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The Chartered Banks

BANK OF MON	TREAL
ESTABLISHED IN	
Capital All Paid Up, -	@10.000.000
	\$12,000,000
Rest,	- 6,000,000
HEAD OFFICE, MO	NTREAL.
BOARD OF DIRECT	ORS:
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Alexander Murray, Eso, Ed. B.	Greenshields: Eso.
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Hon. J. J C. Abb	ott.
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E. S. CLOUSTON, Assistant General	Manager and Man-
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A. Macnider, Asst. Gen, Manager a	
R: Y. Hebden,	Assistant Inspector.
A. B. Buchanan, Secr	
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MONTREAL, H. V. Meredit	h, Asst. Mgr.
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Belleville, "Kingston, "	Quebec, Que.
Brantford, " Lindsay, "	Regina, Ass'n.
Brockville, London,	Sarnia, Ont.
Calgary, Alberta Moncton, N.B.	Stratford, Ont.
Chatham, Ont. New Westmins-	St. John, N.B.
Chatham, N.B. ter, B.C.	St. Mary, Ont.
Cornwall, Ont. Ottawa, Ont.	Toronto, "

Cornwall, Ont. Ottawa, Ont. Toronto, Goderich, "Petth, "Vancouver, B.C. Guelph, "Peterboro', Ont. Winnipeg, Man, Halidax, N.S. Picton, Ont. Agents in Great Britain, --London, Bank of Mon-treal, 23 Abchurch Lane, E.C., C. Ashworth, Manager. London Committee-E. H. King, Esq., Chairman, Deters ("Inserte Fen Guelph, " Halifax, N.S.

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Bank of Moltream, w. Bulmo, Blankger; E. M. Snac-bolt, Asst. Manager: Bankers in the United States.—New York, The Bank of New York, N.B.A., The Merchants' National Bank; Boston, The Merchants' National Bank; Buffalo, Bank of Commerce in Buffalo; San Francisco, The Bank of British Columbia.

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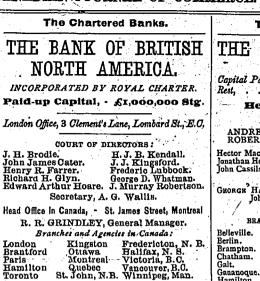
ALCING VALL	, .	
DUNCAN COULSON,	- 1	Cashier.
HUGH LEACH, -	-	Assistant Cashier.
J. T. M. BURNSIDE,	-	 Inspector.
BRA	NOHE	8:

Montreal, J. Murray Smith, Manager : Peterboro', J. H. Roper, Manager : Cobourg, Joseph Henderson, Manager : Port Hope, W. R. Wadsworth, Manager : Barrie, J. A. Strathy, Manager : St. Catharines, G. W. Hodgetts, Manager : Collingwood, W. A. Copeland, Manager : Petrolla, P. Campbell, Manager : Ganono-que, T. F. Howe, Acting Manager. DANERRE : BANKERS :

London, Eng., The Ci y Bank, Limited ; New York National Bank of Comm rce. Collections mt le on the best terms.

BANOUE VILLE-MARIE, HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL. Capital Authorized, - - - \$500,000. Capital Subscribed, - - 500,000.

Agents at New York : The National Banklofithe Republic.



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SAN FRANCISCO--W. Lawson and J. C. Welsh, Agents. LONDON BANKERS-The Bank of England and Messrs. Glyn & Co. FOREIGN AGENTS-Liverpool-Bank of Liv-erpool. Australia-Union Bank of Australia, Bank of New Zealand-Union Bank of Australia, Bank of New Zealand-Union Bank of Australia, Bank of New Zealand, Colonial Bank of New Zea-land. India, China and Japan - Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China: Agra Bank, Limited. West Indies-Colonial Bank. Paris-Messrs. Marcuard, Krauss & Co. Lyons-Credit Lyonnals.

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¥

Sherbrooke, Que. Stratford. St. Johns, Que. St. Thomas. Toronto, Walkerton. Napanee. Ottawa. Owen Sound Hamilton. Ingersoll. Kincardine. Perth. \Prescott. Windsor.

BRANCHES IN MANITOBA: Winnipeg. Brandon.

Winnipeg. Brandon. Bankers in Great Briltain - Lopdon, Glasgow, Edinburgh and other points, The Clydesdale Bank (Limited). Liverpool, Commercial Bank of Liverpool. Agency in New York-67 Wall St., Messrs. Henry Hague and John B, Harris, Jr., Agents. Bankers in United States-New York, Bank of New York, N. B. A.; Boston, Merchants National Bank; Chicago, American Excharge National Bank; St. Paul, Minn., First National Bank; Detroit, First National Bank; Buffalo, Bank of Buffalo; San Fran-cisco, Anglo-Californian Bank. Newfoundland-Commercial Bank of Newfound-land

land

Nova Scotia and Hew Brunswick - Bank of Nova

Note Scotta and New Brukrutck - Dank of Note Scotta and Merchants Bank of Halifax, A general banking business transacted, Letters of Credit issued, available in China, Japan and other foreign countries.

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE. - ESTABLISHED IN 1835. Capital Paid-Up, - - \$1,200,000 Reserve, - - -- - 300,000 HEAD OFFICE, - - - MONTREAL.

Are hereby notified that a dividend of

FOUR PER CENT.

THE SHAREHOLDERS OF

THE MOLSONS BANK

upon the capital stock has been declared for the Current Half Year, and that the same will be psyable at the office of the Bank, in Montreal, and at its branches on and after the

First Day of October Next.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the 15th to the 30th SEPTEMBER.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank will be held at the Bank in this city, on

Monday, the 8th day of October Next,

at THREE o'clock in the afternoon. By order of the Board,

F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS,

General Manager. Montreal, 30th August, 1888.

Board of Directors : JACQUES GRENIER, ESQ., - - - - President GEORGE BRUSH, ESQ., - - - - Vice President P. M. GALARNEAU, ESQ. WM. FRANCIS, ESQ. ALPH. LECLAIRE CHS. LACAILLE, ESQ. A PRÉVOST, ESQ. J. S. BOUSQUET, - - - - - - - Cashier.

Branches :

11

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Agents in United States :

New York-National Bank of the Republic, Boston-The Maverick National Bank. Foreign Agents:

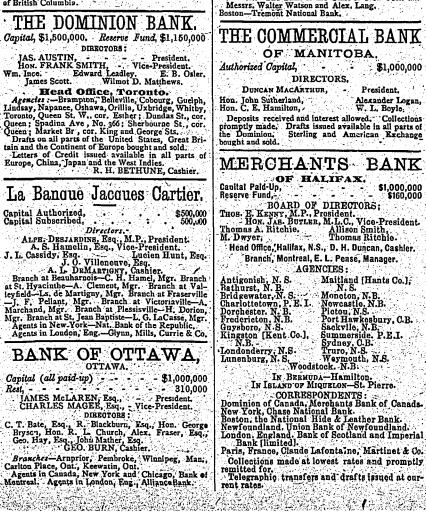
England-The Alliance Bank, Limited, London. France-Le Crédit Lyonnais, Paris.

Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for Travellers issued available in all parts of the world

The Chartered Banks. BANK OF HAMILTON.

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The Chartered I	Banks.
THE OANAD	IAN
BANK OF COM	
HEAD OFFICE, TO	RÓNTO.
Paid-Up Capital, Rest,	- \$6,000,000
DIRECTORE HENRY W. DARLING, GEO. A. COX; E59., Vi	EBQ., President. ce-President.
George Taylor, Esq. Jas Wm. Gooderham, Esq. W. John I. Davidson, Esq. Ma	. Crathern, Esq. B. Hamilton, Esq. tthew Leggat, Esq.
B. E. WALKER, Geners J. H. PLUMMER, Ass't Ge A. H. IRELAND, In	neral Manager.
	Wm, Grav, Agents.
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Bellevillo, Montreal, Berlin, Orangeville, Blenheim, Ottawa,	Toronto East, cor. Queen St. and Bolton Ave.
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Dundas, St. Catharines, Dunnville, Sarnia, Galt, Seaforth,	West, III Coll- ege St. Walkerton,
Goderich, Simcoe, Guelph, Stratford, Hamilton, Strathroy,	Windsor, Woodsteck.
Commercial credits issued for Rast and West Indies, China, America.	
Sterling and American Exchange Collections made on the most fay Interest allowed on deposits.	te bought and sold. Forable terms.
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Chicago-The American Exchan	nge National Bank.

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Royal Bank of Scotland,

La Banque Jacques Cartier,

Wm. Ince.

Agents in London, Eng.-Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co.

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OTTAWA.
Capital (all paid-up) \$1,000,000
Rest, 310,000
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CHARLES MAGEE, Esq., - Vice-President.
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GEO. BURN, Cashier.

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Alliston, Listowel, Port Elgin, Caynga, Milton, Simcoe. Wingham. Georgetown, Orangeville, Tottenham,

Agents in New York-The Bank of Montreal. Agents in London, Eng.-The National Bank of Scotland.

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Port Arthur, London, Eng. -Alliance Bank [Limited], Bank of

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\$1,000,000

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A general Banking, Exchange and Collection business transacted. Particular uttention paid to collections, and returns made with utmost promptness.

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Capital Paid-up, \$1,200,000. Reserved fund, \$100,000 HEAD OFFICE, ---QUEBEC. Board of Directors.-ANDREW THOMSON, Esq., President; E. J. PRICE, Esq., Vice-President; Hon. Thomas McGreevy, D. C. Thomson, Esq., E. Girouz, Eq., E. J. Hale, Esq., Sir A. T. Galt, G.C.M.G. E. E. WERD, Sir A. T. Galt, G.C.M.G. Brancheze-Alorsandria, Ont, Iroquois, Ont, Leth-bridge, N.W.T. Montreal, Que., Ottawa, Ont., Quebec, Que., Smith's Falls, Ont., Toronto, Ont., West Win-censeter, Out., Winniveg, Man. Foreign Agents-London-The Alliance Bank (Ltd). Liverpool-Bank of Liverpool (Ltd.) New York-Ma-tional Park Bank, Boston-Lincoln National Bank. Minneapolis-First National Bank. Collections made at all points on most favorable terms. Current rate of interest allowed on deposits.

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THE QUEBEC BANK. Incerporated by Royal Charter, A.D., 1818. CAPITAL, \$3,000,000. HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC. BOARD OF DIRECTORS: JAS. G. ROSS, Esq., President. WILLIAM WITHALL, Esq., Vice-President. George R. Renfrew, Esq. INCESTVENSION For Cartier	LON DO LON DO Capital, Subscribed, Paid-up Reserve Find, Contingent Fund, Loans made on 1 favorable terms, bentures purchase Monoy received on
Branches and Agencies in Canada: Ottawa, Ont. Toronto, Out. Pembroke, Ost. Montreal, Que. Thorold, Ont. Three Rivers, Q. Agents in New York-Messrs, Maitland, Phelps & Co. Agents in London-The Bank of Scotland COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND. NFL'D. Established 1857. Incorporated 1858. Capital. Reserve, 125,000 HENRY COOKE, Manager. H. D. CANTER, Chief Accountant.	BELL T Incorporated President, Vico-President an Scoretary-Treasu This Company Exchange faciliti rates, and to comp

Collections made on favorable terms.

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

The Chartered Banks.

BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA. Capital Paid-Up, \$710,100

Reserve Fund, 100,000

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THE Hamilton Provident and Loan

BOOIETY.

Preside Vice-Pr	nt, GEORGE H. C resident, A. T. W	JILLESPIE.
Capital Subscri "Paid-U Reserve and Sur	Te,	\$1,500,000.00 - 1,100.000.00 - 223,665.75
Total Assets, MONEY ADV	ANCED on Real	- 3,516,851.51 Estate on favorable is prepared to issue

ents. The Society is prepared to issue awn at THREE or Five YEARS with attached, payable half-yearly.

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avings & Investment Soc. ON. ONTARIO. Incorporated 1872. \$1,000,000.00

Paid-up Reserve Fund,				868,840.28 149,000,60
Contingent Fund,	•		la•s≣	963,12
Loans made on l favorable terms, bentures purchased	Municip	pal and	School	Section De-
Money received on		and inte	TOST ALL	owed thereon,

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	THE		
3ell -	TELEPH	IONE	CO.
1	OF CAN	ADA.	
Incorporat	ed by Act of F	arliament, 1	880.
resident, ice-President a ecretary-Treas	and Man. Direct surer,	ANDREW RC or, C. P.	BERTSON F. SISI
This Company	y is now prepare ities to Citles or	d to furnish I Towns at re	elephon

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CAMPBELLFORD A. L. Colville	
COLBORNE W. L. Payne	
CORNWALL Maclennan, Liddell & Cline	
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KINGSTON Britton & Whiting	
LINDSAY	
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L'ORIGNALJ. Maxwell	
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MOUNT FOREST Perry & Perry	
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NEWMARKET	
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PRESCOTT French & Saunders	
ST. THOMAS Macdougall & R (b () 11(n
STEATFORD McPherson & Davidson	
TRESWATERJohn J. Stephens Thornbury	
Tilsonburg W. A. Dowler	1
TORONTO Jones Bros. & Mackenzie	
UXBRIDGE McGillivray & Chapple	
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WOODVILLEArch. J. Sinclair	
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POBTAGE DU FORT O. P. Roney	
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AMMERST Oharles R. Smith BRIDGEWATER. Owen & McLean	
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HALIFAX Eaton, Parsons & Beckwith	
HATTEAY H W C BOAT	
HALIFAX	2
KENTVILLE W. E. Rascoe PARHSBORO	-12
Spring Hill	
SPRING HILLCharles W. Lane YABMOUTHPelton & Clements	
NEW BRUNSWICK.	
DOROHESTER	1
DORCHESTER:	
MONCTON	
MONOTON Wells & Welch	
SACKVILLE. T. A. Kinnear SHEDIAG. James. McQueen SUSSEX	÷.
SHEDIAC James McQueen	
SUSSEX SUSSEX	



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1888—Summer Arrangements—1888

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i Vessels.	. Tons.	Commanders,
Acadian	931 Capt	. F. McGrath.
Assyrian		w. J. Main.
Austrian		John Bentley.
Buenos Ayrean	4.005 "	J. Scott.
Buenos Ayrean Canadian		John Kerr.
Carthagenian		A. Macnicol.
Caspian		Alex. McDougall.
Caspian Circassian		R. Barrett, R.N.R.
Corean		t. C. I. Menzies.
Grecian		C. E. LeGallais,
Hibernian	•••••2,997	J. Brown,
Lucerne	1,925 "	Nunan
Manitoban		Dunlop.
Monte Videan		ding.
Nestorian	2,689 Cap	. John France.
Newfoundland	919 "	C. Mylius.
Norwegian		R. Carruthers.
Nova Scotian		R, H. Hughes.
Parisian		W. H. Smith, R.N.R.
Peruvian	3,038 Cap	t. J. G. Stephen.
Phœnician		
Polynesian		H. Wylie.
Pomeranian		W. Dalziel.
Prussian		J. Ambury.
Rosarian		D. McKillop.
Sardinian		Joseph Ritchie.
Sarmatian,		Wm. Richardson,
Scandinavian		John Park.
Siberian		R. P. Moore,
waldensian,		D. J. James.
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Steamships	From Ouebec.	
Steamships. Montreal. Sarmatian May 16 Parisian 23 Sardinian June 6	May	17
Sardinian	June	
Parisian	" July	28
Sarmation ft 02		- 26
Sardinian		16
Parisian	Sept.	6
	Octr.	៍រ្ម័
Sardinlan	New	
Parisian	Nov.	15

Rates of Passage by Steamers of Liverpool Mail line from Montreal or Quebec are



Liverpool Service. SAILING DATES.

	From	Mont	real,	Fr	m ()nëbi	ic.	
*Sarnia	Thurs.	, 6th	Sept	I	hi.	Sept	. 7	
Oregon	. Wed.,	12th	Sept.	Thu	г., Š	épt.	Íŝ.	
Montreal	Thur.	20th	Sept .			17.12	17	
•Vancouver	. Wed.,	26th	Sept.,	Thu	n., S	lept.	27	
Toronto	.Thurs.	4 h.	Oct					
	100000-000			1911	- C - C -	- C - E -		•

Bristol Service for Avonmouth Dock.

Ontario, from Montrealab ut Thur., 13th Sept. Quebec, from Montreal about Thur, 20th Sept. Rates of Passenger from Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, Baltimore to Liverpool.

Cabin, \$50 to \$80 ; second cabin. \$30. Steerage at owest rates.

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These Steamers have Saloons, State-rooms, Music-room, Smoking-room and Bath-room amidships, where but little motion is felt, and are handsomely furnished, and they carry neither cattle nor sheep.

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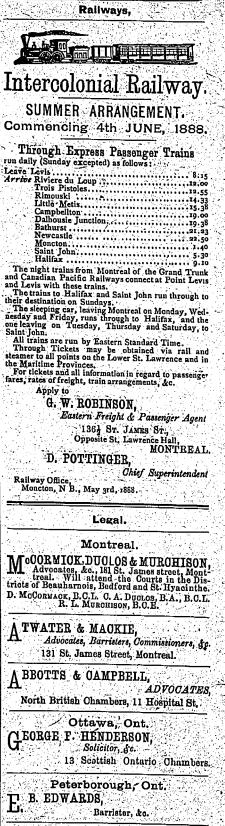
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numerous that additional sheds will have to be erected.

