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The Chartered Banks.

**THE MOLSONS BANK.**

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1855.

HEAD OFFICE, - - MONTREAL.

Paid-up Capital..... \$2,000,000  
Reserve Fund ..... 875,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

THOS. WORKMAN, President.  
J. H. R. MOLSON, Vice-President.  
R. W. Shepherd. Sir D. L. Macpherson.  
S. H. Ewing. Miles Williams.  
A. F. Gault.  
F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS, General Manager.  
M. HEATON, - - - - - Inspector.

BRANCHES.

Aylmer, Ont., Brockville, Clinton, Exeter, Hamilton, London, Meaford, Montreal, Morrisburg, Norwich, Owen Sound, Ridgeway, Smith's Falls, Sorel, St. Thomas, Toronto, Trenton, Waterloo, Ont., Woodstock Agents in Canada.—Quebec—La Banque du Peuple and Eastern Townships Bank. Ontario—Dominion Bank. New Brunswick—Bank of New Brunswick. Nova Scotia—The Halifax Banking Company and Branches. Prince Edward Island—Bank of Nova Scotia, Charlottetown and Summerside. Newfoundland—Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, St. John's. In Europe.—London—Alliance Bank (Limited); Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.; Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co. Liverpool—The Bank of Liverpool. Antwerp, Belgium—La Banque d'Anvers. In United States.—New York—Mechanics' National Bank; Messrs. W. Watson and Alex. Lang; Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co. Boston—Merchants' National Bank. Portland—Casco National Bank. Chicago—First National Bank. Cleveland—Commercial National Bank. Detroit—Mechanics' Bank. Buffalo—Third National Bank. Milwaukee—Wisconsin Marine & Fire Ins. Co. Bank. Helena, Montana—First National Bank. Fort Benton, Montana—First National Bank. Toledo—Second National Bank. Collections made in all parts of the Dominion, and returns promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange. Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of the world.

**UNION BANK OF CANADA.**

Capital Paid-up..... \$1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - QUEBEC.

DIRECTORS.

ANDREW THOMSON, Esq., President.  
Hon G. IRVINE, Vice-President  
Hon. Thos. McGreevy. D. C. Thomson, Esq.  
E. Giroux, Esq. E. J. Hale, Esq.  
E. J. Price.  
E. WEBB, - - - - - Cashier.

BRANCHES.

Savings Bank (Upper Town) Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Lethbridge, Alberta.  
Foreign Agents.—London—The London and County Bank. New York—National Park Bank.

**BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.**

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1852.

CAPITAL, - - - - - \$3,500,000.

LONDON OFFICE—28 Cornhill, London.  
Branches at San Francisco, Cal.; Portland, Or. Victoria, B.C.; New Westminster, B.C.

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

IN CANADA—Bank of Montreal and Branches, who will undertake remittances, telegraphic or otherwise, and any banking business with British Columbia.

IN U. S.—Agents Bank of Montreal, 59 Wall St., New York; Bank of Montreal, Chicago.

UNITED KINGDOM—Bank B. C., 28 Cornhill, London/National Prov. Bank of Eng., North and South Wales Bank, British Linen Co.'s Bank, Bank of Ireland.

Telegraphic transfers and remittances to and from all points can be made through this bank at current rates. Collections carefully attended to and every description of banking business transacted.

**BANK OF YARMOUTH, YARMOUTH, N.S.**

DIRECTORS.

T. W. JOHNS, - - - - - Cashier.  
L. E. BAKER, President.  
C. E. BROWN, Vice-President  
John Lovitt. Hugh Cann. J. W. Moody

CORRESPONDENTS AT

Halifax—The Merchants Bank of Halifax.  
St. John—The Bank of Montreal.  
do The Bank of British North America.  
Montreal—The Bank of Montreal.  
New York—The National Citizens Bank.  
Boston—The Elliot National Bank.  
London, G.B.—The Union Bank of London.  
Gold and Currency Drafts and Sterling Bills of Exchange bought and sold.  
Deposits received and interest allowed.  
Prompt attention given to collections.

**ST. STEPHEN'S BANK.**

INCORPORATED 1836.

**ST. STEPHEN'S, N.B.**

Capital ..... \$200,000  
Reserve ..... 25,000  
W. H. TODD, - - - - - President.  
J. F. GRANT, - - - - - Cashier.

AGENTS.

London—Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. New York—Bank of New York, N.B.A. Boston—Globe National Bank. Montreal—Bank of Montreal. St. John, N.B.—Bank of Montreal.  
Drafts issued on any Branch of the Bank of Montreal.

The Chartered Banks.

**THE FEDERAL BANK OF CANADA.**

Capital ..... \$1,250,000  
Rest ..... 125,000

DIRECTORS.

S. NORDHEIMER, Esq., President.  
J. S. PLAYFAIR, Esq., Vice-President.  
William Galbraith, Esq. E. Gurney, Esq.  
Benj. Cronyn, Esq. H. E. Clarke, Esq., M.P.P.  
J. W. Langmuir, Esq.  
G. W. YARBER, - - - - - General Manager.  
A. E. PLUMMER, Inspector.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - TORONTO, ONT.

BRANCHES.

Aurora, London, Strathroy,  
Chatham, Newmarket, Tilsonburg,  
Guelph, Simcoe, Toronto,  
Kingston, St. Mary's, " Yonge St.  
Winnipeg.  
Bankers and Agents—New York—American Exchange National Bank. Boston—The Maverick National Bank. Great Britain—The National Bank of Scotland.

**BANK OF OTTAWA, OTTAWA**

Capital (all paid-up)..... \$1,000,000  
Reserve ..... 210,000

JAMES MACLAREN, Esq., President,  
CHARLES MACER, Esq., Vice-President.

DIRECTORS.

C. T. Bate, Esq., R. Blackburn, Esq., Hon. George Bryson, Hon. L. R. Church, Alexander Fraser, Esq., Geo. Hay, Esq., John Mather, Esq.  
GEORGE BURN, - - - - - Cashier.

BRANCHES.

Arnprior, Carleton Place, Pembroke, Winnipeg, Man. Agents in Canada, New York and Chicago—Bank of Montreal. Agents in London, Eng.—Alliance Bank.

**MERCHANTS' BANK OF HALIFAX.**

Capital Paid-up..... \$1,000,000  
Reserve ..... 120,000

HEAD OFFICE, - HALIFAX, N.S.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS E. KENNY, President.  
JAMES BUTLER, Vice-President; Thos. A. Ritchie, Allison Smith, E. J. Davys, Thomas Ritchie.  
D. H. DUNCAN, - - - - - Cashier.

AGENCIES.

In Nova Scotia—Antigonish, Baddeck, Bridgewater, Guysborough, Londonderry, Lunenburg, Maitland (Hants Co.), Pictou, Port Hawkesbury, Sydney, Truro, Westmouth. In New Brunswick—Bathurst, Dorchester, Kingston (Kent Co.), Newcastle, Summerside. In Prince Edward Island—Charlottetown, Summerside. In Quebec—Paapebiac. In Bermuda—Hamilton. St. Pierre, Miquelon.

**HALIFAX BANKING CO.**

INCORPORATED 1872.

Authorized Capital ..... \$1,000,000  
Capital Paid-up ..... 500,000  
Reserve Fund ..... 55,000

HEAD OFFICE, - HALIFAX, N.S.

W. L. PITCAITHLY, - - - - - Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

ROBIE UNIACKE, President.  
L. J. MORTON, Vice-President.

Thomas Bayne, F. D. Corbett, Jas. Thomson.

AGENCIES—Nova Scotia: Antigonish, Amherst, Barrington, Lockport, Lunenburg, New Glasgow, Parrsboro, Shelburne, Truro, Windsor.

New Brunswick: Peticodiac, Sackville, St. John.

CORRESPONDENTS—Ontario and Quebec—Molsons Bank and Branches. New York—Bank of New York, National Banking Association; John Paton & Co. Boston—Suffolk National Bank. London, Eng.—Union Bank of London and Alliance Bank.

**THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK.**

FREDERICTON, N.B.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1864.

A. F. RANDOLPH, - - - - - President  
J. W. SPURDEN, - - - - - Cashier

FOREIGN AGENTS.

London—Union Bank of London.  
New York—Fourth National Bank.  
Boston—Elliot National Bank.  
Montreal—Union Bank of Canada.

The Chartered Banks.

**BANK OF HAMILTON.**

Capital Subscribed ..... \$1,000,000  
Reserve Fund ..... 300,000

HEAD OFFICE, - HAMILTON.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN STUART, Esq., President.  
Hon. JAMES TURNER, Vice-President.  
A. G. Ramsay, Esq. Dennis Moore, Esq.  
Charles Gurney, Esq. John Proctor, Esq.  
George Roach, Esq.  
E. A. COLQUHOUN, - - - - - Cashier.  
H. S. STEVEN, - - - - - Assistant Cashier.

AGENCIES.

Alliston—A. M. Kirkland, Agent.  
Georgetown—H. M. Watson, Agent.  
Hagersville—N. M. Livingstone, Agent.  
Listowel—H. H. O'Reilly, Agent.  
Milton—J. Butterfield, Agent.  
Orangeville—B. T. Haun, Agent.  
Port Elgin—W. Corbould, Agent.  
Tottenham—H. C. Aitken, Agent.  
Wingham—B. Willson, Agent.  
Agents in New York—Bank of Montreal.  
Agents in London, Eng.—The National Bank of Scotland.

**EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK.**

Authorized Capital ..... \$1,500,000  
Capital Paid in ..... 1,449,438  
Reserve Fund ..... 375,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

R. W. HENNEKE, President.  
Hon. G. G. STEVENS, Vice-President  
Hon. M. H. Cochrane, John Thornton  
Hon. J. H. Pope, Thos. Hart,  
G. N. Galer, D. A. Mansur,

T. S. Morey.

HEAD OFFICE, - - SHERBROOKE, QUE.

WM. FARWELL, - - - - - General Manager.

BRANCHES.

Waterloo, Cowansville, Stanstead, Coaticook  
Richmond, Granby, Farnham, Bedford.  
Agents in Montreal—Bank of Montreal.  
London, Eng.—National Bank of Scotland.  
Boston—National Exchange Bank.  
New York—National Park Bank.  
Collections made at all accessible points, and promptly remitted for.

**LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.**

ESTABLISHED IN 1835.

Capital paid-up ..... \$1,200,000  
Reserve ..... 200,000

JACQUES GRENIER, - - - - - President.

A. A. TROTIER, - - - - - Cashier.

Branch—Three Rivers, P.Q.; P. E. Panneton, Man'gr

Agency—St. Remis, P.Q.; C. Bedard, Agent.

FOREIGN AGENTS.

London, England—The Alliance Bank, Limited.

New York—National Bank of the Republic.

Quebec, P.Q.—Bank of Montreal.

**BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA**

INCORPORATED 1822.

Capital Paid-up ..... \$1,114,300  
Reserve Fund ..... 240,000

DIRECTORS.—John S. Maclean, President; John Doull, Vice-President; Samuel A. White, James Bremner, Daniel Cronan, Adam Burns, Jairus Hart.

Cashier—Thos. FRASER.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - HALIFAX, N.S.

Agencies in Nova Scotia—Amherst, Annapolis, Bridgetown, Canning, Digby, Kentville, Liverpool, New Glasgow, North Sydney, Pictou, Yarmouth, Campbelltown. In New Brunswick—Chatham, Fredericton Moncton, Newcastle, St. Andrews, St. John, St. Stephen, Sussex, Woodstock. In Manitoba—Winnipeg. In P. E. Island—Charlottetown and Summerside.

Collections made on favorable terms and promptly remitted for.

**THE MARITIME BANK OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.**

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - ST. JOHN, N.B.

Paid-up Capital ..... \$321,900  
Reserve ..... 60,000

THOS. MACLELLAN, - - - - - President.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Jer. Harrison, Merchant; Thos. Maclellan (of Maclellan & Co., Bankers); John McMillan (of J. & A. McMillan, Booksellers); John Tapley (of Tapley Bros., Indiantown); A. A. Sterling, Fredericton.

Agency—Fredericton—A. S. Murray, Agent.

"—Woodstock, N.B.—G. W. Vanwart, Agent.

**THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND LIMITED.**

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

ESTABLISHED 1826

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - EDINBURGH.

Capital..... \$5,000,000. Paid-up..... \$1,000,000. Reserve Fund..... \$600,000.

LONDON OFFICE - 37 NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept agreeably to usual custom.  
DEPOSITS at interest are received.  
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued free of charge.  
The Agency of Colonial and Foreign Banks is undertaken and the Acceptances of Customers residing in the Colonies, domiciled in London, retired on terms which will be furnished on application.  
All other Banking business connected with England and Scotland is also transacted.  
JAMES ROBERTSON Manager in London.

The Chartered Banks.

THE WESTERN BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE, - OSHAWA, ONT. Capital Authorized \$1,000,000 Capital Subscribed 500,000 Capital Paid-up 250,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS. JOHN COWAN, Esq., President. REUBEN S. HAMLIN, Esq., Vice-President. W. F. Cowan, Esq. W. F. Allen, Esq. Robert McIntosh, M. D. J. A. Gibson, Esq. Thomas Paterson, Esq.

T. H. McMILLAN, - - - - - Cashier. BRANCHES. Whitby, Midland, Tilsonburg, New Hamburg, Millbrook, Ont. Deposits received and interest allowed. Collections solicited and promptly made. Drafts issued available on all parts of the Dominion. Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold.

PEOPLES BANK OF HALIFAX.

Capital Authorized \$800,000 Capital Paid-up 600,000

DIRECTORS. R. W. FRASER, Pres. W. J. COLEMAN, Vice-Pres. Thomas A. Brown, Esq. George H. Starr, Esq. Augustus W. West, Esq. PETER JACK, - - - - - Cashier. Branches—Lockeport and Wolfville, N.S. Agents in London—The Union Bank of London. " " New York—The Bank of New York. " " Boston—New England National Bank. " " Ontario and Quebec—The Ontario Bank

LA BANQUE NATIONALE.

Capital Paid-up \$2,000,000 HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - QUEBEC.

Hon. I. THIBAudeau, Pres. P. LAFRANCE, Cashier. DIRECTION. Theophile LeDroit, Esq. U. Tossier, jr., Esq. Hon. P. Garneau. Ant. Painchaud, Esq. M. W. Baby, Esq. Hon. Dir. Hon. J. R. Thibaudeau, Montreal. Branches—Montreal, C.A. Vallee, Manager; Ottawa, H. Carriere, do.; Sherbrooke, John Campbell do. Agents—The National Bk. of Scotland, Ltd., London; Grunbaum Freres & Co. and La Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, Paris; National Bank of the Republic, New York; National Revere Bank, Boston; Commercial Bank of Newfoundland; Bank of Toronto; Bank of New Brunswick, Merchants Bank of Halifax, Bank of Montreal; Manitoba—Union Bank of Lower Canada

THE BANK OF LONDON IN CANADA

HEAD OFFICE, - LONDON, ONT. Capital Subscribed \$1,000,000 Capital Paid-up 200,000 Reserve Fund 50,000

DIRECTORS. H. TAYLOR, President. JNO. LABATT, Vice-President. W. R. Meredith, W. Duffield, Isaiah Danks, F. B. Leys, Thos. Kent, Benj. Cronyn, Thos. Long (Collingwood), Jno. Morison (Toronto), John Leys (Rice, Lewis & Son, Toronto). A. M. SMART, - - - - - Manager.

BRANCHES. Ingersoll, Dresden, Petrolia, Watford. Correspondents in Canada—Molson's Bank and Branches. In New York—National Park Bank. In Britain—National Bank of Scotland (Limited).

THE CENTRAL BANK OF CANADA.

Capital Authorized \$1,000,000 Capital Subscribed 500,000 Capital Paid-up 318,000

HEAD OFFICE - - - - - TORONTO. BOARD OF DIRECTORS. DAVID BLAIN, Esq., President. SAM'L. TREES, Esq., Vice-President. H. P. Dwight, Esq. A. McLean Howard, Esq. C. Blackett Robinson. K. Chisholm, Esq., M.P.P. D. Mitchell McDonald, Esq. A. A. ALLEN, - - - - - Cashier. Branches—Brampton, Durham, Guelph, Richmond Hill, and North Toronto. Agents in Canada—Canadian Bank of Commerce. In New York—Importers and Traders Nat. Bank. In London, Eng.—National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF MANITOBA

Authorized Capital \$1,000,000 DUNCAN McARTHUR, - - - - - President. Hon. John Sutherland. Alexander Logan. Hon. C. M. Hamilton. W. L. Boyle.

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

The Loan Companies.

CANADA PERMANENT Loan & Savings Co.

INCORPORATED 1855.

Subscribed Capital \$3,000,000 Paid-up Capital 2,200,000 Reserve Fund 1,100,000 Total Assets 8,600,000

OFFICE: CO.'S BUILDINGS, TORONTO ST., TORONTO.

DEPOSITS received at current rates of interest, paid or compounded half-yearly. DEBENTURES issued in Currency or Sterling, with interest coupons attached, payable in Canada or in England. Executors and Trustees are authorized by law to invest in the Debentures of this Company. MONEY ADVANCED on Real Estate security at current rates and on favorable conditions as to repayment. Mortgages and Municipal Debentures purchased. J. HERBERT MASON, Managing Director.

THE FREEHOLD Loan and Savings Company, TORONTO.

ESTABLISHED IN 1859.

Subscribed Capital \$1,876,000 Capital Paid-up 1,000,000 Reserve Fund 450,000

President, - - - - Hon. Wm. McMASTER. Manager, - - - - Hon. S. C. WOOD. Inspector, - - - - ROBERT ARMSTRONG. Money advanced on easy terms for long periods repayment at borrower's option. Deposits received on interest.

THE HAMILTON Provident and Loan Society.

President, - - - - G. H. GILLESPIE, Esq. Vice-President, - - - - JOHN HARVEY, Esq.

Capital Subscribed \$1,500,000 00 Capital Paid-up 1,100,000 00 Reserve and Surplus Profits 150,996 60 Total Assets 3,170,880 41

DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at the highest current rates. DEBENTURES for 3 or 5 years. Interest payable half-yearly. Executors and Trustees are authorized by law to invest in Debentures of this Society. Banking House—King Street, Hamilton. H. D. CAMERON, Manager.

AGRICULTURAL Savings and Loan Company, LONDON, ONT.

President, WILLIAM GLASS, Sheriff, Co. Middlesex. Vice-President, ADAM MURRAY, Treas. "

Subscribed Capital \$ 630,000 Paid-up Capital 614,695 Reserve Fund 75,000 Total Assets 1,477,093

The Company issues Debentures for two or more years in sums of \$100 and upwards, bearing interest at highest current rates, payable half-yearly by coupons. Executors and Trustees are authorized by law to invest in Debentures of this company. For information apply to W. A. LIPSEY, Manager.

Dominion Savings & Investment Society, LONDON, ONT.

INCORPORATED 1872.

Capital \$1,000,000 00 Subscribed 1,000,000 00 Paid-up 833,121 00 Reserve and Contingent 85,539 16 Savings Bank Deposits and Debentures 768,995 75

Loans made on farm and city property, on the most favorable terms. Municipal and School Section Debentures purchased. Money received on deposit and interest allowed thereon. F. B. LEYS, Manager.

The Farmers' Loan and Savings Company.

OFFICE, No. 17 TORONTO ST., TORONTO.

Capital \$1,057,250 Paid-up 611,430 Assets 1,385,000

Money advanced on improved Real Estate at lowest current rates. Sterling and Currency Debentures issued. Money received on deposit, and interest allowed payable half-yearly. By Vic. 49, Chap. 90, Statutes of Ontario, Executors and Administrators are authorized to invest trust funds in Debentures of this Company. WM. MULLOCK, M.P., GEO. B. C. BETHUNE, President, Secretary-Treas

The Loan Companies.

WESTERN CANADA Loan & Savings Co.

Fixed and Permanent Capital (Subscribed) \$2,500,000 Paid-up Capital 1,300,000 Reserve Fund 650,000 Total Assets 5,684,000

OFFICES: No. 70 CHURCH ST., TORONTO.

Deposits received, interest paid or compounded half-yearly. Currency and Sterling Debentures issued in amounts to suit investors. Interest coupons payable half-yearly at all principal banking points in Canada and Great Britain. Executors and Trustees are authorized by Act of Parliament to invest in these Debentures. Money to Loan at lowest current rates. Favorable terms for repayment of principal. WALTER S. LEE, Manager.

HURON AND ERIE Loan and Savings Company, LONDON, ONT.

Capital Stock Subscribed \$1,500,000 Capital Stock Paid-up 1,100,000 Reserve Fund 394,000

Money advanced on the security of Real Estate on favorable terms. Debentures issued in Currency or Sterling. Executors and Trustees are authorized by Act of Parliament to invest in the Debentures of this Company. Interest allowed on Deposits. R. W. SMYLLIE, Manager.

THE HOME Savings and Loan Company, (LIMITED).

OFFICE: No. 72 CHURCH ST., TORONTO.

Authorized Capital \$2,000,000 Subscribed Capital 1,000,000

Deposits received, and interest at current rates allowed. Money loaned on Mortgage on Real Estate, on reasonable and convenient terms. Advances on collateral security of Debentures, and Bank and other Stocks. Hon. FRANK SMITH, JAMES MASON, President, Manager.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

Paid-up Capital \$ 750,000 Total Assets 1,613,904

DIRECTORS. LARRATT W. SMITH, D.C.L., President. JOHN KERR, Vice-President. Hon. Alex. McKenzie, M.P. G. R. R. Cockburn, M.A. James Fleming. Joseph Jackes. W. Mortimer Clark. WALTER GILLESPIE, - - - - - Manager.

OFFICE: COR. TORONTO AND COURT STS. Money advanced on the security of city and farm property. Mortgages and debentures purchased. Interest allowed on deposits. Registered Debentures of the Association obtained on application.

The London & Ontario Investment Co. (LIMITED), OF TORONTO, ONT.

President, Hon. FRANK SMITH. Vice-President, WILLIAM H. BEATTY, Esq. DIRECTORS.

Messrs. William Ramsay, Arthur B. Lee, W. B. Hamilton, Sen'r., Alexander Nairn, George Taylor, Henry Gooderham, Frederick Wyld, and Henry W. Darling. Money advanced at lowest current rates and on most favorable terms, on the security of productive farm, city and town property. Mortgages and Municipal Debentures purchased. A. M. COBY, Manager. 84 King Street East, Toronto.

The Ontario Loan & Savings Company, OSHAWA, ONT.

Capital Subscribed \$300,000 Capital Paid-up 300,000 Reserve Fund 85,000 Deposits and Can. Debentures 605,000

Money loaned at low rates of interest on the security of Real Estate and Municipal Debentures. Deposits received and interest allowed. W. F. COWAN, President. W. F. ALLEN Vice-President. T. H. McMILLAN, Sec.-Treas.

The Loan Companies.

**THE ONTARIO INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION**

(LIMITED).

LONDON, ONTARIO.

Capital Subscribed .....	\$2,665,000
Capital Paid-up .....	700,000
Reserve Fund .....	500,000
Investments .....	2,500,000

DIRECTORS.

CHAS. MURRAY, President.  
SAMUEL CRAWFORD, Esq., Vice-President.

Benj. Cronyn, Barrister. W. R. Meredith, Q.C.  
Daniel Macfie, Esq. C. F. Goodhue, Barrister.  
John Labatt, Brewer. Hy. Taylor, Esq.  
Jno. Elliott, Manufac'r. Hugh Brodie, Esq.  
Isiah Danks. F. A. Fitzgerald, President Imperial Oil Co.

