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The Chartered Banks.	The Chartered Banks.	The Chartered Banks.
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the current, half year, being at the rate of Ten per cent, per annum (and a bonus of One per cent.) upon the paid up capital stock of this Institution has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House, in this city, and at its Branches, on and after <i>Tuesday, the First Day of June next.</i> The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May next, both days inclu- sive. <i>THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING</i> of the Shareholders will be held at the Bank- ing House of the Institution on <i>Monday, the Seventh Day of June next.</i> The chair to be taken at One o'clock. By order of the Board, W. J. BUCHANAN, <i>General Manager.</i>	THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, Paid-Up Capital, £1,000,000 Sterling. London Office, 3 Clement's Lane, Lombard street, E.C, Court of Directors: J. H. Brodle, John James Cater, J. J. Kingsford, Henry R. Farrer, Richard H. Glyn, A. H. Philpotts,	

## THE BANK OF TORONTO. DIVIDEND No. 60.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of four per cent. for the current half year, being at the rate of eight per cent. per annum and a bonus of two per cent. upon the paid-up capital of the Bank has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after Tuesday, the first

day of June next. The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st day of May, both days included.

The annual general meeting of the stockholders for the election of directors will be held at the banking house of the institution on Wednesday, the 16th day of June next. The chair to be taken at noon.

By order of the Board,

D. COULSON,

Cashier. Bank of Toronto, 28th April, 1886.

# BANQUE VILLE MARIE.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three and One-half per cent. (3/5) upon the paid up capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at its Head Office, in this city, on and after THE FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT. The Transfer Books will be closed from the ast to the ast of May next, both days inclusive. "The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Bank, on WE DNESDAY the 16th day of June next. The chair will be taken at noon. By order of the Board. U. GARAND,

U. GARAND Cashier

## THE MOLSONS BANK. Incorporated by Act of Parliament 1855.

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

## HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL,

DIRECTORS:

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

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

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

Bra	anches of The Mols	ons Bank :
Aylmer, Brockville, Clinton, Exeter, Hamilton, London,	Meaford, Morrisburg, Norwich, Owen Sound, Ridgetown, Smith's Eally	Toronto, St. Thomas, Sorel, P.Q., Trenton, Waterloo, On

.,	omin's Falls,	Woodstock, Unt.
	Agents in the Domin	
bec-I	la Banque du Peuple a	and Eastern Tow

Quebec-La Banque du Paships Bank, Ontario-Dominion Bank,

New Brunswick-Bank of N. Brunswick, St. John. New Brunswick-Bank of N. Brunswick, St. John. Nova Scotia-Halifax Banking Company and its Branches.

Prince Educated Island—Bank of Nova Scotia, Charlottetown and Summerside. Neufoundland—Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, St. John's.

Agents in United States:

Agents in United States: New Vork-Mechanics' National Bank, Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., Messrs, W. Watson and Alex, Lang; Boston, Merchanis' National Bank; Portland, Casco National Bank; Chicago, First National Bank; Clevidiand, Commercial National Bank; Detroit, Mechanics' Bank; Binfalo, Third National Bank; Mitwaukee, Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Rank; Toledo, Second National Bank; Helena, Mon-tana, First National Bank; Fort Benton, Montana, First National Bank.

Agents in Europe:

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

Collections made in all parts of the Dominion, and eturns promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange. Letters of Creuit issued, available in all parts of the

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st May, both days inclusive.						
The Annual General Meeting of the Share-						
holders of the Bank will be held at the B						
on WEDNESDAY, 16th June next. The	The					
chair to be taken at 12 o'clock.						
By order of the Board,						
G. HAGUE,						
General Manager.	•					
Montreal, 24th April, 1886.						
	.'					
TA DANOUT DIT DETEN	i A					
LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.	- S					
Established in 1835.	ľ.					
Capital Paid-Up, \$1,200,000 Reserve, 200,000						
JACQUES GRENIER, President						
A. A. TROTTIER, Cashier.	۰.					
Branch Three Bivers BO D E Denove at						

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

#### FOREIGN AGENTS.

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

## LA BANQUE NATIONALE

Head Office,			Quebe	c.	
APITAL PAID-UP,	•	•		00,00	
DI	ECTORS.				÷.,
HON. ISIDORE	THIBAD L, Esq., V	EAU, Vice-P	Presiden	ent.	
lon. P. Garneau, . LeDroit, Esq. . Tessier, jr., Esq.	M. W. Ant. Pa P. LAF	Baby, linchau	Esq.		

Honorary Directors-Hon. J. R. Thibaudeau, Montreal.

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

Agurts: <u>England</u> National Bank of Scotland, London; <u>France</u> Messrs. Grunebaum, Freres & Co., La Banque de Paris et de Pays Bas; <u>United States</u>-National Bank of the Republic, New York; National Revere Bank, Boston; <u>Newfoundland</u>—The Commer-cial Bank of Newfoundland.

CANADA-Prov. Onlario-The Bank of Toronto, Maritime Provinces-Rank of New Brunswick, Mer-chants Bank of Halifax, Bank of Montreal; Mayloba-The Union Bank of Lower Canada.

A general Banking, Exchange and collection bust-ness transacted. Particular attention paid to collec-tions, and returns made with utmost promptness.

- Correspondence respectfully solicited.

### The Chartered Banks.



Pald-up Capital - \* - \$6,000,000 Rest 2,100,000 Rest -

#### DIRECTORS.

Hor. WILLIAM MoMASTER, President. WM ELLIOT, Eso, Vice-President.

T. Sutherland Stayner, Esq. John Waldle, Esq., George Taylor, Esq., Jas. Crathern, Esq. Hon. S. C. Wood. W. B. Hamilton, Esq.

W. N. ANDERSON, General Manager. JNO. C. KEMP, Ans't Gen'l Manager.

ROBT. GILL, Inspector,

NEW YORK-J. H. Goadby and B. E. Walker, Agents.

	BRARCENS	
Ayr	Goderich	St. Catharines
Barrie	Guelph	Sarnia
Belleville	Hamilton	Seaforth
Berlin	London	Simcos
Brantford	Montreal	Stratford
Chatham	Norwich	Strathroy
Collingwood	Orangeville	Thorold
Dundas		
Dunnville	Paris	Walkerton
Galt	Parkhill	Windsor
	Peterboro'	Woodstock,

Commercial credits issued for use in Europe, the East and West Indics, China, Japan and South America.

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

BANKERS

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

## THE DOMINION BANK.

CAPITAL, \$1,500,000. - RESERVE FUND, \$930,000. DIRECTORS: .

JAS. AUSTIN, Pres. HOM. FRANK SMITH, V.-Pres. Wm. Ince, Edward Leadlay, E. B. Osler, James Scort. Wilmot D. Matthews.

### Head Office, Toronto.

**EXCERT OFFICE**, **AOFORTO**. AGENCIES: Brampton, Belleville, Cobourg, Lindsay, Napance, Oshawa, Orillia, Uxbridge, Whitby. Queen Street, Toronto, cor. of Esther Street. Drafts on all parts of the United States, Great Britain and the Continent of Europe bought and sold. Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of Europe, China, Japan and the West Indies.

R. R. BETHUNE, Cashier.

## Banque Jacques Cartier.

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

Capital Subscribed, 5600,000 DIRECTORS: 5600,000 A.FH. DESYARDINS, ESQ., M. P., President, A. S. Hamelin, Esq., Vice-President, J. L. Cassidy, Esq. Lucien Hunt, Esq. J. O. Villencuve, Esq. M. L. DEMARTIGNY, Cashier. Branch at Beauharnois, J. A. Cooke, Manager. Branch at St. Hyacinthe, A. Clement, Manager. Branch at St. Hyacinthe, A. Clement, Manager. Branch at Valleyfield, C. H. Hamel, Manager. Branch at Valleyfield, C. H. Hamel, Manager. Agents in New York, National Bank of the Republic, Agents in London, Eng., Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co.

## MABITIME BANK OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA,

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three per-cent. upon the paid-up capital stock of the Bank for the half year ending 30th April instant has this day been declared, and that the same will be paid at the Bank and its branches on or after Tuesday, the first day of June next.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the Bank, in the City of St. John, New Brun-swick, on Friday, the 4th day of June next, at noon. By order of the Board,

THOS. MACLELLAN, St. John, N. B., 27th April, 1886. President.

### The Chartered Banks,

## BANK OF HAMILTON. DIVIDEND No. 27

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of four per cent, for the current half year upon the paid up capital stock of this institution has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable the Bank and its agencies ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF JUNE. NEXT. The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to Site May, both days inclusive. The Asnval. General Mersing of the stock-holders for the election of directors for the ensu-ing year will be held at their banking-house, in this eits, on Turspay, the 15th day of June next. The chair to be taken at 12 of led mon any of the stock of the Board. EAR OF HAMLTON, HAMILTON, ApJ, 21, 1886.

## BANK OF OTTAWA.

#### DIVIDEND No. 20. $\hat{U}_{i}$

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three and one-half per cent. upon the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after Tuesday, the first day of June

next, The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st May next, both days inclusive.  $\kappa_3$ By order of the Board, CEO DUDY C

Ottawa, 27th April, 1886. GEO. BURN, Cashier.

## BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA.

DIVIDEND No. 20.

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

The transfer book will be closed from the 15th to the wh of July, both days inclusive. By order of the Board,

A. D. PARANT. Cashier.

Montreal, May 26th, 1886.

# The Central Bank of Canada.

## DIVIDEND No. 4.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three per cent. for the current half-year, being at the rate of Six per cent, per annum, upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution, has been de-clared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Tuesday, the first day of June next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to 31st May next, both days inclusive. The Annual Meeting of the shareholders will be held in the Banking House, in this city, on Mon-day, the 21st day of June next, the chair to be taken at 12 o'clock noon. By order of the Board. A. A. ALLEEN, Cashior.

A. A. ALLEN, Cashier. Toronto, 27th April, 1886.

#### WESTERN BANK THEOF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, OSHAWA, ONT.

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED, -CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, -CAPITAL PAID-UP \$1,000,000 500,000 250,000 CAPITAL PAID-UP

CAPITAL PAID-OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS. JOHN COWAN, Esq., President. REUBEN S. HAMLIN, Esq., Vice-President. W. F. Cowan, Esq. W. F. Allan, Esq. Thomas Paterson, Esq. T. H. McMILLAN, Cashier.

T. H. MCAILLLAN, Casner, Branches.—Midland, Tilsonburg, New Hamburg, Whithy and Millbrook. Deposits received and interest allowed. Collections sollcited and promptly made. Drafts issued available on all parts of the Dominion. Sterling and American Exclange bought and sold. Correspondents at New York and in Canada, The Merchants Bank of Canada, London, England, The Pavel Bark of Scaland.

Royal Bank of Scotland ...

	F CANADA	
Capital Paid Reserve Fur	-up	\$1,000,000 260,000
HEAD OFF	ICE,	TORONTO.
W. F. COWAN, Pr	DIRECTORS. esident. John Burns	. Vice-President.
W. F. Allen. A. T. Todd.	Fred. Wyld.	Dr. G. D. Morton. R. C. Jamieson.
Bowmanville, Bradford, Brantford, Brighton,	Campbellford Cannington,	l. Harriston, H. Markham, Newcastle Picton,
New York and M	BANKERS. [ontreal—Bank o	f Montreal.

The Chartered Banks.

THE STANDARD BANK

New York and Montreal, Bank of Montreal, London, England-National Bank of Scotland. All Banking business promptly attended to. Correspondence solicited. J. L. BRODIE, Cashier.

### THE BANK OF LONDON

#### IN CANADA. DIVIDEND No. 5.

DIVIDEND No. 5. Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three and One-Half percent, for the current half, year, leing at the raie of Seven per cent, per annum, apponthe paid up Capital Stock of the Bank has this day of ally next. The transfer hocks will be closed from the 19th to the 20th of June, both days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held in the Office of the Bank on Wednes-day, 21st day of July, 1886. Chair to be taken at four o'clock, p.m. By order of the Poard, A. M. SMINT.

A. M. SMATT GAR - other Mana rees The Track of The Level Courses . Jour dry, 191 M. y. 1766.

#### BANK IMPERIAL OF CANADA.

### DIVIDEND No. 22.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of Eight per cent. per annum upon the capital stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches, on and after TUESDAY, the First day of June next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the

17th to the 31st May, both days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of the Share-holders will be held at the Bank, on WED-NESDAY, the 16th day of June next. The chair will be taken a noon.

By order of the Board.

D R. WILKIE. Cashier.

Eastern Townships Bank

## ANNUAL MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking House in the City of Sherbrooke, on

Wednesday, 2nd day of June next.

The chair will be taken at 2 o'clock, p.m. By order of the Board,

WM. FARWELL,

Sherbrooke, 5 May, 1886, General Manager.

#### The Chartered Banks.

## THE QUEBEC BANK.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three per cent, upon the naid-up Capital Stock of this institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable, at its Banking-House in this City and at its Branches, on and after Tuesday, the First Day of June Next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st May next, both days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of the Sharehold-ers will be hold at the Bank on MONDAY, the 7th day of June next. The chair will be taken at three o'clock.

By order of the Board, By order of the Board, JAMES STEPHENSON, Cashier, Quebee, 27th April, 1886.

Loan Societies.

## Ontario Investment Associa'n

(LIMITED),				
OF LONDON,	ÓNTARIO.			
Capital Subscribed, -	\$2,650,000.00			
Capital Paid-Up,	700,000.00			
Reserve Fund,	500,000.00			
Investments,	2,150,000.00			
Money to invest on Mortgag	es on Real Estate, Muni-			

Money to invest on Mortgages on Real Estate, hum-cipal and School Debentures, and other Public Securi-tics. Agents in Great Britain:--Paulin, Sorley and Martin, 20 George St., Edinburgh. Head Olfice, London, Ontario. HHNRY TAVLOR, CHARLMS MURRAY, Manuauer, President.

HENRY TAYLOR, Manager.

## Dominion Savings & Investment Soc.

### LONDON, - ONTARIO.

	i In	COLDO	prated	1872	•		
Capital, -	-	•		-	-		00,000.00
Subscribed,		• •					00,000.00 68.840.28
Paid-up Reserve Fund	i		·	· .	-		49,000.00
Contingent F	und,	-	-	-	•	-	963.12
Loans made	e on Fa	rm a	nd C	ty P	roper	ty on	the most

favorable terms. Municipal and School Section Deinvorance terms, minicipal and ocnool Section De-bentures purchased. Money received on deposit and interest allowed thereon.

F. B. LEYS, Manager.

## The London Loan Co'y of Canada.

Subscribed Capital, \$660,700.00; Reserve and Con-tingent Fund, \$19,755.61; Assets, \$590,316.30. Directors-Thomas Knwr, President; Jas. Ownwr, Vice-President; Thomas McCormick, Geo. D. Suther-land, J. A. Nelles, M.D., W. Puddicome, Andrew Weldon.

Weldon, Manager-MALCOLM J. KHNT. Solicitors-Gibbons, McNab, Mulkern & Harper, Bankers-Merchants Bank of Canada. Applications are invisited for an investment of \$100,000 Debenutres at 5 p.c., interest payable half-yearly.

OFFICE - Albion Block, No. 433 Richmond Street,

London, Ont. THE CANADIAN OURNAL OF COMMERCE TINANCE AND MAINSURANCE DEVIEW DEVOTED TO Commerce, Finance, Insurance, Railways, Manufacturing, Mining and Joint Stock Enterprises. Issued Every Friday Morning. --SUBSCRIPTION \$3 a year 10s. stg Subscrpiption, British Subscribers, - -\$3 10c, each American Single copies -Editorial and Business Offices: Nos. 303 & 305 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. M. S. FOLEY, Editor, Publisher and Proprietor. an of FOLL 1 Partor, ruonsnor and Propriotor. RB- We do not underlake to return unused manuscripts. AB- All payments to be made to hoadquatters at Moutreal.

#### The Chartered Banks. THE FEDERAL BANK OF CANADA

### DIVIDEND No. 22.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Three per cent, upon the Capital Stock of this Bank, has been declared for the current half-year, being at the rate of Six per cent. per annum, and that the same will be payable on and after TUESDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May, both days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of the Share-

holders for the election of Directors will be held at the banking-house in Toronto, on Tuesday, the 15th of June next. Chair to be taken at 12 o'clock, noon. G. W. YARKER,

The Federal Bank of Canada, Gen. Manager. Toronto, 27th April, 1886.

#### ST. STEPHEN'S BANK. Incorporated 1826.

ST. STEPHEN, N.B. Capital, \$200,000

Reserve, 25,000 F. H. TODD, J. F. GRANT, President. Cashier.

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

COMMERCIAL BANK

## OF NEWFOUNDLAND,

ST. JOHNS, NFL'D. Established 1857. Incorporated 1858. Capital, Reserve, \$306,000 ---~

HENRY COOKE, Manager. H. D. CARTER, Chief Accountant.

