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THE FEDERAL BANK OF CANADA. HEAD OFFICE, - TORONTO.

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### BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA.

### ST. STEPHEN'S BANK. Incorporated 1836.

### ST. STEPHEN, N.B.

Capital, - - - -- \$200,000 -Reserve, -\* . \* - 25,000

25,000 F. H. TODD, President, J. F. GRANT, Cashier, London-Messre, Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co, New York-Bank of New York, N.B.A. Boston-Globe National Bank, Montreal-Bank of Montreal, St, John, N.B.-Bank of Montreal. Drafts issued on any Remech of the Picture 20 Drafts issued on any Branch of the Bank of Montreal.

THE

### BELL TELEPHONE CO. OF CANADA.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1880. President, Vice-President and Man. Director, C. F. Sisn, C. P. SCLATER, Vice-President and Man. Director, - C. F. Sısı, Secretary Treasurer, - - C. P. ScLATER. This Company is now prepared to furnish Telephone Exchange facilities to Cities or Towns at reasonable rates, and to connect Cities and Towns with each other for Telephonic communication; also to build Private Lines, connecting Mills, Offices, Dwellings or other points which parties may desire to connect by Tele-phone,—For particulars address

### THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA, -- MONTREAL.

#### Logal.

MCOORMIOK, DUOLOS & MURCHISON, Advocatos, &c., 181 St. Jamos streat Mon LVL Advocatos, &c., 181 St. James street, Mont-troal. Will attend the Courts in the Dis-tricts of Beauharnois, Bodford and St. Hyacinthe. D. MCCORMACK, B.C.L. C. A. DUCLOS, B.A., B.C.L. R. L. MURCHISON, B.C.E.

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Loan	Societies
	THE

### Hamilton Provident and Loan

BOOIETY. President, GEORGE H. GILLESPIE.

Vice-President, A. T.	W 001	<b>),</b>
Capital Subscribed, -	-	\$1,500,000.00
" Paid-Up, -	-	1,100.000.00
Reserve and Surplus Profits,	-	- 223,665.75
Total Assets,	-	3,516,851.51

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

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

### Dominion Savings & Investment Soc.

### LONDON, · ONTARIO.

		In	corp	orated	1 1872				
Capital,	•	-	•	-	•	-	\$1	,000,000.0	Ю.
Subscribed,	-	-		- •	• •		•	1,000,000.0	Ю.
Paid-up	•	-	-	-	-	•	-	868,840.2	8
Reserve Fur		-			-		-	149,000.6	
Contingent l	fund	,	•	-	-	•	-	963.1	2
_									

Loans made on Farm and City Property on the most favorable terms, Municipal and School Section De-bentures purchased, Money received on deposit and interest allowed thereon,

F. B. LEYS, Manager.

### Credit Foncier Franco Canadien

30 St. James Street, Montreal.

#### Established in 1881.

Loans on mortgages on improved farms. In the city, on houses, stores, etc. Loans to Cor-porations. Loans to School Corporations. Loans with or without amortization at the obcies of the borrower. Amortization assures the borrowor the bonefits of the interest at the same rate as that charged upon the loan. Reimbursements before the due date allowed. Mortgages purchased.

Capital, - - - \$5,000,000. Amount Loaned, - - \$3,600,000.

E. J. BARBEAU, M. CHEVALIER, General Scoretary. Director.

### JAMES BAXTER & CO.

### Note Brokers.

Buy and Sell Commercial Paper, &c.

128 St. James Street.

MONTREAL.

W. Potts & Co. AUCTIONEERS -AND-

COMMISSION MERCHANTS IMPORTERS & DEALERS IN

Foreign & Domestic Fruit and Produce,

41 & 43 GERMAIN STREET.

**Opposite Country Market**,

ST. JOHN, N. B. REFERENCES-Bank of Montreal, St. John; A. A. Ayer, Montreal.

### J. CRADOCK SIMPSON,

Rear Estate and Investment Agent,

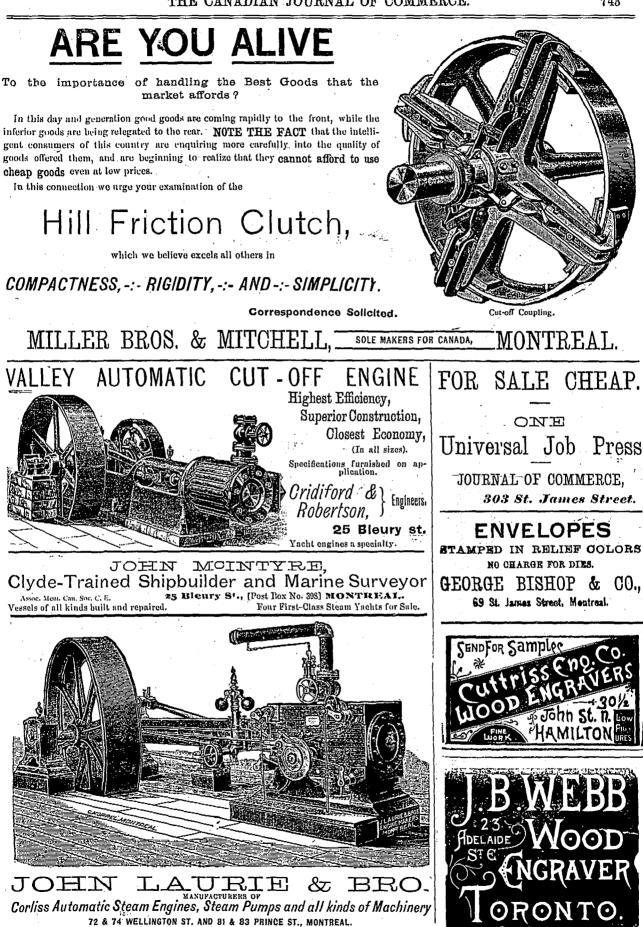
MONTREAL, CANADA.

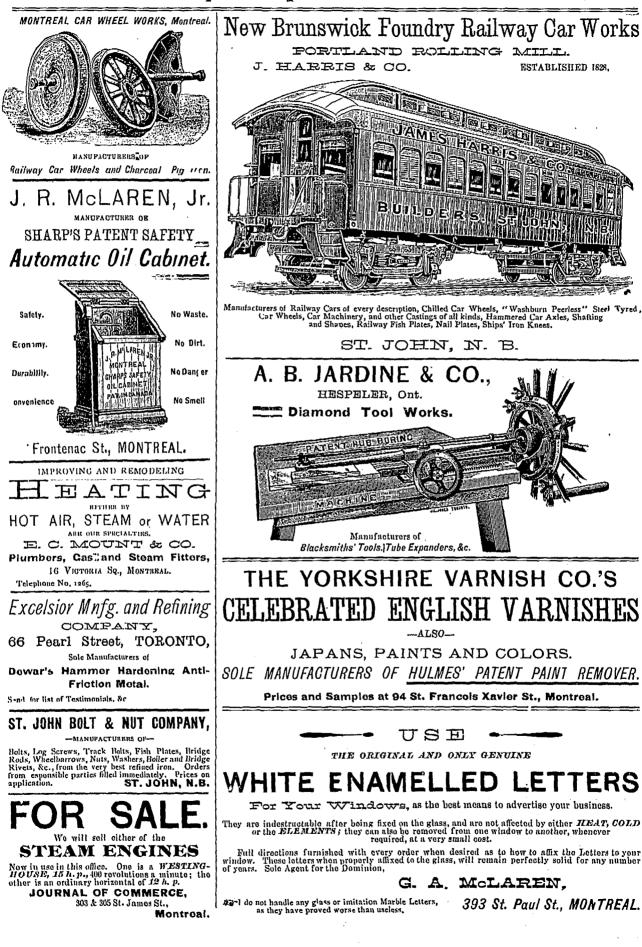
Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission. Business and Manufacturing Properties a Specialty. Estates Managed for Owners and Trustees. Investments made, and watched, for Capitalists.

REFERENCES-Any of the Banksin Montreal















THE CHEAPEST PICTURE FRAMING ! Of the Newest Designs, by A. J. PELL 80 & 82 Victoria Sq., Montreal. Commercial Summary. FARMERS on the Mennonite reserve, Manitoba have commenced seeding. ABOUT 70,000 bushels of wheat are now in store in the elevators at Manitou. ABOUT \$100,000 will be the estimate for the bridge over the Saskatchewan at Medicine THE annual statement of the Montreal Gas Company shows that the profits of the year THE Customs receipts at St. John, NVB; for March amounted to \$89,292, an increase of \$1,907 over the same period last year. WITHIN 24 hours of last Saturday and Sunday no fewer than 2,000 immigrant passengers landed at Halifax from the Allan line THE two mills at East Rawdon, N.S., turned out 1481 ounces of gold during February. The returns for the whole province for that

PREMIER MERCIER has received the governors of the Protestant Insane Asylum and promised

### 747

FUR STEWART MUNN & COM'Y. General \* Commission \* Merchants. Fich Oils. &c. Alaska Seal Steam Ref'd Scal Oil. Nfid. Cod Liver Oil. Nfid. Cod Oil. (Jaspo & Halifax Cod Oil. Otter Receivers and Shippers of Beaver Flour, Provisions & General Produce Sea Otter 22 ST. JOHN ST., Silver Fox MONTREAL. Grav " Blue Foundry F White " acinds. Grey Lamb Guaranteed BETTER and CHEAPER than the imported article. Send us sample orders and Astrakan we will make no charge unless satisfactory. Mink LEE & COHEN, Raccoon Opossum 154 WILLIAM STREET, 154 MONTREAL. Persian Seal Coney C. N. MANUFACTURER VROOM. Musk Ox \_0R\_ Wolf Wigwam Slippers Buffalo AND LARRIGANS & MOODASINS Bear St. Stophon, N.B. Correspondence solicited.

a Government grant of \$15,000 to the asylum. This is in addition to \$10,000 already given.

BROCKVILLE is about to adopt electric lighting for its streets and has issued a call for tenders for 40 are lights, tenders to be addressed to Mr. John Murray, of that town.

BARRIE has granted a bonus of \$7,000 to Henry Sewrey, ex-mayor, to assist him in establishing a stove foundry in connection with his present steam engine and mill works.

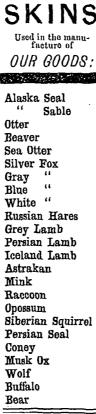
A partition asking the Government to subsidize the South Ontario Pacific Railway to the extent of \$3,200 per mile, or \$640,000 in all, is in circulation, and is being largely signed.

MR. NARCISSE DION, of the Banque du Peuple, St. Sauveur, has been appointed to the management of the new branch of the Jacques Cartier about to be opened at St Sauveur.

Two companies are operating in the neighborhood of Elgin, N.B., in search of silver. One has sunk a shaft to the depth of 150 feet, and the result are said to be satisfactory, quantity and quality being beyond expectations.

BREEKVILLE correspondents state that ore from the Richardson gold mine at Eldorado yields \$23 to the ton. One piece of rock over one foot square recently taken out is valued at over \$100.

L



WHOLESALE Furs & Hats, ROBES, &c. LATEST STYLES. **Gentlemens' Furnishings** FULL LINES OF ALL GOODS.

FALL TRADE

**GREENE & SONS** 

COMPANY,

MONTREAL.

THE quantity of wheat marketed at Virden. Man., since the commencement of the season amounts to about 400,000 bushels, and it is estimated that there are 200,000 bushels yet to be delivered.

1887

MOST if not all of the fish weirs on the shores of St. Andrews Bay and on the Islands, were either entirely destroyed by the ice or so badly damaged that re-building will in most cases be necessary.

Ose hundred and five thousand bushels of potatoes have been shipped from the Basin of Minas to New England ports since the opening of navigation. Fifty cents per bushel is paid in Kings county.

THERE is a great scarcity of salt at Halifax, N.S., and prices have gone up to \$1.50 per hogshead Two cargoes arrived on the 14th to the great joy of the large fishing fleet in port awaiting supplies.

JOHN INNIS, tailor, of Rockwood, Ont., came to that place from Toronto in 1886 and has since done a small custom tailoring businees. He now assigns with liabilities of \$1800 and assets nominally worth \$2300,

THERE are quite a number of sugar bushes in the vicinity of Ashton, Ont., and all those engaged in making sugar and syrup claim that this season is the best they have experienced for a number of years.

The contractors of St. Thomas have granted the request of the Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 128 that nine hours be considered

a day's work on Saturday, and that the men be given the last hour of that day.

FRANSE KLEIVER, clerk of the municipality of Douglas, and several other Mennonite farmers in the vicinity of Gretna, commenced seeding on the 10th ulto. The weather is fine, and the snow nearly all gone.

ABOUT 80 carloads of potatoes have been shipped from Winnipeg to St. Paul and Chicago since the 1st of February. This roughly represents 51,800 bushels, the value of which at current prices is about \$19,000.

THE Maritime Commercial Travellers Association has appointed Mr. Geo. E. Faulkner to be their secretary vice James Jack, who has received an appointment as manager of a commercial agency in the city of St. John.

THE Imperial authorities are asking for tenders for the laying and working of a cable between Halifax, and Bermuda in return for a subsidy to be voted by the British Government. Tenders are to be in by the 30th inst.

The total value of goods imported into the port of Winnipeg during March was \$130,492, as compared with \$151,416 in the same month last year. The total entered for consumption wns \$132,702, as against \$154,429 in March, 1887.

JOHN CAMERON, general storekeeper, of Durham, Ont., has assigned. He was credited with doing a nice small trade all along, and was supposed to make a fair living, but there was evidently an unsuspected leak somewhere.

748

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.



P. DENAULT & Son, carriages, of Pembroke, Ont., have assigned. The firm was formerly

and for some time past has been losing

ground. He is somewhat cary-going and the

They will be taken to Chicago and other markets for seed. Large quantities are being taken to the United States markets, as Mani-



Joliette, Que., has assigned. He owes about For some time past it has been \$4300. known that he owed more than he was worth and as a consequence he has grown slower and slower in his payments until he is now compelled to assign.

∎ [C. W. WILLIAMS, general storekeeper, of Killarney, Man., is offering a compromise, or rather his creditors will accept 75 cents in the dollar provided his brother in Toronto will endorse the notes for him. Liabilities are about \$9,000 and he claims assets worth \$12,000 nominally.

DUNN & ILEALEY, general storekeepers, of Windsor Mills, Que., have assigned. They only commenced last fall when Healy was supposed to have put in \$800 capital, but rom the start it was evident that the store will not be payable till May 1st. The second dividend of 331 per cent. will, it is expected,

be ready for payment in three months hereafter. The liquidators say that the estate will pay at least 75 per cent. and possibly considerably more than that.

AT a meeting of the St. John Board of Trade held last week the subject of a Government subsidy to the proposed West India line was ordered to be pressed on the Cabinet at Ottawa by a special delegation. The Government is to be asked also to to provide a dredge to remove obstacles in the harbor.

A NUMBER of Western Ontario cheesemen have decided to petition the Dominion Government against the practice of American dealers shipping products through Canada, and by branding them with a distinctive Insurance Company, has been appointed assistant manager for Canada in the place of Mr. C. D. Barton, who has resigned. Mr. Hugh Browne, head office accountant, assumes the position of resident secretary at Toronto.

Over 11 million pounds of frozen fish were shipped from Chatham, N.B., during the past winter. The waters around Chatham are even more productive than wheat lands in the... Northwest and need less attention. The. value of this 750 tons of fresh fish is not far from \$40,000, a pretty good return to the catchers.

E BOURNET, general storekeeper, of Louiseville, Que., has assigned with liabilities of ... \$6,000. He has been in business alone for about two years, but has never done more than a moderate trade, and, of late, caution in +



crediting has been advised.—Andrew Gregg, a storekceper of Churchville, Ont., has asassigned.

2.4

CYRUS HAMILTON, commenced a small harness business in Windsor, N. S., in 1886 with a few hundred dollars capital. He has run behind and now assigns.—M. Hughes & Co., furniture dealers, of Winnipeg, who assigned last February, are offering a settlement at 40 cents in the dollar which is likely to be accepted.

