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The Chartered Banks

The Chartered Banks

BANK OF MONTREAL. ESTABLISHED IN 1818. Capital All Paid Up, \$12,000,000 Reserve Fund, \$12,000,000 HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL. BOARD OF DIRECTORS: C. F. SMITHERS, Esq., President. Hea. Sir D. A. SMITH, Vice-President. Gilbert Scott, Esq. A. T. Patterson, Esq. Mon. John Hamilton: Hugh McLennan, Esq. E. B. Greenshields, Esq. M. J. Buchanan, General Manager. A. MACMIDER, Assist. Gen Manager and Inspector. H. V. Meredith, Assistant Iuspector. A. B. Buchanan, Secretary. Branches and Agencies in Canada :
Capital All Paid Up, Reserve Fund, HEAD OF FICE, MONTREAL, BOARD OF DIRECTORS: C. F. SMITHERS, Esq., Mon. John Hamilton, Hon, Joh
Reserve Fund, - 11: - 6,000,000 HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL, BOARD OF DIRECTORS: C. F. SMITHERS, Esq., - President. Hon. Sir D. A. SMITH, Vice-President. Gilbert Scott, Esq. A. T. Patterson, Esq. Alex. Murray, Esg., Geo. A. Drummond, Esq. Hon. John Hamilton. Hugh McLennan, Esq. E. B. Greenshields, Esq. W. J. Buchanan, General Manager, A. MACHIDER, Asst. Gen. Manager and Inspector. H. V. Meredith, Assistant Iuspector. A. B. Buchanan, Secretary.
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E. B. Greenshields, Esq. W. J. Buchanan, General Mauager. A. MACNIDER, Asst. Gen. Manager and Inspector. H. V. Meredith, Assistant Iuspector. A. B. Buchanan, Secretary.
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A. MACNIDER, Asst. Gen. Manager and Inspector. H. V. Meredith, Assistant Iuspector. A. B. Buchanan, Secretary.
H. V. Meredith, Assistant Iuspector. A. B. Buchanan, Secretary.
A. B. Buchanan, Secretary.
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MONTREAL, E. S. Clouston, Manager.
Almonte, Ont. Halifax, N.S. Picton, Ont.
Belleville, "Hamilton, Ont. Port Hope, Ont.
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Donaton, Danna, Ont
Chatham, N.B. Moncton, N.B. Stratford, Ont. Cornwall, Ont. Ottawa, Ont. St. John, N.B.

St. John, N.B. St. Mary's, Ont. Goderich, Perth, "St. Mary Peterboro', Ont. Toronto, Winnipeg, Man. Guelph,

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Bullalo, Bank of Commerce in Budalo; Sau Francisco, The Bank of British Columbia. Colonial and Foreign Correspondents.—St. John's, Newfoundland, The Union Bank of Newfoundland. British Columbia, The Bank of British Columbia. New Zealand, The Bank of New Zealand,

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Incorporated 1885.

Paid-Up Capital, \$2,000,000. Rest, \$1,150,000 DIRECTORS:

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BRANCHES:

Montreal, J. Murray Smith, Managor; Peter-boro', J. H. Roper, Manager; Cobourg, Joseph Henderson, Manager; Port Hope, W. R. Wade-worth, Managor; Barrie, J. A. Strathy, Manager; St. Catharinos, G. W. Holgotts, Manager; Colling-wood, W. A. Copeland, Manager. BANKERS:

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DIRECTORS: W. Weir, Pres.; J. G. Davie, Vice-Pres.; The Hon. A. H. Puquet, Sommerville Weir, John McDougall, C. F. Vinet, Ubalde Garand, Cashier, Branch at Borthier, - - A. Gariepy, Manager, Branch at Louiseville, F. X. O. Lacoursiero, " Branch at Louiseville, F. X. O. Lacoursiero, " Branch at St. Jeromo, - M. L. J. Latensse, " Branch at St. Jeromo, - J. A. Thoberre, " Branch at St. Gerarro, J. A. Thoberre, " Branch at St. Gerarro, J. S. V.J. E. Wall, " *Actuals at New York:*

Agents at New York : The National Bank of the Republic.

THE BANK OF BRITISH	
NORTH AMERICA.	
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL OHARTER.	

Paid-Up Capital, £1,000,000 Sterling.

London Office, 3 Glement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C.

Court of L	lirectors:
J. H. Brodie. John James Cater. Henry R. Farrer.	H. J. B. Kendall. J. J. Kingsford. Frederic Lubbock.
Richard H. Glyn. Edward Arthur Hoare.	A. H. Philpotts. J. Murray Robertson
Secretary, A	. G. Wallis.
Head Office in Canada-S	

R. R. GRINDLEY, General Manager.

Branches and Agencies in Canada.

ndon. antfofd. ris. amilton.	Kingston. Ottawa. Montreal. Quebec. Toronto.	St. John, N.B. Fredericton, N.B Halifax, N.S. Victoria, B.C.
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NEW YORK .- D. A. McTavish and H. Stikeman, Agents. CHICAGO .- H. M. Breedon and J. J. Morrison,

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Agents.

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THE MOLSONS BANK

The Shareholders of this Bank are hereby notified that a dividend of

FOUR PER CENT

upon the capital stock has been declared for the CURRENT HALF YEAR, and that the same will be payable at the office of the Bank, in Montreal, and its Branches, on and after the

First Day of OCTOBER Next,

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

The Annual General Meeting

of the Shareholders of the Bank will be held at its Banking House, in this city, on

Monday, 11th October Next

At THREE o'clock in the afternoon.

By order of the Board,

F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS,

General Manager.

Montreal, 30th August, 1886.

The Chartered Banks.

THE	MERCH		BANK
Capital, Reserve Fi	OF OA		\$5,799,200 - 1,500,000
	D OFFICE,		REAL.
	. Board of 1	117861078.	
ANDREW ROBT, AN	ALLAN, IDERSON, Esq	., v	President. ice-President.
I. P. Day	wes, Esq. lan, Esq. lackenzie, Esq.	Ionathan Ho	deson, Esq.
	Hon, J. J. C. J	ADDOM, M.F.	
GEORGE J. H.	HAGUE, - Plummer, Assist	Gene ant Generál M	ral Manager, Janager,
B	ranches in Onta	rlo and Que	bec :
Bellaville,	Kingston,	Ouel	300
Daulter Daulter			frew,
Berlin,	London,		irew,
Brampton,	Montreal,		brooke, Que.,
Chatham,	Mitchell.	Strat	ford,
Galt.	Napance,	St. T	ohns, Que.
· · · · ·		8. H	N

Ottawa, Owen Sound, Perth, Gananoque, Hamilton St. Thomas. Toronto, Walkerton, Ingersoll Windsor. Kincardine, Prescott, Branches in Manitoba :

Winnipeg. Brandon.

Bankers in Great Britain.-The Clydesdale Bank (Limited), 30 Lombard Street, London, Glasgow and elsewhere.

Agency in New York .- 61 Wall Street, Messre. Henry Hague and John B. Harris, Jr., Agents. Bankers in New York .- The Bank of New York,

N.B.A. A general banking business transacted.

Money received on deposit, and current rates of in-terest allowed,

Drafts issued available at all points in Canada. Sterling Exchange and Drafts on New York bought and sold.

Letters of credit issued, available in China, Japan and other foreign countries.

Collections made on favorable terms.

La Banque du Peuple.

DIVIDEND No. 100.

The Stockholders of La Banque du Peuple are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend of THREE (3) per cent. for the last six months has been declared on the Capital Stock, and will be payable at the office of the Bank, on and after MONDAY, the 6th of September next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 31st August inclusive.

By order of the Board of-Directors A. A. TROTTIER. Cashier. Montreal, 31st July, 1886.

المحكم ومستعمره والمترك فيسترك فألفنا المستعد والتكر المتقاد والمحتول والمتكر و
LA BANQUE NATIONALE
Head Office, - Quebec.
CAPITAL PAID-UP, \$2,000,000
DIRECTORS.
HON. ISIDORE THIBADEAU, President. JOSEPH HAMEL, Esq., Vice-President.
Hon. P. Garneau, T. LeDroit, Esq. U. Tessier, jr., Esq. M. W. Baby, Esq. Ant. Painchaud, Esq. P. LAYRANCH, Cashier.
Honorary Directors-Hon, J. R. Thibaudeau, Montreal.
BRANCHUS :- Montreal-C. A. Vallée, Manzger ; Sherbrooke - John Campbell, Manager ; Ottawa-C. H. Carrière, Manager.
AGENTS :- England- National Bank of Scotland, London; France-Messes, Giunebaum, Freres & Co., La Banque de Paris et de Pays Bas United States-
National Bank of the Republic, New York; National

Revere Bank, Boston ; Nowfoundland-The Commer-cial Bank of Newfoundland.

CANADA-Prov. Ontario-The Bank of Toronto, Maritime Provinces-Bank of New Brunswick, Mer-chanta Bank of Hallfax, Bank o. Montreal ; Mantoba-The Union Bank of Lower Canadd;

A general Banking, Exchange and collection bust-ness transacted. Particular attraction paid to collec-tions, and returns made with utmost propagation. And Correspondence reareatifully builded.

DUNCAN COULSON, - - - Cashier. HUGH LRACH, - - Assistant Cashier. J. T. M. BURNSIDE, - - Inspector.

	The Chartered Banks.	The Chartered Banks.
TE	BANK OF HAMILTON.	THE CANADIAN
1	Capital Subscribed, \$1,000,000	BANK OF COMMERCE.
	Reserve Fund, 800,000 HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON.	HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.
Cap	DIRECTORS:	
·	JOHN STUART, Esq., President. HON, JAMES TURNER, Vice-President.	aid-Up Capital, \$6,000,000 est, 1,607,000
B	A. G. Ramsay, Esq. Dennis Moore, Esq. Charles Gurney, Esq. John Proctor, Esq.	DIRECTORS.
W.F	George Roach, Esq. E. A. Colquhoun, Cashier.	HENRY W. DARLING, Esq., President.
W. F A. T.	H S Steven, Assistant Coshier,	WM. ELLIOT, Eso., Vice-President.
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Bran Brig	-H. C. Aitken Agent. Wingham-B. Wilson, Agent.	W. N. ANDERSON, General Manager.
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- Al		aw Yonk-J. H. Goadby and B. E. Walker, Agents.
Corr	BANK OF OTTAWA,	BRANCHES:
T	OTTAWA.	yr, Goderich, St. Catharines, urrie, Guelph, Sarnia,
1	Capital (all paid up) \$1,000,000	elleville, Hamilton, Seaforth,
ļ ·	Rest, 210,000	elnheim, London, Stratford,
	JAMES McLAREN, Esq., President. CHARLES MAGEL, Esq., Vice-President.	hatham, Norwich, Thorold, ollingwood, Orangeville, Toronto,
	C. T. Bate, Esq., R. Blackburn, Esq., Hon. George-	undas, Ottawa, Walkerton,
CAP RES	DIRECTORS. C. T. Bate, Esq., R. Blackburn, Esq., Hoa. George- Bryson, Hon, R. L. Charch, Alex. Fraser, Esq., Geo. Hay, Esq., John Mather, Esq.	unaville, Paris, Windsor, alt, Parkhill, Woodstock. Peterborough,
ny	GEO. BURN, Cashier. Branches.—Arnprior, Pembroke. Winnipeg, Man.,	Commercial credits issued for use in Europe, the
	Carlton Place, Out.	ast and West Indies, China, Japan and South merica.
Isai	Agents in Canada, New York and Chicago, Bank of Montreal. Agents in London, Eng., Alliance Bank.	Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold. Collections made on the most favorable terms.
Croi (Toi	BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA.	Interest allowed on deposits.
	Canital Paid-Up \$710,100	BANKERS. New York—The American Exchange National Bank.
B	Reserve Fund, 70,000	London, England-The Bank of Scotland.
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	HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL. BRANCHES, Three Rivers, H. N. Boire, Manager,	THU DOMINION DIMNE.
	BRANCHES. Three Rivers, H. N. Boire, Manager. Joliette-J. H. Ostigny, Manager. Sorel-M. Dorval, Manager. East End Abattoirs.	CAPITAL, \$1,500,000. RESERVE FUND, \$1,020,000.
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	New York-The National Park Bank. Boston-The Maverick National Bank, Collections made through-	Jas. Austin, Pres. Hon. Frank Smith, VPres. Wm. Ince, Edward Leadley. E. B. Osler. James Scort,
Res	out Canada at the cheapest rates,	E. B. Osler. James Scort. Wilmot D. Matthews.
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	Capital Subscribed, 500,000	ain, and the Continent of Europe bought and sold. Latters of Credit issued available in all parts of
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- W	H. P. Dwight, A. McLean Howard. C. Blackett Robinson, D. McDarald	
and	K. Chisholm, M.P.P. D. McDonald. A. A. ALLEN, ashier.	Capital Authorized \$500,000 Capital Subscribed \$500,000
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• • -	Agents in New York - Importers and Iraders' National Bank, Agents in London, England, National Bank of Scotland, London.	ALPH. DESJARDINS, ESq., M. P., President. A. S. Hamelin, Esq., Vice-President.
.]		L. Cassidy, Esq [Lucien Hunt, Esq. I. O. Villeneuve, Esg.
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Au Ca	OF CANADA.	Branch at Scattantions, J. A. Coloce, Mittager. Branch at St. Hyacintile, A. Clement, Manager. Branch at Valleyfield, C. H. Hamel, Vanager. Branch at Fraserville, J. F. Pelland, Manager. Agents in New York, National Bank of the Republic.
Re	HEAD OFFICE, OSUAWA, OKT. Capital Authorized, \$1,000	Branch at Fraserville, J. F. Pelland, Manager, Agents in New York, National Bank of the Republic
0	Capital Subscribed, 506,000	gents in London. Eng., Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co.
1	Capital Paid-Up, 250,000	MARITIME BANK
Ho	JOHN COWAN, Esq., President.	OF THE
Th	REUBEN S. HAMLIN, Esq., Vice-President. W. F. Cowan, Esq. W. F. Allan, Esq. Behaviore and D. J. K. Allan, Esq.	Dominion of Canada.
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.] _	T. H. MCMILLAN, Cashier.	Lapital Paid-Up,
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۱y ا	Royal Bank of Scotland.	Agency-Fredericton. A. S. Murray, Agent. Agency-Weedstock: G. W. Vanwart, Agent.

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IN CANADA.
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON, ONT.
CAPITAL SUBSORIBED, \$1,000,000 CAPITAL PAID-UP, 200,000 RESERVE FUND, 50,000
HY. TAYLOR, Pres. JNO. LABATT, Vice-Pres.

The Chartered Banks.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBE	D,	•	•	•		÷.	S,	1,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP,			•	• '	•	•	•'	200,000
RESERVE FUND, .	•	•	•		•	•	•	50,000

IRECTORS. - W. R. Meredith. W. Duffield, iah Danks, F. B. Loys, Thos. Kent, Bonjamin nyn, Thos. Long (Collingwood), John Morison rontol, John Leys (Rice, Leyyis & Son, Toronto).

MANAGER-A. M. SMART.

ranches.-Ingersoll, Drosdon, Potrolla, Watford, orrespondents in Canada-Molsons Bank and nelos. In New Vork-National Park Bank. Britain-National Bank of Scotland (Limitod).

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OF CANADA.

DIRECTORS:

Eastern Townships Bank.

	100
Image: Applical Paid-Up, \$1,500,000 Reserve Fund, 500,000	i ta ta l
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HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.	्र
tranches — Fergus, Galt, Ingersoll, Port Colborne, Niagara Falls, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Welland, Woodstock, Essex Centre, Winniper, Brandon. Drafts on New York and Sterling "Exchange bought ad sold. Deposits received and interest allowed. Prompt attention paid to collections.	and the second second
Eastern Townships Bank.	
Authorized Capital, \$1,500,009 Japital Paid-Up, 1,449,488 Reserve Fund, 375,000	and the
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HEAD OFFICE, SHERBROOKE, QUE.	n fe
WM. FARWELL, General Manager.	N. B. B.
WM. FARWRLL, General Manager. BranchesWaterloo, Richmond, Conticook, Stan-	inter a substant
WM. FARWELL, General Manager.	Long and Long Martin

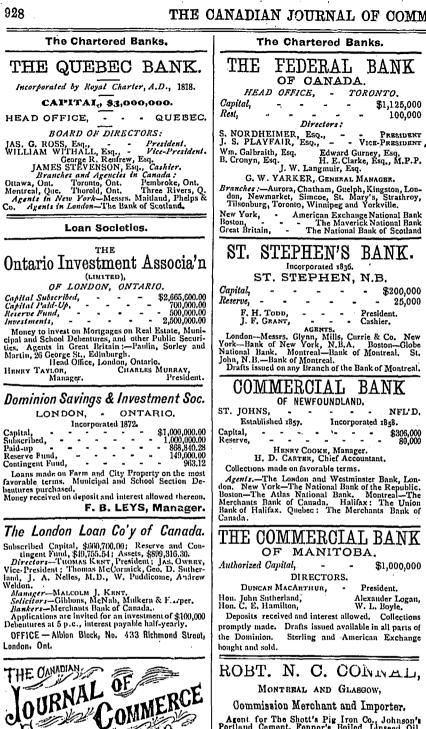
BOARD OF DIRECTORS :

Collections made at all accessible points and promptremitted for.

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Capital Paid-Up, - - - \$1,500,000 Reserve Fund, - - - 500,000 HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. DIRECTORS.-Sir WM, P. HOWLAND, President; DONALD MACKAY, Esq., Vice-President; Hon. C. F. Fraser, G. M. Ross, Esq., R. K. Burgess, F.aq., A. M. Smith, Esq., G. R. R. Cockburn, Esq.

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Man., and 476 Queen Street West, Toronto. AGBNTS - London, Eng. - Alliance Bank, Bank of Montreal. New York-The Bank of the State of New York; Messrs, Walter Watson and Alex. Lang. Boston-Tremont National Bank, Chicago-Bank of Montreal, Oswego-First National Bank. St. Paul -Merchants' National Bank, Novs Scotia-Peoples' Bank, Halifax, New Brunswick-Bank of Montreal, St. Stephen, N.B. P. E. Island-Merchants' Bank of Halifax at Charlottetown.

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PH. BAUDOUIN, Manager.

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THE Hamilton Provident and Loan

SOCIETY.

President, GBONGE H. GILLESPIE.

VICC-I resident, JOAN HARVER,
Capital Subscribed, \$1,500,000.00
" Paid-Up, 1,100.000.00
Reserve and Surplus Profits, 150,996.60
Total Assets, 3,170,880.41
MONEY ADVANCED on Real Estate on favorable

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PRESIDENT, - Manager, - Inspector, -	HON - HON ROB	. WM. Mo . S. C. W ERT ARI	MASTER. OOD. MSTRONG.
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JAS. BAXTER & CO., 120 St. Francois Xavier St., MONTREAL.

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

feldon. Manger-MALCOLM J. KRNT. Solicitors-Gibbons, McNab, Mulkern & F. Aper. Bankers-Merchauts Bank of Canada. Applications are invited for an investment of \$100,000 Applications are invited for an investment of \$100,000 Debentures at 5 p.c., interest payable half-yearly, OFFICE - Albion Block, No. 433 Richmond Street, OURNAL OF COMMERCE THE OANADIAN TINANCE AND ME INSURANCE NEVIEW DEVOTED TO Issued Every Friday Morning. ---SUBSCRIPTION 1 • : \$3 a year 10s. stg 4 10a, each Editorial and Business Offices : MONTREAL.

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\$1,000,000

Deposits received and interest allowed. Collections promptly made. Drafts issued available in all parts of

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Agent for The Shott's Pig Iron Co., Johnson's Portland Coment, Fenner's Boiled Linseed Oil, dealer in Chemicals, Metals, Oils, &c., of all des-eription. Direct import orders solicited. Telephone No. 1251, x.

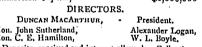
BELL TELEPHONE CO. OF CANADA.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1880.

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Vice-President and Man. Director, - C. F. Siss. Secretary-Treasurer, - C. P. SCLATER. This Company is now prepared to furnish Tele-phone Exchange facilities to Citics and Towns at reasonable rates, and to connect Citics and Towns with each other for Telephonis communication; also to build Private Lines, connecting Mills, Offices, Dwellings or other points which parties may desire, to connect by Telephone. For particulars address THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA, -- MONTREAL.