Collections made on favorable terms.

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

### THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF MANITOBA.

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

DUNCAN MACARTHUR, President. Hon. John Sutherland, Hon. C. E. Hamilton, Alexander Logan, W. L. Boyle.

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

## THE BELL TELEPHONE CO. OF CANADA.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1880. President. - ANDREW ROBERTSON. Vice-President and Man. Director - C. F. SISR. Secretary-Treasurer, - - C. P. SOLATER.

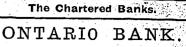
Sectorary-Treasurer, - - - O. P. SOLATER, This Company is now prepared to furnish Tole-phone Exchains facilities to Cities and Towns at reasonable rates, and to connect Cities or Towns Alth each other for Tolephonic communication; also to build Private Lines, connecting Mills, Offices, Dwellings or other points which parties may desire to connect by Telephone. — For particulars address,

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA .-- MONTREAL. Excelsior Mnfg. and Refining

COMPANY 66 Pearl Street, TORONTO. Sole Manufacturers of

Dewar's Hammer Hardening Anti-Friction Metal. Sond for list of Testimonials, &c.

. A. 2-MARIA BARANCE AND PARTY



DIVIDEND No. 87.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three per cent, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the Banking House in this city and at its branches on and after Tuesday, the First day of June next. The transfer books will be closed from the Ifth to the 31st May, both days inclusive. The annual general meeting will be held at its bunking house in this city on Tuesday, the 15th day of June next, the chair to be taken at twelve o'clock noon. By order of the Bourd, C. HOLLAND, General Manager. Toronto, 23th April, 1836.

## ST. JOHNS BANK.

MOLLBUR, President, St. Johns. W. BROSSBAU, Merchant, St. Johns, Vice-President. Jas. O'Cain, Coal Merchant, St. Johns; Frs. Cosselin, Merchant, St. Alexandre. A. A. L. Brien, Notary, St. Alexandre.

PH. BAUDOUIN, Manager.

HEAD OFFICE. -..... ST. JOHNS, -Branch-Napierville, J. Molleur, Agent. Capital Subscribed, . --Authorized, Capital Paid In 1,000,000 226,420

Acents-Montreal, La Banque du Peuple; New York, Bank of Montreal; Boston, Maverick Nat. Bank.

### Loan Societies,

## THE Hamilton Provident and Loan SOCIETY.

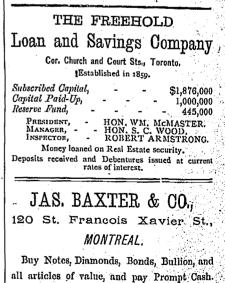
## DIVIDEND No. 30.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three and a Half per cent. upon the paid-up capital stock of the Society has been declared for the half-year ending June 30th, 3866, and that the same will be payable at the Society's banking-house, Hamilton, Ontario, on and after after

FRIDAY. the 2nd of JULY, 1886.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th June, both days inclusive.

H. D. CAMERON, Treasurer, Hamilton, 11th May, 1886.



No Commission or Brokerage Business done "NO MONEY LOANED."

THE



Under Contract with the Governments of Canada and Newfoundland for the Conveyance of Mails

### 1886-Summer Service-1886

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

Vessels.	Tonnage. Commanders.
Numidian	6,100 Building.
Siberian.	4.600 Capt. R. P. Moore.
Carthagenian	4.600 " A. Macnicol.
Parisian	5,400 " James Wylie.
Sardinian	4,650 Lt. W. H. Smith, R.N.R
Polynesian	4,100 Capt. Joseph Ritchic.
Sarmatian	3,600 " John Graham,
Circassian,	4,000 "W. Richardson.
Peruvian	3,400 " H. Wylie.
Nova Scotian	
Hibernian	3,434 " J. Brown.
Caspian	
Norwegian	3.531 Capt. J. G. Stephen.
Austrian	
Nestorian	2,700 W. Dalziel.
Prussian	3,000 " Alex. McDougall,
Scandinavian	3.000 " John Park,
Buenos Ayrean	3.800 " J. Scott.
Corean	4,000 " C. J. Menzies,
Grecian	3,600 " C. E. LeGallais.
Manitobán	3,150 " R. Carruthers.
Canadian	
Phœnician	
Waldensian	2,600 " D. J. James.
Lucerne	
Newfoundland	1,500 " C. Mylins.
Acadian,	1,350 " F. McGrath.
m <sup>1</sup>	

The shortest Sea Route between America and Europe, being only five days between land to land.

### The Steamers of the

### Liverpool, Londonderry, Quebec and Montreal Mail Service.

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Leave Montreal.	A.M. 7.15	A.M. 9.00	Р.М. 6.00	P.M. 8.00
Arrive Ottawa	11.25	Р.М. 12.23	10.15	11.30
" Toronto		9.45		А.М. 8-27
Leave Toronto		л.м. 9.25		P.M. 8.00
" Ottawa	A.M. 8-20	р.м. 6-32	Р.М. 4.40	л.м. 4.48
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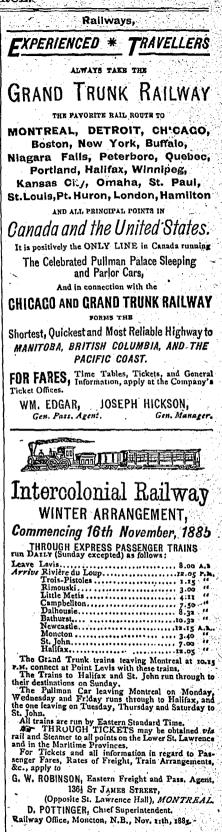
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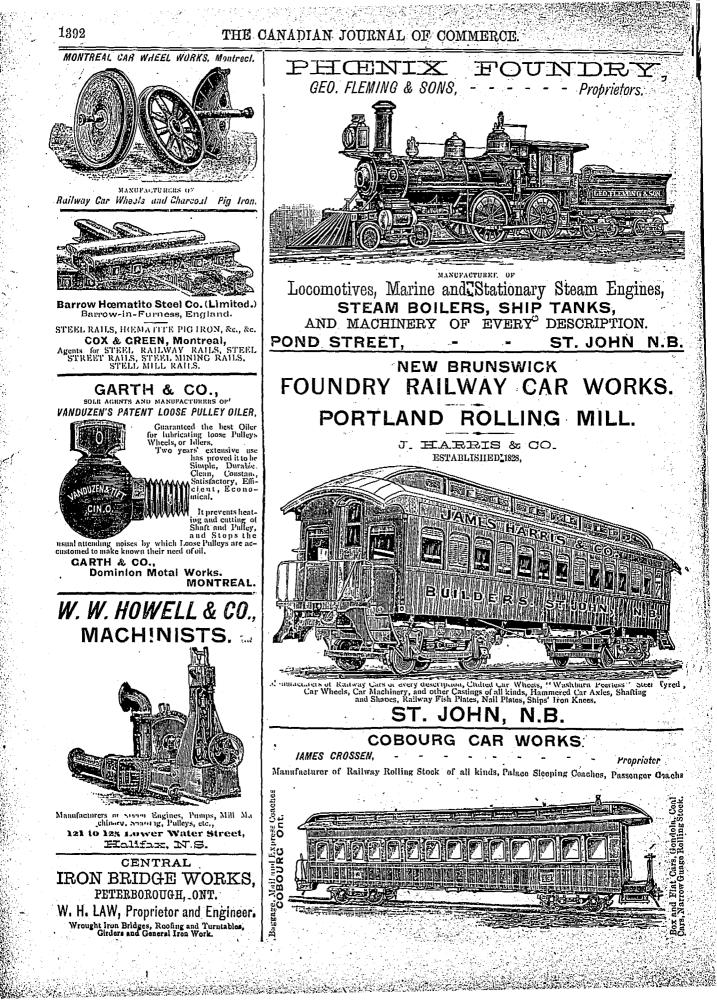
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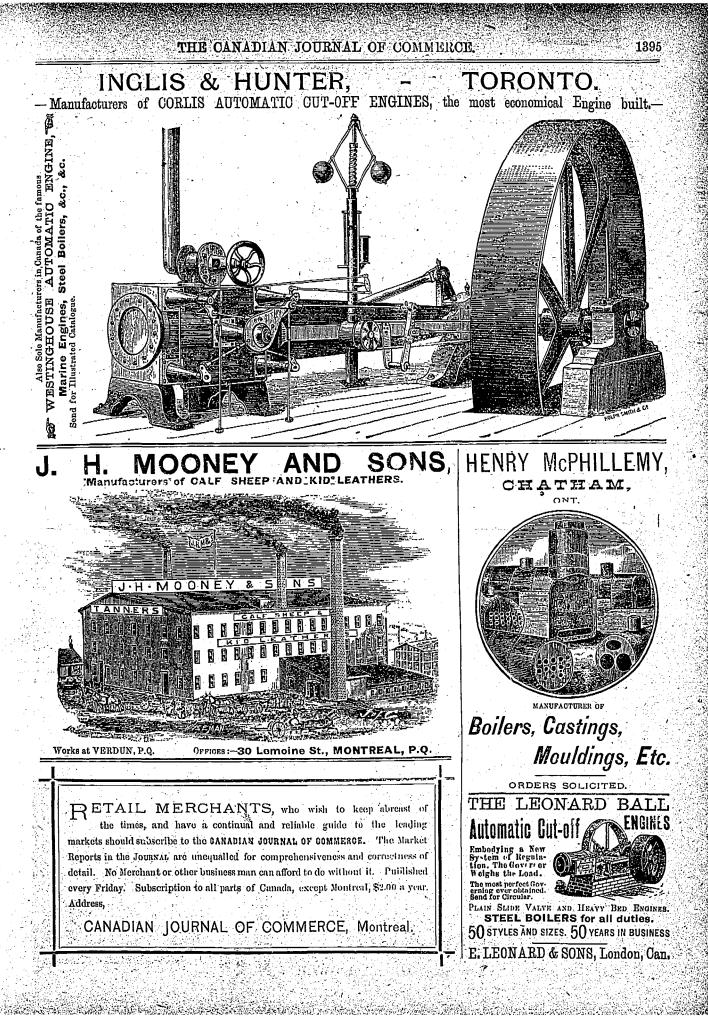






















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Decorated Window Shades and Cornice Poles. Send stamp for illustrated and descriptive catalogue. Special inducements to the Trade Lambermes and large buyers.

assigned.—Robert Brownell, Jr., a lumber dealer, of Eel Creek, N. S. is in difficulties.



Carbolic Acid, Acetic Acid, Clycerine, Anilino Dyes, and Dyestuffs, All kinds of Clues and Gelatines, Mirror Glass and Haircloth, Wire and Wire Nails, **Gold and Silver Leaf** and Bronze, &c., &c.

JOHN CARTER, a general storekeeper, of Sunbridge, Muskoka District, started in the early part of 1884 with about \$600 capital. At first he did pretty fairly but of late has run behind, principally for want of capital. He now assigns with small liabilities,

NEIL MCMILLAN, a Mount Forest tailor, has has assigned with liabilities of probably \$3,000 or \$4,000. He was always considered to be making a fair living but extended credits and growing competition have proved too much for him.

D. R. MCELMON, jeweller, of Moncton, N. B., has been some years in business, but being short of sufficient capital, has always been slow in his payments. He now assigns with liabilities of \$7,000 and assets of nominally equal value.

· ROBERT GARDINER & SONS, makers of steam engines and bakers' machinery, of this city, have again started work after their long shut down, with very strong financial backing. It is understood that their creditors have received 100 cents in the dollar,

The Nova Scotian fishing schooner, Sisters, seized at Portland for not carrying out to the letter the Customs regulations of the port has been released. This prompt action of the American authorities removes the doubt that a policy of retaliation would be entered upon.

ment.

ARRANGEMENTS are perfected for finishing the Short Line between Smith's Falls and Montreal some time in October next, Messrs, Peterson & Lumsden have charge of the engineering, and the whole is to be under the supervision of Mr. T. G. Shaughnessy of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

M. O'NEILL, a grocer, of Peterboro', Ont., was a farmer only two years ago when he was seized with a desire to embark in storekeeping. He sold his farm and started as a grocer with the inevitable result of failure, through want of knowledge of the business he embarked in.

SAMUEL YOUNG, a small grocer, of Peterborough, Ont., is in the hands of the sheriff He came from Ennismore in 1884, where he had run a store for some years. His assets are only valued at \$600 or \$700 and after rent, costs, taxes, etc., are paid there will be but little left for his creditors.

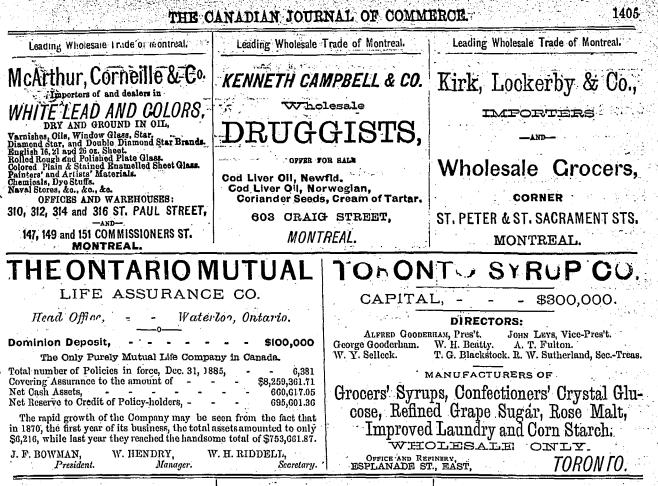
SIMON W. CROFT, general storekeeper, of Broad Cove. N. S., is endeavoring to effect a compromise with his creditors at 30 cents in

The creditors of Dodge & Lawrence, Kentville, N. S., have accepted a settlement by which the assignce pays \$1,200 costs and hands over \$1,000 for distribution. Nearly all the St. John creditors and some of the Halifax creditors participate in this distribution which is on the basis of between twenty and thirty cents on the dollar.

GEO. GLASSCO, hat and cap dealer, of Brantford, Ont., has assigned after five years ex-. perience in business. He was previously a member of the firm of Thomas Glassco & Co., but bought his father out and a year later compromised at 50 cents in the dollar.' He has been doing a small business and only just making a living for some time past.

STEINHOFF & SEABROOK, jewellers, of London Ont., are in difficulties after a career of about eighteen months. Steinhoff was formerly a clerk in one of the jewellery stores there, Scabrook being the practical man. Their means were very small and as the jewellery trade is very much cut up, they were unable to make it a profitable concern.

CHAS. A. SIMARD, furniture dealer, of St. Hyacinthe, Que., has been in business for about three years. The firm in 1883 was Benoit & Simard and was disolved about six months later, Simard continuing alone. His, means were small if any, and he only did a small business, which in these days of keen



competition is usually an unremunerative one.

A. LEMON, general storekeeper, of Montague Bridge, P. E. J. has assigned. It is another case of the farmer turned storekeeper with the inevitable result of failure. Lemon started his store in 1880 with about \$1,000, but from want of business training and other causes has never made any headway; and now that his resources have gradually melted away he is compelled to take refuge in an assignment.

J. S. GAUVREAU, a stationer and bookseller, of Quebec, is in difficulties, with liabilities of \$7,000 and assets of about \$5,000. He was formerly a clerk with L. S. Hardy, and started for himself about nine years ago with about \$600 capital. In 1882 he admitted his brother Pierre Gauvreau as a partner, under the style of Gauvreau & Frere. In 1884 the parinership was dissolved, J. Gauvreau continuing alone. He did only a moderate trade.

At a meeting of the Nova Scotia sugar refinery it was decided to proceed with the business at once. The following board or directors were elected :-J. E. Renny, Hon. J. Butler, Allison Smith, James Thomson, Hon. Robt. Boak, J. F. Stairs. and John S. McLean. They start with a mortgage of \$200,000 on the refinery; on which they pay 5 per cent. nterest to the Merchants Bank of Halifax. GEORGE LONG, general slorekeeper of Dundee, Que, has had becween 20 and 25 years experience of business. During that period he is credited with two failures, the first seven or eight years ago, the second in the winter of 1884 when he obtained a settlement at 65 cents in the dollar. He now assigns for the third time will small liabilitics. He carried a heavy stock and had no resources to fall back upon.

J. M. SIMPSON, boot and shoe dealer, of Ottawa, Ont., was sold out by the sheriff for rent and taxes, on the 18th ulto. The balance of the stock was disposed of to satisfy a chattel mortgage for \$1000 held by a Mr. W. E. Brown, a local manufacturer. As Mr. Simpson had purchased \$600 worth of shoes in this city shortly before his failure an agent of the Montreal creditors has been sent to Ottawa to examine the securities under which the sale took place.

