The estimates of public expenditure for the fiscal year ending on the 30th June 1889, are not quite so satisfactory as we might wish, although they call for an expenditure of half a million dollars less than the expenditure of the present fiscal year, and are materially less than the average of the past three years. They compare as follows:--

Fiscal Year.	Expenditure.
1885	 \$35,037,060
1886	 39,011,612
1887	 35,657,600
1888	 35,969,981
1889 (Estimate)	 35,421,440

In comparing these figures, however, we must remember that the sudden increase in expenditure in 1886 was due to the unforeseen and extraordinary expenditure on account of the Riel rebellion, and that. since then, a considerable sum has been laid aside every year for expenses incurred in that costly expedition. When we bear in mind that the present estimates do not call for any appropriation on this account, it is evident that the decrease in the figures for 1889 is more apparent than real, and that our ordinary expenditure is rapidly approaching that of the years in which unexpected and temporary causes of expense had swelled the fiscal payments beyond the normal average.

Let us take the principal items of the actual outgo during the fiscal year ending on the 30th June, 1885, and compare it with the estimated expenditure in the coming fiscal year, and we find they compare as follows :--

	1885.	1889.
Interest on debt\$	10,901,533	\$11,875,381
Immigration	506,408	116,389
Militia	1,009,906	1,326,500
Public Works	2,302,362	1,755,350
Fisheries	273,174	375,500
Subsidies	3,959,326	4,188,454
Mounted Police	564,249	748,426
Collection of Revenue.	7,372,597	8,448,850

It will be observed in this comparison that the item of expenditure in the collection of revenue has increased over one million dollars in four years. Whether this increase be really offset by a growth in the income or not, it is a disquieting feature, and although the increment does not involve any new or additional taxation it is an item that will bear close examina-

tion and which should call for comment at the hands of our representatives.

We notice a very satisfactory decrease in the cost of immigration due to the abandonment of the ridiculous policy of granting government assistance towards the passage money of intending emigrants. No item of public expenditure was more abused (through no fault of the government, be it remembered) than this one was, and its final abrogation in deference to public opinion is a step that should have been taken long ago. There is also a reduction of half a million in the expected expenditure upon public works, which seems to point to a more economical policy in this department in the future. The very liberal appropriations in this branch for the past seven or eight years should certainly have provided adequate buildings for the conduct of the public business, and we may therefore expect a lower scale of expenditure to rule in this branch in the coming years.

The increase in the expenditure in the militia and mounted police is due to the increase in the number of permanent corps and schools in the former, and to the greater numerical strength in the latter. Whether, so far as the militia is concerned, the enlarging of what may be termed our standing army is a wise move appears to be open to doubt. The principal advantage gained seems to be the increased opening for government patronage the new schools afford; but in the case of the mounted police there can be no question but that the growing needs of the Northwest for civil protection would justify a far larger increment in the expenditure to this end than is called for in the estimates. The advance of settlement, and the question of the future disposition of the Indians, now that the disappearance of large game is practically complete, demand that the force available in case of an emergency shall be ample to cope promptly with any difficulty that might arise. To curb the efficiency of this important force would be the most mistaken economy, and we would even favor an increase in this appropriation to be deducted from such expensive luxuries as the Kingston Military College, an institution which (so far as any benefit to the Canadian militia is concerned) is as useless as it is costly.

We now come to the most important item in the estimates; the cost of carrying our public debt; and here we are confronted with an increase of close upon one million in the cost of interest, with unfortunately no prospect of its remaining at its present figures. In the current year the growth of the debt was over five millions, and now we are confronted with an expected augmentation of \$5,600,000 in the year to come. Of course the objects for which this new sum is asked are legiti-

mate enough. For the deepening of the St. Lawrence canals, \$1,500,000 is required : for the Cape Breton railway, \$\$00,000; for the Oxford and New Glasgow, railway, \$750,000, and for the Sault Ste. Marie canal one million; but at the same time this constant growth of the debt which now hangs like a millstone round the neck of the community, cannot but be considered as a disquieting feature. The statement put forward in the Government organs that the future annual increment in the public debt will not exceed three or four millions a year can hardly be considered reassuring, since no business man requires to be told that until the annual income meets the expenditures it is useless to contend that the country is on a sound financial basis. Certainly the credit of Canada in foreign financial centres Lever stood higher than at present; but this is due largely to the growing difficulty there of securing sound investments at good rates of interest, and to the continuous lowering of the interest rate obtainable in Great Britain. Of course the growth of the premium obtainable on Canadian securities materially reduces the rate of interest payable, but, so long as we have to face the certainty of an annual increase in our public debt, no matter how trivial, it is impossible to look forward to the future with that entire confidence which would be possible were our income and expenditure to balance each other.

U. S. TARIFF REVISION.

1

The new American tariff bill introduced into Congress with a view of reducing the existing surplus by adding certain raw materials to the free list, whilst at the same time maintaining the principle of protection upon which the present tariff is based, has naturally attracted a great deal of attention from those branches of Canadian commerce which would be directly benefited by its provisions. That the bill as introduced in its present shape will ever become law we dare not venture to hope, and as it now stands it is more typical of the new departure entered upon by President Cleveland than of any expected alteration in American traditions. Still it will form one of the planks of the Democratic platform of 1888, and as such will probably influence legislation, and, as it is really the first practical proposition for the reduction of the surplus by legitimate means, it indicates progress in the right direction at all events, and thus will probably be accepted in a mutilated form.

The following table gives the present duty exacted upon Canadian products entering the United States, which under the new tariff bill will be added to the free list. It will be observed that they all may be fairly described as raw material for manufacture or consumption :--

Present Duty.
Sawed lumber, etc\$2 per M
Hewn and sawed timber 1
Sawed lumber, etc\$2 per M Hewn and sawed timber Timber for spars, etc. }20 per cent
Squared or sided timber 1 cent per c. ft
Flax straw\$5 per ton
Max backlad
Flax, hackled \$40 per ton
Pcas 20 per cent
Beans 10 "
Cement
Copper ore
Brick 20 per cent
Vegetables, 10 per cent
Poultry10 to 25 per cent
Pulp for papermakers10 per cent
Salt in bags 12 cents per 100 lb
Salt in bulk8 cents per 100 lb
Grindstones\$1.75 per ton
Lime for a content of the second secon
Wool for the second seco
Stone, undressed \$1 per ton
otono, undrossed

Laths, shingles, marble, tallow waste, coal oil, extracts of tanning barks and other like products will also possibly be added.

Naturally the progress of the bill will be watched with intense interest by the lumber trade. Last year \$35,000,000 feet of hown and sawn lumber was exported from this country to the United States. As the value of this raw material was close upon eight million dollars, the amount of duty it was compelled to pay under the existing tariff can easily be calculated. At present. owing to the heavy duty, Canadian lumbermen cutting for the United States find themselves wholly unable to touch small or inferior pine, as it does not pay to handle it. In cutting large timber even, it has been customary in some sections to leave the tops of the trees in the woods, or in other words to waste between five and ten per cent. of the cut. If, however, the existing duty is finally abolished, the value of the cut will be enhanced by this percentage, the value of the limits will be increased and the province will derive a larger revenue.

In the case of wool the advantage to be gained by its transfer to the free list is by no means so exclusively Canadian as in the case of lumber. The farmer and the wool grower will undoubtedly reap the full gain of the 10 cents per pound now levied upon Canadian wool crossing the frontier, but on the other hand it is questionable whether the American manufacturer (now confined to domestic markets by the heavy duty upon his raw material) will not be able, when assisted by free wool, to force his woollens into our markets and thus compete on advantageous terms with our Canadian manufacturors, already laboring under the disadvantages of severe competition and lessoned profits. If the effect of free wool is to enable the American manufacturer to once more make Canadian towns the slaughter market for his goods in order to maintain his prices in the States, it will be looked upon as a very doubtful blessing; and it is by no means cartain that such a result would not follow. Free wool, therefore, would be less ex-

clusively to our advantage than free lumber, and might possibly be a detriment rather than a gain.

A careful perusal of the bill does not bear out the general impression that it contains the germs of a decided departure from the recognized American policy of fiscal protection. A measure which, under the guise of a reduction of the tariff, maintains such duties as \$6 a ton on pig iron, \$11 a ton on steel and iron rails, 40 per cent. on cotton cloth, 40 per cent, on manufactures of wool, 45 per cent. on readymade clothing, 20 per cent. on carriages, and 30 per cent. on manufactures of wood. does not mark any obvious leaning towards the principles of reciprocal trade. On the contrary, it is evident that the whole measure is really protection in another form, since it is intended to aid American manufacturers by giving them free raw materials, while at the same time protecting their products by a high tariff. Even in those cases where some reduction of the present tariff on manufactured products is contemplated it is merely intended to correspond with a reduction in the duty on the raw material. It matters little to the manufacturer whether the tariff on his product be 40 per cent. when he pays 10 per cent. on his raw material, or whether he enjoys free raw materials and a protective tariff of 30 per cent. on his product. In either case his position is practically unchanged and hence the whole bill, although ostensibly a move in the direction of free trade, is in reality more a readjustment of the tariff than in any sense a reduction of it. The protectionist principle is absolutely unchanged, and there is no indication whatsoever of any disposition upon the part of Congress to legislate in the direction of enlarged commercial relations with this country. Canada will undoubtedly benefit by the prospective changes, if they ever come about, but it must be understood that this will be the result and not the intention of the measure. and that no idea of permitting foreign competition with home industries on free and equal terms is in the least contemplated.

THE CANAL SYSTEM.

The sum of a million and a half dollars asked for in the estimates for the purpose of proceeding with the long promised deepening of the St. Lawrence system of canals, is an item which very few will be found to cavil at. In fact it is a question whether fixing the sum to be spent during the coming fiscal year on this object at so small a sum is not mistaken economy, and whether it would not have been better to have asked for an appropriation sufficient to enable the whole work to be pushed to completion as expeditiously as possible and thus allow us to reap the

advantages of the improvement at an earlier period.

The policy of canal enlargement, first inaugurated some sixteen years ago, has since proceeded by fits and starts. The proviso made that the deepening should only be proceeded with as the finances warranted the expenditure has naturally prevented any continuous action to this end, and consequently although the work has been completed on the Welland and partially on the Lachine Canal, owing to the fact that the connecting links are still untouched, the advantage-reaped by lake shippers has been infinitesimal. Indeed the deepening of the Welland Canal has redounded more to the advantage of the American ports of Lake Ontario than to the Canadian route, and consequently has failed to produce the results in the way of increased traffic that were so confidently looked for.

No doubt the fact that the largest class of lake vessels can now pass down the Welland and proceed to Kingston without transhipment of cargo marks a considerable degree of progress in the right direction, but of what advantage is that to the Canadian route so long as the necessity for transhipment exists? It is this compulsory transhipment at one portion of the route that has for years worked so disadvantageously to the interests of the St. Lawrence route. So long as this exists, the Erie Canal will always be able to compete successfully with the Canadian system, and until the increased cost it entails be removed, it is useless to expect our magnificent system of natural waterways to compete with the artificially improved canal routes of the United States. The deepening of the Cornwall, Williamsburg, Farran's Point and Beauharnois canals to an average depth of fourteen feet to correspond with that of the Welland and Lachine is an absolute necessity if we desire to secure our share of the traffic that will otherwise seek cheaper and more convenient channels, and therefore it is the duty of those who control the destinies of the Dominion to see that no unnecessary delay takes place in the completion of the task.

