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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1886.

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Leave Montreal.	л.м. 7.15	4.W. 9.00	P.M. 6-00	г.м. 8.00
Arrive Ottawa	11.25	r.m. 12.23	10.15	11.30
" Toronto		9.45		8.27
Leave Toronto		A.M. 9.25		P.M. 8.00
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run Datty (Sunday excepted) as follows:		
Leave Levis	8.00	4.8
Arrive Rivière du Loup	T# . O C	P. D
Trois-Pistoles	1.16	74
Rimouski	1.00	"
Little Metis	4.11	"
Campbellton	7.10	
Dalhousie	4	**
Bathurat		. 14
Newcastle		4.3.
Moneton	7 40	-17
St. John	3.40	"
Halifax	18.05	**
The Grand Trunk trains Issuing Manager	.1	

The Grand Trunk trains leaving Montreal at 20.23

The Grand Trunk trains leaving Montreal at 20.23

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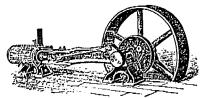
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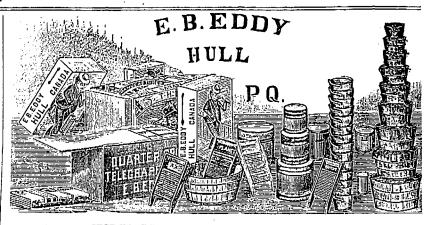
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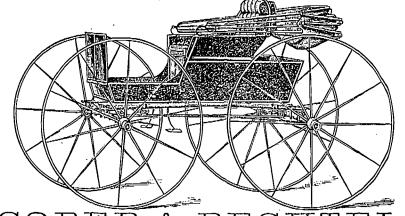


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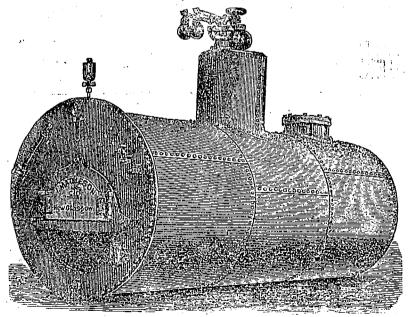
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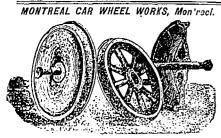
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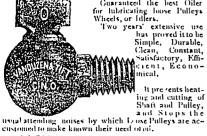
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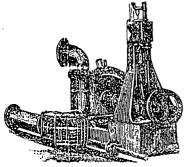


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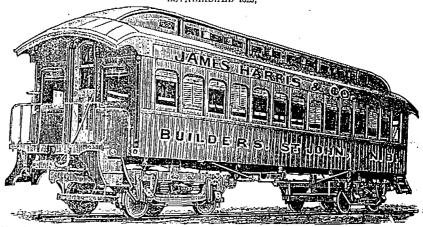
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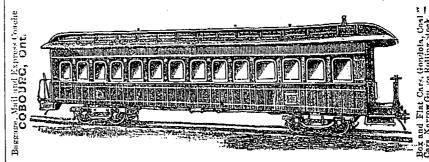
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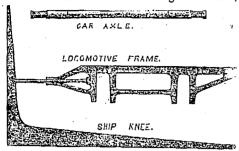
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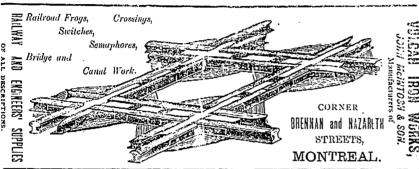
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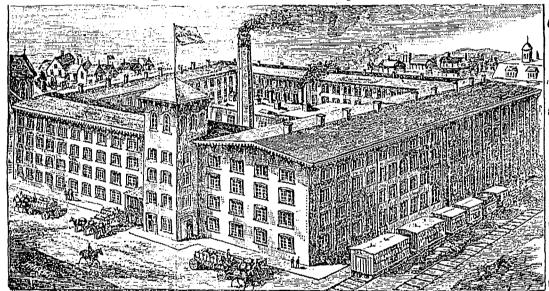
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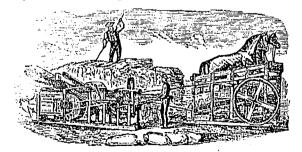
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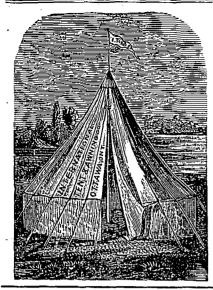
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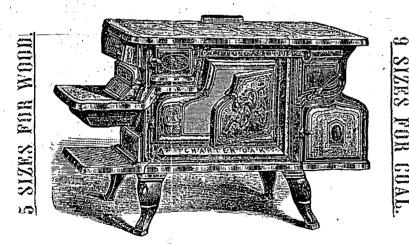
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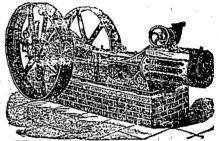
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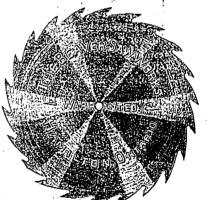
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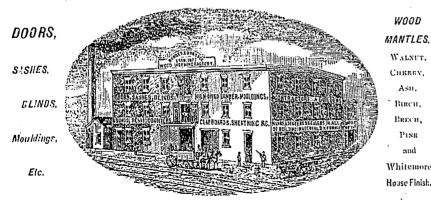
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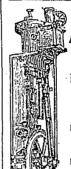
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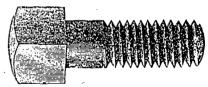
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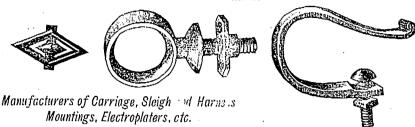
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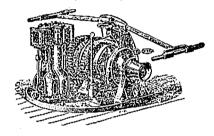
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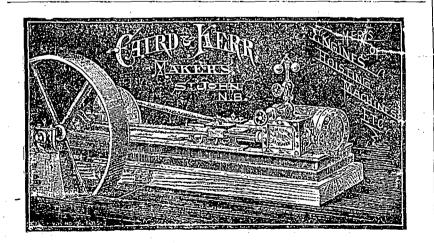
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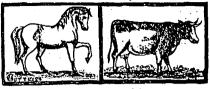
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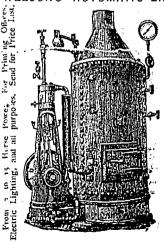
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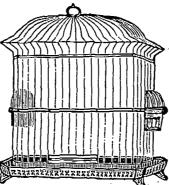
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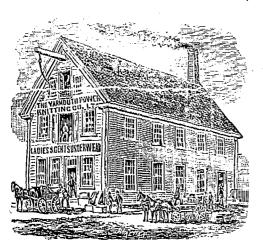
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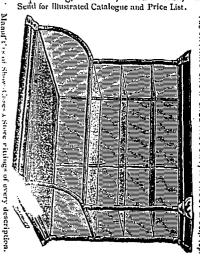
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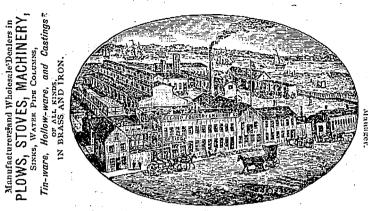
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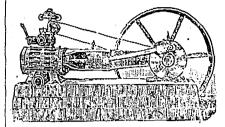
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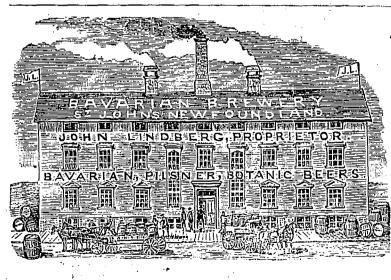
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THE UNDERSIGNED, sole proprietor of the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, will not be responsible for any accounts contracted in his name or that of the paper without a written order from himself. All persons attached in any capacity to the JOURNAL are paid prompt cash for their services. All payments should be made to headquarters.—M. S. Foley, chief editor and proprietor.

FREDERICK PIERCE, general storekeeper, and postmaster, at Martinville, Que., has assigned after five years experience in business.

SUPPLEMENTARY letters patent are granted to the Metallic Roofing Co. of Canada to increase the capital.

Notice is given of application for letters patent for the Maple Ranching Company, with a capital of \$00,000 and head office at Prescott.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company give notice of their half-yearly meeting in London on April 30.

A. Meyen & Co., general storekeepers of Nanaimo, B. C., are endeavoring to obtain a settlement on the basis of 50 cents in the dollar.

The stock of L. Strochkerb, grocer, of Winnipeg, whose failure appeared in our last issue, has been sold out by the sheriff at 79 cents in the dollar.

THE STOCK OF Groceries, etc., of R. C. Wade & Co., St. Thomas, Ont., whose failure was noted last week, has been sold to S. N. Broderick for fifty-one cents on the dollar.

ANTOINE ST. MARTIN, trader and cheese manufacturer, of St. Louis de Bousecours, Que., commenced business a few years ago with no capital and, after a prolonged struggle and several suits, has been compelled to assign.

FISH, OILS, Etc.

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Corsobill Works, STEWARTON.

Sole Agent for Canada. T. RILEY, MONTREAL (Wholesale trade only.)

J. E. A. Dunom, merchant tailor, of this city is in difficulties and is about to assign. Liabilities are not yet ascertained but it is not probable that any settlement will be arrived at.

JOSEPH LEMIEUX, general storekeeper, of St. Isidore, Que., has assigned after five and a half years experience of business... During the last three months he has been sued some sixteen times and now seeks relief in an assignment.

PHILLIPPE POULIOT, a young general storekeeper, of Riviere du Loup, (en bas), Que., has assigned after a brief experience of business. He commenced in September, 1885 with a capital of \$500 and now assigns with liabilities of from \$1,200 to \$1,500.

R. H. CLIMIE & Co., dry goods merchants, of Hamilton, Ont., who moved from Listowel a year ago are returning to that place. It is reported that they are endeavoring to arrange with their creditors on the basis of 624 cents in the dollar.

THE WORKS of the London Steel Works Co., London, Ont., were offered for sale at auction on the 5th ulto. With the exception of a few small lots of material the property was withdrawn and a private offer is now under consideration.

Messus, A. G. Van Egmond's Sons are putting a new sett of machinery, built in Worcester, Mass., into the Scaforth Woollen Mills. This enterprising firm evidently intends to make these mills one of the finest in the Dominion.

THE DIRECTORS of one of our large railway

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Agent-General in England giving a very encouraging account of the prospect of large immigration to the Northwest during this spring and summer from the various countries in Europe. *

N. Lavous & Co., contractors of Levis, Que., are endeavoring to effect a compromise at 20 cents in the dollar cost. Liabilities are estimated at \$16,000 while assets consist of real estate, etc., valued at \$12,000 but subject to a morigage for \$12,760.

AT a well attended meeting of the shareholders of the English Loan company, held in London, Ont., last week, a resolution was passed without opposition directing the winding up of the affairs of the concern. The winding up process will not commence until after the next general meeting which will be held in about three months.

J. E. LABRECQUE, undertaker of Quebec, has assigned with small liabilities due almost entirely to local creditors. Mr. Labrecque has been in business since 1875, the firm having been previously Marcon & Labrecque. He was originally trained to the dry goods trade, and was possessed of limited means only.

PHILEAS GULLET, hats and furs, of St. Johns, Que, has assigned. He commenced business last August, with \$200 capital, which he had saved while working as a clerk. His liabilities are small. Olivier Lefebyre, a small hay trader of St. Hughes, Que., has been compelled to assign.

George Dugas, Jr., grocer, of St. Anicel, Que, has assigned. He started in September, 1885, with no capital and but little experience, companies have received a report from their I having been formerly a baker. He purchased

a house and lot for \$200, and, being unable to make any payments on it, he assigns with trifling liabilities.

THE ESTATE of Joseph Haynen, tailor, Prescott, Ont., will probaby prove worth about 50 cents in the dollar. Mr. Haynen, who is reputed a good tailor, might probably have escaped the necessity for assignment had he been more consistently attentive to his busi-

TIMOTE REAUME, butcher and cattle dealer, of Laurentides, Que., started a general store in 1884, which was managed by his son. Having no experience he was soon in difficulties and after being frequently sucd now assigns with small liabilities. He is said to own property to the extent of \$1,000.

NAPOLEON GODBOUT, general storekeeper, of St. Marcel, Quebec, is endeavoring to effect a compromise with his creditors at 50 cents in the dollar, payable in 1, 2, 4 and 8 months on liabilities of \$5,000. Godbout was formerly a elerk at St. Aimé and commenced business for himself in 1883.

PIERRE MORIN, general storekeeper, of St. Justin, Que., has called a meeting of his creditors. He commenced business in 1880, having been previously a farmer. It is said he neglected his store to attend to his farm with the usual result. He has real estate to the extent of \$2,000 but not in his own name.

NICHOLAS SMITH, jeweller, of Tilbury Centre, Ont, has assigned with small liabilities. Owing to continued ill health he has been running behind for some time and lately was : compelled to auction a portion of his stock to

McArthur, Corneille & Co.

WHITE LEAD AND COLORS DRY AND GROUND IN OIL,

DRY AND GROUND IN OLD,
Varnishes, Oils, Window Glass, Star,
Diamond Star, and Double Diamond Star Brands
English 16, 21 and 26 oz. Shoet.
Bolled Rough and Polished Plate Glass.
Colored Plain & Stained Enumelled Sheet Glass.
Painters' and Artists' Materials.
Chemicals, Dye Stuffs.
Naval Stores, &c., &c., &c.,

OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES: 310, 312, 314 and 316 ST. PAUL STREET,

147, 149 and 151 COMMISSIONERS ST. MONTREAL

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO.

Wholesale

${f DRUGGISTS}.$

Cod Liver Oll, Newfld. Cod Liver Oll, Norwegian, Corlander Seeds, Cream of Tartar.

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MONTREAL.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

Kirk, Lockerby & Co.,

IMPORTERS

Wholesale Grocers,

CORNER

ST. PETER & ST. SACRAMENT STS. MONTREAL.

MERCHANTS MANUFACTURERS

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New Premises, New Type, Modern Machinery.

JOHN HENDERSON & CO.,

Hatters and Furriers,

1677 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

We invite attention to our present FUR STOCK. Special Quotations made now for South Sea Seal Goods, Musk-Ox Robes, and fine Furs of every description.

Goods sent, subject to approval, to any part of the Dominion.

supply his immediate needs. He supplemented his jewellery business by dealing in

Mr. L. Fortish, of Ottawa, formerly of Sherbrooke, manufacturer of eigars, whose temporary troubles a few months ago were noted at the time, and whose remonstrance appeared a week or two later, has at length come to a veritable halt, and assigned to the sheriff. His recent debts were about \$10,500; nominal assets about \$6,000. Of the liabilities a large proportion was due to two obliging relatives.

HAMMILL & BALL, a firm of photographers, at Peterborough, Ont., are in difficulties, Hammill having been committed for trial on the charge of counterfeiting \$5 bills on the Bank of Toronto. Ball, who was principal witness against his partner, pleaded guilty to uttering the counterfeit. The negatives of the bill were discovered by the police in the firm's studio.

EUGRNE ALIX & Co., general store and hotelkeepers, of Chambly Canton, Que, have assigned. Alix was in business formerly at St. Angele, where he failed in 1883. The present business was run in his wife's name. In 1884 she bought the hotel fixtures for \$2,300, paying \$500 down, the balance to be paid in two years. She failed to meet these payments, and now assigns.

THE TROUBLES OF F. R. Feehan, of Brockville. dealer in sewing machines, pianos, &c., are doubtless attributable in a degree to the fire

in his premises last month of He now lowes \$3,600 and shows assets of about \$2,000, on the basis of which he offers 50 cents in the dollar, half cash and balance in 6 and 12 months.-P. J. Angell, of London, Ont., fruits and oysters, has been closed by bailiff after a fitful endeavour during the last two years to make both ends meet.

LEGAVALIER & FRERE, dry goods merchants, of this city, have assigned. Liabilities not ascertained but will be in the vicinity of \$10,-000. The firm has been in existence only some three or four months. F. X. Lecavalier, the senior partner, failed some years ago and afterwards did business under the name of F. X. Lecavalier & Co., the partners being his wife and his brother, this firm failed in 1882, and was closed out.

Mr. JAMES KITCHEN, storekeeper and shipbuilder, of River John, N. S., has assigned. He was a director of the Picton Bank and in 1884 showed a surplus of \$100,000, according to the bank's statement. His liabilities are \$100,000, of which \$70,000 is owing to the Bank. His failure was caused by disasters to his shipping which with a well-stocked farm, form his principal asset, and on which, all round, considerable money has been borrowed.

O. Bennett, of Port Rowan, Ont., added a small general store to his peddling business about a year ago, on a capital of \$600 to \$800, leaving his helpmeet to attend to the store. He assigned a few days ago .- A. Mitchell, of Lindsay, marble, &c., who has been struggling

against adversity for some time past, has at length come to a halt .- P. D. Learn, stationery and sewing machines, St. Thomas, Ont., is in trouble. Long time notes for machines are a poor kind of asset these times. Mr. Learn was reported to have sold out in February.

PHILBAS PICHER, general storckeeper, of Lapatrie, has assigned. Picher was formerly a farmer of St. Valier, Que., and started a store in Scotstown in 1884; in 1885 it became Talbot & Picher, which only lasted some three months, Picher removing to Lapatrie, while Talbot continued the business at Scotstown. The liabilities are only small.

S. Dunn, confectioner, of St. Johns, Que., is in difficulties. The firm was originally Dunn & Delisle, which dissolved in 1881, Delisle retiring. Dunn then admitted his brother-inlaw McQuillan, the firm becoming Dunn & McQuillan, one partner dealing in rubber stamps, the other attending to the confectionery. They failed in 1883.

Powens Bros., who started storekeeking in Yale, B.C., in the fall of 1882, with a capital of about \$2,000, recently found themselves unable to meet the maturing portion of their several thousand dollars of liabilities, and accordingly assigned. They evidently overpurchased for the business of the place latterly. T. Perkins, who bought out a small feed store in Winnipeg some 15 months ago with scarcely \$200 capital, has been closed by

WHITE, JOSELIN & CO.,

Laces.

Embroideries, Lace Curtains, Muslins.

WHITE, JOSELIN & CO.

7 Wellington Street West, TORONTO. BEFORE BUYING
Send to the undersigned for quotations

CASTOR OIL, OLIVE OIL, COD LIVER OIL,

IN BULK OR BOTTLES.

Carbonate Ammonia, Oil of Lemon, Flavoring Essences.

CAMPHOR, INSECT POWDER, HELLEBORE.

EVANS, SONS & MASON, Limited,

Wholesale Druggists, Montreal. Western Branch: 23 Front St. West, Toronto.

New F

Fruits

Chioce New Crop Tens, Barbadoes Sugars, a full stock of Canadian Refined Sugars and Syrups.

SALT WATER FISH
White Fish and Trout for Sale.

BROWN, BALFOUR & CO., Wholesale Grocers.

HAMILTON.

Accounts to the Observer the arrangements for the establishment of a braid factory in Coaticook have been completed. The new enterprise will be known as "The Cascade Narrow Fabric Company," and will manufacture a line of textile fabrics in cotton, wool, worsted, mobair and silk, an industry intherto unknown in Canada. The company propose to purchase water power and creek buildings for their use, and will run 200 braiders and

twenty-five looms.

H. Beddox, eashier in the commission house of Hanrahan & Co., at Kingston, Ont., has disappeared, having, it is reported, some \$8,000 of the firm's money with him, although members of the firm state that he cannot have taken more than a few hundreds. It was his custom to deposit his funds in the British American hotel safe on Saturday nights, but he failed to do so on last Saturday evening, and bought a ticket for Buffalo. It is thought that the arrival of the inspector on Saturday to look over the books caused him to leave the city. On Saturday night Buddon bade good bye to the members of a city church choir in which he is a member, and stated that Mr. Hanrahan had removed him to New

The superintendent of public works at Albany has sent requests to the officials of the Eric Canal to arrange for the opening of the canal at the earliest period practicable for the public benefit, and if possible by April 25. This will be governed by the opening of the lakes and straits—Considerable freight is held in vessels at Chicago awaiting the opening of the water ways.

BEUTHNER BROS.

Manufacturers' Agents
And Leading Importers in the Dominion
of

Embroideries and Hosiery.
750 to 754 CRAIG ST. MONTREAL.

In some parts of the Canadian Northwest experiments are to be made this year with Azow wheat. It is stated that this variety will mature two weeks earlier than Red Fyfe.

About 500,000 brls, of cottonseed oil are now produced annually in the United States, and 25 per cent of this is exported. It is largely used as a substitute for olive oil, and is a comparatively recent product.

Accounts to advices from Glasgow, the Clyde shipping trade continues to give signs of healthy revival. Marry steamers which have lain idle for want of cargoes have just been chartered for trade in the Mediterranean and the Baltic.

Our Halifax exchanges state that the people of Labrador, between Esquimaux Point and Blane Sablon, are starving and keep themselves alive only by eating the flesh of 500 dogs, which have been killed. It is believed that 100 to 150 people will die this spring from starvation.

The latest advices from Halifax report that no progress has yet been made with the scheme for re-starting the Nova Scotia sugar refinery, to which reference was made in the columns some time ago, as only \$40,000 worth of bonds have been subscribed for out of the \$150,000 required. Another scheme is now under consideration, but it is considered probable that a syndicate of local capitalists will be started who will buy out the refinery and run if as a private concern.

The United States has largely increased her trade with Cuba and Porto Rico since the recent treaty with Spain, and it is stated by merchants in the Lower Provinces that Canadian traffic with the Spanish West Indies is as decidedly on the decrease. The St. John Globe (Opposition organ) says:—"Under the present arrangement dry fish exported to Porto Rico are admitted at twelve cents per

TEES, WILSON & CO.,

[Successors to James Jack & Co.]

IMPORTERS OF TEAS
And General Grocers,
66 ST. PETER STREET, Montreal.

hundred pounds less duty than Canadian, and in Cuba the difference is twenty-seven cents in favor of American exports. In the matter of lumber there is a duty of \$1.00 in favor of the United States, and in tonnage dues American vessels only pay one-half that paid by Canadian vessels. Taking it all round, there is an advantage of about twenty per cent. in favor of United States vessels which places United States products beyond competition in that market with Canada."

As an instance of the growth of the frozen fresh fish trade it may be stated that a Mont real house, which, three years ago, did not sell a car of frozen fish in the year, has this winter handled the following:—

The same firm received 400 boxes of frozen cranberries and blueberries, principally the latter, packed by a fish house in New Brunswick. This fruit sold at about \$1 per box.

We regret to learn that Mullarky & Co., boot and shoe mannfacturers, of this city, who obtained an extension from their creditors about this time last year, have been compelled to issue a circular announcing their inability to meet the demands upon them, and have consequently suspended. The direct liabilities are between \$50,000 and \$60,000, and the indirect liabilities are estimated to swell the amount to nearly \$125,000. Assets show nominally a surplus, but it is not expected among the trade that more than 50 cents on the dollar will be realized. As the factory and premises are rented for a term of years there is but little doubt that a settlement will be arrived at. The firm failed in 1878, when a settlement was effected at 75 cents on the dollar, but heavy losses shortly after brought on

PILLOW, HERSEY & Co.

