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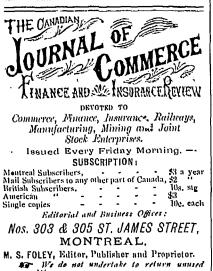
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C. HOLLAND, General Manager. BRANCHES-BOWMANVILL, Guelph, Lindsay, Cornwall, Montreal, Mount Forest, Newmarket, Ottawa, Peter-boro', Port Perry, Port Arthur, Whitby, Winnipeg, Man., and 476 Queen Street West, Toronto. AGENTS-London, Eng. - Alliance Bank, Bank of Montreal. New York-The Bank of the State of New York; Messrs, Walter Watson and Alex. Lang. Boston-Tremont National Bank, Chicago-Bank of Montreal, Oswego-First National Bank, St. Paul --Merchants' National Bank. Nova Scotia-Peoples' Bank, Halifax, New Brunswick-Bank of Montreal, St. Stephen, N.B. P. E. Island-Merchants' Bank of Halifax at Charlottetown.

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L. MOLLEUR, President, St. Johns, W. BROSSEAU, Merchant, St. Johns, Vice-President. Jas. O'Cain, Coal Merchant, St. Johns; Firs, Gosselin, Merchant, St. Alexandre, A. A. L. Brien, Notary, St. Alex andre,

PH. BAUDOUIN, Manager.

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

Capital Subscribed, Authorized, Capital Paid In \$540.000 1,000,000 226,420 . Acentr-Montreal, La Bauque du Peuple; New York, Bank of Montreal; Boston, Maverick Nat. Bank.

Loan Societies.

THE

Hamilton Provident and Loan

SOCIETY.

President, GHORGE H. GILLESPIE.

Vice-President, John	TINKY	H. Y. 4
Capital Subscribed, -	-	\$1,500,000.00
" Paid-Up,	-	1,100.000.00
Reserve and Surplus Profils,	-	- 183,441.92
Total Assets,	•	3,255,529.93

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

Banking House, cor. of King and Hughson Sts., HAMILTON, ONT.

THE FREEHOLD

Loan and Savings Company

Cor. Church and Court Sts., Toronto, Tetablished in alle

Estab	usuen m z	859.			
Subscribed Capital,	-	- \$	61,876,000		
Capital Paid-Up,		-	1,000,000		
Reserve Fund, -	•		450,000		
PRESIDENT, MANAGER, INSPECTOR,	HON, W HON, S ROBER	VM. McM 5. C. WO T ARM	ASTER. OD. STRONG.		
Money loaned on Real Estate security.					
Deposits received and	Debentur	es issued	at current		

rates of interest.

JAS. BAXTER & CO., 120 St. Francois Xavier St., MONTREAL.

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Buy Notes, Diamonds, Bonds, Bullion, and all articles of value, and pay Prompt Cash. No Commission or Brokerage Business done

"NO MONEY LOANED."





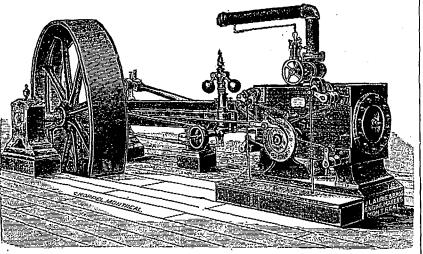
THE GREATEST ROCK & ORE CRUSHER ON EARTH.

Guaranleed to do DOUBLE the work of any other now in use, receiving and aischarging the same size stone. Simple in Construction, Powerful and Durable.





New Brunswick Foundry Railway Car Works PORTLAND ROLLING MILL. J. HARRIS & CO. ESTABLISHED 1828, Munufacturers of Railway Cars of every description, Chilled Car Wheels, "Washburn Peerless" Steel Vyred, Car Wheels, Car Machinery, aud other Castings of all kinds, Hammered Car Axles, Shafting and Shanes, Railway Fish Plates, Nail Plates, Ships' Iron Knees, ST. JOHN, N. B. WORKS ESTABLISHED 1871. ONTARIO CAR & FOUNDRY CO. LTD. THOMAS MUIR, Manager. LONDON, ONT. 0000000000 OMTARIO CAR COMPANY. BUILDERS LONDON ON -MANUFACTURERS OF-RAILWAY & TRAMWAY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT CARS AND CHILLED WHEELS. Screw-Lever Dump Car (One man can discharge 20 tons), Dailey and Hawks' Platform Car Snow Plow and Flanger, Contractors' Bridge Bolts and Iron Work, Castings of every description, Iron Columns, Cylinders, &c., Railway Safety Gates. B. GREENING & CO. ERNEST C. MOUNT, Wire Manufacturers and PLUMBER, Metal Perforators, Gas and Steam Fitter, Practical Victoria Wire Mills. Sanitarian and Lead Burner. HAMILTON, ONT. SPRCIALTY : - Re-modelling and repairing defective plumbing and drainage at reasonable rates. CHAMPION FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF 16 VICTORIA SQUARE, MONTREAL, SAFES. These Safes are warranted to be the best filled, best and strongest made, and from the very latest improved States pat-terns. Prices and terms to suit. It will cost you nothing to call and see them before buying. Second hand Safes at your own price. One half minute's walk from Post Office. GEO. WELLS. Engineer and Machinist, Maker of the Wells' Patent Water Engine for Ware house Elevators and running other machinery. All kinds of Engines and Machinery Repaired. S. S. KIMBALL, 677 Craig Street. P. O. Box 945. MONTREAL. 34 St. Ceorge Street.



JOHN LAURIE & BRO., MANUFACTURENS OF Corliss Automatic Steam Engines, Steam Pumps and all kinds of Machinery, 72 & 74 WELLINGTON ST., AND 81 & 83 PRINCE ST., MONTREAL.

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JAPANS, PAINTS AND COLORS. SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF <u>HULMES' PATENT PAINT REMOVER.</u>

Prices and Samples at 94 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal.

GURNEY & WARE'S STANDARD SCALES

For Railroads, Rolling Mills, Grist Mills, and Elevators.

SCALES FOR EVERYTHING, HAY, COAL AND STOCK. ALL SIZES OF WAREHOUSE SCALES, COUNTER SCALES OF ALL KINDS

DAIRY AND FARMERS' SCALES.

Fish, Pork and Wool Scales, Butchers' Scales, Scales and Beams for Pedlars' Waggons, All sizes of Railroad and Warehouse Trucks, Alarm Money Drawers.

Every Scale Warranted. All makes promptly repaired.

Send for illustrated Catalogue to

GURNEY & WARE, Hamilton, E. & C. GURNEY & CO., E. & C. GURNEY & CO., 157 St. Paul Street, Montreal, Rupert Street, Winniper, Man

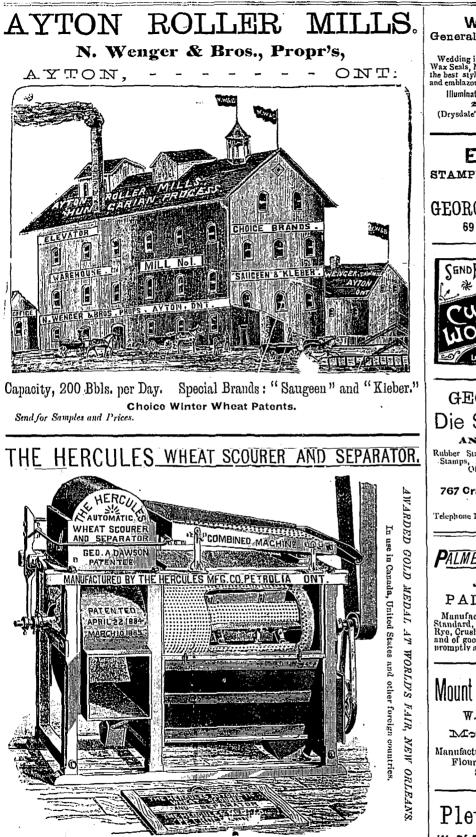


This magnificent new Hotel, fitted up in the most modern style, is now re-opened. The Russell contains accommodation for over Four Hundred Guests, with passenger and haggage elevators, and commands a splendid view of the City, Parliamentary grounds, river and canal. Visitors to the capital having business with the Government find it most convenient to stop at the Russell, where they can always meet the leading public men. The entire Hotel is supplied with escapes, and in case of fire there would not be any confusion or danger. Every attention paid to Guests,

KENLY & ST. JACQUES, Prop'rs,







The only Automatic Wheat Scourer ever invented. Requires no attention but oiling, and collects its own dust. Of very light draught. Warranted to improve the color and value of flour in any mill. Sont on trial. Circulars, testimonials and samples of work sent on application. The Elercules Mfg Company, Petrolia, Ont.

WM. GREIG, JR. General Engraver & Illuminator, Late of Edwin Cox & Co., Wedding invites, Visiting Cards, Ball Frogrammes Wax Seals, Monograms, &c., designed and engraved in the best style. Coats of Arms and Crests engraved and emblazoned. Illuminated Presentation Addresses a Specialty. 232 St. James Street, (Drysdate's Book Store.) MONTREAL. ENVELOPES STAMPED IN RELIEF COLORS NO CHARGE FOR DIES. GEORGE BISHOP & CO., 69 St. James Street, Montreal. SENDFOR Samples 6 John St. n. 📾 MILTON GEO. W. DAWSON. Die Sinker, Engraver, AND STENCIL CUTTER. Rubber Stamps, Steel Letters and Figures, Steel Stamps, Brass Stamps, Brass Labels, Steel Dies, Office and Banking Stamps of every description, 767 Craig St., West of Victoria Sq., MONTREAL. Telephone No. 1018. PALMERSTON OATMEAL MILLS JOHN KNOTT, Propr., PALMERSTON, ONT. Manufacturor of Breakfast Coreals, Granulated Standard, and Steel Cut Rolled Onts, Desicented Ryo, Crushed Barley. All goods warranted fresh and of good quality. Orders by telophone or wire promptly attended to. Send for samples and prices. Mount Forest Steam Roller Mills. W. H. HENDERSON, Propr., Mount Forest. - Ont. Manufacturer of High Grade Standard Roller Flour and Oatmeals. Solicits a trial. Send for samples and prices.

Plewes' Roller Mills. W. PLEWES, Propr., LONDON, Ont.

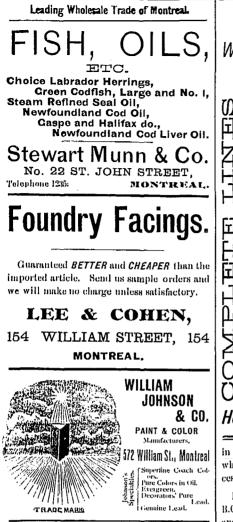
Capacity, 125 Barrels per Day. FOUR GRADES. SEND FOR SAMPLES.



717 .







has not been a desirable account for a long time past and his failure will surprise no one.

A. R. MCLACHLAN, tailor, of Renfrew, Ont., has assigned in trust. He opened last spring as McLachlan & Tierney, who dissolved last spring. Tierney remaining as cutter. His prospects of success were nover billiant.

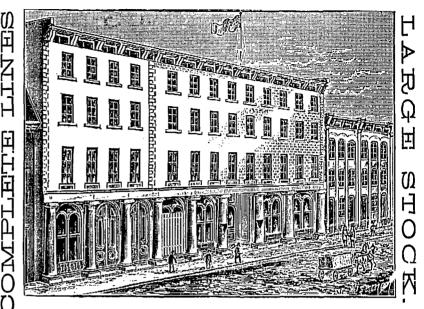
MATHESON, HARLEV & Co., retail dry goods merchants, of Toronto, are telegraphed as being in tinancial difficulties, and about to assign. Despatches place their liabilities at \$34,000, of which nearly balf is preferred.

J. A. ROLLAND & Co., boot and shoe manufacturers, whose suspension and business career have already been fully reported in these columns, have decided to assign. Liabilities will reach \$20,000 direct and \$6,000 indirect.

WARNER & Co., men's furnishers, of Orillia, Ont., have assigned. He is one of those unlucky men who seem born to be unsuccessful. His prospects have never been bright, and care has always been recommended in crediting him.

WHITTER & HOOPER, grocers of Fredericton, N.B., have assigned. S. H. Whittier has been the only partner since 1884. He is getting up





Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, &c., Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

in years and lacks the activity and push which is now-a-days a vital necessity for success in business.

KELLY BROS., bakers, of New Westminster, B.C., have assigned, with liabilities of \$\$,000and assets of \$6,000. They commenced about three years ago, with very little capital, and appear to have overreached themselves. Hence their assignment.

EDIZABETH BAIN, of Caledonia, Ont., is a woman who struck out the idea of starting a grocery store and putting hor son-in-law in as manager. She herself resided on a farm. The usual result has followed, and she now seeks relief in an assignment.

T. G. O'CONNOR, dry goods dealer, of Fredericton, N.B., was compelled to give a bill of sale for \$1,800 to his bankers last November. He has always been in a small way never making more than a bare living and his present assignment is consequently not unexpected.

E. BEAULIEU & Co., general storekeepers, of Somerset, Que., whose financial troubles have already been fully discussed in these columns, have made an offer of 60 cents in the dollar, secured, and spread over twelve months, to their creditors. Liabilities are \$4,600 and assets \$4,200.

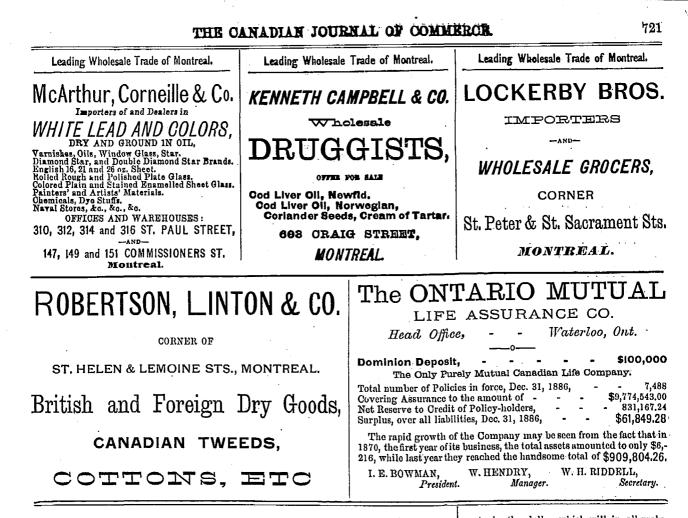
The Rolland Paper Co, have, with commendable enterprise, completed all the necessary arrangements for lighting their splendid mills at St. Jerome with the electric light. The people of that picturesque little town will next clamor to have it extended to the lighting of the streets.

G. S. CHESTERMAN, furniture dealer, of Almonte, Ont., has assigned. He started in 1873 with limited means and has since struggled hard to keep along, but appears to have attempted rather more than his means would warrant and consequently has been hard pushed for some time past.

W. C. SMITH, general storekeeper of Arnprior, Ont., offered a compromise of 25 cents in the dollar on liabilities of \$3,800 last December. He has been unable to fulfil this and in consequence is compelled to make an assignment. The particulars were given in our issue of 24th December, 1886.

ELLOT FINLAYSON & Co. is the title of a new wholesale wine and liquor firm just starting in this city. Mr. W. E. Elliott, the senior partner, is a member of the well known oil firm of W. E. Elliott & Co., and Mr. Alex. M. Finlayson has been long connected with the firm of E. L. Furness & Co. The new firm claims a cash capital of \$12,000.

A. DELISLS, a small grocer, of Quebec, is endeavouring to obtain a settlement with his creditors on the basis of 45 cents in the dollar, 35 cents cash and 10 cents on time. His liabilities will reach \$2,000 and the assets, though nominally equally in value, consist largely of book debts which would probably boil down considerably during the process of realization.



E. A. SMALL & CO.
208 & 210 McGill Street,
MONTREAL,
Manufacturers of Clothing,
WHOLESALE.

JOHN MCKINNON, tailor of this city, has assigned in trust with liabilities estimated at about \$3,600. This a very old established concern, the firm being first Leonard & Mc-Kinnon who dissolved in 1873, McKinnon continuing alone. He has been looked upon as old fashioned in his methods of doing business and has certainly gained very few new customers of late.