THE Quebec Government have decided to establish a permanent provincial police force, with headquarters in Montreal.

THE bylaw granting \$10,000 additional to the \$32,000 already spent on the Welland Ont., waterworks has been carried.

PATENTS to the number of 138 were issued in Canada last month a decrease of 80 when compared with the same period of last year.

TENDERS for the new issue of \$123,000 Nova Scotia Government 41 per cent. debentures are being received at the office of the provincial secretary.

THE Ormstown, Que, Brick and Terra Cotta company (limited) with a total capital stock of \$50,000, have been granted letters patent of incorp; ration.

CANADIAN shippers have been notified from Newcastle and Glasgow that no tonnage whatover can be given from those ports to Montreal on the regular line of steamers.

DURING August 2,317 bushels of blueberries were shipped from Fredericton Junction to Boston per the N. R. R'y. The value of the berries per customs returns was \$3,478.

Owing to the dulness of Western shipping the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co. have decided to withdraw their Upper Canada boats for the season on the 15th inst.

A COMPARATIVE statement of shipping at Quobec to date shows arrivals from sea 64 sailing vessels and 30,310 tons less this year than last, and steamers 24, and 25,172 tons less.

Used in the manu-facture of OUR GOODS : Alaska Seal Sable Russian Hares Persian Lamb'

Siberian Squirrel Wolf Buffalo_ Bear

Two small failures are reported from Toronto. John McMillan, a mason, who started for himself last winter, has assigned, as has also a small butcher named W. H. Miller.

THE report of the Montreal city assessors for the past year shows a decided increase over the preceding year, the total value of city property amounting to \$91,123,825, an increase of \$6,403,760.

LAND appears to be getting valuable around Brandon. A Mr. Selby sold-last week 50 acres of his farm, which is situated about seven miles from that town and close to the experimental farm, at \$10 per acre.

The Hudson Bay Railway promoters say that nothing can be done at present owing to the refusal of the Manitoba Government to guarantee more than two millions and a half, which they declare to be insufficient.

O. BRODEUR, who kept the New York shoe store in this city, has assigned. His liabilities are \$1,360 and he claims assets worth \$1,800. -Felix McKercher, a master carter, of St. Henri, has also assigned. He owes \$2,500.

THE N. Y. Times advocates the imposition of a tax of \$50 on every immigrant, which it says, would double the cost of a steerage passage from European points and would exclude the least desirable class of immigrants.

Some of the Lower Province shippers intend sending several tons of pressed hay to Boston to test the market and it is reported

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GREENE & SONS

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Furs & Hats, ROBES, &c.

LATEST STYLES.

Gentlemen's Furnishings

FULL LINES OF ALL GOODS,

FALL TRADE -1888 1888

that the hay crop in England and Scotland are far below the requirements of those countries.

ST JOHN; N. B., Globe: T. A. Fisher, of Fort Fairfield, Me., has bought and shipped from Edmunston, three hundred and twentyseven tons of strawberries, blueberries and raspberries this season, paying therefore the round sum of \$30,000.

THE receipts from shipping on the Suez Canal steadily increase. In July they were 5,430,000 francs, against 5,106,980 in July of 1887. The earning in the first seven months of the year were 36,071,853 francs in 1888, and 34,340,000 francs in 1887.

J. R. DEWOLF, the large Nova Scotian shipowner of Liverpool, England, who died recently has, during his life, owned upwards of 300 ships of various sizes. Not long ago he built one of 4,000 tons, and was projecting others at the time of his death.

MR. C. G. CLOUSTON, brother of the assistant general manager of the Bank of Montreal, has purchased a seat on the Stock Exchange at between \$4,500 and \$5,000. There seesm to be no rush for these seats as it is said there are three now vacant on 'Change.

Tus shad fisheries in the Basin of Minas, which have been growing less and less profitable for several years, have this season proved an almost total failure. Most of the boats in the business have abandoned the work as the catches have been so small,



in business together but did only a small trade and never added to their means.-J. Rutland, a hotelkeeper, of Stratford, has assigned.

A CABLE from Hayana yesterday states that the embargo against the shipment of cigars effected by the Manufacturers' Union of that city on the 18th ulto, arising from the strike begun some two months ago, has been temporarily raised, and shipments are resumed for the present.

M. Jack and H. H. Bell and the new firm has adopted the old style and name and continue the same business.

D. J. WILLIAMS, storekeeper, of Urow Har-bor, N. S. has assigned. He owes \$2,100 principally to Halifax houses. He was burnt out last month and, the, insurance companies seemed inclined to dispute the loss. ... The insurance money is his only asset-outside of it there are only a few hundred dollars in book debts.

secured. Liubilities are \$2,000 and assets about \$1,200 in value.-Avila Perrault, described as a forwarder, is in difficulties. He is said to owe \$7,000.

A SAMPLE of Ladoga Russian wheat, grown in the vicinity of Calgary, was recently offered for inspection: It was sown April 23 and cut, on, the 23rd August, four months' growth. It is a splendid specimen and is a very heavy growth. The berry is large and plump, and it looks to be the best grain for the North-West.



EUNEST S. MARKE, hardware, of Markdalo, Ont., has assigned. He started early in 1887 with a few hundred dollars' capital, but soon found that older and stronger houses held the trade and that he could not get it away from them.—John J. Dowell, a small jeweller, of Barrie, Ont., is in difficulties.

A. OKTZAL, tailor, of Waterloo, Ont., has suspended payment. He seems to have gone in too heavily into real estate and the impression seems to be that unsecured creditors will not receive more than five cents in the dollar.—Hugh P. Crocker, a fish dealer, of Newcastle, N. B., has assigned.

The official reports of the world's harvest, compiled in Vienna, show that the wheat orop in Italy, France, Great Britain, and Russian Poland is from 20 to 25 per cent below the average, and in Austria, Hungary, South-eastern Europe, and Egypt from 7 to 30 per cent. above the average.

HALIFAX still continues to give increased Customs and Inland Revenue receipts. Oustoms for August were \$179,974, against \$13,566 last year. Inland Rovenue receipts notted \$20,392, against \$13,507 in August, 1887. St. John Customs totalled \$90,544, an increase of \$11,782 over August, 1887.

The country to the cast and north of Winnipeg produces annually many tons of blueberries. This year the crop has been a large one, and consequently blueberries have been a drug on the market here. Prices have ruled as low as 4 cents per pound, and job IT is reported that the New York Life intend placing a complete law library in their collosal new building for the use of their tenants. This will form a strong inducement to the legal fraternity, who will gladly take advantage of the convenience offered to them by the enterprise of the company.

GREAT activity is reported from the Nova Scotia Central Railway otherwise known as the Nictaux and Atlantic Railroad running from the Annapolis Valley to Bridgewater and Lunenburg on the Atlantic coast. It is to be hoped that the road will be finished this time as it has been lying in a half finished condition for many a year.

THE total amount of salmon fry distributed from the different hatcheries of Canada last spring reached to nearly 14,000,000. The Fraser river, B. C., hatchery distributed 5,-807,000 ova, Tadousac, Que, hatchery, 850,-000; Gaspe, 800,000; Restigouché, 1,777,000; Bedford, M. S., 1,400,000; Sydney 1,509,000; Miramichi, N. B., 1,290,000; St John river, 537,000.

SAMUEL CREIGHTON & Co, lumber, of Lis comb, N. S., have assigned. Their failure is caused by that of Esson & Co., of Halifax, whose two partners formed the "Co" of this concern and put in all the capital. Creighton was the practical man, but had no means of his own, and consequently when Esson & Co. failed, Oreighton & Co. had to follow their example.

IN PROOF of the rapid advance in popular

favor of the electric light, it was stated at the convention of the National Electric Association in New York, that during the past six months there had been added 1,361 electric lighting plants to the 4,000 then in existence. There are now in the United States in operation nightly 192,500 arc and 1,925,000 incandescent lights

FADEN J. LEBLANG, a small storekeeper of St. Anthony, N. B, has assigned after two or three years' experience. His liabilities are played at \$800 and the assets at \$100 He is offering ten cents in the dollar payable in three months and secured by joint notes. He had no capital when he started and, his education being defective, his chances of success were always slim.

BERGERON & FREER, dry goods, of St. Hyacinthe, Que., have assigned. They started in the spring of 1887, buying out Eusebe Morin, to whom they were to pay \$500 per month. As they had very little means this handicapped them from the start and they have never been able to make any headway. They owe \$14,000 and have assets they estimate to be worth \$13,000.

The Province of Nova Scotia called for bids for \$123,000, 4½ p.c. thirty year debentures, and the offerings were very large. The rates of premium accepted were from 105½ to 105½, and the average was about 105½, which is considered by the Halifax papers a very favorable result. The principal and interest_are both payable in Halifax and it is understood.



the whole of the loan was taken for account of Halifax bidders.

A SPECIAL meeting of the shareholders of Wm. P.rks & Son' (Limited) has been called for the 17th proximo at the company's offices at Portland, N. B. The meeting is called for the purpose of authorizing scrip to the extent of \$50,000 (instead of the issue of de bentures to the extent of \$150,000 previously authorized), the scrip to be secured by a mortgage on the company's property.

DURING recent, years Ottawn lumber merchants have been in the habit of shipping large quantities of lumber to New. York and Boston in bond, to be conveyed from thence by water to (the West Indies and South America. They found that route the cheapest and most direct. If President Oleveland stops the bonding system this route for the exportation of lumber will be blocked.

VICTORIA, B. C., newspapers are jubilant over the present boom in building operations in that city. They state that architects have never before been so fully occupied, that the brick and lumber yards have all they can do to supply the demand for materials, and that carpenters and bricklayers are fully employed. Over half a million dollars' worth of new buildings are in course of erection.

Sr. Jonn, N. B., merchants have decided that a grain elevator is necessary to enable their city to compete with Portland for the shipment of grain and they have accordingly passed a resolution calling upon the Dominion Government to provide an elevator and other facilities for shipping the products of Oanada at this port. It, is said the Halifax elevator could not handle all the grain which offered last winter.

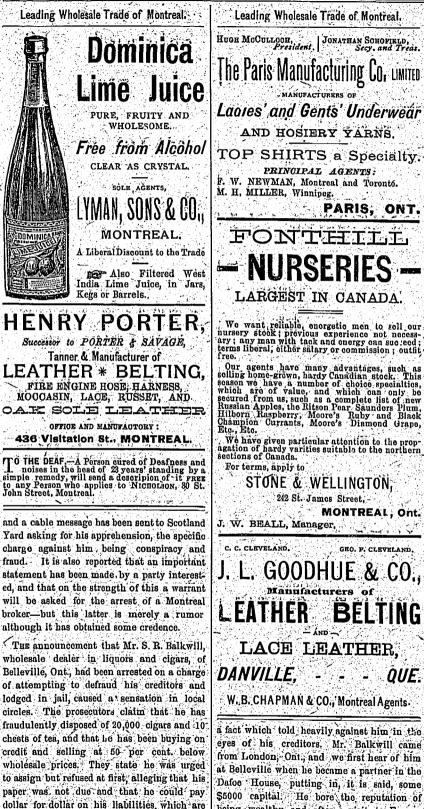
A acon example of kindness from employers to their employees is turnished by the Dartmouth Ropewalk Company who gave all their workman and families a free trip to Newton, near New Glasgow, in order to show them the great industries of that locality. The Messra. Stairs deserve well of their workpeople and it is satisfactory to learn that the very best relations exist between the firm and, the hundreds of workpeople in their ropewalk-

According to the Cincinnati Price Current the western packing continues to show a deficiency compared with a year ago; the total for the week is 90,000 hogs, against 85,000 the preceding week, and 125,000 last yearmaking a total of 3,825,000 since March 1; against 4,105,000 a year ago-decrease, 280,-000 hogs. It thus appears that at the close of August the Western packing will be about 300,000 hogs deficient, compared with last year.

Tub Nova Scotia Steel Works at New Glasgow, visited by Sir John A.-Macdonald last week, is a live enterprise and is growing to considerable dimensions. In 1884 the shipments were 2270 tons of steel products, in 1887 the shipments were 6000 tons and



PARIS, ONT.



about, \$27,000. This, however, proved false :

for when his paper fell due on the fourth it

was found that there were no funds in the

bank to meet it, and he consequently had to

assign. When his premises were opened it

was found that the door was, unlocked and

that all the books and papers were gone;

LACE LEATHER. QUE. W.B. CHAPMAN & CO., Montreal Agents. a fact which told heavily against him in the eyes of his creditors. Mr. Balkwill came from London, Ont., and we first hear of him at Belleville when he became a partner in the Dafoe House, putting in, it is said, some \$5000 capital. He bore the reputation of being wealthy, and after a visit to Europe him, and as a proof of his confidence offered mysterious rumors were put about as to the to sell him \$10,000 worth of goods if he quantity of funds he had returned with for wanted it. We learn, bowever, that other investment in this country. After the burncreditors were not so easily hoodwinked, and ing of the Dafoe House he laid off for a while. that one firm on St. James street early took The hotel was insured for \$14,000, but it is the alarm and succeeded in getting paid in now learned that every cent of this sum was full although (through a mistake) they still absorbed by creditors, and, in the light of figure on the schedule as creditors,

GEO. F. CLEVELAND.

BFI TING





low the cost of production. When then it was understood that Mr. Gibson had realized the baneful effects of this policy and had at last decided to enter the combination, it was supposed that the only element of weakness had been removed and that the future of the Dominion Cotton Manufacturers Association was at last assured.

To the astonishment of even the members of the association no sooner was the adhesion of the Gibson Mill announced than the St. Croix Mill began to display signs of desiring to quit the association, and naturally Mr. Gibson took the alarm at once, and, arguing that if a mill which had been a member for two years desired to leave he had better keep out, at once withdrew his application. This placed two mills operating between fifty and fiftyfive thousand spindles outside of the agreement and consequently the colored section at once went to pieces. A meeting of the grey section was held immediately at which it was shown that the St. Croix Mills with 35,000 spindles, the Gibson Mill with 18,000, the Chambly with 8,000 and the Dundas with 18,000, were all outside or would shortly be outside of the agreement, and that since no means could be suggested by which these mills could be prevented from manufacturing grey cottons or regulated in their output of this textile, the only course possible was to declare the association definitely at an end and to allow every mill to do the best it could for its own interests. The following resolution was then passed :---

"That owing to the withdrawal of the St. Croix mills from the association without any satisfactory reason being given for refusing to continue longer in it—and the Chambly Cotton mill declining to join while regretting the course adopted by these mills as injurious to the general interests of the cotton association and also likely to create great annoyance to the general trade, it is decided that for the present the question of prices be left open for all the mills to deal with as they think best. The great object of the association has been to fix a minimum price at which first quality of goods could be produced especially suited to the wants of the general trade of the Dominion, and during the continuance of the association the quality and variety of goods manufactured have been of a superior character to many classes produced immediately before the formation of the association.

Thus we see that by the defection of mills running 80,000 spindles an association controlling 400,000 spindles has been compelled to dissolve. Some of the former members however have formed a separate agreement to maintain prices, and the dyed piece-goods, yarn, and white sections may be said to still exist, although the association as a whole is defunct.

The general feeling among the wholesale trade is one of regret. The cotton combination was really formed for the purpose

of protecting the mills one from another, and not with any intention of establishing a monopoly or increasing the cost of cottons to the consumer. It acted as a shield to the smaller mills, who were enabled by its protection to meet the competition of their larger and more powerful rivals. Its abrogation will simply result in a war of rates which must end in a practical survival of the fittest; the large mills. owing to their greater command of capital and consequent increased extent of market and lower average cost of production, gradually crushing their more feeble competitors out of the race. To the smaller mills the combination was really the only method of existence, since they are in no way fitted to cope with their wealthier competitors unless they are protected by some form of combination. In a war of rates superior endurance is sure to force them to the wall, and thus concentrate the production of cottons in the hands of those whose control of capital enables them to survive the struggle. In this way the combination was really the main stay of the small mills; and the fact that some of their number were the ones most dissatisfied with its working, argues that either the malcontents did not grasp this view of the subject or that they trusted that the combination would still hold on, and that they alone would have the privilege of operating outside of the agreement.

That a new association, upon slightly different lines, will be formed within the next few months seems altogether probable. In fact so soon as the mills who voluntarily severed their connection with the association find out their mistake it is certain that they will be the most clamorous for its rehabilitation; but in the meantime we must expect a period of reckless cutting that will test the resources of the smaller milis to the very utmost, and possibly result in the closing down of more than one of them. This war in rates will not in any way redound to the profit of the consumer. In fact it is doubtful if it will affect the price he pays in the slightest. It will simply result in an additional profit to the middlemen, which the mill will endeavour to recoup by loading its cottons as far as it thinks it can safely do. With corn starch at 21 cents per lb. and grey cottons at 22c per lb. it is not difficult to see why the former will be employed. In fact it is estimated that, by judicious loading, grey cottons can be profitably sold at nineteen cents per pound. The consumer will consequently continue to pay the same price for a much inferior article. In other words the abolition of the association will simply give an impetus to adulteration and trickery and thus an event which, theoretically, should prove a benefit, will in reality be a detriment to the interests of the country at large.

A PITIFUL POLICY.