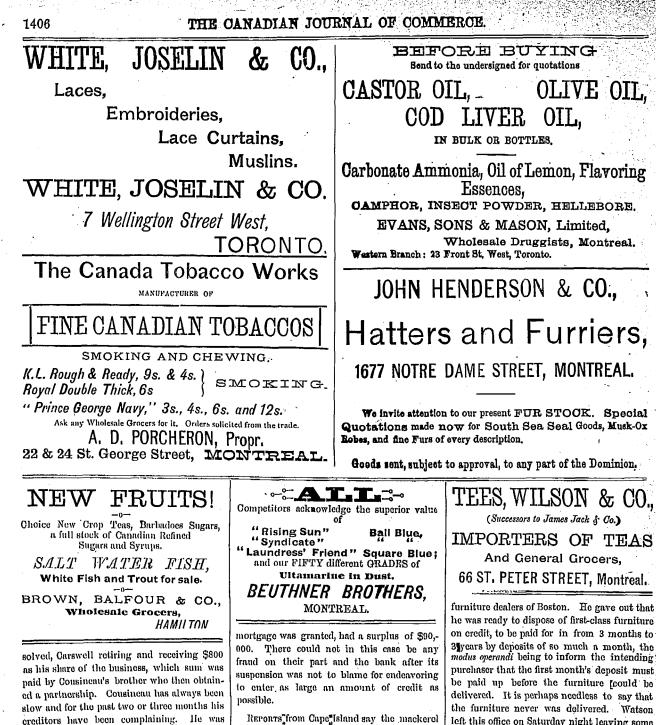
At a meeting of the freeholders of the village of Merrickville, a by-law submitted for the sum of \$10,000 for the purpose of purchasing the right of way for the Ontario and Quebec railway was carried. The village of Smith's Falls has also submitted a by-law granting \$25,000 to be voted for on the 5th June. The township of West Winchester will vote on a by-law, granting \$15,000, on 8th June. The prospects are that these right

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of way bonuses will be carried by large majorities.

THE Government has given notice of the continuation of the bounty on Canadian pig iron. The bounty of \$1.50 per ton on Canadian pig iron manufactured from Canadian ore would have expired next month. The proposal is to continue the bounty of \$1.50 per ton until July 1, 1889, and give a bounty of \$1 per ton for three years after 1889.

Ancillanto COUSINEAU, trader, of Valleyfield, Que., has called a meeting of creditors. He commenced business in 1882 in partnership with his brother-in-law, Carswell. In January, 1884, they were in difficulties, although claiming to show a surplus of \$2,600; and succeeded in effecting a compromise at 35 cents in the dollar. Some of the creditors were afterwards paid in full. The firm dis-



and had no experience of his present venture. This action of the defunct Corriveau Silk Mills Company against the likewise defunct Exchange Bank of Canada, to recover a mortgage amounting to \$30,000 on the plant, etc., of the mills and now in the hands of the liquidators of the Bank, was dismissed with costs in the Superior Court. Hon Judge Taschereau in rendering judgment stated that the president and vice-president respectively of both the Exchange Bank and the Silk Mills Oompany, knew that the latter, when the

formerly clerk in a butcher shop in Montreal

REPORTS from Cape Island say the mackerel fishery will be a failure there this season. Vessels arriving from Grand Banks report abundance of very fine codfish.

SHORT LIVED.—The "Montreal Sanitary and Plumbing Association" has come to an untimely end and its principal promoter has left the city, leaving his wife behind him as his principal if not only asset. Mr. Geo. R. Walson, the Secretary-Treasurer of the concern, came to Montreal from New York about a month ago and rented an office in St. Francois Xavier street, representing himself as one of the firm of B. J. Atkinson & Bros., he was ready to dispose of first-class furniture on credit, to be paid for in from 3 months to Syrears by deposits of so much a month, the modus operandi being to inform the intending purchaser that the first month's deposit must be paid up before the furniture [could be delivered. It is perhaps needless to say that the furniture never was delivered. Watson left this office on Saturday night leaving some small debts unpaid, and concentrated his energies together with those of his partner, Mr. K. P. Read, who is said to be identical with the Mr. J. Hall who posed as manager of the furniture concern, and who now figures as Engineer and Representative in the list of officers of the defunct association, on getting up the Sanitary and Plumbing Association; of Montreal, using the names of prominent eitizens of Montreal, including the Mayor; on his prospectus freely without the slightest authority to do so, and representing the Bank of Montreal as the bankers of the Association,



(Expert



tions have been made to our Government that it may lead to a retaliatory action fatal to the interests of Canadian lumbermen. We are however of opinion that the danger is imaginary. In the first place, that there is a very strong party in the United States which favors free lumber is abundantly clearfrom the strong support which the Morrison bill received. This party would present a vigorous opposition to any increase in the duty for any cause whatever, and obviously with 'much greater effect than they had when endeavoring to procure its repeal. The defensive is a much stronger position than the offensive.

In the next place the advocates of free lumber would ia this case be reinforced by the western lumbermen and other American citizens who have bought Canadian limits. However much they may object to a policy which practically forces them to build mills and manufacture lumber in Canada, they would have no desire to see this prospect made additionally burdensome by a duty on the lumber they make, which would destroy their profits; or on the other hand to hold the limits idle in the hope that a retaliatory policy may force the hand of the Canadian authorities.

As far as we can gather any nervousness as to the result of an increased export daty on logs is mainly confined to the lumbermen on the Georgian Bay, who are brought into direct competition with those of of Michigan, and naturally feel most keenly their strenuous and powerful opposition. The humbermen on the Ottawa, knowing the strength of the eastern market for Canadian lumber, and perhaps not taking into account sufficiently the opposition from sofar off a quarter, have no fear of the results.

"The Eastern people want our lumber, and must have it," is their view of the case, and they are prepared to wait philosophically the course of events. They are, however, generally disposed to support a duty of \$2 per thousand feet, the rate imposed on our lumber when shipped to the States.

We ar. still of the opinion we have from the first expressed, that our forests should be so used as to assist in developing our own country, and to that end that the raw material therefrom should be worked up to the farthest point in the mills and factories of Canada.

It is bad enough to see our rough lumber exported to Burlington and Whitehall, and there give employment to vast numbers in re-sawing, dressing, manufacturing the same into doors, sashes and such articles before heing distributed to the consumers in the Eastern States, but it would be ten times worse to see our valuable forests strippedto feed the mills and stimulate the industries of foreign cities. We are glad the Government has had the courage to take hold of the difficulty with a good grasp. Let us hold our own until the States give free admission not only to our rough product but to all classes of dressed and manufactured lumber. There is no reason, save the discrimination of the U. S. tariff, that our exports of the "produce of the forest" to the United States should not be nearly double what they are now, and that, not by further depleting our forest reserves, but by working up into a higher product, by skilled labor, the raw material we now send out.

## THE FISHERIES IMBROGLIO.

The fisheries question, although it has assumed no new phase of importance, still furnishes a fruitful topic of discussion for the press of both countries, and the justice of Canada's claims has not suffered by the ordeal, but has rather been strengthened in the eyes of the public by the facts which have been presented.

It was to be expected that the eastern press of the United States, having "no case," should endeavor to please their, constituents by replying to answerable arguments by abuse and bluster, and in this the Boston Bulletin takes the lead. this paper affects to be highly indignant at the talk about American piracy, and thinks the real pirates are the Canadians. who "are fitting out a top lofty fleet to prey upon American fishermen." . It also states that if any schooner has taken the precaution to repel unlawful seizure, and should offer resistance, American sentiment would not be greatly shocked. The following "top lofty" tid-bit is, however, amusing, all the horrors of war being threatened :-

"There is a cloud in the sky, no bigger than a Növa Scotian's hand, but it may develop a sizable cyclone. The American people may be slow to take knowledge of flea-bites; they are not exceptionally thinskinned, but once the irritation is felt, a long arm will brush away the pestiferous insects."

The "American people," in whose name the aforesaid paper presumes to speak, are fortunately possessed of a good share of sound common sense, and this is forcibly brought to light in the columns of the New York Commercial Bulletin, which says:—

"It is to the credit of leading western journals, like the Chicago Tribune, that they are all but unanimous in rebuking the foolish talk by certain members of Congress and eastern journalists as to a resort to arms in order to protect the rights, or assumed rights, of some of our fishermen, who have been hardly dealt. with by the Nova Scotian authorities."

Our New York contemporary then quotes a lengthy article from the *Tribune*, which advises the eastern journals to stop their

"trumpeting and tromboning," as the United States could not resist Chili, Portugal, Holland, Greece, or other third and fourth rate powers, let alone the strongest naval power on earth.

"Every seaport on our Atlantic coast," says the Tribune, "would be at the mercy of the English fleet. It could demand indemnity and destroy, if refused, without any effective resistance. We have not a fort on our coasts, Atlantic or Pacific, that could stand against its terrific ordnance. Its scores of light-draft armored gunboats could go up the Hudson to Allmany, up the belaware to Philadelphia, up the Potomac to Washington, up the Mississippi to St. Louis, up the Ohio to Louisville, and we have not a gun or a vessel to stop them. Suppose some of those same ironclad cruisers should go up the St. Lawrence and get through the Welland Canal before our forces could seize and destroy the locks, what is there to save Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Toledo, Duluth, Milwaukee. and Chicago from bombardment? Not a vessel, not a gun! There is not a port on the coasts of the United States, nor a city on its great lakes and inland rivers that is not absolutely helpless against English naval power."

If the fishery matter had been debated in this fashion by Canadian journals, what an outcry would have been raised against the "blustering Britishers who had dared to defy the great American nation." and yet the New York Commercial Bulletin candidly says: "This is neither a fancy picture ner an overstatement. It is supported by facts which cannot be gainsaid." The great pity is that the present difficulty cannot be discussed solery on us merits, and the inference naturaly is that the Americans find that they have no case to argue, in fact that the publication, of their real pre ensuins would only be a painful exhibition to the world of their greed in covering the fish which abounds in the waters of another nation. In a recent interview Judge Savary, of Digby, N. S., a member of the House of Commons in the first parliament remarked that the claim of the right to use Canadian ports and waters is absurd. No nation in the civilized world, except the United States, seeks to prosecute the business of the fisheries in the te-ritorial waters of another nation, and the United States, by a solemn convention, has expressly renounced that right. And on this point Judge Savary holds that it would be most impolitic to make concessions. 1.1.1

"Our diplomatists," he said, "were wise when in 1818 they so expressly stipulated that American fishermen should not visit our ports, except for the limited purpose mentioned in the treaty. To give them the right to buy bait and ice here would be giving them an immense advantage over our own fishermen. Te our own fishermen the reservation of inshore fisheries would be worthless if their American rivals could without any compensatory advantages in their own markets, compete with them in that particular. If we yield that point we practically yield everything, and our fisheries are gone."

That Canadians are acting clearly within their rights on the question of bait is undoubted. Fishing vessels enjoy none of the privileges of trade accorded to merchantmen, the Convention of 1818 providing that they shall be admitted to our harbors for four reasons only: (1) for the purpose of shelter (2) and of repairing damage therein, (3) of purchasing wood and (4) of obtaining water. Merchantmen or trading-vessels have registers, clearances, manifests, etc., which state the character of the cargo, the port of destination, object of the voyage, etc There is no regulation to prevent such a vessel from ontering our ports, purchasing fishingtackle, fresh fish, ice, etc., and clearing again for a port of the United States. It is, however, unanimously admitted that, whenever it may be deemed advisable, we have a perfect right to place export duties. high or low, upon these articles ; or if need be, to prohibit their exportation altogether. In the case of fishing vessels, an entirely different state of affairs prevails, than in the case of merchant vessels. These fishing vessels carry no papers except registors, and have ever been treated as of an entirely different and distinct class. There is therefore no excuse for the cry that has been raised in the States for a war of retaliation on British shipping, as the privileges of trading vessels have not been interfered with.

Some unnecessary stress has also been laid on the new bill introduced into the House of Commons by which several acts of the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E. Island dealing with foreign fishing vessels, and also a section of the Dominion Act of 1868, are repealed and a new clause substituted, which is to provide that any customs officer may bring into port any foreign vessel, being within any harbor of Canada or in British waters within three marine miles of shore and search her cargo. If the master of such vessel does not truly answer the questions put to him, he shall incur a fine of \$400, and if such vessel has been found fishing or proparing to fish withing three miles of the coast, or has entered such waters for any purpose not permitted by the law of nations, or by treaty, or convention, or by any law of the United Kingdom or of Canada, or of having entered such waters has failed to comply with any such law of the United Kingdom or of Canada, such vessel and rigging and cargo thereof shall be forfeited. This bill merely simplifies existing legislation, and there is nothing to justify the story that it was prepared expressly to meet the case of the Adams, which will probably be settled on the laws as they existed at the time of the capture.

Under this act French vessels are also liable to seizure, and in this connection it | foregoing statistics. The fisheries of that

may be interesting to note that some American statesmen are endeavoring to secure the co-operation of France in any negotiations that may be opened with England and Canada. Thousands of families on the coasts of Brittany and Normandy earn a livelihood by the fishing industry on the banks of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. French fishing fleets leave the ports of Granville, Brest, St. Malo, St. Brieuc. Fecamp, Dieppe, St. Hilery and Caux in the middle of March and return at the end of September. The port of Granville alone sent to Newfoundland last season 43 yessels and 900 fishermen, and Fecamp sends every year about 44 vessels of 10,000 tons and over 1,000 hands. The French fishing industry is said to be going to ruin because of so-called "illegal English competition and interference," and also through the obstacles placed in the way "by the obstinate, selfish, St. John's, Nfl'd, Parliament."

The report of the fisheries department, just brought down in the House at Ottawa, places the total number of men engaged in the fisheries of Canada at close on sixty thousand. According to provinces the numbers are as follows:

Nova Scotia......29,905 Quebec ......11,322 New Brunswick-10,185 Ontario....... 2,716 P. E. Island...... 3,535 Brit.Columbia 1,830

These sixty thousand men are employed in 1,177 vessels of 48,728 tons measurement, and \$2,021,633 value, and in 28,472 boats of \$\$52,257 value.

The official figures of the value of the fisheries last year are as follows :

Nova ScotiaS	8,283.922
New Brunswick	
Quèbec	
Prince Edward Island	1,293,429
British Columbia	1,078,038
Ontario	1,342,691

\$17,722,973

The most valuable fish to Canada is the cod, of which \$4,536,732 worth was caught last year. The other chief fish were: lobster, \$2,613,731; herring, \$2,475,118; mackorel, \$1,504,429; salmon, 1,152,348. The Canadian fish exports last year were as follows :

Гo	the United States	\$3,560,731
	Great Britain	
	British West Indies	
	Spanish West Indies	718,956
"	French West Indies	
4	South America	295,647

Besides these, the most important customers for Canadian fish are Portugal and Italy, taking about \$100,000 worth each. The total Canadian export amounts to a few thousands short of eight million dollars (\$7,960,001). The total cost of the Dominion fisheries service is given by the report as \$153,215.

Newfoundland is not included in the

island usually amonnt to more than \$10,-000.000 per annum, making in all about twenty-eight millions as the annual value of the great sea farm.

### SUGAR.

In a very interesting article in Harper's Magazine entitled "A Lump of Sugar," a number of valuable statistics as to its production and manipulation are given; and as sugar is now so important an article of domestic use that the purchasing power and prosperity of a people can be estimated by an examination into its consumption of sugar per capita, perhaps a short account of the culture of the sugar cane and of the newest processes for converting its juictointo the crystalline product with which we are familiar may not prove uninteresting to our readers.

The total production of sugar in the world is placed by the best authorities at between seven and eight millions of tons per year, but of this total only about five millions are available for export, the remainder being consumed in the countries producing it. For the present year it is estimated by experts that the total product of all countries available for export will be 2,218,000 tons of cane sugar, and 2,037,050 tons of beet sugar. Of the total export supply, Cuba produces in the vicinity of 700,000 tons, Louisiana about 125,000, and Texas 10,000 tons more. Of the beet sugar supply, Germany produced last year 1,155,-000 tons, Austria 557,000, Russia, 380,000, France 325,000, Belgium 90,000, and Holland 50,000. The American yield of maple sugar amounted to 25,900 tons last year, and to this we must add about 5,000 tons of sorghum sugar. In addition to this a considerable quantity of date palm sugar or date jaggery is imported, while the manufacture of glucose or artificial starch sugar has of late years assumed enormous proportious.

Sugar cane requires a warm, moist climate, without frost, and having intervals of hot, dry weather; the soil must not be too rich, must be well drained, contain lime and magnesia, and where possible be exposed to the sea breeze, salt in the air being equally beneficial to the cane with salt in the soil. From one to four cuttings are set out together in holes about two feet apart, this process of planting being usually repeated every third year, although it will last for many years with but little deterioration.

