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Brantford, "	Kingston, "	Quebec, Que.
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Calgary, Alberta	London, "	Sarnia, Ont.
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Chatham, N.B.	Ottawa, Ont,	St. John, N.B.
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ESTABLISHED IN 1835.

Capital Paid-Up, Reserve,	
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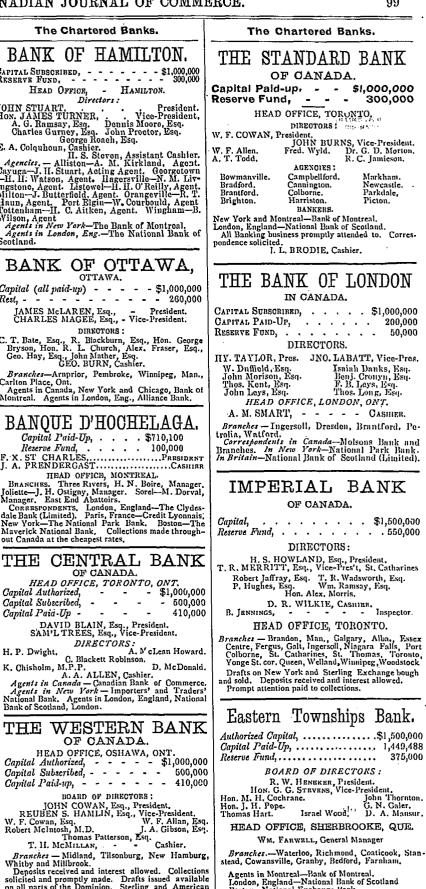
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 \$1,000,000,00

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PH. BAUDOUIN, Manager.

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THE

Hamilton Provident and Loan SOCIETY.

President, GEORGE H. GILLESPIE.

VICE-XIGS	uent, Joura	TINK	
Capital Subscribed	l, -	-	\$1,500,000.00
" Paid-Up,		-	1,100.000.00
Reserve and Surph	is Profils,	-	- 183,441.92
Total Assets, -		-	3,255,529.93
MONEY ADVAN	CED on D	and Fe	tate on feverable

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

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Cor, Church and Court Sts., Toronto.

iEstablished in 1859.

Subscribed Capital,	-	- \$1,8	376,000
Capital Paid-Up,		- 1,0	000,000
Reserve Fund, -		- 4	150,000
President', - Manager, - Inspector, -	HON, WM HON, S. ROBERT	i. McMAS C. WOOD ' ARMSTI	TER, IONG.
Money loaned	on Real Esta	te security.	
Deposits received and rate	Debentures es of interest.	issued at	current

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Numidian	6.100 1	Building.	
Siberian	4.600	Capt. R. P. Moore,	
Carthagenian		" A. Macnicol.	
Parisian		Lt. W. H. Smith, R.N.	.R
Sardinian	4.650	Capt. Joseph Ritchie.	
Polynesian	4.100	" H. Wylie.	
Sarmatian		" W. Richardson,	
Circassian	4.000	Lt. R. Barrett, R.N.R.	
Peruvian	3.400	Capt. J. G. Stephen.	•
Nova Scotian		R, H. Hughes.	
Hibernian		" J. Brown.	
Caspian		" Alex. McDougall,	
Norwegian,	3.531	" R. Carruthers,	
Austrian	2.700	" John Bentley.	
Nestorian	2.700	" John Farrell.	
Prussian		" James Ambury.	
Scandinavian		" John Park,	
Buenos Ayreau	3.800	" J. Scott.	
Corean		" C. J. Menzies,	
Grecian	3.600	" C. E. LeGallais.	
Manitoban		" W. Dalziel.	
Canadian		" J. Kerr.	
Phœnician		" D. McKillop,	
Waldensian	2.600	" D. J. James.	
Lucerne		" W. S. Main.	
Newfoundland	1.500	" C. Mylins,	
Acadian	1.350	" F. McGrath.	

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Sailing from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, and from Quebec on THURSDAYS, and from Halifax on SAT-URDAYS, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched

FROM OUFFRC

*	•
*Parisian	Thursday, May 10
*Sarmatian	Thursday, May 26
•Sardinian	Thursday, June o
• Parisian	Thursday, June 23
•Sarmatian	Thursday, June 20
*Sardinian	Thursday, July 14
•Sardinian •Parisian	Thursday, July 28
*These steamers carry neither cat	

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 Dominion.
 3.176
 Ontario.
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 Texas.
 2.700
 Sarnia.
 3.850

 Quebec.
 2.700
 Sregon.
 3.850

 Mississippi.
 2.680
 Vancouver.
 5.700

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From Montreal. From Quebec.

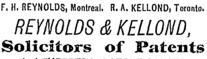
Bristol Service [for Avonmouth Dock].

SALLING DATES FROM MONTREAL. Dominion.....about Thursday, 14th July, Mississippi...... "Saturday, 23rd July

Rates of Passage.

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SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. COMMENCING 13th JUNE, 1887.

Through Express Passenger Trains run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows :

ve Levis 8.15	A. M.
rive Riviere du Loup 12.00	P. M.
Trois Pistoles12.55	**
Rimouski 2.33	"
Little Metis 3.38	
Campbellton 7.00	"
Dalhousie Junction	**
Bathurst 9.23	**
Newcastle	41
Moncton 1.40	А, М
Saint John 5.30	44
Halifax 9.10	

The Grand Trunk trains leaving Montreal at 10,15 p.m. connect at Point Levis with these trains. The trains to Halifax and Saint John run through to their destimations on Sundays. The sleeping car, leaving Montreal on Monday, Wed-nesday and Friday, runs through to Halifax, and the one leaving on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, to Saint John.

Saint John. All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time. Through Tickets may be obtained via rail and steamer to all points on the Lower St. Lawrence and in the Maritime Provinces. For tickets and all information in regard to passenger fares, rates of freight, train arrangements, &c.,

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Chief Superintendent Railway Office, Moncton, N B., June 8th, 1887.

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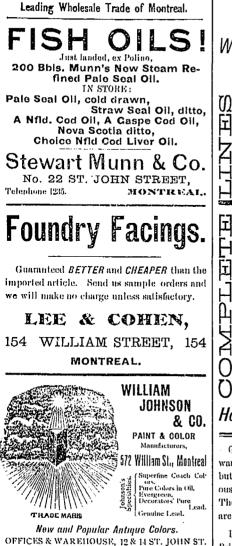
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Toronto firm via San Francisco. The gross freight was 24c. per pound from China to

Toronto.

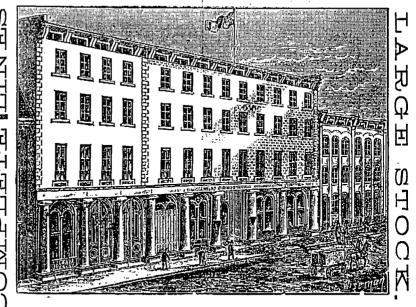
W. DAOUST, formerly a grocer, but latterly a saloon-keeper in a small way in this eity, has assigned. Liabilities may be placed at \$1,400. The business never has paid, and probably never will.

The farmers of the Bay of Quinte district express the hope that fine weather will continue for a few days as rain would seriously damage the barley crop which is now being harvested.

W. & R. WALLACE, shipbuilders, of Gardner's Creek, N. B., have assigned. It is believed that the estate will pay a good dividend although neither the liabilities nor assets can be at present ascertained.

Os the St. John river at Grand Falls, the head of steamboat navigation, there is a jam of logs said to contain fifteen millions of feet, and it is feared these will be hung up for some time owing to want of water to raft them down the river.

GREENE & SONS COMPANY, WAREHOUSE, 513 to 523 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL. WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS



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

CALIFORNIA amber honey, new crop, for forward shipment, is held at 54c on the Pacific, but buyers in New York do not appear anxious to secure stock upon the basis of cost. The prospects for the State yield this season are very encouraging.

BLANCHET & Co., general storekcepers of St. Brigitte des Saults, Que., have assigned, with liabilities of \$2,000 and assets estimated as worth \$1,200. They started in the fall of 1885, but have never been considered desirable marks for credit.

The stock of Mrs. Nagle, milliner, of Winnipeg, valued at \$3,200 has been sold for 51 cents in the dollar, 10 per cent cash and the balance on time. As she only owes about \$1,800 this should furnish a very satisfactory dividend to the creditors.

HARGUEAVES & Co., lumber merchants, held a meeting of their creditors in Toronto on Wednesday. The liabilities were shown to be \$15,000 and as the firm showed a nominal surplus of \$4,000 it is expected that some settlement will be arrived at.

CHARLES CONRAD, lumber merchant, of St. Thomas, Ont., has effected a compromise with his creditors at 25 cents in the dollar. His liabilities may be placed at \$3,600. He was supposed to be doing well but his business has fallen off for some time past.

A NEW regulation is made respecting the Government Savings Banks. Hereafter, the amount received from any one depositor in

fiscal year is limited to \$300. The maximum sum to the credit of any one depositor is not to exceed \$1,000 exclusive of interest.

JOHN L. HUFFMAN, general storekeeper, of Cottam, Ont., has assigned. He was formerly a school teacher, and commenced storekeeping in January, 1886, with no experience and very little capital. He owes a considerable amount, and it is said his books are in poor shape.

JOHN S. LUCAS, general storekeeper, of Churchill, Ont., has assigned. He has been there for some years, and was at one time in good circumstances, but reckless speculation in grain in the West has brought him down and reduced him to the necessity of an assignment.

F. X. WILSON, lumber dealer, of Plantagenet, Ont., has assigned. He has been previously unsuccessful, but has been doing business getting out cordwood, etc., for a number of years past. Locally he is looked upon as not a bad fellow, but a poor scholar and a bad manager.

The estate of Hall Brothers, tins and stoves, of Stanstead, does not look very promising. Even at inventory prices the assets only amount to fifty per cent of the liabilities so that if the creditors get ultimately twentyfive cents in the dollar they may congratulate themselves.

R. S. MCCRAE, general storekeeper of Chesley, Ont., has assigned. He came to that



place from Glenwilliam last fall. He sold out last month, and finding that he had not sufficient to pay in full offered his creditors 50 cents in the dollar. This was refused, and he now assigns.

Two SMALL failures are reported in this province. J. M. Duval, farmer and trader of St. Antoinin, and J. B. Phoenix, trader, of St. Theodore d'Acton, have assigned. R. J. Mc-Math, who has been in the carriage business at Lucknow, Out, for a couple of years past, is in difficulties.

E. W. BROWNELL, general storekeeper of McAdam Junction, N. B., has assigned. He was a shoemaker by trade and came to that place from Fredericton about three years ago with very little capital. He lacked business ability and training and only commanded a limited trade.

AT A MEETING of the inspectors of the estate of Messrs. Beuthner Bros., importers of this city, Mr. E. W. Beuthner was asked to make an offer for the estate but declined on the ground that much of the paper figuring in the assets was past due and could not be collected except by legal process.

WHITE & TITUS, dealers in flour and grocerics. of St. John, N. B., have assigned. Liabilities will reach \$25,000. Local report states that they were not blessed with much ability or push but were considered careful, prudent men. The failure seems due to small

profits, bad debts and a steady depreciation in the value of their assets.

SEVERAL railway companies in Maine are building to the frontier and intend to connect with the Canadian Pacific and the Quebec Central. Before long, it is claimed, passengers will be able to take their breakfast in Boston and eat their supper in Quebec, the time of transit being not over ten hours.

The three months' grace allowed to creditors of Maclellan & Co., the insolvent bankers of St John, N. B, to sign the firm's deed of assignment expired on 13th inst., and it is understood nearly all the creditors appended their signatures to the document, so that a dividend may be expected in a few days.

The failure of Wm. Harvey & Co., dry goods merchants of this city, makes a better showing than was at first expected. The assets nominally equal the liabilities and, after the privileged claims and expenses are paid it is expected that, even if the stock be sold out, the creditors will receive fifty per cent of their claims.

H. R. MCCHACKEN, dealer in sewing machines and agricultural machinery, of Huntingdon, Que, has assigned. He was formerly a farmer, and last October called a meeting of creditors, when all present granted him an extension of 18 months, but as some of the others would not agree no recourse was left but an assignment. F. W. WEST, crockery dealer of Brockville, Ont., is offering a compromise of 70 cents payable in 9, 12 and 15 months, secured, or 65 cents cash. His liabilities are estimated at \$4,400 and the stock at \$4,000. He bought out F. E. Fairbairn in the fall of 1885, for \$4,500, \$2,000 in cash and the balance on mortgage.

GEORGE TROUTBECK, fancy goods and seven cent store keeper, of Brockville, Ont., has sssigned. He was formerly in business in this city and left here for Sherbrooke, whence he moved to Brockville about five years ago. There was not sufficient demand in Brockville for a seven cent store and hence he has been compelled to assign.

The winding up of the estate of the Sharpe's City Express Co. promises to take longer than was at first anticipated. Privileged claims are appearing and a seizure placed upon the whole assets by Wm. Reed, a contractor, has tended to complicate matters. At present no idea can be formed as to what dividend will ultimately be paid.

The directors of the Merchants Bank of Halifax recently presented a handsome gold watch and chain to Mr. Currie, one of their elerks at Antigonishe, who, it will be remembered, prevented a robbery of the bank agency by a scoundrel who is now in Dorchester penitentiary for life. Currie, who was shot in two places, has now fully recovered.



Tux imports at the port of Ottawa increased \$150,000 last year; the exports \$650,000 and the duty collected nearly \$23,000. The shipping statistics for the year show that the number of Canadian vessels entered inwards and outwards increased 2,500 and the tonnage 330,000 tons. This phenomenal increase is, however, more due to the greater strictness in ing business in the metropolis of Canada. The reports of the panic in Havana that have appeared in the daily press are exaggerated. We are assured by cigar merchants recently returned from the island that nothing beyond the chronic depression in the sugar trade is visible. The reports of the health of the island are not so reassuring, the wet H. Parsons & Co, commission merchants of this city, whose failure was chronicled in these columns in the early part of last month, has taken action against Mr. J. G. Davie, who had been backing the firm, for the return of \$20,000, the amount of notes and merchandise alleged to have been transferred by the bankrupt to Mr. Davie, to cover his claim, at a



FISHER & FISHER, wholesale men's furnishings, Toronto, have suspended payment. Liabilities may be placed at \$20,000, and assets show a nominal surplus of \$5,000. The firm commenced in 1883, the two partners having about \$10,000 between them, and appear to have been doing moderately well. A short time ago they dissolved, Thos. E. Fisher retiring and J. C. Fisher continuing the business, but finding himself unable to meet his

tomatoes.

IRA GOULD & SONS.

CITY * ROLLER * MILLS,

MONTREAL.

MILLERS OF HIGHEST GRADES PATENT AND BAKERS' FLOUR,

-FROM **OAREFULLY SELECTED MANITOBA WHEAT.**

E. A. SMALL & CO.,

208 & 210 McGill Street.

MONTREAL,

MANUFACTURERS OF CLOTHING

WHOLESALE.

TEES, WILSON & CO. (Successors to James Jack & Co.) IMPORTERS OF TEAS And General Grocers,

66 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.

liabilities he has appealed to the indulgence of his creditors.

THE C. P. R. has been giving prompt despatch to teas and other foreign goods from the Pacific ex S.S. Parthia, and her cargo has already arrived at New York. An unavoidable delay in the delivery of part of the cargo brought by the Abyssinia was too good a chance to be missed by the agents of rival roads, but a satisfactory arrangement having been completed with the U.S. customs officials no more obstructions are likely to occur. The road is in excellent shape to handle its rapidly increasing traffic.

A FRENCH Canadian saloon-keeper of this city, who had pretty nearly reached the end of his financial tether, went to a certain "banker" and money lender recently established here to obtain a loan of \$150. After depositing \$211 worth of security he received the \$150 in the shape of \$25 in cash and the banker's note for the balance at three months. The disgusted borrower is now taking proceedings to recover the securities deposited

Salt Water Fish. White Fish and

time when the latter was well aware that the firm was insolvent.

Bridgetown, N. S., is endeavoring to effect a compromise with his creditors at 50 cents in the dollar, payable in eight months and unsecured. This seems to be all he can really afford to pay, and if secured would be accepted at once. He started in 1875 and in 1882 bought out a stock and business on which it is believed he still owes something. He lost a sawmill by fire in 1886 which crippled him somewhat.