Without in any way desiring to justify the retaliatory policy, so suddenly inangurated by President Cleveland, we must say that of late the behavior of the customs department of this country towards our American neighbors has been of a petty grasping character that could not fail to be exasperating to a powerful and liberty-loving people. In no instance is this foolish policy more marked than in the imposition of a duty of 20 per centad valorem on the packages containing fruit brought into this country from American points.

When the reciprocity offer with regard to fruit was accepted by the United States, the duty 'hitherto levied upon American fruits by Canada was abolished by orderin-council in accordance with the international agreement to that effect. Up to that time no attempt had been made to levy duty upon the packages; the duty exacted was on the fruit only. No sooner, however, was the fruit placed upon the free list than the pitiful quibble that the wooden packages must pay duty was advanced; and a circular was addressed by the Department to the Collectors of Customs to the effect that:

"It has been reported to this department that crates, boxes, and other inside packages containing peaches, pears, and other fruits, recently placed on the free list by order-in-courcil, are admitted to free entry as well as the contents, and I am to instruct you that this practice must be discontinued, and duty collected under the package clause. Entries so erroneously accepted will be returned for post entry for duty."

Consequently, unless wiser councils prevail, we must suppose that in future this trivial, but none the less exasperating, duty will be levied.

The profit to be gained from a tax of 20 per cent. on such cheap articles as the flimsy packages in which green fruits are transported is triffing, and the duty is more calculated to embarrass our own fruit importers than to produce any appreciable return to the Treasury. If it be intended as any measure of protection to our local fruit growers it will be too infinitesimal in its character to afford the least advantage to them. But as indicating the presumed feeling of the Canadian people towards their southern neighbors its effect will be incalculable. It will form a handle to those whose efforts are directed to rousing a spirit of hostility between the two countries that will enable them to show that Canada is not disposed to deal equitably with her neighbors. It will form a tangible proof that so far as the Canadian Customs are concerned a solemn promise can be partially evaded.

When the American government placed fruit upon the free list, conditionally that Canada did the same, they anticipated no

such paltry quibble as the imposition of a duty upon the packages they were contained in. The idea was too small a one to enter into the negotiations between the two great countrigs. Had the Americans dreamt that such a point would be raised, they would undoubtedly have specified the packages as well as the fruit, but they did not—and consequently is it any wonder that they regard the action of the Canadian Customs as an equivocation whereby the letter of the agreement is kept while its spirit is deliberately evaded ?

Did the United States lovy any duty upon the packages containing green fruit we should have some plea of justification ; but they do not. The U.S. Treasury ruling No. 6.936 reads thus, " Fruit, green, in boxes for transportation, boxes not dutiable,"-and hence our action is entirely without precedent. In no country, save Canada, is a duty exacted upon packages (outside of tin cans or glass jars) containing fruit. It has remained for the Canadian Customs to resort to an aggressive policy in this direction at a time when moderation on our part is absolutely a matter of necessity. Anything more foolish cannot possibly be imagined. The revenue from such a source will be absolutely infinitesimal; the protection to our fruit growers absolutely nil; and yet the amount of exasperation it will arouse will be out of all proportion to the amount at stake. Our opponents will point to the action of the Canadian Customs authorities as an evidence of the hostile and unneighborly feeling of Canada; it will be an argument in favor of retaliation with merchants who at present favor our side of the question ; and it will be a piece of sharp practice on our part that we shall find it hard to explain away. From every point of view it is a mistake-and it is committed at a moment when a blunder is worse than a crime. At the present moment the attitude of Canada is one of a calm equitable people defending their just rights against unwarranted aggression. The action then of the Customs in committing the country to a contemptible quibble at a moment so important is most reprehensible, and one whose results may possibly be extremely detrimental to our interests.

BREADSTUFFS.

The strong position of wheat and other cereals is still the chief feature of the commercial world. The reports received from all sources continue to be uniformly bullish; and a careful enquirer naturally wonders if anything can be said on the other side of the question. In many cases local injuries from the frost, grasshoppers, chinch bugs, heavy showers and hot dry winds are magnified in such a

way as to affect a whole country or State, while, even in the same county from which the report originated, the bulk of the crop may be heavy and good. Within the past few days the most startling reports have appeared, calculated to cause inexperienced observers to dread a world's famine. When we are told that the demand exceeds the supply by seventy-five million bushels, it seems a very serious thing, but the figures given from day to day vary so much that the accuracy of any attempted estimate may well be doubted. Account must also be taken of the stocks of old grain; a very important factor. Higher prices will certainly bring a good deal of wheat into sight in the United States, and it is open to doubt if the exportable surplus of this year's crop has not been greatly underrated. It is difficult to get at the truth about the crops of India or Russia and both countries have developed into formidable competitors, showing that they can produce enormous crops and make a profit at the lowest point wheat has ever touched. According to "bull" authorities the United States and Canada are counted upon to supply 103,000,000 bushels, Russia, 90,000,000 and India, 35,000,000. (No figures are given for Australia. England, it is said, must import at least 170,000,000 bushels and France 90,000,000, while Germany, Italy and the Netherlands will have to buy more wheat than usual. In fact the "bulls" figure the situation down to this: the countries which always have to buy wheat must this year purchase 370,000,000 bushels, while the countries raising more than they can consume will have about 295,000,000 bushels to sell. These statistics plainly originate from interested sources and their accuracy may well be doubted. The crops have been a disastrous failure in several countries, but this has been partially made up by excellent harvests elsewhere. Taken altogether, no one is willing to deny that the world's vield is below the average, but there is old wheat enough to make up for any deficiency, and this will be diverted to the shipping points by the higher prices which seem destined to rule. The enormous crop of corn in the United States will also have its offect in regulating the price of wheat.

A good demand has been experienced for flour and grain in this city; both local and foreign buyers operating to some extent, the position of stocks preventing heavy trading. At the moment, wheat sellers have practically withdrawn from the market, and there is no Northern or Manitoba wheat to be got except at prices considered far too high by buyers. It is stated that No. 1 Northern has been sold at Ontario points at equal to \$1.141@\$1.20. Manitoba wheat is particularly stiff—some

are asking \$1.25 per bushel for No. 1 hard and expect to get \$1.40 before the winter is over. The reversion to higher prices after the long continued depression in the breadstuffs markets of the world certainly seems to have turned the heads of holders. The supply of wheat in 'storage in' this city is 320,000 bushels, against 440,000 last year at this date. Of corn we have 57, 000, as against 4,000; ' peas, 76,000 compared with 149,000, and oats 19,000 against 124,000. The stock of flour is 57,200 briss, the supply last year being 24,400.

Some remarkably fine samples of Manitoba wheat have been exhibited. The berry is generally plump and sound, weighing from sixty to severity pounds to to the bushel. The exportable surplus of the Canadian North West is now estimated at fifteen to seventeen millions of bushels. It is stated that Ontario will require a good share of Manitoba wheat the coming season and in view of the foreign shortage, the total yield should be readily marketed at paying prices.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

The procession of ten' thousand working men which passed through the principal streets of this city last Monday in honor of Labor Day, showed more conclusively than columns of argument how marked is the progress of the laboring classes towards material prosperity. The procession embraced every branch of industry in the great army of labor, from the highest skilled artisan to the common day-laborer : the latter of course being largely in the majority. It was not only a large but a representative body of the class that is usually. represented to us as being. "ground into starvation and penury by capitalistic greed." It consisted exclusively of that class which demagogues would have us believe can only satisfy the cravings of natural appetite by unremitting toil. We were prepared then to witness poverty, patched clothing, and the bent form of the half-fed toiler prominently represented among the members of the gathering, but the result was an agreeable disappointment. In fact it must have been truly gratifying to those who, really have the welfare of the masses at heart to notice that every man in the procession gave distinct evidence of not only possessing the means of procuring the necessaries of life but also a very fair share of its luxuries. An American spectator pointed out that even the poorest sections were -well dressed, and that two out of every three wore jewellery of some description. In fact every man present was fully up to the standard of those ordinarily seen in more pretentious gatherings. No poverty was apparent-on the surface at all eventsand it looked as if all present not only

were in the possession of money to spend but were accustomed to handle it freely. The truth is, (if labor agitators would permit us to recognize the fact) that the average working man has never been so well off as he is at the present day. At no previous period in his history has the workman received so large a proportion of the cost of manufacture or production as he does now. It is to the increased percentage of the total expenditure payable to the artisan that the diminution of profit so universally complained of is principally due. Taken as a whole, wages have advanced and the hours of work have decreased steadily during the past five years. Owing to the incessant action of powerful labor organizations wages have been steadily forced up until, in spite of the larger output, very little profit remains for the employer. No matter in what branch of trade, whether it be in the manufacture of a textile, or in the erection of a building, or the construction of a railroad or canal, the principal item of expenditure is that of labor. To sum the argument up concisely the position of the working man is now assured, and in consequence he manifests a tendency towards conservative good sense that has materially simplified the situation.

Three remarkable and significant statements have been made of late which-point out the increased education of labor in a very striking degree. In the first place the highest authorities show that strikes are on the decrease, and that this most costly and irritating method of adjusting trade differences is falling into disrepute. Secondly, even the officials of the Knights of Labor acknowledge that in no period within their recollection were there so few labor disputes and complications as there are at present. Thirdly, it is evident that there is now no enforced idleness, and that every man willing to work with his hands in Canada /can procure immediate employment. These are three very strong and emphatic assertions, but they are made upon authority whose competence to judge no one can deny, and they are amply borne out by the acquiescence of those agitators to whose interest it is to foment disturbance.

It is a mark of the high grade of intelligence now manifested by the working class that this improvement in the industrial situation has taken place at a time when the alleged grievances of labor and the supposed wrongs and oppressions of the working man have been agitated to an unprecedented extent. At a time, in fact when the future of the artisan fills the whole horizon of politics and no other class is considered at all. It shows that, the working man is perfectly capable of sifting the problems of sociology and political economy, and that his shrewd com-

mon sense warns him of the pitfalls into which too many of his would-be leaders have unhesitatingly sprung. The industrial class are now giving such attention to the study of the economic situation of their own affairs and their relations to their employers that they are becoming conversant with the true state of affairs and are no longer to be misled. The revolutionary programmes propounded by shallow agitators were always more or less repugnant. to the better class of workingmen, and now that their sophistry is understood they excite ridicule rather than discussion. Education has advanced; and with it the working man. The progress is now from poverty-not towards it: and, as material prosperity increases, a clearer perception of the essential truths and great principles which underlie the relation of labor to capital will exist, until the constant discontent which only a few years ago marked the industrial classes shall finally disappear and every. dispute and argument will be settled on the basis of plain common sense. A better understanding has been brought about; and, now that labor and capital no, longer look upon each other as enemies, we may expect to see a marked improvement in the industrial situation which will redound equally to the benefit of the employer and the employe:

THE ECONOMIC ASPECT OF TRUSTS.

The antagonism now displayed towards "trusts" or "combinations," and the concurrent denunciation of their evil effects upon open competition, have elicited a very unexpected, but not the less powerful, reply from an eminent social economist who denies boldly that these combinations of capital are necessarily evil in their character and even endeavors to prove that they are; to a certain extent, beneficial in their influence and effects.

This is certainly a startling theory to advance; but it must be borne in mind that the writer deals with the matter purely theoretically, and that he clearly separates the economic character of the "trust" from all questions as to the moral or personal acts of its managers; and further, that he ignores the abuse of the powers created by the "trust," and therefore deals with it purely as an abstract economic conception. In other words he defends the " trust " theoretically. Practically a "trust" is feally indefensible if the greatest advantage to the greatest number is the end aimed at. In theory, of course, the "trust" or "combination" is only the legitimate successor of the corporation. It represents simply a step further in the plane of competition. To trace this gradual advance to its source we find first the capitalist defying the competition of the workingman and only affected by that of other. capitalists. Next we see the larger capitalist destroying the smaller, but curbed by the presence of capital as ample as his own. Next we find the corporation of capitalists underselling the individual, but exposed to the opposition of other corporations. ' Lastly we find the "trust" composed of corporations, but none the less exposed to the rivalry of opposing "trusts." Looked at in this light we can see that the trust is simply a natural evolution of our economic laws, and that it can only succeed by underselling the lower form of competitor or by rendering him unable to compete with them.

It is claimed that the "trust" can drive out rivals only by rendering cheaper and better service, and that it can only hold its field by meeting the demands of consumers at such low rates and diminished profits that it would not pay a rival institution of similar power to enter. the field. When these assertions are borne out by fact the "trust" is certainly not an injurious association. But, although no doubt some of the popular denunciation of "combines" and "trusts" is crude, indiscriminate and unreasoning, there is abundant proof to show that no matter how much they may be justified theoretically, practically these combinations of capital have proved a serious injury to healthy competition. They have in effect actually strangled it in ; certain lines, by the simple process of swallowing their competitors. Theoretically, no doubt, the formation of " trusts " should lead to the reduction of prices; but does it? On the contrary cannot we cite nine cases out of ten where the sole purpose for which the combination was formed was to maintain prices; if not actually to advance them ?

It is then useless to adhere rigidly to the abstract economic theory of the "trust." We must consider it not as it ought to be, but as it is; and it is absurd to deny that most of these aggregations of capital have been organized for purposes which are neither legitimate or beneficial to the public; that they have for their object the crushing out of competition and not its legitimate development; and that they are intended to foster the enhancement of profit and not to provide the consumer with a cheaper article. Under tnese circumstances a "trust" becomes a legitimate subject for legislative action. Much as we deprecate any political interference with the free operation of natural economic laws, or any arbitrary control of commercial movements by legal enactment, we cannot but think that it is time some anti-trust legislation were initiated. Even theoretically it is difficult to make out a case in favor of these organizations

and we have only to witness their working in practice to see how serious a detriment they are to the commercial world.

FIRE INSURANCE,

It is only necessary to scan the insurance journals of the day to see the steady modification of the stand formerly taken by the insurance companies against the public, and vice versa. In old days it was held that the insurance companies were not called upon to interest themselves in any devices calculated to protect property against loss by fire. The idea was then that the underwriter should take the risk as it stood, and that for a certain fixed premium he should insure the owner against loss. At that period it was also held that the insured was no longer so much interested in the preservation of his property. He had paid the rate demanded by the insurance company and held that from that time forth he was no longer interested in it save in case of its destruction by fire. This was the old view of fire insurance.

All this is now changed. The introduction of mill mutuals, in which the insured is a stockholder as well as a policyholder. first opened the eyes of the insuring pub-Nic to the fact that the more precautions they took against fire the less they would be called upon to pay for protection against loss by it; and naturally the lesson thus learnt was soon applied to policies .taken out in the regular companies. On the other hand the increasing keenness of competition, taught the companies to value fire preventive devices as means by which they could safely reduce rates and thus undercut their rivals. So that, in both cases, the stand-point of indifference has now been unavoidably abandoned and each of the parties to the contract are equally eager to avail themselves of every moans that may ensure protection against loss by fire and consequently reduce the price that must be paid for insurance against it. 1. . .

The ordinary fire insurance policy is simply a certificate of indomnity against loss by this cause. This certificate is guarded by the fixed sum the companies carry as capital. But no one pretends that it is the duty of this capital to furnish the funds wherewith to pay fire losses. No doubt the heavy losses suffered of late by fire insurance companies may have comnelled some of the weaker concerns to trench upon their capital; but this is the exception and not the rule. The current premiums should be sufficient to pay all losses and expenses and even return a dividend to the shareholders. The capital is considered simply as a guarantee that accruing losses can be met, and to sorve as a fund from . whence heavy and

unexpected losses can be paid. Its existence proves that the company is solvent, and gives the courts something tangible to reach in case honest losses are not squarely met. The company then should naturally seek to fix its premium rates at such a figure as would allow it a fair rate of profit after paying losses; but here competition once more steps in to curtail its ability to do so; until, when we add to this the exceptionally severe losses of the months just past, we can easily see why it is that not only has the interest earned by investing the capital been used to pay losses instead of adding to the shareholders' dividends, but that, in the case of some of the weaker companies. the capital itself has been compulsorily trenched upon.

No doubt, so far as this city is concerned, much of the recent loss is due to the demoralization now existing in our fire brigade. An American expert who recently visited this city denounced the lack of discipline and the disregard of, authority he witnessed in scathing terms, and there can be no doubt that the delay in appointing a capable chief has sapped the efficiency of the brigade. But we cannot attribute the heavy losses occurring all over this continent to a similar cause. If we wish to offer any explanation of the increased fire loss in face of the constant improvement in fire extinguishing apparatus, we can only fall back upon the moral hazard, and point out that periods of depression, in business circles are always synchronous with exaggerated loss by fire. The temptation to incendiarism is enhanced tenfold in seasons like the present, and considering the difficulty, if not absolute impossibility, of detection, the fact that it is looked upon as a venial crime, and the certainty of the return it affords, it is indeed little wonder that weak or ill-balanced minds are tempted to commit-it. To sell out to the underwriters, as incendiarism is now euphemistically termed, is a form of extricating oneself from an embarrassing financial position that has of late grown unpleasantly popular, and until some improvement in the commercial situation sets in, we fear there is little prospect of any marked diminution in fire losses.

THE CANADA LIFE.