Still we are progressing, if somewhat slowly, and it is now no longer considered utopian to expect the day when our inland water ways will be so enlarged as to permit the largest lake craft to descend from the upper lakes and discharge their cargo into the ocean steamships at this port without breaking bulk. The present cost of transhipment is a tax upon trade, an impost on our commerce, and hence an impediment to the natural development of Canada. A liberal policy that would involve the assumption of the Lake St. Peter debt and the enlargement of the canals would repay the government that initiated

it one hundredfold, and would be of incalculable value to the commercial interests of the country. It is to be hoped that the present appropriation marks the conversion of the Government to these views and that for the future such a progressive policy as we have indicated will be carried into force. The prosperity of the country demands it, and therefore it can only be a question of time before it will become an accomplished fact.

SPRING MILLINERY.

Although in our last issue we pointed out the great reduction in the height of the crowns of all new fashionable spring hats, but little difference can be distinguished between last year's styles and those now coming into vogue from an inspection of the trimmed models. In every instance the trimming is high. In fact so high, that this year's hats when ready for wear are quite as high, if not higher, than last year's, and bonnets are certainly larger all round. What the object of fashionable milliners was in reducing the size of the crowns of the new hats if they intended to compensate for it by increasing the height of the trimmings, seems difficult at first sight to discover, but possibly the solution of the enigma is that the popular taste still runs in the direction of high headgear, and, as it would be dangerous to stem too abruptly the current of caprice, they seek by this compromise to pave the way gradually for a more radical change next year.

Taking up first the ribbons which nowa-days are visible in such profusion on all stylish bonnets, we find flat edges ruling exclusively for city trade, but in the country. picot, loop and crown edges still monopolize the trade, and for the cheaper class of customers a double-faced satin ribbon with a crown edge appears to be the favorite staple, and certainly is in as great a demand as ever. For the better trade faille and moire ribbons are called for, and all throughout watered effects are visible. Shaded (or ombré as it is called), changeant or shot effects, and moire or watered styles, are the favorite lines of the coming year, and frequently we observe all three styles combined in the one ribbon. Bouclé and tufted effects are out, apparently for good, and on all hands this is admitted to be a watered season.

In shades, reseda or reed green, a light gray green shade, is expected to take the place of heliotrope, but whether it is not too pale and artistic a shade to reach the popular taste is yet to be decided. Other colors are byzantine, a bright copper, blondine, a dark beige, and manzana, a bright yellow emerald. Cream, shrimp, poppy, string, straw, beige, phosphorous, tiel, venetien and Bussian blue are old

colors that will run well, it is expected, for another season. Shaded, shot and colored effects appear in all these shades, and in the newest shades, plain colors are the exception rather than the rule.

Gauzes, so far as millinery is concerned, appear to be somewhat on the decline. In fact, it is more than evident that bouclé and tuited gauzes are now in their last season. In newer styles shaded and twotone changeant gauzes still run well. Stripes and checks prevail, and in every instance, even in the cheapest 19 cent a yard lines, the same effect of the double color is always present. 'Tinsel gauzes, too. in every metallic shade, from the deepest flame-red copper to burnished steel, is largely used in sympathy with the increased feeling for metallic beadwork, and this idea has spread even into veilings, which this year rule spotted with bright metallic globules.

In silks the moires reign suprome, and it evident that for the better class millinery trade fancy silks are rapidly supplanting the gauzes, but as it would be ridiculous to put a \$1.35 silk on a 75 cent hat, for cheaper lines gauzes will still run. The plain moire, moire antique with the long pattern in watered effect, and moire pekin with a satin stripe alternately with the watered pattern, have all their separate admirers and all sell well. Changing, shot and shaded effects are also the rule in silk fabrics, and evidently command the most attention from the trade.

The steadily cheapening cost of beaded grenadines enables them to retain a large share of public patronage. In black lines these elegant fabrics are largely called for, and they may almost be said to have become a staple, since jet is always fashionable, and there is a growing tendency for beads of all kinds. Fancy bead ornaments, more especially jet and burnished steel, will be extenively used as garniture to costumes during the ensuing season, and although the cost of these ornaments limits them to the better class trade, the amount already sold gives promise of their popularity in the future. Braid divides with beads the patronage of the dressmakers, and opposes its durability and wearing qualities to the glittering showiness of its rivals, though not always successfully. The feeling is for one or other of the two, and steel beads certainly seem to be the better investment. They come in panel, collar, bodice, cuff and epaulet sets, and though expensive they are so pretty and striking that it is little wonder that they have captured the popular fancy.

colors are byzantine, a bright copper, blondine, a dark beige, and manzana, a bright vellow emerald. Cream, shrimp, poppy, string, straw, beige, phosphorous, tiel, venetien and Russian blue are old ' parasol to fall to one side and thus form a

convenient shade for the fair holder. Its cost will put it out of the reach of any but the best trade, as its price wholesale runs from \$15 to \$20, but for those who can afford it, it will form a convenience whose need has long been felt.

Bonnets are certainly much larger, and there seems to be a return to pointed front shapes like the old Peek-aboo. In all cases abundance of ribbon, both in bows and strings, is visible, and the tinsel and chequered gauzes already alluded to are everywhere apparent. So far as the models are concerned, the poppy appears to be the favorite flower, appearing upon six out of ten of the samples; but the old familiar moss rose is also present to a larger extent than for some years past, and mingled feather and ribbon mounts are much called for. Pins and metal ornaments in brass and steel, studded with imitation jewels, will be more used in millinery than heretofore, and a new style called the feathered arrow, in which a brass arrow is made to take the place of the centre rib in an ostrich feather mount, bids fair to be one of the successes of the season.

At present ostrich feather mounts cannot be purchased too freely, and are even displacing flowers for the spring trade, but throughout the trade there seems to be an idea that the coming year will witness a return to low crowned hats with broad brims on the Gainsborough pattern, and then we shall have to chronicle a demand for ostrich flats to cover the wide brims, At present ostrich mounts are certainly all that is called for, but progressive houses are careful not to let their stocks of flats go down, and seem to anticipate a fresh demand for them at the close of the present year. Flowers, of course, will rule for the early months of spring, but this year, outside of the limited demand for the poppy. no flower has really come to the front as a popular favorite, and it is evident that feathers will compete more strenuously than ever for general favor. In marv favorite spring models flowers and feathers appear side by side, and the new mounts of ribbons and feathers have proved most powerful competitors to flowers. Besides which the metallic craze that is just springing up, harmonizes better with feathers than flowers, and with the increasing competition of ribbons and gauzes to take into account, it is to be feared that flowers will not prove such a good investment in the months to come, as they have in past seasons.

THE CITIZENS INSURANCE CO.

The experience of the Citizens Insurance Conpany during the past year, as indicated in the report published in another portion of, these columns, has been that of the great majority of companies doing business in this field. The revenue in the fire and accident

branches shows a decrease of \$6,000 from last year's figures while the expenditure shows an increase of \$4,700, due to the exceptionally heavy fire losses paid during the period covered by the report. Still there remains a surplus of \$4,504 to the good in this branch, but as the outstanding claims amount to \$20,478 this surplus can only be looked upon as nominal.

In the life branch a much better showing is presented. The revenue has grown by \$2,000; but here again we are confronted with an increase in expenditure which largely neutralizes the gain in receipts. The total surplus in all branches is \$33,800, against which we must record \$22,478 for outstanding claims in course of adjustment, so that the balance of profit for the year may be placed at \$11,322 as against \$27,602 last year.

Still the company's financial position is a very strong one, and there is every probability that with the recent increase in insurance rates to help them, the showing for 1888 will be a far different one to that we are now reviewing. It must be remembered that the stock of this company is held by some of the wealthiest citizens of Montreal, a fact that offers the best guarantee to policyholders possible. Its gross income for the year amounted to \$123,560; it claims a reserve fund of \$362,074, and shows security to policyholders of \$1,335,057. Its experience has only been that of its confreres in insurance circles, and as it is hardly like that the bitter experience of 1887 will be again repeated, we may predict that, with increased carefulness in inspection and conservative management. the coming year will be a prosperous one not only to the Citizens' but to all the other companies.

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

Tun fifty-third annual statement of this thriving bank shows that the new cashier, Mr. J. S. Bousquet, is fully able to follow up the efforts and continue the progressive policy of his predecessor. The profits for the year amounted to \$134,425 upon the paid-up capital of \$1,200,000, or an average of about 11 per cent.; so that it is evident that the dividend of 6 per cent. was far more than earned. During the year the sum of \$60,000 has been carried to the rest account, bringing up this great safeguard to the bank's creditors to the handsome sum of \$300,000, or 25 per cont. of the capital. The total deposits have increased no less than \$878,576 during the past twelve months, a fact that speaks volumes for the confidence displayed in this institution by the general public, and although the circulation shows an apparent decrease of \$142,000, this is due simply to the poor harvest causing a smaller movement in grain, a fact which has been noted by many other banks. The energetic young cashier, Mr. J. S. Bousquet, received many encomiums upon the excellent showing he has made during what has been by no means a favorable

year for large profits in banking, and it seemed to be the general opinion that he fully deserved all the compliments paid him. His review of the situation, which will be found in the report published in this issue, is an exhaustive one, and is worth perusal, as few gontlemen are better acquainted with the current of trade in French-Canadian business circles.

THE FIRE INSURANCE EXCHANGE.

The annual report of the above company, which we publish in another portion of these columns, discloses a far more satisfactory experience during the past twelve months than has fallen to the lot of some of its more powerful rivals. It is evident that the policy of the management has been, by careful inspection and selection, to secure good results rather than to strive after a large volume of business, and the wisdom of this course is apparent in the fact that the losses of the past twelve months have only amounted to \$650, against a premium income of \$31,023 for the same period. After writing off one half of the total preliminary expenses the management have been able to carry a net balance of \$21,627 to profit and loss account, and this fact, coupled with the passage of a by-law authorizing the directors to grant bonuses to continuing members on the renewal of their policies, is certain to attract new business of the most desirable kind. Takon all round, the report is most satisfactory, and is an agreeable variation from the average experience of fire underwriters during the year just past.

THE HALL WORKS.

The successful winding up of the Joseph Hall Agricultural Implement Works at Oshawa, shows an amount of administrative ability upon the part of the gentlemen who conducted the liquidation that deserved the hearty thanks tendered to them by the creditors. When the concern became insolvent in March, 1886, Mr. James R. Wilson, the chairman at the last meeting stated, that not one cent of money was found in the safe, and even the few promissory notes remaining had been taken therefrom. The stock of steel had been cut up into axle lengths so as to be useless for sale except as scrap steel, and had the usual course of forced realization been followed the creditors would not have received more than five cents in the dollar. Instead of this, however, it was resolved by the creditors to take right hold, and manufacture all the unfinished stock, Mr. Wilson furnishing the necessary funds, and the wisdom of this course is now amply apparent. The mortgage of \$16,500 and preferential claims to the extent of \$8000 have been paid off, and it is now certain that the creditors will receive at least seventy-five cents while the estate shows over ninety cents in the dollar. The indirect liabilities

have been largely reduced and the farmers' notes have been so well paid that a rebate of \$5000 from this source will be available for the creditors. In view of the recent heavy failure in this line in Brampton, this report of the successful liquidation of a similar concern is peculiarly timely.