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

1886—Summer Service—1886

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

Numidian	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Commanders,
Siberian	Numidian	6.100 Build	ing.
Carthagenian	Siberian	4.600 Capt.	R. P. Moore.
Parisian	Carthagenian		A. Macnicol.
Sardinian	Parisian		lames Wylie.
Polynesian	Sardinian	4.650 Lt. V	V. H. Smith. R.N.R.
Sarmatian,	Polynesian	4.100 Capt.	Ioseoh Ritchie.
Circassian	Sarmatian.	3.600	John Graham.
Peruvian	Circassian		W. Richardson.
Nova Scotian 3,300 Capt. R. H. Hughes. Hiberulan 3,434 J. Brown. Caspian 3,231 Capt. J. G. Stephen. Austrian 2,700 Capt. J. Ambury. Nestorian 2,700 W. Dalziel. Prussian 3,000 " J. Brown. Scandinavian 2,700 W. Dalziel. " Mc McDougall. Scandinavian 3,000 " John Park. Buenos Ayrean 3,600 " J. McDougall. Gorean 4,000 " C. J. Menzies. Grecian 3,600 " C. LeGaliais. Manitobán 3,500 " J. Kerr. Phoenleian 2,800 " J. Kerr. Valdensian 2,600 " J. James. Lucerae 2,200 " W. S. Main. Newfoundland 1,500 " C. Mylins.	Peruvian		H. Wylie.
Hiberulan 3.434 "J. Brown." Caspian 3.200 LK. R. Barrett, R. N.R. Norwegian 3.320 LK. R. Barrett, R.N.R. Austrian 2.700 Capt. J. G. Stephen. Austrian 2.700 "W. Dalzicl. Prussian 3.000 "Alex. McDougall. Scandinavian 3.000 "J. Scott. Corean 4.000 "C. J. Menzies. Grecian 3.600 "C. E. LeGallais. Manitoban 3.150 "R. Cartuthers. Canadian 2.600 "D. McKillop. Valdensian 2.600 "D. McKillop. Valdensian 2.600 "C. Mylins.	Nova Scotian		R. H. Huches.
Caspian 3200 Lt. R. Barrett, R.N.R. Norwegian 351 Capt. J. G. Stephen. Austrian 2700 Capt. J. Ambury. Nestorian 2700 "W. Dalzicl. Prussian 3000 "John Park. Buenos Ayrean 3800 "G. L. Lee G. Stott. Grecian 3600 "G. L. Lee G. Stott. Manitobàn 3150 "G. L. Lee Galiais. Manitobàn 3150 "G. Kerr. Phœncician 2800 "D. McKillop. Valdensian 2600 "D. J. James. Lucerae. 2200 "W. S. Main. Newfoundland. 1,500 "C. Mains.	Hibernian	3.434	J. Brown.
Norwegian	Caspian		Barrett, R.N.R.
Austrian	Norwegian	3.531 Capt	. I. G. Stephen.
Nestorian	Austrian	2.700 Capt	. I. Ambury.
Prussian	Nestorian		W. Dalziel.
Scandinavian	Prussian		
Buenos Ayrean	Scandinavian		John Park.
Corean	Buenos Ayrean		I. Scott.
Grecian	Corean		C. I. Menzies.
Manitoban	Grecian	3.600 "	C. E. LeGallais.
Canadian	Manitoban	3.150 "	
Phcenician	Canadian		I. Kerr.
Waldensian	Phœnician		D. McKillop.
Newfoundland	Waldensian,		D. I. James.
Newfoundland	Lucerne		W. S. Main.
Acadian1,350 " F. McGrath.	Newfoundland	1,500 "	
the second se	Acadian	1,350 "	F. McGrath.
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The shortest Sea Route between America and Europe. being only five days between land to land.

The Steamers of the

Liverpool, Londonderry, Quebec and Montreal Mail Service.

Sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Quebec every SATURDAY, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched.

Rates of Passage from Quebec.

Cabin.....\$62.00, \$65.00 and \$88.00 (According to Accommodation.)

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Circassian	. marth May
Polynesian	20th May
Parisian	27th May
Sarmatian	4th June
Sardinian	roth June
Circassian	18th June
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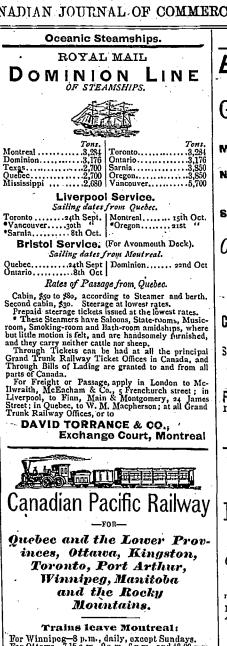
Persons desirous of bringing their friends from Britain can obtain Passage Certificates at lowest rates. An experienced surgeon carried on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for. Through Bills of Lading granted at Liverpool and Glasgow, and at Continental Ports, to all points in Canada and Western States, via Halifax, Boston, Baltimore, Quebec and Montreal; and from all Rail-way Stations in Canada and the United States to Liver-pool and Glasgow, via Baltimore, Boston, Quebec and Montreal. For Freight. Passage or other inte

Montreal. For Freight, Passage or other information, apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quai d'Orleans, Havre: Alex. Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns, Antwerp: Ruys & Co., Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Hamburg: James Moss & Co., Bordeaux; Fisher & Behner, Schusselkorb, No. 8 Bremen; Charley & Malcolm, Belfast; James Scott & Co., Queenstown; Montgomerie & Workman, 17 Grace-church st., London; James & Alex Allan, 70 Great Clyde st., Glasgow; Allan Bros, James Kotte, Liver-pool; Allans, Rae& Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 72 La Salle Street, Chicago; H. Bourlier, Toronto; Leve & Alden, 207 Broadway, New York, 201 Washington street, Boston, or to

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State St., Boston, and 25 Common Street, Montreal.



For Winnipeg-8 p.m., daily, oxcept Sundays. For Ottawa-7.15 a m., 9 a.m., 6 p.m., and 18.00 p.m. For Toronto-9 a.m., and 18 p.m. For Quebec-8.05 a.m., *4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

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From Winnipeg-8.20 p.m., daily, except Sunday. From Ottawa-18.20 a.m., 12.35 p.m., 8.55 p.m. and

10 p.m. From Toronto-t8.20 a.m. and 10 p.m. From Quebco-6.30 a.m., 9.10 p.m. and •10.35 p.m.

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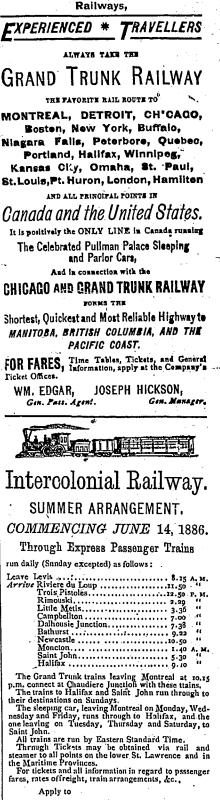
Connections at Toronto for all points West, South and Northwest. Magnificent Parlor and Sleeping Cars on Through and Local Express Trains.

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D. POTTINGER,

Chief Superintendent

Railway Office, Moncton, N.B., June 12th, 1886.

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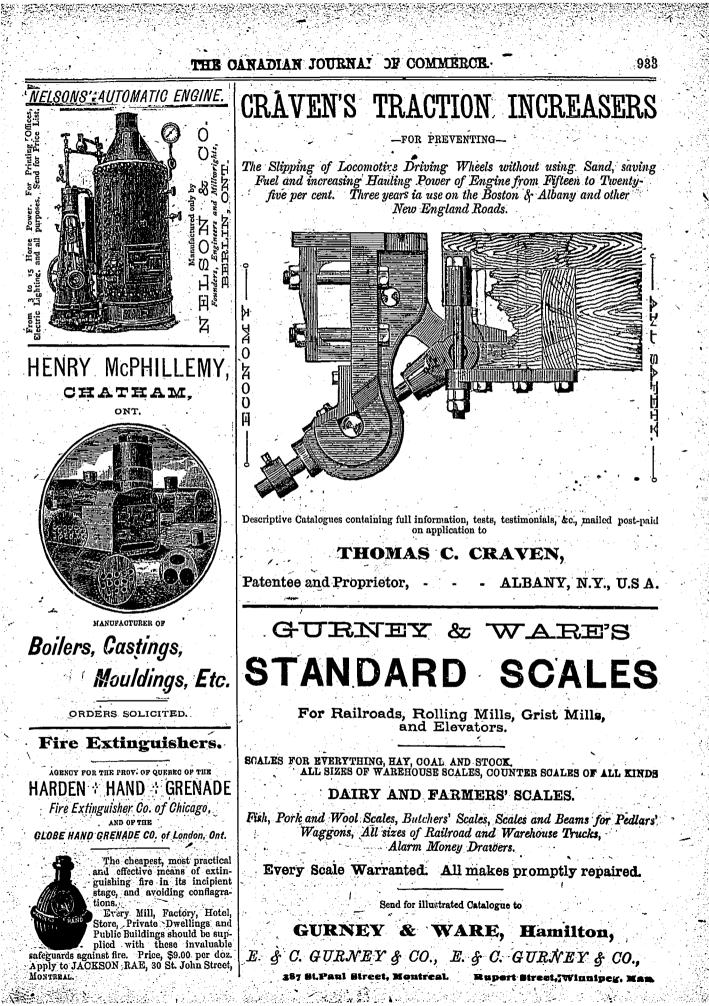
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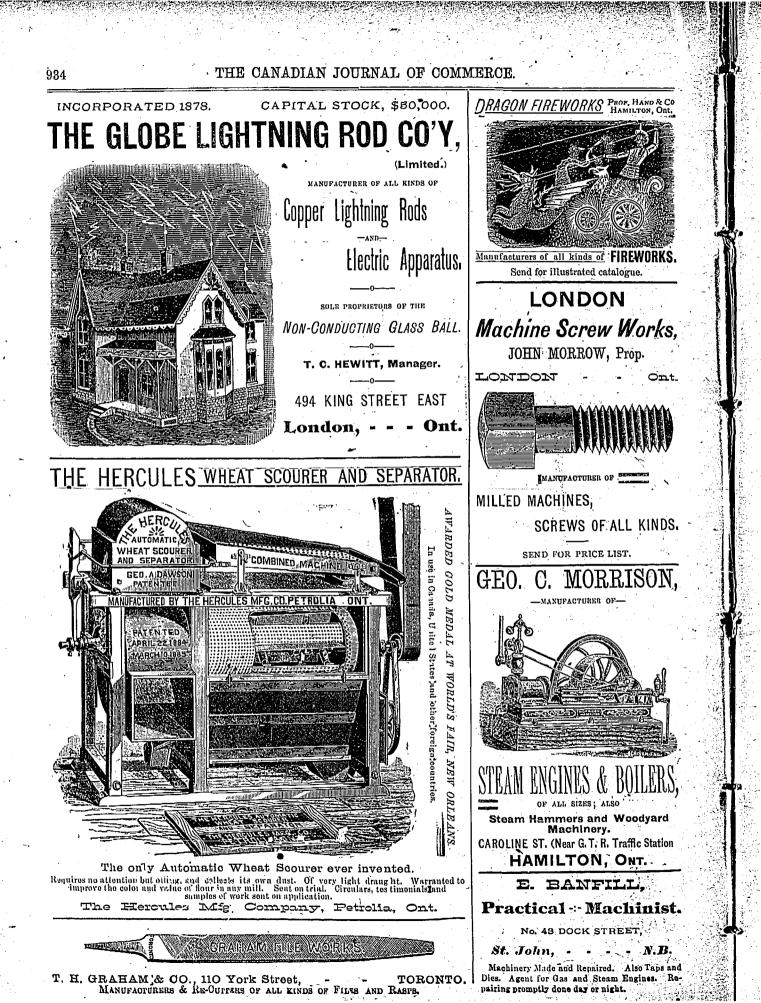
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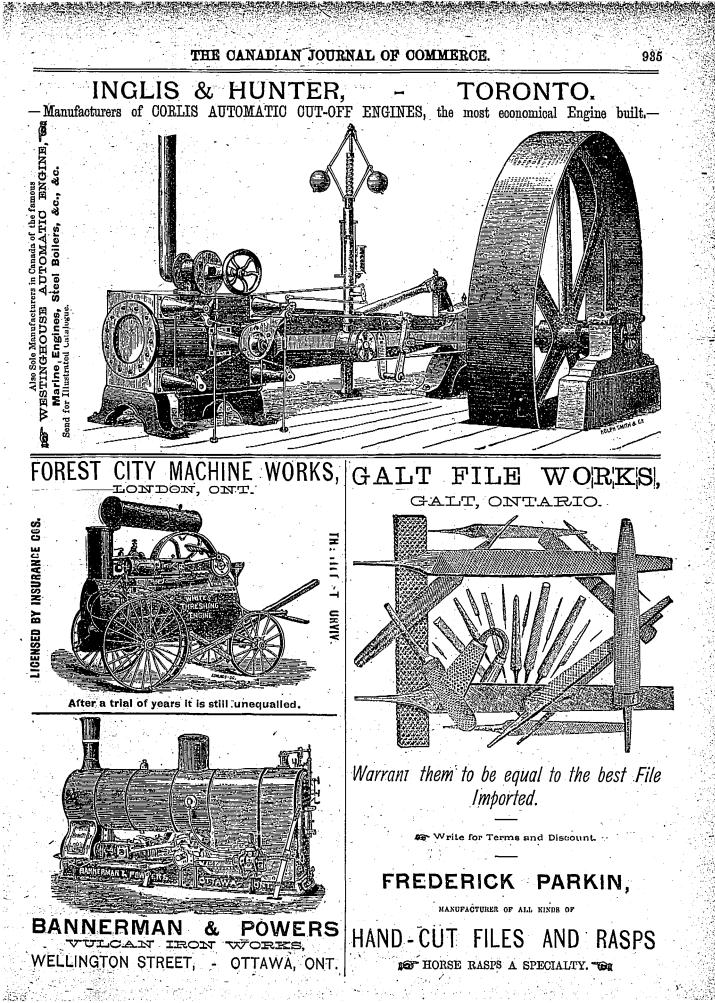








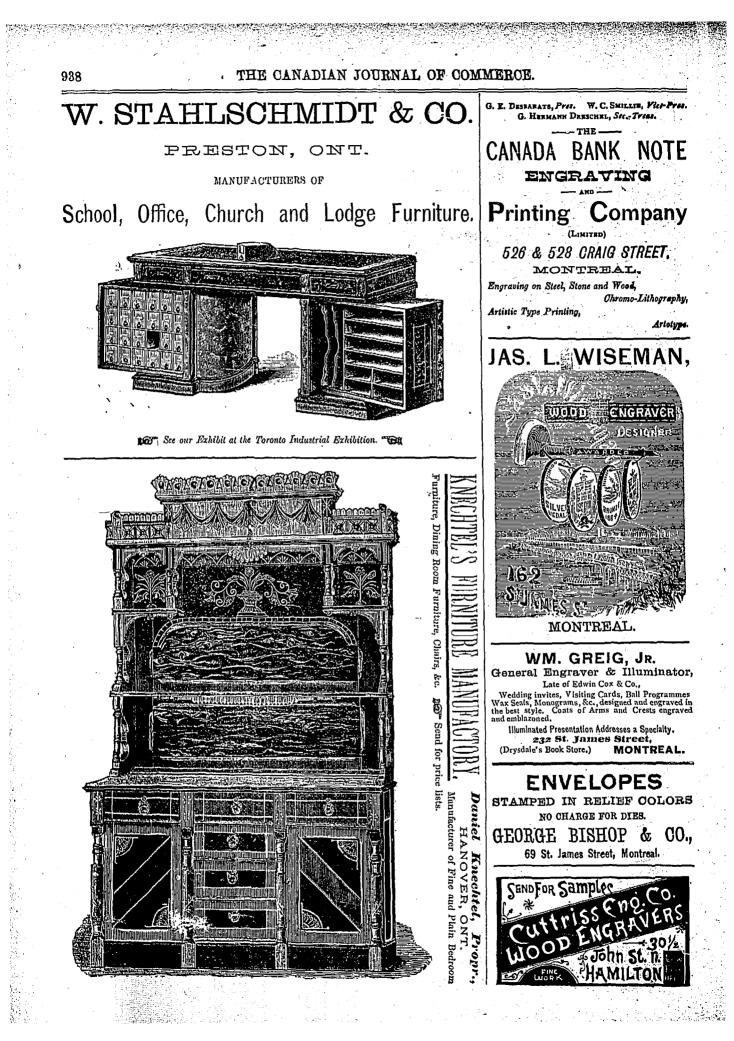
















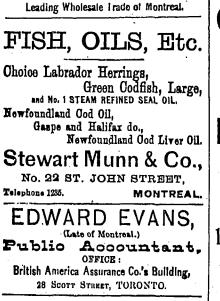


THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. 942 FOR SALE THE DOMINION HARNESS COMPANY. L. WALKER, Manager, DELHI, Ont. Cheap. A 25 H. P. TUBULAR-0 BOILE Of Galt Manufacture. Address, or_call at THE OFFICE OF THE **Journal of Commerce** 303 & 305 St. James St., MONTREAL. **Telephones** for Sale OUTRIGHT. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. Send for Price List. Electric Telephone, Price \$16. NO RENT. NO BEPAIRS. A first-class working instrument. Does not interfere with any patents valid in Canada. Send for Circular, MONTREAL TELEPHONE WORKS, J. MOONEY)NS Manufacturers of CALF SHEEP AND KID LEATHERS. far Craig Street, corner St. James St., MONTREAL For Sale. Two first-class new Sewing Machines, cheap for cash. Aidress. P. O. Box 885, CITY. J.H.MOONEY & NS ANNERS A portion of the first floor ; also, upper flats in the " Journal of Commerce Buildings, 68 303 to 305A ST. JAMES STREET. Apply on the premises. 19.71.1 ALLENSTILLAS MONEY SAVED. Works at VERDUN, P.Q. OFFICES :- 30 Lomoine St., MONTREAL, P.Q. ECONOMY, NEATNESS and CONVENIENCE Secured to Merchants by using our **ROLLED WRAPPING PAPERS,** In connection with the Hunter Polent Paler Cutter and Holder. Merchants can save go per cent, of the paper by buying it in rolls. All kinds in stock, at usual terms. Seed for circulars, RETAIL MERCHANTS, who wish to keep abreast of the times and have a continual and reliable guide to the leading samples and pilces. British American Kell-Paper Co., Belleville, Ont, markets should subscribe to the CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. The Market Reports in the JOURNAL are unequalled for comprehensiveness and correctness of detail. No Merchant or other business man can afford to do without it. Published ZYLON/TE CO. of NEW YORK every Friday. Subscription to all parts of Canada, \$3.00 a year. COMBS, BRUSHES, MIRRORS, Address, Collars and Cuffs and Novelties, &c. CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, Montreal, N. T. Gagnon, Agt. for Dom. of Canada. Office, 162 St. James Street (Room 10), MONTREAL.









W. & J. WYLLE & CO., Scotch Bonnet Manufacturers Oorschill Works, STEWARTON.

Bole Agent for Canada, T. RILEY, MONTARAL (Wholesale trade only.)

entirely of inferior qualities at from \$2.50 to \$3 per dozen.

The British Canádian Mica Mining company give notice for supplementary letters patent confirming a by-law to increase its stock \$43,000.

Mr. J. Gowen, the teller and accountant of the Bank of London, at Brantford, Ont., will assume the management of the Watford branch this week.

The stock of Wm. Wellband, boot and shoe dealer, of Winnipog, whose failure has been already noticed in these columns, has been sold at 73 conts in the dollar.

TELEGRAMS from Toronto state that J. Gonec, who succeeded Hart & Tuckwell in the wholesale fruit business in that city in 1883, has assigned with liabilities of \$5,000.

R. G. SMITH, a Halifax, N. S., printor, has assigned with liabilities of \$1,000, of which \$500 is preferred. The assignce thinks there is sufficient to pay all the creditors in full.

For the year ended June 30th, 1835, 73,534 tons of grain passed through the Halifax elevator. During the year ended June 30th, 1886, 91,370 tons of grain passed through.

Ir is understood that the Imperial Fire Insurance Company, of London, are about to erect a building on one of the most central and convenient business corners of St. James street.

A BRANCH of the Imperial Bank of Canada with he opened at Calgary on October 4, under the management of Mr. S. Barber, for some years past accountant of the Brandon branch of the bank.



IT IS understood that the Mechanic's Bank of Halifax is about to open an agency in Moncton, N.B. Mr. Butcher, late of the Dorchester agency, will, in all probability, be appointed agent.

W. H. WHITE, general storekeeper, of St. Mary's, N. B., has assigned.—James E. Specht, storekeeper, of Barton, N. S., has failed.—A bailiff is in possession of the stock of B. Jacobs, fruit dealer, of Winnipeg.

The Alpha Oil Company, of Sarnia, Ont., has a contract to furnish ten thousand barrels of its patent oil fuel for use on American railways. Fifty barrels were shipped to Marquette the other day on this contract.

JOHN E. MCFARLANE, general storekeeper, of Portage-du-Fort, Que., has assigned with liabilities of \$7,000 and assets about the same figure. The estate will probably pay between 40 and 50 cents in the dollar.

THE bank of British North America has declared a dividend of 34 per cent, payable on the 4th inst., and La Banque Nationale gives notice of a semi-annual dividend of 2 per out, payable the 20th November.

M. A. GAUVERAU, general storekceper, of St. i aymond, Que., was in trouble in 1884, when he compromised at 40 cents in the dollar on liabilities of \$3,000. Since then his credit has been weak, and he now assigns again.

A DESPATCH to the *Gazette* says:--Harry Winfield, fruiterer, of Toronto, left that city yesterday unexpectedly. His liabilities will foot up to nearly \$6,000. His friends believe he will return and cancel his liabilities. THE total exports of petroleum from this continent during last August were 47,550,509 gallons, against 52,505,008 last year; for eight months from January 1 the total is 377,065,-737 gallons, against 373,993,091 last year.

The by-law to empower the city of Toronto to issue \$300,000 debentures for deepening and straightening the River Don was submitted to a vote of the ratepayers, and carried by a large majority, the vote being 2,163 for, 565 against.

The market for raw cotton has been active during the week and prices have advanced about 1c. Texas cottons are offered here as follows: Good middling 101c; strict do. 101c; middling, 9 15-16c; strict low do. 91c; low middling, 91c

THE REFERENCE, under the caption of "Real Estate," in a recent article in these columns has drawn the attention of a number of prominent citizens to the importance of a union depot in Montreal. The matter is dealt with in another page.

For the past ten days the percentage of gold in the customs receipts at New York has been sixty-six per cent; silver, nine per cent, and legal tender, twenty-five per cent. This is a large increase of gold and decrease of legal tender notes.

The business difficulties of A. W. Cowie & Sons, tanners, of Liverpool, N. S., have already been fully treated in our issue of 16th July. The composition of 50 cents in the dollar appears to have fallen through and they have now made an assignment.



WANTED.

A Live Canvasser for advertisements. Address, or call on, the Editor of the Canadian Colonist, 303 St. James Street, Montreal, giving references.