When the canes are cut and carried to the mill, the natural effort of the sugar maker is to extract as much of the juice as the little cells that contain it can be induced to give up, and to this end three methods are employed-by crushing or maceration only, by diffusion or soaking out the sugar, and lastly by a combination

of both processes . The crushing mill is an affair of simple construction but of enormous power, the crushers consisting of great rollers of cast iron, working either in pairs or triplets. This is the simplest form, but many attempts have been made to extract a larger proportion of juice by shredding the cane into pulp by raspers, tearing it into shreds, and by a curious press in which the canes are crushed endways by a plunger working in a cylinder. Some mills slice the canes lengthwise before crushing, while in the maceration process the canes are steamed or wetted before crushing. The diffusion process is more applicable to beet than cane sugar working. In it the cane is first sliced by cutters and then thrown into the first of a series of ten or a dozen tanks called a diffusion battery, in which it is steamed and carried on from tank to tank until the cane is exhausted. By this process about eighty-three per cent. of the juice is saved.

The next process is to defecate or purify the juice, which, after clarification, is heated in pans or steam coil boilers, lime being added to neutralize the acid in the juice. The liquid is then filtered, and finally crystallized into sugar. Such is the rough process as carried on in the mill house of a plantation, but to understand all the improvements by which science has rendered sugar the cheap, nutritious, bright and crystalline product it now is, it is necessary to observe the different processes of its manufacture in one of our large refineries.

The raw sugar is emptied from the hogshead into a mixor, a large circular pan set in the ground, usually in the basement of the refinery, made of wrought or cast iron, with a capacity of from 3,000 to 4,500 gallons, and heated by means of a steam coil from which live steam is blown into the seething mixture. From these mixers the liquid syrup is raised by force pumps to the very top of the enormous building, whence percolating downwards it goes through the various stages of refining till it reaches the lower stories as clear sugar.

From these pipes the liquid is delivered into ranges of square tanks, about six feet high, called defecators, in which bullocks' blood or some other albuminous matter performs the same clarifying process for the sugar that white of egg does in the domestic coffee-pot. The clarified liquor from the defecators flows next through bag filters made of coarse cotton twill, and is again collected and carried off into vats. By this time the syrup has been freed from insoluble and organic matter, and is a bright but brown colored syrup containing a few soluble impurities. To free it from these it is run into an enormous circular tank, often twenty feet deep, filled with finely pulverized bone black, which finally decolorizes the syrup by retaining the solu-

ble impurities which have succeeded in escaping the previous filtrations.

The liquor is now refined, it remains to crystallize the sugar into a solid form. This is accomplished in the vacuum pan, an enormous copper boiler covered with a copper dome, both parts being fastened together, air-tight and steam-tight along the rim. The largest of these hold from 35 to 40 tons of syrup, and are lined inside with coils of steam pipe which do the heating. The pan is connected through the cover with an air pump which pumps the air and vapor from the top of the heated syrup, and by thus permitting it to boil at a lower temperature, precludes the possibility of its burning or becoming converted into caramel.

When this process is complete, a moment which it demands the utmost skill on the part of the sugar maker to detect, the temperature is reduced, a slide at the bottom of the pan is opened and the contents are run out into a receptacle below.

After the concentrated syrup has left the pan it is run into coolers to complete the crystallization, and must then be cured, the processes being quite different for mould and soft sugars. For the former kind, whether intended for loaf, cut, crushed or pulverized sugar, only the best grades of syrup boiled to a good sized grain are used As this syrup cools it is run into conical moulds having a small aperture at the apex through which the uncrystallized liquid may drain off, fresh syrup being poured in at the top which washes the crystals as it slowly filters through. Loaf sugar is made by sawing these cones into squares, crushed sugar by smashing the loaves, while pulverized sugar is simply ground fine from the dust of the other two Granulated sugars may be varieties. made from the cone by tearing them apart, but it is now usually made in centrifugal machines in a similar manner to soft sugars.

Soft sugars are mostly cured by centrifugal machines, which consist practically of two drums set one within the other and revolving at a very high speed. The brown syrup is let in from the cooler and the inner drum starled. As the drum gains speed the liquid flies off by centrifugal force, first the free liquid, and finally, if the sugar is of high grade and clean water is let in for the final washing, even the delicate film of syrup or molasses coating each crystal is driven off, leaving the brilliant white sugar to shine out.

The sugar is then barrelled off, granulated sugars being shaken down in the barrels by an ingenious system of eccentrics, while the softer kinds are packed with a screw press like flour.

- Such is a brief account of the newest processes in use in the manufacture of this important staple. Sugar making has often

been considered a triumph for the mereman of science as it is to scientific improvements that a large proportion of the cheapness and excellence of modern sugar is due, but as a matter of fact it requires mechanical skill to as great a degree as any other branch of manufacture, and employs as many skilled artizans in its various processes.

### AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The condition of the money market this week is very much as at our last writing, but there are still indications of the maintenance of the better demand, if not of an increase: It is usually the case at the end of the month that banks are desirous of maintaining or increasing their reserves, and that has perhaps been the chief factor in the activity that has prevailed during the past week, but making all allowance for this there remains sufficient to give hope that a more active business is making itself felt. The rates for loans of all kinds are unchanged during the week, and notwithstanding the fairly active shipments going on, sterling e change remains at a very high rate; satisfactory enough to shippers, who thus get a higher price for their bills, but not so to the wholesale merchants, whose remittan es are thereby increased. New York exchange keeps slightly below par, where it will probably remain till the close of navigation.

In parliament this week the chief occurrence of commercial interest is the bringing down by the Finance Minister of a supplementary list of tariff changes. The particulars of these will be found elsewhere, the most important being the proposed increase in the export duty on pine saw logs to \$3 per thousand. This goes beyond the policy first advocated by this JOURNAL, which was a duty of \$2 per thousand, but we are disposed to think the Government is right in adopting a higher figure. We have discussed the subject at length in a separate article.

There has been and still is some anxiety on the Ottawa with regard to the log and timber drives. The absence of rain during the spring has seriously affected the smaller streams, and fears of a short supply of logs have not yet altogether subsided.

The returns of the associated banks of New York for last week show a surplus reserve unchanged since the previous statement. It is still however largely in excess of the legal requirements, and although there is more speculation in stocks, and consequently more borrowing, rates have scarcely done more than maintain their level. The financial papers report a considerable demand for time loans at comparatively high rates, to carry stocks over till the fall brings about a fresh revival of business.

In sterling exchange, rates are fully maintained, notwithstanding the active shipment of grain and other commodities, and gold continues to go abroad.

The labor troubles, although not entirely at an end, have ceased to be an element of any importance in the general position. There seems to be a general belief that the obullition that has taken place has cleared the air, and removed, for some time to come at least, the causes that on both sides tended to set against each other employers and employed.

Crop rep rts are not so unif rmly good as they were last week, but there is nothing in them that is positively discouraging.

The English financial papers are commenting on the anomalous state of financial matters there. While the position of the bank with regard to bullion makes it imperative that it shall keep its rate at a high point to draw in more gold, the open market is so fully supplied with capital that rates are nearly 11 per cent, below the official minimum. Such a difference is a most unusual thing. The Economist save : "It is the old story of a surplus of money but a searcity of bullion, and is another reminder of the difficulty of working satisfactorily our 'one reserve' system. The joint-stock banks rely upon the Bank of England to keep a r serve adequate for their needs as well as its own, and when the bank takes stops to accomplish the task they go far to render its efforts abortive;" and after a caroful survey of the position comes to the conclusion that the bank is not likely soon to be able to reduce its rate, but that the outside rate will probably increase to a point more closely approximating that of the bank.

The same journal publishes its usual half-yearly resumé of the position of the joint-stocks in Great Britain and Ireland, the most interesting features in which we shall give our readers next week. The statement shows that, as in Canada, diminished profits and diminished dividends have been the rule; notwithstanding which the average market price of the stocks of English and Scotch banks has steadily improved. In Ireland, however, as might be expected at such a time as this, the price has fallen to an alarming extent, from an average of 167 premium, to an average of 120.

The silver trouble is as unpleasantly familiar a factor, in the financial position in Europe and India as it was last year in the United States, but with far more positive and serious effects. Indian authorities clamour for bi-metallism in England as the only alternative to ruin, and in England the question forms the subject matter of many anxions debates. A few years ago it would have seemed incredible that it should be seriously mentioned, but now the theory does not lack for strong supportors. The sense of the community is however overwhelmingly against such a change on sensible and practical grounds not likely to be disturbed.

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### SUMMER FABRICS.

The principal feature of the demand for summer fabrics this season is the decline of prints in the p-pular favor. Of course they will be worn, and undoubtedly to a considerable extent, especially in the Province of Quebec, but the demand has been limited in comparison with that of former years, and it is apparent to the trade that their popularity is on the wane. As has been pointed out in many previous a) ticles, various causes are assigned for this decline, but the favor with which ginghams and zephyrs are now regarded, and the variety of canvas materials coming into vegue, may be looked upon as responsible for most of it.

At the same time a large line of very pretty prints are shown, and it is well to bear in mind that, in prints at all events, large patterns have had their day, and, exept in some special cases, which by their r urity only tend to prove the rule, have iven way to small designs, dots, tiny rings, darts, clover leaf and key patterns, marked very distinctly, although covering the surface well, and in many cases so 'cantifully designe ' and printed as to give almost the impression of porcelain or Dresden china.

Zephyrs are now being produced in large variety and are taking well. They may be considered as a kindred line to prints, but have their designs woven into the texture instead of printed on the surface. One pretty line shown had the so-called plain material intended for the bodice and foundation, shot with white, while that intended for the draperies and trimmings showed stripes, crossbars, and checks in frise, bouclé and tufted knots, upon this shot foundation. The crinkled crapy effect so much sought after this season, is also shown in this material, especially in the lines intended for draping, as owing to the fact of its needing no ironing after being washed, it allows more scope for elaborate draping than a fabric that requires to be ironed. In getting up these lines, it is well to remember that it is necessary to shake them well before drying, so as to obviate the risk of flattening the tufted and bouclé patterns.

New cambrics shown are of firm, even weave, and a popular novelty is a line of double-faced cambrics, showing the same pattern and color on both sides. These cannot fail to take well on account of the increased scope for draping afforded by the material being the same on both sides. The plaids and chambray designs require a practised eye to distinguish them, when in wear, from woven fabrics, and possess the same advantages in making up or turning if required. The favorite styles appear to be plaids in the now fashionable mahogany, chocolate and seal brown tints, while pink and gray and mottled thread and thread, and striped patterns, have also moved off freely.

Many new effects are shown in the printed crinkled seersucker cosigns. The interrupted or block effects, and the combination with jacquard patterns, are novelties amongst these. Many new and Leautiful effects are shown, and it is interesting to note that in spite of all the variations and transformations through which the seersucker has passed at the hands of enterprising manufacturers, it still retains the neatness, freshness, clearness and summery effect of the original lines. Fancy prints in waved, mottled and lace designs are shown either by themselves or forming the ground for small deep-colored figures. Bordered prints are offered in lace designs, and a line in broad stripes and rich colors' to imitate the new styles in dress goods has met with much favor. The kindred ines of ginghams, sateens, percales and baptiste cloths have already been noticed in these columns, so that it is only necessary to say that the demand continues fully up to that already indicated, and that the patterns will be found sufficiently varied and effective to suit the most fastidious purchaser.

Linen dress goods appear to much better advantage, and in far higher grades than ever before. They are shown soft, fine and of good width, and in a large diversity of patterns, the principal styles I eing floral patterns, set figures, rings, blocks, and also birdseye or armure patterns. Blue, pink, gray and other colored grounds prevail, having small colored effects and figures dotted over the fabric somewhat far apart. Linen lawns share in the general improvement, and are shown in many lines having grounds of all colors and presenting the usual conventional figure patterns.

It is a pity that ladies do not take sufficiently into consideration the value of linen fabrics as economical dress goods for the summer. Nothing is more serviceable for summer travelling dresses or country toilets than the dark-figured or hair-stripedlinens, as for travelling purposes they can be worn with a long grey alpaca coat, the most serviceable; dust defying and protective of all summer wraps. As the stiffness of the alpaca prevents its falling into the figure readily, it should be made up as a fitting or semi-fitting garment, and cannot be worn satisfactorily in any loose sleeved baggy style.

Many new washing dresses have very effective draperies of Irish embroideries in

white upon colored grounds, but for house draperies and blouse fronts the so-called embroidered lace, which is firmer and has more substance than the kinds hitherto reserved for use with cotton fabrics, will be found more showy and economical though not so effective for flouncing and panels as the Irish embroideries. "On most new dress skirts plaitings and flounces are entirely absent, one narrow dust ruffle or plaited balayeuse being all that a walking skirt requires beyond the long full drapery which really forms the overdress, and entirely covers the underskirt. For ladies who, while liking some fullness in the backs of their dress, dislike the heat and discomfort of the present fashionable tournure, a skire having several heavy ruffles at the back will be found very useful. These ruffles are very stifly starched and left without ironing, the cloth being smoothed with the hands only, and form a comfortable and cool substitute for the tournure.

For wear with all summer fabrics, silk gloves and mitts are shown in such a variety of shades that any costume can be matched accurately and easily. For cheapness and durability we would recommend the plaited silk gloves of lisle thread and silk woven together. The silk is all on the outside, and therefore gives the appearance of an all-silk glove, while the presence of the thread increases the durability and enables the glove to be put on the market at far less cost. Black silk jersey gloves are especially handsome, and threaten to displace black kid for summer wear almost entirely. Silk gloves are shown in all lengths from thirty-button lengths to cover the entire arm down to six and eight buttons. Ten and twelve button lengths, however, appear to be most popular, and as, this summer, fashion has decreed that silk can be worn in preference to kid for all except the most ceremonious occasions. a large sale for silk gloves is confidently predicted by the trade.

### THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF MANITOBA.

The first annual statement of the first local bank organized in the Northwest could not fail to be an interesting document to those who are concerned in the progress of that part of the Dominion. We therefore give it to our readers in another column.

The president of the bank, Mr. D. Mac-Arthur, made a good speech in moving the adoption of the report couched in words which show that he still maintains the hopeful view of Northwest matters which has always characterized him. His opinion that the bad times which the country has been passing through are coming to an end and a better day dawning will be received with all the confidence that his long ac-

quaintance with the country, and backed by good judgment deserves. He believes that the trial through which it has passed, though a severe discipline, must leave lasting lessons of prudence, economy, industry and self-reliance, and, no doubt, that is true to a great extent, but we fear that the first tide of prosperity in a region acculiarly susceptible of rapid development will drive all the lessons to the winds, unless prudent and thoughtful men keep the warning signal flying. We commend to Mr. MacArthur and such as he this duty when the time of prosperity omes, and come we too believe it will.

Mr. MacArthur calls attention to a matter which is, no doubt, the cause of much surprise to visitors to the Northwest, namely, the paucity of settlement in Manitoba. There is nothing more striking to such a one than the enormous expanse of idleland which surrounds for miles an miles the city of Winnipeg itself. The original cause of this, no doubt, was the absorption of most of the available lands in the vicinity by speculators and capitalists, holding for great prices; then the scanty settlement deterred others who might have gone in, and the railway and land companies pressed for settlers in the newly opened and cheaper regions further west.

But the speculators have mostly succumbed, ruined by their wealth in wild lands, and property can now be bought within a few miles of Winnipeg almost as cheaply as at points many hundreds of miles further west. These near-by lands must, in the very nature of things, be one day—and that not very far distant—of vastly more value than they are at present, and although they may cost the settler more at the outset, their vicinage to a great city must surely compensate therefor at once, in the enhanced value of every pound of food for man or beast grown upon them.

Mr. MacArthur, in passing, eulogizes the Hudson's Bay Railway, an enterprise in which we trust no good money will be thrown away, at any rate until more thorough examination and experiment shall have proved it less chimerical than it now appears to us to be. The money or credit which the Provincial Government is willing to find for this undertaking would be spent to incalculably better advantage in fostering branch railways, drainage works, and good gravel roads.