TIERNEY & BUDD, general store, Carleton Place, Ont., who have done a fair paying business for the last two years, have dissolved partnership. J. W. Tierney has purchased the assets of the firm and gone to Amprior to enter into partnership with his father there under the name of John Tierney & Sons, while D. W. Budd remains in Carleton Place and entered into partnership with R. T.



and the whole affair should prove a lesson to others who contemplate visiting this class of "capitalists."

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A LIFE insurance lottery scheme has been brought forward by Mr. Barthe, life insurance agent of this city. Two hundred tickets are issued at \$5 each, making a total of \$1,000, and prizes are awarded to the holders of certain tickets, drawn under the supervision of a committee. The first prize is a twenty-year endowment policy for \$5,000 with two years' premiums paid up and \$200 in cash, the second prize is \$150 in cash, and so on, there being five prizes in all. Mr. Alex. W. Morris, whose name was mentioned in the prospectus, has requested its withdrawal as being the result of a misunderstanding and not authorized.

The deputy sheriff of Ottawa has seized \$4,715 in the hands of the Bank of Commerce on behalf of the Dominion Express company. Five thousand dollars shipped by express from Ottawa to the Carleton Place agency of the Bank of Ottawa over six weeks ago was stolen in an unknown manner. The express company promptly settled with the bank. Shortly afterwards the money was discovered but the finder refused to give it up, holding out for a higher reward. He deposited the package in the Bank of Commerce and the express company finally decided upon the seizure

CABLE advices from Leghorn report citron offered at 62s c. and f. per sail, though with no important movement in the article. Holland and England are known to be in want, but avoid the market in consequence of the extreme prices which have been demanded of late. Shipments upon syndicate contracts were without doubt made quite liberally during last month, as the total quantity of stock forwarded to the United States in June was 3,555 half-cases, against 633 do. for corresponding month last year, and 10,995 halfcases since January 1st this year, against 2,412 do. for same period last season.

Steam Coffee and Spice Mills. W. H. SCHWARTZ & SONS. FINEST COFFEES AND SPICES. Halifax, Nova Scotla.

ANOTHER Manitoba act, "an act for further improving the law," has been disallowed by the Dominion. It contained the extraordinary clause that all contractors, sub-contractors and laborers engaged on any railway or other work approved by the Commissioner of Public Works shall ipso facto become servants of the Crown and be entitled to all the protection of such a provision. This is another of the acts intended to give the Manitoba Government exceptional powers to assist it in building the railway to the boundary, the presumable object of this act being apparently to save contractors for the road from being served with injunctions not to proceed.

The iron moulders strike at Hamilton, Ont., has not yet been settled. In reply to the offer of the iron moulders to accept an advance of 10 per cent on board wages and 25 cents a day, provided those rates were guaranteed to prevail for one year, the foundrymen sent them a communication today to the effect that they could not increase



their previous offer of a 5 per cent immediate advance, with a possible further advance of 5 per cent six months hence, and 'they now offer to submit the matter to arbitration. The foundrymen say that the present prices reigning make it impossible for them to grant such an advance, and express a desire to have an understanding arrived at as soon as possible. It is said that nearly half of the striking moulders have left the city and got work elsewhere.

The city wholesale grocery firms state that there has never been much demand for raw sugar in this Province, and that very little is being imported by them. On the contrary the West has always consumed considerable raw sugar, especially during the fruit-preserving season. The Toronto *Mail* ssys:— "The refiners have been making a disturbance on account of the large quantities of raw sugars that are being imported. They have themselves to blame. Grocers would rather not handle raws, but they are forced to do so owing to the scarcity of low grade yellows Refiners will not sell the latter unless pur-

THE Ontario Oatmeal Millers' Association, recently in session at Toronto, has decided to organize a company with an ostensible capital of \$30,000, composed of all the oatmeal millers in Canada, for the purpose of controlling the trade and fixing prices. This company will act in conjunction with the American association, and an agent will he sent to Europe to attend to and control all all shipments. In this way it is expected the price can be maintained at respectable figures by withholding shipments. A charter has been obtained, and \$15,000 stock has been already subscribed," but very little of this stock will be called in, the company being formed more for the purpose of controlling trade than for paying dividends.

also."

The destruction by fire of the huge St. Lawrence sugar refinery in this city has entailed a loss of some \$600,000, and throws 400 hands out of employment. Unfortunately it was attended by loss of life, one man being killed by a fall from a fire escape, while three others are missing. A large stock of sugar stored in adjoining warehouses was saved. There is an insurance of \$420,000, divided among the following companies : Ætna, \$5,-000; British America, \$5,000; Caledonia, \$5,000; Citizens, \$10,000; City of London, \$10,000; Commercial Union, \$10,000; Connecticut, \$5,000; Fire Association, \$10,000; Glasgow & London, \$10,000; Hartford, \$2,-500 ; Lancashire, \$10,000 ; Liverpool & London & Globe, \$10,000; London & Lancashire, \$5,000 : London Assurance, \$5,000 ; North British & Mercantile, \$10,000; Northern, \$5,-000; Norwich Union, \$5,000; National of Ireland, \$5,000; Phænix of Brooklyn, \$50,-000; Phanix of London, \$15,000; Quebec, \$5,000 ; Queen, \$7,500 ; Royal Canadian, \$10,-000; Royal, \$10,000; Scottish, \$7,500; Western, \$7,500, making a total of \$240,000, in addition to which there is in companies in the United States \$180,000, making a grand total of \$420,000. The Nova Scotia refinery immediately advanced its prices Jc. In this market granulated was put up | and yellows 1 @ 1c.



bonus, as Mr. Cowan deems probable, the total amount lost to the city of Oshawa may be placed at \$29,750, a sum which probably few of those who voted for the bonus had any idea they were granting.

In return for these considerations the manufacturer binds himself to employ a staff of thirty-five hands for one year and seventy-five hands for the remaining nine years; but a clause in the agreement provides that having in view strikes, stoppage by fire, etc., this period may be reduced to 64 years. Taking these hands at nine dollars per week on an average, an average far greater than will probably occur when the fact that the employment of a number of boys at far less than this wage may be anticipated, and we find a total outlay of \$244,530 for wages may be anticipated for the decade. But a further deduction for holidays, slack time, sickness, etc., must also be made, so that probably \$200,000 is an outside estimate. So that the manufacturer will receive \$29,750 for spending \$200,000 in the town or \$14.87 for every \$100 of wages, a figure that seems absolutely ridiculous when its high relative proportion is fully grasped.

There is no doubt that new industries do help a rising town materially. They attract outside capital, and by the distribution of large amounts as wages, foster local trade, increase the consumption of home products, add to the population of the town and increase the assessable value of property. But there is such a thing as paying too dear for one's whistle, and owing to the fierce competition of the municipalities who bid against one another for the possession of manufactories as if a new industry were a gold mine, the system of bonusing is commencing to be overdone. When the system first began it took the mild form of exemption from local taxation, then free ground for the factory became an additional inducement. Then large sums in cash were added to the former advantages, and now Oshawa inaugurates a new departure by entertaining the demand that in addition to all this the city shall pay the cartage to and from the railway. No wonder that Mr. Cowan, himself a practical business man, objected to being considered a party to so one-sided a transaction. No honest straightforward sensible business man could lend his sanction to an arrangement by which virtually the municipality of which he is the acknowledged head, agreed to refund nearly fifteen per cent. of the amount paid in wages.

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The manufacturer soliciting this bonus, Mr. E. H. Heaps, represents two already insolvent concerns, the Heaps Patent Manufacturing Company, on which he held a chattel mortgage in his wife's name which they could not pay off, and the Oshawa Cabinet Company, which he re-

cently bought out. Both of these concerns have been hitherto unsuccessful, and though of course Mr. Heaps may prove more successful alone their previous record is a poor one, and not one to invite confidence in any way. Besides he is already handsomely protected by the tariff, and considering that, as a practical man, he will probably only keep his factory open in their city so long as he finds the business a paying one, and that the moment it proves unremunerative no consideration as to the obligations morally imposed by the acceptance of the bonus will prevent his closing it, it would be well if others of the municipal authorities took the same high ground as the mayor. If this new enterprise goes the same way as the two whose place it takes, the town will simply saddle itself with the amount of the bonus for nothing. The example of Whitby is an instructive one, and bears out our view of the case: according to the Mail that town has already given somewhere in the neighborhood of \$110,000 to secure the permanent establishment of railway shops, and of an organ factory, each establishment to employ fifty hands; and yet to-day there is but one man employed in the railway works, while the sole occupant of the organ factory is a cow.

THE CHICAGO WHEAT DEAL.

The inside history of the deal in June wheat in Chicago which by its utter and ignominious collapse brought ruin, and in many cases disgrace also to those whose margins it swept away, is now coming slowly to light. Is points out with lurid distinctness the rapid growth of the speculative mania, the feverish desire to amass riches suddenly, and should sound a note of warning to those in Canada who have suffered by allowing themselves to be allured by the glittering bait set before them by the bucketshops, and have lost their money, if not that of their creditors, by staking it on the hazard of the wheat deal.

The deal or "corner" in question was not originally intended for June wheat. It was intended to follow up the already successful California and Galveston syndicates in May wheat, but when the May deliveries took place the California syndicate retired from the deal and, owing to the manipulation of the money market by Armour, the new clique were unable to obtain the funds they relied upon and were consequently obliged to drop their May wheat, which severely bit the followers of the clique who confidently expected them to take it on the first of the month, especially as it was stated that Kershaw had obtained the requisite funds to take up 7,000,000 out of the 13,000,000 delivered on the first of May.

The prosperous time of the clique then commenced, and, having control of the Chicago market, their profits became very large and before June they had their money ready to take up the balance of the cash wheat in Chicago, and boasted their ability to put June wheat up to \$1, as in fact they finally did. But so soon as prices advanced to a more remunerative figure wheat began to pour into Chicago until there was no longer elevator room and outside warehouses had to be declared regular by the board in order to let in wheat. This so drew upon the resources of the clique that their money soon ran short and, although they succeeded in raising funds by a means which wrecked the unfortunate bank which lent itself to their manipulation, it was already too late. Rumors of the financial weakness of the deal began to be heard, and the treacherous action of one broker employed by the clique, who has since been sued by them for \$2,000,000 damages, started the panic which ruined the Fidelity Bank, twenty firms on the Chicago Board, all the clique brokers but one, and spread dismay among hundreds of speculators all over this continent. Montreal lost heavily with the rest, and it is said that one bucket shop in this city made over \$20,000 in one day alone from the margins swept away and that all the others gained in proportion. The small wheat gamblers were all on the long side and the profits of the bucket shops were exceptionally heavy. These figures do not cover the losses of the larger speculators who dealt through regular brokers and it seems therefore probable that the amount of money lost in Montreal alone will reach well into the hundreds of of thousands.

The question now is, who was the gainer by the collapse of the deal? It was not the bear speculators for they had lost more in March and April than the clique lost in June, besides which, most of them had covered before or on the break. The gainers were simply the actual owners of the cash wheat all over the country who got five to ten cents more per bushel for their wheat than it was worth after the bubble had burst, and next to them the foreign buyers who bought the clique's wheat after the smash at the same percentage lower than they would otherwise have been compelled to pay until the next European crop. The farmer and local dealer and the European purchaser made all the money really made in the deal, the speculative bears merely recouped themselves for a portion of their previous losses and cannot be considered gainers in any sense.

The only redceming feature in these "bull" cliques are that they advance the interests of the farmer and small dealer in wheat, but when we consider the infinity

of harm they do, the number of men who, once bitten with the mania, degenerate into mere wheat gamblers, the betrayal of trusts they indirectly induce, and the element of uncertainty and anxiety which is the necessary result of their manipulation. the advantage gained is far more than compensated by the loss incurred. The degradation of commercial morality, the temptation to risk other people's money as well as one's own in order to win back all previous losses by one brilliant stroke, and the fostering of the gambling spirit. are all attributable to this system of "cornering," and therefore the fate of those who pinned their faith on the June wheat deal deserves no commiseration in view of the fact that they have simply met the reward of the unsuccessful gambler.

THE CATTLE TRADE DEPRESSION.

The Canadian live stock trade has not been altogether free from periods of disaster since its inception, but the leading exporters are unanimous in declaring that they have no recollection of such a severe and protracted depression as exists at present. At the opening of the present season the returns were satisfactory and the prospects most encouraging, but the heated term brought a decided change for the worse, and the losses recently have been enormous.

On some shipments the losses have exceeded even freight and expenses, the cattle selling for less money than could have been obtained for them in Canada, The causes assigned are the great heat which has prevailed, and the over abundant supplies which have reached the British Isles. Recent cablegrams from London, Liverpool and Bristol read as follows: "Weather scorehing hot, prices bad ": " Difficult to turn cattle into money at any prices, meat putrid the day after killing"; "Markets overstocked, stop shipping." It should not be forgotten, in explanation of one of the above cables, that ice is not in such common use in European countries as it is on this continent. Recent sales have been made at 5d@51d, dressed weight, sinking offal, and receivers holding out no prospect of improvement while the exports continued on such a heavy scale from the United States, Canada and other countries, a prompt diminution has taken place in shipments from this side. Last week only three steamers took cattle from Montreal and only one had a full cargo. The Bombay carried 4 cattle and 205 sheep to London, the Grecian 324 cattle and 145 sheep to Glasgow, and the Dominion 332 cattle and 377 sheep to Bristol. The totals wore 660 cattle and 727 sheep, a notable decrease, the shipments for the previous week being 2,440 cattle and 2,549 sheep

The trade up to date this season has been large, the export figures showing a total shipment of 30,000 cattle, an excess of 3,000 head over the same period in 1886. As each successive year has been an improvement over its predecessor, these figures are the highest in the history of the trade. The exports of sheep have been small, the competition of foreign mutton. notably New Zealand and Australian, cutting down profits to ruinous figures. To date only 5,000 have been forwarded, as against 20,000 last year. It must be remembered, in this connection, that an unusual proportion of sheep had been forwarded at this period in 1886, more than any year since 1880.

Freights have gradually declined since the opening of the season, and a recent attempt of the regular lines to put them up, owing to stricter insurance regulations concerning outside steamships, was firmly and successfully resisted. Spring quotations were 60s, 65s and 70s, according to vessel, but now 35s@50s is being asked, shippers offering less money. The insurance of stock continues to be carried on by the five companies which operated here last year and at about the same rates. The steamships of the regular lines have been divided into three classes, "selected," "first-class" and "second-class," and the insurance is 18, 11@18 and 13 respectively. Good outside vessels pay about 21 per cent. The rate for sheep is 4@5 per cent as to steamer.

The want of a proper system of union stock yards is much felt, and the growing trade of the port seems to call for a change which would allow business to be carried on more economically, more successfully, and with much less loss of time than at present. The cattle trade is now divided into two sections, the railway stock yards being fully five miles apart. The inconvenience of this is at once apparent.

The trade being fully alive to the necessity of forwarding fower cattle during the hot weather, losses should soon turn into profits; but the experience of the past will, it is hoped, be lasting.

LOCAL MORTALITY.

The twelfth volume of the last American consus (that devoted to mortality and vital statistics), contains some very interesting data for insurance mon. Especially is it interesting in giving the average expoctation of life in the largest cities in the Union, and thus proving beyond cavil, the importance of a thorough knowledge of the local mortality risk as a factor in the successful placing of life insurance risks.