At the North Lanark Fall Show, now being held at Almonte, there is a fine display of wheat grown from frozen seed wheat from Manitoba. It is much superior to other wheat shown, weighing 65 pounds to the bushel, and yielded 25 bushels to the acre.

MR. AIKIN, of the Mutual Life Ins. Co., of New York, has returned from his sojourn in Toronto and will henceforth devote his energies to the Montreal business of that remarkably prosperous company, under the management of Messrs. Gault & Browne.

G. H. MOCDY, a Toronto boot and shoe dealer, started nine or ten years ago, and was always supposed to do a good business. He now assigns with liabilities of \$5,300 and assets of \$2,500, as well as some real estate, the value of which is not yet known.

JOHN TURNER, a steamboat owner, of Toronto, who is understood to have been the principal owner of the Turner. Ferry Co., between that city and the Island, has assigned with liabilities of \$12,000 and assets consisting of steamboat property, etc., nominally, worth \$20,000. The effects of Mansfield & Co., furniture dealers, of Hamilton, have been seized by a bailiff. Liabilities are placed at \$3,000, with assets only valued at between \$300 and \$400. Mansfield was unsuccessful some ten years ago and since then has traded in his wife's name.

M. CORKERY, dealer in shoe findings, St. John, N. B., has been in business nearly thirty years, but of late has been behind in his payments. He is now endeavoring to effect a settlement on the basis of 25 cents in the dollar on liabilities of \$6,000. Assets are \$4,000 nominally.

At a recent meeting of the bee-keepers' association in Toronto a resolution was passed, advising that steps be taken to procure legislation compelling owners of bees affected with the disease called "foul brood" to have them destroyed. The disease already exists in Ontario, and is likely to spread.

MR. ALEX. Robertson, late of the wholesale dry goods firm of Robertson, Linton & Co., and son of Mr. Andrew Robertson, the active chairman of our Harbor Board, has returned from a tour around the world, extending over some eighteen months, during which he visited the principal colonies of the Empire.

TELEGRAMS from Toronto state that the police are in search of Horace and Bella Flanders, of the Toronto Knitting Company A First-Class Canvasser for subscriptions. Salary or commission, or partly both. Address, giving references,

WANTED

M. S. FOLEY, Editor JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, Montreal.

who were acquitted at the General sessions on a charge of fraud. They have not been seen since, and are believed to be in Detroit. They are wanted on other charges of fraud.

J. M. BECKETT, men's furnishings, Strathroy, Ont., has assigned with liabilities of \$1,100 and assets of \$700. He was formerly in the dry goods business in Aylmer, and started his present venture in Strathröy last spring.— Jacob Crysler, another dealer in the same line and in the same place, has also assigned.

G. A. GAGNE, general storekceper, of Sherringion, Que., has effected a settlement with his creditors, at 65 cents in the dollar, 60 cents secured by his brothers and 5 cents in his own notes. His assets show a surplus of \$1,000 nominally over his liabilities, but he was sued lately which brought him down.

GEO. FRASER, a commission agent, of Halifax, N. S., has assigned with liabilities of \$9,000 and assets nominally equal, but of which \$5,000 consists of an insurance policy. He sold out some of his agencies last May, when



A CITIZEN WANTS to know if the "bill of sale" recontly held by a friend of the absent Isaacs, referred to last week, was for value received. We do not know; but perhaps he may be favored with some enlightment by calling at "fur house not three hundred yards from the

one season by any vessel belonging to Nova

Scotia. Her spring fare, landed June 10th,

weighed out 208,000 lbs., and her fall fare just

landed foots up 416,000 lbs., making 624,000

lbs, for the season; equal to about 4,000

quintals when dried.

in the dollar on the inventory price, which is

considered a fair figure. The stores are now

closed for stocktaking and it is understood

possession of the stock will be given on them. Ist proximo. "The total sum paid is in the

vicinity of \$68,000.

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. 949 Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal. Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal. Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal. IMF FRUIT JUICE JAMES GUEST, PILLOW, HERSEY & Co. HIMINICA **Commission Merchant** MONTREAL 1 222222222222 PURE RHODE ISLAND General Agent. HORSE SHOES 1 2222222222222 UNDILUTED 100 AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF Jules Duret & Co., Cognac. (Vine Growers Co.) 1 229222222222 1

Cut Nails, Railway and Ship Spikes, Iron, Steel, Zinc and Copper Shoe Nails, and Shoe Tacks.

Extra Swedes Iron Tacks, Upholaterers' Tacks, B. B. Jron Tacks, Large Head and Leathored Carpet Tacks, Gimp, Brush, Lace, Zinc and Copper Tacks, Hungarian, Zinc Shank, Hob and Channel Nails, Patent and Common Brads, Truuk, Clout, Clear Box, Hame, Chair, and Finishing Nalls, Prossed and Clinch Nails, Slaing, Common and Best Barrel Nails, Copper and Brass Nails, Glaziers' Points, Brass Shop Rivers, Galvanized Nails. Also, Tianed Nails and Tacks of all kinds.

Carriage, Tire and other Bolts, Coach Scrows, Hot Pressed and, Forged Nuts, Fellos Plates, Lining and Saddle Nails; Tufting Buttons, &c.

Office and Warehouse: Oaverhill's Buildings, 91 St. Peter St.

H. VINEBERG, WHOLESALE: CLOTHIER,

752 Craig St., Montreal. Samples now on the road. Close buyers will do well to see them before placing their orders.

Two Canadian bankers have been the recipients of testimonials from their customers. Mr. John Walker, late manager of the Toronto branch of the Quebec Bank, was presented by customers of the bank with an address accompanied by a handsome clock and set of bronzes, on the occasion of his leaving that city, and Mr. Gharles Meredith, manager of the Meichants Bank at Brandon, who has severed his connection therewith, was presented recently by the citizens with an address and a purse of \$600.

Julius Unwirz, a Toronto jeweller, has been the subject of many telegraphic items in the daily papers since he absconded from Toronto. He has been traced, to Baltimore, but where he has hidden the valuable stock of diamonds and jewellery which disappeared with him remains a mystery. His friends have made a verbal offer of 30 cents in the dollar to the creditors, and if the offer is repeated in writing it will probably be accepted. The liabilities are now placed at between twelve and thirteen thousand dollars.

The meeting of the creditors of the Heap's Patent Dry Earth Cleast Co., held in Toronto, decided; to hand over the machinery; stocks otor; to the late Scoretary-Freasurer of the company, Taylor; whose, claim, amounts to some \$5,000, on consideration of his making no claim on the book, debts or other assets of the Company which are to be handed over to the other creditors. The other liabilities are



MOCCASIN, LACE, RÚSSET, AND OAX SOLJEI LIEA THIER OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY : 436 Visitation St., MONTREAL.

about \$5,800 and if the estate pays 5 to 8 cents on the dollar it is as much as is expected.

IT is understood, says the Ottawa Cilizen, that Mr. J. R. Booth, the well-known lumberer and millowner, has purchased a timber limit on the Temiscamingue, some 75 miles in extent, from La Banque Nationale, for which he paid \$77,500. Mr. Booth has made a number of purchases of limits recently. Every limit of any value that has been offered for sale of late has been readily disposed of, the millowners evidently realizing that a day is coming when those who do not own limits will find it difficult to obtain logs to keep their mills running.

THE INTERNATIONAL TENT AND AWNING Co., of Ottawa, are endeavoring to effect a compromise at forty-five cents in the dollar with their creditors. This offer will, in all prolability be accepted. The company was started in 1882, but changed hands the same year, A. G. Forgie taking hold. They had a government contract for \$16,000 worth of tents, but do not appear to have found it remunerative. For some time past the company has been entirely in the hands of one large local house,

Commission Merchant Creneral Agent, No. 21 ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL, AGENT FOR Jules Duret & Co., Cognac. (Vins Growers Co.) Jules Bellerie, (Cognac.) W. & J. Graham & Co., Oporto Ports. R. C. Ivison, Jerez do la Frontera Sherries, Jules Regnier, Dijon, Burgundles and Chabils. L: M. Canneaux et Fils, Château de Disy, près Epornay, Champagnet. Rensudin Bollinger & Co., Ay, Champagnes. Seigert & Sons, Trialdad, Genuine Angostura Bitters. Wheeler & Co., Beifast Ginger Ales, etc. (Export Boliters.) Guinness' Stout, Bass' and Allsopp's Alo, etc. Rois, Ponseti & Co., Barcelona and Tarragons Bhaulth Ports. Eschensuer & Co., Barcelona and Tarragons Bhaulth Ports. Eschensuer & Co., Durden Winas. George Roe & Co., Dublin, celebrated and Frita Whinkles. James Whiskies. R. J. F. Brands, Schiedam Ginz

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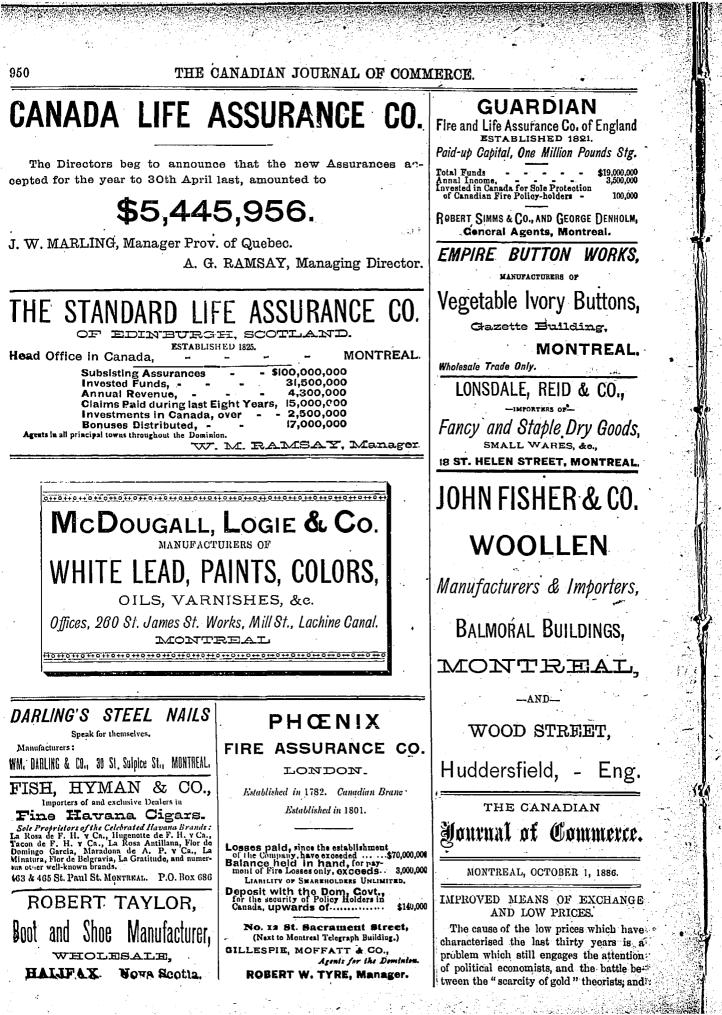
A LARGE STOCK AND GOOD ASSORTHENT

894, 396, 398 & 400 St. Paul St., and 11 Custom House Square.

HODGSON, SUMNER & CO., Importers of DRY GOODS, SMALLWARES AND FANCY GOODS, 347 & 349 St. Paul St., MONTREAL. And Winnipeg.

who provided them with material and controlled their expenditure, and outside of that are understood to owe comparatively little.

The receiver of the defunct New Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company sold all the remaining assets of the Company on September 23. A number of persons were present but they were chiefly those who were the makers of premium notes held by the Company. The first thing, sold was a number of judgments and decrees. These brought a total of \$125. The premium notes were bought in chiefly by their makers for 10 per cent of the assessment against them, that being the lowest amount which, by order of sale, they were allowed to go for. These notes brought in all \$3,101.63. The Receiver's books and waste paper were sold at 5 of a cent per pound. The table and sundries being sold for \$12.50.



those who see in improved means of production and distribution sufficient reason for the change, still goes on.

An important addition to the arguments of the latter side has been made by a lecturer at Oxford, who has shown that the growth of joint stock companies has had much influence in increasing the competition both in production and in transportation. At first sight this seems a small matter, but on consideration it will be found far otherwise. The formation of joint stock companies in the first place draws into industrial use capital held in small amounts by numbers of people, who have each not enough with which to initiate the most moderate enterprise, but who, by combining with their neighbors similarly situated, subscribing for a few shares apiece, can turn their several unimportant holdings into an important whole. The joint-stock principle may be said to create this capital in an industrial sense. Apart, and in its original form, it had no influence; joined, it becomes a great power.

The limitation of liability is a very important factor in drawing together such small capitalists as we have been speaking of, for prudent men in moderate circumstances would otherwise never take on themselves the responsibilities of stockholders. This limitation of liabilities has in addition brought into manufacturing use much capital from well-to-do people. We have in our own midst numbers of companies started and owned by wealthy men to carry on enterprises entirely outside of their regular business, and beyond their own experience, which none of the shareholders would have dreamt of starting on his own account alone. He is willing to risk a certain amount, knowing that at worst he can but lose his subscription. The weight this has in stimulating manufacturing enterprises here and elsewhere is well known and recognized.

So far as we have seen, those who look to cheaper production, and especially cheaper distribution (which includes transportation by land and sea) as the chief cause of diminished prices, have the best of the argument. There are many able men engaged on the other side, who plead strongly as the chief reason the increased value of gold through its growing scarcity as compared with the increased volume of business done in the world, but their arguments are not convincing. We cannot but see that the exchange of commodities is still only a kind of barter, the exchange of goods for goods, measured in gold nominally, but not paid for in gold except to the very moderate extent to which final balances are "cleared."

This may be easily understood by considering the business of one of our inland towns. First, then, all labor, whether. skilled or unskilled, is paid for by bank

notes or cheques, two kinds of instruments which are fundamentally identical, as each gives the holder a claim to so much coin from the bank. All goods sold, and all services rendered, are paid for in the same way.

The manufacturer, the merchant, the professional man, the workers, all exchange their goods or their labor for this kind of currency, simply that they may re-exchange it for the goods or services they are in need of. If there be any surplus in any one's hands after these exchanges are made (*i. e.*, profits or savings), this is lent to a banker or some other to be returned at a future day with interest.

The money (so to call bank notes and cheques) which serves to do all this may be very moderate in amount indeed, since it is constantly passing from hand to hand in the circle, from the manufacturer to the laborer, from the laborer to the merchant, and so on. It is the medium by which the exchanges are made, but what is really done is this: every man exchanges his labor or his goods for other labor and other goods, or for a right at some future time to claim the balance due him, with interest.

All this actually goes on in hundreds of towns without the use of a dollar's worth of gold. It is simply the exchange of commodities for commodities, employing bank notes and other instruments of credit as media. Were these not in use, real money would be needed to serve the same purpose, and its scarcity would seriously block trade and affect prices. But the substitutes are in use, and every new transaction creates as it were the currency which it handles.' As long as these conditions continue there can be no want of money (so-called) to affect prices. There may be unwillingness to buy on the part of people who control the money, as at the present moment, but no scarci.y of money.

It is true that the notes and cheques are made available by the knowledge that at any time they will command gold; but gold is not kept for them all, or indeed for anything but a small fraction. This small reserve of gold may be considered as employed in the exchanges which we have described, but its tendency is to grow less as the permanence and stability of existing methods of exce ange are more generally realized.

We have spoken of clearings, and must carry our illustration a little farther to include that point. The transactions we have been describing are completed within the town, but of course there are many transactions with ot. er points. Merchants buy goods at wholesale centres, and send products of various kinds away from home for sale. All these are settled for by cheques and drafts, which find their way into banks in payments or on deposit. Between the country banks all differences

are settled by drafts on the financial centres, and at these centres the differences which have resulted from the transactions of the whole country are finally brought down to a single balance between every bank and each of the others, and paid in specie or its equivalent. If there be a clearing house the differences are brought down to a single balance due to or by each bank, and one payment to or from each settles it. We might go further and show how, through the use of Dominion notes between banks for settlement of balances, gold is rendered still less necessary; but we have said enough to illustrate the point.

We thus see that the owners of labor and of goods have given them in exchange for other things, and the business of the whole country has been carried out without the use of gold beyond the small final payment, and the amount which has been locked up as a reserve in case of need. In effect, the spread of banking, the increased use of instruments of credit: notes, bills of exchange, and, most of all, cheques; the development of clearing houses, which have the effect of setting off against each other all sales and all purchases, all over the country, and concentrating the differences into a single settlement at one point for the whole country; all these have made and continue to make gold of less and less importance to the transaction of the business of the world.

We have gone into this point rather fully, because the financial machinery of exchanges has a most important bearing on the question of a possible scarcity of gold, and also on the more general question of the improvement in distribution of commodities. Improved means of communication and transportation are no doubt the chief element in the latter, but improved financial machinery plays an important part. The absence of what are called "banking facilities" hampers all transactions, whether great or small. It may, and in many cases certainly would, destroy the small margin of profit that is visible, and so forbid- the transaction altogether. One has only to imagine an effort being made to bring the cattle or wheat of Canada to the market in Liverpool, without the intervention of bankers, to realize that financial machinery is as much a necessity for the transfer of property as the railroad or vessel by which it is carried.

We had intended to refer to an article in the *Edinburgh Review* in this connection, but must let that part of our article lie over till next week.

MONTREAL AND CHICAGO.

It is not often that we find even the best informed of English newspapers able to deal with the intricate questions involved in American railway route wars, advan-

tages of competing routes, and the superiority of the various seaports on this continent in so able and intelligent a manner and with so thorough a grasp of the subject as is displayed in a recent article in the London Railway Age. It recognizes the fact that the principal motor in these wars of rates is not so much the opposition of competing lines in order to secure traffic, as the competition of trival routes and rival seaports, and it points out that the three most powerful and aggressive trunk lines of this continent in reality represent three rival sections of the country far more than merely the conflicting interests of their stockholders. Each acts for some great commercial community with whom its interests are practically if not theoretically identified, and on the other hand, the city and portion of the country benefited by their action thoroughly identify themselves with their representative railroad during the struggle, and in many cases submit to some sacrifice for mutual benefit. The jealousy existing between the New York Central and the Pennsylvania railroads extends to the two cities of New York and Philadelphia whose interests are subserved by these roads respectively, and both are equally jealous of Baltimore represented in the contest for through traffic by the Baltimore & Ohio, while the jealousy of Chicago and St. Louis is well known and often amusingly manifested in the press of those cities.

Under these circumstances it is gratifying that so able and impartial an umpire as the Railway Age fully recognised the enormous natural advantages of Montreal, and points out that the growing anxiety of Chicago at the rapid rise in popularity of the route via this city is fully justified by the march of events. There is no doubt that had Montreal been as venturesome and pushing as her American rivals we might long ago have taken that position as an outlet for the products of the great West to which our geographical position irresistibly impels us, but it is only now that the Canadian Pacific has brought the traffic of a continent to our wharves and elevators that we can thoroughly realize what the future of Montreal may be. In the opinion of many farseeing railway managers the centre of gravity, if it may be so described, of the vast and growing commorces of the North West is slowly changing its position and instead of contering as at the present in Chicago and other Lake Michigan ports and then finding it way over American roads to New York, will in future seek the route via Sault Ste. Mario and Montreal as its nearest and cheapest outlet to the ocean carriers. This is only the natural regult of the superior shortness, directness, and consequently superior cheapness of the route. Even in winter when, owing to the severity of our climate, the St. Lawrence route is no longer available and traffic perforce finds its port of departure at Portland or Boston, the Sault St. Marie, or as it may fairly be termed, Canadian route, has an advantage of from 125 to 250 miles in point of distance over its competitors, while in summer the ocean carrier is brought within 1,000 miles of the wheat growing in Minnesota or 350 miles nearer than by Chicago and New York.

Probably few people are aware how important a factor economy of distance forms in the cost of haulage of traffic in a country like this where rates for through transport are so finely shaded and so closely calculated. It is not, as many people imagine, merely the saving of time in the delivery of goods by a line posses. sing a shorter route that forms the principal advantage in these days of keen competition, but the absolute diminution of the expense in carrying the freight. When it is remembered that such minute advantages as the possession of easier gradients or a better permanent way, enable a route otherwise handicapped by its geographical position to compete successfully with its rivals, the enormous advantage possessed by a route so far shorter and more direct will be at once recognized.

The Age completes its article by alluding to the easy grades and general suitability of the Montreal route for the class of traffic it caters to, and predicts that it is now a practical certainty that much, if not the greater bulk, of the through traffic now reaching the seaboard via Chicago and New York, will in future seek its outlet in Montreal or Portland by the Canadian route. Possessing the Lake lines from Duluth, the Grand Trunk with its connections, and the Canadian Pacific, on one side, and the Sault St. Marie route on the other, the future of Montreal is assured. and we may look forward at no distant date to the time when she will become the great shipping depot for the products of the West. This is not mere "bunkum;" it is the deliberately expressed opinion of compotent and impartial railway critics who have no interests to serve or axes to grind by distorting or exaggerating the case. Coming from railway experts of another continent, no bias in favor of other route can be suspected, and therefore their confident prediction as to the future of Montreal is peculiarly encouraging and reliable and will carry a weight with the commercial world unattainable by any utterances of our own.

But, if Montreal is thus to take its place in the front rank as a railway centre, improved traffic facilities are a vital necessity, and in this connection the letter written by Mr. Van Horne in reply to a communication on the subject of a union

depot deserves the most careful consideration. The letter points out that the commercial supremacy of Montreal may be jeopardized by the absence of a system of railway tracks throughout the city front and convenient to, or traversing, the wharves, and deals in a most exhaustive manner with the scheme for a dyke wide enough for the necessary railway tracks to extend along the upper city front from Commissioner street to the level of the railway tracks at Barracks street, Commissioner street being widened sufficiently to accommodate them without impeding the ordinary traffic. This dyke would at once afford protection against a recurrence of disastrous floods, provide continuous railway communication along the city front and enable, should the scheme for an Union Depot ever reach tangible shape, both railway lines to reach a general passenger station in the most central portion of the city.

