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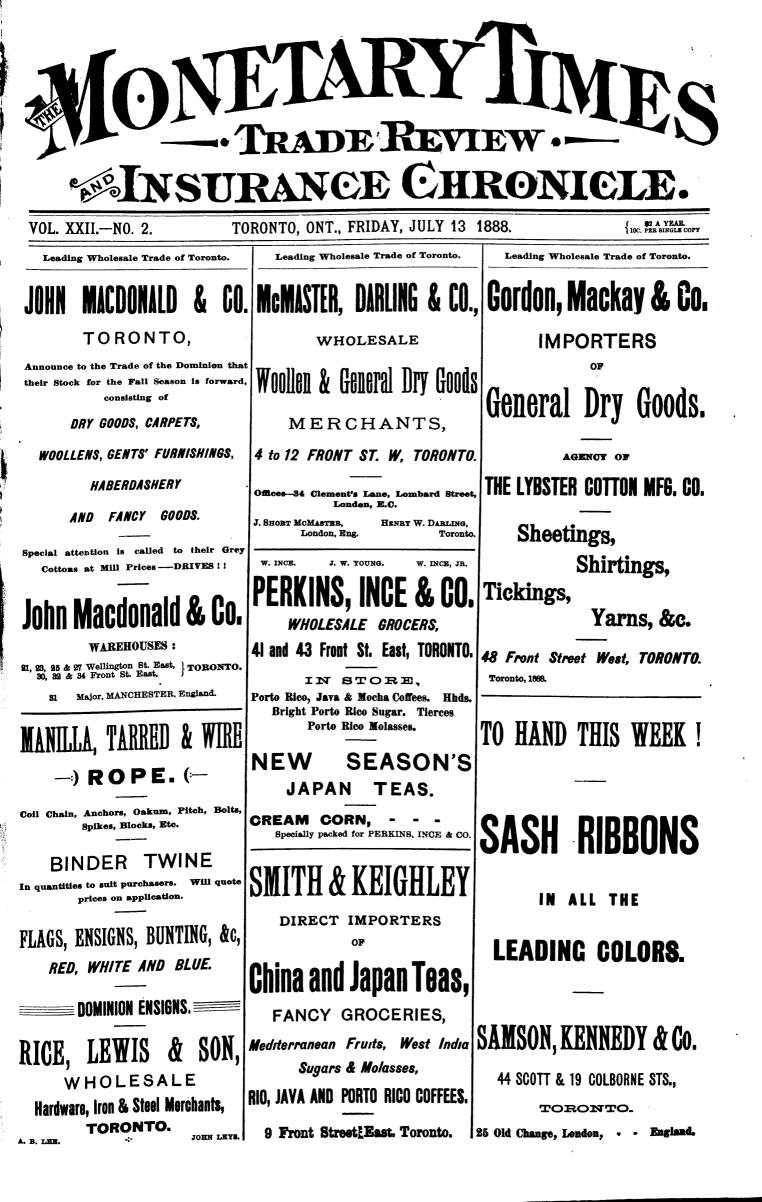
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30 l'I	HE MONETARY TIM	ES.
The Chartered Banks.	The Chartered Banks.	The Chartered Banks.
BANK OF MONTREAL. Established in 1818.	BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. Incodeporated by Royal Charter.	MERCHANTS' BANK
Capital (all paid up) \$12,000,000 Rest Fund 6,000,000	Paid-up Capital \$1,000,000 Stg.	OF CANADA. Capital
HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL. BOARD OF DIRECTORS. Sir DONALD A. SMITH, K.C.M.G., President.	LONDON OFFICE 3 Clements Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.	Rest 1,920,000
GEORGE A. DRUMMOND, ESq., Vice-President. Gibert Scott, Esq. Hugh McLennan, Esq. Alexander Murray, Esq. A. T. Paterson, Esq. E. B. Greenshields, Esq. W. C. Macdonald, Esq. Hon. J. J. C. Abbett.	COURT OF DIRECTORS.	HEAD OFFICE, - MONTREAL. BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
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Belleville, "Hamilton, Ont. Jore Hope, Ont. Brantford, "Kingston, "Regins, Assna. Brockville, "Lindsay, "Sarnia, Ont. Calgary, Alberta. London, "Stratford, Ont.	BBANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CANADA. London. Kingston. Fredericton, N.B.	Belleville, Kingston, Quebec, Berlin, London, Renfrew, Brampton, Montreal, Sherbrooke, Que.
Chatham, N.B. Moncton, N.B. St. John, N.B. Chatham, Ont. New Westmistr, B.C.St. Marys Ont. Cornwall, "Ottawa, Ont. Toronto, " Goderich, "Perth, "Vancouver, B.C.	Brantford. Ottawa. Halifax. N.S. Paris. Montreal. Victoria. Hamilton. Quebec. Vancouver, B.C. Toronto. St. John, N.B. Winnipeg, Man.	Chatham, Mitchell, Stratford, Galt, Napanee, St. John's, Que., Gananoque, Ottawa, St. Thomas, Hamilton, Owen Sound, Toronto,
Guelph, "Peterboro, Ont. Winnipeg, Man. Picton, "Agents in Graat BurrainLondon-Bank of Montreal, 22 Abeburch Lane, E. C., C. Ashworth,	AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES. New York-D. A. McTavish and H. Stikeman. Agts.	Ingersoll, Perth, Walkerton, Kincardine, Prescott, Windsor. BRANCHES IN MANITOBA.
	San Francisco-W. Lawson and J. C. Welsh, Ağts. London Bankers-The Bank of England Messrs.	Winnipeg Brandon. BANKEBS IN GREAT BRITAIN-London Glasgow
Chairman, Robert Gillespie, Esq. Chairman, Robert Gillespie, Esq. AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.—New York— Walter Watson and Alex. Lang, 59 Wall St. Chicago, —Bank of Montreal, W. Munro, Manager; E. M. Shadbolt, Assistant-Manager. Buyung W. Contr. Buyung London, The Bonk	Foreign Agents.—Liverpool—Bank of Liverpool. Australia—Union Bank of Australia. New Zealand —Union Bank of New Zealand. India, China and Japan—Chartered Margarila Bank of India. Lon-	Edinburgh and other points, The Clydesdale Bank, (Limited). Liverpool, Commercial Bank of Liverpool AGENCY IN NEW YORK-61 Wall Street, Messrs, Henry Hague and John B. Harris, jr., agents. BANKERS IN UNITED STATES-New York, Bank of
BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN.—London—The Bank of England; the Union Bank of London; the Lon- don and Westminster Bank. Liverpool—The Bank of Liverpool. Soctland—the British Linen Company	Foreign Agents.—Liverpool—Bank of Liverpool. Australia—Union Bank of Australia. New Zealand —Union Bank of New Zealand. India, China and Japan—Chartered Mercantile Bank of India. Lon- don and China—Agra Bank, Limited. West Indies— Colonial Bank. Paris—Messrs. Marcuard, Krauss et Cie. Lyons—Credit Lyonnais. Issue Circular Notes for Travellers, available in all parts of the world.	BANKERS IN UNITED STATES-New York, Bank of New York, N.A.B.; Boston, Merchants' National Bank; Chicago, American Exchange National Bank St. Paul. Minn., First National Bank; Detroit First
and branches. BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATESNew York—The Bank of New York, N.B.A.; the Merchants' National Bank. Boston—The Merchants' National Bank.		BANKERS IN UNITED STATES-New York, Bank of New York, N.A. B.; Boston, Merchants' National Bank; Chicago, American Exchange National Bank ; St. Paul, Minn., First National Bank; Detroit, First National Bank; Buffalo, Bank of Buffalo; San Fran- cisco, Anglo-Californian Bank. NEWFOUNDLAND-Com'erc'l Bk. of Newfoundland. NovA Scotta AND NEW BRUNSWICK-Bank of Nova Scotia and Merchanis' Bank of Halifa.
Buffalo-Bank of Commerce in Buffalo. San Fran- cisco-The Bank of British Columbia. COLONIAL AND FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCESt. John's, NfdThe Union Bank of Newfoundland.	THE QUEBEC BANK. Incorporated by Royal Charter, A.D. 1818.	Scotia and Merchants' Bank of Halifaz. A general Banking business transacted. Letters of Credit issued, available in China, Japan
Sonne, Ma.—Ine Union Bank of Newfoundland. British Columbia-the Bank of British Columbia. New Zealand.—The Bank of New Zealand. India, China, Japan, Australia.	Capital	and other foreign countries.
(Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for Travellers available in all parts of the world).	HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC. BOARD OF DIRECTORS.	BANK OF TORONTO
THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE. HEAD OFFICE, - TORONTO. Paid-up Capital	Hon. JAS. G. Ross, President. WM. WITHALL, Vice-President Sir N. F. Belleau, Kt. Jno. R. Young, Esq. R. H. Smith, Esq. Sam'l J. Shaw, Esq.	CANADA. Incorporated 1855.
Rest	R. H. Smith, Esq. Sam'l J. Shaw, Esq. Geo. R. Renfrew, Esq. JAMES STEVENBON, Esq., Cashier	 Paid-up Capital
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B. E. WALKER, General Manager. J. H. PLUMMER, Ass't Gen. Manager. A. H. IRELAND, Inspector. New York Alor Leid A WIL Group	Montreal, Que. Thorold, Ont. Three Rivers. Agents in New York—Bk. of British North America. Agents in London—The Bank of Scotland.	DIRECTORS. GEO. GOODERHAM, Esq., Toronto, President. WM. HENBY BEATTY, Esq., Toronto, Vice-President.
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Chatham, Orangeville, Thorold, Collingwood, Ottawa, *Toronto, Dundas, Paris, Walkerton,	HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. DIRECTORS-Sir Wm. P. Howland, C.B., K.C.M.G. President; Donald Mackay, Esq., Vice-President; Hon. C. F. Fraser, G. M. Rose, Esg., A. M. Smith,	HEAD OFFICE, TOBONTO.
Galt, Peterboro, Woodstock, *East Toronto-Oor. Queen St. and Bolton Avenue. North Toronto-763 Yonge St. North West Toronto	 Hon. C. F. Fraser, G. M. Rose, Esq., A. M. Smith, Esq., R. K. Burgess, Esq., G. R. R. Cockburn, Esq. C. HOLLAND, General Manager. 	DUNGAN COULSON, Cashier. HUGH LEACH, Ass't Cashier. J. T. M. BURNSIDE, Inspector
	BRANCHES: Aurora, Montreal, Pickering, Bowmanville, Mount Forest, Toronto,	BRANCHES. Montreal—J. Murray Smith, Manager. Peterboro'—J. H. Bonor
America, Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold. Collections made on the most favorable terms. Interest allowed on deposits.	Cornwall, Newmarket, Whitby, Guelph, Ottaws, Winnipeg, Man., Kingston, Peterboro', 480 Queen St. W. Lindsay, Port Arthur, Toronto.	Cobourg-Jos. Henderson. " Petrolea-P. Campbell, " Port Hope -E. Milloy, Acting " London-W. R. Wadsworth, "
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CHICAGO—The American Exchange National Bank. SAN FRANCISCO and BRITISH COLUMBIA—The Bank of British Columbia.	and Messrs. W. Watson and Alexander Lang. Boston-Tremont Nationa Bank.	London, England—The City Bank, (Limited). New York—National Bank of Commerce.
THE DOMINION BANK	IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.	THE STANDARD BANK
Beserve Fund		OF CANADA. Capital Paid-up
JAB. AUSTIN, President. Hon. FRANK SMITH, Vice-President. W. Ince. E. B. Osler. James Scott.	DIBECTOBS. H. S. HowLAND, - President. T. B. MHEBITT, - Vice-President. William Ramsay. Hon. Alex. Morris. Hugh Bran	HEAD OFFICE, TOBONTO. DIRECTORS.
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AGENOTES. Brampton. Lindsay. Orillia. Bellevilla. Napanee. Uxbridge. Oshawa. Whitby.	B. JENNINGS, Inspector. BRANCHES IN ONTABIO. Essez Centre. Niagara Falls. Welland. Fergus. Port Colborne. Woodstock	A. T. Todd, Bowmanville, Campbellford, Harriston
Queen Street, Toronto, corner of Esther Street "East, Toronto, cor. Sherbourne. Drafts on all parts of the United States, Great Britain and the Continent of Europe bought and	Gait. St. Catharines. Toronto. Ingersoll. St. Thomas. "Yonge St., cor. Queen	Bradford, Colborne, Newcastle Brighton, Durham, Forest. Picton, Parkdale.
sold. Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of Expone (hina and Japan.	BBANOHES IN NOETH-WEST. Brandon. Calgary. Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed.	New York and Montreal-Bank of Montreal. London,England-National Bank of Scotland, All banking business promptly attended to. Cor respondence solicited.
B. H. BFTHUNE. Cashier.	Prompt attention paid to collections.	J. L. BRODIE, Cashier.

THE MOLSONS BANK. INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1855.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

 HEAD OFFICE,
 MONTREAL.

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

 BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
 BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

 THES.
 J. H. KOLSON, Vice-President.

 R.W. Shepherd.
 Sir D. L. Macpherson, G.C.M.G.

 R.W. Shepherd.
 Sir D. L. Macpherson, G.C.M.G.

 R.W. Shepherd.
 Sir D. L. Macpherson, G.C.M.G.

 A.W. Morrise
 A.W. Morrise

 F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS, General Marce.
 BRANCHES IN CANADA.

 Aylmer, Ont., Brockwille, Clinton, Exter, Hamilton, Owesford, Montreal, Morrisburg, Norwich, Owens, St. Hyacinthe, Que, Toronto, Trenton

 Water Double, Montreal, Morrisburg, Norwich, Owens, St. Hyacinthe, Gues, Toronto, Trenton

 Water Double, Montreal, Morrisburg, Norwich, Owens, St. Hyacinthe, Cues, Toronto, Trenton

 Water Double, Montreal, Morrisburg, Norwich, Owens, St. Hyacinthe, Cues, Toronto, Trenton

 Water Double, Montreal, Morrisburg, Norwich, Owens, St. Hyacinthe, Cues, Toronto, Trenton

 Master Townships Bank. Ontario-Dominion frank and Brankkar, Motor Scotis Charlottetown and Summerside.

 Nova Scotis Charlottetown and Summerside.

 Messers. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.; Messers. Motton, Antwer, Belgium—La Bankue of Newers.

 Arents in United States.-New York-Mechanics' Matomal Bank. Detroit-Commercial National Bank. Chieverson

 Messers. Morton, Bliss & Co. Boston -Merchanics' Matomal Bank. Detroit-Commercial Na

Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of the world.

THE UNION BANK OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND No. 43.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum 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 bank and its branches on and after

payable at the bank and its branches on and after **Tuesday, the 3rd Day of July next,** The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th June, both days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Bank on Thursday, the 12th **day of July next.** The chair will be taken at noon. By order of the Board, May 26th, 1888. E.gWEBB, Cashier.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862. CAPITAL, \$2.500.000 - --

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

B.C.; Nanaimo, B.C.; Kamloops, B.C. AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS. IN CANADA-Bank of Montreal and Branches, who will undertake remittances, telegraphic or otherwise, and any banking business with British Columbia. IN U. S.-Agents Bank of Montreal, 69 Wall St. New York: Bank of Montreal, Chicago. UNITED KINGDOW-Bank B.C., 38 Conhill, London National Prov. Bank of Eng., North and South Wales Bank, British Linen Co.'s Bank, Bank of Ireland.

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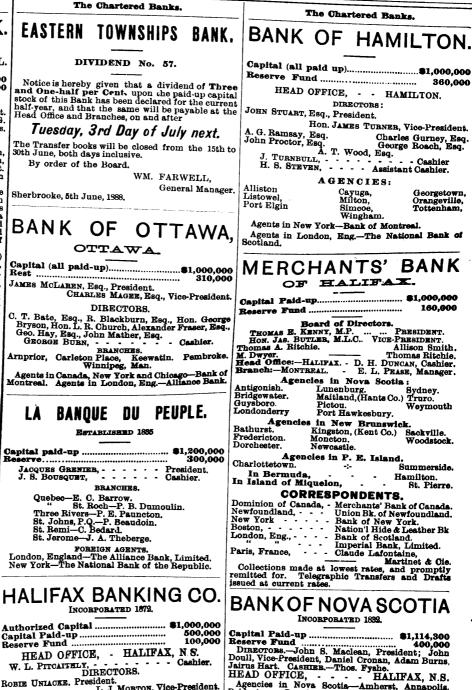
Ireland. Telegraphic transfers and remittances to and from all points can be made through this bank at current rates. Collections carefully attended to and every description of banking business transacted.

BANK OF YARMOUTH YARMOUTH, N.S.

T. W. JOHNS, T. W. JOHNS, J. E. BAKEB, President. C. E. BROWN, Vice-President J. W. Moody John Lovitt. Hugh Cann. J. W. Moody CORRESPONDENTS AT Halifax—The Merchants Bank of Halifax. St. John—The Bank of Montreal. Montreal—The Bank of Montreal. Montreal—The Bank of Montreal. New York—The National Citizens Bank. New York—The National Citizens Bank. Boston—The Eliot National Bank. Boston—The Eliot National Bank. Condon, G.B.—The Union Bank of London. London, G.B.—The Union Bank of London. Cold and Currency Drafts and Sterling Bills of Ex-Gold and Currency Drafts and Sterling Bills of Ex-Gold and currency of the Sterling Bills of Ex-Bange Bought and sold. Prompt attention given to collections.

ST. STEPHEN'S BANK.

INCORPORATED 1896. ST. STEPHEN'S, N.B.



