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# THE MONETARY TIMES

— TRADE REVIEW —

## AND INSURANCE CHRONICLE.

VOL. XX.—NO. 11.

TORONTO, ONT., FRIDAY, SEPT. 10, 1886.

21 A YEAR.  
100. PER STRONG COPY.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

### Staple Department.

WE ARE OFFERING

24 inch  
25 "  
26 "  
27 "  
28 " } **All-Wool Grey Flannels,**  
*Fine standard quality, at  
the lowest prices ever  
touched in this market.*

### WHITE BLANKETS,

In every weight, Union and All-Wool,  
at less than manufacturers' prices.

We are well stocked in all lines of

**COTTON AND LINEN GOODS, &c., &c.**

### John Macdonald & Co.

WAREHOUSES :

21, 23, 25 & 27 Wellington St. East, } TORONTO.  
28, 30, 32 & 34 Front St. East, }

31 St. Major, MANCHESTER, England.

A. B. LEE.

JOHN LEYS.

### RICE LEWIS & SON,

WHOLESALE

Hardware and Iron Merchants,  
TORONTO.

FULL STOCK

Bar, Sheet, Hoop, Band Iron.

Sleigh Shoe Steel,  
Spring Steel.

Thomas Firths & Son's BEST

### CAST STEEL.

Cut Nails, Window Glass.

A large and varied stock of GENERAL HARDWARE

### RICE LEWIS & SON.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

### McMASTER,

### DARLING & CO.

WHOLESALE

### Woollen & General Dry Goods

MERCHANTS,

4 to 12 Front St. West, TORONTO.

Offices—34 Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,  
London, E.C.

J. SHORT McMASTER, LONDON, Eng. HENRY W. DARLING, TORONTO.

W. INCE. J. W. YOUNG. W. INCE, JR..

### PERKINS, INCE & CO.

JUST LANDING

### VALENTIA RAISINS

CROP, 1886.

Nos. 41 and 43 Front St. East.

### Teas, New Season's.

CHOICE ASSORTMENT

### YOUNG HYSON,

Congous and Japans.

Bright and Dark Porto Rico Sugar.

Lake Superior White Fish & Trout.

### SMITH & KEIGHLEY

9 Front Street East, Toronto.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

### Gordon, Mackay & Co.

IMPORTERS

OF

### General Dry Goods.

AGENCY OF

### THE LYBSTER COTTON MFG. CO.

Sheetings,

Shirtings,

Tickings,

Yarns, &c.

48 Front Street West, TORONTO.

Toronto, 1886.

### Samson, Kennedy & Co.

ARE DAILY IN RECEIPT OF

HEAVY SHIPMENTS

—OF—

FALL GOODS.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

### SAMSON, KENNEDY & Co.

44 SCOTT AND 19 COLBORNE STREETS,  
TORONTO.

The Chartered Banks.

## BANK OF MONTREAL.

ESTABLISHED IN 1818.

Capital (all paid up) \$12,000,000  
 Reserve Fund 6,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - MONTREAL.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

C. F. SMITHERS, Esq., President.  
 Hon. D. A. SMITH, Vice-President.  
 Gilbert Scott, Esq. A. T. Paterson, Esq.  
 Alexander Murray, Esq. G. A. Drummond, Esq.  
 Hon. John Hamilton. Hugh McLennan, Esq.  
 E. B. Greenhalghs, Esq.

W. J. BUCHANAN, - - - General Manager.  
 A. MACINDER, Ass't Gen. Man. and Inspector.  
 H. V. MEREDITH, - - - Ass't Inspector.  
 A. B. BUCHANAN, - - - Secretary.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CANADA.

Montreal—E. S. Clouston, Manager.  
 Almonte, Ont. Hamilton, Ont. Port Hope, Ont.  
 Belleville, " Kingston, " Quebec, Que.  
 Brantford, " Lindsay, " Regina, Assn.  
 Brookville, " London, " Sarnia, Ont.  
 Chatham, N.B. Moncton, N.B. Stratford, Ont.  
 Chatham, Ont. Ottawa, Ont. St. John, N.B.  
 Cornwall, " Perth, " St. Mary's, Ont.  
 Goderich, " Peterboro', Ont. Toronto.  
 Guelph, " Picton, " Winnipeg, Man.  
 Halifax, N.S.

AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN—London, Bank of Montreal, 22 Abchurch Lane, E.C. C. Ashworth, Manager. London Committee—E. H. King, Esq., Chairman; Robert Gillespie, Esq.

BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN—London—The Bank of England; The London & Westminster Bank; The Union Bank of London. Liverpool—The Bank of Liverpool. Scotland—The British Linen Company and Branches.

AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—New York—Walter Watson and Alex. Lang, 59 Wall Street. Chicago—Bank of Montreal, W. Munro, Manager; R. Y. Hebdan, Assistant 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.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS.—St. John's, Nfld.—The Union Bank of Newfoundland. British Columbia—The Bank of British Columbia. New Zealand—The Bank of New Zealand.

(Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for Travellers, available in all parts of the world).

## THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - TORONTO.

Paid-up Capital \$6,000,000  
 Rest. 1,600,000

DIRECTORS.

HENRY W. DARLING, Esq., President,  
 Wm. Elliott, Esq., Vice-President,  
 Hon. Wm. McMaster. Hon. S. C. Wood.  
 George Taylor, Esq. T. Rutherford Stayner, Esq.  
 Jas. Crathern, Esq. W. B. Hamilton, Esq.  
 John I. Davidson, Esq. George A. Cox, Esq.

W. N. ANDERSON, - - - General Manager.  
 J. C. KEMP, - - - Ass't Gen. Manager.  
 ALEX. LAIRD, - - - Inspector.

New York—J. H. Goadby, and B. E. Walker, Agents.

BRANCHES.

|             |             |                 |
|-------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Ayr         | Guelph      | St. Catharines. |
| Barrie      | Hamilton    | Sarnia.         |
| Belleville  | Jarvis      | Seaford.        |
| Berlin      | London      | Simcoe.         |
| Blenheim    | Montreal    | Stratford.      |
| Brantford   | Norwich     | Strathroy.      |
| Chatham     | Orangeville | Thordal.        |
| Collingwood | Ottawa      | Toronto.        |
| Dundas      | Paris       | Walkerton.      |
| Dunnville   | Parkhill    | Windsor.        |
| Galt        | Peterboro   | Woodstock.      |

Commercial Credits issued for use in Europe, the East and West Indies, China, Japan, and South America.  
 Sterling and American Exchanges bought and sold.  
 Collections made on the most favorable terms.  
 Interest allowed on deposits.

BANKERS.  
 NEW YORK—The American Exchange National Bank.  
 LONDON, ENGLAND—The Bank of Scotland.

## THE DOMINION BANK.

Capital \$1,500,000  
 Reserve Fund 980,000

DIRECTORS.

JAS. AUSTIN, President.  
 Hon. FRANK SMITH, Vice-President.  
 W. Ince. Edward Leadley.  
 E. B. Osler. James Scott.

Wilmot D. Matthews.  
 HEAD OFFICE, - - - TORONTO.

AGENCIES.

|             |          |           |
|-------------|----------|-----------|
| Brampton.   | Lindsay. | Orillia.  |
| Belleville. | Napanee. | Uxbridge. |
| Cobourg.    | Oshawa.  | Whitby.   |

Queen Street, Toronto, corner of Escher Street  
 East, Toronto, cor. Sherbourne.  
 Drafts on all parts of the United States, Great Britain and the Continent of Europe bought and sold.  
 Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of Europe, China and Japan.  
 R. H. BETHUNE, Cashier.

The Chartered Banks.

## BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Paid-up Capital \$1,000,000 Stg.

LONDON OFFICE -- 3 Clements Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

|                   |                      |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| J. H. Brodie.     | H. J. B. Kendall.    |
| John James Cater. | J. J. Kingsford.     |
| Henry B. Farrer.  | Frederick Lubbock.   |
| Richard H. Glynn. | A. H. Phillips.      |
| E. A. Hoare.      | J. Murray Robertson. |

Secretary—A. G. WALLIS.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA—St. James St., Montreal.

R. R. GRINDLEY, - - - General Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CANADA.

|            |           |                   |
|------------|-----------|-------------------|
| London.    | Kingston. | St. John, N.B.    |
| Brantford. | Ottawa.   | Fredericton, N.B. |
| Paris.     | Montreal. | Halifax, N.S.     |
| Hamilton.  | Quebec.   | Victoria.         |
|            | Toronto.  |                   |

AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

New York—D. A. McTavish and H. Stikeman, Agts-Chicago—H. M. Bredon and J. J. Morrison, Agents-San Francisco—W. Lawson and C. E. Taylor, Agts-London Bankers—The Bank of England; Messrs. Glyn & Co.

Foreign Agents—Liverpool—Bank of Liverpool. Australia—Union Bank of Australia. New Zealand—Union Bank of New Zealand. India, China and Japan—Chartered Mercantile Bank of India. London and China—Agra Bank, Limited. West Indies—Colonial Bank. Paris—Messrs. Marcuard, Krauss et Cie. Lyons—Credit Lyonnais.