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MANUFACTURERS OF RHODE ISLAND

HORSE SHOES

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

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

Extra Swedes Iron Tacks, Upholsterers' Tacks, B. B. Iron Tacks, Large Head, and Leathered Carpet Tacks, Gimp. Brush, Lace, Zine and Copper Tacks, Hungarian, Zinc Shank, Hob and Channel Nails, Patent and Common Brads, Trunk, Clout, Cigar Box, Harne, Chair and Finishing Nails, Pressed and Chinch Nails, Stating, Common and Best Barrel Nails, Copper and Brass Nails, Glaziers' Points, Brass Shoe Rivets, Galvanized Nails. Also, Tinned Nails and Tacks of all kinds.

Carriage, Tire and other Bolts, Coach Screws, Hot Pressed and Forged Nuts, Felloe Plates, Lining and Saddle Nails, Turting Buttons, &c.

Office and Warehouse:

Caverbill's Buildings, 91 St. Peter St.

A.S. VAIL & CO.

WHOLESALE

CLOTHING

MANUFACTURERS.

Nos. 16 & 18 James St. North

HAMILTON.

a complete collapse, and the estate was sold by the creditors, realizing the sum of \$48,780, payable in cash, six days, or equal to about 20 cents on the dollar cash. Mr. Mullarky resumed sometime afterwards with very little capital. His new methods were the subject of much discussion among the trade; many had confidence in the man's energy and ability; others supposed it to be merely a question of time, and these latter proved to be correct. The present failure is due to a combination of circumstances, resulting in want of credit with the leather men, and the consequent necessity of paying a higher price than other firms in order to obtain materials, while, owing to the necessity of obtaining cash, they were compelled to cut prices and dispose of their wares to jobbers at very low rates. The failure was no surprise to the leather men, and has been thoroughly discounted in the trade.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

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BLACK



And Copying Ink

Are warranted to retain their color and fluidity, and do not corrode the pen.

Quart, pint and half-pint bottles, Imperial measure. Wholesale and retail by

JOS. BURNET.

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ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.

CROWN BRAND FLINT PAPER.

Best Quality, in Reams. All numbers.

ANCHOR BOAND FLINT PAPER.

Second Quality, in Reams, All numbers.

EXTRA CROWN FLINT PAPER.

Double Coated. In rolls 50 yards each. All numbers Especially for machine work. 231/2 inches wide.

Warranted Equal to any in the World. " 100

Orders solicited, and promptly forwarded.

Peter R. Lamb & Co. MANUFACTURERS,

TORONTO, ONT.

THE BRITON MEDICAL AND GENERAL LIFE Association -- A meeting of the Montreal policy-holders of this concern was held last Monday afternoon. It was apparent that considerable difference of opinion exists among the policy-holders as to what course of action is most likely to best conserve their interests. In view of the fact that many of the lives insured in this company are very old, it was felt that the liquidation scheme would merely result in the swallowing up of the funds, and therefore the bulk of those present gave in their adhesion to the plan of reconstruction favored by the Central Committee in England. It was finally resolved to appoint a committee to look after the interests of Canadian policy-holders, and the selection of the names of this committee was left to the chairman. A recent circular issued by the Central ComLeading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

JAMES GUEST. Commission Merchant

General Agent,

No. 21 ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL,

Jules Duret & Co., Cognac. (Vine Growers Co.) Jules Bellerie. (Cognac.) W. & J. Graham & Co., Oporto Ports.

R C. Ivison, Jerez de la Frontera Sherries, Jules Regnier, Dijon, Burgundies and Chablis, L. M. Canneaux et Fils, Château de Dizy, près Eper-

nay, Champagnes, Renaudin Bollinger & Co., Ay, Champagnes, Seigert & Sons, Trinidad, Gennine Angostura Bitters.

Wheeler & Co., Belfast Ginger Ales, etc. (Export Bottlers.) Guinness' Stout, Bass' and Allsopp's Ale, etc.

Roig, Ponseti & Co., Barcelona and Tarragona Spanish
Ports.

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

George Roc & Co., Dublin, celebrated and Irish Whiskies. James Watson & Co., Dundee, fine and Scotch Whiskies. E. J. F. Brands, Schiedam Gins,

H. VINEBERG, Clothing Manufacturer

FOR THE TRADE. Goods Well Made and Trimmed at Low Figures.

H. VINEBERG, 752 Craig Street, Montreal.

FISH, HYMAN & CO.,

Importers of and exclusive Dealers in

Fine Havana Cigars.

Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated Hamma Brands: La Rosa de F. H. v Ca., Hugenotte de F. H. v Ca., Tacon de F. H. v Ca., La Rosa Antillana, Flor de Domingo Garcia, Maradona de A. P. v Ca., La Minatura, Flor de Belgravia, La Gratitude, and numer-ous ot er well-known brands.

463 & 465 St. Paul St. Montreal. P.O. Pox 686

mittee states that their hands had been greatly strengthened by an amalgamation with the London Protection Committee. The English policy-holders strongly favor the placing of the re-construction of the company in independent hands, and not to leave it under the control of the directors, believing that such a scheme would be preferable to liquidation, as the necessary realization of the assets and distribution of a dividend on the surrender values of the policies have proved to be disastrously expensive in the case of other companies who have adopted this course, while a reconstruction and transfer of the business to a sound office, on some such lines as were so successfully carried out in the case of the "Great Britain" office, would be far more advantageous to policy-holders. According to statements made at the meeting \$705,149 was due on Canadian policies, of which \$404,000 were in the Britannia and \$264,000 in the Briton Medical and General. Against this sum the Dominion Government hold a deposit of \$103,000, and a sum of \$25,000 more is lent on Canadian policies, bringing the total of assets in this country up to \$128,000

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO

The Directors are now able to announce that the business of the year, ending 30th April last, has exceeded all previous experience.

The New Assurances offered were for \$5,230,997, of which \$372,000 were declined and \$4,858,997 accepted.

NEW BUSINESS ACCEPTED YEAR ENDING 30th APRIL:

1885		-84,858,997
1884		-\$4,408,029
1883	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	+\$1,778,734
1882	**************	\$4,397,165
1881 1880	••••••	\$4,410,660
1000		404,222,000

BEING A YEARLY AVERAGE OF UPWARDS OF 43 MILLIONS.

J. W. MARLING, Manager Prov. of Quebec.

A. C. RAMSAY, Managing Director.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Head Office in Canada,

MONTREAL.

Subsisting Assurances Invested Funds, -\$100,000,000 31,500,000 Annual Revenue. 4,300,000 Claims Paid during last Eight Years, 15,000,000 Investments in Canada, over 2,500,000 17,000,000 Bonuses Distributed.

Agents in all principal towns throughout the Deminion

W. M. RAMSAY, Manager,

We shall be glad and all requiring

FULL LINES.

either for Stock or pledge our reputation

CARPETS. OIL CLOTES.

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NEW GOODS.

Personal use, and that orders entrusted

The Carpet Warehouse, ESTABLISHED 1889.

JAMES BAYLIS & SON,

WHOLESALE. 1833 and 1835 Notre Dame Street,

to us from a distance same care as if pur-

CLOSE PRICES.

Whenever possible. on approval to any

PORTIERES. POLES,

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STAIR RODS,

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will be filled with the chaser was on the spot.

GOOD VALUE.

samples will be sent responsible person.

A. & T. J. DARLING & CO.,

Bar Iron, Tin, &c., and Shelf Hardware AN CUTLERY A SPECIALTY.

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549 St. Paul Street, - MONTREAL.

PHŒNIX

FIRE ASSURANCE CO.

LONDON.

Established in 1782. Canadian Branch Established in 1801.

Losses paid, since the establishment of the Company, have exceeded \$70,000,000 Balance held in hand, for payment of Fire Losses only, exceeds. 3,000,000 LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS UNLIMITED.

Deposit with the Dom, Govt., for the security of Policy Holders in Canada, upwards of.....

No. 12 St. Sacrament Street, (Next to Montreal Telegraph Building.) GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO.,

Agents for the Dominion. ROBERT W. TYRE, Manager.

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FOR THE CITY AND DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

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Fire and Life Assurance Co. of England ESTABLISHED 1821.

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Total Funds Annal Income, Invested in Canada for Sole Protection of Canadian Fire Polloy-holders

ROBERT SIMMS & CO., AND GEORGE DENHOLM. General Agents, Montreal.

EMPIRE BUTTON WORKS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Vegetable Ivory Buttons,

Gazette Building,

MONTREAL.

Wholesale Trade Only.

LONSDALE, REID & CO.,

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods. SMALL WARES, &c.,

IS ST. HELEN STREET, MONTREAL.

R. C. WILSON. Merchant Tailor

256 St. James Street. FINE ENGLISH GOODS.
FIRST RATE WORKMANSHIP.

Spring importations now Complete PLEASE CALL AND INSPECT.

THE CANADIAN

Yournal of Commerce.

MONTREAL, APRIL 9, 1886.

THE FINANCE MINISTER ON GOV-ERNMENT SAVINGS BANKS.

We promised last week to discuss in a future issue Mr. McLelan's defence of the present system of Government Savings Banks, which we now proceed to do.

We must first congratulate him on having become so far enlightened as to admit that the system may be at fault as to the classes which are at present able to avail themselves of its benefits. It is somewhat unkind of the Minister to desert the Gazette and other friendly journals which have so loyally defended the existing state of affairs that they have even been able to make themselves believe that the abnormal growth of the last few years has been caused by the accumulation of the savings of the working classes. It is true that he lets them down easily, and only admits that the truth of the contrary proposition may be "worthy of consideration," but since he announces that changes are likely to be proposed to meet this point, he may be held to "confess judgment."

And in confessing judgment on this point he practically admits all we have sought to establish. We have no objection to, but, on the contrary, the highest approval of any plan which will, in the Minister's words, afford "every encouragement to the laboring classes to practice habits of economy." To protect men against their own improvidence, or against their own wasteful and extravagant ways, (for a workingman on small wages can be extrayagant as well as his richer brother), is the right kind of protection, but it cannot be done in these days by paying all who come, whether rich or poor, more than the market value of their money. It must be clear to any one who has followed the controversy on this subject that, in endeavoring to carry out a laudable object, the government has interfered with other interests, quite as important, to their serious detriment, and that a high rate of interest is not necessary to the end sought.

We regret to see the threadbare argument about the workingman and the British capitalist getting equal interest for their money brought forward again. This is all'very well in a stump speech, but it is a bit of unreason entirely out of place in the Budget Speech. The Finance Minister ought to know that the money he gets from his depositors and promises to pay on demand is altogether a different thing from the money he gets from the bondholder, whom he need not repay for thirty years. What man would pay as much for a house or a store which he held under an agreement to turn out when ordered, at a moment's notice, wet or dry, whether it suits him to move at once or not, as he would for one held for a term of years? It might be the same house in either case, in just as the depositors and bondbolders money is identical, but it does not take much financial ability to understand that the "hire" in either case depends quite as much on the conditions of the lease or loan as on the value of the thing leased or lent.

Mr. McLelan is reported to have said that in the states of New York, Maine and · Massachusetts five per cent is paid by the government to savings bank depositors. He, no doubt, spoke "on information and belief," but his information is not reliable. The State governments give a great deal of attention to savings banks, and the State legislatures, almost without exception, have dealt with the laws establishing and regulating them in a thorough and enlightened manner, but, as far as we know, not a single State government, and certainly not one of the three mentioned, either receive savings or deposits, or become responsible, directly or indirectly, for any savings bank that does. More than that, the ordinary savings banks in those states do not pay five per cent. They are all incorporated on the mutual principle, and are so strictly limited as to the investments that the trustees may make, that in these days they cannot earn five per cent.

The Finance Minister draws from the fact that in England a higher rate of interest is paid by the government than the banks, an argument in favor of the Cana-Government doing likewise. The English savings bank rate is two per cent, which is at present above the rate paid by the banks. But the position is entirely abnormal, the bank rate is not usually, or on an actual average, below two per cents, and as the English Government avowedly fixed this rate to avoid attracting funds from banking channels, believing it to be too low to act in that way, their example can scarcely be quoted in defense of a higher rate than banks can pay on this side.

We must add, finally, that the increased deposits in the Government Savings Banks are no evidence of improvement in the position of the working classes; they simply mark the fact that the government is paying a higher rate of interest than other depositorics of equal solvency, and consequently is getting more deposits.

SOME FIGURES FROM THE TRADE AND NAVIGATION RETURNS. (III.)

IMPORTS (Continued.)

Our imports of goods, classed as provisions, viz., butter, cheese, lard and meals, were \$1,970,799 for 1885, a decrease of \$173,000 from 1884. The most important items under these headings are: Bacon, hams, etc., for Manitoba, \$305,349; pork, for Ontario, \$443,641; for the other provinces, \$415,142; and cannod and preserved meals, \$142,360. The butter imported, \$74,123, was almost all for British Columbia. A certain amount of the imports of this class for Manitoba and British Columbia will hereafter be supplied by the Eastern Provinces.

Silks and manufactures of silk show a slight increase, being for 1885, \$2,305,168. Over one-third of this represents dress and piece goods; ribbons figure for \$310,835, and velvets \$112,577. There is, compared with the previous year, a large decrease in ribbons and increase in velvets; other lines are generally unchanged.

The amount of sugar and molasses imported was \$5,828,135, against \$6,508,193 in 1834. Of tea, there were 2,024,913 lbs. ... ported from the United States, on which a duty of 10 per cent. was paid, against 1,465,850 lbs. in 1884. Direct imports amounted to \$16,438,337 lbs., against

14,600,431 lbs. in the previous period. The total figures of tea of all kinds were:

Lbs. Value. Average. 1885..... 18.463,250 \$8,573,330 19½ cts 1884..... 16,066,281 \$3,182,196 19,3-16 cts

The time at our command will not permit of a close analysis of the duties levied on these imports in order to ascertain on what classes of the community they fall, but we have gone through the list and made an estimate which will show more or less closely their incidence.

Of the \$19,000,000 duties collected, we think it is not far from the mark to say that: (1.) On goods which are the common necessaries of life to rich and poor alike, \$7,500,000 were collected. (2.) On goods of a better class, articles of luxury, spirits, tobacco, and generally supplies which are not strictly necessaries, \$3,500,000, and (3.) on tools, machinery, working materias, the matter on which labor is exercised, etc., \$4,000,000.

On the free list the first item of importance is that of logs and unmanufactured timber, \$604,403. This is evenly divided between Ontario and Manitoba, but in either case is a "Northwest" item. The logs brought down the Minnesota tributaries of the Lake of the Woods, and the Red River. respectively, mainly make up the amount. There is a large body of timber tributary to these two points, which would find its best market in the Canadian Northwest, and which must therefore be an important element in promoting the settlement of prairie lands, wl.-re everything from fencing up has to be provided from without.

Of animals admitted free for the improvement of stock, the list shows 439 horses, 594 cathle, 1,541 sheep, and 80 swine. There is a considerable falling off except in sheep, of which the greater number were from Manitoba. The free additions to the ranches in the Northwest territories numbered 360 horses and mules, 10,510 cattle and 7,000 sheep, a total of 17,870 animals, against 3,357 in 1884. The importation of sheep for ranching purposes appears for the first time in this return. The total imports of animals under the free list were \$796,803 in value.

Unmanufactured wools amounted to 7,759,554 lbs., value, \$1,342,405, against 6,182,421 lbs., value \$1,170,844, for 1884. This item, like raw cotton, shows a substantial addition to the year's consumption.

A small portion of the year's supply came from Germany; 1,194,144 lbs. from British Africa, 1,516,416 lbs. from Great Britain, and 4,785,486 lbs. from the United States.

The importation of tobacco in the shape of leaf fell off in arly 3,000,000 lbs., being for 1885, 11,194,762lbs. Manufactured tobacco and cigars amounted to \$394,708, a slight decrease from 1884. Cigars and

eigarettes make up \$310,000 of this amount, of which \$190,000 worth came from the Spanish West Indies, and most of the balance from the United States. "Havanas" are entered at an average price of \$2.45 per lb., the others vary from 65 cents to \$1.75, with a small lot from Russia at a trifle over \$6 per lb.

One item in the free list shows an enormous development, namely, articles for the use of the Dominion Covernment, Senate, House of Commons, etc., which has increased from \$360,536 to \$1,171,281. The inports of military stores increased from \$99,916 to \$188,026, but this fully accounted for by Northwest requirements.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE IN WINTER.

In our issue of two weeks ago, when commenting on the British trade returns, we called attention to the absurdly small figures shown for the imports Canada for the past few from months. All told they amounted to a few thousand pounds only. So we then remarked, it is really of no importance practically whether the goods we send out are charged to American or English consumers, but it is desirable that the B-itish public should know to what extent we are their customers and they ours. Under the present system this cannot be attained, since the Board of Trade takes into account merely the port from which goods are received, or to which they are sent; and as a good deal of our summer and most of our winter traffic is by way of United States ports, the returns do us much injustice.

The business for the winter months, so far as reported, has been maintained on much the same level as last year. The respective figures are as follows, covering the months of December, January and February, in each winter respectively :-

1885-6,	1884-5
689,048	622,367
•	
1,076,944	1,510,324
967,785	1,057,306
	1
3.055,920	2,028,889
3,787,513	3,676,039 484,392
540,496	484,392
91,600	84,395
	680,048 1,076,944 967,785 3,055,920 3,787,513 540,496

\$10,209,312 \$10,363 612 Coin and Builion 51,905 390,500

\$10,261,217 \$10,754,112 As will be seen, there is scarcely any change in our two great exports; but the produce of the fisheries have fallen away one-third.

OUR FISH AND AMERICAN FISHER-MEN.

The annual report of the Boston Fish Bureau establishes the fact that the

more value to the New England fishermen and fish dealers during the past ten years than for some time previously.

The St. John Sun, to which we are indebted for a summary of this document, says that the Bay St. Lawrence mackerel catch, by New England fishermen, was, in 1881, 470 brls. In 1882 there was no catch at all, but in 1883, 28,666 brls, were taken on that portion of the coast. The quantity in 1884 was 19,637 barrels, and in 1885, 27,672 barrels. "During the past season," says the report "44 vessels from New England ports engaged in the North bay (Bay St. Lawrence) mackerel fishery, as against 108 in 1884." So that while each vessel in 1884 brought home 190 barrels, the average catch last year was 630 barrels.

Another interesting statement this report is the announcement that of 83,500 boxes of bloaters received by Boston dealers last year, more than half came from New Brunswick and were entered and duty paid at Eastport. Of 750,000 boxes of smoked herring sold in Boston, nearly one-half was classed as foreign produce, while more than half the alleged home produce came from New Brunswick via Eastport. This shows that our neighbors practically depend on the provinces for their supply of these kinds of Regarding frozen herring, the report says: "The frozen herring industry which is yet in its infancy, is developing rapidly." The principal fishing grounds are at Eastport, Grand Manan, N. B., and Fortuoe Bay, Nfbl." These fish, it is stated, are very extensively used for bait by Georges bank colland haddock fishermen during the winter season. The sardine packing business, somewhat extensive in Maine, is also dependent on Canadian waters. It appears that this industry has been carried on at a fair profit and that "the outlet for the goods is increasing."

All these things go to prove how much the United States depend on Canada for their fish goods, and how necessary it is, in the absense of an equivalent, that our fisheries should be protected.

THE SUN LIFE INSURANCE CO.

The report of the Sun Life, shorn merely of the laudatory terms liberally sprinkled throughout by the compiler, will be found elsewhere. In some respects the praise is not ill-bestowed. There was room for improvement to be sure, as compared with last year, and it would be surprising indeed if the company did not partake, in some degree, of the general progress of the country-as supine real estate owners do occasionally become wealthy in spite of themselves and not through any enterprise or foresight of their own. Taking the chief items seriatim,-it will be observed that Canadian fishing grounds have been o the life premiums show an increase of t

\$33,000, a considerable improvement as compared with 1884, but still far behind the advances of 1882 and 1883. The item of Interest, which has increased \$6,700, is about 5 per cent, on the total assets. "Rents \$1872" is but a sorry return from Real Estate entered at \$84,218. Some of this property, we learn, is valuable, and nearly all, especially that in the North-West, will doubtless be valuable some day. Among the assets of the company are A Outstanding Premiums" or premiums in course of collection, nearly \$60,000, which is a trifle worse than in the previous year, leing over 23 per cent, of the whole life income. Deferred premiums, which are a more available asset are about the same figure as last year, but the proportion is an improvement. Both these items of unsecured assets constitute, however, over 55% per cent, of the gross premium income. The expenses have increased from \$75,000 for 1884 to \$86,000, for 1885; the very slight proportional improvement should perhaps be noted.

The Accident branch, it is to be regretted, makes but a poor exhibit in its course for the year, thus :-

Claims paid during year..........\$6,610 Ditto due, awaiting discharge 5,000 Unearned premiums...... 9,210

The second of th

The total income from this department is shown to be only \$17,560, and the ommission on this business is usually alaut 40 per cent. Comment were needless. In conclusion we would suggest to the Sun that the statement would doubtless be more satisfactory were it to follow the example of other companies, by bringing forward its balance of assets for the previous year. People could then see for themselves what kind of progress the company is making.

TRIMMINGS.

The most distinguishing feature of this season's styles so far as dresses are concerned, is the demand for ribbon trimmings as ornaments to the light thin stuffs fashionable for summer wear. Besides using ribbons for holding or ornamenting the skirt drapings or for butterfly bows set here and there about the gown, they will also be used, in new stylish costumes, made up into shoulder braces with straps upon them going across Both the back and front of the dress, the tendency being for soft thin ribbons in æsthetic shades of brown and the bronzes, myrtles, straw, paille, tusean and various shades of the paler yellows and creams. Heliotrope and mauve are also slightly called for and there is a feelfor the paler shades of pinks and blues. Runners of gibbon will be used in the bems of the fashionable dresses made of the large canvas-meshed fabrics, etamines and

grenadines, which form such a feature of this season's goods, and skirt fronts and panels will be frequently striped with ribbons of moire, faille, satin, plush or velvet, or dotted with small butterfly bows of the ga zv combination ribbons which are having such a run this season. In bonnets also, ribbons appear more largely than heretofore, some pretty Princesse capotes shown being made entirely of loops of ribbon. either in one color, shaled, or contrasted, laid over one another. The favorite are formed of ribbon in one color alone, but many fanciful styles are shown in which the loops are shaded in color from the sides to the crown, or vice-versa, or where the loops are made to form a regular pattern in harmonizing or contrasting shades. In hats, the silk canvas-wove handkerchiefs, which form one of this year's novelties, and are just sufficient to trim a hat gracefully, will be very popular, and for more expensive head gear the French pearl or tinsel embroidered gauzes, made in trimming lengths, have found great favor with leading milliners. The so-called "donkey ears," a various name for such a pretty ornament, when made in pearl and tinsel, will be seen on most stylish hats, and there is a good demand for feather pompons and aigrettes, although flowers will undoubtedly rule for the earlier months.

Metal ornaments will be very stylish. and bewildering varieties are shown, some being exceedingly bizarre and curious in their effect. The imitations of beetles, butterflies, etc., which were worn last seas in are now entirely out, but a large variety of metal pins, brooches buckles are seen on fashionable bats, especially when leaded with pearl or pearl-inlaid, and many new hats are bordered with a row of artificial pearls. In color, the tans and various shades of pale yellow are of course the favorite, and creams, pale rese-pinks or blues are also called for, while the cardinals, myrtles and navies are entirely neglected. It is even said by some leading milliners that the coming color is a bright vivid green, (not a pale delicate tinted or shaded green, but the brightest of bright emerald greens,) and that no ladies' wardrobe this summer will be complete without at least one green costume.