IRB.—Thos. Fysne. - - HALIFAX, N.S. 7a Scotia—Amherst, Annapolis. Ing, Digby, Liverpool, New Glas-(N. Stellarton, Yarmouth. Ick.— Campbelltown, Chatham, ton, Newcastle, St. John, St. vs, St. Georges, Sussex, Woodstock. Ibarlottetown and Summerside. Dis, Minn. In Quebec—Montreal. on favorable terms and promptly

MERCIAL BANK OF MANITOBA

Authorized Capital \$1,000,000

DIRECTORS. DUNCAN MCABTRUE, . . . Hon. John Sutherland. A Hon. C. E. Hamilton. R

- President. Alexander Logan. R. T. Rokeby.

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

A. F. RANDOLPH, Presi J. W. SPURDEN, FOREIGN AGENTS. London-Union Bank of London, New York-Fourth National Bank. Boston-Eliot National Bank. Montreal-Union Bank of Lower Canada. THE BANK OF SCOTLAND NATIONAL LIMITED. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

President - Cashier

ESTABLISHED 1825.

HEAD OFFICE, - EDINBURGH. •

Capital, \$5,000,000 Sterling. Paid-up, \$1,000,000 Sterling. Reserve Fund, \$670,000 Sterling.

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

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK. FREDERICTON, N.B.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1864.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept agreeab to usual custom. CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued free of charge. The Agency of Colonial and Foreign Banks is undertaken and the Acceptances of Customers re ding all other Banking business connected with England and Scotland is also tronsacted. JAMES RORERTSON, Manager in London.

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HEAD OFFICE, HALIFAX, N.S. W. L. PITOAITHLY, DIRECTORS. ROBIE UNIACKE, President. L. J. MORTON, Vice-President. Thomas Bayne, F. D. Corbett, Jas. Thomson. BRANCHES-Nova Scotia: Amherst, Antigonish, Barrington, Lockeport, Lunenburg, New Giasgow, Parrsboro, Shelburne, Truro, Windsor. New Bruns- wick: Petitcodiac, Sackville, St. John. Halifax, N.S. COBREFONDENTS-ONTARIO and Quebec-Molsons Bank and Branches, New York-Messrs. Kidder, Beabody & Co. Boston-Suffolk National Bank	DIRECTORSJohn Doull, Vice-Preside, Jairus Hart. Casm HEAD OFFICE, Agencies in Nov Bridgetown, Cannin gow, North Sydney In New Brunswi, Fredericton, Monc Stephen, St. Andrew In P. E. Island-Cl In U. SMinnespol Collections made or remitted for.
	THE COM
CORRESPONDENTS-Ontario and Quebec-monons Bank and Branches. New York-Messrs. Kidder, Peabody & Co. Boston-Suffolk National Bank	Collections mad remitted for.

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1831 NOTRE DAME ST., MONTREAL.

Ladies' & Children's Whitewear STANWAY & BAYLEY.





LUNENBURG is becoming one of the great fishing centres of our Atlantic coast, and there has been caught and landed from vessels fitted out at the port since the 16th of April to 2nd July no less than 20,355 quintals of codfish, 9,160 quintals of green fish, and 23,150 lbs. of halibut.

A DESPATCH of Saturday last from St. John, N. B., states that Thomas Furlong, wholesale liquor and wine merchant, of that city, has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors, to T. W. Peters and G. J. Chubb. The liabilities are considerable, but the show ing of assets is creditable.

A mEETING of creditors of the Guelph Carriage Top Co. was held in Guelph last week, when an offer of 25 per cent. cash and ten cents more unsecured-in all 35 cents on the dollar-was made by Charles Walker. This offer was left for the consideration of the trustees, who are to report on Monday next.

LETTERS-PATENT have been issued incorporating Geo. E. Drummond, Jas. T. McCall, Thos. J. Drummond, Wm. H. Drummond, Wm. F. Ritchie, of Montreal, and Richard Schott, steel manufacturer, of Sheffield, England, to make car wheels. The name of the Company is "The Montreal Car Wheel Company," with a capital stock of \$25,000.

One of the results of the purchase by the Canadian Pacific Railway of the Northern, is greatly increased railway work and business done at Lindsay. The Post says that a heavy grain trade from Collingwood, via Barrie, Orillia, and Lindsay, has been developed, and the works, sidings, stations, etc., are altogether inadequate.

JAMES ANDERSON, shoe dealer at Creemore, has assigned, but this is not the first time. A previous failure is recorded against him at Mono Mills. --- In Hamilton, Carl Blasse, saloon keeper, is in difficulty, and has been mortgaged for a considerable time,----Jacob L. Reichert has been a general store-keeper at Linwood for a good long while, but never got far ahead for he gave too much credit, and now makes an assignment.

MESSERS. JAFFRAN & RMAN, in this city, have disposed of their retail grocery business to Mr. G. W. Shaver, and have taken the premises No. 57 Front street east, where they will give their attention to wines and liquors at wholesale. The firm had already built up a good jobbing trade in the finer grades of foreign and domestio wines, spirits, liqueurs, and beverages. They have good connections and facili. ties as importers of Rhine wines, champagnes, Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian wines.

VERY satisfactory results of this season's operations to date in the phosphate industry of Buckingham and districts are reported. The output of the Dominion Company will, it is thought, reach 5,000 tons for the season ; the High Rock Company is shipping about 1,509 tons per month, and the Canadian Company's output is nearly 150 tons each week, or nearly double that of last year. The Ottawa Journal learns that the other operators are all doing more than in 1887.

An interesting question was lately decided by Judge Allen, of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. More than fifty years ago a citizen of Attleborough, Dodge by name, conveyed a portion of his land to the Boston and Providence Railway Company on the consideration that he and his family should ride free over the railroad as long as the land was used for railroad purposes. A granddaughter of Mr. Dodge claimed the privilege of free carriage on the ground that the word "family"

included "descendants" of the grantor. Judge Allen sustained this contention, and declared that under the deed the milroad would be compelled to carry the descendants of Mr. Dodge for all time.

THERE are but few changes to record this week :--- Jas. L. Rae has sold his general store at Milverton to Henry Gleisser.----Mrs. Mills has sold her grocery in London to George Glasco.----C. J. Mitchell & Co., general agenta, and McAinsh & Ellis, books, etc., both in this city, have dissolved. So have Teskey & Higgens, coal dealers here.

A NUMBER of English farmers are taking farms in the Annapolis valley, where they will settle down to general farming, and especially prosecute the business of growing apples for the English market. We Canadians are so taken up with our great North-West that we almost forget that our eastern provinces are specially adapted for fruit-growing and the production of roots to an unlimited extent.

In Winnipeg two grocers named Roberts are in difficulties; one of them, whose initials are J. D., has had a chattel mortgage on his assets and his expenses absorbed all the profits in his business. He has assigned. The other, Wm., bought a small stock from A. Ward. This was paid for. Still he did not make much if any progress, and being pressed by an eastern house he had to assign with, liabilities of over \$2,000. The estate will not likely pay more than 30 per cent.

THE country in the neighborhood of Kings. ton and in Hastings, Lennox and Addington, Frontenac, Prince Edward; and Leeds is suffering on account of drought. The hay crop is a perfect failure. Prince Edward farmers estimate that they will have to import 1,000 tons for their own use. A despatch of 10th inst. says other grops, even if rain should now come, will only be one-third of the average. Bush fires in some places, continue to, do, great damage to crops and fencing.

C. P. VIZABD, general storekeeper, has been in business at Bancroft, in the rear of Hastings county, for about seven years. In 1883 he went behind in his payments and never was able to make much progress, since. In January last he claimed a surplus of over \$1,000; but considering the amount of his book debts it is not surprising that he should now assign .---- In, Brantford, Mrs. E. Pearce, dealer in furniture, has made an assignment, having liabilities of \$3,000; nominal assets about the same amount.

R. H. MENZIES, postmaster, etc., at Burk's Falls, has called a meeting of his creditors. He claims assets of, \$15,000 and, liabilities of \$8,000. If his assets were of any account, why should he despair ?----At Brantford, T. L. Walters, dealer in picture frames, etc., has also called a meeting of oreditors for 12th inst We have no particulars,----W. H. MoWalters, dealer in teas, ets., Hamilton, has assigned. ---- In March last John A. Rose, of London, cigar manufacturer, got into difficulties and suspended payment. Now he makes an assignment, and, it is, probable that the business will be wound up.

ALEXANDER, MCCORNICK, who has, been for quite a number of years past in the tailoring trade at Newmarket, is in difficulties and has assigned; About April, 1886; A. N. McLean & Co., dealers in lumber, etc., at Ridgetown, succeeded Gunningham & Leach. They had but little capital and made but small profits, as they were anxious, to do too; much-business. They had not sufficient surplus to come and go upon, and now have to;

-A. E. Blunden, of Sarnia, did assign. a nice little trade in dry goods but did not get far enough ahead to be easy. Since January last he has been crowded, and now assigns. --H. J. Ashfield, contractor in this city, has also assigned.

W. J. McGolpin, manufacturer of tinware. etc., in this city, got into difficulties, and in February last compromised at 333 per cent., payable in four instalments. This arrangement he failed to carry out, and has been obliged to assign with liabilities of about \$40,000. The value of assets is not yet ascertained.--A very respectable firm is that of Jas. Pepler & Son, leather dealers, who began business about the year 1875. About a couple of years later they were obliged to suspend, and Sheppard retired. Then Mr. Pepler succeeded in compromising at 25 per cent., when his son was admitted a partner, who added \$1,000 new capital. Since then there has been a slight change in the firm, and the senior has always been considered the responsible party. He claims a surplus of \$8,000 or \$10,000 in the business.

ABCHIBALD TAYLOB, of Belgrave, has made little if any progress since he began business as a general dealer, and his stock was to have been seld by auction in this city this week. -N.S. Morden & Co. began the drug business in Belleville less than a year ago with fair prospects of success. Both partners had some capital, about \$2,000, and some experience as well, but they appear to have made little use of them. At any rate the capital is all gone and liabilities of \$4,200 are piled up. The nominal assets equal this amount, but it is not likely that the estate will pay much more than 50 per cent. They have assigned. -In Brampton, Wilson & Co., dry goods dealers, are in trouble. Mrs. M. M. Wilson is the sole proprietor of the business. Her husband was formerly a storekeeper there and failed several times. She has started out badly, as she was less than a year in trade when she compromised at 75 per cent. This arrangement, it is evident, has not been carried out, for she has assigned to the sheriff.

IT was reported some months ago that the French copper syndicate had acquired for three years the output of two large mines in Japan. The news is now confirmed and the purchase takes effect at once.

WANTED.

By a young man, position as book keeper, oashier, or correspondent; rapid worker, thoroughly ex-perienced and well posted: in business matters; able to take management of wholesale or manu-facturer's office. Highest references. Salary, \$600. Address "Correspondent," care of Monetary Times Office, Toronto.



1888. SPRING 1888

Our Staple and Eancy Travellers are now on the road with a full line of samples of Spring and Summer Goods.

For Value, Selections, Style and Prices, we defy competition.

Secour Samples on the Read or in the Warehouse

COR: BAY and FRONT STS: TORONTO.

WINNIPEG BOARD OF TRADE.

A quarterly general meeting of the Winnipeg Board of Trade was held on the 3rd inst., Mr. James Redmond, vice-president, in the chair. The chairman reported on the acts of the council since the last quarterly meeting. The annual report of the board of grain examiners was read and adopted.

A petition from the Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange was received, asking the board to take proper steps as required by the Inspection Act to obtain the appointment of a flour inspector for the city. The election of a board of grain examiners for the year was then proceeded with, and the following were elected: Messue. Massings, McMillan; D. G. McBean, Roblin, and Nairn.

The hide and leather examiners elected were : Messus. F. Ossenbrugge; P. Gallagher, N. Bawlf, James Penrose, and S. Spink.

The following motion was then carried unanimously: "That the following members of this board be appointed a standing committee on grain, and that all matters respecting grain and its products be referred to this committee for report to the board or council, except such as by the Inspection Act are required to be dealt with by the boards of grain or flour examiners, five members of the committee to constitute a quorum : A. Atkinson, N. Bawlf, W, A. Hastings, J. A. Mitchell, D. G. MoBean, A. MoGaw, D. H. McMillan, S. Nairn, R. P. Roblin, G. J. Maulson, E. L. Drewry, J. A. Body, S. Spink, and S. P. Clark,"

The grain examiners made a lengthy report. STATISTICS.

Return to Winnipeg Board of Trade of grain impected at Winnipeg, crop of 1887, up to 30th June, 1888.

Class.	WHEAT. Grade.	~
Havel	Grade.	Cars.
Northern	No 1	160
"	·····No. 1	
	No. 3.	76
No grade		104
TACIEDRAGO	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	A 94
Total cars	·	
Equal +>	(bush.).	•• 5,967
Burner of	(Dusn.)	
Wheat inspe	cted at Winnipeg-	-
	=	
Total, year end	ling 30th June, 18	
** **	"· 18	00
	18	87 1,362,600
Dennes 10	#	
Tir (688), 18	98 :	2 535 050
This is not		

This is practically wheat sent all the distance by rail and not by lakes

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

S. F. McKINNON & CO. IMPORTERS OF Millinery Goods, Fancy Dry Goods. Mantles, Silks, etc. Cor. Wellington and Jordan Sts. TORONTO " Fountisth Court, Aldermanbury, London, King 3 Front St. E., Toronco.

Movement of barley as inspected at Winnipeg for years ending 30th June : Bush. 1887

Hides inspected at Winnipeg during years ending 30th June: 1000 1887.

נ	otal	•'•' • • • • •'•'•'•'• • •'•'• • •	16,211	15,339
NO. 3	• • • • •	••••••••	896	676
No. 2	••••	•••••••••••••	7,181	6,525
No. 1	••••	•••••	8,134	8,128

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. W., Gravenhurst.-Your correspondent was right, the quotation was an error, which has since been rectified.

H. M., Montreal.-It is only decent to say "Alas!" in such a case, and of course the Surrogate is the proper official. But such a testament as you describe resembles, more than anything we remember, Rabelsis' will: "I owe much; I have nothing; I give the rest to the poor."

INVESTOR, Halifax.--We have no knowledge of the companies you name, but will make enquiry and reply, probably next week.

Traffic matters on the Trunk lines from Chicago to the seaboard are as uncertain as upon the Western' roads, says the Railway Review. The rates on dressed beef east-bound are largely a demoralizing factor in the situation, and rates are changed almost daily. ation, and rates are changed almost daily. The cattle rate follows that of dressed beef downward, the effort being made to preserve the rate of 186 per cent. for the beef rate as compared with the cattle rate. At present writing (July 7th) rates on dressed beef from Chicago to New York are 20 cents per 100, and on cattle 11 cents per 100 lbs. The Erie Railway and its connection, the Chicago and Atlantic, are charged as leading in the dressed beef cut. The object of this action on the part of the Erie is to preserve, if possible, its differ-ential on dressed beef. The Pennsylvania Railroad put into effect on the 5th a new westbound schedule on pig iron and iron and steel products, being an average reduction of about 25 per cent.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

1888.

ICHURRICH & CO



MEDIUM AND BRIGHT PORTO RICO SUGARS

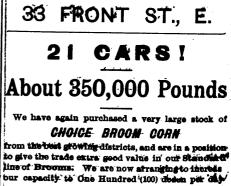


J. W. LANG & CO.,

TORONTO.

Wholesale Grocers & Importers of

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS.



CHAS. BOECKH & SONS, TORONTO, ONT.



ESTABLISHED 1866.

THE MONETARY TIMES AND TRADE REVIEW,

With which has been incorporated the INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, of Montreal, the TRADE REVIEW, of the same city (in 1870), and the TORONTO JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

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TORONTO, CAN., FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1888

THE SITUATION.

The bucket shop people are boasting that, by a feat of legal legerdemain, they will be able to defy the law which was specially enacted for their suppression. Counsel, it seems, are willing for a fee to aid in defeating the intention of the legislature; and the bucket shop men exult in their anticipated triumph over the law. They are to act, nominally at least, as the agents of parties in a foreign country. In this way they promise themselves immunity for their acts. The law seems to provide for this very case; but the difficulty will be to prove that there was no intention to deliver the things bargained for, in a foreign country. All laws of this kind are difficult of execution. They were tried in England long ago, without much success. The chief thing is to convince the foolish people of the risk that is involved in these transactions, and how certain to be fleeced is the new crop of fools, which is perennially renewed. And who is to protect silly people against themselves. It is doubtful whether the legislature can do it; and who that is intent on gambling listens to the moral teacher? The greenest of the adventurers who end by becoming victims of the bucket shops thinks himself astuter and likely to have better luck than the chief manipulators. He does not deserve much pity, and we fear that all moral lessons are thrown away upon him. It is stated that the Federal Government will leave to the Provincial Governments or the municipalities the task of enforcing the law. A law which nobody is obliged to enforce stands a good chance of becoming a dead letter.

While the Northern Pacific Railway is most anxious to secure connections in Manitoba, the Canadian Pacific is projecting opposition to its American arrival, on the south side of the international line. A link line between the Union Pacific and the Canadian Pacific has been projected, by which the latter road will obtain access to territory south of its present system, and the Union Pacific will find an eastern connection from the Missouri River to tide

existence. The distance is said to be based on surveys on which about \$100,000 has been expended. The telegram announcing this project adds that the necessary capital has been secured, in New York. Should the connection be made, it must add considerably to the traffic of the Canadian Pacific, and be some compensation for the competition which that road is destined to meet from the Northern Pacific.

The business tax, from which a change of government was, at one time, vainly expected to afford relief, has just been increased by the legislature of Quebec. It is a kind of direct tax-for so the Privy Council has declared it-which operates in so indirect a manuer that not only the average voter does not perceive it, but even those who ultimately pay do not come into personal contact with the tax collector. The impecunious among the local govern ments would put on a more general direct tax, if not restrained by fear of the opposition it would provoke. That fear sometimes prevents them from doing their duty, and, as in this case, makes them resort to the taxation of special interests, while the great body of the people are exempt. It is this discrimination which makes the tax odious in the eyes of business men. Tax all interests alike and no one will complain ; but when some are taxed and others are exempted, the partiality is naturally objected to as unjust.