### FIDELITY OR INFIDELITY.

Competition among the fraternity in New York has become so keen that the Assessment System Accident companies have issued a circular exposing many questionable modes of doing business among their competitors; the Fidelity and Casualty Company retaliate for the action of the latter by attacking what

they call the "Hat-Passing" system, and have issued a circular containing a song called the "Song of the Holey Hat," by "An Old Liner," - with words from the Insurance Monitor,-whose picture occurs on the front page, holding a pair of scales, with a holey hat called "Co-operative Insurance" at one end of the balance, out of which the shekels are falling into a cracked and holey pitcher held by a hand; at the other end of the balance is a placard on which may be discerned the words : "Solid as Gold, Stock Company's Policy, Fidelity and Casualty Co., Assets, \$590,-000." In the words of the retaliatory circular issued by the Assessment companies "Theythe Fidelity and Casualty Company-have recently broken out into the Lyric, and called upon the resources of their tuneful "Actuary" to set somebody else's rather vulgar and slangy lines, attacking assessment and insurance, to Moosick, and under the auspices of a free circulation of this elegant production have endeavored to gain some note-oriety for their self-constituted virtues contained in a flaming advertisement on the back page thereof." The latter are also charged with telling the same tale of having \$590,000 assets to back accident contracts when soliciting for Steam Boiler, Plate-glass, or Fidelity (surety) business, which, instead of being four times \$590,000, is but once for all four classes, besides the fault of gauging by assets without taking the liabilities in proportion, from which it may be inferred that this flourish of assets. as applicable to any special class, is a delusion, if not a snare. The results of figures giving the returns of the Fidelity and Casualty Co. for the years 1883, '84, '85, show that while the surplus has grown less, the amount at risk has grown significantly heavier; that the increase of expenditure, during, this period, exceeded the increase of income by \$35.027: that the increase in its liabilities exceeled the increase of assets by \$31,498, and that the surplus has diminished from \$45,480 to \$13,--932-which surplus was again depleted by a \$10,000 dividend to shareholders in January, 1886, thus leaving at that date a net surplus. of \$3.982, with risks in force amounting to \$56,476,759. To create this surplus of \$13,-982, the sum of \$7,729 is added to the value of certain securities, on the valuation of 31st December, 1884, while the asset of Premiums in course of collection is increased by the large sum of \$42,907 over last year, it being \$90,-588 on the 31st December, 1885, against \$47,-681 on the same date, 1884. On the strength of this top-heavy state of things this company. goes into open warfare with its competitors in the Assessment Accident business, and cuts down its rates in its Accident branch by over 25 per cent. on what a few weeks before it stated were the lowest consistent with security. For some years past it has been cutting rates against its competitors in other branches, with what result has already been shown. The Accident branch is the last resorted to for that purpose. There is only one word which

would properly express the policy of this course under these circumstances, viz: Desperation! The song of the "Holey Hat," issued by this desperate company, is in a rollicking six-eight measure :--

- "Here's your security, straight in its purity, Free from all taint of reserve. Beats the old liners; Look at the shiners;
- Better than any deserve. Refrain—Better than any deserve.
- Holes? to be sure there are ; Holes there are everywhere ;
- Ours are all out in plain sight! Vive la impudence! We make no sham
  - protense,
  - Cheat you in open daylight.
- Ref.— Cheat you in open daylight, Tumble the dollars in, Rattle 'em out again,
- Coin was not made to lie still; Money should circulate, liquidate, percolate,
- Ours is a lively old mill! Ref.—Ours is a lively old mill.
- Some will stay in the Hat, Let us alone for that,
  - P'r'aps not a dead open-an'-shet;

But even our Pitcher's a tol'able Catcher, Some will stay in it, you bet!

Ref .- Some will stay in it you bet!"

This cannot fail to amuse, if not edify the public. <sup>1</sup>The rhymes are tol'able, the reason is no less, while the jingle would not discredit the authors of *Pinafore* or the *Mikado*.

SHERBROOKE has taken a backward step in following the example of Three Rivers, imposing a tax of \$20 a year on commercial travellers. The tax is petty and vexations and should be repealed. No business community can afford to place an embargo on commercial intercourse, however slight, and this action on the part of a supposed wide awake city like Sherbrooke has occasioned some surprise. Three Rivers employs a special policeman to hunt down travellers, and as his salary must amount to at least S500 the civic treasury cannot benefit to any great extent, and the townspeople of course pay more for the necessaries of lite than is the case elsewhere. Sherbrooke, no doubt, will have to do the same as the tax is not a popular one and its evasion is often attempted with success. In time, outside business intercourse will receive a check and the city itself will be the chief sufferer. A business man suggests that the drummer licensing municipalities of this Province, and elsewhere. issue their trade permits in the shape of badges, as it is annoying for travellers to be chased by policemen making inquisitive enquiries about licenses, etc. Possibly, however, travelling salesmen might object to the badges on several grounds. In any event those issued to Montreal men would have to be made of some precious metal as anything in the shape of brass is decidedly distasteful to them.

IN AN article on " low prices for grain," the Chicago Tribune says the statement that 74 cents pays a fair profit to the farmer is a very misleading one and " it is no wonder that

general business is so dull when the producer of the nation's food meets with such a poor remuneration for his toil. The prices paid him for his grain leave him absolutely nothing with which to patronize the merchant for any but the merest necessaries, and of those must buy as little as possible." The low prices are all the more remarkable when the situation is reviewed. The visible supply of wheat has decreased from 58,432,389 bushels at the begining of the year to 37,814,315 bushels, being now 3.400.000 bushels less than a year ago, when the price of the speculative grade was 13 cents higher. The quantity in sight at present is really not a large one, especially as it includes large volumes that are on the way to consumers and stocks in store at points which were not noticed in the visible supply statement till within the last two years. And another impertant difference is found in the fact that a year ago the trade was menaced by the fear of a big aggregate of surplus in the hands of farmers from the monster crop 1884, which is not the case to-day. We have already referred to the enormous supplies drawn by Great Britain from India, Aurtralia and other producing countries.

THE ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE .--- The continued success of the Ontario Agricultural College, at Guelph, augurs well for improved methods of agriculture, not only in Ontario, but throughout the Dominion as well. In connection with the recent agitation for an improvement in the quality of Canadian butter. which has been sadly neglected, old methods having been adhered to in many sections, the College has evidently succeeded in setting a good example shipments having reached 60,000 pounds last year, commanding the highest price and receiving the praise of both Canadian exporters and English buyers. The success of the College is due in a great measure to an enterprising staff of officers, under the superintendence and management of William Brown, Esq., C. E., P. L. S., professor of agriculture and arboriculture. The College has been enlarged from time to time, and has now a most impressive appearance both from the Brock Road and the Grand Trunk Railway. Improvements are being continually made on the farm of 550 acres, which comprises nearly every variety of soil. The number of students is about 190, and the course for their instruction is rigidly useful and practical. In the live stock department is a bull purchased from the Queen's herd at a cost of \$7,000.

LOOKING FOR A CREDITOR.—An honest-faced old stranger, well into the sixties, and apparently well-to-do, called at the office of a leading wholesale grocery firm on St. Peter street last Monday afternoon, evidently a little puzzled at the appearance of all around him.— "I'm from Trout River and I've just been down along St. Paul street," said he. "Ain't

there been a good many changes thereabouts ?". -"Yes, a good many changes there of late years," replied the merchant. - "I've been looking up and down that street," continued the stranger, "the last two hours, for a man who sold me some shirts once and I wanted to pay him a balance due on them." "H'm, h'm," said the merchant.-"I remember what the place looked like; the man lived over his store, up a flight of steps on the side of the building. I wanted a few shirts, but didn't want to pay the price he asked. I told him I didn't have more money than I had offered. As I was leaving the store he called\_ out and said I could take them and pay the balance next time I came to town. Now I can't find the place." "How long ago was it,"queried the merchant. "Well, somewhere along in 1836," replied the stranger, scarcely able to refrain from joining in the shouts of laughter that arose from the listeners.

THE DOMINION BANK .- The annual meeting of the Dominion Bank was held in its handsomely improved and enlarged premises in Toronto. on the 26th ult., the president, James Austin, Esq., in the chair. The earnings of the bank for the past year amount to nearly 133 per cent on the paid up capital of \$1,500,000. Two half-yearly dividends of 5 per cent. each have been paid, \$40,000 carried to the Reserve. Fund, which now aggregates \$1,020,000, and \$10,000 written off bank premises account. The remarks of the president concerning low rates for money prevailing in Canada, as well as in New York and New England, whereby great difficulty has been experienced in employing funds at remunerative rates of interest, coincide with the views recently. enunciated in these columns as regards competition with the banks. That the strength and earning power of the Dominion Bank are well maintained is evident. from the high rate at which the stock is quoted in the market, it being now worth over \$2.08 for every \$1 originally invested by the stockholders. The report is given elsewhere.

The wide range of temperature of our climate has proved extremely destructive to the ordinary methods of paving and in consequence architects and builders have been for some time past endeavoring to discover a pavement, strong, durable, noiseless, fireproof and capable of withstanding the most violent changes of heat and cold. This desideratum has at last been attained in Granolithic pavement, an artificial stone composed of crushed granite and Portland cement, which has proved so great a success that all the newest buildings in this city, the Standard, Balmoral Hotel, Canada Paper Co.'s Building and many others have been provided with it. In making sidewalks of this material a course of 3 inches of broken stone or brick is first laid to provide interstices for expansion by frost, on this 'a course of hydraulic cement concrete is laid,

the pavement being finished by a course of the true Granolithic stone. This pavement has given the greatest satisfaction wherever it has been used, and bids fair to become the pavement of the future. The agent for Canada is Mr. R. Forsythy marble merchant of this city.

THE SEVENTY-SIXTH annual meeting of that staunch old reliable institution, the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co. was held the first of last month. The report showed that the net fire premiums received during 1885 amounted 53 millions of dollars or an increase on the proceeding year of nearly \$175,-000. The net fire losses amounted to \$3,076,-000. After setting aside, as formerly one-third of the net premiums of the year to provide for liabilities on current policies, the balance at the credit of profit and loss account for 1885 amounted to more than a million and a half dollars. During the year 1885 there were issued 1009 life policies, assuring about 41 millions, the premiums on which amounted to \$1,638,-000. The life assurance fund 31st December, 1885, amounted to about 18 millions. In Canada the gross fire policies, new and renewed, amount to \$36,843,755; and the net premiums to the large sum of \$301,557 ; the net life premiums for the year were \$22,574.

The judgment given in the Superior Court in the case of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company against the Phœnix Insurance Co., of Brooklyn, decides an important point of law. Last season, the steamer "Spartan" went ashore in a stream north of Lake Superior. The navigation company called upon the insurance company to pay over the amount of a policy they held for any damage to the steamer. The insurance company objected, and a suit to recover \$600 was entered. When the action became returnable, the defendants refused to appear, on the ground that as the policy had been signed in Buffalo the action should have been instituted there. The Court held this view, and moreover, advised would-be Canadian policyholders in American companies to sign their policies in Canadian territory.

OBITUARY. - Another insurance journalist. John J. W. O'Donoghue, originator, and one of the proprietors of the Chronicle of New York, died recently at his home in Chicago, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. He was formerly in the dry goods business in Belleville, Ont.-Hon. Lucius S. Huntington, a wellknown Canadian politician, and at one time postmaster general of the Dominion, died recently at his residence in Boston, at the age The remains were brought to Montof 59. real for interment, and were largely attended to his final resting place .-- H. B. Rathbun, the well-known lumber and flour manufacturer of Deseronto, Ont., is dead, \*at the age of 75 years. He was a millionaire and the head of the largest lumbering concern

in Canada. He was largely interested in the Napanee, Tamworth & Quebec railway, the railway, and the Thousand Island railway.

The pressure on our columns has compelled an increase in the size of the JOURNAL OF COM-MERCE to sixty-eight pages the present week. The paper is gradually becoming not only the leading commercial and financial newspaper of Canada, but a comprehensive directory of trade and manufactures, where buyers and sellers in all parts of the Dominion may meet to mutual advantage through becoming acquainted with one another's needs, whether as buyers or sellers, thus making the paper what its title indicates, a "journal of commerce" in detail as well as in the widest sense of the term.

ANOTHER.—An enterprising firm of manufacturers in Galt, Ont., write as follows:—Galt Axle and Machine Screw, Works, Manufacturers of all kinds Waggon and Carriage Axles, Iron and Steel Set and Cap Screws, Studs for Cylinder Heads, Steam Chests, Pumps, Etc., Linton, Lake & Co. "Galt, June 1st, 1886. We beg herewith to hand you our renewal contract for the current year, to begin on expiration of old one, viz : June 22nd, at same terms as before, and while doing so, take great pleasure in stating that we were very agreeably surprised at the large number of orders secured through "The Journal of Commerce," mentioning the paper. We merely mention this as an evidence of the pleasure it gives us ronewing for another year.—Yours truly, LINTON, LAKE & CO."

The Manitoba legislature has passed an act guaranteeing 4 per cent interest on \$4,500,000 bonds of the Hudson Bay railroad company for twenty-five years from the completion, equipment and operation of the railway to the standard of the Canadian Pacific, from some point on the Canadian Pacific in Manitoba to Hudson's bay. The Governor-in-council is to have the right to appoint one director. A limit of five years is proposed for the completion of the road.

Boston is the banana market for the New England States and for a large part of Canada. The New England business increased about 100 per cent in the three years ending last summer, and the Canadian call showed about an equal increase. This year the demand in New England and Canada is expected to show a moderate increase by Boston shippers, who think there is no room for such extraordinary growth as in the past.

A REDUCTION has been made in the number of hands employed in the St. Stephen, N. B., cotton mill. The object, says the St. Croix *Courier*, is to afford an opportunity to dispose of some of the surplus stock, of which the company now holds about \$185,000 worth.

Success has attended the efforts of the U. S. fish commission at Woods' Holl, Mass., to propagate lobsters on a large scale, and many thousand young lobsters are now being cared for and fed in the large tanks contained in the hatchery building. The successful voyages made by Canadian cattle steamers, several having crossed the Atlantic without losing a single head, has led to a reduction in insurance rates to 1<sup>2</sup>/<sub>4</sub> per cent and a further decline is expected.

PARLIAMENT was prorogued last Wednesday, after passing quite a number of bills of various degrees of importance and utility, notwithstanding the tedious discussion on the Riel question early in the session.

The traffic returns of the G. T. R. show an increase of \$37,874 as compared with those of the same week of 1885.

ADDITIONAL TARIFF CHANGES .- The following are the changes in the Customs tariff :-

Oilcloth, in the piece, cut or shaped, oiled, enamelled, stamped, printed or painted. India. rubbered, flecked or soaled, not otherwise provided for, a specific duty of five cents and ten cents ad valorem.

Floor oilcloth, 30 per cent. ad valorem.

Straw boards in sheets or rolls, plain or tarred, a specific duty of forty cents per 100 pounds.

Earthenware and stoneware, viz., demijohns or jugs, churns and crocks, a specific duty of ten cents per gallon of holding capacity.

Rubber belting, hose, packing, mats and matting, a specific duty of five cents a pound and fifteen per cent. ad valorem. Carriage hardware, 35 per cent. ad valorem.

Carriage hardware, 35 per cent. ad valorem. Soap, perfumed and toilet, a specific duty of 10 cents per pound, weight of inside packages and wrappers to be included in the weight forduty and 10 per cent. ad valorem.

Union collar cloth paper, in rolls or sheets, not glossed or finished, 5 per cent ad valorem. Union collar cloth paper, glossed or finished,

20 per cent. ad valorem. Paper hangings or wall paper, in rolls, costing 8 cents or under per roll of eight yards, a specific duty of 2 cents per roll of said length.

Felt pressed of all kinds. not filled or covered, by or with any woven fabric,  $17\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, ad valorem.

Jute yarn, not dyed or colored; when imported by manufacturers of carpets, rugs and mats, for use in their own factories.

Stereotypes, electrotypes and bases for same, made wholly or in part of type metal, 5 cents per pound.

Scythes, specific duty of \$2.40 per dozen, Wire covered with cotton, linen, silk or. other material, 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Stove bolts and nuts, and bolts and nuts of half an inch diameter and less, 35 per cent.

Hundkerchiefs, cotton or linen, plain or printed, in the piece or otherwise, 25 per cent, Repeal item 428, Revised Statutes, and substitute the following:

Jute cloth as taken from the loom, neither pressed, maugled, calendered nor in any way. finished, and not less than forty inches wide, when imported by manufacturers of jute bags for use in their own factories.

Nail plate, iron or steel, 25 per cent.

The importation of manufacture of eleomargarine is totally prohibited under the penality of not less than \$200 or more than \$400, the article to be confiscated together with all packages and instruments used in its manufacture.

Philosophical instruments, for use in colleges and collegiate institutes, not manufactured in the country are placed on free list.

In sugar, melado, concentrated melado, concentrated cane juice, concentrated molasses, concentrated beet root juice and concrete when imported direct from the country of のないの

growth and production for refining purposes only, not over No. 14 Dutch standard in color and not testing over 70 degrees by the polariscope, a specific duty of 1c. per pound, and for every additional degree shown by the polariscope test 32c per hundred pounds additional.

On sugar, not for refining purposes, not over No. 14 Dutch standard in color, when imported directly from the country of production, a special duty of 1c. per pound and 30 per cent. *al valorem* on the value thereof free on board at last port of shipment.