THOS. H. LEV, boots, of St. Thomas, Ont., has assigned. Readors of the JOURNAL will remember that he sold out his stock, valued at \$3,000, on the 1st March at 62½ cents in the dollar, and the book debts of \$900 at 45 cents; the purchaser paying \$500 down and the balance in 6 months with interest at six per cent.

THE Nova Scotia Marine Insurance Co. has voted to close business and it is likely the Occan and Merchants will<sup>b</sup> follow suit as re-

cent heavy losses have about cleaned up the paid-up capital of at least two of the companies. It is proposed to form one company with large capital to take the place of these small concerns,

A PANAMA letter says work on the canal progresses, and now that the lock system has been definitely adopted, and Eiffeb's men declare that they can easily effect the work they have undertaken, there is mach buoyancy observable, and the belief is strengthened that ships will pass through on the date fixed by Count De Lesseps.

MR. WILLIAM ABBOTT, the well known stockbroker, formerly of the Stock Exchange, died from an attack of apoplexy on Friday ovening last week.—English Paper. Mr. Abbott was instrumental in bringing about the fusion of the G. W. and G. T. Railways and was the recipient of a testimonial from the Directors of the former. He came to Canada after the fusion. FARMERS in South Dakota are talking of abandoning the future raising of wheat to any great extent. They say it costs so much for machinery, horses and extra help for threshing that they cannot realize any profits on their crops. Scarcely any wheat in South Dakota is graded higher than No. 2. They are of the opinion that corn will pay much better.

The assignment of C. B. Brook & Son, boots and shoes, of Cobourg, Ont., looks very much like a forced one inasmuch as they show assets worth nominally \$5000 against liabilitics of \$3000 only. In February last a dissolution of partnership was proposed. They did a very fair business but had a branch at Grafton, managed by the son, which was never remunerative.

CLANCY BROS., stoves and furniture, of Toronto, have assigned. They have been in business since May 1887, but of late have been very closely run, their troubles being



C. H. & D. H. SAWVER, general storekeepers, of Charenceville, Que, are endeavoring to effect a compromise with their creditors at 50 cents in the dollar (cash) on liabilities of \$6,000 They claim a surplus of \$1,000. Last May they obtained an extension of eighteen months, but it appears to have given them very little relief, and of late they have been hard pushed all the time.

assets of only half that sum

JOSKPH AMENT, who has run a grocery and hotel at Strasburg, Ont., for the past fifteen months, has assigned. He was never in business before but worked around, pulling stumps, etc., and as a matter of course was never expected to succeed. It appears he agreed to pay \$5000 for the hotel ; \$1000 down and \$500 per year ; a burden altogether out of proportion to the means he possessed or the business he was likely to do.

JAMES ALEXANDER, dry goods merchant, of Peterboro, Ont., has assigned. He was formerly of the firm of Munro & Alexander. In February, 1885, he effected a compromise | ness at Amherst, N. S., for a few years past

sirable mark for credit without security, and in November last he claimed to be selling off and about to go out of business.

F. P. MURRAY, dry goods merchant, of Pictou, N.S. has assigned. A short time ago he wrote his creditors saying that one creditor held a bill of sale for \$2,300 and insisted on payment, and as he had to pay over his receipts to him he could not meet any other liabilities till this was settled. Last February he expressed his intention of selling off and closing up, as he found prices cut so fine that his business was no longer remunerative.

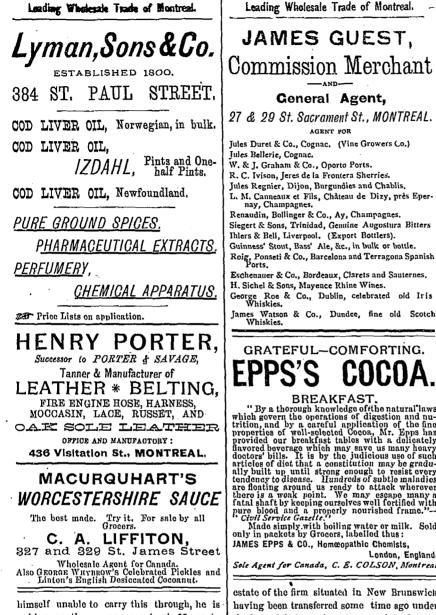
KIRKWOOD & RUBIGE, wholesale grocers, of Winnipeg, have succeeded in effecting a compromise at 75 cents in the dollar. They started in 1884, claiming \$3,000 capital, but last March, finding their financial position unsatisfactory wrote to their creditors to ask a settlement. Their liabilities are \$19,000, and their assets consist of stock \$16,000, book debts \$4,000, and customers' paper, mostly under discount, \$10,000. Bad debts are given as the cause of their embarrassment.

J. W. CRAWFORD, who has been doing busi-

not likely worth over \$2,000 The preferential creditors are his father-in-law for \$1,790 and two others for \$850. The prospects for unsecured claims are therefore bad. Crawford was formerly with Dawson Bros., of Montreal, and was thought to be doing a very fair business.

JOHN HAMILTON & Co., the wholesale hardware merchants of this city, whose suspension was noted a few weeks back, have effected a settlement with their creditors on the basis of 70 cents in the dollar, secured, on liabilities of \$40,000. The estate only showed a deficit of \$2,700 and the confidence of the creditors in the integrity of the firm was evidenced by the fact that some of them were willing to give them back the estate at 80 cents in the dollar, unsecured, spread over twelve months. It was deemed, however, preferable to accept a secured offer and this was finally agreed to.

ALEXANDER Ross, one of the oldest dry goods merchants of Kingston, Ont, is endeavoring to effect a compromise with his creditors for the second time in ten months. Last August he effected a settlement at 80 cents in the dollar, payable in 15 months, but, finding



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making another arrangement at 65 cents, secured, spread over 12 months, on liabilities of \$17,000. He claims a surplus of \$7,000, but it is in stock; and as it is reported that his store is dingy and 'oldfashioned, and his goods not quite up to the present standard, it is evident that the competition of the younger men is too much for him.

A DESPATCH from Quebec announces that Mr. Arcand has been appointed administrator of the insolvent estate of Plamondon & Auger. Plamondon was in business originally as a tanner with one Richard under the title of Richard & Plamondon. He went out of the tanning business about three years ago. Since then the firm of Plamondon & Auger have been principally engaged in lumber operations in New Brunswick where they owned mills and limits. They attempted a couple of years ago to control the local oil market, so far as cod and seal oil was concerned, but failed and lost heavily. The real Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

### JAMES GUEST, **Commission Merchant** General Agent, 27 & 29 St. Sacrament St., MONTREAL. AGENT FOR Jules Duret & Co., Cognac, (Vine Growers Co.) W. & J. Graham & Co., Oporto Ports. R. C. Ivison, Jeres de la Frontera Sherries. Jules Regnier, Dijon, Burgundies and Chablis. L. M. Canneaux et Fils, Château de Dizy, près Eper-

Siegert & Sons, Trinidad, Genuine Augostura Bitters Ihlers & Bell, Liverpool. (Export Bottlers). Guinness' Stout, Bass' Ale, &c., in bulk or bottle. Roig, Ponseti & Co., Barcelona and Terragona Spanish Ports,

Eschenauer & Co., Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauternes, H. Sichel & Sons, Mayence Rhine Wines.

# GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. COCOA

### BREAKFAST

BREAKFAST. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural'laws which govern the operations of digestion and nu-trition, and by a careful application of the fine provided our breakfust tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradu-ally built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of suble maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may essape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."---"Ctoil Service Gazelle." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Homeopathic Chemists,

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homeopathic Chemists,

London, England. Sole Agent for Canada, C. E. COLSON, Monireal

estate of the firm situated in New Brunswick having been transferred some time ago under the law of that province to one of the largest creditors, the estate is not likely to pay more than about ten cents in the dollar. The insolvents are applying for a settlement.

THE defalcation, flight and subsequent arrest of W. A. Cameron, the absconding teller of the Union Bank at Winnipeg, has exposed what appears to have been a deeply laid scheme for the wholesale robbery of the bank, in which a number of confederates took part. Besides Cameron, D. S. Diamond, a partner in the insolvent firm of John A Tees & Co., Geo. Velie and Harry McKetterick, both hotelkeepers of Winnipeg, have been arrested as accomplices in the deed, and the stolen money, amounting to \$37,951, discovered in a valise at the latter's house. The theory of the detectives is that Diamond, who was to bave escaped with the plunder, became terrified at the last moment, and that Velie was persuaded to take his place, it being hoped that, as he was considered a respectable citizen, he could



Leading Wholesale Trade.

Ottawa, - - - - George Mace Toronto. - - McCormack Bros. Winnipeg, - - Blackwood Bros. Vancouver City, - Fraser & Leonard And all other points in the Dominion.



# Correspondence solicited.

### Wm. Howe, Ottawa.

have got away without suspicion. The prisoners were all remanded, bail being refused, and it is believed that there are yet others impli-ated whose names have not been divulged. A des atch from Pembina states that Cameron's arrangement with Velie and McKittrick was that they were each to receive \$5.000 and send him the balance of the boodle when the affair had blown over. McKittrick and Velie keep hotels nearly opposite each other, and it was arranged that in case one place was searched the money was to be run over to the other.

The exports of potatoes from Canada during the last fiscal year were in round numbers 1,500,000 bushels, of which 1,276,000 bushels were sent to the United States at an average cost of 40/0/50 cents per bushel. Prince Edward Island furnished more than fifty per cent. of the quantity, and the balance came from the other Maritime provinces.



results or for gloomy anticipations for the future.

The net receipts of the Grand Trunk proper were in round figures \$3,239,000, an increase of \$261,300 over those of last year. After deducting pre-preference charges of \$2,166,000 and interest on the bonds of the controlled and subsidiary lines acquired by the company amounting to \$119,750, the net-balance added to that brought forward from the last half-year amounts to \$1,204,200. This sum has been expended in the payment of a full dividend of four percent, for the year on the guaranteed and first preference stock (together with the arrears of dividend on the latter) and the payment of dividend of 6s 8d per cent. on the second preference stock, making the total dividend on this stock 13s 4d per cent. for the year, or two-thirds of one per cent. It might possibly be considered hardly worth while to declare such a trifling dividend as this, but it must be remembered that the directors have no option in the matter, inasmuch as by carrying forward any material divisible balance they might possibly deprive second preference holders of monies absolutely due to them but which, if not then paid, might at a future period be allotted to other interests.

Comparing the passenger and freight returns we find an increase of 190,886 in the number of passengers carried and 48,507 tons in the quantity of freight, over those of the previous half-year; but the gain in receipts of \$217,000 thus made is more than offset by an increase of \$220,000 in the working-expenses, although the cost of working has absolutely been reduced. The traffic over the line has been largely increased as we see, but as the rates obtained have been lower all round it has not resulted in any tangible gain to the company. The increase in the working expenses is caused by the exceptionally large amount expended upon the roadway for ballasting and on the rebuilding and repairing of fences destroyed by fire or gradual decay. These are items which will probably not appear again for some time and hence, although they decrease the gain on the half-year in which they occur, they will improve that of the coming months.

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Taken as a whole the report cannot be called an unsatisfactory one when we take into consideration the many drawbacks under which the road has labored. The deficient harvest in Ontario was in itself a serious cause of loss in traffic and it must be remembered that short crops ruled also in some of the western states from which the Grand Trunk are accustomed to draw a considerable quantity of freight. The loss of the dressed beef traffic, together with the severe competition of American railroads, the general cutting of through rates to European ports,

and the expenditure necessary to clear the track of snow and carry on unavoidable repairs and improvements, are all important factors on the debit side, and thus we may fairly say that the fact that the directors have been able to pay full dividends and arrears on the guaranteed and first preference stocks and a dividend, however small, on the second preference stock, is one on which they may fairly be congratulated. The scheme for the conversion of the various securities scheduled in the acts of 1884 and 1887 into perpetual four per cent. consolidated debenture stock is being carried out steadily, and when complete will lift a great portion of the interest burden which now absorbs too large a proportion of the receipts.

It is gratifying on the whole to note that the keen competition to which the greater portion of the Grand Trunk system has been subject of late, has not wholly hindered the results steadily kept in view by the General Manager since he undertook to evolve order out of the condition of other years.

#### THE METAL TRADE.

The heavy metal trade can hardly be looked upon as satisfactory. Prices in every branch, save one or two artificially upheld by speculative manipulation, are low; in some instances lower than for a long time past; and there is very little prospect of any general advance in the near future. The extremely high duties now imposed have tended to check importation and are gradually forcing the weaker houses out of the trade owing to the amount of capital they require for their payment. Duties now average in this trade at least 50 per cent. of the value, and in individual cases are still higher. For instance, the duty on iron pipe now amounts to 67 per cent. of the value. Take an importation of the value of \$50,000-no uncommon figure with some of our large houses-and it is easy to see the amount of capital required to meet the duty and freight alone. Owing to this fact the trade is gradually centering itself in the hands of a few large wealthy houses upon whom the present tariff is actually forcing a monopoly, and who in consequence are doing a safe and lucrative trade, simply because they are in a nosition to make the heavy payments required and can afford to wait until they can be collected from the consumer, who eventually is compelled to pay them.

Iron of course is the great basis of the metal trade, and in this important staple prices are low, and there is a scant hope of any advance at present. Stocks on hand in Great Britain are larger than ever before known, and the gradual cutting off of outside markets by the high protective tariffs now ruling all over the world precludes the possibility of much improve-

ment in the situation. Germany, which was formerly a large consumer, is now closed against British iron, and in Canada the duty of \$4.48 per ton and the bounty of \$1.67, leave very little opening for foreign pig iron, except it be of very superior quality. We regret to state in this connection that buyers are by no means pleased with the Canadian pig iron turned out in Nova Scotia. Merchants declare that it is growing very much poorer in quality, owing, it is explained, to the furnaces being out of order; but, be this as it may, founders who have hitherto purchased Canadian iron solely are now driven to use Scotch, owing to the marked inferiority of the domestic product. Of course for such high-class castings as sewing machine parts and other articles where a soft, clean, fluid yet strong iron is required, imported pig iron is always used, and for this purpose Coltness usually has the preference.

Canada plates are now only \$2.50 per box, a price that will hardly pay the cost to the makers. This is not the lowest price ever reached, as we have had \$2.25 quoted before now, but as the average price may be placed at \$2.75 the present figure is not remunerative, and as prices never remain long under cost, we may look for an advance in this line at all events. Timplates are also very low, and we can quote \$4.25 per box for I. C. charcoal, a price that would be shaded to a large customer.

Both tin and copper are in a very uncertain condition, and buyers are only satisfying immediate needs. In fact one of the largest copper consumers in this city is purchasing old stock for his requirements, and fears to buy this metal in the market. Tin is now in fair demand at 38 cents, spot delivery, and 35 cents May delivery, but so little reliance is placed in its future that tin has been sold at long date for 26 cents, and spot tin, which is quoted in London at £166, can be purchased for three months delivery at £115. There is more belief in the permanency of the advance in copper than in tin, and this metal is now selling in a cautious way at 184 cents, but no large lots are changing hands. Lead is weaker, and we may quote \$4 per 100 lbs. for pig and \$4.75 for sheets.

Bar iron, so far as importing houses are concerned, is in an unsatisfactory condition. The increase in duty from 17½ per cent to the equivalent of 50 per cent, has put it out of the question to import so long as the two mills making it in this country continue to keep their places just under the point at which it becomes profitable. Unfortunately these mills have allowed their stock to become poorly assorted, and in consequence are now loaded with orders for all that can be turned out during the next twelve months. As a result, although their price is \$1.90 (which is below importing cost) it is extremely difficult to obtain delivery, and trade has suffered somewhat in consequence.

