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The Chartered Banks

BANK OF MONTREAL. ESTABLISHED IN 1818.

Capital All Paid Up, - - \$12,000,000 Reserve Fund, - - - 6,000,000 Reserve Fund, 6,000,00 HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL. BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: C. F. SMITHINS, Esq., - - President. Hon. Sir D. A. SMITH, - Vice-President. Gilbert Scott, Esq. A. T. Patterson, Esq. Alex. Murray, Esq. Geo, A. Drummond, Esq. Hon, Jobn Hamilton, Hugh McLennan, Esq. W. J. Buchman, General Manager. A. MACNDER, Assi. Gen. Manager and Inspector. H. V. Meredith, Assistant Inspector. A. B. Buchman, Secretary. Brancher and Agenetic in Canada:

Branches and Agencies in Canada :

MONTR	FAL, E. S. Clousto	n, Manager.
Almonte, Ont.	Halifax, N.S.	Picton, Ont.
Belleville, **	Hamilton, Ont.	Port Hope, Ont.
Brantford, "	Kingston, "	Quebec, Que.
Brockville, "	Lindsay, "	Regina, Ass'n.
Chatham, M.B.	London, Moncton, N.B.	Samia, Ont. Stratford, Ont.
Coruwall, Ont,	Ottawa, Ont. ·	St. John, N.B.
Goderich, "	Perth, ···	St. Mary's, Ont.
Guelph, "	Peterboro', Ont. Winnipeg, Man.	Toronto,

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

Liverpool, Scolland, The British Liner Company and Branches. Agents in the United States.—New York, Walter Watson and Alex, Lang, 59 Wall Street, Chicago, Bank of Montreal, W. Munro, Manager; R. Y. Heb-den, Asst. Mauager. Bank of New York, N.B.A., The Merchants' National Bank of New York, N.B.A., The Merchants' National Bank of New York, N.B.A., The Merchants' National Bank of Bow York, N.B.A., The Merchants' National Bank of Berlish, Columbia, Colonial and Foreign Correspondents.—St. John's, Newfoundland, The Union Bank of Newfoundland, British Columbia, The Bank of British Columbia, New Zealand, The Bank of New Zealand.

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

THE BANK OF TORONTO. CANADA.

Incorporated 1855.

Paid-Up Capital, \$2,000,000. Rest, \$1,150,000 DIRECTORS:

GEORGE GOODERHAM, President. WM. H. BEATTY, Vice-President. W. R. Wadsworth. Wm. Geo. Gooderham. Alex. T. Fulton. Henry Cawthra. Nenry Coverl.

ITEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. DUNGAN COULSON, - - Cashior, HUGH LEACH, - Assistant Cashior, J. T. M. BURNSIDE, - Inspector. BRANCHES:

Montreal, J. Murray Smith, Managor; Peter-boro', J. H. Roper, Manager; Coboarg, Joseph Henderson, Manager; Port Hope, W. R. Wads-worth, Manager; Barrio, J. A. Strathy, Manager; SL Catharines, G. W. Hodgeits, Managor; Colling-wood, W. A. Copoland, Manager. RANKERS:

London, Eng., The City Bank, Limited ; New York, National Bank of Commerce. Collections made on the best terms.

BANQUE VILLE-MARIE, READ OFFICE, MONTREAL.

Capital Authorized, - - - \$500,000 Capital Subscribed, - - - 500,000 500.000. DIRECTORS :

DIRECTORS: W. Weir, Pres.; J. G. Davie, Vice-Pres.; The Hon, A. H. Paquet, Sommervillo Weir, John McDongall, C. F. Vinet, Ubride Garand, Cashier, Branch at Berthier, - - A. Garieye, Manager, Branch at Louisovillo, F. X. O. Lacoursiere, " Branch at Nicolet, - C. A. Sylvestre, " Branch at St. Gesaire, - M. L. J. Lacasse, " Branch at St. Jesaire, - J. A. Theberge, " Branch at St. Jesaire, - J. A. Theberge, " Branch at P. J. St. Charles (city), W.J.E. Walt, " Accurt at New York."

Agents at New York : The National Bank of the Republic.

The Chartered Banks.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. Paid-Up Capital, £1,000,000 Sterling.

London Office, 3 Glement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C.

Court of Directors :

J. H. Brodie. John James Cater. Henry R. Farrer. Richard H. Glyn. Edward Arthur Hoare. H. J. B. Kendall. J. J. Kingsford. Frederic Lubbock. A. II. Philpotts. J. Murray Robertson. Secretary, A. G. Wallis. Head Office in Canada-St. James St., Montreal.

R. R. GRINDLEY, General Manager.

Branches and Agencies in Canada.

London. Brantfold. Paris. Hamilton.	Kingston. Ottawa. Montreal. Quebeo. Toronto.	St. John, N.B. Fredericton, N.B. Halifax, N.S. Victoria, B.C.
--	--	--

Agents in the United States. NEW YORK .- D. A. McTavish and H. Stikeman,

Agents.

CHIGAGO.-H. M. Breedon and J. J. Morrison, Agonts.

SAN FRANCISCO.-W. Lawson and C. E. Taylor,

LONDON BANKERS.-The Bank of England and Messrs. Glyn & Co.

Messrs. Glyn & Co. Fonences AGENTS.—Liverpool, Bank of Liverpool. Australia.—Union Bank of Australia. New Zea-fund.—Union Bank of Australia. Bank of New Zealand, Colonial Bank of New Zealand. India, China and Japan—Charlored Moreantile Bank of India, London and China : Agra Bank, Limited. West Indies, Colonial Bank. Paris-Messrs. Mar-eurrd, Krauss & Co. Lyons—Credit Lyonnais.

AP- Issue Circular Notes for Travellers, avail-able in all parts of the world.

THE MOLSONS BANK.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament 1855.

Capital Paid-up, \$2,000,000. Rest, \$675,000. HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL,

DIRECTORS:

THOS. WORKMAN, Esq., - President. J. H. R. MOLSON, Esq., - Vice-President.

R. W. Shepherd, Esq. Sir D. L. Macpherson. Miles Williams, Esq. S. H. Ewing, Esq. A. F. Gault, Esq.

. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS, Gen'l Manager. I. HEATON, Inspector. F. WOLFER M. HEATON,

Branches of The Molsons Bank :

Aylmer,	Mcaford.	Toronto,		
Brockville,	Morrisburg,	St. Thomas,		
Clinton,	Norwich,	Sorel, P.Q.,		
Exctor,	Owen Sound,	Trenton,		
Hamilton,	Ridgetown,	Waterloo, Ont.		
London,	Smith's Falls,	Woodstock, Ont.		
Agents in the Dominion :				

-La Banque du Peuple and Eastern Town-Quebec *Quebec*-La Banque du reupie and Eastern Lowa-thips Bank. *Outario*-Dominion Bank. *New Brunswick*-Bank of N. Brunswick, St. John, *Nora Scotia*-Halifax Banking Company and its Decuber

Nora Scotia—Halifax Banking Company and its Branches, *Frince Edward Island*—Bank of Nova Scotia, Charlottetown and Summerside. *Newfoundland*—Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, St. John's,

Agents in United States :

Agents in United States: New York-Mechanics' National Bank, Messrs, Morion, Wiss & Co., Messrs, W. Watson and Alex, Lang; Roston, Merchants' National Bank; Portland, Casco National Bank; Chicago, First National Bank; *Ucredand*, Commercial National Bank; Detroit, Mechanics' Bank; Buffalo, Third National Bank; Minaukre, Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Bank; Toledo, Second National Bank; Ifelena, Mon-iana, First National Bank; Fort Bencion, Montana, First National Bank;

Agents in Europe: London-Alliauce Bank, 'limited," Messrs, Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., Messrs, Morton, Rose & Co., Liverpool-The Bank of Inverpool, Antwerp, Belgium-La Banque d'Anvers.

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.

1	The Charte	red Bank	5,
THE	MERCH	ANTS	BANK
	nd, 🔶		\$5,799,200 1,500,000
HĘA.	D OFFICE,		REAL.
	Board of L	Directors.	
ANDREW ROBT. AN	ALLAN, DERSON, Esq	., Vie	President. c-President.
J: P. Dav H. M. All Hector M	ves, Esq. an, Esq. ackenzic, Esq. Hon, J. J. C.	Jonathan Hod John Cassils, John Duncan Abbott, M.P.	gson, Esq. Esq. Esq.
GEORGE H J. H. 1	IAGUE, Jummer, Assist	Gener ant General M	al Manager. anager.
Bi	ranches in Onta	rio and Queb	ec :
Belleville, Berlin, Brampton, Chatham, Galt, Gananoque, Hamilton, Ingersoll, Kincardine,	Ottawa, Owen Sou Perth, Prescott,	St. Jo St. Tl nd, Toror Walko Wind	ito, ito,
	Branches in	<i>Manilooa</i> :	
v	Vinnipeg.	Brando	n.
Bankers i (Limited), 3 elsewhere.	n Great Britain o Lombard Stree	nThe Clyd et, London, (esdale Bank Hasgow and
Henry Hagi	n New York ie and John B. H n New York	larris, Jr., Ag	ents.

N.B.A.

A general banking business transacted. Money received on deposit, and current rates of in-terest allowed.

Drafts issued available at all points in Canada. Sterling Exchange and Drafts on New York bought

and sold.

Letters of credit issued, available in China, Japan and other foreign countries. Collections made on favorable terms.

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE. Established in 1835.

Capital Paid-Up,	-	•		- \$1,200,000
Reserve, -	•	•	•	- 200,000
JACQUES GREN	HER,	•	-	President

A. A. TROTTIER, - - - Cashier.

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

FOREIGN AGENTS.

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

LA BANQUE NATIONALE

Head Office,	-	•	Quebec.
CAPITAL PAID-UP,	. •	-	\$2,000,000
1	DIRECTO	.s .	\$\$
HON. ISIDOR JOSEPH HAM	E THIB 1EL, Es	ADEAU 9., Vice	President. President.
Hon. P. Garneau, T. LeDroit, Esq. U. Tessier, jr., Esq.	M. An	W. Baby t. Painch	
Honorary Direct			

Montreal. BRANCHES :- Montreal-C. A. Valléo, Manager ; Sherbrooke-John Campbell, Manager ; Ottawa-Q H. Carrière, Manager.

AGENTIETC, MARDGET. AGENTS:-England-National Bank of Scotland, London: France-Messrs: Grunebaum, Freres & Co., La Banque de Paris et de Pays Başı United Stats--National Bank of the Republic, New York; National Revere Bank, Boston ; New York; National Revere Bank, Boston ; New York; National cial Bank of Newfoundland.

CANADA-Prov. Onlario-The Bank of Torente, Marilinn Provincei-Bank of Now Brunswick, Mer-chants Bank of Halifax, Bank of Nontreal ; Mexicola-The Union Bank of Lower Canada.

A general Banking, Exchange and collectore bust ness transacted. Particular attention paid to collect tions, and returns made with utmost promptaen. An.Correspondence respectfully selicited.

The Chartered Banks.			
BANK OF COMMERCE.			
WERE HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.			
Psid-Up Capital, \$6,000,000 Rest, 2,100,000			
DIRECTORS.			
HON. WILLIAM MCMASTER, President. WM. ELLIOT, Esq., Vice-President.			
T, Sutherland Stayner, Esq. John Waldle, Esq. George Taylor, Esq. W. B. Hamilton, Esq.			
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NEW YORK-J. H. Goadby and B. E. Walker, Agents. RRANCHES

	DAMINUMUS	•	
Ayr, Barrie, Belleville, Berlin, Brantford, Chatham, Collingwood, Dundas, Dunnville, Galt,	Gaderich, Guelph, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Norwich, Orangeville, Ottawa, Paris, Paris, Parkhill, Peterborough,	St. Catharines, Sarnia, Seaforth, Simcoe, Stratford, Strathroy, Thorold, Toronto, Walkerton, Windsor, Woodstock.	

Commercial credits issued for use in Europe, the East and West Indies, China, Japan and South

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

BANKERS.

New York-The American Exchange National Bank. London, England-The Bank of Scotland.

THE DOMINION BANK.

RESERVE FUND, \$1,020,000. CAPITAL, \$1,500,000. DIRECTORS:

Austin, Pres. Hon. Frank Smith, V.-Pres. Wm. Ince. Edward Leadley. E. B. Osler. James Scort. Wilmot D. Matthews. las, Austin, Pres.

Head Office, Toronto.

Agencies :- Brampion, Belleville, Cobourg, Lindsay, Napance, Oshawa, Orillia, Uxbridge, Whitby, Queen Street, Toronto, cor. of Escher Street. Drafts on all parts of the United States, Great Bri-tain, and the Continent of Europe bought and sold. Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of Europe, China, Japan and the West Indies.

R. R. BETHUNE, Cashler.

Banque Jacques Cartier.

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

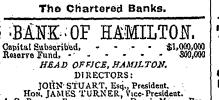
DIRECTORS. ALPH. DESJARDINS, ESQ., M. P., President, A. S. Hanelin, Esq., Vice-President, J. L. Cassidy, Esq. Lucien Hunt, Esq. J. O. Villeneuve, Esq. A. L. DiMARTIGRY, Cashier, Franch at Neauharnois, J. A. Cooke, Manager, branch at St. Hyacinthe, A. Clement, Manager, branch at St. Hyacinthe, A. Chement, Manager, branch at Valleyheld, C. H. Hannel, Manager, branch at Valleyheld, C. H. Bannel, Manager, branch at Neurophysical Strain Strain

MARITIME BANK OF THR

Dominion of Canada. MEAD OFFICE, - - ST. JOHN, N.B. BOARD OF DIRECTORS :

THOS, MACLELLAN, President, JER, HARRISON, Merchant, Vice-President, JOHN TAPLEY (of Tapley Bros., Indiantown), NO. McMILLAN (of J. et A. VacMillan, Booksellers). A. A. STERLING, Fredericton,

Agency-Fredericton, A. S. Murray, Agent, Agency-Woodslock. G. W. Vanwart, Agent,



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. 14. S. Steven, Assistant Cashier, Agencies,-Alliston-A. M. Kirkland Agent. George-town-H. H. Watson, Agent, Hagersville, N. M. Liv-ingstone, Agent, Listowel-H. H. O'Reilly, Agent, Milton-J. Butterfield, Agent, Orangeville, R. T. Haun, Agent Port Elgin-W. Courbould, Agent. Tottenham -H. C. Aitken Agent, Wingham-B. Wilson, Agent. Agents in New York-The Bank of Montreal. Agents in London, Eng-The National Bank of Scoland.

BANK OF OTTAWA,

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

JAMES McLAREN, Esq., President, CHARLES MAGEE, Esq., Vice-President, DINECTORS. C. T. Bate, Esq., R. Blackburn, Esq., Hon. George Bryson, Hon. K. L. Church, Alex. Fraser, Esq., Geo. Hay, Esq., John Mather, Esq. GEO. BURN, Cashier.

Branches .- Arnprior, Pembroke, Winnipeg, Man.,

Agents in Canada, New York and Chicago, Bank of Montreal. Agents in London, Eng., Alliance Bank.

BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA.

DIVIDEND No. 20.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent. (3 per cent) has been declared on the paid-up capital of this institution for the current half-year, and that it will be payable at its head office at Monireal, and at its branches, on and after the second day of July next.

The transfer book will be closed from the r5th to the Soth of July, both days inclusive. By order of the Board,

A. D. PARANT Cas Cashier.

Montreal, Ma 26th 1886.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. Capital Authorized, - - - \$1,000,000 Capital Subscribed, - - -- 500,000 Capital Paid-Up - - - -325,900 DAVID BLAIN, Esq., President. SAM'L TREES, Esq., Vice-President.

DIRECTORS:

H. P. Dwight, C. Blackett Robinson, K. Chisholm, M.P.P. D. McDonald,

A. A. ALLEN, Cashier. Agents in Canada-Canadian Bank of Commerce. Agents in New York - Imparters' and Traders' National Bank. Agents in London, England, National Bank of Scotland, Londou.

THE WESTERN BANK OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, OSHAWA, ONT. Capital Authorized, - - \$1,000,000 Capital Subscribed, - - 500,000 Capital Paid-Up, - - 250,000 250,000 BOARD OF DIRECTORS :

JOHN COWAN, Esq., President, REUBEN S. HAMLIN, Esq., Vice-President, W. F. Cowan, Esq. Robert McIntosh, M.D., J. A. Gibson, Esq. Thomas Patterson, Esq. T. H. McMillan, Cashier,

T. H. MCMILLAN, Cathier, Branchez,-Midland, Tilsonburg, New Hamburg, Whitby and Millbrook. Deposits received and interest allowed. Collections solicited and promptly mode. Drafts issued available en all parts of the Dominion, Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold. Correspondents at New York and in Canada-The Merchants Bank of Canada. London, England-The Royal Bank of Scouland.

The Chartered Banks.	,
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THEST	ANDAR	DBANK
с. с	of Canad	А.
Capital Paj Reserve Fu	d-up	····\$1,000,000
HEAD OF.	FICE,	TORONTO.
W. F. Cowan, P.	resident. JOHN BURN	s, Vice-President.
W. F. Allen. A. T. Todd.	Fred. Wyld.	Dr. G. D. Morton. R. C. Jamieson.
Bowmanwille	AGENCIES.	- The sector of the sector of

Bowmanville, Bradford, Brantford, Campbellford, Cannington, Harriston, Markham, Newcastle Picton. Colborne, Brighton, BANKERS.

New York and Montreal-Bank of Montreal. London, England-National Bank of Socilard. All Banking business promptly strended to. Correspondence solicited. J. L. BRODLE, Cashier.

THE BANK OF LONDON

IN CANADA.

DIVIDEND No. 5.

DIVIDEND No. 5. Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three and One-Half per cent, for the current bull year, being at the rate of Seven per cent, ber annun, upon the paid up Capital Stock of the Bank has this day been deelared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after the 2nd day of July next. The transfer honks will be closed from the 19th to the 30th of June, both days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held in the Office of the Bank-on Wednes-day, 21st day of July, 1886. Chair to be taken at four of leek, pan. By order of the Board, A. M. SMART, Acting Manager. The Bank of London in Cauada, London, 26th May, 1886.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

Capital Paid-Up,	-	• 1	-	\$1,500,000
Reserve Fund, -	-	~		480,000

DIRECTORS	
-----------	--

H. S. HOWLAND, Esq., President. T. R. MERRITT, Esq., Vice Pres't, St. Catharines. Robert Jaffray, Esq. T. R. Wadsworth, Ezq. P. Hughes, Esq. Wm. Ramsay, Esq. Hon. Alex. Morris.

D. R. WILKIE, Cashier. B. JENNINGS, - - Inspector.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. Branches -- Fergus, Galt, Ingersoll, Port Colhorne, Niagara Falls, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Welland, Woodstock, Essex Centre, Winnipeg, Brandon. Draits on New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed. Prompt attention paid to collections.

Eastern Townships Bank.

Authorized Capital,	449,488
BOARD OF DIRECTORS :	
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	

R.	w.	HENEKER.	President.
HON G	c	STRUPPLE .	Vice. Dresiden

Hon. G. G. Hon. M. H. Cochr Hon. J. H. Pope. Thomas Hart.	anc.	John Thornton. G. N. Galer.
Thomas Hart.	Israel Wood,	D. A. Mansur.
HEAD OFFI	CE, SHERBRC	OKE. QUE.

WM. FARWELL, General Manager.

Branches.-Waterloo, Richmond, Coaticook, Stan-stead, Cowansville, Granby, Bedford, Farnham,

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

Collections made at all accessible points and prompt-ly remitted for,

The Chartered Banks, THE QUEBEC BANK.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, A.D., 1818.

CAPITAL, \$3,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE, - - QUEBEC.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

JAND OF DIRECTORS: JAS, G. ROSS, Esq., President. WILLIAM WITHALL, Esq., Vice-President. George R. Renfrew, Esq. JAMES STEVENSON, Esq., Cashier, Branchez and Agencies in Canada: Ottawa, Ont. Toronto, Ont. Pembroke, Ont. Mentreal, Que. Thorold, Ont. Three Rivers, Q. Agents in New York-Messrs. Maitland, Phelps & Co. Agents in London-The Bank of Scotland.

Loan Societies. THE

Ontario Investment Associa'n

(LIMITED),

OF LONDON, ONTARIO.

Capital Subscribed, - \$2,665,600.00 Capital Paid-Up, - 700,000,00 Reserve Fund, - 500,000,00 Investments, - 2,500,000.00

Money to invest on Mortgages on Peal Estate, Muni-cipal and School Debentures, and other Public Securi-ties. Agents in Great Britain :--Paulin, Sorley and Martin, 20 George St., Edinburgh. Head Office, London, Ontario. HENRY TAYLOR, CHARLES MURRAY, Manager. President.

Dominion Savings & Investment Soc.

LONDON, . ONTARIO.

Loans made on Farm and City Property on the most favorable terms. Municipal and School Section De-

Money received on deposit and interest allowed thereon.

The London Loan Co'y of Canada.

F. B. LEYS, Manager.

\$1,000,000.00 - 1,000,000.00 - 868,840,28

The Chartered Banks.

THFEDERAL BANK OF CANADA. HEAD OFFICE, - TORONTO.