It now rests with the citizens of Montreal to make their city the cheapest point of export on the Atlantic Ocean. Everything is in their favor, and though by carelessness or negligence the future prosperity of the port may be delayed for a time, it must inevitably come in the long run. The scheme in question could be quickly carried out and without excessive cost and it now rests with the business men of Montreal to see that it be done.

THE AMERICAN BANKERS' CON-VENTION.

Pressure on our space and other causes have hitherto prevented any notice of the recent meeting of American bankers in Boston. We give our readers this week a condensed report of the address made by Mr. Hague, who, at the request of the committee, selected the Branch System of Banking as the subject of his paper. It pretends to be nothing more than a description of the existing system, its advantages and defects, the difficulties that beset it, and the way in which they are met, its influence on the trade of the country, &c., on all which points as might be expected from a banker of his experience, Mr. Hague is clear and definite. The paper in the original is a very readable and interesting article, but we cannot find room for more than a resumé.

The other addresses at the meeting were not quite up to the usual level. 'The retiring president, W. L. J. Gage, of Chicago, made some useful practical suggestions which might be taken up by our banks in Canada. He advocates the establishment of a system whereby all the paper used by banks for drafts and similar documents shall be manufactured specially for the Association, with a watermark or other distinctive character, to prevent the imitation now common in the States. To this

we might add a suggestion as to our own bank notes, namely, that a definite and distinctive form should be adopted for each denomination of notes. We do not mean that one identical form shall be used by every bank, but that the make-up shall be alike in all and distinctive of the denomination; c. g. a form having a large vignette in the centre, with the lettering at the ends, might be adopted for fives; and so with all the rest. For these and other needful reforms, however, union among the banks is necessary.

The address of Mr. Trenholm, comptroller of the currency, on "The Banking and Financial Situation" was the most valuable contribution of the session, and proves him to be fully equal to his predecessors in ability and sound judgment. The statistics submitted by him showed 'that, the position of the national banks is very strong, and he gives the figures an unmistakeable endorsement. "As far as I am able to judge . . . I am gratified to be able to say that as a whole these institutions are strong in resources, sound in condition, and conservative in management." His views on general questions are sound. and he puts the arguments against those who look to the government for relief in dull times very clearly. He even goes so far as to recognize the present era of low prices as a benefit rather than otherwise. because of the stable basis it gives to all business contracts. This is of course mainly stated in connection with the reduction of prices since the days of inflated currency, but it rests on wider grounds as well.

The problems which will have to be faced in future by the National Banks are concisely stated by Mr. Trenholm :

1st. How can the Banks be released from the obligation to invest a portion of of their capital in United States bonds, yet retain the power to issue a thoroughly secured circulation. 2nd. How can the National Bank circulation be made, what it ought to be, the elastic element in our national currency?

Should the question of a secured circulation ever become a living one in Canada, we are not likely to be troubled with a deficiency of outstanding Government bonds on which to base the circulation, but we, too, must then face the serious practical difficulty involved in the second question.

INSURANCE.

The advantages of insurance have been already so fully and exhaustively pointed out that any attempt to place them in a new light might seem futile, but there are some aspects of the insurance question which recommend themselves particularly to the commercial spirit of the age and are well worth the consideration of young business men. In the first place, no other investment yields so large and certain a return for so small an annual expenditure. The premium paid by a man of thirty years of age would take, at an average rate, leaving out the interest factor, more than forty-five years to accumulate to a thousand dollars, and should he die within a decade of the time he first began to lay aside such a sum, less than \$300 would be left for his family. Under the insurance system, sliculd he die within one week or one year, and life even to the healthiest and strongest amongst us is proverbially uncertain, the full amount of the policy is is at once available. Does not this fact point out irresistibly to the commercial mind the advantages of such a safeguard?

Again, the fact of having a premium to meet on a certain date is an incentive to prepare for such a payment which would otherwise be lacking, and since the money laid aside might in many cases have been wasted in unconsidered trifles had not the fact of the necessary payment of the premium been held in view, it must insensibly lead to habits of forethought and economy even were it not productive of more tanggible results.

Another advantage afforded by life insurance is its absolute security, provided of course that the oldfashioned companies, whose policies mean just what they say and who pay every dollar they acknowledge liability for in full, are chosen Many a business man hesitates to embark his little all in schemes that on the face of them promise good returns because in case of failure the money which would form the support of his family after his decease would thus be swept away. But should this man be insured, he knows that so long as he pays his premium the future of his family is secured, and consequently he embarks without hesitation in enterprises which often lead on to fortune simply because should possible failure ensue the future of his dear ones is assured. The mere fact of the absolute security of his family gives him a boldness and confidence in commercial matters that otherwise he could never hope to attain except at the sacrifice of his finer feelings.

If such are the results of taking out a policy, it is evident that the allowing it to lapse, without good grounds of suspicion as to the integrity and solvency of the company issuing it, must be regarded from a commercial point of view as little short of a crime. No one would think of having his property sold for want of paying the necessary taxes thereon and yet such an act would not be one atom more culpable than allowing a policy to lapse for want of payment of the, in many cases, absolutely nominal premium. It must be remembered that money invested in other directions may prove unfortunate, the death of the owner may leave an otherwise profit-

able business in such shape that those left behind will realize nothing, but a life insurance in a good company is absolutely certain and the knowledge that his loved ones have been lifted above the dread of poverty by his wisdom and forethought has sweetened the last moments of many a husband and father.

When we take into consideration the incontrovertible truth proved by absolute statistics that out of one hundred men starting out in business with good prospects of success only three will actually attain such success, incredible as it may seem, and when the fact that of all estates settled up by the administrators nearly one half leave absolutely nothing to the bereaved family, the necessity of life insurance is most striking and startling. In these modern days the man who neglects such a safeguard is lacking in affection, because lacking in precaution, for his family, and if this is true of the commercial man who may at all events hope to leave a profitable business to his widow it is doubly so of the man, no matter how high his position, who works for a salary which ceases absolutely at his death. For such a man insurance is an imperative necessity, and neglect of such provision for his family becomes reprehensible if not actually criminal.

CARPETS AND CURTAINS.

The carpet trade, so far as can be judged from the general expression of opinion among larger houses, appears to fully bear out the statement that the average purchasers of this season have more money to spend than has been the case for some seasons past. On all hands a demand for finer and better class carpets is reported. and it is no exaggeration to say that people appear to be getting tired of cheap carpets, and to realize that it pays better in the long run, both from an economical and artistic point of view, to purchase a good article while they are about it. Another point is that the modern taste of every class of purchaser is far more cultivated and intelligent, in fact one might almost say fastidious, than heretofore, and buyers are now better educated as to what will harmonize with their furniture and surroundings, and consequently no longer, as was often the case formerly, purchase their carpets from their appearance in the store without reference to their appropriateness to the apartment for which they are intended. Artistic and valuable carpets are now most called for, the natural result of the gradually increasing dissemination of what may be called art culture, arising from the much-abused æsthetic movement.

Brussels, Wiltons, Azminsters, fine Tapestries and other good class carpets, retailing at from \$2 to \$2.50 per yard, are now

most in demand, in con-equence of the natural reaction from the cheap and unprofitable lines of low grade tapestries and brussels which have flooded the market hitherto. Of course the medium and common lines still command a certain class of trade, but the tendency is now towards finer lines of carpets, purchasers being better aware of their value and, what is more to the point, being better able to pay for them than in previous years. This gradual coming forward of higher class carpets is a healthy sign of the times, and points out as clearly as the jewellery trade the reviving influence of increased business prosperity. Medium grade tapestries form of course a leading stuple, and are shown in very pretty effects, but tapestry this year must he classed as best goods, and is principally sold in expensive styles. Velvet carpets, a little dearer than tapestry, are taking well, and a great improvement is noticeable in Brussels, the old block pattern having given way to a variety of artistic drawings and colorings. For halls and stairs small offects to match are used, especially in the wider widths, and are fastened with an ordinary rod, or one of the many varieties of stair buttons or plate fasteners. All shades are shown from dark heavy bronzes to white or cream grounds, having light floral designs in contrast.

Patterns exhibit too wide a range of variety, and individual tastes differ too much to enable any particular style to be considered as the leading carpet, but we may say that the rigorously defined geometrical patterns, medallions, and bouquets offered some seasons back are now entirely out of style, and if the palm of fashion can be awarded at all, it must be given to flowing patterns of foliage, conventionalized or natural, which appear to have the most admirers.

The usual demand exists for cheap hemp, union and low wools and other carpetings of this class, and with homp carpets, yard wide, offered as low as seven cents per yard, retail, there is no reason why even the poorest should be compelled to have his rooms uncarpeted. A growing demand has sprung up for yard-wide Canadian-made wool carpets of the kidderminstor grade, a demand which is fully accountod for by the remarkable improvement in their manufacture, late makes being fully equal in value and artistic excellence to those imported from foreign houses, and rapidly driving them from this market. Another feature is the steady call for Kensington art squares, at prices varying from 75 cents to \$1.25 per square yard at rotail. The style and make have recently been greatly improved, and for sitting rooms and bedrooms they are now largely used. In more expensive lines, the so-called Turkish, Persian and Turcoman rugs are

readily saleable, even in the most expensive varieties, and many dealers hold that the demand for this class of rug is largely on the increase. The makes of the better English houses are far superior to the very best real Turkish, and command higher prices from connoisseurs.

Window draperies have been largely influenced by the steadily growing call for porticires, another outcome of the spread of art education, and a large variety of fabrics suitable for either purpose is offered by the trade. The leading lines are of jute or raw silk mixtures, the favorite, perhaps, being a pretty stuff having a ground of the various shades of brown and bronze, striped across the width with brilliant contrasting colors lit up with tinsel. It is yard and a half wide, and retails at about 65 to 70 cents. Prices run up to \$5 per yard for fine Turcoman and chenille plush, and all the intervening grades find purchasers who curb their desire for the beautiful by their regard for economical considerations. Furniture coverings are shown in bewildering variety and of all prices. Styles in these are of course ruled by the necessity of harmonizing with the carpet and surroundings of the apartment for which they are destined, and the price the customer is willing to pay. Figured materials in jute and raw silk run from 50 cents up, yard width, and can be obtained at all prices up to the most expensive silk-surfaced goods.

In lace curtains Nottingham net is still the great stand-by for ordinary purchasers in consequence of their cheapness and durability. Protty shades in ecru, dark ecru, bronze and old gold, will be popular, particularly those having raised patterns. Patterns outlined with the Bonnaz stitch, familiarly but erroneously known as raised braid, have taken well with the better class of customers. Madras muslins are also a favorite curtain, and though of gauzy texture, their bright warm coloring renders them equally proper for fall use. Very pretty effects are shown, having silk and tinsel stripes in bright contrasting shades and fringed with fancy borders at prices ranging from \$4 to \$30 per pair, the latter of course being nearly all silk. The usual variety of goods for short curtains are shown in striped canvas, Madras cloths. plain cream serim, and some very pretty lines of low-priced Madras muslin in all shades, in self colors, or figured in bright contrasting shades.

Cornices appear to be entirely out of date, and are very seldom called for. Poles are in great demand, but it is curious to note that only slender poles are called for, not more than two inches in diameter, the old three and a half and four inch poles being no longer fashionable. Brass is the favorite material and even on wooden poles, brass rings and knobs are generally used.

APPLE TRADE PROSPECTS.

The growing importance of the Canadian export trade in apples is being fully recognized, not only by our own producers and handlers, but also by representative houses elsewhere. Thus one well known Covent Garden firm recently wrote in a trade circular, intended to go to all the producing countries: "Whatever may be on the English market Canadian apples can always command a sale," American firms also think it necessary to speak of the Canadian crop, etc., though sometimes it may be necessary to question the correctness of their information. A leading Philadelphia firm, in this year's prospectus, said: "Canada, apple crop comparatively light, some portions very good, other sections very poor." The latest information furnished by parties who have visited the orchards in Ontario to solicit consignments is to the effect that between Montreal and Toronto the crop is light, but west and north there is, with few exceptions, a large yield. Generally speaking the crop is a good one, and will probably be fully up to the average, an increased number of orchards coming into bearing. There are divers reports as to the appearance and quality of the fruit. Judging from accounts to hand, comparatively few sections in the west are free from blemish of some kind. In Nova Scotia the crop is a heavy one, and will offer a large surplus for export. Canadian apples this year are expected to meet a better demand than ever in the British markets in consequence of the prominence given to horticultural matters at the Colonial exhibition.

A careful review of United States crop reports leads to the impression that the product may not reach the enormour yield of last season, owing to the New York State crop being very much smaller, and of an inferior quality. This deficiency, however, will be to some extent made up by the largely increased production of the States of Michigan, Missouri, Kansas, Ohio and Indiana, which not only promise a very heavy crop, but also an exceptionally fine quality of fruit. The more general crop in the New England States will , assist the West in filling any deficiency, the crops in Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts being good throughout The European crop is, generally speaking, a light one. In Great Britain there was a fair show of blossom, but the exceptionally cold wet weather did not allow it to set, and a bare quarter crop now is a sanguine estimate, consisting principally of summer and fall varieties.

The European demand will probably be good, but high prices do not seem likely. On this aspect of the trade an English firm writes: "We look forward to an active demand for good, well-packed Ameri-

can and Canadian apples at moderate prices. So long as they can be obtained on such terms they will be, by reason of their own merit, preferred in our markets almost to the exclusion of continental fruit." Another house admits that the English crop is a poor one, but adds: "Owing to the depression in business, the demand is liable to be less than last season." Too much stress cannot be laid on the absolute necessity of maintaining the reputation of Canadian fruit, if this promising trade is to continue to expand. In this, as in other departments of trade, honesty has been proved time and again to be the best policy. The fruit should be evenly sorted, and uniform in size and quality throughout, as fine at the bottom and the middle as at the top. To large a part of the receipts of late seasons have been what is called by the trade "stuffed," the middle of the barrels containing inferior, trashy fruits, topped off with a few layers of good apples. Buyers are not slow to find this out, and the poor apples bring no more than they are worth. The stock should be closely graded, the primes and seconds being packed separately and plainly marked. No barrel should contain more than one variety, with the kind and grade neatly stencilled on the head. On opening the barrel, the top layer should show a fair average of the quality of the entire contents. Brands thus packed will very soon acquire a reputation that will amply repay packers for their care and honesty.

The shipments from Canada and the United States to date are 15,000 barrels in excess of last year, New York and Boston contributing a large proportion. There will, however, be heavy shipments this week from Montreal. So far only fall fruit has been forwarded, and returns were not satisfactory, the shipments reaching Europe in, poor condition. In a few days from the present regular shipments of good winter stock will commence, and a better idea can then be formed as to prices.

THE CANADA LIFE.

The Canada Life Assurance Co. is forward with another year's results, the statement of which must possess no little intorest for that large and rapidly increasing number of provident and thrifty people throughout the Dominion who are concerned in the stability of life insurance. We say this advisedly, as on looking over the Government returns we find that the Canada Life represents nearly 50 per cent. of the total business of the Canadian companies, and close on 25 per cent. of the total Canadian business of all the companies. The date of organization of the different companies is not lost sight of in this comparison; and this is the 40th. year since the Canada Life entered upon its_successful career; on the other hand the

statement of the Canada suffers in comparison because the returns of the other companies close some eight months later than that of the company under review. The total business of the Canada Life in existence at the close of the last financial year (30th April last), was \$39,511,347.44-nearly 40 millions of assurances, representing 20,073 policies upon 15,613 lives. The last two figures-the proportion of policies to lives-show that about one policy-holder in every three has taken out a second policy, a gratifying feature in view of the large proportion of lapses in life assurance generally. It will be observed that the sum of \$455,-407.16 in profits was paid in each to policyholders; the total paid them in cash during the year was \$895,258, and this after paying all expenses, etc., and increasing the total assets to \$7,396,777.50. The management refers with natural complacency to the evidence afforded, by the almost total exemption from loss upon their investments, of the care taken in placing them so as to combine the utmost safety with rates of interest favorable to the constitution of the company.

A PERMANENT COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

The hurriedly gathered meeting at the Corn Exchange, Montreal, last Wednesday, had its origin in the desire to confer with Sir Charles Tupper, passing through the city, on the subject of a permanent colonial exhibit in London, England. In the course of his remarks on the occasion, Sir Charles expressed his satisfaction at the growing importance of Canada in the estimation of the people of Great Britain, and the influence of our great national highway in developing the resources of the country. After some remarks by Messrs. Hollis Shorey, A. W. Ogilvie, Chas. Garth, Richard White, and others, a resolution was passed appointing a standing committee with power to add to their number, to take into consideration the suggestion of Sir Charles for the establishing of a permanent exhibition in London. The gentlemen of the committee represent the photographic, clothing, brassfounding, chemical, and flouring business. These gentlemen have doubtless at heart the importance of adding to the committee representatives of the various cotton, woollen, milling, (lumber and flour) machinery, furniture, hat and fur, wooden ware, broom, foundry, piano and organ, sewing machine, nail, and the many other departments of business, east and west as well as local, which they may find in the extensive advertising pages of the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. The additions to the committee should be men of practical acquaintance respectively with the class of manufactures represented-men who have some stake in the country; and it is also of imnortance that an Examining Committee be appointed for the purpose of a judicious arrangement and protection of exhibits, who

would see, among other things, that the various articles in all the departments were ticketed with the prices at which they sell in this market. If the thing is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well. The above suggestions will commend themselves to the practical members of the committee, which was doubtless as hurriedly conceived as the important meeting which give it birth.

A VALUED contemporary, the Commercial Bulletin, of Boston, enquires if there is a statute in Canadian Law making the importation of stolen property into Canada a punishable crime. We may reply that there is such a statute, the Act 32 and 33 Victoria (1869), which we are informed by Mr. H. J Kavanagh, B. C. L., provides by section 112 that :—

"If any person bring into Canada, or has in possession therein, any property stolen, em-bezzled, converted or obtained by fraud or false pretences in any other country, in such manner that the stealing, embezzling, converting, or obtaining it in like manner in Canada, would by the laws of the land be a felony or misdemeanor; then the bringing such property into Canada, or the having it in possession therein, knowing it to have been so stolen; embezzled or converted, or unlawfully obtained, shall be an offence of the same nature and punishable in like manner as if the stealing, embezzling, converting or unlawfully obtaining such property had taken place in Canada, and such person may be tried and convicted in any district, county or place in Canada, into or in which he brings such property or has it in possession."

We may add that section 1 of this Act interprets property as money in any form and that, the foreign stealing must be such as would be punishable if committed here. Were the existence of this Act better known by our American cousins many defaulters who now live in apparent security on this side the line might receive the just punishment of their misdeeds.