Stories of destitution in Newfoundland are again rife. Experience shows that they must be accepted with caution, the grossest fabrications about distress and starvation in the island having previously been sent to the American press. Now we are told that no less than one hundred and forty families in the northern part of the island are without food. If this were true deaths from starvation must be occurring daily. The statements about destitution, which are doubtless not wholly devoid of reality, are evidently exaggerated for political effect, and are even made to do service in connection with the question of confederation. The local Government, from time to time, has to distribute large sums in charity to relieve distress, and it is said to be moving, in a roundabout way, in the same direction now. Should the island enter the confederation, appeals to the charity of the Dominion Government are likely to become not uncommon.

The plumbers' license by-law of Toronto is said to contain a provision that no one except a British subject shall carry on the business. Where does the corporation get authority to make an exclusion of this kind? If the restriction may be made in one trade, it may be made in all, and citizenship and the right to earn a living in the country would be the same thing. This would be a revival of the old alien law, in a new and more odious form; for even under the old law no one thought of refusing to a foreigner the privilege of earning his bread in Canada. We suspect the Council has exceeded its authority, and doubtless the water 250 miles shorter than any now in parties whose interests are affected will business men, and at the annual meeting of

enquire whence it gets the right to make such a restriction. It is apparently done in the interest of the working plumbers, who desire a monopoly, who have organized a strike, and want to keep out the competition of American workmen. But that would not make it either legal, or right if not otherwise legal. When the public asked that plumbing should be put under some sort of supervision, the object was to prevent work being scamped, in the interest of the public health. But if the license is to be turned into an odious monopoly, and the interests of the public sacrificed, a revision of the by-law will already have become necessary.

Judge Robertson, with the dislike natural to the Superior Court judges to fishing inquisitions, has decided that the enquiry concerning Toronto civic contracts before Judge Macdougall cannot be allowed in future to implicate Contractor Godson unless charges against him be first formulated. A man under accusation has, to be sure, a right to know what he has to defend himself against. If there be grounds for a charge against Godson, what is to prevent its being put into shape ? What necessity is there for doing indirectly, over the head of Lackie, the inspector, what, if grounds exist, could as well be done directly ? Under the present reference, Mr. Justice Robertson interdicts Judge Macdougall from bringing in side charges against Godson. A couple of dismissed servants of Godson who tried to blackmail him, failing in that, made the present charges. If the evidence of these men, on which Mr. Justice Robertson would not place the slightest reliance, be sufficient ground to accuse any man upon, it might have come in one form as well as another. The charges cannot be allowed to rest where they are at present. Other persons have been implicated—an alderman for instance-and refused the right to crossexamine, at that stage of the proceedings when it would have been usual to allow cross-examination.

To prevent obstruction to traffic by en. cumbering the canals, an order has recently issued to allow vessels to pass through the locks early on Sunday mornings. Even this does not place canal vessels on the same footing as ships at sea or on the lakes, which are worked all day every day in the week, but it requires the additional labor of lock tenders. It is desirable if possible to give the regular lock hands rest on Sunday, even if extra help has to be obtained for that purpose. The regulation belongs purely to the order of civil government. Sunday labor is not desirable, if it can be avoided, but the exigencies of navigation are such that nowhere has it been found possible to dispense with it.

An incident has occurred which has brought into prominence Mr. Sandford Fleming's Pacific cable project to the eastthe breakdown of the Eastern Telegraph Company's system, between Java and Port Darwin. The want of an alternative line was in this way brought home to practical the Oriental Bank the chairman spoke favorably of the projected Canadian line. When the want of Mr. Fleming's projected cable has become felt in this way, it is brought one step nearer to realization.

CONVERSION OF THE QUEBEC DEBT.

The promised resolutions providing for the conversion of the Provincial debt of Quebec have at last made their appearance. They authorize the Provincial Treasurer to raise a loan equal in amount to the present debt, at a rate of interest not exceeding four per cent. The new debentures may be either perpetual, or redeemable after sixty-five years on one year's notice being given, or terminable annuities may be issued. It is also provided that the conversion may be effected by an exchange of debentures, at the option of present hold ers; and if necessary a discount on the new debentures, making them equal to what they would bring in cash, may be granted

Objections are made to enforced conversion, but it is not clear that force can be used or is intended. It is open to both parties to make their own bargain. The reso lutions propose to make it lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to take steps for calling in the present debentures, by redeeming them in cash or exchanging them for new debentures. But is there not here implied, as a condition, the consent of the holders of the debentures? And if they consent no harm can be done. Without their consent would conversion be legal ? We apprehend that it would not. The Government would have power to nego. tiate, but if the holders of the debentures declined to negotiate, it is difficult to see how any progress could be possible. The resolutions show that the conversion is to be made a subject of agreement with the present holders.

It is quite natural that the Government should desire to take advantage of the fall in the rate of interest. By experience, it has learned that it can float a four per cent. loan nearly at par. On the old loans it is paying a great deal more than this. But the existing debentures are all payable at fixed dates, and the nearer they approach maturity of less value they will be, for they could be replaced at reduced interest. It is quite conceivable that many holders might be willing to exchange for perpetual debentures, bearing four per cent., especially if they got the new debentures at a discount. To make the new issue either perpetual or payable after sixty-five years at the option of the Government, would reduce their selling value. The option would be a valuable one, and would have to be paid for. At the end of sixty five years the Government might be able to borrow on better terms than at present, or it might not; if it were, it would gain by being in a position to take advantage of a lower rate; if it were not, its interest would be not to redeem. And it might happen that it would not suit its purpose to redeem when sixty-five years had passed, and the case might be altered a few years later. The value of the option is unmistakable ; but, | visible guarantees.

like all things of value, it will have to be paid for. What it will cost is one of the things which cannot be foretold; we can only know when the experiment is made. But the chances are that the Government can ascertain pretty nearly in advance, in fact that it has already felt its way and knows pretty well how the land lies.

To issue a perpetual debenture at a fixed interest is to shut yourself out from any benefit that might arise from a further decline in the market-rate; if issued by a Government, it would, in our present lights, be folly; if by a commercial corporation, it might be fraught with distant peril. Such a debenture would realise most, because the option of purchase, after a fixed term, would not have to be paid for. The double option is the best thing, providing it does not cost too much. The sale of terminable annuities is a middle course. It would cost less than the double option, but would not be so valuable. Apparently, the power to issue annuities to run from sixty-five to one hundred and thirty years is a third string to the bow, to be used in case the other two do not answer the purpose in view. There can be no objection to a third alternative; by including it, the ground is more effectually covered.

Unfortunately, the future of the finances of the Province of Quebec is not unclouded. It is not prudent systematically to overrun in expenditure the amount of the annual revenue. The resources of the Province are by no means unlimited, and there must be some limit to expenditure. The general decline in the rate of interest enabled the Province to borrow at a lower rate to-day than ever before, in spite of its rapidly accumulated debt. This is satisfactory to the borrower, but it should not be permitted to prove a dangerous temptation. A large part of the debt will probably be converted, and this will somewhat ease the burthen. The great defect of the financial management of Quebec, and indeed of most of the provinces, is the entire absence of rational revenue system. They, most of them, do nothing beyond pulling at the mother's apron strings and begging for help, when they ought to help themselves. The conversion would be more easily made, and on better terms, if the sources of local revenue of which the Province is at liberty to avail itself were systematically utilized.

It cannot be denied that Quebec has something to show for her debt, in the shape of a system of railways, which form a valuable aid to production. But even if we grant that the money has been fairly well laid out, and that what was got for it is worth all it cost, there is a limit to justifiable expenditure. It is time to reform the budget, to put an end to deficits. If this be not done, the Province will not be able sixty-five years hence to borrow on better terms than it can make to day. A change of financial system should accompany and be a condition of conversion. Then conversion would be made easy, the best possible terms would be got, and the future would be assured. But that this is going to happen there are at present no

RAILWAY PROGRESS IN CANADA.

The suggestion was made to us the other day that it would be of interest to ascertain how the present receipts of railway companies in Canada compare with receipts ten years ago, or say before the Canadian Pacific Railway was begun. By way of reply to the question we have been favored with some figures bearing on the point, from Mr. George Johnson, statistician at Ottawa. It appears that the Government does not collect statistics except by a yearly statement, the latest of which is for the year ended June 30th, 1887.

The receipts per train mile were 961 cents in 1879, and \$1.155 in 1887. Thus the increase was 19.4 cents per train mile. The number of train miles run in 1879 was 20,731,689, and in 1887 they had increased to 83,638,748, an increase of more than one half.

The receipts of the railways in 1887 show an increase of 20 per cent. over 1879, and the expenses an increase of only $5\frac{1}{5}$ per cent. Receipts from freight traffic are almost doubled, thus showing a greater relative increase than those from passengers. From freight traffic was

Received in	.1879	\$12,509,093
** **	.1887	24,581,047
From passenger traffic	.1879	6.459.598
No. of passengers carried,	1879	6,523,816
" tons freight "	1879	8,848,810
No. of passengers carried,		
" tons freight "	1887	16,356,335

Rates for freight, says Mr. Johnson, cannot be given with accuracy, as the only true plan to do that—viz., by the ton mile plan, as used in the United States, has not been adopted in Canada. The Railway Commission, however, state that Canada's ton-mile rate is lower than that of any other country.

"With respect to 'present receipts,' that is those for the present year, I judge from statements made public that though the Grand Trunk receipts have not been as large as in 1887, yet that taking all our railways, the receipts for the year ended June 30th, 1888, will be larger than those of the previous year. For the 23 weeks to June 21st of present year the Grand Trunk receipts were about \$800,000 short of those of corresponding period of 1887. But on the other hand the earnings of the C.P.R. for four month ended 30th April last, were over 900,000 more than in corresponding period, 1887."

-The New York Herald acquits itself of the following jug-handled paragraph :--- "Still another bank clerk has a very intense longing for Canada. The list of defaulters is a long one-about long enough we think ; but Canada as a safe asylum for roguery is a premium on crime in the States." Has the Herald torgotten that Canada, in her anxiety to rid both countries of the perpetual nuisance of malefactors from either country taking refuge within the boundaries of the other, proposed a reasonable extradition treaty between the States and Canada? Also that the American Senate refused to sanction such a treaty? It is not the fault of Canada that American thieves are in hiding here untaken.

FOREIGN TRADE OF FRANCE.

A portly volume of 1,128 pages is the latest issue of L'Annuaire de la Marine de Commerce Francaise for 1888. Besides being a compendium of marine legislation and of the commercial marine of the French Republic, it contains minute descriptions of seaports and colonies of France and statistics of the commerce of the country. From a tabulated statement of imports and exports for 1886, we find that the countries with which France does her largest trade are the first eight in the following. The figures represent millions of francs:

Great Britain	Imports.	Exports.
		1,044.6
		512.6
	440.8	350.7
Spain	430.8	279.8
Italy Switzerland	. 383-3	262.6
Switzerland United States	· 348·1	287.5
United States.	. 814-8	421.4
Argentine Republic	. 229-8	152.1
British India	. 218.5	14.9
China Brazil	. 178-1	17.8
Brazil	· 90·2	67·0
Mexico	. 5-8	89.8
Australia	. 87.6	5.4
Canada and Newfoundland.	. 19.2	13.6
manu newloundland.	. 6.7	4.1

The total value of the year's importations is given at 5,116 millions of francs, say \$1,025,000,000; and of the experts 4,246 million francs, or say \$850,000,000. The aggregate of inward and outward commerce is thus 9,362 millions of france, or about \$1,875,000,000. It will be observed that a large trade, nearly \$77,000,000 in that year, is done by France with the Argentine Republic and with Mexico and the other South American countries. It is worth while, indeed, to make a separate tabulation of this trade with the Southern Continent of America in the year 1886 in millions of francs :

Argentine Devela	Imports.	Exports
		152
	00.0	67.
Uruguay Columbia	. 31.0	22.1
COLUMION, OF NAW (Imanal	01.0	36.2
Peru	. 20.9	91
Chili.	4.1	19.1
v cuezueia	10.4	4.9
Ecuador and Rolivia	0.0	2.9
French Guiana	. 0.3	6.4
		0.3

429.9

819.5

Here we have an aggregate trade of more than \$150,000,000 done by France with South America in the year under notice, which is only \$28,000,000 less than the aggregate trade of Great Britain with that continent in 1888, and fifty per cent. more than was done by the United States with these countries in 1881. It will be seen how small is the commerce of Canada with France, in spite of the efforts made, in the province of Quebec especially, to cultivate a larger trade with that country. Our own fiscal returns for the year ending with June, 1886, make the exports of France to Canada \$1,975,000 and her imports from us \$534,000; while the returns of the French Republic for the calendar year 1886 make the imports of France say \$1,850,000, and her exports to us \$820,000. The difference in the figures is perhaps to be accounted for by the different period fail from excessive death losses just before

20th June last that the share of Germany takes away from what the family should in the trade with the Argentine Republic have. Not a month passes in which from

the import and 9,370,392 dollars for the export trade. In imports, Germany took the third place, behind England and France and before Belgium and the United States; in exports, she came fourth, being behind England, France, and Belgium.

-In the British House of Commons on Friday last the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved a resolution, which was carried, that consolidated and reduced 8 per cents be redeemable at any time after the expiration of a year from the date at which the resolution is made public, by payments of not less than £500,000 at once. He said that the balance of consols unredeemed was £40,000,000 and of reduced 3 per cents outstanding £60,000,000,and proposed to give notice on 6th July that he would redeem both. He would propose next session an Act prescribing the manner in which the resolution should be carried out. The resources then at the disposal of the Government would doubtless enable him to carry the resolution into effect in a manner not cestly nor inconvenient to the State. In reply to congratulations and enquiries, Mr. Geschen said that Parliament might reserve the power to pay off the debt, not in one sum at the expiration of the time specified, but at such times and in such instalments after the expiration of that time as the Act may provide. He would consider the suggestion of Mr. Childers regarding an allowance to the Bank of England; also his suggestion that the sum due the bank, £11,000,000, ought to be reduced.

ASSESSMENT INSURANCE CHART.

About a year ago we noticed the publication, for the third year, of a valuable assessment life insurance chart. It came from the office of the Leavenworth & Burr Publishing Co., of Detroit. We are glad to welcome, this year, the fourth annual appearance of the chart, giving results for four years respecting most of the 885 cooperative life societies mentioned in its pages. Much information is given about each society, but opposite the names of some there are more blanks than figures; and the managers of some of them evidently do not care to have their receipts and outgoes published, their membership and death experience made known to neighboring societies. The chart is much larger than last year, but still afforded at 25 cents per copy. It should be in the hands of every one interested in life insurance on any plan. No one can study the results brought out from year to year without being convinced, sooner or later, of the temporary lease of life held by any society working upon the assessment plan; and consequently of the danger of trusting to that plan for any considerable portion of one's insurance. Even if a man were in a dozen of such societies, he does not know that he will not become uninsurable within a few years, and all of them he is himself called away, and therefore We find it stated in Kuhlow's Journal of all his heavy payments to them be so much in 1887 amounted to 10,019,985 dollars for a dozen to a hundred of those "Mutual

Aids," "Home Benefits," "Equitable Reserves," " Citizens' Reliefs," &c., &c., do not close their operations for lack of funds, leaving hundreds or thousands of widows and orphans to mourn the fate that caused the society to fail at just that unfortunate time.

Last year we gave a list of forty-eight societies whose figures were complete for three years; it was taken from the chart above mentioned. All of them showed an increasing death cost, and many of them a decreasing membership. We should be glad to have presented the same list this year, but are only able to find the 1887 figures for 29 of them, the other 19 having either failed during the year, or refused to furnish their figures for publication.