This Association is authorized by Act of Parliament to Loan Money on Real Estate secured by Mortgages; buying and advancing money upon School, Municipal, and other Debentures, and Public Securities, and the Debentures of the various Building and Loan Societies, Investment Companies and other Societies and Companies of the Province, and has the largest Reserve Fund of any Company in Western Ontario.

HENRY TAYLOR, Manager.

OFFICE: RICHMOND ST., LONDON, ONT.

**THE ONTARIO Loan & Debenture Company,**  
OF LONDON, CANADA.

Capital Subscribed .....	\$2,000,000
Paid-up Capital .....	1,200,000
Reserve Fund .....	285,000
Total Assets .....	3,041,190
Total Liabilities .....	1,507,573

Money loaned on Real Estate Securities only. Municipal and School Section Debentures purchased.

WILLIAM F. BULLEN, Manager.

London, Ontario, 1885.

**LONDON & CANADIAN Loan & Agency Co.**  
(LIMITED).

SIR W. P. HOWLAND, C.B.; K.C.M.G., - President	
Capital Subscribed .....	\$4,000,000
" Paid-up .....	589,000
Reserve .....	289,000

MONEY TO LEND ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES PURCHASED.

TO INVESTORS.—Money received on Debentures and Deposit Receipts at current rates. Interest and Principal payable in Britain or Canada without charge.

J. G. MACDONALD, Manager.

Head Office, 44 King Street West, Toronto.

**THE CANADIAN CREDIT COMPANY**

JOHN L. BLAIR, Esq., - President.	
THOMAS LAILEY, Esq., - Vice-Pres't.	
Subscribed Capital .....	\$1,500,000
Paid-up Capital .....	683,990
Reserve Fund .....	140,000

OFFICE, 23 Toronto St., - TORONTO.

Money advanced on the security of city and farm property at lowest rates of interest, and on most favorable terms as to repayment of principal. Mortgages purchased. Sterling and currency debentures issued.

D. McGEE, Secretary.

**The National Investment Co. of Canada**  
(LIMITED).

20 ADELAIDE STREET EAST, TORONTO.

Capital .....	\$2,000,000
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DIRECTORS.

JOHN HOSKIN, Esq., Q.C., President.  
WILLIAM GALERATTE, Esq., Vice-President  
William Alexander, Esq. John Scott, Esq.  
John Stuart, Esq. N. Silverthorne, Esq.  
A. R. Creelman, Esq. John Stark, Esq.  
Prof. Geo. Paxton Young, LL.D.

Money Lent on Real Estate. Money received on DEPOSIT. Debentures issued

ANDREW RUTHERFORD, Manager

Financial.

**The Toronto General Trusts Co.**

27 & 29 WELLINGTON ST. EAST,  
TORONTO.

PRESIDENT, HON. EDWARD BLAKE, Q.C., M.P.  
VICE-PRESIDENT, E. A. MEREDITH, LL.D.

MANAGER, - - - - J. W. LANGMUIR.

This company is authorized under its charter to act as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN, RECEIVER, COMMITTEE, etc., etc., and receives and executes TRUSTS of every description. These various positions and duties are assumed by the company either under DEEDS OF TRUST, marriage or other SETTLEMENTS, executed during the life time of the parties, or under WILLS, or by the APPOINTMENT OF COURTS. Special attention is called to the power of the company to act as ADMINISTRATOR of estates where the next-of-kin are not in a position to find the security required by the Surrogate Courts. This becomes very important since real estate now devolves upon the administrators under Ontario Statute 49 Vic., Cap. 22. The company will also act as AGENT of persons who have assumed the position of executor, administrator, trustee, etc., etc., and will perform all the duties required of them. THE INVESTMENT of money in first mortgage on real estate, or other securities, the COLLECTION of interest or income, and the transaction of every kind of financial business, as agent, will be undertaken by the company at the very lowest rates.

For full information apply to the Manager.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

**JOHN STARK & CO.**

(TELEPHONE No. 890),

Stock & Exchange Brokers.

Special attention given to reliable investment stocks and the investment of money on mortgage. RENTS COLLECTED AND ESTATES MANAGED.

28 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

**BANKS BROTHERS,**

(TELEPHONE No. 97),

Insurance & Estate Agents.

RENTS COLLECTED. ESTATES MANAGED. MORTGAGES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

60 CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

**JOHN PATON & CO.**

52 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK,

Accounts and Agency of Banks, Corporations, firms and individuals received upon favorable terms. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as agents for corporations in paying coupons and dividends; also as transfer agents. Bonds, Stocks and Securities bought and sold on commission, at the Stock Exchange and elsewhere. Sterling Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold.

**THE BELL TELEPHONE COY OF CANADA.**

CAPITAL, - - - \$1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - MONTREAL.

Notice is hereby given that the various telephone instruments not manufactured by this Company which are now being offered for sale or for hire to the public, are believed to be infringements of the patents held by the Bell Telephone Co., of Canada; that suits have been instituted against the companies proposing to deal in these infringing instruments to restrain their manufacture, sale or use, and for damages; and that similar actions will be commenced against

ALL USERS OF SUCH TELEPHONES.

This notice is given for the express purpose of informing the public of the claims made by the Bell Telephone Company, and of warning all persons of the consequences of any infringement of this Company's patents.

C. F. SISE, Vice-Pres't and Man'g Director, Montreal.

HUGH C. BAKER, Manager Ontario Dept. Hamilton.

Financial.

**ROBERT BEATY & CO.**

61 KING ST. EAST,

(Members of Toronto Stock Exchange),

Bankers and Brokers,

Buy and sell Stocks, Bonds, &c., on Commission, for Cash or on Margin. American Currency and Exchange bought and sold.

**GZOWSKI & BUCHAN,**

Stock and Exchange Brokers,

AND GENERAL AGENTS,

24 KING STREET EAST, - - TORONTO.

Buy and sell Canadian and American Stocks, Debentures, &c., on commission, and deal in Drafts on New York and London, Greenbacks, and all uncurrent money. Exchange bought and sold for Banks and Financial Corporations.

**STRATHY BROTHERS,**

STOCK BROKERS,

(MEMBERS MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE).

11 ST. SACRAMENT STREET, MONTREAL. Canadian and American Stocks, Bonds, Grain, &c., bought or sold for cash or on margin.

Business strictly confined to commission. Brokerage—One-quarter of one per cent. on par value.

AGENTS: { GOODBODY, GLYN & Dow, New York.  
ALEX. GEDDES & Co., Chicago.  
LEE, HIGGINSON & Co., Boston.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA.**

RAND BROS.,

Real Estate Brokers and Financial Agents

Offices at Victoria, New Westminster and Vancouver (Coal Harbor) B. C.

Property for sale in all parts of the Province. Investments made and estates managed for non-residents. Rents collected. Mortgages bought and sold. Debentures purchased on commission. Correspondence solicited. Special attention given to property at the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

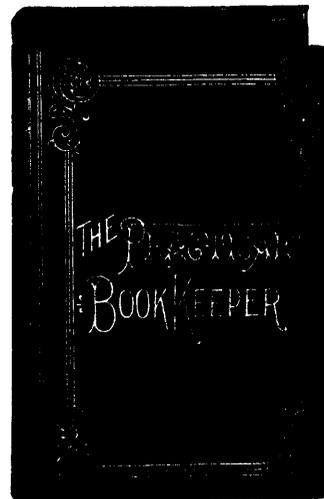
**COX & CO.,**

STOCK BROKERS,

Members Toronto Stock Exchange.

No. 26 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO,

Buy and sell Canadian and American Stocks for Cash or on Margin; also Grain and Provisions on the Chicago Board of Trade.



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**SCIENCE OF ACCOUNTS**

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**Business Correspondence.**

A Book of 252 Pages, replete with Useful and Practical Information.

PRICE, - - - \$1.00.

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**CONNOR O'DEA,**  
TORONTO, ONT.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

**CARSLEY & CO.**

93 St. Peter St. MONTREAL,

WHOLESALE

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

Dry Goods Importers.

RAW SILKS.

RAW SILKS.

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RAW SILKS.

We are showing at present an immense selection of

RAW SILKS

FOR

Furniture Coverings, Curtains, &amp;c.

Raw Silk Table Covers.

Just to hand, a large lot of 8-4 RAW SILK TABLE COVERS, which we have cleared on very favourable terms.

COLOURS GOOD.

CRETONNES.

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CRETONNES.

A nice stock of well chosen patterns to purchase from.

A Special Line in Reversible Cretonnes.

**CARSLEY & CO.**

93 St. Peter St., Montreal.

AND

18 Bartholomew Close, London, Eng.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

**W. & J. KNOX.**Flax Spinners & Linen Thread M'frs  
KILBIRNIE, SCOTLAND.

Sole Agents for Canada:

**GEO. D. ROSS & CO.,**

648 Craig Street, Montreal.

Selling Agents for the West:

**E. A. TOSHACK & CO., TORONTO****Mercantile Summary.**

THE export of oatmeal from the United States is falling off. For the first six months of 1886 the decline was nearly 800,000 pounds.

A J. & J. TAYLOR safe has been purchased for each of the stations along the line of the Erie and Huron Railway.

THE C. P. R. steamer "Athabaska," on her down trip in early August had a cargo of 10,000 bushels of Manitoba wheat and nine car-loads of flour.

THE total number of vessels entered and cleared at the port of Parrsboro, N. S., from July 1st, 1885, to June 30th, 1886, was 996, and total number for the month of July, 1886, was 130.

HALIFAX had a Firemen's Tournament last week, which was very successful. Nearly every town and city in the Maritime Provinces sent delegations of firemen, and the competitions for prizes were very keen.

In the opinion of the *Chicago Grocer*, the model grocer is he who practices the cash system, closes early, gives special attention to the window display; treats his clerks politely and conscientiously, and is straightforward in all his dealings.

WE learn from the *Winnipeg Free Press* that Messrs. Thibaudeau Bros., wholesale dry goods merchants of Montreal and Quebec, have decided to close their Winnipeg branch and hereafter do their Northwest business from their Montreal house.

THERE are many arguments in favor of a credit plan, probably the most powerful being that parties buying on credit buy more freely and lavishly. This is all right for the dealer, says the *Grocer*, if such customers are good pay, but the trouble is that the poorer the pay, the more lavish are the orders.

SAYS the *Galt Reporter*: Immediately after the fire at Vancouver, Messrs. Warnock & Co., edge tool manufacturers of this place, received an order for some of their manufactures. The goods were shipped on July 10, arriving at Vancouver on July 26, and the firm received the returns, accompanied by further orders, on Aug. 5. Less than a month for the complete transaction.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

**Cochrane, Cassils & Co**  
**BOOTS & SHOES**  
WHOLESALE.Cor. Craig & St. Francois Xavier Sts  
MONTREAL, Que**HODGSON, SUMNER & CO**

IMPORTERS OF

DRY GOODS, SMALLWARES  
and FANCY GOODS347 & 349 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL  
and 25 & 27 Princess St., WINNIPEG.**H. A. NELSON & SONS**

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

Fancy Goods, Dolls, Toys, Christmas Cards  
&c., &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Brooms, Brushes, Woodenware, Matches,  
and General Grocers' Sundries.56 & 58 Front St. W.,  
TORONTO.59 to 63 St. Peter St.  
MONTREAL.**Mercantile Summary.**

Frog's legs from Canadian marshes sell in New York at forty cents a pound. Here is another clue for the Fisheries department.

UPON the arrival of a large number of Scotch weavers engaged by the St. Croix Cotton Company, its mill, which has been running with a reduced force, will resume full operations.

THE Manitoba *Liberal* declares that about 5,000 pounds of milk per day is being brought into the cheese factory at Rapid City. A stock and dairy farm is to be established in Morris.

THE C. P. R. has already contracts for the transport of 6,000 head of cattle from British Columbia to Calgary. The cattle cars have been sent over, says the *British Columbian*, and shipping will begin at once.

THE Charlottetown hardware firm of Norton Brothers has been dissolved. Mr. E. H. Norton retires from the business which is continued, since August 2nd, by R. B. Norton and Robert Fennell, under the style of Norton & Fennell.

THE Halifax dry dock is being constructed with energy, a large force of men being engaged in excavations, &c., and all descriptions of labor-saving machines are employed on the works. The new Street Railway is also being pushed on, and will be in operation in a few weeks.

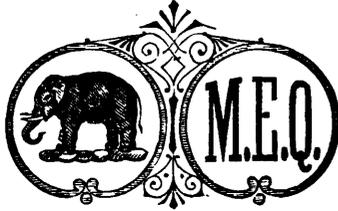
AN arrangement has been made between the Manitoba and North Western Railway and the C. P. R., whereby telegrams between points in that province which used to cost 50 cents will now be sent for 25 cents. This is only reasonable; fifty cents for ten words was too much to charge for distances within the boundary of Manitoba.

MERCHANT tailors in Pittsburg, Pa., who advertised for sale, in a newspaper of that city a few days ago, a list of judgments obtained against their delinquent debtors, say that the scheme has wonderfully stimulated the payment of old accounts by men who were afraid they, too, would get on the little list. One tailor says that he has been paid three bills in full that he thought were not worth five cents on the dollar.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

**John Clark, Jr. & Co's**  
M. E. Q.  
**SPOOL COTTON**

Recommended by the Principal Sewing Machine Companies as the best for hand and machine sewing in the market.



TRADE MARKS.

For the convenience of our Customers in the West we now keep a full line of BLACK, WHITE, and COLORS, at 3 Wellington Street E., Toronto.

Orders will receive prompt attention.

**WALTER WILSON & CO.,**  
Agents for the Dominion.

1 and 3 ST. HELEN STREET, MONTREAL.  
3 WELLINGTON STREET EAST, TORONTO.

**WM. BARBOUR & SONS'**  
**IRISH FLAX THREAD**  
LISBURN.

RECEIVED Gold Medal THE Grand Prix Paris Exhibition, 1878.

RECEIVED Gold Medal THE Grand Prix Paris Exhibition, 1878.

Linen Machine Thread, Wax Machine Thread, Shoe Thread, Saddlers' Thread, Gilling Twine, Hemp Twine, &c.

**WALTER WILSON & COMPANY,**  
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**McARTHUR, CORNEILLE & CO**  
OIL, LEAD, PAINT  
Color & Varnish Merchants

IMPORTERS OF  
ENGLISH and BELGIAN WINDOW GLASS  
Plain and Ornamental Sheet, Polished, Rolled and Rough Plate, &c.

Painters' & Artists' Materials, Brushes, &c.  
312, 314, 316 St. Paul St., & 253, 255, 257 Commissioners St.,

MONTREAL.

**W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,**  
100 Grey Nun Street, Montreal.

IMPORTERS OF  
Portland Cement, Canada Cement, Roman Cement, Chimney Tops, Water Lime, Vent Linings, Whiting, Flue Covers, Plaster of Paris, Fire Bricks, Borax, Scotch Glazed Drain Pipes, China Clay, &c. Fire Clay.

Manufacturers of Bessemer Steel

**Sofa, Chair and Bed Springs.**  
A large Stock always on hand

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

**CANTLIE, EWAN & CO.**  
General Merchants & Manufacturers' Agents.

Bleached Shirtings, Grey Sheetings, Tickings, White, Grey and Colored Blankets, Fine and Medium Tweeds, Knitted Goods, Plain and Fancy Flannels, Low Tweeds, Etoffes, &c., &c.

Wholesale Trade only supplied.  
15 Victoria Square MONTREAL.  
20 Wellington Street West, TORONTO.

WE BEG TO INFORM THE TRADE that we have now in Stock a full line of Colors in **KNITTING SILK** In both Reeled & Spun Silks.

To be had of all wholesale houses in Canada.  
**BELDING, PAUL & CO.,**  
MONTREAL.

THE CELEBRATED  
**Cook's Friend Baking Powder**  
IS AS PURE AS THE PUREST,  
AND  
BETTER VALUE THAN THE CHEAPEST

Ask for the Cook's Friend, and take no other. Beware of any offered under slightly different names. All first-class grocers sell it.

Sal Soda in Barrels.  
Bi-carb Soda in Kegs.  
Cream Tartar Crystals.  
Tartaric Acid Crystals.  
For sale by  
**COPLAND & McLAREN,**  
MONTREAL.

**ROSS, HASKELL & CAMPBELL**  
Wholesale Fancy Dry Goods,  
16 ST. HELEN ST., MONTREAL,  
65 & 67 Yonge St., Toronto.

**TEES, WILSON & CO.,**  
(Successors to James Jack & Co.)  
Importers of Teas  
AND GENERAL GROCERIES.  
66 St. Peter Street, - - MONTREAL

**BALL'S CORSETS,**  
Manufactured by  
**BRUSH & CO.,**  
Cor. Bay & Adelaide Streets,  
TORONTO.

**BUSINESS HAS BEEN QUIET**  
during April and May, money scarce, and prices of Breadstuffs have been gradually declining; superiors \$4.35, and straight grade rollers \$4.50, are outside thirty and sixty day prices. We have cool, dry storage for hundred cars of mill feed, which we offer at \$3 per car for the first month, and \$1.50 per car each succeeding month, and solicit consignments.  
**J. A. CHIPMAN & CO.,**  
Millers' Agts. & Com. Mchrs., Halifax

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

**S. Greenshields, Son & Co.**  
WHOLESALE  
**DRY GOODS**  
MERCHANTS,  
17, 19 and 21 Victoria Square  
AND  
730, 732, 734, 736 Craig St.,  
**MONTREAL.**

**SUCKLING, CASSIDY & CO.**  
Trade Auctioneers,  
29 Front Street West, - - TORONTO.

The leading Trade Auction and Commission House of Canada. Hold TRADE SALES of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps and Furs, Groceries, etc., EVERY FORTNIGHT.  
Liberal advances made when required. No charge for storage, insurance, etc., on consignments for sale. Quick returns; commissions low.  
**SUCKLING, CASSIDY & CO.**

Mercantile Summary.

THE last Canada Gazette notes the issue of letters patent to the Dominion Wire Co., Montreal, and the Georgian Bay Transport Co., Toronto.

THE steamship "Kehrwieder" left Montreal last week with 750 tons of phosphate, 80,000 bushels of grain, 398 head of cattle and 500 sheep for Antwerp and Hamburg.

A firm in the Eastern Townships of Quebec has an order from an English firm for 500 spring mattresses, to be delivered so many per week during several coming months.

MESSRS. W. M. MOONEY & Co., nail manufacturers, Montreal, and Ausable, N. Y., have dissolved. The Hon. James Ferrier retires, the business being continued under the old style by remaining partners.

A. C. LAROSE, dry goods, Ottawa, had a meeting of creditors on the 10th inst., and made an offer to his creditors of 33 1/2 cents on liabilities of \$28,000; he had previously got an extension in the summer of '85.

THE stock of manufactured and unfinished boots and shoes belonging to the bankrupt estate of L. Cadotte, Montreal, brought at auction 65 1/2 cents on the dollar, and the plant and machinery 30 cents on the dollar.

It makes us weary, says a Minnesota paper, to hear people complain of hard times, when it is a fact that the people save more money during the so-called hard times than when flush with the ready money and wheat at \$1 a bushel.

WE understand that Mr. S. C. Stevenson, secretary to the Quebec Board of Arts and Manufactures, is about to visit France in company with Hon. Gideon Onimet, for the purpose of studying the teaching system in vogue there.

WHERE, in 1883, live stock was shipped steadily from Ontario to Manitoba, the latter is now sending animals to Ontario. Messrs.

Knight, Peere and Wilson shipped five car loads of hogs and one of cattle to Toronto from Portage la Prairie last week.

We learn from the *Collingwood Bulletin* that the grain trade *via* that port this season is better than it has been for years. Not a week passes without ten or twelve schooners bringing in cargoes of corn or other grain and the elevator is kept running night and day.

DIMENSION timber around Lake Michigan and interior Wisconsin has improved in value. Timber, joists and scantling at all Lake Michigan points, says the *North-western Lumberman*, are now (14th inst) worth 25 cents per thousand more than they were two weeks ago.

The Atlantic Pulp & Paper Co. has given notice of application for incorporation. The applicants are C. Riordon, Meritton; J. G. Riordon, Toronto; W. J. Douglas, Toronto; J. R. Barber, Georgetown, and C. C. Springer, Boston, with head office at Toronto. Capital, \$300,000.

The new fifty dollar notes of the Merchants' Bank of Canada have a portrait of the president, Mr. Andrew Allan, on the right end, and one of Lord Dufferin on the other. The hundred dollar notes also bear the portrait of Mr. Allan and on the other end of the note a vignette of the Queen.

A good reason why type-writers will hardly become common in China is that the Chinese alphabet contains about thirty thousand characters, and the man who thinks of constructing a Chinese type-writer will have to make it the size of a fifty-horse-power threshing machine and run it by steam.

The numbers of farm live stock in Ontario are: Horses, 569,649; cattle, 2,018,173; sheep, 1,610,949; hogs, 860,125; and poultry, 6,968,915. The number of sheep is 144,666 less than last year; in each of the other classes there is an increase. The wool clip is 5,547,867 lbs., being 690,480 less than the average of four years.

The Berthier beet root sugar works are to be disposed of by sheriff's sale on the 2nd of October next. The *Herald* says that the factory will likely be purchased either by the Banque Industrielle de Paris or by a Canadian syndicate which has lately been formed, with Mr. Louis Tranchemontagne, of Berthier, as president.

The average wages of farm hands for the province is \$158 with board and \$251 without board, per year; and \$17.06 with board and \$26.64 without board per month of the seeding and harvesting season. These figures are slightly lower than last year's. The rate of wages of domestic servants is \$1.52 per week; last year's rate was \$1.51.

In a trial at Bay City, Mich., last week, Maxon's new patent hoop machine showed a capacity of 44 hoops per minute, Elm logs from three inches to three feet in diameter are taken from the water, barked and put into the machine, where a saw is gauged to cut hoops out of logs any width or thickness. These hoops are as smooth as if planed, and are not steamed.

The Protection Police & Fire Patrol Company of Canada (Limited), capital stock \$50,000, has been granted letters patent for the establishment of an organized system of uniformed night watchmen in cities and towns for the protection of buildings, and for fire patrol duties, with electric call boxes in all cities and towns in the Dominion. It proposes the employment of confidential and special agents, and the storage and receiving of valuables for safe keeping.

In the Philadelphia and Boston markets, according to advices of Saturday last, furniture makers are having a hard time, the business being apparently overdone and the profits cut. Several failures are reported in Boston. The trade is getting shy of expensive woods and elaborate styles, and is buying more medium quality and cheap wood. Ash oak, cheap cherry, and culled mahogany are in request in the Quaker City.

THE direct liabilities of G. Boivin, boot and shoe manufacturer, Montreal, whose failure we noted last week, foot up to about \$40,000, and an apparent surplus is claimed of \$9,000. A meeting of creditors will be held in a few days, at which it is expected Mr. Boivin will submit a cash offer of about 40 cents, but in all likelihood the creditors will hold out for 50 cents in the dollar. It is understood a prospective partner will advance the cash.

A COMPLAINT is made by the *St. John Globe* that there is a very large quantity of American silver in circulation in parts of N. B. along the St. John river and near the boundary, and that journal calls upon traders to set their face against taking it at par. About four-fifths of the coin in current use between Woodstock and Little Falls, on both sides of the river, is American. This, according to the *Globe*, taken at its face value has driven out the British silver, as a baser coin will always do when it gets the opportunity.