MR. JOHN PATTERSON, one of the the firm of John Duncan & Co., tea importers of this city, has proceeded to Japan to take charge of a branch recently established by the firm in Yokohama. It is to be hoped that their example may be followed by other firms so that the trade of Canada may be from first to last in the hands of Canadian merchants and conducted over Canadian railways.

AND A REAL OF A REAL

Is the border towns of Maine the failure of the Maritime bank seems to have created a

prejudice against the bills of all Dominion banks. Speculators who visited these towns for the purpose of buying Maritime Bank bills found that they could also buy at a profitable discount the currency issued by the very safest banks in the Dominion. It is needless to say that they improved their opportunity.

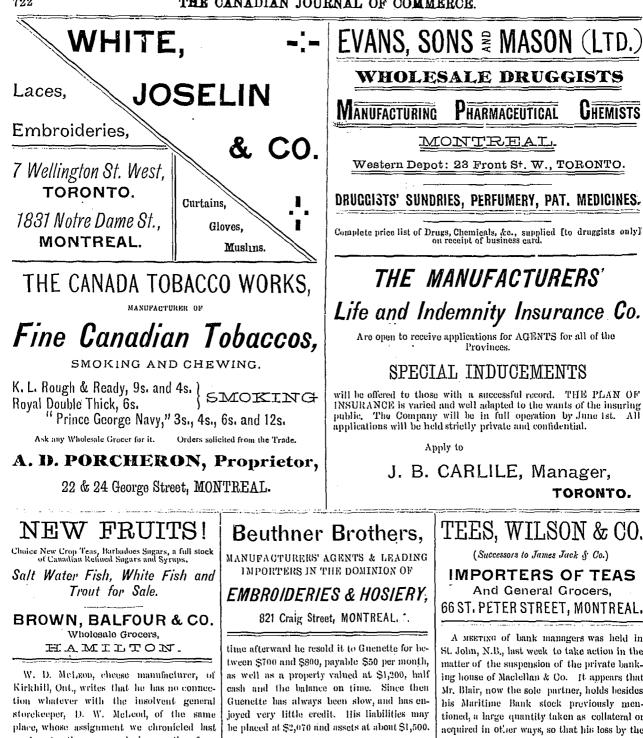
SCOTT & DUNFIELD, dry goods merchants of St. Catharines, Ont., bought out the stock of the insolvent estate of Reid, Bull & Co., just one year ago, at 70 cents in the dollar. This was considered at the time far too high a figure, and doubts have always been entertained as to their final success. These doubts appear to have been well founded as they now assign with liabilities of \$7,000 and assets nominally a hundred dollars less.

MRS. ELIZA HOLMES, who keeps a general store at Stellarton, N.S., is endeavoring to effect a settlement with her creditors at 50

cents in the dollar, which will in all proba bility be accepted, as she cannot pay more. Her husband died last August, leaving claims against his estate amounting to \$2,100, while his assets were only valued at \$2,300, and the coal miners strike coming on the top of this, rendered her chances of pulling through very slight indeed.

THOMAS HOUSTON & Co, wholesale woollens and tailor's trimmings, Toronto, who suspended payment a few weeks ago, have assigned. They offered 50 cents in the dollar on their old indebtedness, on which they had previously obtained an extension agreeing to pay for their spring purchases in full. This was refused and 75 cents demanded. negotiations have now fallen through rendering an assignment necessary. Liabilities are placed as high as \$50,000.

MORIN & Co., grocers, of St. Hyacinthe, Que., have called a meeting of their creditors. Their statement shows liabilities of \$8,000. The firm is composed of A. Dupre and A. Fournier, who started as grocery jobbers early in 1886. Dupre was a partner in the old firm of Morin & Co., Fournier being of the firm of Allard & Fournier, of St. Simon, Bagot. They had much too little capital to carry on this business successfully in competition with stronger houses, and from the start their success was looked upon as problematical.



The Guelph Herald says : "The sudden departure of Mr. William Hortop from the city has caused quite a sensation. It is generally believed that he is gone for good, and the fact that there are numerous sorrowing creditors behind him gives color to the belief. Mr. Hortop was an extensive dealer in grain, and it is supposed he lest heavily on some of his transactions. A chartered bank and several business men are interested in his whereabouts, some say to the extent of \$15,000. That he may return and clear up the suspicious circumstances surrounding his departure is possible but not probable."

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

MANUFACTURING PHARMACEUTICAL **UHEMISTS**

MONTREAL

Western Depot: 23 Front St. W., TORONTO.

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, PERFUMERY, PAT. MEDICINES.

Complete price list of Drugs, Chemicals, &c., supplied [to druggists only] on receipt of business card.

THE MANUFACTURERS' Life and Indemnity Insurance Co.

Are open to receive applications for AGENTS for all of the Provinces.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

will be offered to those with a successful record. THE PLAN OF INSURANCE is varied and well adapted to the wants of the insuring public. The Company will be in full operation by June 1st. All applications will be held strictly private and confidential.

Apply to

J. B. CARLILE, Manager, TORONTO.

TEES, WILSON & CO. (Successors to James Jack & Co.)

IMPORTERS OF TEAS And General Grocers, 66 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.

A MEETING of bank managers was held in St. John, N.B., last week to take action in the matter of the suspension of the private banking house of Maclellan & Co. It appears that Mr. Blair, now the sole partner, holds besides his Maritime Bank stock previously mentioned, a large quantity taken as collateral or acquired in other ways, so that his loss by thefailure is nearly double that at first supposed. It is believed that as much as \$300,000 are on deposit at this house, but even in case of liquidation the depositors will probably not lose very heavily, as they will have a preferred claim. It is not yet decided what action will be taken.

A. F. MILES, of Stanstead, Que., who manufactures a patent sand-box, has just made an offer to his creditors which for pure unadulterated gall exceeds any proposition yet made of that kind. He proposes to place his patentin the hands of a third party who will divide a portion of the profits pro rata among the

week. As the paragraph in question, from the similarity of the name and initials, might injure Mr. McLeod's credit with persons who did not know the difference between the two firms and consequently might presume them to be the same, we are desired to make the statement that Mr. W. D. McLeod is perfectly solvent.

EMILE GUENETTE, general storekeeper, of St. Dominique, Que, has been served with a demand of assignment. The concern was started in 1883 as Guenette & Laplante, who dissolved in November, 1885, Quenette selling out to his partner, who continued. A short



ings of any sorts or to hamper him in any way until such time as he may be ready to pay them, should such a time ever arrive. He has managed to roll up liabilities of $S_{8,500}$ which, considering the very limited capital he commenced with and the short time he has been about it, argues very well for his plausibility.

THE formation of the Globe Woollen Mills Company, with a capital stock of \$200,000 and an influential directorate that should form a guarantee of success, adds another promising industrial enterprise to the manufacturing interests of this city. The directors and stockholders include Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, Messrs. Andrew Allan, Hugh McLennan, A. F. Gault, Sir Donald A. Smith, M.P., and Mr. T. James Claxton, to whom is confided the business management of the new company. The superintendent will be Mr. Walter F. Esten, who has occupied a similar position in the Hamilton Woollen Mills at West Andover, Mass. The mills will occupy the premises of the defunct Corriveau Silk Mills, and will

be stocked with the most modern machinery necessary for the manufacture of fine wool dress fabrics. Operations will be commenced early in July.

AGENT IN CANADA FOR

Macurguhart & Co.'s - Worcester Sauce.

Pickles, &c.

- Pickles, &c.

George Whybrow's

Carter, Hales & Co.'s -

GEORGE MOLEON, one of the largest lumbermen and lumber merchants of St. John, N.B., has assigned. He was also largely concerned in shipping. For some years he has been largely involved, and it is said that his property has long been in the hands of other parties. Mr. McLeod has a record for shrewd dealing, and it was the opinion of some that he would never fail to save himself by some resource. Some say that his collapse was precipitated by the recent failure of T. C. Jones & Co., of Liverpool, England. Others say that the situation is reversed, and that at 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.

the time of Jones & Co,'s fuilure Mr. McLeod had unfulfilled obligations there. He owes the Maritime bank about \$110,000 in obligations fifteen months old and the advances of the bank to him are believed to have been the cause of the withdrawal from the directorate of Mr. Sterling. His more recent account is at another bank, where, probably, there is no deficiency, as his credit has not been high. The creditors outside of the bank are mostly in England. The total amount of his liabilities may be from a quarter to half a million, and the assets will probably realize very little.



GUARDIAN Fire and Life Assurance Co. of England ESTABLISHED 1891. Paid-up Capital, One Million Pounds Stg. Total Funds Annal Income, Invested in Canada for Sole Protection of Canadian Fire Policy-holders 100.000 ROBERT SIMMS & CO., AND GEORGE DENHOLM, General Agents, Montreal. EMPIRE BUTTON WORKS. MANUFACTURERS OF Vegetable lvory Buttons, Gazette Building. MONTREAL. Wholesale Trade Only. MACFARLANE & PATTERSON. Selling Agents for Canada. THE CANADIAN Yournal of Commerce. MONTREAL, APRIL 1, 1887. THE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION. The annual meeting of the Underwriters' Association, held in this city last week, was characterized by less discussion than usual. The agenda may naturally be supposed to fall off in importance according as the Association grows in years, and while the proceedings at the meetings are always interesting, the efforts of the body

are likely to be directed in the future more to the conservation of the tariff and other rules already established than to the enactment of new ones. The principal discussion of the meeting last week centred round the attitude of a certain American company, doing little business in Canada as yet, but quite ready to take large lines. which has for some time past been too easily tempted to kick over the traces, especially in some of its Ontario business. The western representative of this little concern with the imitative title denied the charges brought against his company of violating tariff rates, and was not by any means abashed when indubitable proofs were placed before him. A certain woollen mill had been written at 12; an eastern cotton mill at a proportionate reduction, and there was another instance at the Capital. The discussion over these derelictions of duty resulted in a motion instructing the secretary to write to the head office of the offending agency, and it is to be hoped that it may have the desired the rules in respect of the tariff be inviolably maintained if insurance is to be conducted on sound business principles and not degenerate again into the slough to which it had nearly crept before the Association attained its era of mature usefulness.

The question of a deposit of fifty dollars by each company as a guarantee against the backslidings of brokers is in a fair way of being settled, now that one of the most influential of the companies, which had taken a few weeks to consider, has agreed to come in. As one of the three companies which had not signified their willingness to consent to the proposal, was merely waiting till all the others had agreed, it is not probable that the remaining staunch old Briton will hold aloof. The Association is doing good work, and although this is an emanation from the Toronto Board, there can be no question of its utility when the great majority so decide. In a multitude of councillors there is wisdom-and this is specially true of the many singularly able men who direct the operations of the fire insurance companies doing business in Canada. In the organization referred to they have evolved order out of comparative chaos, and if they only adhere unanimously to the established rules, tempered with the wise elasticity in schedule ratings agreed upon at the recent meeting, insured and insurer will reap mutual benefit.

Mr. G. F. C. Smith resigned the position of president of the Association, which he has filled so satisfactorily for some years, and the choice fell unanimously on Mr. J. J. Kenny. Apart from Mr. Kenny's fitness for the position, it was felt that Toronto should share the privilege alternately with Montreal of furnishing a president for the Association. Mr. S. C. Duncan-Clark of Toronto continues vice-president in that city and Mr. W. Tatley in Montreal. Mr. Tatley will probably find his functions largely increased under the circumstances, and it is needless to say that no one could perform them with better tact or with greater concern for the lasting interests of the Association.

GRAIN SHORTAGES.

The increasing volume of the grain business of this port has naturally brought the question of grain shortages into greater prominence than heretofore, and the necessity of taking steps to obviate this severe and unnecessary tax upon the profits of grain exporters becomes additionally apparent now that a still further increase in the amount of grain shipped from this port becomes a probability if not a certainty.

Owing to the unfortunate construction of the Act 37 Vic., for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths, it has

been found that any attempt to initiate a system of sworn certificates of weight would be illegal, and consequently when confronted with the sworn certificates of weight of transatlantic weighers the unsworn certificates of our weigh-men become of no effect, and therefore any claim for shortage in weight substantiated by an English sworn certificate becomes legal and impossible of contestation by the unprotected Canadian exporter. Before professional advice had been obtained as to the legality of their action, the council of the Corn Exchange applied to the Montreal Elevator Company to rectify this point, and with characteristic promptitude the manager at once acceded to their request. Unfortunately for the grain trade of the port, it was learned that the swearing of the weigh-men would be illegal and consequently until such time as legislation can be procured to amend the Act in this particular, the Canadian shipper must still be exposed to the risk of loss from claims for shortage of weight in his shipments of grain as he can oppose, no legal evidence to the sworn certificates of the consignees.

There is, however, one improvement in the existing method of grain weighing which might possibly tend to reduce, if not altogether abroate the present discrepancy between shipping and landing weights, and now that the suggestion has been brought before the management of the Elevating Company we feel sure, from the frequently expressed desire of Mr. Alex. Macdougall to improve the present system of weighing and his constant effort to make any reasonable alterations that may tend to increase or improve the facilities for shipping, that the improvement in question will receive his serious attention. The alteration suggested is simply to enlarge the existing hoppers from a lifty bushel to a one hundred bushel capacity and thus lighten the labor of the weigh-men by giving them more time in which to do their weighing. It has been found by experience that a fifty bushel hopper fills so quickly that none but the most expert and careful weigh-men can succeed in getting accurate results and consequently it is pointed out that, in only too many cases, the weights given in are rather the result of a hurried attempt at weighing than the accarate and deliberate operation necessary for correct weights.

This appears to be feasible enough and although it will entail considerable trouble and expense upon the company in order to make the necessary alterations, doubtless their public spirit and desire to aid the development of the St. Lawrence grain trade will outweigh the minor points of the necessary outlay and alteration. It would certainly place the grain shippers in a better position to contest claims for shortage, and by giving confidence to those hand-

ling it, would do away with the present uncertainty as to how the weights will turn out on the other side of the Atlantic which is now one of the annoyances of the trade. The question of grain shortages increases in importance in proportion with the gradual expansion of grain exports; shippers now find them a serious drain on their margin of profit, and consequently any suggestion tending to their diminution or abrogation should command immediate attention and, when practicable, be carried into effect with as little delay as possible

1S FORESIGHT A CRIME?

It has been often said, and apparently with truth, that more arbitrary interference with personal likerty is possible under the laws of a republic, where nominally the utmost individual freedom should exist, than would be tolerated in countries where a despotic government is in power, and certainly the drift of recent legislation _ among our friends across the border would seem to bear out this apparently paradoxical assertion. Although the system of espionage in Customs matters, with its consequent growth of a despicable class of informers, was so repugnant to the moral sentiments of the great bulk of the American business community that its abolition by Congress was demanded in terms that admitted neither of evasion nor delay, the evil seed thus sown remained fruitful, and it was felt to be only a question of time before its reappearance in another form should take place.

Acting upon the demand made by those leaders of labor whose influence upon the lower class of political demagogues has of late become so marked, that no contracts should be possible by which trained workmen in the European manufacturing contres might be assured of positions in the United States before gaitting their present situations, the American Congress have passed recently a law which applies the machinary of espionage and surveillance to persons coming from abroad with a rigidity and minuteness of detail which quite transcends any system of "informing" ever yet legalized, and which reduces the trained workman, who may seek to better his condition, to that of a suspected misdemeanant.

In a circular just issued to the collectors of Customs and Commissioners of Emigration, the former are required to assign Customs officers to the duty of boarding all incoming vessels and ascertaining by a most rigid system of examination, if any foreign workmen on board have any contract or agreement with American employers by which they are assured of positions on landing. If there are any such their landing is to be prohibited, and they are at once to be returned to the country from whence they came. Masters of vessels who may refuse to return such prohibited workmen, are to be prosecuted at Government expense. Moreover, the officers are to obtain all possible information as to these unfortunate workmen, whose crime seems to consist in the forethought and prudence they displayed in obtaining situations before leaving their own country, as well as the names and residences of the persons who were instrumental in inducing them to come to America under contract to work, so that if any violation of this monstrous law can be held to have existed, prompt prosecution of all the offenders can at once be instituted.