Forty years of uninterrupted success, of steady progress and of skillful management, have brought the Canada Life Assurance Company to the position it now holds. It claims emphatically the first place of all Canadian life insurance companies, and need only appeal to the figures given in the annual statement published in another portion of these columns to show that no diminution in the earning powers of the company or in the skill and energy

of its officers has been perceptible in the past twelve months. It has total assurances in force to the extent of \$44,000,000 -having accepted in the year under review 2,257 applications for policies, covering \$4,781,075. The income receipts of the year reached \$1,695,070, or \$731,000 more than the total expenditure, even including those policies which became claims ; and its total assets have been increased to \$8,-954,063. In pursuance of the settled policy to give insurers a share in its prosperity in commensurate ratio as that prosperity shall enlarge, the company has adopted a system of Tontine Profit Policies, whereby the holders who survive such a tontine period as they may themselves select, will obtain the benefit of the accumulation of profits and thus reap advantage beyond even the liberal bonuses now offered to the insuring public. It is more than evident that the officials of the Canada Life Assurance Company have lost none of their energy and adaptibility by success. They' are now, as ever, in the fore-front of enterprise; and their report shows that the public fully appreciate their efforts for success and are prepared to endorse them still further in the future.

A LAWFUL TRUST.

In the present state of popular feeling upon the subject of trusts, it may be well to read carefully the following judgment of Lord Chief Justice Coleridge in the case of the Mogul Steamship Co. vs. McGregor, Gow and others. The plaintiffs were a company of shipowners trading between Australia, and England, taking China by the way, who were desirous of sharing in the carrying of the tea harvests of the late spring and early summer months. The defendants were a number of steamship companies and private persons, trading mostly to China direct, who being desirous of getting this very valuable trade into their own hands and of preventing the ruinous lowering of rates, had entered into what they called a conference, and offered a rebate of 5 per cent. to shippers by conference vessels. The conference was commenced in 1884, and during that year the plaintiffs were admitted to share in its benefits. They, however, were excluded in 1885, but refused to acquiesce in the exclusion, and a conflict followed, the result of which was that both sides suffered severely. It was for the loss which they suffered that the action was brought. The plantiffs set up that the defendants entered into an unlawful combination against them, and bribed, coerced, and induced shippers not to ship with them. At the time of the conference the defendants ran steamers regularly all the year round from England to China and back again. They alleged that they could not do this with profit, and would not do it at all unless they could practically monopolize this tea carrying

trade, since it was the profits during the tea harvest that enabled them to run at a loss during other parts, of the year. They said that there were large public benefits accruing from this system. The plantiffs say that the defendants unlawfully prevented them from carrying on their trade, and that great damage had resulted. The defendants answer that neither their intentions nor their acts were unlawful, but that the damage to the plaintiffs resulted through the defendants carrying on their lawful trade in a lawful manner? What was the character of these acts, and what were the motives of the defendants in pursuing them ? was the question asked by the Lord Chief Justice, The defenders had enormous sums of money, embarked in their adventures, and they had a right to push their trade by every lawful means, and they had a right to endeavor by all lawful means to keep that trade in their own hands. They had also the right to offerinducements to customers to deal with them rather than with their rivals. They might, if they liked, offer inducements to customers to deal exclusively with them by giving them notice that only exclusive customers would have these exceptional advantages. Of coercion or bribery, in this he could see no evidence in the sense in which these were used legally. On the whole, the Lord Ohief Justice came to the conclusion that the combination was not wrongful and malicious in the sense in which the words were used in law, and that the defendants were not guilty of a misdemeanor. The acts done in pursuance of the combination were not wrongful nor malicious, and therefore the defendants were entitled to judgment with costs.

CANADIAN AND AMERICAN OYSTERS. The outlook is considered very satisfactory and the fall trade will be large. The beds in Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and North Carolina are in splendid condition both as to quantity and quality. Our city trade is still handling summer stock from Connecticut at \$1.60 per gallon in bulk. As soon as Southern bivalves come in, which will be about the 20th inst., prices will decline to \$1.40 at wholesale. The Canadian supply promises well and first arrivals of Canada shell are expected on the 20th, the law not allowing shipments before the 15th. Prices will open about the same as last year, say \$3 to \$3.50 per brl. for fair to good. The question of the protection and development of the Canadian oyster beds is an important one which should receive attention. The American oyster trade has reached enormous dimensions, but in Canada the subject is ignored year after year In the United States commissioners are appointed to regulate disputes and small steam launches patrol the waters to keep off poachers. The proposition has been made that two experienced men be named inspectors who would enforce certain rules and regulations under which oyster

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culture could be carried on by private enterprise. The consumption of oysters in Canada has n w assumed large proportions and if the demand was supplied from our own coests it would give increased business to the Intercolonial Railway, lead to the erection of icehouses and give employment to a large number of men employed as fishers, rakers, openers, etc. The spring, fall, and summer trade could easily be supplied from Canadian sources, the waters being open for seven or eight months in the year. At present large sums of money are spent annually on 'American oysters, and in express charges on 'American railways.

THE GROCERS MEETING.

The decision come to by the wholesale grocers, at their meeting in Toronto, that in future-the-stock, chattels and buildings of their customers must be insured to within at least 60 per cent. of their value, is a wise and valuable one. We see only too often instances where this safeguard is neglected, and where heavy loss has consequently, resulted, Now that pressure is to be put on by the creditors to compel insurance for adequate amounts by refusing to enter into any compromise with debtors who have neglect d or declined to do so, we trust we shall hear less of insolvency from fire losses in the future The meeting also resolved to abandon the. present practice of delivering goods free in those towns where the retail trade is an object of special competition, and to make the gallon (in cases where syrups and molasses are sold by weight) fourteen pounds instead of thirteen and one-fifth, which is the presen. Government standard, . It is understood that the authorities will be asked to increase the weight of the standard gallon to this, figure

ALL the great English manufacturing towns appear to be bent on following the example of Manchester in the matter of water communication with the sea. Birmingham has a scheme on foot for making a canal between that city and the Mersey-for vessels of 300 tons burden, at an estimated cost of £1,600,000; and now the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce have come to the determination that the construction of an independent navigable canal between Sheffield and Goole, on the Trent and Humber, has become a vital necessity for the existence and development of the trade of Sheffield, and more especially of the heavy trade; that such a canal would also be of great advantage to the South Yorkshire coaltrade, and to the general commercial and industrial interests of Sheffield, Rotherham, and the district through which a canal would pass, and the Chamber pledges itself to support to the utmost any satisfactory scheme for such a canal. Engineers have surveyed the ground in a provisional way, but there has no attempt, so far, to prepare plans or make any estimate of the cost beyond the general conclusion that it will amount to a very large

sum. Sheffield is about 150 feet above the sea level, which will necessitate locks, and the distance of the town from some suitable point of connection with the estuary of the Humber, is approximately from 45 to 50 miles.

LATE reports of the apple crop in the United States are not so favorable, since the cool and frosty spring has affected Southern New England, New York and the Atlantic coast. The past month has however been favorable for the crops and at present the condition is higher than last year in the majority of the States. The condition of apples in Connecticut is poor and in New. York State and, Virginia it is unsatisfactory. In the past three or four weeks the decline has been quite heavy in New England. In Maine and New Hampshire the crops fell off six points and in Vermont eight. The Nutmeg State last year had a good yield of apples, but this year the crop will be below an average. In New York State: the crop will be about three-fourths of an average. With the exception of New Jersey the yield along the Atlantic States will be an average. The prospects in the Western States are favorable for a good average yield. From the Pacific coast the reports indicate, a large crop. considerably over an average. From England we learn that the condition is very low, while on the European continent the yield will be good.

Tus jury in the case of James R? Bain, the locksmith whose premises were recently dostroyed by fire, against the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, have given a verdict practically in his favor by finding that the property was totally destroyed, that the payment of the Glasgow and London (the other company interested) did not cover the loss : that due notice and proof of loss had been given, and that the agreement of appraisement of loss by the Montreal agent was not immediately repudiated by the head agent in Toronto. The jury, however, found that Bain did not give the company notice of having effected a second insurance. The case will now come before the Court of Review for argument and judgment. An action has been entered by Mr. Bain against Mr. Alex. Dixon, the head agent of the company, for \$10,000 damages for libellous statements alleged to have been contained in a letter written by him to his head office in Norwich, Eng, and also in another letter written to Mr. Bain himself in reference to his claim for losses by the fire in Fortification lane.

The local wholesale peach dealers state that they have entered into a shipping arrangement but not into a combine to regulate prices. They say that peaches are now cheapor than last year if the various, weights of the baskets are taken into consideration. The arrivals from Delaware under, the new system have given overy satisfaction, the fruit arriving in perfect order as it escapes handling and

transhipment. The public appreciate the change as every basket has been quickly taken up. The direct shipment is a car of about 650 baskets per day. This of course is quite apart fram the large trade in California and Canadian peaches. This explanation seems necessary in view of misleading statements in the daily press charging dealers with putting the price of peaches up to \$4 per basket. So far no protest has been made to government against the duty now collected on peach cases, but it is looked upon as vexatious.

MR. MASSON, M. P., writes an Ottawa correspondent, is here from Owen Sound on business with the Minister of Public Works. A sum of \$15,000 was placed in the estimates last session for carrying out improvements in the shape of dredging, cribbing, etc. Mr. Masson wants the work commenced as quickly as possible. He is also here to urge the department of railways and canals to authorise the selection of stone from the Owen Sound quarries for the work on the Sault Ste. Marie canal. The Grand Trunk Company, Mr. Masson says, whose line passes 15 miles on one side of the town and 18 miles on the other, have been talking of coming into the town for some time past but have not stirred at present in the direction of connecting and giving communication east and west. The crops in the vicinity of Owen Sound have been wonderfully improved by the late rain. There will be a good crop of fall wheat. A drought of six weeks was experienced and in some cases the rain came too late. The hay crop is very light. Mr. Masson received a promise that the works at Owen Sound would be commenced at once.

A SPECIAL report upon the fisheries, protection service of Canada for 1887, has been issued by the fi-heries department. The returns of Commander Gordon and other officers show that practically no seizures were made for violations of the fishery regula ions last season. This improved condition of affairs is doubtless due to the modified instructions issued to the protection vessels, in convequence of remonstrances by the Imperial government. The captains of cruisers report that the American fishing vessels which are manned chiefly by Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island men showed no disposition to trespass within the three mile limit. The total expenditure by the Dominion Government upon last year's gulf and coast fishery protection service was \$104,593.

The Manchester ship canal promises to be an extraordinary enterprise, and the work on the first section is being pushed forward with remarkable rapidity. In Cheshire, at the part where it is proposed to enter the Mersey; great docks are being cut, and between theie and Ellesmere Port, a distance of a little over four miles, and comprising what is known as Eastham section, there are no fewer than 1,700 working day and night on the ground. There are also 22 locomotives employed in drawing the *debris* awy after it is raised by eleven steam excavators. These enornous machines dig out the channel for the canal and dispose of the earth at the daily rate of nearly 600 yards. The width of the canal from bank to bank will be 300 feet, and at the bottom about 126 feet.

MR. W. J. BUCHANAN, general manager of the Bank of Montreal, who has just returned from a trip to the North-West and British Columbia, says that the Winnipeg people are very jubilant over the crop prospects. They talk of harvesting seventeen or eighteen million bushels, and some estimate the crop at as much as twenty millions against fourteen millions last year. The damage by the carlier frosts was very slight indeed, but since then the reports have been rather discouraging, and while it is impossible to ascertain the damage done by the last frost on August 30th, there is no doubt that the crops have suffer d somewhat in some localities.

The Customs receipts at the port of Montreal for the month of August were \$828,049. 59 as compared with \$762,337.38 for the corresponding month of last year, showing an increase for the year of \$65,712.21. The receipts at the /Inland Revenue office were \$161,225,25 as compared with \$125,115.91 for the corresponding month of last year, showing an increase of \$36,109.34 for this year. The total duties collected at Toronto for the month of August, 1888, amounted to \$440,-425.77 as compared with \$465,505.99 for the same month in 1887, showing a decrease of \$25,080.22.

The following are the customs rulings for the month of August :--

Scissors, plated 30 per cent.

- Scissors, not plated, 25 per cent.
- Rape seed, 20 per cent.
- Brass weights for scales, 30 per cent.
- Fish pumice, 20 per cent.
- Spring wire collars, 30 per cent.
- Insect powder, 20 per cent, Meenschaum pipes, real or genuine, 20 per cent.
- Meerschaum pipes, artificial, 35 per cent. Huckleberries, 20 per cent.
- Pears, 20 per cent. Repairs on machinery, either on vessel or otherwise, 30 per cent.

The reports received from English shipbuild ng centres are very encouraging. Fresh contracts have been secured by builders on the Tyne and Clyde, and shipowners evidently hold the opinion that there is no fear at present of overloading the market with tonnage. Next year will put this to the test; but meanwhile the trades connected with the shipbuilding industry show welcome signs of improvement. Iron and steel plates are hardening in value, and the rolling mills have orders on hand to last them for months to come. FARMERS in the Montreal district state that the heavy rains will greatly reduce supplies of winter feed. Scarcely any grain can besaved. Oats, which have laid on the ground for the last fortnight, and been turned probably a dozen times, had finally to be abandoned as worthless. Standing wheat and barley are actually sprouting. The pea crop promises to be entirely destroyed, and the potatoes are rotting in the ground.

THE total pack of twenty-eiglt Golumbia canneries this season is stated to have been 354,200 cases. This estimate makes this year's total pack only 6,700 cases more than last year's spring pack, and about 19,600 cases less than last year's total pack. No fall fish will be packed this year on the Columbia River. Of the 354,200 cases one firm has handled the product of seven canneries, aggregating 36,000 cases, or about one-fourth of the total pack, with two or three months to operate in yet before the season expires.

The Customs Department has prepared a statement showing that of the 22,000 tons of tea which were shipped from Hiogo and Yokohama, Japan, to North American ports, during the year ended April 30, 23J per cent. came via the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company and the Canadian Pacific Railway. President -Van Horne believes that the Canadian Pacific's per centage of the tea tonnage can be more than doubled after the new fast occan line to China and Japan is in operation.

At a recent meeting of the directors of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company it was decided not to accept any of the offers made to the company for the issuing of \$500,000 of bonds, the premium being considered too small. As the bonds bear six per cent, interest the company is not disposed to sell them except at a price that will be equal to five per cent.

A GIRCULAR has been Issued from the C. P. R. telegraph office stating that the cable tariff war has terminated and a rate of twenty-five cents p r word from the Province of Ontario and Quebec to Great Britain, Ireland, France and Germany has been adopted by all the companies.

THE tonnage of the vessels built in Great Britain during the year 1886 amounted to 473,000 tons, the lowest output for many years. The tonnage built during 1887 amounted to 578,000 tons, an increase of 105,-000 tons, an increase of 105,000 tons over 1886.

Abvious from Canadian orchards continue to be satisfactory and as apples are again reported to be a light crop in Great Britain there will be a demand for all offerings at good prices. As an indication of the rapid development of the Argentine Republic, the interesting fact is noted that since January, 1887, new banks have added \$52,500,000 to her banking capital, of which \$42,000,000 has been subscribedby citizens of the Republic. The Increase of banking capital has been as great as that of the National banking system of the United States during the same period, and makes a truly wonderful showing. There is said to be still an urgent demand for more banks in Argentine to loan money on mortgages.

CANADIAN buyers have for some time been comparatively free buyers of Japan teas in New York. This is said to be due in part to the neglect of operators to contract for their wants during the early portion of the season under an impression that rates would be lower, and in part to the fact that teas are available in the States at relatively cheaper cost than they can now be reached at primary points.

The packing of fresh muckerel in cans at the Eastward has been seriously checked by the prevalence of high prices and scarcity of fish. Some of the canneries have decided to not attempt packing, as they cannot see their way clear to obtain a sufficient return to make the business remunerative. Last season the industry was suspended for the same reason, and the trade was unable to offer stock during the entire year, and the prospects thus far would appear to indicate the same condition of affairs this year.

The combination of wine dealers in San Francisco, formed for the purpose of fixing the price of both grapes and wine, is meeting with vigorous opposition, it is said, from the growers. Indeed, the latter express a determination to dry their grapes rather than submit to dictation from the combine, and even talk of establishing agencies at New York and other eastern points to look after their interests.

THE detention of grain barges at the Gallops Rapids and other points on the St. Lawrence, owing to low water, has been a frequent cause for complaint of late.

Correspondence.

To the Editor JOURNAL OF COMMERCE :---

DELR Six, Relative to an answer in your issue of June 15th, signed "Amicus," to a query as, to how a man would come out, who sold 24 horses at \$125 each, if on the first 12 he made 25 per cent. profit and on the second 12 he made a loss of 25 per cent, I beg to submit in correction that calculations of profit and loss, being usually and properly based on the cost price, it should be in both cases in this instance, and that the man lost \$200 on the whole, as follows, viz :. The first 12 cost him \$100 each or \$1,200 in all, which being sold at \$125 each gave him 25 per cent. profit ; the second 12 cost him \$166.666 each, or \$2,000 in all, which; being sold at \$125 each, made him a loss of 25 per cent. Total cost, \$3,200; total sale, \$3,000; actual loss, \$200.

Yours truly,

AMEO.

St. Johns, P.Q., Aug. 17, 1888

Meetings, &c.

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the shareholdars of the Canada Life Assurance Company was held in the board room of the head offices in Hamilton on the 28th ulto.

REPORT BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Of the applications for assurances during the past year, amounting to \$5,351,456, upon 2,555 lives, 157 for \$3.29, 120 not being upon such lives as the Directors deemed it prudent to accept were declined, and of the balance, 2,398 policies, for \$5,022,336, were issued. Of these, however, 141 applications, amounting to \$241,261, not being carried out, the actual business of the year was \$4,781,075 of new assurances under 2,257 policies, with a new premium income of \$156,361.