In giving the figures of the remaining 29, it is needful to state that to the figures given in the chart as the cost, per \$1,000, we have in all cases added \$4.00 as representing ahout the average expense of transacting the business :---

יו			5.	Costing
2	Name and date		Mem-	per
٠l	of Origin.	Year.	bers.	\$1,000.
5	Masonio Relie	f. (1884		\$21 00
	Albany, N.Y.,	. 1 1 0 0 0		16 00
	1870.	1886		30 00
	Mat D. Cont.		963 702	23 00 15 3 9
	Mut. Benefit Ass'n	'' 1885	578	18 50
i	Albany, N. Y., 1873.	1886	660	20 40
I	10/3.	(1887	646	21 00
I	Catholic Benevolen	t (1884	4,306	9 62
I			6,944	11 77
1	Legion, Brooklyn 1881.	1886	8,971	14 00
I		(1887) (1884)	13,073 22,737	18 40
I	Chosen Friends	1, 1885	26,175	11 95 1 2 54
ł	Indianapolis,	1886	29,271	14 70
I	1879.	1887	32,925	14 10
ł	Life Association	(1884	1,688	9 90
I	Cincinnati, O.,	11990	1,772	12 78
	1876.	1886	1,680	15 90
L		(1877	1,607	13 00
I	Dry Goods Mutual		574 61 4	12 60 7 3 0
Í.	Benefit, N. Y.,	1886	611	22 00
	1876.	1887	643	8 40
	Fauit Deserve Din d	11001	525	11 70
ŀ	Equit ReserveF'nd, New York, N. Y.,	1885	913	15 10
ł	1880.	1886	1,472	18 20
		(1887	1,728	25 80
	Family Fund Soc'y,	(1884	1,004	4 00
	New York, N.Y.,	1885	2,533 2, 304	10 50 15 00
	1884.	(1867	1,295	15 00 23 50
1	Funnessen ander Mark	11001	3,402	15 90
	Expressmen's Mut. Ben., Elmira, N.Y.,	1005	3,316	21 00
1	1869.	1886	8,267	20 89
	20001	(1887	8,113	28 00
	Jerman MasonicM.	$(1884 \\ 1885$	269	29 10
I	Belief Ass'n., N.Y.,	1886	269 245	19 00 27 90
	1878.	1887	243	28 50
0	old and Stock Life	(1884	153	12 20
	Ass'n, New York,	1885	196	15 50
	1878.	1886	176	23 00
		(1887	418	10 60
F	Iome Prov. Safety	(1884 1885	1,338	22 30
	Fund, New York,	1886	1,586 1,4 84	12 00 85 50
	1880.	1887	1,149	16 10
E	Inights of Pythias,	(1884	16,489	17 20
	Washington, D.C.,	1885	17,157	17 80
	1877.	1886	16,278	18 40
		(1887	17,083	17 69
Ŋ	lasonic Mut. Bene.	(1884 1885	5,359 5,280	11 68 11 69
G	rand Rapids, Mich-	1886	5,2 6 8	14 20
	1878.	1887	5,324	12 90
м	las. Mut. Benefit,	1884	4,775	11 50
-	Mattoon, Ill.,	1885	5,282	18 74
	1874.	1886	5,854	15 00
		1887 1884	5,100 20,779	15 50 7 10
M	lut. Reserve Fund,	1885	31,288	8 10
1	New York, N.Y.,	1886	87,958	18 00
	1881.	1887	42,625	18 70
N	ew England Mutu.	1884	4,520	14 40
	al Aid, Boston,	1885	8,856 9 109	17 00
	1872	1886 1887	2,108 1,910	19 80
	· · ·		-,	

- or an and the second s			
	1004	1,654	13 00
N. Y. State Relief	1884 1885	1,640	16 00
Ass'n, Albany,	1886	1,415	18 00
1880.	1887	1,936	18 00
	(1884	505	13 80 1
Oddfellows' Mutual	1885	539	27 20
Ben., Charlestown,	1886	538	18 90
Mass., 1881.	1887	562	18 60
•	(1884	788	13 00
Oddfellows' Mutual	1885	779	24 60
Benefit, Lowell,	1886	753	15 90
Mass., 1883.	1887	741	13 40
	(1884	1.316	15 80
Oddfellows' Mutual	1885	1,315	12 50
Relief, Worcester,	1886	1,315	19 50
Mass., 1879.		1,313	19 50
	(1887	1,515	9 00
Owego Mut. Ben,	(1884		18 00
Owego, N.Y.,	1885	3,205	30 00
1881.	1886	1,968	43 80
	(1887	$1,138 \\ 545$	14 50
Phoenix Mut. Aid,	(1884		20 00
Cincinnati, O.,	1000	679	30 20
1882.	1886	701	30 20
	(1887	574	
Salem Mut. Benefit	(1884	980	$\begin{array}{c c} 13 & 20 \\ 12 & 50 \end{array}$
Salem, Mass.,	1009	989	
1882.	1886	1,006	15 00
1001	(1887	1,025	15 00
Security M.Benefit,	1884	647	9 87
New York, N.Y.,	1000	815	$10 84 \\ 12 20$
1882.	1886	1,830	
10021	1887	2,634	16 00
Southern Tier, Ma-	(1884	3,397	22 00
sonic, Elmira,	1000	3,325	22 30
N.Y., 1868.	1886	2,714	26 80 28 80
11.1., 1000.	(1887	2,291	
Union Masonic R.	(1884	1,036	11 70
Newton, Mass.,	1000	1,015	16 60
1879.	1886	677	14 20
10,0.	(1887	630	17 20
Warren Fraternal	(1884	800	18 60
Lynn, Mass.,	1000	1,083	18 80
1882.	1886	1,005	22 30
1002.	1887	829	26 00
Western Masonic R	(1884	972	27 00
Rochester, N.Y.	1000	854	29 10
1871.	1886	738	26 60
1011.	(1887	673	25 20

Footing up the results as to the cost per \$1,000 of insurance carried, it will be seen that if John Smith held a certificate of \$1,000 in each of say thirty societies, or \$80,000 of insurance in all, the cost the first year would have been \$846.82, and the last year \$610.22, as follows :-

In 1884....\$346.32 or \$11.54 per \$1,000 In 1885.... 491.30 or 16.38 " In 1886.... 595.00 or 19.83 " In 1887.... 610.22 or 20.34 " **

Take off the \$4, and \$7.54 and \$16.34 will be the net death-loss assessments in 1884 and 1887 respectively. This shows a growth of more than double in three years' time. Such, it must be noted, is the average of thirty societies, including some of the largest and most vigorously advertised, such for instance as the Chosen Friends, with 32,925 members, the Knights of Pythias, with 17,078 members, and the Mutual Reserve Fund, of N.Y., with 42,925 members. The mortality rate of the last named society has more than trebled in the three years, notwithstanding the addition of 21,846 new members to its list. Such an influx of fresh lives should have been almost sufficient to prevent any increase, according to the theory. Little wonder that its increase of membership the past year has only been 4,672, as compared with an increase of 10,509 in 1885, in which year the assessments were low. Double assessments, such as have become so common of late, cut in two ways: first, in causing many old members to take alarm and drop out, and secondly, in deterring thoughtful people from rushing in. Membership in a society which has to double or treble its assessments in so short a space of time will not generally be deemed very desirable, or

worth paying an entrance fee for. The Friends and the Knights had each a high assessment in 1884, but that for 1887 is still higher, and hence neither of them has been able to secure many new members during the three years. The number of the Knights of Pythias is less now than it was two years ago, and the mortality amongst them about double that of younger societies competing with them for "fresh blood." 80 Without the new recruits an assessment 50 concern must very soon disintegrate, under 50 00 the increasing load of aged or infirm mem-00 bers. 00

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS.

Re CENTRAL BANK V. YORKE .--- Yorke was a Government contractor. In order to furnish security to the Government he deposited with the Central Bank his promissory note and obtained therefor a deposit receipt, which he left with the Government. The bank went into liquidation, and soon afterward Yorke was notified that he must replace the deposit receipt by other security. Yorke took an assignment of the receipt and notified the bank. The bank threatened Yorke with action on the note, whereupon he filed a petition asking leave to set off the deposit receipt against the note. The Chancellor held that he might do so, as the maker of a note to the bank was a mere debtor and not a contributory. Also that a debtor who is also a shareholder, and so a contributory, is not a contributory as to the debt which arises out of an independent transaction. Held also, that a man can buy up debts for the purpose of setting them off against a liability of his own to the bank, provided he is not a contributory, but since all shareholders are contributories they cannot acquire debts for purposes of set-off.

REGINA V. BUDWAY .--- Under the Lord's Day Act it is not lawful for any "merchant. tradesman, artificer, mechanic, workman, laborer, or other person whatsoever" to do or exercise his ordinary calling. The defendant, a servant of Chas. Brown, livery stable keeper, Toronto, was convicted for driving a party of strangers in a cab through the city on a Sunday. The Court of Queen's Bench quashed the conviction, on the ground that the Act certainly does not apply to the servant, even if it does to the owner.

REGINA V. CATON.-The town of M. passed a by-law which provided that, "No transient trader or other person occupying a place of business in the town of M. for a temporary period less than one year, and whose name has not been duly entered on the assessment roll for the current year, shall * * * offer goods, wares, and merchandise for sale * within the limits of the town of M., without or until he shall have first duly obtained a license for that purpose." Under this by-law the defendant was convicted. Held, on motion to quash conviction, that the town had power under 42 Vic, c. 31, s. 22, to pass such a by-law.

AMERICAN SECURITY Co. v. NEELEY .--- Neeley sold property in Toronto to one Abbott, who paid him by a draft payable to his own order, and after his name in the draft was the word "Secretary." Neeley cashed the draft, receiving the value of it from the bank on which it was drawn. Abbott, who was secretary of the Supreme Council of Royal Templars of Temperance, had absconded from the United States and brought the draft to Toronto. The Am- and also that the American market has been

erican Surety Co. paid their guarantee of Abbott's faithfulness to the Templars, whose property the draft was, and brought action against Neeley to recover the amount of it, on the ground that the word "Secretary" on the face of the draft was sufficient to warn Neeley that Abbott had not acquired it personally, and therefore this intimation was enough to put him on inquiry. The Court of Queen's Bench held that this designation, "Secretary," was nothing more than a personal one, and could not charge Neeley with knowledge or means of knowledge that Abbott, although he had the right to endorse, could only do it in favor of some certain person, and so put him on inquiry.

MONTREAL GRAIN SHIPMENTS.

The question may well be asked, as it is by Montreal paper recently, "What has become of all the grain ?" when one compares receipts and shipments of breadstuffs at Montreal this season thus far with those of former years. Well, it may be that speculation in Chicago, which has the effect of keeping prices of grain above export values, retains much that would otherwise move eastward. But a more potent reason for the short supply of grain by the St. Lawrence route this season is the cheaper freights via New York. All the grain arrived at Montreal up to July 4th this year amounted to only 3,390,000 bushels, compared with 7,000,000 bushels last year to same date, 7.277,000 in 1886, and 5,665,000 bushels in 1885. The quantities of different grains are 1,937,080 bushels wheat, 335,477 bushels peas, 314,803 bushels oats, 56,219 bushels barley, no rye, and 750,069 bushels corn-all less in quantity than last year except corn. Flour and meal, too, are in smaller compass. The shipments from Montreal from the 1st of January to the 4th of July last were as in the following comparative table, taken from the Gazette's official statement :

	Tote	l Shipme	nts.
Grain and Flour.	1888.	1887.	1886.
Wheat, bash 3	,597,440	3,579,833	1,768,186
Corn "	433,475	2,413,568	938,226
Peas, "1	226,156	962,408	1,098,558
Oats, "	389,897	1,392,217	680,278
Barley, "	5,471	5,588	20,143
Rye, "	104,986	15,925	31,229
Flour, brls			243,618
Oat and cornmeal	01 400	21 096	A7 794

21,480 brls 31,026 Shipments of merchandise other than grain make a somewhat better showing for the period stated :

-	Total Shipments.					
•	1888.	1887.	1886.			
Ashes, brls	1,609	1,873	2,367			
Butter, pkgs	23,772	16,979	24,221			
Cheese, "	310,406	343,536	288,024			
Pork, brls	5,899	4,355	8,644			
Lard. "	7.332	6,907	8,555			
Beef, bris. & tos	801	216	880			
Dressed hogs	3,353	3,476	1,253			
Tallow, brls	173	27	1,191			
Petroleum, brls	540	3,461	3,713			
Leather, rolls	1,803	5,183	3,671			
Hams and bacon,	•	,				
pkgs	27,131	41,846	39,789			

SUGAR.

There are some rather exciting features in the sugar market. The New York market is very firm and advancing daily; the statistical position is unusually strong, showing an inorease in stocks of principal countries at 1st June equal to 37 per cent. as compared with same date 1887. On the other hand, of course, it is to be remembered that the beet crop is turning out better than was expected, undergoing a process of "squeezing" by the Sugar Trust, which cannot last forever.

The stocks in the principal countries on 1st June show a striking falling off, as per the following figures :

	1888.	1887.
June 1st.	tons.	tons.
United States	187,170	226,081
Havana and Matanzas	91,213	110,949
United Kingdom	246,035	217,066
Germany	135,000	137,821
France	153,703	169,147
Belgium	24,929	26,691
Holland	18,713	53,213
Austria and Hungary	80,000	75,600
Total June 1st	642,763	1,017,028
" May 1st	993,495	1,061,082
" April 1st		1,144,248

" Jany. 1st....1,070,712 1,302,761 The stocks held at four principal cities in the United States-New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore-on 5th July last, were 144,567 tons, against 186,269 tons at same date last year, 158,000 tons in 1886, and 72,000 in 1885. Canadian prices are somewhat higher and firm. The refinery price is advanced 1 cent this week, and the wholesale figures may advance another $\frac{1}{6}$. It is to be remembered, however, that the competition of the St. Lawrence refinery, when it is shortly re-opened, will tend to keep prices from advancing rapidly.

DRESS GOODS.

Whether for spring or fall, tailor-made dresses of all-wool tweed or costume cloth, narrow striped or plain, of either Old Country or Canadian production, are a feature. They have a cosy look, and set off a trim figure to perfection. A habit cloth in delicate colors and of smooth texture called, oddly enough, Amazon cloth, is in vogue for fall wear. The name suggests a riding habit. There is no longer the bewildering variety of names to the colors or the fabrics used for dresses, which characterized some former seasons. Nearly everything of a wool texture seems now to be invoiced "dress goods."

According to a buyer recently returned to Canada from the European markets, the combination idea, i.e., the formation of a costume out of self colors with stripes to correspond, is exploded, or nearly so. It was a trouble to the trade, he explained; not so much to the designer, perhaps, or even to the importer, as to the retailer, who was rather overweighted by the responsibility of their selection. A favorite line of wool goods for dresses are the ombre stripes, soleils and checks which, as the name imports, have a shadowy effect. These are found in high priced all-wool continental fabrics, such as cashmeres, as well as in cheaper Glasgow goods. It deserves to be noted, too, that the French manufacturers of Roubaix are emulating the Glasgow makers of cheap costume tweeds or mixtures. The variety of price and pattern in these ombre dress goods is astonishing, it is almost endless.

Fancy wool blacks are made with "ombre stripes as well, though it would require a Frenchman to explain how a shadow effect is producible on black. Speaking of the French, it appears that the German manufacturers are gaining rapidly upon their neighbors and rivals in the production of these all-wool fabrics at a moderate price. Costume cloths are produced freely also in self colors. A pleasing effect, too, is reached with snow flake stripes and snow flake checks, in wool goods, of any tint from ruddigore to snuff brown as a basis.

The trimming of these dainty stuffs is of arbitresses of fashion have pronounced that and rot the shoes, especially in hot weather. filled; but in respect to the leading woods,

skirt, is velvet, plush, or silk. The loveliest and richest silk plush, plain and embossed, looking "just too sweet for anything," greets the eye in pleasant harmony with the material to be trimmed. And delicate flowered gimp-like ribbon is sometimes used, in all the colors of a Canadian forest and in some which are not found there. In England, we are told, there is a perfect craze for moire trimming silks. It is not impossible that this craze will have extended to Canada by the autumn.

SHOE TRADE NOTES.

Among pretty shoes are those of white silk canvas, foxed with patent leather or bronze foxings. The canvas, being made of coarse silk, is very strong, and at the same time dressy. They are quite the rage, with costumes of light and delicate fabrics.

New overgaiters for men are those of sage green kersey or broadcloth. They do not show dust as easily as do the blues, browns, and blacks, and if the wearer will only pay proper regard to the color of the clothes he wears them with, they are quite stylish looking.

For light summer rain New York and Boston shoe men are making little footholds, which look decidedly jaunty when on. The material is the cloth faced water-proof, just such as is used for garments, all the fancy designs being used-stripes, checks, etc. They are gotten up in good imitation of Oxfords, and the effect upon the foot is really pleasing.

People troubled with burning feet find much relief in linen and silk shoes to be worn inside the stocking and next the feet. They are in some way medically treated, and it is claimed that they will greatly ease itching and burning feet. People troubled in this way, says the Reporter, should never wear cotton or lisle stockings. Even in the hottest days of summer the all-wool cashmere hosiery is the most easy and comfortable.

Shoe lacings are now made of fine, stout, fancy woven cord as well as of the flat braid, and are by some liked much better. They look pretty, especially the silk ones, and will bear more strain than the braid.

Pretty school shoes for misses are of broad striped canvas-black and white or blue and white-the stripes running up and down. These are trimmed with French kid or fine calf in the way of toe caps, etc. They have cork soles and are light and cool. Plaids are also in vogue.

The kid leather trade of Dresden has been unsatisfactory for years, says Kuhlow's. According to the balance-sheet of the Dresdner Lederfabrik this factory, which is now in the 16th year of its existence, has been unable to attain a satisfactory result. Both production and sales have fallen far behind those of the previous year. The purchase of raw calfskins amounted to 122,560 hides in value 577,773 marks, while the total sales only equalled 1,091,384 marks. The number of pieces of kid leather sold was 119,533, and the offal produced 46,523 marks. The profit and loss account shows a loss of 23,202 marks, which was covered out of the reserve fund.

There has been a growing demand for pat ent leather for a year or more, in the experience of the Shoe and Leather Reporter. It has been cut into toe caps and trimmings, but is now used for the entire shoe. " Patent leather shoes look well and wear well if proper care is taken of them. It was a mistaken idea that liberal applications of sweet oil will preserve much importance, and the arbiters or the leather. It tends to obliterate the enamel

the proper thing to trim them with, on cuff or I hold that patent leather is economical," says a New York retailer, "and men who wear it continually in footgear save its price in shines. A shine every morning is a small matter, but it amounts to \$17.25 a year, and by wearing patent leather shoes in the spring, summer, and fall, a person saves enough to keep himself in heavy shoes for two winters." "But how can you preserve patent leather ?" somebody asks. He replies : "By using plain water on the shoes, and wiping them with a dry linen rag."

Receipts of hides at Boston for the six months ended with June were 803,109 foreign and 611,777 domestic; total, 1,414,886. Of these, 330,609 came from Buenos Ayres, 105,-446 from Monte Video, 158,847 from Rosario and Rio Grande, 91,104 from Zanzibar, 34,243 from Sierra Leone, 48,433 from Liverpool, 6,300 from Antwerp, 11,382 from London.

HARD WOODS.