Capital, \$1,125,000 -- -100,000 Rest, Directors :

S. NORDHEIMER, Eso., - PRESIDENT J. S. PLAYFAIR, Eso., - VICE-PRESIDENT Win. Galbraith, Eso. B. Cronya, Eso. J. W. Langmuir, Eso. J. W. Langmuir, Eso.

G. W. YARKER, GENERAL MANAGER. Branches :--Aurora, Chatham, Guelph, Kingston, Lon-don, Newmarket, Simcoe, St. Mary's, Strathroy, Tilsonburg, Toronto, Winnipeg and Yorkville.

New York, - American Exchange National Baak Boston, - - The Maverick Notional Bank Great Britain, - The National Bank of Scotland

ST. STEPHEN'S BANK. Incorporated 1836. ST. STEPHEN, N.B.

Capital, - \$200,000 -- -- 1 Reserve, - 25,000 F. H. TOUD, J. F. GRANT, - - President. - - Cashier. -

J.F. GRANT, - Cashier, AGBNTS, Loudon-Messrs, Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co. New York-Bank of New York, N.B.A. Boston-Globe National Bank, Montreal-Bank of Montreal, St. John, N.B.-Bank of Montreal. Drafts issued on any Branch of the Bank of Montreal.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

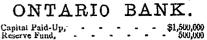
ST. JOHNS. NFL'D. Established 1857. Incorporated 1858. Capital, Reserve,

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

Agenta, --The London and Vestminster Bank, Lon-don. New York--The National Bank of the Republic, Boston--The Atlas National Bank. Montreal--The Merchants Bank of Canada, Halifax: The Union Bank of Halifax.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK

The Chartered Banks.



5

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

DIRECTORS.-Sir WM. P. HOWLAND, President; DONALD MACKAY, Esu, Vice-President; Hon. C. F. Fraser, G. M. Koss, Esu, R. K. Burgess, Esq., A. M. Snuth, Esq., G. R. K. Cockburn, Esu. C. HULLAND, General Manager.

BRANCHES-Bowmanville, Guelph, Ludsay, Cornwall, Montreal, Mount Forest, Newmarket, Uttawa, Peter-boro', Fort Perry, Port Arthur, Whinby, Winnipeg, Man., and 476 Queen Street West, Toronto.

Man., and 470 Queen Street West, 1070nto. AGENTS -- London, Eng. -- Alliance Bank, Bank of Mourreal, New York--The Bank of the State of New York; Messrs, Walter Watson and Alex, Lang. Boston--Tremont National Bank. Chicago--Bank of Montreal, Uswego--First National Bank. St. Paul --Merchants' National Bank. Nova Scotia--Peoples' Bank, Halitax, New Brunswick-Bank of Montreal, St. Stephen, N.B. P. E. Island--Merchants' Bank of Halnax at Charlottetown.

ST. JOHNS BANK.

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HEAD OFFICE, - - - ST. JOHNS, Branch-Napierville, J. Molleur, Agent.

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SOCIETY.

President, GEORGE H. GILLESPIE. Vice-President, JOHN HARVEY.

Capital Subscribed, - \$1,500,000.00 " Paul-Up, - 1,100.000.00 Reserve and Surplus Profits, - 150,995.00 Yotal Assets, - - - 3,170,880.41

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Capital Paul-Up	i.		-	•	1,000,00)()
Reserve Fund,	-	-	-	-	445,00	JÜ
PRESIDENT, MANAGER, - Inspector,	<u>.</u> -	HON HON ROBI	WM. S. C SRT	McM . WO ARM:	ASTER.	, ,
Money loar	ied o	n Reai	Estate	secur	ity.	
Deposits received		Debent s or inte		issued	at curre	nt
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JAS. BAXTER & CO., 120 St. Francois Xavier St., MONTREAL

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MONTREAL.

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 Ine London Loan Co y of Canadia. Subscribed Capital, \$403,700,00; Reserve and Contingent Fund, \$407,755,61; Assets, \$590,316,30. Directorx-Tuomas KRNT, President; Jas. Ownery, Vice-President; Thomas McCormick, Geo, D. Sutherland, J. A. Nelles, M.D., W. Puddicome, Andrew Weldon, Alanger-Malcolas, McNab, Mulkern & Harper, Bankers-Merchants Bank of Canada. Applications are invited for an investment of \$100,000 Delectures at 5 p.c., interest payable half-yearly. OFFICE - Alblon Block, No. 433 Richmond Street, London, Ont. 	THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF MANITOBA. Authorized Capital, - S1,000,000 DIRECTORS. DUNCAN MACARTHUR, - President, Hon. John Sutherland, Alexander Logan, Hon. C. E. Hamilton, W. L. Boyle. Deposits received and interest allowed. Collections promply made. Drafts issued available in all parts of the Dominion. Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold.
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OF CANADA, -- MONTREAL.

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Under Contract with the Governments of Canada ana Newfoundland for the Conveyance of Mails.

1886—Summer Service—1886

This Company's Lines are composed of the following Double Engine Clyde built IRON STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are un-surpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have made the fastest time on record.

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Siberian		R. P. Moore,
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Parisian		ames Wylie.
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Peruvian		I. Wylic.
Nova Scotian		R, H. Hughes,
Hibernian		J. Brown,
Caspian		Barrett, R.N.R.
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Buenos Ayrean		J. Scott.
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The shortest Sea Route between America and Europe. being only five days between land to land.

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(According to Accommodation.)

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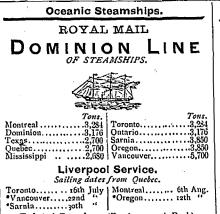
Circassian	th May
Polynesian 20	oth May
Parisian	7th May
Sarmatian.	4th June
Sardinian 10	oth June
Circassian 1	Sth June
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Rules of Passage from Quebec. Cabin, §20 to \$80, according to Steamer and berth. Second cabin, §20. Stearage at lowest rates. Prepaid steerage tickets issued at the lowest rates. * These Steamers have Saloons, State-rooms, Music-room, Smoking-room and Bath-room amidships, where but little motion is felt, and are handsomely furnished, and they carry neither cattle nor sheep. Through Tickets can be had at all the principal Grand Trunk Railway Ticket Offices in Canada, and Through Bills of Lading are granted to and from all parts of Canada. For Freight or Passage, apply in London to Mc-liverpool, to Finm, Main & Montgomery, 24 James Street; in Quebec, to W. M. Macpherson; at all Grand Trunk Railway Offices, or to DAVID TORRANCE & CO..

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Arrive at Montreal:

From Winnipeg-8.20 p.m., daily, except Sunday. From Otinwa-18.20 a.m., 12.35 p.m., 8.55 p.m. and 10 p.m. From Toronto-18.20 a.m. and 10 p.m. From Quebee-6.30 a.m., 9.10 p.m. and *10.35 p.m.

*Sundays only. †Runs daily, Sundays included, other trains week days only.

The Canadian All Rail Route TO THE NORTHWEST.

Connections at Toronto for all points West, South and Northwest. Mugnificent Parlor and Sleeping Cars on Through and Local Express Trains.

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W. C. VAN HORNE, W. WHYTE, Vice-President, Gen. Supt. East. & Ont. Div.
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G. W. ROBINSON.

Eastern Freight & Passenger Agent, 1361 St. JAMES ST.,

Opposite St. Lawrence Hall, MONTREAL.

D. POTTINGER,

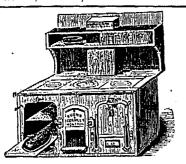
Chief Superintendent

Railway Office, Moncton, N.B., June 12th, 1886.

Machinery For Sale!

A full description of any engine and boiler in following list on application, also my No. 12 catalogue sent free to any address. H. W. PETRIE, dealer in Machinery and supplies, Brantford, Ont.

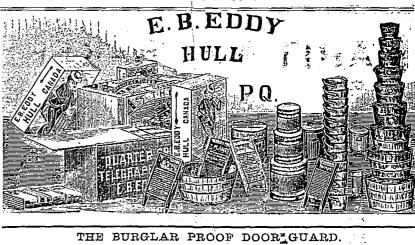
- ENGINES-Twin, coupled, cylinders 22 x 30 in., Northy, builder, Hamilton.
- ENGINES-Twin, coupled, cylinders 10 x 20 in., McDougal, builder, Montreal.
- ENGINE-Upright, 151 x 18 in., Gibson & Follett, Niagara.
- ENGINE-15 x 20 in., Spaulding, builder, Lockport, N.Y.
- ENGINE-194 x 15 In., Whitlaw, builder, Woodstock.
- ENGINE-81 x 15 in., James Martin & Sons, builders.
- ENGINE-81 x 14 in., Joseph Hall Mfg. Co., builders.
- ENGINE-Upright, 7, x 16 in., Waterous & Co., builders.
- ENGINE-3 cylinders, each 4 x 4in., Brotherhood & Hardingham, builders, London, England.
- ENGINE-Upright, 12 H. P. Montreat build. ENGINE-5% x 18 in., Fuller Iron Works, builders, Connecticut.
 - ENGINE-Oscillating, 5 x 6 in., stroke, Sheppard Iron Works, builders, Buffalo.
 - ENGINE-3 x 4 in., built in Amprior, Ont. ENGINE-2] x 5 in., Learning Bros., builders.
 - Can be seen running. ENGINE-21 x 3] in,, Robert Dunkin, Essex
 - Centre, builder. ENGINE-1] x 22in., Beam style, New Eng-
 - hand build.
 - ENGINE-Gas, 21, H. P. Tangue & Co., build-ers, Manchester, England.
 - ENGINE-Cylinder 74 x 184m., with covers &с.
 - Besides the above list of engines 1 have always a large number of boilers, also iron and wood-working machinery, in fact, any-thing you want in the line of machinery, send for my descriptive catalogue. H. W. PETRIE, Brantford, Ont.



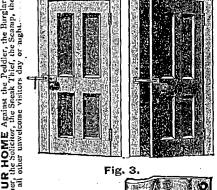
This is the cut of RANGE that was awarded the Silver Medal at the London, Ont., Exhibition in August, 1885.

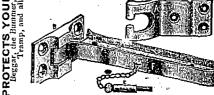
The Best Range on the Market, Send for Calalogue and Estimates.

MANUFACTURED BY JOHN BURNS, 675 Craig St., - - - MONTREAL.









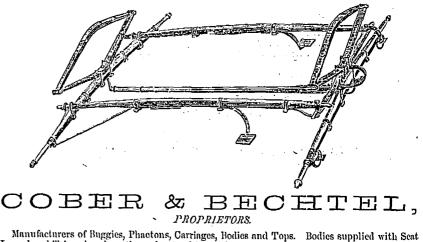
Patented, United States, 1879. Canada, 18 England. 1885. Agents wanted everywhere, terms. Send for testimonials and prices to 1880-81 good f

THE INCERSOLL DOOR ICUARD MANUFACTURING CO., Cottage Avenue, off Thames Street, Ingersoll, Ont. 7. J. HEARN, General Manager. H. HEARN, Mechanical Engineer. Lock Box 127.

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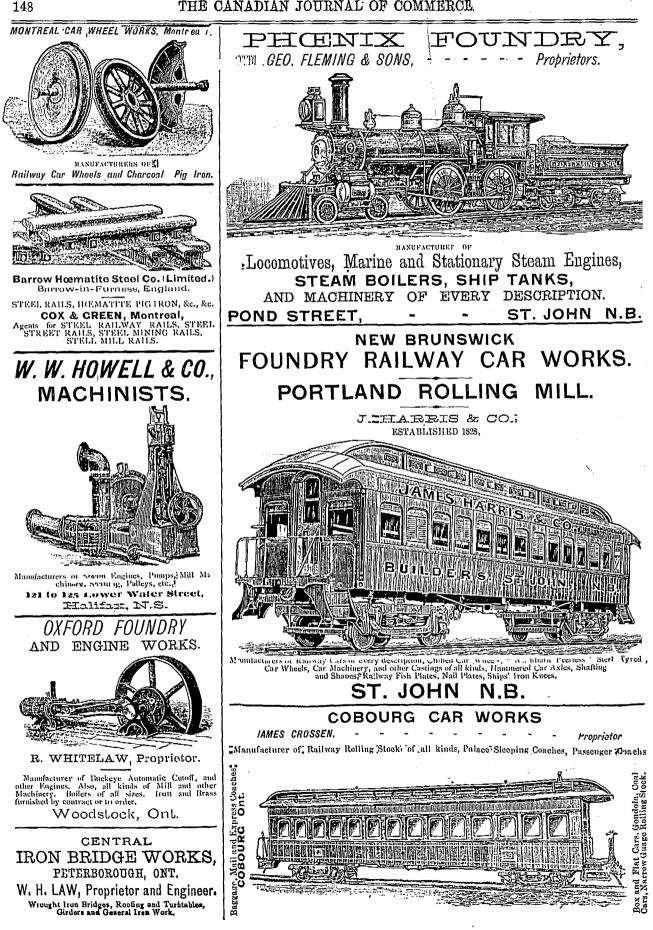


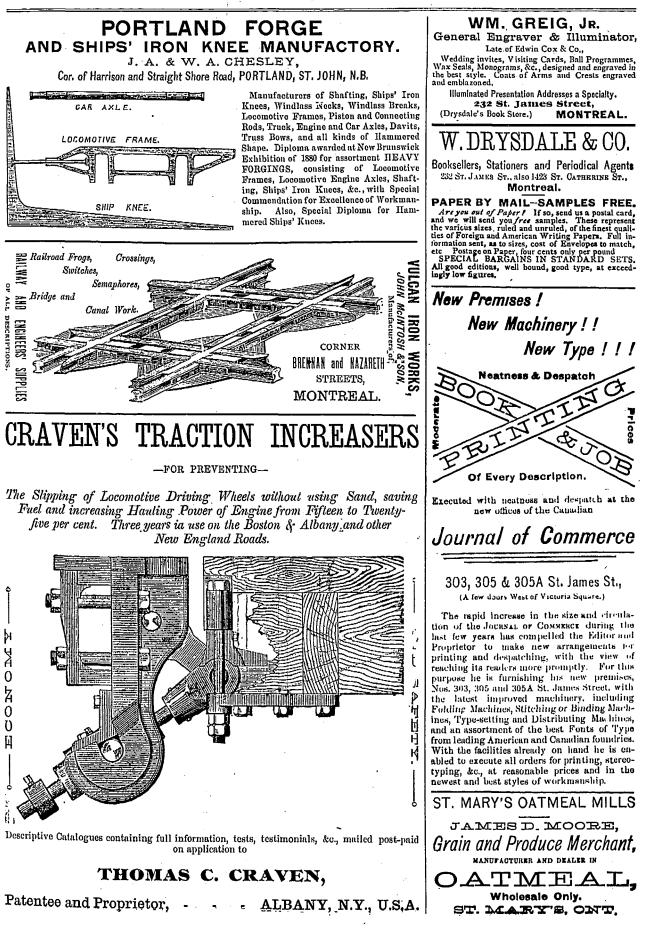
Manufacturers of Buggies, Phaetons, Carriages, Bodies and Tops. Bodies supplied with Seat Ironed and Trimming done throughout, with or without Tops, at lowest possible rates. ger Send for Catalogue, etc.

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Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

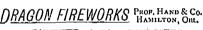
The Half-Yearly Dividend upon the Capital Stock of this Company, at the rate of THREE (3) per cent, per annum, secured under agreement with the Government of the Dominion of Canada, will be paid on the 17th of August next to stockholders of record on that date.

Warrants for this dividend, payable at the Agency of the Rank of Montreal, 59 Wall St., New York, will be delivered on and after August 17th at the office of the Company's Agents, Messrs, J. KENNEDY TOD & CO., 63 William Street, New York, to stockholders who are registered on the Montreal or New York Register.

Warrants of European shareholders, who are on the London Register, will be payable in sterling at the rate of Four Shillings and One Penny Half-Penny (4s. 11d.) per dollar, less Income Tax, and will be delivered on or about the same date at the office of the Company, SS Cannon Street, London, England.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed in London at 3 o'clock, p.m., on Friday, July 9th, and in Montreal and New York at the same hour on Wednesday, the 21st July, and will be re-opened at 10 a.m., on Wednesday, August 18th, 1886. By order of the Board

CHAS. DRINKWATER, Office of the Secretary, Montreal, June 29th, 1886. Secretary.

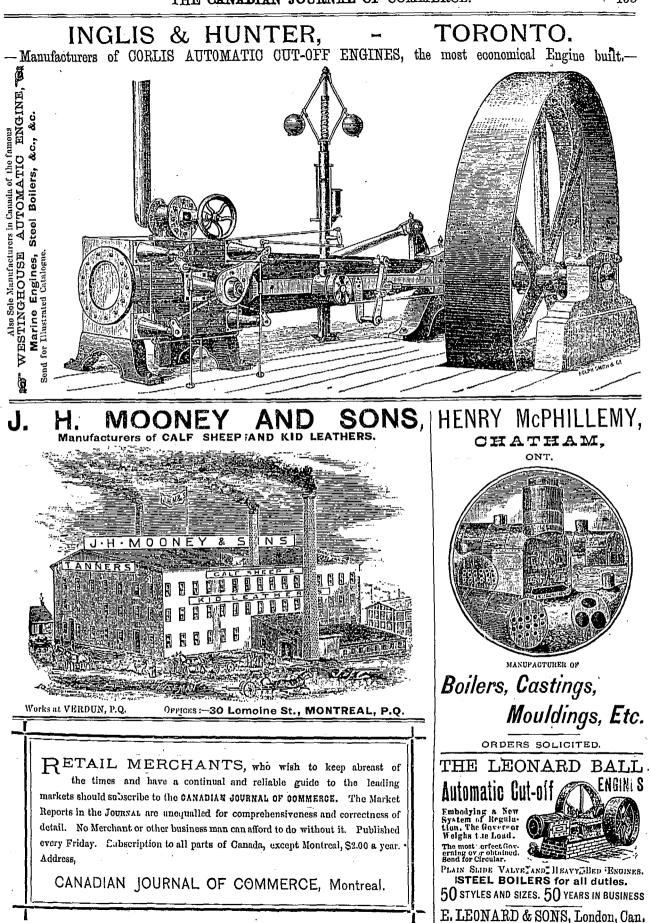




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Beam Warps,

Hosiery Yarns,

Balled Knitting Cotton,

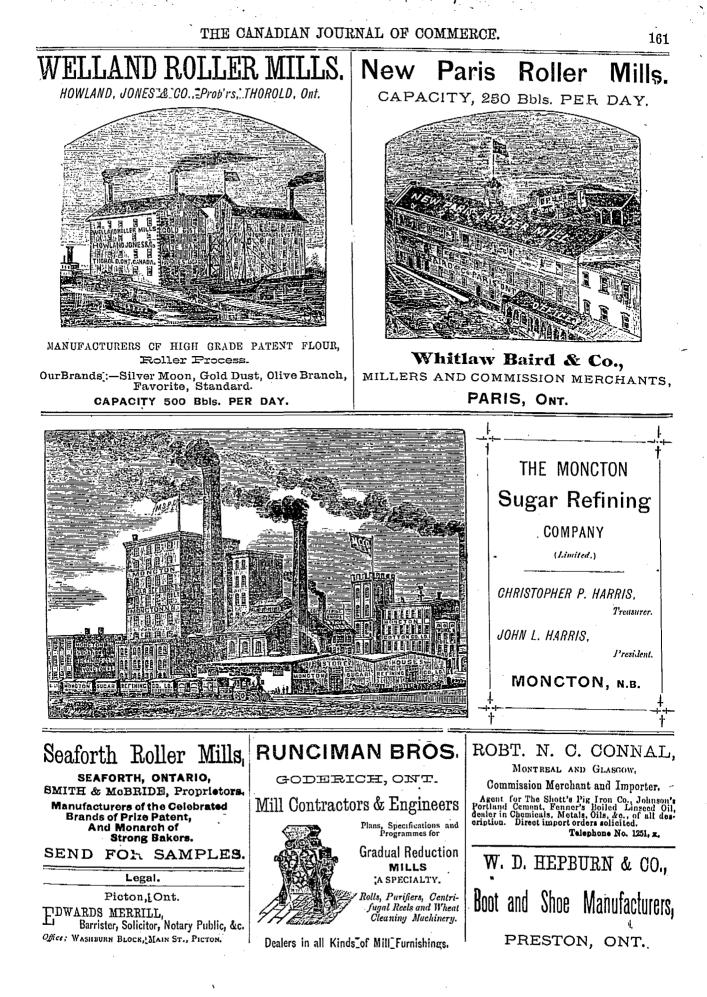
Cottonades.

Grey Cottons,

Shirtinøs.

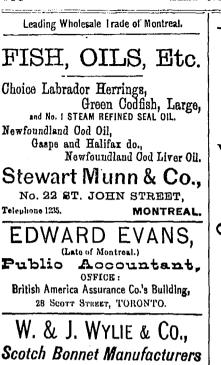












Oorschill Works, STEWARTON, Sole Agent for Canada, T RILEY, MONTREAL (Wholesale trade only.)

The stock of George Gowland, jeweller of Toronto, whose business troubles were noticed in our last issue, has been sold at 50½ cents in the dollar.

 f_{T} is stated that the town of Galt is taxed to the extent of 20 mills on the dollar, and that in spite of this it is still \$2,000 behind in its obligations.