But few really new colors are shown this season, and those offered are varieties of blue and brown. In new blues the baltic, labrador, and neapolitan shades are simply variations of the old marine, cadet and peacock blues shown last season, while sphinx is a deep blue having a metallic cast. A lovely dark rich blue shade is shown under the name of drake's neck which will be particularly becoming to ladies of a rosy blonde type, while browns, especially in golden tints, are shown in all shades

from the palest doe-color, pinewood-amber, and tan, up to the darkest chocolates and seals and in the lighter shades contend with the pale yellows for popular esteem.

One of the special features of this season is the prevalence of goods in the higher classes with all the trimmings woven in the fabric. Bayadere borders are offered in expensive lines in plush, velvet and cashmere bands, looking like the richest embroidery, so that oriental or mikado effects which hitherto have been attained only by the sacrifice of an India shawl, can now be procured for one-tenth the cest, and broad side panels with bodice and sleeve trimmings are shown developed in the ground color or in contrasting colors. Other expensive goods show several varieties of weave in the one fabric, - cashmere, satin, plush, velvet and etamine,-sometimes all, and sometimes one or two of these weaves, uniting to make one rich fabric. The new canvas grenadines show a novel style of brocade, which closely rembles valenciennes lace. The frise effect is given in summer black goods alternating with etamine stripes and many summer velvets and plushes are offered which are almost as light as lace. In cheaper lines many costumes are shown ready for making up in the various fashionable stuffs, embroidered richly with the Bonnaz stitch, either in raised or soutache effects, and in many cases dotted with tinsel. These will form a cheap and stylish costume and bid fair to be one of the popular styles of the season, while on aivy summer cestumes the new spotted gauze ribbons will appear, knotted carelessly about in bows, rosettes and puttings; and in the fashionable tailor-made gowns, made in checked homespuns and serges, the pleated Norfolk bodice with bands of a contrasting material and belted with a handsome buckle will be the prevailing style.

THE TARIFF CHANGES.

As owing to the number of conflicting interests concerned, it is impossible to obtain a unanimous opinion, either favorable or adverse, to the recent changes in the tariff, we give a general consensus of the views expressed by leading merchants in the branches of business affected by the revision.

DRY GOODS.

The leading staple dry goods houses express themselves as being but little affected by the recent alterations in the tariff. At the same time they express surprise at the articles selected for an increase of duty, as gloves, with the exception of low grade sheepskins and the common lines of mitts, are not manufactured in Canada and never will be, while the imports of braids and hair cloths, which also are not made here, are so trifling in amount that they will make no perceptible difference in the revenue. The clause per-

mitting the importation of gimps, cords, braids, ribbons, and bindings by hat and capmanufacturers for their own use at a duty of 15 per cent., while the same articles if imported by a dry goods house must pay 30 per cent., meets with universal reprobation, both by dry goods men and by the leading hat and cap manufacturers, as it is felt that it opens a door for fraud by permitting a fraudulent cap maker to import ribbon and braid ostensibly for his own use and then to dispose of them at prices 15 per. cent below that of the dry goods man.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

The gents' furnishing houses state that the advance in the duty on gloves will fall on them and not on the consumer, as owing to the competition they will be unable to obtain any increase of price for these lines, and therefore the increased duty will have to be deducted from what is now only a living profit.

FANCY DRY GOODS.

In fancy dry goods houses the clause favoring hat and cap makers meets with universal disfavor. In their opinion the advance in duty will fall on the retailer and not on themselves or the consumer. Their prices will be advanced to the full amount of the increase of duty for new lines, while the retailer, owing to the competition of neighbors holding stocks imported before the rise in tariff, will be unable to obtain any corresponding increase from his customers.

MILLINERY.

In millinery and feather houses, a further increase of duty on their especial lines is desired by some of the largest merchants, and universal condemnation of the present method of appraising is expressed, as owing to the different views held by the appraisers at the various ports, the amount of duty paid on many fancy lines depends largely on the port at which it is entered, and the particular appraiser who values it.

Many individual cases of hardship have been occasioned by the suddenness with which the tariff came into force. In some instances goods, which were actually in the country, being on their way up from Halifax in bond at the time when the new tariff came into force, were compelled to pay the increased rates, and thus were delivered to the purchaser at an actual loss to the seller, whose price had been based on the old rate of duty.

BOILER RIVETS, IBON PIPE, WIRE, LEAD PIPE, SCRAP, ETC.

"The most objectionable alteration in the tariff," said the head of a large firm, "is the change in the duty on boiler rivets from 30 per cent. ad valorem to 1c. per lb. specific, and 15 per cent. ad valorem, which, discussed from an ad valorem stand-point, increases the duty from 30 to 60 per cent. This affects one of the principal interests of the country, namely: boiler making, in the construction of which rivets are largely used. As the duty on boilers is only 30 per cent., while that on rivets is now 60 per cent., the tariff, as now existing, it is claimed, handicaps the Canadian boiler makers

to the extent of 30 per cent against his former competitor. The increase of duty is so great on this article that it is supposed the government could scarcely have been fully acquainted with all the aspects of the case.

The duty on iron pipe has been advanced from 25 to 30 per cent. ad valorem, which, of course, is done in the interests of the only concern manufacturing iron pipe in the Dominion. This advance is not viewed favorably by the steam fitters, inasmuch as manufactured coils for steam heating purposes being subject to the same rate of duty as iron pipe, the raw material, the manufacturer of these coils in Canada is not now protected. This industry, it is supposed, will heaffected by the advance, and it is reported that more than one contract has already been given out in the United States.

Iron wire has been advanced from 15 to 20 per cent. ad valorem, which is only a moderate protection for the manufacturers of this article and is generally received favorably. Buckthorn steel fencing is now subject to a specific duty of 1½c per 1b, which will practically exclude the importation of it to this market.

Lead pipe has been altered from 30 per cent. ad valorem to 11c specific per 1b. This increases the duty about 15 per cent. ad valorem.

Cast and wrought scrap iron and steel is now only admitted free of duty provided that it has been in use. This prevents the importtation of what is known as mill scrap, being the refuse shearings or crop ends from the mill."

The representative of a firm of manufacturers on being asked his views, stated that "the duties on bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets have been advanced to meet the great competition that has been felt here for some time past, American manufacturers of these lines having in some cases sold as low as the price of the iron, seemingly not taking cost of work into consideration. This applied particularly to the larger sizes of bolts.

Gas, water and soil pipes have been made 30 per cent., as makers here have to pay a proportionate duty on their raw material.

The duty on lead pipe and lead shot has been merely changed from an ad valorem to a specific one of the per lb. This has been been, as for many years past the duty on the pig lead has been specific, and the fact that the raw material and the manufactured article came under different duties caused trouble.

The change in wrought iron tubing has been made, as makers of inferior pipe on the Continent and in Great Britain have been cutting prices for this article, delivered in Canada, to such an extent that manufacturers of good coil pipe here could not compete except at a loss.

Wire, iron or steel, has been advanced to 20 per cent, carrying out the plan adopted by the present Government of inducing the manufacture of as many articles as can be made in the country, and new works have been started

within a few miles of Montreal for the drawing of wire. This system has also led to the makers of wire fencing being assisted with a specific duty of 1½c. per lb. This article is to a large extent made under the patents held by one of the principal makers in the States.

Referring to schedule B, iron and steel, old and scrap, you will find the following statement:—Nothing shall be deemed scrap iron or steel, except waste or refuse iron or steel that has been in actual use and fit only to be re-manufactured. It does not seem to be the desire of the Government to stop the importation of old iron or scrap, and, it is thought, some change will be enforced to provide for the importation of scrap iron and steel made in mills or works where they have waste or refuse, but which does not come under the term of being in acual use."

HARNESS, SADDLERY AND WHIPS.

The increase of 5 per cent. ad valorem on harness and saddlery and parts of the same, means nothing, as 30 per cent. had formerly to be paid if the part entered contained one or more buckles and this might be said to be on every occasion. There is an actual advance of 5 per cent. on whips in the interests of domestic manufacturers.

GREEN FRUITS.

Wholesale dealers in green fruits and kindred goods condemned the changes, particularly as affecting strawberries and peaches. One went so far as to state that it was a "miserable business" which could not materially benefit the Western growers. At the time importers are bringing in strawberries from the States none are being received from Canadian sources, therefore, it is stated, they cannot compete. On the other hand it might be asserted that American berries may glut the trade in preserved fruit. The weight of the package being included increases the actual duty very materially as this amounts to about 35 lbs. on a 60 quart package. As to peaches, we were informed that the Western growers have not been producing enough for their own cities. "It will practically kill the trade," said one, "as the duty will shut peaches out. It is too much risk to bring perishable goods in at such a high rate." The weight of the package is likewise included and some crates turn the scale at 15 to 20 lbs. There is also what is known as carriers, containing two small baskets and these weigh nearly as much as the peaches.

PERFUMERY, ETC.

The only line affected to any extent in the drug trade is French and English perfumery, the revision adding 10 to 15 per cent. to former cost. The change will increase the sale of domestic production and be profitable to local makers. Attar of Roses, formerly free, is now subject to a duty of 20 per cent. This is an article largely used by manufacturers, and some hold that it was a mistake to make it dutiable, especially as it can be easily smuggled, and honest houses will be at a disadvantage.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

The liquor trade has not been interferred with. Old Tom gin was omitted before by the Minister, and this defect has now been remedied. It is perhaps significant that native gin is manufactured at considerable less per gallon than the amount of the duty.

GROCERIES.

Although some grumbling has been indulged in, the changes have principally affected sugar, and are less radical than generally expected. The position as regards sugar is thus stated by a leading wholesale merchant :- "The advance to refiners for their sugars will be largely on such as are the most profitable to refine, that is, over .70 degrees strength by polariscope, 31c. the 100 for every degree, 33 c. for every 10 degrees additional sugar, and such strong sugars as Jamaica will go beyond that considerably. The additional half cent on all refined sugars now 14c. the 1b., and 35 per cent. will practically give our refiners the whole market as things stand, and that on all refined sugars." The effect on the market was stated in our issue of last week, but refiners look for a further advance before long. "The Government," stated a broker, "has caught all the raw sugar coming here, amounting to ten or twelve cargoes; of course they saw there was nothing to be made just now on tea as supplies stand, especially in the Lower Provinces." The alteration on molasses is unimportant, but on syrups the duty is increased ac per lb. on the 14lb Imperial gallon, equal on a 20c syrup to an addition of 5c a gallon. In the opinion of a prominent merchant, "the 30 per cent. additional duty puts this article, like refined sugars, practically beyond importing." already stated, no changes have been ordered on tea or coffee. We quote the following views on the alterations in dried fruits and nuts :-- Here we have duty change, say on raisins from 20 per cent. to te per 1b, and 10 per cent, representing Valencias, costing say 5c, an addition of ic. the lb. duty; 20 per cent on the 5c. being 1c., while the 1c. and 10 per cent, as now, means just 11c the lb. Holders are disposed to look for the advance of at least de to de on Valencias. Figs, dates, prunes, currants at the duty of 1c do not show much change. * * * Nuts and almonds, all kinds (shelled almonds excepted, which are 5c the lb.), at 3c the lb duty, show quite a rise, especially on such as filberts, walnuts, peanuts and peccans. Almonds, in shell, will be on average, at least, Ic more duty as it now stands. The duty on baking powders will probably keep out some foreign kinds but home makers of reliable qualities are already competing to such an extent that no advance is looked for. As to yeast, some American firms have written to say that sooner than lose their Canadian trade they will make up the difference themselves. Some firms express the hope that the next time the tariff is tinkered, the grocery trade will be left to take care of itself.

WOOL.

The wool clip of the world, according to the best authorities, does not exceed 2,000,-000,000 pounds in the grease, or half that quantity when cleaned, which allots but little more than half a pound of wool to each inhabitant yearly. This at first appears small compared with the production of cotton, which amounts annually to 21 pounds per head, but it must be remembered that the use of wool is to a large extent restricted 'by climatic influences, and that were the apportionment of it restricted to those countries whose temperature permits of its use, this average would be largely increased. Of the total wool supply of the world it is interesting to note that Europe produces one-half and consumes upwards of seven-eights; while the increase of consumption in the United States during the past year has been something remarkable, amounting to nearly 75 per cent. so that, including Canada, the consumption of this continent is at the present time apparently greater than that of England, France, or Germany, although there is a remarkable similarity of extent in the woollen industries in all these countries. In all European countries, except Belgium, the existing commercial depression has caused a large falling-off in the consumption of wool, but this decrease has been counterbalanced by the much diminished exports to their markets caused by losses of sheep through cold and drouth. On this continent last year nearly a million and a half of sheep were killed by cold on the plains and in Texas, while owing to the very low prices ruling, the numbers slaughtered were largely in excess of the usual quantity. In Australia fully ten million sheep are estimated to have perished during the prolonged drouths of last year, while in other portions of that continent the low prices discouraged sheep-raisers and caused many to abandon the business. The consequent diminished exports have been partially made up by the forcing out of the reserves and it is interesting to note that the supplies of American wool which reached rhe sea-board markets during 1885 in reply to the largely increased demand for medium and coarse wools were fully as large, if not larger, than those of the year before in spite of a deficiency of some eight million pounds in the clip of the year, the natural inference being that stocks in holders' hands must be very much reduced, and that, therefore there is every prospect of a firm and prosperous market for this staple during the coming year.

THE SALMON PACK.

Last year, according to an American contemporary, the quantity of salmon packed on the Pacific coast was the smallest known for many years, there being only 845,645 cases of four dozen cans each or 40,590,960 pound cans put up, while it is curious to note that the prices ruling were also the lowest that have I the exports from California and Oregon were

yet been reached. The pack of the last five years was as follows :--

	Cases.	Pound Cans.
1881	911,150	43,735,000
1882	994,800	47,840,400
1883	1,106.438	53,109,024
1884	939,500	45,076,000
1885	845,645	40,590,960

This material reduction in the amount packed is assigned to two causes. The first and principal cause is undoubtedly the strike of the fishermen against the proposed reduction of from 70 cents to 50 cents per fish, which was insisted on by the canning factories. It will be remembered, that the fishermen not only struck; but also destroyed many of the canning companies nets, in order to prevent their securing fish on their own account. The canners finally vielded and paid the fishermen the old price; but in the meantime much valuable time was lost, and when the men finally went to work again the pack was rendered still smaller by the fact that the run of fish was not so large as in former years.

Under ordinary circumstances such a small pack, would have been followed by an advance in price, but this year a direct contrary occurred, the price of Columbia River salmon opening at \$1.221 delivered, and falling rapidly to \$1.151, while Sacramento River fish ranged from \$1.171 to \$1.121, the lowest price ever known, as it is only within the past few years, that the price of Columbia River fish has fallen below \$1.50. This decline is partly due to the general stagnation of trade, but more particularly to the entire absence of demand from Great Britain, where a large proportion of the pack has always been placed but which last year not only bought but little fresh stock, but was unable to sell a large quantity of old salmon left over from previous years.

This year the prospects both of trade and prices are brighter. Packing does not begin until the first of April, so that it is impossible to form any idea yet, either of the catch or pack, but already a large number of orders have been received, About 60,000 cans of Columbia River fish have been placed at \$1.05 for future delivery on the river, and large sales of April and May shipment of Sacramento fish have been effected at \$1.17} on the river, or \$1.40 laid down. The advance is partly due to the cheap freight rates ruling, which have enabled canners to raise their prices, but the general impression is, that prices this season will range higher than last year.

A special committee of the Montreal Corn Exchange proposes to abolish the present system for the classification and inspection of flour in favour of the American plan.

THE chief American Pacific ports, San Francisco and Portland, forwarded more grain and flour to Europe during the five months ending with February, than all the ports on the Atlantic sea-board. Including flour as wheat 13,672,537 bushels against 6,048,248 from New York and other Atlantic ports. Speculation kept Chicago and New York prices above the export price, Pacific slope prices ranging at times 13c to 14c lower. The average price of wheat exported from California and Oregon has been 78.8 cents per bushel, while the average price of that exported from Atlantic ports has been 92.2 cents.

THE Record says that the commerce of the port of Philadelphia has been ruined by railway discommunication. Out of 54 steamers which reached that port this year, 40 were obliged to load with ballast and seek outward cargoes elsewhere. The following quotation possesses something of a local interest in view of the recent agitation in this city. There ought to be in Philadelphia stores of grain, flour, cotton, petroleum, and other exportable staples of the country, as well as manufactured articles for which we can find sale, ready to furnish vessels arriving here with outward cargoes. Commerce is essentially a give and take business, which dies out where there is no reciprocity of sending as well as bringing Years and years ago, before we had a trunk line of railroad to carry grain, cattle, flour, petroleum, coal and like commodities past us to New York, or to divert the trade in these articles to Baltimore, vessels that came laden to Philadelphia sailed laden away. . . The agency with which our merchants sought to maintain their hold upon general traffic has been used to beat us down and ruin us.

CANADIAN BARLEY .- Some of our Ontario contemporaries are doing a good work in pointing out the fact, that it is bad policy for farmers to be parsimonious in purchasing their seed. It is always best to pay a fair price and make no mistake about the quality of grain put into the ground. Canadian barley has for years found a market in the United States, in spite of a heavy duty and costs of transport, because it is universally admitted to be the best, grown on the continent. Varieties known as "Mensury" and "Russia" barley, are now being forced for sale, it being alleged that the yield is larger; on the other hand the quality is inferior. We cannot do better than publish some of the testimony in tavor of the Canadian grain and against the cheaper sorts. Messrs. Schaefer & Bro., of Buffalo, say :- " The " Mensury" is now used only by maltsters who make a cheap malt for ale brewers, and then only taken when the barley is sold cheap. . . You (Canadians) have the best and most desirable and profitable 6 rowed barley seed on the American continent for both farmer and brewer. If you change it for this worthless stuff, the Mensury kind, you will soon destroy the good reputation and malting value of the Canadian barley." Mr. Thacker. of Albany, says :--"The brewers who have used it whom I have heard from and talked with, with the exception of a single one, say they want no more of it. It lacks sugar, and beer made

from it lacks keeping qualities." Messrs Spann & Shadler, of Buffalo, says :- "Our opinion of the Mensury barley is that it does very well for a cheap barley; it sells here 10 to 16c per bushel lower than our 6 rowed State, and only a very limited demand. Our best trade will not touch it at any price." Mr. Milner, of Brampton, Ont., in a letter to the Peel Banner says :- " A word as to the relative price of Mensury with Canada, will be interesting. Price current issued by Messrs. Brooke, of Philadelphia, quotes Canada, 85 to \$1.16 per bushel; Mensury is quoted in the same circular a. 67 to 73c. Thus the lowest grade of Canada commands more money than the highest grade of Mensury," Also the Toronto barley firm of W. D. Matthews & Co., write as follows :- " The Mensury and Russian barley has been extensively grown in some parts of the United States, and in their own markets as against their ordinary variety is sold at a discount of 10 to 20 cents per bushel. In fact many of the high class brewers and maltsters will not buy it, and if any section begins to ship these varieties with other qualities, it would result in a general loss, and the prejudice would exist that would take a considerable time to overcome, even if its growth were stopped."

Such testimony in favor of Canadian barley should be a warning to farmers against making a change of seed without due reflection.

AMERICAN OIL TRADE.—Recent statistics show the great value of the oil export trade of the United States, So far as petrolemm is concerned. Russia is now a powerful rival, still the daily average of petroleum exported amounts to 43,540 brls., leaving but 22,466 brls, of the daily product for home consumption. The export of petroleum has increased from 5,829,129 gallons in 1862, valued at \$1,539,027, to 667,472,878 gallons, valued at \$49.457,116 in 1885, to which should be added the value of paraffine and wax exported, \$1,867,865, and we have an aggregate of \$51,324,981 for petroleum and its products. If we deduct the value of crude exported, \$6,040,685, we have left \$45,284,306 as the cash value of the manufactured petroleum products, which is exceeded only by one article of American manufacture and export, viz., flour, of which was exported last year, cash value, \$46,678,259. The total production which reached 31,050,165 brls, in 1882, fell to 21,500,000 in 1885. The exports of other oils in the last fiscal year were :—Sperm oil, 7,000 brls, valued at \$185,025; whale and fish oils, 26,211 brls, valued at \$242,883; lard oil, 21,-211 brls, valued at \$504,454; cotton seed oil, 156,537 brls, valued at \$2,608,212; animal oils other than lard oil, 4,028 brls, valued at \$83,835; the oil of olcomargarine, 34,213,232 Ibs, valued at \$3,999,280; an aggregate of \$45,948,670, cash value of exports of oils.

The four largest items of exports from the United States, are as follows:--

Cotton,	raw	and	manufae-	
ture	d			\$197,446,776
				132,643,751
Provision	is, mei	ıts, :	und dairy	
prod	lucts			95,880,100
Oils				58,948,670

The aggregate domestic exports of the country for 1885 were \$673,595,120, of which oil furnished about 83 per cent.

The Toronto undertakers are the latest vic-

tims of a swindle, the perpetrator being a woman. A day or two ago a well-dresse, fine looking young woman called on a firm of "funeral directors" and ordered an expensive coffin, explaining that a New York man had died at her house in Mimico. She arranged with the undertaker to call at the house of Rev. Mr. Tremaine, Mimico, for further instructions, and was just on the point of leaving when she discovered that she had left her purse at home. As she was very anxious to telegraph to the friends of deceased the obliging undertaker handed over a five dollar bill, and the lady took her departure. That afternoon the undertaker drove out to Mimico, where he found four other undertakers, each of whom had advanced money to the lady who had forgotten her purse, but no

A FINE DIAMOND. In August, 1884, the arrival of the celebrated 457 carat fine white diamond from South Africa was announced. and its subsequent purchase by a syndicate of London and Paris diamond merchants. The gem was intrusted to the care of one of the most skillful cutters, who has been engaged on the stone during the past eight months, and expects to complete the work in April. As anticipated, the stone will turn out the most wonderful "brilliant-cut" diamond on record, surpassing in weight, as also, it is believed, in color, purity and lustre, all the crown and historical brilliants of the world. The stone in its almost finished state weighs still 230 carats, but in order to give it the best possible shape and lustre it is intended to reduce its weight to something under 200 carats. The Koh-i-noor weighs only 106 carats, the Regent of France 1363 carats, the Star of the South 125 carats and the Piggott 821 carats. The Great Mogul weighs 279 carats. It is, however, a lumpy stone, only rose-cut, and if cut to a proper shaped brilliant it would probably not weigh more than 140 carats.

Accounts from St. John, Nfid., indicate that owing to the North-east wind, the ice has been driven on the coast driving the scals on shore, and consequently affording a living to the poor fishermen of the coast, many of whom are in a destitute condition. At one place as many as 5,000 a day for several days in succession have been brought ashore from the ice. The steamer Leonard has arrived at St. John with between 15,000 and 16,000, and another steamship, thought to be the Nimrod, is reported to be on the way to some port with a full fare. One or two coasting schooners have obtained full loads in the channel, and are doing well, but many steamers, particularly to the northward, are still beset in the ice. It is believed that nearly 100,000 seals have been taken along shore in Twillingate, Fogo, and Green Bay.