Issue Circular Notes for Travellers, available in all parts of the world.

## THE QUEBEC BANK.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, A.D. 1818.

Capital \$3,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - QUEBEC.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. JAS. G. ROSS, Esq., President.  
 Wm. WITTHALL, Vice-President  
 Sir N. F. Belleau, Kt. Jno. R. Young, Esq.  
 R. H. Smith, Esq. William White, Esq.  
 Geo. R. Renfrew, Esq.

JAMES STEVENSON, Esq., - - - - - Cashier

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CANADA.

Ottawa, Ont. Toronto, Ont. Pembroke, Ont.  
 Montreal, Que. Thordal, Ont. Three Rivers.

Agents in New York—Bk. of British North America.  
 Agents in London—The Bank of Scotland.

## THE ONTARIO BANK.

Capital Paid-up \$1,500,000  
 Reserve Fund 500,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - TORONTO.

DIRECTORS—Sir Wm. P. Howland, President;  
 Donald Mackay, Esq., Vice-President; Hon. C. F. Fraser, G. M. Rose, Esq., A. M. Smith, Esq., R. K. Burgess, G. R. R. Cockburn, Esq.

C. HOLLAND, - - - - - General Manager.

BRANCHES.

Bowmanville, Cornwall, Guelph, Lindsay, Montreal, Mount Forest, Newmarket, Ottawa, Peterboro', Port Perry, Port Arthur, Pickering, Toronto, Whitby, 480 Queen Street West, Toronto.  
 Branches in Manitoba—Winnipeg.

AGENTS.

London, Eng.—Alliance Bank (Limited), Bank of Montreal.  
 New York—Messrs. W. Watson and Alexander Lang, and Bank of State of New York. Boston—Tremont National Bank. Oswego—First National Bank. Chicago—Bank of Montreal. St. Paul—Merchants National Bank. Nova Scotia—Peoples Bank, Halifax. New Brunswick—Bank of Montreal, St. John, N.B. P. E. Island—Merchants Bank of Halifax at Charlottetown.

## IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

Capital Paid-up \$1,500,000  
 Reserve Fund 500,000

DIRECTORS.

H. S. HOWLAND, Esq., President.  
 T. E. MERRITT, Esq., Vice-President, St. Catharines.  
 William Ramsay. Hon. Alex. Morris.  
 Robert Jaffray. P. Hughes.

T. R. Wadsworth.

D. R. WILKIN, - - - - - Cashier.  
 B. JENNINGS, - - - - - Inspector.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - TORONTO.

BRANCHES.

|               |                 |                |
|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Essex Centre. | Niagara Falls.  | Welland.       |
| Fergus.       | Port Colborne.  | Winnipeg, Man. |
| Galt.         | St. Catharines. | Woodstock.     |
| Ingersoll.    | St. Thomas.     | Brandon, Man.  |

Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed.  
 Prompt attention paid to collections.

The Chartered Banks.

## MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.

Capital \$5,799,300  
 Reserve Fund 1,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - MONTREAL.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ANDREW ALLAN, President.  
 ROBT. ANDERSON, Esq., Vice-President.

Hector McKenzie, Esq. John Duncan, Esq.  
 Jonathan Hodgson, Esq. Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, M.P.  
 John Cassils, Esq. H. M. Allan.  
 J. P. Dawes, Esq.

GEORGE HAGUE, - - - General Manager.  
 J. H. FLUMMER, - - - Ass't Gen. Manager.

BRANCHES IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

|              |             |                  |
|--------------|-------------|------------------|
| Belleville.  | Kingston.   | Quebec.          |
| Berlin.      | London.     | Renfrew.         |
| Brampton.    | Montreal.   | Sherbrooke, Que. |
| Chatham.     | Mitchell.   | Stratford.       |
| Galt.        | Napanee.    | St. John's, Que. |
| Gananoque.   | Ottawa.     | St. Thomas.      |
| Hamilton.    | Owen Sound. | Toronto.         |
| Ingersoll.   | Perth.      | Walkerton.       |
| Kingcardine. | Prescott.   | Windsor.         |

BRANCHES IN MANITOBA.  
 Brandon.

Bankers in Great Britain—The Clydesdale Bank (Limited), 30 Lombard Street, London, Glasgow and elsewhere.  
 Agency in New York—61 Wall Street, Messrs. Henry Hague and John B. Harris, jr., Agents.  
 Bankers in New York—The Bank of New York, N.B.A.  
 A general banking business is transacted.  
 Money received on deposit, and current rates of interest allowed.  
 Drafts issued available at all points in Canada.  
 Sterling Exchange and drafts on New York bought and sold.  
 Letters of Credit issued, available in China, Japan and other foreign countries.  
 Collections made on favorable terms.

## THE BANK OF TORONTO CANADA.

INCORPORATED - - - - - 1865.

Paid-up Capital \$2,000,000  
 Reserve Fund 1,150,000

DIRECTORS.

GEO. GOODERHAM, Esq., Toronto, President.  
 WM. HENRY BRATTY, Esq., Toronto, Vice-President.

|                               |                                 |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. T. Fulton, Esq., Toronto.  | W. G. Gooderham, Esq., Toronto. |
| Henry Cawthra, Esq., Toronto. | Henry Covert, Esq., Port Hope.  |

W. R. Wadsworth, Esq., Weston.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - TORONTO.

DUNCAN COULSON, - - - - - Cashier.  
 HUGH LEACH, - - - - - Ass't Cashier.  
 J. T. M. BURNSIDE, - - - - - Inspector

BRANCHES.

Montreal—J. Murray Smith, Manager  
 Peterboro'—J. H. Roper, "  
 Cobourg—Jos. Henderson, "  
 Port Hope—W. R. Wadsworth, "  
 Barrie—J. A. Strathy, "  
 St. Catharines—G. W. Hodgetts, "  
 Collingwood—W. A. Copeland, "

BANKERS.  
 London, England—The City Bank, (Limited).  
 New York—National Bank of Commerce.

## THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA.

Capital Paid-up \$1,000,000  
 Reserve Fund 300,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - TORONTO.

DIRECTORS.

W. F. COWAN, President.  
 JOHN HUBBS, Vice-President.

|              |             |                   |
|--------------|-------------|-------------------|
| W. F. Allen. | Fred. Wylde | Dr. G. D. Morton. |
| A. T. Todd.  |             | R. C. Jamieson.   |

AGENCIES.

|              |               |            |
|--------------|---------------|------------|
| Bowmanville. | Campbellford. | Harriston. |
| Bradford.    | Cannington.   | Markham.   |
| Brantford.   | Colborne.     | Newcastle. |
| Brighton.    |               | Picton.    |

BANKERS.  
 New York and Montreal—Bank of Montreal.  
 London, England—National Bank of Scotland.  
 All Banking business promptly attended to. Correspondence solicited.  
 J. L. BRODIE Cashier



**The Chartered Banks.**

## THE WESTERN BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE, - OSHAWA, ONT.

|                          |             |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| Capital Authorized ..... | \$1,000,000 |
| Capital Subscribed ..... | 500,000     |
| Capital Paid-up .....    | 250,000     |

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN COWAN, Esq., President.

REUBEN S. HAMLIN, Esq., Vice-President.

W. F. Cowan, Esq.                      W. F. Allen, Esq.

Robert McIntosh, M. D.              J. A. Gibson, Esq.

Thomas Paterson, Esq.

T. H. McMILLAN,                      - - - - - Cashier.

BRANCHES.

Whitby, Midland, Tilsonburg, New Hamburg, Millbrook, Ont.

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

Correspondents in London, Eng.—The Royal Bank of Scotland. At New York—The Merchants Bank of Canada.

## PEOPLES BANK OF HALIFAX.

|                          |           |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| Capital Authorized ..... | \$800,000 |
| Capital Paid-up .....    | 600,000   |

DIRECTORS.

R. W. FRASER, Pres.              W. J. COLEMAN, Vice-Pres.

Thomas A. Brown, Esq.              George H. Starr, Esq.

Augustus W. West, Esq.

PETER JACK,                      - - - - - Cashier.

Branches—Lockeport and Wolfville, N.S.

Agents in London—The Union Bank of London.

" " New York—The Bank of New York.

" " Boston—New England National Bank.

" " Ontario and Quebec—The Ontario Bank

## LA BANQUE NATIONALE.

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

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - QUEBEC.

Hon. I. THIBAUDEAU, Pres.              P. LAFRANCOISE, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Theophile LeDroit, Esq.              U. Tessier, jr., Esq.

Hon. P. Garneau                      Ant. Fainchaud, Esq.

M. W. Baby, Esq.

Hon. Dir. Hon. J. R. Thibaudéau, Montreal.

Branches—Montreal, C.A. Vallee, Manager; Ottawa, H. Carrière, do.; Sherbrooke, John Campbell, do.