Can any interference with personal liberty be more arbritrary or direct? Simply because these men are trained workmen, who have been prudent enough to secure situations before coming to this continent, they are to be reduced to the same level as the Chinese, the pauper, or the lunatic, and to be prevented from landing on its hospitable shores. The idle, shiftless and improvident emigrant, or the unskilled tramp, may be landed freely and welcomed with open arms as probable voters, but the skilled workman is to be regarded as an alien and outcast whose footsteps would pollute American soil, if he has been foolish enough to endeavor to secure work before leaving his previous employment.

The fact that such legislation can be procured from a supposedly intelligent and liberal Congress, must give rise to serious anticipations as to what future sessions may bring forth, when the present demagogic movement has gone a step farther. The childish and petulant Retalintory Bill was a sample of the hysterical legislation which has of late marked the councils of the great Republic, and this present bill is merely another specimen. But if the foreign laborer is thus to be bunted down as a criminal under this law. simply because of his industry and foresight, how long will it be before the native workman is subjected to a similar experience at the behests of some walking delegate who may possess influence over the political demagogues of his district? Where is interference with personal liberty to end? The question is a serious one and one that, unless a reaction set in, may very soon have to be answered practically. and in a manner that may open the eyes of public to the increasing interference of the legislative functions to the detriment of the interests of both master and workmen, and the hampering and crippling of industrial expansion. The age is one which suffers from over-legislation, and the evil appears to be increasing rather than diminishing,

DISALLOWANCE

The announcement by the Minister of Railways that the Dominion Government felt themselves bound to continue the practice of disallowing charters passed by the Manitoba Legislature authorizing the construction of railroads to the International boundary line, has naturally caused considerable excitement and irritation amongst the farmers and traders of our great Northwest. They maintain that if they are to be compelled to do all their trade with markets so remote as our own, and through the medium of one single carrier, they cannot see their way towards improvement and material advancement. The far-off settler, struggling against climatic difficulties, and separated from us by a vast extent of sparsely settled land, naturally feels that his market lies across the boundary to the south, and resents as an injustice the action of the Government in closing to him his most promising avenue of profit; the trader holds that this attempt to force traffic to move east and west and resolutely to cut off all attempt to seek its natural channels north and south only tends to impoverish the farmer on whose success his own very largely depends, and consequently both join in denouncing the Government for its action forgetting that there may be another side to the question.

By the contract with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Dominion Parliament bound this country not to authorise for a period of twenty years the construction of any railway in the Territories, running within fifteen miles of the international boundary; and it was further stipulated that this provision should extend also to any new provinces that might be created out of these Territories. When the enlargement of the old boundaries of Manitoba took place, this clause was inserted to apply to the new territory added, and consequently the monopoly clause is as much applicable to that portion of Manitoba as to the Territories beyond. Under these circumstances no other course is possible to the Government, until the expiration of the twenty years' term, than the one they are now pursuing, and even were a change in Government to take place, no change in policy would be possible except by a deliberate disregard of a binding obligation. The Government are bound hand and foot, for the next thirteen years, by the distinct stipulations imposed by the Dominion Parliament. These stipulations would be equally binding on their successors, and therefore to impute blame to them in following the course they do, is not only unfair but argues ignorance of the true state of the case.

There is also another aspect of the question which our good friends in the North-West appear also to overlook in the heat of their natural disappointment. The tax-

payers of the older provinces have incurred an enormous burden of debt in the construction of that great trunk line which has rendered settlement in the Northwest possible from a commercial point of view, and they naturally think that they have a right to the trade resulting from their sacrifices in opening up the country, Were these new roads to be built, traffic would naturally be diverted from Ontario and Quebec to seek a nearer market in Minneapolis and St. Paul, and therefore what would be an advantage to the settler. who has not paid one cent of the cost of the means by which he was enabled first to reach his new home, would be a serious detriment to the Eastern provinces whose purses have paid for those means of communication of which he is reaping the advantage. This argument tells very strongly against the proposal that compensation should be offered to the Canadian Pacific Railway in return for the abandonment of the monopoly clause. Is it fair to expect Quebec and Ontario to add another large sum to their existing burden for the sake of enabling the Northwest to deprive them of a growing portion of their trade and to transfer it to their commercial rivals on the other side of the line? And yet this is what the suggestion of a compromise founded upon compensation really amounts to.

If the settlers of the North-west are really bound sooner or later to put an end to the present anomalous condition of affairs and push their way to what may be termed their natural markets, it seems a little singular that their efforts should be confined to the obtaining of charters for railroads in the Territories which they know well enough are bound to be disallowed. There are many points in the old province of Manitoba, where the question of disallowance has no force, from whence communication could be had with the railway systems of the North-western States and Territories. There are several lake ports and grain centres, like Duluth for instance, whence a railroad to communicate with Winnipeg could profitably be Why are these consideraconstructed. tions neglected in favor of other routes which by the necessity of construction of a portion of the road through prohibited territory incur the certainty of disallowance ? Surely here is a method of solving the difficulty without denouncing the Government for acts which it has no choice but to perform.

Rarely has a more difficult problem been presented for solution, or a question where more important conflicting interests were concerned offered for decision. The Government is placed in a position of extreme difficulty, hampered by a binding obligation to pursue their present course and yet naturally desirous to put an end to an :

anomalous condition of affairs. To find a solution that will be acceptable to all, appears well nigh impossible and at all events will be a task such as is rarely presented to our legislators. It is therefore to be hoped that a broad and patriotic view of the situation may be taken by those whose interests are affected by the decision, and that every assistance may be afforded to hasten the initiation of some measure of relief, that may tend to modify the existing tension.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Every enterprise, whether relating to the goods which any member of the community purchases or those which he sells, needs the protection of fire insurance. This may be safely laid down as an axiom. The whole system of our trade and commerce is so interwoven that without the mutual protection of fire insurance it would be so restricted as to be almost paralyzed. Each separate branch of our commercial community is reciprocally interested in the welfare of the whole, as well as in that of every individual indirectly; that which injures any branch injures the whole, that which secures any undue or dishonest advantage does so at the expense of each individual of which the whole is composed, and consequently the vital necessity of protecting even the smallest and most insignificant member of the commercial fraternity from the losses resulting from destruction by fire almost assumes the proportions of an act of self preservation. The merchants of Canada are therefore not only collectively but individually interested in seeing that every transaction relating to insurance is honestly and truthfully conducted, whether it be the representation of the hazard, the assessing of the rate, the care of the property at risk or the adjustment or apportionment of the loss.

Dishonesty unfortunately exists to a large extent perhaps to a larger extent than those who, judge by externals only, might imagine. It is impossible to shut our eves to the fact that many of the fires which occur arise from easily preventible causes, and that a very large proportion of loss claims are either fraudulent in their origin or excessive in amount. It is unnecessary to reiterate here that every honest careful man is a sufferer from these abuses, or that he is interested in their abolition. That is abundantly manifest to every one, so that when once the true principles of insurance are thoroughly understood and appreciated, we may look for concerted action that will lessen at all events, if not entirely abrogate, losses from these causes.

The contract of insurance is essentially one of good faith. The application is the basis of that contract, and consequently if the applicant makes a misrepresentation in

it (and whatever is untrue is a misrepresentation, whether intended to mislead or not, if by it he obtains some advantage in the contract), he does so at his own risk. A concealment of any of the facts is equally reprehensible, since unless the insurer is in possession of all the necessary intelligence he cannot properly decide whether the risk is desirable, what rate of premium should be charged, what amount he may safely insure, or what special terms he ought to impose. The insurer, it must be remembered, has just the same right of selection as to what he shall insure as the applicant has as to the company he selects for insuring in, and he cannot exercise that right properly if any concealment be practised on him.

Much, if not most, of the trouble and dissatisfaction we hear of in connection with loss adjustments arises from the fact that applications and policies of insurance are not carefully read and understood by those beneficially interested in them; yet their terms, specifications and conditions are of vital importance, as they impose reciprocal obligations and limitations which should be clearly comprehended by both parties to the contract. In some provinces the conditions of fire insurance are statutory, so that it is the duty of all insured persons to know them so far as they can be understood, and in that case it is not obligatory for the insurance companies to print them upon their policies unless they desire to vary them, since no one can plead ignorance of the law. Yet in spite of this we constantly hear of disputes and even lawsuits arising from disputed points which would never have been mooted had the policy been carefully read and thoroughly comprehended. This is one of the most frequent and fruitful causes of friction, and one of the least defensible, since it is a precaution which should suggest itself at once to any person desirous of thoroughly understending not only what benefits he may derive from the transaction but also the unavoidable restrictions and mental obligations it imposes upon both parties to the contract, and it is a precaution whose omission frequently entails a severe disappointment, if not actual loss, on the careless insurer.

(To be continued.)

FARMER'S LIABILITIES.

In the course of the discussion upon the present position of the Ontario farmer which has been recently carried on in the columns of the *Mail*, the statement is made that the farm mortgage debit of that province will reach eighty millions of dollars. These figures may be looked upon as well within the mark, since the total loans made by loan societies doing business in Ontario during 1885, according to government returns, amounted to \$\$0,005,918,

and to, these figures we may add at least \$5,000,000 more for loans by private lenders and traders to their needy neighbors.

Placing, therefore, the average yearly rate of interest at the lowest probable point in this class of security, six per cent, we have a sum of no less than \$5,100,000to represent the annual tax upon the farmer, while if the usually accepted average of 6_4^a per cent be taken, it is evident that the Ontario agriculturist must pay nearly six million dollars in interest annually, largely to foreign investors, and consequently in a measure sent out of the country to build up the resources of foriegn communities.

Such a condition of affairs has naturally caused a number of projects to be brought forward for the amelioration of the present financial condition of the farmer, all more or less dependent upon state aid and in many cases savoring too much of a political or utopian bias to be universally acceptable. The most feasible of these schemes it is claimed, because it one which has already stood the test of practical trial fairly well and under circumstances very similar to those experienced in Ontario, is to establish a State bank similar to that founded in Norway in 1816, by whose aid mortgagors might be enabled to reduce their present load of interest.

The Bank of Norway was founded for the express purpose of rescuing the smaller land proprietors from the clutches of the professional money-lenders who were exacting exhorbitant interest ranging as high as 15 per cent. From this bank the farmer could borrow at 4 per cent per annum but was compelled to pay off five per cent of the principal as well as the interest every year, so that the loan was perforce payable in twenty years. Nevertheless owing to the depreciation of the land this bank was compelled to suspend in 1819 and did not again resume payments until four years later when its notes again became current at little over half their face value.

If such was the fate of the Norway Bank, can we expect a better fate for a similar institution in Ontario? True, the surroundings are different, and a State Mortgage Bank in that Province might prove a pecuniary success, but the experiment would be an extremely doubtful one, and the initiation of such an institution, even to save such an annual interest as six million dollars, would seriously imperil the existing surplus. And yet this is the most, if not the only, feasible plan of relief. that has been suggested up to the present. Would it not then be better to await the result of the gradual cheapening of interest rates which is inevitably following increase in the number of loan societies and the better security of an older community, than to endeavor to reduce the rates suddenly by the establishment of a State bank which might, only too possibly, degenerate into a mere political machine?

The statement that the interests of farmers are not sufficiently brought before the Government is true, but whose fault is it? If the Ontario farmer devotes his time and attention to party politics instead of pressing his own views and needs upon the Government, he is clearly alone to blame. The parable of the unjust judge is equally applicable to the present day. and it is only the persistent and stentorian applicant that can hope to hold the attention of the authorities. So soon as the farmer cats himself free from the political machine and makes his voice heard on his own particular issues he will command the respectful attention of the political world, and until he does so he cannot expect any greater official consideration of his circumstances, or any larger measure of assistance than is claimed by his brethren in the business community. -Сом.

WM. PARKS & SON, LIMITED.

The annual meeting of this company bears quiet but conclusive testimony to the steady increase in profit resulting from the growth of demand and the cessation of the senseless cutting of prices which has until recently been the bane of this important industry. The growth of our population, although to a certain extent imperceptible, is continuous, and is faithfully reflected in the steady advance of those textile industries which may fairly be looked upon as the index to our manufacturing progress. The prospects not only of the mill on question but of many others in the Dominion are now satisfactory. Over production, it is hoped, is a thing of the past and the probability that all our mills are now fully employed with orders ahead, is not without its effect on the general outlook.

The management claim that with an unchanged tariff, and no further increase in the number of mills, there is no reason to doubt that any well-managed cotton mill in Canada can make a satisfactory return on the capital invested, and for the sake not only of the shareholders, but of the number of operatives afforded steady employment, it is to be hoped that these views may turn out to be correct. The increase in population, coupled with the corresponding growth of domand, the maintenance of prices at a paying but not excessive margin of profit, and last but not least the steady improvement in the general trade of the country, are all important factors in the question, and an era of prosperity among the business community must necessarily make its effects felt among our manufacturors also.

The mill in question shows a net profit during the year of over \$35,000 and has paid a dividend on its paid-up capital of \$108,350 at the rate of six per cent. per annum. During the year just past. \$4,400 has been expended in additions to the plant and \$8,000 in necessary repairs, the existing mortgage has been reduced by \$10,000, and it is said that a further expenditure of \$10,000 in the replacement of machines now too much worn for profitable working will place the mill in first-class order and render it serviceable for many years to come. The purchase of the St. John cotton mill property, besides eliminating the prospect of a neighbouring competitor, places the company in possession of a property which when constructed in 1882 cost \$238,000, for the comparatively cheap figure of \$90,000. Of this sum \$75,000 will be paid by assuming the 6 per cent, bonded debt, most of the bonds having seven years to run, and the balance is to be paid at the rate of \$5,000 per year without interest. This property is especially adapted for the manufacture of grey cottons, and as it can be run without any strain upon the company's resources it may, as claimed, be fairly considered a indicious investment, for-were this mill to pass into the hands of a competing concern-the loss, both in wayes and business might be very serious.

The Parks mill has worked forty-nine weeks on full time during the past year with satisfactory results both to the shareholders and to its employes. The prospects ahead were never more satisfactory and consequently the vote of thanks tendered to the management was not the ordinary stereotyped motion, but the genuine expression of the satisfaction of the shareholders. The other leading cotton mills of Canada have all improved their position during the past twelve months, and the present prices of shares seem to indicate that still better results are in store for A corresponding improvement them. in other branches of textile manufactures cannot fail to follow.

SPRING NOVELTIES.

No extremely wide departures will mark the coming spring, but everything appears to indicate increased tastefulness and smaller, more refined, and delicate patterns than last year. It must be confessed that there are many load patterns and bizarre combinations still offered and which will find purchasers no doubt amongst a certain class, but they will be the exception rather than the rule, and neatness and quiet elegance will be the prevailing features of every well dressed woman, at all events for some time to come.

We are informed by some of the leading dressmakers that an attempt will be made

in the new spring toilettes to introduce a species of revival of those worn during the period of the Directory; that is. elinging skirts, without drapery, much embroidered and trimmed at the foot. Wide sashes in beautiful crepe are to be worn with these toilettes, the ends being fringed in imitation of the sashes worn by the generals of that day. This is evidently an attempt to galvanize the defunct asthetic movement and, if it succeeds at all, will doubtless be confined to a small coteric of extremists.

In spring materials stripes take the lead whether in two shades of the one color or in contrasting colors. In the States, combinations of black and white have sold very well and efforts have been directed towards making this a black and white season but the brighter colorings have too firm a hold, at all events for summer wear. to permit of the movement being successful on this side of the line. The new woollens are neither so coarse nor so rough as last year, that is as a rule, and run rather towards the light brilliant mohair type of fabric. The lighter qualities are beautifully soft and fine and come in all the favorite armure, chuddah, camel's-hair and debeige weaves. The colors are the same as last year, although known by new names and but few new tints are offered. The light shades of brown, grays of all tints, and the somewhat trying heliotropes, seem to be most popular. After the becoming suede and coru tints, a golden brown, named doré, has the preference. Russian gray with its deep bluish tints. porcelain and navy blue are very saleable. In the green shades russet is the favorite dark tint, the brownish green called eucalyptus, the yellow green termed absinthe, and the mignonette, rush, sage and pistachio greens are also all well called for and each find ready purchasers. The screent shades of last winter appear again in spring fabrics and the various.mahogany and terra-cotta shades still hold a certain amount of custom.