FAILURES for the Province of Quebec not noted elsewhere are as follows, since last report: At St. Justin de Newton, P. J. Lalonde, general store, has failed owing \$3,300.—H. H. Smith, general store, Bedford, has assigned.—J. Fradette, general store, St. Prime, has surrendered his estate.—N. R. Mudge, foundry supplies, Montreal, has assigned on demand, as also has J. Dastous, a small cigar man of same city.—J. D. Tellier, grocer, Sorel, has failed owing \$6,000. He previously compromised in 1883, and estate will realize poorly.

A SEIZURE before judgment for \$50,936 has been taken by Wm. Cooper, in his capacity of liquidator of the Colonial Building and Investment Association, against Messrs. John and James Fletcher, of Rigaud. This is the sequel of a prior judgment for \$47,000 obtained against John Fletcher in 1881, the plaintiff alleging that the person last named made an illegal transfer of his assets to his son, James Fletcher, who disposed of them to no less than 72 different persons,—asking that this transfer be declared void and that the property be seized from the hands of all into whose possession it has now come.

DUPUIS, BRIEN, COULLEE & Co., a firm of retail dry goods men doing a large business in the east end of Montreal, under the pretentious style of "The Great Dominion Syndicate," have got into embarrassment, and made an assignment. The firm is composed of ten partners, all formerly dry goods clerks, who pooled their little savings two years ago and bought the business formerly carried on by A. Labelle, who was unsuccessful. The purchase was made from a Mr. Robert, on terms very favorable to the latter, and it is understood that their suspension is principally due to pressure by Mr. Robert. The liabilities of the firm foot up to about \$118,000, and they are represented as claiming a surplus, in stock and debts, of \$18,000. They have a notion that they can pay in full, with time, but we think the probability of this may be fairly questioned. Some \$30,000 to \$40,000 of their liabilities is due to two houses.

A LONDON journal says of employees who attempt to speculate with any legitimate savings they may have made, "That clerks, with their limited experience and still more limited means, can ever expect to make money by speculating, is one of those things which proves the credulity of the human mind; and those young men would undoubtedly be saved from a great deal of worry and vexation if they could only penetrate to the actual opinion of the stockbrokers who listen to their parrot-chatter about stocks with straight faces, and good-naturedly consent to be pestered with their unprofitable and trivial transactions."

SOME time during last fall, the firm of Summers & Co., retail dry goods dealers in this city, claimed a surplus of from \$8,000 to \$10,000. Their position to-day is altered, the liabilities amounting to about \$12,000 and assets \$9,000. The concern has been in business since 1879. At a more recent date the style was Summers & Husband, both partners having been clerks in a large King street dry goods store. Upon dissolving, in 1882, Summers continued alone, and has been trading as Summers & Co. until his failure, just announced. He never, it is said, found his comparatively small capital to interfere with his credit, there being no lack of wholesalers ever ready to sell him goods.

WE learn from the *Manitoulin Expositor* that Squaw Island is at present the centre of the fishing industry in the Georgian Bay. Two firms are operating there. There are forty-six skiffs and one tug permanently employed at the station; and the steamer "Northern Belle" makes semi-weekly trips for fish, and the tugs "Clark" and "Myrtie" call three times per week between them. During the four months' fishing season there is a resident population on the island of about 160 people, consisting of fishermen and their families. Up to 25th ult. one firm alone shipped nearly 400 tons fresh and 40 tons of salt fish. That the fishery is likewise profitable to the men engaged in catching will be readily believed from the statement that up to the 25th July three men with one skiff caught \$1,300 worth and that three other men in one week got 9,000 fish." The fish is shipped mainly to Buffalo and Detroit.

ABOUT three years ago a competent salesman named J. Pittman, left a lucrative situation in the retail dry goods store of T. Thompson & Sons, on King street, in this city, to begin business on his own account. He possessed little, if any, means of his own but claimed to be backed by a moneyed man and found no difficulty in obtaining all the goods he desired to begin his experiment. In May last a brief connection was formed with a well-to-do resident of King, Ont., but although the partnership was duly registered it existed for just one day. Overtures were then made to a second person, but with no better success. Neither investor "liked the look of things," and Pittman is now asking an extension of time, showing assets of \$38,000 and liabilities of four thousand less. As an illustration of the "nerve" displayed by Pittman in ordering goods and the eagerness of some firms to sell, we are told that he placed with a German house an order for £3000 worth of mantles which, however, were wisely never shipped. The assets are composed of stock and book debts. A goodly portion of the liabilities is due to Toronto firms, one of which has, we learn, expressed a willingness to accept 75 cents on the dollar and close out the account. Experience dearly bought but just as likely to be repeated in the first budding storekeeper having glowing prospects but not much cash.

A HEAVY contract for knit goods for the Government has been awarded to the Astor-onga Knitting Mills, Little Falls, N.Y. One contract is for 14,000 shirts for the department of the Pacific and the other for 10,000 for the National Home of Disabled Soldiers at Columbus, Ohio.

At the auction rooms of Suckling, Cassidy & Co., in this city, the dry goods stock of Jennings & Hamilton, amounting to \$34,890, was sold this week at 58 cents in the dollar, to J. E. Allan. The same firm sold the stock of W. Hawkins, of Whitby, (\$6,896) at 63 cents in the dollar, to A. W. Cooper, of Shelburne, and that of McDougall & Richardson, Owen Sound, (\$5,037) at 50 per cent, to J. M. Martin.

Mr. JOHN E. MITCHELL, well known as an accountant in this city, and Mr. Kenneth Miller, who will be remembered in connection with the old Virginia Tobacco Company, have formed a partnership under the style of Mitchell, Miller & Co. They have leased commodious premises on Front Street, where the overcrowded warehouses of merchants may find relief in the ample room for storage which Messrs. Mitchell, Miller & Co. now possess.

A NEW whiskey pool has been formed in Chicago. On Friday last the members of the Western Export Association succeeded in perfecting their new pool, only one Nebraska City concern not coming in. The association provided sufficient funds to pay for the closed houses up to August 1st, and the price per gallon on spirits was raised from \$1.07 to \$1.08 from the 14th inst. The pool will operate at once, and is intended to continue for one year. The running capacity was fixed at 28 per cent, and an assessment of 6 cents per bushel will be made from the running houses to those closed during August.

At Minnedosa, in Manitoba, J. B. Harrison, a stationer, finds himself unable to meet a recent compromise of 75 cents on the dollar. His liabilities are small. — Sprague & Scarlett, general store men at Regina, are asking an extension of time. They show assets of \$13,000 and liabilities of \$8,000, which latter sum is distributed amongst twenty creditors. — It is said of Stone & Murdock, two ladies doing a millinery trade at Qu'Appelle, that they have been paying out money, which should have been devoted to the liquidation of their liabilities. Their assignment discloses the fact that there is little or nothing left for creditors. — T. H. Corrigan & Co., commission agents in Winnipeg are in difficulties their effects having been seized for rent.

SINCE our last issue the following traders have made various changes affecting their businesses: At Appin, the general store firm of McGregor Bros., has dissolved. — From Essex Centre, E. S. & A. G. Bedford, dealers in boots and shoes, will remove to Chatham. — After selling off his stock of groceries, J. A. Chambers, at Madoc, will retire. — Wyatt & Purvis have bought the dry goods and grocery business formerly done by T. Purvis, at Otterville. — In Paris, W. Duncan, stationer, has sold out to Jno. Kay. — Two grocers at Ridgetown, Chas. and James Grant, have gone out of business. — Roffey Bros., confectioners in Stratford have been succeeded by Wm. Roffey. — G. D. Devlin will take on the hardware business of J. C. Jenkins at Unionville. — A dissolution has been announced by Whaley & Bell, confectioners, Orangeville; J. A. Whaley will continue alone. — Cheeseborough & Osborne, in the general store line at Utterson, have sold out. — In Donald, Manitoba, J. C. Steen has admitted R. A. Kempton a partner in his general store busi-

ness. They will trade as J. C. Steen & Co. — At Grenfell, in the same province, W. G. Anderson, a jeweller, contemplates retiring. — J. G. Melvin, in the same line at Winnipeg is also going out of business. — Another firm in Winnipeg, F. R. Jacques & Co., has disposed of its stock of hardware to R. Wyatt, and R. P. Edwards, grocer, has sold out to Lewis Morrison.

EVERY prosperous and promising year is marked by the erection of new mills, and this year will see a large investment of new capital in the knitting business at Cohoes, N. Y. The enterprise of Messrs. Williams & Powers is one; Bilbrough & Hume have opened a three-set mill in the old box-shop on the Island-suburb of the city; the McCarthy Brothers have plans for a six-set mill in the hands of contractors; J. C. Sanford, a former dry goods merchant, will have a three-set mill, and Luke Kavanagh a yarn mill. Canadian knitting mills are showing a still further tendency to reduce production, according to the correspondent of the Textile Recorder, it being reported that the Thorold Woollen and Cotton Manufacturing Company is about shutting down, and that Price Bros., of Merritton, are trying to sell out.

To his vocation of stationer, J. H. Thompson, of Bobcaygeon, added the offices of town clerk, treasurer of corporation and insurance agent, in all of which he was well-regarded. This fact makes his sudden departure from Bobcaygeon, where he has lived for a number of years, all the more surprising to those who knew him. He has, it is said, left behind him divers debts and little with which to pay them. — The fates have dealt swiftly with Smith & Rawlison, grocers of Kinmount. They commenced business on the 1st of this month, dissolved a few days after and the remaining partner, Smith, is now closed up by a Woodstock creditor. — D. C. Bullock & Co., general dealers, at Brighton, have been doing a large trade under, it is said, a heavy expense and much competition. They are endeavoring to effect an arrangement with creditors at 62 cents on the dollar. — A young man named Hugh Jones, has been doing a small shoe business at Dresden, but apparently without profit. He has assigned. — At Glen Williams, Jos. Williams, a grist miller, has assigned. He owes considerable. — Mrs. Heap doing a small dry goods business in Owen Sound has failed.

—A hotelkeeper at Stirling, K. Bennett by name, has assigned owing \$2,000. — The principal creditors of McAllister & Co., tailors at Trenton are Toronto firms. J. F. McAllister formerly did business in Napanee, where he failed last September the stock being bought in by his brother. The second assignment, just recorded, will be discussed at a meeting to be held to-day. — A Toronto house will bear the brunt of the loss occasioned by the assignment of Chas. H. Gilpin, an Uxbridge jeweller. — A too liberal dispensation of credit and a tardiness in making collections are, no doubt, mainly responsible for the assignment of J. L. Barber & Co., furniture dealers at Waterford.

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TORONTO, CAN., FRIDAY, AUG. 20, 1886

## THE SITUATION.

When the organization and rules of the Knights of Labor were condemned at Rome, members of the order alleged that an appeal would be made against this decision with every hope of success. We pointed out, at the time, that success in this move was extremely improbable; and now a letter from Cardinal Simeoni, written in answer to enquiry made by Cardinal Taschereau, confirms the previous decision. No other result could have been expected. But the delusions which surround the subject die hard. Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore, is given as authority for the statement that the decision of Rome, which is based on the organization and rules of the order, does not apply to the United States. How an exception can be made, in a matter of this kind, it is impossible to understand. At Rome, all secret societies are condemned, and this among the rest. It is easy to understand that the decision of Rome might not be pressed with the same energy in one country as in another. The Knights can escape this condemnation only by ceasing to be a secret society and altering their rules, in what way or to what extent does not appear. The decision of Rome may prove to be a boomerang, and may injure in about equal degrees the authority by which is given and the order against which it is directed.

A new obstacle is sought to be put in the way of the trade in fish between Canada and the United States. The Customs' authorities of Boston, by a special exercise of ingenuity, have discovered, what nobody suspected before, that canned mackerel is canned meat. The old distinction between fish and flesh is, by this discovery, abolished. The new local ruling of the Hub officials conflicts with that of the Washington authorities. Meanwhile, their new decision has the effect of legislation, by which the duty is raised from 25 to 100 per cent. The trade is thrown into confusion. On the new basis existing contracts become simply ruinous. An appeal to Washington for an authoritative decision there must be, in some form. It may be in the form of an appeal against the

local ruling, in a particular case, or may proceed upon a general statement of the facts. In the meantime, American importers of Canadian mackerel appear to be stunned and are at a loss what course to take.

At the annual convention of the American Association of Bankers, just held in Boston, the President, Mr. Lyman J. Gage, said banking in the States was necessarily carried on, for the most part, "without the advantages of a long preparatory training." And the case was made worse by the fact that "the many precedents and established usages which in other countries are looked to as a guide, do not here exist." In this state of matters it is surprising that more errors are not committed and disastrous results more frequently reached. If on the practical side of banking those defects exist, we may expect to find greater in the economic direction. As a rule, bankers are not political economists; a defect the necessity of curing which the President implied when he expressed the desire to see the organization made an "avenue through which should be poured the healthful influence of a better knowledge of the true laws of our politico-social-economic life." Every special interest has a right to be heard, though the final decision of the legislature should in all cases be in the general interest of the public.

Mr. Horton, of Ohio, though not a banker, was allowed to address the convention on the silver question. He showed the strength of his faith by declaring his belief that a bull movement of the governments would suffice to bring up the value of silver, now at about 40 per cent. discount, to par. Whether this could be done or not it is scarcely worth while to discuss, since combined action for the purpose cannot be obtained. Something might be effected, in this way, provided the requisite machinery could be set in motion. There is absolutely no hope of bringing silver to an equality with gold on the basis of the proportion that long ruled, and the sooner the delusion that this restoration can be accomplished is got rid of the better. The practical evil from which the United States is suffering is the excess of useless coined silver. That portion of it which is in circulation, through the proxy of the certificate, offers the greatest danger, because to that extent it displaces gold. Unless the coinage of silver cease, the descent of the nation to an inferior currency cannot be stopped; and ex-Secretary McCulloch is right in the opinion that to go on is to incur the certain danger of being driven to an exclusive silver standard.

On the whole, the protective service of the Canadian government, on the fishery coast, has until recently, been admitted to be reasonably effective. But the cruisers cannot be everywhere, and the poachers who are numerous have an advantage over the cruisers which are few. A Charlottetown journal, not likely to use wilful exaggeration, reports that seventy

sail of U. S. vessels were fishing off Mininagash, on two successive days, within the prohibited space, and no cruisers were in sight; also that forty sail were doing the same thing off West Point, with like impunity. If there be no doubt about the fact, depredation to this extent ought to be preventable and prevented. Similar statements are made regarding Nova Scotia, but in a way to create a suspicion of exaggeration. Still if half what is said be true, the preventative service is not so effective as it might be and ought to be. Experience will doubtless teach greater vigilance.

In this fishery embroglio, American as well as Canadian laws have sometimes been violated. Certain Canadian fishing boats have been registered in the United States as American bottoms. The American navigation laws do not sanction these transfers. In most cases, these changes of nationality are only colorable; appearances are saved, the assumed American bottom being placed in charge of an American citizen. In this way the sardine packers of Eastport get fish indispensable to their business which would not otherwise be within their reach. This trick has been resorted to principally by Canadian fishermen resident at Deer Island, Campobello and other adjacent islands. One violation of law suggests another; and since, the illegally transferred boats have not scrupled to smuggle goods into Canada from Eastport, in which venture they have at length been caught.

A discussion recently took place at a meeting of the Association of the Chambers of the United Kingdom on the problem of federating the chambers of commerce of Great Britain and Ireland with those of the colonies, "so as to be mutually helpful in all questions affecting their common interests." This, Mr. Sampson Lloyd suggested, might be done by the Colonial Chambers joining some body like the English Associated Chambers of Commerce. But he did not ignore the difficulty arising out of difference of tariffs, and the political and commercial circumstances under which Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade exist in the colonies. In the absence of federation, he thought more intimate communications between Chambers of Commerce in different parts of the Empire would lead to good results. Some fifteen years ago, the British Associated Chambers sought closer communication with the Chambers of the continent; but they found it impossible to reconcile interests diametrically opposed. The interference of tariffs was one great difficulty, and it exists, if in a less degree, between the colonies and the mother country. A committee was formed to take the question into consideration, so we may expect to hear of the subject again.

The London Chamber of Commerce has recently been made to understand, by the government, that there is a limit to the extent to which British consuls and ministers resident in foreign countries may go in

their desire to assist in facilitating trade. The distinction made is very properly between private and public duties. American official agents do, in this way, an amount of "pushing" which exceeds the limits of justification. "It is an admirable thing," says the *New York Bulletin*, to "push trade, provided the pushing is performed by the trader himself, and not at other people's expense. Nothing can be more vicious in economics, or more destructive of general commercial progress in the long run, than government taking upon itself to do the work which the merchant, the manufacturer or the shipper can do so much better himself." Much to the same effect Her Majesty's government reminds the London Chamber of Commerce that "there are kinds of assistance which, however beneficial they might prove to individual traders, cannot be given by public officers without risk, not only to their own character and position, but even to the dignity of the government they serve." Nevertheless consular assistance is very useful to commerce, and a country which cannot have recourse to it is decidedly at a disadvantage.

#### THE PACIFIC RAILWAY AND ITS WATER CONNECTIONS.

The completion of the Canadian Pacific directs public attention to its water connections at both ends. Sir John Macdonald, in a recent speech made during his present tour in British Columbia, touched upon this subject. He spoke of a prospective fortnightly line of steamers between British Columbia and Japan and China. The co-operation of the British government has been invoked in aid of this enterprise, and there is some reason to expect that it will be given. Salisbury, when in office before, showed himself favorably disposed towards the enterprise; he drew up a memorandum on the subject, which showed that, if he had remained in office, he would have aided it in some permissible form. His successor, Mr. Gladstone, whatever his views on the subject, had little opportunity to do anything, and in fact nothing was done, while he remained in office. The official subordinates, probably echoing the views of the premier, real or supposed, were inclined to throw cold water on the project. The return of Lord Salisbury to power revives the expectation of imperial aid in the establishment of this line. Of the friendly disposition of the premier there is no doubt; but in questions of this kind he is dependant upon the co-operation of Lord Hartington and his followers. Here is an element of uncertainty which forbids us to speak with confidence of what Lord Salisbury may be able to do. So far as he is concerned, there is no doubt about his views, and it is fair to conclude that his opinions are shared by his conservative colleagues; the doubt is about his temporary allies, who have united with him for a specific purpose, to which the establishment of the proposed line of steamers is foreign.

At the other end of the line—taken in the sense of a road connecting the Atlantic

and Pacific oceans—improvements have to be made; but here the matter is within our own control. Sir John Macdonald, in the speech referred to, pointed out that the contract between the Allan line and the Canadian government approaches its term, and when this is reached more rapid steamers must be put on the Atlantic. The Allan steamers have done good service in their day, and are safe and comfortable steamers still, but in point of speed, they are behind vessels recently built and of greater power. The government will ask tenders for a new line on the Atlantic as well as the Pacific. This looks as if the Canadian government would assume a similar responsibility at both ends. The vessels of both lines will have to be the swiftest that can be procured, subject to any limitation as to the depth of water in the canal of Lake St. Peter. The largest class of steamers which ply between Europe and New York could not pass up to Montreal, and it will not be possible that they should unless we obtain a greater depth of water in Lake St. Peter. There will be no difficulty in securing the increased capacity which may be necessary; it is purely a question of cost, of the advisability of the work and the capacity of the country to bear the burthen. The undertaking is of a purely national character, and might well take precedence of others which would serve only a local purpose. Meanwhile, a larger class of steamers than those now employed would have to stop short at Quebec; but as water is less costly than rail carriage this state of things ought to be considered only temporary. Regard being had to the through voyage between England and the East, rapidity of transit by the Canadian route is essential.

The trade with the far East will be both through and local, but to what extent it will be developed is as yet largely a matter of conjecture. Some essays in importing teas by this route have been made. In the domestic export trade Sir John mentioned a fact which indicated his belief that a new opening for Canadian products will be found in the East. On the vessels trading between San Francisco and Australia, he said the goods carried were, to the extent of ninety per cent., such as Canada can furnish as well as the United States. Canadians who seek a share of this must do their best to supply superior articles; for in Australia quality has preference over cheapness, and inferiority is at a discount. Sir Charles Tupper, it appears, is doing what he can to promote cable connection between New Westminster and Australia. This is a convenience which trade will exact if it should develop to a point where cable connection will become a necessity.

Canada would have been unworthy of the great heritage which she possesses in the North-West, if she had not assumed the responsibility of traversing it by a national railway. Without the railway, the country remaining closed to agriculture, would have been the exclusive home of wild animals, savages and half-breeds. By favor of the railway, it is now in a position to offer homes to millions of agriculturalists, whose presence will give rise to a great expansion of trade and industry. The burthen of the cost is greatest when population is lowest;

when population increases this burthen will relatively undergo great diminution.

The construction of the road was fully justified by the service it rendered in putting down the North-West insurrection. In some supposable contingency, it might be of essential service in the defence of the Empire. This fact is fully recognized by Lord Salisbury, who clearly sees the advantages of having a choice of routes to the East. For Canadian purposes, this main artery in the North-West, will require to be supplemented by branches to the North and North-West. These will come in time, and will probably keep pace with real requirements. Where so much has been accomplished, in a short time, confidence in future achievements will not be wanting, and this confidence will be a powerful lever in achieving enterprises which may from time to time become necessary.

#### TRADE BETWEEN BRITISH COLONIES.

Month by month the subject of more intimate business intercourse between the great colonies of the British Empire is being agitated. The Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire last month in London, gave a valuable opportunity for the face-to-face discussion by delegates from various parts of the world. In further pursuance of the idea of a series of conferences and the formation of a board for the promotion of commercial intercourse among the various British colonies, a gathering of gentlemen from the different colonies was held in Old London Street exhibition offices, on the 26th July last. The chair was occupied by Mr. S. C. Stevenson, of Montreal, and Mr. G. L. Sait acted as secretary. In pursuance of this view that advantage should be taken of the present gathering of colonists to advance the interests of direct trade between the colonies bound by the same allegiance, a committee consisting of Messrs. Ira Cornwall, (Canada), James Thompson, Victoria; H. J. Scott, South Australia; Mr. Hardt New South Wales; W. H. Whyham, West Indies; Mr. Fox, Cape Colony; B. P. Gupte, India; Messrs. O'Brien, Briggs and Sait, with power to add to their number, were named for the purpose of drawing up a code of regulations and defining a general plan of action in carrying out the object mentioned. It is intended, we understand from the *Exhibitor*, that as Room No. 3, Old London street, has been placed at the disposal of the committee, colonial tariffs, colonial newspapers, hand bills and pamphlets shall be placed in it and a register of names, addresses and businesses of merchants and exhibitors kept. We would suggest the addition of the best and latest maps, without which no such apartment is complete.

We learn that the committee has appointed Mr. H. J. Scott, of South Australia, chairman, and Mr. Ira Cornwall, of New Brunswick, vice-chairman. It is intended that the organization be called the "Exhibition Commercial Exchange," that all interested in promoting trade between the colonies be eligible for membership; that there should be no membership fee; that committees be appointed to visit each court

and report on trade in the agricultural and pastoral interest, and in mining and manufacturing. All such movements help the cause of intercolonial trade, and we are glad to chronicle them. On another page will be found the interesting address of Mr. Tritton, of the London Chamber of Commerce, on the occasion of the Congress.