The total receipts of potatoes in New York this season (since October 1st, 1887) have been as follows: 752,767 bbls domestics; 38,490 bbls and 149,622 bushels from Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, 430,594 sacks from Great Britain, 53,521 sacks from the Continent and 658 bushels from Bermuda. The corresponding figures for the same time of last season are as follows: 877,882 bbls domestics, 7,802 bushels and 164,949 bbls from Nova Scotia and P. E. I., 319 sacks from Great Britain, 3,304 sacks from the Continent and 1,636 bbls from Bermuda. The arrival this week of 1,000 sacks of German potatoes indicates liberal shipments from that quarter. This is the first shipment for months, owing to severe cold weather there.

OUR eastern friends are having some trouble over the electric lights. In Halifax the Chandler Company is very much in disfavor, since owing to defects in wires and in the stations, they have not been able to fulfil what they engaged to do, and the City Council has threatened the cancelling of the contract. But latterly the company has to some extent overcome its difficulties in the works and lines. and matters are moving along more smoothly. In Yarmouth, N.S., the town notified the gas company that the lamps would be discontinued after 1st April, but the gas company insist on a year's notice, and in the meantime have purchased an electric plant with which they intend to vigorously fight the electric light company. 12.5

MAIL advices from Trieste under date of 15th inst., say: Prunes have been in moderately active demand and firm at the equivalent of 11s 9d ϖ 12s per cwt. c. and f. per steamer to New York. The navigation of the "Save" is still closed. The stocks remaining disposable at Trieste and Sissek are much reduced, and will continue short until traffic on the river is reopened and supplies can come forward. The total shipments to the United States October 1 to February 15 have been :

From Trieste From Fiume	Cks. 11,540 12,120	Bxs. 53,859 5,708	Bbls. 4,008 277	Bags 5,967 13,303
Against sama time	23,000	59,567	4,285	19,270
Against same time 1886-87	24,290	21,415	2,325	3,850

SEVENAL bank meetings took place in Halifax the last week, and at all of them the reports were of hopeful progress. The president of the Bank of Nova Scotia stated that all the agencies of the bank were doing well, and that the bank was never in such a prosperous condition. The same report was given the shareholders of the Halifax Banking Com-

pany, and the best evidence of the pleasure of the proprietors was a cordial vote of thanks. The recent meeting of the Merchants Bank of Halifax was a highly satisfactory one, as was also that of the Peoples Bank, and in every case the Board of Directors were unanimously re-elected.

A JOINT meeting of the Halifax City Council and leading citizens was hold last week to make preparations for the forthcoming Dominion Exhibition which it seems is to be held in that city the coming autumn. The Mayor stated he had every hope and assurance that the usual grant from the Ottawa authorities would be forthcoming and the Local Government has also made a handsome appropriation towards the prize fund which is to be fixed at \$25,000. Montreal must not be behind in the competition and we trust our representative houses will see that a fair representation of our enterprise and skill will be shown.

DAVIDSON & LEDDON, who run a speculative agency in Halifax, were assessed as having a capital of \$15,000.00, but they appealed against the valuation which they wished placed at \$300, the cost of their office furniture. The evidence given before the Court of Appeal showed that they had a capital of \$20,000 and that the net profits of the Halifax business last year after payment of salaries, rent, &c, were over \$5,000. It is not likely the Court of Appeal will allow their contention, for it would be folly to suppose such institutions should be allowed the freedom of a city without payling taxes.

The presentation of a petition for an order to liquidate the affairs of La Minerve caused somewhat of a sensation in press circles. The request was made at the instance of Mr. James Price, who holds three notes amounting to \$3,500 against the paper. The counsel for La Minerve allege that the paper is not insolvent and that Mr. Price is not the legal owner of notes. They were given to the late Mr. Senecal as accommodation to effect a settlement between that gentleman and La Minerve when he disposed of the shares he held in the paper. Mr. Price merely obtained the notes after they had become due.

Mn. JENNINGS, Engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway, accompanied by other members of the engineering staff, paid a visit to Hamilton recently and inspected the localities where it might be thought desirable to build a road into the city. They went over the route which is being surveyed from Woodstock into Hamilton and which it is proposed/ shall come in from the south-west, pass through the city on some of the streets under the mountain, and then join the line that will across the Beach. Mr. Jennings said his engineers are prepared to submit a route as soon as the company decided to build a road through Hamilton.

Since it has been made known that contracts have been closed for next season's pack of Columbia River salmon, the trade here are beginning to manifest interest; yet, at the same time, they do not hesitate to say that the value demanded is an extreme one, and requires caution in the opening of negotiations. From present indications, the proportions of the industry in the coming season will be materially lessened, as reports from there state that from one-quarter to one-third of the packers will be unable to start their canneries in consequence of the lack of means to push the work.

SALMON, Columbia River, of 1888 packs is being offered quite freely in New York at the f.o.b. price of \$1.60/@\$1.65. Some few in the trade have entered into contracts upon this basis, while others consider the price too high for any large operations, though they are willing to purchase single car lots for the purpose of obtaining prompt shipments and having some stock to open the season with. The position of affairs on the river, however, is a strong one, but the stability of the market will depend largely upon the run of fish, when the markets open, a matter that cannot be reckoned upon at this time.

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THE Nova Scotia Legislature was opened on Thursday last by Lieut.-Governor Richey who congratulated the assembled legislators on the fact that the province had enjoyed a fair measure of prosperity during the past year. He likewase alluded to the activity in mining affairs which has contributed to the revenue the largest amount received for many years. Railways constructed, projected and delayed occupied some attention, the other points being technical education, town corporations and a municipal assessment act. The session is oxpected to be a short and unimportant one.

WORK on the City Hall at Halifax having ceased owing to differences between the City Board and Mr. Milliken, the contractor, the city proposes to take over the work and finish it. The contractor claims that he has not been fairly dealt with and that he has not been paid in accordance with the provisions of the specification. On the other hand the architect claims he has given warrants for all that is due the contractor. No doubt a big law suit will be the result and more than one city haul will be constructed for the benefit of the lawyers.

In a recent private letter to a prominent potato dealer, a Dundee potato shipper says that at the present rate of speed with which the Dundee stock is leaving for America, there is only enough stock to last for about one month. When this supply in Dundee and vicinity is exhausted it will necessitate the bringing forward of the stock further inland, which is claimed to be large. This, of course, will put a new expense on stock and

will probably prevent such liberal shipments to the American market should prices show any marked decline.

As we go to press we are in receipt of cablegrams from London announcing the death of the aged Emperor of Germany. Although these cables have not yet been confirmed authoritatively, the previous accounts of the serious illness of Kaiser William leave little doubt of the truth of the news. What the effect upon the future peace of Europe will be it is impossible to surmise, but it is felt that a powerful influence against the outbreak of war has been suddenly removed by his death.

MR. ALEX. CAMPBELL, formerly in the employ of John Macdonald & Co., Toronto, who has severed his connection with that firm to go into business on his own account, has been presented by his fellow employes with a very costly silver salver and tea service. This present was supplemented by a handsome check from the head of the firm. Mr. Campbell has been with the firm for the past twenty years, having crossed the Atlantic a great many times in their interest, and they wish him every success in his new undertaking.

PROSPHATE mining in the Buckingham district is described as being very active and at the Lievre many valuable bodies of ore have been uncovered. The *Mining Review* has been requested, by several prominent shippers, to give an unqualified denial to the statement that Canadian ore on reaching Great Britain is frequently handled by interested parties, who grade the ore below its true quality, and thus force the miners to take any price buyers on the other side may offer. The prospects for this year's trade are exceedingly good.

The municipality of Verdun has followed up its resolution condemning the erection of a lunatic asylum within their limits, by serving a notarial protest on the Protestant Hospital for the Insane. The protest warns the executive of that body against erecting any such asylum, as constituting a public nuisance; being detrimental to the health, peace and comfort of the neighboring proprietors and the inhabitants of the village in general, and as depreciating the value of the property in the municipality.

The Canadian Gazette states that the Manitoba Mortgage Company has issued a circular aunouncing that, in consequence of foreclosures in Manitoba, arising from defaulted loans made at the time of the boom, a certain amount of the company's money is locked up in land. The directors recommend the shareholders to form a new company to take over the property; otherwise calls will have to be made to meet debentures.

WE regret to have to announce the death o

Mr. Charles Selby, the well-known cashier of the Custom House in this city. Mr. Selby has been employed in H.M. Customs for the past thirty-five years, and occupied his late position since 1859. His funeral was attended by many leading citizens and the floral offerings were unusually numerous and costly.

The insolvent estate of C. F. Cliff & Son, woollen manufacturers, of Durham, Ont., shows only a dividend of 11 cents in the dollar. The liabilities were \$4,435 and the assets, after the expenses of winding up were deducted, only reached \$66. The largest amount received by any creditor was \$4.32, and the smallest 6 cents.

IT is estimated that the lumber cut on the Upper St. John River will be about 135,000,-000, or about the same as last season. The most extensive operator in that section is Robert Connors, who is working in the vicinity of Lake Temiscouta, on which lake he proposes to build and operate a tug boat.

Meetings, &c.

OFTIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

The twenty-third annual meeting of the Oilizens' Incurance Company of Canada was held on Monday, March 5th, at which were present : Messrs. Henry Lyman, president, Andrew Allen, vice-president, Robert Anderson, Arthur Prevost, C. D. Proctor, H. Montague Allan, Gerald E. Hart, general manager, Alexander Ramsey, C. Beaudoin, Owen Mc-Garvey, D. McCarthy, Edward McConville, William Smith, Dr. L. A. Desjardins, J. D. Rolland, N. B. Desmarteau, Mr. Crossley (representing Mr. M. S. Foley), Jackson Rac, G. N. Watier, H. A. McKelcan, of Hamilton, E. K. Green.

The report of the directors was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Ramsay made some remarks about a better inspection of fire risks, which were highly approved,

A letter was read from Hon, J. B. Rolland expressing his regret at not being able to be present, through illness, and expressing his satisfaction with the affairs of the company.

The scrutineers, Mr. Owen McGarvey and Dr. Watier, reported the unanimous re-clection of Messrs. Andrew Allan, Robert Ander-son and Arthur Prevost for the next two years as directors.

Mr. John J. Day moved a vote of thanks to the board for their attention to the company's interests.

Mr. Henry Lyman was re-elected president and Mr. Andrew Allan vice-president,

Messrs, Jackson Rae and Win, Hodgson were reappointed auditors for the ensuing year,

THE REPORTS.

The summary of the financial position of the company shows :---

Security to policyholders.....\$1,335,056 98 Gross income for the year end-

ing 31st December, 1887..... 423,560 16

Total losses paid to 1st January,	302,014	QĐ
1888	2,985,834	27
THE DIRECTORS' REPORT	· ·	
The Directors beg to submit the business of the company for f		

ing 31st December last ASSETS. The statement of "Accounts" shows that the Assets in the Fire and Accident Branches in excess of Liabilities apart from Ditto in Life Branch 258,860 74 In all, the sum of four hundred and four thousand, eight hundred and thirteen dollars and REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE-FIRE AND ACCIDENT BRANCHES. Amount received in premiums, interest, rent, &c., &c......\$338,954 13 Amount paid in Fire and Accident losses, salaries, commission, interest, rent, printing, plant and dividend 334,450 26 Balance surplus..... \$4,503 87

LIFE BRANCH.

Revenue for the year \$84,606-03 Death claims, endowments paid, 55,309 88 commissions and expenses ...