The Company's total assurances in force, including profit bonuses attaching to them, at 30th April last, were \$43,975,251, under 22,207 policies, upon 16,920 lives.

The income receipts of the year were \$1,-696,070.70, and the total expenditure \$564,-050.07, the difference increasing the assets of the Company to \$8,956,063.84.

During the past year 151 deaths occurred, involving assurances for \$404,006.20 under 187 policies, all of which, with the large profit boauses attaching to them, were paid by the Company upon completion of the necessary proofs and discharges, without any delay, and it may be added that these death claims were again largely under the amount calculated and provided for.

The low rates of interest prevailing during the past year to some extent affected the Company's receipts in that respect, and the difficulty of oblaining a sufficient amount of satisfactory investments having made it inadvisable to dispose of any debentures or other securities, the absence of profits from that source made the return therefrom less than that of the previous year. During the current year, however, a more favorable result may be anticipated, for a very considerable profit has in that way already been attained.

To meet the desire of many assurers wishing to join the Company, the Board has adopted a system of Tontine Profit Policies, whereby the holders who survive such Tontine period as they may select will obtain the benefit of the large accumulations of profits which will then arise, and which it is confidently anticipated will oven greatly exceed the liberal bonuses which have hitherto been given to assurers.

By the death of Mr. Dennis Moore, in November last, the Company sustained a loss of a most interested and useful Director, whose connection with the Board for many years had been of much value to it. The Directors deeply regret the loss of their colleague, whose conscientions, gentle and unassuming, character had warmly attached them to him. The Board was fortunate in obtaining the services of Mr. Adam Brown, M. P., as a Director, to fill they acancy created by Mr. Moore's death, and much advantage to the Company is anticipated by its connection with a gentleman of such high personal and popular character, and occupying so provinent a public position.

In terms of the	he. Compai	iy's charte	er, the fo	I-
lowing directo	rs retire	by rotat	ion :-Th	ıe .
Hon. Sir Alexa				
Toronto ; And				
Thomas Swinya				
as well as Mr. I				
for re-election.		7		
(Ciamod)				

(Signed) A, G. RAMMAY, President, R. Hills, Secretary, THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CONFANY, Hamilton, Ont., 20th August, 1888

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS.

Receipts. To balance at 30th

IO Dalanco, av DUUL		
April, 1887		\$7,614,562 79
To premiums re-		
ceived on new		
policies and re-		
• newals \$	1,253,138	57
To extra risks	1.281	49
To fines	290	
To interest earned		
on investments		
and profits on	Z	
sales of deben-		
		1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 -
tures, etc., less		
reduction of de-		
bentures to par		
value	440,359	89
	,000	_ 1,695,070 70
	1 1 1 1 1	- 1,090,010 10

	\$9,309,633	49
Payments.		-
By Expense account	\$ 237,325	78.
" Re-assurance premiums	3,690	
" Suspense account-payments		
" Claims by death \$394,147 61		
" Olaims by ma-		
tured endow-		
ments 27,800 00		
	- 421,947	
" Cancelled (purchased) policies	5 . 50,589	85
" Profits of Mut-		ં
ual Branch		
" Bonus" \$ 55,794 80) : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	
" Cash "	L is the	
"Diminution of		
premiums" 133,578 24		
	222,902	
" Dividend on stock	25,000	00
" Annuities	. 400	00
		<u> </u>
이번에 이야 방법에 선생했다.	\$ 964,050	07
" Balanco of aggets as ner con		- · · ·

Balance of assets as per gen-

liabilities..... 8,345,583 42

\$9,309,633 49

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF THE ASSETS AND LIA-BILITIES.

Alanda -

	Asteis.	Sec.		÷14.
Cash on hand, \$96	3.63, and	in		
banks \$185,250.56				
Mortgages on real e	state_val	ue	57) - C	
Mortgages on real e in account		. 2	.684.64	j -9'
Debentures-value	in accou	int		
(par value):/	1 - A		
City\$	435,315	38		
County	134,373	34		
Township	379,996	55		
Town Village	724,530	08	$(r_{i}, f_{i}) \in \mathcal{F}_{i}$	1
	568,195	25		
Harbor of Montreal	50,000	00		
Ontario Govern-				
ment subsidy	2,231	13		
Canadian Pacific	8 - 1 - 6 - 6			
land grant bonds	375,000			
Loan companies.	20,000	00		
-Dorchester Bridge				4
Company	6,000	00	7	
Railway bonds.	7,942	41		
Street railway				
bonds	111,000	00		1
			.814.58	4 1

Bank stocks	352,610	15
Stock in loan companies	25,655	б0
Dominion Telegraph Co. stock	5,723	50
" Gas Companies' stock	37,143	65
Coans on Policies	739,234	53
# Lioans on stocks, etc	1,008,504	85
Real estate - Head office and		
branches	334,844	93
Liens on half-credit policies in		
force	143,083	54
Ground rents (present value)	5,253	02
Office furniture	7,226	84
Suspense accounts - balance of	•	
items awaiting arrangement	863	62

\$8,345,583 42

Note:	:	
Cash in agents' and		
others' hands, in-	΄.	
cluding receipts		
held by them for		
+ premiums which		
have since been	1.	
accounted for \$332,613 55		
Half - yearly and 🛛 🖤	•	
, quarterly prem-		
111ms secured on	•	
policies, and pay-	· . ;	. '
able within nine		
months 158,500 21	· · · · · ·	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		.•
S491,113 76 Deduct 10 per cent.		
for cost of collec		на. 1
tion, 49,111 37		
	442,002	39
Accrued interest on debentures,	112,002	
etc	166,478	03
_		_
5	8,954,063	84
Liabilitiec	1	
Capital stock paid up	195.000	00
Proprietors' account	77,009	68
Assurance funds	000,11	
	0,000,000	
is paid for death claims not		
fully due, or for which claim-		
ants had not presented valid		
discharges at 30th April, 1888,		
nearly all since paid.		
Assurance and annuity funds	134	68
Annuity funds	5,325	
Profit funds, being declared pro-		
fits upon mutual assurances.	1,364,166	31
NOTE-From this falls to		
be deducted \$21,186.42, as it		
is paid for vested profits on		~
the above unpaid death claims		
and "cash" and "diminution"		
profits unpaid at 30th April,		
1888.		••
Reserve profit on mutual pol-		
icles	85,807	28
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
	\$8,345,583	10

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON INVESTMENTS.

We hereby certify that we have carefully examined and passed in detail the several securities specified in the general abstract of assets and liabilities to the 30th of April last, and find the same to be correct, and have also vorified the balance of each.

nitta .	Signe	1	F. W. GATES.
ાંગો 🗧		$(z_{i}) \in \mathbb{R}^{n}$	ADAM BROWN.
BVCI.	an i a a a	1.50	WM. HENDRIE.
17:00			N MERRITT.
her	318 N - P	54 C.	G. M. INNES.
Canada L	ife Assurat	ncă Cor	nnany offices.

-Hamilton, 20th August, 1888.

AUDITOR'S REPORT, 1588.

To the President, Vice-President, and Directors of the Canada Life Assurance Company :

GENTLEMEN,-I have completed the audit of the Company's Books of Account to the close of the financial year ending 30th of April last; the entries have been duly vouched and correctly recorded, and the cash balances agree with the banker's statements at the above date, after deducting the outstanding cheques as noted in the ledger.

The debentures, mortgages, bonds, and other securities were severally produced and examined; their amounts correspond with the schedules of investments herewith submitted, and with the totals of the several investment funds as stated in the ledger.

The accompanying statements of Assets and Liabilities and Receipts and Payments have also been examined with the ledger balance and are hereby certified as correct.

I remain, gentlemen.

Yours very faithfully, (Signed) JAS. SYDNEY CROCKER, Auditor.

Hamilton, 17th August, 1888.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The President, in moving the adoption of the report, spoke as follows :-

I beg to move the adoption of the report of the directors which is before you; but, before remarking upon the business portion of it, I would allude to the intimation of the Company's loss during last year by the death of our much-respected colleague, Mr. Dennis Moore, to whose worth and c.aracter, and the value of his services, the report deservedly bears testimony. Mr. Adam Brown, one of the members of Parliament for our city, was unanimously elected to fill Mr. Moore's place on the Board for the remainder of the latter's term as a Director, and his election has proved a very useful and a very popular one

The new business of the year was most satisfactory in amount and in character. It surpassed any former year, except 1886, when the large quinquennial profits which the Company then divided among its assurers induced many to apply them in purchase of further assurances, and so made that year an unusually large and somewhat' exceptionally successful one.

The new assurances were 2,257 for \$4,781,-075, giving an average sum assured of \$2,-118, and as this was altogether upon business. on the system of payment of the full premiums necessary to cover the Company's continuous risk, so large an average indicates the superior class of risks which the sound position and the successful history of the Company attach to it. The total life assurance liabilities are as nearly as possible forty-four million dollars, and the magnitude of this business is illustrated by the fact that its amount is more than one-fourth of the total aggregate liabilities of all the banks in Canada. The year's income was \$1,695,070.70, and persons who have not perhaps thought of these figures and the position which the Canada Life Company occupies, may be surprised to learn that its income exceeds, I believe, the income of any other Canadian corporation, except that of the two great railways which span our Dominion, and that of the leading Canadian Bank:

The Company's assets have been increased to \$8,954,063.84, and considerable difficulty. having been experienced during last year in readily obtaining sufficient investments, somewhat lower rates of interest had for a time to be accepted. The position of affairs in that respect has now, however, somewhat improved, and the Company's funds are again fully employed, with the prospect of that being con-

tinued and at rather better rates. During the year the temporary difficulty which I have alluded to, of obtaining sufficient satisfactory investments, interfered with our realizing such profits upon securities disposed of as we have done in other years, when that was of advantage to the Company, but you will be pleased to know that already in the current year very considerable profits have been realized in that way, with the prospects also of a good deal more.

The death claims were exceptionally moderate in amount, and a lower percentage of the amount calculated upon than for several. years back. This favorable result indicates the Board's care in the selection of the lives proposed for insurance, and, coupled with the zealous attention devoted by the directors to the prudent and careful investment of the Company's funds, affords every reasonable guarantee of the continuance of that success of which in the past they may not unjustly feel proud.

As our report mentions, we have added to the plans of the Company by the adoption of a system of Tontine profit policies, which being likely to be very profitable and advantage-ous to assurers who attain the Tontine periods they may select, we hope the system will prove another attraction to the class of good lives which we desire to continue to induce to join us.

The accounts and statements placed before you are very full and clear, but if there be any explanation which may be desired, I shall very gladly supply whatever may be asked, and in my power. I beg to move the adoption of the report as submitted to you.

Mr. F. W. Gates, Vice President, said :-Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, the President, in his address, has so fully covered all the ground relating to our business during the year, that I have to content myself with simply seconding the adoption of the report, which I have pleasure in doing. The report was then unanimously adopted.

THANKS TO PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS.

Mr. Yates had very great pleasure in moving a vote of thanks to the President and Directors for their attention to the interests of

the Company during the past year. Mr. W. F. Findlay, in seconding the motion, said :-- We need only look at the carefully prepared statement which has been placed in the hands of the shareholders present to see that the Directors have taken every care of our interests in the past year. It is also very gratifying to learn, from the state-ment made by the President, that we have added \$750,000 to our assets. I have therefore very great pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks to the President and Directors.

The motion was unanimously adopted,

THANKS TO THE OFFICERS.

Mr. Adam Brown, M.P., moved, seconded by Mr. Wm. Hendrie, that the thanks of the shareholders be tendered to the agents and officers and medical advisers of the Company, to whose exertions in the interests of the Company its remarkable success is in a great measure due. In support of his motion Mr. Brown said :- This resolution, I am sure, needs no commendation at my liands. It is well known all over the country that the agents of the Canada Life are men of great prudence, zeal and energy. As to the officers of the Company at the head offices, we all know what they have done in the interests of the Company, and I cannot speak too highly of the chief medical officers here and those throughout the country who, co-operate with them. It is but right that these officers should have a proper acknowledgment of their valuable services, and I' have therefore

much pleasure in moving the resolutionwhich I have just read.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Burton moved, seconded by Mr. John Stuart, the appointment of Messrs. John Riddell and W. B. Macdouald as scrutineers of votes for the election of directors.

For a period of four years—Hon. Sir Alex. Campbell, K C M.G., Toronto; Andrew Allan, Esq., Montreal; Thomas Swinyard, Esq., New York.

For a period of three years—Adam Brown, Esq., M.P., Hamilton. The meeting then adjourned.

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

Financial.

MONTREAL, Thursday Evening, Sept. 6, 1888.

Money in London is cabled at 24. Locally the supply continues large, and except for a slightly better demand, we can chronicle no change from last week. Call loans rule steadily at 3 per cent. and we do not hear of any better rate, being-obtained. At the same time day-to-day money from the smaller banks is said to have been obtained at a fraction less, although we cannot trace any transactions. Commercial paper, remains, practically unchanged with a nominal range of from 6 to 8 per cent. according to character. This range is substantially correct, and six per cent. is the ruling figure, although some gilt. edge paper has been done at five. Remittances continue poor, and the paper falling due on the fourth was badly met; only 25 to 40 per cent. being reported as taken up. It is useless to "expect" money now until after the harvest, and, as a consequence, many perfectly solvent houses find themselves sorely pinched for ready money .- Sterling exchange is steady and values are well maintained. Sixties are quoted at 9/01, between banks and 91/@1 over the counter. Demand 98/@1 and 97/a10. Cables 101. Posted rates in New York are 4.851 and 4.88. Actual, 4.841/05 and 4.872@4.88. Cables' 4.882. New York funds are, at 1-16 discount to par between banks and 1/01 premium over the counter.-On the local stock exchange the "bulls" still have things very much their own way. No news has transpired to affect the market adversely, and with cheap money and a scarcity of stocks they find no difficulty in controlling the situation. ', The comparatively bigh values ruling have tempted out a little investment stock but not more than they could easily take care of, and the " bear " element appear to be laying low until a rise in money shall force their opponent's hands. The market is purely a broker's one, and there appears to be very little prospect of the public taking a hand in for sometime to come ; as-a consequence there is no pressure to sell, while the g bulls " feel, that they have got as much stock as they want and hence are not anxious-

to buy. When money becomes dearer and this stock must be unloaded on the market there will be a heavy drop, unless the public. can be induced to take some of it, which at present does not seem very likely. Commerce was the favorite stock of the week and rose to 119. It is really the cheapest stock in the market at present and under the existing. management is absolutely safe. Northwest. Land was run down 24 points owing to rumors of frost and consequent damage to crops. Montreal was firm with but ltttle doing, and the other stocks, attracted a fair degree of attention, although the total volume of sales falls short of that of last week :

. , IB .		-ਦ	<u>е</u> н-	0 ⁴
Banks.	No. Sbares	Highest price.	Lowes price.	Average same week 1887.
Commerce	1192		1161	
Hochelaga	. 57	971	971	
Jac. Cartier		86 1	861	
Merchants	126			1311
Molsons	1: 20	155	. 155	135]
Montreal	282	224	228	231
Ontario	50	$123\frac{1}{2}$	123	121
Peoples	. 115	105,		110
Toronto	25	210	210	-205
Miscellaneous.				
Can. Cotton Co	50	. 35	35	80
Can. Pacific	400	571	561	54]
Gas	480			218
Gas ex div	25	2101	210]	
Montreal S't R'y	47	207	2071	230
N.W. Land	400	637	61	55
Richelieu	250	53	52]	57
Telegraph	955	95	93	97

ELEPHANT "Durable FLOOR and ROOF-ING Paints, DRY HARD and QUIOK. "ELEPHANT "COLORED PAINTS in irons,

cans and kegs. ELEPHANT." JAPAN COLORS in all the

newest and richest colors. ELEPHANT '' VARNISHES, JAPANS,

STAINS and Lacquers. ELEPHANT '' on the Package is a guarantee

of REALLY good-paint.

FERGUSSON<u>, ALEXANDER</u> & Co. montreal

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS, MONTREAL, Thursday Evg., Sept. 6, 1888.

A fair volume of business has been done during the past week. Oonsiderable orders were left by our trade excursion visitors, fow of whom are now in town. The fall trade so far has been an average one taking the business done from this point with all parts of

the Dominion into consideration. Some sections of the country have, of course, not equalled expectations owing to poor or so but this will affect payments more than the general distribution. Most of the leading firms expect the year's trade to lead that of last year, provided that the frost damage is only slight. The prospects for good prices for farm produce are still encouraging.

DRUGS & OHEMICALS -- Moderately active with few changes. Chemicals in England are firm, with the exception of soda crystals in the Tyne, which are 6d per ton cheaper.