#### THIS YEAR'S ONTARIO GRAIN CROP

If the conclusions which are drawn by the Ontario Bureau of Industries be accurate with respect to the grain crop of the province, we may rejoice over a yield of cereals fully as good as, if not better, than has been generally expected. Considering the prevalence of drought during much of June and July in the fall wheat districts, a yield of twenty bushels per acre (20.4 the Bureau estimates) is a very good one. If 886,402 acres have produced over eighteen million bushels of fall wheat, and if "the heads are well filled and the general quality reported excellent" we do not need to mind the fact that the straw was short. And we may even pass by with equanimity the statement that, according to correspondents of the Bureau, "the injury by winter exposure was so severe that 76,171 acres of land were either plowed up or resown in the spring."

As to spring wheat in Ontario it suffered from drought, in common with other spring grains all over the Northwestern States, as far eastward probably as the river Trent, up to about the middle of July, when showers of rain came to prevent a failure. Eastward from Cobourg and Belleville, cereals have not suffered from drought. The crop of this grain is estimated by the Bureau at 16½ bushels per acre, and the area being 577,465 acres, we should have nine and a half million bushels. This being the case, and the estimates of Manitobans as to their three million bushels of surplus proving correct, Canada should have a few millions of bushels of wheat to spare for export. Still, as we learn from the figures of the Bureau, the yield of spring and fall wheat together is less by 4,500,000 bushels this year than last, the reduction of area being 216,000 bushels less. The report, from which we quote further below, is dated the 14th August. "Nearly the whole of the wheat crop," we are told, "was safely housed by the end of July."

The growth of barley, oats, peas, hay and roots was visibly arrested at one time, but a succession of showers in the second week of July saved them from serious harm. "The cereals and peas are uniformly reported as short in straw and slightly thin on the ground over the whole dry area; but there was no appearance of rust and scarcely any of insect enemies, and the crops were maturing favorably. In the eastern portion of the province, and especially in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties, the rainfall has been abundant and vegetation is luxuriant. Complaints are made of rust and mildew in localities, and the barley crop is likely to be discolored to some extent. The acreage and estimated produce of crops are presented in the following table:

	Acres.	Bush.	Per acre
Fall wheat....	886,402	18,057,794	20.4
Spring wheat..	577,465	9,527,783	16.5
Barley.....	735,478	19,695,830	26.8
Oats.....	1,621,901	58,231,517	35.9
Rye.....	67,779	1,146,371	16.9
Peas.....	703,936	16,452,255	23.4

Compared with the average of the past four years, the fall wheat this year is 120,000 acres and 3,219,224 bushels less; the spring wheat, 96,119 acres and 1,255,118 bushels less. Barley shows 9,448 acres and 107,987 bushels more than the average. Rye, 70,995 acres and 1,205,080 bushels less. Peas, 123,798 acres and 4,107,846 bushels more.

The area in hay and clover is 2,295,151 acres and the yield 2,994,446 tons, being an average of 1.30 tons per acre. The average of the previous four years was 2,159,580 acres and 3,125,807 tons, or 1.45 tons per acre. The area in beans is 21,072 acres, and the estimated yield 461,104 bushels. The area in Indian corn is 156,494 acres, being 26,555 acres less than the average of four years, and the prospect of a good crop is not encouraging."

#### PINE LUMBER PROSPECTS.

Forest fires in Northern Wisconsin and Michigan this month have consumed a considerable quantity of logs, and in Wisconsin a dozen saw mills have been burned as well as much lumber. Happily, heavy rains fell on Saturday and Sunday last in the Saginaw district as well as north of it. The effect of such fires in pine forests will be to compel the cutting of the scorched trunks of trees at once where they might otherwise have been left for future cutting. Much inferior timber will likely thus come into market next winter. The *Lumberman's Gazette* of the 18th inst. says that pine stumpage is likely to increase in value, and that by reason of the remarkably dry season of late quantities of logs are "hung up." These circumstances, in the opinion of that journal must have the effect of stiffening prices of pine lumber. Meanwhile prices at Chicago are strong; the demand for railway building continues, and one firm ships twenty cars per day of selected stock to Ohio. Indiana and Michigan manufacturing companies. Considerable bill-stuff is going forward from that point to eastern dealers, also, in cargoes made up to suit customer. New Yorkers are not anxious buyers, however, being irregular in their views. Boston and Philadelphia are said to be "full of white pine." In the latter city there is a decided overstock.

In Canada, too, the drought has affected the lumbermen. We hear that a large portion of the logs of the Georgian Bay Lumber Co. and other makers are "hung up" in the streams. This fact makes lumber operators sanguine of firm prices for the remainder of the season.

Advices from Britain up to 6th instant state that business in timber at Liverpool, London and Glasgow was dull and stocks heavy. In Glasgow, ship-building, house-building and cabinet-making were all quiet and depressed. In Liverpool, the import for July of pine deals had been heavy, viz: 11,200 standard as compared with 7,723 for some month of 1885. All advices agree as to the need of restricting imports.

#### REASONS FOR REPEAL IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Mr. J. W. Longley, in the *Week*, undertakes to state the true cause of the anti-confederation feeling in Nova Scotia. It is to be found, he says, "in a lack of faith in confederation." Mr. Longley does not believe that confederation will last. "It is idle," he says, "to talk about better terms," in which he is directly at issue with Mr. Fielding, the provincial premier. Mr. Fielding explains that Nova Scotia's complaint arises out of fiscal causes, and Mr. Longley, not long ago, took substantially the same ground. He appealed to statistics to show that Nova Scotia had not had fair play under the union; but recently Mr. McLellan, Minister of Finance, has made an effective reply to this complaint, and Mr. Longley changes his position, and denies that the fiscal question is the difficulty. "Granted," he says, "that Ontario has contributed proportionally the most and received proportionally the least. This signifies nothing."

Nothing could be vaguer than the allegation of a want of faith in the union; and a want of faith in a few people in one corner of the Dominion, is no reason why the Dominion should not continue. Does Mr. Longley really suppose that the foundations of a great future nation can be torn asunder on so feeble a pretext as this. The Southern States, comprising millions of men, lost faith in the old union, but the union did not cease to exist. The feeling in favor of union in Canada is overwhelmingly greater than that against it; the confidence that the confederation will be preserved is possessed by ten persons for every doubting Thomas such as Mr. Longley delights to proclaim himself.

Mr. Longley is one of those who are "willing to take the responsibility of breaking the union up," but he ought to know that the great majority who are in favor of maintaining the union will not permit an enterprise of this kind to succeed; he ought to know that it has not the remotest chance of success, and that the agitation can only lead to mischief, in any case, and to disaster, if pushed to extremity. Canadians will no more allow their union to be dissolved than the Americans would consent to the dissolution of theirs. It is just as well that this should be understood, before matters go any further. If Mr. Longley were endowed with an atom of political instinct he would not need to be told, what every one in the Dominion who reflects on the subject must know.

Mr. Longley talks as if trade were the only thing in the world worth living for. Assuredly it is no part of our mission to belittle the importance of commerce; but great as it is, commerce is not the supreme good of a people, and in giving full consideration and appreciation to its advantages, we must not forget that humanity has still higher interests to guard. "The natural trade of Ontario," Mr. Longley is good enough to point out, "is not with the Maritime Provinces: it is with the great States of New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois; Ohio, and Michigan, just as the natural trade relations of the Maritime Provinces are

with the United States." This means, if it means anything, that we are to barter our political position on the continent, for trading advantages. If Mr. Longley has made up his mind to make so easy a surrender of his political virtue, Canadians as a people have not reached the stage of degeneracy in which they would require to be before they could follow his example. We do trade with the neighboring union to a very large extent; our commercial laws are more liberal than those of the Republic; our tariff is still lower.

We are quite willing to concede to Mr. Longley that Nova Scotia produced in Joseph Howe a man of whom she had every reason to be proud. But, after struggling against it as long as there was hope of success, Mr. Howe ended by loyally accepting confederation and doing his best to make it a success; and the resurrected anti of to-day might profitably take him as their example. The confederation is gathering strength every day, and the railway connection from the Atlantic to the Pacific places its existence beyond the infinite dangers which assailed when Mr. Howe was an anti-confederate. We hope to live to see Mr. Longley and Mr. Fielding, with the main body of anti-confederates, in Nova Scotia, take a practical view of the political situation and resolve to do their best to make the union, from which they would now be willing to escape, a great and signal success.

#### THE ALLEGED COAL FRAUDS.

Mayor Howland must be credited with courage to do what he regards as a disagreeable duty. Under this head may be classed the arrest of Patrick Burns, B. McCartney, T. Johnston, James Granery and J. H. Venables for conspiracy to defraud the city of Toronto out of \$8,000 for coal, which, it is alleged, Burns was paid but never delivered. John Swanson was also arrested on a like charge, in connection with Burns, in respect of coal paid for but, according to the allegation made, not delivered to the Infantry School. The account books of Mr. Burns were seized, reliance being put on them to show the way in which the alleged fraud had been covered up. The mayor suspended Venables, justifiably, we think, considering the complaints previously made against him, during the investigation.

The mayor consulted no one connected with the council in this proceeding; but it does not follow that by not doing so, he intended to reflect upon any one. His explanation was that he wished to ensure secrecy, and, by the course taken, he certainly secured that object. If the procedure was unusual, the mayor, though not escaping criticism, is substantially supported by the council, which has passed a grant of \$500 to cover the costs of the prosecution, meanwhile. The prosecution proceeded upon statements made by C. H. Symons, a previous book keeper of Mr. Burns, against whom a charge of dishonesty had been made by his employer, and who, rather than stand a trial, left the country. Symons, who has doubtless been guaranteed a safe conduct, has been brought here as

witness; he is present at the examination of the books but is not to meddle with them. The defence professes to be afraid that the books would be tampered with, and the courts have been asked to order their surrender, but the question has not yet been decided.

The mayor states that the makers of the Worthington engine, used in the Toronto Water Works, assert that the engine does not get fair play, and they ask a test to be made that will decide the point, offering to pay the cost provided the result is not to cause a saving to city. It is difficult to see why, under the circumstances, this test should not, with proper guarantees for fair play, be allowed.

#### INEBRIETY AND PYROMANIA.

That insanity is a disease, requiring kind and prudent treatment, and is not demoniac possession, is a discovery of comparatively late years. It is gradually coming to be recognized that the propensity to crime may in certain cases be a disease. In many cases the criminal propensity, which is distinctly a form of moral insanity, is chronic, often the hereditary taint of generations of criminal ancestry. "In such cases the modern treatment recognizes the incurability of the disease, and the patient remains the ward of the State for life." Setting fire to buildings, we are told, is a sort of mania, the punishment of which as a crime may prove a great injustice. An excellent physician in a large town of New York State sends to the *Journal of Inebriety* an account of two cases which have excited great interest in the community.

"A., one of the cases, came from an insane ancestry, his mother having been more or less insane all her life, dying in Utica Asylum. His father was a boatman on the Erie Canal and lived a most irregular life, using spirits to excess at times and was finally drowned. A. was brought up by a miserly and very religious farmer. At the age of 20 he went into a grocery store and soon after began to drink beer to excess. At 26 he was very dissipated, and worked only when obliged to, and drank steadily at times. On one occasion he would express a strong desire "to get even with" some imaginary person who had injured him. On another he would sign the pledge and work for a time quite soberly.

"Two years ago he was arrested on the charge of setting fire to a barn; but as the evidence was weak he was discharged. A few months ago he was caught in the act of setting fire to a large factory, and confessed, at trial, to having put fire to many buildings about the town. He pleaded guilty, declaring that he could not help it, and that it was the work of rum.

"His accomplice, B., was a German of unknown parentage who seems to have been brought up in beer saloons and finally became a bar-keeper. He was a weak-minded, steady beer drinker who, when 'full,' talked revengefully of resenting some imaginary wrongs. He was considered childish and incapable of committing any great crime. For two years past he had been the boon companion of A. They would be seen walking out at night, B. always giving in to A. in everything and never making any protests. B. was arrested along with A. and confessed the crime of pyromania, giving particulars of many instances in which he assisted and committed the act under the direction of A.

"On the examination both stated that after drinking they would go out to sober up when suddenly A. would suggest 'having a little fun,' meaning to put fire to some property, no matter whose. This they would do with caution and both running away, A. returning to put it out, B. watching concealed at a distance. When it was over they seldom talked of it; B.

claimed that A. had bewitched him and that he could not help doing what he was commanded by A., while the latter described his impulse to set fire to buildings as a temptation of the devil which he could not resist—replaced, when the fire was under full headway, by a feeling of regret and a desire to repair the injury."

The judge read them a severe lecture and sentenced both to a long term in prison. This, contends the journal quoted, was an unjust sentence if the facts were as stated. "A. was an inebriate with pyromaniacal impulses. He was born with a defect, i. e., an insane and alcoholic tendency. B., it is further argued, was likewise an irresponsible, defective person. They cannot be made sane and well by prison treatment, their morbid impulses will break out in some other direction when they regain their liberty." It may be that in the instance quoted less than justice was done. But we should be sorry to see the average shop-burner or barn-burner go unwhipt of justice because presumably insane. If the respectable "pyromaniacs" of our day are really maniacs for the most part, then, all we can say is that there is much method in their madness. There is a vast difference, at any rate, between the drunken tramp who fires buildings indiscriminately and the well-insured owner whose main scheme is to beat an insurance company out of the amount of its policy.

#### TEXTILE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The imports and exports of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1886, are of more than ordinary interest to the textile industries. The official figures show that the American exports of raw cotton increased nearly four million dollars over the exports of the preceding year, the exact figures being as follows: Exports in 1885, \$201,962,458. Exports for 1886, \$205,086,742. Even more satisfactory was the increase in the exports of cotton cloths, of which the following were the figures: Exports in 1885, \$10,150,237. Exports in 1886, \$12,368,943. It is important to observe the destination of these American cotton fabrics during the past year. They were distributed as follows: to China, \$4,716,588; West Indies, \$1,186,731; Great Britain and Ireland, \$912,526; Mexico, \$898,930; Brazil, \$561,406; Africa, \$618,335, and Argentine Republic, \$446,034. Other exports were to Canada, to the Central American States, to countries in Asia and to Oceania. Manufactures of cottons other than cloths were exported to the value of \$1,579,673.

The exports of domestic woollen goods during the year amounted in gross only to \$653,633. Among these the largest item was wearing apparel, \$466,150. Flannels and blankets went out to the value of \$30,785. The export of carpets fell from \$24,115 in 1885 to \$9,340 in 1886. The export of domestic silk manufactures reached only to \$74,610. The quantity of raw silk imported rose from \$12,925,437, in 1885, to \$18,227,216, in 1886. The manufactured silk imported increased from \$27,467,565, in 1885, to \$28,057,886, in 1886.

An increase is shown in imports of cotton cloth from \$2,756,520, in 1885, to \$3,692,-

588, in 1886. The total increase in the imports of other manufactured cottons of all kinds was \$2,512,988. These included clothing, embroideries, yarns, etc. In the imports of manufactures of flax, hemp, jute, burlaps, and similar fabrics, there was a very slight increase, the figures being: For 1885, \$20,492,376; for 1886, \$20,963,135.

The figures giving the imports of wool and woollens are noticeable. In the opinion of the *Textile Record*, they are so important as to merit placing them fully in tabulated form. The increase in the imports of raw wool are especially noticeable.

	Twelve Months, Ending June 30th.	
	1886.	1885.
Raw Wool.		
Clothing wools .....	\$6,651,260	\$2,262,824
Combing wools.....	1,608,764	669,604
Carpet and similar wools	8,486,057	5,947,495
Total .....	\$16,746,081	\$8,879,923
	Twelve Months, Ending June 30th.	
	1886.	1885.
Manufactures of Wool.		
Carpets and carpetings of all kinds.....	\$1,276,226	\$1,127,492
Clothing, ready-made, & other wearing apparel, except shawls & knit- goods .....	1,506,829	1,902,690
Cloths .....	9,731,007	10,102,354
Dress-goods, women's & children's .....	14,761,339	13,464,647
Knit-goods.....	1,914,874	2,203,457
Rags, shoddy, mungo, waste, and flocks....	1,036,869	287,254
Shawls .....	1,002,720	1,056,433
Yarns .....	2,461,970	624,620
All other.....	7,729,385	5,007,613
Total .....	\$41,421,219	\$35,776,559

—Lieut.-Governor Robinson, in his speech at the dinner given at the Queen's hotel this week to the Irish lacrosse team, which is now on a visit to Canada, said, as he has done on previous occasions, some sensible things in favor of attention to athletic exercises. "It gives me pleasure to be amongst you," said His Honor, "and it does me good to see the enthusiasm with which the exponents of athletic exercises are welcomed amongst us. To excel in manly sports requires much the same qualities that are needful for success in any walk of life. A level head, a keen eye, a trained body and clear brain are needed in an athlete. So are they in a business man or a professional man if he would excel. Patience and self-control are valuable to any one who would fight the battle of life to a finish. And the man who would get the best out of himself in law, medicine or commerce does well to steady his nerves by stiffening his sinews and hardening his muscles." This is sound advice. The young men who formed his main auditory on the occasion mentioned have a good exemplar in His Honor, "whose age is as a lusty winter, frosty but kindly." It is no small compliment to our national game to see it well exemplified by a dozen stalwart young gentlemen from the Green Isle, most of whom are already adepts in the English games of cricket and football, as well as in footracing and swimming. Let us hope that the forecast of one of the speakers at the dinner may be realized, and that the interchange of visits by lacrosse teams—and why not cricket and football teams?—between the old country and the new may become a matter as much of course

as the yearly appearance of our rifle or artillery teams at Wimbledon.

—A state convention is shortly to consider the question of enlarging the Erie and Oswego canals, by lengthening the locks and deepening the canals. The necessity of this improvement is likely to be agreed to, but some difference of view as to where the money is to come from may crop up. There is a disposition, in some quarters, to call upon the general government to contribute towards the improvement. The work is, however, mainly the affair of the State of New York; it can scarcely be said to bear a national character. Congress might and probably would refuse an appropriation; but the State would grant whatever the convention might decide to be expedient; time would be saved by its doing so without an appeal to Congress. There is a limit to the possible extension of the capacity of the Erie Canal, arising out of the water supply, but precisely where the limit comes in is a question to which no other than a practical solution can be applied.

—The general average of spring wheat in Iowa, Wisconsin, Nebraska and Dakota, according to the returns to the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, stood on the 10th inst., at 83.2 against 80.1 a year ago. Winter wheat stood at 81 before it was harvested. The average of spring rye is 88 and of oats 87. The cotton crop in Mississippi and Louisiana had recently suffered from wet weather, reducing the average from 86 to 81.

TEXTILES IN BRITAIN.

There is a sort of "boom" in British woollens, of late, but nothing of the kind can be said of cotton. We append some English, Scotch and Irish advices:

NOTTINGHAM.—Laces, etc.—Although some specialties in lace goods are selling fairly well, the general trade remains very dull. Medium Valenciennes edgings and Valenciennes laces in sets are asked for. Maltese laces, white and colored attract a little attention, and colored torchon and Brabant laces meet with a steady sale. Swiss embroideries are plentiful and cheap. The cheaper kinds of curtains are in fair request, but machinery is by no means fully employed. Silk laces do not sell freely. Colored and fancy hose and half-hose are in demand, but plain white and brown stockings and socks are dull of sale.

LEEDS.—Woolens.—The revival which set in about a fortnight ago, following the advance in the price of wool, is fully sustained. The improvement which first affected fabrics of new design and make is extending to medium and low goods in which no wool is used. Really first-class suitings and cloths for ladies' wear command several pence more per yard than they did a month ago, and manufacturers whose goods are in great favor can keep their mills going night and day. On the other hand, merchants are still loth to buy forward, but manufacturers can make better terms than they did in regard to the dating on of invoices.

BRADFORD.—Woolens.—In the yarn market the demand is of an unsatisfactory character. Spinners believe that the advance in the raw

material will be maintained and decline to yield any concession on new business. In the piece market manufacturers are seeking an advance in prices, but buyers show an unwillingness to yield it. The demand for export is restricted. The *Economist* says that half-bred and down wools are looking upward and that everything in the market remains very firm.

HUDDESFIELD.—Woolens.—Business throughout the last week has been flat, and reports from travellers that are on their journey are not very promising.

BELFAST.—Linens.—In the linen trade a quiet, steady tone prevails, and a fair extent of business is passing, but prices remain low. In canvas there is rather more doing, but also at low prices. For jute goods there is on the whole more inquiry, and prices are the turn steadier.

DUNDEE.—Linens.—Linen manufacturers are fairly employed, and, meantime not dependent on fresh orders; prices steady. For jute hessians the demand has been good, and a rise of 1-24d to 1-12d per yard from the bottom has been established, the quotations being now 1½d. to 1¾d. for 40-in., 10½ oz. The better advices from America and the reported rise in the Calcutta market (fully 10 per cent. on hessians) raise the hopes of makers here of ere long getting prices up to the paying point.

MANCHESTER.—Cotton.—There has been a quiet market during the week, and on 7th no improvement can be reported. The Eastern demand is almost suspended, through the further decline in silver. Terms throughout, says the *Economist*, were inactive. Spinners quote last week's figures, but sales of quantity were quite impracticable, except at some concession. At the same time cotton is not sufficiently abundant to encourage any belief in lower prices, and an early resort to short time is almost inevitable. Inactivity has prevailed in all cloth departments. Shirting offers are 1½d. to 3d. per piece below what manufacturers will take, and consequently little business resulted. Printing cloths, though steady, have only been saleable in small lots, and the same may be said of T'cloths, Mexicans, and heavy goods generally. To-day the market was weaker, and offers that were declined on Tuesday have, in some instances, been accepted to-day.

LUMBER NOTES.

The Quebec *Chronicle* finds little to note in the timber market, buyers being scarce and the shipping houses, as a rule, showing no disposition to invest at present rates. An Ottawa raft has changed hands, but prices at which sales were made have not been reported. Choice oak, of 60 feet, has been sold at 40 cents. Accounts from Great Britain do not appear to indicate an improvement there.

About 300,000 feet of white ash planks will go forward to Germany from the mills of the Chatham Manufacturing Company.

McLennan's mill at Kijworthy has cut 15,000,000 feet since the season began.

According to the Ottawa *Citizen* of the 16th lumber shipping has been very brisk at the Chaudiere during the past week, 2,500,000 feet having been shipped from Messrs. Parley & Pattee's lumber yards alone.

A comparative statement of timber, staves, &c., measured and culled to 12th Aug. has been issued from the Cullers' Department at Quebec:

	1884.	1885.	1886.
Waney White Pine .....	1,239,129	1,212,593	1,556,446
White Pine .....	1,635,664	1,097,202	1,011,295
Red Pine ....	209,221	43,572	166,337
Oak .....	480,478	1,108,646	535,507
Elm .....	633,127	768,978	375,266
Ash.....	373,932	217,192	117,958
Basswood ....	4,415	47	218
Butternut ....	1,121	3,054	192
Tamarac ....	18,427	1,983	3,337
Birch & Maple	178,906	379,592	160,493
Std. Staves ..	16.6.2.22	45.8.2.10	43.5.2.6
W. I. Staves..	69.8.1.23	81.8.0.20	67.9.2.6
Brl. Staves ..	0.6.2.13	195.9.3.25	.....

The export lumber movement this season from Montreal to date is found by the *Gazette* to embrace 1,578,151 pieces deals, deal ends, boards, and battens, and 22,930 pcs. of other lumber to Europe and 354,679 pcs. containing 6,157,627 feet to South America. Comparing the year's business from January 1 to August 1 many Montreal dealers find an increase of over 30 per cent. in volume compared with 1885. Reports from the mills up the Ottawa announce that work has been suspended owing to high water.