The exports from London, Ont., to the United States continue to show a rapid increase. The report for the quarter ending March 31, shows that the exports have increased at least 50 per cent over those for the last quarter of 1885. The total value of the exports for the quarter was about \$300,000, and this exhibits an increase over the same period in 1885 of upwards of 125 per cent.

As an instance of Canadian enterprise, it is said that several lobster shippers of Prince Edward Island intend to form a new company for the purpose of making direct lobster shipments to New Zealan. and Australia, where good prices are realized. It is proposed to ship a cargo of 8,000 to 10,000 cases from Charlottetown to New Zealand next July.

A Canadian salt manufacturer has purchased 300 feet fronting on St. Clair river below Port Huron, and is preparing to sink wells and build a salt block. He expects to complete arrangements so that the drillers can begin work on or before May 1st. If his enterprize is successful, it will be in order to start a salt well boom on the Sarnia side of the river.

Our Kingston correspondent writes us that the Kingston Gas Company, alarmed at the increased use of electric lighting in that city, has written the Council asking it to negotiate with them for the lighting of the city by electricity, or otherwise consumers will have to pay an enormously increased price for gas. The Kingston locomotive works, which have a capacity of 500 men, have increased their staff to 150 hands, and the citizens trust this increase may continue steadily.

The Canada Gazette contains the following applications; Letters patent have been issued incorporating the Ottawa Board of Trade. Letters patent of incorporation have been applied for by the Edwardsburg Starch Company with a capital of \$200,000. Applications for letters patent has been made by the British and Canadian Mining and Mica Company, with power to mine for mica. Feldspar, abestos, phosphates of lime, plumbago, iron, and other, metals and minerals in the province of Quebec.

The development and increase of the cotton goods manufacture in India is almost as striking as the rapid growth of that country as a factor in the wheat markets of the world. In the year 1878 there were only 53 mills, with a total of 10,538 looms and 1,289,706 spindles. Each following year has witnessed an addition to the number, until at the close of 1885 there were no less than 87 mills, with 16,537 looms and 2,158,706 spindles. The production in 1885 included 37,696,823 yards of piece goods and 71,216,-772 lbs. of twist—an increase since 1880 of 12,854,854 yards of piece goods and 42,794,-604 lbs. of twist.

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OLEO IN HOLLAND.—" There is still a land of pure delight where oleo makers and butter makers have no desire to flight." So says a New York commercial journal, and judging from the report of the American consul at Amsterdam, no reasonable doubt of the correctness of the assertion can be entertained. He writes: The importation of olemargarine into Holland from the United States and from European countries has increased. The import from the United States equalled that from Vienna, France, Russia, Germany and

England combined. Prices fluctuated and during the latter part of the year declined rapidly. At the time of the receipt of a report of a decision declaring the law against the manufacture of butterine in New York state to be unconstitutional, a demand sprung up, it being supposed that supplies from the United States would decrease. The qualities of the American product, especially the Chicago brunds, are said to have improved very much. The competition is becoming more and more active but, in the Consul's opinion, American manufacturers need have no apprehension of losing their share of the trade.

THE QUALITY OF MILK .-- Quality and not quantity, as the test of value in milk, is now being insisted upon by the best authorities, and efforts are being made to induce dairymen to endeavor to secure an improvement in this respect by a stricter attention to breeding and the character of the feed. It has been demonstrated by Professor Menke that the quantity and quality of milk improves as the age of the cow advances, and that toward the end of the period of lactation, although the quantity of milk becomes less, it improves, on the whole, n quality. Mllk given in the evening is, as a ule richer than than that given in the morning, and highly albuminous fodder produces the highest yield of milk. Addition of albuminous matter to the food increases the amount of fat in the milk. The milk producing breeds have been too generally neglected, and many breeders affirm that the tendency to lay on fat is directly autagonistic to the secretion of milk, and that there is an incompatibility in the active exercise of the two functions. If the attention of breeders is directed exclusively to the development of either of these functions the effort will be to diminish the activity of the other. In determining the quality of milk something else than cream should be considered. The total percentage of solids may be large, yet the fat may be of only a small proportion, though the real nutritive elements, may be in excess as compared with milk of inferior quality. Hence, milk is often considered poor because cream may be lacking, though it may contain a larger proportion of solids than that rich in cream. In a test with five cows of the same breed the total solids in the milk varied from 14.52 per cent to 18.95 per cent, yet the ash from the milk of one containing 17.11 per cent was more than double that from the milk containing the largest percentage of solid matter. One of the cows gave 12.72 per cent of solid matter, with 2.44 per cent of fat, while another giving milk yielding 14.52 per cent of solid matter gave only 1.69 per cent of fat.

The French Canadian Colony, at Lake Temiscamingue, is attracting the attention of French capitalists, and the Ottawa Journal publishes the following:—Hundreds of lots along the banks of the lake have been purchased by civil and ecclesiastical dignitaries in Paris. Lucien Napoleon Bonaparte, the aspirant to the French throne, has just written to Father Gendreau, of the College of Ottawa, remitting 50,000 francs, to be devoted to the purchase of 5,000 acres of land in the colony. The Prince desires that the deed be made out in the name of his wife and children. His uncle the Archbishop, now residing at the Vatican, has written endorsing the scheme.

THERE is a slightly improved demand for broom corn in Chicago and Boston particularly, at prices ranging from 9c @ 10½c. Quotations are:—Green hurl 12c per lh; self-working 10½c @ 11c; common and inferior 9 @ 10c.

The total value of the exports of silk and velvet from Lyons to the United States during the first two months of the present year was \$1,872,791. The exports for the similar period of 1885 were to the value of \$1,462,769. The increase, \$410,022, shows the confidence of American dry goods men in the revival of trade, though it is also partly due to the recent advance in silk values.

Meetings, &c.

THE SUN LIFE.

The annual meeting of this Company was held at its offices in this city on the 31st ult. The President, Thomas Workman, Esq., occupied the chair, and the managing director, Mr. Macaulay, acted as secretary. The applications for Life Assurance received during the year were 1,864 for \$2,608,071.48. Of this, 142 applications for \$279,921.64 were declined or not completed, and \$2,328,149.84 was written up under 1,722 policies. In the Accident Department 1,028 policies for \$1,715,500.00 were issued. At the end of the year the Assurances in force were as follows:—

	No.	Amount,
Life Policies, including		
bonuses		\$7,930,878
Accident Policies	1,777	3,136,500
Total	6,921 \$	11,067,378
Annuity Bonds	6	
Yearly Payment	• • • • • • •	1,213
STATEMENT FOR 1885-	-(cents on	vitted.)
Income.		
Premiums-Life	\$255,42	
Annuities	2,08	
Accident	17,55	
T		- \$275,068
Interest		42,370 1,872
Miscellaneous		675
miscentineous		
Total Income		\$319,987
Disburseme	nts.	
Dividends on Capital		\$ 3,750
Re-assurance Premiums		3,543
Death Claims \$92,793	}	
Less Re-assurances 15,000		
	77,793	
Annuity Payments	1,013	
Accident Claims	6,611	
Profits paid Policy Holders.	1,728	
Surrender Values	15,109	100 057
T		102,257
Expense Account		50,485 30,769
Medical Fees		5,227
Interest allowed on Deben-		.,
ture Sinking Fund		275
Total Disbursements		196,309
Surplus over Disb'rsem'nts.		123,677
our prida of or 32 no room tree .		
		\$319,987

Assets.

Assets.		•
Debentures-City of Strat-		
ford, market value		
City of New Westminster	4,200	
Town of Belleville	6,480	
" Cornwall	7,910	
" Sorel	1,080	
De. men, 0,	4,153	
" Wingham	1,507 $2,040$	
Village of Cote St Louis	24,000	- F
" Gravenhurst	5,500	
" Midland	4,120	
" Streetsville	2,060	
" Wyoming	3,780	
Township of North Stukely.	6,300	
" Alborough	875	
Montreal Turnpike Trust	2,828	
·		\$109,834
Stock-Montreal Loan and		•
Mortgage Co., present		
market value \$31,506		30,000
Loans on Stocks (market		•
value \$35,400)		27,800
Lonns on Real Estate, first		
mortgages		519,443
Real Estate		84,218
Loans on Company's		•
Policies (Reserves on same being \$91,494		43 001
Special Deposit re Quebec		43,001
Tax Act		875
Cash on hand and in Bank		36,409
Bills Receivable		1,132
Office Furnature		3,221
Agents' Balances		3,854
Commuted Commissions		15,961
Interest due		2.631
Rents due and accrued		-11,654 790
Outstanding premiums on		150
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policies in force (com- posed largely of amounts on which the days of grace are current Deferred Premiums	\$59,516 31,760	
policies in force (composed largely of amounts on which the days of grace are current Deferred Premiums	\$59,516 31,760 91,277	82,149
policies in force (composed largely of amounts on which the days of grace are current Deferred Premiums Less 10 per cent. for collection	\$59,516 31,760 91,277	82,149
policies in force (composed largely of amounts on which the days of grace are current Deferred Premiums	\$59,516 31,760 91,277	82,149
policies in force (composed largely of amounts on which the days of grace are current Deferred Premiums Less 10 per cent. for collection	\$59,516 31,760 91,277	82,149 528
policies in force (composed largely of amounts on which the days of grace are current Deferred Premiums Less 10 per cent. for collection	\$59,516 31,760 91,277	·
policies in force (composed largely of amounts on which the days of grace are current Deferred Premiums Less 10 per cent. for collection	\$59,516 31,760 91,277	528
policies in force (composed largely of amounts on which the days of grace are current Deferred Premiums Less 10 per cent. for collection (The Reserves on these Policies are over \$250,000.) Sundries	\$59,516 31,760 91,277	·
policies in force (composed largely of amounts on which the days of grace are current Deferred Premiums Less 10 per cent. for collection (The Reserves on these Policies are over \$250,000.) Sundries	\$59,516 31,760 91,277	\$973,504
policies in force (composed largely of amounts on which the days of grace are current Deferred Premiums Less 10 per cent. for collection	\$59,516 31,760 91,277	528
policies in force (composed largely of amounts on which the days of grace are current Deferred Premiums Less 10 per cent. for collection (The Reserves on these Policies are over \$250,000.) Sundries Capital Stock subscribed, but not called up	\$59,516 31,760 91,277 9,127	\$973,504 437,500
policies in force (composed largely of amounts on which the days of grace are current Deferred Premiums Less 10 per cent. for collection (The Reserves on these Policies are over \$250,000.) Sundries	\$59,516 31,760 91,277 9,127	\$973,504
policies in force (composed largely of amounts on which the days of grace are current Deferred Premiums Less 10 per cent. for collection (The Reserves on these Policies are over \$250,000.) Sundries Capital Stock subscribed, but not called up Total Assets	\$59,516 31,760 91,277 9,127	\$973,504 437,500
policies in force (composed largely of amounts on which the days of grace are current Deferred Premiums Less 10 per cent. for collection (The Reserves on these Policies are over \$250,000.) Sundries Capital Stock subscribed, but not called up	\$59,516 31,760 91,277 9,127	\$973,504 437,500
policies in force (composed largely of amounts on which the days of grace are current Deferred Premiums (The Reserves on these Policies are over \$250,000.) Sundries Capital Stock subscribed, but not called up Total Assets	\$59,516 31,760 91,277 9,127	\$973,504 437,500
policies in force (composed largely of amounts on which the days of grace are current Deferred Premiums Less 10 per cent. for collection (The Reserves on these Policies are over \$250,000.) Sundries Capital Stock subscribed, but not called up Total Assets Liabilities. Life Reserves (Institute of	\$59,516 31,760 91,277 9,127	\$973,504 437,500
policies in force (composed largely of amounts on which the days of grace are current Deferred Premiums Less 10 per cent. for collection (The Reserves on these Policies are over \$250,000.) Sundries Capital Stock subscribed, but not called up Liabilities. Life Reserves (Institute of Actuaries Hm table, 44)	\$59,516 31,760 91,277 9,127	\$973,504 437,500
policies in force (composed largely of amounts on which the days of grace are current Deferred Premiums Less 10 per cent. for collection (The Reserves on these Policies are over \$250,000.) Sundries Capital Stock subscribed, but not called up Total Assets Liabilities. Life Reserves (Institute of	\$59,516 31,760 91,277 9,127	\$973,504 437,500
policies in force (composed largely of amounts on which the days of grace are current Deferred Premiums Less 10 per cent. for collection (The Reserves on these Policies are over \$250,000.) Sundries Capital Stock subscribed, but not called up Total Assets Liabilities. Life Reserves (Institute of Actuaries Hm table, 41 per cent. interest)	\$59,516 31,760 91,277 9,127	\$973,504 437,500
policies in force (composed largely of amounts on which the days of grace are current Deferred Premiums Less 10 per cent. for collection (The Reserves on these Policies are over \$250,000.) Sundries Capital Stock subscribed, but not called up Total Assets Liabilities. Life Reserves (Institute of Actuaries Hm table, 41 per cent. interest)	\$59,516 31,760 91,277 9,127 \$799,474 9,939	\$973,504 437,500 1,411,004
policies in force (composed largely of amounts on which the days of grace are current Deferred Premiums Less 10 per cent. for collection (The Reserves on these Policies are over \$250,000.) Sundries Capital Stock subscribed, but not called up Total Assets Liabilities. Life Reserves (Institute of Actuaries Hm table, 41 per cent. interest)	\$59,516 31,760 91,277 9,127	\$973,504 437,500 1,411,004
policies in force (composed largely of amounts on which the days of grace are current Deferred Premiums Less 10 per cent. for collection (The Reserves on these Policies are over \$250,000.) Sundries Capital Stock subscribed, but not called up Liabilities. Life Reserves (Institute of Actuaries Hm table, 41 per cent. interest) Annuity Reserves	\$59,516 31,760 91,277 9,127 \$799,474 9,939	\$973,504 437,500 4,411,004
policies in force (composed largely of amounts on which the days of grace are current Deferred Premiums Less 10 per cent. for collection (The Reserves on these Policies are over \$250,000.) Sundries Capital Stock subscribed, but not called up Total Assets Liabilities. Life Reserves (Institute of Actuaries Hm table, 41 per cent. interest) Annuity Reserves on Policies	\$59,516 31,760 91,277 9,127 \$799,474 9,939 \$809,414 2,108	\$973,504 437,500 1,411,004
policies in force (composed largely of amounts on which the days of grace are current	\$59,516 31,760 91,277 9,127 \$799,474 9,939 \$809,414 2,108	\$973,504 437,500 4,411,004
policies in force (composed largely of amounts on which the days of grace are current Deferred Premiums Less 10 per cent. for collection (The Reserves on these Policies are over \$250,000.) Sundries Capital Stock subscribed, but not called up Total Assets Liabilities. Life Reserves (Institute of Actuaries Hm table, 41 per cent. interest) Annuity Reserves Less Reserves on Policies reassured	\$59,516 31,760 91,277 9,127 \$799,474 9,939 \$809,414 2,108	\$973,504 437,500 1,411,004 \$807,305
policies in force (composed largely of amounts on which the days of grace are current Deferred Premiums Less 10 per cent. for collection	\$59,516 31,760 91,277 9,127 \$799,474 9,939 \$809,414 2,108	\$973,504 437,500 1,411,004
policies in force (composed largely of amounts on which the days of grace are current	\$59,516 31,760 91,277 9,127 \$799,474 9,939 \$809,414 2,108	\$973,504 437,500 1,411,004 \$807,305 9,210
policies in force (composed largely of amounts on which the days of grace are current Deferred Premiums Less 10 per cent. for collection	\$59,516 31,760 91,277 9,127 \$799,474 9,939 \$809,414 2,108	\$973,504 437,500 1,411,004 \$807,305
policies in force (composed largely of amounts on which the days of grace are current Deferred Premiums Less 10 per cent. for collection	\$59,516 31,760 91,277 9,127 \$799,474 9,939 \$809,414 2,108	\$973,504 437,500 1,411,004 \$807,305 9,210
policies in force (composed largely of amounts on which the days of grace are current	\$59,516 31,760 91,277 9,127 \$799,474 9,939 \$809,414 2,108	\$973,504 437,500 1,411,004 \$807,305 9,210

Profits due Policy-holders . Sinking Fund deposited for Debentures 5,072 835,465 Total liabilities . Cash Surplus to Policy-138.038 holders Capital paid-up.... 62,500 Surplus over all liabilities and Capital Stock 75,538 \$138,038 (Including uncalled capital the sur-plus to policy-holders is \$575,538.)

\$973,504

THE BUDGET.

The Hon. Mr. McLelan, on rising to make the annual financial statement, was received with cheers. He said: Mr. Speaker, in moving that the House resolve itself into committee of ways and means, I desire, as has been customary, to make some statement referring to the position of our accounts. This duty has for a number of years been discharged by one who has made fiscal matters a life study, and whose clear and able statements commanded the admiration of the House and the confidence of the country, and I am sure the House will join with me in expressing deep regret that the condition of Sir Leonard Tilley's health has compelled his withdrawal, at least for a time, from the most important active duties of public life. I am sure, also, that I give expression to the feelings of all those around me when I utter the hope that he will be restored to health and will have many years of happy and honorable life. In attempting this task, without having had perhaps sufficient time to become thoroughly familiar with the details of my department, I have to crave the indulgence of the House, more especially when I look back to 1867, and see that this position has been, from that time until the present, occupied by distinguished and able men. When I look back over the unbroken line of gallant knights who have preceded me, I am deeply impressed with the changes that have taken place and the contrast which the Dominion now presents to the Dominion of '67. Eighteen years in the history of any country must present changes, but I venture to say that in no country in the world are the evidences more strong and marked of progressive development than in this Dominion. In 1867 we were four provinces, covering an area of 338,000 square miles, and with a population of 3,331,000. Our area now embraces 3,438,000 square miles, an increase of more than ten fold; our population has increased more than 50 per cent, and the people of our different provinces have strengthened every political, social and commercial tie. The year 1886 will be, in future Canadian history, a red letter year, as being the year in which we obtained our international and geographical independence by the completion of that great national highway, which we believe is destined still more to bind together the several provinces, strengthen and maintain British interests and develop the resources of this country; and I venture to say that the hon, leader of the Government and those who have grappled with this work and have pushed it to completion will long be regarded as benefactors of the country. Having detained the House with this introduction, I desire to invite attention to the Public Accounts which have already

been submitted. It will be noticed that the late Finance Minister estimated the revenue for last fiscal year at thirty-three millions, including receipts from the sale of public lands. The actual receipts were \$33,190,618. Many of the items of the receipts approached very closely to the estimates. The revenue from customs, however, was \$564,574 short of it. The reason for this is the fact that there has been a falling off in the importations of goods, such as iron, cottons and woollens, which we make in this country. We are, in fact,

MANUFACTURING MORE LARGELY

than formerly to meet the wants of the than formerly to meet the wants of the people. As the receipts from customs form an item which hon gentlemen opposite will criticise, I desire to say a few words regarding them before passing to another subject. The sum of \$18,913,000 was collected last year on a gross importation of \$102,710,109, being 18.43 per cent. of taxation upon the imports. I find from a return for 1885 that the percentage of taxation upon imports into the United States that year reached 31.45 per cent., or 13 per cent. more than the percentage in Canada under the National Policy. Hon, gentlemen opposite will no doubt take the Canadian tariff of 1878 as the basis upon which to make their criticism, but the tariff of 1878, as enter-ed in our books, shows a taxation of 14.03 per cent, upon total imports of \$91,199,577. This is only 4 per cent. lower than our percentage of taxation and I hold that that 4 per cent. does not warrant hon, gentlemen opposite in remarks they have made as to the grinding nature of the tariff under which we are said to be now laboring. Now, in 1878, 144 per cent. of the whole imports into Canada were breadstuffs, passing not altogether into consumption but in a large measure to the sea-board for shipment. That increases the total imports beyond the point at which a fair comparison with the imports of 1885 can be made. Omitting then the \$13,452,460 of breadstuffs from the total imports of 1878, upon which \$12,-795,693 were collected, we have a total taxation of 16.45 per cent, which brings the taxation of 1878 to within 2 per cent, of that of atton of 1878 to within 2 per cent. of that of 1885. If, however, the imports of 1885 are closely examined, it will be seen that the collections are not levied so much on necessaries of life and are not so heavy on what is consumed by the poor man as to justify us in saying that the poor man is injured by the tariff. I will not dealing the House with a very close. not detain the House with a very close analysis of the importations, but I will take up a few special lines to show that the increases in revenue are not impositions upon the laboring man. In 1885 the duties collected and velvets were \$1,020,627; silks on in 1878, they were only \$539,981. There was thus an increase in the receipts from these articles of luxury of \$480,-676. On spirits and wines the increase \$642,100, and on jewellery and gold the increase last year, as compared with 1878, was \$156,728. Here are three classes of goods which are considered to be luxuries upon which we collected in 1885 \$1,279,504 more than in 1878. If you take this from the gross revenue received from customs in 1885, you will find that the actual taxation for that year was less than I of I per cent. higher than that of 1878. I am sure that if investigation were pursued further I would beable to show, there being no duties upon ten, coffee and and other goods largely consumed by the poor man, that the tariff under which we collect revenue bears much more

LIGHTLY UPON THE WORKING AND MIDDLE CLASSES than did the tariff of 1878. Hon, gentlemen

opposite have been accustomed to rail against the tariff of 1878 because it is called a protective one, but the tariff of free trade England is more grinding and bears more severely on the laboring classes than ours. Of \$96,000,-000 collected in customs duties in England, Mulhall, the great statistician, places the proportion paid by the working classes at 55 per cent., the middle classes 39 per cent., and the rich 6 per cent. We see from this statement that a free trade tariff does not necessarily bear lightly on the working or middle classes. If I were to pursue the analysis of our importations I could show that our tariff gives light taxation to the poor man, and we know, moreover, that it has been the means of supplying the working classes with employment. The receipts from excise amount to \$6,449,101, against an estimate of \$5,500,000, the increase being accounted for by the fact that distillers and others forestalled changes made. Last year's receipts from the post-office, railways and canals, interest on assets and miscell-aneous, including Dominion lands, were \$7,806,000, showing an increase since 1878 of 88 per cent., or \$5,065,320. I think the house will agree with me that as we have incurred large expenditure in the Northwest on surveys, mounted police, Indian charges, etc., it is only right that whatever return we receive from Northwest lands should be placed to revenue to meet the interest to be paid on our expenditure, and for the purposes of the sinking fund we are providing to wipe off our indebt-edness. The amount received from Dominion land was \$393,618, making the total receipts for the year on consolidated revenue account \$33,190,619. The expenditure is of two classes-ordinary, as calculated by the late Finance Minister, and exceptional, arising out of the rebellion. For the latter there is a sum of \$1,697,851, paid by the Department of Militia and Defence, by the comptroller of the Mounted Police \$93,950, and for Indians The two first items amount to S82.375. \$1,791,831, which, deducted from the gross expenditure of \$35,037,084, leaves a balance of \$33,245,253, and deducting from that amount the year's receipts, leaves us with a deficit of \$54,634. If we take out the additional expenditure caused by the Indians it