All the leading houses agree that remittances are now extremely bad, particularly in Western Canada. It seems almost impossible to extract any money from Ontario, and naturally, owing to the abnormal extension of the time of payment, this is another point in which the wealthy firms have a tremendous advantage over their weaker rivals, as they are able to grant their debtors greater indulgences than would be possible in the case of a firm working upon a small margin. Bad debts too are uncomfortably numerous; a fact that the statement recently presented by a suspended firm in this city pointed out in a striking manner. In this instance no less than 25 per cent. of the sales made during the past season turned out to be bad debts, and this experience was corroborated by some of the creditors present. This naturally has not increased confidence, and although no doubt the opening of navigation will bring about some improvement, so long as prices continue at their present level we cannot look upon the condition of the heavy metal trade as satisfactory, in spite of the fact that a fair proportion of orders are now being booked for the spring trade.

#### THE DRY GOODS OUTLOOK.

Some data as to the actual position of the dry goods trade and the prospects for its future would at the present moment be of peculiar value to the retail traders in this important branch of commerce. We now stand on the threshold of the season's trade, peering somewhat doubtfully into the future, and consequently the opinions of leading merchants in this line as to the probable course of the dry goods trade are eagerly canvassed. Indeed any information as to the outlook, whatever the authority, commands a certain value at a time like this, when the volume of the summer's business and the possible bent of popular fancy are still uncertain factors. Unfortunately there has seldom been a season when the opinions of men really qualified to judge were more at variance. Each reasons from the basis of his actual experience, and hence we find often opinions diametrically opposed in chareter given by members of the same trade and in possession of equ 1 facilities for forming a judgment. Under these circumstances the only course possible has been to consult a larger number than has hitherto been considered necessary and to give an approximation of the opinions of the whole number, even if it disagrees with the individual experience of each.

It must be remembered that the spring weather we have experenced has been peculiarly unfavorable to the dry goods trade. Up to the present week the ordinary brilliant spring days have been conspicuous by their absence, and the steps by which the gradual freeing of our streets from their winter covering of snow has been arrived at have been so gradual and steady that intending customers have delayed their purchases until such time as they need them for actual wear. The warm brilliant days which ordinarily fill the stores with customers have been altogether wanting. Spring has not yet made itself felt, and until such time as a warm spell shall supervene it is hopeless to expect anything like a vigorous revival. Nothing keeps trade back so much as a slow and gradual transition from winter to spring, and yet these are precisely the climatic influences under which we are at present working in this province, while in the west the weather has partaken somewhat of the same character..

Still, upon the whole, the volume of trade already done is satisfactory and the general consensus of opinion is decidedly hopeful. A, one of our leading wholesale houses so large has been the volume of sales that they have been compelled to transform one of their upper flats into an extra packing room, the space ordinarily devoted to that branch being utterly inadequate to meet the rush. At others we learn that the spring trade has fully met anticipations, and even that the volume of trade has exceeded the figures of the similar months of last year ; but there are again houses whose experience has not been so satisfactory, and who hold that the stocks in the hands of retailers are still comparatively intact, and that their travellers' orders are of only a retail character. It seems to be pretty generally admitted that the stocks carried by the wholesale trade are (as a whole) much larger than is usual, a result due partly to the extreme caution with which retailers have been purchasing and partly to the lack of confidence engendered by the multiplicity of small failures throughout the West; but it is hoped that when once summer shall set in in earnest the public will enter the market with more spirit than at present, and that then the circulation of goods will assume its proper volume.

The increasing ease of the money market, with its corresponding reduction in the rate of commercial discounts; and the weeding out of the weaker houses by the period of depression through which we have just past, will both prove powerful assistants in bringing about an improvement in trade in the future, and with the gradual elimination of the unfair competition of bankrupt stocks from the field (now

that failures are becoming less numerous). the prospects of the retailers are cortainly brightening. Payments, we grant, are not good, and renewals, either in part or full, are far too numerous to be pleasant; but, on the other hand, the list of commercial disasters is steadily lessening, and there is no doubt but that the April paper was far better met than that of any of the preceding months of this year. Altogether, we think that the outlook for the dry goods trade is decidedly promising and, although the situation still requires the utmost caution, it is felt that the tide has turned and that trade may be fairly considered to be improving slowly but surely.

### INSURANCE INVESTMENTS.

The question of the soundness and profitable nature of insurance investments is of the utmost importance to the community. A life insurance policy frequently represents the entire provision for the support of a man's family after his death and, now that a policy is a negotiable security, the standing of the company issuing it is as important to the lender who accepts it as collateral as to the insurer who relies upon it for the protection of his heirs from want. Owing to the cosmopolitan character of modern insurance we are not alone interested in the stability of Canadian companies, but to an equally large extent in those of the mother country doing business within our borders, and therefore a consideration of the latest official details as to the investments of English companies will be valuable to those whose interests they protect.

Excluding the paid-up capital of the various British companies we find that the life assurance and annuity funds, now invested, amount to \$725,000,000, of which 6S1 per cent. belongs to English companies and 311 to Scotch. But although these figures show the preponderating strength of English companies it must be borne in mind that since the passage of the Life Assurance Act the business of the Scotch companies has increased by no less than 1111 per cent. against an advance of 50 per cent. only of their English rivals, and that their unflagging energy is day by day lessening the desparity in the figures we have just quoted.

In view of the extremely low 'rates of interest now ruling in the London financial markets it seems somewhat astonishing that the average rate of interest obtained by British companies upon their investments should be as high as 4½ per cent., and were not this assertion backed by official data, whose correctness it is impossible to doubt, we might well be pardoned for expressing incredulity. The average rate of interest secured by American companies, enabled by their position

to profit by the higher rates of interest ruling on this side of the Atlantic, only reaches from 41 to 41 per cent., and therefore we can no longer entertain the postulate that it is owing to the larger rate of interest accruing upon their investments that American companies are enabled to offer so much more advantageous terms to English insurers as to attract a growing share of British business. It is evident that an advantage of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum is not much more than a compensation for the established position and reputation of the companies whose field of operations they have invaded, and hence we can only conclude that their growing popularity in Great Britain is due more to the energy and enterprise of their management than to any preponderating gain from interest which might enable them to underbid their opponents with security.

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One feature of the report is especially reassuring, and that is that before any real danger could arise that would affect the stability of British offices, a fall of at least 60 per cent. in the value of mortgages must take place, a considerable reduction in the average rate of interest would have to be experienced, and there must be no further profit realized on investments. As none of these three contingencies are ever likely to arise, policy-holders in British companies have a right to trust in their absolute security and can feel confident that neither the depreciation in the value of agricultural land, nor the difficulty and danger present in realizing a large rate of interest, will affect to any perceptible extent either the current of life insurance or the prospects of those who profit by the development of the system. The margin insisted upon by insurance managers is evidently ample to protect the companies and the policy-holders against any fluctuation in the value of the securities they hold, and nothing short of a financial cataclysm, such as we may fairly look upon as an utter impossibility, could in any way affect the strength of their postion.

### SPRING FANCIES.

The bright, warm weather which ushered in the commencement of this week has made a remarkable change in the appearance of our streets. The hot, bright sun is now rapidly converting the remains of the snow into that greasy, adhesive mud which the Road Committee consider the proper covering for our thoroughfares, and has encouraged shoppers to lay aside their wraps and exhibit upon the street those spring novelties which have hitherto been visible only in the showrooms of the large dry goods stores.

The favorite spring jacket is made tailor pilot cloth and even corded silk may be fashion, tight-fitting at the back but with used. The underskirt should be of moirć,

loose fronts. The material is left largely to the wearer's taste; but it is usually of cloth or fancy woollen to match the rest of the costume. The jacket has a small velvet collar which is fastened at the neck, but from this point the fronts remain open with revers, either of velvet or of the same material. A row of three or five very large fancy metal buttons is placed on each side, but these are merely put for ornament and are never intended to be fastened.

It is evident that the fashion for braided, beaded or otherwise adorned corsages is as prevalent as ever. No matter how plainly made or draped the skirt may be, the bodice must be trimmed in some manner, and a plain corsage is now somewhat of a rarity. Even for stout figures, where it would seem imperative to have a plain waist, the modiste makes use of various devices to give a draped effect, such as a plastron, velvet revers, a lace fall or perhaps a fichu of unequal length crossing the body diagonally. Black toilets continue to meet with great favor and are considered stylish for all occasions. For evening wear they can be lit up with gold, silver, or other metal passementeries and braids, and black toilets embroidered with gold and combined with gold-colored moire are decidedly in vogue. One elegant model toilet of this description has a skirt of black tulle with a panel of gold embroidery, a corsage demi-colletté with a gold embroidered plastron, a flaring collarette spreading to the shoulders and long sleeves slashed from the shoulders to the wrist decorated with insertions of gold embroidery.

A feature of the fashion in fancy jewellery this spring is the number of different ways in which the watch is now carried by ladies. Thus we have the bangle watch. worn on the wrist, the girdle timepiece, innumerable new devices in chatelaine watches, and we are promised even ladies parasols and umbrellas with tiny watches in the handles. Of course these will only be worn by ultra devotees of fashion who have money to spend upon their caprices, but as they form preify and appropriate presents they will probably meet with a fair amount of patronage, and we must not forget that the indulgence of these quaint tastes gives employment to hundreds of skilled workmen and thus causes a healthy circulation of money from the purchaser to the producer.

The new French polonaise promises to be in high favor all summer as it is very graceful and admits of the addition of a wide sash of watered ribbon at the back. It is cut and finished in plain tailor style and is preferably made of silk warp Henrietta cloth or Indian cashmere, although pilot cloth and even corded silk may be used. The underskirt should be of moirć.

but is sometimes of the cloth or cashmere, and is richly braided in a straight border. The fronts of the polonaise fit the form as closely as a cuirass bodice, and silk bodice linings should be used in order to secure the perfection of fit. If the figure be stout very little fullness over the hips is allowed, For slender forms the drapery should be carried high at each side in soft folds. The skirt portion of the polonaise is wholly untrimmed and finished simply with a deep hem, but if the skirt is braided, a braided revers can be placed on one side of the bodice with surplice folds of the dress material, on the other. If desired, the costume may be finished with a Figaro vest of white faille or surah, richly embroidered, which can be clasped and belted at the waist or extended in a V shape below it.

#### A NEW COMPETITOR.

The scarcity of mackerel in the United States market, and the high prices consequently ruling for this fish, have developed competition from an unexpected quarter. For some time past it has been suspected that supplies were arriving in New York from some unusual source, since the limited amount of mackerel remaining in the hands of fishermen and jobbers at the commencement of the year must long since have been exhausted had not fish been available from some extrancous quarter. The stock now existing and offered for sale is altogether out of proportion with that reaching New York from Maritime Province ports, and until it became known that Irish mackerel were reaching New York in steadily increasing quantity, dealers were at a loss to imagine where the stock came from.

It now appears that in the course of last year over fifteen thousand barrels of Irish mackerel were shipped to the United States from Liverpool and that it is this mackerel which is now offered as a substitute for Canadian fish. Since the commencement of the year over five thousand barrels have already arrived, a significant indication of the progress being made and of their growing popularity with the trade. At first Irish mackerel were looked upon with great disfavor. The meat was coarse and poorly packed and the fact that the Irish firshermen split the fish along the belly, instead of along the back in preparing them for the market, caused a prejudice against them; but now that the Irish dealers are discovering what a profitable market can be had for their fish on this side of the market they are perfectly ready to abandon local methods and to adapt their product to the requirements of the American consumer. Another improvement is that they no longer ship their fish unculled but grade them into two sizes, which sell in New York, duty paid, at \$14 to \$16. In fact they are in every way endeavoring to meet the ideas of their new customers and will every day prove more formidable competitors for cheaper grades of Ganadian mackerel.

The method of catching these fish differs entirely from that practised on our own coasts. The mackerel approach the Irish coast early in March but do not swim near shore until May when they are captured by means of drift nets, no bait being necessary. At the height of the spring catch the fish run as high as  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 pounds in weight but later on in the season the schools break up and as the fall approaches they grow gradually smaller. In Ireland they sell at from 60 to 73 cents per 42 " casts " of three fish each, or say from  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent to  $\frac{1}{3}$  cents apiece.

Under ordinary circumstances the poorer quality and coarser grain of these mackerel would effectually prevent them from entering into competition with Canadian mackerel for popular favor, but it is becoming more and more evident that the supply of Canadian mackerel is not sufficiently large to lower prices below the limit at which the importation of Irish fish ceases to be profitable. The American catch has long since ceased to keep pace with the demand and is growing smaller year by year, the destructive methods followed by the Gloucester fishermen effectually driving away the fish from their former haunts. Under these circumstances the Irish fish fill the demand for poor qualities, and hence so long as prices remain at their present height their importation is sure to increase in amount and to improve in packing. So soon as prices fall below the profitable point their importation will cease at once, but as there is at present very little prospect of lower values for mackerol it may be predicted that this new competitor has come to stay.

### INSECT POWDER.

Advices from Trieste appear to point out a serious deficiency in the crop of phyrethrum flowers usually gathered on the slopes of the Dalmatian mountains, and as ninety-five per cent of all the Persian and Dalmatian insect powder used in this country is manufactured from this flower and comes via Trieste, higher prices are a matter of course. Already Austratian speculators are manipulating prices and have been quietly securing all of the last crop they could lay their hands on with the result that prices have risen from 35 and 38 cents per pound in kegs of 110 pounds each, the rate ruling last year, to 55 cents per pound this spring.

The phyrethrum flower is gathered at three different stages in its growth; when it is closed, when it is half-open, and when it is fully opened, and it is not yet decided as to whether the closed or half-open flower makes the bist insect powder. The flowers are gathered in May and June and after being cured are shipped by the farmers in bales to Trieste where they are either pulverized or shipped whole. In the case of the United States the shipments are usually of the whole

flower which can be entered, free while the pulverized product is subject to a protective duty of twenty per cent. As the phyrethrum flower do s not grow in America and never will, all efforts to acclimatize it having resulted in failure, it is difficult to see why a duty should be imposed at all; but this is only one of those many tariff anomalies for whose existence no valid reason can be adduced.

The original home of the phyrethrum flower was in Persia and for a long time Persian insect powder was considered superior to any other, but after a while it was discovered that the Dalmatian species was the stronger and owing to its much greater proximity to European shipping ports it it speedily drove its Persian originator from the European and American markets and now the latter finds very little sale outside of Oriental countries. Of course, like every other article of commerce, insect powder has not escaped adulteration ; and it is known that some of the less scrupulous Austrian pulverizers have resorted to coloring their product by the admixture of cheaper plants resembling the phyrethrum flower; but in America, fortunately, this practice has not yet obtained and hence insect powder pulverized in this country has the advantage of superior purity over the European product.

The duration of the demand for insect powder on this continent extends only from April to September. This year the volume of business already transacted has been large, and in spite of the higher prices ruling it seems certain that the demand will be fully as goed as that of the preceding twelve months, if not better. The short crop will undoubtedly lead to an unusual amount of adulteration on the part of Austrian pulverizers and hence we would recommend large dealers to import the flower itself, as in this case sophistication is impossible.

#### THE WESTERN BANK.

The sixth annual report of the Western Bank of Canada (which will be found in full in another portion of this issue) denotes a very prosperous years business. The net profits of the year, after reserving interest due on deposits, amount to over \$38,000, or nearly 12 per cent. upon the paid-up capital of \$329,534, and after paying dividends at the rate of 7 per cent. to the shareholders, the directors have been enabled to add the sum of \$15,000 to the reserve fund, which now reaches \$50,000. It is satisfactory to note that in spite of the peculiarly unfavorable financial conditions of the past year, the depression in Ontario, and the unusual number of commercial disasters, the bank has done a profitable and steadily increasing business, and looks forward to a still better report at the close of the present year.

Mu. FITZOERALD, Superintendent of Insurance, who was appointed liquidator of the

affairs of the ill-fated Briton Medical and General Life Association in this country states that the delay which has taken place in declaring a dividend arises from the fact that two judicial orders have been made in connection with the assets of the company, one by the Ontario court appointing Mr. Fitzgerald assignee to the insolvent company, the other by the Quebee court appointing him liquidator. There is thus a conflict of jurisdiction, which has been aggravated by a lawsuit instituted in England by Ontario policy-holders which had been lost there in appeal. There was a demand now for the payment of the costs of those unsuccessful proceedings, which costs were deemed not legal, and in any case excessive by the Quebec shareholders. He had just received an account of the proceedings of the meeting presided over by Mr. Strachan Bethune, Q.C., protesting against the payment of these costs as illegal and excessive. These contentions caused delay, Mr. Fitzgerald said, but as an offer was made to pay a moderate bill of costs the affair would likely be settled amicably, and then there would be no longer anything to prevent the distribution of the Canadian assets.