Agents—The National Bk. of Scotland, Ltd., London; Grunbaum Frères & Co. and La Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, Paris; National Bank of the Republic, New York; National Revere Bank, Boston; Commercial Bank of Newfoundland; Bank of Toronto; Bank of New Brunswick, Merchants Bank of Halifax; Bank of Montreal; Manitoba—Union Bank of Lower Canada.

## THE BANK OF LONDON IN CANADA

HEAD OFFICE, - LONDON, ONT.

|                          |             |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| Capital Subscribed ..... | \$1,000,000 |
| Capital Paid-up .....    | 200,000     |
| Reserve Fund .....       | 50,000      |

DIRECTORS.

HY. TAYLOR, President. JNO. LABATT, Vice-President.

W. R. Meredith, W. Duffield, Isaiah Danks, F. B. Leys, Thos. Kent, Benj. Cronyn, Thos. Long (Collingwood), Jno. Morison (Toronto), John Leys (Rice, Lewis & Son, Toronto).

A. M. SMART,                      - - - - - Manager.

BRANCHES.

Ingersoll,                      Petrolia,                      Dresden,                      Watford.

Correspondents in Canada—Molson's Bank and Branches. In New York—National Park Bank. In Britain—National Bank of Scotland (Limited).

## THE CENTRAL BANK OF CANADA.

|                          |             |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| Capital Authorized ..... | \$1,000,000 |
| Capital Subscribed ..... | 500,000     |
| Capital Paid-up .....    | 410,000     |

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - TORONTO.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

DAVID BLAIN, Esq., President.

SAM'L TREES, Esq., Vice-President.

H. P. Dwight, Esq.                      A. McLean Howard, Esq.

C. Blackett Robinson.              K. Chisholm, Esq., M.P.P.

D. Mitchell McDonald, Esq.

A. A. ALLEN,                      - - - - - Cashier.

Branches—Brampton, Durham, Guelph, Richmond Hill, and North Toronto.

Agents in Canada—Canadian Bank of Commerce. In New York—Importers and Traders Nat. Bank. In London, Eng.—National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

## THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF MANITOBA

|                          |             |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| Authorized Capital ..... | \$1,000,000 |
|--------------------------|-------------|

DIRECTORS.

DUNCAN McARTHUR,                      - - - - - President.

Hon. John Sutherland.                      Alexander Logan.

Hon. C. E. Hamilton.                      W. L. Boyle.

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

**The Loan Companies.**

## CANADA PERMANENT Loan & Savings Co.

INCORPORATED 1855.

|                          |             |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| Subscribed Capital ..... | \$3,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital .....    | 2,200,000   |
| Reserve Fund .....       | 1,100,000   |
| Total Assets .....       | 8,600,000   |

OFFICE: CO.'S BUILDINGS, TORONTO ST., TORONTO.

DEPOSITS received at current rates of interest, paid or compounded half yearly.

DEBENTURES issued in Currency or Sterling, with interest coupons attached, payable in Canada or in England. Executors and Trustees are authorized by law to invest in the Debentures of this Company.

MONEY ADVANCED on Real Estate security at current rates and on favorable conditions as to repayment.

Mortgages and Municipal Debentures purchased.

J. HERBERT MASON, Managing Director.

## THE FREEHOLD Loan and Savings Company,

CORNER CHURCH & COURT STREETS, TORONTO.

ESTABLISHED IN 1859.

|                          |             |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| Subscribed Capital ..... | \$1,876,000 |
| Capital Paid-up .....    | 1,000,000   |
| Reserve Fund .....       | 450,000     |

President, - - - - - Hon. WM. McMASTER.

Manager, - - - - - Hon. S. C. WOOD.

Inspector, - - - - - ROBERT ARMSTRONG.

Money advanced on easy terms for long periods repayment at borrower's option.

Deposits received on interest.

## THE HAMILTON Provident and Loan Society.

President, - - - - - G. H. GILLESPIE, Esq.

Vice-President, - - - - - JOHN HARVEY, Esq.

|                                   |                |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| Capital Subscribed .....          | \$1,500,000 00 |
| Capital Paid-up .....             | 1,100,000 00   |
| Reserve and Surplus Profits ..... | 150,996 60     |
| Total Assets .....                | 3,170,880 41   |

DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at the highest current rates.

DEBENTURES for 3 or 5 years. Interest payable half-yearly. Executors and Trustees are authorized by law to invest in Debentures of this Society.

Banking House—King Street, Hamilton.

H. D. CAMERON, Manager.

## AGRICULTURAL Savings and Loan Company.

LONDON, ONT.

President, WILLIAM GLASS, Sheriff, Co. Middlesex.

Vice-President, ADAM MURRAY, Treas. "

|                       |            |
|-----------------------|------------|
| Capital .....         | \$ 630,000 |
| Paid-up Capital ..... | 614,695    |
| Reserve Fund .....    | 75,000     |
| Total Assets .....    | 1,477,093  |

The Company issues Debentures for two or more years in sums of \$100 and upwards, bearing interest at highest current rates, payable half-yearly by coupons. Executors and Trustees are authorized by law to invest in Debentures of this company.

For information apply to

W. A. LIPSEY, Manager.

## Dominion Savings & Investment Society,

LONDON, ONT.

INCORPORATED 1872.

|  |                |
|--|----------------|
| Capital .....                              | \$1,000,000 00 |
| Subscribed .....                           | 1,000,000 00   |
| Paid-up .....                              | 833,121 00     |
| Reserve and Contingent .....               | 135,539 16     |
| Savings Bank Deposits and Debentures ..... | 768,995 75     |

Loans made on farm and city property, on the most favorable terms.

Municipal and School Section Debentures purchased.

Money received on deposit and interest allowed thereon.

F. B. LEYS, Manager.

## The Farmers' Loan and Savings Company.

OFFICE, No. 17 TORONTO ST., TORONTO.

|               |             |
|---------------|-------------|
| Capital ..... | \$1,057,250 |
| Paid-up ..... | 611,430     |
| Assets .....  | 1,385,000   |

Money advanced on improved Real Estate at lowest current rates.

Sterling and Currency Debentures issued.

Money received on deposit, and interest allowed payable half-yearly. By Vic. 43, Chap. 20, Statutes of Ontario, Executors and Administrators are authorized to invest trust funds in Debentures of this Company.

WM. MULLOCK, M.P.,                      GEO. S. C. BETHUNE,                      President,                      Secretary-Treas.

**The Loan Companies.**

## WESTERN CANADA Loan & Savings Co.

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| Fixed and Permanent Capital (Subscribed) ..... | \$2,500,000 |
| Paid-up Capital .....                          | 1,300,000   |
| Reserve Fund .....                             | 650,000     |
| Total Assets .....                             | 5,684,000   |

OFFICES: No. 70 CHURCH ST., TORONTO.

Deposits received, interest paid or compounded half-yearly.

Currency and Sterling Debentures issued in amounts to suit investors. Interest coupons payable half-yearly at all principal banking points in Canada and Great Britain.

Executors and Trustees are authorized by Act of Parliament to invest in these Debentures.

Money to Loan at lowest current rates. Favorable terms for repayment of principal.

WALTER S. LEE, Manager.

## HURON AND ERIE Loan and Savings Company,

LONDON, ONT.

|                                |             |
|--------------------------------|-------------|
| Capital Stock Subscribed ..... | \$1,500,000 |
| Capital Stock Paid-up .....    | 1,100,000   |
| Reserve Fund .....             | 394,000     |

Money advanced on the security of Real Estate on favorable terms.

Debentures issued in Currency or Sterling.

Executors and Trustees are authorized by Act of Parliament to invest in the Debentures of this Company.

Interest allowed on Deposits.

R. W. SMYLLIE, Manager.

## THE HOME Savings and Loan Company.

(LIMITED).

OFFICE: No. 72 CHURCH ST., TORONTO.

|                          |             |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| Authorized Capital ..... | \$2,000,000 |
| Subscribed Capital ..... | 1,000,000   |

Deposits received, and interest at current rates allowed.

Money loaned on Mortgage on Real Estate, on reasonable and convenient terms.

Advances on collateral security of Debentures, and Bank and other Stocks.

HON. FRANK SMITH,                      JAMES MASON,                      President,                      Manager.

## BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

|                       |            |
|-----------------------|------------|
| Paid-up Capital ..... | \$ 750,000 |
| Total Assets .....    | 1,613,904  |

DIRECTORS.

LARRATT W. SMITH, D.C.L., President.

JOHN KERR, Vice-President.

Hon. Alex. McKenzie, M.P.              G. R. R. Cockburn, M.A.

James Fleming.                      Joseph Jackes.

W. Mortimer Clark.

WALTER GILLESPIE,                      - - - - - Manager.

OFFICE: COR. TORONTO AND COURT STS.

Money advanced on the security of city and farm property.

Mortgages and debentures purchased.

Interest allowed on deposits.

Registered Debentures of the Association obtained on application.

## The London & Ontario Investment Co.

(LIMITED), OF TORONTO, ONT.

President, Hon. FRANK SMITH.

Vice-President, WILLIAM H. BRATTY, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Messrs. William Ramsay, Arthur B. Lee, W. B. Hamilton, Sen'r., Alexander Nairn, George Taylor, Henry Gooderham, Frederick Wyld, and Henry W. Darling.