Both from New York and from Chicago the intelligence comes that demand for hardwood has fallen off. Agricultural implement makers and furniture manufacturers are running light between June and September. Besides, it must be remembered that makers of furniture, both American and Canadian, have been manufacturing for some years past as if there were no limit to their market. Some of them have found that it has limits. The demand for nouse-furnishing supplies may be expected to set in later and help the hardwood market somewhat.

In New York, ash is moving but moderately and is likely to continue in moderate consumption. Prices of western are affected by the competition of southern ash. Plain oak is offering in plenty, and prices are weak; quartered oak is in over-abundant supply, and only first-class stock brings quotations. Poplar moves slowly, at \$28 to 31. Cherry is inactive with but a limited supply, and holders as well as producers are very independent. Redwood is in moderate use. Walnut about equal in price to last year; regular run of stock brings \$92 to 97; shipping walnut, \$105 to 110. In Boston good shipping walnut is scarce, so also are good ash, cherry, and whitewood, the latter in especial demand. Mahogany is moving well in Philadelphia, so are poplar and cypress, ash being dull; redwood is also coming into favor.

From Chicago we learn, by means of last week's North-Western Lumberman, that the remarkable quietness of the furniture trade checks the movement of the cheaper woods used in that industry, such as elm, maple, black ash, poplar, and basswood. Some of the furniture concerns in that city have shut down for a fortnight, ostensibly for repairs; but it is known the main reason is because of a lack of orders. The furniture trade seems to be remarkably dull. White ash is in active demand, and there is apparently no accumulation of it.

The demand for walnut is quiet and the common grade sells better than any other. There is comparatively a small amount of first quality of walnut sold for consumption at interior points.

The movement of cherry appears to be less There is a steady call this season than last. for it in a moderate degree, but the high price of it in first hands renders dealers indifferent about stocking up heavily with it.

Dealers mention that stock is crowding on the market in excess of the willingness of the dealers to buy it. Most of the yards are well there has, as yet, been no such accumulation of dry lumber as should induce a drop in prices.

A RECENT INSTANCE.

We have heard of an instance whose ica tures are fairly typical of the experience of scores, perhaps hundreds, of retail storekeepers in Canada, and shall briefly recount them Mr. James Lindsay was for several years a respected blacksmith and waggon maker at Apsley, a small village back of Peterboro, and two or three years ago conceived it to be a good plan to open a general store at that point. He came to Toronto in December, 1886, and stated to a merchant from whom he bought that he had real estate and stock worth \$2,790 more than his debts, and that he owed some \$2,000 to only six creditors. Unfortunately, he did not remain in that snug financial condition. In June last, having fallen behind, he made an assignment to the sheriff of Peterboro county, and his showing is now-liabilities, \$5,957 assets, \$6,318; surplus, \$361. But among his amets are \$1,100 of bad debts and \$917 in doubtful accounts, the good debts amounting to only \$409; a number of customers' notes to creditors as collateral. He offers fifty cents in the dollar, spread over 6, 9, and 12 months, secured. His six creditors of 1886 have grown to 41 creditors in 1888, a dozen of these being in Montreal, Toronte, Hamilton, and Belleville, so it appears that the ever-present commercial traveller had found him out. Being questioned as to how he so soon became involved to this extent, Mr. Lindsay explains that his stock was badly bought-as was to be expected of a novice at the business-and that he had been "compelled to give twelve months credit " to farmers and settlers. He has on his books 140 outstanding accounts, of which he estimates 80 to be collectable, the remainder doubtful or bad. How much better off would this decent man have been at his anvil or his bench ! Mr. Lindsay, however, it appears, continued his carriage making, but he was forced more or less to neglect both that and his storekeeping. As Claudius, King of Denmark, described himself in Hamlet :

Like a man to double business bound, I stand in pause where I shall first begin, And both neglect.

AN OBNOXIOUS TAX.

General and strong protest is heard from banks, insurance companies, and other corporations doing business in the Province of Quebec, against the terms of the bill to amend the commercial tax act, introduced by Hon. Mr. Shehyn on Monday last, at Quebec. It is true that modifications have been made which apply to banks with head offices outside the province, but still the proposed measure is one which, if it become law, will press anfairly and hardly upon various corporations. As originally drafted, it must have resulted in the closing of a number of telegraph offices in country places, opened not for any profit to be directly derived from them, but for the convenience of the public.

It was proposed to levy a tax upon each office of telegraph and telephone companies, of so many dollars, no matter how small the possible revenue of such an office might be. This extreme proposal, however, has been withdrawn. But in the case of insurance companies the tax has been increased. Formerly only life companies paid \$500 and other companies \$400, and if more than one kind of insurance \$50 extms. Now it appears that all insurance companies carrying on one kind of business are to pay \$500 and \$50 for every other additional kind of insurance. Amendments have been made in favor of plate glass insurance companies. With trading companies those having a capital over \$100,-000 have their tax very much increased, being now one-tenth of 1 per cent. upon the capital, whereas they previously paid \$100 up to \$250,000 of capital and \$50 for every subsequent or fractional part of \$250,000, an advantage to the smaller concerns.

That the tax is an obsoxious one, appears almost everywhere. A special meeting of the council of the Montreal Board of Trade was held on Treesday, when it was resolved to petition the Lieutenant-Governor and the Legislative Council in opposition to the tax, and one of the Montreal members of the Legislature has used very strong, not to say unparliamentary language, in relation to it. Indeed that gentleman stated, in a letter to the Star, whether with authority or not we cannot tell, that the premier himself disliked the tax and "promised that he would abolish it as soon as possible."

INSURANCE NOTES.

The Fire Underwriters' Association of the Pacific has taken in hand the premium oredit system by agents, which has grown to alarming proportions on that coast. It is a system that will grow to alarming proportions anywhere unless kept down with a strong hand by companies.

" I say to you seriously, not from the life-insurance standpoint, but from the standpoint of an active, practising lawyer," says Stewart L. Woodford, of New York, "I think there is no one agency in the city of New York or in the country at large which has done so much good for the morals of the community, for the protection of truth, for the support of women, for all that makes for the better side of our humanity and our life, than the life-insurance interests of these United States of America."

At Springfield, Mass., recently, a fire occurred in a paint mill, and the entire plant was destroyed. In that oity, it is said, "the hydrants were so far apart that the pressure would hardly send the water thirty feet from the nozzles, and the blaze was so hot that men could not work that close to the buildings. One steamer, which is all the department has, was called out, together with all other available apparatus, but the entire combination made no impression on the fire." In the opinion of the Western Fireman, this seems to illustrate anew the fallacy of depending upon waterworks to furnish water for fire protection. We cannot regard the depending upon waterworks for fire protection as "a fallacy," provided the supply of water be reasonably adequate. But for a place the size of Spring. field it is a serious matter that the water-pressure, at any time, day or night, should be so slight as to send water only thirty feet from the nozeles.

On Saturday last, the Fire Underwriters' Association of Quebes met in Montreal, to discuss the new measure of the Quebec Province Government imposing a tax upon all companies. The meeting expressed itself as greatly disappointed at Mr. Mercier's action with regard to the commercial tax, as they had been induced by his statements to anticipate that the tax would at any rate be modified, instead of which there was an increase of 50 per cent. in the tax upon the fire companies. Very strong feeling was expressed by those present of disapproval of the increase and of the tax itself altogether. Insuring railway travellers against personal injury while travelling is done by the Russian companies in the following manner: The traveller is insured only for his contemplated trip, paying as a premium about one per cent. of his railway fare. For instance, a person travelling third-class from St. Petersburg to Micscow, and paying \$4 for his ticket, will have to pay an additional 4 cents, thereby securing an indemnity of about \$600.

A writer who is high authority on millbuilding is quoted by the Milling World as saying: "Put a corrugated iron roof on your mill. It won't cost much, and you won't have to keep a man on the roof with a pail of water putting out the fires that are bound to start." The Halifax and Acadia Fire Insurance Companies, of Halifax, have both declared

semi-annual dividends of five per cent., and the Chebucto Marine Railway of Halifax, at a half-yearly dividend of four per cent.

One day last week, a sourrilous little sheet called the Hartford *Telegram* published a bitterly abusive article declaring that the assets of the Ætna Life Insurance Company of that city were being squandered, that its officers were plunderers and were about to abscond. The editor, D. C. Birdsall, was promptly arrested on a charge of criminal libel, and his property attached. The penalty for criminal libel is limited to \$500 flue or one year's imprisonment, or both. Bonds to the amount of \$500 were required and furnished.

TIMBER AND LUMBER NOTES.

With the exceptions of oak and ash, birch and maple, the statement of the Supervisor of Cullers shows that less timber has been measured and called at Quebec to 4th July this year than to the same date in the two previous years. No butternut, basewood, or tamarao finds place in the list this year. There are no spars or masts. The list, with these exceptions, is as under :---

	1886.	1887.	1888.
Waney white pine	724,129	407,706	
White pine	586,448	119,756	142,139
Red pine	146.702		
Oak	420.271	293,262	
Elm	202,072		103,758
Ash	30,426		
Birch and maple	153.715	114.228	
Std. staves	19.8.2.03	114,220	123,969
W. I. staves	01010	20.0.1.1	10.4.1.22
Brl. staves		27.6.1.13	85.6.2.07
	•••••	•••••	4.2.1.24

According to the Quebec Chronicle of last Saturday, "the shipping merchants having had considerable stocks to draw on, very few sales of timber have as yet taken place, and it is difficult to say whether there will be any advance on the prices current last autumn and during the early winter. We understand that one large parcel of white pine, of about 58 feet, with some waney, was placed at 23 cents. The quantity of white pine to arrive unsold is exceedingly limited."

An important sale of timber limits was held at Ottawa on Friday last, when the Hamilton estate was offered. The property consisted of a mill at Hawkesbury, limits on the Gatineau River and tributaries and the Dumoine and tributaries, farms at Hawkesbury and on the Gatineau. About two hundred lumber merchants were present. The Gatineau limits, 934 square miles, were bought by Mr. W. E. Edwards for \$128,000. The second lot, 751 square miles on the Dumoine, after a very lively bidding, was knocked down to Mr. H. K. Egan, presumably for a syndicate, for \$396,000, exclusive of plant and supplies, worth about \$30,000, to be taken at valuation. The Hawkesbury mill and other property was withdrawn by reason of the low prices offered.

MANUFACTURERS' NOTES.

The opening of the new railroad bridge Dufferin, which unites the two banks of the River|Ganges, near Benares, is announced from Calcutta. The construction of this bridge. which places in communication the railroad systems of Oudh and Rohkund with the Indian lines, has taken six years. The engineers have had the greatest difficulties to surmount, because the Ganges at this point is 3,000 feet broad, 37 feet deep in seasons of low water, and 92 feet at high water mark. The bridge, used also by carriage and foot passengers, consists of 16 spans, seven of 356 feet and nine of 114 feet; its total length is about 3,518 feet. The cost of construction has been about \$2,500,000.

The appliances at some of the Cape Breton mines for the speedy loading of steamers are so complete and extensive that large steamers can be loaded in from two to four hours. One thing needed for the unlimited developement of the coal mines of Nova Scotia is an increased]market, and the managers are looking to the great manufactories of Ontario as their hope for an increased demand.

The Berlin Bureau of Statistics has been collecting some interesting data as to the motive power of the world and its distribution. Four-fifths of the engines now running in the world have been built in the last 25 years. France possesses 49,590 stationary and portable boilers, 7,000 locomotives, and 1,850 steamships; Germany, 59,000 boilers, 10,000 locomotives, and 1,700 steamships; Austria, 12,000 boilers and 2,800 locomotives. The total power of the steam engines in the United States is equivalent to 7,500,000 horse power; in England, 7,000,000 horse power; in Germany, 4,500,000 horse power. In this account the power of 105,000 locomotives is not included, which are capable of developing 3,000,-000 horse power. This makes the total horse power equal to 46,000,000, equivalent to the work of more than double the whole working population of the globe.

CITY OF LONDON INSURANCE CO.

The chairman, in addressing the shareholders at the annual meeting of The City of London Fire Insurance Co., in London, on the 20th ult., regrets the heavy fire losses of last year and the small amount of profit the company has made since its inception. He also complains of the American business, not so much on account of losses as of the annoying enactments of the different State Legislatures. He says that if matters do not improve there, "we hope to be able to say : Gentlemen, we wish you good morning.' Although the company had a poor year in Canada during 1887, upon the whole as insurance profits now are, it has not had any serious cause for complaint. The total income for the year was £386,112. The losses, £245,261; consequently the shareholders have to content themselves with a dividend of three per cent. The Review says : "The City of London Fire Insurance Company has been building its rail way for seven years, and the line made last year may be said to have reached that station over the entrance to which the words "Experientia docet" may be observed, in characters writ very large. It has taken seven years to build the line, and it is a great thing to discover that the permanent way is solid, that the travelling is easy, and that the passengers are coming in increasing numbers. We have every confidence in the future of the City of ferred-at least by the packers-to olive oil.

London Fire Office, and none the less so because such a clean breast has been made of the whole business, and that the worst is now known. The administration have only to carry out the principles enunciated in the chairman's speech, and there is every prospect in the future of such a dividend being realised as the bona fides of the company and the patience of the shareholders merit.'

A transaction of decided interest as regards Canadian landing corporations which obtain their money in part from Britain, is that just completed by the Canada Permanent Loan & Savings Company. Mr. J. Herbert Mason, managing director of that institution, on a recent visit to the old country, succeeded in floating in London at a price of 99, a hundred thousand pounds sterling of four per cent. perpetual debenture stock. This forms part of an amount of £500,000 created for the purpose of paying off terminable debentures as they fall due, and for supplying a portion of the capital required by the increasing business of the company. So far as we are aware, the Canada Permanent is the first concern, incorporated outside of Britain, which has achieved the distinction of placing debenture stock. The success of this transaction is at once a testimony to the estimation in which well managed Canadian Loan Societies are held and a proof that the manager has formed for a stranger, a tolerably good acquaintance with the London market. We further observe, by a circular issued on the 11th inst. that the Company issues a million dollars additional permanent stock, to be allotted on 31st inst. at a premium of 50 per cent. to present shareholders in the proportion of one share to every four now held. A first call of 20 per cent. or \$200,000, has now been made. We fancy there will not be much of this issue left for the general public.

-A bold bid for freight business was made a week ago by the Vermont Central Railway, which reduced lake and rail rates from Chicago to New York sia Ogdensburg to 27 cents per 100 lbs. for first-olass merchandise, 24 cents for second-class, 19 cents for third-class, and 15 cents for fourth-class. And now come threats from the New York Central Bailway to drop the rate on their road to 30 cents for first-class to Chicago. It appears that the last official schedule, on May 14, made first-class rates to Chicago 44 cents per hundred weight, but the rates have been cut by different roads so that they now range from 35 down to 27 cents. On Monday last the Chicago, Burlington, and Northern announced another reduction in through rates from New York and Boston to St. Paul. The new rates are 50 cents, firstclass; 44 cents, second-class; 37 cents, thirdclass; 28 cents, fourth-class, and 22 cents, fifth-class. The sixth-class rate is not given in the new tariff. These rates are made in connection with the Erie Railroad and the Union Steamboat Company from Boston. The present all-rail rate from New York to Chicago is 20 cents more than the above through rates to St. Paul.

---It will be news to some of our epicares to know that a large proportion of the "French' sardines used on this continent are fish caught on the New Brunswick coast and packed at Eastport, Maine, where they have factories for putting them up in such good shape as to deceive even experts. And very many of them are preserved in cotton seed oil, which is pre-

-From Simpson's (Montreal) Real Estate Record, we learn that while the real estate transactions of June have not been particularly large in that city, they compare well with previous months, and especially so in St. Antoine ward. There is a fair amount of building going on, and the houses are mostly of a good class. Money continues to be easy, and there is a growing disposition to invest in improved real estate. There were 163 real estate transfers in the city wards and Com St. Antoine recorded in the registry offices during the month of June, amounting to \$557.188, distributed as follows :---

St. Antoine ward	24	\$175,229
St. Ann's ward	7	15,045
Centre ward	1	2,000
West ward	1	45,350
St. James ward	29	77.964
St. Louis ward	10	89,787
St. Lawrence ward !	4	17,050
St. Mary's ward	23	83,457
St. Jean Baptiste ward	33	36,258
St. Gabriel ward	8	7,300
Hochelaga ward	7	9,574
Cote St. Antoine	12	47,491
	1.00	Arra 100

163 \$557,188

The real estate mortgage loans recorded during the month of June amounted to \$327,-252. Of this amount, \$67,200 was placed at 5 per cent., \$12,000 at 51 per cent., \$106,950 at 51 per cent., 59,187 at 6 per cent., \$29,500 at 64 per cent., 35,576 at 7 per cent., \$13,000 at 8 per cent., 200 at 9 per cent., and \$3,500 at a nominal rate. The lenders were as follows :-950 80 Estate and trust funds..... 14,567 63 In Montreal east the loans recorded amou

to \$185,069, and in Montreal west to \$192,-182.63.

-On Tuesday last, the 10th inst., the United States Bureau of Agriculture issued a monthly report containing information so unexpectedly favorable as to cause quite a sharp break in the wheat market. The condition of the fall wheat is represented by 75.6 and that of spring wheat by 95.9 where 100 would represent an average. The indications as to fall grain would foreshadow a production of 10.9 bushels per acre on about 23,000,000 acres, or 250,700,-000 bushels, and spring wheat conditions stated would indicate a production of about 13.5 bushels, or a total of 179,600,000 bushels, making a total crop of about 430,000,000 bushels. The crop of oats shows about as in the June report, indicating a crop of about 785,000,000 bushels. The area of corn is given as about 76,000,000 acres, and the production would be about 1,960,000,000 bushels if the condition now reported should be maintained to harvest time.