The Muskoka Mills Lumber Co. proposes to ship 4,000,000 feet of lumber as a first instalment by way of Penetang and the Northern Railway.

#### INSURANCE NOTES.

The Grand Trunk Railway employes have an association of a mutual character, which is termed the G. T. R. Insurance and Provident Society, of which Mr. Hickson is president. We understand that its members who fall sick receive benefits at the rate of \$3 per week, and the widows or heirs of those who die are entitled to receive from \$500 to \$2,000 according to the class in which they are and the age at which they insure. Also that the rate of dues payable by the workmen of the road was 33 cents per month, and the brakemen somewhat more, theirs being an extra-hazardous occupation. Last week, the Society held its half-yearly meeting, when it was discovered that the rate of assessment hitherto made is inadequate to the demands upon the Society's funds. It has therefore been determined to increase them. The members who are workmen will hereafter pay 40 cents per month into the fund, and brakemen 50 cents, which it is hoped will presently place the organization on a satisfactory basis. The statement in the *Montreal Witness* that "there was a deficit of \$20,000" is authoritatively contradicted. The association was started purely for the benefit of the employes of the company. The fees chargeable were in the first instance fixed at too low a figure. There is no financial embarrassment, we are assured, arising out of the arrangement. Experience had to be gained; and the members of the Society are quite willing to go on upon the same principle as before, having ascertained that a somewhat higher rate of assessment is needed.

The Royal Insurance Company held its annual meeting at Liverpool, on the 6th inst., when the following satisfactory results were reported for last year: Fire premiums, net, £966,108; claims, £562,276, being in a ratio of 57.15 per cent; net profit, fire, £142,298, or £93,726 more than in the preceding year. New life assurances, £410,982; premiums, £14,915; total life premiums £251,432; life fund, £2,936,415, being an increase £91,478. The dividend for the year will be 28 shillings per share, and a balance of £214,471 will be carried forward in profit and loss, as against £147,520 in the previous account. The total funds of the company exceed £5,500,000. We note that the fire profits include a sum of £25,751 derived from interest on the fire lands.

In Geneva there is an insurance company in which parents pay a monthly contribution, and on the death of the father his child or children then each receives a monthly allowance of at least 15 francs (\$3) or more, in proportion to the rate of insurance that has been paid. The company is in a flourishing condition.

The latest insurance scheme is to indemnify a person against loss of his baggage or personal effects by reason of hotel fires, at the rate of twenty-five cents per \$100, for one week. Summer hotels are the ones particularly aimed at.

Belgium, which is the most populated country in the world (5,655,000 inhabitants on 11,000 English square miles) takes—in proportion to the number of its inhabitants—the second place in the consumption of beer, and the third place in that of spirits. The amount spent annually in alcoholic liquor reaches a total of 450,000,000 francs, and the quantity consumed per head is 12 litres spirits, and 240 litres (52 gallons) beer. There is a public house or similar establishment for every 44 inhabitants. This intemperance is aggravated by the laborers gambling for liquor, and by a system of giving credit for drink, the law having little power to interfere with the liquor traffic. Under such circumstances, life insurance among the laboring classes cannot be a profitable business.

Reviewing the fire business of France during the year 1885, the *Argus* takes under review the thirteen principal companies, and it appears from the figures, compiled from the reports, that the total premium income of all companies was 76,453,965 francs, or only 50,125 francs more than in 1884. Nine of the companies show a decrease, ranging from 48,538 to 296,204 francs, only four showing increases, which vary from 46,635 to 427,234 francs. The average loss percentage was 54.29 per cent., the lowest being 38.79 per cent., and the highest 64.91 per cent. Commissions show an average figure of 22.80 per cent. (20 per cent. to 28.94 per cent.), and management expenses 10.04 per cent. (5.50 per cent. to 33.47 per cent.), all reckoned on net premiums. The percentage of profit for twelve companies ranges from 5.18 per cent. to 20.80 per cent., and one office has incurred a loss of 5.74 per cent. on the year's working.

#### AN UNFORTUNATE VENTURE.

It appears that District Assembly No. 125 of the Knights of Labor has undertaken to pay the liabilities left by the unsuccessful working of the "Free 'Bus Line" inaugurated in this city at the time of the difficulties between the Toronto Street Railway Company and its employees last spring. These liabilities, as ascertained by an accountant, amount to \$1490.88 lessened by cash on hand \$15.50, to \$1475.37. When Mr. Blakely handed in the result of his investigation, on this day week, the position of affairs was this:

*Receipts.*—Amount received from contribution boxes from May 11 to June 24, \$9368.55; donations received to same date, \$1600.55; received on account of Island benefit, \$714.25, making the total receipts from all sources to June 24, \$11,683.35. The disbursements were: Total payments from May 11 to June 24, \$11,834.14, leaving cash on hand \$162.07.

There was thus \$312.86 of payments in excess of receipts. "I have endeavored to find how the discrepancy has arisen," says Mr. Blakely, "but hitherto have not been able to do so. I find no regular books of accounts have been kept, (not even a cash book.) Everything has

been done in a very loose manner, and in consequence I have had to make up my statements in a great measure from documentary evidence."

Here we have a common result of the attempt, by men for the most part ignorant of accounts, of proper economy and the science of administration, lacking system and apparently without a capable head, to institute and carry on a work which, supposing it to be both necessary and praiseworthy, requires, if it is to be successful, some definite plan and business-like conduct. It may have seemed to the drivers and conductors who had quarrelled with the Street Car Company, a simple thing—and it appears to have been an easy one—that they should hire some horses and some omnibuses or vans and proceed therewith to oppose what they termed a heartless monopoly, relying for support upon the voluntary contributions of their friends and the public. But they have learned, not without some suffering, doubtless, that a commercial venture needs to be conducted upon commercial principles if it is to last. And further, that the public is not always so free with its dollars as with its expressions of sympathy, unless it can be shown that the dollars will yield a tangible return.

In addition to the receipts mentioned above, a sum of \$801.65 came in, after June 24th, from the benefit performance at the Island, balance, (\$487.38), Builders' Labor Union (\$100) and sundry other amounts from like sources. Payment was made of a further sum of \$786.14 after the date mentioned, which brings the total disbursement to \$15,620.28. There is thus \$297.35 paid out more than was received for the purposes of the venture, and the liabilities owing by the Free 'Bus Company up to August 8th amounted to \$1,370.

A document signed by Saml. Taylor, D. M. W. and W. L. Taylor, D. R. S. is appended to Mr. Blakely's report, by which it appears that some 27 per cent. of the receipts of the 'Bus Co. was paid to the striking employees of the T. S. R.

"In addition to and explanatory of the foregoing, the committee states that out of the sum of \$12,620.28 total disbursements, \$3,459.58 has been paid in relief to strikers. Besides the sum of \$1,370.88 at which Mr. Blakely states the total liabilities, the committee recommends that the district assume a debt of \$40, which was contracted by a committee who had charge of the arrangements in connection with a proposed concert. In connection with winding up the affairs of the company a further liability of \$80 has been incurred. The two sums will bring up the total liability which the District Assembly undertakes to pay to \$1,490.88, less \$15.51 cash on hand, or a net liability of \$1,475.37."

—The Board of Trade of this city is to be congratulated on the steps taken by Mr. Wills, the secretary, to secure, in convenient form, more comprehensive statistical information as to the inward and outward trade of Toronto. We have long had monthly statements of imports and exports, and our readers have had the benefit of them. The board now tabulates, quarterly, the exports from this port and gives, what has not been given before, their destination. Let us hope that the time will not be long when we may also learn, more easily than by searching a 1,000-page *Blue Book*, from what countries our imports come. The intention is to issue quarterly returns to members and at the close of the calendar—not the fiscal—year, make a *resume* of the total trade of the city for each twelve months.

—Writing of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, a correspondent of the *Montreal Witness* says that its results in a commercial direction are altogether beyond expectation. "The number of things we shall in future sell to John Bull would never have been suspected but for this great show, and John Bull will by no means be the only customer we have secured. I will mention from memory some of the things we are already under bond to send here. Agricultural implements and machinery, stoves, barb wire, refrigerators, grains and milling products, furniture, wire mats and mattresses, fruits, organs and pianos, food products of all descriptions, coach makers' supplies. We have also orders for tweeds, and one leading exhibit of cottons is sold. Prices have been sent for of nails, etc., and catalogues of the wood-working machinery exhibited. Among the furniture, that which "takes" the best is the very ingenious office furniture exhibited, calculated to save so much trouble to the much-worried man of business. These contrivances have already found their way all over London." The same authority adds that in furniture, as in agricultural machinery, the cheapness and variety of our woods are much more in our favor than could have been expected.

—Most of the fires which take place in flour mills are, in the opinion of the *North-Western Miller*, erroneously attributed to dust explosions. Our contemporary ventures the assertion that not one fire in one hundred, to say the least, is due to this cause. "It is a fact," says the *Miller*, "that a dust explosion now-a-days is a certain evidence of gross carelessness or foolishness on the part of mill owner or miller; for it is easy to guard against their occurrence, and they rarely happen. It is also a fact that ninety-nine out of every one hundred mill fires are directly traceable to overheating of boxes and journals in machinery—mainly in elevator spouts where a small fire will smoulder along, unnoticed by anybody, for hours, until in many cases, long after a mill has been shut down, when it will break out while there are neither men nor means at hand to check it, and the mill is destroyed. It is time to banish this 'dangerous dust' spectre. Dust will explode, under some conditions, but dust explosions seldom cause mill conflagrations."

—According to statistics recently published in a German journal on the railway enterprise of the world, the aggregate mileage to the end of 1884 was 290,750 miles. Europe claimed of this total 117,694 miles; Asia, 12,757; Africa, 4,075; America, 148,738, and Australia, 7,486 miles. Australia has the largest amount of railway accommodation in proportion to population, and the United States and Canada come next. The cost of constructing the universal system is estimated at £4,800,000,000. The highest expenditure was in Great Britain, where it amounted to £41,168 per mile, as compared with £24,797 in Belgium, £24,928 in France, £21,041 in Germany, (State railway,) £20,885 in Austria, £16,449 in Russia, and £12,650 in the United States. Not less than 60 per cent. of the whole mileage of the world is in English-speaking countries.

—Ontario will before long secure legislative buildings worthy of the Province. The main front of the new block will be 406 feet in extent, and the two wings will have a depth of 244 feet each. Tenders have been called for and we presume no time will be lost in proceeding with the construction, now that the difficulty

about plans has been got over. The plan adopted seems, from the description, to be well suited to the purpose.

—Two members of the Dominion Cabinet, Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Customs, and Hon. G. E. Foster, Minister of Marine, passed, on the 17th inst., through Winnipeg to the Pacific coast, to be absent several weeks. It is said that Mr. Foster's mission is principally in connection with the establishment of lights on the coast and an enquiry into the cod fisheries.

## Correspondence.

### SULPHURIC ACID AND PHOSPHATE.

To the Editor of the *Monetary Times*.

SIR,—Why is it that Canada sends her mineral phosphate of lime to Europe and the United States, to be there treated and sent back to her in the shape of superphosphate, which is in growing use for enriching the farmer's land? A not unnatural question. Why should we not have a sulphuric acid industry in Canada, which should make use of iron pyrites or of the copper pyrites which are so abundant in the eastern townships instead of producing acid from sulphur, a more expensive process.

If sulphuric acid were produced cheaply and plentifully the less rich masses of apatite from the Rideau district, which is at present deemed "refuse" because not rich enough to ship, could be treated at home. We are told that the mineral now picked for shipment contains sixty-five and even eighty-five per cent of pure phosphate. And of the thousands of tons lying at various points along the Rideau Canal none is deemed worth shipping because it falls short of the quality mentioned. Can you not agitate the subject of founding a modern sulphuric acid industry in some favorable part of the Dominion.

Sherbrooke, 10th Aug., '86.

R. R. H.

### BANK OF MONTREAL, HEAD OFFICE.

In commenting, a month or two ago, on the last annual report of the Bank of Montreal, we took occasion to say with reference to the expenditure of some \$80,000 in the enlargement and improvement of the head office of that institution:—"No one, surely, will grudge the sum expended to enlarge that noble building. It may be improved inside, but outwardly its solid stateliness will continue a fit index of the character of the institution itself."

Now that these alterations are concluded, it may be of interest to our readers to learn something of their character. But little change is perceptible outside, but inside the transformation is almost complete. The problem before the architects was to increase the size of the banking room or office without extending the boundary walls of the building. Besides, the alterations had to be carried on without interfering with the business of the bank. Before the alterations were made the banking room was a rectangular chamber about forty feet wide by fifty-four feet deep, with columns supporting the ceiling beams, while the counter or tellers' boxes extended across the middle of the room, leaving a narrow passage at each end for customers to reach the accountant's department or the collection desk. The desks of the ledger keepers and the discount department were separated from the tellers' departments, and each other, occupying the corners on either side of the principal entrance door. The sides of the room were hemmed in by offices and vaults and stairways; while at the back three large windows overlooked the roof of the engine house, in the basement, so that excepting at this point, on the ground floor, the whole site was fully covered.

To extend the banking room, all these side vaults, offices, etc., must be swept away and the room opened up to the very outside walls of the building, leaving only the room now used as the President's office and the one connected with it on the other side, which, however, has been so altered as to be hardly recognized as the same room. Walls three feet thick had to be cut down, while the upper

parts rising to the roof were supported on strong metal girders and columns. As cellars or vaults, which extended under the whole building, were removed, other vaults, which are fire and burglar proof, have been erected at convenient places, and a hoist is used to get to them. An elaborate y carved oak staircase now connects the banking room with the board room and head offices on the first floor; it is entered upon from the banking room through an opening, adorned with reddish marble columns and pilasters with white marble vases and caps. Columns and pilasters, corresponding in color and design with those at the foot of the stairs, standing on oak encased bases, with the balustrade, form the side against the staircase. The handsome windows are of stained glass from Glasgow. They have centre panels of female figures representing the four seasons of the year. The walls and ceiling are also decorated to correspond with the rest of the new work.

The marble counter is a particularly fine piece of work. It is made of marbles from Italy, Belgium and the United States. The front of each department is divided into panels of Mullett's Bay marble, set flush with a framework of Rougeotte, and bronze pateræ are introduced at the angles of the panels. The pilasters dividing the bays of the counter are of "Immaculata," a dark marble very exquisitely veined in various shades. Above the panelling is a band of Sienna, and over this a cornice of marble from Kentucky, supporting the counter shelf of Florentine. The railing is of highly polished bronze with panels of bevelled plate glass. The floor is laid with mosaic imported from England, of many little bits of colored marbles, with a border and occasional centre patterns of foliage conventionally treated. The whole of the bank has been decorated in a style quite new to this part of the world. It was carried out by a New York firm, under special directions of the architects, Messrs. Taylor, Gordon and Boustfield. The banking room was originally painted white, picked out with gold, and the change from that to the present style of decoration is very striking. The woodwork now is a deep green, picked out with bronze and old gold, while the main color of the walls is a deep, warm red, over which is fresco work delicately treated.

Panels have been left in the frieze for cartoons, the subjects of which are taken from Canadian history. Four of these are now in place and aid in giving an idea of the ultimate effect to be obtained. These four are the "Death of Wolfe," then comes a view of the "Old Church of Notre Dame" as it used to stand right in front of where the present parish church is. Next to this is the "Meeting of General Brock and Tecumseh," and on the opposite wall is "Champlain at the Chaudiere falls." The remaining pictures are: "The Landing of Jacques Cartier at Montreal," "La Salle Leaving Lachine on his Journey of Discovery to the Northwest," and "Simcoe Founding Toronto." The ceiling is decorated in silver as a background to the flowing foliage, and has the desired effect of reflecting light. The whole bank building has been lighted by electricity, on the Edison incandescent principle. New large plate glass windows in polished hardwood sashes have taken the place of the small panes. The vestibule has been improved by mahogany swing doors and by plate glass panels in the sides. The President's and manager's rooms—not always accessible to the public—are finished in similar style to the banking room. The furniture of the banking room is all new, and for the greater part is mahogany, all very substantial.

The Savings' Bank has been completely altered and remodelled. This also has been chastely decorated by the same firm. There is a mahogany counter and a bronze railing of simple design. This department is now reached by a light and airy passage, paved with mosaic, forming a vestibule to the savings' bank. The front of this addition has been carried out in plain stonework, with bold, well-proportioned cornices, and a frieze, carved with four emblematic life-size female figures, representing "Commerce," "Mechanics," "Agriculture" and "Navigation." The sanitation and ventilation of the entire building have received the most careful modern treatment, and sufficient space has been gained to meet all the requirements for years to come. The building as it now stands is one of the most commodious and handsome banks in all America.

## BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Not before it was needed, certainly, did the authorities of the Bank of British North America proceed to remodel their head office in Montreal. So prominent a site and so important a bank argued a more roomy and modern building than that which it so long occupied without much alteration. The buildings of the bank in that city have now been changed and improved to such an extent, that the visitor would hardly recognise the old office in the present commodious and handsome premises. The object in remodelling the offices was to obtain increased accommodation, and this end has been as fully attained, as if the old building had been pulled down and a new one erected. The year of the building has been built out, making it proportionate with the front and greatly increasing the interior space. The manager's room, now situated in the front of the building, is a marked improvement upon the previous one and the change will, no doubt, be greatly appreciated both by the public and the occupant.

The semi-circular counter of the banking room, with its resplendent plate glass and bronze fittings is marked by good taste, and the effect is considerably heightened by the cherry woodwork, which gives it a rich and substantial appearance. The plate glass windows in the front and rear, besides lending a fine effect to the handsome surroundings, increase the light in the office, which, from the nature of the woodwork and fittings, has a bright and cheerful appearance. A handsome staircase leads to the flat above, occupied by the general manager and his staff. This flat has also been remodelled and improved, and largely increased accommodation has now been attained. The alterations throughout are characterized by good taste combined with a due regard to utility, and the accommodation now offered to the public by the Bank of British North America is exceptionally good. The alterations have been carried out by Hutchison & Steele. The Roman pavement, which is of very good workmanship adds greatly to the attractions of the office. The effect of the changes made, in lightness and airiness, must be beneficial to the staff, for in the old office on dark days there was none too much of either sunlight or air.

## THE FUTURE OF BRITISH TRADE.

At the July Congress of Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade of the British Empire, Mr. J. Herbert Tritton, president of the London Chamber, who occupied the chair, delivered an address of welcome:

Gentlemen and delegates of the Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire—It is my privilege, as well as my great pleasure, to welcome you all here this morning. You are not strangers, for we welcome you as our own kith and kin from the other side of the world. We welcome you as brothers from all parts of the globe. (Loud applause.) \* \* Unless we strangely misread the signs of the times, the year 1886 will be one marking epochs in a great many causes. You will, I feel sure, agree with me that in none more conspicuously will this be the case than in the great movement which we see going forward day by day—the movement which tends to bind closer together the Anglo-Saxon race. The tide of that movement is advancing rapidly; not high-water mark yet by a long way, but still it is flowing with increasing volume week by week. In this bond between the colonies and the mother-country the links are very manifold; no unimportant one is that which brings us here to day. (Hear, hear.) Commercial interests afford us a common ground for discussion, and not for barren debate, but for the discussion which moulds opinion and which leads to important results. (Applause.) This common ground for the present is lacking when we come to consider high matters of State; but assuredly it is not lacking when we meet to look one another in the face, and to talk of business matters which will be for the benefit not only of this country, but of all her colonies, and all her dependencies. Applause.) \* \*

I feel quite sure that I am justified in saying that this Exhibition has tended to bring vividly before the mind of average Britons many interesting facts, connected with the colonies and India, by an appeal to the

eye—a simple process which teaches a great deal more than any amount of book instruction can do, respecting the vastness of the resources of India and the colonies. We have learned many a useful lesson in that way; and among the valuable lessons we have learned I do not hesitate to say that we, in this little island, have more need of the great countries on the other side of the world than they have of us. The old Manchester school is dead. Peace to its ashes! Long may they be undisturbed and may we never hear of them again! (Hear, hear and laughter.) In place of them has arisen a young England—a young English school of thought and of sympathy, far-reaching beyond anything which our fathers, with all their wide sympathies, ever knew or ever dreamt of. We, the England of to-day—we the Britain of to-day—know that if our country is to renew its youth, it must be through the extremities of her system. She must be rejuvenated in her colonies and in her great dependencies. Accordingly we look there for the future greatness, not alone of Great Britain, but of Greater Britain. (Loud applause.) We confess that we stand at a great crisis in our national history now. We stand at the parting of the waters. The question which we have to determine for ourselves is: Are we to maintain our greatness, our commerce and our maritime supremacy. And, if so by what means?

Foreign nations, jealous of our greatness, are doing all in their power to shut us out from their trade and their prosperity. It is as if there were a great notice-board fixed across the access to their different countries—"No road this way. Trespassers will be prosecuted." Too often we can read that in large letters. They are willing to do themselves an injury, if, by so doing, they may inflict an injury upon us. Under these circumstances we must turn elsewhere; and where else can we turn, save to our brothers, save to our kith and kin, around the world? (Loud applause.) Foreign nations take but a very small percentage of one pound sterling per head from this country. Our colonies—and notably the colonies of Australasia—take as much as £8 and £10 per head. Here lies the future for our mutual profit, and for our mutual trade with our colonies, and not with those who would shut us out. We may take it as an axiom that the trade follows the flag; and this flag of ours shall be a united flag flying all round the world. (Loud applause.) Gentlemen, with this object in view, we have met here, as I have said, to discuss, not to waste words—not for the mere purpose of talking, for our time is limited. We are business men and we know how to weigh our words and to say what we mean—at least I trust we do. The topics suggested for discussion are not sensational, as you will see from the programme which has been forwarded to you. The London Chamber by its organising committee has exercised a great deal of self-restraint in drawing up this programme. There are topics which might have been selected and which would have led to much debate—I might almost say more excited discussion—than those which appear on the agenda. But we want to progress by degrees, and slowly. This is the first occasion on which such a congress has been possible, I believe—certainly the first upon which such a congress has been held—and we hope it may not be the last. Our object is that this or a similar congress, may be periodical. In the autumnal meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce which is to follow our day's deliberations, one of the points down for discussion is: How to make this congress periodical. I trust some means may be found of making it so. The subjects before us are:—Emigration (to be treated, I hope, in its aspect of colonization), postal and telegraphic reform, imperial federation, codification and assimilation of the commercial law of the British Empire, State guarantee of war risks, the silver question and Bills of Lading Reform. \* We are glad to see you amongst us. We welcome you, coming from the furthest parts of the world, as our friends, and our brothers. I lately came across a quotation from Virgil, which seems appropriate to this meeting:

*Dardanide duri que vos a stirpe parentum  
Prima tulit tellus, eadem vos ubere lato,  
Accipiet reduce, Antiquam exquirite matrem.  
Hic domus Aeneae cunctis dominabitur oris  
Et nati natorum, et qui nascentur ab illis.*

May I give you Professor Conington's translation of the passage:

Stout Dardan hearts the realm of earth,  
Where first your nation sprang to birth,  
That realm shall now receive you back;  
Go seek your ancient mother's track;  
There shall Aeneas' house renewed  
For ages rule a world subdued.

We welcome you back gentlemen. The grand fabric of our united interests, of our common wealth, and of our common health shall be built up! Return to your adopted land, and then come again to this your mother country; and in your efforts, joined to our own, to build up that fabric, God grant you and us all success! (Loud applause.)