DATEY PRODUCE AND PPOVISIONS .- The cheese market is quiet but about steady. There has been no large buying during the week and 9c is considered high enough in New York, sellers showing some confidence. July cheese has been pretty well taken out of first hands both in Canada and the States and August cheese will have a clear field. It is stated that although the August cheese may be no better quality than July, it is a month later made, and the same prejudice does not exist against it in the minds of dealers, who lost money in July stock last year. The cable was unchanged at 468. A year ago the mar-ket was 12c@124c, cable 578; in 1886, 9c@ 10c, cable 45s 6d, and in 1885, 71c@8c, cable 39s. In 1884 the cable was 51s. At Woodstock, Ont., on the 5th 7,000 boxes August were offered and 850 sold-at 9c. In Ingersoll. this week 21 factories offered 9,504 boxes July and August. Sales reported were 234 boxes at 8§c, which was the highest price offered for July cheese. Butter quiet with moderate local trade and a few odd lots taken for export. Eggs in cases, 15c@16c, with about 1c'higher paid by the fancy grocery trade for selected stock. In provisions business was quiet but prices are firm. Pork and lard are firm in England and the western, markets are irregular. The market quotations will be found in prices current.

Day Goods.-We are able to chronicle a marked improvement in the dry goods trade, and the outlook is certainly brighter all round. Near-by traders have been flocking in and purchasing fairly freely. The western trade is also better than a few weeks ago, and it is anticipated that the sorting trip will be a good one. All round the feeling is brighter and better. Stocks in wholesale hands are settling down well and there are no evidences of overstocking in any department. It is evident that the wholesalers, like the retailers, have been holding off and purchasing only with extreme caution, and that consequently their stocks are well in hand. The city retail trade as well as the suburban storekeepers report a good week's trade. Most of the seaside folks are now returned, and this, with the opening of the schools and the co weather, has stimulated trade: Remittances, however continue poor, and the paper falling. due on Tuesday was poorly met, the average being only reported at 25 to 40 per cent. of the face. Until the harvest is finished and the crops got to market, we cannot expect any improvement in this direction ; but with fair crops and high prices ruling, we should,

FISH AND OLLS.—The reports so far received indicate a dear fish season in Montreal as the catch of herrings so largely used here is, so far, disappointing. A tolegram of recent date read: "Labrador herring filshery a failure so far." Dealers say there is a chance of better news later on, but high prices for all kinds of fish are expected this fall owing to short catches and high prices at the sea-board. Some Cape Breton herring has been sold at \$5.90 but no more can be got under \$6. There have been a few arrivals of French shore fish, placed a few days back at about \$5. Oils are firm. Some dealers claim 31c@32c as the bottom price for cod-oil and predict 50e before long for s.r. pale seal. A slight modification is deemed sufficient in our list for the time being.

FLOUR AND GRAIN .- The flour market is firm and prices here are about 10c@30c per brl higher than tast week. Wheat is weak, after an exciting 'bull' movement in Chicago, the re-action being due to speculative causes. English advices have ruled strong. The position in general is reviewed in an article elsewhere, Canadian shippers engaged in the Nowfoundland trade are still shipping white wheat flour from St. Louis, Mo., and other United States points to the lower ports. It seems likely that Canadian flour on account of its relative dearness, will not be available for some time yet. Very little, if any, American wheat is being brought in free for grinding in bond as since the development of the North-West, Manitoba wheat has filled the bill. All the way from \$1.15@\$1.20 has been paid here and at points west for Manitoba and Northern wheat. Coarse grains are generally firm. A bid of 92c was made for a round lot of peas for delivery last half September or first half October, and refused. Canadian peas in Liverpool 6s 6d. Prices in Ohicago compared with last year: Wheat 92 fo and 65, Sept; 92 j c and 70 k, 0ct; 93 j c and 73 Dcc. Corn 44 f c and 41 j c Sept; 44 j c and 41 c 0ct; 39 g c and 42 c Dec.

GREEN FRUITS, ETC.—The amount [of business dono has been fair. A number of changes will be found in prices. Hurvest apples \$1.25@\$1.60. Canadian apples in baskets 20c@50c; Astrachans, \$1.75@\$2, and Duchees \$1.75@\$2.25. Western grapes 5c@7c per lb. California peaches \$2@\$2.25 per box; Canadian, \$3@\$3 50 per carrier; Delaware Crawfords, in large round baskets, \$1.25@\$1 50. Cal., Bart., pears, \$5.50@\$6; Cal. plums, \$2@ \$2.25; Cal. grapes, \$3. Lomons, \$3@\$4 per box; cases \$5@\$7. Bananas, red, \$1@\$1.50; yellows, \$1 25@\$2, as to ~size. Canadian tomates in 3 peck baskets, 40c. Spanish onlons, \$4@4 50 per case. Dates, 4c; Tunis on stock, 12c, lb. Bag firs, 4c@44c; 1-lb. boxes, 9e per lb.; 10 to 14 lb boxes, 10c@13c. Coccanuts, \$4.50@\$5 per 100. Water melons

GROOBRIES.—About the usual traile is being done, a fair share being secured by all the leading firms. A few small parcels of currants have arrived, via Liverpool, on the "Oregon," and are offering on the market at 64c in lots. The first arrivals of new Walencias are held at 8c. Other early shipmonts will be soon available at 'probably lower prices, say 74 to 74c. Some old lots have been cleared out at 54c. The market is pretty clean and in good shape for the new fruit. A few more small lots of Barbadees molasses may arrive direct but the bulk of the supply is already forward. It is generally admitted that receipts have been liberal but

the demand has been extra good on account of the small turn out of syrup from the sugar. refineries. The jobbing price is still 38 to 39c. The last cargo which came to hand had been sold to arrive. Dealers are now turning their attention to other molasses than Barbadoes at about quotations given this week in our prices current. Raw sugar is quiet but firm. Porto Rico is selling slowly at 6c. Since our last there have been sales at $5\frac{1}{4}c$ but holders say this cannot be repeated. Japan teas are gradually working into better shape. There is more demand, especially for new, and holders are feeling better over the prospects. The C. P. R. steamer "Albany" has brought several invoices of Foochow blacks whith show considerably higher prices than last year. One broker sold 1500 pkgs of tea this week and expected to close 2000 before the close of the week. An English supply house write: "Sugar.-There has been considerable enquiry, and a large busi-ness done at about 6d advance. Tea.--Lower grades of Congous have dropped considerably since our last, Common Shantams having sold ut 3³d to 4d per lb, Fair at 6³d per lb, Medium at 7³d per lb, Good Ningchow 10³d per lb. Greens.-About 1000 boxes new senson's Ping Suey sold without change in prices. New season's Moyunes are just arriving, and consequently old season's are about cleared. Coffee.—The quantity in sale has been moderate, and prices are about the same with the exception of Mocha, which has recovered the decline, and Plantation Ceylon, and East India, which are about 1s per cwt. dearer, with a continued good enquiry. Java is steady and unchanged. Fruit-We have despatched our first shipments of Valencias and Currants across the Atlantic, on favorable terms, but hope to see easier prices im-mediately. The second Ourrant steamer is mediately. due the end of this week, and the next with Valencias about the end of next week, when we shall probably see some adjustment of Sultanas have arrived in London in prices. small quantities, and have sold at 25 to 305 per cwt. f. o. b. Prunes are reported rather short in the crop, and prices likely to go higher.

HIDES AND TALLOW.—The demand for hides is fairly good and prices are nominally unchanged. Tallow is steady and among the sales was 2,000 lbs, considered good quality at 5½c. The hide market in New York is thus reported: The comparatively full business in general assortments has possibly furnished tanners with liberal stocks for a short period at least, but it must be remembered that leather is going out freely, and raw material must of necessity receive proper attention. It is the opinion among importers and brokers that business will be satisfactory. Stock is held for full prices.

Hors.—The market is decidedly mixed and difficult to report in a satisfactory manner. A local dealer who bought 1887 hops five or six days ago at 8½ c and 90 says he would give little more than that to day in the excited state of the market while he scarcely knows what to ask for his holdings. The high prices always check consumption as brewers use less hops and also substitutes for hops. New Canada hops will probably be worth at least 20c for best quality if the unfavorable reports from English hop growing districts continue. Predictions beyond that are scarcely justified at present as it is a very uncertain market at the best of times. The London market is very firm. Best 1887 hops are quoted in New York at 13c/015. In Oneida and Cooperstown, N.Y., contracts for new crop have been mede at 156, 200 and 250



LONDON, ENGLAND.





Banks.	Bid Sopt 6.	Bid Aug. 30.		Bid. Sept 6.	
Montroal. Ontario Toronto Morehants. Commerce. Imperial Dominion . Standard. Hamilton .	1365	200 1374 1161 1374 219 1281	Landed Credit Bldg. & Lonn Lond'n & Can'd	185 130 103 142	1961 167 185 190 115 104 148] 118

BUTTER. -- Offerings are more liberal and prices weaker. Ohoice dairy sold in 5 to 10 tub lots at 18c, and a round lot of store-packed with whites thrown out, changed hands at 15c. It is said to be accumulating at country points. Greamery rules at 19c to 22c. Eggs are getting firmer, with sales at 16c to 17c a dozon in case lots. Cheese dull, and jobbing at 100.70

Daugs.-A fair business is reported for the week, with but few changes in quotations. Potass Iodide is lower at \$3.60 to \$3.75. Tartarle acid, 58c to 60c. Turpentine, 57c to 60c. Howard's quinine, 50c to 52c, and German, 450 to 500.

are firm with sales of old No. 2 fall on Monday at \$1.03, and No. 2 hard Manitoba at \$1.10. On Thursday No. 1 Northern sold at \$1.10, and No. 1 is held at \$1.13@\$1,14. No. 2 Ontario spring is nominal at about 95c. Barley is quiet; no sales of car lots yet; a few cars of Nos. 1, 2 and 3 have been received. Oats quiet and rather firmer at 35c for Ontario new mixed, and 39c for old Manitobas. Peas are dull and nominal at about 72c for No. 2. The first load of new rye sold at 701c on the street yesterday. Corn sold at 61c on track. Bran steady at \$12.50 at outside mills and \$16 here. Oatmeal is quoted at \$5.85 for car lots of ordinary brands, and at \$5.10 for granulated. Pressed Hay steady at \$14.50/2\$16.00 for good to choice qualities of timothy.

GBOOERIES .- Business continues fair, and prices rule firm. New dried fruits expected next week ; London layers, \$2.75 to \$3.00 ; Sultanas held at 10c. Valencias at 64c to 64c, and currants at 64c to 7c. Sugars are in good demand; Canadian refined 54c/264c; standard granulated 8c@8tc; Paris lump 8tc; powdered 84c/@84c; extra ground, in boxes, 9c/@94. Teas fairly active and coffees steady; Rio, 15c to 17c.

Calfskins, unchanged at 8/081c for cured, and 6@7c for green.

LIVE STOCK .- Receipts of cattle have been heavy during the week, and prices are lower. The best shippers sold at 41c to 43c, and the best butchers at 4c. Inferior cattle sold at 21 to 3c. Stockers are quoted at at $3\frac{3}{4}$ @41c. Sheep sold at 4c for shippers, and at \$3.50@ \$4.25 a head for butchers. Lamb, \$3/@\$3.75 a head, and hogs 53/061.

PROVISIONS .- Trade is quite and prices continue to rule firm. Long clear sells at 111c@120 and O. C. 101c. Smoked Hams 13c@131c; Lard, American, in pails 111-C@12c, and tubs 11@114c. Mess Pork \$18,00@\$18.50. Dried Apples at 64c@7c, and evaporated at 9c Potatoes caster at 45c a bag. Hops. sold at 10c@13c for 1887, and the new crop is nominal at 14c@15c.

Wool .- Trade is quiet and featureless with receipts moderate. A few transactions are reported at 19c/@20c for selected fleece, Southdown is quoted at 23c, and rejections at 16c@ 17c. Pulled wools, in small lots, at 23c@23fc and extras at 27c@27fc.



PROVINCE of QUEBEC

Department of Crown Lands.

WOODS AND FORESTS.

Quebec, 9th August, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that, conformably to the elauses of the Act 86 Victoria, chapter 9, the fol-lowing timber limits will be offered for sale at public auction in the sales room of the Depart-ment of Crown Lands, in this city, on WEDNES-DAY, the 17th October next, at 10.30 A.M.sub-joet to the conditions mentioned below, namely '

Upper Otlawa Agency.

Limit No. 7	, 1st Range Bl	ock A - 16	Square	miles.
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Limit No. 5 Rea	2, River Coulo r, River Gatin Calumot Islan	6nn 58	4 8	•
		904	-	
2	Lower Ottan	va Agencij.		
Limit L Riv Limit Town Limit Town		05	square	miles.
	Fotal	40	5-6	

Chaudiere Agency.

Limit Township Langevin No. 2 38 square miles. Total 67

Montmagny Agency.

Limit Township of Bellechasse 93 square miles Saint Maurice Agency. Limit Batiscan No. 7 East 24 square miles

Rimouski Agency.

Limit Rear River Hunqui 8 "Nomtaye No. 2 48; Rear Awautjish 38 "River Gausapscul N. 1 North 6 Towaship Saint Donis 15 8 square miles

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Total 1051

Lake St. John Agency. Limit River Petite Peribonka No. 120 121 121 123 123 25 Sq. miles 50 50 50 50

· 11 --River, Peribonka No. 125

127 Rivor Mistassini No. 123 Rivor nux Froquois No. 129 Rivor Shipshaw No. 130 Rivor Shipshaw No. 131 Ouiatchouan East No. 132 Ouest No. 132 No. 135 No. 135 No. 136 Too dee Commissairos South

Lao des Commissairos South East No. 137 30 Roar Lao des Commissaires Roar Lao des Commissaires

Rear Lao des Commission No. 183 20. South Bast No. 183 20. Lao des Commissaires South West No. 139 24 Rear Commissaires South West No. 140 20 Motabotchouan No. 141 37 No. 142 25

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Township Duoroux No. 148 Dequon No. 149 No. 150 Dime Director No. 151	531 1 1 " 23 "	
" Rear river Poribonka East No.	23 18] "	į,
"Township Boileau No. 154	84 '' 821 '' 18 ''	
L'Allemant No. 156 Ferland No. 157 No. 158	16 41 13 "	
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Grandville Agency. Limit No. 1, 1st rango East Lake		
Temiscouata, Township of Parke, No. 1 Raudot	36 Sq. m 24 61	ile
" Demors A, B,	18 "	, ,
Armand, No. 45 River St. Francis, No. 40	19 " 14 " 164 "	2
" No. 47 Black River Total	38 ** 178 5-6	
Bonaventure Agency.	. 10 6	• •
Limit Tom Ferguson's Brook River Escuminac Glen Brook Marshall Brook	16 Sq. mi	116
" Marshall Brook "- River André " Township of Carleton	81 " 41 "	
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-Total	220 7-12	
Saguenay Agency. Limit Rear Cailliere Township Sagard	.18 Sq. mi 314	lo
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No. 3 River Manitou No. 1 West No. 2	30 " 30 " 30 "	ļ
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" Township Lafleche	18	
" No. 86 Potite Borgeronne West " No. 1 East Potite Borgeronne Total	4 ** 6141	
Gaspe Agency. Limit Gaspe Bay South " Township Blanchot	11 Sq. mi 124 9	lei
North "Township Blanchot "River York North South Sydenham South	3 " 6 "	
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Triver Darrmouth Douth	101 "	
Total	200 5-12	
CONDITIONS OF SALE. The above timber limits at their estimore or less, to be offered at an unset	imated are	38
The above timber limits at their esti more or less, to be offered at an upset made known in the day of sale. "The timber limits to be adjudged bidding the highest amount of bonus, The bonus and first years groun square mile, to be paid in each case i after the sale." These timber locations to be subject	to the par	DC ty
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quaro mile, to bo paid in each case i aftor the salo. These timber locations to be subjec	d ront p mmediate)01 sly

N B.-According to law, no newspaper other than those named by Order in Council, are authorized to publish this notice. SFALED TENDERS addressed to the under-signed, and endorsed "Tender for Elevators, &c., New Departmental Building, Ottawa," will be received until Monday, Ith September next. All necessary information can be obtained at this Department on and after Monday, 20th instant; Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque made payable to the order of the Honor-able the Minister of Pub ic Works, equal to five per cent, of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract work contracted for. If the tender be not accept the cheque will be returned. The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender. lowest or any tender. By order. A. GOBEIL, Secretary. Department of Pub ic Works, Ottawa, 14th Aug., 1888. 5 ESTABLISHE 1 1801. The Oldest and Mos Reliable China House in Cr na la. Offices & Sample Rooms: 339 & 341 St. Paul 8& 10 LeRoy - Street, Street. 28 & 30 St. DizierSt. JOHN L. CASSIDY & CO. Importors of BEITISH, FOREIGN AND AMERICAN China, Glass and Earthenware. Electro-Plated Ware, Lamps, Lanterns and Table Cutlery, Railway & Hotel Supplies MONTREAL TRACTORS & BU Portland Cement. Hull Cement or Water Lime, Common Lime (in barrels or bulk), T. Carr Fire Brick, Pine Shingles. C. B. WRIGHT & SONS HULL, P.Q. CAUTION

visions of all timber regulations now in force and which may be enacted hereafter. Plans of these timber locations will be open for inspection in the Department of Crown Lands, in this city, and at the offices of the local Agents, up to the day of sale.

E E. TACHE. Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands.

to the day of sale.