Of course the jubilee year would not be complete without a jubilee color, and consequently a very rich bright blue has been put upon the market and christened "jubilee" blue. As it is almost the only new blue, the lilacs being the fashionable tint, it appears to have taken well, and is scene in most of the new spring fabrics especially in the new satiny cashmeres where it is peculiarly effective. Being bright and striking as well as novel and appropriate, it is particularly well adapted for doing up last year's costumes and consequently should experience a good demand for this purpose alone.

It is doubtful whether ribbons are not taking the place of lace this season as a trimming. We notice that on the summer goods made by the largest houses here, ribbons are applied with a layish hand and lace does not occupy the conspicuous position it held last year. All these ribbon trimmings fall in loose loops and free ends and are massed in bunches in every conceivable manner. Still lace is very much called for and is so becoming that even the most slavish devotee of fashion will abandon its use with reluctance.

The newest embroidered flouncings of thin materials have the lower edge straight or in tiny scallops instead of the pronounced outlines of previous seasons. The patterns are usually floral, the same design being repeated in diminishing sizes towards the top. Stripes and plaids formed of embroidery in insertion style are also shown and perhaps the greatest novelty has much open work through which a bright colored foundation skirt is intended to be visible. White jaconet or nainsook embroidered in colors or having lilac, brown, pink or blue mixed with white and cream embroidery, have taken fairly well, and some combination materials having flounces, forty-five inches deep of pale blue, maize or pink Chambery, embroidered with white and matching the dress material have attracted a good deal of attention from the better class trade. Similar combinations of dark blue and red gingham with Chambery embroidered in white or cream, as well as red embroidered with blue and blue with red, are offered and have sold readily.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

But little news is now cabled from Europe of a disturbing character and the war cloud appears to be gradually fading away. In the East, however, the news is not quite so reassuring and that permanent hotbed of strife, Afghanistan, is again menaced with disturbance, late cables stating that Herat, which from its advantageous position will always be more or less a bone of contention, is threatened with an attack by the Governor of Samarcand.

The American official, Mason Bey, who is the head of the Egyptian finance department, appears to have imported into that country those peculiar notions of finance which are now classed under the generic title of "boodling." An investigation into his department has resulted in the discovery of a ring, conducted on genuine American principles, whereby the Government has been robbed of \$450,000. A similar state of affairs has been discovered in the Survey Department whereby the fraudulent sale of State lands for the benefit of the ring has been carried on for some time past. Mr. Mason repudiates all knowledge of these fraudulent practices although as head of the department he should have been, aware that the ring existed.

The New Brunswick Legislative Council steadfastly refuses to be abolished in spite of the efforts of the Government to purchase its consent by a scheme of compensation to its older members. The lower house of two successive legislatures has pronounced in favor of the demolition of this asylum for decrepid politicians and both the Premier and the leader of the Opposition urge the change, but without the consent of the upper house nothing can be done and naturally enough they do not care to vote for their own abolition

The local money market has been very firm and we might almost say stringent during the past week. The lending brokers have advanced their rate to 7 per cent and nothing lower than this can be quoted The banks are acting with extreme caution and although amply supplied with funds, are unwilling to make loans fearing increased stringency before any reaction is possible. The demand for discount remains ordinary and no advance has been made in the rates for good mercantile paper. In the States no material change in money can be noted. The lower rates England and the apparent decrease in the Treasury holdings of currency together with the lull in general business, have given a feeling of relief. For time loans on stock and also in rates for mercantile paper, no quotable change can be reported. In Europe the tendency has been steadily towards cheaper money, the street rate in London has declined steadily to 12 per cent, at Paris the latest advices place it at 2% and at Berlin and Frankfort 2} per cent. The Bank of England continues to gain ground and advices show that the trade demand for money continues very limited.

The announcement that an order-incouncil had been passed reducing the toll on grain passing through the Welland Canal down to this city, to 2 cents per ton was received with satisfaction by grain forwarders, probably for the reason that half a loaf is better than no bread. Year after year the carrying trade is compelled to petition for a reduction of tolls and the growing feeling that this unsatisfactory state of affairs should be abolished will probably induce the Government to take the whole question of the St. Lawrence route into serious consideration and submit to Parliament some definite scheme for the removal of this clog to Montreal's carrying trade. The abolition of all tolls, at all events pending the enlargement of the canals and the assumption of the Lake St. Peter debt, should form the basis of this scheme. No half measures or petty concessions will suffice to combat the increasing competition of the free American waterways.

CHAMPAGNE WINES.

Although owing to its comparatively high cost, champagne cannot be looked upon as a popular beverage, it is a wine that always enjoys a steady demand for social occasions, and is occasionally held of great value in the sick room. For the latter purpose it should be absolutely pure and free from adulteration or sophistication, and consequently the open statement that much of the champagne sold here is either never imported at all and is simply wine of domestic manufacture, or, if imported, is made of American stock sent to France and doctored there, will be the reverse of comforting to those who believe in its stimulating and strengthening qualities.

The fact that these impositions are not often discovered even by those who profess to be connoisseurs, has puzzled the manufacturers of high class brands not a little, in view of the quantity consumed, and many reasons have been assigned for this apparent lack of sensitiveness in the American palate, but the investigations made by a noted French wine grower and manufacturer who recently visited this country seem to have let a flood of light into this hitherto dark question, and to have established the reason why even the most habitual champagne drinker in this country cannot distinguish one brand from another unless permitted to see the Inbel.

In order to increase the sale of his particular brand, he manufactured a wine far superior in quality to any of that class exported from France, and sold it at a rate far below its value, though not relatively cheaper than other champagnes. To his surprise, the sales showed no improvement, and with characteristic energy he threw himself into the task o investigating the reasons for such an unexpected result. It did not take long to discover the reason why the superior flavor was not appreciated. It was simply because of the ingrained custom of drinking nothing but ice-cold champagne. Cooling champagne below a temperature of 50 degrees Fahr., not only destroys the bouquet and flavor of delicate brands, but also conceals any bad qualities due to adulteration or defective manufacture. When drank ice-cold all champagne tastes much alike, and the only difference perceptible to the uneducated palate is the distinction between the sweet and dry varieties.

In Europe this wine is rarely cooled below the limit of 50 degrees Fahrenheit, as at this temperature all the delicacy of flavor and richness of bouquet is preserved. As to freezing it, as is done here, a connoisseur would just as soon think of diluting it with water, as all the real flavor of the wine is practically destroyed. But even aside from this exaggerated method of cooling, the shaking up, inseparable from a long voyage and frequent handling, naturally has a deteriorating effect on the quality, more especially in the finer grades, so that the people of America can never expect to taste it in perfection on this side of the ocean. Manufacturers do not often export their best product to this country for that reason, and unless specially ordered, it is probable that the best brands are largely reserved for the European market, and can only be obtained here from reputable importers.

There is probably no branch of the wine trade that permits of more humbug and quackery than that devoted to champagne. The average connoisseur is largely at the mercy of the labeller so far as his character for intelligent discrimination is concerned, unless the imposition be a very glaring one, and the statement that even the habitual gourmet is unable to distinguish between two brands of dry champagne is probably well within the mark. Fortunately the question is not an important one for the public at large, and so long as the average citizen retains a moderately well developed palate for beer he will probably not worry himself about his inability to distinguish between two brands of champagne.

THE WHEAT SITUATION.

A leading firm of grain dealers in Chicago in a review of the wheat situation point out that at the eight principal primary points receipts have been 1,500,000, a falling off of 300,000 from the preceding week, and almost identical with those of a few weeks ago. Minneapolis is the leading point in amount of receipts, but it falls short of last week more than 100,000 bushels, and the feeling among millers there is unanimous to let as little pass them toward tide water, except in the shape of flour, as they possibly can, until they have some reliable data upon which to base estimates of the next crop. This is, of course, far in the future, and if their wishes and actions produce their natural effect, but little further augmentation to present stocks will occur by supplies from that source at any point south and east of them. They are certainly now disposed to hoard all they have for their own manufacturing use, and should they at any time become impregnated with fear that prices must dectine, their choice would be to sell in this market against their stocks, notwithstanding the inducement of big premiums no longer favors them. Notwithstanding the confidence with which the bears talk of the impossibility of sustaining the price for May, their efforts to break the market are directed more against the futures beyond May. The only disquieting item of news to them has been the reports from the California crop, and these they ostensibly claim to believe are colored with a sombre hue before reaching here. The enquiry in this market from that source for supplies of our wheat to make up the lack both in quality and quantity for flour purposes, they also manifestly look upon as a speculative scheme of the Pacific coast clique. If there is any clique owning wheat in this market, and the protracted premium on May

certainly indicates there is a strong one, they inust have a large amount bought, for it is rare that a more universal bearish sentiment prevails than at present, and it is probably but the expression of a wide-spread desire for a break in prices. It is questionable if the lines are not now as extended as they dare be, and the action of the elique will be anxiously awaited.

DURING the past winter, which was an unusually severe one at sea, the U.S. Fish Commission succeeded in hatching thirty-five million cod eggs, bringing the young up to the stage of self-feeding adolescence, and turning them loose into the ocean. "This "crop" will be ripe four or five years hence. Among the tasks which the Commission has set for itself, to be undertaken immediately, is that of attempting to repeople the coast waters with halibut. Despite the theory of some eminent savants that the efforts of mankind can never make any appreciable decrease in the food supplies of the ocean, the supply of this valuable food fish has been depleted in waters where it was once common, and such as remain lurk in depths of from 150 to 400 fathoms. They may be taken with hook and line, but difficulty is experienced in bringing them from such a depth with enough of vitality remaining to make them serviceable to the Commission. The task will require time and careful experimentation. Encouragement, however, is found in the fact that a single fish of this species has recently been taken in the lower Potomac-the first instance of the kind known to the Commission-with its stomach full of fresh-water fish, upon which it was to all appearance thriving. The attempt will probably be made to plant the halibut in Chesapeake Bay.

AT a meeting of the Toronto. Board of Trade it was resolved to urge upon the deaters throughout the country, and farmers generally, to discontinue the growth of Mensury," Russian, or Imperial varieties of barley. The reasons given for this step are that an attempt during the last two years has been made to introduce new seed, and of a variety that does not find favor with American maltsters and brewers; and that, it is essentially necessary, in order to maintain our present reputation of growing in Canada the best barley on this continent, that only the most desirable matured seed, properly cleaned, should be sown. It is a recognized fact that owing to the superior quality of the barley grown in Canada our farmers have been enabled to compete successfully with American growers in the markets of the United States, even with a duty of ten conts per bushel against Canadian grain. It was also resolved that the attention of dealers and farmers be called to the necessity of more care being exercised in the selection of the red winter wheat seed used, that it be well matured and not mixed with white winter wheat, as the mixture,

although producing a sound healthy grain, makes it unfit for grading as red winter wheat and consequently deteriorates its value.

THE CITY PRINTING CONTRACT .--- The subcommittee appointed to examine and report upon the tenders for the city printing and stationery supplies for five years, from 1st July next, have had no little task before them, owing, they say, to the involved character of certain of the tenders, three in number, generally understood, however, to be all inspired by one concern. Mr. Louis Perrault, who has had the contract for some time, has not been discouraged by the pamphlet issued five years ago by Mr. John Lovell, in which the archprinter and his alleged or presumed friends in and out of the City Hall were handled without coat or gloves. Mr. Perrault has, on the present occasion, not deemed it prudent to confine himself to one tender for each item : he has tendered in his own name, and in that of the Perrault Printing Co., the title of his concern ; and, if Common Report is not as unreliable as she is reputed to be, the tender of ex-Mayor Beaugrand, received about half an hour after the time advertised for closing the tenders, is for the same establishment. The other parties tendering are E. Senecal & Sons, John Lovell & Son, ThE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE and Fortier & Co. It is rather an open secret that the ex-mayor's tender is lowest on stationery, and that it will be awarded him.

As agitation for the enlargement of the Sault Ste. Marie canal has been set afoot. The quantity of freight passing through the canal has enormously increased in recent years. In 1886 the number of vessels locked through was 7,424, as against 5,880 in 1885, the registered tonnage for the two years being 4,219,397 and 3,035,937. More than a million tons of coal passed westward through the " Soo" canal in 1886, as against less than nine hundred thousand in 1885. There was shipped out a total of 19,706,858 bushels of grain, the amount for 1885 being 15,697,194. The flour shipment was also heavy, amounting to 1,769,365 barrels in 1886 and 1,440,093 in 1885. The output of Lake Superior iron ore has almost doubled in a year. In 1885, 1,235,-100 tons passed through the canal. In 1886 the amount was 2,087,809. The shipment of lumber out of Lake Superior was in 1885, 128,934,000 feet, and in 1886 it was 138,-688,000. The total traffic of the canal has quadrupled in a decade. Although the lock is the largest in the world, the passage has become insufficient for the class of vessels using it.

The principal petroleum wells in Burmah are situated about three miles from Yennan Young, a port north of Minhla; they are very ancient, and from 200 to 300 feet in depth. The cleansing of these wells is a laborious and dangerous feat, the natives who descend for the purpose being often, owing to the

mephitic vapor, brought up in a fainting condition. The oil collects during the night to a depth of two or three feet, and is scooped up in a primitive fashion, in country chatties. The company are, however, getting plant and machinery out from Europe to work them on a more scientific principle than hitherto, though it is doubtful whether the oil, when refined, can be sold at a price to oust the American petroleum from the markets of of India. The country round is barren in the extreme, with low hills of scrub jungle and remains of extinct volcances. It is intensely hot for nine months of the year.

It is understood that the sugar refining companies have been holding a conference here for some days past with a view to consider how the depression of the past year can be remedied without closing down. The representatives of the Nova Scotia and Moncton refineries, in conference with the representatives of the Canada and St. Lawrence refineries, agreed that an advance in price should be made, and that in making their contracts for the coming season they would stand out for the advance. Each company will do this on its own merits, and there will not be any attempt at pooling, the presidents and managers of the two refineries in Montreal having determined to maintain the same open competition in the market that has hitherto existed.

SHEATHING lath has evidently come to stay, says the Timberman. Its practical value as a substitute for the old style basis of a plaster wall, is conceded by architects and builders, and although it has been opposed on every hand, it has grown and is still growing steadily in favor. The sales of it are increasing all the time, which is the best evidence of its popularity with users, while the expense attached to its production is very light. The machine is placed at the rear end of the matcher, and the groves which make the inch stock into sheathing lath, are formed by the revolving saws as it passes over them. Little extra labor is required, and the cost is merely nominal. Planing mill operators can probably make some money by looking up the sheathing lath business,

The local legislature does not favor the appointment of a royal commission to investigate the "boodle" charges made by the *Star*. Will our contemporary shed a little more light on the subject, giving us even a single name? It appears to us that if any bribes or gifts have been made, the ultimate receiver has been too wise to place himself in the power of even a go-between, and that consequently it will be found impossible to prove the charges. But what about the bribers? There is no doubt of money having heen given ; the question is as to its ultimate destination. Inquiry at the paying banks, in case of cheques, should elicit some informa-

tion in this respect, and also in the case of that missing \$1,000 cheque, securing Louis Perrault's printing contract in 1881.

The famous Dwight life insurance case has at last been settled. The suit has lingered along for eight or nine years, although some of the companies, notably the Equitable, paid up promptly and in full. But several other companies, representing \$105,000 of insurance, have endured litigation all these years, believing that they owed it to their other policyholders to contest the claim, and on grounds which to them seemed sufficient. The result is, that the balance of \$105,000 of claims has been settled by the payment of S18,000 ; not because the claims were admisable, but as the best method of closing the the matter. Thus ends one of the most persistent life insurance contests ever known in the United States.