The new premises of the Bank of Montreal in Poronto, approaching completion, promise to be among the handsomest structures in that rapidly improving city.

THE S. S. Benona, from Old Sydney mines to Montreal with a cargo of coal, has gone ashore in Aspey bay, inside Cape North, and is expected to be a total wreck.

WINNERS 5 per cents have taken another rise of 2 per cent, in the London money market. They are now quoted at 110. Manitoba 5 per cents are also quoted at 110.

RECENT reports show that the barley crop of Prince Edward county will be slightly under the average, the recent heat and drought having ripened it a little too quickly.

Huan FINLAYSON & Co., tanners, of Paris, Ont., have obtained an extension of 9, 12, 15 and 18 months from their creditors. Their statement showed a surplus of \$3,500.

JOHN SEXTON, JR., general storekeeper of St. Nicholas, Que., has assigned. He had a good location and did a pretty fair business so that it is difficult to see any cause for his failure.

K. MACDONALD, a waggon maker, of Tiverton, Out., is not to be seen round his accustomed; haunts, and the impression is that he has no intention of returning. His liabilities are very trifling.



Advices from St. John, N. B., state that the book debts of James Robinson & Co., shoe manufacturers of that city, amounting to \$20,-000 were sold for the sum of \$5 to an enterprising speculator.

ALEX. MACDONALD, a blacksmith, of Picton, N.S., has assigned. He said that he was compelled to give a good deal of credit, and that, though he did a great deal of work, he made but little headway.

PAUL HAINES, grist miller, of Cheltenham, Ont., has assigned. His business only brought him in a very bare living and for some time past he has been making no headway. His liabilities are purely local.

The first sales of Bank of New Brunswick stock, since the reduction of the capital, took place in St. John on the 30th June last. Forty-eight shares were sold, thirty-eight bringing 216, and ten 212.

The rumor that the Canada Atlantic Railway will pass under the control of the Canadian Pacific is revived at Ottawa. It is stated that there is every likelihood of the change taking place within a few months.

THE Chatham Waggon Works, Chatham, Ont., are getting out 250,000 feet of ash for France; 150,000 feet of oak for Boston and other American ports, and two carlonds of stuff for Glasgow, to be shipped this fall.

STANISLAS DESORMEAU, an old established butcher of St. Jerome, Que., was arrested last week on a capius at the instance of Mr. J. O. Villeneuve, of this city, in virtue of a judgment recently issued in his favor for \$520.

The Scugog Paper Mill, lately burned down at Lindsay, will not be rebuilt. The company having decided to erect a mill at Peterborough, where the water power is unlimited, and where exemption from taxes is promised.

MR. ANTHONY FORCE, of this city, dealer in railway goods, has disposed of the valuable property in Chicago, which he purchased some fifteen years ago in southern suburbs of that city with a wise anticipation of its ultimate value.

J. S. KINGSTON, plumber, of St. Thomas, Ont., has assigned in trust to a Toronto house. He admitted a partner in 1885, and it is understood they sold out the business last December, the partner buying it in. Kingston has now assigned.

The final meeting of the shareholders of the Excelsior Canning Company, of Delhi, Ont., which came to an untimely end after running about three months, was held on the 28th ulto. A first and final dividend of \$3.42 per share of \$100 was declared.

THOMAS JENNINGS, a hotel heeper, of Shelburne, Ont., has been hard up and slow pay for some time past. The coming into force of the Scott Act proved to be the last straw that broke the camel's back, and he now assigns with small liabilities.

J. B. PARENT, general storekeeper, of St. Anne, Que., has assigned with liabilities of \$1,500. He has been some 14 years in business but has run behind of late, and having been sued last month by some of his creditors takes relief by an assignment.

H. C. FLACH, jeweller, of St. Thomas, Ont., has evidently found that the trade is too much cut up in that place to make a living profit. He has struggled for some time past, but is



now compelled to assign. His stock was damaged by fire last December.

The annual report of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., makes a very favorable showing. The total earnings from all the lines for the year ending 30th April was \$4,479,938 while the total expenses only reached \$3,179,454leaving a balance of net earnings of \$1,300,-484.

AVIMER, QUE., is interested just now in the waterworks question. A Montreal firm has offered to creet a system at their own cost, if the municipality will agree to take 50 hydrants at \$20 each per year, and the Council will shortly meet to consider the matter.

D. ROMENT, general storekeeper of St. Jacques le Mineur, Que, has assigned with triffing liabilities. He kept a small grocery but did little or no business. Of late he has been refused further credit on account of the slowness of his payments and hence the assignment.

JACOB I. VOLTZ, a cigar manufacturer, of Simcoe, Ont., has assigned. The firm was originally Voltz & Battersby and commenced business in 1883. In 1885 they dissolved, Voltz continuing with very limited means. He did a very small business, and has barely made a living all along.

The imports at Montreal for June were valued at \$3,096,197, an excess of \$216,785

over last year. The exports reached \$3,776,-078, of which \$1,144,852 were not produce of Canada, the latter principally American lumber, butter, cheese, meats, corn, wheat, flour, spirits, furs, cottons, woolens, clc.

JOIN HOLSTEIN, a railway boarding boss, of St. Thomas, Ont., left that place with \$400 or \$500, leaving his creditors unpaid. He was arrested in London when only \$150 of the money was found on him This sum was seized by two of his creditors, and an effort will be made to trace the rest of the money.

OLMSTED BROTHEES, founders, of Hamilton, have called a meeting of their creditors to decide whether they will assign or effect a compromise. They have been manufacturing furnaces and ornamental ironwork, which have not sold well. This has absorbed all their resources and they have been compelled to renew all paper falling due lately.

THERE are 1,600 men at work on the line of the Pontiac Pacific Junction railway. This week tracklaying was to be recommenced at a point four miles west of Shawville, where it was last stopped. By August 15th trains will run as far as Campbell's lake and by October 1st to Coulonge. There are now two locomotives and sixty cars engaged in the construction work.

HENRI R. SHOONER, grocer, of Pierreville, Que., is in difficulties after an unsuccessful attempt to compromise. He succeeded his brother when he failed in 1884, and then claimed to have \$1,500 capital of which \$1,000 was borrowed. In 1885 he sold out the dry goods business to his brother's wife, and started for himself in groceries but does not seem to have made a success of it.

C. GOODMURTHY, general storekceper, of Deseronto, Ont., has assigned after an ineffectual attempt to secure a compromise. His experience of trade has been a varied one, he has been successively a furniture dealer, livery stable keeper, tried the boot and shoe business and finally became a general storekeeper. His store was burnt out last fall and this is said to have crippled him.

A. Cowie & Soxs, tanners, of Liverpool, N.S., have effected a compromise with their creditors at 50 cents in the dollar, spread over a period of eighteen months. They are a very old established firm, the senior partner being 88 years of age, and are perhaps a little too oldfashioned in their method of doing business for these go-ahead times. Their liabilities amount to \$30,000 with assets of about \$17,-000.

Tue irregularities discovered by the special officer of the Customs Department in the very recent examination into the books of a prominent wholesale fancy goods firm in this city are not quite equal to the amount for which Paterson, Kissock & Co. deposited security, but "satisfactory explanations" are said to have been forthcoming in the one case



MR. EDWARD HARRIS, the London lawyer, whose sudden departure with a large sum of money was noticed in these columns in our last issue, has been persuaded to return to that eity from New York. It is understood that the sum he took with him has been found to be intact, and that there will be no difficulty in making a satisfactory sattlement of his affairs, as the only unsecured creditors are members of hie own family.

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J. R. TRIMMER, general storekeeper, of Markdale, Ont., hus assigned with liabilities of about \$15,000 and assets nominally equal. The firm was formerly Trimble & Wright but dissolved about two years ago, Trimble continuing alone. He seems to have extended his businesses somewhat beyond his means and not to have given it sufficient careful supervision. Of late he has been sued once or twice which has brought him down.

Tue interior decorations and fittings of the Bank of Montreal are the admired of all adfor shipping parcels, which are worth 23c. to 25c. for good timber. No sales of hardwood are reported. JENNINGS & HAMILTON, a long established wholesale dry goods firm of Toronto, Ont., are about to wind up their affairs. In May last

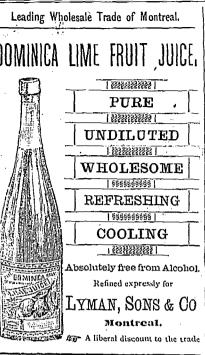
per foot. For Red Pine there is some enquiry

they obtained an extension from their creditors, spread over twelve months, without



countries except Holland. The decrease in Canada's export of sheep to Great Britain was from 93,863 in 1883 to 30,725 in 1885. This is attributed to Australian and other competition. The London Canadian Gazette recommends as the best plan to meet this competition, improvement in the breed of Canadian sheep so as to ensure the reputation for

quality. ALEXANDER PARE, dry goods merchant, of Longueuil, Que, has assigned with liabilities estimated at \$5,000. He bought out in connection with Mr. Prevost, the stock of L. N. Daverger in 1873 and started in this city under the name of Prevost & Pare, who failed



PORTERESAVAGE Tanners and Manufacturers of Leather Belting, Fire Engine Hosc Harness, Moccasins, Lace, Russet and OAK SOLE LEATHERS. OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY: 136 VISITATION ST., Montreal.

H. VINEBERG, WHOLESALE CLOTHIER,

752 Craig St., Montreal.

Samples now on the road. Close buyers will do well to see them before placing their orders.

in 1879 and compromised at 621 cents in the dollar. The firm dissolved in 1883, each partner taking half the assets, and Pare started alone but suspended payment in 1884 when he effected a compromise at 50 cents in the dollar. He then opened in Longueuil but is once more compelled to assign.

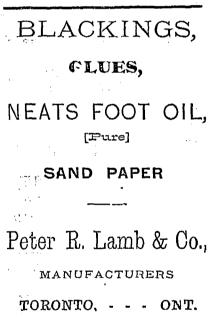
Rogen DANDURAND, saloon keeper of this city, has left for New York and is not expeeted to return. His creditors are running the restaurant for their own benefit. He removed to this city from St. Henri in 1883 and for the first two years did fairly well, but last March, judgments on his old liabilities in St. Henri commenced to come in and as he had just started in a new stand, furnished principally on credit in a most sumptuous manner he took this method of getting rid of his creditors. The liabilities will reach about \$4,000, and the saloon license, fixtures, etc., will probably bring about \$2,000.

The marvellous development of freight traffic on the C. P. R., says the Ottawa Journal, Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

JAMES GUEST. Commission Merchant

General Agent. No. 21 ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL. AGENT TOP Jules Duret & Co., Cognac. (Yine Growers Co.) Jules Bellerie. (Cognac.) W. & J. Graham & Co., Oporto Ports. R. C. Ivison, Jerez de la Frontera Sherries, Jules Regnier, Dijon, Burgundies and Chablis. L. M. Canneaux et Fils, Château de Dizy, prês Eper-nay, Champagnes. Renaudin Bollinger & Co., Ay, Champagnes. Seigert & Sons, Trinidad, Genuine Angostura Bitters. Wheeler & Co., Belfast Ginger Ales, etc. (Export Bottlers.) Guinness' Stout, Bass' and Allsopp's Ale, etc. Roig, Ponseti & Co., Barcelona and Tarragona Spanish Ports. Eschenauci & Co., Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauternes. H. Sichel & Sons, Mayence Rhine Wines. George Roe & Co., Dublin, celebrated and Irish Whiskies.

James Watson & Co., Dundee, fine and Scotch Whiskies, E. J. F. Brands, Schiedam Gina.



is evidenced in the fact that over 8,000 cars are now constantly employed in this branch of the service, and of late this number is found to be much too limited for the company's requirements. These cars ars used whelly in local traffic, the business done in foreign shipments being carried on almost exclusively in the cars belonging to lines at the point of destination, experience having proved this to be the most convenient means for transacting this traffic, when Canadian cars are forwarded to points in the United States, the delays in obtaining their return being often very great. In lumber freights alone over 50,000,000 feet were carried last year from Ottawa, by the C. P. R. notwithstanding the river competition.

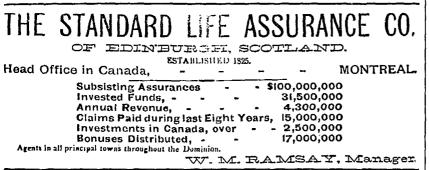
CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

The Directors beg to announce that the new Assurances accepted for the year to 30th April last, famounted to

\$5,445,956.

J. W. MARLING, Manager Prov. of Quebec.

A. G. RAMSAY, Managing Director.



DRY GOODS

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS

DARLING'S STEEL NAILS Ispeak for themselves. Manufacturers: WM. DARLING & CO., 30 St. Subject St., MONTREAL FISH, HYMAN & CO., Importers of and exclusive Dealets in Fine Havana Cigars. Sole Proprietors of the Chebrated Harana Brands: In Rose de F. H. y Ca., Hugenotte de F. H. y Ca., Tacon de F. H. y Ca., Hugenotte de F. H. y Ca., Tacon de F. H. y Ca., La Ross Antilhan, Flor de Domingo Garcia, Maradona de A. P. y Ca., La Vinatura, Flor de Begravia, La Gratitude, and numerus ofter well-known brands. 603 & 465 St. Paul St. MONTREAL. P.O. Box 686 ROBERT TAYLOR, Sool and Shoe Manufacturer, WHIOLIESALE, HALLIFAX. Nova Scotte.

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PHCENIX FIRE ASSURANCE CO.

LONDON.

Established in 1782. Canadian Brane Established in 1801.

No. 13 St. Sacrament Stroet, (Next to Montreal Telegraph Building.) GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO., Agents for the Dominion.

ROBERT W. TYRE, Manager.

GUARDIAN

Fire and Life Assurance Co. of England ESTABLISHED 1821. Paid-up Capital, One Million Pounds Stg. Total Funds Invested in Canada for Sole Protection of Canadian Fire Policy-holders

ROBERT SIMMS & CO., AND GEORGE DENHOLM, Concral Agents, Montreal.

EMPIRE BUTTON WORKS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Vegetable Ivory Buttons,

Gazette Building,

MONTREAL,

Wholesale Trade Only.

LONSDALE, REID & CO., --INFORTERS OF-Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, SMALL WARES, &c., 18 ST. HELEN STREET, MONTREAL,

the canadian Journal of Commerce.

MONTREAL, JULY 16, 1886

CUSTOMS AFFAIRS.

The mills of the Department, like those of "the gods, grind slowly," if "they grind exceedingly small." It is but rarely that charges of irregularity are disposed of with the celerity of the McLachlan case and the little less scandalous church ornament frauds. There is understood to be one man at least in this latter line of trade in Montreal who can be depended upon not to show his contempt for human laws under moderate temptation. It can scarcely fail to impress worshippers with mingled feelings to contemplate such goods when put in their places,-that is, should church authorities continue to deem the importers worthy of patronage; and one can fancy the Mephistophelean sneer on the lips of the doubter as he beholds these smuggled goods in exalted situations. One of the slow cases in point is that of an American rubber company which, although a year has elapsed since the making of the charge, appears only now ripe for settlement. This is one of the few cases in which the importers have been able to prove their entire innocence of the charges brought against them by the Department.

The fancy goods seizure anticipated last week is still in abeyance, but the department has been put in possession of the results of the examination, made by the officers of the service. To avoid arousing suspicion among the employees, or interfering with the ordinary routine, the examination was made after business hours with the assistance of the book-keeper who had received explicit instructions to furnish the officer with every information he demanded and to give him access to all the books, letters and any other documents relating to the matter. The sum involved as far as discovered amounts to somewhat within \$2,000, and most if not all of the entries were presumably the result of clerical errors. For instance one invoice for \$165 was erroneously included as \$16.50, owing to the writing of the 5 at more than the ordinary distance from the two preceding figures, a common everyday occurrence with persons writing in haste. Some suspicion was aroused in the case of this firm through the departure of their custom-house clerk for Europe at the time of the McLachlan disclosures. This clever young man of the gentle cognomen. it is now understood went to Europe for the sole purpose of purchasing goods or arranging for agencies on his own account and has since chosen Chicago as the scene of his future labors. As this case has been touched with much reluctance, and the methods of the service are now admitted by implication to be not wholly free from faulty friction-if the people must attach due meaning to the promises of modification in the law-it is probable that the high standing of the firm will be deemed sufficient guarantee of the correctness of their statement that any discrepancies discovered were not intentional and not greater in number or amount probably than might be expected to occur in the transaction of so large a business.

THE CITY SEWER CONTRACT.

That the remarks in these columns on the recent city sewer contract have not been quite in vain is shown probably by the re-opening of the question at a late meeting of the Council. The city surveyor, whose judgment and good faith in the matter cannot be impugned, estimates that the work can be completed by day labor for \$110,000 to \$113,000. Why any contractor, whatever his merits, should be paid \$160,000 for the same work is probably one of those mysteries which lie pent up in the bosoms of a certain species of alderman, and may have some remote relationship to the exalted motives which lead men to seek such opportunities for serving their fellow citizens without money and without price. It has been intimated that the difference in the two sums be ap-

propriated to the purposes of the City Fire Department, which, it has been shown, is wofully defective for practical purposes in cases of more than ordinary emergency. The sum of \$50,000 would accomplish much in this respect, and would undoubtedly be more economically expended and be of more general and practical benefit to "fellow citizens" than if employed to show the high estimation in which a successful and capable contractor is held by a very influential portion of the Council. It is claimed, and with a degree of justice perhaps, that some contractors are more skillful and thorough in their work than others, but surely this is a reason for considering the opinion of the city surveyor; for if there be only one contractor in the city, as a very candid alderman claims, who can do such work as it should be done, the advertising for tenders is a mere farce-only a matter of form which adds another straw to the back of the poor beast of burden. There are not wanting influential and reliable citizens among us to criticize much of the work hitherto performed by well-known contractors. People who have visited other cities fail to see in what respect our street pavements are superior; indeed, it is generally remarked that they do not bear comparison with those of other cities on this continent or Europe. To be sure our spring weather is very trying on pavements, but on the other hand much wear and tear is avoided for several months in the year while steady winter roads prevail. We need only sallude to the paving of McGill street as an instance that cannot fail to convince any one who has visited other cities at home or abroad. This street is fully as wide as Superior street in Cleveland, Ohio, and the material used for paving is not very dissimilar, yet what a difference in result! One or two of our city fathers might spend the value of that farcical "advertising for tenders" to some advantage in visiting that and a few other large cities along the neighboring border--we mean some one or two among them likely to return with broader views, and not like the rubber thread that becomes more and more narrow the farther it goes.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

The moderate and judicial tone observable in the late utterances of the American press, in dealing with this much vexed question, proves that the sound common sense of the American people has triumphed over the intemperate appeals of a few interested politicians. Now that the first heat and excitement of the controversy has died out, the more responsible papers fully admit that the Canadian standpoint is a just and a sound one, and it is gratifying to note that the Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*, in a leader presumably official, expressly ad-

mits the right of the Canadian authorities to strictly and literally insist upon the observance by American vessels of the provisions of the treaty of 1818, as well as upon compliance with the Dominion customs regulations, and acknowledges that the schooners seized and fined by the Canadian officials had committed a deliberate trespass upon these regulations.

The complaint that sufficient warning was not given to the fishermen that these enactments, which had been good naturedly ignored so long as a friendly reciprocal feeling existed between the two countries, would be rigidly enforced is absurd, when it is remembered that every phase of the question had been discussed and re-discussed months before the first seizure was effected. The Canadian Government gave distinct warning to the United States of the lapse of the fishery clauses of the Washington treaty, and the resultant enforcement of the treaty of 1818, and consequently the onus of warning its fishermen lay with the American Government and not with us.

The fact that only two of all the seizures were made on the charge of vlolating the fishery laws does not appear to have attracted sufficient attention. Because all the vessels seized were fishermen people have erroneously believed that they were all detained for infractions of the treaty of 1S18, but with the exception of the Adams and the Doughty, the other vessels were libelled for deliberate infractions of the customs laws.

It is well known among the fishing population of the Lower Provinces that a very considerable quantity of smuggling is done by the crews of these American fishermen. Being two-thirds of them natives of that coast, and only hired on board American schooners for the season, they see no harm in purchasing clothing, presents and other articles in the States and landing them quietly with their dirty clothes in Nova Scotian harbors. In fact it has been the custom with many American skippers to put into these ports solely to allow their crews to land these articles for their private advantage, and it is in consequence of these systematic infractions of the customs laws that the regulation requiring the captain to enter his vessel at the Custom House before allowing any communication with the shore, has been so rigidly insisted on.

. The American fishermen after the abrogation, at their own special request, of their rights under the fishery clauses, claimed to have the privileges of traders, and armed themselves with permits to touch and trade, but they appear to have ignored the fact that the right to trade is subject to the customs and regulations of the country traded with. As fishermen they could go into any port freely, but un-

der the role of traders they can only enter such ports as are by our law declared open to conjmerce as ports of entry, and must then submit to all the regulations provided for commercial vessels, such as reporting to the Custom House, keeping a customs officer on board, and the other routine of a trading vessel carrying goods in a legitimate manner.