-A negociation which deserves notice, in connection with our cattle export trade is that described in a cable despatch of Monday last to the Montreal Gazette. It appears that the North of Scotland Canadian Cattle Company has contracted with Messrs. William Thomson & Sons, of Dundee, for the tonnage necessary to transport from Montreal to Aberdeen between 2.000 and 3.000 head of Canadian store cattle in six shipments, beginning in August and closing early in November. The steamer "Barcelona" is expected to leave Montreal with the first shipment.

-It was proposed by the India rubber manufacturers of the United States to consolidate all the factories in a huge Rubber Trust, in order to regulate prices and production. But an important manufacturer in New

Jersey could not be induced to surrender his property to the control of a trust. The New England rubber men were compelled in consequence to make a simple agreement as to prices with the Jerseyman, and this plan has up to this time operated so satisfactorily that the attempts to organize a trust have been abandoned. This is a preferable plan, and by pursuing it they avoid coming into direct antagonism with a clearly defined public sentiment against trade combinations.

-It has been well said by the author of "Natural Law in the Business World," that the sentimentalists who expect the laboring man to be benefited by force of combination (as though he were going into a combat) are on the wrong track. "Societies of laboring men might be organized for social, intellectual, and moral purposes, and be productive of great good. But when, as at present, they are constituted for the sole purpose of forcing artificial prices, they injure not only the laborer himself, but they are harmful to business and to confidence, and are an injury to society at large. A seller of labor, or of any other commodity, is dependent on demand. and demand cannot be coerced."

-The oatmeal market is dead. So a dealer expresses the situation. Being pressed to explain, he does so by stating that, since the advance by 50 cents per barrel last month by the combination, oatmeal is regarded as a luxury. The price is placed so much above that of flour that even Scotch economists cannot see the desirability of buying it. Nor can it be made cheaper, say the millers, so long as the price of oats remains as high as it is. Hence we may look for dear oatmeal until the new crop of oats comes into play. The oatmeal millers were to meet in Toronto this week, but we do not hear that they have taken any steps that will alter the situation.

-In the opinion of dealers, there is likely to be a scarcity of honey in Canada this year from accounts received. Some, indeed, in Western Ontario, think that this is going to be a famine year (like 1882, when there was less than half a crop) because of drought. A more favorable view is taken, however, by bee-keepers in the Ottawa Valley, who, while they estimate that honey will be a short crop, refuse to believe that it can be as bad as 1882. Meanwhile prices are firm, especially for comb honey. Like the hay crop, probably, the prospects vary in different parts of the country, and it is not easy to say what the aggregate result will be.

-Speculation in New York has been but moderate in volume since our last, and this has reduced the share of New York city in the Clearing House Exchanges as compared with the same week of 1887. According to the Boston Post, the total bank clearances last week in thirty-eight cities aggregated \$879,-123,574, against \$869,330,249 in 1887, a deorease of 1.1 per cent., against a decrease of 34.1 per cent. the previous week. Clearings at thirty-seven cities outside of New York show an increase of 13.5 per cent. as compared with last year, against a decrease of 15.3 per cent. the previous week.

—The weekly statement of bank averages by the New York associated banks to July 9thshows a large decrease in surplus reserve, due chiefly, says the *Shipping List*, to **Treasury**

operations, as the flow of currency from the interior is still towards this centre. As compared with the previous week, loans were expanded \$3,390,900, legal tenders decreased \$1,378,000, but specie increased \$272,600; deposits increased \$5,580,000, the result being a falling off of \$2,500,425 in surplus reserve, which stood \$24,316,800, against \$26,817,225 the week previous; foreign exchange has ruled quiet and steady.

-At the meeting, this week, of the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal, the figures submitted showed that from the opening of navigation to June 30th, 1887, the revenue from local traffic amounted to \$5,453 in 1887, and \$3,459 in 1888. The grand total for June, 1887, was \$50,953 ; for same month, 1888, \$32,549. The total tonnage of seagoing vessels since the opening of navigation to date in each year was: 1885, 200,806 ; 1886, 242,757 ; 1887, 285,-723 ; 1888, 251,015. Total tonnage of inland vessels for same period was: 1885, 22,081 ; 1886, 68,668 ; 1887, 57,892 ; 1888, 179,216 tons.

-Advices from the Maritime Provinces are to the effect that the crop prospects for the current year are good. Fruit is likely to be above the average in yield; grass is well advanced for cutting; roots are promising and most of the grain crops indicate quite an average result.

—One of the directors of the Commercial Bank of Windsor, N.S., met with a tragic death last Friday by being run over by a locomotive engine in the streets of Windsor. Dr. Fraser, the gentleman alluded to, was one of the founders of the bank and was highly esteemed by the community in which he lived.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Quietude continues to characterize the diswith one or two exceptions, the volume of business in progress since the close of last week has been light even for this dull season of the year, but in the face of prevailing dul-ness the prominent feature of the situation is the hopeful feeling that is steadily developing respecting the future, accompanied by the belief that a substantial revival of activity in all departments is near at hand. Confidence appears to be based primarily upon the ex-pectation of abundant crops, which have been Confidence pectation of abundant crops, which have been benefited by the continuation of the most favorable weather conditions, and the influence of an abundant harvest, either directly or indirectly, affects every branch of commercial activity. There appears to be less hesitation on account of the tariff, for although the Mills bill may be passed by the House of Repre-sentatives, there is very little probability that it will make any further progress before the final adjournment of Congress. Then, again, the general demoralization of railroad freights in the West, which has been steadly growing from bad to worse, is likely to speedily reach a climax that will result in the restoration of harmony and an adjustment of existing differences. The labor troubles in the iron industry seem to be working into better shape, fact that a large number of mills have andithe signed the scale is accepted as a hopeful in-dication of improvement in the near future. A great many mills and foundries have closed down for several weeks for repairs, and hence they delay action respecting the scale until they are in a position to resume operations, but the opinion appears to be gaining ground that present differences will be adjusted before the close of the current month. Finally there is no reason to apprehend any dis-turbance in financial affairs, and, under these circumstances, there is a disposition to pre-pare for an active autumn trade.—New York Shipping List.

PRICES OF GOODS SIXTY YEARS AGO

Looking over a deceased merchant's accounts dated 1820, is a genuine glimpse into the faraway past, and is an interesting entertainment. The frequency of the purchase of goods in barrels for the delectation of bibulouslyinclined customers is almost startling, and the prices such as to fill one's mind with amazement when compared with the cost of (supposed) similar goods to-day. For instance:

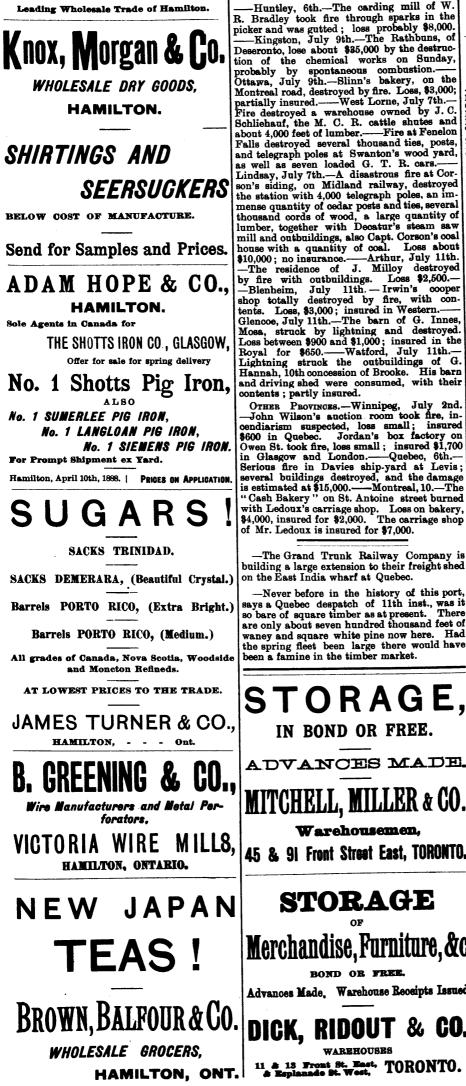
The following are some of the prices paid for miscellaneous goods: New Orleans sugar, $8\frac{1}{2}c$; Young Hyson tea, 78c; molasses, 80c; ; blue prints, $16\frac{1}{2}c$; fancy print, 18c; bleached sheeting, $13\frac{1}{2}c$; English calloo, 22c; out nails, $6\frac{1}{2}c$; turkeys, 6c; coffee, 12c., and so on through thousands of entries.—*Concord* (N.H.) *Monitor.*

THE POOR FARMER.

The following good specimen of irony appears in the Northwestern Lumberman of recent date: "I wouldn't be a farmer," said the sash, door, and blind man. "I would prefer being almost anything else. Everything is against the farmer, from the Almighty down. He has to take chances on the weather, guess whether every other farmer will put in the same crops he does, and everybody has a dig at him. When he sells his crops he has to look out that he don't get beat on the price, and everybody who sells him anything wants to get big money out of him. It is drouth, too much rain, cyclones, hail-storms, bugs, worms, poor seed, or something similar all the time, and the farmer never knows whether he owns a cent or not. Besides, he's always in debt, and the storekeepers cuss him because he is such infernally slow pay. Yes; it must be fun to be a farmer. But, after all, the farmers are everlastingly overestimating their adversities, and things never turn out half as bad as their prognostications. The farmer is the archgrumbler, and when he hasn't got enough trouble to make him feel at home, he borrows a supply from his neighbors, and it is the one thing he always manages to pay back."

FIRE RECORD.

ONTARIO.—Roseneath, July 2nd.—Hiram Taylor's barns in Alnwick burned from lantern upsetting. Insurance in Citizens' \$400 on building, \$300 on contents.—Lindsay, —. —Callaghan Bros., saw and shingle mills, Sturgeon Lake, burned; loss \$4,000, partly insured.—Campbellford, 6th.—James Stillman's barn and 100,000 shingles burned, cause, a spark from farm engine; loss, \$2,000 and no insurance.—Camilla, 7th.—James Smith's shingle mill at Elba burned; loss \$800, not insured.—Camille, 7th.—James Smith's shingle mill at Elba burned; loss \$800, not insured.—Bowmanville, 7th.—Fire broke out in Alma Hotel shed, spread to hotel and to Trinity Congregational Church, Mrs. Shaw's dwelling and David Fish's outbuildings. The loss is probably \$15,000 in all; insurance on church \$4,000.—Fenelon Falls, 5th.—Mr. S. Swanton's wood yard contents at Fell's Station burned; thousands of parts, ties, telegraph poles, and piles of cordwood all gone up in smoke. Swanton loses \$4,000.— Markdale, July 8th—J. McKinnon's harness shop burned this morning. Loss about \$900; no insurance.—Sarnia, July 7th. —William Clyesdale's barn on the River St. [Clair burned with contents. Total loss \$1,000.—Ottawa, July 6th.—A heavy fre is raging on the Canada Atlantic Railway line east of South Indian, traffic being entirely suspended. Wait & Spence's saw mill and several thousand cords of wood are burnt.— Kemptville, July 5th.—J. McBride's dwelling house and bakery took fra. The shop and stables destroyed and the dwelling house badly damaged. Loss covered by insurance.— Southampton, July 5th.—A fire burned 4,000 ties, two G. T. R. cars, and about 150 feet of the south pier.



Huntley, 6th .--- The carding mill of W. —Huntley, 6th.—The carding mill of W.. R. Bradley took fire through sparks in the picker and was gutted; loss probably \$8,000. —Kingston, July 9th.—The Rathbuns, of Deseronto, lose about \$35,000 by the destruc-tion of the chemical works on Sunday, probably by spontaneous combustion.— Ottawa, July 9th.—Slinn's bakery, on the Montreal road, destroyed by fire. Loss, \$3,000; partially insured.—West Lorne, July 7th.— Fire destroyed a warehouse owned by J.C. partially insured.—West Lorne, July 7th.— Fire destroyed a warehouse owned by J. C. Schliehauf, the M. C. R. cattle shutes and about 4,000 feet of lumber.—Fire at Fenelon Falls destroyed several thousand ties, posts, and telegraph poles at Swanton's wood yard, as well as seven loaded G. T. R. cars.— Table Table Table A disastrons fire at Coras well as seven loaded G. T. R. Cars.— Lindsay, July 7th.—A disastrous fire at Cor-son's siding, on Midland railway, destroyed the station with 4,000 telegraph poles, an im-mense quantity of cedar posts and ties, several thousand cords of wood, a large quantity of lumber, together with Decatur's steam saw mill and onthuidings also Cart Corson's ceal lumber, together with Decatur's steam saw mill and outbuildings, also Capt. Corson's coal house with a quantity of coal. Loss about \$10,000; no insurance.— Arthur, July 11th. —The residence of J. Milloy destroyed by fire with outbuildings. Loss \$2,500.— —Blenheim, July 11th.— Irwin's cooper shop totally destroyed by fire, with con-tents. Loss, \$3,000; insured in Western.— Glencoe, July 11th.—The barn of G. Innes, Moss, struck by lightning and destroyed. Loss between \$900 and \$1,000; insured in the Royal for \$650.—Watford, July 11th.— Lightning struck the outbuildings of G. Royal for \$650.—Watford, July 11th.— Lightning struck the outbuildings of G. Hannah, 10th concession of Brooke. His barn and driving shed were consumed, with their contents; partly insured.

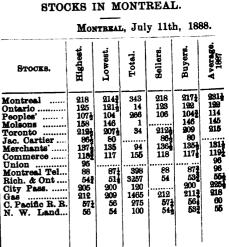
OTHER PROVINCES.-Winnipeg, July 2nd. John Wilson's auction room took fire, in--John Wilson's auction room toos nre, in-cendiarism suspected, loss small; insured \$600 in Quebec. Jordan's box factory on Owen St. took fire, loss small; insured \$1,700 in Glasgow and London.—Quebec, 6th.— Serious fire in Davies ship-yard at Levis; several buildings destroyed, and the damage is estimated at \$15,000.—Montreal, 10.—The \$4,000, insured for \$2,000. The car of Mr. Ledoux is insured for \$7,000.

-The Grand Trunk Railway Company is building a large extension to their freight shed on the East India wharf at Quebec.

-Never before in the history of this port, says a Quebec despatch of 11th inst., was it so bare of square timber as at present. There are only about seven hundred thousand feet of waney and square white pine now here. Had the spring fleet been large there would have been a famine in the timber market.

BOND OR FREE

WAREHOUSES



Commercial.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTBEAL, July 11th, 1888.

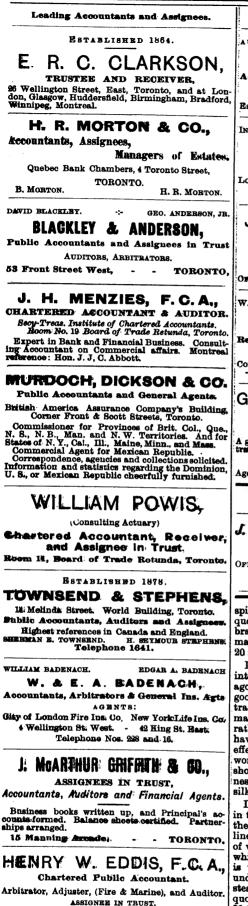
Ashes.—Receipts for June were greater than expected and about 60 bris. ahead of June, 1887. This with an easier demand caused some falling off in prices, and first quality pots are quoted at \$4.10 to 4.20; seconds not plentiful and held at \$3.70 to 3.80; pearls \$7.25 nominal. The export movement is a fair one, a consid-erable proportion going to France. Stocks in erable proportion going to France. store about 500 pots ; pearls 20 brls.

BOOTS, SHOES, AND LEATHEB. - The boot and shoe factories do not display any special ac-tivity, and western orders are still reported short. In leather the demand has not materi-ally improved, and shoe men are only buying for present actual needs. Stocks continue full and the state of the English market affords no outlet for the plethors of the cheaper leathers. Large buyers can command concessions from quotations. We quote :- Spanish sole, B. A., No. 1, 23 to 24c.; ditto, No. 2, B. A., 18 to 20c.; No. J ordi-nary Spanish, 21 to 23c.; No. 2 do., 18 to 19c.; No. 1 China, 19 to 20c.; No. 2, 17 to 18c.; hemlook slaughter, No. 1, 23 to 26c.; oak sole, 40 to 45c.; waxed upper, light and medium, 30 to 35c.; ditto, heavy, 28 to 38c.; grained, 32 to 36c.; Scotch grained, 33 to 37c.; splits, large, 16 to 24c.; do., small, 12 to 18c.; calf-splits, 32 to 33c.; calfskins (35 to 46 lbs.), 55 to 65c.; imitation French calfskins, 70 to 80c.; russet sheepskin linings, 30 to 40c.; In leather the demand has not materito 105.), 55 to 55c.; imitation French callskins, 70 to 80c.; russet sheepskin linings, 30 to 40c.; harness, 24 to 33c.; buffed cow, 12 to 14c.; pebbled cow, 10 to 14kc.; rough, 22 to 25c.; russet and bridle, 45 to 55c.

CEMENTS, &c.—A slight advance in cements has taken place in England, but quotations here still remain about as they were here in



E Accountants and Amin and



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OFFICE, - - - MACE'S BLOCK, PITT STREET CORNWALL, ONT.

spite of higher freight from Newcastle. We quote \$2.30 to 2.50 for Portland in lots as to brand, smaller quantities \$2.50 to 2.75; Ro-man \$2.75; Canadian \$1.75; fire-bricks \$18 to 20; fireclay \$1.50 per bag.

DRY Goods .-- There is really nothing of specia interest in this line to be noted since a week ago. Some houses report fair orders for fall ago. Some houses report fair orders for fall goods, while others are disposed, to grumble at trade-results thus far. Travellers' letters in many cases report good grop prospects, and s rather better feeling in consequence, but they have to exert their best persussive powers to effect any large sales. City trade keeps up wonderfully well. Prices of domestic goods show no change. European advices show firm-ness in fine woollen dress goods, linens, and silks. silks.