Money advanced at lowest current rates and on most favorable terms, on the security of productive farm, city and town property.

Mortgages and Municipal Debentures purchased

A. M. COSBY, Manager.

84 King Street East, Toronto.

## The Ontario Loan & Savings Company,

OSHAWA, ONT.

|                                    |           |
|------------------------------------|-----------|
| Capital Subscribed .....           | \$300,000 |
| Capital Paid-up .....              | 300,000   |
| Reserve Fund .....                 | 65,000    |
| Deposits and Can. Debentures ..... | 605,000   |

Money loaned at low rates of interest on the security of Real Estate and Municipal Debentures.

Deposits received and interest allowed.

W. F. COWAN, President.

W. F. ALLEN, Vice-President.

T. H. McMILLAN, Sec. - Treas.



Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

**CARSLEY & CO.**

93 St. Peter St. MONTREAL,

WHOLESALE

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

Dry Goods Importers.

Our Stock is now well assorted in all classes of goods suitable for the Fall and Winter trade, and a call is solicited from buyers, when in the city.

**SPECIALTIES.**

DRESS GOODS,

PLUSHES,

KID GLOVES.

SILKS,

SHAWLS,

HOSIERY,

SMALLWARES WOOLS,

HOUSE FURNISHINGS.

**CARSLEY & CO.**

93 St. Peter St., Montreal.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

**W. & J. KNOX.**

Flax Spinners & Linen Thread M'frs  
KILBIRNIE, SCOTLAND.

Sole Agents for Canada:

**GEO. D. ROSS & CO.,**  
648 Craig Street, Montreal.

Selling Agents for the West:

**E. A. TOSHACK & CO., TORONTO****Mercantile Summary.**

MORE than 3,000 car loads of corn have left the Midland elevator at Collingwood since the opening of navigation.

SOME fine specimens of wool from British Columbia have been shipped over the C. P. R. to the Indian and Colonial Exhibition at London.

UPWARDS of three hundred and sixty-three sea-going vessels have entered at the Quebec Custom House since the opening of navigation.

HAMILTON'S Board of Trade appears to be in a flourishing condition. It has now nearly 300 members, a larger number than at any time in its career.

A JOINT stock company has been formed in France with a capital of one million francs, for the purpose of engaging in the canning of lobsters upon the coast of Newfoundland.

THE West Oxford Cheese Manufacturing Company has received an order for a two-ton cheese for the English market. This mammoth cheese will weigh 4,500 lbs., will be five feet in diameter and will stand four feet in height.

PERMISSION was given the other day to Charles Lindenstruth, of Brooklyn, to abbreviate his name to Lindens. He said it was too long for business purposes, and visitors found it hard to pronounce the "truth" at the end.

FIVE car loads of machinery have arrived at Gibson, N. B., for the Marysville cotton mill and several more are shortly expected to arrive. The facilities for the manufacture of cotton at this mill, says the *Gleaner*, are being constantly extended.

AN enterprising American has secured from the Pure Gold Company, Toronto, the right to manufacture its carbon blacking in the United States. After months of experimenting Mr. Jardine has succeeded in producing an article that will, it is claimed, *outshine* some of its older English and French competitors.

A WINDSOR (Ont.) dry goods dealer, Mr. J. W. Blackadder, tells the story of an honest

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

**Cochrane, Cassils & Co  
BOOTS & SHOES  
WHOLESALE.**

Cor. Craig & St. Francois Xavier Sts  
MONTREAL, Que

**HODGSON, SUMNER & CO**

IMPORTERS OF

DRY GOODS, SMALLWARES  
and FANCY GOODS

347 & 349 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL  
and 25 & 27 Princess St., WINNIPEG.

**H. A. NELSON & SONS**

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

Fancy Goods, Dolls, Toys, Christmas Cards  
&c., &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Brooms, Brushes, Woodenware, Matches,  
and General Grocers' Sundries.

55 & 58 Front St. W.,  
TORONTO.

59 to 63 St. Peter St.  
MONTREAL.

**Mercantile Summary.**

man who still lives in Essex county. Many years ago he disputed an item of \$20 in an account presented him by Mr. Blackadder, and after having been away from the country for nearly 20 years, came back one evening and insisted upon paying his bill with compound interest, amounting altogether to about \$57.

AMONG the new industries recently established at Portland, Maine, is the manufacture of what is called Casco Bay Chips. Potatoes thinly and evenly sliced in the raw material, and nicely cooked by a new method, then packed in boxes of convenient size or barrels are shipped to any part of the country. This is an industry that a maritime exchange thinks could be made very profitable in this country.

A big insolvent schedule was that filed in Boston last week by Samuel G. Snelling, lately treasurer of the Lowell Bleachery Company. His total liabilities amount to \$839,906, the largest schedule of indebtedness ever filed in Essex County. Of the total amount \$402,869 is indebtedness for which no security is named, and \$437,036 is secured by mortgages and pledges of stocks and bonds. The liabilities are widely scattered, a large number of Boston banks being among the holders of Snelling's paper.

THE Fredericton (N. B.) *Gleaner* has heard it stated on reliable authority that the negotiations which have long been pending concerning the transfer of the Shaw Bros. estate is about completed and will be made in a few days. Mr. Duncan Macintire, of the New Brunswick Railway Company, is the purchaser of the estate, which, of course, includes all the factories and other property owned by the Shaw Bros. in this province. The large quantity of bark that was seized at the Pokiok factory the first of the summer has since been left untouched, pending the above negotiations. Should the transfer be successfully made, if it has not been already, the idle factories at Pokiok, Millville, Woodstock, Forest City and elsewhere will again, it may be expected, be worked for all they are worth.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

**John Clark, Jr. & Co's**  
M. E. Q.  
**SPOOL COTTON**

Recommended by the Principal Sewing Machine Companies as the best for hand and machine sewing in the market.



TRADE MARKS.

For the convenience of our Customers in the West we now keep a full line of BLACK, WHITE, and COLORS, at 3 Wellington Street E., Toronto.

Orders will receive prompt attention.

**WALTER WILSON & CO.,**  
Agents for the Dominion.

1 and 3 ST. HELEN STREET, MONTREAL.  
3 WELLINGTON STREET EAST, TORONTO.

**WM. BARBOUR & SONS'**  
**IRISH FLAX THREAD**  
LISBURN.

RECEIVED  
Gold Medal  
THE  
Grand Prix  
Paris Exhibition, 1878.



RECEIVED  
Gold Medal  
THE  
Grand Prix  
Paris Exhibition, 1878.

Linon Machine Thread, Wax Machine Thread, Shoe Thread, Saddlers' Thread, Gilling Twine, Hemp Twine, &c.

**WALTER WILSON & COMPANY,**  
Sole Agents for the Dominion.

1 and 3 ST. HELEN STREET, MONTREAL.  
3 WELLINGTON STREET EAST, TORONTO.

**McARTHUR, CORNEILLE & CO**  
**OIL, LEAD, PAINT**  
Color & Varnish Merchants  
IMPORTERS OF  
ENGLISH and BELGIAN WINDOW GLASS  
Plain and Ornamental Sheet, Polished, Rolled and Rough Plate, &c.  
**Painters' & Artists' Materials, Brushes, &c**  
512, 514, 516 St. Paul St., & 263, 265, 267 Commissioners St.,  
MONTREAL.

**W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,**  
100 Grey Nun Street, Montreal.

IMPORTERS OF  
Portland Cement, Canada Cement, Chimney Tops, Roman Cement, Vent Linings, Water Lime, Fire Bricks, Whiting, Scotch Glazed Drain Pipes, Plaster of Paris, Fire Clay, Borax, China Clay, &c.  
Manufacturers of Bessemer Steel  
**Sofa, Chair and Bed Springs.**  
A large Stock always on hand

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

**CANTLIE, EWAN & CO.**  
General Merchants & Manufacturers' Agents.

Bleached Shirtings, Grey Sheetings, Tickings, White, Grey and Colored Blankets, Fine and Medium Tweeds, Knitted Goods, Plain and Fancy Flannels, Low Tweeds, Stoffes, &c., &c.  
Wholesale Trade only supplied.

15 Victoria Square MONTREAL.  
20 Wellington Street West, TORONTO.

WE BEG TO INFORM THE TRADE that we have now in Stock a full line of Colors in

**KNITTINGSILK**

In both Reeled & Spun Silks.

To be had of all wholesale houses in Canada.  
**BELDING, PAUL & CO.,**  
MONTREAL.

THE CELEBRATED  
**Cook's Friend Baking Powder**  
IS AS PURE AS THE PUREST,  
AND  
BETTER VALUE THAN THE CHEAPEST

Ask for the Cook's Friend, and take no other. Beware of any offered under slightly different names. All first-class grocers sell it.

Sal Soda in Barrels.  
Bi-carb Soda in Kegs.  
Cream Tartar Crystals.  
Tartaric Acid Crystals.  
For sale by  
**COPLAND & McLAREN,**  
MONTREAL.