Considering the severe and unyielding manner in which the American customs regulations are carried out (a code of regulations far more severe and arbitrary than our own), it seems childish on the part of the Gloucester fishermen to object to the enforcement of our comparatively mild enactments, and when the fact, already pointed out in these columns, that the United States is pursuing towards Cuba a policy identical with that of Canada towards themselves, is taken into consideration, it is at once evident that the position taken up by Senator Frye and politicians of his kidney, is absolutely untenable, and is in direct contradiction to the principles of right and truth.

The leading American papers now point out distinctly to the fishermen that the Washington treaty was not renewed simply because of their energetic representations that the Canadian fisheries were absolutely worthless to them, and that therefore they cannot now expect public sympathy when prohibited from enjoying privileges which they have themselves expressly repuliated. It becomes more and more evident that now that the fishery embroglio is being viewed in a calmer and more judicial spirit, the justice of the Canadian claims is becoming patent to every right thinking man, and that, as a consequence, the firm and manly stand taken by the Dominion Government will produce in the long run the best results for Canadian interests.

If it serves no other end it has at least the advantage of pointing out to the American people the distinction between Imperial and Colonial rights. It has made them recognize that in matters of customs regulations Canada is absolutely her own mistress, and has impressed upon them the practical independence and freedom of the constitution under which we live, while freeing them from the idea that we were necessarily under the tutelage of the home authorities. It is the first time that the growth and strength of their northern neighbors has been brought home to the American people, and if the unavoidable friction has caused some little irritation it has undoubtedly produced a good deal of respect.

THE IRON TRADE.

The depression in the iron trade continues unabated, but several circumstances go to show that the natural laws of supply and demand which have been persistently set at naught in all the producing countries will ere long assort themselves. One combination after another, which sought to control the output and regulate the trade, has failed of its purpose, but no sooner have such movements apparently come to an end when we find that a slow but actual reduction in make is in progress, and is gradually becoming general all over the world. This result is undoubtedly due to the long continued losses of individual manufacturers and firms who have stood the burden until disaster threatened, and in fact had already overtaken a number located in districts enjoying the minimum of natural advantages.

In Scotland there is at present only eighty-four furnaces blowing, as compared with an average of 93 in 1885, 95 in 1884, 110 in 1883, 108 in 1882 and 116 in 1881. Taking the whole of Great Britain for comparison, we find the furnaces in blast at the close of each year were :---1885, 420; 1884, 456; 1883, 506; 1882, 557; and in 1881, 552. On the 1st June, this year, 400 were returned as in operation. It must be stated, however, that the reduction of the output is not in proportion to these figures, as the smallest and least efficient furnaces are the first to be blown out. This will be seen from the following figures, which show the total production of pig-iron in the United Kingdom :--

1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1,250,647	7,528,960	8,490,224	8,493,287

The production for 1886 is expected to be under 7,000,000 tons.

In the United States the condition of trade has been much the same, the following figures being a comparison of the production :--

1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
,529,869	4,589,613	5,146,972	5,178,12

The current year will very likely exhibit an increase, as the number of furnaces in blast in the United States—charcoal, anthracite and bituminous—which were 273 in January, had run up to 310 on the 1st July inst. Taking the averages of capacities as the weekly make, though experience has shown that the capacity is somewhat in excess of the actual make, and multiply by 26, we would have as the make for the first six months of the year:

Charcoal	212,654
Anthracite	852,176
Bituminous 1	,706,376
	-

Total 2,771,206

This increase is due to the improved prices obtained for American pig iron, and to the increased demand for steel rails in the construction of railways on this continent. English journals derive some com-

fort from the report that the German output which has been steadily increasing of late years, at last shows signs of contraction, and it is significant that the returns for the first four months of 1886 placed the production in Germany at 1,145,336 tons, against 1,242,794 in 1885. Another circumstance which gives satisfaction is the dissolution of the International rail syndicate. So long as this continued and exceptionally high prices were maintained for steel rails, it could not be expected that new railway works would be undertaken. The competition between English and Continental makers is still severe, although prices have been reduced from £5 to £3 15s. Large quantities of railway material continue to be sent to India.

The official returns show a slight increase in British trade compared with last year, but this is entirely due to larger exports to the United States, and a special demand for Bessemer hematite pig iron. The figures for five months of the past three years are as follows :--

	1886.	1S85.	1884.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Total exports.			
UnitedStates.	293,066	160,554	208,712

Other countries 962,065 1,051,989 1,235,590

The exports of pig iron alone to the United States were 73,000 tons more than in 1885. The large purchases of hematite ore and pig were consequent on the complaints respecting the inferior quality of American-made steel rails, which it was stated did not wear so well as those of English make; this has been disputed, but these purchases are rather strong confirma. tory evidence of the above statement. The falling off in our general export trade, says the Economist, is due in some measure to the severe competition of Germany and Belgium, but to a larger extent it may be traced to the decreased purchasing power of our loreign customers, consequent upon the exceptionally low prices ruling for all foreign and colonial products. We cannot, therefore, expect much improvement in this direction until a general advance in prices of produce takes place, and of this there are few indications at present. At home the shipbuilding and engineering trades continue as depressed as ever, and any recovery must be slow. The outlook in the iron trade cannot therefore be pronounced very hopeful, but it may be that "when things are at the worst they are nearest mending."

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The week has been a quiet one in commercial and financial circles. Rates are unchanged since last week, being still 3 @ 4 per cent. for call loans, and 6 to 7 for discounts. The demand is light, and it is reported that surplus money is again accumulating.

The weather has been cool throughout Eastern Canada, and the crops are all the better for a period of slower growth. We regret to chronicle great heat and crought in the Northwest, which have, it is feared, seriously affected the promised heavy erops. In many places grain is heading with but a few inches of stalk, and hay is much diminished its yield. There is however yet time for grain to recover to some extent, but the magnificent promise of a few weeks ago is we fear beyond any chance of realization now.

We referred last week to the failures throughout the United States and Canada for the first half of 1886. From a more detailed report we see that the record for Canada is rather better than then given, as the failures showed a steady reduction as the year went on.

Of the failures in the Dominion, 55.5 per cent. in number and 63.5 per cent. in amount occurred in the first quarter. The falling off in amount in Ontario was very marked. Out of \$3,004,000, \$2,000,000 occurred in the first three months, and \$1,000,000 in the last three months. In Manitoba \$3 per cent. of the half year's failures occurred in the first three months of the year.

The charged position of financial affairs is clearly apparent in the recent sale of 4 per cent bonds effected by the city. The Bank of Montreal took the whole issue of \$500,000 at 101, the highest price yet reached we believe, for issues other than Government bonds. A little over a year ago the Bank of British North America paid 974 for a similar let.

In New York the associated banks show an increase in the surplus reserve of about two millions, bringing the surplus up to thirteen million dollars. The Chronicle peints out that the larger portion of this is held by three or four of the leading banks, so that speaking generally the N.Y. banks are able to hold their rates for call loans and commercial discounts pretty firmly. The first break in the long-continued high rates for sterling occurred last week, a decline of about one cent a pound being recorded. This is said to be due to large speculative purchases of American stocks on European account, and not to larger offerings of commercial bills, which are still s aree and promptly bought up. There are no further signs of weakening at present. but the new crop must soom become a factor in the exchange situation, especially as many houses sell their sterling, or make the rates for it, sometimes months in advance of its delivery.

The grain markets have been much agitated over the reports of damage to the erops, and prices have vacillated greatly. There is said to be a large short interest in wheat, and to be short at such low prices as have been current of late is calculated

to make men uneasy over droughts and other enemies of a good crop. It seems however to be generally admitted that the spring wheat is considerably damaged in some paris of the country, especially the Northwestern States, but that the drought did not last long enough to injure corn.

Reports as to general business in the States are on the whole very favorable. There are still the chronic complaints about lack of profits, but business is active and stocks move freely.

WORKMEN AND TRADE DEPRES-SION.

The British commission appointed to enquire into the causes for the depression in trade and industry is now in possession of many instructive facts given by home manufacturers and communicated by the consuls at foreign ports. These refer principally to the competitive efforts of other nations. No sources of information seem to have been neglected, as leading operatives of the various trades have also been summoned, and answers to questions have been requested from associations representing the interests of the working classes.

The most important of the questions addressed to these associations runs as follows : - " Are there any special circumstances affecting your district to which the existing condition of trade and industry therein can be attributed?" It is usually stated in reply that trade is very depressed. and in some cases more so than has been known before, but in the majority of cases no special reasons are given to explain the causes of this condition of allairs. Too often the answer resolves itself into "Do not know," or else the depression is attributed to circumstances of purely local influence. Hostile foreign tariffs and over production are in a good many cases considered to be the main adverse causes now in operation. From Glasgow the secretary replies as fol-lows:—"1. The great increase of labor-saving machinery. 2. The system of run-ning that machinery 24 hours per day whenever an order is booked, and also systematic overtime, by this means rushing work out in half the time, and though it increases the wages of the workmen for a short period, only ends in enforced idleness for a longer period. Also excessive lordship dues on minerals." And from Hartlepool the answer to the same question also is "over-production, overtime and piece-work." The secretary at Sunderland states :- "The principal causes that we can attribute the great depression to are-Over-production in good trade through the great amount of overtime worked. 2. The great number of boys introduced into the trade." From some quarters there is re-ported to be increased competition for employment, owing to the agricultural depression, and the consequent influx of labor from the country to the towns is mentioned as a cause of the depression, but it is difficult to understand this in view of the skilled character of engineering work. The answers from the Boiler Makers' and Iron Shiphuilders' Society are worth noting. They are as follows:-No. 1, from Staning-ley, near Leeds-"Can only say that generally we are very well employed here. I

think that there is a better understanding between man, and master than there are at some places; the masters do not take advantage of the men as soon as trade falls off, and the men do not take advantage of the masters as soon as trade revives by asking for unreasonable advances." No. 2, from Stockton-on-Tees:---" There are no special causes of depression; we ought to have a good chance of competing against the world, as here we have iron-stone mines, coal mines, and every facility for producing the finished article at the most reasonable cost." In opposition to these we get the following severely personal and political answer from Whitehaven in regard to the causes of depression :--" Lack of interest taken in the town by the Lowther party, who rule the town, and stop its progress."

From Gateshead-on-Tyne comes a severe denunciation of the limited liability companies which we give in extenso.

"Where the work is carried on under a private firm, the heads of the firm have a knowledge of the business they have embarked in, and do the officialism them-selves, and there is no interest to pay except on capital honestly invested; but it is not so with limited liability companies, as there is generally a gigantic swindle in the formation of the company, viz., it is put into the market at double its value, therefore, when it pays 5 per cent. it would have been 10 if the proper amount of capi-tal had been put into it. Then shareholders are put into an official position, regardless of their qualification for such, but simply on account of having so many shares. Then there is the elaborate system of book-keeping, which entails such an immense quantity of clerks that it is really wonderful how they make ends meet. Then we have the small shareho'der using his influence with the manager to get a friend of his a job in the works. The manager orders the foreman to employ the man, regardless of whether the man is qualified for the work he is sent to perform, and must be kept on, even though a good workman has to be sacrificed to make a place for him. Then when a customer comes to look after work, there is so much red-taneism to go through that he becomes disgusted,"

At Dudley trade is said to be depressed, owing to the high railway tariff-a cause referred to a number of times. Sheffield trade continues to suffer from the fraudulent use of marks and brands. It was suggested that all goods should be stamped with the maker's name in addition to the quality, and that the bona fides of the latter should be enforced by sufficient penalties. The opinion of the men seems to be that there is more need for action in regard to the fraudulent use of trade-marks in Sheffield than there is abroad, the Cutlers' company, which merely represents manufacturers and middlemen, being greatly exercised over the use of the word "Sheffield" by French and German makers, instead of paying keen attention to frauds nearer home. The evidence in regard to the textile trades was less comprehensive than that referring to the metal trades, being mainly concerned with cotton spinning. Much of the existing depression was attributed to the rapid growth in the

number of limited cotton-spinning companies, which have overstocked the market. while, at the same time, the market for English goods has been curtailed by hostile tariffs. An important witness said shopkeepers and others complained and talked about losing money simply from a habit of talking that way, whether things were good or bad. His strong feeling was that many were doing Letter than they were 20 years ago. Shopkeepers in Lancashire certaintly kept better shops and lived in better houses, and in more comfort generally, than at any time within his recollection.

To sum up, the men apparently view the depression as a severe and protracted ebb in the tide of business, and explanations of an exceptional character are rare. There is an absence of class prejudice, such as bitter language against the masters, and the fair-trade theory is almost completely ignored. The arguments against overtime on the part of the workers are scarcely conceived in a wise spirit. Contracts often have to be made to complete a piece of work within a given limit, and this pressure must frequently be overcome in a skilled occupation by a greater quantity of labor from those already at work, who are perfectly habituated to the methods of the establishment. The general secretary of the Associated Iron Moulders of Scotland wrote as follows :-- " Overtime should be discontinued; it can be done if we are in earnest. My reasons are that now in Glasgow we have thousands going idle and families near to starvation, the fathers of which during our late busy season could scarcely get a night's rest for this detestable overtime. And from experience I am convinced that 90 per cent of those working overtime are not one whit benefitted thereby. And I say, emphatically, would we had none of it, then we would have better times." Spurts of overtime are a necessity in almost every department of business life, and are not confined to the iron workers. If ordinary prudence were exercised it is difficult to see how these unavoidable rushes of work should have such a demoralizing effect as pictured. The "improvident system" of the wage earner should be condemned instead, as it is not the fault of the masters if they have to demand extra labor at times in order to compete with foreign makers.

The commission has taken a vast amount of evidence and received numerous reports. A great deal of chaff and very little solid grain is the outcome so far, the chief points being included in this brief summary. The board will probably soon be called upon to hand in its report.

SEASIDE DRESSES.

For seaside or country wear, for small

are suits of gingham, linen, blue aproncheck, navy blue canvas, light flannel or the serges. These are usually made up in one-piece suits for the smaller boys, and in kilt snits for the next grade older. These little dresses are now made with a yoke, and either one box-plait down the middle of the back or else one on each side of the middle; other sample lines show five boxplaits both in front and back, or two in the front and three in the back. These plaits may be either solid or have the material cut out underneath, the last style being preferred, as it makes the waist cooler. The plaits are stitched down to the waist line, and the fullness below the waist makes the skirt, the dress having either a plain hem or showing several tucks above it. Double-breasted dresses are also worn having two rows of buttons, metal if on woollen goods, and pearl or bone when on washing material, but these are regarded as old-fashioned and are not sought after. Other styles show long half-fitting waists and straight skirts in kilt-platts set on, the skirt being either altogether plain or having two or more tucks about an inch wide. These suits, if in navy blue canvas and braided with white Russia or Hercules braid, are very neat and showy, as well as comparatively inexpensive.

For older or larger boys, kilt snits of serge, flannel, camel's hair or other light wool fabrics are very appropriate. The kilt is laid in deep plaits with usually a very wide box-plait in front, the coat being either single or double-breasted; should a vest be worn, the sides of the coat should be slightly cut away below the waist line. This year's styles differ from last year in the fact that there are no collars on any of the new coats, as the collar of the shirt waist upon which the skirt is buttoned is intended to be turned over the neck of the coat in the Eton style, the neck being usually either bound or faced with braid. Coats and kilts of cheviot or flannel, and of thick brown and gray linen are shown for country wear, while for fashionable watering places jackets and kilts of cord piqué or fine linen duck, worn with blouse waists of fine cambric, having ruffles at the neck and wrists, are very pretty and stylish. The kill is attached to a half-fitting underwaist, and the blouse falls over it from beneath the jacket, which reaches to the waist only.

For little girls, pekins, chequered washing materials, zephyrs, batistes and seersuckers are used, small patterns and very delicate colorings being preferred. These dresses are made with short full skirts and long bodices, plain at the back but full in the front and fastened down the left side under a band of colored embroidery. This band is carried to the edge of the skirt, the join between the bodice and the boys the most useful for everyday use skirt being covered by a similar band. A

novelty this season are the sleeves which may either be made of an entirely different fabric and pattern to the skirt, or may match the bodice from the elbow up, the lower part from the elbow to the wrist matching the trimming of the dress. The Gretchen frocks have full tucked skirts, the round waisted bodice being put on over a guimpe of white or other color harmonizing with the frock.

For older girls, bodices are generally long, and many styles are now made tightfitting at the back, while in front they open over a full plastron of surah. Uther styles are cut out in heart-shape to show a finely plaited or gathered chemisette mounted on a plain collar band. Velvet yokes, revers and collars are also fashionable, and shoulder tabs or epaulets of ribbon are much worn. For these dresses cream wool, or silk and wool, fabrics in combination with pink, blue or garnet surah and velvet seem to be most used.

For ladies seaside dresses the Norfolk or plaited bodice, the surplice bodice, and the gathered bodice seem to be the favorites, but there is but little novelty in the making of these dresses, the prevailing tendency appearing to be in the direction of collecting and retaining the best models of the past few years, while there seems to have been no attempt made to create new ones. Roughly speaking, cotton fabrics are usually made up full in the waist woollen fabrics plain, but, if flannel, plaited. The skirts are straight, plaited, or gathered full at the back, and show a short simple drapery across the front or folded at the sides. A noticeable point is that wherever a contrast is required solid colors are used, and that figured combinations have largely disappeared. The laveuse or fish-wife costume for boating, tennis or mountain climbing, continues in high lavor, and in deep marine blue and cream white or Admiral blue and Neapolitan red, the dress is most picturesque and becoming. The skirt is kilted to a deep hip yoke, and in many dresses the kills are so arranged as to display a plaiting of the contrasting color beneath. Soutache embroidery or straight rows of silk braid are used on the tunic, the broad sailor collar, and the deep turned-back cuffs.

Cotton crape dresses are also coming to the front, the deep rich shade of red in which it comes being very becoming, while the material is beautifully soft and pliable, and does not retain its creases like most other cotton fabrics. White woollen dresses also form a marked feature in summer toilets. They are usually tailor made, and have but little trimming; kilts, small tucks or braid being the choice. Camél's-hair goods, twilled serges, pilots and bison cloths are the favorite fabrics.

In order to be prepared for the cold raw

days often met with at seaside resorts, no ladies outfit is complete without a long comfortable wrap of some sort. With some triffing variations the Newmarket will be the standard long wrap of the season, the Chesterfield raglan and the Jersey redingote being its two most popular rivals. For young ladies when boating, etc., the jacket comes to the front, and nine-tenths of the new jackets are made of checked, dotted or bouclé cloths, with a short vest front, longer jacket, sides coat and back, and ornamented with narrow braid or rows of stitching with large fancy buttons.

Bathing dresses are mostly blue flannel or jersey, but the latter are decidedly the favorite. Blue, with white Bonnaz embroidery stripes round the skirt, belt, collar and cuffs, seem to sell the best, but black and white, maroon and other colors are called for. Prices range from \$2.50 to \$7. Swiss-ribbed jersey undervests of silk and wool in alternate rows and alternate colors have sold very well; blue and white, pink and blue, salmon and white, and white and white are the best selling colors. They retail at \$2.50 for high neck and short sleeves, or twenty-five cents cheaper if with low neck and without sleeves.

Some very pretty lawn tennis costumes for the seaside, made in striped cottons, such as grey-blue and white, or red and white, are shown. They have overdresses of grey or white coarse linen, and are made with low round butchers' bibs, suspended by a strap round the neck and attached to to wide side-panels over the straight striped dress, and are made full, but innocent of flounce or drapery. A pretty grey cotton tennis costume was trimmed with blue and white stripes cut on the cross, the band about three inches deep placed just above the hem; the full vest set in a little round yoke, top and bottom, and finished with two narrow bands of the striped material. with a wider strip outlining it and forming the waist.

In this connection it may be noticed that all new costumes show a marked diminution in the size of the tournure; not that skirts are worn completely plain, but that they are much less puffed out than formerly, more especially at the foot. The tournure is still marked at the waist line in order to give it a more elegant appearance, but below this it falls quite plain, just supporting the dress, without any of the bulging out so noticeable last season.

NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES.

Accounts from Newfoundland show that the prevailing depression among fish consuming countries has not altogether proved an unmixed evil to the Newfoundland fishermen since we learn that it has compelled them to abandon their primitive

and slovenly methods of curing, and to produce an article of fish equally well cured and prepared for the market with those of their French and Norwegian rivals.

For many years past the cure of herrings and codfish in Labrador has been most discreditable, and last season, principally owing to the unfavorable weather prevailing during the time of curing, exporters lost heavily, many cargoes being absolutely unsaleable from their wretched preparation for the market. Never before has the necessity for the strictest supervision of the cure been so thoroughly impressed upon the merchants, and this year, stung by the heavy losses they incurred through neglect of this important point last season, circulars have been issued by all the leading houses to their fishermen establishing stringent regulations for the cure of fish, and threatening them with the abandonment of the Labrador fishery unless these regulations are strictly complied with. It is stated that many firms have also notified the dealers that the account of every one who fails to carry out their regulations and produce properly cured fish will be at once closed, and altogether it is evident that the vital necessity for more care on this point is now thoroughly impressed on the minds of the supply houses

The principle cause for this marked deterioration in the cure of our fish appears to have been the reckless competition and careless inspection of the supplying houses. The supplies having been once advanced to the fishermen, without any restriction as to cure or proper supervision of the process, in order to obtain payment therefor, it became necessary to accept the fish no matter how hastily or carelessly cured, and it is the foisting of this badly prepared article on the European market that has given Newfoundland fish that low character in foreign countries which, it is feared, it will take some time to remove. Now that the matter has touched the merchants in that most sensitive part of the mercantile frame, the pocket, vigorous measures will be taken, no doubt, to remove the evil, and it is to be hoped that, in the near future, Canadian fish will be able to compete with the best of the French and Norwegian cure.