On all sugars above No. 14 Dutch standard in color and on refined sugars of all kinds, grades or standards, 1/c. per pound and 35 per cent. ad outorem on the value thereof free on board at last port of shipment.

The forty-first item in the tariff resolution of 31st March is struck out and the following substituted :---

Provided that when any cargo of sugar imported for refining purposes is found to grade in part above No. 14 Dutch standard in color; s ch part to the extent of not exceeding fif.cen per cent. of the whole cargo, may be permitted to entry by polaricopic test.

These changes, generally speaking, are in the direction of an increase. The sugar duties, however, as amended, meet the views Grocers' Guild which recently forwarded a complaint to Ottawa. In the case of raw sugars, imported for other than refining purposes, the standard is raised from 13 to 14 and a decreased duty is the result doing away with the complaint that the grocery trade and the public were discriminated against in favor of the refiners. In many instances, there is a change from an ad valorem to a specific duty, and in some cases, this will have the effect of making fine goods less expensive to import than coarser grades. The duty on earthenware and stoneware demijohns and crocks has been changed to a specific duty of ten cents per gallon holding capacity, making an increase of about 16 per cent. The rate on carriage hardware has been increased 5 per cent, and the rate on union collar cloth has been reduced 5 per cent, when unfinished and 20 per cent. when finished. The duty on handkerchiefs has been increased 5 per cent. Oil flooreloths are unchanged at 30 per cent, but stamped, enamelled, printed or Indian rubbered cloths are in future to pay a specific duty of five cents, and 10 per cent. ad valorem or about 35 per cent. Felt, if simply pressed and not covered with cloth is to pay 171 per cent. and if previously paid 15 or 20 per cent. according to the purpose to which it was to be put. Perfumed and scented soap is in future to pay 10 per cent, and 10c per pound. This is a great increase, as it amounts to from 50c to 90c, while it was formerly but 30c.

A Goop Movs .---- Under the head of "A popular official promoted," the Toronto Mail of May 29th says :-- Mr. H. E. Suckling, local treasurer of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Toronto, has been promoted to the position of assistant-treasurer of the entire system with headquarters at Montreal. He will take his departure from this city on Friday next. Mr. Suckling is a railway man of wide experience, and the Company in giving him a position of increased trust has made a well-deserved promotion. For nine years Mr. Suckling secre-tary-treasurer of the Credit Valley Railway, the assistant secret ary of the Victoria Railway during its const ruction, and held the position of secretary of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway. During the financially dark days of the Oredit Valley Railway he was appointed receiver by the Court of Chancery. Mr. Alexander Leslie, cashier at Toronto, will also go to Montreal with Mr. Suckling. Mr. Suckling is a brother-in-law of the Rev. S. Massey of Montreal.

"Time expired; man ditto," was the reason a country postmaster gave for notifying a publisher to discontinue sending his paper to a certain address.

LOST HIS HAND.—Tramp.—" Please help a poor man what has lost his hand ?" Charitable lady.—" How did you lose your hand, my good man?" Tramp.—" Why.—yhy.—playing poker, marm."—Judye.

A LITTLE OFF THE TRACK.—Petroleum is the topic of the office, drawing-room and workshop, and a great part of our people think only of oil, talk oil and dream oil. Miss Jennic Smith, the railroad evangelist, who has been laboring here, when leaving the other day approached at the train Capt. V—, a well-known operator, who was standing on the platform, took him by the hand, as is her custom, and asked:

"Brother, how are you? Are yon on the rock or sand?"

The captain absent-mindedly but excitedly replied: "We are two bits in the sand and gushing like b.azes,"-*Pittsbarg Paper*.

THE APOSTLE OF SOCIALISM .- Herr Johann Most on the rostrum, with his portly form erect, his eye in a fine frenzy rolling, his long hair pushed back from his brow, denouncing the tyranny of law, calling for dynamite and destruction for those servile slaves of power, the police, declaring war to the knife against Capital and shouting for somebody to give him liberty or give him death, may be an imposing figure. But Herr Most hiding in terror from the "servile slaves" and dragged out by the heels by one of their number from beneath a young woman's bed, half smothered, Falstaff-like, by soiled clothes, scratching the floor with his nails like an ancient feline when pulled backward by the tail, covered by cobwebs and feathers and crying at the top of his voice for mercy, does not present a very digni-fied spectacle. Nice men, these, to overthrow a mighty Government and annihilate the police! On the first danger signal'they leave their dupes to suffer while they sneak off to conceal themselves in cellars or ash barrels or under beds. The sight of a single policeman throws them into an agony of terror, and they whine like whipped curs and cry for mercy to the law which they have so fiercely denounced and defied .- N. Y. World.

THEY KNEW BETTER .- "I am sorry you two ladies are going all that distance alone." I said to some friends going East some time ago. "If we see anybody on the train I know I'll put you in his charge."-"Don't; I'd rather not," one of them answered.-"Why ?" -"Because you always get more attention from strangers. We are all right. If we have any chaperon he'll be bored to death, and he'll be disagreeable all the way. If we have none, every man on the train will be at our service, and he'll only be too glad to attend to us."-"That's queer. I never thought of that."-" My dear boy, men are always in search of adventure, and a formal introduction or an intimate acquaintance makes it a duty, and duty is always disagreeable."-" Well, I suppose you are right."-" Do you see that gentleman there ? He's been quietly looking around to see what pretty women are on the train. Before we get to Port Costa he'll be asking my sister if he can do anything for her. She's prettier than I am. But what he is willing to do for her he'll do for me to keep me sweet." -"I don't think you'll get left yourself."-"Between you and me and the window, I don't think I will."-And I left them with their arrangements all made as to how they were going to treat every man on the car .-San Francisco Chronicle.

and the second second second second



-"When I was laying the foundation Buzz of my mechanical fame and fortune, a few years age," said a railway mechanician, "I boarded in a house full of locomotive engineers and firemen. A practice prevailed there of enlivening the supper table with social conversation, and, the locomotive party being in the majority, the leading theme of talk was stupendous feats performed in railway runs, varied by minor incidents and records of narrow escapes. George Dewhirst, who ran a lathe in the shop, sat opposite to me at the table, and he got tired of being excluded from the conversation. He became ambitous to hear himself talk in that crowd. One evening, catching on in a lull of the conversation, he called out loudly to me, Well, I went over and saw the machine to-day, and it is astonishing the fine work it does!

" How does it work ?' I enquired.

<sup>6</sup> Well, sud he, 'by means of a pedal attachment a fulcramed lover converts a vertical reciprocating motion into a circular movement. The principal part of the machine is a dose which revolves rapidly on a vertical plane. Power is applied through the axis of the disc, and, when the speed or the driving arbor is moderate, the periphery of the machine is travelling at a great velocity. Work is done on this, periphery. Pheces of the hardest steel are by more impact reduced to any shape the skilful operator desires.<sup>7</sup>

"" What on earth is the machine?' demanded a listener.

" 'Oh, it is a new grindstone,' replied George; and a silence that could be felt passed round the supper table."

Meetings, &c.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF MANITOBA.

The first annual general meeting of this bank was held the 26th ult. Mr. Duncan MacArthur, the president, took the chair at 2 o'clock. There was a good attendance of shareholders. The report of the directors is as follows:—

#### DIRECTORS REPORT.

This being the first annual meeting of the shareholders of the bank the directors congratulate them on the success which has thus far attended the operations of the institution. The business of the bank commenced on the 1st May, 1885 with a capital of \$100,000. In the twelve months that have elapsed since then, the bank with an average paid up capital of \$143,580, has made

A profit of		\$55,989 06
From which has to be	1 A	
deducted appropria-		
tion toward prelim-	• • •	and the second second
inary expenses, cost		
of bank notes, rent,		•
salaries, and general		•
charges	\$13,903 09	
Interest paid and re-		
served	14,116 05	28,019 14
Teamings not halanse	1.1.1.1	
Leaving a net balance		COR 000 00
		\$27,969 93
Which is 19-1 per cent	a fi te sa fi	
on the averag e capi- tal.	1.1	
Out of this dividend		
of 7 per cent per		
annum on the paid		
up stock was paid		지 않는 지원 것
in Nov. last	\$ 5039 36	
And another of 7 per	<i>• 2,000 00</i>	en e
cent per annum is		
now payable	6.138 17	11,177_53
		++1++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++



1417

\$790,774 71

6,792 39

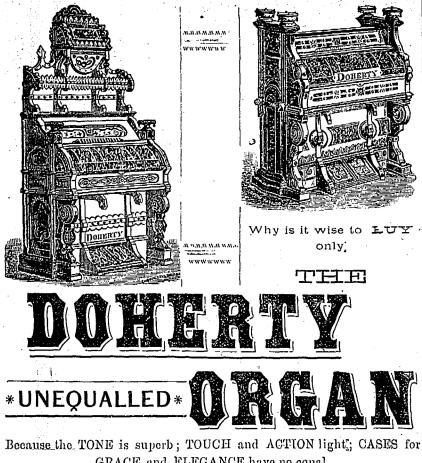
by the profitable results which have followed.

both in Winnipeg and throughout the Province and the Northwest, have cordially given

I am glad to say that the public generally,

Balance to profit and loss account

of next year.....



GRACE and ELEGANCE have no equal.

us a large measure of support, and we enter upon the second year of our existence with encouraging prospects of doing a large and profitable business. The bank commenced business on the 1st May, 1885, with a paid up capital of \$100,000.00, since then the paid up capital has been increased to \$250,000, being in excess of the amount required by our charter and we have had opportunities of placing the entire balance of our own subscribed capital stock outside the Province, but the board has decided, inasmuch as the principal intention in organizing the bank was, that it should be a local institution in reality as well as in name, to hold for some time longer the remainder of the stock for subscription here, before allowing any considerable portion of it to be taken up outside of the province.

The indications at present are that a large portion of the stock will be taken up in Manitoba within the current year, and the absorption of the entire amount is merely a question of a little time. It is a matter of special gratification that the depression which has so long clouded the prospects of the Province is at length wearing away. This year promises to be the last of the bad years which have followed the extraordinary "boom" of 1882. The lessons taught the community by that "boom," and by its results, will not soon be forgotten, and they have already produced good effects in making us more prudent and economical, as well as more industrious and self-reliant. There is much to hope for in the future. The Province, in my opinion, is just beginning its true develop-ment. Up to a short time ago, we had been leading what may be called a pioneer life, but now the commercial mechanism of the coun-

try is complete. We have railway communication with the Pacific and Atlantic, as well as with the navigable waters of the great lakes; we have abundance of monetary institutions; warehouses, elevators, and roller mills have either been erected or are in course of erection all over the Province, and other facilities have been provided for producing and realizing the cereals for which Manitoba has become so famous, and when we consider the case with which our prairie land can be placed under cultivation, and the variety of appliances which exist for this purpose in the form of agricultural machinery, it will be readily seen that an enormous extent of laud can be put down in crops in a few years, and I may here remark that it is very gratifying to learn, from reliable sources, that notwithstanding the discouragements our farmers have had to contend with during the last three years a larger area of land has this year been put under crop than ever before; this increase is estimated at from 25 to 30 per cent. The present season too, has been, to use a term that has special significance in Manitola, exceptionally fine. The season opened early and all our crops are well advanced and very promising of an abundant harvest. But notwithstanding all these hopeful circumstances we must find some means of settling the vacant lands in the Province; there are millions of acres of the finest land in the world lying vacant in all directions around us because nothing is being done to attract immigration to Manitoba. We find all the immigrants going beyond us, because potent influences are brought to bear on their going further west; and if some efficient means are not used to get a share of these i

new settlers, Manitoba will be left behind and soon have a formidable competitor in the Northwest Territories. The duty of the hour, and it is an imperative duty, and one that is incumbent alike on the Government and on the public, is to devise and carry out some adequate scheme whereby Manitoba will secure its full share of the immigrants coming in from Europe. I regard this as being of even more importance than the construction of the Hudson's Bay Railway, on which all our hearts are set; for without sufficient popula-tion to develop the country, railways are comparatively useless and the values of real property in Winnipeg and in other towns of the Province, as well as of farm lands, must-necessarily empire to be uncertain and smustnecessarily continue to be uncertain and unstable, and until our towns have a backbone to their trade in the shape of a dense farming community, business can never be in a sound or satisfactory state. I do not know that I need detain you by making any further remarks at present, but I may say in conclusion that the prospects of doing a safe and profit-able banking business in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories are good. The field is large and the influx of population, whether Manitoba gets its share in the near future or not, will undoubtedly continue and the development of the country will be constantly on the increase as well as the financial requirements of the people, which, in addition to the ordinary wants of the mercantile community will give rise to a large amount of good business, and, moreover, the vast inte-rior, comprising the Northwest Territories, affords an excellent field for the circulation of . our notes. In conclusion the shareholders may rest assured that nothing will be want-ing on the part of the management to further the interests of the bank and render its operations safe and profitable, and now I would move that the report of the directors as submitted be, and the same is hereby adopted and ordered to be printed for distribution amongst the shareholders.

Mr. G. W. Girdlestone seconded the adoption of the report which was unanimously carried.

It was then moved by Mr. J. B. McKilligan, seconded by Mr. G. Winks, that a vote of thanks he tendered to the manager and Directors for their careful and successful management of the bank during the first year of its existence.

The Hon. C. E. Hamilton in replying for the directors said : I think you must acknowledge that the successful operations of the past year are largely due to the gentlemen at the head of the institution. I noticed that at every meeting of the directors throughout the year, the minutest details have been most curefully and thoroughly considered. I am glad to think that the first local bank in Manitoba has made such a good showing for its first year, and believe that this is only the beginning of better things. I feel that this bank under its present management is bound to prosper and will steadily advance. I at-tended the meetings and 1.2 an opportunity of judging of everything that had been done, and I believe that no bank to-day stands in any stronger financial position than the Comnercial Bank of Manitoba. I form this con-clusion from the opportunity I have had of looking into the accounts. Whilst returning thanks for this expression of confidence, I can only repeat that the success of our operations are largely due to the gentlemen mentioned and for whom I now return thanks.

Messrs. Girdlestone and Geo. Winks having been appointed scrutineers, the election of directors for the ensuing year was proceeded with, the result being that the old Board were unanimously re-elected.

### THE DOMINION BANK.

The annual general meeting of the Domin-ion Bank was held at the Banking House of 101 Bank was held at the banking House of the institution on Wednesday, May 26th, 1886. Among those present were, Messre. James Scott, Robt. S. Cassels, Anson Jones, W. D. Matthews, R. H. Bethune, (managing cashier), E. Leadlay, Aaron Ross, George Robinson, Wm. Ince, E. B. Osler, J. Masson, J. K. Dindle, L. Foy and T. Welmsley. Dingle, J. Foy and T. Walmsley.

It was moved by Mr. R. S. Cassels, seconded by Mr. E. Leadlay, "That Mr. James Austin take the chair."

Mr. Wm. Ince moved, seconded by Mr. E. B Osler.

" Resolved .- That Mr. R. H. Bethune act as secretary."

The Secretary read the report of the directors to the shareholders, and submitted the aunual statement of the affairs of the bank, which is as follows :----

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 30th April, 1885	\$ 2,129,14
Profits for the year ending 30th April, 1885, after deducting charges of	
management, etc., and making full provision	i N
for all bad and doubt- ful debts	201,287,14
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	\$203,416,28
Dividend 5 per cent, paid 1st November, 1885 \$75,000	00

able 1st May, 1886. .. 75,000 00

150.000.00

\$53,416.28

Carried to reserve fund ... \$40,000 00 Written off Bank Premises

Account..... 10,000 00

50,000.00

Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward .....

\$ 3,416.28 Owing to the extremely low rates of interest prevailing for money, not only in Canada, but also in New York and in England, it is difficult to employ the funds of the Bank at remunerative rates. Whilst these conditions last, it is not easy to understand why the Dominion Government continues to pay such high rates of interest for deposits. This course operates against the manufacturing, and other industries of the country, as it compels the banks to charge a higher rate than it would otherwise be necessary to do.

A resolution will be proposed to the shareholders asking them to authorize a payment of \$5,000 to a Guarantee and Pension Fund for the officers of the Bank, which it is thought advisable to commence.

JAMES AUSTIN, President. Messrs Walter S. Lee and R. S. Cassels were appointed scrutineers.

The report was adopted.

Messrs. James Austin, Wm. Ince, Edward Leadlay, Wilmot D. Matthews, E. B. Osler, James Scott, and the Hon. Frank Smith were

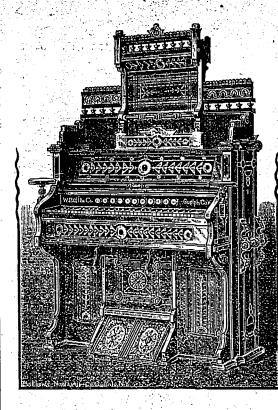
duly elected Directors for the ensuing year. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors Mr. James Austin was elected President and the Hon. Frank Smith Vice-President for the ensuing year.