LEAVES US WITH A SMALL SURPLUS

of \$27,741. It will thus be seen that with regard to the ordinary expenditure, exclusive of the rebellion expenditure, the accounts about balance each other. Doubtless it is a disappointment to hon, gentlemen on this side of the House that the Public Accounts do not show, as in past years, a large surplus, but it must be borne in mind that our manufactures have largely increased, and that our imports have correspondingly decreased. Our manufactories have increased more rapidly than we anticipated, and this is probably due to hon. gentlemen opposite, who, on every occasion, put before the country statements of the enormous profits realized by these manufactories, and thereby induced a larger number to enter on manufacturing than perhaps the needs and circumstances of the country demanded for the time. It is desirable that the receipts and expenses shall be equalized, but in the present condition of our country, when we were requiring a large expenditures upon public works, there was no great loss in having a pretty large surplus. it has prevented the increase of our indebtedness by just so much and has tended to improve the credit of the country and enabled us to get money on better terms than if we not had any surplus. That our manufacturers are largely increasing is shown in the decline in the importation of thearticles which we are manufacturing. In 1878 the

importation of iron and steel, cotton etc., amounted to \$22,367,000, and in 1882, when we were giving employment to a large number of people and were in a position to purchase double the quantity of goods, the importation of these articles amounted to\$33,588,000, in 1884 to \$26,500,000 and in 1885 to \$22,369-000, thus reaching the point at which they were in 1878 although our consumption has largely increased. In importations of raw material, that of raw cotton from 1874 to 1878 amounted to \$25,641,000, and from 1881 to 1885 to \$104,528,000 or more than four times as much. The importation of pig iron has also more than doubled, and so it runs on through every arti-cle of raw material; We are manufacturing almost the entire produce of the country and we are importing very much more. I will now refer to some of the larger items of expenditure in 1885, and compare them with 1867. The charge for interest and management in 1885 was \$9,652,123 from which \$1,-997,034, receipts from assets, is to be deducted, leaving a net charge of \$7,655,089, or \$1.63 per head of the population, while in 1867 the net charge for interest was \$4,660,661 or nearly \$1.40 per head. When it is taken into consideration that in 1867 there were only four provinces and now we embrace the whote Dominion, and when the large expenditures made on our canals and on improvements on lakes and rivers, on our railways and the many other necessary expenditures which have been made, as well as the fact that we are now better able to pay this charge,—are taken-into account it will be seen that an increase of only 23 cents per head is a very small increase. The leader of the Opposition in a celebrated speech has stated that we have increased our burden of interest indebtedness beyond what it should be, but I will endeavor to show that we are not an enable to this charge. With reference to the annual interest charges, this administration can make a most satisfactory showing. The interest charge for the financial year 1873-4 was 5,531,577. When the late Govern-ment left office in 1878 that charge was increased to \$0,887,794, an increase of \$1,536,217, or an average increase per year of \$305,244. For the financial year ending June 30, 1885, the interest charge was \$7,655,089, an average yearly increase of only \$127,882, as against an average yearly increase of more than double that amount for the former period. During these years

THE CREDIT OF THE COUNTRY

has been so improved by wise administration that we have actually reduced the rate of interest per head of the population. The importance of standing well with the money markets of England cannot be over-estimated. It is most desirable that for every \$100 bond we gave we should bring back \$100, and not \$88, which was the sum brought back by the hon, gentlemen opposite, In 1874 and 1876 the hon, gentlemen borrowed in England the sum of thirty-one millions of dollars for bonds reof thirty-one authors of donars for bonds re-presenting this amount; he brought us back only \$27,000,000, or \$3,500,000 less than we gave our promise for, In 1885 Sir Leonard Tilley floated a loan of \$31,856,968; it netted \$30,930,651. There was thus a loss of only \$426,000, as compared with a toss on a similar loan of \$3,500,000 under hon, gentlemen opposite. I suppose a complaint will be made of the increase in our debt. I may say on that point that, unlike the United States, which incurred a large war debt, and proceeded to liquidate it without feeling the burden because of the vast resources of the country, and the protection afforded to industry; we have for our indebtedness visible public property. Of ur net debt of \$196,499,692, the sum of \$103,-

358,699 represents the debts of the provinces assumed by the Dominion; the remainder \$93,048,993 was incurred since Confederation in the

PROSECUTION OF RAILWAY ENTERPRISES

and public works. Of this amount \$34,655,222, or, including the fishery award \$39,156,104 of debt was incurred by hon gentlemen op-The Reformers are thus responsible for an annual average increase in the debt during their five years in office of \$7,831,220. The balance, \$53,892,889, is chargeable to the Conservative party, as that party has been in office since Confederation — thirteen years. The annual increase of debt under it has, therefore, been \$4,145,606, as against \$7,831,-220 by hon. gentlemen opposite. Our debt of \$93,048,933 is represented by railways and public works, which have cost us \$142,550,875. We have thus expended on necessary works \$49,500,000 more than we owe upon them. I come now to another large item in the Public Accounts, and in this connection I desire to call attention to a remarkable change of party opinion in respect to it. Last autumn, a convention of young Liberals was held in Toronto, which on the authority of the organ of hon, gentlemen opposite, was a representative one, and whatever was done there met with the approval of the majority of its members. Further, the sentiments of that convention were participated in by the Club Nationale at Montreal, which sent greetings and wishes for success. Mr. Blake was elected president, and in his speech in London he accepted the honor and acquiesced in the platform adopted at the meeting. Among the resolutions passed was one to the effect

that
"This convention disapproves of the payment
of subsidies out of the Dominion treasury to Provincial Legislatures, believing that the system of
subsidies leads to extravagance on the part of
Provincial Legislatures, because they have a
power of expending money without the responsibility of imposing taxes; also that the subsidy
system, as carried on in Canada, causes the bulk
of the revenues to be collected by indirect taxation, whereas direct taxation is more just and
more economical; therefore, resolved that, this
convention approves of such a change in the
British North America act as shall provide that
each province of Confederation shall collect as
well as expend its own revenues."
We are now paying out

FOUR MILLIONS IN SUBSIDIES.

to the various provinces, but the platform agreed to by hon, gentlemen opposite is such an important change that I could not help calling attention to it. No doubt it would greatly relieve hon, gentlemen, should they get into power, not to pay these sums, but I have provided for it this year, and I suppose we shall have to continue to do so for a considerable time to come yet. The expenditure on public works, chargeable to revenue, was \$3,202,362, but for this amount we have value in the public works constructed all over the country. In the opening of the Northwest it was necessary, for instance, that we should give additional postal accomodation, but notwithstanding that we were called upon to make an extraordinary expenditure to afford additional accommodation, the receipts of the Post Office department compare favorably with preceding years. The statistics of this department show a very large increase, not only in the business transacted, but also in the additional means of communication afforded, and our postal returns show a very much larger percentage of increase than do those of older countries. From 1878 to 1885, the receipts of the post office increased 52.46 per cent, and the expenditure 44.25 per cent., while during the regime of hon, gentlemen opposite, from 1874 to 1878, the receipts increased 5.94 per-cent, and the expenditure

THE INCREASED TRAFFIC

on our railways and canals has called for very large expenditure, and it all tends to swell the volume of the estimates without at all affecting the taxation of the country. If to-morrow we were to take possession of the telegraph lines in the country, and take messages at a less rate than now, the volume of our accounts would be largely increased, but there would be no increase in the taxation of the country, in fact there would be a saving to the country, As a further proof that this government is not amenable to the charge so persistently made against it of largely increasing the taxation of the country I will go back to 1867, when we had an expenditure of \$13,486,000. The total expenditure of 1885 amounted to \$35,037,060, but when we deduct from this the expenditure on account of public works, the working expenses of our railways and canals, the expenditures of the post offices, the subsidies to new provinces, the increase in the sinking fund, with discounts and exchange, immigration and quarantine, protection and cultivation of the fisheries and payment of the tishing bounty, expenditure on the Mounted Police, the Dominion lands and Indians in the Northwest and British Columbia-an entirely new expenditure—and expenditure for the trouble in the Northwest, etc., all of which amounts to \$19,469,000, it leaves \$15,567,000 for our ordinary expenditure, or only, \$2,081,000 more than in 1867, notwithstanding the increased area and the increased business of the country Perhaps in the history of the world there has never been an instance in which a country has extended her operations so largely and has increased her responsibilities and duties of Government to such an extent, and yet has increased her expenditure so little as the Dominion of Canada. I was speaking of the expenditure as shown

in the accounts of 1885; the current year has been one in which there were several disturbing elements affecting the trade and revenue of the Dominion. In the early part of the year we had the effects of the troubles in the Northwest territories, and later we had the disturbance of trade in Montreal owing to the prevalence of disease there, but, at the present time, we stand fairly well, taking out the Northwest expenditure. We had up to the 20th March a total expenditure of \$25,958,-481; of this there has been charged to war expenditure \$2,502,936, leaving as the ordinary expenditure \$23,455,545. The receipts from all sources up to the same date have been \$24,030,060, leaving a surplus of \$574,515. That is very well as far as it goes; but we have a very considerable expenditure to meet which will not, I fear, leave so favorable a balance at the end. Taking into account all the items of income and expen-Taking into diture, the expenditure for the year will be somewhere in the neighborhood of \$39,500,-000, from which, if we deduct what will probably be required for the Northwest probably is any \$3,500,000, we will have an ordinary expenditure of \$35,000,000 to be provided for. It is estimated, from what we have received up to the present time, that we will receive from customs \$19,500,000; from excise \$6,200,000, and on the other services -post-offices, railways, etc.—\$7,800,000, all of which sums, taken from the estimate of expenditure, will leave on the year's business a deficit of \$1,450,000. This, as 1 said at the outset, should be divided between the two years 1885 and 1886, inasmuch as part of the revenue due to the present year has been anticipated and placed to credit of 1885.

COMING TO THE ESTIMATES

for the year 1886-1887 I desire to say that, so far as I find it possible, I have estimated in full for every service we are called upon to

meet, except, perhaps, for public works, the total amount required for which will, not be known until later on. There are some decreases and some increases in the expenditure. Among the increases is that of \$118.-636 for interest on the public debt. This arises mainly from increased deposits in savings banks. Hon, gentlemen opposite have taken the view that this item should be reduced by lowering the rate of interest paid to depositors. The Government, however, has considered this question and has come to the conclusion that it is in the interests of the country that every encouragement should be given to the laboring classes to practice babits of economy. For this reason it is reluctant to reduce the rate. Moreover, the examination of the practice in other countries shows that such encouragement is given. For instance in England the rate paid by the Government to depositors with it, is higher than the rate paid by the banks, while in New York, Maine and Massachusetts 5 per cent. is paid. In addition to this I find that on leans from abroad we pay, including commission, etc., 44 per cent. interest, or 15-100 per cent. more than we pay to depositors. The Government thinks it would be unfair, while we are paying this rate abroad, if we were to reduce the rate paid to the working classes at home. The question, however, has been raised as to whether depositors are all of the class that should be entitled to the

BENEFITS OF OUR SAVINGS BANKS.

That is a matter for consideration and some changes are likely to be proposed with a view to changing the limit, beyond which depositors may not go. Among the reductions it will be observed, is one in the superaumation service, the reduction reaching \$10,000. This arises from the fact that this service was rather overestimated last year. It has been urged that the superannuation system is a loss to the country, the argument being that \$50,000 are paid into the treasury by civil servants and \$200,000 are paid out, the transaction involving an annual loss of \$150,000; but this is not the way to look at it. If you examine the Public Accounts you will see that by lower salaries paid to the successors of persons superannuated and by the abolition of offices, there has been a great saving to the country under the operation of the Superanmustion act. I have a statement to hand showing what the savings in the various departments have been, and I find that they were as follows :-

Department of finance, saving\$	48,000
Agriculture	18,000
Inland Revenue	42,510
Public Works	21,000
Marine and fisheries	30,000
Secretary of State	51,000
Interior	6,893
Customs	177,289

In the department of railways and canals there has been a loss of \$23,025; in militia, \$3,725, and in the post office, \$6,000, but the net savings through the operation of the act up to the time this statement was made is \$317,345. I come now to the estimated receipts for the year 1886-7. I do not propose to make any very important

TARIFF CHANGES THIS YEAR,

and those madewill be chiefly from advalorem to specific duties. During the past two years there has been a large decline in the price of foreign goods, a large decrease in the price of foreign goods, a large decrease in the price of depression in other countries; greater depression than exists here, there has been considerable slaughter of goods and a great many difficulties have arisen with the Custom House in arriving at the proper figures at which to enter articles. I therefore propose to make a

change in some cases from ad ratorem to specific duties, so that the custom houses may easily arrive at the correct values, and there will be less inducement to enter under false invoices. I now come to the question of sugar. Those who have studied the returns of past years will see that the revenue from sugar has been largely declining. The revenue derived from sugar under the tariff of 1877-8 was \$2.39 per hundred pounds. Under the new taviff of 1881 it was \$1.89. In 1882 the value of sugar slightly declined, and the ad valorem duties were only \$1.69, in 1883 \$1.64, in 1884 \$1.50, and in 1885 \$1.27 per hundred pounds. We propose to ask the House to change

THE MODE OF TESTING THE VALUE OF SUGAR.

There has been a good deal of discussion upon this point in connection with refiners of different provinces, and some of them complain that more favor has been shown in other provinces than to them. I do not think there is any ground for these complaints. I think the officers of the customs has discharged their duties faithfully and well, and when a comparison of the returns is made it is seen there is very little difference, an almost imperceptible one, from the various refiners throughout the country. In the United States I find that all sugars are bought and sold by the polariscopic test, that the refiners of this country test their sugars, price them, buy and sell them by this test, and from the satisfaction it has given abroad and from the contention which arises under the color test, I have thought it advisable to ask the House to adopt the polariscope test and to name a specific duty for all refined sugars which I think will be about medium between 1881 and 1885. What I propose is to place on sugar, concentrated muscovado, concentrated cane juice, and so forth, for refining purposes not over 13 Dutch standard, or 70 degrees by polariscopic test, a specific duty of one cent per pound and for every additional degree three and one-third cents per 100 lbs. The American tariff imposes a duty of\$1.40 per 100 pounds for a test of 75 degrees and charges four cents for every degree above 75. What we have taken is a little more than three-fourths of the American tariff. Then I propose to put on the free list articles for the use of the consuls-general. It has been found that a great many consuls are being appointed (and several of them are not engaged in business and claim to have articles for their use entered free of duty), and it is proposed to extend this privilege to consulsgeneral, who are not natives and who are not engaged in any other business. Philosophical instruments and globes for schools have been taken off the free list to encourage their manufacture in this country. There are young gentlemen now engaged in their manufacture in Montreal and Toronto. I now come to

THE REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1886-87,

and in making my estimate I am not counting upon any very large increase to the customs revenue. We are to have the Canadian Pacific Railway open through to British Columbia, and hon, gentlemen know by the returns that the amount of duties received and collected in British Columbia and in Manitoba has been out of proportion to other parts of the country of similar population, because they have been shut off from the manufacturers of the country. But I believe, with the opening of the road, a great deal of the trade which hitherto went from British Columbia to the United States will be given to our own manufacturers. 1, therefore, do not anticipate as large revenues from these two provinces as we have had in the past. My estimate of revenue then for 1886-87 is :-

From post office, interest and mis-

7,300,000

against which I have an estimated expenditure of \$33,124,550, leaving, as the estimates now stand, \$1,375,046 for a surplus. This sum, when my hon, friend, the Minister of Public Works, has had his say, will probably be reduced. At any rate, I hope that this anticipated surplus for 1886-87 will not be very largely reduced at least by the supplementary estimates. It is true that we have not had that commercial activity which existed in 1881-82, but there has been great caution on the part of our people in view of the great reduction that has been going on in the prices of various goods throughout the world, and there has been a very reduction, more especially in free countries, where the depression was most strong. If we compare the condition of Canada that of any other country, more partienlarly any free trade country, we will find the depression has not affected us so seriously as it has other countries. The revenue to be derived depends considerably upon the ability and inclination of the people to purchase goods. I know the inclination exists, and I think there is every reason to believe that the agriculturists of the country are in a better position to-day financially than they have been, or at all events were from 1874 to 1878. We have changed the policy which formerly existed of allowing American agricultural produce to come into this country free and compete with the produce of our own farmers, and under this change of policy the condition of the farmers seems to have rapidly improved, the importation of American agricultural produce has largely diminished, and we have so stimulated agricultural activity that the produce of our own farms has largely taken the place of those importations, and the wants of the increasing population have been supplied as well. In the four years ending in 1878 we imported upwards of \$50,000,000 worth of American breadstuffs, and ave experied \$24,000,000 worth of our own produce, leaving a balance consumed by this country of American produce amounting to a value of \$6,676,000 per annum during that time. For the six following years under the present policy the total imports of agricultural produce were of the value of \$3,130,511, or less than one-half of that former period. During the same respective periods we exported of farm produce \$165,000,000, and \$212,000,000 respectively. These figures show on the one hand a decreased importation of agricultural produce of three and a half millions yearly, and on the other hand an increased yearly export of \$9,371,766; making in all an increased demand for the produce of our farms of nearly \$13,000,000 yearly. Now, sir. I have referred to the increase in the number of wage earners in the country. Leonard Tilley in 1884 had a statement made showing what the increase lad been from 1878 to that date. I have not had an opportunity of continuing that statement up to the present time, but our trade returns bear testimony to the fact that the number of artisans employed has increased enormously. Since 1878 ten million dollars' worth of machinery has been imported into this It was not imported to stand idle; country, it must, therefore, have given employment to large numbers of our people. We have also imported more largely than formerly of raw materials, such as cotton, wool, hides, pig iron and other articles, entering into our manufactures. These things prove to me that there is an increased number of wage carners employed. Why, in everything there is an evidence of increased activity. Hon, gentle-

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men opposite said the National Policy would kill out the shipping trade of the country, but there has been a steady increase in the foreign and coasting trade of the country ever since the policy was introduced. I think a steamer will carry as large a quantity of goods in proportion to her tonnage as a sail-ing vessel, and I say that taking sailing vessels and steamers together there has been a large increase. The total increase of the shipping trade of Canada' in the past six years is 5,400,000 tons, or at the rate of 900,-000 tons per annum over the tonnage of 1878. Then we come to our railways. In 1878 we had 6,864 miles in operation; the train mileage was 19,000,000 of miles; the total number of passengers carried was 6,443,000; the total number of tons of freight carried was 7,883,-000. In 1885 we had 10,149 miles of railway in operation ; the train mileage was 30,623,000 ; the total number of passengers carried was 9,672,599; and the number of tons of freight carried was 14,679,000. Here is an increase of 50 per cent. in our railway business, which clearly indicates an

INCREASED TRADE ACTIVITY THROUGH CANADA. Then we have \$16,000,000 more of Dominion notes in circulation than in 1878. The deposits in chartered banks have increased by \$33,000,000, and deposits in the savings banks which last year reached \$35,280,000, have increased to \$36,783.079. Besides all this we have an increased number of traders with a decreased number of failures. In 1878 there weré 56,000 traders in Canada and the failures were 55,000 tracers in Canada and the address amounted to \$26,875,000. In 1885 the traders numbered 70,000 and the failures reached only \$8,743,000. There has therefore been an in-crease of 13,698 traders and a decrease of \$18,132,000 in the liabilities of the failures. The number of failures in the first six weeks of this year is 192, against 225 in the same period of 1885, and 287 in 1884. Since the period when hon, gentlemen opposite were in power, there has been a considerable decrease in the number of failures. I was deeply impressed with an explanation the hon, member for Bothwell (Mr. Mills) gave a year or two ago of the causes of the failures in 1874-78. He put the whole thing in a nutshell when he told the house that merchants failed for want of customers, and I suppose there were no customers because there was no employment for the people and no money among the people. I start from the one point of idleness of the people-want of employment means no customers for the merchant, the merchant has no business and the country an empty treasury. I start from the other pointemployment for the people means money for them, money for the merchant, the merchants busy and a full treasury, and it is the proud satisfaction of this Government that they had endeavored to give this employment to our Complaint has been made that the National Policy has not done its duty, because times have not been so good as in 1882-83, but what I have said is, and I now repeat, that if we compare the position of trade in Canada with its position in other countries, in the United States and particularly in Great Britain, we shall find that our position has been very much better, and we can gather from this that, but for the National Policy, ruin and bankruptey would have been among us. It is when a great depression exists in other countries and when there is over-production and slaughter of prices in those countries, that a protective policy is desirable and advantageous for us, to protect us from the onslaught of our neighbours. I propose to show how

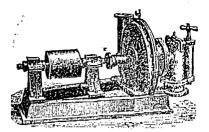
THE NATIONAL POLICY HAS AFFECTED THE WAGE EARNER

of this country. All that we require for the

production of cheap goods in this country is that there shall be a market for those goods, and the larger the market the cheaper will be the goods. Our people are as active and in-telligent, and when they are forced abroad as they have been, they make as good artisans, with little experience and little training, as any in the world. The capitalist seeks a fair return for his capital, and the smaller the output the larger the percentage the manufacturer must put upon that output, in order to meet the interest upon his capital and the depreciation of his plant. The intention of the N.P. is that we shall give a large market to our manufactures. David Wells, the American apostle of free trade, who is so often quoted in the House, says that "no employer of labor can continue to pay a high rate of wages unless his product is proportionately large." wished in this country to give a large market to our manufacturers and the result has been that larger and more generous wages are being paid by employers than was paid previous to the introduction of this policy. I have received from the Canada Cotton Manufacturing Company, of Cornwall, a comparison of the wages paid in 1878 and 1885, and which is a fair estimate of the state of affairs in other manufacturing establishments. For the six months ending December 31, 1878, there were 407 hands employed in the factory who received a total of \$47,557 in wages, or \$205 in daily wages, and an average per hand of 75c. a day; while during the same period in 1885, under the operations of the N.P., there were 640 hands employed who received a total of \$91,104 in wages, or 584 dollars daily and an average per hand of 91c. These figures show an increase of 571 per cent, in the number of hands employed, 91% per cent, in the amount of wages paid, and 21 per cent, in the daily wages paid. Yet, notwithstanding this increase in wages the price of cotton to the consumer has been reduced. It is not cotton or the ore in the mountain or the coal in the mine that we want to protect, but it is the hands that are forming and manufacturing these materials into the finished product, so that they shall receive higher wages and more constant employment. Mr. Speaker, I have already detained the House too long, and I must draw to a close. I have gone over the Public Accounts, and I have shown that, taking into consideration the troubles in the Northwest, we stand very well. I have shown that the increase in the taxation since 1867 has been comparatively triffing, and I do not expect we will hear any more of the charge that we have doubled the taxation in those eighteen years. Before that charge will be believed by the public they will have to be convinced that the merchant or the mechanic who now does a business so much larger than formerly is nearer bank-ruptey on that account. We have had large necessary expenditures, because we have had large necessary undertakings to complete. We have had a great struggle to accomplish this work, but we have succeeded, and the liabilities arising out of it have been placed upon us earlier than we anticipated. We have come out of our operations with less burden per head than the United States had when they came out of their struggle; but they are now reducing their indebtedness, and we, having now accomplished our purpose, can now take the opportunity of

RETRIEVING OUR POSITION

I spoke of the Canadian Pacific Railway. .It may be known to hon, members that last year there was a great pressure brought upon us to give up the lien we hold upon their lands, and that we should take a certain portion of the lands and leave the rest for them to raise





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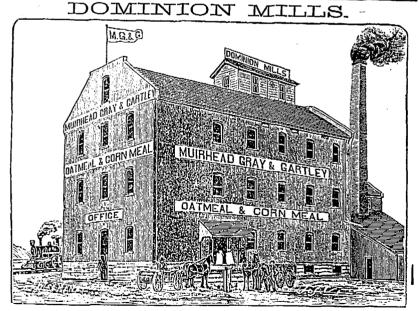
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Breakfast Cereals, Granulated Standard, and Steel Cut Rolled Oats, Dessicated Wheat, Dessicated Rye, Crushed Barley. All goods warranted fresh and of good quality. Orders by telephone or wire promptly attended to.