A BLL in relation to life insurance is about to become law in Newfoundland which it may be presumed will not be conducive to the benefit of the people at large. It provides that from 1st November next no company shall be entitled to transact any new business without having previously obtained a license from the Receiver-General of the Island. Premiums on policies previously issued may, however, continue to be collected. The license is to be procured by the deposit of \$50,000. The bill provides also for annual statements under oath to be made by the licensed companies. It may be doubted whether the high amount of the deposit will warrant many companies in holding the field, and the premiums charged by those that remain are not likely to suffer from the keenness of competition which prevails in more populous places. The agents also will be likely to suffer in the rates of their commissions. Had the legislature been content to exact a deposit of say ten, twenty or even twenty five thousand dollars, it would have served all the purposes of a safeguard and been more promotive of the interests of the people. .

In accordance with the Customs duties act clause of 1878 a proclamation has been issued making free of duties from April 4th, when imported from any part of the world, the following articles : Green fruit and eatable berries in the natural condition, viz., apples, apricots, bananas, cherries, olives, peaches, plantains, plums, pomegranates, quinces and shadocks. blackberries, gooseberries, raspberries and strawberries. Seeds, viz., clover, grand and flower, 'chnary, chia, cotton, jute, mustard (brown and white), sesame, sugar

beet, sugar cane seed and seeds of fruit and forest trees not catable; aromatic seeds, which are not catable and are in a crude state and not advanced in value or condition by refining or grinding, or by any other process or manufacure, (in addition to those already on the free list), viz, anise, star, caroway, cinnamon seed, tonquin beans. Trees, shrubs and plants, viz. :- Apple, cherry, peach, pear, plum, quince and all other fruit trees, and the seedling. stock of the same, blackberry, currant, gooseberry, raspberry and rose bushes, grape and strawberry vines, shades, lawn and ornamental trees, shrubs and plants. Vegetables -Citrons, mangoes, melons and yarns. The proclamation of the 6th inst. is cancelled.

MR. ADAM BROWN, M. P. for Hamilton, Ont., has given notice of a motion which he intends to submit to parliament at an early day, for the purpose of devising some remedy for the evil practices of which farmers have been the victims for several years past, and which all the efforts of the press do not appear to have been sufficient to suppress The frauds complained of are varied, but the popular media are expensive seed, agricultural implements and other goods, many of which are of the commonest sort, although sold for enormous prices, while others are never delivered, the object of the swindlers being accomplished when they have obtained the promissory note of the unsuspecting farmer. Hamilton, as the centre of a very important agricultural district, is deeply interested in any measure leading to a reform of these abuses, and Mr. Brown, whose practical parliamentary career is worthy of the constituency he represents, deserves the thanks of the people of Wentworth and neighboring counties for the steps already taken.

AT the present date there is every reason to hope that the Newfoundland seal fishery will turn out well. The long continued casterly winds forced the ice close to the shores and filled the bays. Large bodies of seals were carried within reach of the people on the shore, and it is pretty certain that in Notre Dame bay and White bay not less than 100,000 seals have been taken by the people on shore. This is a great boon to them, for they get the whole proceeds of the "take," while men on board steamers only get one-third the value. From the steamers which have gone north excellent accounts have been received. Most of the steamers are loaded. Seven of the steamers went to the Gulf. Of them we have no account as yet, but, on the whole there will be a much better seal fishery than we have had for several years. Seal oil, however, is only half its former value in the market, owing to cheaper oil displacing it.

THE Minister of Agriculture has received notice that a question has arisen in the English House of Commons respecting the sale of Canadian and American meat in England as

English meat. The practice, it seems, has prevailed and has led to a question in the House of Commons which has been replied to by Sir M. H. Beach, who stated that he believed that the sale of any meat in the English market as English, which was not really English meat, was an offence under the sixth section of the Sale of Feed and Products act of 1885 He said also that he did not consider that any further legislation on the subject was required. This answer has some interest for Canada and exportens, and it shows how generally the clauses of the new act are being applied, the object being to have everything which is sold called by its proper name.

SEVERAL of the Pacific coast fruit packers are in the field to accept contracts for future deliveries of the various kinds, but there has been no general movement as yet, buyers to await more general action in the naming of prices. The price this season will show an advance over the opening rates of last year of about ten cents per dozen, this rise being influenced by higher tin, sugar, etc. The crops on the Pacific are very promising at present, and the indications all point to a good yield and full pack ; hence the situation is looked upon as very favorable to the packing interest. California goods have sold well during the entire season, and stocks to day are greatly reduced; thus leading to the belief that no important quantities will be carried over when new packs come on the market. Prices have been well sustained upon all descriptions, and the feeling among holders at present is firm.

THE plans and specifications of the new Imperial Fire Insurance company building, to be crected on the site of the present Caradian Pacific offices, as drawn up under the super\_ vision of the local committee and published in these columns in September last, have been fully adopted by the English directors. Yesterday the contracts for the various works were let. The total cost of the whole will be in the neighborhood of \$150,000. An innovation in the interior fittings, due to recent achievements of electric science, is that it will be wired throughout for electric lighting, and occupants of the offices will be able to use either gas or electricity for illuminating purposes. The building will be seven storeys high, from the basement, and will be a marked addition to the fine buildings of the historic Place d'Armes.

NOTWITHSTANDING the wish expressed by customers of La Banque Nati.nale in Montreal to have the local manager, Mr. Vallee, 'retained in his position, that gentleman has eventually left the service of the bank, his place being filled by Mr. Alfred Brunet, former secretary-treasurer of the Metropolitan Building Society. Mr. Vallee will not leave Montreal, however, but will open a general

brokerage and banking agency in the Exchange Bank buildings, in partnership with Mr. George Roy, his former accountant in La Banque Nationale, who has resigned his position Mr. Vallee has purchased the seat on the Stock Exchange formerly belonging to Mr. McIver for \$4,500 and will apply for admission to that body.

An influential deputation, representing the Allan, Dominion, Temperley, Donaldson, Thomson and Furness lines, waited on Sir Charles Tupper at Ottawa in reference to the granting of subsidies to continental lines, and asking him to discontinue these subsidies unless these lines are forced to trade directly between the continent of Europe and Canada. They object to their stopping at an English port either coming or going, inasmuch as they become rivals to unsubsidized lines owned largely by Canadians. Sir Charles Tupper, in replying, said that it seemed to be unjust that subsidized lines should come into competition with those that were not subsidized. He would look carefully into the contracts and submit to his colleagues the figures that had been furnished to him by the gentlemen forming the deputation.

THOSE desirous of consolidating the city's debt could hardly have chosen a more opportune time than the present, as is shown by the following statement : The interest on British consols has been reduced to 24 per cent., a saving of { per cent. to the Government on a debt of \$800,000,000. All holders of the 3 per cent, consols had the opportunity of selling to the Government at par. The new consols have been dealt in for the past week and are quoted above par, about 1 per cont., thus proving that the change has been favorably accepted. Consols selling at 1003, with interest at 27 per cent., are equal to 3 per cent. consols selling at 109, a figure which these latter probably never reached.

FROM the statement of the Montreal Gas Co. it is ascertained that \$148,086.23 was expended for "coals carbonized" during the year; salaries, \$21,476.02; wages, etc., \$53,221.40; wear and tear, etc., \$26,590.32; Corporation taxes, \$11,304.44; Provincial tax, \$450; gas and meter inspection, \$1,546.75; making the total expenses, \$293,955.13. The amount netted by private gas accounts was \$428,989.34 ; street lamps, \$30,201 ; sales of coke, coal, tar, etc., \$114,954.55 ; reut \$600. The total receipts are thus \$574,745.60, giving a balance of \$280,790.47. The dividend to be paid this month amounts to \$119,885.28. The total value of the company's assets is placed at \$2,701,664,76.

UNUSUAL activity prevails at Halifax and outports fitting out the fishing fleet. At the Lunenburg wharves the vessels are packed in tiers eight deep. Bait is very scarce and dear and some Nova Scotia vessels have to go to

Newfoundland to obtain a supply. The coasts of that colony appear to be efficiently guarded against the French by three steam cruisers, and a French vessel has come all the way to Halifax seeking that necessity. Bait is bringing high prices at St. Pierre, and it is understood some wideawake Nova Scotians will obtain cargoes at Fortune Bay, come back to Sydney, and then clear to St. Pierre This is a roundabout way of getting bait, for which the French fishermen will have to pay very dearly.

The New Brunswick Legislature passed a bill a few days ago giving a company the monopoly of the telephone between St. John, Fredericton and other points. Strenuous opposition was offered by the Nova Scotia Telephone Company, which company holds all the rights and franchises of the Bell Telephone Company in New Brunswick, but the monopoly was given all the same. Several members of the Legislature spoke very strongly against the monopoly which they held to be a violation of the rights of the Bell Company and their assigns, but the majority decided that the Bell Company had no rights that New Brunswick was bound to respect.

The Government have received a despatch from Newfoundhand intimating that the delegation to discuss the terms of the union with Uanada will leave for Ottawa on or about June 10th. The resolution which wes defeated in the Newfoundhand legislature was simply one authorizing the departure of the delegates by the steamer leaving on the 15th inst. The Premier of Newfoundhand, in discussing the matter in the Assembly, declared that the terms of the Union would be published in due time, and the question would then be settled by the people. It is generally under that a large majority of the electors are in favor of Confederation.

A PRIVATE letter from a reliable authority in Malaga, under date of March 27th, says : "The stock of raisins has diminised considerably owing to the demand for Europe and South America, and under the circumstances only small lots will be exported hereafter to the United States, and only consisting of 2, 3 and 4-crown loose. The available stock can be estimated as follows : 4,000 boxes two-crown loose, 3,000 do three-crown, and 1,000 do fourcrown, or say 8,000 boxes, and 15,000 boxes common layers in hands of shippers for South American markets. Prices rule firm at 5s10d for two-crown, 9s 7d for three-crown, and 12s 9d for four-crown c. and f. per steamer."

The Congressional committee on rivers and harbors has presented to the house a bill appropriating \$19,432,728, the largest bill ever reported in any congress. The plea will be made for the bill that the United States is a very large country and that its internal

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commerce is rapidly increasing. Among the allowances are: To complete Duluth harbor, \$80,000; Detroit river, \$130,500; Hay lake channel, \$500,000; Saginaw river, \$65,000; St. Clair flats and ship canal, \$50,000; St. Mary's river at the falls, \$1,000,000; dry docks at St. Mary's falls canal, Clinton river, \$10,000; St. Joseph river, \$25,000; Red river of the North, \$20,000.

The property on Exchange Court, Hospital street, occupied as offices by the Dominion Steamship Co., and for many years formerly the scene of the largest tea business in Canada, conducted by the then firm of David Torrance Co., was sold at auction last Monday by T. J. Potter on behalf of certain members of the Stock Exchange, who acquired it a few years ago in connection with the Merchant's Exchange building adjoining. It was knocked down to Messrs. W. H. Arnt m and R K. Thomas at \$13,800. The purchasers are open to an advance offer for the property, which is cheap for an investment at the present rent income.

APPLICATION for letters patent of incorporation have been made by the Lake Superior Tag company for the purpose of trading and navigating, carrying passengers and freight, towing, wrecking and freighting by water with steamships, vessels and wrecking apparatus upon or adjacent to the inland lakes or rivers throughout Canada and between the Dominion and United States ports, with chief place of business at Port Arthur and a capital stock of \$12,800. The applicants are Thos. Marks, G. A. Graham and others of Port Arthur.

Ma. G. II. STEPHENSON, a prominent lawyer of Toronto, has not been seen in the city for some days and his absence is giving rise to a good deal of speculation. The following information will be interesting to Central Bank shareholders: Mr. Stephenson was financial agent of Mr. C. L. Vanwormer and negotiated much of that gentleman's transactions with the bank. He was to have been put to the test next week as to what he knew of certain transactions. Mr. Stephenson is indebted to the Central to the extent of \$4,000, a portion of which is secured.

The City Council of Vancouver, B. C., has received notification of the acceptance of the proposition of the city by London capitalists for the erection of a smelter there, the city giving a bonus of \$25,000. The smelter, to treat 50 tons of ore a day, will be built immediately at a cost of \$75,000 or \$100,000. The company building it has secured mines sufficient to supply the smelter without buying any ore, and will enlarge the works as the ore offered for sale increases. An American company is also considering the location of similar works there.

THE currant market is improving in position abroad. Cables to-day from Greece

report the resumption of buying for French account, and the price there has advanced in consequence to 21s 3d@21s 6 dc. & f., without, however, any firm offers at these figures. Upon this side it was thought that possibly additional stock might be obtained from London upon better terms, but the value there has sympathized with the advance in the primary market, and that 22s 3d@22s 9d is asked.

MARINE rates from Chicago are very low,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents for wheat and  $2\frac{1}{4}$  cents for corn to Buffulo, which is about half vessel owners got at this time a year ago. The prospects for the season are not regarded as bright, the enormous amount of steam tonnage that will be afloat by the 1st of June having a decided tendency to keep rates down. If vessel owners make a small profit on the season's business they will be quite content. The prosperity of last year was phenomenal and another such season is not thought of.

The wholesale fish merchants of Halifax report that the arrivals of late have not been nearly equal to the demand. The receipts of codfish and halibut have been unusually small, due of course to the co d and stormy weather which prevailed down the bay. The catch of gaspereaux in the harbor has up to the present time been unusually small. Many orders have been received for fresh fish which could not be filled, although efforts have been made to get them at Digby, where it was reported there was not a scale.

The schooner David Sprague arrived in Digby on the 11th, from Briar Island, with 7,000 lobsters These were packed in crates (70 each), and shipped by rail to Yarmouth, thence to Boston by steamer, where they arrived alive. The season for lobsters so far has been a good one, the cargo of the above named schooner representing a week's catch. The schooner is fitted with a tank containing salt water, into which the lobsters are turned as they are collected from the boats that attend the traps. The industry, according to prices at present is a paying one.

The market for coffees is steadily hardening in tone, but from the hands of jobbers only small quantities of green are being taken by interior merchants. Ronsted grades are seemingly becoming more popular, as the facilities here for performing the labor are a guarantee of uniform results, hence many buyers who formerly refuce to consider stock other than green, now show a disposition to purchase their supplies in a condition ready for consumption : hence the increased movement noticed.

The total number of persons who came into Manitoba and the Northwest in 1887 was 27,399, ascertained as follows:—Reported at Emerson, 7,259; Gretna, 1,345; Port Arthur, 17,826; across the frontier, west of Greina 960. The nationalities were as follow:— From Europe, 10,317; from Canada, 9,996; <sup>f</sup>rom United States, 7,077. Of the total number, 27,390, deduct those reported to have gone out via Emerson, 5,443, and Greina, 262, making total settlers in Manitoba and the Northwest, 21,685.

OVETERS in Baltimore are doing better as regards prices, but the demand has not materially increased. The leading packers have placed their ideas at 80c for 1 lb. and \$1.40 for 2 lb.; this action having been taken because of the short pack which is said to be the result of the season's work, and also to the unremunerative prices which have ruled for some time past. Competition has been unusually sharp this season, and selling prices it is said, have not covered the actual cost of putting up.

A LEANING flour firm in this city whose transactions are so large that they are unable to get all the insurance required from companies here and are therefore obliged to secure other policies from other companies in the States and England, have just had a heavy policy cancelled by an American company, ou the ground that the fire brigade of Montreal is totally inefficient. The company wrote that they had seen an item in an American paper detailing the insufficiency of the force here.