SURPLUS IN ALL BEANCHES.

Fire and accident \$4,503 87 Life department 29,296 15

\$33.800 02

Outstanding claims in course of adjustment, fire and accident

branches\$20,478 38 Outstanding claims in

course of adjustment,

life branch 2,000 00 22,478 38

> Balance..... \$11.321 64

RETROSPECT-FIRE BRANCH.

The year under review is marked by most extensive fires, both in Canada and the United States, in some instances attaining the dimensions of conflagrations.

This company, having an extensive business in all parts of the Dominion, has not escaped the misfortunes which have overtaken the majority of fire insurance companies. It has, however, honorably and promptly met its obligations, and shows a surplus, although a small one, in this department of its business,

ACCIDENT BRANCH.

The business of this branch continues satisfactory, and shows a fair advance in income over the year previous.

LIFE BRANCIL.

This department makes steady progress, notwithstanding the strong competition of foreign companies. At the close of the year (1888) a quinquennial division of profits will be made.

OITY OF MONTREAL.

It is a matter of regret, that losses accrued to the insurance companies in this city, continue to be in excess of premium receipte, leading to the conclusion, either that the city fire department is not efficiently conducted, or that insurance rates are not adequate : or | For the year ending 1st March, 1888 :

probably the result may be attributable to both causes.

GOVERNMENT TAX.

It is regrettable that the tax imposed upon commercial corporations, including insurance companies, has been confirmed by the highest court. While therefore, we must admit the legality of the tax, its discriminative character is most reprehensible.

The Underwriters' Association, in view of the imposition of the Government tax, and the general inefficiency of the City Fire Brigade, has increased the rates 24 per cent. and 20 per cent. respectively. It remains to be seen whether the increase of premium will serve to equalize income and expenditure.

AUDIT.

The report of the auditors is on the table. The retiring directors are Messrs. Andrew Allan, Robert Anderson and Arthur Prevost, who are eligible for re-election.

HENRY LYMAN, President.

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of La Banque du Peuple was held on Monday afternoon in the board room of the bank. Among those present were :-- J. Grenier (president), George S. Brush, John Crawford, Senator A. W. Ogilvie, W. S. Evans, J. Tas-ker, W. Francis, P. M. Galarneau, Nolan De Lisle, — Branchaud, Dr. Desjardins, Geo. B. Muir, P. P. Martin, H. Barbeau, C. D. Monk, L. Lapierre, C. Geddes, C. Lacaille, A. Prevost and others.

Mr. Grenier occupied the chair, and called upon Mr. J. L. Bousquet to read the annual report and that of the auditors, which was done in French and English as follows :----

STATEMENT

of La Banque du Peuple at close of business. 29th February, 1888 :--

LIABILITIES.

Circulation	5 802,014 00
Deposits not bearing interest	1,421,467.96
Deposits bearing interest	1,798,018 37
Due to other banks or bankers	87,254 62
	Ed 109 754 DC
Capital paid up 1,200,000 00	\$4,108,754 96
Reserve Fund 300,000 00	
Dividend No. 84, payable 5th March,	
	· · ·
1888 36,000 00 Unclaimed divi-	
	2.
dends 5,697 12	1 015 000 00
	1,615,696 76
	\$5,724,451 72
ASSETS.	· · ·
Specie.	
Dominion notes Notes and cheques on other	401,704 00
banks	196,124 50
Balances due by other banks	90,253 35
Call and short loans on stocks	
and bonds	615,138 93
-	C1 010 070 11
Immediately available	#1,300,374 10
Loans and discounts current	\$4,112,911,08
Notes and bills overdue, secured.	29,610 96
Notes and bills overdue, unse-	
cured	27,012 56
Mortgages an I hypotheques	13,347 53
Real estate	136,752 70
Bank premises	54,444 74
	\$5,724,451 72

STATEMENT OF PROFITS

Net profits for the year after pay- ing expenses, and providing for all bad and doubtful debts Dr.	\$134,425	52
September 1st, 1887, dividend 3		
per cent	\$36,000	00
March 5th, 1888, dividend 3 per		
cent	36,000)0
Amount carried to Reserve Fund	60,000 (00
Balance carried to credit of Profit		
and Loss account	2,425	52
	-1-46.	

\$134,425 52

The net profits of the year are 11 per cent. on the capital.

The anditors' report was :

Signed,

To the Sharehol Jers of La Bunque du Peuple :

GENILEMEN,-We, the undersigned auditors, appointed at your last general meeting, have the honor to report that after a complete and detailed examination of the books and securities, in a word, after taking cognizance of the assets and liabilities of the corporation of La Banque du Peuple we declare having found the whole kept regularly and deserving of our approval. We approve of the action of the Board of Directors in having paid a dividend at the rate of three per cent. in September last, also the paying of a similar dividend for the current half year. The transactions of the year have been very satisfactory and an amount of \$60,060 has been carried to the reserve. -We believe we are truly expressing the views of the stockholders in approving of the Board of Directors in their wise application of the profits.

J. BARSALOU,

J. O. GRAVEL.

Mr. Grenier said it was his duty to draw attention to the change made in the direction ; Mr. A. A. Trottier had resigned as cashier and had been replaced by Mr. J. S. Bousquet and the latter had certainly filled the position with credit and had given great satisfaction. Referring then to the charter of the bank, he went on to say that the auditors should, according to the law, be three in number, but only two had signed the auditors' report. This was due to the fact that Mr. Roy had sold his stock, and therefore was not qualified to The books were examined by the rs twice a year. The charter states act. auditors twice a year. that the bank's books cannot be closed before the end of February, and the annual meeting has to take place the first Monday in March. It might occur that the annual report could not be got ready in some years to meet these exigencies. He believed that the share-holders would be satisfied with the report. The directors had used every legitimate effort for the bank's interest, and believed they had succeeded. It might be noted that the cir-culation had decreased \$140,000. This was due to the small movement of grain, owing to the crops being not so good. This was true of the circulation of all the banks for the same period. The deposits, however, were nearly double, showing how much confidence the public had in the bank. He then called upon the cashier to make a statement and reply to any queries.

Mr. J. S. Bousquet then spoke as follows:--The policy followed in the management of this bank's business by your directors has been since its establishment, up to 1885, a conservative one, limited to the trade of this city. During a number of years it has been carried out with such successful results that shareholders without intermittance have received dividends twice a year varying from 6 to 8 per cent. per annum. What enabled this institution to attain such a result, through its local operations, was the restricted number of banks at the time, the high rates of interest

on loans and discounts, the large profits on sterling obtained from the trade, and also the influx of deposits coming from every part of the province due to the confidence of the population in this institution. But the development of banking facilities in the last fifteen years, the creation of new banks, the extension given to all the other banks through the opening of branches in every commercial centre of the Dominion had brought keen competition, lowered the rate of discount, and intercepted country deposits which before found their way into the hands of this bank. Our circle of operations was becoming narrower every day; so, in comparing statements of 1875 with 1885, we find during these years a steady decrease in our deposits and circulation, and our advances to the public were \$500,000 more in 1875. As a consequence, net profits earned were getting smaller every ycar, and the time had come when it was hardly possible for the institution to carry a profitable business through our resources. As deposits and circulation are the two earning powers of banks, to increase our profits a change of views in the administration became necessary, and to rebuild these two items which had been exhausted by keen competition was the first step to be taken, and to obtain that result agencies were necessary. Considering the state of affairs your directors decided three years ago on the widening of our circle of operations, and agencies were opened. We have now six branches established in the chief important business centres. They have proved a success, for after three years' experience we ascertain that they can carry on profitable business with their own deposits and circulation and contribute their share in the earnings. Owing to the banking facilities that we can now offer, a great num-ber of customers and depositors have been acquired, and as a result our deposits are now \$3,219,486 against \$1,305,868 in 1885, and our circulation, which by this year's report is \$802,014, was \$277,359 in 1885, while our advances to the public now stand \$4,728,050 against \$2,765,284. It is gratifying also to note that while the net profits above expenses in 1885 were only \$74,033.73, the amount in the late year was \$134,425,42, and that an amount of \$100,000 has been, during the last two years, carried to the reserve. Hence, it is significant that the great improvement in results that has occurred during the last three years is a consequence of the extension the affairs by the opening of given to branches.

We derive our profits chiefly from the French-Canadian trade of this province, in the development of which the future of this institution is interested, having now a great share of it I regret to say that although our trade is quiet and confined to strictly legitimate channels, its progress has been slow in many of its important branches. Lack of capital and long credits are two elements which retard its advancement, for we must bear in mind that among our French population there is more energy than capital; and under the credit system now prevailing and the small profits realized, the power of capital is telling more and more every day. Then our trade extends with greater difficulty now than before, chiefly as regards the wholesale business, and merchants who have succeeded in conducting their finances through these years of competition, where the profits are cut so fine, are very limited in number. In the retail trade, where less capital is wanted and more opportunity is left to our population for their energy, we are leading the trade. It comprises two different sections, country and town. Progress has been greater in the retail trade of the cities and we notice an increase of

operations, especially in dry goods and groceries. Metals, hardware and lumber have grown up rapidly owing to the impetus they received from the building operations, which have been considerable during the last few years. We notice also an improvement in the character and amount of general commercial transactions. Merchants must not, however, b: over-confident and should keep their eyes open and extend the cash sales system to the utmost. The sales in dry goods and groceries by retail merchants have been in excess of their resources, and this is a consequence of the facilities given to our population to live beyond their means. The surplus of this illegitimate business is accounted for in their books under the heading of open credits, which are sooner or later wiped out by being placed to profit and loss account. Wholesale traders ought to be careful and prevent new firms from entering into this field of operation, especially men not having the proper qualifications and sufficient capital, I consider that the field of operation in almost every line is considerably over-crowded and the utmost caution is necessary. The basis of our credit is sound as far as it concerns the country trade, which rests in a great measure upon the farmers of this province, who are wealthy, but who are slow in their remittances, depending as they do on their crops, and country retailers are forced to grant them long credits and depend upon the wholesale trade of the citics to carry them over. That important section of our trade has not been increasing much in the last year, with the exception of dairy produce, which has been considerably increased owing to their demand from foreign markets. Unless new developments are given to this province to increase its rural population, we must not anticipate much improvement for we cannot realize much beyond present necessities. In the actual financial situation, the tendency of money is still toward higher rates, and the idea prevails that for a while the chances are that the market will work closely, and hence the practice of making new time engagements is for the moment out of favor, as the available resources of banks cannot be wisely decreased. So far as we are concerned, we find easy employment among our customers for all our funds at the full legal rates. Trade matters are in a quiet state at. present, a point having been reached at which few developments are for the time being looked for, and, considering the tendency of money, merchants should, under the circumstances, be very careful in their purchases and not venture into any new enterprises. During the year the failures have been very numerous and heavy. The increase of liabilities shown by the mercantile reports is really not encouraging. They have very seriously affected some of our banks, four of them having closed their doors. The causes of these disasters can be traced to the competition between banks, which is most inimical to the advancement of trade. If we consider the amount of discounts and advances granted to the business of the Dominion by the banks we must become convinced that the managers of banking institutions have much to say about the general soundness, each having its proportion of the business community to provide for, and their administration is liable to bring good or evil to the community. An undue expansion of credits and discounts is manifestly injurious to the advancement of legitimate business, and must prove fatal in the long run to those who promote it. Though the failures have been very disastrous of late, I believe the worst is over and that greater confidence will attend future operations. Indeed I fail to see on the horizon any cloud of sufficient

magnitude to retard the progress of legitimate business, and shareholders may look with confidence to the future, for the trade of the province to which our own advance are principally made rests in the hands of men knowing the value of money, and who have acquired their capital through hard labor Such men as a rule proceed slowly and with deliberation, and evince more than the ordinary degree of caution in mapping out their operations. One word with regard to our staff of employes. As employes by their honesty and fidelity contribute their share to the good standing of the institution, I am glad that an opportunity is left me at the general annual meeting of the shareholdres to personally thank them one and all, and thus to show how their services are appreciated by the administration. Mr. Bosquet resumed resumed his seat amid applause.