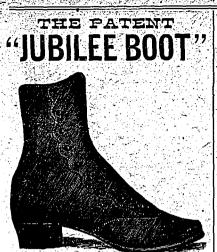
As cortain dealers in and manufacturers of WHITE PAINT' in Canada are making their Packages with our name, WAINERS, PAINERS, & OO, or Walkers, Parker, Walker & Co., buyers of our Paints will kindly take notice that in future we shall BRAND every package. BDU:

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SURETYSHIP.			STOCE	KB AND	BONDS				
The only Company in Canada confining itself	NAME.	${}^{\rm Par}_{{\rm Val}^{\rm Ye}}$	Capital Sub- soribed.	Capital paid-up	Rest.	Div. last 6 Ms.	Dates of Dividends.	Per Cent Prices Sept. 6	Value
to this business. THE GUARANTEE CO. OF NORTH AMERICA.	Brit. North America Can. Bank Commerce Central Commercial, Manitoba. Commercial, Minitoba. Commercial, Windsor. Dominion	\$ 243 50 100 40 50	\$4,866,666 6,000,000 500,000 500,100 306,000 500,000 1,500,000	\$4,866,666 6.000,000 500,000 276,970 260,000 1,500,000	25,000 100,000	3 1 8 9 <u>1</u>	2May 2No4	1184 1024 xd 2194	365 00 59 25 41 00 1C9 75
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of this Company renders the Premiums in certain cases annually reducible until the rate of One-Half per cent, per annum is reached. This Company is under the same experienced man- gement 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 \$560,000 have been paid in	Hondon Morohanta' Can Morohanta, Halifax Molsons Montreal Nova Brunswick Nova Scotia Ontario, Posole's of Halifax Posole's of Halifax	100 100 50 200 50 50 100 100 100	5,799,200 1,000,000 2,000,000	$\begin{array}{c} 5,799,200\\ 1,000,000\\ 2,000,000\\ 12,000,000\\ 500,000\\ 1,114,300\\ 1,500,000\\ 1,000,000\\ \end{array}$	1,920,000 160,000 875,000 6,000,000 350,000 400,000 550,000 310,000	$ \begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 5 & 2 \\ . & 2 \\ . & 6 \\ . & 6 \\ . & 3 \\ . & 7 \\ . & 3 \\ . & 7 \\ . & 3 \\ . & 7 \\ . & 3 \\ . & 7 \\ . & 3 \\ . & 7 \\ . & 3 \\ . & 7 \\ . & 3 \\ . & 7 \\ . & 3 \\ . & 7 \\ . & 3 \\ . & 7 \\ . & 3 \\ . & 7 \\ . & 3 \\ . & 7 \\ . & 3 \\ . & 7 \\ . $	2 June 1 De 1 Aug 1 Fel 1 April 1 Oc 1 June 1 De 1 May Nor 1 Jan 1 Jul 1 Feb 1 June 1 De 1 June 1 De	137 <u>1</u> 117 <u>1</u> 155 223 <u>1</u> 7 86 <u>1</u> 7 210	137 50 117 50 77 50 43 25 210 00 123 00 122 00 19 60
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157 St. James St., MONTREAL. EDWARD BAWLINGS, Vice-Pres. and Managing Director. *N.BThis Company's Doposit is the largest made	Agri. Sav. and Loan Co Brit. Can. Loan & Inv. Co. Brit. Mortg. Loan Assoc. Building and Loan Assoc. Canada Cotton Co	. 50 100 100 25 100	630,200 1,620,000 450,000 750,000 1,500,000 3,500,000 750,000	0 616,374 0 322,412 0 288,971 0 750,090 0 750,090 0 663,990	80,00 47,00 44,00 95,00 1,180,00	0 31 0 5 0 31 0 3 0 3	1 Jan 1 Jul 1 Jan 1 Jul 2 July 2 Jan 2 Jul May Au 2 Jan 2 Jul	y 118 y 100 y 104 <u>1</u> s 35 y 120	59 25 100 00 26 12 - 35 00 60 00 98 75
for Guarantee business by any Company, and is not liable for the responsibilities of any other risks. Leading Wholesale Trade of Montroal GEO. H. LABBE & CO.	Canada Landed Credit Co. Can. Perm. Loan and Sav Can. Sav. and Loan Co Dominion Sav. and Inv. Co Dominion Tolegraph Co Dundas Cotton Co Farmer's Loan and Sav. Co Hamilton Prov. and Loan . Home Sav. and Loan Con	100 50 100 100	1,000,000 1,000,000 500,000 1,057,255 2,700,000 1,500,000	0 878,205 0 1,000,000 0 500,000 0 611,490 0 1,200,000 0 1,100,000	5 157,00 0 107,12 0 570,00 200,00	0 4 8 6 3 0 5	1 June 1 De	90 <u>1</u> 9 84 9 84 9 118 9 168 9 119 <u>1</u>	45 45 42 00 37 00 59 00 168 c0 119 50
Manufacturers and Importers of Chairs, Rockers, Bedsteads, Bed- room, Parlor and Dining Room Furniture and Bedding, WHOLESALE,	Hocholaga Cotton Co Huron & Erie Loan Soc Huron & Lambton Loan Co Imperial Loan and Inv. Co Landod Banking and Loar Lond. & Can-Loan and Ag London Loan Co Lond. and Ont. Inv. Co		2,000,00 1,500,00 500,00 629,85 700,00 5,000,00 679,70	0 1,000,00 0 1,100,00 0 815,03 0 625,90 0 519,26 0 700 0	0 0 417,0 9 47,5 0 100,30 2 60,00	. 21 qt 10 4 10 3 10 3 10 3 10 3 10 3 10 5 10 5 10 5 10 5	y March—qtly. 1 Jan 1 Ju 2 Jan 2 Ju 8 Jan 8 Ju 2 Jan 2 Ju 15 Moh 15 Se 31 Dec 30 Ju	119 9 159 9 115 1	119 00 79 50 115 50 72 50 56 00 112 00
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J. PALMER & SON Solo Agents for Canada,	J. & R. F MANUFAOT GRAHAM And Stone-Crou	URERS	BSC 	RS	Agents fo Newton,	& Bel ANU or Wrig Londor	ARTISTS' MA gian Sheet and JFACTURE ht & Bull, Birm a, Sharratt & P	Polish P RS, E1 lingham : lewth, Lor	'C . Windsor & idon; Petit
1743 & 1745 Notre Dame St., MONTREAL. Samplo Room up stairs.	and Feed Special correspondence so	all k	nds.		WA	REHOU	MONTRE	FA Inspec	CTORY :



Makes a No. 6 foot fit a No. 4 Boot or Shoe. For improved beau-ty and appearance it is absolutely unapproachable. This must be accepted as a literal fact to appreciate the value of this invention. This Boot is equally valuable to gentlemen.

J. F. O'BRIEN. Inventor and Proprietor, QUEBEC, P.Q. Quebec, John August, 1887. I hereby certify that I have been wearing a Non. so boot, and have bought a pair of the new Jublee Boot size No. 8, and find greater comfort and ease in wear-ing them. H. F. CHURCH, N. Y.



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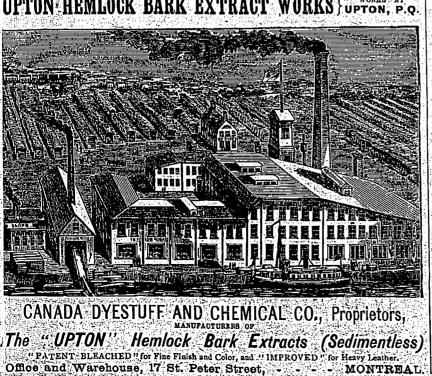
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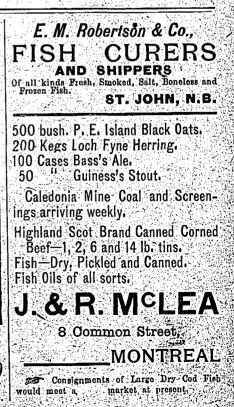
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Montreal, Canada

Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale
Boots and Shoes. Brogans. Split Balmorals. Mip Buff Calf Calf Buff Congress. Calf Folt boots. Kip Folt boots half fox full Sox. Pegged. Split Balmorals. Kip Buff. Pebblod Buff. Pebblod Button Calf Buff. Pebblod Button Calf Buff. Buff. Peopled Button Calf Buff.	Mens. Boys. Youths. \$0 75 11 00 \$0 70 \$60 \$80 \$90 \$65 \$60 75 \$0 85 100 \$75 \$680 109 125 0 85 100 \$75 \$680 \$0.75 \$680 109 125 0 85 100 \$75 \$680 \$0.75 \$680 116 1140 \$90 115 \$680 \$00 \$0 \$00 \$150 \$80 \$100 125 190 \$110 \$180 \$000 \$000 \$000 \$000 \$00 \$000 \$000 \$000 \$00 \$000 \$000 140 165 \$110 \$140 \$000 \$000 \$000 \$000 \$000 \$000 \$000 \$000 \$000 \$000 \$000 \$000 125 200 \$125 \$150 \$000 \$000 \$000 \$000 \$155 \$150 \$000 \$000 \$000 \$000 \$000 \$125 \$240 \$000 \$177 \$000 \$000 \$000 135 240 \$000 \$175 \$000 \$000 \$000 \$000 \$155 \$000 \$000 \$155 \$000 \$000	Rosst ohicken, 1-lb tins. Rosst turkey, 1-lb tins. Corn Brooms. No. 1 Gom 4 strings, hard wood handle No. 2 do 3 strings. No. 3 do 3 strings. No. 4 do 2 strings. No. 4 du 2 strings. No. 6 Juni 4 Jun	0 00 2 40 3 35 0 00 2 75 0 00 2 75 0 00 2 85 0 00 2 45 0 00 2 45 0 00 2 45 0 00 2 45 0 00 1 75 0 00 1 40 0 00 1 40 0 00 1 40 0 00 1 40 0 00 0 18 0 21 0 28 0 28 0 28 0 28	Morphia Optim	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 52 & 0 & 55 \\ 0 & 25 & 0 & 80 \\ \hline \\ 21 & 00 & 0 & 00 \\ \hline \\ 0 & 70 & 0 & 70 \\ 2 & 25 & 2 & 50 \\ \hline \\ 2 & 25 & 2 & 50 \\ \hline \\ 0 & 37 & 0 & 80 \\ \hline \\ 0 & 05 & 0 & 10 \\ \hline \\ 0 & 11 & 0 & 13 \\ \hline \\ 1 & 90 & 2 & 25 \\ \hline \\ 1 & 50 & 1 & 75 \\ \hline \\ 0 & 70 & 1 & 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$
Canned Coods. Lobaters, per case	Name of Article. Wholesale. Gr'nGages, 2-lb tins p ds. \$ 0. \$ c. Corn, per dos 125 1 35 do 2-lb tins, Yarmouth 0 00 1 85 00 2 25 do 3-lb tins, Yarmouth 0 00 1 85 00 2 20 do 3-lb tins, Yarmouth 0 00 1 85 00 2 20 Corned beas, Mar., 2-lb tins 125 1 35 Corned beof, 2-lbs 00 0 2 30 do 15-lbs 00 0 2 50 do 15-lbs 00 00 5 00 King, Brawn, 2-lbs 0 00 1 70 Koeg's Boston Beans, doz 2 00 0 00	Acid Carbolic Cryst Med Alces, Cape Alum Borax, xtls. Bleaching Powder Bluc Vitriol Brimstone Brom. Potass.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Labrador Herrings, No 1 French Shore, No. 1 Sea Trout. Cape Breton Herrings. Mackerel, No 1. Green Cod, Large Braft Draft Balmon No. 1 (therees). Salmon No. 1 (therees). Salmon, No. 1 (therees). "Balmon No. 1 (therees). "Balmon St. Col br Boneless Fish. Cod.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$





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THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENT.-THURSDAY, SEPT. 6, 1888.

Flour. Patent, winter Patent, spring Strain roller Superfine Strong Bakers ntario Bags- Extra Dity Strong Bakers [140] 1b. sks.] por 196 lbs Datmeal, standard brls Datmedi, granulated, brls Rolled Morl Gats Fuel. Prices to householders.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Name of Article. Muskrat, Winter Fall Ottor per skin Raceoon per skin	0 00 0 12 0 00 0 20 8 00 10 00 0 40 0 75 0 40 0 60	Name of Article. Plantation Coylon " Chicory	0 38 0 39 0 34 0 36 0 34 0 35	Name of Article. Gelatino, 1 lb. gan 1 gt pk 2 gt. gs Vermicelli, Canadian.j. Macaroni Ttalian Pret-itron Orango Lemon Slarch: White	0 161 0 1 0 151 0 1
Patont, spring Straight rollor Strong Bakers antario Bags- Extra. Dity Strong Bakers [140] Ib. aks.] por 196 lbs Datmoal, standard brls Manitoba Manitoba Cats Fuel. Prices to householders.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Crain.	040 060	Paris Lump	0 38 0 39 0 34 0 36 0 34 0 35	Orange Lemon	0 161 0 1 0 151 0 1
ntario Bags Satra Dity Strong Bakors [140] Ib. sks.] por 106 lbs Datmoal, standard brls Manitoba Manitoba Atmod. granulatod, brls Rolled Morel Qats Fuel. Prices to householders.	2 00 2 59 5 20 5 25 5 55 5 70 0 00 0 0) 5 80 6 00	"White Winter "Spring Ilard Manitoba, No. 1 do No. 2 Northern, No. 1, do No. 2 Oats Barloy	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Antigua Trinidad Grapo Sugar Rof. Co. Empress Drips Syrup			1 .
Fuel. Prices to householders.	0 00 6 25	Peas, per oo ins	0 46 0 47 9 55 0 60 0 85 0 87	Dom. Crystal A Glucose. B Dextrine Fruil: Loose Muscatel Layers, Malaga London	0 051 0 00	Corn Starch	0 04 0 0 0 064 0 0 0 064 0 0 0 064 0 0 0 077 0 0 0 06 0 0 0 06 0 0
bal. tove hostnut	650 675	Tea (HfChest & Cad.)		Sultanaspor lb. Sociloss	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \ 00 \ 0 \ 00 \ 0 \ 00 \ 0 \ 00 \ 0$	<pre>Vinegar : Imp. Triple, 1 bri Cote D'or. Crystal Pickling</pre>	0 41 0 0 0 28 0 0 0 28 0 0 0 20 0 0 0 20 0 0 0 45 0 0 0 45 0 0 0 20 0 0
rgg ootoh Stenm (ox ship) npo Broton 'iotou ower Pis soroon (retail) ootoh do ordwood Appie, Stt 2in	4 40 4 50 3 40 3 50 4 00 3 25 5 25 0 00 6 00 0 00	Japan, com. to med. ib good med. to fine finest to choicest. Nagasaki '. Hyson, com. to gd Gunpd. com to med., " '' good to fine '' finest Imperial med. to gd	0 10 0 20 0 30 0 60 0 15 0 20 0 24 0 46 0 55 0 65 9 25 0 33	A imonas, paper sneil Walnuts	0 061 0 07	Soap : Best Laundry Common Matches : Common Parlor No. 1 Hardware.	0 06 0 0 0 02 1 0 0 2 25 2 1 :1 75 1 9 3 25 3 1
Apple, 3ft 2in 3iroh, 'f'' amarad, '' ''amarad, '' Amarad, '' Analo, 4ft 10ntario] Hixed wood Raw Furs.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Twankay, com. to gd Twankay, com. to gd Golong'	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Cloves. " Nutmegs. Unbi Jamaica Ginger, Bl. African Pimento Popper, Black. " Musterad Alb nor in Enge	0 28 0 30 0 60 0 90 0 18 0 20 0 12 0 14 0 08 0 10 0 05 0 06 0 18 0 18 0 28 0 32 0 75 0 75	Antimony Tin : Block, L & F per lb Straits	0 24 0
Boavor, por lb Boar, Cub, por skin Sishor Ox, Red, por skin Gox, Oross, Jynx por skin Marton por skin Mink por skin	8 00 10 00	"fine to oboice." "Dust	1094 097	Pimento Popper, Black	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Hol Cut Am. or Con. Pat's 3 in and above """ 21 ins. """	2 60 0 2 85 0 8 10 0 3 35 0 4 10 0 8 10 0 3 60 0
Retailers will please	bear in minu	t that above quotations apply	only to large	• lot <u>s</u> .			
			IOT-V	VATER			
And the second s		• HAVE I	PROVE	EATERS			
			i I	^{≖≖−} PERFECT			
)MICAL ™– Managed		A CRIMIN HONE CLAIP!	

IN THE MARKET,

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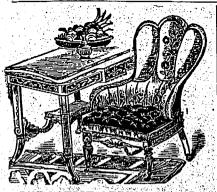
385 & 387 ST PAUL STREET,

BOILER.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENT,-THURSDAY, SEPT. 6, 1888.

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

173 Discounts on Nails apply only for immediate delivery, and for quantities named of each kind separately. 49 Terms for Cut Casing, Book and Shook, Finishing and Tobacco Box, Barrel, Clinch and Pressed Nails, net cash within 30 days; or four months Note adding interest from the date of delivery at seven per cent. Discount on Bolts: Carriage and Tire, 75 to 80 and 10; Machine, 70 to 75 per cent. Torms, four months or 5 per cent. off for cash in 30 days.



OUR LATEST ARRIVALS from Paris. Vienna, New York and Philadelphia, consisting of the latest designs in FANCY PARLOR FURNITURE, suitable for Wedding and Birthday Presents, samples of which are now on view in our 4 large Show Windows, and a complete assortment in our second flat of Show. Rooms, with the very nicest assortment of Parlor Suites in odd, picces of 6, 6 and 7 pieces, with 'a fullstick of very nice serviceable Parlor Suites in Hair Cloth and Raw Silk, from \$33, \$35, \$40, \$45, \$50, \$75, and a very nice suite for \$,100, sold at \$150 a year ago. Chamber Suites from \$16 up to \$1,500, and a complete slock of every article of furniture in general use, at the oldest, largest and acknowledged cheapest Furniture Store in the city, quality considered. OWEN WACLADVEY - 4 COM

OWEN MoGARVEY & SON, Corner of Notre Dame and McGill Streets, MONTREAL.