For instance, the ordinary mortality tables, based upon the experience of thirty companies, give the average expectation of life of a healthy ten-year-old white male

as 49.99 years. But a comparison of the table given below will show that this is far beyond the mark in the majority of cases, and that the actual practical expectation of life in the principal cities varies from 40.09 in New Orleans to 50.61 in Chicago, the latter city, contrary to the prevailing belief, showing the longest expectation of life in whole table. The comparison runs as follows:

New Orleans	40.09	years.
Charleston	41.84	° "
San Francisco	42.69	и
New York	44.92	"
Philadelphia}	46.96	"
Boston	47.49	u
Brooklyn	48.09	"
St. Louis	48.25	u
Chicago	50.61	"

These figures, whose accuracy it seems impossible to doubt, will upset many cherished theories as to the health of respective cities. We were prepared to accept the fact that in New Orleans, from its position, the death point would fall far below that assigned to it by the ordinarily relied upon tables of mortality, but we were hardly ready to believe that so high a figure as 20 per cent. would have to be deducted from the expectation of life. But on the other side it is equally extraordinary to find that in Chicago the insurant would most probably live longer than the ordinarily received experience would indicate. In Montreal, statistics on which to base expectation of life are deplorably deficient, as is usually the case in comparatively new fields of insurance. Ontario in this respect is far ahead of Quebec, but in both cases we find that the companies prefer to base their calculations either upon their own experience or upon the British mortality tables. The following simple, and in many cases perfectly reliable, formula may be used in the absence of regularly drawn up tables. If the limit of life be placed at S0 years and the present age of the applicant deducted from it, two-thirds of the remainder added to the age will give the duration of life. The formula may be expressed as

$$\frac{2 (L - A)}{3} plus A = E$$

and is very frequently made use of by agents. According to this method the expectation would be 46.67.

The actual expectation of life, as compiled from the death rate in Great Britain, shows that a male child of ten years old might expect 47.60 years of life, a much more conservative estimate than the American table, but we find one large company doing business in this city, whose tables, based upon it own experience, allow 48.7 years as the average expectation of life at that period,

It is evident from the figures we have given that the actual figures in most of the other large cities of this continent, show that he will not live to pay premiums to the date calculated in the American table, and consequently some revision of rates would seem to be called for.

Examining the other end of the table and taking the expectation of life of aged people, some equally curious results are arrived at. For instance, at the age of 85, the mortality tables give the male reaching this age an average expectation of 3.40 years to live. Compare this with the actual figures and it is shown to be far below the mark, as the subjoined table will prove, the actual figures in each of the large cities being as follows:

	-		
	Charlestown	5.13	years.
	New Orleans	5,25	Ξ ι .
	Philadelphia		u
	Brooklyn		46
	New York	5.69	4
	Cincinnati		"
	Chicago		14
	Baltimore		"
	Boston	6 57	a
-	San Francisco	7.96	"
	St. Louis	8.65	**

This universal lengthening of the expectation of life so soon as advanced age is reached is very suggestive. In every case the census figures give a far higher expectation than the mortality tables allow; but we are afraid that in this case the figures are hardly correct, and that the tendency of old persons to exaggerate their age has impaired the accuracy of the returns. If they can be relied upon, they would afford conclusive proof of an increasing tendency to longevity, but we fear from the cause indicated that the figures are not reliable, and that were it possible to put them to the test we should find as in the first case that they would fall rather under than over the accepted tables of mortality.

THE OPIUM MARKET.

Since the opening of the year a steady improvement has been noticeable in most of the leading staple lines of consumption. In these columns we have chronicled the improved outlook for sugar, for domestic cottons, for coffee, for lead, for pickles, canned goods and other less important articles of daily use, and now we have to add to that list opium, one of the most largely consumed of our medicinal staples, which has advanced quietly step by step during the last six months, and appears to gather additional strength with every increase in price.

The advance is based upon that ordinarily surest of all foundations, an actual shortage of crop and a steady increase in demand. But it must be remembered that the great bulk of the opium taken by this continent comes from Turkey, the

poppy being grown principally in Asia Minor and shipped to this continent from Smyrna via London. Now, as we have pointed out in the case of Turkish prunes, it seems impossible to guage accurately the amount of stock held by small Turkish farmers, and the figures given by the Smyrniote middlenien are proverbially unreliable, so that, while the situation at present indicates great strength, a further increase in the price of opium might very possibly, as in the case of the prune corner, result in the sudden discovery of hidden reserves in the hands of the smaller farmers that would be rushed into the market to take advantage of the rise.

Since early in the year there have been very discouraging reports about the serious damage done to the poppies, first by frost and secondly by prolonged drought extending over a large proportion of the crop district; but it must be remembered that the crop is only now being harvested, that it will not begin to make its appearance in the bazaars at Smyrna until the beginning of next month, and therefore that these estimates, made usually by the Greek and Armenian middlemen who are interested in advancing prices, are very likely to be colored somewhat. An average crop is usually from 750,000 to 900,000 pounds, but this year the highest reports only point to a yield of 375,000 pounds, while some estimates, probably extreme, place the total to be expected from the new crop at only 275,000 pounds.

If these figures prove correct or indeed anywhere near the mark, it will be seen that there are just grounds for an advance, particularly when we remember that the prices ruling last spring were the lowest for four years past, and below the usual average. But although the advance set in early last spring in the Smyrniote market. it was responded to very slowly in the home trade, owing to the natural incredulity as to the genuine nature of the statistics. Owing to causes which we have already given in full in reviewing the situation of Turkish prunes, it is extremely difficult to estimate the amount of stock held by the small producer. In his constant struggle to conceal a portion of his crop from the tax gatherer and the usurer, he becomes imbued with a secretiveness and cunning that render any attempt to form a just idea of his crop entirely futile, and which consequently imparts an element of uncertainty to any statistics that always militates against any sustained advance based upon a possible shortage. But in the present case the slow but continuous rise in values both in New York and in this city seems to show that the trade are becoming satisfied that a considerable shortage does exist, and that much higher prices may be expected to rule in the near

MERCANTILE INTERESTS AND IN-SURANCE. (II.)

Since the commencement of this article in our last issue, the occurrence of a conflagration in this city in which \$600,000worth of property was swept away in a few hours and in which at least one human being lost his life, imparts a new and terrible emphasis to our arguments. In this case the insurance amounted to \$420,000 spread over 27 companies doing business in Canada and some forty American companies, and yet, when all the insurance is paid in full, it is seen that there will be an actual loss to the shareholders of the refinery of \$180,000 over and above the insurance safeguard.

This fact forms an excellent text from which can be pointed out the evils of under-insurance. Both mercantile interests and those of the insurance companies are decidedly in the direction of full insurance and full indemnity, so far as they can be safely granted. It is in comparatively few cases, outside of conflagrations, that the property is totally destroyed, although the danger of total destruction is always imminent, consequently the more fully the property is insured the larger is the premium income of the company in proportion to the amount of loss, and as all commercial laws are retroactive, the less would be the rate of premium required were every property fully insured.

It may perhaps be suggested that the consciousness of danger consequent upon the fact that the proportion of the insurance is smaller than the value at risk will naturally induce extra care upon the part of the owner, and that the lessened danger of loss recompenses the insurance companies and the co-insurers of the same class for the lessened proportion of income to possible loss, but it has been almost the invariable experience of experts that the man who is careless in one matter is careless in others, the man who is stingy in one thing is actuated by the same principle in others, and that the man who is speculative in insurance matters and practically bets against the possibility of loss, may carry those views into other matters and that, therefore, the irrefragable testimony of facts shows that extra precautions to prevent the chance of fire are not always present where under-insurance exists.

Over-insurance is a far more serious evil than under-insurance because it cannot exist without the knowledge and, we may therefore presume, the dislonest intention of the owner. Under-insurance may, and frequently does, arise from motives of mistaken economy or from the speculative habit, but its opposite extreme not only indicates moral obliquity on the part of the insured but, in too many cases, is a

sign of fraudulent collusion on the part of the man who should, in his capacity as agent, protect the public and the companies against this very evil. One of our eleverest insurance experts has suggested as a means for the extinction of this abuse, that, in cases where the existence of overinsurance is established, the company should pay the full amount of the claim, but that only three-fourths of it should be paid to the claimant, the remainder being paid into the school fund of the district, and that the company should then have recourse for damages against the agent who had obtained the over-insurance against them in collusion with the owner. Were this rule established we should hear little more of over-insurance ; but since it implies the punishment of the innocent insurance company by compelling them to pay a claim established to be fraudulent as well as the defeat of the rascal by whose schemes it was obtained, it cannot be considered an altogether satisfactory one. The clause allowing recourse to the company against their agent is practically valueless, as it is hardly likely that a man of means, substantial enough to be a guarantee to the company, would lend himself to a fraud of this nature upon the concern he is supposed to represent and whose interests he is morally bound to protect.

(To be continued.)

GERMAN CUTLERY.

There is probably no more vexatious discovery possible for a manufacturer who has bent his inventive genius and business talent to the work of building himself a reputation for high-class cutlery than to find that so soon as his painstaking efforts have gained him a name and that name has become worth something, the German cheap cutlers take it for nothing and place his device, name and label on their own wares, generally of miserable quality-Worse than this, not only does the German or Russian stamp or label his goods with American or English names and devices but also endeavors to persuade large buyers in all sections of the country to have their names or the name of the town in which they do business imprinted on their goods. For example, to give an instance near home, a line of revolvers, closely imitating a well-known make, but really manufactured in Russia of inferior material, were imprinted with the label of a Toronto firm, the fraud being only detected by the word Toronto being erroneously spelt Torento by the foreign workman.

No less than 300 English and American names now appear fraudulently on German goods and, as a matter of course the

killed his own reputation by the inferiority of his wares is now busy destroying that of the English or American manufacturer whose name and label he has stolen as it is still worth something. Another point is that the importer only pays duty upon these home trade marked goods as cheap German cutlery, while, since only the best makes are imitated, he can sell them to his customers as of the best makes. In fact it seems as if after the trade had by hard work and considerable outlay made a commercial reputation for their country and were beginning to reap some advantage from its acquisition, the Germans, who had disgusted purchasers with their wares under their, own names, coolly take home patterns, reproduce them, and sell them, owing to their inferiority in material and workmanship, at less prices than they can be genuinely made for on this side of the Atlantic.

This is an evil that English cutlers have long groaned under and not without reason, and their grounds for complaint are far greater than those of their American rivals since the cheap German imitation, under the free trade policy of Great Britain, contributes not one penny in relief of imperial taxation while it cuts the bread out of the mouth of the British taxpayer whose wares it imitates. On the other hand the German knife that enters the United States or Canada is compelled to contribute at least its quota to the national coffers and thus cannot destroy the reputation of our manufacturers without some slight return. There would seem to be only one alternative adequate to meet this growing abuse and that is either to raise the protective tariff to such a height that the wretched German copy will cost its purchaser as much as the genuine article, or to discriminate especially against these foreign goods. Then and then only will the consumer turn towards the genuine make. So soon as he finds that his profit is not increased by purchasing the cheap German cutlery he will naturally endeavor to secure the best possible make for his money, and when once the test of quality, instead of that of price, is applied to the goods it will not long remain doubtful as to which will be preferred.

NEW STYLES.

One of the most unusual features of the recent changes in fashion is the fact that all the latest innovations are in direction of more rational styles. The often ridiculous novelties which usually mark fashionable costumes are absent this season, and in all branches of clothing we mark a return to common-sense, useful, wearing apparel, and the abandonment of the extreme foreign manufacturer who has already | fashions which have hitherto prevailed, |

That the change will be anything more than a temporary one cannot be expected, but at the present, until the next craze strikes us, the tendency is decidedly towards comfortable, useful makes.

The protruding tournure is almost a thing of the past, only clung to by a few extrem-The modest cushion which now ists. marks the bend of the waist is a very different thing from the exaggerated tournure which prevailed last year. The highheeled, tooth-pick pointed boot or shoe is no longer sought for, and young ladies now wear a comfortable round-toed boot with low square heels that would do credit to a professor of hygiene. The tall, inconvenient hat is now going the same way, and is being laid aside for the neat little capote, which, poised gracefully on the head, forms the most becoming frame for a pretty face. In fact, modern fashion is as sensible and logical as if formulated by the Health Society instead of Parisian dressmakers, and offers no loophole for the sneers of hygienists.

In only one point is modern fashion open to cavil, and as that has no effect on either the health or the comfort of the wearer, it may safely be disregarded. The sole eccentricity this summer is the wearing of large plaid patterns in plain or mixed colors in what are known as Madras styles. In neutral tints or mixed stripes of brown, blue and russet, they make up nicely with a bodice in the jacket style, tight fitting and buttoned down the front with a round basque, or, if preferred, prolonged into a sort of polonaise with a shoulder piece coming down to a point to the waist in front with the fulness of the polonaise gathered to it. It is only when the fabric is of bright, gay colors, with the plaid clearly defined, that they become startling, and even then, if properly toned down with plain material, they form really elegant costumes.

A very tasteful model in this style is of Madras vigogne combined with plain vigogne. The skirt is draped over an underskirt of the same length and forms on the left side a plaited robing with a treble round plait. In front there is a small tablier of the plain material draped at the back in a puff. The bodice is plain, in the jacket style, and opens with two revers over a chemisette of plaited surah of the same color as the plain vigogne. In the opening of the basque above the hip is a series of loops of faille ribbon, and a similar bow to match ornaments each of the sleeves. With this costume a small capote of maizecolored tulle on wire is intended to be worn. a narrow edging of black lace being inserted between each gathering of the tulle. and the capote finished with a wreath of cowslips from which spring an aigretie of purple irises. Capotes of this style are very fashionable. They have no strings,

are far younger looking, prettier and more comfortable than any hat could be. They are of light-colored tulle or crepe, partly covered with light edgings of black silk lace and have an aigrette of flowers or a cluster of ribbon loops standing up in front.

THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA.

We take up again at random one of the volumes of the new edition of the Encycloyædia Britannica (Chas. Scribners' Sons, New York; A. & C. Black, Edinburgh) and find ourselves face to face with vol. VIII., which comprises subjects from Ele. to Fak., in number 401. The articles with a commercial bearing are not so numerous as in vol. X., recently reviewed. But they include Exchange, Electricity and perhaps Engraving (the art in which the world has made the greatest progress), and, with a meaning more forced, Equity and Evolution. The moral laws which bind humanity as a whole are treated under Ethics; and the laws that men create for men are discussed in some of their most important features by Equity. Evidence and other legal articles. The treatises on Evolution in Biology by Huxley, and Evolution in Philosophy by James Sully have the advantage of being written by masters of their subject, recognized leaders in modern scientific thought, and they naturally embody a vast amount of knowledge upon a theme whose importance has so greatly increased within the last twenty or thirty years. Prof. Huxley deals with the great doctrine with a clearness of style and a comprehensive grasp of the subject which enables him to crush into some ten or a dozen columns a lucid exposition, which would almost seem calculated, so exhaustive are its contents and so concentrated the power of its author, to place the merest tyro in philosophy upon a level with the greatest teachers as regards this vast scientific problem of existence. Mr. Sully deals with his division of the subject at greater length but not the less exhaustively. With him progress and evolution are almost identical. It is a curious example of the imperfection of language that the term "evolution" in modern science is used, like that of "pessimism," to convey an idea different to that warranted by the etymological meaning of the word.

The various forms of engraving are treated by Mr. P. G. Hamerton with a knowledge of the subject so great as so be almost an injury to his essay. A complete authority on all the artistic and technical features of his theme, he lacks herein, so to speak, what no artist should lack, a knowledge of perspective, dealing with it as though he were delivering a lecture to an audience of artists. An instructive

article in a work of general reference must be very explicit and studiously simple; while containing as much information as possible, it should not assume any existing knowledge on the part of its readers. The writer of such an article must not be above primer-work, after the manner of the "Science Primer Series" for example, and should avoid making his subject too much the medium of personal opinion. That portion of the History of England allotted to Mr. E. A. Freeman is treated with his well-known ability as a historical writer. From the necessary limitation of such a contribution, he has had to present the whole range of British history from the earliest period down to the Armada, in a nutshell as it were, but then it is like that famous nutshell which contained the whole of the Iliad. That portion of the task assigned to Mr. Ranson Gardiner, bringing the history down to the present day, is good in itself but not quite so satisfactory in those years especially relating to our own time. Thus the omission of any mention of the Bank Charter Act, in Sir Robert Peel's administration of 1844, is a serious defect when the great influence of that measure upon the financial systems of the country be considered, as well as the almost interminable controversy which its principles provoked. Such an omission can scarcely be excused by the reference to it in the article on "Banking" in a previous volume of the Encyclopædia. But we find so much ourselves to notice in this great work that we must postpone reference to the remaining subjects for another number.

THE MCDOUGALL, LOGIE FAILURE.