Serious depression is also reported among the French fishermen, and advices from St. Pierre Miquelon state that green codish is selling there at 9 frances per quintal, against 14 frances last year, and 19 and 20 frances per quintal in 1854. This is a most serious fall in price, and when the fact is taken into consideration that the markets in France are also much depressed, and that the stocks left over from last year are large, the outlook must be called a gloomy one. Various reasons are assigned for this state of affairs, but there seems to be no

doubt that the principal cause is that far too many vessels are now engaged in the trade. For the last two or three years the French bank fishery has been unusually successful, and as, at the same time, prices have ruled high, and a bounty of eight and sixpence sterling per quintal of fish sent to foreign markets was allowed, the profits were very considerable. The natural consequence was that the attention of capitalists was directed to the fisheries, numbers of new vessels were hastily added to the French fishing fleet, more men were employed, and the inevitable result was that the business was overdone. The market became glutted with fish, prices fell 50 per cent., and now we hear that the Bordeaux buyers are determined to withdraw nearly one half of the vessels now employed in the fishery, and to use their surplus capital elsewhere.

This step will, it is hoped, once more bring the supply and demand to a more equal balance, but it is hardly likely that any improvement in prices will be felt this season. The Norwegian catch is very large, and the overstocked markets of France, assisted by the bounty, will furnish much of the supply of Spanish and Mediterranean points. The only gleam of sunshine is the news that the commercial treaty between England and Spain has at last been ratified. The removal of the differential duty of half a dollar per quintal imposed on Canadian fish entering Spanish ports will be very welcome, and will enable our fish products, hitherto heavily handicapped, to stand on a more equal basis with those of our European rivals.

THE BANK OF COMMERCE.

The annual report of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, given else where, will be read with more than usual interest, marked as it is by the retirement of the Hon, Wm. McMaster from the presidency, and the increase in the number of directors from eight to ten. The people of Canada, the shareholders particularly, had grown so accustomed to associate the success of the bank with the personality of its president, with his long career of usefulness and reputation for practical wisdom, that the likelihood of his retirement, ere many years, from the active duties of his position was left entirely out of sight. In the election of Mr. Henry J. Darling, president of the Toronto Board of Trade, to succeed him the board have chosen one of the leading merchants of the city, and one whose in, timate knowledge of business eminently fits him for the position. Mr. Darling belongs to a family all the members of which have been distinguished for their strict integrity and practical business sagacity. His utterances at the meetings of the Board of Trade and on other important occasions, stamp him as a man of no ordin-

ary ability, and have long since marked him out as a leader in whatever pertains to the business welfare of the community. Mr. George A. Cox, of Peterboro', the other new director, cannot fail to prove also a valuable acquisition to the Board. It will be seen that the bank is not to be deprived of the counsels of its retiring president, who still retains a seat at the Board, and it is the fervent wish of the grand old gentleman's many admirers that he may lo n continue to give his fellow directors and the general manager the benefit of his ripe experience.

The remarks of the President are candid and assuring, and evidently carried conviction to his hearers.

A CHEERFUL feature, showing improvement in trade, is presented by the returns of the port of New York for June which are the most favorable thus far this year. The previous heavy inward movement of foreign merchandise has been maintained; while the exports, in addition to exceeding the imports, for the first time since May, 1885, were of larger total than for any previous month since April, 1884. Exclusive of merchandise entered "in transit" for shipment to interior points, the importations aggregate \$36,118,-895; an increase of \$5,334,619 over last year and \$1,563,438 as compared with June, 1884. The total exports were \$38,327,668, or \$8,049,-618 more than last year and \$7,931,620 in excess of 1884. The increase of imports was mainly in dutiable goods entered direct for consumption, which show \$3,540,080 of the total \$5,334,619 gain. The significance of these figures is important when coupled with the fact that stocks of nearly all the prominent articles of importation are comparatively light in the face of the heavy importations. The treasure movement figures most conspicuously in the increase in exports, showing as it does \$7,208,954 of the \$8,949,618 increase in the gross total. The liberal shipments of grain, provisions, petroleum, etc., brought the exports of domestic merchandise to a total of \$28,346,103, against \$27,609,203 last year, and made the best showing for any month since December last.

The special committee appointed to prepare formulas of a standard export sack such as would be accepted for delivery on Chicago Board of Trade contracts, have reported as follows: The one hundred and forty pound jute export sack shall be from the best material, double stitched, not using less than an equivalent to 40x49-inch mangled or crapefinished material, weighing not less than 12 ounces per yard, of 40 inches in width, or 16 onnees for the complete bag. If from starched or sized material the complete bag should not weigh less than 17 ounces. The two hundred and eighty pound jute export sack shall be from the best material, double stitched, not

using less than an equivalent to 50x63-inch mangled or crape-finished material, weighing not less than 15 ounces per yard, of 50 inches in width, or 25 ounces for the complete bag. If from starched or sized material the complete bag should weigh not less than 26! ounces. Seamless jute sacks must be from same heft and quality of material, etc., but require 4 per cent. less material, and may weigh 4 per cent. less. The one hundred and forty pound cotton export sack shall be double stitched, best drill or osnaburg, free from starch or sizing, using of drill not less than an equivalent to 40x47 inches, or if osnaburg not less than 373x511 inches material, the complete bag weighing not less than 91 ounces.

REPORTS from the lumber districts of the North-western States say that the drives in the lumber region of which the Chippewa River and its tributaries are the waterways have arrived at a stage where accurate figures can be furnished. On the Eau Claire and its tributaries 50,000,000 feet of logs were cut last winter, and 10,000,000 feet of old logs had been left over from the previous season. Of this 60,000,000 feet of old and new logs, about 45,000,000 have been driven out. From the Upper Chippewa and its tributaries about 450,000,000 feet have been driven from Little Falls dam, above Chippewa Falls. The total of all logs this spring on waters named at close of the logging season is 750,000,000 feet. Of the 315,000,000 yet left on the Chippewa and all tributaries, including the Eau Claire, a large proportion will yet be brought down. Trade is now unusually steady, and promises to remain so throughout the season. The heavy stock is working off rapidly enough to give promise of a gratifying revival next year, with which the policy of curtailment of the cut, so as merely to keep pace with the demand, will have had much to do.

IRONMASTERS, says an English correspondent, expressed a sense of relief at the result of the fight in Washington over the introduction of the Morrison bill. There are few who could have desired a different issue, but they console themselves with the fact that they now know upon what terms certainly for a definite period it may be practicable, so far as it relates to the tariff, to do business in the United States. Will more business come? is now the query which each is putting to the other. Those who watch the railroad market are urging that the conspicuous indications of improvement in the value of such property upon your side cannot but herald it. All sincerely hope that it may; for though better things may be in store for us from the East, and though there may be much ground for concluding that in the future trade revivals the East may exert a more powerful influence than heretofore, it is towards the West that the men who have from week to week to find orders for their mills and wages for their workmen strain their eyes.

THE New York Commercial Bulletin states that several of the best managed marine insurance companies have advanced their rates for insuring petroleum oil. The losses on this class of risks have been large of late; and some of the more experienced marine underwriters say that there is no money in the business. Not only this, but the indications are that, unless the rates of premium are largely increased, the companies doing this business must inevitably net a serious loss. Most of the vessels engaged in the trade (to Europe especially), are old; and, even upon the new vessels, insured at current rates, these rates have proved to be inadequate. Insurance, to be deserving of the name of insurance, must pay cost, at least, and the marine underwriters are fully justified in making this specially hazardous class of risk pay its own way. Otherwise, they might wisely allow it to carry its own insurance, rather than permit it to overbear the general rule of average loss.

A SAMPLE of what can be accomplished with our own native wood materials may be seen in the interior fittings on the ground floor of the Bank of British North America, the main counter panel-work and the divisions of the banking-room being constructed of Canadian cherry, which, apart from its own chaste beauty, harmonizes remarkably well with the genuine copper bronze which, as less subject than brass to corrode and tarnish, has been chosen for the metallic portion of the work, and is itself no less suitable to the handsome bevelled plate-glass of the partitions and doors. The main floor is of large white marble squares, handsomely arranged and made to yield a pleasing relief from monotony by the insertion of small bright-colored, diamond-shaped blocks at the points where the angles meet.

The latest advices from Manitoba, state that the dry weather of the past few weeks has' been a serious drawback to the crops, and the bright prospects entertained in the early part of June have not been fully realized. Coupled with the drought, the heat has been excessive and vegetation has in consequence been much retarded. Considering both these serious drawbacks, the condition of the crops in most instances is encouraging. Though no rains have been general for some time, still a number of local showers fell which had the effect of preserving the crops from more serious results than otherwise would have been the case. Of the several crops the wheat one is generally at this date in the most flourishing condition. This is owing to the fact that it was sown at a very early date, and that the great bulk of the crop was put in on ground prepared last season.

The condition of the hop crop in New York State is reported as pitiable. Many yards will not be picked at all, and the prospect is that our brewers will have to rely on last year's crop for their supply. It would not be at all

surprising to see foreign hops imported to America in considerable quantities next season. From all parts of the country come the same kind of reports-vermin are destroying the vines by wholesale. In some yards the sight is absolutely disgusting. The hot weather increased the lice more rapidly than ever. England and Germany are said to have healthy and abundant crops, but if the Americrop is a failure, hops must inevitably go higher.

The Italian Parliament in its anxiety to develop the mercantile marine of Italy has passed an act modelled on the lines of the French shipping bounty law. It provides for the grant of bounties of \$5.70 per ton for iron and steel ships built and registered in Italy, S1.92 per indicated horse power on machinery, and fifty-eight cents per 100 pounds weight on boilers; \$2.40 per ton on coal brought to Italy in Italian ships from ports lying outside the Straits of Gibraltar, provided that the cargo is not less than three-fifths of the ship's burthen; and a bounty on navigation of thirteen cents per net ton for every 1,000 miles run from Italy to non-European ports lying beyond the Suez Canal and the Straits of Gibraltar.

The steady increase in the demand for rubber goods has had a striking effect on the advance in value of the imports and exports of this important commodity. In 1875 the total imports of rubber, principally African, from England into the United States, were £56,465; in 1882 they had increased tenfold to £577,187; in 1883 they declined to £539,335, and in 1884 they amounted to £321,110. The exports of raw rubber, principally Brazilian, from the United Stales to Great Britain, was as follows :

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1875	£99,722
1883	198,856
1884	56,862
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The decline showing the increased consumption on this continent. The imports of manufactured rubber and guita percha from Great Britain in 1884 were £47,124, and the exports to that country were £14,388.

BESIDES the material benefits bestowed by by Mr. J. K. Ward of this city, upon large numbers of mill hands and lumberers in his employment along the Ottawa and its tributaries, he has not been unmindful of other needs. The people of Calumet (Edendale P. O.), on the Canadian Pacific Railway, worship every Sunday in a handsome little church erected on a portion of Mr. Ward's landed property near the village at his own expense, and presented by him to the villagers, the different denominations holding service alternately by mutual arrangement. But Mr. Ward is one of those who

" Do good by stealth, and blush to find it fame."

ADVICES from Havana give discouraging accounts of the tobacco crop. The recent heavy inundations have been followed by a hurricane

which has completely devastated the Vuelta Abajo districts. Arrivals of new leaf have pretty much stopped on account of the present frightful condition of the roads. The new leaf has given so far but a series of disappointments to cigar manufacturers; trials on trials have been made, but even pajizo and the early part of the present yield prove to be unfit for immediate use on account of its uncured condition. When this will be accomplished is still a problem of the future.

The second annual excursion of the Leather and Boot and Shoe Clerks' Association, of Montreal was held during the week at Ste. Rose and was fairly attended although the day was unfavorable. The races and games were well contested and the prizes offered were unusually handsome. The officers of the society are :- President, Mr. A. Keegan ; vice-president, Mr. L. D. Joubert; secretary, Mr. P. A. Boivin : corresponding secretary, Mr. L. S. Smith ; treasurer, Mr. J. Dunlon ; committee, Messrs. T. Delorme, H. Thompson, H. Brady, J. Bryson and J. H. Hamilton.

LARGE plate-glass windows are gradually replacing the old fashioned kind along St. James street. The latest addition is that in front of Drysdale's wholesale and retail book store, which, besides affording greater light, adds to the attractiveness of the handsome volumes and articles of fancy stationery within. Mr. Drysdale has made other important alterations in the premises by which more light and space are secured along the rear of the store, both on the first and upper flats, and none too soon for the demands of his rapidly and deservedly increasing business.

The American Manufacturer in an article on & Preparations for the manufacture of ordnance and armor plate in the United States.> says, "the day is not far distant when any committee called upon to report regarding the facilities for the manufacture of heavy guns in this country, instead of saying 'There cannot to-day be made in the United States a steel gun above 8-inch calibre,' will be able to say that the works of the United States can make steel guns equal in size and character to any made in the world."

As usual at this season the report comes that grave doubts are expressed as to the condition of the water-melon crop in South Carolina. The water-melon belt has been visited with severe and constant rains, which have interfered with proper development, etc. As in former years, we do not doubt, however, that the sad remnant of the crop will be found abundant enough for all the wants of the Northern markets.

The United States Consul General has obtained the release of the City Point, one of the three schooners seized at Shelburne, by paying the amount of the fine, \$400, into the hands of the Halifax Collector of Customs, | ing jute in Nevada promises to be successful.

the owners reserving the right to enter an action against the Canadian officials for the money. It is expected that the other two will be released on the same conditions, ne a lie have detar h . .

ANOTHER co-operative scheme is being broached in the States, the window-glass workers union being about to creet a factory to cost about \$30,000, which will be raised by issuing shares at \$50 each. They will not confine themselves to window glass alone, but will take up all the trades, and make bottles and table ware besides. It is to be hoped that the fate of this scheme will not be the same as that which has attended so many other co-operative ventures.

THE Northwest continues to manifest the enterprise of its business men by discovering new branches of commerce. The buffalo bones lying strewed upon the prairies are now being collected and shipped to manufacturing points. Over a hundred tons have been handled at Pense alone at a price of \$6 per ton, while more than 100 car loads were shipped over the C. P. R. last year with every prospect of the amount being more than doubled in 1886.

The season in Quebec is maintaining the fortnight's advance noted last spring, and fruits are proportionately early. Cherries ripened about the 20th June; raspberries by the 4th July, and other kinds are promising equal progress, with abundance of plums and apples. Cherry and plum trees in this Province appear to be escaping the "black-knot" which is rapidly destroying them in extensive portions of Ontario.

JOHN CHINAMAN is no more welcome in Canada than in the United States. A short time ago a native of the Flowery Kingdom passed through the city, properly bonded, and now the Montreal collector of Customs has demanded and obtained a deposit of \$100 on two Chinamen employed on the ship Asia, at present in port. The money will be refunded on the vessel leaving for sea with the celestials on hoard.

The question of the remonetization of silv r was discussed in London by the British and Colonial Chambers of Commerce. The subject was discussed with marked ability on both sides, and ultimately a resolution was passed declaring that the remonetization of silver would tend to relieve the depression under which British trade is now suffering.

The G.T. R. carnings for the week ending July 10 reached \$318,239, an increase of \$45,034 over the same week last year.

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All ALAS It is reported that the experiment of grow-

AT a meeting of the Council of the Quebec Board of Trade, recently held, it was unanimously resolved that the various railway companies having a terminal point at Quebec be requested to take into consideration the advisability, in the interest of the trade and commerce of the Province and the district of Quebec, of having at least once a week during the summer and fall seasons, cheap excursion trains to encourage business people to come to the city to make their purchases, under similar arrangements as those granted to the city of Toronto at the request of the Board of Trade of that city. A number of Montreal merchants have been in favor of the same system of trade excursion trains for some time but so far nothing has been done. The subject might be profitably enquired into.

IT is announced that Sir Charles Tupper has received instructions to confer with the Australian Agents-General as to cable communication between Australia and the Pacific coast of Canada, and to ascertain what subsidy the Australiasian Colonies would guarantee. The importance of such a cable to Australia has often been pointed out, and the hope is expressed that the negotiations may have a favorable issue.

Pressure is rapidly forfeiting its character as a smoky, grimy city. The rapidly extending use of natural gas in her manufactories has caused a decrease in the consumption of coal of 189,850 bushels per day, and has thrown 5000 coal workers and handlers out of employment.

IT MAY not be generally known that a ship, if stranded or wrecked in consequence of the use of a defective compass, is held to be unsenworthy in the eye of the law, and that this fact is a valid defense to the underwriters, whether it be known to the insured or not.

The amount of emery annually shipped from Smyrna amounts to 7,000 tons, principally of course to Great Britain. It is curious that the Canadian deposits of corundum have not yet attracted the attention of capitalists.

The Chicago, Milwankee & St. Paul R. R. bave made a cut of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents on their rate on flour from Mineapolis and St. Paul to Chicago on business intended for the seaboard. The rate is now 5 cents.

The steady growth of wealth in the city and county of New York is evidenced by the fact that the tax valuation of real and personal estate has increased nearly \$50,000,000 since last year.

Meetings, se.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

The nineteenth annual meeting of the shareholders of the Canadian Bank of Commerce was held on Thesday, the 13th inst., at the banking house in Toronto. The President, the Hon. Wm. McMaster, having been called to the chair, it was moved by Hon. S. C. Wood, seconded by W. B. Hamilton, Esq.,

"That the General Manager be appointed secretary, and that Messrs. Henry Pellatt, R. S. Cassels and James Brown do act as scrutineers." Carried. The secretary then read the following report :--

The Directors bey to present to the Shareholders the 19th annual report, accompanied by the usual statement of the assets and liabilities of the Bank at the close of the financial year :--

Balance at credit of Profit and Loss account, carried for-ward from June, 1885 ... \$24,192 07 The net profits of the year ended 26th June, 1886, after deducting charges of management and making apropria-tions to cover all bad and doubtful debts sustained during the year, amount to 557,636 97 \$581,829 04 Deduct-Dividend No. 37, paid January, 1886.... S210.000 00 Dividend No. 38, payable July, 1886.... 210,000 00 \$420,000 00 \$161,829 04 Transferred from Rest Account 500,000 00 \$661,829 04 Appropriated for had and doubtful debts.\$490,000 00 Placed at credit of Contingent Fund. 150,000 00 \$640,000 00 Balance remaining at credit of Profit and Loss Account.... \$ 21,829 04

Notwithstanding the absence of any material improvement in the condition of business generally, and the low and declining rates obtainable upon loans, the profits of the twelve months ending in June have been fairly satisfactory; so much so, that under ordinary circumstances they would have been amply sufficient for the continuance of our usual 8 per cent dividend. Your Directors, however, in view of the serious shrinkage resulting from the liquidation of securities acquired from several estates of considerable magnitude, determined, although with much reluctance, to reduce the rate of dividend from 8 to 7 per cent for the losses sustained in order fully to cover the losses sustained in this connection, together with probable losses, and all shrinkages in values of securities held by the Head Oflice and Branches, have taken from the Rest Account the sum of \$550,000.

The disturbing effects which such appropriations are apt to create in the minds of sharcholders render it very desirable that provision should be made, apart from the Rest Account, for any contingency that may arise. It is also important that the fear of affecting the Rest may not deter the management from dealing promptly with any risks that may assume an unsatisfactory character. The Directors have therefore transferred from that fund to Contingent Account the Rest at \$1,600,-000, or 26 2-3 per cent on the capital of the Bank. The Directors are pleased to be in a position to assure the shareholders, with the utmost confidence, that the business of the

Bank is thoroughly sound, legitimate and active; and its ample financial resources are such as will enable their successors to take advantage of any improvement that may take place in the trade of the country. Having re-gard to the marked change in the value of money in Chicago, and the fact that the profits could not be made to bear any reasonable proportion to the expenses connected with the Agency, unless a much larger amount of the Bank's capital were assigned to the Agents than the Directors thought it prudent to place there, they felt that it would be in the interest of the Shareholders to withdraw from Chicago, which was readily accomplished, as the securities held for the Bank's advances were such as to admit of the Agency being wound up on short notice. branches of the Bank have been inspected during the year as usual; and the Directors are pleased to state that its officers generally have discharged their respective duties in a satisfactory manner.