## THE TINPLATE TRADE.

Some of the newspapers published in South Wales profess to be much troubled by the prospect of German competition in the tinplate trade. One of them, the *Cambrian*, has published an article by an anonymous writer in which the whole position is reviewed with a good deal of critical acumen. The writer shows that as the demand for steel rails is decreasing the German works will almost certainly try to find a new outlet for their steel, and may be expected to do so in connection with an industry which consumes annually about 300,000 tons of steel "tin bars" for export to the United States alone. By obtaining these bars at a loss proportionate to that suffered on rails for export the German tinplate producers would be placed in a position to turn out the plates more cheaply than the makers of South Wales—probably to the extent of sixpence per box. The writer of the article then discusses the best method of meeting this threatened competition, and arrives at the conclusion that it can only be done by workmen agreeing to a reduction in wages of 20 per cent. He argues that the men can afford to make this concession, and, further, that they must do so if they wish to keep the Germans out of their trade. The reasons advanced for this deduction are reasonable enough, but we confess that we should have been better satisfied had the entire condition of the industry been more fully discussed. On numerous former occasions we have felt compelled to criticize the manner in which the tinplate trade is carried on, and we are not aware that there have been any changes recently which obviate the continued application of criticism. The trade is still the plaything of the London and Liverpool speculators, and the majority of the makers are just as ignorant of the wants—and even the names—of their customers as they have always been. Prices are not ruled by the state of the consumptive demand, but by the arbitrary views and "operations" of the speculators, who have no regard whatever for the real welfare of the industry on which they east. If the German's go into the business on a very large scale they will certainly do so on a very different basis. They will begin by ignoring the middleman, and will be careful to ascertain and supply the exact requirements of the American and other consumers. They will not deem it a very difficult matter to keep stock in the United States, or to visit buyers there regularly, and it may be taken for granted that they will do their best to prevent their business from being manipulated either in London or Liverpool. Briefly, the Germans may be very formidable competitors unless the Welsh manufacturers thoroughly overhaul their foolish way of conducting the trade. If the latter resolutely override the financiers and middlemen, who are their permanent parasites, then the German rivalry will be of no great importance, and South Wales will still be the home of the tinplate trade.—*Ironmonger.*

## HEALTHY AND UNHEALTHY MEN.

In a series of sermons on the subject of Evolution and Religion, Henry Ward Beecher has one entitled the "Drift of the Ages," in which the following passage occurs: "In the first place, the final age, the perfect age, must be an age made up of men that come into life better than the generations do to-day. Men do not all have a fair chance. A man who is born with robust health has a better chance than a man who is born an invalid for his father's sins. The man who is born of tem-

perate parents and bears health in every throb of his veins has a better chance than the man who is the offspring of a miserable drunkard or debauchee. The man who has a large and healthy brain has a better chance in this life than the man who has a shrunken brain and most of it at the bottom.

These are the inequalities of condition in this world to-day; but do you suppose that we are going forever to undertake to lift monkeys up to be saints? That we shall forever be obliged to bombard animals that have just intelligence enough to direct their passions and appetites? Do you not believe that in the coming time there is to be such knowledge of heredity as shall lead men to wiser selections? And that the world which has learned how to breed sheep for better wool, horses for better speed, oxen for better beef, will not by-and-bye have it dawn on their minds that it is worth while to breed better men, too, and to give them the chance that comes from virtuous parentage on both sides? As goods well bought are half sold—so men well born are half converted."

FIRE RECORD.

ONTARIO.—Ottawa, 12th.—Lightning struck and burned the storehouse of Hay & Foster. Loss about \$6,000. Insured \$4,000 in Aetna and Hartford.—Welland, 14th.—Wm. Mull-holland's barn destroyed. Loss insured in London Mutual for \$700.—Picton, 14th.—Barn and sheds of Isaac Maybee at Athol burned. Loss about \$4,000, insured Lancashire \$1,000, and Bay Quinte \$1,100.—Cobourg, 14th.—About \$1,000 damaged done to Agricultural Exhibition buildings fully covered by insurance.—Maxwell, 14th.—Steam saw mill owned by A. Heron burned. Loss \$500, not insured.

OTHER PROVINCES.—Coaticook, Que., 15th August.—What is believed to have been an incendiary fire destroyed the wholesale flour and feed store of P. T. Baldwin. The safe, on being drawn out, was found open; it had been drilled and the door blown open. Lovell & Sons' safe had not been tampered with, which was in their office directly over the store. The loss estimated at \$8,000; insured for \$3,500.

STOCKS IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Aug. 18th, 1886.

STOCKS.	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Sellers.	Buyers.	Average '86.
Montreal .....	217½	216½	680	217½	216½	201½
Ontario.....	130½	120	190	130	120	109
Peoples.....	101	97	107	100	97	80
Molsons.....	110	135	142	135	135	126
Toronto.....	206	202	270	205	202	186½
Jac. Cartier.....	70					
Merchants.....	127½	125	128	123	125	115½
Commerce.....	124	122	625	123	122	127½
Union.....	102	95	102	102	102	75
Montreal Tel.....	132	128½	2524	129	128½	128
Rich. & Ont.....	79½	76	1325	77	76	58½
City Passenger.....	187½	180	4105	186½	186	123
Gas.....	215½	211	6755	213	212½	188½
C. Pacific R. R.....	67½	65½	3025	65½	65½	46
N. W. Land.....	70	62½	25	67	62½	43

ANYTHING ELSE TO-DAY?

When on a purchasing tour for little articles, we have often been induced to make extra purchases by the courtesy and attention of a clerk, who, realizing that his popularity increases as he cultivates those requisites, seeks to perfect himself and increase his value as an employe by selling as many goods to every customer as he can, without being deemed impudent or a bore. "Let me show you some of our new flannels," or "Do you care to look at these new prints" very often leads to an inspection and a purchase, and the question, "Anything else to-day?" will often bring forth from a shy and timid customer a request for some article actually needed. Many customers have their favorite clerks with whom they insist upon trading. Why is it? Because they have learned by experience that their wants will have careful attention and that in

all their dealings with them, civility predominates, and if there are any bargains or new goods, their favorite considers it no trouble to display them. "The force of habit is so great," says an exchange, "that should anyone go into a store and buy it entire, the proprietor would say, 'Anything else to-day?'"—Chicago Grocer.

—A parson, speaking at a Burlington camp-meeting last week, predicted that the experience of the strikers this year would weaken the Knights of Labor. The remedy for strikes, he said, was for the laboring men to stop drinking intoxicating liquor, and for capitalists to give laborers a percentage of profits.

—"Well, Uncle Zeke, what compensation do you want for whitewashing the fence?" "Doan want no kompinsashun, Massa Backus; only jist fo' dollahs an' a half."—New Orleans Picaoune.

Commercial.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, August 18th, 1886.

Really little of a novel character can be said as regards the trade situation. There has been no access of business activity in wholesale circles as yet, but when harvesting operations in the country are over, a good healthy movement is anticipated, more particularly as crops are generally turning out well. Collections, for the month, are fair; there is some disposition to grumble in the dry goods trade, but other lines say they cannot complain everything considered.

The share market still rules firm for nearly all stocks, with a fair amount of trading being done. Montreal sells at 217 to 217½; Toronto 204 to 204½; Commerce 122½ to 123; Merchants 124; City Passenger has been active and strong at from 185 to 187½. Cotton stocks have been quiet, but with a firmer tone. Money on call 4 per cent. discount rate 6 to 7 per cent.

ASHES.—The market is very weak and recent spurt in prices is completely over; No. 1 pots would not realise over \$3.40 at the moment, seconds \$3.05 to \$3.10; pearls \$5.25 to \$5.30 and very few coming in. Demand from Britain is very light; and shipments are few.

CEMENTS, FIRECLAY ETC.—There is rather an increasing demand for these goods, and prices tend to firmness as stocks are now pretty well in store. We quote:—Portland Cement \$2.40 to \$2.75 as to lot; Roman \$2.75; Canadian, \$1.75; fireclay \$1.50 per bag; firebricks \$22.50 to \$24.00 per thousand.

DRY GOODS.—A fair number of letter orders is being received for the season, and country remittances are a shade better than a week ago, though not particularly free, and there is room for further improvement. City payments show up better than country ones, and retail business is much better than usual at this time of the year. The cotton congress has got through with its deliberations, and has formed a combination, the gist of which may be boiled down as follows:—Grey cottons are subjected to an advance of about 12½ per cent.; medium priced white cottons will be from 5 to 7½ per cent. dearer, the higher grades of whites are not disturbed; colored goods, such as tickings, denims, shirtings, etc., are advanced about 10 per cent. The cash discount is placed at 8 per cent. per annum, instead of 10 per cent., and no goods are to be sold at advanced dates. There are also certain restrictions of production agreed upon. In domestic woollens blankets are scarce, and are from 5 to 7½ per cent. dearer, grey flannels are still being sold at out rates. We note in summary column a failure of considerable magnitude in the city retail trade.

FISH.—New Cape Breton herrings are scarce, receipts having been small so far and pretty well sold out, we quote \$5 to \$5.25; dry cod rather easier at \$2.75 to \$3.00; Labrador cod herrings not expected for a month yet, and no receipts of new salmon yet to hand. Business is of a very light character.

GROCERIES.—A moderate movement is going on, but no great "boom." Teas are beginning to move more freely, and fair sales of new

crop Japan are reported, principally grades at about 28 cents, the market in Japan is reported steady. Green teas are looking up, and prices here are said to be 20 per cent. lower than new importation could be laid down for now; a fair movement exists in blacks ranging from 18 to 30 cents. Coffees quiet, with a scarcity of good Rio. Sugars about as before reported, granulated 6 3-16 to 6½c. at refinery, yellows 5 to 5½c., with still a great scarcity of brights. Barbadoes molasses 31c. in fair lots, one large lot sold recently at 30c.; syrups dull. Rice unchanged. The prospects for Malaga and Denia fruit point to an abundant crop, and a better quality for Malaga raisins than last year. New Valencias will cost about 7½c. laid down. Currants 5½ to 5¾c. Old sultanas are selling pretty freely at 7½c., good elemes 7 to 7½c. In spices, pepper still rules high, and it would cost 25c. to lay down a fair sample of cloves. Canned goods are high as a rule; mackerel \$2.80 to \$3.00; salmon \$1.35, and advices from British Columbia report the catch a failure; sales of about 2,000 cases of tomatoes are reported at \$1.15; peas higher; sardines 8½ to 10½c. Nothing new in tobaccos or other lines. Payments are reported fair for the season.

LEATHER AND SHOES.—Shoe manufacturers all report good orders, but are not buying freely as yet, and in leather business continues only moderate. Hides are still firm, and leather prices steady at quotations, with the exception of some lots of inferior sole. Stocks are well assorted and show no accumulation. Recent account sales from Liverpool show very satisfactory prices realized for buff, inducing further shipments; splits do not show up so well. We quote:—Spanish sole B. A. No. 1, 24 to 26c.; do. No. 2, B. A., 21 to 23c.; No. 1 Ordinary Spanish, 23 to 24c.; No. 2 do., 21 to 22c.; No. 1 China, 22 to 23c.; No. 2, 21 to 22c.; ditto, Buffalo Sole, No. 1, 21 to 22c.; ditto, No. 2, 19½ to 21c.; Hemlock Slaughter, No. 1, 26 to 27c.; oak sole, 45 to 50c.; Waxed Upper, light and medium, 33 to 39c.; ditto, heavy, 32 to 36c.; Grained, 34 to 37c.; Scotch grained, 36 to 42c.; Splits large, 22 to 28c.; ditto, small, 16 to 24c.; Calf-splits, 28 to 32c.; Calfskins, (35 to 46 lbs.), 70 to 80c.; Imitation French Calf, shins 80 to 85; Russel Sheepskin Linings, 30 to 40c.; Harness, 24 to 33c.; Buffed Cow, 13 to 16c.; Pebbled Cow, 12 to 15½c.; Rough 13 to 28c.; Russel and Bridle, 54 to 55c.

METALS AND HARDWARE.—Matters in these lines are not in any way improved, and there is an absence of any new or stimulating features either here or in Britain. The home iron market rules very dull; warrants have advanced to 39/7d., but there is no reflection in makers' prices. Local orders are of a "hand to mouth" character, and there are no large lots coming forward. Tin is the only article which shows any change, having climbed away up to 299 5/- for present delivery, and £100 for futures. Tin plates have not advanced as yet. We quote:—Summerlee, \$17 to \$17.50; Gartsherrrie, \$16.50; Langloan and Coltness, \$17; Shott, \$16.50 to \$17; Eglington and Dalmellington, \$15 to \$15.50; Calder, \$16.50 to \$17; Carnbroe, \$16; Hematite, \$18 to \$19; Siemens, No. 1, \$16.50 to \$17; Bar Iron, \$1.60 to \$1.65; Best Refined, \$1.85; Siemens Bar, \$2.10; Canada Plates, Blaina, \$2.25 to \$2.35; Penne, etc., \$2.35 to \$2.40. Tin Plates, Bradley Charcoal, \$5.75 to \$6.00; Charcoal I.C., \$4.25 to \$4.75; do. I. X., \$5.50 to \$6.00; Coke I.C., \$3.75 to \$4.00; Galvanized sheets, No. 28, 5½c to 7c, according to brand; Tinned sheets, No. 24, 6½c; No. 26, 7c, the usual extra for large sizes. Hoops and bands, per 100 lbs., \$2.00; Boiler Plate, per 100 lbs., —; Staffordshire, \$2.25 to \$2.50; Common Sheet iron, \$2.00 to \$2.10; Steel Boiler Plate, \$2.50 to \$2.75; heads, \$4.00; Russian Sheet Iron, 10c to 11c. Lead, per 100 lbs.—Pig, \$4 to \$4.25; Sheet, \$4.25 to \$4.50; Shot, \$6.00 to \$6.50; best cast steel, 11c to 13c, firm; Spring, \$2.75 to \$3.00; Tire, \$2.54 to \$2.75; Sleigh shoe, \$2.00 to \$2.25; Round Machinery Steel, 3c to 3½c per lb. - Ingot tin, 24c to 25c; Bar Tin, 26c; Ingot Copper, 12c to 13c; Sheet Zinc, \$4.25 to \$5.00; Spelter, \$4.00 to \$4.25; Bright Iron Wire, Nos. 0 to 6, \$2.40, per 100 lbs.

OILS, PAINTS AND GLASS.—There is no noteworthy change in these lines. Linseed oil rules steady at 60c. for raw, and 63c. for boiled in small lots, with the prospect of higher prices if anything; turpentine 55c.; olive oil \$1.00 to \$1.05 for pure; castor 8½c. Fish oils

rule very quiet and hard to move; steam refined seal about 45c.; Nfld. cod nominally 47½ to 50c.; Gaspe 42½ to 45c. Leads and colors unchanged at following prices:—Leads (chemically pure and first-class brands only) \$6.00; No. 1, \$5.25; No. 2, \$4.50; No. 3 \$4.25. Dry white lead, 5½c.; red do. 4½ to 4¾c. London washed whiting, 50 to 60c.; Paris white, \$1.25; Cookson's Venetian Red, \$1.75; other brands Venetian Red, \$1.50 to \$1.60; Yellow ochre, \$1.50; Spruce ochre, \$2 to \$3. Glass \$1.60 per 50 feet for first break; \$1.70 for second break.

**SALT.**—Trade is quiet, and prices remain as altered last week. We quote elevens at 41 to 43c.; twelves 39 to 41c.; factory filled \$1.10 to \$1.15; Eureka and Ashton's \$2.40; Rice's pure dairy \$2.00; rock salt \$10 a ton; Turk's Island 25c. a bushel.

**WOOL.**—The demand for finer wools is maintained very freely, and some few sales of Cape at 14c. are reported. The tendency of the market is towards firmness. We quote:—Cape 13½ to 15c.; Australian from 16c. upwards, according to quality. Domestic, A super, 27 to 38c.; B super, 22 to 24c.; B super 22 to 24c.; unassorted, 27 to 22c.; fleece, 19 to 21c. nominal; black 21 to 22c.

### TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, August 19th, 1884.

An apprehension that the stringency in the New York money market might affect rates here, led to some realizing in bank shares on the Stock Exchange, but prices have been very little affected. As compared with last week, the close is irregular, the greatest advance being in Hamilton, which rose ¾, to 136½, and the heaviest fall in Imperial from 135½ to 134½ bid. The demand for Western Assurance increases with the improvement in price. The gain during the past week is 3½, up to 147, on reports of the very favorable condition of Insurance business. British America rose ¾, to 110½ bid. Consumers' gas sold at 190½ to 190, and Canada Northwest Land was steady at 64/6 to 64/. Loan Societies' shares remain strong, London and Canadian selling up 2%, to 163. Peoples' sold at 112½ and closed at an advance of 2½. Call loans are to be had at from 4% to 5%.

**COAL AND WOOD.**—Business in the yards is always slack at this season of the year. Canvasers for the various firms are briskly engaged booking orders for fall and winter delivery. Prices of hard coal show no change as yet but it is not improbable that the 1st of September will witness an advance of at least 25 cents per ton. The best soft coal quotes at \$6.00. In wood prices are also unchanged. First quality of cut and split brings \$5.50 to \$6.00.

**FLOUR AND MEAL.**—The past few days have been more active than many of their predecessors and with more than the usual demand prices have stiffened somewhat. There is nothing under \$3.60 in Superior extra and spring extra has offered at \$3.30. Both oatmeal and cornmeal are quiet and unchanged. Bran, at \$10.50 to \$11, has been in better request.

**GRAIN.**—A slightly firmer feeling and more activity are to be noted this week in wheat. Sales have been made for export and more has changed hands locally. We quote for No. 1 fall, 78 to 79c.; No. 2, 76 to 77c.; No. 3, 73 to 74c. Prices of spring also show an advance, say 79 to 80c. for No. 1, No. 2, 77 to 78c.; and 74 to 75c. for No. 3. Nothing but a local trade is being done in oats. Peas are firm and stocks light. Barley still continues nominal.

**GROCERIES.**—No one looks for any noteworthy features in this branch of trade during the comparatively dull summer months, and last week is no exception. Sugars can be had for the same money as when we last wrote, and in other lines prices continue unchanged. An important and interesting feature in the coffee market during the past week has been the publication of the monthly statistics of the visible supplies in Europe. According to the *Commercial Bulletin*, since the first of August last year there has been a steady decrease in the stocks held in eight of the principal European ports, so that on the first instant they were 1,101,656 bags less than August first,

1885. The fact that Europe has been steadily using up her surplus stocks, was of peculiar significance because the deliveries indicated that it was not on account of decreased consumption, the deliveries during the past year being only 190,000 bags less than for the year previous. On the 1st of September, 1885, the visible supply for all Europe, that is stocks and quantity afloat amounted to 4,376,000 bags. On the 1st of July it had decreased to 3,096,500 bags, a falling off of 1,279,500 bags. It was, therefore, with no small interest that the August figures were awaited, for it was expected that they would definitely determine whether Europe was likely to still further pursue the policy of buying less than she was consuming. The August figures show, however, that at last the tide has turned, that low water mark was reached during the month of June, and that the process of replenishing has commenced. It is true that there has been a further decrease in stocks which are 216,800 bags less than on the 1st of July, but there has been a large increase in the quantity afloat so that the visible supply is 12,200 bags greater than it was a month ago. The increase is indeed small, but nevertheless sufficient to show that Europe has commenced to replenish her depleted supplies. During the crop year ending July 1, Europe imported 881,000 bags of all kinds of coffee less than the year previous.

**HARDWARE.**—We note that Manilla rope has advanced ½ cent. per pound. Old stocks of Canada plates are being pretty well reduced, and it is not unlikely that prices for new will be advanced. Ingot tin is firmer but our figures still hold good. Copper is without change and tin plates are as previously quoted. Wholesalers are busy getting out orders for 1st September. Travellers have just started on their fall trip and expect to do well, as country merchants have hitherto been buying lightly. More uniformity in prices of most articles will now exist, owing to the combination effected by the several manufacturers.

**HAY AND STRAW.**—Very little hay and straw is coming to market these days, the farmers being busy harvesting. Old loose straw is cheaper, say \$12 to \$14, while new has advanced to \$10 to \$12.50. Clover hay has made its appearance for the first time this season. The price paid was \$7.00 to \$9.00.

Straw remains as at last quoted. First class baled hay is worth \$10 to \$11 on track here. Second class is not to be had.

**HIDES AND SKINS.**—Stocks of hides are light and a good demand exists for all offerings. Prices continue to be for 60 to 90 lb. steers 8½c.; green cows, 8½c.; cured and inspected, 9½c. Calfskins are dull at 11 to 13c for green, and 12 to 14c for cured. Pelts and lambskins still rule at 45c. Tallow continues dull both for rough and rendered, the former at 2c and the latter at 4½ to 4¾c.

**PETROLEUM.**—Single-barrel lots of Canadian refined oil sell for 18½c per gallon, and 18c is paid for 5 to 10 barrel lots. For carbon safety 20c is still the figure and American prime white and water ditto are unchanged at 24c and 27c respectively. Eocene commands 30c.

**PROVISIONS.**—In hog products the market keeps very firm. Long clear is jobbing at 8½c in case lots. Hams, 14 to 14½c, and lard 9½ to 10c, with stocks very light. There is an easier feeling in eggs, say 12½ to 13c. Cheese is higher and the jobbing trade is being supplied at 9½ to 9¾c, with prospects of still higher prices being asked. There is a moderate enquiry for choice butter from the city trade at 14c. Inferior qualities are neglected.

**WOOL.**—Matters in this department of trade are found to be on the quiet side this week. Prices, however, show no change and 19 to 21c. would still be paid for ordinary fleece combing and 22 to 23c. for southdown. In pulled wools 18 to 20c. is still the figure for combing and 22 to 24c. represents the current value of super, 27c. is the outside price for extra. The fourth series of the London sales of Colonial wool will open on the 7th Sept. The total for disposal, deducting the transit wools but adding the old stock, will probably amount to 250,000 bales, (205,000 bales Australian and 45,000 bales). Schwartz & Co., under date of London 3 Aug. say that since the close of last series the market has witnessed a very active demand, and sales to the

Leading Wholesale Trade of Hamilton.

## New Crop Teas.

### FIRST SHIPMENT

BY

## CANADA PACIFIC R'Y

## BROWN, BALFOUR & Co.

HAMILTON.

## REMOVED

TO OUR NEW WAREHOUSE,

## MAIN STREET WEST,

(South side), between James & McNab,

Where we will be pleased to receive a call from our friends and customers.

## W. H. GILLARD & Co.

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HAMILTON, - - - ONTARIO.

## B. GREENING & Co.,

Wire Manufacturers and Metal Perforators,

## VICTORIA WIRE MILLS,

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## STORAGE,

IN BOND OR FREE.

ADVANCES MADE.

## MITCHELL, MILLER & Co.

Warehousemen,

45 & 91 Front Street East. TORONTO.

THE BEST ROOFING IN THE WORLD.  
WALTERS' PATENT METALLIC SHINGLES.