THE appointment of the Hon, W. E. Sanford to the Senate has necessitated the forming of his large clothing establishment into a joint stock company in which his family will retain a controlling interest. The other members will be W. S. Alley and R. T. Riley, of the Winnipeg branch, and Jos. Greene and Thos. Oliver, of the Hamilton house. The company will have a capital of \$300,000. Senator Sanford was presented with a magnificent letter cabinet which was to have been a Christmas gift from his employees but could not be got ready in time. In accepting the gift the Senator said he was glad to think that his relations with the donors were not purely of a business character, but mingled with feelings of friendship and affection.

The salmon pack on the Pacific Coast for 1886 amounted to 933,354 cases, distributed as follows :—Alaska 120,700 cases, British Columbia 163,004, California 30,300, Columbia River 479,250, other Oregon and Puget Sound waters 131,100, pack of 1885, carried over, 33,050—total pack and carry over 965,404 cases. This supply was disposed of as follows :—To Great Britain 346,600 cases, United States and Canada 463,071, Australia and New Zealand 70,774, other foreign markets 13,970, local consumption 30,500, stock December 31, 1886, 41,389—total 965,404 cases. The shipments to Eastern States and Canada are 93,000 cases greater than in 1885.

An official letter has been received by the Council of the Board of Trade from the secretary of the New Zealand Chamber of Commerce desiring to obtain price lists from Canadian exporting houses. It is pointed out that the initiation of a steamship line from Vancouver would enable New Zealand merchants to obtain many articles from Canada which are now exported to them from San Francisco, and that thus a profitable trade between the two colonies might be built up. The Council will be glad to receive communi-

cations from any merchant or manufacturer who may desire to open up a trade, and will forward any price lists sent to their care.

The question of the right of the Dominion Govornment to arm vessels for fishery defence has been finally set at rest. Sir H. Holland, Colonial Secretary, replying to a question in the British House of Commons, stated that the Canadian Parliament possessed authority to purchase and direct the operations of armed cruisers in Canadian waters without the consent of the Imperial Govern, ment. The act of 1867 gave Canada the power to legislate in all matters relative to the milita and military and naval defence

The steamer Electra, launched at Arcadia, N.S., last week, was built for the Eastern Lobster Co., and is intended for the lobster fisheries. She 86 feet keel, 18 feet beam, and 9 feet 3 inches hold, and will register 90 tons gross. She is fitted with a well, forward of the boiler, for carrying live lobsters in bulk (from 25,000 to 30,000), the water in which is kept in circulation by an independent steam pump placed in the engine room. She is intended to make one round trip each week from Nova Scotia ports to Boston.

The present year, though still young, has been fruitful of disasters, and the railway list is especially long and terrible in its record of loss of life. The reports for the month of January alone show a total of 140 railway accidents in the United States, by which 46 persons were killed and 137 injured. Since then the White River disaster in Vermont, and the Forest Hill accident, near Boston, have added very largely to the list. The first ten weeks of 1887 have been black ones for the railways.

The British Porcelain company of St. Johns is being wound up. The pottery and plant will be acquired by Mr. Dakin, the former manager, and Mr. Allan of St. Albans, who is putting sufficient capital into the concern to lift it out of its difficulties. The pottery will be continued under the same title with Messrs. Dakin & Allen as proprietors. It is expected that operations will be recommenced next month. It is the intention to manufacture both plain and printed ware. We learn from Hamilton that Mr. Edward Mitchell, the manager of the Bank of Commerce there, does not sever his connection with that institution for some months to come. Mr. Roberts, formerly manager at Brantford, has been appointed manager comjointly in the meantime with Mr. Mitchell, whose continued ill-health and household afflictions prevent him from giving that attention to business which it requires.

W. M. HERMORY, boot and shoe dealer, of Guelph, has assigned, with liabilities of \$10,. 000 and assets nominally worth \$500 more. He commenced about a year ago with very little capital, and his failure is the outcome of that of W. D. Hepburn & Co_0 of Preston, on whose paper he appears for the greater portion of his stock. It is expected that a fair offer will be made to his creditors.

THE Hamilton Finance Committee have fixed the rate of assessment for 1888 nominally at 14 mills, but the Collegiate Institute this year received \$10,000 in the general estimates, and was not included in the school rate, and now wants \$15,000. This will be provided for by a rate of $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mill. The public and separate school rates are $3\frac{3}{4}$ mills, and the total that the taxpayer will be catted on to provide will be as before, 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ mills.

More than 10,000,000 pounds of artificial butter were manufactured and sold in the United States in the months of November, December and January, but only 114,697 pounds were exported. It appears, then, that our neighbors are consuming artificial butter at the rate of about 40,000,000 pounds a year. This will be interesting news to consumers.

The Pictorial Times, started in Montreal some three months ago, has not proved so successful as anticipated, and the proprietor says hé is about to abandon the enterprise. Now, here is an opportunity for some ambitions party to try his hand at running a newspaper. It can be had cheap. Next1

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The English army estimates for the year 1887-88 show a slight increase in the amount to be voted for the colonies. The total is $\pounds 1,832,569$ for 25,861 men, against $\pounds 1,813,388$ in last year's estimates. The estimate for the forces at Halifax has been increased from $\pounds 112,197$ to $\pounds 115,439$.

It is rumored that the Dominion Government has received assurances from Great. Britain that the British mulls for China and Asiatie ports, which now pass through the United States to San Francisco, will be carried over the Canadian Pacific Railroad to British Columbia, beginning the coming summer.

Mu, VAN HORNE has officially stated that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company have no intention of tendering for the contract for the carriage of the mails between Great Britain and Canada, though it is believed some private parties intended doing so.

Tur. French Chamber of Deputies have raised the import duty on oxen to 38 frances. The Chamber also voted in favor of placing import duties of 20 frances on cows, 8 frances on calves, 5 frances on sheep, and 12 frances on fresh ment.

Tug traffic returns of the Grand Trunk railway company for the week ending 26th March, 1887, show an increase of \$63,074 over the corresponding week in 1886.

A DARING attempt to rob the Antigonish, N. S. branch of the Merchant's Bank of Halifax is reported. A stranger entered the bank at noon and said he would like to see the cashier, Mr. Currie, in his private office. Mr. Currie and the stranger retired to the inside room when the latter closed the door and covered the cashier with two revolvers. Before he had time to fire Currie grappled with him and one revolver was discharged the ball entering the cashier's temple. The would-be robber then determined to kill Mr. Currie, and made desperate exertions to fire at his heart. In the deadly fray he managed to send a bullet into Currie's body below the heart. It was a slanting shot and the bullet passed out through his body. By this time help arrived and the would-be robber and assassin was secured. The cashier, fainting from the loss of blood and exhaustion of the struggle was removed to his hotel, where some hours later the bullet was extracted from his head. The other bullet, after passing through his body todged in the wall. The desperado is about 23 years of age, a native of Gayshoro', Nova Scotia, who went to the States some years ago. He was concerned in the burglary of a Maine bank and escaped to Nova Scotia. For the past year he has been residing with a French family in an out of the way district in Guysboro. He says he fully intended to kill the cashier, help himself with the money, and closing the outer door of the bank after him, so that the marder would not be discovered, to escape on the train which left the station a few minutes later, and if the murder had been prematurely discovered he hoped to escape in the excitement. There was about \$40,000 in the bank that he would have secured.

The People's bank of Fredericton have procured an injunction forbidding the New Brunswick Trading company disposing of lands and premises deeded by Mr. John Stewart, of the firm of R. A. & J. Stewart, on the 8th of this month, to the New Brunswick Trading company. The People's bank, it is understood, claim that this property was previously made over to them in consideration of certain advances.

It is announced that on Monday an orderin-council was passed reducing the toll on grain passing through, the Welland canal down to Montreal to two cents a ton. That is as much as the Government can do without legislation, but it is to be hoped that the whole question of navigation by the St. Lawrence route will be taken into consideration at an early day, and a conclusion reached and submitted to Parliament for approval.

Mu F. CROSSLEY, accountant of the Woodstock branch of the Bank of Commerce, has obtained two months leave of absence for the purpose of visiting England. Mr. Boomer, accountant of the Imperial Bank, Woodstock, for the past five years, has been removed to St, Catharines to accept a more remunerative position. Mr. Alexander Runsey, of the St. Thomas branch, will be his successor.

The town council of St Hyacinthe have resolved to have the ice bridge on the Yamasia river blown up by dynamite in order to provent a flood.

Few people have any idea of the great richness of the Lake Superior mineral districts. According to a report of an agent of the United States geological survey, the dotal copper product for the year 1986 was 156,373,-421 pounds, and of this 79,728,838 pounds came from Lake Superior. The output from that district is steadily increasing.

The annual meeting of the Manitoba Mortgage Investment Company was held in London yesterday. The report was satisfactory, and a dividend of eight per cent, was declared To increase the sphere of operations of the company, it was proposed to increase the capital by 25,000 preference shares of £10 each.

It is stated that the Furness Steamship Company purposes placing additional steamers between Montreal and London during the approaching season of navigation. This makes the third permanent company whose traffic from and to Montreal is so greatly increasing as to require further freight room.

THE Yarmouth, N. S., ship Vendome, 1,750 * tons, owned by W. D. Lovitt, of Yarmouth, has been burned in the North Sea. She was a splendid specimen of the Nova Scotian fleet, was insured for \$33,000 in the Boston Marine and had a cargo of oil from New York for Amsterdam.

The fifth annual report of the Canada North-West Land Company says the sales of farm lands and town sites were satisfactory last year, that settlement is increasing, free homesteads are being rapidly taken up, and that a material increase of sales is expected in the near future.

The Marine Department advices from the Gulf of St. Lawrence report close-packed ice everywhere except of Gape Rosier, Gaspe. The report from Meat Gove says 300 seals have been taken there by the sailing fleet, and Magdalen Islands report 1,500 seals taken.

MR. H. F. PERLEY, chief engineer of the Public Works Department, anticipates that there will be very extensive floods this spring at Ottawa and Montreal. Those at Montreal, he considers, will be as disastrous as any hitherto experienced.

SIR LESTER KAYE is said to have succeeded in forming a company of English capitalists to carry out his scheme for erecting model farms and conducting extensive ranching operations in Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

MESSNS. MCINTYNE, Sox & Co. have purchased from the Smith estate the lot in rear of Henry Morgan & Co., fronting on Victoria square, and purpose building thereon and extending their present warehouse by means of elevated galleries across Fortification lane.

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A deputation from Peterboro' waited upon the Minister of Railways Tuesday afternoon to urge the continuation of improving navigation on the River Trent, between Lakefield and Peterboro'. Mr. Pope promised to lay the matter bufore his colleagues.

The annual report of the directors of the Union Pacific Railway shows that after the

payment of all fixed charges and the deduct-

ing of Government requirements the balance

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS

MONTREAL

OUR

DRESS * GOODS

DEPARTMENT

Dress Goode

Taffata and Twilled Beige.

In all Shades.

Square and Long.

Black and Colored Satins.

FEATHER TRIMMINGS

Black, Brown, Navy Bronze,

Garnet and Chinchella.

KID GLOVES!!

JOLETTE and LE BRABANT Brands

cannot be beaten for value.

CARSLEY & CO.,

93 St. Peter Street,

MONTREAT.

AND

18 Bartholomew Close.

LONDON, ENGLAND.

KID GLOVES!!!

KID GLOVES!

Hindoo Cashmere.

Is complete in the latest novelties in

Lace Panama Cloth.

Black Indiana Shawls.

applicable to dividend was \$3,746,000, or over 6 per cent. of the capital stock, as compared with 4 per cent. in 1885. The Ball Electric Light Co., have succeeded in getting the majority of the Stratford

ceeded in getting the majority of the Stratford merchants and business men to adopt their electric light, and in the meantime will put up 25 lights on a temporary power, until their station is completed.

It is estimated that the losses of cattle on the ranges in Montana will be from forty to sixty-five per cent. The surviving cattle are greatly reduced, and many will die before the grazing is at its best. The ranges were overstocked in many localities.

TELEGRAMS from Antigouish announce that Mr. Currie, cashier of the Merchants' bank who was the victim of the shooting affray and attempted robbery on Saturday is considered out of danger and will recover. His assailant has been remanded.

It is rumored that the Grand Trunk Railway will run a line of freight bonts between Fort Gratiot and Duluth this season. It is under consideration to put a bont or boats to ply from Fort Gratiot to Chicago.

THE Post Office Savings Bank account for March shows repayments \$466,526.58; at credit of depositors, \$18,333,830.75; outstanding cheques, \$95,831.23; total, \$18,896,188.54 deposits during month, \$518,392.

Work on the Sault Ste. Marie branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which was commenced in January, and on which about fifteen hundred men are employed, will be completed by next November.

The consolidated debt of the Province of Quebec is \$18,155,018, which, with the floating debt claimed by Mr. Mercier to amount to \$3,603,000 makes a total provincial indebtedness of \$21,848,018.

THE United States statistics for the eight months ending Feb. 28, 1887, estimate that 221,409 immigrants entered the United States from Europe, as compared with 156,942 for the similar period last year.

It is stated that a special report is being prepared by the Department of Railways and Ganals to enable the Cabinet to come to a decision on the question of reducing or abolishing the canal tolls.

FIRE RECORD.

ONTANIO-Aurora, March 21-Mrs. James Andrews' row of buildings; loss heavy, insured for \$2,000. J.as. Todd's dry goods store, loss slight, no insurance. Wm. Roynton's grocery store, total loss, light insurance. A. W. Ross' hardware store, loss heavy, no insurance. Arthus Lepper's store and residence, loss heavy, insured for \$2,000. St. Thomas, March 21.-Charles Duyen's residence, loss \$500, fully insured. Windsor, March 23.-John Smither's blacksmith slop, loss \$700, full insured. Neumarket, March 26.- Dr. Bentley's stables, insured for \$300. Trentons March 26—John Taylor & Co.'s pork-packing house, loss \$4,000.

QUEREC.—Montreal, March 21.—Mrs. Pepin's Parisian laundry, loss \$6,000, no insurance. Messrs. Mathieu & Gagnon's dry store, loss \$12,000, insured for \$14,000 in the Glasgow & Loudon, the Citizens, the Boyal and the Commercial Union. Mr. Thos. Rennie's shed, loss \$200, fully insured. March 29.—B. Levin & Co., hat and fur manufacturers; loss, \$75,000; insured for \$60,000 in the following companies: The Guardian, North British & Mercantile, Queens, Pheenix and London Fire Association.

Financial.

THURSDAY EV'G, March 31, 1887.

The street rate in London has declined steadily during the week to 12 per cent., but rallied yesterday to 18. The bank rate is cabled at 3 per cent. Sterling exchange, 60days sight, rules at 9 @ 91 between banks and 91 counter. Demand 9 7-16 @ 4 and 94. Cables [10]. Posted in New York 4.851 and 4 88; actual 4.844 @ 4 85 and 4 863. Cables 4.87. New York funds par @ 1-16 between banks and 1 @ 1 over the counter. The local stock market has been depressed in sympathy with the stringency in money, but closes higher and perceptibly more buoyant in tone. Telegraph has gained two points owing to rumors that the dividend will be paid tomorrow.

Banks.	No. Shares.	Highest price.	Lowest price.	Average same weel 1886.
Jommerce	588	1201	119	1213
Ierchants	158	131	1301	
Montreal	537	2.18	245	$208\frac{3}{4}$
eoples	130	1043	104	777
'oronto	65	_2113	210^{3}_{3}	· 198
Union	55	90	88	46

Miscellancous.

10	110	110	105
1060	62 <u>}</u>	617	661
,000	$101\frac{3}{2}$	101条	
625	$225\frac{3}{4}$	223	196
1935	$220\frac{3}{4}$	218	• • • •
25	14	14	15
25	112	112	1001
45	85	82}	65
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205	62물	62	61 🖗
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MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVG., March 31, 1887.