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PARTAGAS CIGARS.

Another case of these unrivalled HAVANA OIGARS just received, direct from the Manufacturers.

The Brand "Flor de Tabacos," "De Partagay Ca" has secured First Prizes in all the leading Industrial Exhibitions for the last twenty years.

Partagas "Reina Viotoria Ftor," Partagas "Regalia de la Reina," Partagas "Londres Flor."

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money upon. They now come to us and they ask us to do the same thing. They represent that great expenditure is necessary to enable them to make proper connections and to properly equip their road and they ask us to take a certain portion of the lands as payment of the lien we hold upon them and let them operate with the rest to carry them forward. We have considered the matter and we thought that having the Canadian Pacific, Railway to accomplish so much and to obtain a proper standing in the markets of the world, that the country and the world at large would not object if we were to remove the lien we hold over the whole of the Canadian Pacific railway lands and confine it to a certain portion which we could consider to be value for the \$9,000,000. We have represented to the company that we should now

MAKE A FULL AND COMPLETE STATEMENT,

and I am able to announce to the House that arrangements have been made by which the company agree to pay us the \$20,000,000 in cash which we advanced them, one-half on May 1st and the other half on July 1st next and part of the lands to be released to them and part of the land as stated. At the earliest possible day I shall submit to the House a proposition to carry out this undertaking and to enable us to settle all occounts and to receive the \$20,000,000 back. Sir, I think that taking everything into consideration, we have cause for congratulation that so much has been done for this country without imposing greater burdens than have been imposed upon us. The ex-Finance Minister opposite, in a speech which the House will remember with admiration—for he then came out of the shadows of partyism and spoke as a man and a Canadian—told us that the manner in which we had dealt with the troubles in the Northwest had raised us in the estimation of the world, and that it would redound to our ad-We certainly did come back from the fight lamenting those who had fallen for their country, but we returned also with our arms tried and strengthened, and skilled to carry forward the banner of our country and to work out a grand destiny for ourselves among the nations. (Cheers.)

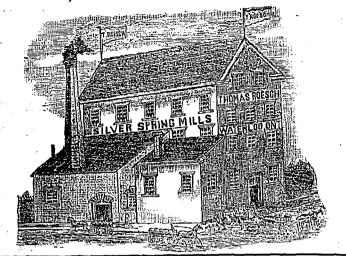
SILVER SPRING MILLS.

THOMAS ROESCH, Prop'r

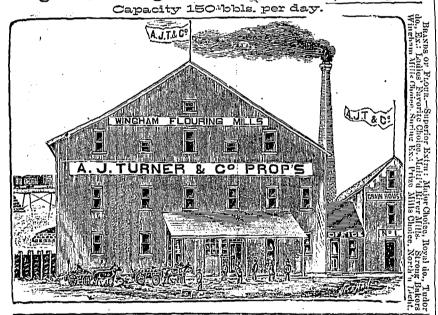
WATERLOO.

ONT.

Beauty," "Ciant" and Strong SPECIAL BRANDS.



Wingham Flouring Mills, A. J. TURNER & CO. Prorrietors,



Correspondence.

THE UNDERWRITERS IN COUNCIL.

To the Journal of Commerce:

DEAR JOURNAL .- A few words about the recent annual meeting of the Canadian Fire Underwriters Association, in Toronto, will doubtless be welcome to your readers. The meeting was an unqualified success. Some, there were, who went to it in fear and trepidation; others, those who are inclined to do things with a swing and a jerk, eminently suggestive of a want of reflection and future repentance, went to it with customary confidence: the most experienced went to it. fidence; the most experienced went to it all injustice, and any cause of irritation. with the assured feeling that, though difficulties had to be overcome, wise counsels ago and steadily labored at during the year, would prevail; and these were right. The

things. The able administration of its officers, its spirit of adhesion, and, above all things else, the ever increasing lessons derived from an interchange of the experiences of its members, and the growth of broad liberality to the public first, and shoe-pinehed members next. All this promises ripe fruit, and the public have reason to be friendly instead of unfriendly to an association which represents such enormous and widespread interests with the moderation and carefulness it enunciated at this meeting.

From the sources of information at my hand, I feel confident in saying that there was not one subject of the many discussed which was not considered in a liberal spirit, and with a strong desire to remove any and

The important work, undertaken a year association is to be congratulated for many each according to its value as a fire risk, was

reported upon, and those manufacturers who chose to avail themselves of the scale of reductions by complying with the requirements pointed out to them, will shortly have no more reason to complain that their expensive improvements received no recognition.

A reduction of rate has been established in favor of many classes of assured interests, should they select to insure under the co-insurance clause, an improvement in insurance practice which you have long advocated, and one which now, that a beginning is made will be appropriate in the co-insurance of the coadvocated, and one which now, that a begin-ping is made, will become universal in Canada, so soon as the public fairly under-stand it and see it to be, as it is, the one only equitable basis upon which all insurance contract can be made.

Some sorts of risks, not heretofore provided for in the Tariff were considered and placed, but with much care and moderation. As an illustration, one which was known to cost about \$1.06 in losses, irrespective of charges, was placed at \$1.00, a rate which does not provide for conflagration hazards, and abnormal years such as 1886 is proving itself to be.

In this spirit all matters of the kind dealt with were treated. More of these heretofore non-tariff risks would have been placed, had it not been felt that it was first necessary to provide a uniform form of policy, as without this, 50 cents might be a better rate under one form than \$1.00 would be under another, and I am glad to say that some provision was made to lead up to the probable adoption of uniform policy forms at the next meeting in such cases as where their adoption will remove the friction with the public so often occurring from non-concurrent policies.

The most healthful feature in the whole

meeting was, I think, a step backward in one sense, but a most material step forward in another-the removal of unnecessary causes of irritation to the public, and a check to anything like boycotting others who do not see the way yet to avail themselves of the advantages of the association. The four hundred millions of money represented at the meeting and the ten hundred millions of Canadian property protected by it, will have no reason property protected by it, will have no reason to complain if insurance men can give a sound reason for everything they do in their associated capacity,—and the meeting just closed is possibly the first where the importance of keeping themselves in a position to do this was fully remembered and kept in view.

Toroxto, 3rd April, 1886.

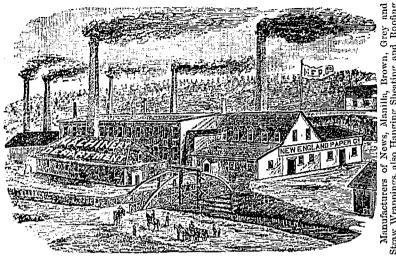
FIRE RECORD.

ONTARIO-Kincardine, 11.- Dominion Roller Skating rink, loss \$35,00; insured in British America for \$500. Belleville, Feb 11—W. Emsley's grocery store; loss not ascertained, insured for \$600; loss on building \$400, no insurance. Lindsay 13—Victoria hotel, roller skating rink and small frame dwelling, loss \$5,000, insurance on buildings as follows:-Western, \$1,000; Lancashire, \$500; London Assurance, \$800; on contents of rink \$200 in Mercantile. St. George, 13—Gunming's house; loss, \$12,000, insurance as follows: \$2,000 in Wellington, \$2,000 in Gore, \$2,000 in Water-loo, and \$2,000 in Mercantile; Crysler Bros., \$5,000; covered by insurance; W. W. Howell, \$5,000, insured in Wellington and Economical for \$3,500. Shannonville, 15.—J. S. Kerr's store; loss \$3,000, insured for \$1,500 in Liver-Store; 1088 53,000, institute for \$1,000 in Inverpool & London & Globe; loss on building \$1,000, no insurance. Billings Bridge, 15—Hasting's hotel; loss \$2,000, partly insured. Toronto, 17.—Seven brick houses of Mooney & Chamberlain; loss, \$8,000, insurance \$7,000. Kingston, 17—Fisher's drug store: loss, \$1,500, covered by insurance Hensall, 18 .- Jackson

J. BROOKS YOUNG, Pres.

ARTHUR G. WALTON, Trens.

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Mesers, W. DOHERTY & CO., Clinton, Ontario, Canada.

Gentlemen,—It affords me great pleasure to express my entire satisfaction at the results embodied in the favorite Doherty Organ. The workmanship, both of the exterior and interior mechanism is of the most careful and therough description, whilst the most varied meanness of tone, and, when desired, a wonderful volume of sound are at the disposal of the performer. These organs only require to be known to be appreciated and sought after.

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J. E. ROY & CO., Halifax, N. S. C. WILSON
FESSENDON BROS., London,
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Bros., store; loss on stock, \$15,000, insurance \$9,000: loss on building \$4,000, insurance \$2,000. Strathroy, 18—11. E. Ketchum's rake, snath and cradle factory; loss \$20,000, insurance as follows : on factory and machinery, \$5,600 in Western; on warehouse and contents \$5,000 in Western; on Warehouse and contents \$500 each in Waterloo Mutual. Stratford, 19.
—Stratford City Hall; loss not ascertained. Teeswater, 20.—Grabill & Itiver's blacksmith shop and carriage factory; loss on contents \$800, insurance \$450; loss on building \$1,000, insurance \$800. Gooderich, 20.—J. Curric's brokend efectionery store department insurance in the content of the insurance \$800. Gooderich, 20—J Currie's loss \$600. Lennoxville, 12.—House and barn book and stationery store damaged; insured of J. Stewart; loss \$1,200, Insurance \$800. in British America, London, Phonix and North Wakefield, 17—Exchange hotel and stage Hartford. Gall, 22.—T. Engan's bakery and house damaged; no insurance. Montreal, 17

confectioner store; loss on building \$300; covered by insurance; Eagan's loss covered by insurance. Ottawa, 22-Marine and Fisheries Department, dannaged; loss, \$5,000. New Hamburg, 24.—Payne's skating rink; loss \$1,000; insured for \$500 in Waterloo Mutual. Warkworth, 24.—Store and dwelling of J. Robinson, merchant; loss \$5,000, partially insured.

Quenec-Montreal II .- L. Larne's stables,

-D. McGavin's house; loss \$300; no insurance. 20 .- Mr. Baccerine's shed; loss \$300, no insurance. 21.—A. M. Daly's dwelling house; loss \$1,000, no insurance.

New Brunswick .- Bridgewater, 20 .- Erros Kaullack's dwelling damaged; no insurance.

NOVA SCOTIA-New Glasgow, 15 .-Mills; loss \$6,000, no insurance. Bright, 8.-School house McKeen's Corner; loss \$900; no insurance. Riverside, 21.—Capt. J. Kyffin's residence completely destroyed; insurance, \$2,600.

Financial.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 8, 1886.

The London bank rate is unchanged. The street rate was cabled 13. Consols to-day, 100 9-16 money; 100 11-16 account. Sterling exchange here has ruled dull. Sixty days exchange here has ruled dull. Sixty days sight, 9\frac{3}{2} to 9\frac{1}{2} between banks, 9\frac{5}{8} counter; demand, 9\frac{3}{8} to 9\frac{7}{2} and 10 to 10\frac{1}{2}; cables 10\frac{1}{4} to 10\frac{1}{2}; New York funds, par to 1-32 and \frac{1}{2} to \frac{1}{2}. Posted in New York 4.87 and 4.89; actual, 4.86 to 4.86\frac{1}{4} and 4.98; cables, 4.88\frac{1}{4}. The local stock market has been dull, the principal trading being in telegraph and gas. The following were the total sales and highest and lowest prices of leading stocks for the week.

Banks.	No.	Highest	Lowest
	Shares	price.	price.
Commerce. Merchants Molsons Montreal Ontario Peoples	526	121½	121
	305	124¼	123
	106	124¾	124½
	401	210	209
	209	115	114
	66	80	80
Miscellaneous. Can. Pacific Ry Gas Ex-Div Harbor Fines Hochelaga Cotton Co Mon. Tel Co N. W. Ld Ontario & Quebec Passenger R. & O. Nav. Co Royal Canadian Ins St. P., M. & Man Western Union	\$2,150 2,753 35,000 100 3,371 150 500 175 665 500 25 550	664 192 110 106 1203 75 120 1301 624 100 116	1883 110 106 119 74 120 130

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVG., APRIL 8, 1886.

As is usual at this season, when the roads are breaking up and cheaper freight rates are looked forward to in the near future, the trade movement has shown diminished volume. No apprehension is felt, however, now that the tariff changes are settled, and navigation will soon be resumed, but that the business of the country will soon work into good shape again. Payments so far this month have not given satisfaction.

Asnes.-Receipts are very light, and demand is small @ \$3.35 for first Pots, \$3.00 for seconds-there have been no sales of Pearls reported for months. Receipts since January 1st, 710 brls. Pots, 42 brls. Pearls: deliveries, 819 brls. Pots, 55 brls. Pearls; stock

in store on Wednesday at 1 p.m., 1243 brls. Pots_r128 brls. Pearls.

CEMENT AND BRICKS.—Cement is higher at \$2.50@\$2.75 as to quality for spring delivery, and \$2.95@\$2.20 on spot as to brand. The demand for firebricks continu good at the recent advance. We quote \$23@\$26 as to brand for spring delivery, and \$28@\$30 as to brand on spot.

Dry Goops.—The week has been quiet and devoid of interest, the sudden cold snap having checked the sales of spring goods. A few Western buyers are still in the market sorting up their stocks, but remittances are not up to the mark and a number of failures among storekeepers in the province of Quebec has given the trade an uneasy feeling. In the States the volume of transactions is exceedingly moderate, the amount of new orders light, and the general tone apprehensive. The strikes in the West have effectually checked business.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Business has been moderately active, and prices are generally steady. Quinine is easy in tone. Dye stuffs in fair demand.

DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS .- The receipts of new butter have been small, and the market has been firm with stocks well cleaned up. Cheese is firm at quotations. Liverpool cable 52s. The Utica Herald says: "Nothing has occured within the last week to check the advancing tendency of the cheese market. An account of stock on hand taken by the Produce Exchange of New York shows 43,695 boxes on April 2, against 55,494 boxes at the same time last year, while the average quality of the goods is much better this year. In Liverpool the stock is reported to be 91,200 boxes, against 82,200 last season, neither of which is an excessive amount, or at least only about nine days' importations. - With a whole month before us, previous to the arrival of new stock in any quantity, the prospect is that our own markets will be pretty well cleared up this spring, the foreign trade practically taking care of whatever arrivals there may be, and home trade absorbing the stock on hand." Eggs were in good demand at 13c to 14c per dozen. Maple syrup 70c to 75c. New maple sugar was more plentiful, and we quote 9c to 10c; mixed 7c to 8c per Ib.

FLOUR AND GRAIN,-Prices of flour are nominally unchanged but there is an easier feeling A moderate local business has been done during the week. Latest sales reported are :- 2 cars Manitoba strong bakers, \$4.80, 75 brls. superior, \$4.05, 125 patent, \$4.25, 250 medium Ontario bugs, \$1.80 and 250 do., \$1.85. In grain, only sales of small lots are reported. The Chicago wheat market has been demoralized, and May wheat touched 763% before a rally took place. The close was 2%c@24c below Monday at 72%c April, 88 c, May, 78 c June. Corn was weaker in sympathy, closing &cole lower at 331c April, 37½c Map, 37½c June. Oats were irregular, closing at 25½c April, 20½c May, 30c June. A Chicago despatch said:—Wheat was demoralized almost panicky. There was a general rush to sell. There was no good support. Cable advices were encouraging, with the war question settled, so it is reported. Local bulls were unloading and the country was being forced out at exhausted margins. It is feared that the end is not yet come. Provisions were dull and easier in sympathy. A review of the British grain trade says :- Trade in native wheats in London is very much depressed; in the provinces the markets are

irregular. The sales of English wheat during the week were 51,240 quarters at 30s 5d, against 51,983 quarters at 32s 6d during the corresponding week last year. Flour is freely delivered; prices are maintained, however, owing to the increased consumption arising from scarcity of vegetables.

Fish and Oils.—Little can be added to former reports. A quantity of fresh cod has been made up into green, which is selling at \$6. Bloaters are easier at \$1.25 per box. Fresh haddock has sold at 3½c. to 4c. Oils quiet and unchanged.

Fors.—The principal offerings have been red fox, which sold at 90c. to \$1.15 per skin. Lynx easier at \$2.50 to \$3.25 per skin, and racoon firmer at 25c. to 60c.

Grocenies .- The movement has been a quiet one, as many storekeepers are stocked in readiness for the breaking up of the winter roads. Tea is dull but steady. Stocks, if heavy, as some report, are well out of sight. and former prices are adhered to. Coffee also steady. London advices report the tea market very firm for common to good common China congous. Fine Indian teas are selling well, and grades under 12d per lb. are firmer. Good.common congou, red leaf, at 8d, and black leaf at 84d per lb. Sugar is steady at the advance. Granulated cannot be got from the refiners under 6gc., nor yellows under 5gc. Raisins, currants, almonds and nuts are firm. A contemporary says:—" Many in the foreign dried fruit and nut trade complain that the late tariff changes will exercise an injurious effect on the direct trade with the Mediterranean, as Ontario buyers will now be able to purchase as cheap, if not cheaper, in New York than they can in Montreal." Spices have been in fair jobbing demand at quota-

Hors. — Western hops are offering but brewers are not inclined to buy as they are not choice, being quoted at 5½ @ 6c. A lot of 18 bales of Dundee hops was bought at 6½c, the quality of which was very fine. A cable from London quotes choice New York state hops at 50s.

HIDES AND TALLOW.—Owing to the poor condition of hides now offering there is only a moderate demand. Western hides are in light supply. Heavy bull hides have sold 7c to 72c, heavy steers at 82c and No. 1 Hamilton at 91c. Local hides unchanged with sales of calfskins at 12c. No change in tallow.

IRON AND HARDWARE .-- An average movement is reported for the week. Lead pipe has been advanced to correspond with the tariff. Pig iron quiet, with some enquiries, however, for future delivery. Finished iron has been wanted and tin plates are firm in consequence of light stocks. Ingot tin is 5s higher; copper 10s lower and lead unchanged, according to English advices. Warrants advanced to 41s and declined to 39s 6d; stocks in Glasgow are reported to be increasing at the rate of 5,000 tons per week. Messrs. Williams & Co., Liverpool, report that the export of metals for last month again showed an increase, being 225,475 tons, against 209,121 tons in February, 1885, consequent on heavy shipments of rails and sleepers, finished iron and pig iron showing a decrease. Canada took 1,427 tons of pig-iron, 2665 railway material, 753 bars, rods, &c., 275 hoops, sheets and plates, and 275 tons of tin plates. The United States bought 16,187 tons of pig-iron, 1,000 railway material, 138

bars, rods, &c., 434 hoops, sheets and plates and 22,086 tin plates. The British market for tin plates is thus reviewed: - The heavy demand on U. S. account some few weeks back, has taken up the products of several we! known brands for a few months ahead, the export to that market for the first two months of the year . nounting to 39,723 tons, against 29,252 tons same time last year. This applies principally to Cokes, Ternes, and some well-known Steel plates. Other mills some well-known Steel plates. are not so well off, but a degree of stendiness is imparted to prices, by the closing up of several works until more remunerative figures can be obtained, and the probability of others having to do the same. Meantime buyers of Steel, Charcoal and Coke Plates are holding off to see the effect of the reduction in material previously referred to. Makers look to higher prices, but we see nothing in the immediate outlook beyond the probability of the usual fluctuations of 3d or 6d either way until trade takes a decided turn, or the expected forced reduction becomes a certainty." Latest London cables are :- Tin, spot at £93 5s; three months' futures, £93 15s. Market quiet. G. O. B. Chili bars at £41 7s 6d; soft Spanish lead at £13 7s 6d. Best selected copper at £47; soft English lend at £13 15s; Silesian spelter at £14 10s. Hallett's antimony at £34 10s; timplates at 13s 6d.

LEATHER.—A quiet, steady trade has been done, the demand for fine splits and light upper continuing. Prices are without change, and, if anything, slightly firmer. In the States the market is rather more active than last week, and the demand for upper leather is increasing, but the unsettled labor troubles have a depressing effect on the market.

Liquons.—The demand has continued equal to expectations. Gin is firm on account of light stocks, and holders ask outside prices. Wines quiet but steady.

LUMBER—The position of affairs is encourageing as many mill owners have sold last season's out put and contracts for next year have been entered into. Business at yards has been fairly active and dealers looks for higher prices at the opening of navigation.

Wook.—A quiet week may be recorded, as holders of fleece are now pushing their wools on the market in anticipation of the new clip. In foreign wools but little has been done. A synopsis of the London wool sales from the first to the fifth of April will be found in another column.

THE AMERICAN MARKETS.

Boston, April 7.—Flour, prices unchanged, moderate demand; superfine quoted \$3.35 to \$3.65; common extrus \$3.65 to \$4.00; medium extrus \$4.00 to \$4.25; choice extrus \$4.25 to \$4.50. Spring wheat patents sell at \$5.25 to \$5.65, and winter wheat at \$5.25 to \$5.65, and winter wheat at \$5.25 to \$5.50. Cornmeal, in fair demand at \$2.25 to \$2.35. Oatmeal, firm, fine quoted at \$4.75 to \$5.25; cut at \$5.75 to \$6.00. Hay, demand moderate, market well supplied; sales of choice at \$18.00 to \$19.00, medium \$17.00 to \$18.00. Butter, very firm, tendency of prices upward. Sales of Eastern creamery at 30c to 32c firsts, Northern at 27c to 30c firsts, 23c to 25c extruseconds. Cheese in steady demand, prices firm; sales of extrust 10½c to 11c, fancy 11½c, good to choice 9½c to 10c, common 5c to 8c. Eygs in better demand, sales of Eastern at 13c to 13½c, fancy 114c. Canada Peas selling in small lots at 65c to 95c as to quality.

CONESTOGO FLOURING MILLS,

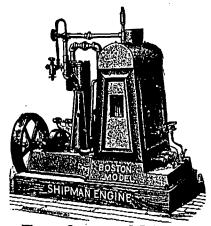
CONESTOGO, Ont' MENNO SNIDER, Proprietor Capacity, 100 Barrels per CONESTOCO FLOURINGIM MENNO SNIDER, PRO BRANDS, "SIMON

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CENTRAL CANADAMACHINE



The proprietors of the above works beg to intimate to mill owners and manufacturers generally, that having taken charge of their extensive machine works, on the expiration of the late lessees' term, they have decided to operate the same to their utmost capacity.

Our large plant and mill staff of good mechanics will enable us to compete with any machine works in the Dominion, either in terms or in quality of work.

We are 'prepared to give estimates and creet mills for all purposes, furnishing the machinery. We are also prepared to make steam enginesy, water wheels, shafting, gearing, hangers, pulleys, double edgers, butters, lath, shingle and carding machines, stumping screws, drop hammers, etc. Good material and workmanship guaranteed.

screws, drop nammers, etc. Cood material and manship guaranteed.

A stock of engine brass fittings, gas and steam pipe, packing, belting, etc., etc., kept on hand.

Parties requiring any thing in the machinery line would do well to call and examine our stock of patterns wound to the incommentation and get prices.