MR. HAGUE ON "BRANCH BANKS" AT THE BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

After discussing the development of the branch system in Europe and elsewhere, he says:

But, coming back to this side of the Atlantic, and looking at the development of banking in Canada, we find this system in full operation there. Small as the population of the Dominion is (it is about five millions), there are in it three banks that have a larger capital than any bank in the United States. And the rest have capitals on a much larger scale than is generally prevalent with you ;the reason being that they are nearly all central banks, with ramifications and branches spread over more or less of the country. Let us take a branch of the Bank of Montreal, our largest institution, having its centre in our principal city. This bank has a branch in the city of Toronto, the capital of the Prov-ince of Outario. In this branch you will find everything of the bank except the board of directors and the general manager. It is under the control of an officer whom you would call cashier. He is called manager. The branch does every description of business, discounting, depositing, loaning and issuing

notes. The only difference between its action and that of a local institution is, that matters which require to be brought before a board of directors are dealt with by correspondence with the head office. The credit of the great central bank is just as powerful there as it is at the principal office. The drafts and instruments of credit issued from thence and signed by the manager carry the whole weight of the corporation with them. And this is of the corporation with them. And this is the case, not only in a large business centre like Toronto, but in a town of four or five thousand inhabitants. The bank has several branches in towns of this size, and in cach, of them what is done carries the whole weight of the vast corporation in the shape of credit or resources. What are the advantages of a system like this? and what are the disadvantages, as compared with a system of local institutions? The advantages are these : Depositors have the credit and resources of a great corporation with a large capital at their command, although they may be located in a very small town: A town which could not have a bank with more than one hundred thousand dollars of capital, has, with us, a branch establishment of a large corporation whose capital is four, or six, or twelve mil-lions, as the case may be. The system enables capital to be easily and economically trans-ferred from places where it is redundant to places where it is in greater demand. There is, too, another advantage. It sometimes happens, that, in a town or even village of small population, some fine, water power exists, or other facility for the establishment of a great manufactory. The capital available in that place is far, indeed, from being sufficient to carry on such an establishment. It would require much more than the whole capital of a local bank to do it; but a branch of one of the large institutions can carry such an account with case. It can lend hundreds of thousands, if needed, where a local bank could only supply tens of thousands, and it does so. So far as the borrowing portion of the public are concerned, however, it may be considered a disadvantage that the principal authorities of the bank are not on the spot, and that reference has to be made to them by correspondence. All know the value of personal interviews in matters of delicacy and importance, and how a personal explanation will clear away difficulties that could not be obviated except by lengthened correspondence. There are times, also, and crises, so to speak. in which a rapid and prompt dealing could be easily secured if the borrower could explain his case personally to the principal authorities of the bank. It is a disadvantage, then, to have to deal with an officer who is under authority, has a limited discretion, and whose principals are hundreds of miles away. It should be said, however, that in practice overything is done to put the customers of the bank at a distance on as good a footing as if they resided at the centre. There is another aspect, however, of this matter which is found in practice to be an important one, namely, that many a borrower, especially in a small town, would rather deal with the representative of a distant institution, than with a bank under the control of his neighbors and follow-townsmen.¹ He does not care to tell them all about his business, and particularly he dislikes going to them in an emergency when his affairs are in a critical position. I have said that there is an advantage in an institution, having large funds at its command, opening offices in the smaller towns. But there is a danger here as well as an advantage. All practical bankers know the danger of giving too much credit. There is much less dan-ger of this when all the money at command in a locality is controlled by a local bank;

but, when an institution which has millions at its command, comes to the community of a small town, their ideas are apt to get inflated with the possibilities of largely extended means placed at their command. The wise and, prudent administration of a bank doing business at so many points, is a matter of considerable difficulty. Banking is not an easy business under any circumstances; but the difficulty of considering whether credit shall be given to a merchant in a town of 1,000 miles away, is obviously a different matter from considering the same question when presented by a merchant living on the spot. This ,however, requires to be done; and it is the daily business of those in the direction of affairs at the centre to determine upon such matters. The result of the whole is, probably, that the loans and discounts of a branch bank under a good manager, are likely to be at least as prudent, wise, and conformable to sound banking principles, as those would be if a local bank were established in the place. Indeed, in respect to being conformed to sound banking principles, they are more likely to be better. Thus far with regard to the public. With regard to the banks themselves, it is probable that the branch system can be more economically worked than that of local banks. It is quite possible, however, that the salaries paid to the managers may in some cases be equal to what would be paid to the president and cashier of a local bank combined, and perhaps the board in addition. I am not able to speak with authority on this point. There is one thing, so far as the ad-ministration and internal discipline of a bank is concerned, that, I think, is in favor of the Canadian system. It offers a finer field for an active and enterprising banker, and better prospects of advancement to young men of Those of them who have more than ability. an average capacity are soon taken notice of at headquarters, and, as higher posts become available, they have the best chance of being promoted to them. Whatever their ability, in a local bank they would probably have to wait for the decease of senior officers to put them in possession of the coveted prize, often late in life. But there is more than this to be said. The higher posts of a great central bank like this must be filled by men of wide banking experience and proved ability. The work of superintending, inspecting and guiding such a complicated organization, is carried on by officers of a higher grade still, and, of course, of higher sularies. These high posts in the profession are all just as open to the humblest clerk as, let us say, the office of President of the United States is to the son of the humblest citizen. The prospect of all this is undoubtedly stimulating to those in the lower ranks, and brings out the very best of the energies of men who have anything in them to be brought out. It might be supposed that gentlemen with such large powers as the managers of branches, and exercising them at such great distances from the central authority, would be peculiarly liable to temptation, and that the average of fraud and speculation amongst them as a class would be somewhat high. It might appear so; but, as a matter of fact, it has not been so either in Scotland, or Ireland, or Canada; yet we have in Canada opportunities of speculation, only too plentifully brought within every man's reach. Defalcations and frauds amongst the higher class of bank officers amongst us have been extremely rare. have only had to do with one in a lengthened experience. Our system of inspection is so contrived that every branch manager feels that, at any moment, his superior officers may pay him a visit, and thoroughly overhaul what he is doing. The inspection of a great bank is the keystone of, the arch of the whole

system. An officer is specially appointed for the purpose, who sometimes has a staff under him, and it is their business to visit all the outside points at irregular intervals, and thoroughly overhaul everything. In addition to this such points are visited by the president or general manager at times; and no manager knows but that on entering the bank in the morning he may find a superior officer there, who politely requests him to give up the keys of his safe, and submit all his books for his examination. It will be understood, I hope, that I am not before you to advocate this or that system in preference to any other. I am treating the subject, as far as possible, on a purely scientific basis. It must be obvious that systems must take their shape and color from the circumstances and conditions of the people in the midst of which they are placed. Centralized banks have been so great a success in Scotland, that they have survived every other form. So they have in Ireland, and the tendency is in that direction in Canada and Australia.

Meetings, &c.

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Canada Life Assurance Company was held on the 14th September, at the head offices of the company, in Hamilton. The chair was occupied by the president, Mr. A. G. Ramsay. The shareholders present were:---Messrs. W. F. Burton, Geo. A. Young, F. W. Gates, Hon. D. McInnes, W. F. Findlay, R. Hills, Jas. Osborne, Dr. W. L. Billings, Adam Brown, Dennis Moore, John Riddell, David Kidd, Alex. Ramsay, A. Bruce, Campbell Ferrie. Walter R. McDonald, Thos. C. Swinyard, of New York; Nehemiah Merritt, of St. Gatharines.

The following representatives of the company were present:—Alex. Ramsay, David Kidd, Dr. McDonald, of Hamilton; J. D. Henderson, of Toronto; E. W. Cox, of Peterboro'.

Mr. R. Hills, who acted as secretary of the meeting, read the advertisement calling the shareholders together, and also the minutes of the last general meeting.

the last general meeting. The president said :-Before going on with the regular order of proceedings, I would like to explain the delay in calling the meeting, which is held, this year, later than is usual. The directors were anxious to have the result of the investigations of the Government Insurance Department. We now have it and it is very satisfactory. The directors considered that the report of a person in the position of Superintendent of Insurance would be more valuable and give more confidence than even the reports of officers of the company. His is an independent opinion. It is laid before you with our annual report.

REPORT.

The directors beg to present their thirtyninth annual report, and the accompanying statements and accounts of the business of the past year to 30th April last. In doing that they have pleasure in drawing attention to the fact that the new business transacted again largely exceeds all previous years.

The number of applications for assurance was 2,634, for the sum of \$5,873,456, and careful consideration of each of these resulted in the acceptance of 2,448, for \$5,486,456, with annual premiums of \$188,023.51. 186 applications for assurance of \$387,000, not being such as it appeared in the interest of the company to accept, were declined, and the remaining 112, for \$242,000, were not completed.

The total business in existence at 30th April last was \$39,511,347.44 of assurances under 20,073 policies, upon 15,613 lives, and an annuity of \$400 per annum.

As shown by the statement of receipts and payments, the income of the past year was \$1,493,405.21, and after payment of all claims and other expenditure, including \$455,407.16 of profits paid in cash to policy-holders, the total assets of the company were increased to \$7.306.75.56 \$7,396,717.59. During the year 156 deaths of assurers for

\$438,547.79 occurred, under 195 policies, but as the sum calculated upon was \$547,633, it will be seen that the claims by death were

largely under what were provided for. The Government Insurance Department having this year made its valuation of the company's risks, as prescribed by the Insurance Act, it affords the directors much satisfaction to be enabled to submit the result of that, as communicated by the letter of the Superinten-dent of Insurance herewith. His valuation confirms the sound position of the company, and warrants the anticipation that the Canada Life will continue to give its policy-holders larger profits on the general average of policies than are believed to be given by any other company.

company. The usual dividend was paid to the pro-prietors during the past year. The following directors retire form the board by rotation, but are eligible for re-election at the present time: The Hon, Mr. Justice Bur-ton, Col. C. S. Gzowski, A.D.C. to the Queen; and N. Morritt. Esa and N. Merritt, Esq.

(Signed) A. G. RAMSAY, President. R. Huns, Secretary. The Canada Life Assurance Company, Hamilton, Ont., 8th Sept., 1886.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS OF THE

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH APRIL, 1886.

Receipts.

To balance at 30th April, 1885..\$6,559,372 29 " Premiums received on new policies and renewals \$1,079,096 28 " Extra risks ... 1,818 93

" Interest carned on investments and profits on sale of Deben- tures, etc 412,017 01		
Add difference between Account	1,493,405	21
value and Par value of De- bentures	14,822	14
Ment	2,434	44
	\$8,070,034	08

•	40,000,000
Payments.	
By Expense Account	
"Written off Loans on Rea	
Estate (mortgage having proved a forgery)	2,000 00
" Liens on Half-Oredit Policy	7 2,000 00
written off	
" Re-Assurance Premiums	
" Claims by death . \$392,928 5: " " Matur-	2
ed endowments 9,000 0	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	- 401,928 52
"Cancelled (purchased) poli	-
cies " Profits of Mu-	, 37,921 88
tual Branch-	• • • • •

\$39,882 40

" Bonus

-	
ſ	"Cash" 305,318 57 "Diminution
}	"Diminution of premiums 110,206 19 455,407 16
	" Dividends and Bonus on Stock
	" Annuities 400 00
	Balance of Assets as per
	General Abstract of assets and liabilitics 6,858,964 46
	\$8,070,034 08
	(Signed), A. G. RAMSAY, President. R. HILLS, Secretary.
ł	The Canada Life Assurance Company Hamilton, 3rd September, 1886.
ł	Audited and approved, (Signed), JAS. SYDNEY CROCKER, Auditor.
	GENERAL ABSTRACT OF THE ASSETS AND LIABILI-
l	TIES OF THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COM- PANY, AS AT 30TH APRIL, 1886.
l	Assets.
ł	Cash on hand, \$55.15, and in
ł	banks, \$161,476.45\$ 161,631 60 Mortgages on real estate—value
	in account 1,267,179 79 Debentures — value in account
ļ	(par value) City \$520,199 54
ł	County
	Town 621,314 37 Village 539,428 06
	Harbor of Montreal. 50,000 00 Ontario Govern-
ļ	ment subsidy 3,163 77 Canadian Pacific
	land grant bonds. 375,000 00 Canada Southern
	Railway guaran- teed 93,073 59
	Loan Companies 20,000 00
	Dorchester Bridge Company 6,011 43 \$2,853,069 43
	Bank stocks 543,598 23
	Stock in loan companies 25,655 50 Dominion Telegraph Co. stock. 5,723 50
	Gas companies stock 16,565 15 Loans on policies 586,441 30
	Loans on stocks, etc 909,130 95 Real estate — head offices and
	branches
	force
	Office furniture
ċ	\$6,858,964 46 Other Assets.
	Cash in agents' and
	others' hands, in- cluding receipts
-	held by them for premiums which
)	have since been accounted for \$298,650 90
;	Half-yearly and quarterly premi-
1	ums secured on policies, and pay-
	able within nine
2	months 144,691 05
3	\$443,341 95 Deduct 10 per cent.
	for cost of collec-

44,334 19

\$399.007 76 l

DEAR SIR,-

The following is the result of

tion

Accrued interest on debentures.	138,805 28
ŝ	7,396,777 50
Liabilities.	
Capital stock paid up\$	125,000 00
Proprietors' account	102,587 40
Assurance Funds	4,903,717 04
Nore-From this falls to be de- ducted \$89,856.36, as it is paid for Death Claims not fully due, or for which claimants had not present- ed valid discharges at 30th April, 1886 - nearby all since noid	· · · · · · · · ·
Douth Claims not fully due, or for	
ed valid discharges at 30th April,	
1856 ; nearly all since paid. Assurance and Annuity Funds	110 36
Annuity Funds	5,453 70
Profit Funds, being declared	
profits upon Mutual Assur-	1 040 050 00
Nore-From this falls to be de-	1,642,959 39
Nore-From this falls to be de- ducted \$36,751,26, as it is paid for vested Profits on the above unpaid Death Claims, and "Cash" and "Diminution" Profits unpaid at	
Death Claims, and "Cash" and	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1
" Diminution " Profits unpaid at 30th April, 1886.	
30th April, 1886. Reserve Profit on mutual poli-	
cies	76,702 13
Suspense Account-balance of items awaiting arrangement.	9 4 24 44
interesting arrangements.	2,434 44
5	\$6,858,964 46
The Canada Life Assurance Co'y,	3
Hamilton, 3rd Sept., 1886.	J
(Signed), A. G. RAMSAY R. HILLS, Sect	Tresident.
Audited and approved.	
	hoavon
(Signed), JAS. SYDNEY C	Auditor.
AUDITOR'S REPORT, 188	6.
To the President, Vice Presider	nt and Direc-
tors of the Canada Life Ass	urance Com-
pany:	d the manual
GENTLEMEN,—I have complete nation of the Company's books	
the close of the financial year	ending 30th
April last, their several entries	being duly
vouched and correctly reported, ances agreeing with the banker	the cash bal-
at the above date, after deduct	ing the out-
standing cheques, as noted in	the ledger.
The debentures, mortgages and	other securi-
ties were severally produced an Their amounts correspond with	nd examined.
of investments herewith submit	ted, and with
the totals of the several investi	nent funds as
stated in the ledger. The a	accompanying
statements of assets and liabi ceipts and payments have be	litics and re-
with the ledger balances, and an	e certified to
be correct.	
Signed), JAS. SYDNEY	
Tramillan Cir-1 uit 1000	Auditor.
Hamilton, Sept. 4th, 1886.	
REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON INV	ESTMENTS.
We hereby report that we l	nave carefully
examined and passed in detai securities specified in the "Ge	1 the several
securities specified in the "Ge	neral Abstract
of Assets and Liabilities to the last," and find the same to be	s correct. and
have also verified the balance of	cash.
(Signed), F. W. (FATES,
N. MER	
JAMES (DENNIS	OSBORNE, MOORE
	1 State 1 Stat
Canada Life Assurance Company	's Offices, }
Hamilton, 19th July, 18	
REPORT BY GOVERNMENT INSURANCE	
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTEND	ENT OF
Insurance; Ottawa, Sept., 1880	
A G. RAVEAV Eco Conada T	ife Assurance
A. G. RAMSAY, ESQ., Canada I Oo., Hamilton, Ont.	
 and the second se	and a second for the second

the valuation of the policies of your company,
as at 30th April, 1886. In the valuation of
the policies and bonuses, the Institute of Ac-
tuaries' H. M. Table of Mortality was employ-
ed with 41 per cent. interest, pure premiums
only being valued. In the case of the annu-
ities the Government Annuity table, with 44
per cent. interest. was used :

No. Amount. Value. Policies..20,073 \$36,975,861.44 \$5,305,166.96 Bonuses. Reversion.

	012 2,540,171.25 704 493	1,440,943.20
Total Annuities	\$39,516,032.69 2	\$6,746,110.16 2,745.27
Total value Policics re-		\$6,748,855.43
insured	\$120,463.58	17,686.31
Net reserve Yo	ours truly,	\$6,731,169.12

(Signed) W. FITZGERALD, Superintendent of Insurance.

After it had been moved, seconded and carried that the report which was printed and laid before the shareholders should be taken as read, the president moved the adoption of the report as follows:--

The President's Address :--- I beg to move the adoption of the report by the directors which is now before you, and which, having been printed and in your hands for some days, has been taken as read. It contains the record of another year's success and prosperity, and shows the business of the past twelve months to have been as remarkable in its amount as it is undoubtedly favorable in its character. To some extent this greater success than usual is doubtless attributed to the general statisfaction which the distribution of the profits last year gave to our policy-holders, confirming as that did the claim that for persons desirous of providing for their families or dependents by the system of life assurance, this company's advantages were such as could not be surpassed. The total amount at risk being now close upon forty million dollars, an idea of the magnitude of the company's inter-(CBts and operations may be obtained by conusidering that these figures largely, I believe, oxceed the operations of any banking or other ifinancial institution of Canada, except one, the Bank of Montreal.

The sums paid in cash to policy-holders during the last year were \$895,258, of which no less than \$455,407 was by way of profits alone.

As the report mentions, 156 deaths occurred hast year among our assured, and of these it will inferest the meeting to learn that no fewer than 13 were the direct result of accidents, suddenly in nearly every case depriving families of their whole means of support, except the provision which had thoughtfully been made for them by means of their life assurance with this company.

The safe and profitable investments of the large funds now held by the company necessarily continues to be an object of constant anxiety and consideration by the directors, and this has been especially the case during the last six months, from the great absence of desirable loans and other investments. It is hoped, however, that as borrowers who have good security to offer become aware, as I am glad to say they are gradually doing, that they may obtain loans from this company at the lowest prevailing rates, applications for the best class of loans will keep the funds fully employed upon fair and reasonably remunerativo terms.

The constant object of the directors is to obtain investments of as nearly an absolutely safe character as is possible, at moderate rates of interest, and they at no time allow themselves to be led away from that object by the temptation of high interest. To this may, I think, fairly be attributed the almost entire absence from loss upon the investments of the company. Last year, however, it will whe seen by the accounts, that a loss of \$2,000 was sustained by the forgery of a mortgage upon a farm in the County of Peel upon which that sum had been lent. The forgery and the scheme by which the money was obtained from the company were so cleverly devised and executed that no care or reasonable pre-caution on the part of the company or its solicitors could possibly have avoided them, but the board, deeming it its duty to secure the punishment of a crime so dangerous to society, and to our own and other institutions. spared no trouble or expense to attain that object. The course resulted in the sentence of the culprit to the Penitentiary for two years, which, it is hoped, may deter the recurrence of any future attempt of the kind.

Allusion is made in the report to the recent valuation of the company's risks by the Insurance Department of the Government. You are aware that by the Insurance Act of 1886, it is provided that companies like this, licensed by the Government to transact life assurance business, shall from time to time have such an investigation of their position made by the Insurance Department as may fully establish their soundness and solvency.

The investigation of this company, so recently made by the Insurance Department, fully confirms the soundness and strength of the company, and it will doubtless _prove beneficial to it, by still further adding to the confidence and satisfaction of assurers, and by increasing the public support which it has already so largely obtained.

The published report and financial statements are so full and explicit that 1 do not know that I need say anything further as to them, or as to the general business of the company, but if there be any explanations or information which I can give to the meeting, 1 shull most gladly supply it.

Mr. F. W. Gates in seconding the adoption of the report said : The president has so fully referred to all the various interests that he had left nothing to be said on the subject. I would therefore content myself with simply seconding the report.

The report was adopted without opposition. It was moved by Mr. Adam Brown, seconded by Dr. Billings, That a vote of thanks be tendered the president and directors for their attention to the interests of the company during the past year.

Mr. Brown said that the wonderful statement now presented was an evidence of the work of the president and officers that could not be overlooked.

The resolution was adopted and acknow-ledged by Mr. Ramsay.

Mr. Dennis Moore, moved, seconded by Mr. W. R. Macdonald, the appointment of the following scrutineers of votes for the election of directors, in the room of the three retiring, Messrs. John Riddell and W. F. Findlay. He also moved that the poll be now opened, and be closed upon five minutes elapsing without a vote being tendered.

The retiving directors whose terms had elapsed were: Hon. Mr. Justice Burton, Col Gzowski and Mr. N. Merritt.

The scrutineers reported that these gentlemen had, been re-elected for a period of four years.

The meeting then adjourned.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors Mr. A. G. Ramsay was re-elected president and Mr. F. W. Gates vice-president of the company.

Financial.

THURSDAY EV'G, Sept. 30, 1886.

The street rate in London to-day was $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Rates for money in the local market unchanged. Sterling, 60-days sight, closed at $8\frac{1}{3}c$ \overline{a} and $8\frac{1}{3}$ \overline{a} 9; demand, $9\frac{1}{8}$ \overline{a} $\frac{1}{2}$ and $9\frac{1}{2}$ \overline{a} $\frac{1}{3}$ and $8\frac{1}{3}$ \overline{a} 9; demand, $9\frac{1}{8}$ \overline{a} $\frac{1}{2}$ and $9\frac{1}{2}$ \overline{a} $\frac{1}{3}$; cables, $9\frac{3}{4}$ \overline{a} 10; New York funds $\frac{3}{4}$ \overline{a} $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ \overline{a} $\frac{1}{8}$. Posted in New York 4.83 and 4.86; actual, 4.81 $\frac{3}{4}$ and 4.84 $\frac{1}{2}$; cables, $4.84\frac{3}{4}$ \overline{a} 5. The stock market has again been subject to violent fluctuations, and a large business was transacted. There was a partial recover from the severe break, the commencement of which was noted last week, but the market closes unsteady and dull. Following were the total sales and highest and lowest prices for the week:

Banks.	No. Shares.	Highst price.	L'west price.	Average same week 1885.
Commerce	2240		1243	1251
Hochelaga	100		99-	79
Merchants	273		126}	114
Molsons	102		139	118
Montreal	1466		220]	199
Ontario	35		122	108
Peoples	28		95]	
Toronto	260	207	206	185]
Miscellaneous.				
9	-			
Can. Cotton Co.	25	89	89	50
Can. Pacific	4175		671	45
City Passenger	4197	12	180	112
Gas	8650		210	1883
do ex-divid	1200		2101	
N. W. Lands	300		66	41
Richelieu & Ont	5443		75	544
Royal Can. Ins. St. Paul M. & M.	263		95 118	101
Telegraph	7419		118	125
TotoBrahn	1415		1.101	1 1207
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MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVG., Sept. 30, 1886.

September trade, though not brisk has equalled expectations, speaking generally, and prospects are not unfavorable for the ensuing month. October in most years is an improvement on its predecessor, and payments are met more promptly. According to indications there will be no exception to the rule this year. The local exhibitions in this and the sister Province have acted as a disturbing feature, benefiting the sections contiguous to the shows, without doubt, but causing delayed payments to storekeepers elsewhere.

CANNED GOODS.—Within the past few weeks fully 15,000 cases of the leading three or four brands of tomatocs have been sold on this



11:51

BLEACHED TABLE NAPKINS BLEACHED TABLE D'OYLIES COLORED TABLE DAMASKS

COLORED TABLE NAPKINS COLORED TABLE D'OYLIES

Our stock of Table Napery is very large and varied, and the attention of the trade is specially invited to same when wanting any articles not generally kept in the wholesale trade.



market. A recent sale was 2,000 enses of Windsor at \$1.20, less the trade discount. Jobbing prices are of course higher. Corn is good stock and is scarce and firm. The price for Canadian in car lots is $$1.25 \oplus 1.30 , say \$1.40 in a jobbing way. About 700 cases of peas have been sold here of late and Canadian Marafat, 2 lb. tins, are worth \$1.65. Salmon in cans has been placed at \$1.50 \oplus \$1.60 per dozen, and mackerel at \$3.75 \oplus \$3.16 me \$1.60 per dozen, and mackerel at \$3.75 \oplus \$3.16 me \$1.60 per dozen, and mackerel at \$3.75 me \$1.60 per dozen "bulled to death" and that there is no great demand for them just now on the part of retailers. The situation, however, is a strong one and more money will be made by packers and handlers than for some years past, according to all estimates. Fresh American lobsters are again on the market and are quoted at 10c per lb. A sale of 25 cases of salmon is reported at \$1.50.

DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS .- Desirable grades of butter have been more saleable both on export and local account. There is, however, no buoyancy in prices, and it is doubtful if any marked improvement can be looked for in this direction. There has been a good demand for Western at 14c for selected, the sales including a line of 600 pkgs. for export at that. Creamery has been bought in the country at equal to 204c here, while really choice factories might command more. The desired quality, however, is not plentiful, and some country reports indicate that several factories show unsatisfactory quality. The prospects for butter have visibly improved, but such improvement will not have much, if any, beneficial effect on held summer goods which are away off in quality. The make in the west has been well sold up, and the quantity in the townships is not large, but in the Morrisburg, Brockville and Renfrew sections the bulk of the season's make seems to be still on hand. Fancy goods for the local trade continues scarce, and readily command a good premium over quotations. The cheese market maintains a strong appearance, and the bulls continue to show confidence. A. W. Grant, of New York, the principal leader in the advance, believes that factorymen will hold firmly for 12c @ 124c September and October make. On this market there has been a good demand, and some enquiries from England are reported. The cable was, better at 52s, but private advices quote some shillings better. It is probable that 113 @ 113c would be paid here for September, but a pumber of ballow work 10c. When but a number of holders want 12c. The full range of prices is about as follows: Finest September, 112c @ 12c; August, colored, 11c; white, 104c @ 11c; fine, 104c @ 104c; finest July, 94c @ 10c; medium grades, 9c @ 94c; lower grades, 84c @ 84c. Exports this week may exceed 40,000 boxes, including some held July. In Utica and Little Falls this week the advance was 1c @ 1 tc. The Utica Herald says : The shortage of 95,000 boxes in exports from New York since May 1, does not make the English market look as if it were suffering from an overdose of cheese. The New York Bulletin said a good thing Saturday :-- "In fact, while the foreign operator still adheres rather closely to the hand-to. mouth policy in investing, the mouth seems to be kept fairly wide open and the hand in constant motion to supply it with even neces-sary supplies." That expresses the situation neatly and completely. Provisions-Pork and Ind were casy, owing to weaker :rarkets in Chicago. Eggs firm at 151c @ 17c. Canadian in New York 181c @ 20c.

DRY Goops.—Remittances are not satisfactory, and many dealers attribute this state of affairs to the exhibitions now held in various

parts of the country, which interfere with the cash business in places not so favored. Travellers now out are doing well, and the city retail are doing more than a fair trade, notwithstanding the extraordinary break in the weather. In suburban districts the volume of business done during the month is much above the average. Stocks are well assorted, thanks to the cheap cost of cablegrams, and prices of all classes of goods, but more especially woollens are firm with a hardening tendency, and changes made are entirely on the higher side. In the States the jobbing trade rules exceedingly active and continues as satisfactory as during the past few weeks. Stocks in first hands are not excessive, and with the exception of a few staples, goods are active and prices very firm. Collections are generally good.

FISH, OILS AND SALT .-- Private and press advices continue to give poor accounts of the fisherics. A St. Johns, Nfld., letter of the 20th ult., says : The Labrador herring fishery is certainly a failure and it is doubtful if more than 5,000 to 8,000 bris. are caught, if reports are true, and it is believed they are." Another under date of the 21st ult., said : Herrings a total failure; salmon, very small catch; cod fishery only one half. The result of the Labrador cod catch is pretty well known to be about half an average. Newfoundland shore fish sell at 19s, say \$3.80 per quintal, in St. Johns. For Labrador, 13s, or \$2.60 is talked. Some herrings are just reported to have struck into White Bay and Green Bay, Nfid." The Greenland is in the Gulf with the first cargo of new Labrador herrings for Montreal. She is said to have 2,000 to 2,500 brls. The owners are asking \$6 @ \$6.50. Most of the old herrings are concentrated in few hands. Last sales of old Labrador are reported at \$3.50. Few herrings are expected here this season. Halves are worth about \$2. Cape Breton herrings have sold at \$5.621 and \$5.75 in lots. Dry cod may be quoted at \$2.90@\$3. Some little business is reported in smoked fish, also in salmon. A lot of 100 cases canned mackerel was placed at \$3.70. Lobsters unchanged but an advance is looked for owing to the price of other canned fish. In oils there is little doing. Newtoundland cod is quoted at 43c/@45c and s. r. pale seal at 421c/a45c. Salt has advanced as freights have risen on the other side owing to the quantity of iron, rails and other heavy freight offering for shipment. Sales of lots have occurred at our inside figures.

FLOUR AND GRAIN .- The market for flour has ruled about steady but quiet. Manitoba strong bakers' was placed at \$4.50 and extra at \$4. Little change has occurred in the price of grain here but there has been more doing. Wheat is about 1c easier on the week. A steamer to Glasgow took 61,600 bushels and one to Liverpool 22,300 bushels. Engagements in Chicago yesterday were 6,000 bus-hels wheat, 302,000 corn, and 25,000 oats. Lake freights were steady at 41c on wheat, and 44 con corn per bushel to Buffalo. The American markets at the close are 1c@14c weaker. The total quantity of wheat in sight on this continent and afloat to Europe, calculating according to the Chicago visible supply is 69,800,000 bushels, an increase of 620,000 bushels compared with a week ago, an increase of 2,090,000 with two weeks ago, an increase, of 6,715,000 with three weeks ago, an increase of 12,428,000 with four weeks ago, and an increase of 13,614.000 with a year ago. In England, during the week; trade was exceedingly slow, but prices were sustained. Sound English new crop wheats were in best demand.



The sales of English wheat during the past week were 52,121 quarters at 30s 6d, against 68,588 quarters at 30s 10d during the corresponding week last year. ...Hour was slow of sale, owing to the large stocks and continual American arrivals, at rates previously unknown. Fine malting barleys are very scarce. The trade in foreign wheats was dragging. The large and rapidly increasing visible supply in America oppresses trade there. American flour is 3d cheaper. The prices of round corn favor buyers. Oats were in large supply and cheaper. One cargo of wheat arrived. About fourteen sailing vessels with wheat from Chilian and other Pacific coasts are due and are expected to arrive when the wind

GROCERES.—Most of the leading houses state that onquiry for goods is more frequent and that sales are standily increasing. September is generally a poor month for collections but there is no reason to complain; some want assistance but there is nothing unusual to note in regard to renewals and no signs of uncasiness apparent. There is a good sprinkling of country custom and teas are moving fairly, most orders including that article. The advince in Imporials and pea leaf gunpowder is maintained and some new sensor's offered have been piched up at long prices. Low grade Congou is scarce and firm and $7\frac{1}{4}$ d is

asked for new season's in the English market. Messrs. Frazer & Co., tea merchants of New York and Chicago, have issued another circular in which they say that the British barque, Eudora, has been chartered to follow the Carrie Delap and Bylgia, starting with a portion of her cargo from Hiogo, completing her loading at Yokohama, and destined for Van-The coffee market has kept firm and couver. we quote Rio at 10]c/@11c, and Jamaica at 11c@12c. The following on coffee and tea is from a leading New York paper: "The Rio coffee market has again changed for the better the loss in prices recently reported being nearly recovered. The trade view the position of this staple as strong and anticipate further improvement. Teas are moving out with good force into consumptive channels and prices received excellent support." Cables from Yokohama 22nd inst., say — "Japan toa sottlement to date 303,000 piculs, against, 247, 000 piculs to same date last year. Exports to date, 34,000,000 lbs., against 28,000,000 lbs. last year to date. Stocks decreasing and supplies coming in slowly. According to mail advices, the exports of Japan tea from Yokohama and Kobe, from May 1 to and including shipments of Angust 12, aggregated 28,029,-029 pounds, against, in 1885-86, 12,827,052; 1884-85, 21,266,472; 1883-84, 21,088,670 lbs. To New York, Boston, etc., the shipments were 10,030,839 pounds; Chicago, Salt-Lake,

etc., 8,981,117 pounds; Canada 6,652,397 pounds; San Francisco, 2,364,776 pounds. Sugars are reported strong, and there is said to be an active inquiry. Good sugars are in special demand and former quotations are There is a scarcity of fully maintained. assortments, grades between highest and low, est being in limited offer. Syrups are firm and for some descriptions 4c @ 5c higher, and for some descriptions 4c/0 5c higher, "Syrups," said one gentleman, "are not to be got. We could not give them away six months ago and now it looks as if they could not be bought at all." Molasses are also firm and 32c/033c is quoted as to quantity. A lot of 100 puns, is reported at 32c. The fruit marof 100 puns. is reported at 32c. The fruit mar-ket is firm at the moment but the arrival this month (15th to 20th) of the direct vessel from the Mediterranean will pyblably cause a break. Currants on this steamer have been offered at 5_{1c} and Valencias at $7_{2c}^{2c}/3c$. There is talk that some of this fruit is not of the best public that time will talk quality but time will tell. In the meantime during but time with text. In the phenomenon fine fruit is firmly held here, Currants have risen 3s per cwt from the lowest point and raisins are 2s up for good fruit. Currants bought at to-day's prices are equal to 6c as they would cost $5\frac{1}{3}c$ to lay down. Some Valencias bought at low market prices to arrive this week are said to be 74c but the any the set are said to be 140 but the quality is not so good as earlier receipts. Jobbing orders for good fruit would be filled at about quotations. California fruit is now being offered here and we give a few quotations: Dhesa clusters, per box, \$2.50, imperial cabinets, \$1.90, 3-crown London layers, \$1.70, 3-crown loose muscatels, \$1.60, 2-crown ditto, \$1.50, Valencias, 7c; Sultanas, 8c. These are f. o. b. terms, deliverable 10th Oct. Freight to Portland about 20c per box. In Malaga the raisin market is showing considerable strength due to the fact that an active demand prevails for bunch. The prices offered are relatively higher than those for other descriptions, hence furmers are giving more attention to ship-ments of such, and the receipts of loose have, therefore, shown a heavy falling off. Mail advices from Messina state that for new crop fillerts there is no export demand and that prices are lower, say Messina 388, 9d, and Catania, 388 3d; the former, for October ship-ment, 418 9d. Nutmegs are firmer in England and steady here. Tapioca is scarce and firm ot 5cm51c. Pecan ruts, firm at 81cm9c, Jamaica ginger, unbleached, 13cm14c. Cloves still firm and 231cm25c is wanted. Cassia, 71c@9c. 3132.3

HIDES AND TALLOW.—The markets for local green hides is steady and unchanged. It is understood that the combination of Quebec tanners which sought to effect a reduction has given up the fight. At present there is a demand for all the offerings. Chicago calfskins are plentiful and easier, being quoted here at 12c@13c. Good packers in the West are firm and are sold well up, heavy and free of brands bringing 11c in Chicago. Dry hides are dull and weaker, large stocks in Eastern markets keeping down the price. Tallow keeps heavy. A large lot sold recently at $4\frac{1}{4}c$ and $4\frac{1}{4}c$ and $4\frac{1}{4}c$

Hors.— There is no quotable change here. In New York, common to medium of this year's crop are quoted at 25c@30c. The position of the English crop is thus stated by the London correspondent of Mr. J. G. Sidey, of this city: The changeable weather of the past week has not proved beneficial, on life whole to the hop crop, as we hear of a further spread of mould; but, as picking is now general throughout the Kent, Sussex and Farnham districts, we are of opinion that a considerable portion of the growth will be secured of good



Can be applied to any vehicle in 20 minutes time by an ordinary mechanic. They are commental as well as useful, and no carriage is complete without the PATENT ADJUSTABLE SAND-BOX. It is economy for every one to have them applied to their carriages, for the following reasons:

You save the wear of your axles 50 per cent ; they are practical, and are fast coming into general use. 18t.

2nd. You can run your carriage 200 miles with one oiling: 3rd. Water, sand, mud and dirt cannot get in upon the bearing of the axle, hence the necessity of frequent oiling, and the continual wearing is avoided.

4th.

Grease and dirt are not continually oozing from the axle bearing. They are cheap and durable. One set will last a life-time; but if necessary can be easily replaced with little expense. 5th.

6th. The first and only Sand-box ever invented to go on over a solid collar. A. F. MILES, Manufacturer, STANSTEAD, QUE. G. TREMELLING, General Agent, 773 OBAIG STREET, MONTREAL.

to choice quality. The trade is not active for the new supply but the few better sorts which have come to hand have found purchasers at prices ranging from 100s@120s per cwt.

IRON AND HARDWARE .- There has been no important ohange in the British pig-iron market during the week but warrants have been firm. Prices in the local market are about the same and it does not seem as if any material improvement would take place before the close of navigation. There has been some business done and sales of Calder and Summerice are reported but the quantities are understood not to be very large. The British markets for finished iron are firmer and prices generally, have advanced 2s per ton. This, however, has not influenced the local market to any extent and orders are still being booked at our quotations. Tin and Canada plates continue without any change of moment and it does not look at present as if any advance is likely in the immediate future. Robert Crooks & Co., writing of the British iron market say : Undoubtedly the tone of this market improves and a large enquiry for ship building marks a welcome change after two years almost total absence. Appearances years almost total absence. Appearances point to our having at last bottomed. John Williams & Co. are also more hopeful. By last mail they write: Business in almost every department may be described as a little better and there is certainly a more hopeful feeling than for some time past. Finished iron is 28 6d per ton dearer." Warrants in Warrants in Glasgow are cabled at 39s 11d. No. 3 foundry in Middlesborough is at 305 11d. Ko. 3 Journary in Middlesborough is at 305 11d. Loxpox, September 25.—Tin, spot, £103; three months' futures, £103 15s. Market steady; G. O. B. Chill bars, £40 12s 6d; soft Spanish lead, £13; best selected copper, £44; soft English lead, £13 5s; Silesian spelter, £13 12s 6d; Hallett's antimony, £30; tinplates, 12s 9d. Swaxsea, September 11.—The stocks in the dock warehouse to-day are 130,205 boxes; this day week, 141,763 boxes, and the corresponding week of last year, 77,142 boxes. Notices to cease contracts in 28 days have been issued at the Worcester and Upper Forest tinplate works, two of the largest concerns in the district, owing to unremunerative prices. A steadier tone has been manifested prices. A steadler tone has been mannested during, the week, and it is not likely prices will fall lower. The ruling figure for Bessemer steels and cokes are from 13s to 13s 6d. At five of the works the men have agreed to allow the makers two sheets per box, and a general concession to makers is not improb-

LEATHER .- No particular change can be reported in this staple, a quiet, steady trade is doing but buyers take simply for immediate requirements and there is an entire absence of speculative purchases. For best makes of upper a steady demand exists and choice lots are picked up as soon as offered, at from 36 to 38 cents according to weight. For heavy upper the demand is not so brisk and stocks are increasing though sales are made at unchanged prices, 34 to 36 cents being the limit. A fair demand exists for splits, but no buying ahead as there was last year. English advices quote a better market and more active demand for both buff and splits and as a consequence shipments of these leathers to the extent of over thirty tons are reported to Liverpool and London. Sole leather is quiet, best No. 1 selling at 26 cents and manufacturers leather at 22 to 23 cents. No. 2 is selling in a retail fashion at 191 cents to 21 cents according to grade. For harness and fancy leathers the usual quiet steady demand exists at unchanged prices.

LIVE STOCK .- In Liverpool, Canadian steers have sold down to 11c while sheep were better best being cabled at 14c. Here export stock were firm and prices advanced 1c@1c per lb., few sales being made at from $4c@4\frac{3}{4}c$ per lb., live weight. Insurance $2@2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent on first-class vessels, and 3@5 per cent on outs.de .steamers. In butchers' cattle a lively business was done, the demand being active, and values were higher at 23c@33c per lb., live weight. Sheep were active and in good demand for export and local account at \$5@ S6 a head. The demand for hogs was slow, but the market was firmer, and sales were made at 5c@54c per lb., live weight. Calves sold at from \$2@\$8 each, as to quality.

WooL.-Not much change can be chronicled as the market is bare of fine wools and no more are expected to arrive just yet: In fact one of our local houses has been compelled to purchase in New York to fill requirements. Prices are firm and unchanged and the market has a hardening tone. Domestic pulled is in strong demand and snapped up so soon as it is offered, but fleece is in an unsatisfactory condition. Holders do not appear to want to sell but as circumstances do not point to any further advance it is difficult to see, in face of the fact that the demand is entirely for fine wools, what induces them to hold out. Prices are still within our quotations and may be

considered as unchanged. In the States, the market is strong, active and slightly advanced. There have been a number of large sales to manufacturers and a liberal enquiry from speculators. Fine wools still attract the most attention but there has been somewhat more inquiry for mediums than last week and prices are very well sustained all along the line. Cablegrams received from London reported Cape wools strong and the general market hardening on all wools. Australian wool is very strong and shipments continue. Over five hundred bales were shipped to England from Boston this week at a profit of about five cents a pound. English combings have ad-vanced 1d further.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

(Revised by Telegraph.)

Токомто, Sept. 30, 1886.

961

There has been a fair volume of business in merchandise during the week. Orders are fairly satisfactory, and the feeling continues of a hopeful character. In dry goods, prices are firm as a rule, and a large fall and winter trade is anticipated. After fall ploughing, and when the grain movement sets in in carnest, there is likely to be some activity. Payments are fair. The stock market is lower this week, but the closing was steady at a rally of 1 @ 2 per cent. from the lowest prices. Fol lowing are the cleaing bids as compared with last Thursday :

Banks.	Bid Sept. 23.	Bid Sept. 30.	Lonn Cos.	Bid Sept 23.	Bid Sept 30.
Montreal Toronto Ontario Merchants Conmerce Dominion. Hamilton. Standard. Federal Imperial Molsons	1314 2184 1364 127 1133 1384	208 121 129 126] 216] 136 126 126 112	Can Per Frechold Western Can Farmors Loan Farmors Loan Cond'n & Can'd Landed Credit National Invt Ontario Loan Ilamilton Prov. Imperial Sav	158 128 107 118 120	2074 169 188 111 121 158 129 107 118 121 121

BUTTER. - Receipts continue . small, and prices rule firm. Choice qualities are scarce, and sell at 17c to 18c per lb. in tub lots; medium firm at 13c to 14c, and first-class large rolls sold at 16c. Cheese is firmer owing to the advance in outside markets;" the best now jobs at 104c @ 11c; skims 84c @ 90.

EXTENSIVE

962

SALE BY AUCTION.

The Finest and Most Desirable Building Sites in the West End of Montreal.

The only opportunity to purchase on the most prominent streets east of Mackay and west of Mountain on Sherbrooke and St. Catherine, and the new streets recently homologated, running from Sherbrooke to Dorchester, viz., Bishop and Crescent Streets. Citizens who propose building private residences will not again have such a chance to select from so considerable an area, and, without exception, the most magnificent location in the city. In the immediale vicinity of this Property are the following places of Public Worship : St. James the Apostle Church (Episcopalian), Douglas (Methodist), Crescent, Erskine, Calvary, St. Paul's and Knox (Presbyterian), Emmanuel (Congregationalist), the American Presbuterian. Methodist (Dorchester Street), Baptist (Mountain Street). and our elegant and handsome Windsor Hotel, St. James Club, &c., &rc., &rc.

The undersigned are instructed by the HEUSS OF THE ESTATE PHILLIPS, to offer at Public Sale,

ON OR ABOUT 9th OCTOBER NEXT,

The lots as laid out on the plan by Mr. Joseph Rielle, P. L. S., about 191 building lots. On Sherbrooke street there are east of Orescent street, four lots 29x120, between Bishop and Crescent eight lots, say about 28x129, and five on Sherbrooke, East of Mackay,

On St. Catherine street, there are only on the North side thirteen lots, but they are, con-sidering the rapidly advancing value of property on that street, most eligible sites. On the same street, on the South side west of Crescent, there are eight lots about 25x120. On the East and West side of Bishop street, running from Sherbrooke to St. Jatherine,

there are sixty-five lots, about 24x125, and eighteen below St. Catherine, 23 feet 6 in.x100.

On Crescent, North of St. Catherine, there are 58 lots about 24x100, and North of Dorchester there are 12 lots 25x115.

All the new streets, as homologated by the corporation, are ample in width, being each 60 fect, or as wide as our leading thoroughfare, St. James street.

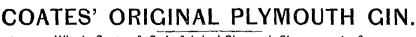
Lane accommodation is also fully provided for.

Weather permitting, the sale will take place on the ground. Plans and information at the office of

JAMES STEWART & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS.

183 St. James Street.



Why is Coates & Co.'s Original Plymouth Gin so popular? Because it is the purest and finest doubly distilled Hollands-Containing no sugar or adulteration to hurt the stomach.

PLYMOUTH GIN AND SODA WATER, PLYMOUTH GIN "JOHN COLLINS," PLYMOUTH GIN COCKTAILS, OR AS "UN PETIT VERRE APRES DINER" IS UNSURPASSED.

To be had of ALL GROCERS.



Eggs also scarce and firmer, dealers paying 15c to 151c per dozen and selling at 17c.

DRUGS-Trade is reported very good. Orders come in freely, but they are generally for small lots. Prices continue steady. Turpentino is 60c and quinine 75c.