Business has again ruled quiet and it seems now more than likely that in several important branches of trade the backwardness of the season will cause a curtailment of the spring trade. Rarely have such accumulations of snow been seen at this season and slow trade and equally slow remittances are unanimously attributed to this cause, both rail and sleigh roads being blocked. In the West, travellers have done fairly well but some sections of Ontario are also suffering from an excess of snow. The first steamers for the St. Lawrence will leave on the 14th prox.

ASHES.—Receipts have recently been very light. Sales of first pots were made during the week at \$4.10@\$4.15 for light tares, \$4.20 for choice tares. Second \$3.50, there are none now offering, there being none in first hands; it is impossible to say how they will sell on opening of navigation, but it is not likely there will be any decline in price for some time. Pearls nominal, no sales have transpired. The few in store are held for \$9.00. Receipts since 1st January 775 brls. pols, 29 brls pearls, deliveries, 1163 brls. pots, 63 brls. pearls. Store, 30th March, 6 p. m., 243 brls. pots, 20 brls. pearls.

GANNED Goons—Prices have continued steady and there has been a fair movement in staple goods. Jobbing prices are as follows: Salmon, per dozen, \$1.60; mackerel, per dozen, \$1.10, and lobsters, \$1.30. Aylmer or Eric corn, \$1.35; 3lb, tomatoes, \$1.50 @ \$1.55; 2lb, Mar. peas, \$1.60; Lima heans, \$180; string beans, \$1.30; 1lb, core cysters, full weights, \$1.30, 2lb, \$2.20; French sardines, boxes \$8,50@\$5.50; 2lb, corned beef, \$2.50; 15lb, \$17.50; 1lb, lunch tongue, \$2.60; 3lb, peaches, yellow, heavy syrup, \$3.25; 2lb, \$2.25; 2lb, stearberries, \$1.90; 2lb, Bart, pears, \$1.90; 2lb, pine apples, \$2.25; 2lb, greengages, \$2.

DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS .- A moderate movement has taken place at steady prices. Cheese was quiet and unchanged. Latest business included about 300 boxes at 136, and business included about and noxes at rac, and another lot at 124c. Recently a lot of 400 boxes damaged by frost was taken at 104c. The cable remained at 65s. Bayers have taken a number of lots of butter at prices which indicate some shading of cost, The market, however, has been far from active, Creamery has changed hands at 24c, which is about the top, except in a small way. Some common western has sold at 14c, with several lots of Morrisburg and Townships at 16c@19c. Local provisions quiet at prices quoted. Owing to the heavy receipts from the West and the arrival of three carloads from the States, the egg market was weak and prices declined There was a good demand at 15c for jobbing lots and 14c for round lots per dozen. Lard in Liverpool fell back 6d to 37s 6d., while bacon declined 6d to 39st@39s 6d. Pork was unchanged at 67s 6d, and fallow at 22s 6d. Provisions in Chicago continued dull and inactive with very light trading. Pork was unchanged at \$21 May, \$21 June, while lard closed at \$7 37<u>1</u> April, \$7.45 May, \$7.50 June. Meats improved 5c.

Day Goods,—The continued snow storms and inclemency of the season have interfered to no small extent with the trade of the city. Some are inclined to despondency while others, though not cheerful, feel satisfied with what has been done for the spring trade and seem to be impressed with the idea that an early spring will follow notwikhstanding the coldness of late. The travellers are not out, many of them, on the sorting trip, and considering the unbroken condition of stocks throughout the West the orders received are fairly satisfactory. The increased cost of raw cotton inspires the holders of cotton goods with confidence. Woolen goods, such as are sold for the spring trade, are held firmly and the indications point to higher rather than lower prices. It is stated that manufacturers are engaged on orders into May and June and

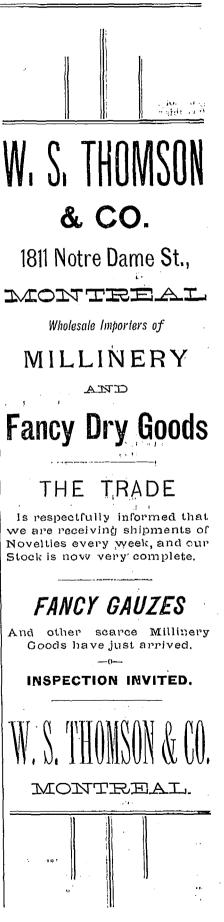
some even later. As to remittances we still find a diversity of opinion, but, as previously stated, the majority appear to be dissatisfied. People are looking forward to early April collections with a certain amount of anxiety.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Local trade quiet. By last mail we learn that with the advent of spring, prices have improved, especially for Cauctie Soda, some makers being very fully sold in advance: The Newcastle market is now more easily available, by increase in shipping opportunities thence, and houses can buy Sal Soda at £2 3s per ton gross weight, net cash, and Soda Ash 1d per degree, less 8 to 10 per cent. Salt is lower than ever before known. Hickson's Sifted Dairy Salt, in 14 lb. pockets, 61s 3d per sack; and 3lb, pockets, 68s 6d per sack—10 to the ton.—Freights promise to be reasonable at the opening of the St. Lawrence Senson. The first steamers will sail on 14th April.

FLOUR AND GRAIN .- Business in flour moderate, with good demand for low grades. Recent sales have included 125 brls. patent at \$4.65, 125 do. at \$4.50, 375 do. at \$4.25, and 250 spring extra, bags, at \$1.70. Manitoba strong bakers was quiet with sales of four cars at \$4.35. In grain it is understood that something has been done in wheat at about 901c. So far as present indications go ocean freights promise to open a go d way below present asking rates unless there is a considerable improvement at other ports. The total quantity of wheat in sight on this continent and alloat to Europe is 70,915,000 bushels, a decrease of 2,361,000 bushels compared with a week ago, a decrease of 4,039,-000 with two weeks ago, a decrease of 6,626,-000 with three weeks ago, a decrease of 10,-064,000 with four weeks ago, and an increase of 3,782,000 with a year ago. In Chicago the May options close firmer under manipulation. Final cash quotations in Chicago were :-Wheat, 774c; corn, 34%c; onls, 23%c; pork, \$20.60; lard, \$7.37Å, and ribs, \$8.10. In Liverpool wheat was reported easier, with corn slow at 4s 1d. Canadian peas were unchang-ed at 5s 2d. Cargoes of wheat in all positions were steady but quiet, while corn was slow. The country markets in France were generally dearer. At Mark Lane the markets were quiet and unchanged. No. 2 club Calcutta wheat was at 33s 6d ex ship. The amount of wheat and flour reduced to wheat afloat to Europe shows a decrease of 200,000 quarters, or 1,600,000 bushels, compared with a week ago, and an increase of 143,000 quarters or 1,144,000 bushels, compared with the same time last year.

FISH AND ORS.—The demand for fish continues to slacken. Lenten distribution was not so large as was expected owing to snow blockades preventing fish reaching distant points. Few transactions of any moment this week. Oils are in better position. There is more inquiry and holders are firm. Some houses have orders to withdraw cod and cod liver until later news is received as to the Norwegian fishery, as if the present shortage is not made up prices will certainly be higher here.

many of them, on the sorting trip, and considering the unbroken condition of stocks throughout the West the orders received are fairly satisfactory. The increased cost of raw cotton inspires the holders of cotton goods with confidence. Woolen goods, such as are sold for the spring trade, are held firmly and the indications point to higher rather than lower prices. It is stated that manufacturers are engaged on orders into May and June and



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long cord, delivered, \$650; birch, \$6.00; beech, \$5.50; tamarac held at \$5.05.50. Coke \$4 per chaldron; 50c higher for crushed.

GREEN FRUITS, ETC.—Business has been quiet, and prices generally are unchanged. A recent cable quoted sales of Maine Baldwins at 208 5d in Liverpool, and reported prospects good for fine fruit. The total apple exports from this continent last week were small, about 5,200 brls. We quote apples, ex-store, 33.00 @\$4.50. Oranges : Valencias, \$5.50@\$5.75; Lemons, \$3.75 @ \$4.50 box; Palermos, \$5<math>@\$5.50 case. Oranberries, fair to good, \$7.00 @\$9.00; fancy, \$10.00 @ \$11.00. Almeria grapes, \$4.50 keg. Coccoanuts, \$6.00 per 100. Onions native, \$3@\$3.50 brl. New York onions, \$2.50; Spanish in crates, \$1.25. Figs in boxes, 74c@10c; Turkish figs, 6e per Ib in bags. Aspinwall bananas, \$5.00 bunch. Baracoa, \$1.50. Janaicas, \$3.00 @ \$3.50. Dates, 51c@6c. Evaporated apples, 14c@15c; dried, 6c. Maple syrup, old, 80c@90c per tin; sugar, 74c@0e.

GROCERNES .- Trade generally has been quiet because of the roads. Some buyers from British Columbia and the Northwest were here. Payments slow in this section. A further gain in sugar is reported and the refiners hold the market firm at the advance, Granulated is steady at 6kc. We revise prices also for yellows. Low grade syrups still scarce and firm. Barbadoes molasses quiet and easy at Barbadoes molasses quiet and easy at about 33c@34c. About 400 cases of Tulloch's pickles have sold for May delivery at about \$1.35 per dozen, (16 ozs). There continues to be a demand for pin point Young Hysons on Western account. Since our last, 400 pkgs. medium Japans sold at 18c@18kc for the West. Evaporated apples in one hand and firm at former prices. Prunes continue in demand and firm. An English writer by late mail says : Sugar is in an anomalous position. The stocks of r.w in the U.K. are lower by 107,580 tons' than at this time last year (194,804 as against 302,384 tons), and notwithstanding this strong statistical position, prices are depressed, and lower by 1s 6d@2s old per cwt. than in 1886. The stagnation that hangs over the market is owing to a prevailing impression, or at any rate a possibility that the beet sowings will be very large this season, and this is so far warranted by the action of sellers, who offer "forward" at a nominal advance of 3d over spot figures and are willing to sell for June at 11s 11d per cwt. It therefore follows that the future of the market depends on the result of the coming crop of beet and whether the "Bounty system undergoes any change. This latter movement seems not improbable, and it is not at all unlikely that our present level of prices may shortly be raised. Fruit.—There is com-paratively little doing in dried fruits here for the remainder of the season. The supplies of Valencia raisins supposed to exist still at Denia are said not to be forthcoming, the fruit being out of condition. Currants at Patras 15s per cwt. f.o.b. Patras, for common provincial, and 16s for prime; 1s 6d per owt. more cost and freight to Montreal. Sultana raisins 15s 6d@16s per cwt. f.o.b. Smyrna. Barcelona nuts 21s 9d per bag, and soft-shell almonds 38s per bag, f.o.b. Tarragona. Naples hazel nuts 19s per cwt. c. and f. New York. Walnuts, 45s per cwt. f.o.b. Naples. Prunes are again cheaper at Bordeaux.

HIDES AND TALLOW.— Owing to the poor quality of hides now coming in, tanners are willing to give from $\frac{1}{2}c$ \mathcal{O} $\frac{1}{4}c$ more for hides that were taken off in the fall. A car of packers' steers sold at 10 $\frac{1}{4}c$. Chicago market



is firm, and although receipts have been large stocks are closely up. Market for dry hides in New York continues quiet, with stock of 331,-200 against 301,000 same time last year. Some of our dealers are paying up to 80 for local green hides. Califskins are unsettled and lower. Barrelled tallow is quiet at prices formerly quoted. The sale is reported of about 3,000 lbs. prime cake tallow at 5c,

IRON AND HARDWARE .- The British warrant market has been somewhat easier since our last report, but this has not affected in any way the prices of makers brands, in fact some have advanced 6c @ 1s, doubtless on account of some special demand. During the week some good sales have been made for spring delivery in Western Canada at the same figures as last week, particularly a round lot of No. 1 Calder to one of our leading stove founders... Sales are also reported of No. 1 Summerlee and Gartsherrie at fair prices. In the local market small quantities have been moving out, but most consumers are waiting till the opening of navigation. Regarding the other branches of the metal trade there is absolutely nothing new to report. Bar iron, tinplates, Canada plates, are all unchanged, but no large transactions have taken place. At a meeting of horse-shoe manufacturers the makers of P. B. brand, the M. brand and P. H. & Co. brand decided to continue present prices. Nails continue steady. Warrants in Glasgow are cabled 4d lower at 42s, No. 3 Foundry in Middlesborough at 34s 9d, and hematite pig in Workington at 45s 6d. London-Tin, spot, £102 2s 6d ; three months' futures, £102 10s. Market quiet. G. O. B. Chili bars, £30 12s 6d ; soft Spanish lead, £12 10s; best selected copper, £44 10s; soft Eng-lish lend, £12 15s; Silesian spelter, £14 2s 6d; Star antimony, £30 10s ; tin plates, 12s 9d.

LEATHER AND SHOES.—It has been a quiet and uneventful week, but a lull is not infrequent at the close of the month. The business for March has been satisfactory and buyers requirements are likely to be considerable in the near future. Last reports from England report a steady trade with buff and splits selling fairly. Manufacturers here are kept busy. Travellers for factories are reporting well from the West, but in the East the great amount of snow is causing serious delays. The sorting trip west has been entered on under fair prospects.

RAW FURS.—Cable reports have been received from London sustaining former news and current range of prices. The sales are now closed, and details by mail will be to hand next week. Following are quotations for prime skins: Beaver, per lb., \$4.00

@\$4.50; bear, per skin, \$8@\$12; bear cub, \$3@\$6; fisher, \$3.00@\$6.00; fox red, \$1@\$1.10; fox, cross, \$2@\$3; lynx, \$2.50@\$3.25; marten, 90c @ \$1.00; mink, 75c @\$1.25; otter, \$8@\$10; racoon, 25c, 50c and 75c; skunk, 25c @ 50c and 75c per skin; muskrat, winter, 13c; kits, 3c.

Wook.— Local market steady, with fair business within range of prices. At the London March sales Australian and Capes have been sold at prices which ruled at the previot s series of sales. The Alberta Wool Growers' Association write, under date 24th March that the Province of Alberta will place on the market this year between 150,000 and 200,-000 lbs. of merino wool, the quality of which will be known as "Montana medium." A London cable of the 28th says: Three was a good attendance at the wool sales to-day. The brisk demand of previous days was continued, and full prices were obtained for all kinds except greasy merinos, which were slightly easier. There were 9,493 bales offered.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS. (Revised by Telegraph.)

TORONTO, March 31, 1887.

The severe weather has somewhat retarded general business, but the teeling among merchants is hopeful. Remittances are slower than usual, and complaints common. Money is firmer, call loans on stocks being quoted at $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 per cent. The best commercial paper is discounted at $6\frac{1}{2}$, and the general run at 7 per cent. Sterling exchange steady, with 60day bills between banks at 100 1-16 to 100 $\frac{1}{3}$, and demand bills at 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 109 11-16. The stock market has been quiet with Bank shares irregular. Following are closing bids as compared with a week ago :—

					_
Banks.	Bid Mar. 24.	Bid Mar. 31.	Lonn Cos.	Bid Mar 24.	
Montreal Toronto Ontario Merchants Commerce Dominion. Hamilton. Standard. Federal Imperial Molsons	119 2181 1381 1251 1053	210 115 130 119 217 138 126 106 137	Can Per Frechold Western Can Furmers Loan Furmers Loan Lond'n & Can'd Landed Credit National Invt Ontario Loan Ilamilton Prov. Imperial Sav	169: 190 1114 1554 155 132: 105 120 121	105 120 121

BUTTER.—Receipts fair and prices generally unchanged. The chief jobbing trade is in Morrisburg makes. Sales of choice tub dairy





at 20*cm*/21c, and meaning at 10*cm*/18c. Large rolls of fair quality job at 17*cm*/18c. Car lots of dairy for shipment, 15c. *Eggs* in plentiful supply and prices weak with sales of case lots at 14c a dozen. *Cheese* is firm, small lots of choice jobbing at 132c.

Davas.—A fairly active business and prices rule firm. Opium higher at \$4@\$4.25; quinine upchanged 75c@80c for Howard's and 70c@75c for German; tartaric acid, 60c@65c; turpentine, 62c@65c; camphor, 33c@45c; castor oil, 9_m11c .