DEUGS AND CHEMICALS.-The duliness: noted DEFOS AND CHEMICALS.—The duliness: noted in these lines. a week ago still prevails, and there is a tendency to easier values in most lines. The exceptions are bleaching powder, of which there is some searcity, and sal soda, which shows an upward tendency. Quinine is very flat, and could probably be bought under quotations, also opium. Dyestuffs show ateadiness, and gambier rather firmer We is very flat, and could probably be bought place, \$2.10; nears, \$2.00; Russian sneet from, under quotations, also opium. Dyestuffs show steadiness, and gambier rather firmer. We quote:—Sal soda, 90c. to \$1.00; bicarb soda, \$1.80 to 2.00; soda ash; per 100 lbs., \$1.70; bichromate of potash; per 100 lbs., \$1.00; bick, \$2.40 to 2.60; augar of lead; 10 to 110; bick of 0.70; copperas, per 100 lbs., \$0.0 to \$1.00; fowers sulphur, \$2.50 to 2.60; alum, \$1.60 to 1.70; copperas, per 100 lbs., \$2.00 to 2.25; roll sulphur, \$2.00 to 2.15; sulphate of copper, \$6.00 to 6.50; epsom salts, \$1.25 to 1.40; saltpetre \$2.25 to 8.75; Ameri can quinine, 550; German quinine; 550; Howard's quinine, 58 to 650; opium, \$4 to 4.50; morphia, \$1.90 to 2.255; gum arabio, sorts, 80 to 90c; white, \$1.00 to \$1.22; carbelic acid; 55 to 650;; odide petashium; \$4:00 to 4.25; bics to 650; sold e petashium; \$4:00 to 4.25; bics to 650; sold e petashium; \$4:00 to 4.25; bics to 650; sold e petashium; \$4:00 to 4.25; bics to 650; sold e petashium; \$4:00 to 4.25; bics to 650; sold e petashium; \$4:00 to 4.25; bics to 650; sold e petashium; \$4:00 to 4.25; bics to 650; sold e petashium; \$4:00 to 4.25; bics to 650; sold e petashium; \$4:00 to 4.25; bics to 650; sold e petashium; \$4:00 to 4.25; bics to 650; sold e petashium; \$4:00 to 4.25; bics to 6.00; No, 1, \$5.25; No. 2, \$4.50; No. 8; bics to 6.00; No, 1, \$5.25; No. 2, \$4.50; No. 8; bics to 6.00; No, 1, \$5.25; No. 2, \$4.50; No. 8; bics to 6.00; No, 1, \$5.25; No. 2, \$4.50; No. 8; bics to 6.00; No, 1, \$5.25; No. 2, \$4.50; No. 8; bics to 6.00; No, 1, \$5.25; No. 2, \$4.50; No. 8; bics to 6.00; No, 1, \$5.25; No. 2, \$4.50; No. 8; bics t

per lb.; iodine, \$5.25 to 5.75; iodoform, \$5.75 to 6.25. Prices for essential oils are :--oil lemon, \$2.00 to 2.50; oil bergamot, \$3.00 to 3.50; orange, \$2.75 to 3.00; oil peppermint, \$3.50 to 4.50; glycerine, 25 to 35c.; senna, 15 to 25c. for ordinary. English camphor, 40 to 45c.; American do., 36 to 40c.; insect powder, 75 to 90a 75 to 90c.

FISH.—But a very light demand exists for pickled fish at this season, the main enquiry being for dry cod at \$4.50 to 4.75; Labrador herrings, \$4.25 to 4.50; North Shore salmon about \$-...; B.C. ditto, \$-...; sea trout, \$11. GROCERIES .- A fair general distribution is to be noted, and in sugars there is a really heavy movement; values of this latter article are firmly held, with some anticipations of a further advance shortly, strengthened by the strong condition of the U. S. market. Granu-lated is 7gc. at refinery to "guild" buyers without any concessions; yellows from 5g to 6gc.; grocery raws do not seem to be offering at all. Molasses firmer at 35 to 36c. for Barbadoes, concessions being declined to large purchasers. There is a fair country demand for medium priced Japana, and values show steadiness. In coffees there is nothing of special interest to be noted. Rice steady at \$3.30 at mill for standard quality, some off grades can be had at from 10 to 20c. cheaper. Reports from Denia announce favorable pros-Reports from Denia announce favorable pros-pects for the raisin crop as far can be judged at the moment; stocks of last year's fruit are about exhausted, and though there is little demand at the moment prices are very firm; Valencias 6 to 6½c.; currents 6¾ to 7c.; evaporated apples 9 to 9½c.; walnuts 13¼ to 15c. for Grenoble; almonds 14 to 15c.; filberts 9 to 10c.; pecans 9 to 10c; tobaccos and spices unchanged. Canned goods in better rquest; salmon firm at \$1.70 to 1.75; lobsters \$5.10 to 5.30, lower than packers are asking for new 5.30, lower than packers are asking for new contracts; tomatoes \$1.10 to 1.20; corn \$1.30.

HIDES .- The hide market shows no improvement, the demand from tanners being light in the face of existing heavy stocks of leather. Green hides are not plentiful and dealers congrades; calfskins, 5c.; lambskins, higher at 35c.; dry hides weak at 9 to 10c.; Toronto hides, 62 to 7c. for No. 1; Hamilton, 64 to 62c.

METALS AND HARDWARE.—No improvement in business can be reported of these lines, and dulness will likely prevail for several weeks to come. Scotch warrants are cabled at 38/-, just about where they were a week ago, but makers' prices show some little gain in steadiness; local quotations for pig iron are un-changed; bar iron still being sold without profit at \$2.00 even in small lots, and \$3.50 it profit at \$2.00 even in small lots, and \$3.50 it is said would be cut for fair lots of coke. Lead, copper, and tin as they were. We quote:-Coltness, \$19.00; Calder and Summerlee, \$18.50 to 18.75; Eglinton and Dalmelling-ton, \$17; Gartsherrie, \$18.00; Siemens, \$18.50 to 19.00 for No.1; Carnbroe, \$17.50; Shotts, \$18.50; Glengarnock, \$18.25; Middles-boro, No. 1, \$16.50 to 17; cast scrap, railway chairs, &c., none; machinery scrap, \$16.50 to 17; common ditto, \$16; bar iron. 2; best re-fined, \$2.25; Siemens, \$2.00. Canada Platee-Blaina, \$2.50. Tern roofing plate, 2028, \$6.75 to 7. Tin plates -Bradley charceal, \$5.75 to 6; charceal I.C., \$4.00 to 4.25; do. I.X., \$5.25; coke, I.C., \$3.50 to 3.75; galvaniz-d sheets, No. 28, 45 to 70., according to brand; tinned sheets, coke, No. 24, 53c.; No. 26, 64c.; the usual extra for large sizes. Hoops and bands, per 100 lbs., \$2.20. Staffordshire boiler plate, \$2.75; common sheet iron, \$2.50 to 2.75; steel boiler plate, \$2.75; heads, \$4.00; Russian sheet iron, 11c.; lead, per 100 lbs., --; pig, \$3.75 to 4.00; sheet, \$4.25 to 4.50; shot, \$6.00 to 6.50; best cast steel, 11 to 1140.; spring, \$2.50 to 2.80; tire, \$2.50 to 2.75; sheigh shoe, \$2.00 to 2.50; torend is said would be cut for fair lots of coke. Lead,

\$4.25; dry white lead, 5%c.; red do., 4%c.; Lon-don washed whiting, 50 to 55c.; Paris white, \$1.00; Cookson's Venetian red, \$1.75; other brands Venetian red, \$1.50 to 1.60; yellow oahne, \$1.50;; sprace ochre, \$2.06 to 3.00. Window glass, \$2.60 per 50 feet for first, break; \$1.60 for second break; a discount of from 5 to 10c. a box allowed on 50 box lots.

Wool.-There is a moderate enquiry at un-changed prices. A lot of Cape damaged on voyage to Boston is to be offered at auction this week. We quete :- Cape, 14; to 15; ; Australian, 16 to 19c.; fleece, 24 to 25c.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Tonewro, 12th July, 1868. Boots and Shoes.—Travellers now out ex-perience difficulty in griting orders. Many refuse to order till later in the season; the weaker customers are the most ready with their commands. Bamistances are irregular.

DBUGS AND MEDICINES.—The course of trade is uneventful, no excitement in any special Quinine has eased off in value at the factories; opium is much about the same and morphia has stiffened. Oil of peppermint has advanced in the United States.

Day Goops .--- Accounts from travellers now on the road agree that there is a general indisposition to order goods, and customers who visit the waschouses and content with very small, sorts.

small sorts. FLOUR AND MEAL.—Unnsual dulness. per-vades the flour market; prices are steady, not because there is any but the merest local de-mand but because they cannot go lower, since flour is relatively lower than wheat. Small lots of patent winter sell at \$4.50 to 5.00, and patent spring at \$4.40 to 4.90; strong bakers? will bring \$4.00 to 4.40; straight roller will command \$420-to 4.25; castra \$3.86 to 3.90; superfine \$3.50. From the trifling quantities selling in a wholesale way dealess conclude that mills must be selling direct more than ever. The oatmeal market seems dead; casts ever. The oatmeal market seems dead; oats er, and there is no call for its being made cheap-prices, viz., \$5.85 to 6.05 for standard and \$6.10 to 6.30 for granulated. Bran commands \$11.00 to 12.00.

GRAIN.-The market generally is dull for breadstuffs; both wheat and four are weaker, though the English market is fairly main tained. There have been some sales of white fall wheat at 97 and 98c. for No. 2, with no No. 1 in market. Movement of spring is very No. 1 in market. Movement of spring is very limited, the purchases being made by local mills. Barley purely nominal, none offered or sold at this season. Oats are dull with an overstocked market. Some sales reported for local use at 48 to 49c. Heas generally scorros in the province, very few here and prices nominally lower. Rye, which was 80 cents and above in May, has fallen, from level causes, to 60 to 62c. Corn is not wanted, nor offered.

GROCERIES .- A moderate and steady movement is reported. The sugar market is strong and prices, as we show elsowhere, are looking upward; refinery figures are advanced to. from 14th inst., and a further advance is said to be 14th inst., and a further advance is said to be on the cards. New Japan tess are coming in freely and new carpose per "Port Adelaide" direct from China to Vancouver are expected here in a week. Fine Congous are scarce and exceedingly, firm, being worth, indeed, more in London than here. The yield of fruitin the Mediterranean promises to be abundant; prices here are meantime nominal and the movement slight. We have no changes to make in prices of wines and iquors. Gooder-ham & Wortal quotations are unaltered from those of August, 1806. HIDES AND SUME-The mise naid for No. 1

HIDES AND SEINS .- The prices paid for No. 1 green hides is 510. per permit, they assaylenti-ful but demand lack. Calfskins continue dull, with no signs of improvement. Liambe and shearings come in plentifully and are readily taken at quotations. Prices of tallow are un-settled here, low in the States and Haglandt Quotations scarcely settled.

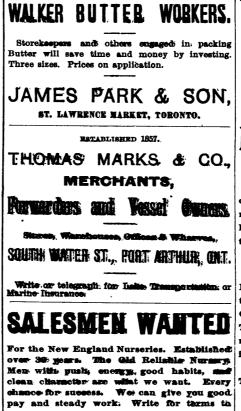
Linergian -- Trade generally has been very quiet, with no signs of improvement: There is a good supply of sole leather on hand and prices have weakened in the last fortnight, but the general opinion is that they cannot go much lower. Hor some days past there has been a slightly, firmer tona in. the dry hides market. There is really no new feature to

note. Payments from the country are only fair

METALS AND HARDWARE.---There is no distinctive feature in this trade, except an advance of £10 per ton in ingot tin. Fig lead is rather firmer in price but quotations here of this and other lines are unchanged. The screw manufacturers' combination has advanced the price of screw nails 5 per cent. Fig and bar iron and steel plates are moving rather freely. There is no Summerlee in market; Carnbroe is quoted \$29, and Nova Scotia \$21. Boiler tubes we quote 3 inch 121 to 14c.

OLS.—Prices of petroleum are unchanged from those of last week; ood oil we quote 45 to 50c. per gal.; linseed steady at 58 to 59c. for raw, 66 to 68c. for boiled; land oil, Morse's No back

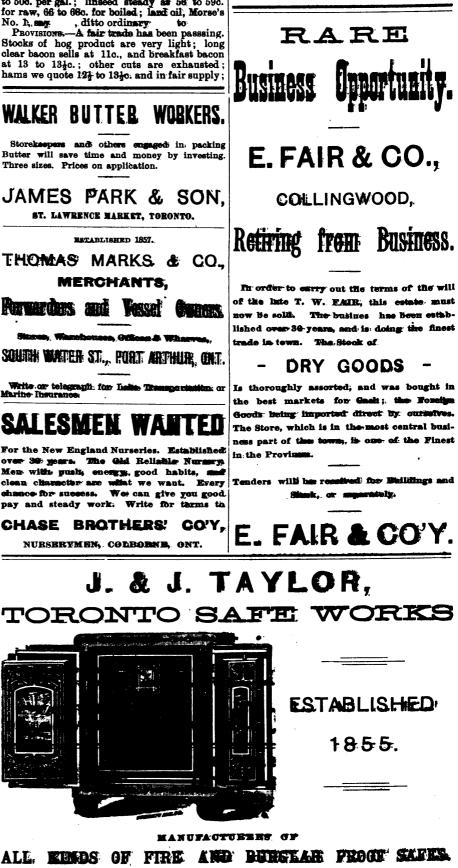
at 13 to 134c.; other cuts are exhausted; hams we quote 124 to 134c. and in fair supply;



H

lard is plantiful at 161 to 11c. as the package. Eggs are firmer and receipts light, 16 to 17c. In butter a good city trade is deing at 16 to 17c.; there is no shipping demand whatever, Eng-lish markets being glutted with Irish and Danish. Cheese firm at 10 to 104c.; cable yesterday 46/6d.; market at Ingersoll yester-day 93 to 10c. Nothing doing in white beans or dried and evaporated apples. Hops range in price from 10 to 16c.; a few domestic have meredilately at 13 to 14s. moved lately at 13 to 14c.

Woor.-But little is doing with the mills at the moment. Some few lots of fleece wool are reported as changing hands at 19 to 20c., but dealers are not anxious to buy, and the movement is everywhere slow.



VER MUSON LOCKS AND JATL WORK A STEUALTT.

ation of Jwellers to our new style of Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, We call the att specially adapted for their use.



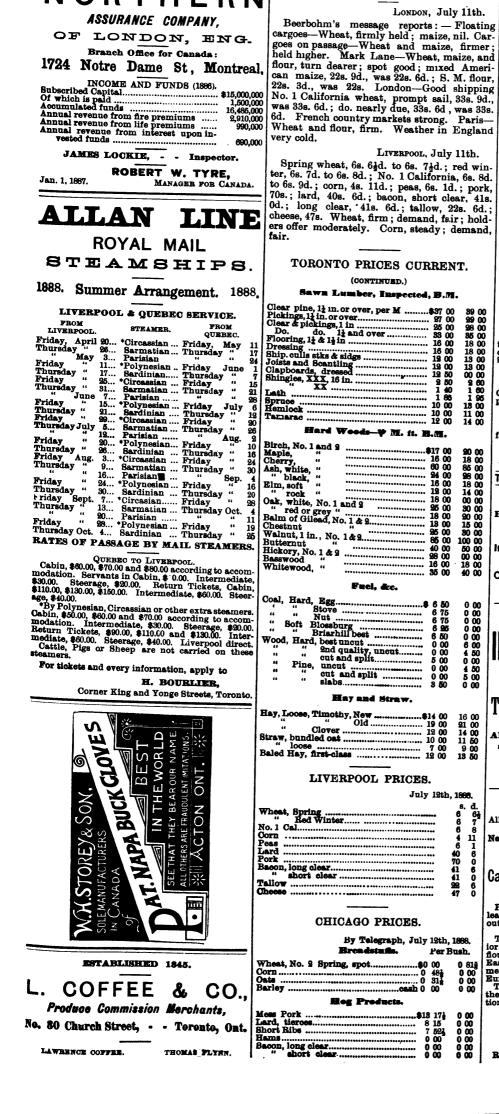
GUELPH, - CANADA.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

(CONTINUED.)

Fuel, dec.





NORTHERN

Leading Barristers.

STOCK AND BOND REPORT.