This first salmon taken in the Penobscot niver this season was a splendid twenty pounder which got against a rack in the pulp mill where the pressure of water was so great that it was easily pulled out by the workmen. This shows that the fish have already commenced to run up the river, and the fishermen fully expect to commence landing them within the next tew days. The muddy water usually interferes with the early spring fish ing.

THERE is some talk in New York of the formation of a sugar association among the jobbers of the country. The proposition is to bring the buyers of the principal distributive points into an organization having one operator to act, where now the whole country works independently, and by thus aggregating daily orders lessen the competition and permits of obtaining better terms than can at present be secured, the members to participate to the full extent of discounts granted.

Our correspondent at Carleton Place, Ont., sends us the following business notes from his locality :-- The Dodswell Lime and Marble Co. which began operations last autumn are now employing 80 men.-- A. S. Sibbert & Son grocers, report trade in their vicinity very fair since the first of the year, and consider the outlook good.--Baird & Riddel, dry goods merchants, boast of possessing the largest plate glass double front to be seen between Ottawa and Toronto.

IT is believed the leading dressed beef shippers of Chicago are making preparations to bring suit against the various roads running east from that city, except the Chicago and Grand Trunk, on account of discriminating and violation of the inter-state law. They will ask the court to compel the roads to refund the shippers the amounts charged them in excess of the rates made by the Chicago & Grand Trunk.

THE Government steamer Alert returned from Sable Island this week. She reports all well and no wrecks since her trip there last fall. The west end light on the island has been discontinued since February 12. The Northern Light, which has been stuck in the ice at Souris, P. E. I., succeeded in getting clear of the ice, reaching Pictou, and will return to Souris to-morrow. She reports that the ice off Georgetown extended ten miles out.

The export cattle trade bids fair to be lively. One Montreal shipper has, it is said, already purchased between five and six thousand head throughout Ontario. The principal purchases of prime beef were made at Prescott and Walkerville. Fewer cattle than usual have been fattened this year owing to the shortage in the crops throughout Ontario last season. Recent cable advices say Canadian cattle have advanced to 6½d, or 13 cents per lb. dead weight.

THREE consignments of cotton goods have been sent by the Stark Manufacturing Co. to China since the change was made in shipping over the Cauadian Pacific Railroad to Vancouver, and thence to destination by steamer, instead of by the Sucz Caual. A fourth consignment is now nearly ready to start on its journey. By this route there is a great saving of time with about the same expense for transportation.

BRANDON advices state that there is very little to report as to the state of the market. Prices remain the same as last week. The amount of grain marketed up to last Saturday was 1,076,000 bushels. There is not the slightest cause for uneasiness on account of the backwardness of the weather. Seed operations will shortly be proceeded with, and with every prospect of a good yield in the crop

ADVICES at hand report that two steamers are about to sail from the East with rice for Montreal. The "Victory" has cleared from Akyab, and the "Bonnington" will soon be ready to start from Bassein. It is also said that another steamer has been chartered to clear for British Columbia. The rice market at Burmah is reported as excited and higher, with large business done on Chinese account. SALES of Province of New Brunswick debentures were made at St. John last Saturday at following rates: \$500, 6 per cent., 1895, at  $108\frac{1}{2}$ ; \$1,000, 6 per cent., 1894, at  $107\frac{3}{4}$ ; \$7,500, 6 per cent., due 1906 at 118; \$1,000, 6 per cent, 1910, at  $119\frac{3}{4}$ ; \$1,500, 4 per cent,  $1925,at 95\frac{1}{2}$  St. John city water debentures sold as follows: \$2,000, due 1911, at 117; \$5,000, due 1915, at 119; \$1,000, due 1895,  $109\frac{1}{4}$ .

The total amount of fees received by the registrar of Es-ex County in 1887 was \$6,930. In 1875 the amount was \$7,268 and \$7,730 in 1886. The amount disbursed in connection with the office in 1887 is reported to have been \$4,314, a larger amount in proportion to the receipts than is reported from any other registry division in the Province of Ontario.

The Board of Trade returns show a decrease of 21 per cent. in exports to Canada during March, and  $18\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. for the three months. The imports from Canada decreased  $37\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. and 18 per cent. All the returns for the month show decreases, owing to the slackness during the Easter holidays.

The Antiquarian Society should get a new type-writer or use more ink on that which they use. We are unable to decipher their missive.

Le Canadien says the tax imposed by the Quebec Corporation on commercial travellers will be abolished at the end of the present month.

PETROLEUM is now being used in one of the Leating furnaces of the Pennsylvania Steel Works, Steelton, Pa., and large tanks of petroleum are being received from the Ohio field. The use of petroleum at iron works is gradually increasing, and this use of it may before long create a large demand for the greasy fluid.

LARGE quantities of grain are pouring into Regina from all parts of the district, the farmers having made good use of the favorable trails and weather of the past few weeks. Notwithstanding that so many thousand bushels have been marketed, the farmers tell us they are retaining large quantities for seed.

INFORMATION is received from Newfoundland that the amount of their imports in 1887 was \$5,397,000, and the exports \$5,819,000. Comparing these statistics with those of 1886 they show that in the matter of imports a falling off of \$613,000 is noticed, but in exports a gratifying increase is noticeable. In 1887 the exports were \$5,819,000, while in the previous year the total exports were \$4,862,-951, an increase of 56,049 in 1886. The revenue of the colony shows an increase of \$286,522 over that of the year 1886, while the expenditure is \$308,299 less than the revenue received, which shows that financially the province is living within its means. The estimated expenditure for the current year is \$1,253,600 and the estimated revenue \$1,347,-881. The Labrador coast, which forms a part of the province, exported \$603,000 worth of products during last year, a large increase over the corresponding year of 1886.

The medical superintendent and staff left Quehec on the 16th ult. for Grosse Isle to open; the quarantine establishment for the season.

A VALUED correspondent-a subscriberwrites :- " In the JOURNAL of April 13 an item referring to Chesterville, spoke of the boom in the back townships having collapsed and the reaction set in. We are happy to say that the reaction has not yet struck West Winchester. Business here in all lines is good. The leading dry goods firm report their cash sales" for March, 1888, double the amount for corresponding month last year. A branch of the Union Bank of Canada has been opened here and is doing a good business. A weekly newspaper to be called the Winchester Press is to be issued 1st May. A new roller mill with a capacity of one hundred barrels per day was opened for business last week; another of still larger capacity is all ready for putting in the machinery. The foundry and machine shops built by Cox & McArthur have been sold to George Henderson who intends enlarging the buildings and employing more hands to meet the growing requirements of the place. It is rumored that a shrewd business man from Morrisburg is going to transfer his business to West Winchester at an early date. Several good buildings are to be erected the coming season, most of them for places of business. The village was incorporated 1st January and the Council are contemplating quite a number of local improvements which will add to the appearance of the place. The C. P. R. agent reports the cash receipts at this station more than at any other station on the short line from Smith's Falls to Montreal."

### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ACTIONNAIRE, Quebec.—There is none of the stock on the market. Will inquire as to orice.

Buton & Montan, City .-- Now is your time. There must come a considerable shrinkage ere a year be past.

MERCER, Ramilton .- The house you name is above all suspicions of the kind. It must be some mistake. Better write direct.

DRUGGIST, Ottawa .- The best ginseng is gathered in Manchuria, on the northern con-tines of Ohina. It is in the highest repute among the Chinese, and sells not unfrequently (the wild variety) as high as \$300 an ounce. A cultivated variety in the United States is sold at \$12 an ounce. Its virtues are not apparent upon Europeans.

FOREST CITY, London .- The two loans referred to contributed more than all else beside to cheapen money in Canada, and the astute Toronto manager is to be credited with having prepared the way.

A. C. MITCHELL, Ont .- The JOURNAL OF COMMERCE is the organ of no party in or out of office. But this does not preclude editorial once. But this does not prediude editorial comment upon party subjects having a com-mercial-bearing. The Fishery Question, Re-ciprocity? the Tariff, Commercial Union, the Currence of the editor, and if our views—un-biassed by party feeling—run counter to the subject of the editor, when when with the set of the opinions of those who pin their political faith to the sleeve of Sir John or Sir Richard, so much the worse for the submissive party follower.

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The Constitution

S. Suir, City .-- The volume of these cheap sales is not great enough to affect the wholesale clothiers. Prices have transpired as low as \$2.50 for summer suits, \$1.75 for coats, 50 cents for trousers and 25 cents for vests.

Meetings, &c.

#### THE WESTERN BANK.

The sixth general meeting of the shareholders of the Western Bank of Canada was held at Oshawa, Ontario, at the head office of the bank, on Wednesday, the 11th inst. The following shareholders were present: Messers. John Cowan, R. S. Hamlin, W. F. Allen, Dr. McIntosh, W. F. Cowan, T. H. McMillan, JrA. Gibson, C. W. Scott, John McLaughlin, Robert Dillon and L. K. Murton. The Robert Dillon and L. K. Murton. The President, Mr. John Cowan, occupied the chuir, and the Gashier, Mr. McMillan, acted as secretary to the meeting.

#### REPORT.

The Directors have much pleasure in submitting their sixth annual report for the consideration of the shareholders. The net earnings for the financial year, which closed on the 29th February, amounted to \$38,110.10 of which there was expended on payment of dividends Nos. 10 and 11 the sum of \$22,-895.56, being at the rate of seven per cent. upon the paid-up capital, leaving \$15,000 to be added to the Rest Account, and \$214.54 to be carried to credit of Profit and Loss. Including this addition the Rest has now reachd the sum of \$50,000. Although the year covered by the report has been one of exceptional financial disturbance in this Province, the business of the bank has steadily increased. The earnings, while in the main satisfactory, would have been larger had it not been considered prudent to maintain the immediately available reserves for some time at a point much higher than the sum ascertained to be ample during fairly prosperous periods. Another agency of the bank has been opened in Port Perry, the opportunity being afforded by the retirement of the Ontario Bank from that village. From the advantages afforded by its proximity to Oshawa, it is confidently hoped that this new field of operation can be profitably worked. Arrangements have been completed for closing the Millbrook office at the end of the present month All the agencies have undergone careful inspection before closing the annual account, and the assets of the bank appear to be safely and actively employed. The employees, both at the head office and agencies, have discharged their several duties efficiently and faithfully.

#### JOHN COWAN, President.

38,110 10

#### Statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Western Bank of Canada on the 29th February, 1888.

Net profits of the year after reserving interest due on deposits ..... 38,110 10 ...\$ Which has been applied as follows :-To payment of dividend No. 10 ..... \$ 11,405 73 To payment of dividend No. 11 ..... 11,489 83 Carried to Rest Ac't 15,000 00 Bal. Profit and Loss 214 54

### Liabilities.

To capital paid up	329,534	48
" reserve	50,000	00
" notes in circulation."	286,910	00

•		
" due depositors	683,612	26
" dividend No. 10	35	
	11,489	
" reserve interest	4,726	80
" balance at credit of Profit		
and Loss Account	214	54
-		
·9	\$1,366,522	91
Assels.		
By specie \$ 22,981 68		
By legal tenders 30,913 00		
By notes and cheques		
of other banks 5,662 51		
By due from other		
Banks in Canada 243,984 28		
By due from New		
York agents 5,469 80		
By due from agents,		
Londón, Eng 11,499 97		
By cash assets im-	uD	
mediately available	. 320.511	24
By bills discounted current	947,573	21
Dy bris disconnicer current	1 01010	
By loans to other banks secured	81,819	
By past due bills	6,770	
By other assets	4,676	
By office furniture and safes	5,171	60

\$1,366,522 91

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T. H. MCMILLAN, Cashier. Oshawa, 29th February, 1888.

Moved by the President, and seconded by the Vice-president, that the report as read be adopted, printed and circulated amongst the shareholders. Carried.

Mr. McLaughlin, seconded by Mr. Scott, moved, that the the thanks of the shareholders are due and are hereby tendered to the President, Vice-president and Directors of the bank for the manner in which they have conducted the affairs of the bank during the past year, and that the sum of \$500 be appropriated to the use of the Board for their services. Carried.

Mr. Gibson, seconded by Mr. Allen, moved, that the thanks of the shareholders be given to the Cashier and other officers of the bank for their attention to the interests of the bank. Carried.

Mr. Dillon, seconded by Mr. Murton, moved that this meeting do now proceed to elect by ballot seven Directors to fill the place of those retiring, and that Messrs. C. W. Scott and John McLauglin be scrutineers for said election, and that the poll remain open for one hour to receive the votes of the shareholders, but that should five minutes elapse at any time without a vote having been taken the poll shall be declared closed, and that the scrutineers be paid four dollars each for their services. Carried.

The scrutineers reported the following seven gentlemen as having received the unanimous vote of the shareholders, viz: Messrs. John Cowan, R. S. Hamlin, Dr. Mc-Intosh, W. F. Allen, Thomas Paterson and J. A. Gibson, who were declared duly elected Directors for the ensuing year. A vote of thanks was then tendered to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair and the meeting adjourned.

At a subsequent meeting of the new Board John Cowan, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and R. S. llamlin, Esq., Vicepresident.

### Financial.

### MONTREAL, Thursday, April 19th, 1888.

Money continues casy and in ample supply on this market, the result of the exceptionally low rates ruling in New York, which in

their turn are influenced by the abundance of cheap money in London due to the conversion of consols. Call loans are now offered at 4 to 41 per cent., and mercantile paper runs from 6 to 8 per cent, with the percentage of houses obtaining the lower figure steadily increasing. An unusual difference of opinion appears to exist as to the state of remittances. The loan companies express themselves satisfied with the interest payments and report instalments fairly met, but in most of the staple lines of commerce a different opinion is expressed, and in the metal trade in particular remittances are said to be very backward. We also hear complaints on this score from clothing and boot and shoe houses, but the dry goods and grocery firms speak of some improvement in this direction and state that payments are fully as well met as at this time last year. Sterling exchange 60 days sight is quoted at 9 5-16@3 between banks and 91@8 over the counter. Demand,  $9\frac{1}{2}$ , and  $9\frac{1}{2}$ , 01. Cables, 101-22. Posted in New York, 4861 and 4.881; actual, 4.86 and 4.871/@3. Cables, 4.874@4.88, New York funds rule at 1-16 premium to 1-10 between banks and 108 over the counter. The past week has been a dull and dragging one on the Stock Exchange and what business has passed has been done by scalpers. Everything now hinges on the Bank of Montreal dividend, and it is predicted that its declaration will make a difference of five points in the value of every stock in the market either one way or the other. The brokers would prefer either five per cent. straight or five and two-either of these would make an active market-but they hold that a compromise dividend of five and one would simply make, the market a dull and cautious one for the next six months. It seems generally admitted that not more than five per cent. has really been carned, and some usually well informed brokers assert that this will be the dividend declared; but each of the other dividends have their upholders who base their views on the fact that the declaration of a straight five would depress the bank's stock too heavily, and that consequently the Directors will declare a bonus in addition :

Banks.	No. Sharea.	Highest price.	Lowest price. Average	same week 1887.
Commerce	. 695	118	1163	120]
East, Townships	24	114	114	$125^{\prime}$
Merchants	. 83	$132_{1}^{3}$	1311	1303
Molsons	50	139	139	140
Montreal	708	2213	218	245
Nationalo	100	45	45	
Toronto	85	203	202]	2102
Miscellaneous.		· · · ·		
Can. Pacific	1025	59 <del>)</del>	58	643
Corp'n Fours	\$6000	100]	100 <del>]</del>	
Gas	230		2101	2173
Hoch. Cot. Col		127	127	
Inter. Coal Co		38	38	22
N. W. Lands	125	52	51 <u>}</u>	631
Richelieu	919	52	50	66 <u>7</u>
Telegraph	175	93 <del>]</del>	93	94 <u>}</u>

CANADA now holds fifth place among the maritimo nations of the world, and very nearly fourth among the commercial ficets. Its flect gauges 1,218,000 tons, valued at £7,250,000 sterling (over \$36,000,000). Its tonnage is now only inferior to that of the German empire by about 55,000 tons, and exceeds that of France, Italy, Russia, Spain, Austria, etc. The combined exports and imports of Canadian ports in 1887 reached 7,640,000 tons, which is very nearly equal to those of all the other British colonies combined.