CLOVER SEED.—Tradequiet and prices ensior; red clover is selling at \$5.00@\$5.25, and alsike at \$5.75@\$6.25, according to quality.

DRESSED HOGS—No sales of car lots reported, the packing season being over. Small lots sell to butchers at \$6.75/70\$7.00.

FLOUR AND GRAIN, — The trade continues on a very limited scale. Prices rule steady, however, owing to small offerings. Sales of su-

perior extras have been made at \$3.55 and of extras at \$3.45. Coarse grades of spring extras sold at \$2.90%\$3, and patents at \$3.70 %4.20. Wheat in limited demand. Cars of No. 2 fall sold at \$14c%802c, and No. 1 Manitoba at 95c. Spring grades dull, with No. 2 selling outside at equal to 814c here. No. 2 fall May delivery is quoted at 86c. Barley very dull; the only sale reported is No. 2 at 49c, No. 1 is quoted at 55c, No. 3 extra at 44c and No. 3 at 30. Oats quiet with prices steady; cars of mixed sold at 314c and choice at 32c on track. Peas unchanged, with sales of No. 2 at equal to 52c. Rye purely nominal and Ganadian corn is quoted at 51c%52c. Oatmeat is nominal at \$3.65 for cars of ordinary brands and at \$4 for granulated. Bran firm, cars on track being quoted at \$13%\$13.50. GROCENES.—Trade quiet, with very little change in quotations. Sugars in moderate demand with granulated at $G_{1c} \oslash G_{1c}$, and Canadian refined at $4\frac{1}{3}c \oslash G_{1}^{2}$; Porto Rico, $4\frac{3}{3}c$ $\bigotimes 5\frac{1}{3}c$. Coffees steady, with Rios at $17c \oslash 18c$. Teas in fair demand. Payments unsatisfactory.

Telephone No. 1527.

HARDWARE.—Quiet with prices unchanged. Ordinary bar iron sells at \$1.70 and Summerlee and Nova Scotia pig are quoted at \$20 to \$21. Tin plates steady. I.C. coke \$4@\$4.10; I.C. charceal \$4.40 to \$4 50.

HIDES AND SKINS.—Quiet and prices steady. Oured are selling at $7_2 c \varpi 7_5^2 c$, and dealers are paying 7c for No. 1 green, and 6c for No. 2. *Caliskins* in moderate supply.

736

Machinery for Sale.	TWO THRESHING MACHINES. Refitted.	5 ROTARY PUMPS. Various sizes.
Machinery for Gale.	A NUMBER OF SMALL MEAT CHOPPERS.	TWO CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS.
WATER WHEELS. The following is a	POWER MEAT CHOPPER. 32 in block.	TWO BRICK MACHINES, and one T
list of water wheels for sale by H. W. PET- (RIE, Machine Dealer, BRANTFORD, Ont.	ONE EUREKA SMUTTER. First-class ma- chine.	ONE PAIR 52 in. FRENCH BUHR S with Curb Hopper, Spindle, &c.
61 in. LEFFEL. Right hand.	CABLE WHEELS and ENDLESS WIRE	ONE PAIR 36 in, BUHR STONES,
TWO 48 in. SIMPSON TURBINES.	ROPE, for Transmittion of Power.	parts,
48 in. TYLER WHEEL. Left hand.	ONE PATTERSON FEED GRINDER.	ONE GRAIN CRUSHER. Maxwell
42 in. TTRBINE. Right hand.	ONE CORN HUSKER. Sells unke.	ONE NIAGARA CORN SHELLER.
	ONE IRON OIL TANK. 50 gallon.	make, Buffalo, N.Y.
42 in. CANADIAN TURBINE. Left hand.	ONE SET OF BUTTER TUB MACHINES.	ONE BURRELL CORN SHELLER.
42 in. TYLER. Left hand.	ONE WIARD SULKY PLOW. Cockshutt	TWO AIR PUMPS.
40 in, DOUBLE TURBINE.	make.	
TWO 33 in, LEFFELS. Left hand.	CARD OR PAPER CUTTER. For printers or bookbinders.	ONE HAND FIRE ENGINE.
30½ in. LEFFELS. Left hand.	SODA WATER APPARATUS. Tufft's make.	TWO SETS OF BISCUIT MACHIN
30 in. TURBINE. Left hand.	Boston, Mass.	FRUIT EVAPORATORS, Several
15 in. GALT ARCHIMEDIAN TURBINE.	SET OF MALT CRUSHING ROLLS in iron	LACE CUTTERS and LACING, lar
Right hand.	frame.	SPEED INDICATORS. Only one sent postpaid.
134 in. LEFFEL. Brass gates. Left hand.	POWER CUTTING BOX. Maxwell make.	BOILER PURGER. Try a sample lo
Above wheels are being thoroughly over-	TWO BARK MILLS. For Tanners use.	
hauled by a practical builder of water wheels. Send for descriptive catalogue.	LEATHER SPLITTER. Heavy machine.	TUBE EXPANDERS and CLEANE sizes.
H. W. Petrie, Brantford, Ont.	ONE FRENCH WATER FILTER. Same make as used by the Nile Expedition.	MERRY GRINDERS and WHEE
MISCELLANEOUS MACHINERY for sale by	ONE CORN and COB MILL, Nov's make.	sizes.
H. W. PETRIE, BRANTFORD, Ont.	Buffalo.	A large stock of Engines, Boilers,
ONE 12 ft. WIND-MILL.	FLOUR TRIERS kept constantly in stock.	Woodworking Machinery. Always
ELECTRIC LIGHT DYNAMO for 2 · Arc Lights.	GANNING MACHINERY. A complete outfit.	Don't forget to send for a copy of No. 13 Catalogue. Address,
CLOVER HULLER and CLEANER. Saw-	5 HYDRAULIC RAMS of various capacities.	H. W. PETRII
yer make.	STEAM ROCK DRILL.	Brantford

	POWER MEAT CHOPPER. 32 in block.	T
	ONE EUREKA SMUTTER. First-class ma- chine.	01
	CABLE WHEELS and ENDLESS WIRE ROPE, for Transmittion of Power.	01
1	ONE PATTERSON FEED GRINDER.	$\overline{0}$
	ONE CORN HUSKER. Sells make.	$\overline{0}$
	ONE IRON OIL TANK. 50 gallon.	
	ONE SET OF BUTTER TUB MACHINES.	03
	ONE WIARD SULKY PLOW. Cockshutt make.	Ŧ
	CARD OR PAPER CUTTER. For printers or bookbinders.	
	SODA WATER APPARATUS. Tufft's make. Boston, Mass.	F
	SET OF MALT CRUSHING ROLLS in iron frame.	
	POWER CUTTING BOX. Maxwell make.	
	TWO BARK MILLS. For Tanners use.	B
	LEATHER SPLITTER. Heavy machine.	T]
	ONE FRENCH WATER FILTER. Same make as used by the Nile Expedition.) M
	ONE CORN and COB MILL. Noy's make. Buffalo.	Ä
	FLOUR TRIERS kept constantly in stock.	! _
	CANNING MACHINERY. A complete outfit.	D
	5 HYDRAULIC RAMS of various capacities.	ļ
	STEAM ROCK DRILL.	İ.
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	BELLS!	5

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OPPERS.	TWO CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS.
lock.	TWO BRICK MACHINES, and one TILE do.
lass ma-	ONE PAIR 52 in. FRENCH BUIR STONES, with Curb Hopper, Spindle, &c.
WIRE	ONE PAIR 36 in BUHR STONES, with all parts.
R.	ONE GRAIN CRUSHER. Maxwell make.
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ONE NIAGARA CORN SHELLER. Noyes make, Buffalo, N.Y.
INES. lockshutt	ONE BURRELL CORN SHELLER. Hand or power.
ocksnutt	TWO AIR PUMPS.
printers	ONE HAND FIRE ENGINE.
	TWO SETS OF BISCUIT MACHINERY.
ft's make.	FRUIT EVAPORATORS. Several prizes.
in iron	LACE CUTTERS and LACING, large stock.
make.	SPEED INDICATORS. Only one dollar; sent postpaid.
ise.	BOILER PURGER. Try a sample lot.
chine. . Same	TUBE EXPANDERS and CLEANERS, All sizes.
ion.	MERRY GRINDERS and WHEELS. All sizes.
y's make.	A large stock of Engines, Boilers, Iron and
stock.	Woodworking Machinery. Always on hand.
ete outfit.	Don't forget to send for a copy of my new No. 13 Catalogue. Address,
pacities.	H. W. PETRIE.
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Brautford, Out.



SPECIAL NOTICES.

The STAR SAFETY RAZOR, is a great invention, which renders shaving an easy and convenient luxury, and obviates all danger of cutting the face. It is specially adapted to the aged and the young; and is indispensable to travellers by land and by sea; to miners and persons camping out; to the indolent and the luxurious; to the man who wants a quick shave, and him whose skin is too tender to admit of the application of the ordinary razor. Once used, you will never be without it. It is put up in an elegant satinlined morocco case containing safety frame with two perfectly adjusted blades of fine silver steel; box of finely perfumed shaving soap; holder for stropping and honing blades; shaving brush, comband cosmetique,---in fact, everything requisite for an easy, quick and luxurious shave.

Mr. E. A. Martineau, importer of wall papers, musical instruments and fancy goods, in an-nouncing the commencement of his 29th year in this business, takes the opportunity of thanking his patrons for their past favors, and

SUCCESS IN GARDENING Depends on the Quality of the Seed sown. IF YOU SOW WM. EVANS' 🕽 🗖 You will insure an abundant yield. Don't buy Com-missioned Seeds. Send for my illustrated entalogue, and if my Seeds are not kept in your town, send your order direct and get your Seeds by return mail. Choice Samples of Timothy and Clover Seed, Mani-toba Red and White Fyle Seed Wheat, Barley, Oats, Peas. Tares, &c., always on hand. WM. EVANS, Established 1855. MONTREAL.

informs the trade that he carries the largest stock and most varied assortment of wall papers in the Dominion. It comprises a splendid general assortment of American, English, Scotch and Canadian paper hang-ings, at very low prices, as well as a large number of cheap jobbing lines. Mr. Marti-neau's warehouse will be found at 364 St. Paul street, in this city, where out-of-town buyers would do well to call.

One of the most enterprising citizens of St. John's, Nfid., is Mr. John Lindberg, several important business ventures having been brought into existence through his efforts. Besides his jewellery trade, he is the managing director of the Bavarian Brewing Company, which manufactures Bavarian, Pilsner and botanic beers, the brewery having a capacity of 150,000 gallons per season. The consumption of these beers has increased largely, and the Bavarian beer especially is a wholesome, cheap tem-perance drink. The owners say that it is made up of "pure wates, pure hops and pure malt, put together by a good brewer," and we have every confidence that the beverages are all that is claimed for them.

FOR SEED. Red and White Fyfe Wheat carefully selected, in lots to suit purchasers. Also, all sorts of Manitoba Wheat for the milling trade.

Address

MANITOBA HARD WHEAT

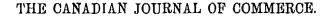
A. C. MCBEAN, 17 St. Sacrament St., Or, P. O. Box 1299, MCBEAN BROS., MONTREAL. P. O. Box 1275, WINNIPEG, Man

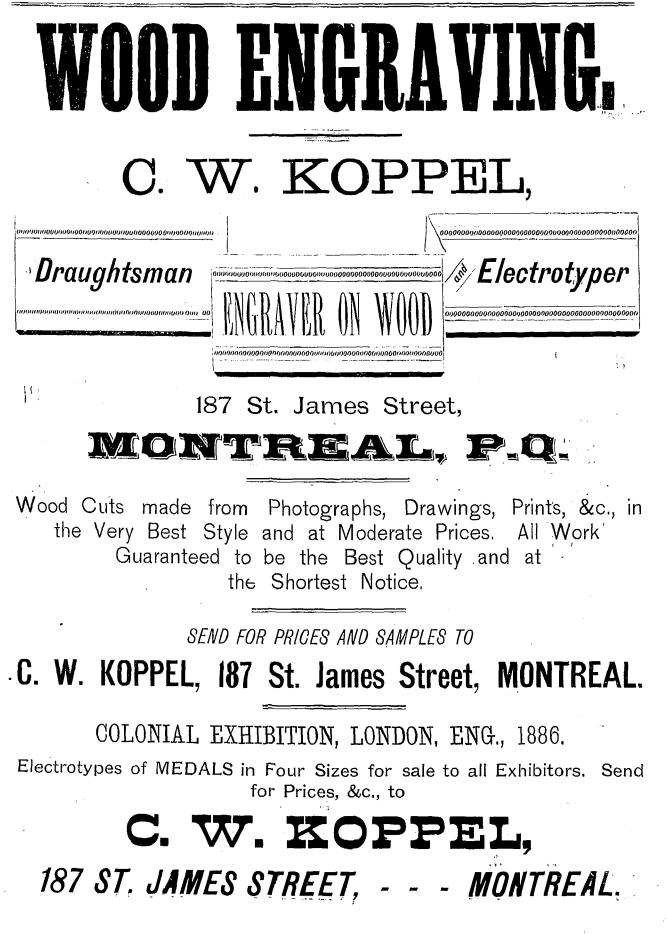
LEATHER. - Business quiet and quotations unchanged.

LIVE STOCK .- More active and prices rule firmer. Receipts, however, are up to requirements. A few choice steers fit for export sold at 41c@41c, and bulls are quoted at 31c. Butchers cattle steady; good to choice 33,04c, medium to good 3c,034c. Sheep, \$5,057 a head and spring lambs \$3,054.50. Calves rule firm at \$5/0,\$8 a head, according to quality. *Hogs* firm at $5\frac{1}{3}c @ 5\frac{1}{4}c$ for medium weights and $4\frac{3}{4}c@4\frac{3}{4}c$ for heavy.

PROVISIONS .- Trade limited with but few changes in quotations. Car lots of long clear are worth 8c@8kc and ton lots at 8kc. Cumberland cut at 73cm8c. Mess Pork jobs at \$18 @\$18.50, and lard is firm at 10c for car lots of 20-lb. pails and 9§c@93c for round lots in tinnets. Polatoes firmer with sales of car lots at 80c a bag. Dried apples firm at 5%c/aGc.

WOOL .-- Quiet and prices steady. Fleece is nominal at 20c@23c ; little or none offering. Pulled wools steady, at 24c for supers and 29c @30c for extras.







SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received at this office up to noon of SATURDAY, 30th April, 1887, for the delivery of Indian Supplies during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1888, consisting of Flour, Bacon, Groceries, Ammunition, Twine, Oxen, Cows, Bulls, Agricultural Implements, Tools, &c., duty paid, at various points in Manitoba and the North-West Territories. Forms of tender containing full particulars

Forms of tender containing full particulars relative to the Supplies required, dates of delivery, &c., may be had by applying to the undersigned, or to the Indian Omice, Winnipeg. Parties may tender for each description of goods (or for any portion of each description of goods (or for any portion of each description of

Parties may tender for each description of goods (or for any portion of each description of goods) separately, or for all the goods called for in the Schedules, and the Department reserves to itself the right to reject the whole or any part of a tender.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Cheque on a Canadian Bank in favor of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs for at least five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract based on such tende when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

Tenderers must make up in the Money columns of the Schedule the total money value of the goods they offer to supply, or their tender will not be entertained.

der will not be entertained. Each tender must, in addition to the signature of the tenderer, be signed by two surcties acceptable to the Department, for the proper performance of the contract.

When implements of a particular make are mentioned it is because the articles so designated suit the Department for the purpose required better than others; in such cases the competition between tenderers must, of course, be in the transportation to the place of delivery.

In all cases where transportation may be only partial by rail, contractors must make proper arrangements for supplies to be forwarded at once from railway stations to their destination in the Government Warehouse at the point of delivery.