PUBLIC interest in the insolvent firm of Macdougall, Logie & Co. has been revived by a contestation of their assignment filed by the representative of Alex. Ferguson & Co., of Glasgow, formerly partners and now large creditors of the firm. The contestation sets forth, among other things, that the firm have omitted to mention the personal property of both insolvents, of large value, and also a registered trade mark, commonly known as the "Elephant," also of considerable value. It goes on to claim that within the last twelve months they have secreted a large portion of their property to the amount of several thousand dollars with intent to defraud their creditors; that, with the same intent, the insolvents received from James Robertson two checks of \$2,000 each, and that one of these checks was secreted, and no entry of the same made in the cash book; that the insolvents have secreted a large portion of notes and bills of exchange for large amounts, discounted with the Bank of Montreal and other banks; that on the eve of the abandonment, Mr. Robert Logie took several promissory notes the property of the firm, to an

amount of several thousand dollars, and has either secreted them or the proceeds, among these being a note of W. E. Elliott & Co., for about \$2,300; that the insolvents have fraudulently made misrepresentation in their statement respecting the number of their creditors and the amount of their claims, and, among others, respecting McDougall, Haswell & Co., Duncan L. McDougall, J. S. Noad, A. W. Atcheson, Jas. Rowe, W. E. Elliott & Co.; C. J. Fraser, W. F. Franklin, Harris Harmen & Co., John Price and Wm. Donahue, who are either not creditors at all, or not creditors for the amounts stated.

The hearing commenced yesterday before Mr. Justice Tait. Mr. Logie, the only member of the firm present, was allowed to file the names of two small creditors he had unintentionally omitted in his abandonment, and he then declared that he was not in a position to vouch for the correctness of the abandonment as it had been prepared by the trustees of the creditors. He stated that he was unable to say what were the firm's book debts. He acknowledged that he had dabbled in the shares of the Electro Mechanical Clock Company, but he could not say how much. He would fyle a statement of the firm's bills receivable up to date. He would also fyle another statement in connection with his interest in the Cyclone Pulverizing Company. His firm owned a third interest in the Asbestos company, and the amount paid by them for this interest did not appear in the books. It had been acquired recently. He had private memoranda which he would produce in court, and which would give information in this connection. He would fyle another statement of the real estate of the firm. its value, and the moneys paid thereon. Mr. Logie admitted \$48,000 of losses by speculation in wheat in Chicago. When the court rose his examination was not concluded and we therefore reserve all comment until our next issue.

The auction sale of prunes recently held in New York is thus reported by the N. Y. Bulletin : The Turkish goods realized figures anticipated by the dealers, but the Bohemia brought prices that were indeed a surprise to those who had investigated the quality as a considerable portion was looked upon as really unfit to handle. It is generally understood in the trade that the owner had representatives at the sale for the purpose of bidding in a considerable portion and to assist in sustaining prices. Canada was quite a liberal buyer, it being estimated that about one-fifth was taken for shipment thither. Reports in many of the morning papers regarding this auction were really entertaining. With hardly an exception they reported the selling out of the syndicate's stock of prunes and the closing up of the "big deal." The syndicate's stock exists to-day the same as for months past, with the exception of 913 casks,-Bosnia, which, fearful of weather conditions

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have been put forth for the purpose of getting them into consumptive channels. The stock of Turkish prunes remaining in the hands of plic ex-members of the syndicate approaches 14,000 casks. The greater portion of this consists of Servia, though there are Bosnia goods included in the holdings. Gunningham's stock, of course, will be tied up in his suspension, but the other "leading light" in the disastrons "corner" will endeavor to retire as gracefully as possible, and will no doubt continue to patronize the auction room as the easiest way of getting rid of a bad investment.

The Supreme court of the United States has recently rendered a very important decision bearing on the duty-value of imported goods. It is to the effect that section 2.839 of the revised statutes, providing for the forfeiture of merchandise not invoiced according to the actual cast thereof at the place of exportation with design to evade payment of duty, applies only to purchased goods and not to goods consigned by foreign manufacturers to their agents in the United States, and that where imported goods are the property of the manufacturer the invoice need only state the fair market value of the goods at the place of manufacture. In view of this decision the acting secretary of the treasury has drawn the attention of collectors to the fact that section 12 of the act of June, 1874, is still is force and applicable to all importations of merchundise whether purchased or consigned. when it appears that the Government has been defrauded of duties by means of undervaluation. The view of the acting-secretary which places all merchandise on the same footing is commended by the Oil and Drug Reporter which states that while the duty on purchased merchandise is determined by the actual cost, the duty on goods sent to agents for sale on commission is fixed by a fair market value at the place of exportation. In Canada we believe the actual cost is not recognized as the basis for duty, when believed to be below the fair market value in the place of exportation,

Tue auditor of the city of Halifax has made his annual report to the City Council from which we glean that the finances of that city are in a healthy condition. The total debt for city purposes, water works and schoolhouses, on 30th June was \$1,791,145, of which the city and water debts are about \$800,000 each and the school debt \$190,000. School loans at taken at 43 per cent interest and the city consolidated 5 per cent debentures at from 71 to 10 per cent premiums. The assessment for last year was \$275,104, independent of water rates, and the closeness of collections may be seen when there is only a loss of 1 per cent on the assessment of 1885-6. The estimated revenue of the water department for 1886-7 was \$69,534, and the water rates collected were \$68,417. Valu-

ations for assessments are over \$21,000,000and, though there was a temporary reduction in personal property, owing to small stocks of fish, sugar and other commodities being in store, real estate had increased \$500,000 over the previous year. The report concludes with the statement that there are indications that the area of taxable property will be increased by more than the usual number of new buildings. The rate per centum of taxation is \$1.17.

The annual report of the Standard Bank of Canada, published at full length in another portion of this issue, shows that the year's gains have hardly been up to the expectations of the management. The profits appear to have been above the average, but an unusually heavy amount of losses have been incurred and consequently after these were written off the net profit was reduced to \$110,204, a sufficiently satisfactory figure considering that it marks an increase of nearly \$6,000 over last year's earnings and is equal to 11 per cent on the paid-up capital. The addition to the Rest, \$40,000 is only half the sum added during the preceding year, but it brings that important safeguard up to \$340,-000, or 34 per cent of the capital, and testifies to the moderate but wholesome growth of the bank's resources. The loans, also, show a substantial increase of about half a million dollars, the circulation marks a fair amount of expansion and the whole financial position of the bank indicates a sturdy prosperity and a steady; if only gradual, improvement that does credit to the efforts of the management.

A good evidence of the increasing trade of the city is to be found in the fact that although we have now two great trunk lines to the west the movement of freight has more than kept pace with the additional accommodation furnished by the Canadian Pacific, and the Grand Trunk finds itself obliged to proceed with the double-track system to accommodate the immense traffic of the line. The improvements being made in its terminal facilities and a double track westwards will place the Grand Trunk on a splendid footing, and its service will not be easy to improve upon. No one will regret to see the old line come squarely to the front. With reference to the Canadian Pacific the completion of the bridge and embankment at Lachine within a few weeks will bring a great and important work to a close, and the next undertaking of local interest will be the construction of the road from Lachine to Windsor street. Both railways are equally to be congratulated on the contemplated crection of handsome depots in this city.

Tuk Canadian Pacific in its recent tender for the English mail service on the Pacific, offered to contract for the ocean service at a speed of 15 instead of 11 knots, and to build its boats under admiralty supervision, so that

they may be readily converted into armed cruisers for a subsidy of £100,000 per annum. In addition to this it also offers to carry the China and Japan mails for 3.500 miles across America free of charge ; also to carry troops and government supplies over the same distance of land and over the ocean at cost price, thus making the route an imperial highway. The subsidy is calculated in the price per mile, which the British Government pays the Peninsula and Oriental company for the carriage of Indian and China mails via Suez, and by this estimate the amount in subsidy for a fortnightly mail service each way between Vancouver and Hong Kong would be £105,000 per annum.

Now THAT fuller particulars are to hand, it appears that Mr. Beveridge paid far too much for the estate of H. R. Beveridge & Co. at the time of its previous failure, and that this was one of the predisposing causes of the present collapse. Between the time of the acceptance of the offer and the handing over of the estate over \$6,000 worth of paper figuring in the assets became worthless, and one series of bad losses after another swept away nearly \$25,-000. No attempt will be made to get a settlement of the present assignment, and the estate will be closed out, but as Mr. Beveridge is one of the best woollen men in the Dominion it will not be long before he again shows his head above water.

STE. CONEGONUE, a western suburb of this city, has, so far, declined to entertain any proposition of annexation and thereby prevents St. Henri, a suburb still further west, from doing so although the latter is willing. The large proprietors of Ste. Cunegonde would no doubt be annexed with pleasure as they are being grievously overtaxed. Mr. A. Cantin's property, covering 276,801 feet, was recently assessed at \$310,000, while property in the city adjoining, comprising an area of 275,919 feet, is only assessed for \$92,000. Other proprietors complain of equally high assessments and will protest against the valuations made.

The fruit crop in Nova Scotia promises to be a good one as in Annapolis, Kings and Hants counties, where the bulk of the apple crop is grown, the truit seems to be setting well, and unless unforseen troubles should urise there is almost a certainty of a good yield. In some sections the canker worms have done mischief, in others some other kinds of small depredators have been at work but on the whole the crop will be over an average. It is said the exports of apples from Nova Scotia last year reached 200,000 barrels realizing \$600,000, and some sanguine fruit growers anticipate even a larger export this year.

LOUIS DAGRON-RICHER, for some years connected, as a writer, with the press, died at his residence in this city on Sunday last. His

sons, distinguished civil engineers at Baltimore and Kansas City, came to perform the last sad rites, and the funeral on Wednesday was attended by a few friends and acquaintances of the deceased gentleman. He is said to have been at one time secretary to the Duc de Morny, and afterwards carried on a commission business in New York. There never was a sadder example of Frederick the Grent's "sucked orange" as applied to that monarch's treatment of Voltaire.

TELEGRAMS received by the mercantile agencies announce the sudden departure of James E. Parker, boot and shoe dealer of Woodstock, N. B. So far as can at present be ascertained be owes between \$8,000 and \$10,000 in this city. Before his leaving he executed a bill of sale in favor of his two brothers which was duly registered so that the creditors may expect only a slender dividend.

The traffic returns of the Grand Trunk Railway company for the week ending 16th July, 1887, show an increase of \$31,526 over the corresponding week in 1886.

THE enterprising town of St. Hyacinthe, Que., has suffered the loss of several important industrial establishments by fire. The loss to one concern alone, a woolen and carding mill, is estimated at \$100,000 with insurance of \$75,000. The granite mill and the Royal electric light building were also burnt. The former was damaged to the extent of \$15,000 and was fully insured while the latter, which was partially destroyed, represents a loss of \$5,000 to \$10,000 and was uninsured. Sherbrooke has also had a visit from the fire fiend which wiped out a valued industry. Such visitations emphasize the advantages of complete insurance against fire.

It is remarked that everything favors the expectation of higher prices for wheat, except the one important fact that it has never yet paid to bull wheat on the eve of a new crop, unless the prospect for that was a very poor one. The present outlook is for a crop a little under the average, teckoning by breadth sown. But a better harvest in Europe would diminish 'the foreign demand for Canadian and American wheat, and make a smaller harvest equal to all requirements. The most inveterate bears, however, seem disposed to allow that if two-thirds of the crop surplus were removed eastward of Chicago there would then be room for a bull movement.

The manager of the Canada Atlantic Railway at Ottawa states that since the beginning of the grain shipping season that road has taken over 2,000,000 bushels of Western grain to Boston. About 2,000 cars are engaged in the traffic, and another thousand has been ordered. The route of the grain is by lake boats from Chicago to Owen Sound, thence by Canadian Pacific to Ottawa, and from there to Boston or other New England ports by the Canada Atlantic. A STATEMENT of all the libraries in Canada containing over 1,000 volumes has recently been prepared for a New York publication. It appears that Toronto possesses the third largest collection of books in Canada, namely, 46,000 volumes. The library of the Dominion Parliament is the largest with 120,000 volumes, the second being that of Laval University at Quebec with 100,000. It is also shown that there are more libraries in Ontario than in all the other provinces combined.

CANADIAN woollen and cloth manufacturers have recently been taking orders in this city for winter goods, and long terms for payment have again been the order of the day, notes having been dated four months from the 1st September and four months from the 1st March. As the last effort to reduce long credits only gave rise to two meetings, one of which was an attempt at organization while the other resulted in disorganization and discord; nothing better was to be expected.

The government inspectors in the various cities have been obtaining samples of milk to send to Ottawa for analysis. The object is to fix a standard for the milk of each locality, so that persons selling milk below that standard may be fined. Samples have so far been examined from almost every herd of cattle in the vicinity of Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Quebec, Halifax and St. John and standards fixed.

The local government has received from the Ontario government the sum of \$100,000, on account of the sum owed to this province on the Common school fund division. The balance will be submitted to arbitration. The *Gazette* contends that this money should not be considered as revenue, but being a repayment of capital previously invested should be devoted towards the reduction of the public debt.

The schooner "Viva," 92 tons, Capt. Baker, cleared at Halifax for Victoria, B C., on Saturday last, with an assorted cargo of casks and cases of whiskey, coal. lumber, plaster, nails, rope, paint, preserved milk, etc. The voyage is expected to occupy about five months, and the captain having the choice of routes took the shortest via Cape Horn, which will be only 20,000 miles. This is what our American cousins would call a coasting voyage.

RECENT advices from England state that old and poor stocks of lobsters have injured the prospects of this year's packing. Only 12s Gd per box in some cases is offered. New lobsters are 18s to 19s per case. The lobster packing, says one authority, "ought to be stopped for three years to bring back our valuable trade, as this would enable all the old packing to be cleaned out."

THE Bank of Montreal purpose opening their branch at Vancouver, B.C., on or about the 1st August. Mr. Campbell Sweeney, late manager of the Halifax branch, takes charge of the new office, with Mr. G. D. Bremner, accountant, at the Almonte branch, as accountant.

The deposits in the Dominion Government savings bank at Winnipeg, for the year ended June 30th last were \$469,517. The withdrawals for the same time were \$408,072, leaving a balance of \$61,444 excess of deposits. The balance to the credit of depositors on the 1st of July, 1887, amounts to \$989,196, or \$97,464 greater than at the same date one year ago.

A NEW company is reported to be looking after the subsidy paid by the Dominion Government for keeping up steam communication between Victoria and San Francisco. The amount now reaches \$17,000 per annum, and the continuance of this communication is grouped with the conditions under which that province entered the union.

THE American schooner, *Challenge*, and the Canadian steamer, *Annie Beck*, have been seized by a U. S. revenue cutter for scaling in the North Pacific within the limits prescribed by the United States and the vessels and crews sent to Sitka for trial. A protest is to be lodged with the British Government with regard to the last named vessel.

IT is reported from London that Sir Stevenson Blackwood, permanent secretary of the Post-office Department, will sail on August 30th for a tour through Canada, which will extend to the Pacific coast. The visit, though unofficial, will have an important bearing on the question of granting a subsidy for the Pacific mail service.

ENTRIES have been received from all parts of Canada and also from the United States for the Provincial exhibition, which will be held in Quebec from the 5th to the 10th of September.—...The Eastern Townships exhibition will be at Sherbrooke opened on the 14th September by the Governor-General. Unusual preparations are being made.

The minister of agriculture has given instructions to the officers of the quarantine station at Grosse Isle to have the quarantine vessel on duty at night in future. This precaution has been rendered necessary by the recent arrivals of infected vessels at Montreal without reporting.

IT is reported that the C. P. R., has contracted to carry 900 carloads of Australian wool from Victoria, B. C., to Boston and other ports on the Australian scaboard. This wool was until this season brought in sailing vessels to American ports on the Pacific, and shipped over the Northern Pacific to Boston.

THE Government will not take any steps towards the establishment of steam navigation between Canada and West Indies until the result of Sir Charles 'Tupper's mission to Spain is learned. If his visit results in securing favorable facilities for trading, vessels will likely be placed on the route next year.

SEVERAL of the New York State canners roport the condition of affairs as rather discouraging. The pack of pcas and strawberries will not be above one-half the average. Cherries are a complete failure. The apple crop is regarded as only fair, and a shortage is looked for in this staple fruit.

The Canadian Pacific has received a consignment of flour and leather from San Francisco to be shipped to Hong Kong by the "Parthia." The agent at Victoria, B.C., says it is the initial shipment from that city, but he expects it will be followed by a number of others.