### ARCHITECTS !

Mr. O. E. LISTON, of Brockville, one of the most successful architects in Eastern Ontario, reports: "After very severe tests I have no hesitation in saying that the No. 1 Elephant' White Lend is far superior to many of the so-called 'PURE' White Leads now offered. Fergusson's 'Elephant' Gonuine I have analyzed and found it free from adulteration, strong in body and ground beautifully fine."

# DECORATORS!

Messrs. ELLIOTT & SON, Toronto, the wellknown decorators, say: "We have much pleasure in stating that the 'Elephant' Pure COLOUS have given great satisfaction. They are brilliant, cover well, very smooth, and are thoroughly reliable in every respect."

FERGUSSON, ALEXANDER & CO. Lead, Color and Varnish Works MONTREAL.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Thursday Evg., April 19, 1888.

The position of business affairs has undergone but slight change during the week. Contrary to carlier expectations the spring has been backward, and a dragging, irregular sort of trade has been the rule. The ice now gives signs of breaking up rapidly and already openings have appeared opposite the city and a movement has taken place. Orders for May delivery have again been considerable and the first steamer has already suiled for this port. Interior trade is rather slow owing to the resumption of water carriage in the near future and the reduction to summer rat s of freight about the 25th inst.

ASHES.—Receipts have fallen off, but demand is light and first pots have declined to \$3.80, second to \$3.40. Pearls latest sale at \$7.25. Receipts since 1st January, 938 brls pots, 71 brls pearls; deliveries, 807 brls pots, 78 brls pearls. Stock in store on 18th April at 6 p.m., 556 brls pots, 4 brls pearls.

CANNED GOODS.—Lobsters have been cleared out by speculators for shipment to the States in connection with the rumored removal of duty on tins. This will make a difference of  $1\frac{1}{2}c$  per tin or 72c per case. About 700 cases, all the odd lots available, were taken at \$5.00 and under. Mackerel is also sold out and the only supply is in the hands of retail grocers. Tomatoes quiet at \$1 10@\$1.15. Sales of round lots at lower prices. Salmon \$1.60@ \$1.65 and corn \$1.25@\$1.35.

DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS .- Old butter has gone off to a moderate extent at irregular prices. New has met with fair call and sold as high as 25c for some extra choice pkgs. The cheese trade is quiet and practically unchanged. English market about steady at former cable quotations. The shipments by Grand Trunk last week were 5,802 bxs. Α letter from London says :--- The market for American shows increased steadiness, and more business is doing. Prices also are the turn dearer, as nothing in best colored can be obtained under 58s, and for white 60s is paid, whilst some parcels are held for 62s. New Zealand cheese are sought after and obtain good prices, there being next to nothing obtainable showing fair value in American between 44s and 54s. Under largely increased receipts eggs are lower. Buyers are operating sparingly on account of the weakness in the market. A few sales at 16c@161c. In hog products, pork is quieter but considerable lard has been sold. Green hams 9c@91c; flanks, green, 81c. Cut meats slow. Chicago hog market weak. Light grades, \$5.30@ \$5.50; mixed packing, \$5.30@\$5.55; heavy shipping, \$5.40@\$5.65 ; rough packing, \$5.25 12\$5.40. Lard in Liverpool was again stronger Pork was i unand improved 3d to 40s. changed at 67s 6d, bacon at 38s 6d/@41s, and tallow at 25s. Chicago prices compared with a year ago. May pork \$14.171 and \$2.75; June, \$14 15 and \$20.75. May lard, \$7.70 and \$7.35 ; June, \$7.75 and \$7.45 ; July, \$780 and \$7.521.

DRY Goops .- Our city and suburban traders tell us they have no reason to complain of the business done for the past week and the spring-like day or two that we have had contributed largely to this somewhat pleasing report. The wholesale people say that rereport. mittances show some improvement and that the sorting orders from travellors en route have slightly improved but on the whole the backwardness of the spring has had a depressing influence, especially in the West, and retail stocks in some parts are not much broken into. Canadian staples, with the exception of a couple of lines, are firmly held, and the late meeting of the Canadian cotton kings has had a strengthening influence on the holders of all domestic cotton manufactures-this we judge from the increased numbers of orders which we are told have been received here the since late meeting.

FLOUR AND GRAIN .- Since our last a fair amount of business has been done in flour on shipping account, though probably less than last year at this season. Buyers have been unwilling to give the prices asked thinking them too high, and of late the market has been excited by news about the winter wheat crop. It seems probable that instead of lower prices higher ones will have to be paid. Business in grain dull and the local trade is at a standstill for the moment. All the American markets have been excited and higher. It seems probable that in many sections wheat has been killed by the night frosts in the south, the mid-day heat taking off the covering of snow and leaving the tender shoots exposed. The European situation is also more serious and altogether speculators prohably think it safer to be "bulls" rather than "bears." Private Liverpool advices quote the English market steady but millers are unwilling to follow any further advance. Prices in Chicago compared with last year :--May wheat, 815 c and 845c; June, 82% and 82% ; July, 83% and 824c. May corn, 56]e and 39le; June, 55le and

402c ; July, 55%c and 41%c. May onts, 32%c and 29c ; June, 32%c and 20%c ; July, 32%c and 29%c.

Fish & Oh.s.—No business in a wholesale way is reported in fish and the quotations are purely nominal ones. Stocks of cod oil are light and there is more strength in the market. There is considerable enquiry, and it looks as if the market will be cleared before the new arrives. Holders look for higher prices, it is stated that a thousand barrels recently went to the States from Halifax. A few changes will be found in our price list, and Gaspe is held for nearly as high a price as hetter brands owing to its scarcity. Some seal oil has sold at about 48c in lots. There was some little stir in raw linseed at 57c in lots, and the market is reported firm.

GREEN FROMTS, RTG .- Business quiet. Prices of some articles will be found reduced. Apples -We quote \$3/0\$4 for good Spies and Baldwin's per bbl. and russets \$3 50@\$4. Lemons \$2.50@3.50 per box for Messina and Palerino fruit. Oranges, Valencins, \$5@\$5.50; Flori-das, fancy brights 5.50@\$6. Cranberries \$6 @\$8 per bbl. Dates, 41e@6c, according to quality. Bananas, Aspinwall, \$2@\$3.50 per bunch. Red bananas \$1:25@\$2; Jamaicas \$2 @3. Spanish onions in cases \$4@\$5. Red onions in bbl. \$1.50@\$5. Bag figs 4c@4kc; kegs 41; 1 lb boxes 9c per lb.; 10 to 14 lb boxes 10@13c. Filberts 9c; walnuts 14c; peanuts 8@0c; pecans 91@10c; almonds 13 @14c; Brazils 13c; cocounuts \$4.75@\$5.50 per 100. Bermuda tomatoes \$1.50@\$2 small Asparagus 50@60c bunch. Strawcrate. berries 50060c quart. Cucumbers \$1.800 2,25 per dozen. Cablage \$660\$7 per crate, Lature \$1.50 per dozen. Lettuce \$1.50 per dozen. Spinach \$3@\$3.50 per brl,

(Inoceanes .- Most of the large houses report business flat and do not look for any improvement until towards the close of the month. There has been a "deal" in lobsters and some stir in oils but these matters are referred to under their proper heads. Several round lots of new Barbadoes molasses, about 100 puns. have sold to arrive this week by rail on the basis of 39c. The wholesale trade is careful about handling tobacco, fearing that the government may remove the duty. There has been no change in sugars. Teas are in moderate demand but quiet for the season. A leading English house writes by last mail :--Ten.-There seems a better enquiry for all kinds of Congou, those from 8d@10d per lb being in most demand. Medium to fine Monings are getting scarce. Greens are easier in the lower grades. Coffee.-Market wears an upward aspect, prices being 18@2s dearer for the week. African has realized 55s. Rio 588/662s for second good to ordinary first qualities. Jamaica 60s per cwt. Spices .---The public sales have been in abeyance during the Easter holidays, but pepper is strong, Singapore black being now 8d per lb. Currants and sultanas are quiet but very firm

HIDES & TALLOW.—Hides quiet and ensy, with only small sales to report. The quality from this out will continue to improve. A few changes will be noticed in our prices of imported stock. Local hides are unchanged at the late decline. Tallow is steady with little business.

HAY & FEED.—Choice timothy firm at \$12 and inferior at \$10 per 100 bdls. Pressed hay in good demand at \$12 for No. 1 and \$1 less for No. 2. Straw tirm at \$560\$7 per 100

4

bdls. Mouillie easier at \$25%\$27 per ton, bran steady at \$18.50%\$19, and shorts at \$20 \$21.

IRON AND HARDWARE.-While the British fron market has remained very quiet during the past week a good deal of business has been done in Montreal and Western Canada for delivery in spring and summer. Prices on this side have been fairly well kept up as freights are higher than at the same time last While stock lots are still selling at year. about \$23 for No 1 brands, in two or three weeks these will be reduced to about \$19 to \$19.50. Bar iron continues unchanged. Tin plates are also steady at late figures. The position of the ingot tin market is rather curious. While spot lots are quoted at £166, future deliveries, say three months ahead, are being sold as low as £115. This, it is believed, is due almost altogether to, the manipulations of the syndicate in England and France. Sales have been made at 35c here but parties are unable to fill until new tin arrives which will be in May. Sales of futures are also mentioned as low as 26c but this is speculative and for some time ahead. Local manufacturers' prices for nails, horseshoes, etc., are unchanged. Summer rates of freight will come into force on the 25th and are practically the same as last year.

LEATHER & SHOES — Trade in leather quiet and prices nominally unchanged. A little stock is still being forwarded to England from different points, but not from this city. There is nothing new at the shoe factories. The bulk of them are still finishing up orders in hand and getting out fall samples. Some, we believe, have got travellers out who are doing a little sorting up. Production of leather is sail to be lessening both in the cast and west, which should stiffen prices sooner or later, particularly if shipments are anyway brisk from here at the opening of navigation. Prices are probably at bottom.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.—The rates from Liverpool are in a very uncertain condition, owing to threatened competition of some outside steamers at the beginning of the open season. We may see 5s accepted to Montreal for grocerics and kindred goods.

RAW FURS.-A full report of the fur seal sales has come in and the large advance in the larger and medium sizes is confirmed-The collection this year of Copper Island skins is reported of middling quality-46,333 against 54,600 last year. The Copper Island skins are collected by the Alaska fur company and although taken under the same conditions and in the same latitude as the bulk of the collection they are distinctive in form and quality and somewhat inferior to the so-called Alaska collection. The demand for the skins sold by the company in November has been very active and stimulated the prices of the Copper Island skins which brought the following advance over last year. The middlings or larger sized skins realized 15 per cent. advance, the mixed middlings and smaller which are the next size brought 37 per cent. and the smallest 10 per cent. advance. The small size skins and pups were sold at about last year's prices. Cape Horn skins of which there were 3,000 advanced from 30@35 per cent. on account of their demand for Russia and also the demand for the English trade. Cape of Good Hope skins of which there were about 2,000 were bought at an advance of 25 The per cent. chiefly for Russian account. sale of this parcel of 50,000 skins was very satisfactory to the consignees as the large





advance was not anticipated. The Leipsic sales are looked to with some apprehension on account of Emperor Frederick's illness and the unsettled state of European politics, generally.

Roots .- Potatoes in larger supply and farmers sold waggon loads at the rate of 80c per bag. Onions have continued in good demand and are stronger as they are scarce. American buyers could not get what they wanted and prices were raised on them. They took two or three cars at \$5@\$6 per brl.

SYRUP AND SUGAR .--- The receipts of both have been large and the demand has eased off somewhat. Syrup 65c/@75c per tin and sugar 9c@10c per 1b.

SEEDS .- Business has continued to improve. Western clover \$3.50/@\$9; mammoth \$9/@ \$10; Rawdon \$9.50/010.50, and alsike \$9/010 per one hindred pounds; Canadian timothy \$3.25/0\$3.30; American do \$3.20/0\$\$3.25 per bushel of 45 lbs.

TOBACCO.-There is some apprehension that the tobacco tax will be interfered with and business drop in consequence. The tax in ury and the contemplated reduction in taxation it is thought not unlikely that tobacco may be made altogether free. A difference of 20c between the two countries, rendered greater by the facilities of manufacture in the States, would give rise to unprecedented smuggling operations, and so disturb things generally that it is thought not 'unlikely the Canadian Government will also make some changes in the tax.

WOOL-Business quiet. Buyers of fine wools are watching the London sales, and it is a "waiting" market with nothing to add to former reports. A secent cablegram says: At the wool sales there was a good-sized attendance. The competition was keen and prices firm. The total amount sold since the beginning of the series is 106,480 bales.

### TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS. (Revised by Telegraph.)

TORONTO, April 18, 1888. The condition of the wholesale trade shows very little change. In nearly all branches of merchandise the movement is restricted to sorting-up orders, but merchants anticipate more activity when lake navigation is fully opened. The money market works satis- | Timothy \$2,90@\$3.25.

The following are the bids of to-day as compared with last Thursday :---

Banks. Bid Bid Loan Cos. Bid Bid Ap'l Ap'l 19. 12. 19. 12.				
	Banks.	Ap'l Ap'	Loan Cos.	
Ontario         1133         12)         Prechold          164         167           Toronto          204         Wostorn Can         185         185           Morchants,         181         Union          182         183           Commerce,         174         Landed Credit         1214         121           Inperial         1.3         13         181         146         146           Pederal          Lond'n & Can'd         146         146         146           Dominion         *2184         224         Farmers Loan	Ontario Toronto Merchants, Commerce Imperial Federal Dominion Standard Hamilton Central	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Freehold Western Can Landed Credit Bidg. & Loan Lond'n & Can'd Farmers Loan Quitario Loan Central Canada.	200 167 185 130 121 101 146 129

BUTTER .- The receipts are only moderate and prices rule firm. There is no shipping demand, and trade is confined to small lots. Choice tub dairy and rolls job at 20/@22c; round lots nominal at 18@19c; inferior and medium qualities job at 13@17c, according to quality. Eggs offer freely and prices are weak, case lots selling at 13c a dozen. Cheese quiet and prices steady; the best jobs at 12/0 124c and ordinary at 112c.

CLOVER .- The market is dull and prices easier. Red is quoted at \$4.25/@\$4.50.



refined 64c@74c; granulated 74c@74c, and Paris lump 71c. Dried fruits steady; black basket \$3.75@\$4; loose muscatel \$2.35@\$2.45. Molasses, sugarhouse 28c@30c. Fish in fair demand and tobaccos firm.

OF

HARDWARE.-There is a moderate movement with little change in quotations. The feeling is easier for future delivery.

HIDES .- There is no change in this market. Sales are slow, with cured quoted at 6c, and green at 31/051c. Sheepskins rule at \$1/0 \$1.25 and a few lambskins bring 20c. Calfskins are 6c@7c

LIVE STOCK .- The cattle receipts are fair, with a good demand from local butchers. The export trade, however, is dull, owing to unsatisfactory reports from Britain. Choice steers for shipment sold yesterday at 43c per 1b. and bulls are quoted at 31c/04c. Butchers' cattle steady at 4c@4] c for the best, and at 24c @3c for inferior. Sheep in moderate demand at 41c@41c per lb. Spring lambs \$3.50@\$5.50. Hogs higher at 5 ]c @6c per 1b:

PROVISIONS .- Trade is quiet and prices as a rule firm, Bacon unchanged, with long clear quoted at 9c for ton lots and at 91c for cases. Cumberland cut is quoted at 81/083c. 'Hams unchanged at 111 @ 12c, for smoked, and Mess pork sold at \$17@\$17.50. Lard firm with sales of 20 and 50 lb pails at 10]c@11c. Dried Apples firm at 6]@7]c, and evaporated at 10c@11c. Potatoesare quoted at 98c@\$1 a bagin car lots. Hops sell in small quantities at 15c, lenges inspection of his price lists.



### CHAMPION FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF 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.