### GENERAL STATEMENT.

00

Liabilittics. Conital stock naid

up	\$1,500,000
Reserve Fund\$1,020,000	00
Balance of Profits carried forward. 3,416	
carried forward. 3,416	20





Have reached a Standard of excellence unequalled by any other manufacturer.

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# W.BELL&CO., Guelph, Ont.

HAMILTON, ONT., ST. THOMÁS, ONT., AND LONDON, ENG.

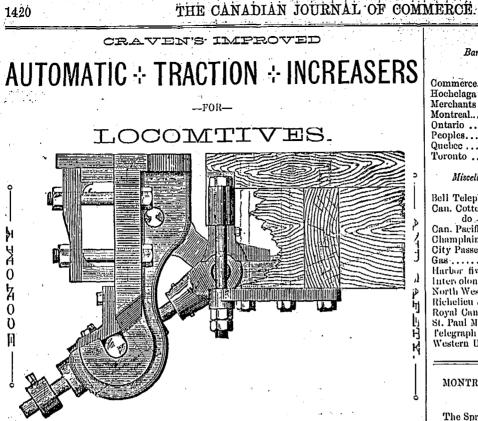
Dividends un-		
claimed Divided No. 30,	2	50
payable 1st May	75,000	00
Reserved for inter-	,	
. est and exchange	63,059	37
Rebate on bills dis-		
counted	21,276	
	· · · · · ·	\$1,182,754 36
	•	\$2,682,754 36
Notes in circulat'n	S997,490	00
Deposits not bear-		
ing interest	1,025,054	61
Deposits bearing interest	4,862,171	79
Balance due to	7,002,111	14
other banks in		1 A
Great Britain	42,037	41
Balance due to other banks in		
Canada	1.50	44
		\$6,926,904 18
	· .	\$9,609,658 54
	Assets.	
Specie	\$ 159,609	81
Dominion Govern-	a 100,000	UT

Notes . 526,132 00 Notes and Cheques of other Banks. 234,765 12 Balance due from other Banks... 603,455 28

		· .	· .	
1	Government secu- ritics	603,935	10	
	Municipal and other debentures	669,879		\$2,796,777 11
	Bills Discounted and Current (in- cluding advances		 	
	on call)	613,861	31	
	cured Overdue Debts not specially secured (estimated loss	22,028	<b>,44</b>	
	provided for Real Estate	32,475 4,376		
	Bank Premises Other assets not in-	136,092		
	cluded under foregoing heads	3,047		\$6,811,881 43
		2.1	· · ·	
	· · · ·	:		\$9,609,658 54
	R. 1	Н. Ветни	ine,	Cashier.
	Dominion Bank, Toronto, 30th	April, 1	886	

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COM-PANY.

The 60th annual general meeting of the Standard Life Assurance Company was held at Edinburgh on Tuesday, the 11th of May, 1886, to declare the results of the business for



Every Railway Company requires them on their Engines. Patent Right for Canada for sale. Address, for terms and prices,

# THOMAS C. CRAVEN,

### 198 Elm Street,

## ALBANY, N.Y., U.S.A.

the past year, and to receive the report on the investigation of the company's affairs and division of profit for the five years ended 15th November, 1885. The following results for the year ended 15th November, 1885, were reported :--

2,732	new	proposals	for	life
ัสธรช	irance	were recei	ved d	lur-

ing the year for .....\$ 7,349,859 00 2,403 proposals were accepted,

in force at 15th November, 1885 amounted to ......\$100,007,401 20

of which \$7,399,732.60 was reassured with other offices. The claims during the year amounted, including bonus

additions, to ..... 2,653,292 06 The annual revenue amounted at 15th November, 1885 to 4,369,634 00 The accumulated funds at same date amounted to... 32,085,801 93

Being an increase during the year of..... \$615,370 53

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Amount of assurances ac-	
cepted, 1880-85 11,925 pol-	
leies for	\$32,676,065 33
Amount of assurances ac-	
cepted, 1875-80, 9,409 poli-	. *
cies for	30,140,171 87
-	

Increase during present quinquennium, 2,516 policies for \$2,535,893 40

After setting aside a guarantee fund of  $\pounds 40,000$  from the profits of the previous five years a bonus was declared at the rate of 28s per cent. per annum, being an increase of 4s per cent, per annum above the rate declared at last investigation.

With an intermediate bonus at the rate of 20s per cent. per annum for policies of ten years standing becoming claims between 15th November, 1886, and 15th November, 1890.

# Financial.

### THURSDAY EV'G, JUNE 3, 1886.

The Bank of England rate is unchanged ; street rate in London to-day 19 per cent. Money on call in this market 4 per cent. Sterling 60 days' sight closes to-day at 9% (@), and 98; demand, 9 13-16/210 and 101; cables, 101 counter; New York funds, 1-16 discount @ par and 1@1. Posted in New York, 4.88 and 4.90; actual, 4.87 and 4.883 @9; cables 4.89]. The local stock market has been more or less neglected. Pacific was excited on account of an advance in London. City Passenger has attracted the notice of speculators and has been a favorite 'bull' stock. A lengthy review of the market is uncalled for. The following were the total sales and highest and lowest prices of active stocks for the week :-

	No.	High'st	Lowest
Banks.	Shares	price.	price.
			oya.
Commerce	296	$120\frac{3}{4}$	120
Hochelaga	1	82	82
Merchants	172	121	121
Montreal	802	208	206
Ontario	60	116	116
Peoples	30	95	94,
Quebec	75	1013	101
Toronto	- 35	197	1964
Miscellaneous.		1.0	-
Bell Telephone	25	1074	1073
Can. Cotton Co	125	85	85
do Bonds.	\$11,500	_104	104
Can. Pacific Ry	1,525	65	641
Champlain Bonds	\$1,000	1003	
City Passenger	2,720		154
Gas	1,390		
Harbor five p. c			112
Intercolonial Coal Co			-15
North West, Land			74
Richelieu & Ont	670		
Royal Can. Insur			
St. Paul M. & M	22.		
felegraph			
Western Union	900	62	617

### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

### THURSDAY EVG., JUNE 3, 1886.

The Spring rush is over in some lines but a satisfactory trade for the season of the year s in progress. The weather has been all that could be desired for the country, and tield work is well advanced. Latest reports state that harvest prospects in Europe are not nearly so good as at this season last year and that America is looked to, to bring the worlds' production up to the average. Payments, in general, are giving satisfaction, returns comparing very favorably with last year.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Travellers are now all out on the fall trip, and are reported doing well on all hands. One well-known house states that it has already received orders to the extent of two-thirds of its capacity, and that it will soon recall its travellers. Remittances are considered fair, and no failures of any note are reported among country houses.

COAL AND WOOD.— The receipts of American anthracite by water have not been large, as coal boats are scarce. Large quantities are selling about 15c below our quotations, which are for ordinary household lots. Business is only moderate. We quote Cape Breton \$3 @ \$3.10, Nova Scotia-\$3.50, and Scotch steam to arrive \$4. Stove, \$5.75; chestnut, \$5.65; egg and -furnace, \$5.25. Scotch grate, \$5.50; Newcastle smiths, \$6. Cordwood — Xard prices per long cord (cartage 50c extra) are as follows:—Maple, \$6; birch, \$5.50; beech, \$5; tamarae, \$4.50; hemlock, \$4. Coke, \$2.50 per chaldron of 36 bush; crushed coke (stove or egg size) \$3.30 delivered.

CANNED FISH.—It is reported that some, 200 tins of salmon have sold to arrive at \$1.45 per dozen. Mackerel dull at \$2.65 @ \$2.70, but little old stock left. Packers ask for new \$3.25 @ \$3.30. It is said that lobsters will be plontiful, and some have sold at about \$5.40 per case, to arrive; even lower prices have been mentioned.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—A moderate business only is being done in drugs, the spring rush being over. The amended tariff will seriouslyaffect toilet soars, particularly the lower grades already made here to a considerable extent; the market for medicated soaps is also, to a greater extent, secured to home makers. Carbolic acid has advanced about 25 per cent. in Europe. Olive eil cheaper. Optim is werk and quinine dull. Chemicals and dyestuffs are unchanged at quotations.

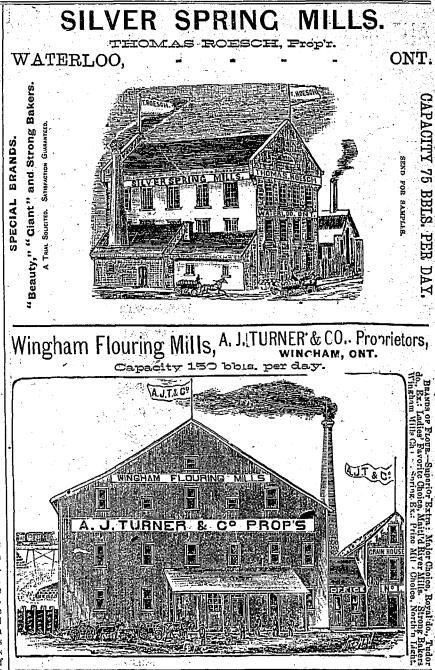
DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS .- The butter market has again shown weakness, and little enquiry has developed. Our outside quotations may be considered an extreme, and buyers bid lower for lots, even of selected. There has been a fair call for fine butter from the retail trade at correspondingly higher figures. Choese shares much the same pos tion, and there is no immediate prospect of improvement, the tendency being in fact downwards. The top of the market is 7c, and downwards. The top of the market is 7c, and sales of thoice have been made below that price. The cable qu tation at the close was 42s 6d. The Little Falls and Utica markets declined 1c on the week. Many cheese fac-tories in Chautanqua and Caltaraugus counties, NY., are being changed to creameries for the manufacture of butter, and farmers are giving up their private dairies and joining creameries. Local provisions have met with a good demand at quotations.

Day Goops.—The market may be now said to be between the seasons, most travellers being in, though some houses have their men still out on special trips with satisfactory results. Remittances show a continued improvement, and payments are much better than this time last year. The retail stores are doing a fair business, especially in suburban districts, and millinery houses report a good week's trade.

FLOUR AND GRAIN .- Flour has been dull and generally easy. Superior extra sold down to \$3.95, and 'spring extra at \$3.45. Several cars of Manitoba strong bakers have been placed at \$4.60. In consequence of a speculative upward turn in wheat in the west, which raised prices at one time 3c per bushel; the market here was better. The large export movement and reported injury to crops were used with effect by the bulls, but the real cause was manipulation by capitalists. Canada white wheat has sold here at 83c, and oats changed hands at 32c. Recent engagements by water at Chicago were light. The stock of wheat in Chicago on May 29 was 8,310,320 bushels against 14,256,116 last year. The visible supply of wheat, according to Chicago estimate, is 34,888,667 bushels, against 40,-706,877 last year. Cables state that cold weather has retarded European crops. The sales of English wheat for the week were 59,261 quarters at 32s 5d, against 45,487 quarters at 31s 11d for the same time last year. Flour was fairly steady.

FISH AND OH.S.—Dry cod has sold at about \$3. Burrelled fish dull and nominal. Boneless cod is in moderate demand at 4c @ 5c, and British Columbia salmon is held at \$11. In oils there is little new, and prices are easy in view of fresh supplies. Arrivals of seasonable fresh fish, such as salmon and mackerel, are moderate, and confined to the retail trade.

FURS.—The market for raw furs is quiet at the moment at former quotations. The Lon-

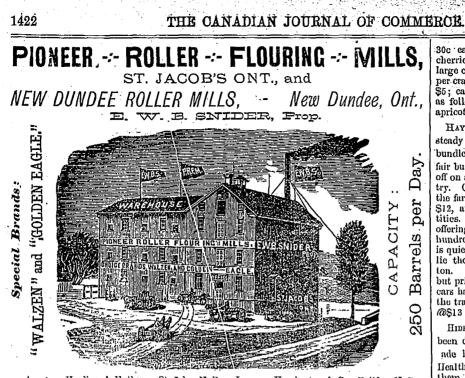


don June sales open on the 22nd, and some revision in the list may be looked for.

FREGETS.—The market for ocean freights has continued firm. Agents asked 38 3d for grain, and this was obtained by an outside steamer, but the regular rate was 3s. Competition among cattle shippers has advanced, cattle space which is now up to 55s % 60s. and a higher price has been paid in one instance for June shipment. Deals to U. K. ports, 47s 6d % 50s, with an engagement at the latter figure. Phosphite has been offered at 5s 5d by sail, and 6s 3d % 6s 6d by steam, to direct ports, but not taken.

GROCERIES. — There has been no decided change the demand being moderate for all goods. Teas are quiet, the full supplies causing buyers to purchase in small quantities. Cublegrams state that settlements up to 29th

May were 30,000 piculs more at Yokohama and Hiogo and all Japan thari up to same date last year. A calle received by a broker here is said to report the Japan market firmer with the choice grades ranging from \$3500\$40. Coffee is quiet but advices state that diminished exports may be expected from Central America this year as crop returns will be lighter. Sugar is easier and we quote yellows  $5\frac{1}{2}c@6c$  and granulated  $6\frac{5}{2}@6\frac{1}{2}$ . This is a cheap price and gives no opportunity for outery against dear sugar. The change in the standard to No. 14, as noted elsewhere, is a return to the former standard. The enquiry seems to be picking up a little, particularly, from the country, and stocks are believed to be at a low ebb. A satisfactory movement is hooked for so soon as fruits appear in larger quantities on the market. Spices are firm, intmegs and cloves especially, Molasses held at 32 $\frac{1}{2}c$  for new Barbadoes now arriving: A



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few large sales of pickles have taken place this week. The following is said of raw sugar in New York :--Raw sugars have in most cases been under neglect so far as spot goods are concerned, and the market is simply nominal. Refiners at the best do not want much stock at the rate their product is selling, and the position continues to be crowded and weakened by the unfavorable line of reports from Europe Beet is quoted f. o. b. London, 11s. 44d; from Continent, 9s 0d for seconds, with sales of firsts of 300 tons at 12s 4d, and later another cargo at 12s, all cost and freight. Quotations here are full high, but there is no test for a revision.

GREEN FRUITS, &c.—A larger variety is being offered, and business is fair. Oranges are scarce owing to the delay to the Sardinan. Apples quiet; common stock, 75c @ \$1.50; choice, \$2.50 @ \$4; oranges, \$10 per case; lemons firm, \$5.50 @ \$6.50 per box, \$6.50 @ \$8 per case; cocoanuts, \$5 per 100; funcy Rieme figs, 1-1b. to 10-1b. boxes, 11c to 124c per 1b. Evaporated apples in 50-1b. boxes, \$6 @ \$3c for new, \$62c @ 7c for old; Brazil nuts, 10c. Box dates, new, \$62c @ 7c; golden dates in frails, \$3c @ 4c. Aspinwall bananas, \$4 @ \$6 per bunch; Jamaica yellow, \$1.50 @ \$3; red ditto, \$1.25 @ \$2.60. Pineapples, 15c to

30c each. Strawberries, 18c @ 20c quart; cherries, \$2.50 per basket of 10 lbs.; tomatoes, large crate, \$6.50; small ditto, \$1.50. Beans, per crate, \$3.50 @ \$5; peas, \$4.50; cucumbers, \$5; cabbage, per brl., \$4. California fruit sold as follows: Cherries in small crates, \$4.50; apricots, \$4.50; red cherry currants, \$4.

HAY, STRAW AND FEED.—Choice timothy was steady at \$13, and inferior at \$10 per hundred bundles. In pressed hay there has been a fair business doing, but the demand has fallen off on account of the low prices in the country. Cattle shippers are buying direct from the farmer. We quote:—No. 1, \$13; No. 2, \$12, and No. 3, \$11 per ton in large quantities. The demand for straw is good, the offerings of which are fair at \$5@\$7 perhundred bundles as to quality. Pressed straw is quiet but steady at \$8 per ton. For mouillic there has been more enquiry at \$23 per ton. The demand for bran has been good, but prices have declined and sales of several cars have been made at \$11@\$12 per ton on the track. Shorts are quiet and lower at \$12

HIDES AND TALLOW.—A quiet business has been done in hides at former prices. A crunde has been begun against dealers by the Health department, the object being to force them to store hides outside the city limits. Lambskins are quoted at 20c@30c and will as usual go higher each month. Sales of tallow are reported at inside and outside figures quoted by us but large lots are difficult to place at an advantage.