PROFESSOR COLLIER, of Washington, is as enthusiastic as ever on the subject of producing sugar from sorghum. He has recently published some facts deduced from experiments at Fort Scott, Kansas, to show that sugar can be produced for one cent a pound.

Meetings, &c.

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA.

Report of the Directors submitted to the shareholders at the tweifth annual general meeting, held in the head office of the bank, July 13, 1887.

The directors have pleasure in placing before the shareholders the statement of the bank's affairs for the year ending June 30 :-

The profits for the year were good, but the losses (which have been written off) were somewhat larger than usual. After paying the usual half-yearly dividends of 31 per cent. each there remained \$40,000 to be added to the Reserve Fund, which now amounts to \$340,000, and is invested in Dominion Government and other good debentures.

The Agencies of the bank have been inspected as usual, and a new agency opened in the thriving suburb of Parkdale.

The Officers of the bank continue to discharge their duties to the satisfaction of the Board.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. F. COWAN,

	A TOSKIEMU.
STANDARD BANK OF CANADA, 30	TH JUNE, 1887
Profit and Loss Acco	unt.
Dr.	
Balance of profit and loss a	C-
count brought forward fro	m
last year	. \$3,442 5
Profits for year ending 30	th

June, 1887, after deducting expenses, interest, etc., and providing for bad and doubtful debts 110,203 67

Gr.	\$113,646	20
Dividend No. 22, paid 2nd Janu- ary, 1887 Dividend No. 23, payable 2nd July, 1887	\$35,000 35,000	
Add to rest account Balance carried forward	\$70,000 40,000 3,646	00
- GENERAL STATEMENT,	\$113,646	20
<i>Liabilities.</i> Notes in circulation	\$513,955	00
Deposits bearing interest\$2,511,055-17 Deposits not bear-	•	
ing interest 563,087 53 Balances due to other banks in	3,074,142	70
Canada	1,016	55
Balances due to agents in Great Britain	112,100	21

		-	
Reserved for interest due on de- posits, etc	20,793	90	
Total liabilities to the public.	33,722,008	36	
Capital paid up	1,000,000	00	
Rest account.	340,000	00	
Former dividends unpaid	320	00	
Dividend No 23, payable 2nd	•	-	
July, 1887 Balance of profit and loss ac-	35,000		
count carried forward	3,646	20	ł
	\$5,100,974	56	l
Assets.			
Specie	\$101,429	08	
Dominion notes, leval tenders.	205,057		
Notes and cheques of other	,	••	
	110,811	45	
banks Balances due from other banks	110,011	40	
balances due from other banks			
in Canada	37,439	31	
Balances due from foreign ag'nts			
in the United States	20,728	98	
Dominion Government and other	•		
first-class debentures	306,812	41	
Loans on securities, at Call and	000,012		
	170 007	^ 1	
Short dates	472,307	Y4	
- Assets immediately available	SI 254 586	17	ł
	51,201,000	••	ł
Real estate (productive), the			
property of the bank	20,500	00	
Bills discounted, and advances			
current	3,706,181	53	ł
Notes and bills past due (consi-			
dered good)	4,451	45	L
	4,401	40	L
Bank premises, safes and office			ŀ
furniture at head office and			L
agencies	108,025	67	L
Other assets not included under	•		
the foregoing	7,229	74	
• •			
	\$5,100,974	5G	ŀ
J. L. 1	BRODIE,	••	L
	Cașhiei		Ĺ
Toronto, 30th June, 1887.		-	Į
Actioned boon build 1001			1

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING. The chair was taken by the President, W. F. Cowan, Esq., who read the report and statements, and after commenting thereon, moved, seconded by John Burns, Esq., Vice-President :

1. "That the reports and statements now read be adopted and printed for distribution

among the Shareholders." Carried. 2. Moved by Dr. W. Alison and seconded by W. Glenny, Esq., "That the thanks of the Shareholders are hereby tendered to the President, Vice-President and Directors for their valuable services during the year." Carried. 3. Moved by A. B. Lee, Esq., and seconded by W. W. Tamblyn, Esq., "That the thanks of the Shareholders be given to the Cashier and other Officers of the Bank for the efficient performance of their respective duties during the year." Carried.

4. Moved by T. R. Wood, Esq., and second-ed by Dr. Carlyle, "That the annual meeting in future be held on the third Wednesday of June, the yearly accounts to be made up to

the 31st day of May." Carried. 5. Moved by G. W. Webb, Esq., and second-ed by Oliver Gilpin, Esq., "That the polling for the election of Directors do now commence and continue until two o'clock, unless five minutes shall have elapsed without a vote being tendered, in which case the poll to be closed at once, and that Messrs. W. Pellatt and C. C. Baines do act as scrutineers." Carried.

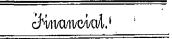
The scrutineers declared the following gentlemen unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz. :-- W. F. Cowan, H. T. Todd, John Burns, Dr. G. D. Morton, Frederick Wyld, W. F. Allan and A. J. Somerville. | harvesting. All the circumstances tend to

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At a subsequent meeting of the newlyelected Board W. F. Cowan, Esq., was duly elected President, and John Burns, Esq., Vice-President.

> J. L. BRODIE, Cashier.

Toronto, July 13, 1887.



MONTREAL, Thursday Evg., July 21, 1887.

The street rate in London is higher at $1\frac{3}{8}$ per cent and the tendency is decidedly firmer. The local money market, on the other hand, is lower and the feeling, if not exactly easy, is certainly in that direction. We quote call loans at 41/05 per cent but without any pressure to lend, and mercantile paper at about the same rates that have prevailed all summer. Sterling exchange is slightly dearer at 8 7-16@9-16 between banks and 8§@{ over the counter. Demand 83/015-16 and 9/09]. Cables 9103. Posted in New York 4.831 and 4.851; actual 4.821 and 4.841. Cables 4.85. New York funds stand at par to 1-16 premium between banks and 1/21 over the counter. The stock market has been dull and inactive and although prices have been well maintained the volume of business has been very restricted. Bank stocks are generally higher in spite of very limited transactions, Commerce especially being credited with an advance of two points during the week. The miscellaneous glist, has been neglected almost entirely and in some cases this has had the effect of lowering quotations.

Banks.	No. Shares.	Highest	Lowest price.	Average same weel 1886.
Commerce	1180	. 1201	118]	1201
East. Townships	38	¹¹ 20 ²	120	118^{-}
Merchants	116	1317	130}	124
Montreal	213	232]	230j	211
Ontario	75	1201	120	$116\frac{1}{2}$
Peoples	54	$112\overline{1}$	112]	99
Quebec	77	$112\frac{1}{2}$	112]	104
Miscellaneous.				
Can. Pacific	150	60 1	60	673
City Passenger	120	224	224	169Ĵ
Gas	100	2171	217]	198
Hoch. Cot. Co	30	134^{-}	134°	105
Inter. Conl Co	101	31	30	15
Land Grant Bonds.	\$1,000	105	105	
Loan & Morigage	100		114	106
Montreal Cot, Co.	87	110}	110]	97]
N. W. Lands	100	55	55	70]
Richelieu	650	55	54	· 77
Telegraph	325	97	96]	$124\frac{1}{2}$

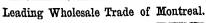
<u>.</u>

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

THORSDAY EVG., July 21, 1887.

Tho recent failures and the excessively hot weather have had a somewhat depressing effect on business interests. Many prominent persons are now out of town with their families whilst others are preparing to leave. In the country the farmers have commenced

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CARSLEY ACO. 93' St. Peter St., Montreal,

AUTUMN, -:- 1887.

Our Travellers leave about 27th inst. on their placing trip, with a complete range of Samples, representing the latest novelties in FANCY and STAPLE GOODS, from the European, Amèrican and Home Markets, to which your attention is respectfully invited.

CHANGE OF TERMS.

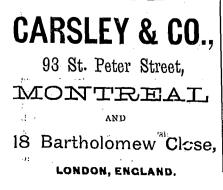
Being convinced, after several years' experience of selling on 30 days and four months time, that the former system is more satisfactory to both buyer and seller, we have decided to return to the 30 days terms. (The longer the terms the more numerous the losses.)

This change of terms, together with increased facilities for buying, places us in a position to give the best possible value.

Thanking you for past favors, we confidently solicit a share of your Autumn and Winter purchases.

TERMS, after July 1st: Six off for prompt Cash; Five off for 30 days.

Goods bought between July 1st and September 30th, dated as October 1st.



keep trade quiet but in the aggregate it is probably fully equal to former mid-summer seasons.

Asues.—Receipts have been 30 per cent larger than for July, 1886, and prices in England having declined, our market for pots has been very unsettled, and it is impossible to give a quotation as buyers are holding off to depress prices. The late boom appears to have collapsed. *Pearls* are still scarce the latest sale was at \$4.70 for first sort. Receipts since 1st January, 2324 brls. pots, 143 brls. pearls; deliveries, 2396 brls. pots, 183 brls. pearls, Stock in store 20th July, 6 a.m., 559 brls. pots, 14 brls. pearls.

CANNED GOODS.—Recent sales of salmon have been made at \$1.50 cash on spot. Lobsters are held at \$5 % \$5.26; some off brands are quoted as low as \$4.75, but do not seem to take well with the trade. Mackerel have been placed at \$3.50 % \$3.60, but the trade look to an advance, as the catch is not heavy, and large contracts have been closed with Americans. Tomatoes are already offered at \$1.05 f.o.b. at place of packing. A sale is reported at that figure, also at \$1.07 $\frac{1}{2}$, delivered, but the latter was a small quantity. Canned peas and strawberries are a light pack, owing to the extreme heat reducing the crop. Several western packers are oversold, and will have to deliver pro rata. Peas have sold at \$1.25.

COAL AND WOOD.—The advance in American coal foreshadowed last week is more general. We quote: Etove and chestnut, \$5.75 and egg, \$5.35. Soft coal in fair demand and firm. Scotch steam \$4.25 @\$4.50 ex-ship, Cape Breton \$3.10 @\$3.15 and Pictou \$3.50. Cordwood steady. Maple, 3ft. 2in, \$7; birch, \$6.50; beech \$6; tamarac \$6. Maple, 4ft, \$7.50.

Day Goops .--- The suburban traders report that the business of July up to date is in excess of last year or preceding years. The city trade always suffers more or less in the absence of customers at the seaside and elscwhere during this and the succeeding month, but the number of summer visitors on here has had some influence for good. The wholesale merchants are apparently busy executing orders that have been taken for carly delivery, but it might fairly be stated that they are nothing to brag about, and so far as we can judge the days of big orders at any one time are a thing of the past. Traders seem iniclined to stick to the plan of ordering as re-quirements dictate. Stocks are now coming rapidly to hand. Canadian manufactures are being largely delivered, and every steamer coming to the port brings its quota towards completing the fall importations. We hear of no giving way in prices, so far as the makers are concerned. Competition among the trade is, however, excessively keen, and small profits and big expenses are a subject of complaint.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—The demand for heavy chemicals has been good and prices rule steady. The recent advance in sal-soda is adhered to and prices still point upwards. Extracts of logwood is firm at 8½c@9c. Business in drugs has ruled fair. Quinine is quict at the moment. It is thought that opium will further advance. An English writer says : No improvement to report in Caustic Soda and Bleach. Soda Ash is in rather

better request. At Newcastle, Sal Soda is dearer, $\pounds 2^{\circ}$ 3s 3d per ton gross weight, net cash, Soda Ash 1d per degree less 15 per cent.

DARY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—There is improved feeling in butter and large sales of western are reported to have taken place on private terms. Splected has sold at the outside figure. Creating' firm. A lively business has transpired in cheese. Advices from New York reported an upward tendency and the cable rose to 498 6d. It is said one lot sold here as high as 104c and that price was paid up west. The market is excited at all points. We give the following as the quotations on spot: Finest white, 104c, finest colored 104c fine 93c 2010c; medium 8c 204c. At Woodstock yesterday eleven factories offered 3,000 boxes first half of July make. Business was brisk and sales were 2,100 boxes at 10c, 450 at 104c and 2351 at 104c. Provisions.—Fair local business in hog products at prices current. Eggs in good demand at 14c 2015c. Canadian in New York 144c 2015c. Bacon in Liverpool was firmer and higher at 408 6d 2041s. Pork was at 688, 1ard at 358, and tallow at 228 6d. Year pork in Chicago was unchanged at \$11.50. Lard was weaker and gave way 74c 212c, closing at \$6.60 August, \$6.70 September, \$6.80 Cetober. Meats were weak and declined 20c.

FISH AND OILS.—Letters from Newfoundland report that the cod fishery has been disappointing. Agents here have been instructed to hold cod and cod liver oil for full prices. The latter is firm on spot at 65c@70c and there is none offering to arrive.

FLOUR AND GRAIN .- The grain market at this point has ruled steady and more active. Wheat and peas have been placed at quotations. Oats were offered yesterday at 244c without buyers. The Allan steamer took 49,300 bushels of grain to Glasgow. Quebec and Newfoundland has taken considerable flour within the last few days. In a few instances prices were shaded to close bargains, and superior was placed at \$3.80 in one case. The export demand has been fair, and 3,000 sacks were taken yesterday. Manitoba strong bakers was in steady local demand. Bran and shorts have been in active demand from Western buyers, and prices have advanced to \$14 @ \$14.50 for bran and \$15 @ \$15.50 for shorts on track. Sales reported yesterday were: 125 brls. patent at \$4.60, 400 choice superior at \$4, 250 superior at \$3.95, 250 do. at \$3.85, 250 at \$3.80, 250 do. at \$3.80, 125 extra at \$3.75, 250 spring extra at \$3.50, 250 medium bags at \$1.90 and 250 do. at \$1.80. Lake freights are higher at 31c on wheat and 3c on corn from Chicago to Buffalo. In the West corn broke 11c @ 18c, with active trading; wheat was slightly higher and oats were weaker. Cables report dull and casy markets in Europe, with downward tendency. Values favor buyers.

GREEN FRUITS, ETC.—Business quiet. Berrics over and large fruit not in. Delaware peaches expected next week. We quote: Lemons, Messina and Palmero, \$5 @ \$6 per box; in cases \$8; new apples, \$4.75@\$5.50 per barl.; bananas, yellow, \$2.50@\$3.50 per bunch; do. red, \$1.25@\$2; pineapples, \$3.60 \$3.50 per dozen; California peaches, \$3.50 per box; do. plums, \$3.50; pears, \$5 @ \$5.50. Canadian tomatocs, \$3 bushel; Spanish onions \$4.50 case; cherrics \$1.50@\$1.75 basket.

GROCERIES.—A fair volume of business has been done and country trade is well up to the mark. The feature has been the activity and

firmness of sugar caused by the destruction of the St Lawrence sugar refinery. Prices have been further advanced. Reports are current of disobedience to the rulings of the sugar combination but we cannot vouch for their accuracy. Parties subjecting themselves to rule should in all fairness either openly break away or stick to what they have promised. The outlook abroad is favorable to better and more paying prices for sugar. European governments are thinking of diminishing the bounties on best sugar and United States refiners will probably have to accept a reduction of 20c per 100 lbs. after the 1st August. The last mail advices from Great Britain state that sugar has been in good request at advancing rates refined being ad@6d per cwt. dearer. Molasses firm, holders asking 32c @ 33c for Barbadocs. Fewer arrivals are expected than last year. A report reached here that teas had dropped \$2 per picul in Hiogo, but this is not con-tirmed by later advices and the foreign markets seem to be firmer if anything. A cable kets seem to be himser if anything. A cable from Japan of only yesterday's date quoted teas $\underline{j}_{c} \partial le$ per lb. higher, an offer at the old quotation being declined. The market for blacks has opened fairly. An English writer by last mail says: The second steamer with new season's Moning has arrived. Qual-ities have proved much the same as the first, and the value has dramed for component grades and the value has dropped for common grades Id per lb., say to 6d/06\$d, fair to medium 71d/0010d, medium Keemun and Kintuck 101d (alld, medium Ningchow 11d@111d, good Keemun 1s@1s 11d. Spices.—The public sales went quietly, and we may see easier rates shortly in cloves and white pepper. Coffee also seems very unsettled still. Nutmegs, although easier, are expected to recover, as the crop is reported 50 per cent short, and huyers for the United States are operating freely in Holland. Pimento, black pepper, sago, tapioca and ginger, especially Jamaica, are thought likely to improve. Cassia, broken is quoted in bales, perhaps boxes may be practicable where preferred : we cannot expect cheaper prices. Black pepper, some low Rhio sold at 54d, Acheen 64d263d per lb, and Java Long at 36s2378 6d per cwt. : White Sham 12kd per lb. (linger, rough limed Japan 138 3d@15s per cwt, ; Cochin, low kinds sold at 24@3s decline. Clove stems 23d@ sold at 2:033 decline. Clove stems 2%d@ 28d per lb. Fruit.-Old crop stuff is held firmly, but demand is languid. Of the new season's currants and Valencia raisins, the reports are favorable so far. Sultana raisins and figs are said to be short.