Mr. Branchaud moved, seconded by Mr. Nolan Delisle, that the annual report and the auditors' report be adopted. He said he had been a shareholder for twenty years and was thoroughly pleased with the report. he paid a very high tribute to the cashier. He believed all the shareholders could not be otherwise than satisfied. It was, of course, necessary that a bank official should have ex-perience. This Mr. Bonsquet possessed, as well as youthful vim and energy. His statement to the shareholders showed that he appreciated not only the financial situation president, Mr. Gremer, was also worthy of nuch praise. As manager of the civic finances his administration had been mos: excellent for the city's interests; and the bank was fortunate in possessing such a president. His colleagues are also very able men, and the public have confidence in the bank. Under the present management the business had been extended more profitably. In a few years they might expect the reserve to equal fifty per cent. of the capital. The speaker, approved of the carrying of \$60,000 to the reserve, thus further strengthening the bank. St

Mr. Nolan Delisle, in seconding the motion, said there was no need of praising the directorate and the cashier; the figures spoke distinctly enough. He then submitted the following comparative tables : Girculation—

$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
not bearing interest\$ 607,309 00 Do 1885 1,421,467 00 Deposits1885 bearing in- terest\$ 608,559 13 Do 1888\$ 608,559 13 Inc. 1,099,459 24 Oirculation- 1886\$ 539,059 00 1888\$ 539,059 00 1888\$ 502,014 00 1 Deposits-1886, not bearing interest
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Deposita, 1886, not bearing interest 958,171 47
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interest 958,171 47
DO 1888 1.421.467 96
fun indaar ra
Inc. 462,295 53
Deposits, 1886, bearing in-
terest 851,248 20
Do. 1888 1,798,018 37
Inc. 946,770 17
Circulation_
1887 944,544 00
1888 802,014 00
Dec. 142,530 00

Deposits, 1887, not bearing interest	988,247 49		T
Do. 1888	1,421,467 98		ЦП
Deposits, 1887, bearing in-		433,220 47	TI
terest	1,352,672 27		R
Do. 1888	1,798,018 37 Inc.	445,356 10	

He paid a high tribute to the efficiency of the cashier.

The annual report was adopted.

Mr. John Crawford spoke of the highly favorable report. One of the causes of the bank's prosperity was that the public recognized the business capacity and sterling intogrity of the president and his colleagues. He asked how the auditors were appointed.

The President—The shareholders appoint the auditors, and the work of these gentlemen is always complete and particular.

The auditors' report was then adopted. Messrs. J. O. Gravel, Nolan de Lisle and P. P. Martin were elected auditors for the ensuing year.

A vote of thanks was then moved by Mr. John Crawford, seconded by Dr. Desjardins, to the president, directorate and cashier which the mover said they richly deserved. Carried unanimously.

Mr. Barbeau then suggested that the auditors in future be paid for their services, which was agreed to, the amount of consideration to be paid being left to the directors.

The meeting then closed.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCHANGE.

The annual meeting of the above company was held at their offices, No. 24 Church street, Toronto, on Monday, the 27th of February. The President, Mr. Frederick Wyld, being in England, the Vice-President occupied the chair, the manager, Mr. Hugh Scott, acting as secretary. On motion of the Vice-President, Mr. W. H. Howland, seconded by Mr. Wm. Elliott, the report of the directors and the financial statements were read and adopted as follows:

To the Members and Shareholders of the Fire Insurance Exchange.

GENTLEMEN,-Your Directors beg to submit the first general statement of the business of the company up to 31st December, 1887. The total revenue of the company amounted to \$31,259.67; and after deducting all expenses, including claims for loss and damage by fire, the balance remaining to carry forward to profit and loss was \$22,658.30, in which account you will find we have written off onehalf of the total preliminary expenses. The number of policies in force at the close of the year was 287, covering, after deducting re-insurance, the sum of \$1,140,559. When it is taken into consideration that the total fire claims up to the close of the year amounted to only \$649.63 it will, we think, be admitted that the objects aimed at have been attained, namely-satisfactory results rather than a large volume of business. Such results demonstrate the value of the system of inspection and selection, combined with the enforcement of protection, by having proper appliances for extinguishing fires in the hazards assumed. In view of the general fire nnder-writing experience of the past year there are just grounds for congratulation on the results accomplished by this company as set forth in the statements before you. We beg to submit for your consideration the expediency of declaring a bonus to continuing members payable on the renewal of policies, out of the sur-plus, after providing for the necessary re-insurance reserve. The retiring directors this year are: V. Cronyn, James Scott, H. N. Bate,

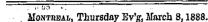
hos. Walmsley and C. Riordan. All hich is respectfully submitted. W. H. HOWLAND, IUCH SCOTT, Man. and Sec. Vice-President. HE FIRE INSURANCE EXCHANGE-MUTUAL AND GUARANTEE. Revenue Account for year ending 31st December, 1887: Dr. To premium income...\$31,023 22 To interest.... 236 35 -\$31,259 67 Or. By re-insurance......\$ 3,161 48 " cancelled policies... 1,446 51 -\$ 4,607 99 By Government license, salaries, auditors' fees, and rent.....\$ 2,731 44 By stationery, printing, advertising, postage and telegrams..... 612 31 \$ 3,343 75 By claims-fire losses.. 649 63 balance carried to profit and loss..... 22,658 30 \$31.259 67 Profit and Loss Account to 31st December, 1887. Dr. To balance from revenue account, 1887..... To one-half preliminary \$22,658 30 expenses written off. . 1,000 00 \$23,658 30 Cr. By preliminary expenses \$2,000 00 " office furniture account..... 31 57 \$ 2,031 57 21,626 73 By balance..... \$23,658 30 Assets-Security to Policy-Holders. Guarantee capital deposited with the On-162 - L tario Government... \$200,000 00 Undertakings in force. .\$10,333 00 5,000 00 Debentures.... Standard Bank deposit 5,134 12 Debtors' and Creditors' balance 159 61 \$20,626 73 Assets aváilable to pay losses..... \$220,626 73 Ratio of assets to amount risk over 19 per cent. Auditors' Report. To the President and Directors of the Fire Insurance Exchange.

GENTLEMEN,—I hereby certify that I have audited the books and examined the vouchers and securities of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1887, and find the same correct, carefully kept and properly set forth in the above statements.

Douglas Sutton, Toronto, Feb. 17, 1888. Auditor.

After authorizing the Directors to create a by-law declaring a bonus to, continuing members and passing the usual votes of thanks, the meeting adjourned. Atra-subsequent meeting of the directors Mr. Frederick Wyld was re-elected president and Mr. W. H. Howlaud vice-president, the remaining didirectors being Messrs. V. Cronyn (London), Andrew Darling, J. F. Eby, R. W. Elliot, W. B. Hamilton, S. F. McKinnon, James Scott; A. T. Wood (Hamilton); H. N. Bate (Ottawa), John Muckleston (Kingston), John L. Spink, with Scott & Walmsley as Underwriters.

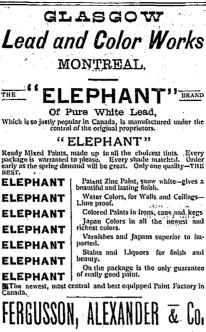
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Financial.

The money market has tended towards greater ease all week, and we may now fairly quote call loans at 44,605 per cent. The rates for mercantile paper are still maintained at 7 per cent. as the lowest figure, a fact which has given rise to some absurd rumors of a banker's "combine" being formed to maintain the minimum rate for discount at that point. Sterling exchange rules at 91/02 for sixties between banks and 91 over the counter. Demand 93/07 and 10. Cables 101 @1. Posted in New York 4.861 and 4.881. Actual rates 4851/@3 and 4.871/@1. Cables 4.873. New York funds 1/03-16 between banks and \$ \$ all counter. The stock market continues to be entirely in the hands of brokers, and the absence of any general or important support from outsiders is most marked. In the absence of any speculation from the public, or genuine demand from investors, the market is entirely in the hands of "scalpers" who used the favorable reports as to the March payments and the growing case of money to rush the market up and terrify the more timid "shorts" into covering. Later advices show that the March payments have been by no means so universally well met as was at first reported. The week's failures are as numerous and heavy as any of its predecessors, and the impression gains ground that the real reason of the greater case of money is simply the increasing difficulty in obtaining legitimate employment for it. Under these circumstances the boom of Tuesday and Wednesday is considerably modified at the time of writing, and the market is decidedly less buoyant, at prices about a point lower than yesterday. It is now evident that no permanent advance is possible until the present cautious tone in trade circles is replaced by greater confidence in the future, and that, until the season's prospects can be definitely ascertained, there is little likelihood of any general advance being supported by the investing public:

Banks.	No. Shares.	Highest price.	Lowest price.	Average same week 1887.
Commerce St.	1127	114	1101	
Jacques Cartier	25		77	901
Merchants	15		1253	•132
Montreal	529			
Peoples			99 1	
Toronto.	44		194	211
and there				
Miscellaneous.	2	1. A		
Can. Cotton Co do. bonds.	125	50	40	85
do. bonds.	\$5000	103	103	
Can. Pacific	450	57	56	601
Can. Sugar Refy .			1021	
Corp'n Fours				
Gas				
Richelieu	1315	48	. 46	621
Telegraph			921	951



MONTREAL.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Thursday Evg., March 8, 1888.

Trade in many lines cannot be described as anything but quict, but at bottom business is sound, and although there has been a steady increase in the number of failures since the opening of the year, they have, with a few exceptions in the West, been small ones, and as too many have been crowding into every known undertaking the weeding out process should not cause undue concern or anxiety among those who have the true welfare of the country at heart. The fact that Parliament is in session may have something to do with the unexpected interest taken by the press in the monthly settlements, as it is certain that April will be a heavier month. March is, however, a slack and dreary month, and we are glad that renewals and failures are not more numerous than they are. The wholesale grocers expected that most of the money would have been saved up for the dry goods merchants, but they received a fair share of cash for the season, and it was noticeable that the small men paid up best. This is casily accounted for, as they are less likely than more pretentious customers to have their capital locked up in outside enterprises. As we have repeatedly pointed out, notes are now dated to fall due every month and the insecurity that sense of \mathbf{might} be created if immense sums were made to mature at two or three fixed dates in the year is thereby avoided.

Asurs-Receipts continue moderate, but demand is less active and \$4.25@\$4.30 is outside value of first pots; seconds \$3.75. *Pearls* nominal at \$7.50. Receipts since 1st January, 583 brls pots, 58 brls pearls; deliveries 621 brls pots, 51 brls pearls. Stock in stock at 6 p.m., 7th March, 377 brls pots, 13 brls pearls.