**ROSS, HASKELL & CAMPBELL**  
Wholesale Fancy Dry Goods,  
16 ST. HELEN ST., MONTREAL,  
65 & 67 Yonge St., Toronto.

**TEES, WILSON & CO.,**  
(Successors to James Jack & Co.)

**Importers of Teas**  
AND GENERAL GROCERIES.  
66 St. Peter Street, - - MONTREAL

**BALL'S CORSETS,**  
Manufactured by  
**BRUSH & CO.,**  
Cor. Bay & Adelaide Streets,  
TORONTO.

**BUSINESS HAS BEEN QUIET**  
during April and May, moneyscarce, and prices of Breadstuffs have been gradually declining; superiors \$4.35, and straight grade rollers \$4.50, are outside thirty and sixty day prices. We have cool, dry storage for hundred cars of mill feed, which we offer at \$3 per car for the first month, and \$1.50 per car each succeeding month, and solicit consignments.  
**J. A. CHIPMAN & CO.,**  
Millers' Agts. & Com. Mchnts., Halifax

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

**S. Greenshields, Son & Co.**  
WHOLESALE  
**DRY GOODS**

MERCHANTS,  
17, 19 and 21 Victoria Square  
AND  
730, 732, 734 736 Craig St.,  
**MONTREAL.**

Sample Room No. 40,  
**ROSSIN HOUSE, TORONTO, Ont.**

**SUCKLING, CASSIDY & CO.**

Trade Auctioneers,  
29 Front Street West, - - TORONTO.

The leading Trade Auction and Commission House of Canada. Hold TRADE SALES of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps and Furs, Groceries, etc., EVERY FORTNIGHT.  
Liberal advances made when required. No charge for storage, insurance, etc., on consignments for sale. Quick returns; commissions low.

**SUCKLING, CASSIDY & CO.**

**Mercantile Summary.**

A CHICAGO fish seller claims to have received an order recently from a country dealer for a half a barrel of Family Whitepsyche.

AN American paper finds a moral in the rumor that a Charleston, S. C., grocer, who closed his store early and transacts a cash business, felt no effect of the earthquake

A CABLEGRAM from London dated September, announces the death of G. R. Anderson. He was the senior member of the dry goods firm of Anderson, Billing & Co., Halifax.

CONTRACTS were signed last week for the building of two steamers at Cleveland. One will be of the largest class afloat on inland waters. The second, to be 240 feet keel.

A CONTRACT for the supply of official uniforms for the Michigan Central Railroad has again been given to Messrs. Broderick & Morley, of Chatham, and Broderick & Sons, St. Thomas. It will amount to \$7,000.

MESSRS. Wm. BROWN & Co., of Port Arthur, dry goods dealers, &c., write to us in correction of the statement that they have admitted R. J. Brown a partner in their dry goods business. They say "such is not the case, we have not even thought of it."

ON Monday last, in Montreal, a hackman was fined \$10 for refusing to accept a fare. This offence is a very common one, although prosecutions for it are but rare. We agree with the Star, that it is just as well that an example should be made occasionally.

THE Nova Scotia Sugar Refinery at Halifax which sunk all its capital a couple of years ago, and which has been re-stocked and is in successful operation, is not to be confounded with the Halifax Sugar Refinery at Dartmouth, which is now in trouble. This latter refinery was promoted by Mr. George Gordon Dustan, and though it has been compelled to close from some cause, will no doubt soon go to work again.



WOODEN PIPES for water-works are being laid down at Mansonville, Que.

THE by-law voting \$5,000 to the projected Drummond county railway was adopted by the ratepayers of Richmond, Que., last week by a majority of six.

THE by-law granting \$10,000 to the West Ontario Pacific Railway extension from Woodstock to London, was carried in Woodstock on Monday last by 547 majority.

THE customs' duties collected at the port of Victoria, B.C., during the month of August amounted to \$60,664. The inland revenue receipts for the same month were \$8,115.

ACCORDING to a press telegram from Quebec, the Coleraine Mining Company has just sold an asbestos mine to a Scotch company for \$70,000. The company still has 5,000 acres.

THE number of new houses in the course of erection at Farnham, Que., is also unusual. It is now a difficult thing to get a bricklayer or a carpenter, all being in full work.

BUILDING is brisk in Huntingdon, nine new brick residences being under construction. Two brick stores are also being put up, and Boyd & Co. are erecting a new moulding shop.

EXTENSIVE alterations, whereby increased accommodation will be obtained, are in progress at the William Hamilton Manufacturing Company's Works in Peterboro. The improvements will cost about \$5000.

THE Corn Exchange Association, of Montreal, lighten their labors by an occasional excursion. We observe they took one this week down the St. Lawrence, per steamer "Canada," and had dinner on board.

A CARLOAD of Northwest Territory butter was, last week, received by a baker in Victoria direct from the creameries at Stonewall, Manitoba. This is the first shipment made to Victoria from that quarter, and reached there in four days by the C. P. R.

THE following double-barrelled toast, which has been variously attributed to Smeaton, Erakine, and others, it is suggested might be used at convivial meetings of the National League, after the toast of the Queen had been drunk: "Dam the canals, sink the coal-pits, blast the minerals, consume the manufactures, and disperse the commerce of Great Britain and Ireland!"

THE annual meeting of the British American Bank Note Company was held in Montreal this week. A statement of the affairs of the company was considered most satisfactory. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year. President and manager, Mr. George B. Burland; vice-president, Mr. Henry Earle; treasurer, Mr. G. J. Bowles; secretary, Mr. Jeffrey H. Burland.

AS A TESTIMONY to his personal worth, and as marking their appreciation of his efforts in developing the cattle trade of this country, the numerous friends of Ald. Frankland in this city met together at the Queen's Hotel, on Tuesday evening last, and presented that gentleman with a handsome gold watch and chain. The address, accompanying the gift, bore the signatures of several well-known citizens.

SINCE the opening of the Emigration Bureau, at the Colonial Exhibition, 207 persons have applied with some intelligent idea of emigration to various parts of Canada. The applications relating to Australia and New Zealand

number 193, and those concerning the Cape, Natal, and other parts of the Empire 47. In many cases practical results have already followed, several having written for further information; while some have sailed, and others intend doing so in the spring.

THE St. John *Globe* declares that the Nova Scotia apple crop will be a big one this year. There will be over 300,000 barrels of apples in the orchards of the "Annapolis Valley" this season. There are fully 40,000 barrels of "Gravinstein" apples, the largest crop ever grown in Nova Scotia. The fruit dealers of that province, instead of shipping to the English markets this autumn, will ship to the United States markets, particularly to New York, in which State, it is said, the apple crop is a failure this season.

A STEEL steamship named the "Susquehanna," was launched at Buffalo, on Saturday last, for trading upon the Great Lakes. She is 296 feet long, 322 feet over all, 40 feet beam, 24 feet hold, and has seven water-tight bulkheads. Her engines are of the double expansion pattern. 36 and 48 inch cylinders; the boilers, four in number, 13 feet diameter and 11½ feet long; screw 14 feet diameter; steering gear controlled by steam; capacity, 2,800 tons freight, besides 250 tons fuel. She costs \$212,000, and is expected to average fifteen miles per hour.

THE present is recommended by the Chicago *Grocer* as a good time in which to put your old stock in good condition before putting in your new fall goods. That journal must have had a peep behind the scenes, for it says:—"There's a good deal of dust in behind those canned goods and the area underneath your counters hasn't been swept for weeks. Get at it right away—to-day, and to-morrow when you come in and see how much cleaner your store is you will feel so cheerful that when a customer calls for a pound of coffee you can sell him half a dozen other articles besides. Come, now, get up and dust."

THE mineral exhibits arouse inquiry among visitors generally to the Canadian section. The specimens of iron ores, manganese ores, asbestos, soap-stone, graphites, and granites have attracted attention. One gentleman who has carefully examined the iron ores recently, is about to leave for British Columbia to erect works for smelting purposes. Mr. Sugg, of the Vincent Works, Westminster, has also written to the miners of soap-stone in the Eastern Townships of Canada. Large quantities of this mineral are at present imported by Messrs. Sugg from Germany for use in their works, and it is hoped that an article of as good, if not better, quality may be obtained from Canada at favourable prices, says the Canadian *Gazette*.

In the apple regions of New York the prospects of a crop this season are poorer, so the *Commercial Bulletin* learns, than for twenty years. The best apple counties—Orleans, Monroe, Wayne, Niagara and Wyoming—promise scarcely 50 per cent. of the average yield. Many towns in this section which usually ship large quantities will have few or none for export this year. In New England, although this is the apple-bearing year, and there is a large yield of fall fruit, reports indicate but about 70 per cent. of the usual even year crop. Connecticut has but half a crop and Massachusetts but 80 per cent. of a crop. A large crop is reported from Nova Scotia—Pennsylvania has 85 per cent. of a full apple crop and there is a good yield in Ohio, but the outlook further west is discouraging.