(Signed,) WM. McMASTER, President. Toronto, 2nd July, 1886 General Statement, 26th June, 1886.

l	General State	ment, 26th	Jun	ie, 1886.	
ĺ	I.	AABILATIES.			
ł	Notes of the Bank				
ĺ	in circulationŞ	2,308,963	00		
l	Deposits not bear-				
l	ing interest	2,094,891	78		
l	Deposits bearing				
ł	interest	8,856,434	09		
l	Interest accrued				
l	on Deposit Re-				
Ì	ceipts and Sav-				
Į	ings Bank Ac-				
l	counts	61,373	33		
Ì	Balances due				
I	other Banks in				
ļ	Canada	67,610	00		
Ì	Balances due				
l	Agents in Great				
Į	Britain	406,819			
ļ	-			\$13,796,091	90
I	Capital paid up S				
I		1,600,000	00		
a	Rest				
Ì	Contingent Fund	150,000			
	Contingent Fund Reserve for rebate				
	Contingent Fund Reserve for rebate of interest on				
	Contingent Fund Reserve for rebate of interest on Current Dis-	150,000	00		
	Contingent Fund Reserve for rebate of interest on Current Dis- counts		00		
	Contingent Fund Reserve for rebate of interest on Current Dis- counts Unclaimed Divi-	150,000	00 00		
	Contingent Fund Reserve for rebate of interest on Current Dis- counts Unclaimed Divi- dends	150,000	00 00		
	Contingent Fund Reserve for rebate of interest on Current Dis- counts Unclaimed Divi- dends Dividend No. 38	150,000	00 00		
	Contingent Fund Reserve for rebate of interest on Current Dis- counts Unclaimed Divi- dends Dividend No. 38 payable 2nd	150,000 150,000 2,165	00 00 32		
	Contingent Fund Reserve for rebate of interest on Current Dis- counts Unclaimed Divi- dends Dividend No. 38 payable 2nd July	150,000	00 00 32		
	Contingent Fund Reserve for relate of interest on Current Dis- counts Unclaimed Divi- dends Dividend No. 38 payable 2nd July Balance of Profit	150,000 150,000 2,165	00 00 32		
	Contingent Fund Reserve for rebate of interest on Current Dis- counts Unclaimed Divi- dends Dividend No. 38 payable 2nd July Balance of Profit and Loss Ac-	150,000 150,000 2,165	00 00 32		
	Contingent Fund Reserve for rebate of interest on Current Dis- counts Unclaimed Divi- dends Dividend No. 38 payable 2nd July Balance of Profit and Loss Ac- count carried	150,000 150,000 2,165	00 00 32		
	Contingent Fund Reserve for rebate of interest on Current Dis- counts Unclaimed Divi- dends Dividend No. 38 payable 2nd July Balance of Profit and Loss Ac- count carried forward to next	150,000 150,000 2,165 210,000	00 00 32 00		
	Contingent Fund Reserve for rebate of interest on Current Dis- counts Unclaimed Divi- dends Dividend No. 38 payable 2nd July Balance of Profit and Loss Ac- count carried	150,000 150,000 2,165	00 00 32 00	\$8,133,994	3/

\$21,930,086 26

	ASSETS.	
Specie	\$ 598,677	78
Dominion Notes.	1,345,212	
Notes of & Cheques		
on other Banks		63
Balances due by		
other Banks in		
Canada	149,039	11
Balances due by		
Agents of the		
Bank in the		
United States.		82
British Consols,		
Dominion of		
Canada Stock		
and United		
States Bonds	941,574	31
	01.100.001	
• •	\$5,123,281	90

Loans, Discounts and Advances on Current Ac- count	6,200,027	70
not specially se-		
cured Overdue Debts, se-	57,114	36
cured by Mort-		
gage or other Deed on Real		•
Estate, or by Deposit of or Lien on Stock, or by other se-		
curifies Real Estate, the property of the Bank (other than the Bank premises), and Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the	156,093	28
Bark Bank Premises &	103,436	88 ,
Furniture	290,132	14 \$21,930,086
(Signad)		

(Signed,)

W. N. ANDERSON, General Manager.

26

Canadian Bank of Commerce,

Toronto, 26th June, 1886.

The following resolutions were then put and carried unanimously :---

Moved by the President, seconded by the Vice-President, That the report of the Directors now read be adopted, and printed for the information of the shareholders.

The information with reference to the position of the Bank, which it is the duty of the Directors to lay before the Shareholders, on the occasion of the annual meeting, has been so fully set forth in the report and accompanying financial statement, that I have but little to add. You may, however, desire further particulars with reference to the considerations that influenced the Directors in deciding to reduce the dividend to seven per cent, which shall be readily given.

Our losses on current business during the last and previous twelve months, were comparatively small, and the carnings of the year that closed in June were sufficient for an tight per cent dividend, which, under the circumstances might have been paid, In order to get a correct understanding as to how our position became somewhat changed, it is necessary to refer specially to certain liabilities which turned out very differently from what we had reason to expect. When alluding in last year's report to the transfer of \$75,000 to contingent account, increasing that fund to \$150,000, we intimated that this was done for the purpose of covering the loss on the British Canadian Timber and Lumber Company's account, and some other matters of former years still in process of liquidation. At that time the principal security held for the Timber and Lumber account consisted of 765 miles of timber limits in the Province of Quebec, which were represented by the company as being worth \$700,000, together with stores of various kinds estimated at \$190,000. Some time after these assets passed into the hands of trustees appointed to manage the business and if necessary to wind it up. They estimated the value of the limits, including some stores, at \$250,000. These limits were subsequently sold by public auction in Otta-

wa, where the audience was large and the bidding spirited, at a price that netted S158,-640. One portion of this was claimed by another bank and one by the holders of debentures in Scotland. The result was that instead of there being a considerable amount of the contingent fund available for other purposes it fell short of covering the debt of the Timber and Lumber Company alone.

Another liability to which allusion has been made arose with certain accounts which had for years been conducted in a satisfactory manner. The parties were uniformly reported to be highly respectable, and to be possessed of large means, and were in fact perfectly responsible for such facilities as the Bank at any time afforded them, provided these had been employed in the legitimate channels of their ordinary business. It was, however, discovered that during the period of wild speculation in the North-West, they had become parties to large ventures in Winnipeg property and North-West land and land securities, and had used the Bank's means for these purposes. Upon the demand of the Bank, the debtors furnished security principally on real estate in Manitoba and Ontario, which to all appearance at the time, afforded reasonable margin over and above the Bank's claim. But the utter collapse of values in the North-West and the depreciation that ensued in the price of property in the western part of Ontario, especially in the towns, rendered the process of liquidation tedious and very disappointing, and the ultimate result was that a considerable loss has been sustained.

We took credit to ourselves at a former meeting for declining to respond to many urgent applications to open branches in Winnipeg and other places in Manitoba, which we did, believing that until the North-West became more of an exporting country, there was no legitimate business for the number of banks that had already opened there. But while our policy saved the Bank from direct losses in Manitoba, we have not entirely escaped the unfortunate results that overtook the parties who, regardless of the consequences to others, speculated largely in that country.

Now, gentlemen, looking to this loss, looking also to the fact that the contingent fund was entirely absorbed by the Timber & Lumber Company's account, leaving the accounts referred to in last year's report as being in liquidation unprovided for, looking also to the reduction in the rate of interest and the downward tendency of money generally. I cannot help thinking that on reflection you will regard the action of the Directors in reducing the dividend and making provision for bad and doubtful debts as being judicious and wise under the circumstances.

In dealing with the appropriations, two classes of debts, bad and doubtful, had to be considered. From the former little, if anything can be expected. From the latter considerable may be secured, as the Directors in their determination to make the most ample provision for losses, have probably estimated some of the items below their value

With reference to the \$150,000 placed at the credit of the contingent account, this I regard as being a very desirable appropriation, as, in the absence of such a fund, the natural tendency of the management is to delay dealing with doubtful accounts, hoping that they may improve. In most cases, however, the reverse is the result.

A word with reference to our business in Chicago. When we first opened there, the rate of interest ruled from 8 to 9 per cent., but Chicago having become to a great extent the centre of financial operations for the Western States, money is almost as cheap

there as in New York: and if the Government tax be added to the ordinary expenses, it will be found as stated in the report, that unless a much larger amount of the Bank's Capital were assigned to the agents in Ohicago than the Directors deemed it prudent to place there, the profits could not be made to bear any reasonable proportion to the expenses.

Having referred to the different subjects of importance embraced in the Report, I desire to make an announcement bearing upon my future individual relations to the Bank.

Admonished by my advancing years and the state of my health, of the necessity of comparative rest, I have decided to withdraw from the presidency of the Bank. I do so with the less hesitation, inasmuch as the position of the Bank's affairs will, I feel assured, satisfy all reasonable anticipations on the part of the Shareholders, who may look forward to its future with every confidence. I am a large holder of the Bank's shares, but apart from this consideration, in view of my long connec-tion with the institution, I will always feel a lively interest in its success, and if my experience is regarded of any value to the Shareholders, they can have my services as a director so long as my health permits. But I shall refer to this subject more fully at a further stage of the proceedings, when I propose to move an amendment to one of our by-laws, with a view to the strengthening of the Board.

Moved by the President, and seconded by the Vice-president, That the following by-law be passed, namely :---

BY-LAW NO. 29.

The Sharcholders of the Canadian Bank of Commerce enact as follows :---

1. The number of Directors of the Bank to be elected annually by the Sharcholders shall be ten, of whom three shall constitute a auorum.

2. Section 4 of the by-laws of the Bank passed on the 12th day of July, 1881, is hereby repealed, and section 7 is hereby amended by the insertion of the words, "ten directors" in lieu of the words, "eight directors," where the same occur.

3. The by-laws of the said Bank passed on the 12th day of July 1881 as hereby aniended, are hereby re-enacted and confirmed.

In moving the adoption of this resolution the President remarked that he had taken occasion lately, in view of the condition of his own health and the increasing age of several of his co-Directors, to impress upon them the necessity for strengthening the Board by the introduction of new men, and he was pleased to be able to submit for their approval the name of Mr. Henry W. Darling, the President of the Board of Trade, as one having a large and varied experience of mercantile matters, well known to this community as a man of high character and financial ability, and who, he felt assured, would render good service to the Bank : also the name of Mr. George A. Cox, of Peterboro', who had given abundant evidence of mercantile skill, the architect of his own fortune, and who in many ways would be a great acquisition to the directorate, and he had every confidence in commending these to the favorable consideration of the shareholders as condjutors.

Moved by Edward Martin, Esq., Q. C., Hamilton, seconded by George Roach, Esq., Hamilton, That the thanks of the meeting are due and are hereby tendered to the President, Vice-President and other Directors for their careful attention to the interests of the Bank during the past year.

Mr. Edward Martin, Q. C., of Hamilton, in moving the resolution, commended the President and Directors for their courage and prudence in frankly admitting the losses that had

unfortunately been made, and in making provision for them. The shareholders were under a deep debt of gratitude to the President for the attention he had given to the affairs of the Bank since its incorporation, which had been of the most assiduous, unselfish and devoted character. While no one would grudge him his well-earned rest, which the state of his health demanded, it was gratifying to know that the Bank would still have the benefit of his experience and counsel as a Director. The President was to be congratulated upon the choice he had made of new Directors. He had known Mr. Darling intimately since he began his business career in Hamilton. He had been a success there, and a still greater success in Toronto, and he felt satisfied no more desirable man could be found for the position. The reputation and business ability of Mr. Cox was also well known throughout the province, and such an addition to the directorate could not fail to be advantageous to the Bank.

Moved by Wm. Hendrie, Esq., Hamilton, seconded by F. Mackelean, Esq., Q. C., Hamilton, That the thanks of the meeting be also tendered to the General Manager, Assistant General Manager and other officials of the Bank for the satisfactory discharge of their respective duties during the past year.

Moved by George A. Cox, Esq., Peterboro', seconded by Hon, S. C. Wood, That the ballot box he now opened and remain open until two o'clock this day for the receipt of ballot tickets for the election of Directors, the poll to be closed, however, whenever five minutes shall have clapsed without a vote being tendered.

The Scrutineers then presented the following report :---

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, TORONTO, 13th July, 1886.

W. N. Anderson, Esq., General Manager.

Sm,—We, the undersigned Scrutineers, appointed at the General Meeting of the Share holders of the Canadian Bank of Commerce held this day, hereby declare the following gentlemen duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, namely:—Hon. Wm. McMaster, Wm. Elliot, Hon. S. C. Wood, W. B. Hamilton, George Taylor, James Crathern, Henry W. Darling, George A. Cox, T. S. Stayner, John I. Davidson.

Your obedient servants, Henry Pellatt, R. S. Cassels, Jas. Brown, Scrutineers.

At a meeting of the newly-elected Board of Directors held subsequently, Henry W. Darling, Esq., and Wm. Elliot, Esq., were elected President and Vice-President respectively by a unanimous vote.

W. N. Asuersos, General Manager.

Toronto, 13th July, 1886.

Correspondence,

CHIEF PATTON AND THE FIRE DE-PARTMENT.

The Editor of The Joursan of Commerce :

Sir,—While much blame has been attached to the head of the fire brigade in Montreal through the inefficiency of the service as displayed at the more serious conflagrations of late years, it is but fair that a word of excuse, if any there he, should be heard in externation of his shortcomings. It is notorious that Chief Patton has not enjoyed that freedom of action in his department which should belong to him. He has not generally been consulted as to the fitness of the men appointed to the

service under him, and consequently lacked the proper influence appertaining to his posi-This is the strongest point urged on betion. half of the Chief, but surely any man in his position who felt the importance of the duties devolving upon him should have had resolution enough to remonstrate against any such usurpation of his authority, or against the appointment of incapable men to the service. It is to be feared that the Chief was more concerned about pleasing certain city fathers than in the performance of the duties of his posi-This is usually the case with invertetion. brated animals, and men of that character are a continual temptation to energetic mechanics, and seem to invite the very interference which the man of less yielding character naturally escapes. It may be a matter of surprise to many people that there have been, and doubtless are yet, many aldermen who have never been approached with a bribe, due probably to the fact that their well-known character for integrity repelled the idea that the attempt would succeed: they do not invite bribery or interference; and had our Chief exercised a little more inflexibility the present excuse would probably not be required.

A man who has not full control of his own men finds system and discipline more difficult to maintain, and that both have been too much neglected was evident at one or two recent large fires. Instead of issuing orders with the cool collectedness of a commander, one or two men could be seen running here and there with as much confusion-as it was described by an old fireman, now president of a city insurance company-as a hen with her head cut off; the result was disastrous to city property and to the insurance companies. There has been too much supineness, with thought of what individuals might think, rather than what was due to the property of our citizens at large; too little regard for what is going on around us, the improvements continually made in protective apparatus. and too little consideration for the fact that men of action and grit like Mr. Perry were studying these improvements which the Chief should have kept himself fully informed upon in respect of his position. Among the best engines in use by the department is the Shand & Mason, a good engine in its day, but very expensive, and not possessing half the advantages of the Merryweather and others costing about half the price. But have we not en-gines equally good if not still better and cheaper of Canadian manufacture, for example, that made by J. D. Ronald, of Brussels, Ont.? In Montreal, with so many narrow streets, an engine should be made to turn round in a space little more than it stands on; but a more important consideration still is the necessity for making the couplings interchangeable, which is self-evident to the most sluggish capacity, but one which has clearly been unthought of or neglected. The new hydraulic apparatus, the plans of which are in the possession of Mr. Perry, should receive some attention from the department.

It is urged also as an excuse for the incompleteness of the machinery and other appurtenances of the service, that appropriations have been most difficult to obtain. The late chairman of the fire committee is reported to have said that he never had much difficulty in obtaining an appropriation for what was reasonably explained to be necessary for the purposes of the department. In conclusion 1 may say that among all those who criticize the condition of the service, there is not one who would not regret that the city should be deprived of the services of Ohief Patton us an important adjunct to the fire department, or who would not be willing rather to pay him better for his services in some practical co-operative capacity on the force. Montreal has made rapid strides upwards as well as laterally, and we should pity and forgive the long nap in fancied security and the beliet that the force and management of twenty years ago are equal to the exigencies of the present day.

Yours truly, CITIZEN.

Montreal, 13th July, 1886.

Financial.

THURSDAY EV'G, JULY 15, 1886.

The Bank of England rate has continued at 21 per cent., and the street rate to-day was 11. British consols were cabled at 101 3-16 money and account. On this market loans for stock purposes were negotiated at 3 @ 31 per cent. Sterling, 60-days' sight, sold here to-day at 9 5-16 @ 1 between banks, 98 counter; demand, 98 @ 3 and 10. Cables, 101 @ 1. Posted in New York 4.871 and 4.89; actual, 4,861 @ 3 and 4.871 @ 3; cables, 4.88 @ 1. The local stock market has been more active and Canadian Pacific and Northwest land scored a substantial advance in sympathy with New York prices. The balance of the list had more than the usual ups and downs but with no material gain on the week. The following were the total sales and the highest and lowest prices of leading stocks :----

Banks.	No.' Shares,	Highest price.	Lowest price.
Commerce Merchants Molsons Montreal Ontario Peoples	2315 449 10 1105 8	$ \begin{array}{c} 121\frac{1}{2}\\ 124\\ 136\\ 2111\\ 116\frac{1}{2}\\ 95\end{array} $	118 123 1 136 2101 1161 95
Toronto	5 45	201 <u>3</u>	95 201
Miscellaneous.			
Bell Telephone Can. Pacific Can. Cotton Co	10 2450 51	110 683 80	110 67 <u>1</u> 80
Gas North West Lands	1315 125	1971 723	$195\frac{1}{2}$
City Passenger Richelieu St. Paul M. & M	1880 1143 26	$1693 \\ 783 \\ 115$	$166\frac{3}{77\frac{1}{2}}$ 115
Telegraph Western Union	455 100	124] 664	123 66 1

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVE., July 15, 1886.

The wholesale trade offers little for remark in a general way. There has been a slight increase in the number of small failures, particularly in the French districts, and payments have fallen a little behind according to some leading houses, but it cannot be said from



18 Bartholomew "Close,

LONDON, England

uninea!

such evidence that the usual summer dullness has been intensified, as the movement must be fully an average one, taking it all round. Stocks show a considerable shrinkage in most lines of imported goods, and the importations for June have exceeded those of the same month last year to the value of \$300,000.

Asmesti-Receipts are very light. Sales of first pots (\$\$3.90; seconds, \$3.40; no thirds offering. Pearls have been sold at \$5.25 for first sort. There has been little or nothing done in this article this season. Receipts since 1st January, 1886, 1886 brls. pots, 92 brls. pearls. Deliveries, 2239 brls. pots, 178 brls. pearls. Stocks in store at 6 p.m. 13th July, 999 brls. pots, 55 brls. pearls.

CANNED GOODS .- New York State corn, \$1.80 per doz., 2 lb cans; French peas, S1.70 for 1 1b caus; mar. peas, \$1.70 for 2 lb. cans; 3 lb. W. tomatocs, \$1.90; 2 lb strawberries, \$1.60; We domators, 51.50; 2 to strawberries, 51.60; 2. Ib raspberries, 51.65; green gages, 52; 3 lb apples, 85c; 2 lb pears, 51.70; 2 lb blueber-ries, 51; 1 lb roast chicken, 52.60; 1 lb roast turkey, 52.75; 2 lb pigs' feet, 53.25; 1 lb F. JY, C. oysters, 51.40; 2 lb ditto, 52.40; 3 lb claim chowder, 52.75; 2 lb corned beef, 52.75; ching nodes, 51.75; 2 lb corned beef, 52.75; curry powders, \$1 75; 3-10. American sardines, \$6,50 per 100; 3 1b French sardines, \$10; 1 lb American mustards, \$12.50.

COAL AND WOOD .- Prices are unchanged. For round lots quotations are shaded 10c @ 20c per ton. Cape Breton S3 @ S3.10. Nova Scotia \$3.50 and Scotch steam to artrive \$4. Stove \$5.50; chestnut, \$5.25; egg sand furnace, \$5. Scotch grate \$5.50; Newcastle smiths, \$6. Cordwood-Yard prices lows:--Maple, \$6; birch, \$5.50; beech, \$5; tamarae, \$4.50; hemlock, \$4. Coke, \$2.50 per chaldron of 36 bush.; crushed coke (store or egg size) \$3.30 delivered.

DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS .--- As high as 19¢ has been paid for creamery at country points, and in consequence many holders are asking the same price and are indifferent sellers. We trust that the cold storage plan will be carefully considered before adoption, as it is generally wiser to sell goods when fresh than take speculative risks, as we believe some are inclined to do under the impression that this will be a cold storage year. Exporters have had some orders on hand, but prices have so advanced as to give little chance to Lower ports people have been enquiring after Western, which has been giving satisfaction. Finest Western is worth 134c, and low grades 18cm(11c, but our full list of prices will be 10c/collection of the set of the close, shippers getting stuff ready for the steamers. The advance is said to be speculative and likely to be temporary, and a decline rather than a further advance is looked for. The Liverpool cable advanced to 41s Gd. A correspondent at Utica, N. Y., writing on the 12th inst., said :-- "The market has been the most satisfactory to salesmen of any this season. The advance of $\frac{3}{4}c$ is no greater than took place two weeks ago, but it carries cheese ge higher, and the indications for the future are better. No one seems able to explain such a considerable advance fully, but it seems to be the impression that the foreign demand is sufficient to take care of all that is likely to go forward to New York, even at the better range of prices now established. England is 11:24

in the midst of harvesting, and at this time of year she can use a good-sized hunk of cheese. But whatever may be the reason, the fact remains that the market is doing better. June cheese is now pretty well cleared up, although there is an occasional lot that runs back a few days into that month." The ruling price was ags mito risk month. The ruling price Was 7ge. Provisions in the local market steady and in fair demand. Ganada short cut in limited supply, and firm at the advance quoted in prices current. Western short cut sold at \$14 and is quoted at \$14@\$14.25. Western lard was placed at 94c. Eggs firm at 131 (@14c. Canadian in New York 14cm 14 c.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS .- In the drug trade orders are of a hand-to-mouth character, as is usual between travellers' trips. It is said that a determined effort will be made to abolish the four months credit system and adopt ten or thirty days instead, something after the New York plan. A wholesale merchant stated yesterday that present credits are eminently calculated to wipe out capital, and should be no longer tolerated. Morphia has fallen a little in sympathy with the decline in opium, but the latter at latest advices was firm and likely to be dearer. Quinine is firm and unchanged. Chromides and iodides are also firm. Heavy chemicals and dyestuffs are unchanged in price.