HITES AND TALLOW.—The local market is quiet and 50c lower, dealers offering butchers \$7.50 for No. 1. There are no sheepskins selling, but lambskins are quoted at $35c \oplus$ 40c. In Chicago native packers steers are genree, and a car sold here last week at 114c. The western market is steady, and the hides are in good condition. Some Hamilton have sold here at \$8.75 for No. 1, and \$7.75 for No. 2. Toronto hides are held for full prices. Tallow is unchanged with a tew sales at prices quoted.

IRON AND HARDWARN.—The iron trade during the past week has been extremely quiet, and we have not heard of any sales of importance. Travellers who have just returned from Western Canada state that buyers are unwilling to go in for any heavy purchases at present. The strike of the moulders in Hamilton has caused a stoppage of operations there, but there is no doubt that as soon as it is settled some of the larger buyers will be in the market for their supplies. Prices in Montreal are firm at \$19.50 @ \$20 for first

class brands of pig iron, and a fair local business is being done at these figures. Bar iron is steady with sales at \$2. A fair business is being done in general hardware and shelf goods. Nails are in good demand and scarce. The hot weather continues to affect the output. Canada plates are steady, and the low run of water in Wales and other parts of Britain where water power is used has lessened the production of these and other goods. Warrants in Glasgow are cabled at 41s 11d. No. 3 foundry in Middlesboro' 34s 4¹/₂d; hematite pig in Workington 44s 3d.

LEATHER AND SHOES.—Leather trade quiet and prices about steady. A combination among Quebec tanners is said to be already in existence for the purpose of restricting the output, but if so the effect will not be felt for some little time. Combinations among the trade in that quarter are not usually of long standing. Montreal manufacturers of boots and shoes have got lots of orders in hand and a good fall trade seems a certainty. Travellers are still out on the regular trip. English markets for leather are dull and nothing is going forward from here ; some cheap stuff is said to be moving to the other side from Quebec. English oak sole keeps firm without taking account of the increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ in the duty.

PETROLEUM.—The price of Canadian refined in Petrolia is 10c and here we quote car lots lower at 123c@12c and broken lots at 14c American oil is unchanged. The present "open rurket" price seems likely to be maintained for the present.

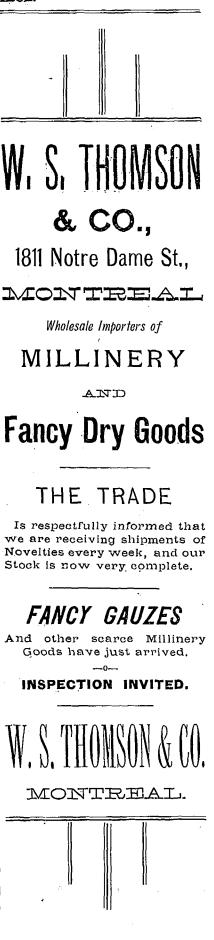
Woon.—The local market is quiet and unchanged. The summer series of London wool sales are now over. The first two days prices declined but this was recovered and the market closed firm at about opening rates. The next London sales open about the 6th September.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS. (Revised by Telegraph.) ; Toronto, July 20, 1887.

General wholesale trade is quiet at the present time. Remittances fair. The money market is quiet at unchanged rates. Sterling exchange weak; 60-day bill between banks $108\frac{3}{2} \ @\ 108\frac{1}{2}$ and demand $108\frac{3}{2} \ @\ 109$. The stock market is quiet with bank shares higher. Following are the closing bids as compared with last Thursday :-

Banks.	Bid July 14.	Bid July 21.	Lonn Cos.	Bid July 14,	Bid July 21.
Montreal Toronto Outario Merehants Commerce Dominion. Hamilton. Standard. Federal Imperial Molsons.,	1181 213 1391 1274 1011	206 120] 130] 215 139 127? 104? 137	Can Per Freehold Western Can Bildg, & Loan Parmers Loan Lond'n & Can'd Landed Credit National Invt Ontario Loan Itamilton Prov. Imperial Sav	164 185 1082 116 155 132 10 1	116 155 132 104 120

BUTTER.—Receipts have fallen off, and prices are slightly firmer. Rolls in good demand and firm at 13c to 15c, the latter for choice. The best tub jobs at 15c, and medium to good at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 14c. Creamery firm at 18c to 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ c at the factories. *Chesse* firmer, with a small jobbing trade at 10c to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. *Eggs* in good demand and firm, round lots bringing 15 cents.



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HARDWARE .- Demand fairly active. Nails \$2.90/@\$3 ; ordinary bar iron \$2.10/@\$2.15 ; Nova Scotia \$3.50; Summerlee pig \$20/@\$21; N. S., No. 1 \$20@\$22; tin, bar 26c@27c; ingot 25c@26c: tin plates, I. C. coke, \$3.90 @\$4; I. C. charcoal \$4.35@\$4.40.

at 821c/@82c on track, and yesterday some was offered as low as 81c. No. 2 red winter

sold a few days ago at 83c, and is now quoted

at 82c. No. 2 spring nominal at 80c. Barley dull and nominal; some samples of new

barley have offered and a fair crop is expected. Oats dull and unchanged, with sales of

HIDES AND SKINS .- There is a fair supply of hides and prices rule stendy.

condition of this market. Woot .- Business is more active and prices firm. Selected fleece sells at 24c to 25c;

ordinary grades at 21c to 22c, and coarse at 20c. Southdown 25c to 26c. Supers firm at 25c, and extras at 29c to 30c.

PROVISIONS .- There is little change in the





PROVINCE of **QUEBEC**.

HUNTING AND FISHING,

Close Seasons.

HUNTING

[47 Victoria, ch. 25. 50 Victoria, ch. 16.]

1. Caribou and deer, from 1st | January to 1st Octo-

2. Moose (male and female) at any time until the 1st October, 1890.

N.B.-The hunting of morse, caribou or deer with dogs or by means of snares, traps, etc., is prohibited.

No person (whitemen or Indians) has a right, during one season's hunting, to kill or take alive--unless he has previously obtained a permit from the Commis-sioner of Crown Lands for that purpose--more than 3 caribou and 4 deer.

Carnout and 4 deer. After the first ten days of the close season, all rail-ways and steamboat companies and public carriers are forbidden to carry the whole or any part (except the skin) of any moose, caribou or deer, without being au-thorized thereto by the Commissioner of Crown Lands. 3. Beaver, mink, otter, marten, pekan, from 1st April to 1st November.

4. Hare, from 1st February to 1st November.

5. Muskrat (only in the counties of Maskinonge, Ya-masks, Richelieu and Berthier), from 1st May to 1st April following.

6. Woodcock, snipe, partridge of any kind, from 1st February to 1st September. 7. Black duck, teal, wild duck of any kind (except shelldrake ard gull), from 15th April to 1st September.

And at any time of the year between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise, and also to keep ex-posed, during such prohibited hours, lures or decrys, etc.

N.B.-+Nevertheless in that part of the Province to the East and North of the counties of Bellechasse and Montmorency, the inhabitants may, at all seasons of the year, but fouly for the purpose of procuring food, etc., shoot any of the birds mentioned in No. 7.

shoot any of the birds mentioned in No. 7. 8. Birds known as perchers, such as swallows, king-birds, warblers, fly-catchers, wood-peckers, whippoor-wills, finches (song-sparrows, red-birds, indigo birds, etc.,) cow-buntings, itimice, goldfinches, grives (rob-ins, wood-thrushes, etc.,), kinglets, babolinks, grakles, grosbeaks, humming birds, cuckoos, owls, etc., except eagles, falcons, hawks and other birds of the falconidæ, wild pigeons, king-fishers, crows, ravens, waxwings (*récollets*), shrikes, jays, magples, spatrows and star-lings. lings.

(From 1st March to 1st September)

To take nests or eggs of wild birds at any time of the year.

N.B.-Fine of \$2 to \$100, or imprisonment in default of payment.

No person who is not domiciled in the Province of Quebee, nor in that of Ontario can, at any time, hunt in this Province without having previously obtained a license to that effect from the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Such permit is not transferable.

FISHING.

1, Salmon (angling), from 1st September to 1st May. Salmon (angling in Restigouche River), from 15th August to 1st May.

2, Speckled trout (salmo fontinalis), from 1st Ootober to 1st January.

3. Large grey trout, lunge and winninish, from 15th October to 1st December.

4. Pickerel, from 15th April to 15th May. 5. Bass and Maskinonge, from 15th April to 15th

June. 6. Whitefish, from 10th November 10 1st December.

Fine of \$5 to \$20, or imprisonment in default of pay-

Ment. N.B.-Angling by hand (with hook and line) is the only means permitted to be used for taking fish in the waters of the lakes and rivers under the control of the Government of the Province of Quebec.

No person, who is not domiciled in the Province of Quebec can, at any time, fish in the lakes or rivers of, this Province, not actually under lease, without having previously obtained a permit to that effect from the Commissioner of Crown Lands. Such permit is valu-able for a fishing season and is not transferable.

DRPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, Quebec, 20 May, 1887. E. E. TACHE,

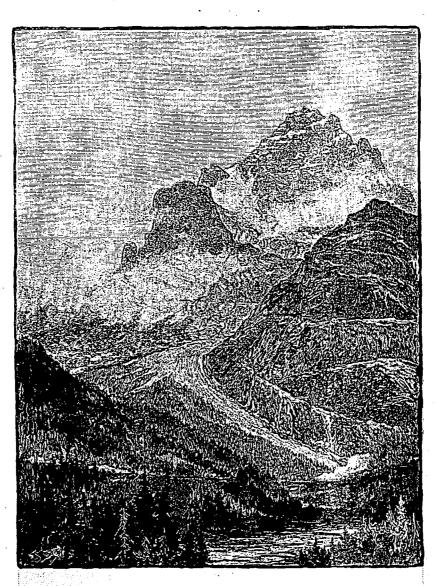
Assistant-Commissioner of Crown Lands, -----

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THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.



MOUNT STEPHEN, AT THE SUMMIT OF THE ROCKIES.

A year ago, under the title of the "Colossus of the North," attention was called in these pages to a new and wonderful railway just then completed across British North America. Although the last rail had then been laid in

this new line, finishing touches remained to be given, and some months elapsed before it was permanently opened for through traffic. Since that time thousands of people have travelled that way, and have returned full of

astonishment, not only at the incomparable grandeur of the scenery along the line, but at the magnitude of the work accomplished by the company in so short a time.

The enterprise, courage, and intelligence

which have carried to successful achievement what seemed when projected an impracticable if not impossible task have commanded the admiration of every one.

The main line of the railway now reaches from the tide-water of the Atlantic at Quebec to Vancouver on the Pacific, a distance of 3,050 miles, making it the longest continuous line of rails on the globe; and it is now pushing castward toward Halifax, as if ambitious to become unapproachable in length.

The railway has been built not only to meet every demand of a large traffic, but to perform the functions of an imperial highway between England and China and the East. Both its structure and its equipment are therefore far superior to those of ordinary American railways, and all experience has been taken advantage of to make travel upon it safe and comfortable in the highest degree.

From Europe the castern termini of the Canadian Pacific may be reached by the St. Lawrence steamships, which run directly to Quebec and Montreal; passengers landing at Halifax may go up by rail to Quebec in a day and a night, and those landing at New York or Boston will find themselves within twelve hours of Montreal. From the Eastern United States Montreal or Toronto may be reached by many routes, while from Chicago, the Mississippi Valley, or the Gulf States the route by the way of St. Paul to Winnipeg is a short and pleasant one. But, going or returning, the trip around Lake Superior should not be missed.

The old and interesting cities of Quebec and Montreal are too well known to require any description. Montreal for convenience may be regarded as the initial point of a transcontinental journey by the Canadian Pacific Railway. From there for a thousand miles westward there is a choice of two routes : one goes through the farms and orchards of Ontario, by the way of Toronto, to Owen Sound on the Georgian Bay, and thence by the magnificent Clyde-built steamships of the company through Lake Huron up the charming strails of Sault Stc. Marie and across Lake Superior to Port Arthur, where the western division of the railway begins.

The other route runs by the way of Ottawa, the beautiful capital of the Dominion, and up the Ottawa River to Lake Nipissing, and thence through a wild and picturesque region abounding in forests, lakes, and rocks to Lake Superior and around that great fresh-water sea, cutting and tunneling through its cliffs to Port Arthur and Fort William.

The Lake Superior section embraces the heaviest and most expensive railway work ever attempted on the American continent. Single miles of this part of the line cost three quarters of a million dollars, and the ruggedness of the scenery surpasses description.

From Lake Superior to Red River the railway crosses the wildest imaginable country, with rushing rivers, innumerable cataracts, bald mountain ridges, and deep, clear, rock-

bound lakes,- chief among them the great Lake of the Woods. The Red River is crossed at Winnipeg, a magic city of a few years' growth, only a little while back a tradingpost of the Hudson's Bay Company, but now a handsomely built city of thirty-five thousand inhabitants. This is the focal point of the Canadian North-west, a fertile region extending from the Red River for a thousand miles west and fifteen hundred miles north-west, to the mountains of British Columbia,-a region already producing grain and cattle to an enormous extent, and having possibilities beyond the grasp of the most sanguine mind. Interest must give place to amazement on sceing the change that has been wrought in five short years. The massive grain elevators and flouring mills, the well-tilled farms and the numberless herds of cattle, would elsewhere indicate a growth of decades. The many railway lines radiating from Winnipeg, and the twenty miles of well-filled sidings at that point, give evidence of the immensity of the traffic of the country beyond. Yet the real settlement of this country is embraced within a number of years that may be more than counted on one's fingers. Westward from Winnipeg for four hundred miles the country is well settled, the swelling prairie is covered with fields of grain, and farm-houses dot the landscape as far as the eye can reach. Nor is this prairie the flat, uninteresting plain that appears in the imagination of many. It is diversified with trees along all the water-courses, and is ever changing in color and form.

Beyond Moosejaw, four hundred miles from Winnipeg, the settlements become sparse and scattered, and for two hundred and fifty miles, to the Saskatchewan River, the prairie remains almost in its original state, yet is covered everywhere with greensward, and is diversified with lakes and clear streams, the resort of water-fowl and other feathered game in astonishing quantities, and the hannt of antelope, which every little while may be seen bounding away, startled by the train.

At the Saskatchewan, coal mines begin to appear, and beyond comes a ranch-country, with its countless herds of cattle. A hundred miles further, before one can become weary of the plains, a new object greets the eyes and holds them,—the far white peaks of the Rockies, curving in a vast semicircle around the western horizon; and Calgary, the headquarters of the ranching industries, whose cattle and sheep are pastured for hundreds of square miles along the foot-hills, stands right at the base of the great front range, which towers behind it in an apparently impregnable wall of blue and white.

And now begins a series of visions and experiences beside which all seen before dwindles into insignificance. Five ranges of prodigious mountains are to be crossed before the Pacific coast is reached, and grandeur and heauty now crowd upon the attention without ceasing, as the train speeds through gorge and over mountain, giving here a vast outlook, and

there an interior glimpse, then exchanging it for a new one with the suddenness of a kaleidoscope. Here gush the head-waters of streams that run for a thousand miles east and west. Your track is laid through gigantic gateways and along abysmal pathways hewn by these powerful rivers, and you behold the very source of their currents in some crystal lake or in some vast body of ice borne upon the shoulders of the mountains. Sometimes the traveller is in the bottom of green gorges beside a bounding stream, and strains his eyes to toppling crags that swim among the highest clouds. Again with audacity of engineering the railway surmounts a portion of this altitude, and one can gaze down where tall forest trees appear as small as match-sticks.