CANNED GOODS.—The demand recently has slightly improved, but large holders have appeared willing to meet buyers freely. Some little business has been done in salmon at

about \$1.65, in mackerel at \$5.25, in smelts at \$5.50@\$6.50; and in other lines at quotations.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—In drugs business is just moderate and prices are about the same. Potass iodide may be quoted at \$3,90 \$4. In heavy chemicals sales for futures have been backward so far. Sal soda displays a tendency upwards for spring shipments. Other chemicals unchanged, also dystuffs. A Liverpool letter says: Linseed oil dull. We can buy raw at 198 6d per ewt., and boiled at 208 3d per ewt., for spring shipments, according to quantity. Castor oil 23d per lb. Chemicals remain dull. Caustic soda is easier. Sal soda in the Tyne remains at £2 per ton gross weight, net cash, and soda ash 1d per degree less 7½ per cent.

DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS .- Butter has been quiet with little doing outside of good lines for the city trade. Quality that is not choice is uncertain value, holders being generally willing to part with such stock at any reasonable offer. We append the follow-ing late advices: Liverpool. — Owing to severe weather and falling off in supplies of continental and Irish, values of choice descriptions are fully 4s@5s higher on the week. Market closing strong. Medium and low grades neglected, and buyers have their own way, quotations being practically nominal. Bristol .- Continental makes are more in demand, but there is nothing doing for shipment from the States or Canada. Margarine. —Manufacturers have reduced their prices for all qualities, but the trade is far from brisk. Cheese is dull but firm and holders do not appear to be anxious to sell. The cable came 56s/059s. In London for really fine white 60s is asked. At Liverpool, according to mail advices, the market is steady with an improvement in the demand and colored is attracting more attention. In Manbhester stocks are low and the supply is not equal to the demand. Fresh eggs in cases have sold at 23c. Montreal limed are scarce with late sales at 10c@18c. Dressed hogs quiet at \$7.25/@\$7.50 per 100 lbs. Fair jobbing local demand for pork and lard also for green hams and flanks, the former being quoted at 91c and the latter at 81c. There was no change in the Liverpool provision market. Pork, 688 255 6d. The Chicago provision market opened weaker on pork at \$13.80. May, but later improved 174c with active trading, and then reacted 5c, closing 5c higher than before at \$13 921 May, \$14.021 June. On the other hand lard was quiet and firm at \$7.65 April, \$7.70 May, \$7.75 June. Sweet pickled hams were higher at 91c.

Day Goops .-- The, to some people, dreaded 4th, or rather 5th, the 4th of the month being Sunday, has come and gone, and, so far as we have heard, no serious complaint as to the percentage of paper maturing on that day being neglected can be recorded. On the contrary, we find many inclined to report satisfactorily for the current month, which is about the worst in the year for the country. people. The wholesale men are now busy in the execution of spring orders and arrivals by recent steamers will come in useful in this respect. The travellers are waiting for what we referred to a week ago-an atmospheric change. Until a change to spring-like weather occurs, stocks will remain unbroken in re-tailers hands. Our city retail people appear to be busier than they have been, and the outlying districts of the city continue to report satisfactory. Stocks of imported goods are new pretty well in and the Canadian manufacturers are busy executing back orders. Prices, so far as we are able to learn, and we have made dilligent enquiry, are firmly maintained, and any decided rise in the price of raw cotton would of necessity alter the price lists and make goods dearer.

FLOUR AND GRAIN .- The flour market has been slightly more active and Manitoba strong bakers' advanced ton cents, sales being made at \$4.20@4.30. During the week some good sized lots have been sold at our quota-tions. A recent sale of 125 barrels winter patent took place at \$1.60. Grain has been in light demand. There does not seem to be much wheat offering here. Peas and oats are both quiet with little or no enquiry. In the west, corn has been excited and higher at intervals and many operaters profess to think it will go still higher. The feature has been the strong bull movement in corn which has held wheat up to some extent but the undertone in wheat is decidedly flat. Provisions were neglected but generally steadier in sympathy with corn. At New York, ocean freights to Liverpool by steam were \$d per bushel. Prices at Chicago compared with a year ago were: April wheat, 764c and 77c; May, 805c and 824c; June, 805c and 83c, April corn, 495c and 364c; May, 535c and 414c; June, 525c and 424c. A late cable says : Cargoos off coast, wheat, quiet; corn, nothing offering: Cargoes on passage and for shipment, wheat and corn, quiet but steady. No. 1 California wheat, off const, 338 9d. French country markets, very firm; Liverpool wheat and corn, spot, steady with a fair de-mand. Wheat and corn in Paris, steady. Weather in England, milder. Indian shipped wheat to United Kingdom, nil; to continent, 10,000 qrs; arrival of wheat cargoes, one; waiting, one; sold, one. English country markets, firm

FISH AND OILS.—There has again been a brisk demand for fish, enough to warrant higher prices being asked, but dealers are willing to close ont, as the close of the season is approaching. Stocks are very much reduced and concentrated in few hands. The market is almost bare of No. 1 green cod and the stock of "large" is said not to exceed fifty or sixty barrels. There has been a good enquiry for dry cod, which is also scarce. The season for pickled and sait fish promises to wind up well for dealers, who are glad to be clear of stock. Fresh frozen fish have been called for, but are likely to be less brick owing to fears of soft weather. We quote herring 90@95c per 100; sale of a car at 90c; had dock 31@34c; in car lots at 3c; cod 31@34c; tommy code \$1.25@1.50 per bri; finnan haddies 61@7c.

GREEN FRUITS.—Apples have sold at 18s in Liverpool recently for good fruit. Canadian packers have been operating largely in Maine and New York State, and it is said the fruit is packed in Canadian style and command good prices. Figs are still in over supply and are cheaper. From 3305350 is paid for good apples per bbl, while ordinary cannot be had under \$250. Lemons \$2.5007 \$3 per box for Mossina and Palermo fruit. Oranges, Valencias unpacked, \$4 25 ; do packed, \$5. Extra quality Florida oranges are quoted at \$6 per box, Messina box oranges \$2.750733. Oranberries at \$10 # \$11 per bbl. Dates $4\frac{1}{2}$ %6c, according to quality. Bananas, Aspinwall,\$14755 per bunch. Spanish onions, in cases \$300 \$3.50 ; crates \$1.50. Red onions in bbl. \$4. Bags figs 4004 ; kegs '42c; 1 lb. boxes 9c per lb; 1007.14 lb. boxes 100613c. Filberts 9c; walnuts 14c; pesnuts 80702

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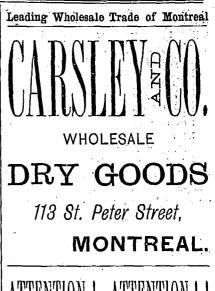
pecans 91c; almonds 13@14c; Brazils 13c; cocoanuts \$6.50 per 100.

GROCERIES .- Trade has been about on a par with last week. Orders, though generally small, amount to a fair aggregate. Most of the house have noticed an improved enquiry for teas, but there is no great stir as yet. Coffees are easier on account of good crop reports and speculative movements on the "bear" side. Itio (green) is quoted lower at 16@18c on this market. Sugars are quite unchanged since our last. Barbadoes molasses continues in light supply and firm at 39@40c. Antigua has been selling fairly at 34c. Trinidad has been placed at 30/@31c. Other lines of staple goods show no change of consequence. An English house write : Sugar has further improved and is about 0d dearer. Granulated 17s 3d per ewt. in double bags, and 17s 9d in barrels; some makers hold for 18s and 18s 6d respectively. Tea-There is no change in the market for low black teas. Greens-Y. Ilyson No. 4 33d@41d., No. 3 41d @1]d, No. 2 71d@101d, fine and finest 18 3d @2s; Ping Sucy in boxes 51d@71d per 1b. llyson common 34@44, finest 1s 54@18 84d. Imperial 4d@9d. Gunpowder, common 54d, medium 101d@1s 1e, fine and finest 1s 21d@1s 81d; Ping Suey in boxes 71d@1s 11d; pea leaf 91d@10d per lb. Coffee-The mar-ket has broken down this week, each day since our last report showing a drop of 1s/ 2s per cwt., and new, sales are effected with difficulty at the decline. This in face of stocks apparently too small for requirements for next two or three months. East India sold, medium 75s@78s, peaberry 84s@90s 6d. Plantation, middling to fine 78s@86s, peaberry 89@918 6d. Rio, low second ordinary 52s/052s 6d on quay. Jamaica 60s/067s 6d. Costa Rica 66s 6d/074s. African nominally 50s/055s per cwt. Fruit-Markets are stendy, but not much doing at this season. Valencias have sold rather easier, 14s 6d/@16s 6d per cwt. f.o.b. here. Currants firm. We are offered 100 tons fair average Provincial at 20s 3d/220s 6d c and f. to Liverpool or London. Walnuts, Cornes, common 126/@14s, prime 16s 9d@17s, Marbots 16s 9d@17s f.o.b. Bordeaux.

HAV AND FRED.—Choice timothy sold at \$9 50 and inferior at \$7.50 per 100 bundlec-In pressed hay business has continued fairly active at steady prices. We quote No. 1 at \$12, No. 2 at \$11 and No. 3 at \$10 per ton in large quantilies. Mouillie, \$27/0\$29 per ton bran \$19/0\$20; shorts \$20/0\$21 per ton.

HIDES AND TALLOW.—The market for hides is quiet with a few changes in western stock, as per prices current. Fall hides would bring $\frac{1}{2}$ more being better quality than those now coming in. Dry North-West are offered at 12*m*124c and Chicago buff at 74*m* 8c. Local hides unchanged, Tallow is steady and rendered has sold at 4c and 44c.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—Nothing of any importance can be noted this week in connection with the hardware trade. The British warrant market continues very easy and business has been d ne under 39s. Makers brands have not changed much, but we presume the tendency is somewhat easier in them also. In our local market car load lots continue to be sold from stock here at our quotations. We have not heard of any large sales for spring delivery, but doubtless some business will be done during the few weeks. Bar iron, tin plates, Canada plates and other metals continue unchanged. Warrants in Glasgow are cabled at 38s 9d. No. 3 iron in Middle-



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BEADED GRENADINES.

CHECKED FAILLE FRANCAISE. FRENCH BEIGE [all wool]

TAFFETA BEIGE [all wool] STRIPED NUNS VEILING.

JERSEY CLOTH [all woo'] NUNS' CLOTH [all wool]

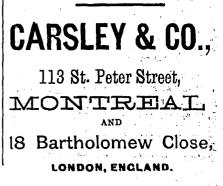
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BUTTER.-There is very little change in the condition of this business, and prices generally are firm. Choice qualities scarce and firm; jobbing at 20 @ 21c for tub and at 18@20c for large rolls. Medium qualities 15 @17c, and inferior at 12c@13c. Eggs steady at 20c for fresh in case lots, with the supply increasing. Cheese quiet and steady, the best selling $11\frac{1}{2}$ @12c, and inferior at $10@10\frac{1}{2}$;

SEEDS .- There is a quiet trade, with sales confined to small lots. Alsike is quoted at \$5/0\$5.35 for the best qualities and at \$4.25 @\$4.50 for inferior. Red clover \$4.90@\$5.10, and timothy \$2.90@\$3.

DRUGS .- Trade is fair, with not much change in quotations. Borax, 11@13c; opium, easier at \$4.60@\$4.75; oil of wintergreen, \$3.50; morphia, \$2.60@\$2.75; tartaric acid, 58c@63c; turpentine, 68c@70c.