IRON AND HARDWARE .- The general features of the iron market remain unchanged. Orders for hardware of all kinds continue numerous, and trade is also active in the West. At a meeting of the local makers it was decided to reduce steel nails 5c per keg, on deliveries up to the 31st August. Prices are just now 10c. per keg higher than the same sizes of cut nails, casing box, shook, cut spikes and finishing nails quoted in our prices current. Hot cut, 3 inch and above, sell at \$2.50, as against \$2.55 formerly. The demand for nails is good, and makers are still short of some sizes. The striking workmen in all the large factories have gone back, but some are yet out. Fig tin is again higher at New York, owing to a further sharp rise in London, but business is very moderate at the advance. London cables quoted £98@98 5s for Straits on the spot, and £98 155/@£99 for future delivery, while bids of 21.80c net cash were refused in New York From store, Straits were quoted at 214c cash, 22c 30 days. Australian and Malacca at 214c cash. English L. & F. nominally 214c cash, 22c 30 days. Banca 214c cash, nominal. Tin plate has been steady at previous prices, with a little more business in cokes, but charcoals quiet. About 10,000 boxes B.V. cokes sold for July delivery in New York, part at \$4.40. Late cablegrams quote warrants at 38s 8d; Midd., No. 3 foundry 29s 3d. London tin, spot, £97; three months' futures, £97 155. Market G. O. B. Chili bars, £39 17s 6d; soft firm. Spanish lead £12 7s 6d; best selected copper £44 10s; soft English lead £12 15s; Silesian spelter £13 17s 6d; Hallett's antimony £33; tinplates 13s 6d.

LIVE STOCK.—The export trade has, so far, been an improvement on last season and shippers have made money. The British markets are again higher and best steers have made 14c as against 131c the previous week. The shipments from this port for week ended May 29, were 2,920 cattle and 120 sheep: Cattle freights have ruled high. We quote



varying from 14 cents to 17 cents. In domestics little is doing and stocks are small. Some parcels of the new clip have come in but not sufficient has been offered as yet to set a price. Capes are a little firmer but no advance in our quotations is warranted. Altogether we may chronicle a good week in the wool market.

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

### TORONTO, June 3, 1886.

There is little or no change in the situation of wholesale trade. The volume of business is limited, and no important changes in prices are noted. Trade generally is of a sorting-up character, and buyers are cautious. Remittances are somewhat unsatisfactory. The money market is a trifle firmer, banks not being as ready to lend, but the demand is restricted. Call loans on bank stocks rule at 44 @51 per cent., and on debentures and firstclass miscellancous stock at 4@41. Time loans are quoted at 5/26 per cent. Commercial paper is discounted at 6@7 per cent., the latter for the general run. Sterling exchange steady; 60-day bills between banks are quoted at 1098@1091, and demand bills at 1097@110. The stock market has ruled quict, and prices in many cases easier. The following are prices bid for stocks to-day as compared with those of last Thursday :

sampling cuttle stendy at 4400006. Butchers' cattle were in fair demand, but owing to heavy offerings values declined, and prime steers made only 41c, with good at 4c. Prospects for sheep exports are poor this season. Receipts have continued light, but what demand there is is for local wants. Prices were lower at 3c@31c per lb. live weight.

Calves were in fair request at \$570\$8 each as to quality. Live hogs were in good demand and steady at 5c25 per lb.

LEATHER.—Trade opened brisk on the 1st, but afterwards quietened off somewhat, still a fair steady business has been doing. The demand for upper is dying off a little, but



Remittances are reported fairly satisfactory. HARDWARE .- There is a fair trade, and prices are steady. Pig iron unchanged at \$17@ \$17.50. Bar iron \$1.70@\$1.75; bar tin 27c@ 28c; ingot tin 23; cm25c; lead 4cm4/c; man-illa rope 10cm10; tin plates, I .O. coke, \$4 @\$4.10; I. O. Charceal \$4.60@\$4.65; I. X. do \$5.65@\$6; nuils \$2.55@\$2.60.

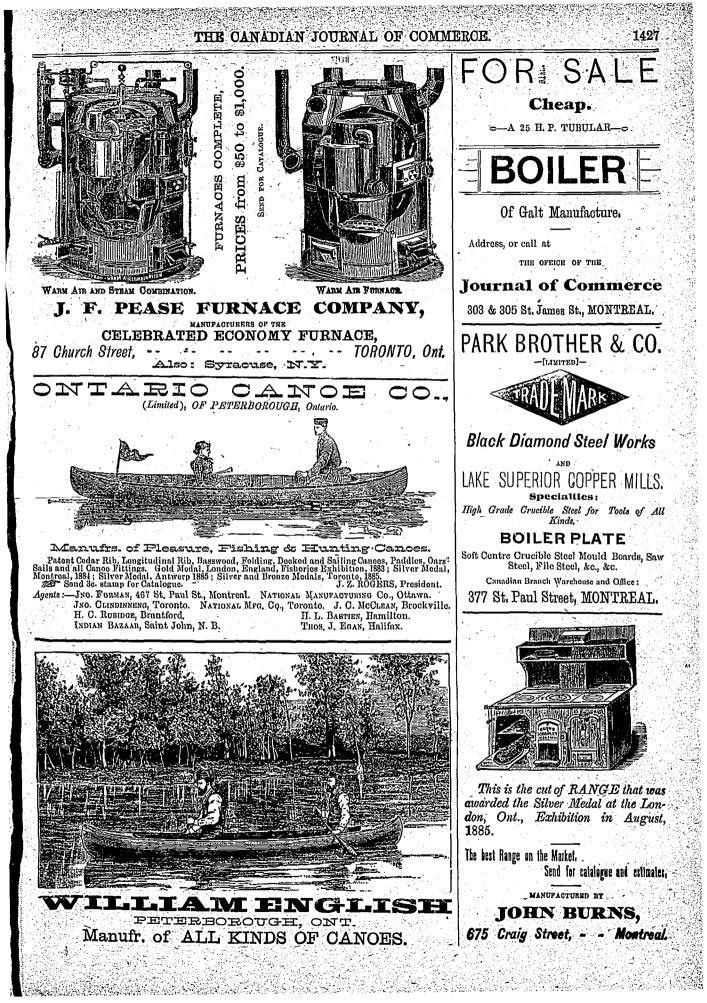
HIDES AND SKINS .- The receipts of hides are Cured also sells at these prices. Lambskins are more plentiful, and prices firm at 30c: Sheepskins nominal at \$1,20/@\$1.25 for the best. Calfskins dull at 11c@13c for green, and 14c for cured. Tallow steady at 4jc@5c for rendered, and 2c@2jc for rough.

LIVE STOCK .- The receipts of cattle have increased during the week, but the demand was slack. Prices, however, show little change. The best steers for export bring 5c@5kc per

to quality. Wheat is also dull, sales being difficult to make. Prices are easier, with a few transactions in No. 2 fall during the week at 781cm79c. The feeling at the close was slightly better. No. 2 red winter offers at 80c, and No. 2 spring is quoted at 80c. Barley dull, and prices purely nominal. Oats quiet and steady, with sales of car lots of ordinary mix-ed at 314c, and heavy at 32c. Peas are dull and caster, No. 2 being quoted at 56c@57c. Ryo dull and nominal at 52c@53. Bran quiet Bran quiet

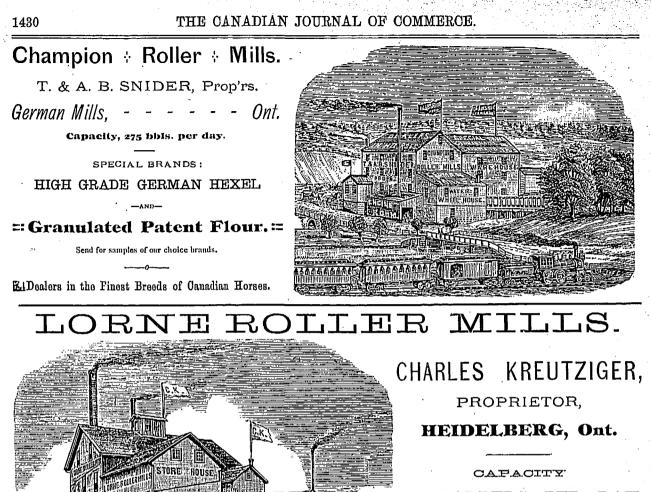










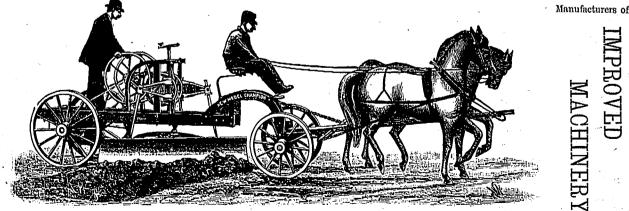


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## THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

GURNEY'S ECOT WATER HEATERS Have Proved Themselves HAVE Proved Themselves HAVE PROFECT, ECONOMICAL AND-Easiest Managed IN THE MARKET.

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Dis. 20 to 25 per cent.)      Barbed wire, per lb 'Gal'  0 06 0 065   Enameled Cow, per ft 0 15 0 165   '' single bbls 0 00 0 'Paint' 0 05 0 055  Pebble Grain	5 1-16 in	. 4 50 0 00 . 4 75 0 00	Powder : Canada Blastin	g 3 00 3 50 4 75 5 00	Leather Board, Canada	. 0 18 0 21 . 0 08 0 12	Am. in car lo's 5 to 10 hbls	
	(Dis. 20 to 25 per cent.)	Ι.	Barbed wire, per lb 'Ga 'Pair	l'1006006 nt'00500	III Enameled Cow, per ft 5] Pebble Grain	. 0 15 0 16 51-0-111-0-15	single bbls	000 0

Discounts on Nails apply only for immediate delivery, and for quantities named of each kind separately. 337 Torms for Cut Casing, Book and Shook, Finishing and Tobacco Box, Barrel, Clinch and Pressed Nails, net cash within 30 days : or four months Note adding interest from the date of delivery at soven 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 each in 30 days.



1433

### MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENT .- THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1886.

Name of Article. Wholesale.	Name of Article. Wholesa	c. Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Class.         5 o. \$ c           United inches. 14 to 25         506. 1006.           United inches. 26 '' 40         1 80 0 00           '' 61 '' 50         1 50 0 00           '' 61 '' 50         1 51 4 00           '' 61 '' 50         1 51 4 00           '' 61 '' 50         1 51 4 00           '' 61 '' 50         0 00 4 25           '' 61 '' 80         0 00 5 00           '' 80 '' 100         0 00 5 76           '' 90 '' 100         0 00 10 75           Paints, &c.         5 75 6 50           '' No. 1	Do Chewing	Bright Smoking, 3's& 3's Do Funoy Amorican Fancy, oh & sm Wines, Liquors. etc. Mines, Liquors. etc. Mines, Liquors. etc. Domestic	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Can. Sparkling	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Retailers will please tear in mind	that the above quotations apply only to	large lots.			
	A Design of the state	D. OF CANADA	McK	ECHNIE & BER	TRAM
				ada Tool V	i teri,
P. DUN		RON CAR WHEELS,			

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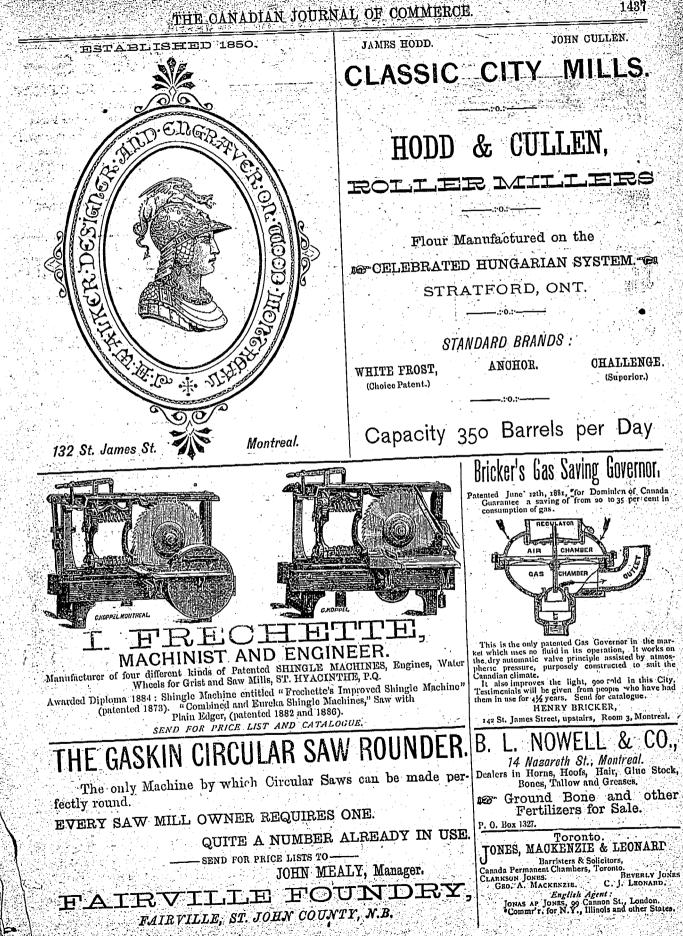
President.

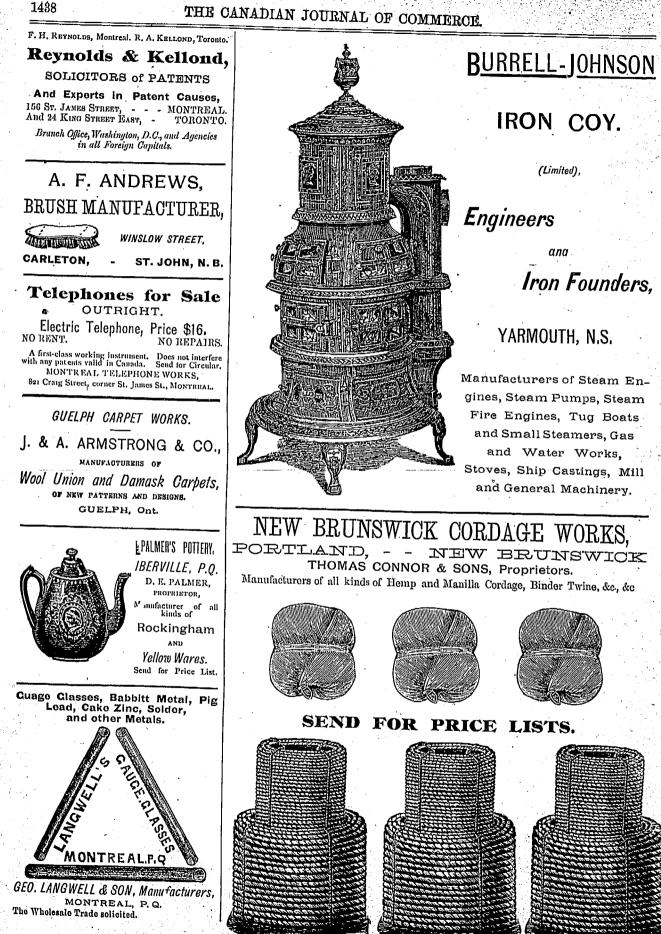
Treasurer.

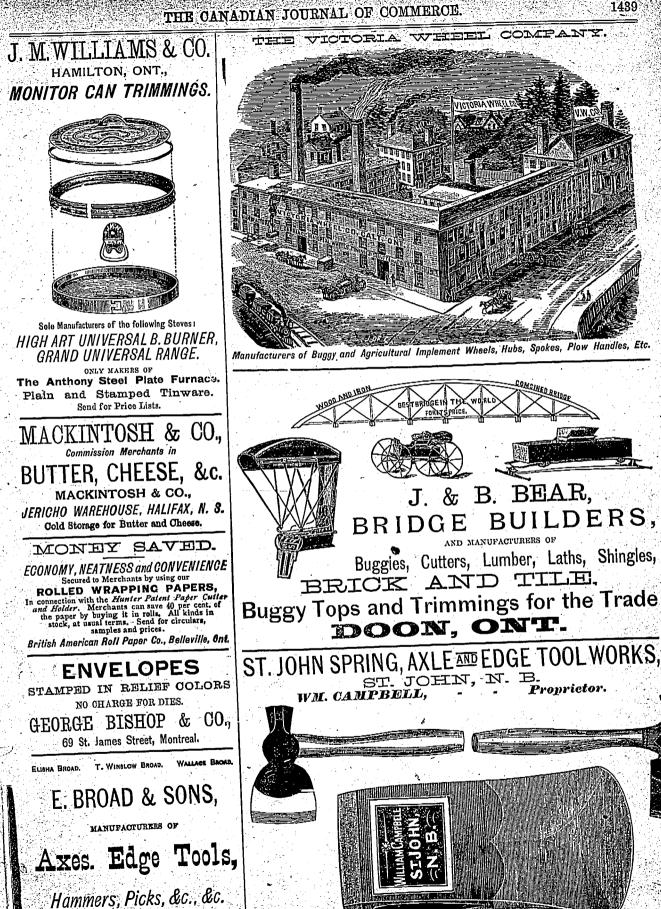
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