Upward, seemingly close at hand, are the naked ledges lifted above the last fringe of vegetation, wide spaces of never-wasting snow, and the wrinkled backs of glaciers whence cataracts come leaping into the concealment of the forest. Here one can look out upon a wilderness of icy peaks and needles of black rock, there cautionsly descend into the depths of a profound gorge and find himself enshrouded in a forest beside which the Eastern woods are as underbrush. The massiveness and breadth of some mountains will astonish; splintered and fautastic forms like that of "Castle Mountain" will excite curiosity; while now and then a single stupendous peak. like Mount Stephen or Sir Donald, will print itself upon the memory. In some places, where the railway reaches the highest levels, the line is carried almost under the shadow of great fields of perpetual ice, glaciers beside which those of Switzerland would be insignificant, and so near them that the shining green fissures penetrating their mass can be distinctly seen

When finally the Rockies, the Selkirks, and the Gold Range are all crossed, and the pretty lakes of British Golumbia have been left behind, the comes the amazing scenery of the Fraser, where a river as large as the Ohio rushes in a mighty torrent between towering cliffs, and the railway follows all its windings. New mountains exhibit themselves, where, above the river-orags, the eyes catches glimpses of the Okinagan range or the snow peaks of the Cascades; and it is only after these coastguarding heights have been traversed that the Pacific Shore is reached.

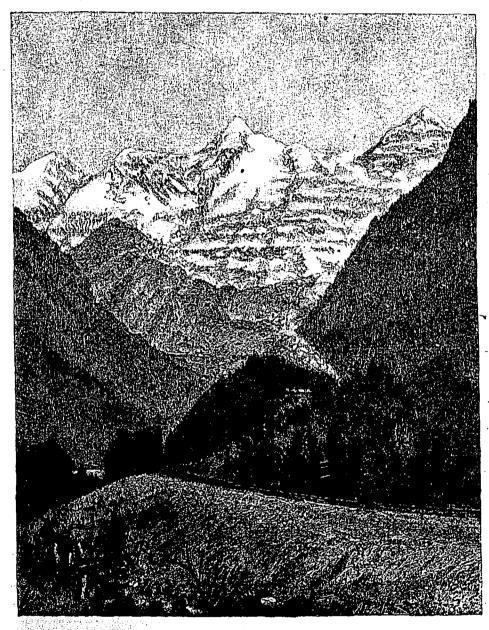
To attempt to take all this in one continuous journey is too much for either enjoyment or profit, and the tourist ought certainly to stop off at one or more of the places provided by the company.

One of the most attractive of these stopping places is at the already famous medicinal Hot Springs at Banff, in the Canadian National Park, not far east of the summit of the Rocky Mountains. This park is a tract of many square miles, embracing every variety of scenery, charming and wonderful, which the Government has already made accessible by many carriage-roads and bridle-paths. In the

rivers and lakes trout are plentiful and of a size unheard of elsewhere, and in the hills and forests roam deer, mountain sheep and goats. There are hotels there at present, but the railway company is building a very large and elegant one, which will be ready by the coming midsummer. Another hotel has been provided by the company just beyond the summit of the Rockies, in the shadow of

The transcontinental trains of the Ganadian Pacific far surpass those to be seen anywhere else in the world. The sleeping cars run without change between Montreal and the Pacific coast, and are models of luxury, superior in all particulars to the best to be found elsewhere, combining many novel provisions for comfort with superb decoration. Equally luxurious are the dining cars, which accompany all

steamships depart from Vancouver to China and Japan, saving one-third in both time and distance over those sailing from San Francisco. Thus a new way round the world has been opened. Every fortnight a fine steamer leaves Vancouver for the tour of Alaskan waters; sailing all the way in tranquil sounds and straits, protected by the outer islands, entering mountain-girdled fiords, and threading



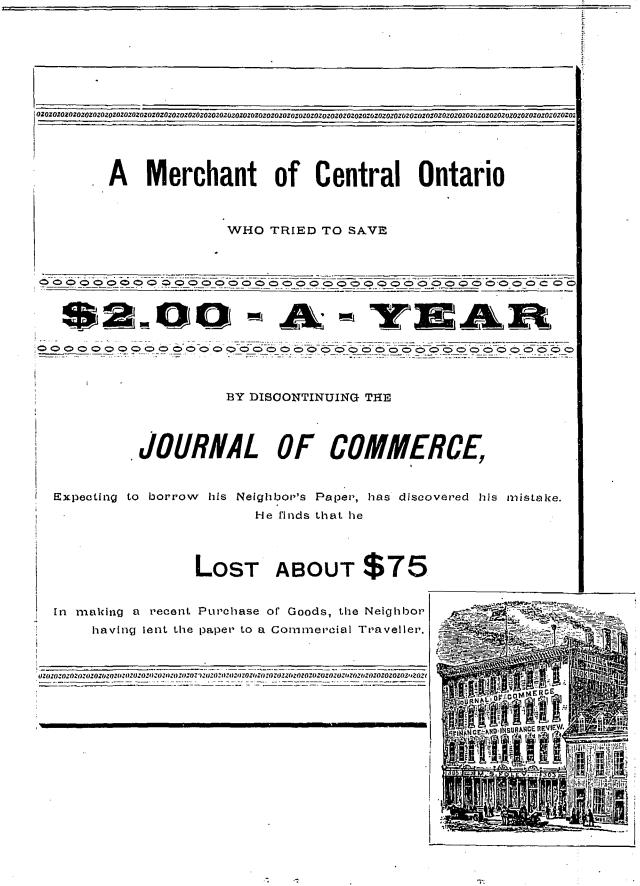
THE HEART OF THE SELKIRKS, VIEW NEAR GLACIER HOUSE.

Mount Stephen, which towers eight thousand feet above it; another at the summit of the Selkirks, in the face of the greatest of all the glaciers, and with Sir Donald, the loftiest peak of this range, rising directly in front; while a third is at North Bend, in the depths of the canon of the Fraser. These are all fine structures and are conducted by the company in handsome style.

transcontinental trains and make the journey a long festival.

Upon the arrival of each train at Vancouver, the Pacific terminus, a steamer connects for Victoria, the capital of the Province. At either Vancouver or Victoria, connection is, made every day for the scaport towns on Puget Sound and in Oregon, and on nearly every day for San Francisco. At frequent intervals channels where glaciers dip into the surf, scenes beside which the shores of Norway have no comparison for grandeur.—*The Century*.

NOTE.—Fuller information can be had by addressing the Passenger Traffic Manager of the Canadian Pacific Rillway at Montreal, or its agencies in London (89 Gamon SL.), New York 337 Broadway, Boston or Chicago.





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STOCKS AND BONDS. SURETYSHIP. Capital Sub-scribed. Div Per Cent P_{all}^{Par} Capital paid-up Dates of Dividends. NAME. Rest. last 6 Ms Prices July 21 The only Company in Canada confining itself ner Sh /Brit. North Amorica... Can. Bank Commerce.. Commercial, Manitoba. Commercial, Mid... Commercial, Windsor-Dominion. Du Peuple... Exchange, Yarmouth-Federal... Haniitax... Honoiaga... Jacquos Cartier... Jacquos Cartier... Jacquos Cartier... to this business. \$4,866,666 6,000,000 500,000 \$4,866,666 6.000,000 500,000 270,000 347 967 60 25 168 75 81 31 31 31 31 4 Jan 2 Jan 24 Aug 2 May 4 July 2 July 1 Mar 143 120] 103] \$ 243 j 1,101,630 50 100 45,000 20,000 THE GUARANTEE CO. 500,000 500,000 306,000 500,000 2 Nov 260,000 ,500,000 ,200,000 37 10 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 $\begin{array}{c} & 40\\ & 50\\ & 50\\ & 50\\ & 50\\ & 50\\ & 100\\ & 20\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ & 100\\ &$ 111 215 112<u>4</u> 120 85 104 108 139 96 138 74 65.000 1 May 3 May 2 Jan 1 Feb OF NORTH AMERICA. 1 Nov 3 Sept 2 July 1 Aug 1,070,000 240,000 107 50 56 25 60 00 59 50 104 00 21 60 139 00 36 00 138 00 18 50 1,500,000 1,47 425,000 Capital Anthorized, - \$1,000,000 l Feb l June.. Faid up in Cash (no notes), 309,900 150.000 70.000 340.000 1,250,000500,000 1,000,0001,250,000 500,000 1 June.. 2 June 2 Jan 2 Jan 2 June 2 Jan 2 June 1 Aug 1 April 1 June 1 May 800,000 Resources Over 1 Dec 1.000, "Deposit with Dom. Gov't, - 57,000 2 July 1 July 2 Dec 710,100 100,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 500,000 219,568 Limporial. Jacqueg Cartier..... Morchants' Can... Morchants, Halifax... Molsons... Montreal Nationale New Brunswick... Nova Scotia... Ontario. Ottawa. People's of Inlifax... Paople's of N. B. Quebec... St. Stephen's... Standard... Toronto... Traders... Union of L. C. Wille Mario... Western THE BONUS SYSTEM 500,000 1,000,000 5,799,200 1,000,000 2,000,000 12,000,000 3333 2 July $\begin{array}{c} 131 \ 25 \\ 168 \ 25 \\ 70 \ 00 \\ 464 \ 00 \\ 33 \ 00 \\ 210 \ 00 \\ 140 \ 50 \\ 120 \ 50 \\ 126 \ 00 \\ 19 \ 60 \\ 50 \ 00 \\ 113 \ 00 \end{array}$ 50,000 of this Company renders the Premiums in certain cases annually reducible until the rate of 131 108 140 232 66 210 140 120 126 98 100 112 125 2 July 1 Dec 1 Feb 1 Oct 1 Dec Nov 1 July 200 000,000 One-Half per cent, per annum is reached. 12,000 This Company is under the same experienced man-agement which introduced the system to this continent over twenty-two years ago, and has since actively and successfully conducted the business to the satisfaction of its clients. l June 1 May 1 Jan 1 Fcb ... 1 June 1 June Fcb 2 6 350,000 860,000 525,000 260,000 40,000 봙 1 Dec 1 Dec Aug 1,000,000 31 21 Over \$350,000 have been paid in Claims to Employers. 31 21 7 2,500,000 200,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 325,000 2.500 l April 1 0et President, SIR ALEXANDER T. GALT, G.C.M.G. Vice-President, - THE HON. JAMES FERRIER. daunging Director, - EDWARD RAWLINGS. Sceretary, - JAMES GRANT. Bankers, - THE BANK OF MONTREAL 25,000 200 000 2 Jan 2 June 128 205 64100 205 00 2 July 1 Dec 1,250,000 10,000 40,000 8628888884888 496,395 500,000 1,200,000 477,530 826,234 500 00 50 100 100 100 93 90 500,00 500,00 1,200,00 500,00 2 Jan 2 Juno 2 July 1 Dec 20.000 HEAD OFFICE: 20,000 35,000 30,000 67,000 27,000 30,000 90,000 500,000 826,234 300,000 578,313,267,066 223,771 750,000 697,900 663,990 2,200,000 650,410 850,410 873,205 1,000,000 1071 1181 103 $\begin{array}{c} ..., \\ 107 50 \\ 59 250 \\ 103 00 \\ 106 00 \\ 27 183 \\ 75 60 \\ 66 00 \\ 163 00 \\ 55 00 \\ 41 00 \\ 55 00 \\ 41 00 \\ 57 750 \\ 164 00 \\ 121 00 \end{array}$ 157 St. James St., MONTREAL. 600. 1 July 1,350 450 750 Jan EDWARD RAWLINGS. 106 1081 75 132 206 126 110 82 53 115 164 121 Managing Director. IJqly qly 4 2 Jan 2 July 64 1 Jan 1 July 125,000 1,100,000 .000 •N.B.—This Company's Deposit is the largest made for Guarantee business by any Company, and is not liable for the responsibilities of any other risks. 30 July 31 Dec 15 Jan and Qtly 443 1,000,000 1,000,000 500,000 1,057,250 157,000 1,000,000 500,000 611,430 1,000,000. 75.857 1 June 1 Dec 2 Jan 2 July Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal 450,00 155,00 76.000 40,000 134 1594 COCHRANE, CASSILS & CO. 1 Jan 1 July 8 Jan 8 July 2 Jan 2 July 15 Moh 15 Sopt 31 Dec 30 June 2 Jan 2 July 134 50 79 75 391,000 32,000 85,000 40,000 290,000 50,000 80,000 3,000 1,500,000 350,000 529,850 1,100,150230,090MANUPACTURERS OF 550,050641,704424,604560,000550,000116 116 00 838548<u>1</u> 700.00 $155 \\ 1121 \\ 116$ 77 50 56 25 116 50 BOOTS & SHOES $\begin{array}{c} 50 \\ 50 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 40 \\ 50 \\ 100 \\ 50 \\ 50 \\ 100 \\ 500 \end{array}$ 400,000 460,000 2,250,000 100,000 518,900 WHOLESALE, $\begin{array}{c} 162 & 00\\ 38 & 50\\ 87 & 20\\ 110 & 50\\ 110 & 50\\ 13 & 50\\ 57 & 50\\ 103 & 00\\ 500 & 00 \end{array}$ 102 2 Jan and Qtly 15 April 15 Oct 6 May 6 Nov CORNER OF 2,000,000 1,876,752 00,004 800,000 00,000 32,810 418,000 50,000 96 217 000,000 Craig & St. Francois Xavier Sts., 000.000 600.000 224 1104 27 MONTREAL. 800,000 300,000 1,000,000 1,700,000 350,000 2 qtiy 0 31 2] 3 4 15 Mch 15 Sept 31 Dec 30 June 2 Jan 2 July 30 June 31 Dec 1 Jan 1 July 1 Jan 1 July 1 Jan 1 July 106,000 22,500 115 103 100 SHAW BROS. & CASSILS, 50,000 235,135 700,000 27,000 500,000 300,000 479,800 2,605,600 50 50 50 100 90 122 115 38 541 130 40 119 123 113 123 115 45 00 61 00 57 50 19 00 54 50 65 00 40 00 134 00 61 50 66 50 92 50 TANNERS 1 July 1 July 1 July 1,200,000 487,048 346,213 1,619,099 410,515 200,000 2.000.000 31 2,000,000 500,000 500,000 1,619,000 500,000 42,000 9 Feb 15 Sopt Jan July March 1 Feb and Qtly 1 Feb and Qtly 1 Jan 1 July 8 Jan 8 July AND DRALERS IN 50 100 100 HIDES AND LEATHER. 24,000 200,000 4 31 21 4 426 and 428 Notre Dame Street. 800,000 580,360 1,200,000 800,000 50 50 50 600,000 2,000,000 280,000 MONTREAL. THOMPSON & CO.. Boot, Shoe & Slipper A. RAMSAY. J. PALMER & SON, ALEX. MANSON. A. RAMSAY & SON. MANUFACTURERS. 1743 & 1745 Notre Dame Street. 712½ to 716 Craig St., Montreal. PAINTS, OILS, COLORS, SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR USE AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS. A. & F. Pears, - Soaps, - London. English & Belgian Sheet and Polish Plate Glass. Auld's Mucilage. Dupont & Co., - Brushes, - Paris. MANUFACTURERS, ETC. Agents for Wright & Bull, Birmingham ; Windsor & Newton, London ; Sharratt & Newth, London ; Petit Aine, Paris ; Fourcault, Frison & Co., Belgique. Creswell Bros., - Sponges, - London. The best for office or household purposes. All Sta ioners and Bookstores keep it. Bertrand/Freres, - Perfumes, - Grasse. FACTORY : Inspector Street, WARRHOUSE: 57, 39 & 41 Recollet St., E. AULD, Manufacturer, 759 Cralg St., Montreal, Universal Polishing Paste, New York. MONTREAL.