Repairs of all kinds promptly executed. For further particulars apply to

JOHN GILLIES & CO., Proprietors.

Founders and Machinists, CARLETON PLACE.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

(Revised by Telegraph.)

TORONTO, April 8, 1886.

Business unchanged, and money quiet. Following are prices bid for stocks to-day as compared with those of last Thursday:

Banks.	Bid Apl 1.	Bid April 8.	Lonn Cos.	Bid Api 1.	Bid Apr 8.
Montreal Toronto Ontario Merchants Commerce Dominion. Ifamilton. Standard. Federal Imperial Molsons		198 1143 123 1214 2125 135 1231 1104 1343	Can Por	205 169 188 108 1183 154 123 104 125 127 1154	2051 1692 188 1081 1182 1531 1221 104 126 1271 1151

BUTTER.-Little offering, tendency higher. Choice tub jobbing at 21c to 26c, the latter for Brockville dairy. Large rolls 14c to 18c. Sales inferior store-packed reported at 8c to 10c, and culls at 5c to 6c. Eggs plentiful at 122c per dozen in case lots, Cheese firmer with a limited jobbing business at 9c to 10c per lb., the latter for fine makes.

Daugs.-The trade report a fair movement this week, with a few changes in quotations, Turpentine easier at 75 to 80c. Oil of lemon higher at \$3.25 to \$3.59, and Iodoform at \$6.50. Opium \$3.50 to \$3.75; glycerine, 18c; linseed oil, 62c for raw and 66c for boiled.

FLOUR AND GRAIN .- Trade in flour restricted, but no changes in prices. Superior extras are generally held \$3.70, but they would not bring over \$3.65. Extras are worth about \$3.55, and Spring Extras \$3.35. Patents rule at \$3.90 to \$4.25, according to quality. Wheat dull, prices heavy. Last week No. 2 fall sold at 84c and No. 2 red winter at 85c. Yesterday the former brought 83c, the latter 84c. No. 2 spring 84c. Barley inactive and a trifle easier. No. 2, 82c to 83c, No. 3 extra, 73c, No. 3 choice, 68c, and No. 3, 58c to 59c. Oats quiet and firm, sales of car lots at 36c on track, and of light mixed at 35c. Peas unchanged, sales reported at equal to 50c to 60 for No. 2. dull and nominal at 60c to 61c, none in store. Oatmeal unchanged, car lots quoted at \$3.80 to \$3.85, and small lots at \$4 00 to \$4.30. Bran lower, with sellers at \$11.50.

GROCERIES.—Business has been quiet and prices unchanged. Granulated sugars are 6%c to 7c, and Paris lump 8c to 84c. Fish dull; Labrador herrings \$3.50 to \$4.00, and fresh salmon trout sells at 4c to 5c per lb. Fruits firm; Valencias 9c to 9½c, and currants 6½c. Teas dull, and tobacco firm.

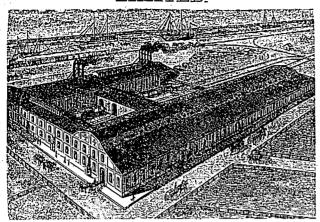
Hides and Skins.—Green hides are \$4c higher this week; dealers now pay 81c to 83c. Cured are quoted at 8ge to 9c. Calfskins, stendy.

LEATHER .- Trade quiet and prices unchang-

LIVE STOCK .- Receipts of cattle have been small, and prices close a little firmer. Good demand for exporters, which bring 41c to 43c. Stockers sold at 4c to 41c. First class butchers' cattle sold at 4c to 44c; fair to medium sold at 34c to 33, and inferior at 3c. Milch cows brought from \$30 to \$45 a head. Sheep firm at \$4.50 to \$6 a head. Lambs brought \$4.50 to \$5.50 for choice and \$3 for ordinary. Hogs are steady at 41c to 41c, the latter for

DOMINION BARB WIRE COMPANY, 1

TITMITTE



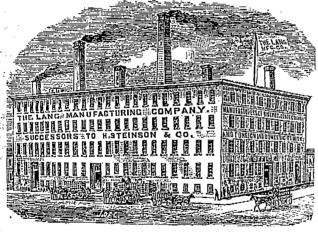
Galvanizers and Drawers of Iron and Steel Wire, Manufacturers of Lyman 2 and 4 Barb, and other Foncing. Works at Lachine, near Montreal.

OFFICES: {44 Foundling Street, MONTREAL, P.Q. 25 Front Street East, TORONTO, Ont.

THE LANG MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

SUCCESSORS TO

H. STEINSON & CO.,



MANUFACTURERS ; OF

Biscuits & Confectionery,

Importers and General Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS, &c., 18, 19 and 20 St. Monique Street, MONTREAL.

choice light weights. Calves range from \$5 to \$12 a head, according to size and quality.

Provisions.—Small lots long clear bacon sell at 7½c; Cumberland cut at 6½c to 6½c; Rolls 9½c. Hams rule 11c to 11½c for smoked and 9¾ to 10c for sweet pickled. Mess pork is nominal at \$13 to \$13.50. Lard, steady; lots sell at 8¾c per 1b. and small quantities at 9c to 9¼c.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

In another column will be found the illustrated advertisement of Cober & Bechtel,

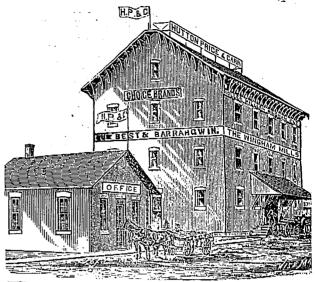
proprietors of the Hespeler carriage works, Hespeler, Ont. Intending purchasers would do well to send for price lists to this well known firm as few, if any makers, can offer equal terms and such good workmanship. They manufacture buggies, phaetons, carriages, bodies and tops and are prepared to take orders for anything in their line—gears, tops, trimmings, etc.

This week we have to notice another important Ontario flour milling establishment, one that has been in existence for 55 years; we refer to the Norval mills situated at Norval, Ont. They are owned by Mr. Robert Noble, and were rebuilt by, and remodled by that

gentleman in 1881, at a cost of \$35,000 to \$40,000. The proprietor has a farm of 475 acres, on which he grows his own wheat, and he employs on his farm and in his mills, including cooper shop, about thirty persons. The capacity of the mills is said to be 300 brls per day and the average turn over per annum, \$200,000. About \$20,000 is disbursed in salaries and expenses. Mr. John Noble, son the proprietor is the manager in charge. Special attention is called to the following brands:—"Norval," highest grade of family flour:—"Sen-foam," "Dido," "Maple Leaf," "Strong Bakers," "National," "Spring Extra," etc.

THE WINGHAM MILLS.

HUTTON, PRICE & CARR, Proprietors, - - WINGHAM, ON



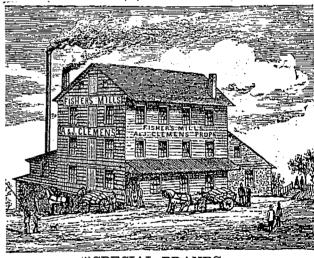
Roller Flour, Cracked Wheat and Split Peas.

OAPACITY, 125 BBLS, PEB DAY.

SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.

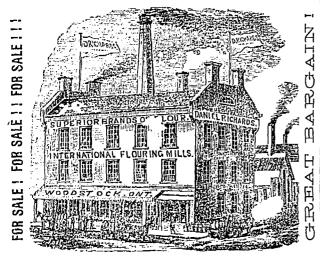
THE FISHER ROLLER MILLS,

A. CLEMENS, Proprietor," HESPELER, Ont.



SPECIAL BRANDS.
Venus," & "Anchor.
sendafor samples,1 - prices quiecualled.

The International Flouring Mills.

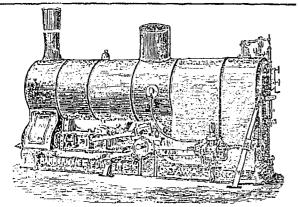


Everything in Good Running Order. Good cause for selling out. CAPACITY 125 Bbls. PER DAY.

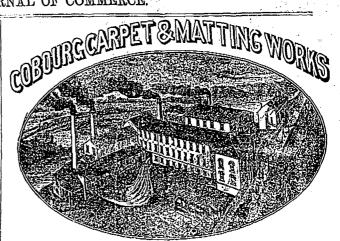
Proprietor leaving the business. Full staff of millers, and all employés will remain ou if desired. Perfect machinery. For full particulars, address

DANIEL RICHARDS

Corner Dundas and Wilson Streets, WOODSTOCK, Ont.



WELLINGTON STREET OTTAWA, ONT



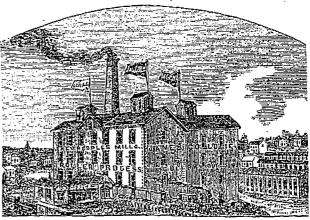
MITCHELL, Proprietor.

Manufacturer of COCOA MATTINGS, Napier and String Mattings, any width and quality. COCOA MATS, in Plain, Fancy, Wool Borders, Lettered, Skeleton, any size, shape or design.

WARKHOUSE: 28 WELLINGTON ST. EAST, TO?ONTO.

Address all Correspondence to Toronto.

GUELPH, ONT.



Process.

JAMES GOLDIE, Merchant Miller.

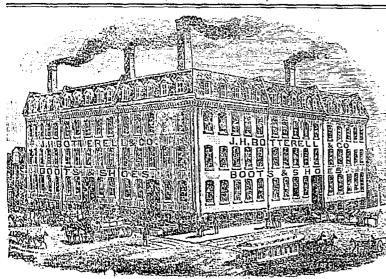
J. H. BOTTERELL & CO.,

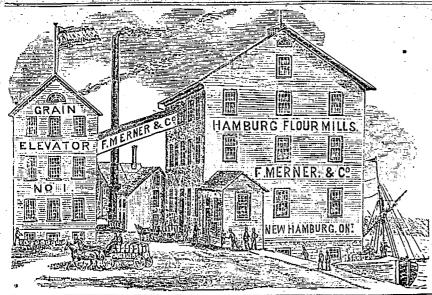
BOOTS AND SHOES

Customers are respectfully informed that our new set of Samples is unusually large and complete, comprising as it does, many entirely new lines.

Standard Screw-Fastened Work a Specialty.

Our Travellers are now out soliciting Spring orders.





NEW HAMBURG ROLLER MILLS NEW HAMBURG, ONT.

.F. MERNER & CO., - Proprietors.

-MANUFACTURERS OF-

PATENT and FAMILY FLOUR,

Cracked Wheat,

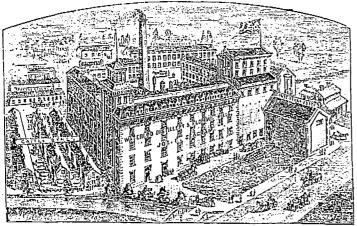
Graham Flour, &c.

SPECIAL BRANDS:

PRIZE PATENT and OUR PET.

The Highest Price paid for Good Wheat.

Waterloo Distillery & Flouring Mills. Jos. E. Seagram. Waterloo, Ont.



Alcohol. 65 O.P. Pure Spirits, O.P. Pure Spirits, 50 O.P. Pure Spirits, 25.

CLEMENS & WELLS, Props.

Bottled

WINTERBOURNE ROLLER

WINTERBOURNE. Ont.

SEND FOR PRICES AND SAMPLES.TO

W. DRYSDALE & CO.,

Pooksellers, Stationers and Periodical Agents 252 St. James St., also 1423 St. Catherine St., Montreal.

PAPER BY MAIL—SAMPLES FREE.

Are you out of Paper? If so, send us a postal card, and we will send you free samples. These represent the various sizes ruled and unruled, of the finest qualities of Foreign and American Writing Papers. Full information sent, as to sizes, cost of Envelopes to match, etc. Postage on Paper, four cents only per pound SPECIAL BARGAINS IN STANDARD SETS, All good editions, well bound, good type, at exceedingly low figures.



BRITISH AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMP'Y.

Incorporated 1866. Capital, \$200,000.

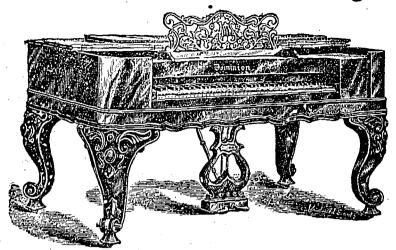
G. B. BURLAND,

President and Manager. GEO. J. BOWLES,
Secretary,

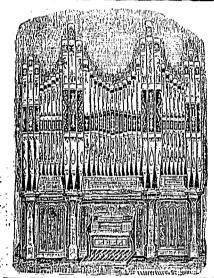
Steel Plate Engraving and Printing, Bank Notes, Bonds, Stock Certificates Exchange, Portraits, Book Plates, &c., &c.

OFFICES: 46 St. John STREET, MONTREAL.

Genuine Dominion Pianos and Organs.



Be Safe and buy them from E. N. PRATTE, Sole Agent for Province of Quebec, 1676 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.



& HAZELTON, Solo Manufacturers

SWEETNAM

$\mathsf{CHURCH} =$

ORGANS.

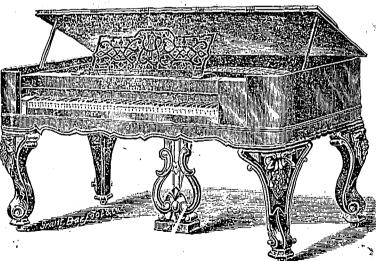
Second to None in the Market.

Send for Specifications and Prices to

F. A. PETERS, Jr., MANUFACTURER,

City Road, St. John, N.B.

REFERENCES:—The Most Rev. The Metropolitan of Canada, Fredericton, N.B.; Prof Porter, of St. Paul's Church of England, Halifax, N.S.; Prof, Gubb, of Trinity Church, St. John, N.B.; Rev. G. B. Dodwell, Middleton, N.S.; Robt, Smith, Esq., Woodstock, N.B.; Alex. Black, Esq., Dorchester, N.B.; Rev. Fr. Mechan, Moneton, N.B.; Professor Bristowe, of Cathedral, Fredericton, N.B.



74 OCTAVE, SQUARE PIANO. WILLIS & CO., Solo Agents, Montreal, Que.



Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Infantry School, London," will be received at this office until Monday, 29th proximo, for the several, works required in the erection and competion of

INFANTRY SCHOOL, LONDON, ONT.

Plans and specification can be seen at the Department of Public Words, Ottawa, and the office of Messrs. Durand and Ecore, Architects, London, Ont., on and after Monday, 15th proximo.

Persons tendesing are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank chebue, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five percent, of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fial to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not occepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order.

By order,

A. GOBEIL,

Secretary.

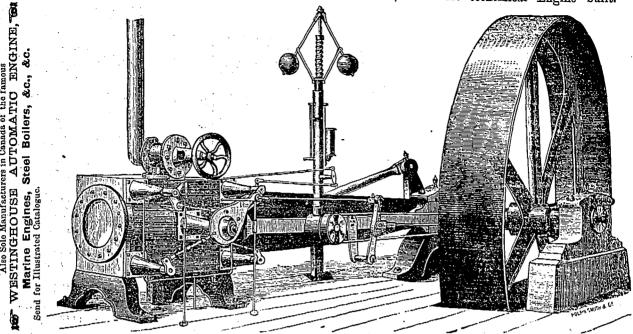
Department of Public Works, } Ottawa, 24th Feb., 1886.

=	SECURITIES.	Mot	itreal
Can	ada Gov. 4 p. c. Intercol. Ry., 1903	1	13
	ada Gov. 4 p. c. Intercol. Ry., 1903 Gun. Rupert's Land Loan 4 p. c. bds. 1904 Gun. 4 p. c., 1910	1	13 13 13
Brit	ish Columbia, 1894, 6 p. c	1	14 25}
Can	nda, 1882-4, 6 p. c	1	05 96#
Don	Insc. stock: 5 p. c. a. Ry. Loan 1903, 5 p. c. 1904-5-6-8, 4 p. c. 1904-5-6-8. Insc. stk. 5 p.c.	1	03 ⁻ 14
l	1904-5-6-8. Insc. stk. 5 p.c	1	061
Sha	Railway & other Stocks.		Ap'l 1.
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100	St. Law, and Ott. 6 p. c. Bds		91 83 <u>1</u>

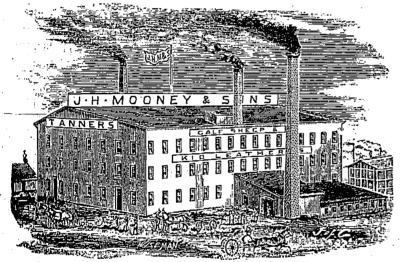
INGLIS & HUNTER,

TORONTO.

- Manufacturers of CORLIS AUTOMATIC CUT-OFF ENGINES, the most economical Engine built.-

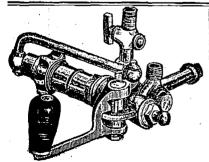


J. H. MOONEY AND SONS,



Works at VERDUN, P.Q.

OFFICES:-30 Lemoine St., MONTREAL, P.Q.



WILSON & COUSINS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Soda Water Machinery and Bottlers' Supplies, 87 ADELAIDE ST., WEST, TORONTO. Orders Promptly attended to.

ROBERT TAYLOR,

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WHOLESALE.

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19 to 29 Dalhousie St., MONTREAL.

CAST-IRON SINKS MADE FROM THE terns. A large assortment in stock. Prices on application.

MOSES PARKER

DE SONS, HENRY MCPHILLEMY,

CHATHAM,



MANUFACTURER OF

Boilers, Castings, Mouldings, Etc.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

ST. THOMAS

STEAM PUMP WORKS

No. 13 St. Catherine St., St. Thomas, Ont.

JOHN OLIVER, MANUFACTURER.

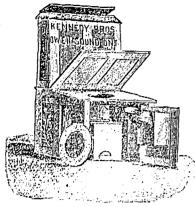
All KindS of Wooden Pumps made and repaired.

Chain Pumps and Force Pumps.

. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

First Prizes were awarded to these Pumps at the Southern Counties Fair in 1880 and 1881; also First Prize at West Elgin Fair in 1880, over all competitors.

KENNEDY'S PATENT IMPROVED EARTH CLOSETS AND BEDROOM COMMODES



[веркоом сомморе-]

Nº 21660

May 13-1885

Were AWARDED THE FIRST PRIZES at the Dominion Exhibition at London, 1885, in competition with the much boasted Patent Dry Earth Closets claiming 16 First Prize Mcdals in different countries of Europe and America, including Gold Medal at Amsterdam in 1883, and Special Silver Medal at Toronto, 1885.

The London Fair is the only one at wh Kennedy's Patent Closet has yet been exhibited.

Don't be duped with large and loud advertisements. We have many bitter complaints from persons who by such have recently been humbugged into buying unsatisfactory Earth Closets, some of which have already been east aside and ours bought to replace them.

Provincial Patent Rights for Sale.

KENNEDY BROS.,

OWEN SOUND, Ont.

HEAP'S PATENT

DRY EARTH OR ASHES CLOSETS

IN DOROUS BEDROOM COMMODES

THE BEST IN THE WORLD-16,000 IN USE.

"Over 20 of these Commodes are now in use in the Mount Royal Hospital, Montreal, and the Medical Men and Lady Nurses express themselves well pleased and satisfied with them.

AWARDED A SPECIAL SILVER MEDAL, TORONTO, 1805, And 14 Other FIRST PRIZE MEDALS.

THESE CLOSETS CAN BE FITTED UP INDOORS OR OUT, BEING PERFECTLY INNOXIOUS.

"Heap's Patent" Dry Earth or Ashes Closet Co. (Limited.)

57 ADELAIDE ST. WEST, TORONTO.

Wm. HEAP, Man. Dir. J. B. TAYLOR, Sec Tre.

BEDROOM COMMODE. W. E. Power & Co., Agents, 773 Craig Street, Montreal.



Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Lanornic Whatf," will be received until FRIDAY, the 9th day of APRIL, 1835, inclusively, for the construction of

WHARFING

Lanoraie, Berthier Co., Quebec,

Lanoraie, Berthier Co., Quebec, According to a plan and specification to be seen on application to Joseph Robillard, Esq., M.P.P., Lanoraic, from whom printed forms of lender can be obtained.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, the blanks properly filled in and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an Accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, Equat. To Pive Per CENT. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

ler.
By order,
A. GOBEIL,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 24th March, 1886.

SCHARLACH & CO.,



MANUFACTURERS OF CIGAR BOXES.

Nursery and Green House Labels,

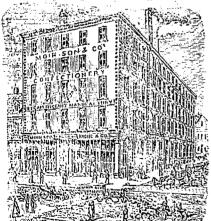
STAKES, &c., PRESTON, Ont.

THE DOON LINEN MILLS. M. B. PERINE & CO.,



Manufacturers of I wines. Cordage, Upholstering Stock. &c. FLAX BINDER TWINE a Specialty.

DOON



MAMMOTH WORKS

MOIR, SON & CO.,

BISCUITS, CAKES, CONFECTIONERY

Fruit Syrups, Dessicated Cocoanut, &c., &c.

SALESROOM, 128, 130, 132 ARGYLE ST.

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LARGEST WORKS IN THE DOMINION.

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Eastern Townships
Exchange, Yarmouth
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llamilton Hochelaga Imperial Jacques Cartier

ondon London
Maritime
Merchants' Can
Morchants, Halifax
Molsons
Montreal

Ontario
Ottawa
People's of Halifax
Pouple's of N. B

. Stephon's.....

Toronto.
Traders.
Union, (Helifax).
Union of L. C.
Ville Marie.

STOCKS AND

\$4,866,666 \$4,866,666

scribed.

50 100

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Capital paid-up

326,600

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Per Cent Cash Prices value April 8. per Sh

of Dividends.

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Feb

21 Aug

3 May 2 Jan 1 Feb 1 Feb

4 July 2 July 1 Mar

3 Sept 2 July 1 Aug 1 May

SURETYSHIP

The only Co'y in Canada confining Itself to this Business.

The Guarantee Co.

of Morth America.

Capital Authorized, -\$1,000,000 Paid up in Oash (no notes), 300,000 800,000 Resources over *Deposit with Dominion Cov't, 57,000

THE BONUS SYSTEM.

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

One-half p. c. per Annum is reached.

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

Over \$350,000 have been paid in Claims to Employers.

President, SIR ALEXANDERT, GALT, G.C.M.G. Vice-President, THE HON JAMES FERRIER, Managing Director, - EDWARD RAWLINGS. Secretary, JAMES GRANT.

Bankers, - THE BANK OF MONTREAL.

HEAD OFFICE: 157 St. James St., MONTREAL. EDWARD RAWLINGS,

Managing Director.

*N.B.—This Company's Deposit is the largest ande for Guarantee busines by any Company, and is not liable for the responsibilities of any

Leading Wholesale, Trade of Montroal

COCHRANE, CASSILS & CO. -MANUFACTURERS OF-

and Shoes,

-OORNER OF-

Craif & St. Francois Xavier Sts., MONTREAL.

James McCready & Co.

SHOE &

MANUFACTURERS St. Peter & Youville Sts., MONTREAL.

SHAW BROS. & CASSILS, TANNERS.

426 and 428 Notre Dame St.. MONTREAL.

Robt McCready & Co. -WHOLESALE-

⊞oot & Shoe MANUFACTURERS.

Office and Warehouse, 21 and 23 ST. PETER STREET, Montreal.

VIII MARTE.

Vestorn

Varmouth

Agri. Say. and Loan Co.