THE development of silk manufacture in the United States has been rapid and wonderful. The first attempts at silk manufacturing were made in 1810. Two years later the first silk mill was built at Mansfield, Conn. From that time on for a quarter of a century the business grew but slowly, and it was only after the advent of the sewing machine that it became an assured success. It is only about twenty years since the manufacture of spool silk has risen to a place in the front rank of American industries. An example of this growth is afforded by the well known house of Belding Bros. & Co., which commenced manufacturing in 1863. Their output for the first year was about \$75,000; but they have gradually increased their capacity and volume of sales until they now do a business of over \$2,500,000 per annum. Large mills, employing hundreds of operatives, are conducted by them at Rockville, Conn., Northampton, Mass., San Francisco, Cal., Montreal, Can. Throughout the United States their goods are recognized as having reached perfection and as possessing uniform merit.

WE have been taken to task by the Windsor *Record* for saying that in Canada we have not at present a single factory for the manufacture of Canadian tobacco. We have no recollection of making any such statement, nor does a cursory examination of our files refresh our memory. Nevertheless we are glad to make note of the fact that the *Record* man can take us to a Windsor factory which uses nothing but Canadian tobacco and is producing some very fine brand of cigars. He could also conduct us to tobacconists' stores and show us plug tobacco manufactured in Hamilton from tobacco grown in Essex county, pronounced by those who use it to be very little inferior to the tobacco made from the finest imported leaf. Then if we should care to see how the plant is cultivated he would show us fields of tobacco of from 20 to 50 acres in extent and numerous tobacco barns, where curing is carried on after the most approved methods. It is therefore not hard to believe the statement made by the *Record* that the tobacco industry in Essex county promises well, and the question of its successful manufacture has gone entirely beyond the experimental stage.

THE following are some of the changes which have recently taken place in Ontario business circles. The grist mill firm of Wheeler Bros. & Brown, at Cataract, has been dissolved by the retirement of W. Brown. The others continue.—Miss Rose, a fancy goods dealer at Hagarville, is selling out, and Ithamar Smuck, a grocer in the same place, has disposed of his business to Elgin Smuck.—At Lucknow, W. H. Millar, a furniture dealer, has sold out to Glasgow & Cliff.—The trustee has advertised for sale the stock of shoes belonging to John Cooke, at Sarnia.—From Tilsonburg, Gray & Glass, pottery manufacturers, will go to London.—In Toronto, Jas. Leaman is selling off his stock of boots and shoes.—S. E. Roberts, the picture frame dealer, has admitted his son Percy as partner, and the style is now Roberts & Son.—The grocery firm of Deacon & Suffel, at Aylmer, has sold out.—A. Haines has bought the drug business of R. Barker at Brighton.—McLeod & Cameron, saw mill men at Midland, have sold out.—Geo. B. Thompson, a jeweller, at Port Arthur, is giving up business.—The drug firm of Ansley & Tibbitts, at Port Dover, will be dissolved by the withdrawal of the last named.—A. M. Hutchinson, a general dealer at St. Williams, intends removing to Port Rowan.

# FALL CATALOGUE.

# HUGHES BROTHERS,

CORNERS YONGE, MELINDA & JORDAN STS.,  
TORONTO.

We have much pleasure in informing our friends, and the trade generally, that our Fall Stock is complete, and having had the

## GOOD LUCK

to place our orders before the advance in prices took place

## OUR CUSTOMERS

will get goods at

## OLD PRICES.

We invite special attention to the following Departments, which, for the style of goods, variety and elegance combined, are so perfect and varied that no other house in the Dominion can show such perfection in their selection

### Silk and Dress Department.

This Department is again to the front in all the latest designs and colorings. We are showing full ranges of the following lines:—Black Gros Grains, Satin Mervs, Broche, Rhedames, Satin Duchess, De Lyons. Special value in Colored Rhedames, Mervs, Sicillians, Surahs, Parisians, Gros Grains and Broches. The above are in all the newest dark and evening shades. Black and Colored Trimming Satins, in Stripes, Checks and Plains. Crapes, in all the best makes.

### SILK VELVETS.

Seal and Black Mantle Plushes, Broche Velours, Black and Colored Freize, Mantlings, Black and Colored Velveteens.

### Dress Goods, Mantle Cloths and Shawls.

We are showing larger ranges than ever of French, German and Bradford goods in the following lines:—Jersey Cloths, Foules, Ottomans, Granite Albatros, Boucle, Serges, Meltons Plaids, Stripes, Mixtures and Combinations, in all the

latest Parisian novelties Black and Colored French and Bradford Cashmeres. Persian and Russell Cords, Bay Cloths, Lustres, Crape Cloths, etc.

**MANTLE CLOTHS.**—In Ottomans, Boucle Jersey Cloths, Matalasses, Sealettes, Astrachans, Olympics, Curls, Lambskins, Meltons Ulsterings, etc. A special line of Curls in light shades for Children's wear. Mantles, in all the newest Parisian, Berlin and London Styles.

**SHAWLS.**—Great novelties in German and Scotch goods, too numerous to mention.

### Hosiery and Fancy Woollen Department.

**HOSIERY.**—Cashmere and Merino, Ribbed and Plain, French, English and Canadian Wool Hose Boys' Heavy Ribbed Knickerbockers.

**UNDERWEAR.**—Men's Winter weight Merino, fine and heavy weight Lamb's Wool, and leading lines of Canadian Shirts and Drawers. Ladies' Imported and Domestic Merino and Lamb's Wool Vest.

**CARDIGANS.**—Men's Imported and Canadian Top Shirts, in all colors and in fancy patterns.

**FANCY WOOL GOODS.**—Saxony Fingering and Knitting Yarns.

Gloves, Laces, Ribbons, Collars, Cuffs, Bibs. Jerseys, Boys' Jersey Suits.

### CORSETS.

French Woven, Misses' French Woven, Ladies' 11 inch Busk Corsets, "Bodice," "Irma," "Gem" 13-inch Busk Corsets, "Beauty," "Beatrice," "Jewel," "Venus," 15-inch Spoon Busk, "Granada." Canadian and American Sewed Corsets.

### Smallwares, Gents Furnishings.

This Department will be found more complete than ever. The Stock has been carefully selected and bought from the best Manufacturers in Europe and the United States.

Among other novelties we show a magnificent assortment of Dress and Mantle Buttons, the latest Designs and Patterns. Jet Dress and

Mantle Clasps, Chenille, Fringe, Trimming, Astrachan Trimming, Passementerie Trimming, Sealette Trimming, Sealette Loops, Cover Loops, etc. Silk Crape Cord, Lacing Cord, Braids, Tapes, Handkerchiefs, Threads, etc.

Silk Ties, Scarfs, Bows, Braces, Linen Collars and Cuffs, Celluloid Collars and Cuffs, Silk Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Umbrellas, etc., etc.

White Undressed Shirts, Handkerchiefs, Top Shirts, Smocks and Overalls.

White Dress Shirts a specialty.

### STAPLE DEPARTMENT.

We have in the Staple Rooms the Largest Stock in the Dominion, bought before the advance in Staples. For value we defy its equal. All goods in this Department will be sold at old prices.

Blankets, Flannels, Druggets, Merriton Grey Cottons White Cottons, Denims, Cottonades, Ducks, Prints, Ginghams, Linens, Quilts.

### IMPORTED WOOLLEN DEPARTMENT

We are showing in this Department the largest and best selected stock of Merchant Tailors' goods in the Dominion.

**OVERCOATINGS.**—We have Meltons in Black, Blue, Brown, Drab, Oxford, Cambridge, and various shades in Mixtures. Black, Blue and Brown Naps, Diagonals, Beavers, Pilots, Wanes and Crombie's celebrated Elysians, in all shades.

**COATINGS.**—In Twill, Corkscrew, Diagonal and Wide Wale Worsteds, etc., etc.

**SUITINGS.**—Plain and Checked Worsteds, Blarneys and Homespun, Bannockburn and Cheviots, West of England Checks and Plaids.

**TROUSERINGS.**—Scotch Mixtures, West of England Stripes, Checks, Hairlines, etc. Woisted Checks and Stripes.

**TAILORS' TRIMMINGS.**—Full Lines.

### CANADIAN WOOLLEN DEPARTMENT

A large and complete stock selected from the best manufacturers in the Provinces.

We will be delighted to show you through our Establishment, in fact every Merchant and Buyer visiting Toronto should make it his first duty to call and examine our Departments.

# HUGHES BROTHERS,

Corners Yonge, Melinda and Jordan Streets,

TORONTO.



\* PURE GOLD \*  
 MANUFACTURING CO.  
 31 FRONT ST. E.  
 TORONTO.