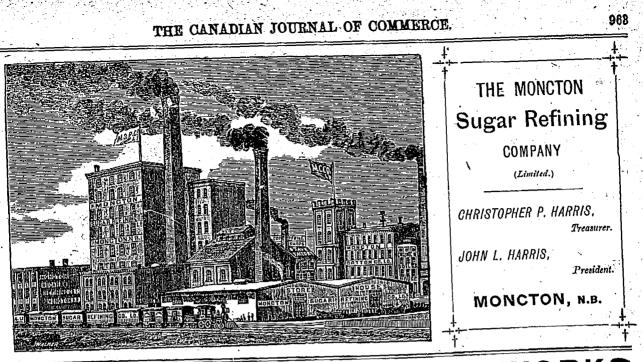
FLOUR AND GRAIN .- The flour trade has been quiet, but prices rule strong, owing to limited Superior extras sold during the offerings. offerings. Superior extrus solution during the week at \$3.65, extrus at \$3.55, and spring ex-trus at \$3.30. Patents, rule at \$3.90 to \$4.50, according to quality. Wheat is dull and weak in sympathy with outside markets. The demand is confined to millers, who pay 75c for car lots of No. 2 spring, and 75c to 76c for No. 2 fall. Red winter offers at 72c to 73c. Offerings of new wheat are limited as yet. The stock in store is decreasing, being 61,061 bushels as against 84,486 bushels at the corpushels as against 54,455 pushels at the Cor-responding period of last year. Barley quiet and easy; very little doing yet, but No. 2 worth 58c to 60c. Oats are dull and lower, there being sales of car lots at 31c to 32c, the latter for heavy mixed. *Peas* quiet and steady, car lots being quoted at 56c for No. 2. *Rye* is nominal, there being no sales reported. *Oat*meal is dull and nominal at \$3.75 to \$3.80 for car lots; small lots sell at \$4. Bran is dull at \$11 on track, but for shipment it is quoted at equal to \$10 here.

GROCERTES .- There is a moderate movement, and the feeling generally is that a good trade is in store. Prices rule firm. We quote: Sugar, Canadian refined, 5c @ 6c; quote. Sugar, Sumanan reineu, 5C /0 6C; paris lump, bbls. and half-bbls., 74C @ 78C; boxes, 7%C @ 74c; granulated, 64 @ 68; Porto Rico, 54C @ 54C. Teas are firmer. Coffees also Rice, 54c 720 54c. Pars in milet. Concess has firmer; some firmers in foreign markets; Rio, 84c @ 10c; Mocha, 22c @ 274c. Fish quiet; fresh trout and white sell at 54c @ 6c. Fruits firm; new Valencies sold at 9c, and currants at 64c to 7c. Tobaccos and Liquors quict at unchanged prices.

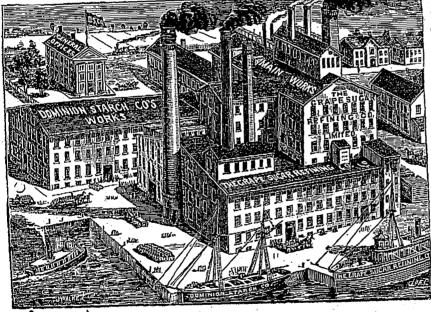
HARDWARE.—There is a moderate move-ment, and prices continue unchanged. Payments fairly satisfactory.

HIDES AND SKINS .- There is a quiet trade reported this week. Offerings are light and

م محمد بالعضية محمول المريخ (ما يان المريض)



DOMINION CORN STARCH WORKS.



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

corn, has not undergone any fermenting process, and is

PERFECTLY PURE.

From its extreme delicacy, it will take the full flavor of every kind of seasoning.

A Idress all orders to THE GRAPE SUGAR REFINING CO. (LIMITED), WALKERVILLE, ONTARIO. M. H. MILLER, - - Manager.

stocks low. A car of cured steers fold at 9%c. Dealers pay 8½c for green No. 1 cows and steers. *Calfskins* unchanged. *Sheepskins* are firm, the best bringing 65c. *Tallow* dull at 4½c for rendered and 2c for rough.

PROVISIONS.—There is a quiet trade doing, with stocks very light. Bacon in moderate demand; long clear sold at $8\frac{5}{2}c$ @ 9c, and O. C. at $8\frac{1}{2}c$ @ $8\frac{1}{2}c$. Hams continue scarce and prices firm at $14\frac{1}{2}c$ @ 15c. Lard, 50 and 100 of 20 lb. pails sell at 10c. Mess Pork sells at \$13 for car lots and \$13.60 @ \$14 for small lots. Hogs bring \$6.50 @ \$7.00 on the street. Potoles in fair demand, with sales of car lots at 62 $\frac{1}{2}c$ to 65c a bag.

Wool.—The market is quiet and very firm. Fleece rules at 21c to 22c for selections, and

at 18c to 20c for coarse to medium. Southdown firm at 24c to 25c. Pulled supers sell at 23c, and extras at 26c to 27c.

The petition signed by 92 out of 101 creditors of the Grand Syndicate, to place Mr. Coutlee in possession of the stock under supervision of Messrs. Kent & Turcotte, the curators, was to-day refused by the judge on the ground that he had no right to coerce the minority of the creditors into acceptance. Mr. Coutlee's intention was to buy and sell the stock under their inspection, believing that in fifteen months he would be able to pay 60 cents in the dollar when the stock was to be handed over to him by the curators. A

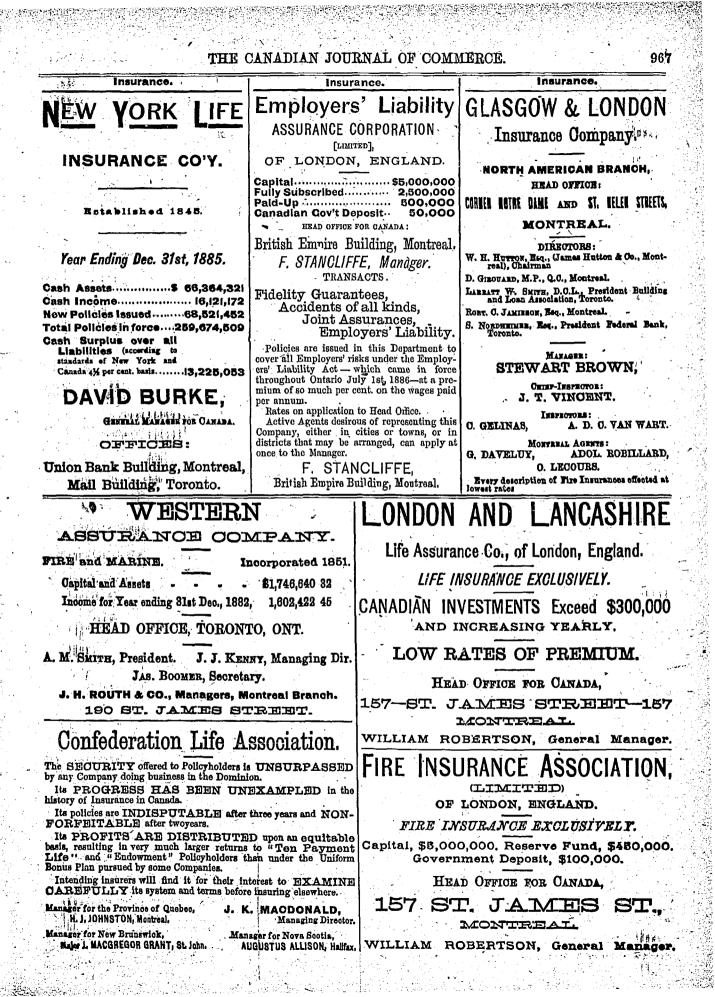
meeting of inspectors has been called to decide upon the next step, but it is probable the concern will now be wound up.

IT IS RARELY that so extensive a property in almost the heart of a city is offered for sale as that of the Phillips' estate advertised by Mr. Jas. Stewart (late of the *Herald*) in another column. Mr. Stewart has already secured many of the lest sales of the season, and his capable management of them goes to prove that the success prophesied of him by his many friends is looming into view. With his practical acimen, his knowledge of human nature, and the valuable filial assistance at his command there should be no doubt of it.





966 THE C	ANADIAN JOURN	AL	OF CC	OMMH	ROE.				<u>.</u>
STID TUTV SUID	STOCKS AND BONDS,								
SURETYSHIP.	NAME	Par Val'e	Capital Sub- scribed.	Capitál paid-up		Div. last 6 Ms.	Dates of Dividends.	Per Cent Prices Sept. 30	Cash value per Sh
ing Itself to this Business	Brit. North America /Can. Bank Commerce	\$ 243 <u>}</u> 50	\$4,866,666 6,000,000	\$4,866,66	6 1,079,475 0 1,600,000	3 31	4 Jan 4 July 2 Jan 2 July 24 Aug 1 Mar	126xd 1261	806 81 63 87‡
The Guarantee Co.	Commercial, Manitoba.	100	500,000	410,00	0 10,000 80,000		24 Aug 1 Mar		•••••
Of North America	Commercial, Nfld Commercial, Windsor Dominion	40 50	306,000 500,000 1,500,000	260,00 1,500,00	0 78,000 0 1,020,000	45	1 May 1 Nov 3 May 3 Şept	126 2171	50 40 108 75
Capital Authorized, - \$1,000,000	Du Peuple Eastern Townships Exchange, Yarmouth. Federal.	50 50 70	1,200,000 1,479,600	1.449.48	8 375,000	31	12 Jan 2 July	1 100	47 75 53 00 59 50
Paid up in Cash (no notes), 300,000 Resources over 800,000	Innnax	1 20	280,000 1,250,000 500,000	500,00	0 125,000 0 50,000	3	1 Feb 1 May	1023	113 90 20 50
•Deposit with Dominion Gov't, 57,000	llamilton llochelaga Imperial Jacques Cartier	100 100 100	1,000,000 710,100 1,500,000		0 70,000	3	2 June 1 Dec 2 Jan 2 July 2 Jan 1 July	99	136 00 99 00 137 00
THE BONUS SYSTEM of this Company renders the Premiums in certain	1 110n00n	1 100	500,000	500,00	0 140,000 9 50,000	9	2 June 2 Dec 2 June 2 July	10	17 50 110 00
cases annually reducible until the rate of One-half p.c. per Annum is reached.	Maritimo Morchants' Can Morchants, Ilalifax	100 100 100	311,900 5,798,467 2,000,000	5700 %	1 600 000	31	2 July 2 Jan 2 June 1 Dec 1 Aug 1 Feb	130 1021	130 00 102 25 70 00
This Company is under the same experienced man- avement which introduced the system to this continent	Montreal	200	2,000,000 1,000,000 12,000,000 2,000,000 500,000	2,000,00	0 675,000 0 6,000,000	4	1 Aug 1 Fot 1 April 1 Oct 1 June 1 Dec 1 May Nov	140	1449 00
over twenty-two years ago, and has since actively and successfully conducted the business to the satisfaction of its clients.	57 Nationalo New Brunswick Nova Scotia Ontario	100 100	1.114.300	1,114,50	00,000 340,000	4	10 April 10 Uo	133	$\begin{array}{c} 31 & 75 \\ 2 \psi 6 & 00 \\ 133 & 00 \end{array}$
Over \$350,000 have been paid in Claims to Employers.	Ontario	100 100 20	1,500,000 1,000,000 600,000	1,500,00	X0 500,000 X0 210,000	1 3ł	2 June 1 Dec 1 June 1 Dec Feb Au	122 1201 95	122 00 120 50 19 00
President, SIR ALEXANDER T. GALT. G.C.M.G. Vice-President, - THE HON. JAMES FERRIER.	Ottawa People's of Halifax People's of N. B Quebeo St. Stephon's	20 50 100	2,500,000	1 150,0	0 0 825.000			100	50 00 106 00
Managing Director, - EDWARD RAWLINGS. Secretary, IAMES GRANT.	Toronto	100	200,000	200,0	JUI 300.008	기 3월	2 Jan 2 July 2 June 1 De	126]	63 37 206 00
	Union, (Halifax) Union of L. C Ville Marie.	50	. 500,000) 187,4) 500,0	20 40.000			100	50 00 90 00
HEAD OFFICE: 157 St. James St., MONTRUAL.	Union of L. C	100 100	1,200,000 500,000 500,000	1,200,0 464,3 258,9	00 20,000 69 15,000	31	2 Jan 2 Jul 2 June 1 De	y 90 c 85	85 00
EDWARD RAWLINGS,	Western Yarmouth Agri. Sav. and Loan Co	.] 50	400,000) 390,8 1 578,3	701 30.00	DI. S.		1041	104 5 59 2 55 0
Managing Director.	Brant. Loan and Say. Co Brit. Can. Loan & Inv. Co.	- 50	1,350,000	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	13 67,00 00 6,00 66 27,00 71 30,00 00 90,00	U 31 0 3 U 31	1 Jan 1 Jul		1104 5
•N.BThis Company's Deposit is the largest made for Guarantee business by any Company, and is not	Building and Loan Assoc . Canada Cotton Co		750,000) 750,0) 697,9		· U		. 1111	106 0 27 8 89 0 64 5
llable for the responsibilities of any other risks.	Canada Landed Credit Co. Can. Perm. Loan and Sav Can. Sav. and Loan Co	. 50 . 50 . 50	3,000,00	2,200,0	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 61		y 129 y 207 118	103 5
Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal	Building and Loan Assoo Canada Cotton Co Ganada Landed Gredit Co. Gan. Porm. Loan and Sav Dominion Sav. and Ionn Co Dominion Sav. and Inv. Co. Dominion Sav. and Inv. Co. Dundes Cotton Co	. 50 . 50	1,000,00	0 873,2 0 1,000,0	051 157/00	이 섬	30 July - 31 De 15 Jan and Qt	c 118 y 944 741	59 0 47 2 74 5
COCHRANE, CASSILS & CO.,	Duninion foregraph Co Dundas Cotton Co Farmer's Loan and Sav. Co Freehold Loan and Sav. Co Hamilton Prov. and Loan Home Sav. and Loan Co	. 100 50	1,057,25 1,876,00	0	30 75,85 00 75,00	0 5	1June 1De	. 120 ⁻ c 168]	60 0
	Hamilton Prov. and Loan . Home Sav. and Loan Co Hudon Cotton Co	. 100 . 100 . 100) 1,000,00	0 100,0 0 850 0	40,00	0 4 0 31	2Jan 2Jul	y 121	121 0 127 5 78 0
BOOTS and SHOES	Huron & Erie Loan Soc Huron & Lambton Loan Co	50) 1,500,00) 350,00	0 1,100,1	50 391,00 90 32,00	0 4	1 Jan 1 Jul	° 1 : :	
WEOLESALE,	Imperial Loan and Inv. Co Landed Banking and Loan Lond. & Can. Loan and Ar.	. 100	1 700.00	() 424,0	01 10:00	01 3	8 Jan 8 Jul 2 Jan 2 Jul 15 Mch 15 Sen 31 Dec 30 Jun	y 110 y t 158	116 0 79 0
Oraig & St. Francois Xavier Sts.,	London Lonn Co Lond. and Ont. Inv. Co	50	2,250,00	0 550,0 0 460,0 0 100,0	80,00	0 4 0 3	31 Dec 30 Jun 2 Jan 2 Jul	e 116 11 y 1151	.8 58 0 115 5
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JAMES MCCREADY & CO.,	Homo Sav, and Loan Co Hudon Cotton Co Huron & Frie Loan Soc Importal Loan and Soc Importal Loan and Inv. Co Landed Banking and Loan Lond. & Cau. Loan and Ag. London Loan Co Iond. and Out. Inv. Co Manitoba Inv. Assoc Manitoba Inv. Assoc Montreal Telegraph Co Montreal City Ons Co Montreal City Pass, Ry. Co Montreal Cotton Co.	. 40 . 50) 2,000,00	0 1,876,7 0 00,0	752 104		15 April 15 Oc 6 May 6 No	st 2194 v 192 116	87 7 96 0 116 0
	Montreal Building Assoc.	50)	0 00,0	000 312 106,00	. İ Ö	15 Meh 15 Se		13 55 (
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MANUFACTURERS,	Ont. Investment Assoc	-) 50	2,665,60 2,000,00	0 700,0	00 500,00 00 285,00)0 4)0 4	1 Jan 1 Ju 1 Jan 1 Ju	ly 118 ly 118	59 (59 (
St. Peter and Youville Sts.,	People's Loan and Deb. Co. Real Est. Loan and Dob. Co. Richelicu and Ont. Nay. Co	5.50 = 50) 500,00	0 346,	048 42,00 213	X0 3 - 3 - 3	1 Jan 1 Ju 9 Feb 15 So Jan July		59 57 20 76 65 90
MONTREAL.	Royal Loan and Say. Co Starr M'Ig Co., Halifax St Paul M. & M. P.:.	50 100) 500,00	0; 410,	515 24,00)0 4 4 3	Jan July March	130 90 ly 116}	65 (90 (116 (
SHAW BROS. & CASSILS,	Rielelie and Ont. Nav. C. Royal Loun and Sav. Co Starr M'fg Co., Halifax St. Faul, M. & M. R'y Toronto City (Ins Co Union Loun and Sav. Co Western Can. Loun & Sav.	5	0 800,00	0 800, 0 580, 0 1,200,	000 360 280,00	20 4	March March 1 Fob and Qt 1 Fob and Qt 1 Jan 1 Ju 8 Jan 8 Ju	ly 134 ly 134 ly 134 ly 188	64 67 94
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	AMES, HOLD		· •	<i>U.,</i>	A. RAHEAT		MSAY d		NANSO 7 // C
HIDES AND LEATHER,	BOOTS ANI		бНО	FC			-) IMPORTERS OF	1. A.S. 1. A.S. 1.	//•,
426 and 428 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL	WHOLE			LJ	Pain	- 1 -	Oils,	Co	lor
	45, 47, & 49 Victor			l			RTISTS' MAT		
Robt. McCready & Co.	W. D. HEPB	UR]	N & C	10.,	English ar	ıd Bel	gian Sheet and	Polish Pla	te Gla
Boct and Shoe					Agants for	• Wrie	ACTURE	ingham :	Wind
MANUFACTURERS.	Boot and Shoe	Mai	nufactu	ileis.	Potit Aine gique.	, Pari	lon; Sharratt & s; Fourcault, 1	rison &	топао Со., В
Office and Warehouse, 21 and 23 ST. PETER STREET,			4		Wareho		37, 39 & 4 INSPECTOR		
Montreal.	PRESTO	Ν,	ONT.			NWI J	Montreal		- •• ▼ 1,000 ▼ 1,000



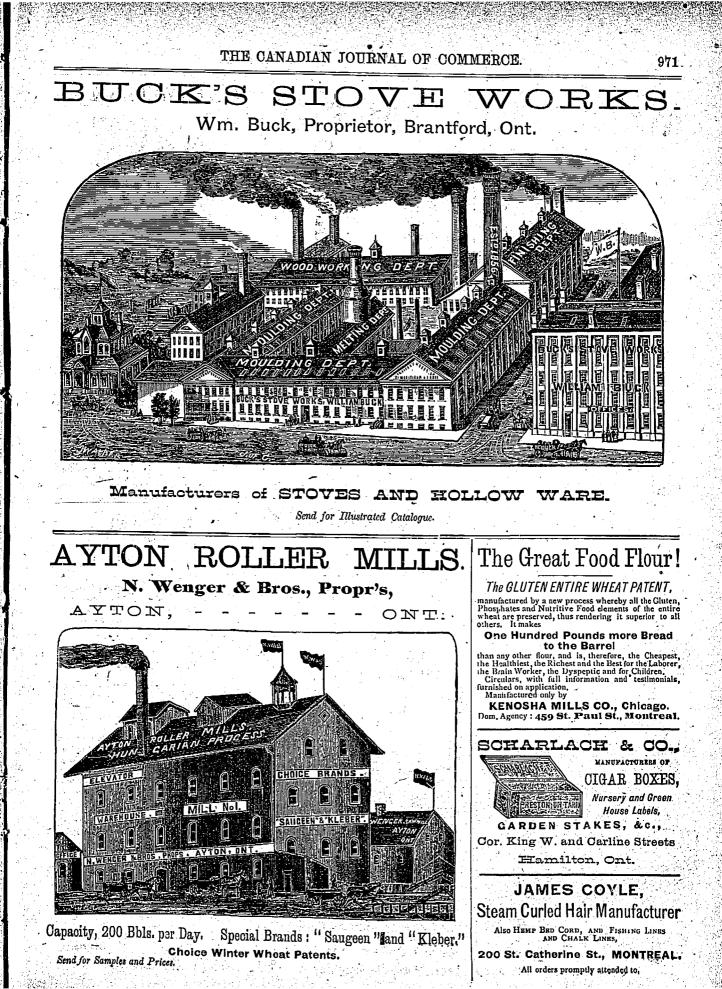






drilled in place. Stationary and Portable Engines.

Ottawa, 10th September, 1886.



MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENT THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER'30, '1886,								
Tame of Article	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale,	Name of Article.	V	
1851ps kyille, Isburg	0 13; 0 17 0 13 0 15; 0 13 0 16 0 12 0 14	Fish., Labrador Herrings, No 1 No. 2 Halvos. Cape Breton Herrings. Mackerel, No 1	0 00 0 00 0 00 2 00 5 621 5 75	Corn, in bond	070 0 00 100 0 00 100 0 19	S. S. Tarragona	\$00000000	

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MONTREAL

1	Cheese, med. to nnest	000 012	" " 3 3 50 4 00	Tea (IIf Chost & Cad.)		Spices : Cassia
	Drugs & Chemicals		Green Cod, Large 0 00 0 00	Japan, com. to med. 1b	0.18 0.22	Mace 0.70 0 80
		0 FF 0 60	No. 1	good med. to fine	0 28 0 34	Cloves
	Acid Carbolio Cryst Modi		Dry "	finest to choicest.	0 37 0 48	Nutmegs
	Aloos, Cape	0 10 0 10	1 Solmon No. 1 belo (14.00.16.00.1)	Nagasiki	0 19 0 20	Jamaica Gingor, Bl., 45 al 6 20 0 24 Umbi 45 0 13 0 14 African
4	Alum	1 12 1 10	2	Y. Hyson, com. to gd	0 16 0 20	UMDI 0 13 0 14
و	Borax, xtls		Salmon, No. 1 (tierces)	fine to finest, lb.	0.30,000	Airican 0 11 0 13 Pimento 0 071 0 081 Pepper, Black 0 18 0 18 0 18 0 18 0 33
	Bleaching Powdor	0 00 0 0 11 0 00 0 0 05	Salmon, No. 1 (tierces), 21 50 22 00	Gunnd. fair to med.	028-034 040.050	Penner, Blacker, in. " 10 18 0 18
	Blue Vitriol	6 6 6 6 6	" " 2	" good to fine		White
	Brimstone	2 25 2 50	3		0.01.000	Ministered 4 lb mor ign (0.68: 0.75)
۰,	Brom. Polass.			Imperial mcd. to gd " fine to finest "	0 20 0 00	1 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1
	Camphor, Eng. Rof	ŏ 35 ŏ 40	Boneless Cod 0 04 0 05	Twankay, com. to gd	0 19 0 18	Rice
	Am. Rof	0 33 0 35		Oolong	0 45 0 65	White 0 30 0 33 Mustard, 4 lb, por jär 0 68 0 75 Jib. "
	Castor Oil	0 08 0 10			0 16 0 20	Sagop. 1b. 0 00>0 00
	Caustic Soda	2 12 2 25	T	med. to good "	0 23 0 30	Tanioca, Pearl " 0 05 0 05
2	Citric Acid	0 85 0 90	Flour.	fine to finest "	0 36 0 65	Flake
	Copperas, per 100 lbs	0 90 1 10	Patent	Souchong, common	0.16 0 20	Gelatine, Favoritellin. dinn:
	Groam Tartar	0 33 0 35	Choice Superior Extra 0 00 4 15	med, to good. "	0.25 0.30	(Poliwka's) T lb? can. 1 00 0 00
$^{\circ}$ \sim	Epsom Salts	1 25 1 50	Superior Extra	" med, to good" " fine to choice. "	0.36 0.66	" " 1qt pk. 190, 000
		0 16 0 18	Superior Extra	Coffees, Mocha	0 22 0 25	Sngo
	"Gum Arabic per lb		Canada Strong Bakers	Java	0 17 0 22	(Cox's) 4's 1.05, 1.10
	Trag.	9 22 1 00	American (4 40 4 00	Maracaibo	0.00 0.00	6's 1'62 1 70
	Morphia	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	American 4 40 4 60 Manitoba 4 1 1 2 2 4 40 4 60 Fanoy 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Cape	0.00 0.00	Vermicelli 0.071 0.081
1	Oxalio Acid		Spring Extra			
r.	Phosphorus		Superflux 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.		0 101 0 11	Italian
÷	Potash Bichromate	0 08 0 09	Fine	Plantation Ceylon	0 10 0 19	Starch : Boxes, 28: to 42 lbs. 501 No, 1 White: 335 55. 0 061 0 07
٠.	Potass Iodido		Fine	Chicory 10	0 13 0 18	[NO. 1 W 1100.417.57
	Quining.	065 080	Pollards	Sugars, (casks & bris	0.00.000	Capada Launder
	Soda Ash	1 50 1 75 I	Pollards			
	Soda Bicarb	2 35 2 50	City Strong B. [1961bs.] 0 00 4 50.	Barbadoes		Silver Gloss
	Sal Soda	90 1 10	Outmeal bris 4 10 4 25	Yellow Refined	0 05; 0 05;	Canada Com
	Sal Soda	100 120	Oatmeal, granulated 4 30 4 50	Paris Lump	0 071 0 00"	Benkon's Prennted in train 0 081 0 00
	Tartario Acid	0 57 0 60		Granulated "	0 061 0 061	Vinerar Pimine Trinle Atsp. 70 41 0 00
	·			Syrup.	0 25 0 50	Cole D'or acorel, 006
	Dyestuffs.			Molasses, (Barbados) im'g	0 32 0 33	Shirih
	Archil, con	027 030	Grain.	Trinidad "	0 26 0 28	W W XXX
	Cutch	0 08 0 084	CanadaRed Winter Wheat 0 82 0 83	Antigua	0.00:0.00	W. W. XX
•	Ex. Logwood	0.07]0.08	"White Winter 0 81 0 82	0 MIEUT DOUSC		
1.	Chips (0 011 0 03	" Spring No. 2 0 80 0 81	Fruit.; Loose Muscatel		Puro Malt
1	Indigo (Bongal)	150 175		Sultanasper lb.		Puro Malt
	. Madras	070 100	Red Winter, No. 2 Toledo. 0 00 0 00	Scodloss		
	· Gambier		Chicago, No. 2, in bond 0 00 .0 00	IV alontia	0.05 0.093	Dealer Stephen State
	Madder	N 12 0 13	Chiengo, No. 2, in bond 0 00 0 00 Milwaukee, " 0 00 0 00 Oats	TElemo		" Fariors 14 2.845. 01-10 1 90
	Sumao8	0.00 82.00	Uats 10 31 0 32	Durrants		Parlor., £1 : A75, 51-75 1 90 "Eddy No. 1 Telogr'ph 2 65 2 85 Telephone
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Retailers will please bear in mind that above quotations apply only to large lots.



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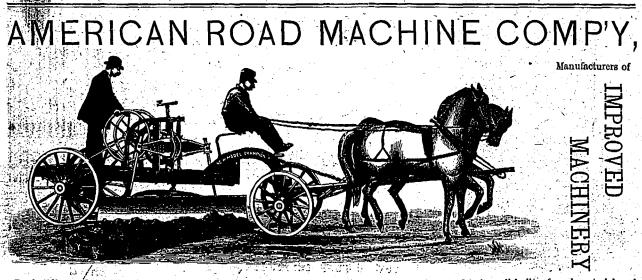
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MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENT .- THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1886.

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-Name of Article.	Wholesale.		Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholezale.
Hardware. Antimony. Tim Flock, L & F por lh Strip	\$ c- \$ c- 0 10 0 11 0 00 0 24 0 23± 0 24	Horse Shoes Terms, 4 months. or 5 pc or 30 days Area es. & ds25 to 30 dis. Galvanized from : Morewoods Lion, No. 23 Pig from : Siemen No. 1 Coltness Langloan stonty W Summerileo Gartshorrie Carthore	\$ c. \$ c. 3 25 3 35 0 00 0 00 11 00 13 00	Foncingwire, No. 12 Eng. No. 13 " No. 12 Gor. No. 13 " Hides and Skins. Montreal Groon Hides " No. 1 per 100 lbs " No. 2. " Tanners pay \$1 more for	\$\$ c. \$\$ c. 0 00 3 65 0 00 3 90 0 00 3 50 0 00 3 75 0 00 3 75 8 50 0 00 7 50 0 00 6 50 0 00	B. Calf. Brush (Cow) Kid Buff Russotts, Light " No.2. " Saddlers'. Imt. Fr. Calf. Meats, Eggs, &c. Canada Pork, short out	5 c. 5 c. 1 c. 5 c. 1 . 1 c. 1 c. c. 1 c. c. 1 c. c. c. 1 c. c. c. 1 c. c. c. c. c. c. c. c. c. c. c. c. c.
22 ins. Am. " t 1 ins. Am. " 14 ins. Am. " 14 ins. Cold Cut, Char, " 14 ins. Shoot ?" 14 ins. "Shoot ?" 14 in. " por 100 lb. kog 14 in. to 11 2 in. to 23 24 in. to 3 " 15 in. to 4 4 "	3 90 0 00 2 90 0 00 3 40 0 00 3 65 0 00 3 40 0 00 3 15 0 00 2 90 0 00 3 15 0 00	Clyde. Govan. Eglinton. Hematite. Bar Ironpor 100 lbs Ord. Grown Best Rofined Siomons Swedes. Sheet Iron to No. 20	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	sortod, cured and inspected Hamilton, No. 1 insp """"""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	" short out Hams. City Cured Bacon, per lb Eggs Tallow, Rendered Rough Potatoos, por bag	15 50 16 00 0 111 0 12 0 09 0 094 0 10 0 11 0 154 0 17 0 04:0 05 0 014 0 02 0 00 0 60 10580
Cat Spice , will sizes Finithing Nails 1 in. to 14 por 100 lb. keg 14 in. to 14 2 in. and up "" Tobacco Box Nails . 14 in. to 2 24 in. to 3 Clinch and Heavy Clinch : 3 ins. and up Fiat and Sharp Pres' a Nails 1 and 1 in, pur 100 lbs 14 if 24 in 2 24 in to 3 Clinch and Heavy Clinch : 3 ins. and up Fiat and Sharp Pres' a Nails 1 and 1 in, pur 100 lbs 14 if 24 if 3 in. and up 25 por cont discounts 7 Net 80 daysor 4 mos. note with in the Theoret areas	3 30 0 00 4 45 3 50 3 35 3 15 3 05 2 95 8 20 6 20 4 20 0 00 0 00 0 00	Boilor Plates Boilor Mands Hoops and Bands Canada Plates : Good Brands Iron Wire : 0 to 8 p 100 lbs Wro't Iron pipe, 4 to 2 in 70 to 70 & 5 p o dis Steel, cast per lb "Spring, 100 lb Thro, "lb	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Horse Hides	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 00 & 3 & 00 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 24 & 0 & 26 \\ 0 & 22 & 0 & 22 & 0 & 24 \\ 0 & 0 & 20 & 0 & 22 \\ 0 & 20 & 0 & 21 & 0 & 22 \\ 0 & 20 & 0 & 21 & 0 & 22 \\ 0 & 20 & 0 & 21 & 0 & 22 \\ 0 & 21 & 0 & 22 & 0 & 24 \\ 0 & 21 & 0 & 22 & 0 & 24 \\ 0 & 0 & 21 & 0 & 22 & 0 & 24 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 21 & 0 & 22 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 27 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 27 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 27 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 27 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 27 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 27 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 27 \\ \end{array}$	Cod Oil, Nowfoundland " Halifax Cod Divor Oil Cod Livor Oil (Distributing Prices) Cod Oil, Nowfoundland Do Halifax Do Gaspo S. R. Pale Seal Cod Livor Oil Lard, Oil, Extra ' No. 1. Linscod Raw ' Mo. 1. Divor, Puro " Machinery " Kora	0 471 0 521 0 471 0 521 0 472 0 471 0 45 0 50 0 45 0 50
min mu ince incoo corma an-	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	IXX " DC " DX " DXX " DXX " Anohors, per lb Lion & Grown; Tin'd Sht', '24 gargo Load ? Pig, per 100 lbs Shoet per 100 lbs Shoet per 100 lbs Canad Pipe ' Zinc : Sheet Powder : Canada Blastin F f to F F F Barbed wire, per lb 'Gal Pain	Usual Trade BXtras. 0 104 0 11 4 75 5 50 0 064 0 07 .3 75 4 50 4 25 5 5 75 4 90 5 25 5 75 4 4 90 5 25 4 25 3 4 50 8 3 00 3 50 1 4 75 5 5 00 9 0 6 0 06	Harnos Upper Heavy Elight Grained Upper. Sootch Grain. Canada Kip Homlock Calf. Fronch Calf. Splits, Light & Modium. Splits, Light & Modium.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	" pts do	2 40 2 60

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

•Discounts on Nails apply only for immediate delivery, and for quantities named of each kind separately. The Torms for Cut Casing, Book and Shook, Einishing and Tobacco Box, Burrel, Clinch and Pressed Nails, not each within 30 days; or four months Note dding interest from the date of delivery at seven per cent. Discount on Bolts: Carriage and Tire, 75 to 80 and 10; Machine, 70 to 75 per cent. Terms, four interest for cent. of for cash in 30 days.



For building and repairing dirt and gravel roads, streets and highways. All machines are guaranteed to be well built, of good material, and to work on any road or street in any material where a plow could be advantageously used, andto perform such work for less than one-half the expense of doing the same with plow and ball-scraper. Our "VIOTOR," and "NEW MODEL OHAMPION," Reversible Machines, are unequalled for Township and City work, while for light work we have THE BEST in the market." For illustrated catalogue and colored cuts, address; AMERICAN BOAD MACHINE OO, Kennett Square, Ps., U.S.

975

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.-THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1886.

Name of Article. Wholesa		Wholesale.		Wholes ile.		Wholesale. \$ c. \$ c.
Class. 5 c. \$ United inches, 14 to 25 160 0 United inches, 25 '' 40 170 0 United inches, 26 '' 40 170 0 '' 51 '' 50 205 3 '' 51 '' 50 205 3 '' 51 '' 50 000 4 '' 51 '' 50 000 4 '' 61 '' 70 000 4 '' 71 '' 80 000 5 '' 81 '' 95 000 6 '' 91 '' 95 000 8 '' 90 '' 100 000 10 Palnts, &C. 1 White Lead, pure, 25 to 100 5 '' No. 1 5 00 5 '' No. 2 4 50 4 '' No. 3 4 50 4 '' No. 3 1 50 1 '' No. 3 1 50 2 White Lead, dry '' 4 75 5 1 50 2 '' Whiting, London, Washed 5 5 0 '' To 3 1 50 1 '' Paris 1 55 1 '' To 4 0 2 50 2 '' Whiting, London, Washed 5 5 0 '' To 5 2 3 00 20	Ash. I to 4 in., M. Wahut, Ito 4 in., M. Birch, I to 4 in., M. Birch, Bork. Birch, Rock Birch, Rock Maple, hard; M. Soft, do Ouk, M. Shipping Culls Mill Mill Shipping, Iat qual. Shipping, Iat qual. Tobacco (In Bond.) - Black, Chewing, in boxes. Black, Chewing, in soking. Mapoganics, Sinoking	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Bright Smoking, 3's & 8's Do Fanoy American Fancy, ch & sm Wines, Liquors. etc. Ale English	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{\$} \textbf{0}, \textbf{1} \textbf{0} \\ $	Shorries, Pemartin Domeog Ports, T. G. Sandoman Grabam's ditto Claret cares Claret cares Claret cares Claret cares Claret cares Surgundy Still, Case Soparking Soparking Soparking Soparking Soparking Can. Spirits Can. Spirits Pure Spirits Soparking	\$ c. \$ c. 1 95 6 00 2 25 6 00 2 25 7 00 2 30 6 50 2 30 6 50 3 00 & up 3 15 18 00 15 1 30 10 00 22 08 16 00 17 50 Paid Bond 3 15 1 000 2 49 0 50 1 51 0 52 1 51 0 52 1 51 0 52 1 51 0 52 1 51 0 52 1 51 0 52 2 09 1 05 2 09 1 05 55
American White, Bris 0 20.0 : Sait. Livorpool por bag Elov'ns 0 471 0 : Twolvos 0 45 0 : Canadian, in small bags 2.25 3 : "Guartors 0 621 0 : "Guartors 0 621 0 : Factory-filed por bag 1 15 1 : Euroka factory-filed do 2 40 0 : Rico's pure dairy, por bag 0 00 2 : quartors 0 00 0 : Retailers will please bear in min	50 Solaco, Common 77 Solaco Pair 78 [Duiy Paid.] 78 Black, Chewing, boxes lô's 70 Do Navy, Cads, 3's 6's 70 Mahogany, Chewig 6's & 8's 70 Mahogany, Chewig 6's & 8's	0 16 0 22 0 25 0 30 0 36 0 39 0 40 0 41 0 44 0 48 y only to lar	Red oneses E. F. J. Brand's Hbds. Shiedam Gin. Casos Champagne. G. H. Mumm. Dry Ver'n'y. Do Extra Drypts & qts Pommery	0 00 9 00 2 50 2 60 4 40 8 75 26 00 28 00 29 00 81 00 29 00 81 00 29 00 81 00 20 00 27 00	Fleece Pulled, unassorted. Extra Super Black Natali Australian	0 22 0 23 0 26 0 27 0 22 0 23 0 00 0 23 0 00 0 00 0 21 0 00 0 14 0 17 0 15 0 16 0 16 0 19
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				26 & 28	B CATHERINE ST. I	VORTH,
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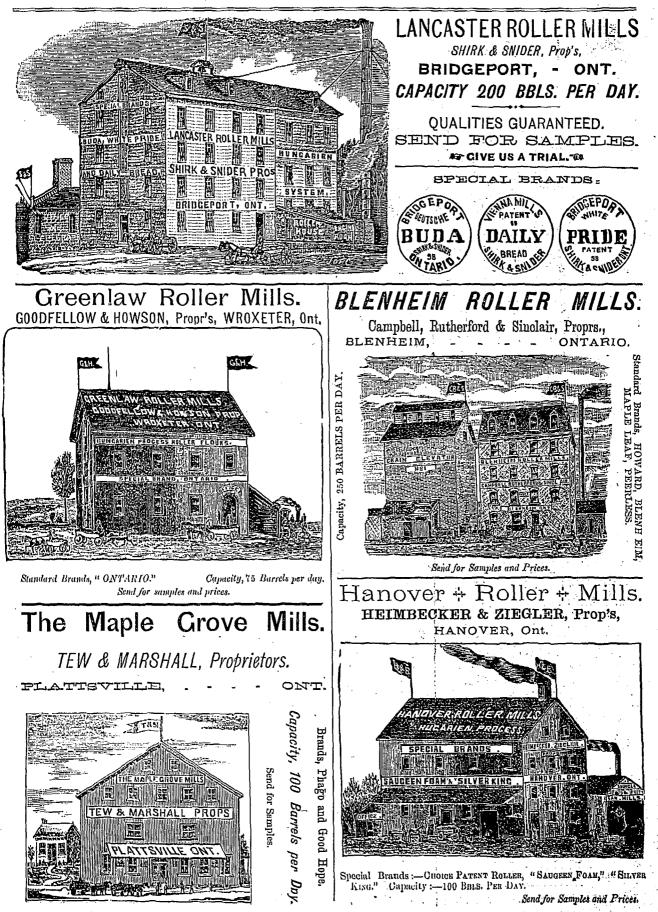






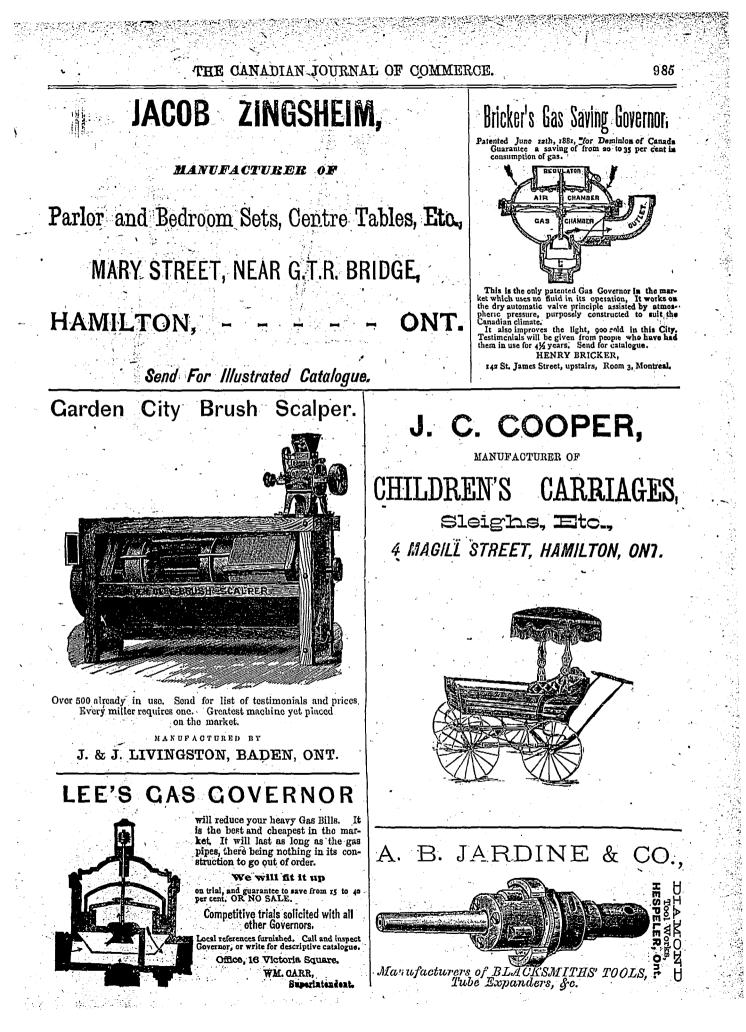






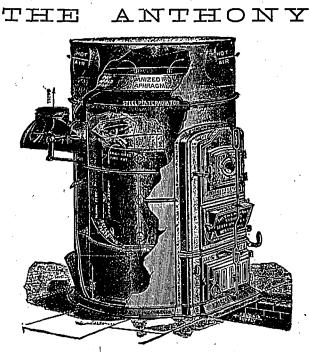












STEEL PLATE FURNACE

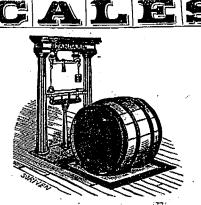
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LEADS ALL OTHER COMPANIES.

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Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, C	anada Busin	ess, \$6,028,500
Canada Life		3,953,950
Canadian Mutual Aid,	u u	2,366,375
Federal	16 II	
Equitable		2,092,784
New York	่น่ แ	2,081,085
Ætna	« «	2,056,764
Confederation	a a	1,970,335
North American	<i>u</i> . <i>u</i>	· 1,937,500
Sun	<i>a u</i>	1,706,910
	<i>u</i> · <i>u</i>	
Ontario Mutual		1,673,950
British Empire	1.	1,563,550
Standard		' 1,181,880
Union Mutual	u u	734,650
Travellers'		571,750
Mutual Life of New York	u u	552,390
Citizens'	""	541,850
The total amt. of Mutual Reserve's new b	usiness for 1	
The total amount of business in force I		
The membership number is over		
The Reserve Fund amounts to		
The total amount of death losses paid of		
The average amount of daily new busin		
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