Tenderers will please note carefully the following conditions :--

- 1. Supplies will not be paid for until the Department has been assured of the satisfactory delivery of each article for which payment is claimed.
- payment is claimed. 2. No tender for supplies of a description different to that given in the index will be considered, and supplies which are found, on delivery, to be of a kind or quality different to those described, will be rejected by the agents of the Department; and the contractor and his sureties will be held responsible for any loss entailed on the Department through failure to deliver in accordance with terms of contract.
- 3. It must be distinctly understood that supplies are to be delivered at the various points for the prices named in the tender; that no additional charge for packing or any other account will be entertained, and that an invoice must accompany, each separate delivery of supplies. An invoice for each separate delivery must also be sent to the

Department of Indian Affairs at Ottawa, and one to the Indian Commissioner at Regina, if the supplies are for the North-West Territories. When the supplies are for points in the Manitoba Superintendency the triplicate invoice should be sent to E. McColl, Winnipeg. 4. Prices must be given for articles to be delivered at each point of delivery named

- 4. Prices must be given for articles to be delivered at each point of delivery named in the Schedule for each article for which a tender is submitted, and not an average price for each article at all points of delivery; no tender based on a system of averages will be considered.
- 5. Tenderers should understand that they must bear the cost, not only of sending their samples to the Department of Indian Affairs, but also freight charges incurred in returning such samples to the tenderer.
- 6. When supplies are to be delivered "equal to sample," tenderers should understand that the sample is to be seen either at the Department of Indian Affairs, at the office of the Indian Commissioner at Regina, at the office of the Inspector in charge at Winnipeg, or at any of the undermentioned Indian Agencies.

	MANITOBA.	
	Agent. Agency.	
	H. Martineau The Narrows, Lake Manitoba.	
	F. Ogletree Portage la Prairie.	
	A. M. Muckle, St. Peter's.	
	R. J. N. Pither Fort Francis.	
	Gco. McPherson Assabaskasing	
	John McIntyre Savanne,	
	J. Reader Grand Rapids.	
	A. MacKay Beren's River.	l
	NORTH-WEST TERRITORITIES.	i.
	Agent. Agency.	
i	J. A. MarkieBirtle.	
	J. J. Campbell., Moose Mountain.	5
	A. McDonald Crooked Lakes.	
l	W. S. Grant Assiniboine Reserve.	ł
	P. J. WilliamsFile Hills.	l
l	J. B. Lash Muscowpetung's Reserve.	Į
Į	H. Leith Touchwood Hills.	l
ĺ	J. M. Rac Prince Albert.	ł
Ì	J. A. MacKay Battleford.	ł
I	G. G. Mann Onion Lake.	l
	J. A. Mitchell, Victoria.	Ì
ļ	W. Anderson,, Edmonton,	ł
	S. B. Lucas Peace Hills.	۱
	W. PocklingtonBlood Reserve.	ł
ļ	M. BeggBlackfoot Crossing. W. C. de Balinhard, Sarcee Reserve.	l
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	and that no attention will be paid to a	ł
	sample of any article, which may accom-	ł

- sample of any article, which may accompany a tender, if a standard sample of such article is on view at the Department of Indian Aflairs, or any one of its Offices or Agencies aforesaid.
- 7. These Schedules must not be mutilated they must be returned to the Department entire even if the supply of one article only is tendered for—and tenderers should in the covering letter accompanying their tender, name the pages of the Schedule on which are the articles for which they have tendered.

have tendered. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

L. VANKOUGHNET, Deputy of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, Feby., 1887.



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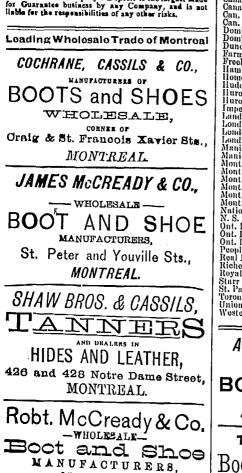
President, SIR ALEXANDER T. GALT, G.C.M.G. Vice-President, - THE HON. JAMES FERRIER, Manging Director, - EDWARD RAWLINGS. Secretary, JAMES GRANT. Bankers. - THE BANK OF MONTREAL.

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STOCKS AND BONDS.											
NAME.	Par Val'e	Capital Sub- scribed.	Capital paid-up	Rest.	Div. last 6 Ms.	Dates of Dividends.	Per Cent Prices Mch. 31.	Cash value per Sh			
Brit. North America Can. Bank Commerce	\$ 243J 50	\$4,866,666 6,000,000	\$ 1,866,666	1,079,475 1,600,000	3	4 Jan 4 July 2 Jun 2 July	142 1194	345 77 59 75			
Contral Commercial, Manitoba. Commercial, Nfld Commercial, Windsor Dominion	100	500,000	410,000	10,000	3	24 Aug 1 Mar					
Commercial, Nfld	40	306,000 500,000 1,500,000 1,200,000 1,479,600 280,000	0/10.000	80,000		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	124				
	50 50	1,500,000	$260,000 \\ 1,500,000 \\ 1,200,000 \\ 1,200,000$	78,000 1,020,000	5	1 May 1 Nov	9174 .	49 60			
Du Peuple Eastern Townships Exchange, Yarmouth	50	1,200,000	1,200,000	200,000 375,000	3 31 3	3 May 3 Sept 2 Jan 2 July 1 Feb 1 Aug 1 Feb 1 May	$104\frac{1}{2}$ 122	52 52 61 00 59 56			
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Halifax	20 100	500,000	500,000 999,500	50,000 300,000	3	2 June 1 Dec	107 <u>4</u> 138	105 75 21 60 128 00			
Hocholaga Imperial	100 100	710,100	710,100 1,500,000	300,000 70,000 500,000	3	2 Jan 2 July 2 Jan 1 July	98] 137]	08 25 137 25			
Jacques Cartier.	25 100	500,000	500,000 200,049	140,000 50,000	3	2June 2Dec	74	18 50			
Maritime Merchants' Can Merchants, Halifax	100 100	321,900 5,798,467	321,900	60,000	3	2 Jan 2 July 1 June 1 Dec 2 June 1 Dec	1204				
Merchants, Halifax	100	2,000,000	5,799,200 1,000,000	1,500,000 200,000	33	lAug lFeb	1073	130 50 167 50			
Molsons. Montroal	50 200	12,000,000	2,000,000 12,000,000	675,000 6,000,000	-1	1 June 1 Dec	148 246]	71 00 493 50			
Nationale New Brunswick	50 100	2,000,000	2,000,000 500,000	350,000	$\frac{2}{6}$	1 May Nov 1 Jan 1 July	66 210	32 00 216 00			
	100 100	1,114,300 1,500,000	1,114,300 1,500,000	340,000 500,000	3 1 31	1 Feb 2 June – 1 Dec	157 1181	137 LO 118 25			
Ottawa People's of Halifax People's of N. B	100 20 50	$1,000,000 \\ 12,000,000 \\ 2,000,000 \\ 500,000 \\ 1,114,300 \\ 1,500,000 \\ 1,000,000 \\ 600,000 \\ 600,000 \\ 0$	2,500,000 500,000 1,114,300 1,500,000 1,000,000 150,000 2,500,000 2,500,000 1,000,000 1,000,000	260,000 35,000	33 53 53 53 53 53 53 53 53 53 53	1 June 1 Dec Feb Aug	126 97	126 00 19 40			
People's of N. B	50 100	2,500,000	150,000 2,500,000		3	1 April 1 Oct	100 104	50 00 104 00			
Quebec. St. Stephen's Standard.	100 50	200,000	200,000	325,000 25,000 300,000	4		• • • • • • • • • • •				
Toronto. Traders	100	2,500,000 200,000 1000,000 2,000,000 500,000	2,000,000 187,420	1,150,000	4	2Jan 2July 2June 1Dec	211	$\begin{array}{c} 62 & 87 \\ 211 & 00 \end{array}$			
Union, (Halifax). Union of L. C	50		500,000 1,200,000	40,000	3		100 89	50 00			
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Western Yarmouth i. Sav. and Loan 'Co	100	$\begin{array}{c c}1,000,000\\1,200,000\\500,000\\400,000\\600,000\\000\\000\\000\\000\\000\\000\\0$	258,969 390,870	$15,000 \\ 30,000$	3		1043	104 20			
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ALEX. MANSON

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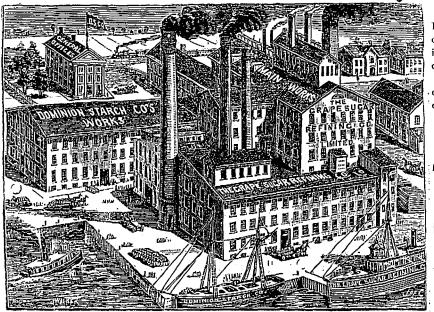
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This most delicious of all preparations for Puddings, Custards, &c., can also be used for every purpose for which Bermuda Arrow Root is employed, to which it is preferable, on account of its lighter nature and greater delicaey.

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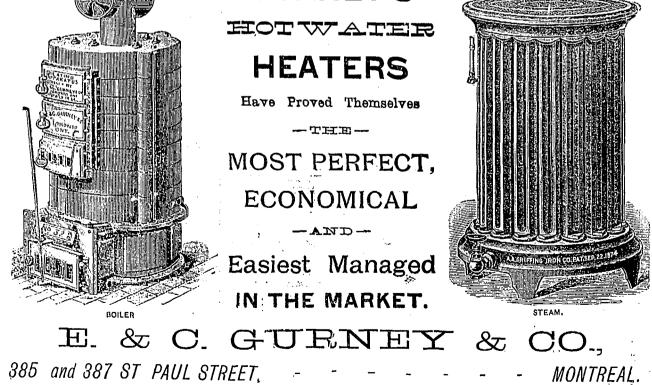
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					<u> </u>		
Name of Article	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.		Wholesale.	Name of Article	Wholesale.
Dairy Produce. Groamery. Townships. Brockville, Morrisburg. Western Dairy. Cliesse, med. to finest. Drugs & Chemicals Acid Carbolic Cryst Medi Alum. Borax, xils. Blanching Powder. Blanching Powder. Blanching Powder. Brom. Potass. Camptor, Eng. Ref. Castor Oil. Canstic Soda. Citric Acid. Comptors, per 100 lbs. Gressin Tartur. Epsom Salts. Chyperas, per 100 lbs. Gressin Tartur. Potash Bickronate. Opium. Opium. Opium. Opium. Opium. Opium. Soda Ash. Soda Ash. Strychnine. Strychnine. Strychnine. Strychnine. Strychnine. Soda Sicarb. Strychnine. Soda Sicarb. Strychnine. Strychnine. Strychnine. Soda Sicarb. Strychnine.	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 17 & 0 & 23 \\ 0 & 16 & 0 & 24 \\ 0 & 16 & 0 & 24 \\ 0 & 15 & 0 & 17 \\ 0 & 0 & 15 & 0 & 17 \\ 0 & 0 & 13 & 0 & 15 \\ 0 & 0 & 11 & 0 & 13 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 0 & 70 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & $	Labrador Herrings, No 1. French Shore, No. 1. Mackerel, No 1. 2. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	"med, to good" "fino to choice." Caffees, Mocha" Java" "Maraosibo" "Jamaica" Plantation Coylon" Chicory" Porto Rico" Barbandoos" Yeilow Refined" Yeilow Refined" Yeilow Refined" Granulated" "Barbandoos" Paris Lump" Yeilow Refined" "Barbandoos" "Paris Lump" Fruit : Looge Muscatel" Layors, Malaga" Sultanas" Valontia" Purues"	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Canada Com. Dom. White Laundry. Vinegur : Imp. Triple. Coto D'or. Crystal Pickling. W. W. XXX W. W. XXX W. W. XX. M. W. XX. Puro Malt. Cider X. ¹¹ XXX. Matches: Common. ¹¹ Parlor.	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
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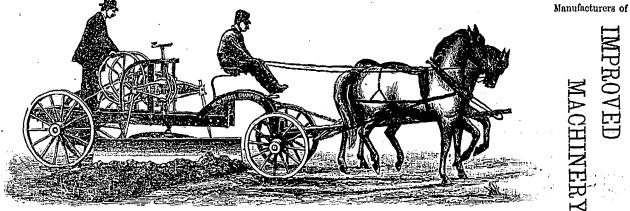
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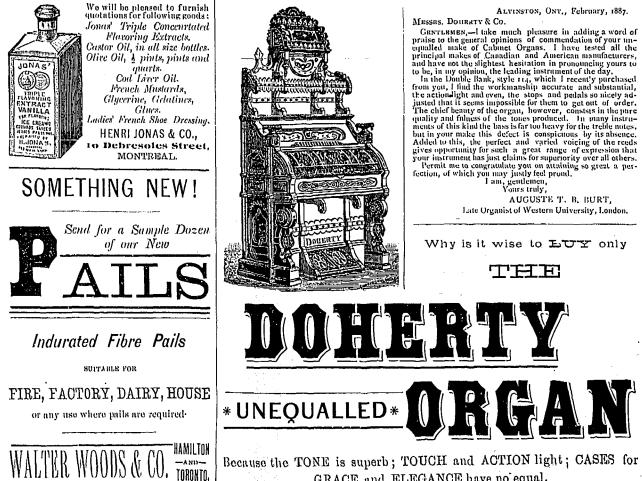
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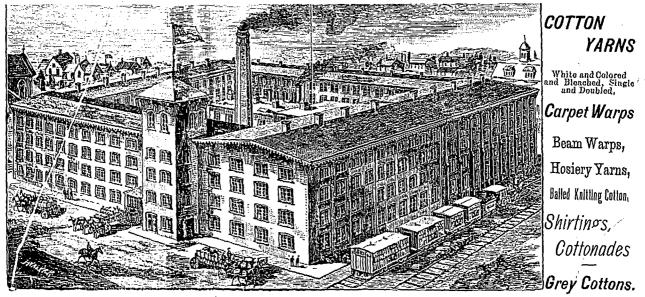
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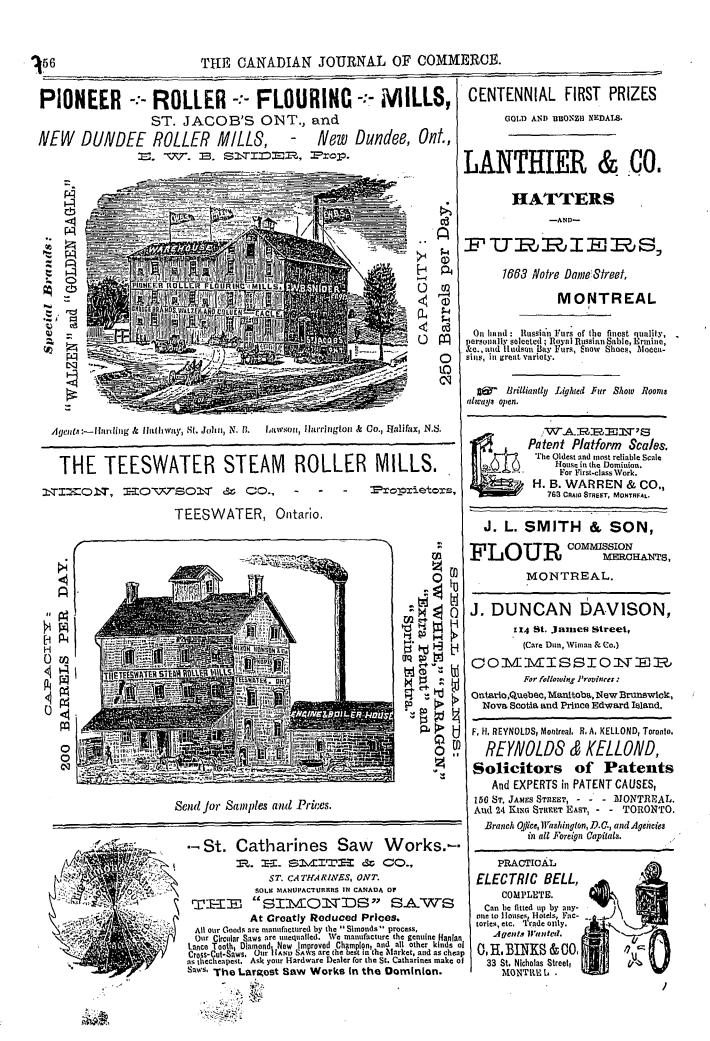




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