Made only from the Finest Qualities of  
**Grape, Cream Tartar and Soda.**

Its Purity, Strength and Quality are

**GUARANTEED TO BE UNSURPASSED!**

**Pure Gold Manufact'g Co.**

31 FRONT STREET, EAST, TORONTO.

MANUFACTURERS OF AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE GOLD BAKING POWDER,  
 COOKS' CHOICE BAKING POWDER,  
 PURE GOLD FRUIT FLAVORING EXTRACTS,  
 PURE GOLD CREAM TARTAR,  
 PURE GOLD BI-CARBONATE SODA,  
 PURE GOLD COFFEE,  
 PURE GOLD CURRY POWDER,  
 PURE GOLD CELERY SALT,  
 PURE GOLD POWDERED HERBS,  
 PURE GOLD POULTRY DRESSING SEASONING,  
 PURE GOLD GROUND SPICES,  
 PURE GOLD MIXED PICKLING SPICE,  
 PURE GOLD MUSTARD,  
 PURE GOLD LIQUID RENNET,  
 PURE GOLD PASTE BLACKING,  
 PURE GOLD LIQUID BLACKING,  
 PURE GOLD PASTE BLACK LEAD,  
 PURE GOLD LIQUID BLUE, Etc., Etc.

**ALL GOODS** bearing the name "**PURE GOLD**"

Are Guaranteed to be of the Finest Quality made, and genuine in every respect. Dealers are authorized to take back any article which is not found exactly as represented.

Ask your Wholesale Grocer for PURE GOLD GOODS, and if he has not what you want address,

**Pure Gold Manufacturing Co., 31 Front St. East, Toronto.**

Mr. DAVID BREMNER, an assistant electrician in the service of the Brush Electric Light Corporation of London, is at present in Uleaborg, Russia, Finland, superintending an "installation" of the electric light in a large residential hotel. This is said to be the most northerly installation which has yet been attempted.

In 1882 the French government offered a prize of \$10,000 for the discovery of the greatest value relating to the utilization of electricity for any of the following purposes: As a source of heat, of light or of chemical action; as a means of transmission of mechanical power, or of verbal communication in any form; or, finally, as a curative agent. It is now announced that June 30, 1887, will be the latest date for entering the competition, and that the prize will be awarded in the following December. The competition is open to all, without restriction, and savants of all nations are invited to participate in the award.

In order, doubtless, that the surroundings of their spacious premises may accord with the ornamental nature of their wares, Messrs. D. McCall & Co., of this city, have been indulging a taste for the beautiful in wall paper, paint and office furnishings. Without entering into details, it may be said that the effect to the eye of the visitor, on entering the main door, is exceedingly pleasant. A glance at the walls and ceilings indicate that a considerable outlay of money has been entailed in transforming their hitherto plain appearance into one of handsome and harmonious coloring. The finish of the private office implies comfort as well as elegance, and the customer who could pay his bill over the new counting-house desk in anything but a pleasant mood, would do a serious injustice to the artist in woodwork and plate glass. Messrs. McCall & Co. have also secured increased accommodation for the transaction of their business by annexing the adjoining warehouse.

ONE of the advantages possessed by a boot and shoe man over the dry goods dealer is pointed out by the Boston *Shoe and Leather Reporter*. It says:—A lady has no special object in making the salesman pull out dozens of pairs of shoes when she has no intention of buying. One shoe is to her inexperienced eye almost the same as another. In fact, with many of the fair sex, this kind of shopping is looked upon as rather unpleasant. They want to get through with it as soon as possible, and generally don't give the clerk much unnecessary trouble. Here's where the shoe men have the advantage of the dry goods people. They have a prospect when they are waiting on a customer that their efforts will result in something. The bright dress goods in the dry goods stores, on the other hand, take the eyes of the ladies. They want to see them closer and feel of them. They price them and wonder if a certain piece will match some article of their apparel. They query about it and finally lay it down longingly, only to take up some other kind of fabric. They often wind up by buying a pincushion, a comb, or some cheap gew gaw. But if the shoe salesman can furnish the style that is approved, and the fit that is satisfactory, they will seldom miss a sale.

GEORGE & JOHNSON began as general storekeepers at Bancroft not long ago but were without capital and have already assigned to S. Ross & Co. of Madoc, who are the principal creditors.—Another little concern started with trifling capital or none in Caledon East, has failed. J. B. Lawson was the nominal proprietor—Samuel Coll, a shoe dealer in Leamington, has assigned, and his stock amounting to \$1,800, was offered for sale yesterday.—Another shoe dealer in trouble is Joseph Reycraft at Ridgetown. After being in business several years has found it necessary to assign.

H. B. GARDINER, a cigar manufacturer in Chatham, has got into trouble by giving accommodation to Isaacs, of Montreal, to the extent of \$20,000. The result is that his assets are entirely depleted, and his estate will not, it is believed, pay one per cent.—A meeting of the creditors of G. W. Savage, general storekeeper at Cyprus, has been held, and he has meanwhile assigned. We have not yet learned further particulars.—An impression existed among the trade that R. J. Hill was doing a good and paying business in Durham. This would seem to have been a mistake, for we hear this week of his assignment.—And Mc-Girr, a general storekeeper at Feversham, failed in 1879, and then obtained a reduction of 50 per cent. on his liabilities. He is again in trouble now and makes an assignment with liabilities of \$2,000. His assets are nominally \$450. Less attention, on his part, to outside matters would have been better for Mr. McGirr's creditors.—The carriage building firm of Steele & McLagan has called a meeting of creditors. They appear to be industrious men but lack capacity for business.—Murray & Gafney, plumbers of this city, are reported to have left. They evidently undertook to demonstrate a reform in the high charges usually made by their craft. But after six months' trial the public will regret that they were unsuccessful.—A meeting was held of the Toronto Mucilage Co.'s creditors and a statement was submitted showing assets of \$4,700 and liabilities of \$9,700. Twenty per cent. of the claims was offered to be paid, but this compromise was refused. Creditors have ordered an investigation.—Another victim of the Isaac's failure is that of Thos. Winfield, fruit dealer in this city. He appears to have lost heavily by investing in apples, and endorsing accommodation paper to the amount of \$4,000 or \$5,000 was the final straw.

We observe the failure of a firm of woollen manufacturers at Middle River, county of Picton, N. S., George Kerr & Co., have made an assignment with liabilities of \$19,000, assets nominally \$16,000.—T. A. Tufts, mill owner at Kingston, N. B., was burned out, having no insurance. His loss was \$1,500.

The creditors of F. F. Kirkpatrick, Killarney, Manitoba, held a meeting and a statement was submitted. It showed liabilities of \$2,400. He appears to have surplus assets of \$800.—W. Wellband, a boot and shoe dealer in Winnipeg, has been irregular in meeting payments, and his assignment is announced. A local house has a judgment of \$2,500 against his estate.

## BRYCE, McMURRICH & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

### GENERAL DRY GOODS

Daily opening Autumn Shipments. All Goods bought at the lowest points reached in the market.

BRYCE, McMURRICH & CO.,  
34 Yonge St., - - - Toronto.

## Eby, Blain & Co.

IMPORTERS OF

### Teas, Sugars, Coffees

TOBACCOS, SPICES,

AND

### GENERAL GROCERIES

Cor. Front and Scott Sts.,  
TORONTO, ONT.

## BOECKH'S STANDARD BRUSHES

Quality and Sizes Guaranteed.

Manufactured by  
**CHAS. BOECKH & SONS.**

Office & Warerooms: 80 York Street.  
Factory: 142 to 150 Adelaide St. West.

TORONTO, CANADA.

### STOCKS IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Sept. 8th, 1886.

| STOCKS.              | Highest. | Lowest. | Total. | Sellers. | Buyers. | Average 6c. |
|----------------------|----------|---------|--------|----------|---------|-------------|
| Montreal.....        | 224½     | 219½    | 1117   | 224½     | 224     | 201½        |
| Ontario.....         | 125      | 120     | 302    | 122½     | 121½    | 109         |
| Peoples.....         | 100      | 96      | 76     | 100      | 96      | .....       |
| Molsins.....         | 150      | 130     | 16     | 145      | 138     | 125         |
| Toronto.....         | 210      | 203½    | 221    | 208½     | 207½    | 187½        |
| Jac. Cartier.....    | .....    | .....   | .....  | .....    | .....   | .....       |
| Merchants.....       | 131½     | 128½    | 1174   | 131      | 130½    | 116         |
| Commerce.....        | 125½     | 122½    | 656    | 125      | 124½    | 128         |
| Union.....           | .....    | .....   | .....  | .....    | .....   | .....       |
| Montreal Tel.....    | 130      | 128     | 2163   | 129½     | 129     | 128½        |
| Rich. & Ont.....     | 81½      | 79½     | 1705   | 80½      | 80½     | 60½         |
| City Passenger.....  | 196½     | 189½    | 5463   | 196½     | 196     | 117         |
| Gas.....             | 218½     | 216½    | 3693   | 217½     | 216½    | 189         |
| C. Pacific R. R..... | 65       | 65      | 1475   | 65½      | 65½     | 46          |
| N. W. Land.....      | 65       | 60      | 25     | 65       | 62½     | 41          |

## TORONTO SYRUP CO.

Capital, - - - \$300,000.

### DIRECTORS.

ALFRED GOODERHAM, Pres't. JOHN LEYS, Vice-Pres't  
George Gooderham. T. G. Blackstock.  
A. T. Fulton. W. H. Beatty.  
R. W. Sutherland, Sec.-Treas.