BUCK'S STOVE WORKS, BRANTFORD, ONT.

Eastern Agency, 422 St. Paul Street, Montreal,



These furnaces are adapted to the heating of large or small buildings, and are constructed on scientific principles, ensuring purity of air and the best possible results from combustion of the fuel, absolutely gas tight and superior to all others in perfection of manufacture, economy, durability and heating properties. The Furnace is constructed in three sizes for setting in portable Galvanized Iron Gasings, and two sizes for permanent Brick Casings. The fire pots are large and made one inch and a half thick and tapers to the Grate, thus preventing the coal romaining around the grate unburned. The grate is of the same size as bottom of fire pot, thus enabling the ashes to pass way without sticking against sides of fire pot. The clinker door immediately above the grate onables you with the crocked poker to clean off grate without disturbing the fire. These advantages this grate and fire pot per cont. In every ton of coal; this saving of fuel is domonstrated clearly in the construction of the Furnace, as slos avoiding the dangerous nutsance of escaping gas. We can supply Hot Water Combinations with any of our Furnaces; can use hot air on first fiat and hot water on upper flats, thus adding to the heating capacity of the Furnace from 6,000 to 10,000 feet, and saves fuel.



471

M	ONTRE.	AL WHOLESALE	PRICES	OURRENT THUI	RSDAY, SI	EPT. 6, 1888.	
Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale
Class.	\$ c. \$ c.	Timber,'Lumber:&c	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			Claret cases Class Claret of gd. brands Tarragona Ports, imp ga	
United inches, 14 to 25 United inches 26 " 40 41 " 50 51 " 60	1 40 0 00 1 50 0 00 0 00 3 30 0 0.) 8 55	Ash, 1 to 4 in., M Biroh, 1 to 4 in., M Baswood Walnut, per M Butternet per M	18 00 20 00	Wines, Liquors, etc.		Burgundy Still, Case Sparkling	16 00 17 6
Paints, &c. W Lead pure, 50 to 1001b kgs	5 50 8 00	Walnut, per M Butternut, per M Cedar, round, lineal foot Cedar. flat, lineal foot Cherry, per M	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Ale Englishqts. Domesticqts.		Can. Spirits, Istp. gallon. Alcohol	Paid Bond 3 15 3 9 3 16 1 0 2 95 0 9
"No. 2 "No. 2 White Lend, dry Rod Lend Venetian Rod. Eng'h	5 00 5 50 4 50 5 00 4 00 4 50 5 25 5 50 4 50 4 75 1 50 1 75	Eim, soft, 1st Eim, Rock Hemlock, M. Maple, hard, M. Soft, do Oak, M. Pine, clear, M. 2nd. quality, do Shipping Culls Mill do		Domostro	0 60 0 75 2 40 2 45 1 60 1 65	Pure Spirits	$\begin{array}{c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 5 \\ 1 & 59 & 0 & 5 \\ 1 & 59 & 0 & 5 \\ 1 & 59 & 0 & 5 \end{array}$
Whiting, London, Washed Paris Portland Cament, bri	0 50 0 60 1 15 1 25 2 75 3 00 2 50 2 70 0 124 0 14	Shipping Culls Mill do Lath, M. Spruce, 1 to 2 in., M Shingles, 1st qual 2nd "	1 50 1 60 10 00 13 00	Jules Durst & Co	4 00 5 25		19108 20109 20910
American White, Bris	0 13 0 13	Black, Chewing, in boxes. in caddies Mahoganies, Smoking	0 161 0 191	Irizh Whiskey : Roe's cs. Scotch	4 00 4 50	Wool	0 21 .0 2
Livernool per bag Elov'n Tweiver Canadian, in small bags. Half bags Quarters	2 85 8 25 0 00 0 60 0 32 0 84	Do Chewing Bright Smoking Fancy Bright Smoking Solace, Common Solace Fair to good [Duty Faid.]	0 27 0 31 0 34 0 39 0 16 0 22	Holland Gin : imp gal "Green cases "Red cases Champagne Dry	2 50 2 60 4 55 4 65 8 60 8 70		0 22 0 2 0 26 0 2 0 22 0 2 0 22 0 2 0 00 0 0
Factory-filled per bag Rico's pure dairy, per bag quarter Turk's Island	2 000 2 00 0 00 0 50	Black, Chewing, boxes 12's Do Navy, Cads, 8's 6's & 12's Mahogany, Chew'g 6's & 8's	041 046	Dry Sherries, Ivisons Ports, T. G. Sandeman Graham's ditto	26 00 28 00 1 95 6 00 2 25 7 00	Cape Australian	1014101

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

TEA DELICIOUS BEE That contains all the NUTRITIOUS and STRENGTH-GIVING properties JONAS of meat is made from JOHNSTONS FLUID BEEF It is recommended by the leading doctors in England and America as being THE MOST PERFEUT FOOD, vastly superior in every way to any other preparation of meat. TRY TTY DAWES & CO., Vice-Regal Decorators and * * Florists. * & Malsters Brewers INDIA PALE AND XX MILD ALE. EXTRA AND XXX STOUT PORTER.

W. B. DAVIDSON & SONS, EXTRA AND XXX STOUT PORTER In Wood and Bottle 1 Families Su SAND PORTER, Quarts and Pints Supplied. No. 86 Victoria Square. - - 521 St. James Street West Branch : 1756 NOTRE DAME STREET, : :

: : : : : Conservatories : COTE ST. PAUL. Conservatory attached to 86 Victoria Square.

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SHIPPING I AGO. Having all the machinery necessary for the manufacture of Shipping Tags, we would call the attention of Merchants and manufacturers to our exceptionally LOW PRICES in this line.



We will be pleased to furnish quotations for following goods:

Jonas' Triple Concentraled Flavoring Extracts.

Castor Oil, in all size bottles.

Olive Oil, 1 pints, pints and

quarts. Cod Liver Oil.

French Mustards, Glycerine, Gelatines, Glues.

BREAKFAST: "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nu-trition and by a caroful application of the fine properties of rell-selected Coccoa, Air. Epps has provided oure breakfast tables with a delicately flavored boverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradu-ally built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."-"Civil Service Gasette:" Made esimply with boiling water or milk. Sold

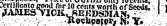
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets by Grocory labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Homeopathic Chemists,

London, England Sole Agent for Canada; C. E. COLSON; Montreal



Food. Sole agent St. Leon Mineral Water, JAMES TUNE & SONS.

LONDON; Ont



EDS

tellin

MONTREAL.

Orders received by Telephone.

PLANTS or BULES

472

Office :



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for the St. Lawrence Canals," will be received at this office until the arrival of the eastern and western mails on TURSDAY, the 25th day of SEPTEMBER NEXT, for the construction of two day of SEPTEMBER NEXT, for the construction of two locks and the despening and enlargement of the upper entrance of the Galops Canal. And for the deepening and enlargement of the summit level of the Cornwall Canal, The construction of a new lock at each of the three interior lock stations on the Cornwall Canal be-tween the Town of Cornwall and Maple Grove. the deepening and widening the channel way of the canal ; construction of bridges etc. construction of bridges, etc.

A map of each of the localities together with plans and specifications of the respective works, can be seen on and after TUESDAY, the 11th day of SEPTEMBER NEXT, at this office for all the works, and for the re-spective works at the following mentioned places :--

For the works at Galops at the Lock-keeper's House, Galops. For deepening the summit level of the Corn-wall Canal, at Dickenson's Landing; and for the new locks, etc., at lock-stations Nos. 18, 19 and 20, at the Town of Cornwall. Printed forms of tender can be ob-tained for the respective works at the pla es mentioned.

In the case of firms there must be attached the actual signatures of the full name, the nature of the occupa-tion and residence of each member of the same and fuher a bank deposit receipt for the Sum of \$6,000 must accompany the tender for the Galops Canal Works, and a bank deposit receipt for the sum of \$2,000 ior each section of the works on the summit level of the Cornwall Canal; and for each of the lock sec-tions on the Cornwall Canal a bank deposit receipt for the sum of \$2,000. the sum of \$4,000.

The respective deposit receipts-cheques will not be accep ed-must be endorsed over to the Minister of Railways and Canals, and will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer sub-mitted. The deposit receipts thus sent in - ill be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accented

This department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

> By order, A. P. BRADLEY,

Secretary. Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 8th August, 1888,

General Agent,

Jules Regnier, Dijon, Burgundies and Chablis,

Renaudin, Bollinger & Co., Ay, Champa-

Ihlers & Bell, Liverpool. (Export Bottlers).

H. Sichel & Sons, Mayence Rhine Wines.

Guinness' Stout, Bass' Ale, &c., in bulk or bottle,

Roig, Ponseti & Co., Barcelona and Terragona Spanish Ports. Eschenauer & Co., Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauternes.

Jules Bellerie, Cognac.

nay, Champagnes,

W. & J. Graham & Co., Oporto Ports. R. C. Ivison, Jeres de la Frontera Sherries.

AGENT FOR Jules Duret & Co., Cognac. (Vine Growers Lo.)



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the under-best of the search of the search

relative to the works, can be seen at the office of the Local Officer in the Town of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Intonding contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms and be accompanied by a letter stating that the person or persons tendering have carefully examined the locality and the nature of the ma-terial found in the trial pits. In the case of firms, there must be attached the natural signatures of the full name, the nature of the same ; and 'urther, a bank deposit receipt for the same ; and 'urther, a bank deposit receipt for the sam of \$7,500 must accompany the tender for the can al do local; and a bank deposit receipt for the depening and widening of the channel-way hoth ends, piers, etc. The respective deposit receipts - cheques will not be accepted—must be endersed over to the Minis-ter of. Railways and Ganals, and will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into con-tract for the owned, a therates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

The deposit receipt thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not ac-

cepted. This department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tenders. By order,

A. P. BRADLEY, Secretary.

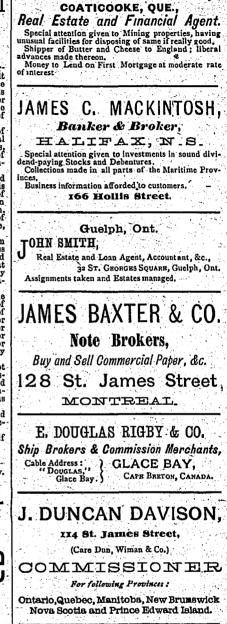
Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 8th August, 1888,



tion. - This Company will arrange to connect places not having telegraphic facilities with the nearest telegraph office, or it will build private lines for firms or indivi-duals, connecting their places of business or residences. It is also prepared to manufacture all kinds of electri-elegraphic states and the states of the sta

cal apparatus Full partic Full particulars can be obtained at the Company's offices as above, or at

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Accountants, Agents, &c. [For Legal Cards see other pages.]

FRED J. PENFOLD.



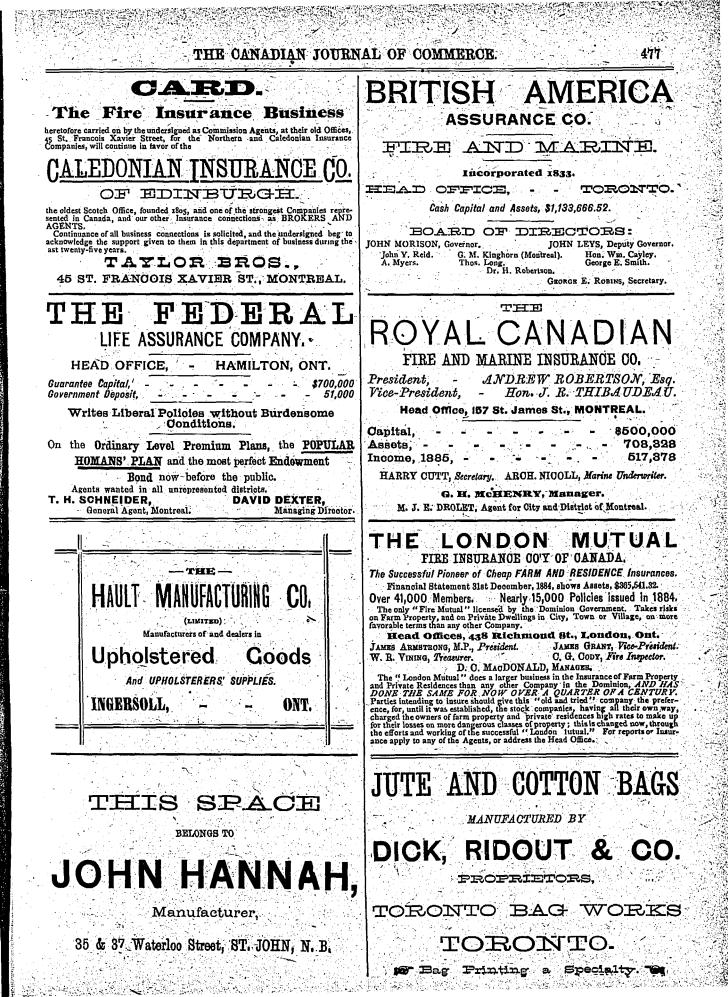
CHAS. W. HAGAR, Manager

Eight Styles-24.Sizes. Estimates cheorfully given anyone. Montion this paper.



AGENTS :- DUNCAN BELL, Montreal. WM. HEWETT, Toronto. BEDARD, GIRARD & CIE., Quebec.

478	THE (DANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMM	ERCE.		
Ins	urance.	Insyrance.	Insurance.		
On Fifteen-Yee Policies roce	PROFITS ar Tontine Dividend milly settled by the ORK LIFE	BRITISH EMPIRE Mutual Life Assurance Co. of London, Eng.	GLASGOW & LONDON Fire Insurance Co.		
Insura	nce Co'y,	ESTABLISHED 1847.	CANADIAN BRANCH. HEAD OFFICE:		
Kind of Policy. Ordinary Lifo """ 20-Year Endowm't """" 15-Year Endowm't """" 15-Year Endowm't """" The Tontine Polic furnish. in consect than is otherwise obt ties. DAVI	Image: System Policios of \$10,000 each. Cash value Pol. & Div. 15th Year. Paid-up Ins. Value 15th Year. 30 \$3,515 10 \$8,500 00 40 5,137 40 9,760 0J 50 7,966 90 12,150 00 30 10,126 9J 24,490 00 40 10,666 80 20,240 00 50 7,966 90 12,150 00 30 10,126 9J 24,490 00 40 10,666 80 20,240 00 50 12,153 70 18,530 60 36 14,992 60 36,250 00 40 15,584 60 29,000 00 50 17,182 00 20,260 00 at a higher rate of interest tainable on first-offs securit D D BURKE , General Manager for Canada.	Accumulated Funds, over	HEAD OFFICE: CORNER NOTRE DAME AND SI, HELEN STREETS, MONVTEREAL. DIRECTORS: W. H. HUTTON, Esq., (James Hutton & Co., Mont- real), Chairman. JAS, O'BRIEN, ESQ., (J. O'Brien & Co.), Montreal. D. GIROUARD, M. P., Q. C., Montreal. LARRATT W. SMITH, D. C. L., President Building and Loan Association, Toronto. ROBT. C. JANESON, ESq., Montreal. S. NORDHENMER, ESq., President Federal Bank Toronto. GRO, R. R. COOKBURN, ESG., (President Toronto Land and Investment Co.), Toronto. MANAGER: STEWART BROWNE. IMSPECTORS: W. G. BROWN. A. D. C. VAN WART.		
Capital and Asse Income for Year Fire ANI Capital and Asse Income for Year Fiead Offic J. J. A. M. Smith, J J. H. Rout	ending 31st Dec., 1886 ce:	RN mpany, orated 1851. - \$2,359,054 40 3, - 1,422,239 28 Toronto, Ont. g Director. BOOMER, Secretary. Iontreal Branch,	Government for every dollar of liability.		
TI	ie F	Confedera The Security any Company doing bu Its Progress of Insurance in Canad Its Policies are it forfeitable aft Its Profits (as resulting in very much and "Endowment" I purfeue by some Comp Intending Insurers fully its system an Manager for New Brund	ndisputable after three year and non er two years. re distributed upon an equitable bas larger returns to "Ten Rayment Life Policyholders than under the Uniferm Bonus Fl sanics. will find it for their interest to eccamine care id terms before insuring elsewhere. to of Quebec, J. K. MACDONALD, Montreal.		







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Harmonicas, Ivory and Pearl Goods. Jewel Cases. Jewelry, Kites, Leather Toilet Cases. Leather Fancy Goods, Mechanical Toys and Figures, Manicure Sets. Music Boxes. Novelties for Shop Windows, Opera and Field Glasses, Optical Goods, Pipes, Photograph Albums and Frames, Plush Goods, Quill Tooth Picks,

Rocking Horses, Rubber Toys and Dolls. Stationery, Sporting Goods, Smokers' Articles. Smallwares, Sleighs and Clippers. Toys (Wood and Iron), Toilet Sets. Toboggans. Vases. Violins, Woodware, Workboxes. Writing Desks. Waggons.

SEPTEMBER, 1888.

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