They lessen your insurance.  
They are attractive in appearance.  
They are one-third the weight of wood.  
They are one-ninth the weight of slate.  
They can be put on by ordinary workmen, at one-third the cost of wood or slate for labor and nails.  
They will last a life-time.  
Send for circulars and references. Sole manufacturers in Canada, McDONALD, KEMP & CO., Toronto.

extent of about 5,000 to 6,000 bales, half Australian, half Cape, have taken place at a full 1d advance on July rates. The Cape wools have been mostly taken by the home trade. The Australian wools (mainly scoured) by French buyers. That a strong enquiry should thus immediately follow the close of a large series of sales is a significant fact which shows that the upward movement which began in May, far from having reached its term is still in full progress, and that important as the advance has been so far, a fresh substantial rise is rapidly developing itself. The Antwerp sales of River Plate wool opened yesterday. Prices as compared with May rates, show a rise of fully 25 per cent. The rise during the past four months is an extraordinary one. Coates Bros., Philadelphia, report that prices are very firm and some holders are unwilling to offer their stocks at present.

BRITISH MARKETS.

The following statement of tea exports and deliveries is taken from Lewenz & Hauser Bros.' London circular of 6th August:—

The export from China to London at the beginning of the week had reached eighty-five million pounds against eighty-four million pounds at the same time last year. The deliveries for July compare as follows with those of the last two years:—1886, 19,540,000 lbs., including 11,396,000 lbs. Congou and Souch., 584,000 lbs. green, and 6,190,000 lbs. Ind., Ceylon and Java; 1885, 15,845,000 lbs., including 9,864,000 lbs. Congou and Souch., 752,000 lbs. green, and 4,216,000 lbs. Ind., Ceylon and Java; 1884, 19,594,000 lbs., including 12,294,000 lbs. Congou and Souch., 508,000 lbs. green, and 5,235,000 lbs. Ind., and Ceylon and Java.

The bonded stock on 31st July, compared with the last two years, as under:—

	1886.	1885.	1884.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Congou and Souchong...	44,894,000	40,922,000	56,089,000
Green tea .....	3,395,000	2,810,000	3,291,000
Scented tea .....	4,435,000	2,796,000	3,441,000
Oolong and other sorts.	1,124,000	762,000	1,665,000
Ind., Ceylon and Java...	16,292,000	12,669,000	13,100,000

70,110,000 59,930,000 79,539,000  
Arrived to 31st July, but not included, 4,000,000 lbs. in 1886, 4,250,000 lbs. in 1885, and 4,000,000 lbs. in 1884.

Messrs. Gillespie & Co.'s Liverpool circular of the 6th instant says:—

Sugar.—Raw dull at easier prices; refined quiet. Rice is rather firmer. Chemicals remain very lifeless. Cream tartar is obtainable at 12s 6d per cwt., ex store here. Oxalic acid firm at 8½d per lb. nett. Borax 30s per cwt., less 2½ to 5 per cent. discount, as in quantity. Gambier firm on spot at 23s 9d to 24s, but "to arrive" 22s 3d to 22s 6d per cwt. would be accepted. Cutch, fair quality 23s 6d to 24s 6d, hard old 28s 6d per cwt. Oils.—Castor oil has been sold recently at 3d per lb., closing steady at 2 15-16d to 2 31-32d per lb. Olive oil—Spanish scarce and dearer. Palm oil quiet at easier figures. Linseed oil firm at our quotations. Freight by regular lines is unchanged, as under:—Montreal, groceries 10s to 12s 6d, chemicals 12s 6d to 15s, oils 17s 6d to 22s 6d; Toronto, Hamilton and London, groceries 20s, chemicals 20s to 25s, oi's 25s to 30s; Halifax, groceries 10s to 12s 6d, chemicals 15s, oils 15s to 20s; St. John, N.B., groceries 15s to 20s, chemicals 17s 6d to 20s, oils 20s to 25s.

As to iron and steel, the circular of Messrs. John Williams & Co., dated Liverpool, 31st July, gives but a poor account of the prospect, thus:—"No improvement can be reported in any branch of the iron and metal trades, but rather the reverse. While the volume of trade the past six months has not been diminished, its value in money has seriously decreased, the prices on attached sheet shewing a heavy fall on the already unusually low rates of January last. The increased value of gold as a purchasing medium, cheaper modes of production, greater facilities for transport, more rapid communication, and the lighter stocks carried owing to the promptness with which they can be replenished, together with the keenness of foreign competition are put down as some of the causes of what seems to have become our normal position. There are signs however, of this competition beginning to tell severely on our German rivals notwithstanding the greatly advanced prices which their high tariff with its consequent exclusion of English

iron and steel enables them to exact in their home market. Our own producers are suffering equally, but their accumulated capital and greater "staying power" is more in their favor. Cleveland pig iron selling at 29s, steel rails 75s, and hoop and sheet iron at a price never before known, tell their own tale. The exceptional price of steel rail is owing to the agreement between the British, German and Belgian makers having lapsed, and whether it will be revived, it is at present impossible to say. Low prices apparently do not stimulate production in this case, as the orders for rails of late have been fewer than ever. Stocks of pig iron continue to increase all the time at an alarming rate, a combination for restriction seems impossible, and the policy of the stronger producers seems to force prices down to such a point that the weaker firms will have to abandon the trade. The depression still existing in all branches of the shipbuilding trade is beginning to tell upon the producers of Siemens-Martin steel, and many of the works are running short of orders. A combination as to prices still exists amongst the Scotch manufacturers, but there are outside firms and English makers ready to underbid them for any orders of moment, and our quotations for this description are purely nominal." The tinplate industry is an exception to the above depressing statement. In this line, says the circular, "makers have been briskly employed all the year owing to the unusually heavy demand from the United States, the shipments to that quarter for the six months ending June 30th, amounting to over 148,000 tons, the largest ever known, being at the rate of something like 6,000,000 boxes per annum, or more than two-thirds of the entire production. Stocks have been heavily reduced, and yet in face of this and the advance in tin, producers have not been able to do more than maintain prices, owing to the unemployed mills, that any substantial rise would call into operation."

FOR SALE.

AN OLD AND WELL ESTABLISHED  
WHOLESALE  
Grocery & Liquor Business  
IN TORONTO.

doing a large and prosperous trade, with valuable connections throughout Ontario. Commodious premises and favorable lease.

FOR SALE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

As the fall trade is just opening, and the business is in first-class running order, the opportunity presented for a live man with a reasonable amount of capital is exceptionally good. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Principals only deal with.

Address,  
THOMSON, HENDERSON & BELL,  
16 Wellington St. East, TORONTO.  
Aug. 13th, 1886.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the matter of Robert Thomson Summers, trading at Toronto under the style of Summers & Co.

Notice is hereby given that the said Robert Thomson Summers has made an assignment of his estate and effects to me, in trust, for the benefit of his creditors, under the provisions of 48 Vic., Cap. 96, intitled "An Act respecting Assignments for the Benefit of Creditors."

The creditors are requested to send their claims to me on or before the 30th day of September next, accompanied by the vouchers upon which they are based, as I will after that date proceed to distribute the assets of the estate among the parties entitled thereto, and will not be liable to any person of whose claim I shall not then have had notice.

E. R. C. CLARKE, SENIOR,  
26 Wellington Street East, Toronto.  
Toronto, Aug. 19th, 1886.

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Telephone Communication Between all Offices

P. BURNS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Coal and Wood

Orders left at Offices, cor. FRONT & BATHURST, LONGE STREET WHARF, and at KING STREET EAST, TORONTO, will receive prompt attention.

THE

EQUITABLE

Life Assurance Society,  
120 BROADWAY, - - NEW YORK.  
HENRY B. HYDE, President

ASSETS, Jan. 1st, 1886.. \$66,558,887.50  
LIABILITIES, 4 per cent.

Valuation ..... 52,691,148.87  
SURPLUS, ..... \$13,862,289.18

(Surplus on N. Y. Standard, 4½ per cent. interest, \$17,495,329.40.)

Surplus over Liabilities, on every standard of valuation, larger than that of any other life assurance company.

New Assurance in 1885.. \$ 96,011,878.00  
Outstanding Assurance .. \$57,338,246.00

Total Paid Policy-Holders in 1885 ..... 7,188,639.05

Paid Policy-Holders since Organization ..... 88,211,175.68

Income ..... 16,590,053.18

Improvement During the Year.

Increase of Premium Income ..... \$1,480,849.00

Increase of Surplus ..... 2,278,622.08

Increase of Assets ..... 8,591,461.96

New Assurance written in 1885, the largest business ever transacted by the Society or by any other company in a single year; the business of 1884 three millions over that of 1883, and that of 1883 eleven millions over that of 1882.

Skillful Life Insurance Agents can do more business for the Equitable than for any other company, and consequently can earn more money for themselves. Interviews and correspondence invited.

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Wool Broker, ADVANCES  
ON  
TORONTO, CANADA. CONSIGNMENTS.

MAITLAND & RIXON,  
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Forwarders & Commission Merchants,

Dealers in Pressed Hay, Grain and Supplies.  
Lumber men and Contractors' Supplies a specialty  
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MANUFACTURERS OF  
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Wire Bed Manufacturer.  
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A Non-Fibrous Anti-Friction Box Metal. Handsomely put up for the hardware trade. Sells well. Satisfaction guaranteed. New design, new package, and bright metal. No point wherein it falls in use.

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INVENTORS' AGENT,

Will exhibit samples and models of inventions, Canadiana Section Indian and Colonial Exhibition, London, England.

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Fire Insurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE, . . . . . GALT, ONT.  
Established 1838.

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**Dominion Line.**

Sarnia..... 3,850 Tons.	Oregon..... 3,850 Tons
Toronto ..... 3,900 "	Montreal..... 3,900 "
Dominion .. 3,200 "	Ontario ..... 3,200 "
Mississippi.. 2,600 "	Texas ..... 2,710 "
Vancouver.. 5,700 "	Quebec ..... 2,700 "

**LIVERPOOL SERVICE:**

Sailing Dates from QUEBEC:

TORONTO.....20th Aug. | \*SARNIA..... 3rd Sept  
\*VANCOUVER 26th Aug. | MONTREAL...10th Sept  
\*OREGON..... 16th Sept.

**Bristol Service for Avonmouth Dock.**

Sailing Dates from MONTREAL:

QUEBEC ..... 13th Aug. | DOMINION..... 10th Sept  
ONTARIO ... 27th Aug.

Rates of Passage—From Quebec, cabin, \$50 to \$80, according to steamer and berth. Second cabin, \$30. Steerage at lowest rates.

\*Saloons, state-rooms, music-rooms and bath-rooms in these steamers are amidship, where but little motion is felt; and they carry neither cattle nor sheep.

For further particulars apply to GEO. W. TORRANCE, 18 Front Street East; M. D. MURDOCK & CO., 89 Yonge Street, Toronto.

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**ALLAN LINE**  
ROYAL MAIL  
STEAMSHIPS.

1886. Summer Arrangement. 1886

LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEBEC AND MONTREAL MAIL SERVICE.

From Liverpool.	Steamships.	From Quebec.
8 July .....	*Polynesian .....	29 July
15 " .....	*Parisian .....	5 Aug.
23 " .....	Peruvian .....	13 "
29 " .....	*Sardinian .....	19 "
6 Aug. ....	Circassian .....	27 "
12 " .....	*Polynesian .....	2 Sept.
19 " .....	*Parisian .....	9 "
27 " .....	Sarmatian .....	17 "
2 Sept. ....	*Sardinian .....	23 "
10 " .....	Circassian .....	1 Oct.
18 " .....	*Polynesian .....	7 "
23 " .....	*Parisian .....	14 "
1 Oct. ....	Sarmatian .....	22 "
7 " .....	*Sardinian .....	28 "
15 " .....	Circassian .....	5 Nov.
21 " .....	*Polynesian .....	11 "
28 " .....	*Parisian .....	18 "

The steamships herein mentioned do not carry cattle, pigs or sheep.

The steamers marked \* are mail steamers.

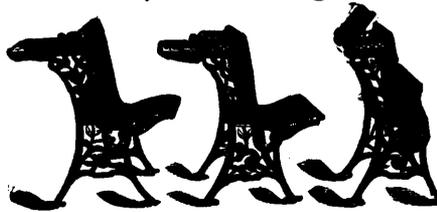
Passengers and their baggage are put on board the ocean steamers—at Quebec—free of all expense. The cabin plans of the Peruvian and Circassian have been altered. The saloon is now amidship, and the cabins are so arranged as to be also in the best position to avoid the motion.

Last train connecting at Quebec with mail steamer will leave Toronto on the Wednesday morning.

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MANUFACTURERS OF  
Office, School, Church & Lodge Furniture



THE MARVEL SCHOOL DESK,

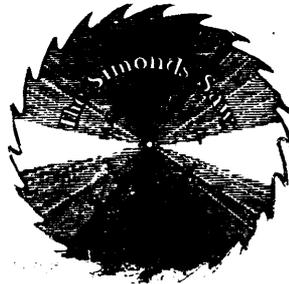
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Commission Merchants  
AND  
Manufacturers' Agents.

Special attention given to the sale of TEXTILE GOODS to the Wholesale Trade of the Lower Provinces.

Canterbury St. . . ST. JOHN, N.B.



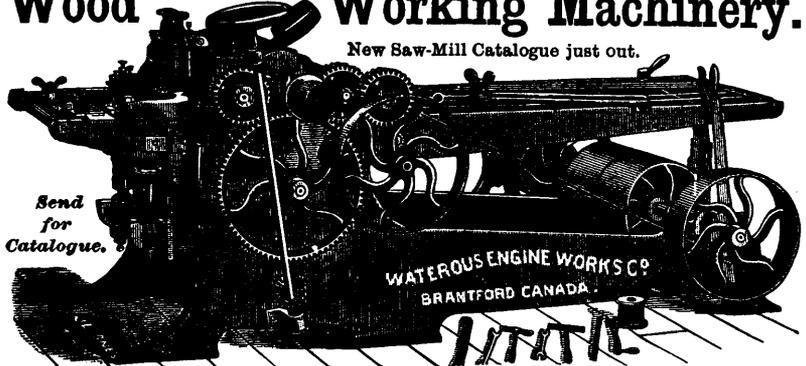
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**R. H. SMITH & CO.,**  
ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO,

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THE "SIMONDS" SAWS  
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

All our Goods are manufactured by the "Simonds" process. Our CIRCULAR SAWS are unequalled. We manufacture the Genuine HANLAN, LANCE TOOTH, DIAMOND, NEW IMPROVED CHAMPION, and all other kinds of CROSS-CUT SAWS. Our Hand Saws are the best in the market, and as cheap as the cheapest. Ask your Hardware Dealer for the St. Catharines make of Saws.  
The Largest Saw Works in the Dominion.

**SAW MILL MACHINERY AND ENGINES.**  
Wood Working Machinery.



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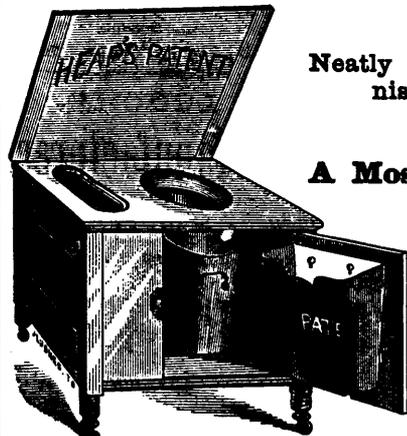
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**The 'Bedroom Sanitary Convenience.'**



Neatly made of Black Ash, Var-nished, Net Cash, . . . \$10.00

A Most Useful Piece of Furniture.

Perfectly Inodorous.

Supplies a Long-felt Want.

IS SIMPLY INVALUABLE

Height, 19 in.; Width, 23 in.; Depth, 19 in.

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## WM. PARKS & SON, (LIMITED)

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that we WILL NOT GUARANTEE AS OURS any line we make "unless branded with our name."

### Parks' Fine Shirtings.

Full Weight, Fast Col'ors, & Full Width.

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We are the only manufacturers in the Dominion of these celebrated yarns.

### "Carpet Warps and Beam Warps."

The most regular thread, best finished and brightest colors in the market.

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WILLIAM HEWETT, DUNCAN BELL,  
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AND

All the Principal Points in Canada and the United States.

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SPEED, SAFETY, CIVILITY.

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Best and Quickest Route to MANITOBA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, and the PACIFIC COAST.

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General Passenger Agent.

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Drum Cylinder Press

FOR SALE.

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Prints one side of this Journal, and can be seen in operation at this office.

MONETARY TIMES,

66 Church Street, Toronto.

## OSWEGO MARKETS.

Oswego, Aug. 18.

The wheat market is steady, white state quoted at 85c. Corn is unchanged—No. 2 western quoted 52c.; No. 2 yellow, 53c. Barley is lower—No. 2 Canada is quoted at 72c.; sales of 9600 bushels are reported on private terms. Rye nominal at 53c. in bond. Canal freights are 4½c. for wheat and peas, 4c. for corn and rye, 3½c. for barley, to New York. On lumber, \$1.40 to Albany and \$1.90 to New York.

## OIL MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 18.

Oil opened at 61c.; closed at 60½ to 60¾c.; highest was 61½c.; lowest, 60½c.

OIL CITY, Aug. 18.

Oil opened at 61½c.; closed at 60½c. bid; highest was 61½c.; lowest, 60½c.

PETROLIA, Aug. 18.

Oil opened and closed at 75c. In future oil quotations at this point will only be given when there are any changes.

## TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.

(CONTINUED.)

### Sawn Lumber, Inspected, B. W.

Clear pine, 1½ in. or over, per M	\$36 00	38 00
Pickings, 1½ in. or over	26 00	28 00
Clear & pickings, 1 in	25 00	26 00
Flooring, 1½ & 1¼ in	15 00	16 00
Dressing	15 00	16 00
Ship, culls stks & sids	12 00	13 00
Joists and Scantling	12 00	13 00
Clapboards, dressed	12 50	00 00
Shingles, XXX, 16 in	2 50	2 60
" " XX	1 40	1 60
Lath	1 90	2 00
Spruce	10 00	13 00
Hemlock	10 00	11 00
Tamarac	12 00	14 00

### Hard Woods—P. M. ft. B. W.

Birch, No. 1 and 2	\$17 00	20 00
Maple, "	16 00	18 00
Cherry, "	60 00	85 00
Ash, white, "	24 00	28 00
" black, "	16 00	18 00
Elm, soft "	13 00	14 00
" rock "	18 00	00 00
Oak, white, No. 1 and 2	25 00	30 00
" red or grey "	18 00	20 00
Balm of Gilead, No. 1 & 2	13 00	15 00
Chestnut	25 00	30 00
Walnut, 1 in. No. 1 & 2	85 00	100 00
Bittersnut	40 00	50 00
Hickory, No. 1 & 2	28 00	00 00
Basswood	16 00	18 00
Whitewood, "	35 00	40 00

### Fuel, &c.

Coal, Hard, Egg	\$ 5 75	0 00
" " Stove	6 00	0 00
" " Nut	6 00	0 00
" " Soft Blossburg	5 50	0 00
" " Briarhill best	6 00	0 00
Wood, Hard, best uncut	0 00	5 50
" " 2nd quality, uncut	3 50	4 00
" " cut and split	5 50	6 00
" " Pine, uncut	4 00	0 00
" " cut and split	5 00	0 00
" " slabs	3 00	4 00

### Hay and Straw.

Hay, Loose Old, Timothy	\$12 00	14 00
" " New do	10 00	12 50
Clover Hay	7 00	9 00
Straw, bundled out	8 00	10 50
" " loose	6 00	7 00
Baled Hay, first-class	10 00	11 00
" " second-class	8 00	9 00

## LIVERPOOL PRICES.

Aug. 19th, 1886.

Wheat, Spring	8	D
" " Red Winter	6	10
" " White	00	9
Corn	4	34
Peas	5	5
Lard	35	0
Pork	57	6
Bacon, long clear	33	6
" " short clear	35	6
Tallow	23	0
Cheese	43	6

## CHICAGO PRICES.

By Telegraph, Aug. 19th, 1886.

Wheat, No. 2 Spring, spot	\$ 79	0 00
" " Nov.	83½	0 00
Corn	49½	0 00
Oats	37½	0 00
Barley	cash	0 00

### Hog Products.

Mess Pork	\$ 9 55	0 00
Lard, tierces	6 90	0 00
Short Ribs	6 30	0 00
Hams	0 00	0 00
Bacon, long clear	6 25	0 00
" " short clear	6 45	0 00

# THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

RICHARD McCURDY, President.

Assets, - - - - \$108,908,967.51.

When asked to insure in other Companies,

## REMEMBER THESE IMPORTANT FACTS:

1. It is the oldest active Life Insurance Company in America.
2. It is the largest Life Insurance Company by many millions of dollars in the world.
3. It has no Stockholders to claim any part of its profits.
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5. Its present available Cash Resources exceed those of any other Life Insurance Company in the world.

It has received in Cash from Policyholders since its organization in 1843,

\$285,761,485.

It has returned to them, in Cash, over

\$230,000,000.

Its payments to Policyholders in 1885 were

\$14,402,049.

Surplus, by the legal standard of the State of New York, over

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General Managers for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec,

MONTREAL.

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Brown Cottons and Sheetings, Bleached Sheetings, Canton Flannels, Yarns, Bags, Ducks &c.

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Heavy Brown Cottons and Sheetings.

Tweeds, Knitted Goods, Flannels,

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Pork Packers,

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L. C. Bacon, Rolled Spiced Bacon

C. C. Bacon, Glasgow Beef Hams,

Sugar Cured Hams, Dried Beef

Breakfast Bacon Smoked Tongues

Mess Pork, Pickled Tongues.

Family or Navy Pork,

Lard in Tubs and Pails.

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A compendium of commercial events for the year from July, 1885, to July, 1886, with or without advertisements, may be had upon application to this office.

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Stock and Share Broker,

88 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,

MONTREAL.

STOCK AND BOND REPORT.

BANKS.	Share.	Capital Subscribed.	Capital Paid-up.	Rest.	Dividend last 6 Mo's.	CLOSING PRICES.	
						TORONTO, Aug 19.	Cash val. per share
British Columbia	.....	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000	\$ 260,000	3 %	.....	.....
British North America	.....	4,866,666	4,866,666	1,055,400	3	.....	126½
Canadian Bank of Commerce	50	6,000,000	6,000,000	1,600,000	3½	122½	123
Central	100	500,000	356,930	25,000	3	.....	.....
Commercial Bank, Windsor, N.S.	40	500,000	260,000	78,000	4	125	.....
Dominion	50	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,020,000	5	214	215
Eastern Townships	50	1,500,000	1,449,067	375,000	3½	.....	.....
Federal	100	1,250,000	1,250,000	125,000	3	110½	111½
Halifax Banking Co.	20	500,000	500,000	55,000	3	104½	.....
Hamilton	100	1,000,000	999,500	330,000	4	136½	136½
Imperial	100	1,500,000	1,500,000	500,000	4	134½	135
La Banque Du Peuple	50	1,200,000	1,200,000	200,000	3	.....	.....
La Banque Jacques Cartier	25	500,000	500,000	140,000	3	.....	.....
La Banque Nationale	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
London	100	1,000,000	192,724	50,000	.....	.....	.....
Maritime	100	321,900	321,900	60,000	3	.....	.....
Merchants' Bank of Canada	100	5,799,200	5,799,200	1,500,000	3½	126½	127
Merchants' Bank of Halifax	100	1,000,000	1,000,000	300,000	3½	.....	101
Molsons	50	2,000,000	2,000,000	675,000	4	.....	.....
Montreal	200	12,000,000	12,000,000	6,000,000	5	216½	217½
New Brunswick	100	1,000,000	1,000,000	300,000	4	.....	.....
Nova Scotia	100	1,250,000	1,114,300	340,000	3½	.....	132
Ontario	100	1,500,000	1,500,000	500,000	3	120	121
Ottawa	100	1,000,000	1,000,000	210,000	3½	.....	.....
People's Bank of Halifax	20	800,000	800,000	35,000	2½	.....	97
People's Bank of N. B.	50	.....	150,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pictou	50	500,000	250,000	.....	.....	.....	50
Quebec	100	2,500,000	2,500,000	325,000	3	.....	.....
St. Stephen's	100	200,000	200,000	25,000	4	.....	.....
Standard	50	1,000,000	1,000,000	300,000	3½	124½	125
Toronto	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,200,000	4	203½	204½
Union Bank, Halifax	50	1,000,000	500,000	40,000	3	100	.....
Union Bank, Lower Canada	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	.....	3	90	105
Ville Marie	100	500,000	477,530	20,000	3	.....	.....
Western	100	500,000	289,184	15,000	.....	.....	.....
Yarmouth	100	400,000	390,970	30,000	3	103½	.....