Day Goops .- As is usual at this season, the city and suburban trade shows a considerable falling off, and remittances, although better than at the corresponding period of last year, are again the subject of complaint. From the travellers orders are coming in well, and there is an evident disposition among country merchants to buy largely of woollen fabrics in anticipation of higher prices. Cottons are held firmly, and some mills report large orders ahead, while the feeling is in favor of not manufacturing for stock, but only to fill orders. If this be adhered to, the trade cannot fail to he benefited. In the States there is more than a seasonable demand and there is, an upward tendency in prices all along the line, although there is nothing that approaches a boom. The jobbing trade at present is confined almost entirely to local buyers, as few or no salesmen are on the road. The aggregate of these purchases, however, has been more than fair for the season, and barring accidents a good fall trade seems to be assured

FISH AND OILS .- Salmon in barrels is scarce, and nothing good is obtainable under S12. Labrador herrings are unchanged, and Cape Breton are held at \$3.50 @ \$4. Canned lobsters are worth \$5.30 @ \$5.40, and not much more than half usual catch is expected; higher prices will probably rule later in the scason; supplies are arriving. Sales of old mackerel at \$2.70. The market is almost bare. Arrivals of new pack in August. British Columbia salmon in tins is quoted at \$1.70 per dozen on spot, with jobbing sales at \$1.75. No new in yet. Steam refined seal oil is firm, and the supply is reported to be limited. Cod liver oil is easier. Newfoundland cod is unchanged. Spirits of turpentine has declined to 52c.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.-There has been a good, steady demand for freshly ground flour, with some export movement. A proportion of some lots that have been in store has become sour, and will be sold at a sacrifice. Two thousand sacks were taken for export of late, and among recent sales were six cars of Manitoba strong bakers at \$4.50, and 125 brls spring extra at \$3.25; two cars of bran realized \$11.50. There has been little life in the local



grain market, but steamers continue to leave with fair cargoes. The American markets have declined. The total quantity of wheat in sight on this continent and affort to Europe, calculating according to the Chicago visible supply, is 50,807,000 bushels-a decrease of 2,171,000 bushels compared with a week ago, a decrease of 1,696,000 with two weeks ago, a decrease of 4,261,000 with three weeks ago, a decrease of 7,611,000 with four weeks ago, and a decrease of 8,637,000 with a year ago The cable advices of the British markets were generally steady. The fone at the close in Liverpool was weaker, but no change was made in quotations. Corn was quiet but steady. Cargoes of wheat and corn in all positions were reported stendy, while the markets at Mark

Lane were quiet but steady. The country markets in England and France were firm. Beerbohm said the weather was fine. The amounts of wheat and flour reduced to wheat affont to Europe shows a decrease of 315,000 quarters, or 2,520,000 bushels compared with a week ago, and an increase of 355,000 quarters or 2,840,000 bushels compared with a year ago. Corn shows a decrease of 80,000 quarters compared with a week ago, and an increase of 15,000 quarters with a year ago.

FREIGHTS .- The market is quict, and grain rates are again easier. We quote 2s 6d to direct ports. Cattle space also easier at 50s @ 55s. Deal freights to direct ports are quoted at 47s 6d @ 50s; lumber to South America,

S10.50 @ S11.50. Flour in sacks to Liverpool, 15s per ton; cheese 25s and butter 30s @ 35s per ton. Phosphates 7s 6d @ 10s, as to port and quantity.

GREEN FRUITS, &c .- Lemons are very scarce, and oranges are also excited. New western apples are scarce at \$4@\$4.50. Oranges, \$12 per case. Lemons, \$9 @ \$10 per box. Cocoanuts, \$5.50 @ \$6 per 100. California pears, \$6.50 @ \$7 per box. Plums, peaches and apricots, \$2.50. Jamaica yellow bananas, \$2.50 apricots, 52.50. Januard yerrow bananas, 52.50 @ 53 per bunch; red, \$1.50 @ \$2. New box dates, 6Åc; golden, in frails, 3c. Cherries, \$1 per basket. Strawberries, 6c @ 8c. Evapo-rated apples, in 50 lb. boxes, 8½c. Brazil nuts, 10Åc. Peanuts, 8Åc. Pecans, 8c. Toma-toes, \$1 per box. Bermuda onions, \$3 per crate; Egyptian, \$4 per case; Spanish, \$5.50.

GROCERIES .- No particular change in the position of the market is noticeable. Sugars have been fairly active and are reported firm but we make no change in prices. Tea is quiet and without a quotable change. Some large firms state sales are more salisfactory. The first ica ship with a cargo via Vancouver and the C. P. R., for Canada and the Western States is expected at the Pacific terminus in a few days. A representative visiting a wholesale warehouse in this city during the week was taken by surprise on seeing a number of tea chests which were not decorated with the usual facings. Printed in blue, red and black on the well known Chinese rice paper in the usual style of type was the following:—Sev-enty-two pounds net. Canadian Pacific rail-road. No. 100. Extra choicest May pickings, garden leaf uncolored Japan tea. China and Japan trading company, limited, Yokohama.⁴ It appears that a number of these bills were received by last mail and were posted on a few chests for cflect. At New York, new crop Teas are moving slowly, and the ten-dency is in buyers' favor. Old Teas steady. Mail advices from Yokolama, after noting the activity of the market there, say :- This over-anxiety to buy cannot be accounted for in any way by the position of the home markets, as recent wire advices therefrom hold out anything but glowing prospects for early arrivals of new crop if export from Japan is likely to equal last season's total. The demand for the present runs largely on common Teas, and how such rubbish can find consumers in the United States is more or less a mystery to those concerned in the tea business. Poor low quality Sifting and Fannings find ready buyers at \$12@\$15 \$ picul, whilst teas of fair quality are in only moderate demand at \$18%\$20. That this state of trade is wholesome cannot be maintained, as it will tend to make the producer neglect the proper mani-pulation of the leaf, and only prepare common low-grade ten. There is nothing to note in foreign dried fruit. Spices continue firm. Cloves have continued to advance and have touched 10d in London. White pepper is up to 13d for Singapore in London, and black is days of July and August, says a London letter, prices might be a little easier but later on we anticipate scarcity and dear prices. In the last six weeks nutmegs have risen 2d in the London market, namely, from 1s 8d@1s 10d. Black pepper has been offered as low as 174c here, said to be twenty-five per cent dirt. Pimento is firm at 71c@81c, nutmegs at 40c @80c and cloves at 22c@25c. Molasses unchanged.

HAY, STRAW AND FEED .- The receipts of hay were fair and the market was steady with a good demand. Choice timothy sold at \$13





Can be applied to any vehicle in 20 minutes time by an ordinary mechanic. They are ornamental as well as useful, and no carriage is complete without the PATENT ADJUSTABLE SAND-BOX. It is economy for every one to have them applied to their carriages, for the following reasons:

1st. You save the wear of your axles 50 per cent.; they are practical, and are fast coming into general use.

2nd. You can run your carriage 200 miles with one oiling.

3rd. Water, sand, mud and dirt cannot get in upon the bearing of the axle, hence the necessity of frequent oiling, and the continual wearing is avoided.

41. Grease and dirt are not continually cozing from the axle bearing. 5th. They are cheap and durable. One set will last a life-time; but if necessary can be easily replaced with little expense.

6th. The first and only Sand-box ever invented to go on over a solid collar. Livery-stable keepers generally are adopting the Adjustable Sand-Box as a matter of economy.

G. TREMELLING, General Agent, 773 ORAIG STREET, MONTREAL.

A. F. MILES, Manufacturer, STANSTEAD, QUR.

and inferior at \$10 per hundred bundles. The demand for psessed hay is good at unchanged prices. We quote No. 1 at S13, No. 2 at S12and No. 3 at S11 per ton in large quantities. The offerings of straw were large, for which there was a gooh demand at S4 @ \$6 per handred bundles as to quality. Pressed straw is quiet and steady at \$8 per ton. The demand for monillee is slow at \$23 per ton. There is a good enquiry for bran at \$11 @ \$12 per ton, Shorts are steady at \$13 per ton.

Hors.-The United States markets have been excited, and as high as 25 cents has been paid in country districts. Quotations in New York are nominal, but dealers refuse to quote over 22c. Purchases were made by telegraph from Saratoga and other summer resorts. An article said to be barely fit for manure brought 12c @ 15c. double what it was offered at early in June, and other exceptional sales are mentioned. Prices in this market have not risen in the same proportion, but are higher.

IRON AND HARDWARE .- Pig-iron and heavy metals are generally quiet on spot, but some small orders continue to drop in, principally from the West. The demand for hardware of all sorts has kept up well and we note a continued good enquiry for cut nails. From abroad nothing of importance is advised. Fresh evidence of the severe strain which is being put upon the British pig iron makers by the present excessively low prices is afforded by the stoppage of another large firm of ironmasters in Nottingham district, makers of Derbyshire pigs, with liabilities expected to reach £50,000. The whole of the losses are said to have occurred within the past twelve months. Notwithstanding the general dis-couraging state of the market, and the temper of the majority of the rail makers, one or two rail firms are still carrying on negotiations with a view if possible of re-forming some sort of combination to prevent the acceptance of ruinous terms. It is feared their well-meant intentions will be unavailing since the tendency of the times is altogether in an op-posite direction, and one or two powerful firms who formed part of the former syndicate make no secret of the fact that under no circumstances will they again consent to be bound by any such agreement. In the Lon-don market straits tin has weakened off to £100 for spot and £100 15s for futures. Pig lead is quiet. From New York it is reported that orders 20,000 tons of steel rails have been taken by Eastern mills mainly at \$35 at

works. It was reported that negotiations were pending for 20,000 tons of foreign rails, "but whether for Canadian roads or delivery at Southern ports does not transpire." Warrants in Glasgow are cabled at 38s 8d, with No. 3 foundry, G. M. B., in Middlesborough at 29s 44d. G. O. B. Chili bars £39 5s; soft Spanish lead, £13 2s 6d; best selected copper, £43 10s; soft English lead, £13 10s; Silesian spelter, £14; Hallett's antimony, £31 10s; tinplates, 13s 6d.

LEATHER .- A good trade is doing at quotations, and prices remain steady in sympathy with advance in hides. Stocks of upper are light, and choice light grades are well called for. Splits are moving off fairly, good crimpers being in short supply, but Quebec splits are neglected and heavy of sale. Sole remains firm with no sales of any note reported. Buff and pebble unchanged. In the States the market is quiet as is always the case at this season of the year. Rough leather is dull and prices have sagged off a little. Finished leather holds firm.

Live Stock .-- Exports of cattle to date were 26,684 head, against 25,775 last year, and 21,-595 in 1884. Exports of sheep to date were 19,365 head, against 8,221 last year, and 4,621 in 1884. At Point St. Charles the amount of business done was light, owing to there being no steamers leaving promptly, and prices were easier, with a few sales made at $4\frac{3}{3}c/25c$, showing a decrease of $\frac{1}{4}c$ per lb. Insurance was steady at 15c. Daoust Bros. shipped the largest bull this season to Liverpool, which weighed 2,660 lbs., which was well bred and cost \$145. The demand for butchers' stock was slow and prices were ic lower, sales being made at 3kc @4c per lb live weight. In sheep, business has been active, the receipts being large. The country is full of stock and the markets on the other side better than they have been for several years. There was a good der and at from 4c/u4 le per lb. Hogs were plentiful, for which the demand was good, but prices declined 1c@1e per lb., sales being made at 41c @5c per lb. Calves were fairly enquired for, and choice sold at \$5/@\$10 each as to quality.

Woot .- The market has been firm and a large business doing, the sales of the week probably aggregating 600 or 700 bales. In foreign wools a good business has been done including 200 bales Australian, on private terms, but at prices within the range of our quotations, and 216 bales of damaged Cape,

sold at auction at prices ranging from 10 to 12] cents. In domestic wools, pulled is in demand and sells freely, but fleece is hanging fire somewhat and is difficult to dispose of satisfactorily. The tone of the market is very firm and prices are strictly adhered to. In the States the inquiry is somewhat less gene-ral than last week and the large volume of transactions is made up of the large transac-tions of a few houses rather than of numerous small sales throughout the trade, Prices are as firm as ever and in some cases have advanced during the week.

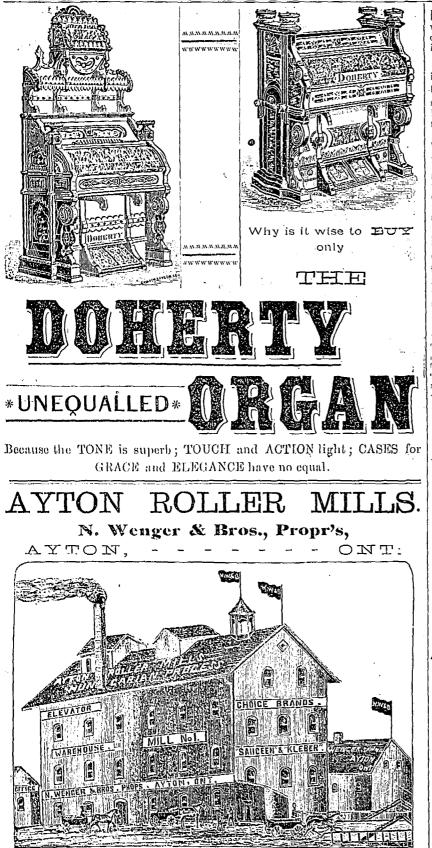
TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS. (Revised by Telegraph.)

TORONTO, July 15, 1886.

Wholesale circles are quiet this week, while retail merchants generally are doing a fairly satisfactory trade. Payments continue The money market is quiet at unfair. changed rates. Call loans 31/25 per cent. Time loans 5/06 per cent. Prime commercial paper 6/061 per cent. and the general run at 7. Sterling exchange easier; 60-day bills between banks 1098 @ 1093, and demand bills $109_{3}^{3}/20109_{5}^{7}$. Stocks have been a little more active, with the chief speculative movement in Commerce. The following are prices bid for stocks to-day as compared with those of last Thursday :

Banks.	Bid July 8.	Bid July 15,	Loan Cos.	Bid July 8.	Bid July 15.
Montroal. Toronto Ontario Merchants Commerce Dominion. Hamilton. Standard. Federal Imperial Molsons	200 115] 123 118; 208/ 136 124 108;	201 1153 123 1193 211 136 1253 1083 136	Can Per. Freehold Western Can Bidg, & Loan Farmors Loan Farmors Loan National Invt Ontario Loan Itamitton Prov. Itamitton Prov.	166 185 109 118 123 103	$\begin{array}{c} 203\\ 166\\ 187\\ 110\\ 118\\ 157\\ 1231\\ 103\\ 122\\ 124\\ 116 \end{array}$

BUTTER .- The receipts have been moderate this week, with sales of tub lots of choice at 14c@14kc, and good to medium at 12kc@13kc. Large rolls sell at 10c@13c. Round lots of tub are 12c/@121c in the country. Eggs are firmer, with round lots selling at 121c a dozen. Cheese quict and the feeling firmer; small lots of the best makes job at 84c@84c.



Capacity, 200 Bbls, per Day. Special Brands : "Saugeen" and "Kleber." Choice Winter Wheat Patents. Send for Samples and Prices.

I Davas.—A fair. business is reported this week and prices generally rule stendy. Mereury and its preparations are firm and advancing.

Ridöü AND GRAIN.—There has been a little improvement in flour this yeek, offerings being light and prices firm. Superior extras sold at equal to §3.60, here, and extras at §3.45. Holders now ask \$3.50. Spring extras are nominal at \$3.45, at patents at \$3.466\$%51.25. Wheat, quiet and firm, No. 2 full is held at 80e with buyers at 70e, and opgwould be paid for No. 2 red winter as well as No. 2 spring. No. I frozen Manitoba sold at 85c. Durley, quiet; no sales. The new crop is said to be looking well. Outs are a trille firming, owing to limited offering ; cars of good mixed sold at 33c on track. Press continue dull and prices nominally unchanged at 57c@53c for No. 2.

Guodeanes.—Trade is improving slightly, with an increased domand for sugars and teas. Granulated sugars are quoted at $6\frac{1}{3}cm6\frac{3}{3}c$, and yellows at $5\frac{1}{3}cm6c$. Tobacco firm, as are fruits.

HARDWARE. - Business is fair, and prices steady.

HIDES AND SKINS.—Hides in fair demand, with sales of cured at 9c@91c for steers and 82t for cows. Green are quotedrat 83c@9c for No. 1 steers and at 84c@81c for No. 1 fows. Lambskins, unchanged.

⁵¹⁵ Are Stork—The receipts of cattle continue large, and, prices depressed. Support are in moderate-demand to fill space proviously contracted for, but at present-prices they are said to lose money. A few stars sold yesterday at 4*cfu5c* per lb. 5137 (1977)

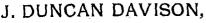
PRONING'S — Trade has been fair, with hog products rather firmer on account, of low stocks. Long clear bacon-is; quoted at 70 in car lots, and at $71cm^{-7}dc$ in ton and case lots. Cumberland cut $71cm^{-7}dc$ in ton and case lots. Cumberland cut $7cm^{-7}dc$. How are higher with sales of small lots of smoked at 129cm13c and sweet pickled at 110^{-3} Mers Pork is firm at \$13.50. Lard in moderate demand with sales at $9cm^{-9}dc$. Hogs for butchers' use sell at \$7.25m(\$7.50. Pointees are quoted at \$2.50m(\$2.75] for new American.

Woot.—Offerings have increased the past few days and prices of fleece rule firm, Sclected lots bring 19cft/20c, and coarse 16cm 17c and rejections 14c.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The firm of N. Wenger & Bros., Ayton, Ont., was started in 1874, and does a large milling business, (Hungarian process) being also proprietors of the largest general store in the town. The mill is managed by Mr. Noah Wenger, the senior brother, and has a capaeity of 200 barrels. In order to secure the best modern plant, Mr. Wenger selected machinery from Goldie & McCulloch, Galt, Greey Bros., Toronto, and J. & J. Livingstone, Baden. Considerable sums have been spent in adding new appliances and the works are now running night and day. Samples of high grade flour shown were certainly most creditable. The firm disbusses about \$250,000 in grain, etc., annually, and have a large and increasing old country trade. Mr. W. J. Northgraves, of Waterloo, formerly miller. for Wm. Snider, holds the position of head miller.

The Ronald steam fire engine, manufactured by John D. Ronald, Brussels, Ont., is now in use in some of the principal cities, towns, and villages in the Dominion, and letters and



114 St. James Street,

(Care Dun, Wiman & Co.)

COMMISSIONER

For following Provinces : Ontario,Quebec, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

Ex S5. "Concordia," 100 DRUMS PARIS GREEN. P. D. Dods & Co.

testimonials describing its work at fires, give it the highest praise. The makers guarantee it to be an effective, cheap, powerful, simple fire protection and this it has been proved to be on more than one occasion. The manufac-ture has been carried on, first at Chatham and then at Brussels, for the past twenty years and the latest improvements have been included. The fact that it is a Canadian engine is a claim to consideration, outside of its intrinsic merits. As an inducement to country municipalities, the maker states that he has the authority of all insurance companies to guarantee about 25 per cent. reduction in insurance rates so soon as a steamer is purchased; debentures are accepted, payable in 10 to 20 years. "Many a storekeeper," he says, "saves \$50 a year in insurance and his share of engine tax, only \$5, independent of the great security to your town from destruction our steam fire fighters bring to your aid when the fiery fiend alarm is given." At the Cen-tennial exhibition the Ronald not only got the prize medal, but also the British silver medal. At a large fire in Winmipeg on the 11th ult., this engine is stated to have "worked without stopping for five hours, and it threw more water than all the other three engines (American make)."

The Hanover mills, at Hanover, Ont., were established a few years ago by Heimbecker & Ziegler, and include grist and saw mills. The proprietors describe themselves as wholesale and retail manufacturers of roller flour, feed, humber, laths, shingles, etc. The flour mill was refitted with rollers by Goldie & McCulloch in 1884, and the capacity is 100 barrels per day. Favorite brands are "Patent Roller," "Silver King," and "Saugeen Foam." The buildings are situated on the banks of the Saugeen river and the water power is unexcelled. Mr. Heimbecker was formerly with Roesch, of Waterloo, and is a first-class miller. The firm advertise that they pay cash for all kinds of grain and logs and should do a thriving business.

A new patent pneumatic pulverizer for reducing gold and silver ores, phosphate rock, minerals for paints, etc., has recently been introduced. The agents and manufacturers are Miller Bros. & Mitchell, of this city, who will be pleased to answer all enquiries.