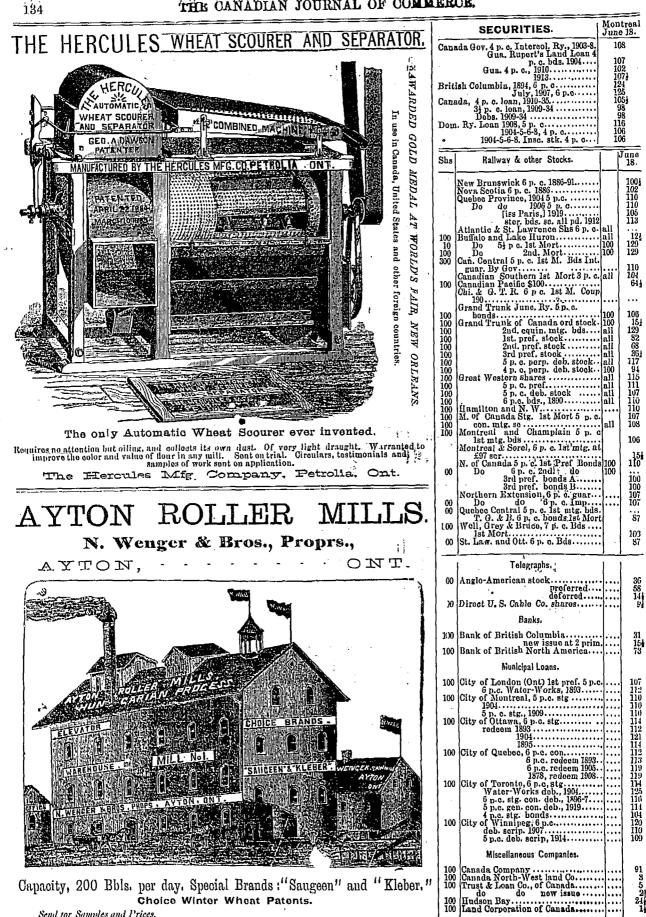


APPLIANCES

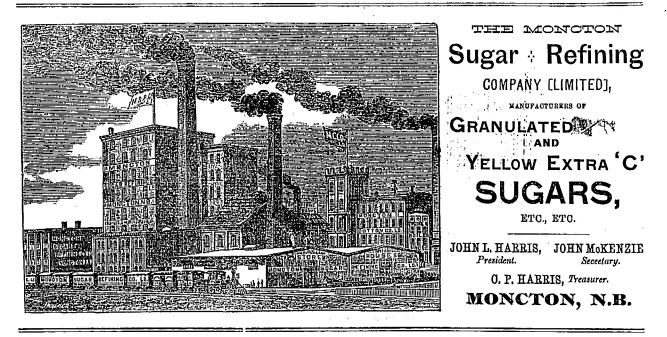
Simple, Compact,

THE

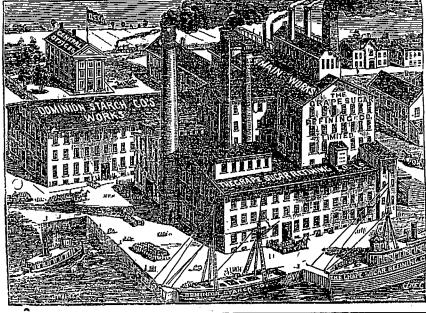
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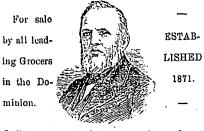
It is composed of the finest parts of Indian corn, has not undergone any fermenting process, and is

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MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.-THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1887.

Name of Article Wholesale Name of Article. Wholesale Name of Article. Wholesale Name of Article. Wholesale Darky Produce. \$ 0.5 \$ 0.5 fadigo (Pargal) \$ 0.5 \$ 0.5 \$ 0.5 \$ 0.5 \$ 0.5 \$ 0.5 \$ 0.5 \$ 0.5 \$ 0.5 \$ 0.5 \$ 0.5 \$ 0.6 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
Dairy Produce. 0 10 20 10 20 10 20 10 20 10 20 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
Retailers will please bear in mind that above quotations apply only to large lots.

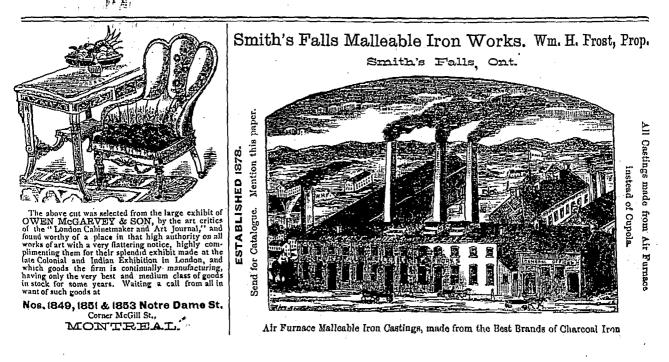


MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT .- THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1887.

Name of Article.	Wholesale.		Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	
Hardware. Antimony	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Horse Shees Terms, 4 months, or 5 pe or 30 days	\$ c. c. \$ c. c. \$ s. c. \$ c. \$ c. \$ c. <t< td=""><td>Foncingwire, No. 12 Eng. No. 13 No. 13 Hides and Skins. Montreal Green Hides No. 1 per 100 lbs No. 1 per 100 lbs No. 1 per 100 lbs No. 2 P</td><td>$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{s} \ \textbf{c} \ \textbf$</td><td>B. Calf. Brush' (Cow) Kid . Brush' (Cow) Kid . Bussetts, Light . Saddlors'. Imt. Fr. Calf . Meats, EggS, &C. Canada Pork, short out Western, new mess. Meats, EggS, &C. Canada Pork, short out Western, new mess. Meats, EggS, &C. Canada Pork, short out Western, new mess. Bort cut Hams. City Cured Lard, in pails. Racon, per lb. Ergs. Thilow, Rendered. "Rough. Potatoes, per bag. Olls. Cod Oil, Newfoundland. Do Halifax Bo Gaspo. S. R. Palo Scal Cod Ji, Newfoundland. Do Halifax. Do Gaspo. S. R. Palo Scal Cod Ji, Newfoundland. Do Halifax. Boild. Olive, Pure Machinery. "Extra, qt., p case " pts. do " Jussed Ray " Lucca, Flacks. Plagniol . Barretti, 1 pts. 2 do " fus. 4 doz. Barretti, 2 pts., 2 do " fus. 2 do"</td><td>$\begin{array}{c} \hline \textbf{s} \ \textbf{c}. \ \textbf{s} \ \textbf{c}.$</td></t<>	Foncingwire, No. 12 Eng. No. 13 No. 13 Hides and Skins. Montreal Green Hides No. 1 per 100 lbs No. 1 per 100 lbs No. 1 per 100 lbs No. 2 P	$ \begin{array}{c} \textbf{s} \ \textbf{c} \ \textbf$	B. Calf. Brush' (Cow) Kid . Brush' (Cow) Kid . Bussetts, Light . Saddlors'. Imt. Fr. Calf . Meats, EggS, &C. Canada Pork, short out Western, new mess. Meats, EggS, &C. Canada Pork, short out Western, new mess. Meats, EggS, &C. Canada Pork, short out Western, new mess. Bort cut Hams. City Cured Lard, in pails. Racon, per lb. Ergs. Thilow, Rendered. "Rough. Potatoes, per bag. Olls. Cod Oil, Newfoundland. Do Halifax Bo Gaspo. S. R. Palo Scal Cod Ji, Newfoundland. Do Halifax. Do Gaspo. S. R. Palo Scal Cod Ji, Newfoundland. Do Halifax. Boild. Olive, Pure Machinery. "Extra, qt., p case " pts. do " Jussed Ray " Lucca, Flacks. Plagniol . Barretti, 1 pts. 2 do " fus. 4 doz. Barretti, 2 pts., 2 do " fus. 2 do"	$ \begin{array}{c} \hline \textbf{s} \ \textbf{c}. \ \textbf{s} \ \textbf{c}. $	
Retailers will please be	ar in mind i	hat the above quotations apply	only to lar	e lots.				

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

Discounts on Nails apply only for immediate dolivery, and for quantities named of each kind separately. ** Terms for Cut Casing, Book and Shook, Finishing and Tobacco Box, Barrel, Clinch and Pressed Nails, not eash within 30 days; or four months Note adding interest from the date of delivery at seven per cent, Discount on Bolts: Carriage and Tire, 75 to 80 and 10; Machine, 76 to 76 per cent. Terms, four months or 5 per cent. off for each in 30 days.



MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENT .-- THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1887.

Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale
Class. United inches, 14 to 25 United inches 26 '' 40	145000 155000	Timber, Lumber &c	20 00 25 00	Bright Smoking, 3's;&8's Do Fanoy American Fancy, ch & sm	058063	Domecq	26 00 27 00 1 95 6 00 1 90 7 00
41 " 50 51 " 60 Paints, &c. W Lead pure, 50 to 100lb kgs	1 95 3 40 0 00 3 65	Butternut, per M Cedar, round, lineal foot Cedar, fat, lineal foot	18 00 20 00 60 00 100 00 35 00 40 00 00 06 00 10 00 04 00 06	Wines, Liquors, etc. Ale English, Bass qts.	2 40 2 45	Ports, T. G. Sundeman Graham's ditto Claret cases Class Claret of gd. brands Turragona Ports, imp ga Burgundy	2 30 6 50 3 00 & up 7 50 18 00
No. 1	5 60 5 50 4 50 5 60 4 60 4 50 4 75 5 50 5 50 6 60	Cherry, per M Elm, soft, 1st Elm, Rock Hemlock, M Manle, bard, M.	80 00 100 00 15 00 17 00 25 00 30 00 9 00 10 00 25 00 35 00	Domestic qts. <i>Stout</i> : Guinness qts Domestic	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Still, Case Sparkling Can. Spirits, Juip, gallon. Alcohol	16 00 17 50 Paid Bond, 3 15 0 99 3 16 1 00
Liq. Cols. Im. gal Evergreen Fit Yenetian Red. Eng'h Yel. Ochre. French Whiting, London, Washed	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Soft. do Ouk, M. Pine, clear, M. Shipping Culls Mill do Lath, M.	25 00 40 00 25 00 30 00 14 00 16 00	Brandy: Henessey's. gal. case Martelcase Jules Duret & Co? gal.	6 00 6 25 0 00 12 00 0 00 12 00 4 00 5 25 10 00 16 00	" "	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Portland Cemont, brl Roman brl Gluo,- Domestio Broken Sheet French, T.F. Casks	1 15 1 25 2 75 3 00 2 50 2 70 0 121 0 14 0 111 0 121	Spruce, 1 to 2 in., M Shingles, 1st qual 2nd " Tobacco (In Bend.)	110 081 143 040 1	Jules Bellerie & Coqts. Pinet, Castillon & Co case Cheaper shippersgal. Oase qts. Irisk Whiskey:-Roe's cs. Dunvillecase.	8 50 9 00 9 25 16 00 3 00 3 25 7 00 7 50 3 50 9 50	Old Ryc4 years old	1 81 0 75 1 91 0 85 2 01 0 95 2 09 1 05
Amorican White, Bris Salt.	0 20 0 22	Mahoganies, Smoking Do Chewing	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Stewart's Scotch Wh'y Bernard's Irish Whiskey. Scotch Hay Fairman & Co Lochaher Scotchats.	575950 525625 875925 750800	200 cases and over 5 p c off John Bull Bitters sm&lge Wool.	5 50 6 50
Liverpool per bag Elov'ne Twolver Canadian, in small bags. Half bags Quarters Factory-filled per bag	a 0 40 0 43 2 50 3 50 0 62 0 65 0 33 0 35	Bright Smoking Fancy Bright Smoking Solace, Common Solace Fair to good [Duty Faid.] Black, Chewing, boxes 12's	0 34 0 39 0 16 0 22 0 25 0 30	Scotch, Glenbrac Whiskey Encore Bornard's Irish Jamuica Rum per imp gal Hollond Ginimp gal "Green cases	5 25 7 25 5 25 6 25 3 00 3 50 2 50 2 60	Flecce Pulled, unassorted Extra Super Black	0 22 0 24 0 26 0 27 0 22 0 23 0 00 0 00
Euroka faotory-filled do.	• 2 40 0 00 x 0 00 2 00 s 0 00 0 50	Do Navy, Cads, 3's 6's & 12's Mahogany, Chew'g 6's & 8's	0 401 0 431 0 46 0 52	Champagne. Red cases	000 900 2600 2800	Natal Cape Australian	0 18 0 19

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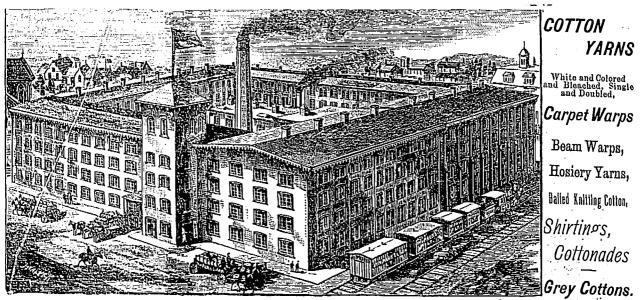
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STOOKS AND BONDS.

INSURANCE COMPANIES .- CANADIAN .- Montreal Quotations, July 12, 1887.

NAME OF COMPANY.	No. Shares	vidend per year.	Date of Dividends	Share par value.	Amount paid per Share.	Canada quotations per ct.
British America Fire and Marine Canada Life. Citizens, Fire, Life, & Accident Confederation Life Queon City Fire. Westorn Assurance. Royal Canadian Insurance. Accident Ins. Co. of North America. Guarantee Co. of North America.	2,500 11,880 5,000 2,000 20,000 20,000 2,610	6-12mos 5-6mos. 4-6mos.	Mch & Sep. 10 Sept i yr 30 J'n30 S'p Dec 84 y'ly 15 J'l 15Jan 15 J'l 15Jan	85 100 50 40 25 100	\$50 50 71 10 20 20 20 10 10 50	

BRITISH AND FOREIGN .- (Quotations on the London Market. July 6, 1887.

Market value

W. TATLEY.

						p. p'd up sl	
S. COLLINS' SON & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF	British and Foreign Mari Caledonian Commercial U. Fire, Life	& Marine, 50.000	50 30	20 50	4	£251 £221	£23 1s 34
PRINTING INKS , 32 and 34 Frankfort Street, N. Y. Our Cut luks are used on the MAGAZINE and WREEKLY	Edinburgh Jalo. Fire Insurance Associati Glasgow & London Guardian Fire and Life. Imperial Fire Jancashire Fire	on 5,000 100,000 	10 5 13 £7 p. sh. 30 15 48	100 £10 100 20 40 25 10	5 15 £2 25 25 8 12 12 17-20	£44 58 258 £72 £159 £10 £6 68 3d £324 £49 £3	£6 8s 9d 51
by Harper & Brothers, and on this Paper. Estimates for all kinds of PRINTING cheerfully given on application to this Office. We make a specialty of FINE COMMERCIAL WORK.	London Association of Soort London & Lancashire Lif Liverpool & Lond, & Glob Northern Fire & Life North Brit, & More, Fire Pheenix Fire Royal Insurance Fire & J Scotish Imperial Fire & Scattish Imperial Fire & Standard Life	200,000 Life	10 70 56 £21 p. s. 30 60 6 15 58 ↓ 5	10 20 100 50 10 20 10 20 50 50 25	1 7-20 2 5 61 1 3 1 3 12 12	£247 £2	404 52 78s 9d'
NORTH BRITISH & MI	ROYA		ISUF ERPOOL A			CO'Y	
INSURANCE COM ESTABLISHED 1809.	FIRE AND LIFE. Liability of Shareholders Unlimited.						
Resources of the Compan Subscribed Paid-up Fire Fund and Reserves as at 31st December, 1883. Life and Annuity Funds Revenue—Fire Branch. do Life and Annuity Branches. do Life and Annuity Branches.							
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MONTRE. D. LORN MACDOUGALL, Gen. Agents. WM. EWING, Inspector. (G. M. AHERN, Sub-Inspector.

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M. BENNETT, Jr., Gon. Manager North American Branch, Hartford. Conn. Capital\$30,000,000 | Invested Funds\$13,500,000 Total Assets 34,472,705 Deposit with Dom. Govt. 125,000

calue WALTER KAVANAGH, Resident Agent, 117 St. Francois Xavier Street, MONTREAL.

South Kensington, London, November 10th, 1886. Messes. D. A. McCASKILL & CO., MONTREAL.

Doar Sirs, I am happy to inform you that your varnishes have been test-ed by soveral Birmingham manufacturers and carriage 'makers with satis-factory results, and I have this day left an order for the whole exhibit to be forwarded by rail to Birmingham to be distributed to the purchasers. Yours faithfully, (Signed) J. E. PRATT.

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-The Exhibit consisted of 423 gallons of fine Carriage Varnishes. A N.B. grand finale.