LOAN COMPANIES.	
Agricultural Savings & Loan Co.	50 600,000 578,313 75,000 4
British Can. Loan & Invest. Co.	100 1,350,000 267,066 38,000 3
British Mortgage Loan Co.	100 450,000 223,770 30,000 3½
Building & Loan Association	25 750,000 750,000 90,000 3
Canada Landed Credit Co.	50 1,500,000 663,990 140,000 4
Canada Perm. Loan & Savings Co.	50 2,000,000 2,200,000 1,100,000 6
Canadian Savings & Loan Co.	50 750,000 650,410 120,000 4
Dominion Sav. & Inv. Society	50 1,000,000 863,400 159,000 4
Farmers Loan & Savings Company	50 1,057,250 611,430 100,000 3½
Freehold Loan & Savings Company	100 1,876,000 1,000,000 250,000 5
Hamilton Provident & Loan Soc.	100 1,500,000 1,100,000 135,000 4
Huron & Erie Loan & Savings Co.	50 1,500,000 1,100,000 394,000 5
Huron & Lambton Loan & Sava. Co.	50 350,000 226,550 42,000 4
Imperial Loan & Investment Co.	100 628,850 628,000 95,400 3½
Landed Banking & Loan Co.	100 700,000 373,070 50,000 3
Land Security Co.	25 200,000 176,984 100,000 5
London & Can. Loan & Agency Co.	50 4,000,000 580,000 290,000 5
London Loan Co.	50 660,700 464,620 49,775 4
London & Ont. Inv. Co.	100 2,250,000 450,000 80,000 3½
Manitoba Investment Assoc.	100 400,000 100,000 3,000 4
Manitoba Loan Company	100 1,250,000 312,081 94,000 4
Montreal Loan & Mortgage Co.	100 500,000 412,433
Manitoba & North-West Loan Co.	100 1,250,000 312,500 100,000 3½
National Investment Co.	100 1,700,000 418,000 25,000 3
Ontario Industrial Loan & Inv. Co.	100 479,800 235,135 28,000 3½
Ontario Investment Association	50 2,650,000 634,715 609,000 4
Ontario Loan & Debenture Co.	50 2,000,000 1,200,000 297,000 4
Ontario Loan & Savings Co., Oshawa.	50 300,000 300,000 65,000 3½
People's Loan & Deposit Co.	50 500,000 490,586 74,000 3½
Real Estate Loan & Debenture Co.	50 800,000 477,209 5,000
Royal Loan & Savings Co.	50 500,000 390,000 53,000 4
Union Loan & Savings Co.	50 1,000,000 600,000 190,000 4
Western Canada Loan & Savings Co.	50 2,600,000 1,300,000 650,000 5

MISCELLANEOUS.	
Canada North-West Land Co.	£ 5 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 £ 10,408
Canada Cotton Co.	\$100 \$2,000,000 \$2,000,000
Montreal Telegraph Co.	40
New City Gas Co., Montreal	40
N. S. Sugar Refinery	100
Starr Mfg. Co., Halifax	100
Toronto Consumers' Gas Co. (old)	50 1,000,000 1,000,000

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

ENGLISH—(Quotations on London Market.)

No. Shares.	Last Dividend.	NAME OF COMPANY.	Share par val.	Amount Paid.	Last Sale.
20,000	5	Briton M. & G. Life.	£10	£1	.....
50,000	15	C. Union F. L. & M.	50	5	20½ 21½
100,000	.....	Fire Ins. Assoc.	10	2	.....
20,000	5	Guardian	100	50	66 68
12,000	32	Imperial Fire.	100	25	158 162
150,000	10	Lancashire F. & L.	20	2	52 64
35,882	20	London Ass. Corp.	25	12½	54 56
10,000	10	London & Lan. L.	10	1½	32 42
74,000	8	London & Lan. F.	25	2½	71 73
2,300,000	57½	Liv. Lon. & G. F. & L.	50	29	30
30,000	20	Northern F. & L.	100	10	53 55
120,000	24	North Brit. & Mer.	25	6½	36½ 36½
6,722	5½	Phoenix	50	50	227 232
200,000	10	Queen Fire & Life.	10	1	24 3
100,000	41½	Royal Insurance.	20	3	35 36½
50,000	.....	Scottish Imp. F. & L.	10	1	.....
10,000	.....	Standard Life	50	12	.....

CANADIAN.					
10,000	8	Brit. Amer. F. & M.	\$50	\$50	110½ 110½
2,500	15	Canada Life	400	60	.....
5,000	10	Confederation Life	100	10	.....
5,000	10	Sun Life Ass. Co.	100	12½	125
.....	5	Royal Canadian	100	15	.....
5,000	5	Quebec Fire	100	65	.....
2,000	10	Queen City Fire.	50	10	.....
0,000	9	Western Assurance	40	20	142½ 147½

RAILWAYS.

Par value	London, July 22
Atlantic and St. Lawrence	£100 138
Canada Pacific	100 68
Canada Southern 5% 1st Mortgage	100 108
Grand Trunk ordinary stock	100 14
5% perpetual debenture stock	100 110
do. Eq. bonds, 2nd charge	100 124½
do. First preference	100 73½
do. Second pref. stock	100 57½
do. Third pref. stock	100 39½
Great Western ordinary stock	20 10/-
do. 6% pref. stock	.....
do. 6% bonds, 1890	.....
Midland Stg. 1st mtg. bonds, 1908	100 107
Northern of Can. 5% 1st mtge	100 88
do. 6% second mortgage	100 102
Toronto, Grey & Bruce 6% bonds	100 106
Wellington, Grey & Bruce 7% 1st m.	100 93

SECURITIES.

London, July 22	
Canadian Govt. deb., 6% stg., 1892-4	.....
do. do. 5% inscribed stock	.....
do. do. 5% stg., 1895	105
Dominion 5% stock, 1903, of Ry. loan	116
do. 4% do. 1904, 5, 6, 8	106
do. bonds, 4%, 1904, 56 Ins. stock	106
Montreal Harbour bonds, 5%	107
do. Corporation, 5%, 1874	107
do. do. 5%, 1909	108
Toronto Corporation, 6%	111½
do. do. %, 1909, Water Works Dep.	116

DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Aug. 5.	
Bank Bills, 3 months	1½ 1½
do. do. 6 do.	2½ 2½
Trade Bills, 3 do.	1½ 2 nom.
do. do. 6 do.	2½ 2½ nom.

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**Millers' & Manufacturers' INSURANCE COMPANY.**

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OBJECTS :

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- 3.—To reduce the cost of insurance to the lowest point consistent with the safe conduct of the business.

METHODS :

- 1.—The Company deals only with the principals of the establishments insured by it, and combines the self-interest of the insured with that of the underwriters.
- 2.—Care, order and cleanliness must prevail in all hazards on which a policy will be granted.
- 3.—All risks will be inspected by an officer of the Company who will suggest improvements where necessary for safety against fire.

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**UNION MUTUAL Life Insurance Co'y.**

PORTLAND, Me.

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 Organized 1848.

Assets, December 31st, 1885.....\$ 6,119,547 15  
 Surplus (N. Y. Standard) ..... 706,130 41  
 Total amount paid to policy-holders to Dec. 31, 1885..... 21,653,155 94

Incontestable and Unrestricted Policies Protected by the Non-Forfeiture Law of Maine.  
 Novel and attractive plans, combining cheap Insurance with profitable investment returns.  
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MAIL BUILDING TORONTO

Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	
<b>Breadstuffs.</b>			<b>Groceries.—Con.</b>			
FLOUR: (37 bbl.) f.o.c.	\$ c. \$ c	Almonds, Taragona.	\$ c. \$ c.	<b>Hardware.—Con.</b>		
Superior Extra.....	3 55 3 60	Filberts, Sicily.....	0 11 0 12	IRON WIRE:	\$ c. \$ c.	
Extra.....	3 45 3 50	Walnuts, Bord.....	0 08 0 09	No. 6 1/2 100 lbs.....	2 75 2 85	
Strong Bakers.....	3 60 4 30	Grenoble.....	0 00 0 00	No. 9.....	3 00 3 10	
Spring Wheat, extra	3 25 3 30	SRUUPS: Common.....	0 25 0 30	No. 12.....	3 45 3 55	
Superfine.....	2 90 3 06	Amber.....	0 30 0 33	Galv. iron wire No. 6	3 40 0 00	
Oatmeal.....	3 75 4 00	Pale Amber.....	0 45 0 50	Barbed wire, galv'd.	0 06 0 06 1/2	
Cornmeal.....	3 00 3 25	MOLASSES:.....	0 27 0 30	" painted	0 05 0 05	
Bran, 1/2 ton	10 50 11 00	RICE: Arracan.....	0 03 0 03 1/2	Coil chain 1/2 in.....	0 03 0 04	
GRAIN: f.o.c.		Patna.....	0 04 0 05	Iron pipe.....	0 67 0 70	
Fall Wheat, No. 1...	0 78 0 79	SPICES: Allspice.....	0 11 0 12	" galv. 1/2 in.	0 35 0 40	
" No. 2.....	0 76 0 77	Cassia, whole 1/2 lb.....	0 13 0 15	Boiler tubes, 2 in.....	1 08 0 08 1/2	
" No. 3.....	0 73 0 74	Cloves.....	0 25 0 30	" 3 in.....	1 11 1 12	
Spring Wheat, No. 1	0 79 0 80	Ginger, ground.....	0 25 0 35	STEEL: Cast.....	0 12 0 13 1/2	
" No. 2.....	0 77 0 78	" Jamaica, root.....	0 23 0 27	Boiler plate.....	2 50 2 60	
" No. 3.....	0 74 0 75	Nutmegs.....	0 70 0 90	Sleigh shoe.....	2 00 2 25	
Barley, No. 1.....	0 64 0 65	Pepper, black.....	0 18 0 19	CUT NAILS:		
" No. 2.....	0 59 0 60	" white.....	0 30 0 33	10 to 60 dy. p. kg 100 lb	2 55 2 60	
" No. 3 Extra.....	0 54 0 55	SUGARS:		8 dy. and 9 dy.....	2 80 2 85	
" No. 3.....	0 44 0 45	Porto Rico.....	0 00 0 00	6 dy. and 7 dy.....	3 05 3 10	
Oats.....	0 36 0 37	" Bright to choice	0 05 0 06	4 dy. and 5 dy.....	3 35 0 00	
Peas.....	0 59 0 60	Vac. Pan Demerara.....	0 07 0 07 1/2	3 dy.....	4 10 0 00	
Rye.....	0 57 0 58	Jamaica, in hds.....	0 05 0 05 1/2	<b>HORSE NAILS:</b>		
Corn.....	0 53 0 55	Canadian refined.....	0 05 0 06	Pointed and finished	40 & 2 1/2 dis	
Timothy Seed, 100 lbs	5 50 0 00	Extra Granulated.....	0 06 0 06 1/2	Ordinary.....	@ 40c. 5%	
Clover, Alsike, "	00 00 00 00	Redpath Paris Lump	0 07 0 07 1/2	HORSE SHOES, 100 lbs.	3 50 3 55	
" Red, "	00 00 00 00	TEAS: Japan.		CANADA PLATES:		
Hungarian Grass, "	0 00 0 00	Yokoha, com. to good	0 18 0 30	" Maple Leaf".....	2 60 2 65	
Flax, screen'd, 100 lbs	2 65 2 85	" fine to choice	0 35 0 50	Garth.....	2 50 2 60	
Millet, "	2 25 2 50	Nagasa, com. to good	0 18 0 21	Blaina.....	2 50 2 60	
<b>Provisions.</b>			Congou & Souchong.	0 20 0 65	M. L. S. Crown Brand	2 75 2 85
Butter, choice, 1/2 lb.	0 12 0 14	Oolong, good to fine.	0 30 0 55	TIN PLATES: IC Coke.	4 00 4 10	
Cheese.....	0 09 0 09 1/2	" Formosa.....	0 45 0 65	IC Charcoal.....	4 40 4 65	
Dried Apples.....	0 07 0 08	Y. Hyson, com. to g'd	0 15 0 25	IX.....	5 65 6 00	
Evaporated Apples.....	0 07 0 08	" med. to choice.....	0 30 0 40	IXX.....	7 40 7 50	
Hops.....	0 20 0 25	" extra choice.....	0 50 0 55	DC.....	3 75 4 10	
Beef, Mess.....	10 50 11 30	Gunpowd. com to med	0 20 0 35	IC Bradley Charcoal	6 00 6 25	
Pork, Mess.....	12 50 13 00	" med to fine.....	0 35 0 40	WINDOW GLASS:		
Bacon, long clear.....	0 08 0 08 1/2	" fine to finest.....	0 50 0 60	25 and under.....	1 60 1 65	
" Cumb'r'd out.....	0 06 0 07	Imperial.....	0 26 0 45	26 x 40.....	1 70 1 75	
" B'kfst smok'd.....	0 10 0 11	TOBACCO, Manufact'r'd		41 x 50.....	3 70 3 80	
Hams.....	0 14 0 14 1/2	Dark P. of W.....	0 42 0 42 1/2	51 x 60.....	4 10 4 20	
Lard.....	0 09 0 10	Bright's r'tg's g'd to fine	0 52 0 53	GUNPOWDER:		
Eggs, 1/2 doz.....	0 12 0 13	" choice.....	0 68 0 83	Can blasting per kg.	3 25 3 50	
Shoulders.....	0 07 0 08	" Myrtle Navy.....	0 54 0 00	" sporting FF.....	5 00 0 00	
Rolls.....	0 08 0 09	Sciaoe.....	0 43 0 53	" rife..... FFF.....	5 25 0 00	
Honey, liquid.....	0 09 0 12	Brier.....	0 51 0 00	ROPE: Manila.....	0 10 0 13	
" comb.....	0 16 0 18	<b>Wines, Liquors, &amp;c.</b>			Sisal.....	0 08 0 00
<b>Salt.</b>			ALE: English, pts.....	1 65 1 75	Keen Cutters & Peerless	7 00 7 25
Liv'rpool coarse, 1/2 bg	0 65 0 70	pts.....	2 55 2 75	Black Prince.....	8 75 8 00	
Canadian, 1/2 bbl.....	0 85 0 90	Younger's, pts.....	1 65 1 75	Bushranger.....	7 00 7 25	
" Eureka, 1/2 50 lbs.....	0 65 0 67	pts.....	2 55 2 75	Woodpecker.....	7 00 7 25	
Washington, 50.....	0 00 0 45	PORTER: Guinness, pts	1 65 1 75	Woodman's Friend.....	7 00 7 25	
G. Salt A. 50 lbs dairy	0 45 0 00	pts.....	2 55 2 65	Gladstone & Pioneer.	11 00 11 25	
Rice's dairy.....	0 45 0 00	BRANDY: Hen's y case	12 25 12 50	<b>Petroleum.</b>		
<b>Leather.</b>			Martell's.....	12 00 12 25	Canadian, 5 to 10 brls	Imp. gal.
Spanish Sole, No. 1.....	0 26 0 28	Otard Dupuy & Co.....	10 50 11 50	" single brls	0 18 0 00	
" No. 2.....	0 24 0 26	J. Robin & Co.....	10 00 10 25	Carbon Safety.....	0 20 0 00	
Slaughter, heavy.....	0 27 0 29	Pinet Castillon & Co	10 00 10 25	Amer'n Prime White	0 24 0 00	
" No. 1 light.....	0 25 0 28	A. Martignon & Co.....	9 50 16 00	" Water.....	0 27 0 00	
" No. 2.....	0 23 0 25	GIN: De Kuypers, 1/2 gl.	2 70 2 75	Eocene.....	0 30 0 00	
China Sole.....	0 23 0 25	" B. & D.....	2 60 2 65	<b>Oils.</b>		
Harness, heavy.....	0 30 0 33	" Green cases.....	4 75 5 00	Cod Oil, Imp. gal.....	0 60 0 65	
" light.....	0 26 0 28	" Red.....	9 00 9 25	Straits Oil.....	0 50 0 55	
Upper, No. 1 heavy.....	0 35 0 40	Booth's Old Tom.....	7 25 7 50	Palm, 1/2 lb.....	0 05 0 08	
" light & med.....	0 40 0 43	RUM: Jamaica, 16 o.p.	3 25 3 50	Lard, ext. Nol Morse's	0 55 0 00	
Kip Skins, French.....	0 80 1 00	Demerara.....	3 00 3 25	Ordinary No. 1.....	0 45 0 50	
" English.....	0 70 0 80	WINE:		Linseed, raw.....	0 62 0 65	
" Domestic.....	0 55 0 60	Port, common.....	1 25 1 75	Linseed, boiled.....	0 65 0 68	
" Veals.....	0 65 0 70	" fine old.....	2 50 4 00	Olive, 1/2 Imp. gal.....	0 80 1 10	
Hem'lk Calf (25 to 30)	0 60 0 70	Sherry, medium.....	2 25 2 75	Seal, straw.....	0 00 0 00	
36 to 44 lbs.....	0 70 0 80	" old.....	3 00 4 50	" pale S. R.....	0 60 0 65	
French Calf.....	1 10 1 35	CHAMPAGNE:		Spirits Turpentine.....	0 58 0 60	
Splits, large, 1/2 lb.....	0 24 0 26	B. & E. Ferrer—		Engl's 1 Sod.....	0 05 0 06	
" small.....	0 19 0 22	1st quality, qts.....	0 00 22 00	<b>Paints, &amp;c.</b>		
Enamelled Cow, 1/2 ft	0 17 0 19	" pts.....	0 00 23 00	White Lead, genuine		
Patent.....	0 17 0 20	2nd " qts.....	0 00 15 00	in Oil.....	5 50 6 00	
Pebble Grain.....	0 13 0 15	" pts.....	0 00 16 00	White Lead, No. 1.....	5 00 5 50	
Buff.....	0 13 0 16	WHISKY: Scotch, qts.....	6 00 7 00	" No. 2.....	4 50 5 00	
Russets, light, 1/2 lb.....	0 40 0 50	Dunville's Irish, do.	7 25 7 50	" dry.....	5 25 5 75	
Gambier.....	0 05 0 06 1/2	In Duty		Red Lead.....	4 50 5 00	
Sumac.....	0 04 0 05 1/2	Bond Paid		Venetian Red, Eng.....	0 02 0 02 1/2	
Degras.....	0 04 0 05	Alcohol, 65 o.p. 1/2 gl	0 99 3 27	Yellow Ochre, Fr'nch	0 03 0 02	
<b>Hides &amp; Skins.</b>			Pure Spts.....	1 00 3 28	Vermillion, Eng.....	0 70 0 80
Steers, 60 to 90 lbs.....	0 08 0 00	" 50.....	0 90 2 98	Varnish, No. 1 furn.....	0 80 1 00	
Cows, green.....	0 08 0 00	" 25 u.p.....	0 48 1 52	Bro. Japan.....	0 80 1 00	
Cured and Inspected	0 00 0 00 1/2	F'mily Prf Whisky.....	0 53 1 64	Whiting.....	0 55 0 60	
Calfskins, green.....	0 11 0 13	Old Bourbon.....	0 53 1 64	Putty, per 100 lbs.....	1 90 2 25	
" cured.....	0 12 0 14	" Rye and Malt.....	0 50 1 54	<b>Drugs.</b>		
Pelts.....	0 45 0 00	D'm'stic Whisky 32u.p	0 45 1 40	Aloes.....	0 20 0 50	
Lambskins.....	0 45 0 00	Rye Whisky, 7 yrs old	1 05 2 16	Alum.....	0 02 0 03	
Tallow, rough.....	0 02 0 00	<b>Hardware.</b>			Blue Vitriol.....	0 05 0 06
Tallow, rendered.....	0 04 0 04 1/2	TIN: Bars 1/2 lb.....	0 26 0 27	Brimstone.....	0 02 0 03	
<b>Wool.</b>			Ingot.....	0 24 0 25	Borax.....	0 11 0 13
Fleece, comb'g ord.....	0 19 0 21	COPPER: Ingot.....	0 13 0 14	Campfor.....	0 35 0 45	
" Southdown.....	0 22 0 23	Sheet.....	0 20 0 22	Castor Oil.....	0 09 0 11	
Pulled combing.....	0 18 0 20	LEAD: Bar.....	0 04 0 04 1/2	Caustic Soda.....	0 02 0 05	
" super.....	0 22 0 24	Pig.....	0 03 0 04	Cream Tartar.....	0 35 0 37	
" Extra.....	0 26 0 27	Sheet.....	0 04 0 05 1/2	Epsom Salts.....	0 01 0 02 1/2	
<b>Groceries.</b>			Shot.....	0 05 0 06 1/2	Ext'ct Logwood, bulk	0 08 0 09
COFFEES:	\$ c. \$ c.	ZINC: Sheet.....	0 04 0 04 1/2	Solder, hf. & hf.....	0 18 0 19	
Gov. Java 1/2 lb.....	0 22 0 27	BRASS: Sheet.....	0 20 0 22	IRON: Pig.....		
Rio.....	0 09 0 10	Summerlee.....	00 00 18 00	Carnbroe.....	00 00 00 00	
Jamaica.....	0 15 0 22 1/2	Nova Scotia No. 1.....	17 00 17 50	Nova Scotia bar.....	2 50 0 00	
Mocha.....	0 24 0 26	Bar, ordinary.....	1 65 1 70	Swedes, 1 in. or over	2 15 2 25	
Ceylon plantation.....	0 22 0 27	Hoops, coopers.....	2 15 2 40	" Band.....	2 15 2 25	
FISH: Herring, scaled	0 17 0 19	Tank Plates.....	2 00 2 25	Boiler Rivets, best.....	4 00 4 10	
Dry Cod, 1/2 lb.....	4 00 4 25	Russia Sheet, 1/2 lb.....	0 10 0 12	<b>GALVANIZED IRON:</b>		
Sardines, Fr. Qrs.....	0 11 0 12	Best No. 28.....	0 04 0 05	" 24.....	0 04 0 05	
FACIT: Raisins, Lay's	2 50 2 75	" 20.....	0 04 0 05 1/2	" 18.....	0 04 0 05 1/2	
Raisins, London, new	3 25 3 50	" 16.....	0 05 0 06	" 14.....	0 05 0 06	
" Blk'skets, new	3 75 4 00	" 12.....	0 05 0 06	" 10.....	0 05 0 06	
" Valentias, new	0 06 0 09	" 8.....	0 05 0 06	" 6.....	0 05 0 06	
Currants Prov'l new	0 06 0 07	" 4.....	0 05 0 06	" 2.....	0 05 0 06	
" N'w Patras.....	0 06 0 06 1/2	" 2.....	0 05 0 06	" 1.....	0 05 0 06	
" Vostissa.....	0 09 0 10	Prunes.....	0 04 0 06			

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