The Yorkshire Varnish Company, of London and Ripon, Eng., manufacturers in an extensive way of varnishes, japans, paints and colors, have opened a branch establishment at No. 94 St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal, under the management of Mr. W. E. Evans. The firm are well known to the trade in Great Britain, where they have an established reputation of a very high class, and supply the admiralty and other government departments, as well as the prin ipal railway companies. They should do a good business in Ganada, where the excellence of their wares will soon recommend them to their customers.

PIONEER --- ROLLER --- FLOURING --- MILLS, ST. JACOB'S ONT., and NEW DUNDEE ROLLER MILLS, - New Dundee, Ont., E. W. B. SNIDER, Frop.



Horse Rasps a Specialty.

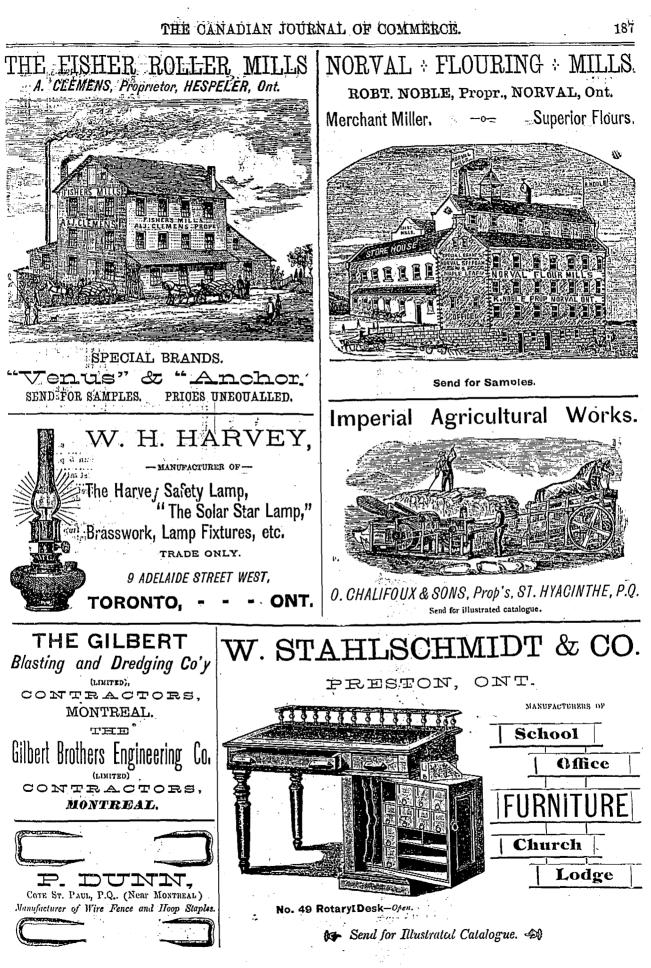
Consumers will find it to their advantage to ask the Trade for our make. Our travellers are constantly on the road, but orders sent direct, will receive our early and careful attention.













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For building and repairing dirt and gravel roads, streets and highways. All machines are guaranteed to be well built, of good material, and to work on any read or street in any material where a plow could be advantageously used, andto perform such work for less than one-half the expense of doing the same with plow and ball-scraper. Our "VICTOR," and "NEW MODEL CHAMPION," Reversible Machines, are unequalled for Township and City work, while for light work we have THE BEST in the market. For illustrated "Mathematical colored cuts, address: <u>AMERICAN ROAD MACHINE CO., Kennett Square, Pa., U.S.</u>

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE						•	189		
STDEWVQUID			STOCE	IS AND	BONDS	s <u>.</u>			
SURETYSHIP. The only Co'y in Canada confin-	NAME.	Par Val'o	Capital Sub- scribed.	Capital paid-up	Rest.	Div. last 6 Ms.	Dates of Dividends.	Per Cent Prices July 15	Cash value per Sh
ing Itself to this Business	Brit. North America Can. Bank Commerce	\$ 243 <u>1</u> 50	\$4,866,666	\$4,866,666	1,056,100 2,100,000 10,000	34 34 3	4 Jan 4 July 2 Jan 2 July	1241 1191	303 153 59 62
The Guarantee Co.	Commercial, Manitoba.	100	500,000 1,000,000 500,000	326,600	78,000		24 Aug 1 Mar	126	50 40
Of North America	Dominion Du Peuple Eastern Townshins	50 50 50 70	1,500,000 1,200,000 1,479,600	1,500,000 1,200,000	1,020,000	16	1 May 1 Nov 3 May 3 Sept 2 Jan 2 July 1 Feb 1 Aug	[94	105 00 47 00 58 50
Capital Authorized, - \$1,000,000 Paid up in Cash (no notes), 300,000	Exchange, Yarmouth.	100	1,479,600 280,000 1,250,000 500,000	1,250,000	30,000 100,000	3	I Feb 1 Aug 1 Feb 1 May	841 1081 1041	59 15 108 25 20 90
Resources over	Hamilton. Hochelaga	20 100 100 100	1.000.000	999,500	300,000	4	2 June 1 Dec 2 Jan 2 July 2 Jan 1 July 2 June 2 Dec	136 80	136 00 80 00 136 00
THE BONUS SYSTEM	Commercial, Windsor. Doninion Du Peuple. Eastern Townships Exchango, Yarmouth. Federal Halifax Hamilton Ilochelaga Jacques Cartior London. Maritime	100 25 100	500,000 500,000 1,000,000 311,900	500,000	480,000 140,000 50,000		a z z z z z z z z z z z z z z z z z z z	136 55 65	13 75
of this Company renders the Premiums in certain cases annually reducible until the rate of	Herchants' Can	100	311,900 5,798,467 2,000,000 1,000,000	321,900 5,799,200 1,000,000	1,500,000	31	2 July 2 Jun 2 June 1 Dec 1 Aug 1 Feb	123 ± 102	$\begin{array}{c} 110 & 00 \\ 123 & 50 \\ 102 & 00 \\ \end{array}$
One-half p.c. per Annum is reached. This Company is under the same experienced man- gement which introduced the system to this continent	A Montreal	200	112.000.000	12.0.0.000	6,000,000	5	1 April 1 Oct 1 June 1 Dec 1 May (Nil)Nov	127 <u>4</u> 209 61 <u>4</u>	63 75 418 00 30 75
This Company is under the same experienced man- agement which introduced the system to this continent over twenty-two years are, and has since actively and successfully conducted the business to the satisfaction of its clients.	Nationale New Brunswick Nova Scotia Ontario	100 100 100	2,000,000 1,000,000 1,114,300 1,500,000	1,114,800	340,000	4 31 31 31	1 May (Nil)Nov 10 April 10 Oct 2 June 1 Dec	130	$ \begin{array}{r} 140 & 00 \\ 135 & 00 \\ 115 & 00 \end{array} $
Over \$350,000 have been paid in Claims to Employers.	Ottawa People's of Halifax People's of N. B	100 20 50	1,000,000	1 1,000,000	210,000 35,000		1 June 1 Dec Feb Aug	118	118 00 19 40 50 00
President, SIR ALEXANDER T. GALT, G.C.M.G. Vice-President, THE HON JAMES FERRIER.			500,000 2,500,000	250,000)	3	1 April 10ct	60	30 00 101 50
President, SIR ALEXANDER T. GALT, G.C.M.G. Vice-President, - THE HON. JAMES FERRIER, Managing Director, - EDWARD RAWLINGS. Secretary, JAMES GRANT. Bankers THE BANK OF MONTREAL.	Quebee St. Stephen's Standard Toronto	100	200,000	1,000,000 2,000,000	260,000) 31	2 Jan 2 July 2 June 1 Dec	125 1961	62 50 196 75
HEAD OFFICE :	Traders Union, (Halifax) Union of L. C Ville Marie	50 100	500,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 500,000	500,000	40,000		2 Jan 2 July 2 June 1 Dec	100 571	50 00 57 50 81 00
157 St. James St., MONTREAL. EDWARD RAWLINGS,	Western Yarmouth	100 100	. 500,000	258,90)) <u> </u>	2 June 1 Dec	104	104 00
Managing Director.	Agri. Sav. and Loan Co Brant. Loan and Sav. Co Brit. Can. Loan & Inv. Co.	50 50 100	600,000 130,000 1,350,000	1 121.00	00'a 1		1 Jan 1 July	1184 110 104	59 25 55 00 104 00
"N. BThis Company's Deposit is the largest made for Guarantee business by any Company, and is not	Wille Marie Western Yarmouth Brant. Loan and Loan 'Co Brit. Can. Loan & Lux. Co. Brit. Mortg. Loan Co Building and Loan Assoc Canada Cotton Co. Canada Cotton Co.	100 25 100	450,000	223,11	1 <u>3</u> 0,00 0 90,00	0) 34		106 109 82	106 00 27 25 82 00
liable for the responsibilities of any other risks.	Canada Landed Credit Co. Can. Perm. Loan and Sav Can. Say and Loan Co.	50 50 50	1,000,500) 663,99	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 & 125,00 \\ 0 & 1,100,00 \\ 0 & 120,00 \end{array} $	0 6ł	2 Jan 2 July 1 Jan 1 July	123 203	61 50 101 50 60 00
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MONTREAL.	Manitoba Loan Montreal Telegraph Co	100	518,900		ġ[- 5	2 Jan and Qtl	92 y 1244	92 00 49 80 78 60
JAMES MCCREADY & CO.,	Montreal City Gas Co Montreal City Pass. Ry. Co Montreal Cotton Co Montreal Building Assoc.	. 50) 7600,000 794,000	01.00	14)	. 6 . 4 . 0	15 April 15 Oc 6 May 6 No	t 1964 v 1684 . 96 . 854	84 25
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<u>L'ANNERS</u>	A. RAMSAY.		ALEX. M			~		<u> </u>	
HIDES AND LEATHER,	A. RAMSA			N,	IN			L	ļ
426 and 428 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.	Paints, Oil		•	ors	We]	have	removed	to our	r new
Robt. McCready & Co.	AND ARTISTS' English and Belgian Sheet	MAT.	ERIALS,	Glass			dious prer		
-WHOLESALE-	Agents for Wright & Bull.	RE Birmi	RS, &	C.			DE BRESO		ጥ.
Boot and Shoe	& Newton, London; Shari Petit Aine, Paris; Fourcan gique.	att & alt, F	Newth, L rison & Co	ondon;	10			ט טיייי	.⊥∎ .
Office and Warehouse, 21 and 23 ST. PETER STREET, Nontreal.	Warehouse, 37, 39 Factory, INSPEC	TOR	Recolle STREET,	ot St.,	Telli	er,	Rothw	ell &	Co.
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and the frank of the large

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT .--- THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1886.

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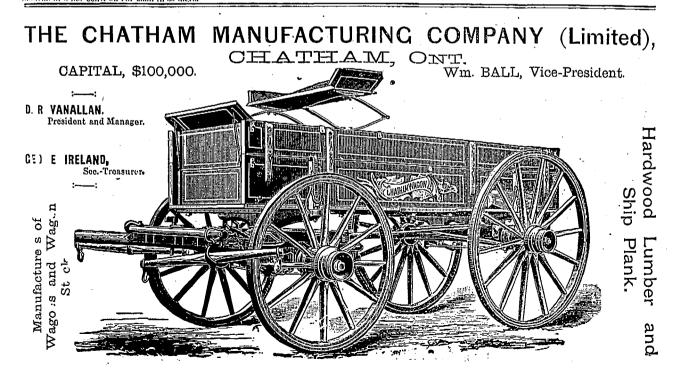
BOILER.

82

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENT .- THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1886.

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

*Discounts on Nails apply only for immediate delivery, and for quantities named of each kind separately. #3 Terms for Cat Casing, Book and Shook, Finishing and Tobacco Box, Barrel, Clinch and Pressed Nails, net cash within 30 days; or four months Note adding interest from the date of delivery at seven per cent. Discount on Bolts: Carriage and Tire, 75 to 80 and 10; Machine, 70 to 75 per cent. Terms, four months or 5 per cent. off for cash in 30 days.



191

THURSDAY, JULY 15, 188;

MONTRE	AL WHOLESALE PRICES	CURRENTTHURSD	AY, JULI 15, 1005
Wholesule	Name of Article. Wholesale		holesale. Name of Article. Wholesale.
Name of Article. Winclosale. Class. 5 c. 8 c. United inches. 14 to 25 160 000 United inches. 25 " \cdot 60 170 000 "51 "60 0 00 4 29 "61 "70 0 00 4 29 "61 "70 0 00 4 29 "61 "70 0 00 4 29 "61 "70 0 00 4 75 "71 "80 0 00 7 65 "85 "90 0 00 7 65 "91 "95 0 00 10 75 Paints, &C. White Loud, pure, 25 to 100 1b kgs	Anime of inference \$ c. \$ c. Timber, Lumber &c \$ 20 00 25 00 Birstoh, 1 to 4 in., M. 20 00 25 00 Birstoh, 1 to 4 in., M. 20 00 25 00 Baswood. 18 00 20 00 Walnut, por M. 50 00 100 00 Bustopid. 60 00 100 Walnut, por M. 50 00 100 00 Cedar, round, lineal foot. 90 01 00 00 Char, Bat, 1 incal foot. 90 01 00 00 Char, Bat, 1 incal foot. 90 01 00 00 Char, Bat, 1 incal foot. 90 01 00 00 Char, Bat, N. 50 01 00 00 Birn, Rock. 25 00 30 00 Soft, do. 40 00 50 00 25 00 Maple, hard, M. 16 00 25 00 Birpping Culls 8 00 10 00 Shipping Culls 8 00 10 00 Mill 0 11 00 Shipping Culls 8 00 10 00 Shipping Culls 8 00 10 00 Shipping Culls 8 00 10 00 Shipping Culls 2 00 3 0 Shipping Culls 2 00 3 0 Shipping 2nd " 2 00 3 0 <	Bright Smoking, 3's'& 8's Do Fancy0 American Fancy, ch & sm Wines, Liquors, etc. Ate English	40 2 45 40 2 45 7 245 Class Claret of gd. brands 7 59 18 00 85 125 Burgundy 11 130 11 15 130 60 0 75 Still, Case. 10 00 23 00 70 0 16 00 17 50 18 09 70 0 16 15 100 9 3 16 090 70 0 15 160 15 160 99 3 16 0 90 70 0 15 160 15 160 90 3 16 0 90 00 12 60 65 17 160 0 55 090 160 15 0 55 160 0 55 160 0 55 160 0 55 160 0 55 181 0 75 181 0 75 181 0
		TTE MACHINE	E.T.WRIGHT&CO.
	IPROVED BRICK & T	>	MANUFACTURERS OF
		rded 1	BIRD CAGES,
H. C. BAIRD, Man	Signed satisfaction : A. Smith, Corv Ont.; W. Elliott, Park Hill, Ont.; W. C		
	IMPORTERS OF		(Our Come have draw bottoms.)

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Chloride	of	Sodium 6	77.4872	gr.
"	**		13-6170	
"	"	Lithium		"
"	"	Barium	·6099	(f
u	"	Strontium	·5070	"
u	"	Calcium	3.3338	"
u	u	Magnesium	59.0039	4
Iodide of	f S	odium	·2479	u
Bromide	of	Sodium	·8108	"
Sulphate	of	Lime	·0694	æ
		of Soda	·1690	"
Bi-Carbo	na	te of Lime	29.4405	"
"		of Magnesia	82.1280	"
"		of Iron	· 6856	"
Alumina			•5380	"
			1.3894	ĸ
		y	.1.018	

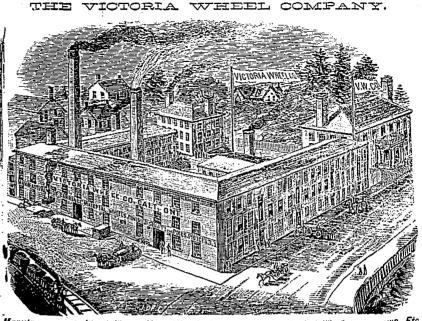
Amongst the many complaints it has been found a certain and lasting cure for, we would mention Cholera, Dyspepsia, Heart-Burn, Constipation, Liver Complaint, Scarlet Fever, Mumps, Bronchitis, Measles, Gravel, Smallpox and Gout. In cases of Rheumatism it is invaluable, many cases of such having yielded to ST. LEON WATER.

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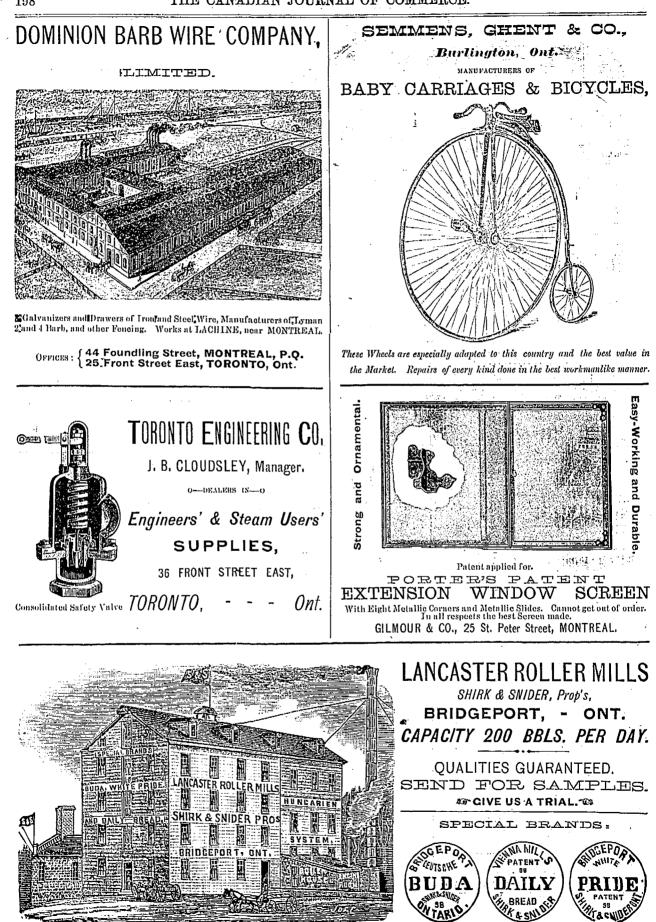
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Manutactures of Buyyy and myricarcaral imprement intesis, haus, spongs, ron inmotes, Etc.



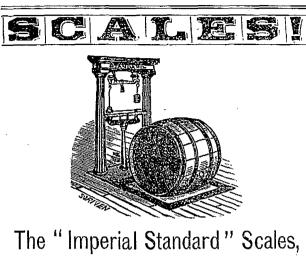




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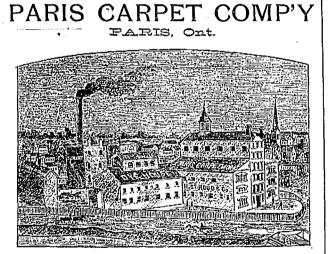
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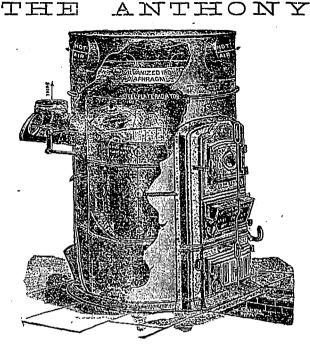
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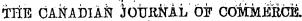
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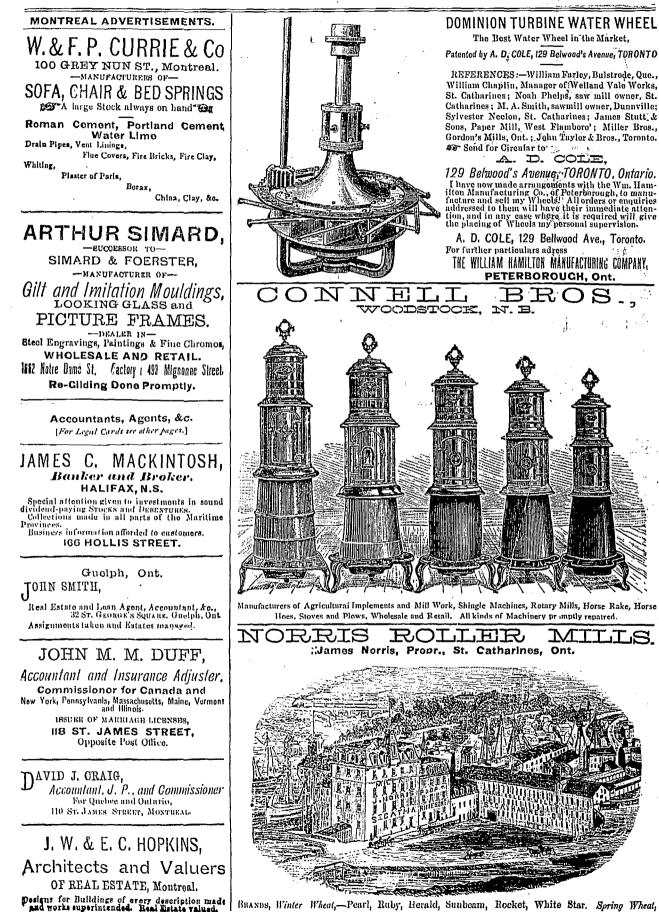
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