S. S. LIMBALL, 577 Craig Street. Box 945. MONTREAL



#### GENTLEMAN RESIDING IN WIN-A NIPEG, who has been a number of years in the wholesale business there, is desirous of representing a number of manufacturers or first-class wholesale houses in Manitoba and the Northwest; his connection with wholesale or retail equally good.

Address "i0," P. O. Box 708, WINNIPEG, Man.

@17c for the best; trade lots dull at 14c. Beans \$2.25 @\$2.35 for hand-picked.

WOOL.-There is very little doing. Small sales of pulled supers at 23c/@231c and extras at 27c@28c. Fleece nominal at 20c@22c.

#### SPECIAL NOTICES.

We would direct the attention of the trade to the card of Messrs. Robt McNabb & Co., 1831 Notre Dame street, Montreal, manufac-turers of ladies' and children's whitewear, embracing the following lines : Bridal trous-scaux, night dresses and underclothing, ladies' toilet jackets, infants' robes, children's white dresses, &c., &c. They are making at the present time a special range of corset covers which are considered the best fitting and largest assortment in the trade, and all noveltics as they appear in the New York or Parisian markets will be secured at once and presented to the attention of the trade. Although the firm have only been manufacturing a few months, their goods are to be found to-day in all the chief centres of trade in the Dominion. Samples now complete and inspection is invited of the latest New York designs.

We draw attention to the advertisement of Messes. C. C. Snowdon & Co. (which appears elsewhere). They advertise an article of roofing material which is in great demand. It is claimed to be the cheapest and best on the market. Πtu.

B. HARAM, is a wholesale manufacturer of sofas, lounges, and parlor and bedroom sets at 179 Rideau street, Ottawa, who desires to introduce his furniture to the trade and chal-

Montroal, April 21st, 1888.

By order of the Board,

the 9th prox.

Daucas.-Trade is fair, and prices steady. Opium is quoted at \$4.25@\$4.50; glycerine 27c@30c; oil of peppermint \$3.50@\$4; buchu leaves 18c@20c; Howard's quinine 62c@65c; German do 55c/260c; turpentine 65c/268c.

The Books at both places will be re-opened on the 2nd June next.

CHAS. DRINKWATER,

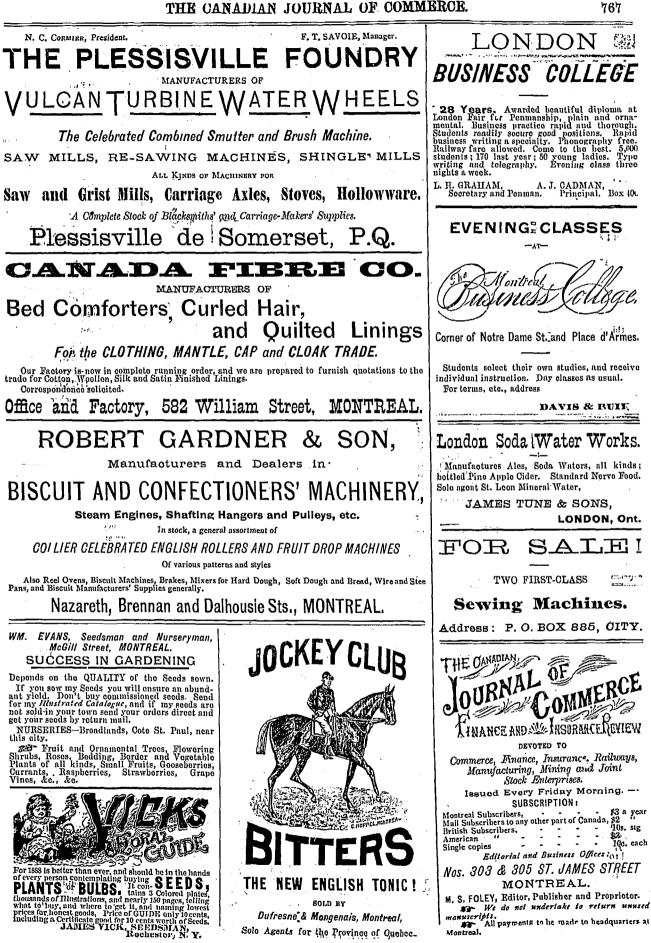
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Secretary.

FLOUR AND GRAIN .--- There is a very limited demand for flour, and no sales of round lots reported. Local dealers are asking slightly higher prices for small lots. The feeling is rather better owing to higher prices for wheat. Car lots of extras are nominal at \$3.40, and straight roller at \$3,70@\$3,75. Patents rule at \$3.70/@\$4.15, according to quality. Wheat is more active and the feeling firmer. Sales are reported the past few days of No. 2 fall at 86c f.o.c., No. 1 red winter at 92c ; No. 2 red winter at 86c ; No. 1 Northern at 87c ; No. 1 Manitoba hard at 93c on track, and No. 3 fall at 84c. No. 2 spring is nominal at 814@82c. Barley is dull, and prices purely nominal. Oats stendy with sales of car lots of mixed at 431c on track, and of white at 44c. Corn is dull, one car selling at 62c on track. Peas steady, with sales outside for shipment at equal to 61c; car lots on spot quoted at 65c *B66c*<sub>5</sub>, and for May delivery at 66c@67c. *Bran* is quoted at \$17*@*\$18. Outmeal dull, and prices of car lots nominal; ordinary brands quoted at \$5.25*@*\$5.35.

GROOBERERS .- Business is fair this week and prices steady. Sugars unchanged, Canadian

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Sole Agents for the Province of Quebec-

Montreal.

And Stone-Ground Flours, Meal and Food all kinds.

Brantford, Ont.

Special correspondence solicited.

# SURETYSHIP.

The only Company in Canada confining itself to this business.

### THE GUARANTEE CO. OF NORTH AMERICA.

Capital Authorized, \$1,000,000 Pald up in Cash (no no!es), 300,000 Resources Over 900,000 'Deposit with Dom. Gov't, - 57,000

### THE BONUS SYSTEM

of this Company renders the Premiums in certain cases annually reducible until the rate of

One-Half per cent. per annum is reached.

This Company is under the same experienced man-agement which introduced the system to this continent over twenty-two years ago, and has since actively and successfully conducted the business to the satisfaction of its clients.

### Over \$560,000 have been paid in Claims to Employers.

President, - THE HON, JAMES FERRIER. Vice-President, - SIR ALEX. T. GALT, G.C.M.G. Managing Director, - EDWARD RAWLINGS. Sceretary, - JAMES GRANT. Bankers, - THE BANK OF MONTREAL.

### HEAD OFFICE:

157 St. James St., MONTREAL. EDWARD RAWLINGS,

Managing Director.

\*N.B.-This Company's Deposit is the largest made for Guarantee business by any Company, and is not liable for the responsibilities of any other visks.



Boot and Shoe Manufacturer, 21 CHAREST ST., St. Roch's, QUEBEC.

		STOCE	KS AND	BONDS				
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94 Princess C. E. BRACKETT,				<b>H.</b>	nAl	<b>VIJAI</b>	& S	UN,
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Agents for Wright & Bull, Birmingham; Windsor & Newton, London; Sharratt & Newth, London; Petit Aine, Paris; Fourcault, Frison & Co., Belgique.

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Inspector Street,

WAREHOUSE: 37, 39 & 41 Recollet St.,

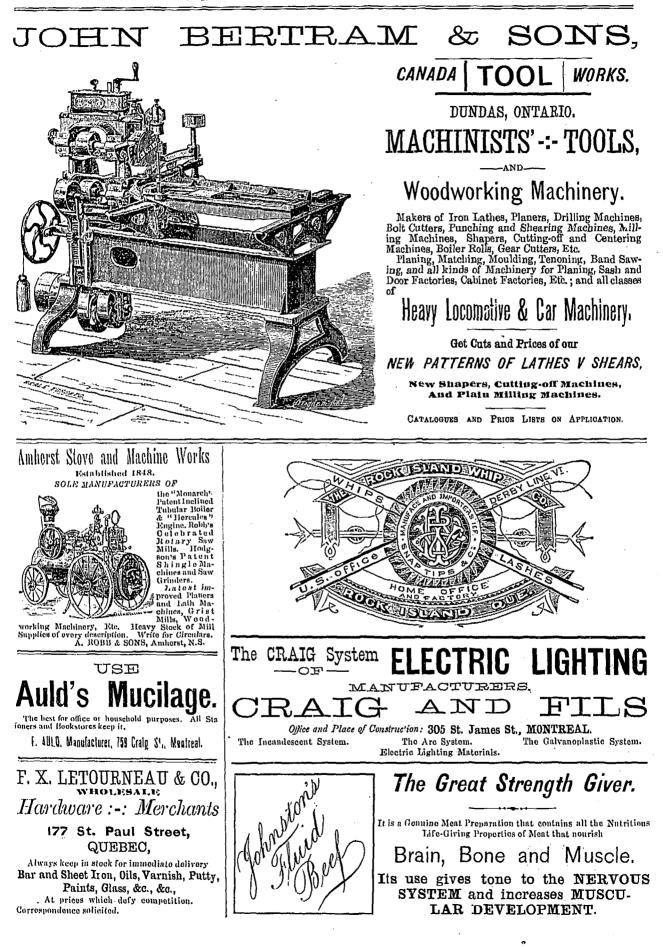
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Name of Article.	Wholesale.		Name of Article.	Wholesal	Nome of Article.	Wholesale
Boots and Shoes. Brogans. Cobourgs Split Balmorals. Kip Buff Calf Buff Congress. Calf Split boots.		Youths. 0 70 \$0 85 0 80 1 90 0 90 1 10 0 94 1 25 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 1 25 0 00 1 25 0 00 1 25 0 00 1 25 0 00 1 25	Roast chicken, 1-lb tins Roast turkey, 1-lb tins <b>Corn Brooms.</b> No. 1 Gem 4 strings, hard woo t handle	S         c.         S         c.         S         c.         S         c.         S         C         S         S         C         S <td>Morphia. Opium. Oxalie Acid Phosphorus</td> <td><math display="block">\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc</math></td>	Morphia. Opium. Oxalie Acid Phosphorus	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Kip " Calf " Folt boots half fox . " Sox	-1 185 3 00 1 40 1 80 1 -2 50 400 0 00 00 000 -1 90 2 50 0 00 1 76 0 -2 00 2 50 0 00 1 85 0 0 75 1 00 0 00 0 00 0 Womens. Misses. -0 75 0 90 0 65 0 85 0	Childs. 0 50 0 60 0 55 0 65	<ul> <li>No. 2 do 3strings</li> <li>No. 3 do 2strings</li> <li>No. 0 Iluri 4 strings</li> <li>No. 1 do 3 strings</li> <li>No. 2 do 3 strings</li> <li>No. 3 do 3strings</li> <li>O. K. 2 strings basswood handle</li> <li>Dairy Produce.</li> </ul>	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Strychnine. Tartaric Acid Jin Crystals. Jonar Extracts: Triple Extracts. sc. bot., por gross Andhor Brand, por gross, Insect Powder por 1b Sulphur flour.	0 32 0 36 21 00 0 00 12 00 0 00 0 70 0 75
Kip Buff Buff Buff " Buff Bals brass nailed Machine Sewed. Peppled Bufton Glazed Buff Button Glazed Buff Button Glazed " Goat " Fronch Kid	. 0 90 1 30 0 80 1 00 0 . 0 90 1 30 0 80 1 00 0 . 1 00 1 50 0 80 1 10 0 1 00 1 50 0 80 1 10 0	0         60         0         75           0         60         0         75           0         60         0         75           0         70         0         80           0         60         0         80           0         60         0         80           0         60         0         80           0         65         0         90           0         65         0         90           1         50         1         25           1         50         1         75	Butter, new Ureamory Townships, do Brockville, do Morrisburg, do Westorn Cheese, fine to finest modium	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Dyestuffs. Archil, con Cutch Ex. Logwood Chips Indigo (Bengal) " Madras Gambier Madder Sumac Eich	0 (8 0 10 0 10 0 11 1 9) 2 25 1 50 1 75 0 70 1 00 0 66 0 08 0 12 0 13
Name of Article.         Wholesale.           Canned Coods.         \$ 0         \$ 0         \$ 0           Lobsters, per case         4 95         5 25         \$ 50         650         \$ 50         \$ 50         50         650         \$ 50         \$ 50         650         \$ 50         650         \$ 50         650         \$ 50         650         \$ 50         650         \$ 50         650         \$ 50         650         \$ 50         650         \$ 50         650         \$ 50         650         \$ 50         6 50         \$ 50         6 50         \$ 50         6 50         \$ 50         \$ 50         \$ 50         \$ 650         \$ 50         \$ 650         \$ 50         \$ 650         \$ 50         \$ 650         \$ 50         \$ 650         \$ 50         \$ 650         \$ 50         \$ 650         \$ 50         \$ 650         \$ 50         \$ 650         \$ 50         \$ 50         \$ 650         \$ 50	Name of Article.       Y         Gr'nGages, 2-lb tins p dz       Corn, per doz	Yhclesulo.           \$ c. \$\$ c.           2 00 2 25           0 00 1 85           0 00 2 30           1 45 1 50           0 00 2 50           0 00 2 50           0 00 2 50           0 00 2 50           0 00 2 50           0 00 2 50           0 00 2 55           0 00 2 85           0 00 2 85           0 00 2 85           0 00 2 355           0 00 1 170           0 00 5 40           0 00 1 2 0	Orugs & Chemicais Acid Carbolic Cryst Medi Alous, Cape. Bleaching Powder Binstone Brom, Potass. Camphor, Eng. Ref. Castor Oil. Castor Oil. Citric Acid. Copporas, per 100 lbs. Crosca Tartar. Gysom Salls. Gum Arabio per lb. Trag.	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Fish. Labrador Herrings, No 1. French Shore, No. 1. Sea Trout	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

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Dress Goods, Plain or Fancy, All Wool or Union. Cashmeres, n a a Merinos, u Tweeds, 18 a a Cloaking, a Ribbons, All Silk or Part Ootton. Silks, " " Poplinettes, \*\* u Laces, u Wool, Cotton or Union. Netts, u a Gauze Veilings, "

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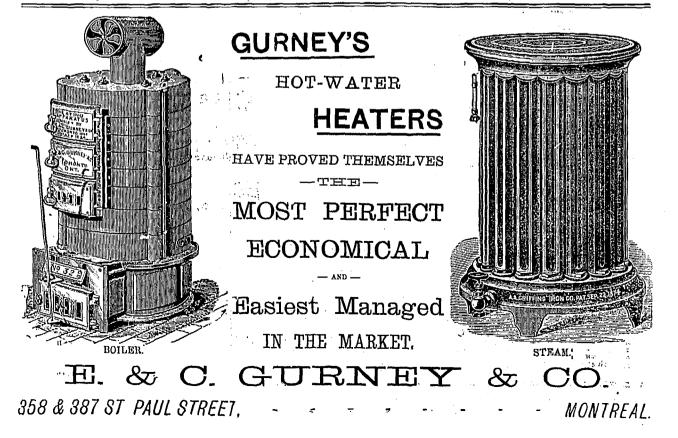
Caledonia Coal and Railway Co. - Steam Coal Stewart's & Stevens - Stm. Rfd. Pale Seal Oil Newfoundland and Gaspo - - - Cod Oil Tessior's Mdd. - - - - Col Liver Oil Caledonia Brand - - - - Chicago Lard Alex. Andrea Krany & Co., Clarets, Brandies, &c. Louis Roedorer's - - - - - Champagnes Duff, Gordon & Co., - - - - Shorries Bas's Ale and Guinness's Stout. Canned Lobstors, Mackerel, Herring, Cod, Salmon

Consignments of all kinds of Produce will have our immediate attention and prompt returns.



MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.—THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1888							
Name of Article	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale
flour. Patent, winter Patent, spring	\$ c. \$ c.	" Spring	0 00 0 12	Plantation Ceylon " Chicory lb Sugars, (casks & brls Yollow Refined "	0 11 0 13	Gelaține, 1 lb. aan 1 qt'' pk 2 qt. gs Gelaține, 4's 6's	190 000 180 000 105 110 160 165
Straight roller Extra. Superfine Strong Bakers	4 00 4 55 3 80 3 95 3 00 3 25	Skunk 25 Grain. Canada.Red Winter Wheat White Winter		Sugars, (casks & bris Yellow Refined	0 071 0 071 0 071 0 071 0 031 0 041 0 40 0 42 0 33 0 34	Vermicelli, Canadian Macaroni Italian Peel-Litron Orange	0 061 0 07 0 061 0 07 0 13 0 00 0 28 0 29 0 161 0 18
Ontario Bags— Extra Superfino Gity' Strong Bakers' [140 [16, gks.] per 199 [bs.] Out] ber und beit	1 35 1 70	"Spring Hard Manitoba, No. 1 do No. 2 Northorn, No. 1, do No. 2 Oats	0 83 0 84 0 86 0 87 0 83 0 84 0 83 0 84 0 83 0 84	Antigua. Trinidad. Grape Sugar Ref. Co. Empress Drips Syrup Dom. Crystal A Glucose.	0 00 0 32 0 30 0 32 0 04 0 041 0 043 0 00	Starch : Whito " Crystal Gloss Snow Flake	0 031 0 00 0 06 0 00 0 07 0 00
Ontmonl; standard bris. Ontmoil, granulated, bris. Rolled Merl Onts Fuol. Prices to householders.	0 00 5 70	Barley Pons, per 66 lbs Ryo Corn, in bond duty paid Grocories,	73 0 74 73 0 74 9 50 0 00 0 00 0 62 0 70 0 71	Valantia			
Coal. Stovo	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	<ul> <li>7ca (IIfChost &amp; Cad.)</li> <li>Japan, com. to mod. 1b</li> <li>good mod. to fine</li> <li>"inost to choicest.</li> <li>"Nagasaki</li> <li>Y. Hyson, com. to gd</li> <li>"fine to finest, lb.</li> <li>Gunpd. com to med"</li> </ul>	0 22 0 26 0 35 0 45 0 15 0 18 0 15 0 22 0 40 0 60 0 15 0 34 0 15 0 46	Eleme	0 15 0 15 0 15 0 15 0 18 0 20 0 11 0 12 0 15 0 15 0 08 0 09	Corstal Pickling. W. W. XXX W. W. XX W. W. X Cider X. Soap : Best Laundry. Matches : Common Parlor	
Maple, 3ft 2in Biroh, "Beedl, "Tunnaruo," Tunnaruo, "Maple, 4ft Ontario] Mixed wood. Raw Furs.	0 00 7 00 0 00 7 00 0 00 6 00 8 50 8 75	"foot and "foot and " Imporial mod. to gd" "fine to finest." Twankay, com. to gd" Oolong" Congou, common" "med, to good" "bed to food" "med, to good"	0 25 0 33 0 37 0 58 0 12 0 18 0 45 0 65	Spices : Cassiamats Maco	0 90 1 00 0 28 0 36 0 50 0 80 0 18 0 20 0 121 0 14 0 09 0 10 0 05 0 06 0 18 0 18	Hardware, 142	0,14 0 18
Fisher. Fox, Red, per skin Fox, Cross, Lynx per skin Marlon per skin	8 00 10 00 3 00 5 00 4 00 5 00 1 00 1 25 2 00 5 00 1 75 2 25 0 75 0 00	" fine to choice. " Coffees, Mocha (green) "	0 35 0 C0 0 23 0 26 0 22 0 26 0 19 <u>1</u> 0 22 0 18 0 21	Pepper, Black White I b. Rice, Mount Royal Sago	(072 075)	Cut Nails, Net Cash: Hot Cut Am. or Can. Pat's 21 ins. """ 21 ins. """ 4 11 ins. Am. "" 14 ins. Am. "" 14 ins. is. "" 14 ins. ""	2 90 0 00 3 15 0 0 3 40 0 0 3 65 0 0 4 40 0 0 3 40 0 0 3 70 0 0

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



Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.		Wholesale.
Hardware Continued. Casing Box, Shook :	\$ 0. \$ C	Summerlee Gartsherrie Carnbroe Clyde Govan	\$ c. \$ c. 23 60 23 50 23 00 23 50 09 00 22 00	Hides and Skins. Montreal Green Hides	\$ c. \$ c.	Russotts, Light "Heavy "No. 2 "Saddlers'	\$ c. \$ c. 0 35 0 40 0 30 0 35 0 20 0 25
1; inper 100 lb. keg 1; in. to 1; "" 2; in. to 2; "" 2; in. to 3; "" 3; in. to 4; ""	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$		00 00 21 75 00 00 22 00 00 00 22 01 24 50 25 50	No. 1 per 100 lbs "No. 2 Tanners pay 506 more for sorted, cured and inspected	5 00 0 00 4 00 0 00	Imt. Fr. Calf English Oak Meats, Eggs, &c.	065080
Cut Spike: all sizes Finishing Nails : 1 in. to 1; per 100 lb. keg 1; in. to 1; 2 in. and up	3 15 0 00	Bar Iron,per 100 lbs Ord. Crown Best Refined Siomens Swedds Sheet Iron to No. 20	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Hamilton, No. 1 insp No. 2 Toronto	0 00 7 00 0 00 6 00 0 00 7 00	Canada Pork, short cut Western mess	17 00 17 50
2 in. and up <i>Tobacco Box Nails</i> ; 1 in. & 1 por 100 lb. kog. 1 in to 2 2 in. to 3 "	4 95 4 00 3 85 3 65 3 55 3 15	Boiler Lowmoor.	4 50 0 00 2 60 2 75 2 50 2 75 0 00 0 06 2 25 2 35	Chicago Buff "Steers "Calfgins Bulls Dry No'r West	8 00 8 50 0 10 0 11 6 00 6 50 0 10 0 11	Hams. City Cured Lard, per lb Bacon. per lb Eggs, fresh in cases in baskets Tallow, Rendered Bactered	0 09 0 09 0 101 0 11 0 16 0 01 0 25 0 00
Clinch and Heavy Clinch : 3 ins. and up Flat and Sharp Pres'd Nails 1 and 14 in per 100 lbs	8 70 5 05 4 70 0 00	Good Brands <i>Iron Wirc</i> : 0 to 7 p 100 lbs Wro't Iron pipe, 4 to 2 in	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Sheepskins Lambskins Calfskins uninspected Horse Hides western, each	0 90 1 00 0 100 0 15 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00	Tallow, Rendered Rough Potatocs, per bag Honey, in comb in tins	0 14 0 15
2" 2] """ "" 2] " 2] """ " " 3 in. and up" " "	6 00 0 00 5 70 0 00 5 35 0 00	"Spring, 100 lb "Tire "lb "Sleigh Shoe. lb	0 11 0 12 3 00 3 25 2 50 3 00 3 00	Leather (at 6 months) No. 1 B. A. Sole No. 2 B. A. Sole	0 23 0 25	Oils. Cod Gil. Newfoundland	0.54 0.35
Not 30 days. of 4 mos. note with int. These terms ap- ply to the above nails Horse Nails : P. & F Bright "" No: 7	0 00 0 00	Tin Plate: IC Coke IC Charcoal IX " IXX "	1 4 50 4 75		0 16 0 20	[Distributing Prices]	0 75 0 80
" " No. 9 M Brand 40 @ 5 por ct. dis Wrought or Shit Soikes :	022 000	IX " IX " IX " DO " DX " DX " Russ. Sheet Iron	4 75 5 50	Harness	017 018 015 016 023 025 025 032	Cod Oil, Nawfoundland Do Halifax Do Gaspe S. R. Palo Seal. Cod Liver Oil	0.35 0 38 0 37 0 40 0 50 0 55 0 80 0 90
7 1-16 and ½ in 3-8 in 5 1-16 in	450 000	Lion & Crown, Tin'd Sht's 24 gauge Lead : Pig, per 100 lbs	0061007 400425 475500	Üpper Heavy "Light Grained Upper Sootch Grain Kip Skins, French	0 30 0 35 0 34 0 35 0 30 0 35 0 35 0 40	Lard Oil, Extra No. 1 Linseed Raw Olive, Pure	0 65 0 75 0 55 0 65 0 57 0 59 0 60 0 62
Horse Shoes Torms, 4 months, or 5 po or 30 days Axes ss. & ds25 to 30 dis.	si	Shot per 100 lbs Load Pipe Zinc : Sheet "Spelter Scrap Iron-Shell. Machinery sorap	0 00 00 00	English Canada Kip Hemlock Calf Light Franch Calf	0 65 0 75 0 35 0 45 0 50 0 60 0 45 0 55	" Machinery " Extra, qt., p case	0 95 1 00 3 00 3 25 2 40 2 60
Gaivanized Iron : Morewoods Lion, No. 28 D. McC. & Co	0 061 0 07	F F to F F F Barbed wire, per lb ' Gal ' Paint	s 3 00 3 50 4 75 5 00 2 0 06 0 06 2 0 05 0 05	Splits, Light & Medium.	0 17 0 25 0 17 0 23 0 14 0 18 0 08 0 12	Spirits Turpentino, brls   Coal Oil :   Car Lots Store, [2 p.c. off   Broken lots	061065
Pig Iron : Siemen No. 1 Coltness. Calder Langloan	$\begin{array}{c} 21 & 00 & 21 & 50 \\ 23 & 50 & 24 & 00 \\ 23 & 00 & 23 & 50 \\ 0 & 00 & 23 & 00 \end{array}$	Fencingwire, No. 12 Eng No. 13 "No. 12/Ger "No. 12'Ger "No. 13	1000 300	Pebble Grain	0 10 0 14	Am. in car lots 5 to 10 bbls Benzine	

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

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



1 The above cut was selected from the large exhibit of OWEN MCGARVEY & SON, by the art critics of the "London Cabinetmaker and Art Journal," and found worthy of a place in that high authority on all works of art with a very flattering notice, highly complimenting them for their splendid exhibit made at the late Colonial and Indian Exhibition in London, and which goods the firm is continually manufacturing, having only the very best and medium class of goods in stock for some years. Waiting a call from all in want of such goods at

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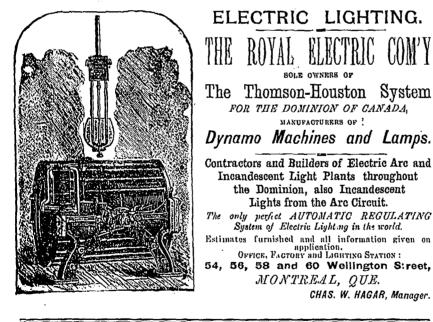
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ADDIT ... 1000

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENT, THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1888.							
Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale
Class. United inches. 14 to 25	\$ 0.\$ 0.	Timber, Lumber &c		Bright Smoking, 3's & 6's Do Fancy American Fancy, ch & sm	\$ c. \$ c. 0 50 0 52 0 49 0 62 0 80 0 90	Claret cases Class Claret of gd. brands Tarragona Ports, imp ga	\$ c. \$ c. 3 00 & up 7 50 18 00 1 15 1 30
United inches 26 " 40 " 41 " 50	1 60 0 00	Birch, 1 to 4 in., M Baswood Walnut, per M Butternut, per M	20 00 25 00 18 00 20 00 60 00 100 00 35 00 40 00	Wines, Liquors. etc.		Burgundy Still, Case Sparkling Can. Spirits, <i>Imp. gallon.</i> . Alcohol65 O. P.	10 00 23 00 16 00 17 50
Paints, &c. W Lead pure, 50 to 1001b kgs "No. 1	0 00 5 50	Codar, round, lineal foot Codar, flat, lineal foot Cherry, per M Elm, soft, 1st Elm, Rock	00 06 00 10 00 04 00 06 ( 80 00 100 00	Ale English qts.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Alcohol	3 16 1 00 2 95 0 97 1 60 0 60
" No. 2	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	If cmlock, M Maple, bard, M Soft, do Ouk, M Pine, clear, M	9 00 10 00 25 00 35 00 16 00 25 00 40 00 50 00 35 00 40 00	Porter : ])ublin qts. pts. Domestic qts.	1 60 1 65	Gid Bourbon " Rye " Toddy " Malt Old Rye4 years old	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Whiting, London, Washed Paris Portland Comont, brl	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2nd. quality, do Shipping Gulls Mill do Lath, M. Spruce, 1 to 2 in., M Shingles, 2st qual	8 00 10 00 1 50 1 60 10 00 13 00 2 00 3 00	Jules Duret & Co } gal. Cheaper shippersgal.	4 00 12 00 4 00 5 25 10 00 16 00 3 75 4 25	" " 6 " 20 to100 cases, net cash 100 to 200 " 21 p c off. 200 cases and over 5 p c off.	201095 209105
French, T.F. Casks	0 121 0 13			Irish Whiskey :- Roo's cs.	9 00 9 50 6 00 8 00	Wool,	
Sait. Liverpool per bag Elevias Twoives	0 521 0 55	Black, Chewing, in boxes. in anddias Mahoganies, Smoking Do Chowing Bright Smoking Fanoy Bright Smoking		Jamaica Rum, 16 O.P., per imp. gal Demarara Rum16 O. P Holland Gin :imp gal	4 00 4 50 3 50 4 00	Fleece Pulled, unassorted	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Canadian, in small bags "Half bags Quarters Factory-filled per bag	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Solace, Common Solace Fair to good [Duty Paid.]	0 25 0 30	Groon cases Groon cases Red cases Champagne	4 55 4 65	"Extra Super B Super Black Natal.	0 00 0 00
Ruroka factory-filled do Rico's pure dairy, per 1 ag quartors Turk's Island	000 2 00	Black, Chewing, boxes 12's Do Navy, Cads, 3's 6's & 12's Mahogany, Chew'g 6's & 8's		Dry	195 600 225 700	Cape Australian	014 017

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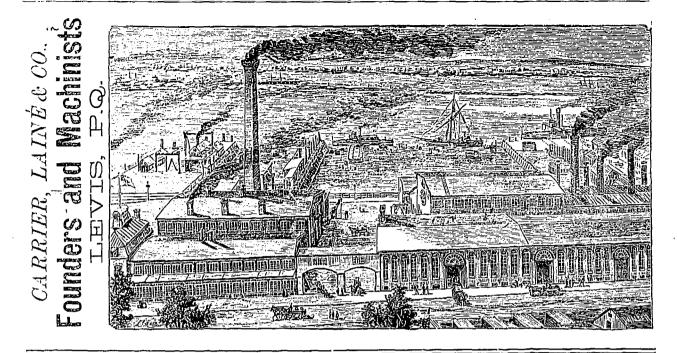
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From Tarning Lathes. Iron Column Drilling Iron Fanching Machine.
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Key Seat Cutting Machines. Cutting and Shear-

ing Machines. 22-Spi.dlo (lang Drilling Machine, Shears. Power

22-Spielde Oang Drilling Machine. Power Shears.
 Large Iron Shaper, English make, Milling Ma-chine.
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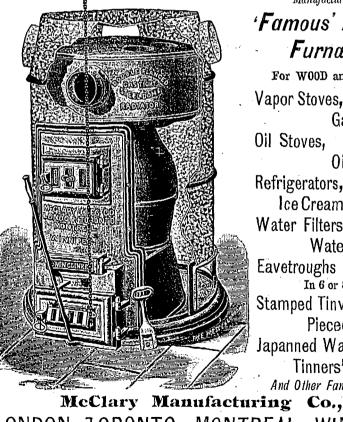
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NEW YORK LIFE	<b>BRITISH EMPIRE</b>			
Insurance Co'y. JANUARY Ist, 1888. Cash Assots \$83,079,845 Surplus 16,128,352 Annual Incomo 22,052,787 New Risks Assumed 106,749,295 Total Risks in forco 358,935,536 Intelligent men of good address, tact and industry, who can procure first-class business, can find profitable employment, and build up a competency without capi- tal, as Agents of the New York Life Insurance Company. Gendlemen of ability and culture, without previous experience, can soon acquire the knowledge essential to success. DAVID BURKE, General Manager for Janada	Mutual Life ASSURANCE CO. Of LONDON, ENG. ESTABLISHED 1847. Accumulated Funds, over			
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