OATSWORTH, HODGINS & CAMPBELL,	DANITO I		e Capital	Capital	Rest.	Divi- dend	CLOSING PRICES.	
BARRISTERS, Etc. Vork Chambers, No. 9 Toronio St., Toronio.	BANKS.	Share	Sub- scribed.	Paid-up.	10000.	last 6 Mo's.	TORONTO, July 12	Cash val. per share
TELEPHONE 244.	British Columbia			\$1,824,937		3 % 34	150	364.50
to, C. CAMPBELL, W. A. GEDDES.	British North America Canadian Bank of Commerce Central		6,000,000	6,000,000 500,000	600,000 45,000	3 <u>1</u> 3	1161 1171 Suspended	58.12
	Commercial Bank of Manitoba Commercial Bank, Windsor, N					31	991 218 2181	39.80 109.12
Barristers, Solicitors, &c.	Dominion Eastern Townships		0 1,500,00	1,456,136	450,000	31	In Liquidation	
OFFICES-BANK BRITISH NORTH AMERICA BDGS.	Federal Halifax Banking Co Hamilton		0 500,00	500,000	100,000	8	115 ⁻ 133	23.00 133.00
	Hochelaga	10	0 710,100	7:0,100	100,000	3	96 100 197 <u>3</u>	96.00 137.75
Registered Cable Address—" Therson," Toronto.	La Banque Du Peuple La Banque Jacques Cartier		0 1,900,00 5 500,00	600,000	140,000	3		
INDSEY & LINDSEY,	La Banque Nationale London Merchants' Bank of Canada	10	0 1,000,00	923,586	50,000	3	Suspended 1343 1364	134.75
Barristers and Solicitors	Merchants' Bank of Halifax Molsons		0 1,000,00 0 9,000,00	0 1,000,000 9,000,000	190,000 875,900	3	1191	119.50
5 York Chambers, Toronto Street,	Montreal. New Brunswick	10	0 500,00	500,000	850,000	6	2161 218 210 143	432.50 210.00 143.00
EORGE LINDSEY. W. L. M. LINDSEY.	Nova Scotia Ontario Ottawa	10	0 1,500,00	0 1.500,000	550,000	31	1213 1223 125 126	191.75
(INGSTONE, WOOD & SYMONS,	People's Bank of Halifax People's Bank of N. B		0 600,00	0 600,000 150,00	35,000) 2	100	20.00
Barristers & Solicitors. W. KINGSTONE. S. G. WOOD. DAVID T. SYMONS.	Quebec St. Stephen's		0 200,00	0 900,00	25,00	0 4	128 129	64.00
OFFICES-North of Scotland Chambers,	Standard Toronto	10	0 2,000,00	0 9,000,00	1 350,00	0 4	209 2104 100	209.00
os. 18 and 20 King Street West, Toronto.	Union Bank, Halifax Union Bank, Canada Ville Marie	10	0 1,200,00	0 1,900,00 0 477,59	0 50,000 0 90,00) <u>3</u> 0 34	91 95	91.00
E. H. BRITTON,	Western Yarmouth	10					166	1 6.00
Barrister, Solicitor, &c. Toronto, Ontario.	LOAN COMPANIES.	1950						
)filces, 4 King St., East.	UNDER BUILDING SOC'S' AOT Agricultural Savinge & Loan (o t	630.00				o2 [.]	40.00
TELEPHONE NO. 65.	Dominion Sav. & Inv. Society Huron & Erie Loan & Savings Hamilton Provident & Loan S	Co 8	50 1.000,00 50 1,500,00 50 1,500,00	0 1,100,00	0 437,00	0 41	92 157 119 1	46.00 78.50 119.25
R, P ECHLIN,	Freehold Loan & Savings Con Union Loan & Savings Co	pany 1(0 1,200,00	0 570,00	0 5	166 130	166.00 65.00
BARRISTER,	Canada Perm. Loan & Saving Western Canada Loan & Savi	00	50 8,500,00 50 3,000,00	0 9,300,00	0 1,180,00	0 6	200 202 183	100.00 91.50
Solicitor, Notary Public, &c.	Building & Loan Association Ontario Loan & Deben. Co., Lo	ndon	25 750,0 50 2,000,0	0 1,200,00	0 321,00	0 34	101 115 1	25.00 57.75
SFICES, - NO. 4 KING STBEET, EAST, TORONTO.	Landed Banking & Loan Co Ontario Loan & Savings Co., (shawa. (00 700,00 50 300,00 50 1,057,90	0 300,00	0 70,00	0 3 5	1181	59.25
MÀCLAREN, MACDONALD, MERRITT & SHEPLEY.	Farmers Loan & Savings Com People's Loan & Deposit Co London Loan Co. of Canada Canadian Savings & Loan Co.		50 600,0 50 660,7 50 750,0	0 564,58	0 100,00 0 58,00	0 31	118 ₂ 109 118 120	54.50 59.00
Barristers, Solicitors, &c.,	UNDER PRIVATE ACTS	1						
Union Loan Buildings 28 and 30 Toronto Street,	London & Ont.Inv.Co.,Ltd.(Do Manitoba & North-West. Loan	Co. do. 1	00 9,95 0,0 00 1,95 0,0	0 312,50	0 111,00	0 31	117 97	117.00 97.00
TORONTO. J. MACLAREN J. H. MACDONALD, Q.C.	British Can. Loan & Inv. Co. Canada Landed Credit Co.	do.	00 1,620,0 50 1,500,0	0 663,99	0 150,00	0 4	97 120	97.00 60.00
, J. MACILAREN J. H. MACDONALD, Q.C. W. M. MERRITT G. F. SHEPLEY W. E. MIDLETON B. C. DONALD.	London & Can. Ln. & Agy. Co. Land Security Co. (Ont. Legis	la.)	50 5,000,0 25 498,8				145 245	72.50 61.2
	DOM. JOINT STOCK Co's' . Imperial Loan & Investment	Co. Ltd. 1	00 629,8	50 625,00		00 3 4	113 114	113.00
PARKES, MACADAMS & GUNTHER, Barristers.	National Investment Co., Ltd Real Estate Loan & Debentur		00 1,700,0 50 800,0)0 3)0		100.00 17.50
14 Front St., West, Toronto.	ONT. JT. STE. LETT. PAT. A. British Mortgage Loan Co		00 450,0	00 289,03	48,50	0 34		
PARKES, MACADAMS & MARSHALL, BABRISTERS.	Ontario Industrial Loan & In Ontario Investment Associati	7. Co 1	00 466,8 50 2,665,6				97 100 11	97.00
Hamilton, Ont.	MISCELLANEOUS. Canada North-West Land Co.		5 \$1.500.0	00 £1,500.00	0 £ 10,40	10	541 551	
R. K. COWAN,	Canada Cotton Co		00 \$2,000,0 40 2.000,0	00 \$9,000,00 2,000,00	0		· 50 60 89 90	35.60
Barrister, Solicitor, &c.,	Montreal Telegraph Co New City Gas Co., Montreal N. S. Sugar Refinery Toronto Consumers' Gas Co.		40 00	•••		6	9093 210 140	83.90 700.00
OFFICE-Over Federal Bank, LONDON.	Toronto Consumers' Gas Co.	old)	50 1,000,0	00 1,000,0		3	1821 183	91.2
Commercial business solicited.	INSURANCE OG	MPANIES			ВАП	WAYS.	Pay	ue June
GIBBONS, McNAB & MULKERN,	ENGLISH-(Quotations of			Atlanti	c and St.]	Lawrenc	e	<u>h.</u>
Barristers & Attorneys,			· •	Canada Canada	Southern	5 % 1st	Mortgage 10	0 57
OFFICE-Corner Richmond & Carling Streets,	No. Shares. NAME OF CON	PANY.	Last Bale.	Grand 5%	perpetua	n stock i debent	ure stock	110 1
LONDON, ONT.	Shares. dend.	Sh par	June 3	11 do.	First J	preferen 1 pref. st	ce 10 ock 10	0 564 0 374
GEO. C. GIBBONS GEO. M'NAB P. MULKERN FRED. F. HARPE	<u> </u>			do. Great	Third Western p	pref. sto er 5% de	ck 10 b. stock 10	0 21 <u>5</u> 0 117 1
	50,000 15 C. Union F. I	. St M. 50	£1 5 234 24 2 1	do. Midlan	6 % bo d Stg. 1st	nds, 1890 mtg. bor	10 10 10	
WINK & CAMERON, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, Etc.	100,000 Fire Ins. Ass 90,000 5 Guardian 19,000 39 Imperial Fir		2 1 50 78 80 25 162 167	do.	6% 880	ond pre	10 t mtge 10 f 10 % stg. bonds	
OFFICES: CORDINGLY BLOCK Cor Cumberland & Lorne Streets,	150,000 10 Lancashire 35,869 90 London Ass.	F. & L. 20 Corp 25	9 5 4 6	t 1st Wellin	mtge gton, Grey	a Bruc	10 7% 1st m.	
Port Arthur, Ontario, Canada.	10,000 10 London & L 74,000 19 London & L	n. L 10 n. F 95	11 4 4				<u> </u>	Londo
A. S. WINK. W. K. CAMEBON	9 300,000 571 Liv.Lon.& G 30,000 90 Northern F. 190,000 94 North Brit. 6	& L 100	9 101 10 9 321 33 10 555 56 61 41 4		BE	CURIT	LDJ 15.	June
MACLENNAN, LIDDELL & CLINE,	6,792 51 Phoenix 200.000 9 Queen Fire	Life., 10	DU 1410 20	Oanad	an Govt.	leb., 5%	stg.	117 1
(Late Maclennan & Macdonald), Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c.,	100,000 412 Royal Insur 50,000 Scottish Imr	.F.&L. 10	8 39 4 1		4% (honda	10. 1908 10. 1904 494 100	stg. , of Ry. loan , 5, 6, 8 4, 86 Ins. stock 903	119 1 109 1 109 1
CORNWALL.	10,000 Standard L	fe 50	19					
D. B. MACLENNAN , Q.C., J. W. LIDDELL C. H. CLINE.	CANADI 10,000 7 Brit. Amer.	1	July 1 \$50 1031	^{2.} do Toron	to Corport	lo. 5 tion, 69	%, 1909 6, 1897 Water Works De	108 1 109 1
DAVIS & GILMOUR,	9,500 15 Canada Life 5,000 10 Confederatio		50 50	11	. dō. 6	%, 1906, 9	Water Works De	sp. 113 1
Barristers, Solicitors, &c.	5,000 10 Sun Life As 4,000 6 Royal Canad	. Co 100 ian 100	191 240 15		DISCOUN			lon, June
······································	5,000 5 Quebec Fire		65		Bills, 3 mg			•••
OFFICES-McIntyre Block, No. 416 Main Street, WINNIPEC, MANITOBA.	9,000 10 Queen City I 10,000 10 Western Ass		90 144414			lo	········ 1	2



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TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.— July 12, 1888.

Leading Manufacturers.	TO	RONTO	PRICES CUR	KEN1	July 12, 1000.	
EDWARDSBURG STARCH CO.,	Name of Article.	Wholesale Bates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Bates.	Name of Article	Wholesale Rate.
(LIMITED.) Manufacturers of the Celebrated Brands	Breadstuffs.		Groceries.—Con.		HardwareCon.	
	FLOUR: (P brl.) f.o.c. Patent (WntrWheat)	\$ c. \$ c. 4 50 5 00 4 40 4 90	Almonds, Taragons. Filberts, Sicily, new	0 091 0 10	IBON WIBE: No. 1 to 8 49 100 lbs	\$ c. \$ c. 9 60 0 00
BENSON'S SATIN 11b. CHROMO BOXES.	" Spring " Straight Roller	4 90 4 25 1	Grenoble	0 11 0 19 0 14 0 15	No.12 "	265970 3203
EDWARDSBURG SILVER GLOSS (11b Fancy Packages.)	Extra	3 85 3 90 3 50 0 00	SYBUPS: Common Amber	0 00 0 00	Galv. iron wire No. 6 Barbed wire, galv d.	0.06.0
CANADA SILVER GLOSS, 61b. Boxes.	Strong Bakers' Oatmeal Standard "Granulated	5 85 6 85 1	Pale Amber Molasses : Rice : Arracan	0 38 0 40	Coil chain # in Iron pipe	0248 D.C.
	Bolled Oats Bran, # ton GRAIN: 1.o.c.		Patna	0 042 0 06 0 11 0 12	Iron pipe	35 p.c. ∫ 061 0 09
DRY, 41b. Boxes. EDWARDSBURG RICE, 11b. Fancy Boxes.	GRAIN: f.o.c. Fall Wheat, No. 1 No. 9	0 00 0 00 0 97 0 98	Cassia, whole \ lb Cloves	0 13 0 15 0 30 0 35 0 25 0 35	STEEL: Cast Boiler plate	1 125 14 0 13 0 135 9 50 0 00
	"No. 2 "No. 3 Bpring Wheat, No. 1 "No. 2	0 93 0 94	Cloves Ginger, ground Jamaica,root Nutmegs	0 20 0 25	Sleigh shoe	2 25 2 40
FACTORY : CARDINAL, ONT. OFFICE : MONTREAL.	11 No 9	10.992 0.001	Mace Pepper, black white	0 90 1 00 0 19 0 21	10 to 60 dy. p. kg 100 lb 8 dy. and 9 dy	990 300 315 390 340 350
1828 ESTABLISHED 1828	Barley, No. 1 Bright "No. 1	0 09 0 00 0	SUGARS:	0 33 0 35	6 dy. and 7 dy A. P. 4 dy. and 5 dy A. P. 3 dy O. P.	3 65 3 70 4 00 0 00
J. HARRIS & CO.	" No. 9 " No. 3 Extra " No. 3	0 50 0 51 0 49 0 50	Jamaica, in hhds	0 051 0 06 0 051 0 051 0 051 0 051	3 dy A.P. Hobse NAILS:	
(Formerly Harris & Allen),	Oats Peas	0 48 0 49 0 75 0 77	Canadian refined	0 078 9 073	Pointed and finished HORSE SHOES, 100 lbs	40% off list 3 75 0 00
ST. JOHN. N. B.	Rye	0 69 0 64 1	Redpath Paris Lump TEAS: Japan.		CANADA PLATES: B. A. P.	265 270
	Timothy Seed, 1001bs Olover, Alsike, " "Red, "	0 00 0 00	Yokohs. com. to good "fine to choice	0 30 0 40	B. A. P. M. L. S. Swansea	2 80 2 90 2 65 2 70
New Brunswick Foundry,	Hungarian Grass, Flax, screen'd, 100 lbs	2 75 0 00	Nagasa. com. to good Congou & Souchong Oolong, good to fine	0 17 0 55	TIN PLATES: IC Coke. IC Charcoal IX "	4 40 4 65
Raılway Car Works,	Provisions.		Oolong, good to fine. "Formosa Y. Hyson, com. to g'd	0 15 0 25 1	IXX "	640675 400425
ROLLING_MILLS.	Butter, choice, \ lb. Cheese		" med. to choice " extra choice Gunpwd. com to med	0 50 0 55	WINDOW GLASS:	575600
Manufacturers of Railway Cars of every descrip- tion, Chilled Car Wheels, "Peerless" Steel-Tyred Car Wheels, Hammered Car Arles, Railway Fish-Plates,	Dried Apples Evaporated Apples Hops	.]009 009¥	" med to finest	0 50 0 55	95 and under 96 x 40 41 x 50	1 50 1 75 1 60 1 85 3 60 3 70
Hammered Shafting and Shapes, Ship's iron Knees	Hops Beef, Mess Pork, Mess	18 00 10 00 1	Imperial	0 26 0 45	51 x 60	4 00 4 10
and Nail Plates.	Bacon, long clear "Cumb'rl'd cu "B'kfst smok'd		Benson's pr'p c'n stor		Can blasting per kg. "sporting FF	3 25 3 50 5 00 0 00
	Hams	01210131	Edw'dsb'g sil'er gloss "11b f'cy& 61b bxr "rice starch	0 014 0 00	" rifle ROPE : Manilla	5 25 0 00 7 25 0 00 0 12 ¹ / ₂ 0 13 ¹ / ₂
NO HOT BOXES	Eggs, & dos	0 07 0 08	11b. fancy ToBACCO, Manufactro	0 09 0 00	Sisal	0 194 0 13
COPPERINE NONFIBROUS ANTI-TRICTION	Honey, liquid " comb	0 15 0 20	Myrtle Navy	0 55 0 00	KeenCutter&Peerless Black Prince	7 50 8 00
NUNTIONOLO BOX ME TAL	Salt.	0 70 0 75	Lily Sclace Brier 75	0 43 0 50	Bushranger Woodpecker Woodman's Friend	700796 700796 700796
	Livrpoolooarse, Pb Canadian, Pbrl "Eureka," P 56 lbs. Washington, 50 " C. Salt A. 56 lbs dair:	0 90 1 00 0 67 0 70	Brier 7s Royal ArmsSolace12 Victoria Solace 12s	0 50 0 00 0 48 0 00	Gladstone & Pioneer.	11 00 11 95
	Washington, 50 O. Salt A. 56 lbs dair:	0 00 0 45 0 45 0 50 0 50 0 00	Rough and Ready 7 Consols 48 Laurel Navy 88	8 0 05 0 00	Oils. Cod Oil, Imp. gal	0 40 0 45
STANDS ANY WEIGHT OR MOTION HIGHEST TESTIMONIALS HARDWARE STORES ALL SELL IT HARDWARE STORES ALL SELL IT BEST WHITE METAL KNOWN	Leather.		Honeysuckie vs	. 0 00 0 000	Palm, & lb Lard.ext.Nol Morse's	0 052 0 08
BESTWATTE	Spanish Sole, No. 1. "No. 9. Slaughter, heavy	0 90 0 92 0 97 0 28 t 0 94 0 96	Wines, Liquors, & C PORTER: Guinness, pt	8 165 175	Ordinary No.1 " Linseed, raw Linseed, boiled	0 00 0 00
	Slaughter, heavy No.1 ligh No.2	0 22 0 24	BRANDY : Hen'es'y cas	10 00 10 05	Olive 29 Imp. 28.	0 00 1 20
THE	China Sole Harness, heavy " light	0.28 0.30	J. Robin & Co. "	10 50 11 50	Spirits Turpentine	0 55 0 60
Toronto Paper Mf. Co.	Upper, No. 1 heavy light light & med		A. Martignon & Co.	9 50 16 00	English Sod, per lb Petroleum.	0 05 0 07
•	Kip Skins, French . "English. "Domesti	. 070 080	GIN: De Kuypers, # 8 "B. & D "Green case "Bod "	. 960 265	F. O. B., Toronto. Canadian, 5 to 10 brin	Imp. gal. 0 14 0 00
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(Machine Finished and Super-Calendered). Blue and Cream Laid and Wove Foolscaps	Cows, green Cured and Inspect	0 051 0 00 ad 0 06 0 06	D'm'sticWhisky32u	0 50 1 54	Putty, per 100 lbs	
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