FLOUR AND GRAIN .- There is nothing doing in flour and prices are consequently nominal. Straight roller is quoted at \$3.75/@\$3.80 and extra at \$3.45/@\$3.50. Patents are quoted at \$3.80/@\$4.20, according to quality. Wheat in fair demand for the best qualities and prices rule firm. No. 1 fall will bring 90c, and 10,000 bushels of No. 1 red winter sold at 90c, seller the year. No. 1 hard Manitoba 90c/ 91c, No. 2 red winter 85c, and No. 2 fall 83c on track. No. 2 spring nominal at 81c. *Barley* dull and the feeling unsettled. No. 1 sold at 79c, and No. 2 at 76 and 77c. No. 3 extra quoted at 73c. Oats are firm with sales of heavy white at 45c, and of good mixed at 441c on track. Peas firm at 65/2066c on track, and for shipment sales are reported at equal to 61c. Corn firm at 64c., and rye is nominal at 67@70c. Oatmeal firm at \$5.35 for ordinary car lots, and at \$5.60 for granulated.

GROCERIES .- Trade is quiet and prices steady. Granulated sugar is quoted at 7#c

to 71c; Paris lump, 8/081c, and low yellows,61c Syrups scarce and firm at 52c/260c. Fruit, firm ; currants, 64c ; Valencias, 6 to 64c. Rice

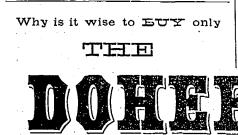


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MESSRS. DONERTY & CO. GENTLEMEN, —I take mich pleasure in adding a word of praise to the general opinions of commendation of your un-equalled make of Cabinet Organs. I have tested all the principal makes of Canadian and American manufacturers, and have not the slightest hesitation in pronouncing yours to to be, in my opinion, the leading instrument of the day. In the Double Bank, style 11, which I recently purchased from you, I find the workmanship accurate and substantial, the action light and even, the stops and pedals so nicely ad-justed that it seems impossible for them to get out of order. The chief beauty of the organ, however, constats in the pure ments of this kind the bass is far too heavy for the treble notes, gives opportunity for such a great range of expression that your instrument has just claims for superority over all others. Termit me to congratulate you on attaining so great a per-fection, of which you may justy feel proud. I ara, gentlemen, Yours T. B. BURT,

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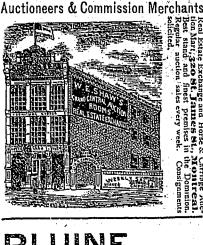
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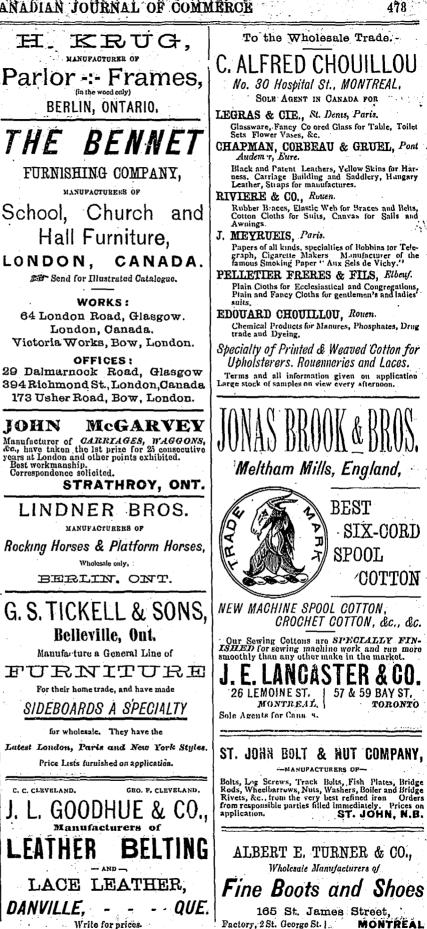






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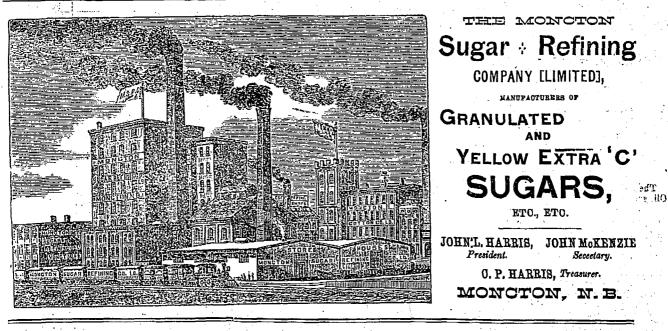
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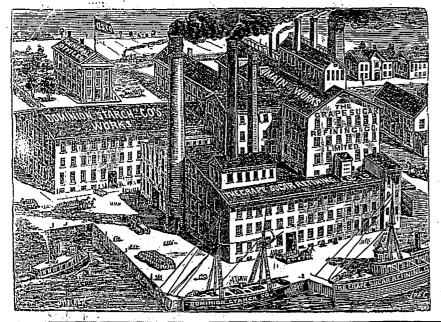
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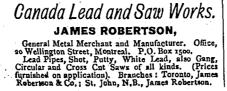
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MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.-THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1888.

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Name of Articlo.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.		Name of Article. Wholesale.
Boots and Shoes. Brogans. Subourgs plit Balmorals. Suff " Suff " Suff " Suff " Suff " Suff " Suff " Suff " Soy. S	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		\$ 0.0 \$ 0.0 2 30 0 00 2 30 0 0 00 2 40 0 3 35 0 00 2 40 3 25 0 00 2 40 2 25 0 00 2 40 2 25 0 00 2 45 0 00 2 45 0 00 2 45 0 00 1 40 0 00 1 40 0 00 1 40 0 00 1 40 0 00 1 40 0 00 11 0 10 0 10<	Morphia \$ 0. \$ 2.50 275 Opium 5 0. 600 0 11 0 13 Phosphorus 0 11 0 13 0 11 0 13 Phosphorus 0 75 0 80 0 401 Otash Biohromate 0 11 0 12 0 400 Potass Iodide 3 90 4 00 0 50 4 00 Soda Asb 1 30 1 60 504 Biohromate 0 95 1 (55 Stryohnine 1 20 1 30 1 50 507 0 60 Tartaric Acid 0 57 0 60 976 0 60 95 1 (55 Stryohnine 1 20 1 30 1 50 507 0 60 Tartaric Acid 0 57 0 60 976 0 60 976 0 60 Stryohnine 1 20 1 30 1 50 50 60 Triple Extracts, flatbot. 1 80 0 000 1 50 1 50 Manchor Brand, per gross 0 70 0 75 2 52 50 0 00 Insect Powder per Ib 0 70 0 00 1 50 1 50 Sulphur flour
Name of Article. Wholessle. Canned Coods. \$ 0 \$ c. Lobaters. per case 4 90 5 15 Sardinos 8 50 9 50 Mackorel * * * * * * * 550 6 50 Smeirs * * * 550 6 50 Shimon, ner doz. 1 65 1 70 Oystors, * * * * * * 000 1 25 1 30 Poaches, 2-lb. yellow. 0 00 2 30 Bartlett.pears, 2-lb tins, per doz. 0 00 2 30 Strawberries, 2-lb tins, per doz. 0 00 2 50	Name of Article. Whelesale. Gr'nGages, 2-lb tins p dz 2 00 2 25 Corn, per doz 1 25 1 35 do 2-lb tins, Yarmouth 0 00 1 25 do 3-lb tins 0 00 2 30 Peas, Mar., 2-lb tins 1 0 0 2 50 Corned becf, 2-lbs 0 00 2 50 do 3-lb tins 0 00 2 50 Corned becf, 2-lbs 0 00 1 50 Abs 0 00 1 50 Ox tongue, 2-lbs, per doz. 0 00 8 75 Lunch "1-lb." 0 00 2 85 "2-lbs." 0 00 500 Eng. Brawn, 2-lbs." 0 00 2 255 "1." 2-lbs." 0 00 2 55	Acid Carbolio Cryst Medi Alous, Cape. Boraz, xtis. Biae Viriol. Brimstone Brom. Potass. Camphor, Eng. Ref. Castor Oil. Castor Oil. Castor Oil. Castor Oil. Castor Oil. Copperas, por 100 lbs. Crokan Tartar Epsom Salts Glycorine. 9um Arabio por lb. "Trag.	0 103 0 103 0 355 2 08 2 066 2 50 0 40 2 50 0 45 0 0 45 0 36 0 45 0 36 0 45 0 36 0 45 0 2 00 2 2 50 0 45 0 0 45 0 2 05 0 25 0 76 0 95 0 35 0 9	Labrador Horrings, No 1. 4 374 4 674 French Shore, No 1 10 00 0 00 Saa Trout
J. BROOKS YOUNG, Pres. NEW ENGI	AND PAPE	Manufacturers of News, Manilla, Brown, Gray and Straw Venpings, also Hanging, Sheathing and Roofing Pupors, Card Middles. All sizes, weights, auld colors made to order.	GEI SH Newfound an Canadi Agents C	A R. MCLEA B Common Street, MONTREAL MONTREAL VERAL MERCHANTS IP AGENTS IMPOTERS OF Importers of Iland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick d P. E. Island produce—Fish, Fish Oils, &c. Exporters of an Produce—Flour, Pork, Butter, Grains, &c. aledonia Coal and Railway Company Consignments solicited: HIPPING TAGS. gall the machinery necessary for the ture of Shipping Tags, we would can tion of Merchants and manufacture

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THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENT .- THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1898

Name of Article	Wholessie	Name of Article	Wholesale	Name of Article	Wholessle	Name of Article	Vholesale
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Beaver, per lb Bear per skin Bear, Cub, per skin Fisher Fox, Red, por skin Fox, Cross, Lynz, per skin Marten per skin Mink per skin	. 10 00 12 00 . 3 00 6 00 . 4 00 5 00 . 1 00 1 35 . 2 00 5 00 . 2 00 2 50 . 0 75 1 00	Coffees, Mooha (green)" Add fe for reasting and grinding Java	0 23 0 26	Sago	0 30 0 33 0 72 0 75 0 23 0 25 3 50 3 60 3 75 4 50	Hoi Cuit Am. or Can. Pat'n Bin and above "" 21 ins. "" 21 ins. "" 21 ins. "" 11 ins. "" 14 ins. "" 14 cuit Cold Cat. Can.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Retailers will please	Retailers will please bear in mind that above quotations apply only to large lots.						

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MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENT .- THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1888.