Brant. Loan and Say. Co.

Brit. Can. Loan & Inv. Co.

Brit. Mortg, Loan Co.

Building and Loan Assoc

Canada Cotton Co.

Canada Lauded Credit Co.

Canada Lauded Credit Co.

Can. Perm. Loan and Say. Co.

Donninion Say. and Loan Co.

Dundas Cotton Co.

Farmor's Loan and Say. Co.

Freehold Loan and Say. Co.

Huron Say. and Loan Co.

Huron & Frie Loan Soc.

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Lunderial Loan and Inv. Co.

Lond. and Ont. Inv. Co.

Manitoba Loan.

Montreal City Pass. Ry. Co.

Montreal City Gas Co.

Montreal City Gas Co.

Montreal Building Assoc

Montreal Loan and Mortg.

National Investment Co.

N. S. Sugar Refinery.

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People's Loan and Pob. Co.

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People's Loan and Pob. Co.

Richelieu and Ont. Nay. Co.

Richelieu and Ont. Nay. Co.

Richelieu and Marty.

Co.

Richelieu and Say. Co.

Sterr M'fg Co., Halifax

St. Paul. M. & M. R'y.

Toronto City Gas Co.

Westeril Can. Loan & Say. Co.

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And Artists Materials, English and Belgian Sheet and Polish Plate Glass.

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and Nowton, London; Sharratt & Nowth, London;
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The Royal Black Lead.

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March
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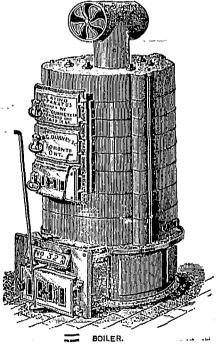
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MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.—THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1886.

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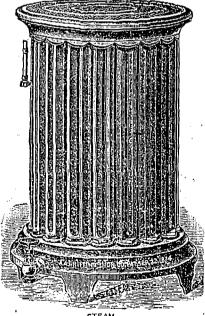
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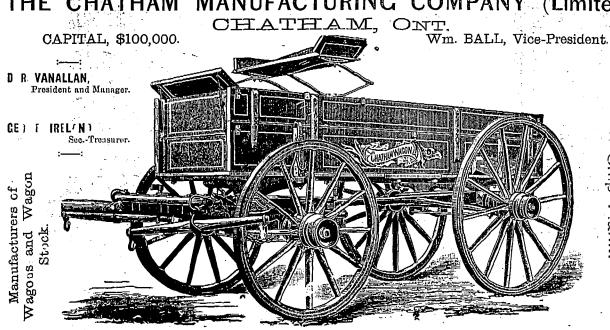
MONTREAL.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.—THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1886.

Name of Article.	Wholesale.		Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Hardware.	\$ c. \$ c.	Horse Shoes	000 000	Fencingwire, No. 12 Eng. No. 13 No. 12 Gor. No. 18 Gor. No. 18 "	\$ c. \$ c. 0 00 3 65 0 00 3 50 0 00 3 50	B. Calf Brush (Cow) Kid Buff	0 121 0 151 0 13 0 17
Straits Strip	0 00 0 25 0 124 0 13 0 16 0 22	Axer ss. & ds.—25 to 30 dis Gatvanized fron: Morewoods Lion, No. 28 Pig fron: Siemen No. 1 Coltness Calder	0 061 0 07	Hides and Skins. Montreal Green Hides No. 1 per 100 lb		Russetts, Light "Heavy." No. 2 "Suddlers' Imt. Fr. Calf	0 30 0 35
Hot Cut Am. or Can. Pat's 3 in and above 21 ins. 21 ins. 4 12 ins. 4 12 ins. 4 14 ins.	2 40 0 00 2 65 0 00 2 90 0 00 3 15 0 00	Langioan	.18 00 18 00 17 50 18 00 .17 50 18 00 .17 00 18 00	" No. 3 Tanners pay \$1 more for sorted, cured and inspected Hamilton, No. 1msp	5 50 0 00 r d . 9 00 9 25 . 8 00 8 25	Meats, Eggs, &c. Cauada Pork, short cut Western Short cut Hams. City Cured	13 00 14 00 13 00 14 50
It & 12 Cold Cut, Can. It ins. Casing Box, Shook: It inper 100 lb. ke It in. to 11 'in. '' '' '' '' '' '' '' '' '' '' '' '' ''	3 40 0 00 3 65 0 00 3 40 0 00	Siemens	1 65 1 70 1 90 2 00 2 10 2 15 4 00 4 25	Toronto 1	9 00 9 25 8 50 8 75 9 25 9 50 9 50 10 50 0 14 0 15 7 75 8 00	Lard, in pails Bacon, per lb Eggs Tallow, Rendered "Rough Potatoes, per bag	0 000 0 001 0 10 0 11 0 121 0 131 0 041 0 051
2½ in. to 3 3 in. to 4½ Cut Spikes: all sizes	3 15 0 00 2 90 0 00 2 65 0 00	Sheet Iron to No. 20	. 225 250	City Calfskins, per lb	. 0 80 0 90 - 0 12 0 00	Oils.	0 54 0 55
1 in. to 1; per 100 lb. keg. 1; in. to 1; 2; 2; in. and up "Tobacco Box Nails: 1; in. & 1; por 100 lb. keg. 1; in. & 1; por 100 lb. keg.	3730 0 00	From Wire: 0 to 8 p 100 11 Wro't Iron pipe, 1 to 2 in	s 2 25 0 00 0 06 0 41	No. 2 B. A. Sole	0 24 0 26	" Halifax	0 51 0 52
21 in. to 3. Clinch and Heavy Clinch: 3 ins. and up	3 05 2 95 8 20 6 20 4 20 70 00	Steel, cast per lb Spring, 100 lb Tire "lb Sleigh Shoe. lb	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 11 & 0 & 12 \\ 3 & 00 & 3 & 25 \\ 2 & 75 & 3 & 00 \\ 2 & 25 & 3 & 00 \end{array}$	No. 1, ordinary Sole No. 2 Buffalo Sole, No. 1 No. 2	0 23 0 24 0 21 0 22 0 21 0 22 0 20 0 21	Cod Oil, Newfoundland Do Halifax Do Gaspe S. R. Pale Seal Cod Liver Oil	0 52 0 55 0 55 0 58 0 55 0 574
1 and 14 in per 100 ll 14 13 2 21	8 8 85 : 6 85	IC Coke	4 25 4 50	III " " NO. 2	0 21 0 22 0 19 0 20 0 251 0 27	Lard Oil, Extra No. 1 Linseed Raw	0 60 0 70 0 55 0 60 0 59 0 60 0 62 0 63
Net 30 days, or 4 mos. not with int. These terms at ply to the above nails Horse Nails: P & F Brigh	5 3 90 0 00 5 3 65 0 00 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 1t 0 00 0 0	DX " DXX " Russ Sheet Iron	4 75 5 50	Upper Heavy. Light Grained Upper Scotch Grain	0 34 0 36 0 35 0 39 0 34 0 37 0 36 0 42	" Machinery " Extra, qt., p ca " pts do " 1 pts., do " Lucca, Flasks	1'00 1 10 se 3 00' 3 25 2 40 2'60 2 70 3 00 6 50 0 00
" No. 8 " No. 9 " M' Brand 40 & 5 pc dis	0 23 0 00 0 22 0 00	Lead: Pig, per 100 lbs Sheet Per 100 lbs	3 75 4 00 4 25 4 50 5 00 5 50 4 90 0 00	English Canada Kin Henlock Calf. Light French Calf.	0 40 0 70 0 70 0 80 0 55 0 65	Barretti, į pts., 4 doz	4 20 4 50 1 70 2 00 2 50 3 00
71-16 and ½ in	3 90 0 00 4 25 0 00 4 50 0 00 4 75 0 00	Lend Pipe	ig 3 00 3 50 4 75 5 00 1' 0 06 0 00 t' 0 05 0 05	Splits, Heavy Small Leather Board, Canada Enameled Cow, per ft. Pebble Grain	0 21 0 27 0 21 0 27 0 18 0 21 0 0 0 0 15 0 114 0 7	Car Lots in Store Broken lots Am. in ear lots 5 to 10 bbls	0 174 0 00 0 184 0 00 0 00 0 23 0 00 0 24
	bear in mine	t that the above quotations af	ply only to le		0 40		

*Discounts on Nails apply only for immediate delivery, and for quantities named of each kind separately.....
**Terms for Cut Casing, Book and Shook, Finishing and Tobacco Box. Barrel, Clinch and Pressed Nails, not each within 30 days; or four months Note adding interest from the date of delivery at seven per cent. Discount on Bolts: Carriage and Tire, 75 to 80 and 10; Machine, 70 to 75 per cent. Terms, four months or 5 per cent. off for each in 30 days.

THE CHATHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY (Limited)



MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.—THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1886.

Name of Article.	Wholesale,		Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Glass.	\$ c. \$ c 500.1000.	Baswood Walnut, per M	160 00 100 09	Wines, Liquors, etc.	!!!	Ports, T. G. Sandeman. Graham's ditto	
United inches, 14 to 25 United inches 26 " 40 41 " 50	9 15 4 00	Butternut, per M Cedar, round, lineal foot Cedar, flat, lineal foot	25 00 25 00 91 06 00 10 91 01 00 06	Domestie qts.	1 69 1 65 0 85 1 25	Claret cases Class Claret of gd. brands Tarragona Ports, imp ga	3 00 & up 7 50 ts 00 1 15 1 30
51 " 60 61 " 70 71 " 80	6 00 4 25	Cherry, per M Elm. soft. 1st Elm. Rock	.195 (m. 15 (m. 1	Stout : Guinness qts	1 60 1 65	Burgundy Still, Case	10 00 23 00
81 " 85 86 " 90 91 " 95	0.00 5.75	Hemlock, M Maple, hard, M Soft, do	115 no 25 no 1	Brandy / Henessey's gate	0.70 0.00	Can. Spirits, Imp. callon. Alcohol	3 15 0 99
" 96 "100 Paints, &c.	0 00 10 75	Oak, M	40 00-59 00 35 00 40 00 22 00 21 00	Martel ease Jules Duret & Co . 7 gal.	1 00 5 25	Pure Spirits65 "65 "	3 16 1 00 . 2 87 0 00 1 49 0 50
White Lead, pure, 25 to 100		Shipping Cutts	14 09 16 00 7 09 9 00 1 50 0 09	Pinet, Castillon & Cowd Jules Bellerie & Co., ats	10 00 16 00 1 00 4 25 8 50 0 00	"Rye "	1 60 0 55 1 60 0 55 1 51 0 52
" No. 1	5 00 5 50 1 4 50 4 75	Spruce, 1 to 2 in., M Shingles, 1st anni	39 00 13 00 1	Pinet, Castillon & Co case Cheaper shippers gal- case ats.	9 25 16 00 3 00 3 25 7 00 7 50	"Toddy " " Malt " Old Rye4 years old	1.51 0.52
White Lead, dry	4 75 5 50 1 00 1 50	Tobacco (In Bond.)		Irish Whiskey:—Roe's 'es Dunville	7 95 7 75	11 11 15 11 11 11 15 11 11 11 7 11	1 91 0 85 2 91 0 95 2 99 1 05
Yef. Ochre, French Whiting, London, Washed	1.59 9.59	Black, Chewing, in boyes in enddies Mahoganies, Smoking	(1) [0] 0 21 [Bennd's Irish Whiskey Scotch Hay Fayman & Co Lochsher Scotch ats		20 to 200 cases, net cash 100 to 200 ** 25 p.c.off. 200 cases and over 5 p.c.off	- 1, January 1111
Portland Cement, brl	2 75 3 60 2 50 2 70	Do Chewing Bright Smoking Paney Bright Smoking	. 6 일 6 일 6 일 6 일 6 일 6 .	Jameica Rum per imp gol Hollond Gin : imp ga	2 60 2 50 2 50	Wool.	
Salt.		Solace, Common Solace Fair	. 0 16 0 22 1	Red eases	250 260	Fleece	
Liverpool per bag Elev'ns Twelves Canadian, in small bags	0 521 0 53 0 50 0 521 2 25 3 30	1	0.90 0.90		4 40 8 75	" Extra Super B Super	0 27 0 28
Factory-filled per bag Kureka factory-filled do	. 1 15 1 20	Do Navy, Cads, 3's 6'	5 0 40 0 41	Do Extra Dry. pts & qt Pommery	00 18 00 09s 00 18 00 09s	Black	0 21 0 00
Timber, Lumber &c.		ll Do Fangy	$\frac{8,0.51}{0.58},0.53$	Sherries, Pennytin	.1 05 600	Cape Australian	
Ash, I to 4 in., M Birch, I to 4 in., M	, 20 00 25 00 , 20 00 25 09	ll American Fancy, ch & si	n' 0 80 - 0 90				

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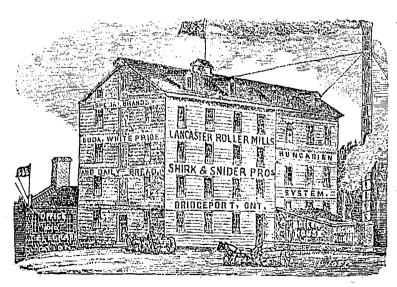
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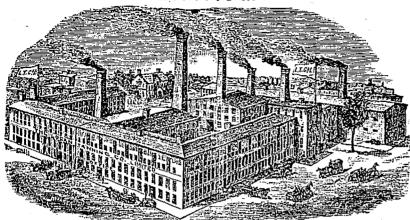






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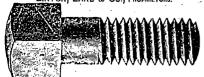
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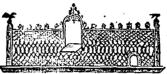
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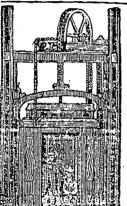
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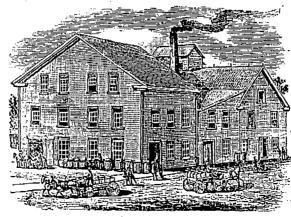
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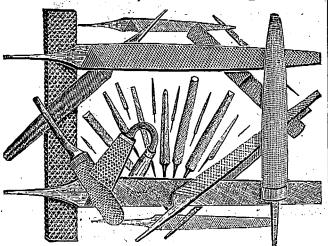


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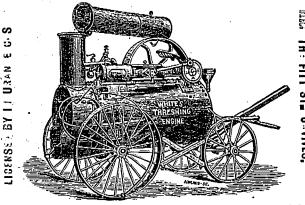
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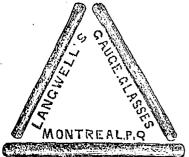
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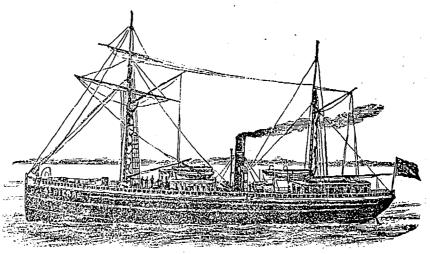
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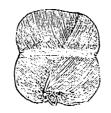
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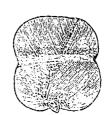
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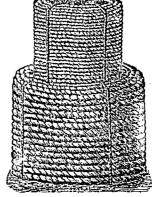


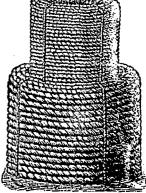




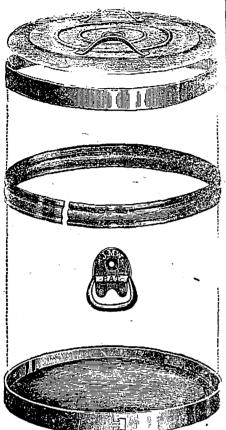
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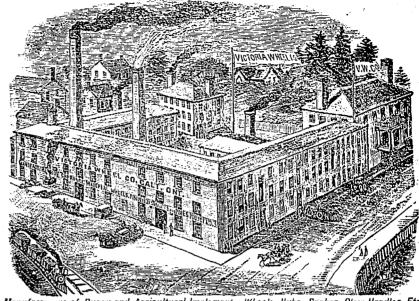
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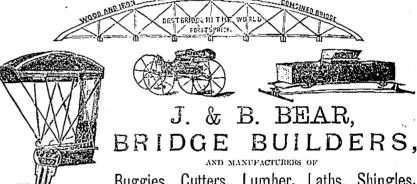
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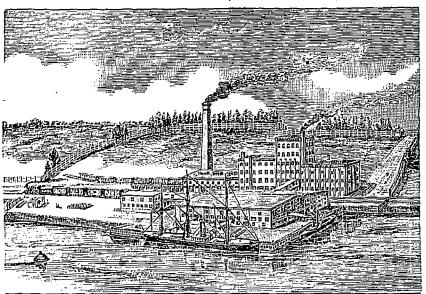
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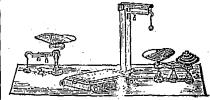






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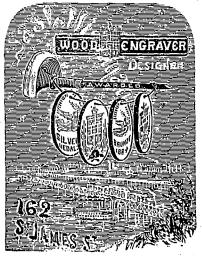
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is hereby changed to TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, and the time for receiving tenders to WEDNESDAY, the 7th APRILE. PRIL.
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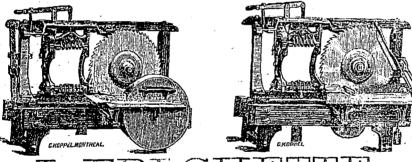
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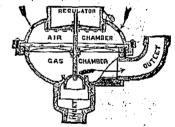
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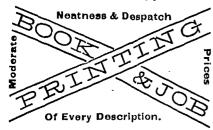
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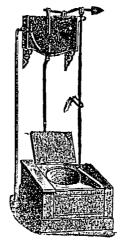
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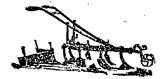
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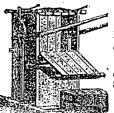
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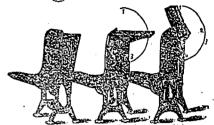
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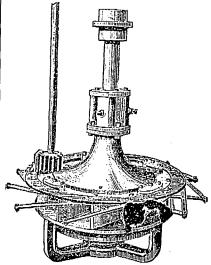
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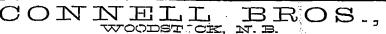
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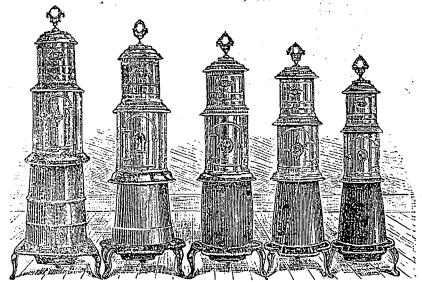
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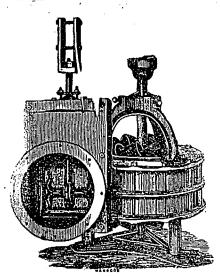
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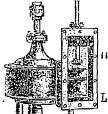
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Parties may tender for each description of

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Each Tender must be accompanied by an accepted Cheque in favor of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs on a Canadian Bank for at least five per cent of the amount of the tenders for Manitoba and the North-West Territories which will be forfei ed if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

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Dep't of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, 3rd March, 1886.

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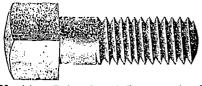
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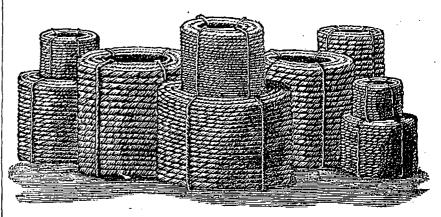
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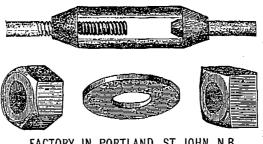
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CAPITAL \$1,009,800. CASH ASSETS, Ist January, 1886
Per Govt. Blue-Book - 482,512,44
Deposit With Dominion Govt. 122,000
Losses, Paid to 1st Jan., 1886, 2,503,227,14
Income 1885 - - 426,491.24

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to 359 per cent toutine profit.

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COMBINED ACCIDENT & LIFE POLICY. COMBINED ACCIDENT & ENDOWMENT POLICY.

DOUBLE sum in event of death from Accident. Weekly Indemnity. Reduced rates.

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INSURANCE COMPANIES .- CANADIAN .- Montreal Quotations , March 25, 1886.

NAME OF COMPANY.	No. Shares	vidend per year.	Date of Dividends	Share par value.	Amount paid per Share-	Canada quotations per et.
British American Fire and Marino- Canada Life. Citizens, Fire, Life, & Accident Confederation Life Queen City Fire. Western Assurance Royal Canadina Insurance. Accident Ins. Ca, of North America. Guarantee Co, of North America.	2,500 11,880 5,000 2,000 20,000 20,000 2,610	6-12mos 5-6mos, 4-6mos, 5-12mos, 6	Meh & Sep. 10 Sept ½ yr 30 J'n30 S'p Dec 84 y'ly 15 J'l 15 Jan 15 J'l 15 Jan	85 100 50 40 25 100	\$50 50 71 10 10 20 20 20 20 10 50	

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.-(Quotations on the London Market, March 8, 1886.

British and Forelgn Marine						p. p'd up share.
	Catedonian Commercial U. Fire, Life & Mavine- Edinburgh Life Fire Lustrance Association Glusgow & London Guardian Fire and Life Imperial Fire. Lamenshire Fire. Life Association of Scotland London Assurance Corporation London & Lancashire Life Livernach & Loud, & Globe Fire & Li Korthern Fire & Life Northern Fire & Life Northern Fire & Life Queen Fire & Life Gusta Bustanes Fire & Life Scottish Imperial Fire & Life Scottish Provincial Fire & Life Scottish Provincial Fire & Life Scottish Provincial Fire & Life	50,000 5,000 100,000 12,000 12,000 100,000 15,862 10,000 43,81,75 30,000 40,600 67,722 200,000 100,000 100,000 10,000 10,000	10 5 10 5 11. sh. 13. sh. 15. 16. 17. 17. 17. 17. 17. 17. 17. 17. 17. 17	100 100 210 100 100 20 40 20 10 25 10 20 100 50 7	55 15 22 50 25 25 121 1 7-20 61 1 3 1 2	121 13s 9d 123 117 117 10 112

North British and Mercantile

FIRE AND LIFE

INSURANCE

Established 1809. Recourses of the Company

nesources of the Company.
Authorised Capital, £3,000,000 Stg. Subscribed, 2,500,000
Pald Up
Fire Fund and Reserves as at 81st December, 1883 1.592.235
IMIO And Annuity Funds
revenue-rire Draugu
do. The and Addutty Diangles,
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\$26,000,000 CAPITAL. FUNDS INVESTED, 21,000,000 Investments in Canada for sole protection of Canadian Policy-holders, 700,000

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FIRE AND LIFE

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Fire Insurance Company. ESTABLISHED IN 1863.

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During the past TEN YEARS this Company has issued 57,096 Policies, covering property to the amount of \$40,872,028.00; and paid in losses alone \$709,752.00.

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Established 1845.

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Cash Assets...... \$ 66,364,321 Cash Income................. 16,121,172 New Policies Issued 68,521,452 Total Policies in force....259,674,509 Cash Surplus over all Liabilities (according to standards of New York and Canada 41/2 per cent, basis. 13,225,053

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\$1,746,640 32

Income for Year ending 31st Dec., 1882, 1,602,422 45

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