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Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Hardware-Continued.	\$ 0. \$ 0	Summerlee Gartsherrie Carnbroe	\$ c. \$ c. 23 CO 23 50 23 00 23 50	Hides and Skins.	\$ 0 \$ 0.	Russetts, Light	
24 ID. 10/3	8 90 0 00	Carnbroe Clyde. Govan Eglinton Hematite	00 00 21 75	Montreal Green Hides ⁽⁴⁾ No. 1 per 100 lbs ⁽⁴⁾ No. 3 Tanners pay 50c more for sorted, cured and inspected	500 000 i	"No. 2 "Saddlers' Imt. Fr. Calf English Oak	7 50 9 00
Cui Spikes : ali sizes	3 15 0 00	Bar Iron,-per 100 lbs Ord. Crown	2 10 2 15	sorted, cured and inspected Hamilton, No. 1 insp "No. 2	7 50 7 75 6 50 6 75	Meats, Eggs, &c.	17 50 18 00
1 in. to 1 per 100 lb. keg 14 in. to 14 2 in. and up Tobacco Box Naile :	5 50 4 80 4 55 4 30 3 80 0 00	Siemens		Borled, cured and inspected Hamilton, No. 1 insp Toronto 1 I " 2 Chicago Buff	7 75 8 00 7 25 7 50 7 75 8 00	Canada Pork, short cut Wostorn mess short cut Hams. City Cured Liard, por pail Bacon, per lb Eggs hold & lata packed	17 50 18 00 17 50 18 00 17 75 18 00
14 in. & 14 per 100 lb. keg. 14 in to 2 24 in. to 3	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Boiler Lowmoor. Hoops and Bands	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	" Calfskins	0 09 0 10	Lard, per pail Bacon, per lb Eggs, held & late packed.	1 90 2 00 0 101 0 111 9 17 0 23
Sinch and Heavy Clinch : 3 ins. and up Flat and Sharp Pres' d Nails 1 and 14 in per 100 lbsi	8 70 5 05 4 70 0 00	Good Brands <i>Iron Wirc</i> : 0 to 7 p 100 lbs Wro't Iron pipe, 4 to 2 in	0 00 2 75 2 25 0 00 0 06 0 43	Dry No'r West Sheepskins Do Calfskins uninspected Horse Hides western, each	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 90 & 1 & 00 \\ 0 & 07 & 0 & 00 \\ 2 & 00 & 2 & 50 \end{array}$	Eggs, held & late packed, newly gathered Tallow, Rendered "Rough Potatoes, per bag	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 23 \\ 0 & 03 \\ 0 & 02 \\ 0 & 02 \\ 0 & 02 \\ 0 & 02 \\ 0 & 00 \\ 1 & 00 \end{array}$
	600 000	60 to 621 p c dis	0 11 0 12	Leather (at 6 months) No. 1 B. A. Sole No. 2 B. A. Sole	0 23 0 25	Oils.	atio
3 in. and up 25 per cent discount Net 30 days. or 4 mos. note	5 35 0 00	"Spring, 100 lb "Tire "Sloigh Shoe. lb Tin Plate: IC Coke		No. 1, ordinary Sole	0 19 0 21 0 22 0 23 0 17 0 20 0 19 0 21	Cod Oil, Newfoundland. Halifax	0 00 0 35 0 30 0 32 9 32 0 00
with int. These terms ap- ply to the above nails force Nails : P & F Bright ""No. 7 ""No. 8 M Brand 40 @ 5 per ct. dis Wrought or Ship Spikes :	0 00 0 00	IC Coke IC Charcoal IX " IXX "	4 50 4 75 Usual	China " No. 1 " No. 2 " No. 1	0 20 0 21	S. R. Palo Soal Cod Livor Oil, new [Distributing Prices] Cod Oil, Newfoundland.	0 48 0 50 0 75 0 80 0 60 0 65
" " No. 8 " " No. 9 M Brand 40 @ 5 per ct. dis	0 23 ·0 00 0 22 0 00	DC " DX " DX "	Trade Extras.	Zanzibar, No. 1 No. 2 Slaughter, No. 1	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Do Gaspe	0 37 0 40
Wrought or Ship Spikes : 7 1-16 and 1 in	3900000 425000	Anchors, per lb Lion & Crown, Tin'd Sht's 24 gauge	4 75 5 50 0 061 0 07	Harness. Upper Heavy. Light. Grained Upper	030035	S. R. Pale Seal Cod Liver Oil Lard Oil, Extra "No. 1	0 80 0 55
7 1-16 and 1 in	4 50 0 00 4 75 0 00	Lead : Pig, per 100 lbs Sheet Shot per 100 lbs	4 25 4 50 5 00 5 50 6 00 0 00	Scotch Grain Kip Skins, French English	035040 075095 065075	Linseed Raw Boiled	0 60 0 62
Horse Shoes Torms, 4 months, or 5 pc or 30 days.	350000 000000	Zinc: Sheet '' Spolter Scrap Iron-Shell	5 25 0 00 5 00 5 50 5 00 5 25 00 00 00 00	Canada Kip Hemlock Calf "Light French Calf	050060	"Machinory Extra, qt., p case pts do	3 00 8 25 2 40 2 60
Galvanized Iron :		Pounder : Canada Blasting	3 00 3 50	Fronch Calf Splits, Light & Medium Splits, Heavy Small	017023	fpts., do Lucca, Flasks Spirits Turpentine, brls. Coal Oil.:	6 50 0 00
Morewoods Lion, No. 28 D. McC. & Co	0 061 0 07	F F to F F F Barbed wire, per lb ' Gal' ' Paint' Fenoingwire, No. 12 Eng.	000 365	Pebble Grain	0 08 0 12 0 15 0 16 0 10 0 14	Car Lots Store, [2 p.c. off] Broken lots Am, in car lots	0.15 0.00
Pig Iron : Siemen No. 1 Coltness Calder Langloan	23 50 24 00 23 00 23 50	" No. 12iGer. " No. 13		B. Calf Brush (Cow) Kid Buff.	10100141	f to 10 bbls	0 224 0 23

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

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•Discounts on Nails apply only for immediate dolivery, and for guantities named of each kind separately. ***Terms** for Cut Casing, Book and Shook, Finishing and Tobacco Box, Barrel, Clinch and Pressed Nails, not cash within 30 days; or four months Note adding interest from the date of delivery at seven per cont, Discount on Bolts: Carriage and Tire, 75 to 80 and 10; Machine, 70 to 75 per cont. Terms, four months or 5 per cent. off for each in 30 days.



THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENT.-THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1868

Name of Article.	Wholusale.	Name of Articlo.	Wholesule.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article. Wholesal
Class. United inches, 14 to 25	160 000	Ash, 1 to 4 in., M Birch, 1 to 4 in., M Baswood Walnut, per M Butternut, per M	20 00 25 00 20 00 25 00 18 00 20 09 60 00 100 00 35 00 40 00	6 4 pts.	0 49 0 62 0 80 0 90 2 40 2 45 1 60 1 65	Sc. Sc Sc. Sc Veuve Clicquot
Gluo,- Domestic Brokon Sheet French, T.F. Casks	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Lath, M Spruce, 1 to 2 in., M Shingles, 1st qual 2nd " Tobacco (In Bond.)	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Stout : Guinnoss pts. Domestio pts. Domestio pts. Brandy : Henessoy s gal. 	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 60 & 0 & 755 \\ 640 & 0 & 21 & 4555 \\ 1 & 100 & 52 & 00 & 22 \\ 1 & 600 & 1 & 0 & 62 & 52 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 52 & 00 & 22 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 00 & 00 & $	Burgenay 10 00 23 Still, Gase 16 00 17 57 Sparking 16 00 17 57 Can. Spirits
Salt. Liverpool per bag Elev'na Twolves Canadian, in snall bage. ' Quartors Factory-filled por bag Rice's pure dairy, por 'ng Uartors' Rureks Island	2 50 3 50 0 65 0 67 0 33 0 35 0 00 1 25 2 40 0 00 6 000 2 00 0 00 0 50	Black, Chewing, in boxes. Mahoganics, Smoking Do Chewing Fright Smoking Fancy Bright Smoking Solace, Common <i>[Duty Paid.]</i> Black, Chewing, boxes 12's Do Navy, Cads, 3's 6's & 2's	0 22 0 28 0 23 0 24 0 27 0 31 0 34 0 39 0 16 0 22 0 25 0 30 0 41 0 46	Scotch Hay Fairman & Co Lochahor Scotchqts. Scotch, Glonbrao Whigkoy Jamaica, Rum, 15 O.P., por imp. gal	5 25 6 25 0 00 7 25 4 00 4 50 3 50 4 00 2 50 2 60 4 55 4 65 8 60 8 70 26 00 28 00	John Bull Bitters sin&lge 5 50 6 50 aromatic. 5 00 0 0 Wool.

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

Saws.



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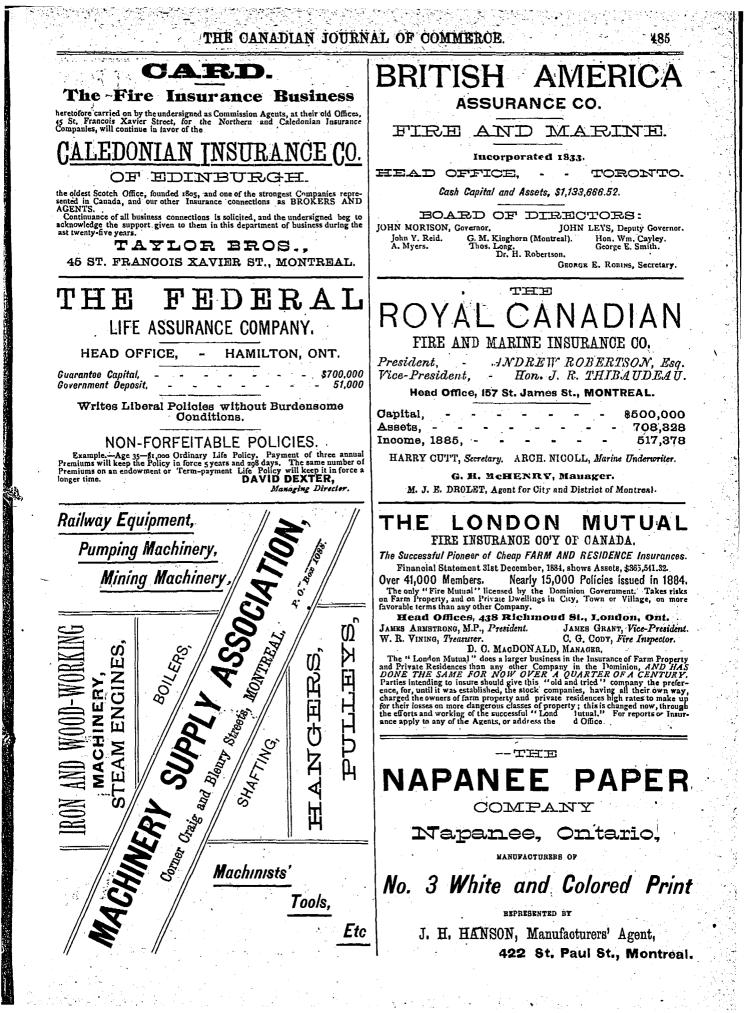
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THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE





488 THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. Insurance. Insurance. Insurance Co'y. Insurance Co. of London, Eng. Insurance Co. of London, Eng. Insurance Co. of London, Eng.

JANUARY lst, 1887.

 Cash Assets
 75,421,452

 Surplus
 15,549,319

 Annual Income
 19,230,408

 New Risks Assumed
 85,178,294

 Total Risks in force
 304,373,540

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Oapital and Assets, - - - - \$2,359,054 40 Income for Year ending 31st Dec., 1886, - 1,422,239 28

Elead Office: - - - - - - Toronto, Ont.

J. J. KENNY, Managing Director. A. M. Smith, Fresident. JAS. BOOMER, Secretary. J. H. Routh & Co., Managers Montreal Branch, 190 ST. JAMES STREET.





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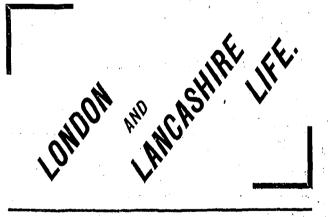
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> MANAGER: STEWART BROWNE.

INSPECTORS :

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