### MANUFACTURERS OF

Grocers' Syrups,  
Confectioners' Crystal Glucose,  
Refined Grape Sugar, Rose Malt,  
Improved Laundry and Corn Starch.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

OFFICE AND REFINERY,  
Esplanade Street East TORONTO.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

*Wylde,*  
**Brock & Comp<sup>y</sup>**  
 Importers and Wholesale Dealers  
 IN  
**STAPLE and FANCY  
 DRY GOODS**

Woollens, Tailors' Trimmings, &c.

WAREHOUSE:

Corner of Bay and Wellington sts.

**COOPER & SMITH,**  
 Manufacturers, Importers and Wholesale  
 Dealers in  
**BOOTS AND SHOES.**

36, 38 & 40 Front St. West, TORONTO.

JAMES COOPER. JOHN C. SMITH.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Staple & Fine Shoes.

\* The Maltese Cross Brand,  
 our Registered Trade  
 Mark, is a guarantee of  
 Perfection in Style,  
 Durability of Stock  
 and Excellence  
 of Fit. \*

ALL  
 WIDTHS,  
 AND HALF SIZES.

ASK FOR OUR GOODS,  
 and be sure you get them.

**CHARLESWORTH & CO.**  
 44 & 46 FRONT ST. E., TORONTO.  
 37 & 39 WELLINGTON ST. E., TORONTO.

**WM. B. HAMILTON,**

Manufacturer & Wholesale Dealer in

**Boots and Shoes**

15 and 17 Front Street East,

TORONTO.

**J.D. KING & CO**

(Successors to King & Brown)

No. 27 FRONT ST. EAST, TORONTO.

Manufacturers of Fine Boots & Shoes

Comprising all classes of Peg Work, McKay Sewed Work, Cable Sew-Wire (which is the best wearing work made.) We also make specialty of Men's and Boys' Hand-sewed Welt Boots, English and American styles. SHELL CORDWAIN VAMPS which are very stylish, and for durability, ease and comfort, cannot be surpassed. Our goods are made in sizes and half sizes from two to eight different widths, warranted to fit the largest number of feet comfortably. No veneered soles; no shoddy stiffeners; no pancake nor shoddy insoles, but made of the BEST SOLID LEATHER. Terms liberal! NO TWO PRICES.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

**L. COFFEE & CO.,**

Produce Commission Merchants,

No. 30 Church Street, - - Toronto, Ont.

AWARDED COFFEE THOMAS FLYNN.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

**W. J. McMASTER & Co.**

FALL IMPORTATIONS  
 OF  
 STAPLE AND FANCY  
**DRY GOODS**

WILL BE COMPLETE BY

1ST SEPTEMBER

We invite inspection of Buyers when visiting the city.

**W. J. McMASTER & CO.**  
 41 Front Street West.

**MILLINERY.**

Our OPENING DAYS for the Autumn Season, 1886, will be TUESDAY, 31st AUGUST, and following days.

Stock very complete throughout the house.

**S. F. McKINNON & CO.**

Cor. Wellington and Jordan Sts., TORONTO.

2 Fountain Court, Aldermanbury, London, Eng

**MACHINE OILS.**

'Tis a Cent wise and Dollar foolish policy, the using of cheap, thin oils, for great is the wear and tear of your machinery therefrom.

BY USING

**"LARDINE,"**

The justly celebrated heavy bodied "Wearing" Oil, your machinery will be free from accidents and breakdowns.

BUY NO OTHER. Manufactured solely by

**McGOLL BROS. & CO.**  
 TORONTO.

EXTRA QUALITY OF CYLINDER, BOLT-CUTTING and other OILS always in stock.

TO HAND!

**JAPAN TEAS,**  
 SEASON 1886-87.

**Morgan Davies & Co.,**  
 46 FRONT St., E. TORONTO.

**COBBAN MANUFACTURING CO.**

JOHE BACON. F. J. PHILLIPS.

TORONTO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Mouldings, Frames & Looking-Glasses

IMPORTERS OF

Plate, German and Sheet Glass, Cabinet Makers' Sundries, &c.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

**OGILVY,  
 ALEXANDER  
 & ANDERSON**

Have received a large portion of their

**Fall Importations.**

Stock will be complete in a few days.

Cor. Bay and Front Streets, Toronto.

**SOLDER.**

Purchase only our standard "Half-and-Half" this can now be supplied in triangular bars, which economizes labor, and is particularly adapted for tin-smiths' requirements.

**M. & L. Samuel, Benjamin & Co.**  
 56 1/2 and 58 Yonge St. and 9 Jordan St.

**BROWN BROS.**

PREMIUM

**Account Book**

MANUFACTURERS.

A large stock on hand, or manufactured to any pattern. Unsurpassed for Quality, Durability and Cheapness. Established 27 years.

**Caldecott, Burton & Co.**

S. CALDECOTT. 46 & 48 BAY STREET. W. C. HARRIS. P. H. BURTON. R. W. SPENCE.

OUR

**AUTUMN STOCK**

Complete in all Departments.

We draw the attention of the trade to our large stock of

*French Dress Materials,  
 Velvets, Brocades, Plushes,  
 Ribbons, and Chemille  
 and Silk Trimmings.*

**STYLE, VARIETY, VALUE.**

AGENTS FOR

**CHADWICK'S SPOOL THREADS.**

Unexcelled for Quality.

SPRING, 1886.

**WHOLESALE DRY GOODS**

Silks, Velvets, Cashmeres & Fancy Dress Goods, Hosiery, Gloves and Laces, Foreign and Domestic Cotton Goods, Merchant Tailors' Fine Woollens' Trimmings, &c., &c., Worsted Coatings and West of England Trouserings a Specialty.

TERMS LIBERAL.

**HUGHES BROTHERS.**

ESTABLISHED 1866.

**THE MONETARY TIMES**

AND TRADE REVIEW,

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

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**Book & Job Printing a Specialty.**

OFFICE: Nos. 64 &amp; 66 CHURCH ST.

EDWD. TROUT, MANAGER.

TORONTO, CAN., FRIDAY, SEPT. 10, 1886

## THE SITUATION.

Mr. Foster, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, while on the Pacific coast, has been enquiring into the capture of Canadian fishing vessels by the Americans, in Behring Straits. From the information he has obtained, the captures took place not nearer than sixty miles off the coast of Alaska. The ground on which they were made was an alleged old Russian claim to exclusive sovereignty in these waters a hundred miles from the coast; the Americans assert that they came in possession of this right along with the territory of Alaska. Would not so extensive a claim leave Russia a very limited jurisdiction on the west coast of the Strait? But as this is a matter between Russia and the United States, it need not here be insisted on. If the United States took over Alaska with the privileges of water control which Russia, the previous owner of the territory, claimed, she must equally be bound by the obligations which Russia was under, including the Treaty of St. Petersburg (1825). The validity of so extensive a claim as sovereignty over the water, a distance of a hundred miles from the coast, must be very doubtful. We apprehend it is not one which can find any support in the law of nations. If this contention applies to the whole coast of Alaska, it ignores the treaty obligations of Russia.

In the recent capture of Canadian vessels in Behring's Strait, the hand of the Alaska Commercial Company of the United States, which has a lease of St. George and St. Paul's Islands, and acts as if it owned all Alaska and most of the adjoining sea, could doubtless be traced. This company has the exclusive right to kill seals in these waters, if its lease be valid; and it manages to make unusually large profits out of what is practically a monopoly. The American schooner, San Diego, of San Francisco, has recently been seized for catching seals in Behring Strait. Of course foreign governments have nothing to do with the company, whose pretensions perhaps a large majority of American citizens would dispute.

A Chicago journal points out that the recent circular of the Canadian Minister of

Customs will prevent American vessels going to one Canadian port after another to pick up a cargo, and that vessels employed in the Georgian Bay trade will be especially affected. Several of these vessels take up a part of their cargoes at Midland and the rest at Collingwood. Some call at a third port on an Island in the Bay. It cannot be denied that this is a coasting trade, such as is prohibited by the navigation laws of both countries. But it does not follow that this trade will suffer if these practices cease; it is one which can legally be done by Canadian vessels. The pretense that there are not Canadian vessels to do the work we very much doubt; and if it were true, the deficiency could no doubt in a short time be easily supplied. A loose administration of the law, in such cases, would lead to trouble in the end, and the law had better be enforced when its violation has become a matter of public observation.

In British Columbia the right of the Indians to occupancy of the lands has not been made the subject of treaty arrangement, and has not, in fact, been recognized, as it was in every other part of North America colonized by Europeans, except Lower Canada. As a result, the Indians of the Western Province have been dependent on the Local Government for reserves on which to settle, and complaint has been made that these were inadequate in extent. This complaint, let us hope, will now be removed, since Sir John Macdonald, on his late tour, induced the government of British Columbia to grant large reserves to the Indians, who are intelligent and willing to labor, and from whom, if from any Indians, we may reasonably entertain strong hopes of improvement as agriculturists.

Col. Gilder, the Arctic explorer has, according to a reliable Winnipeg journal, "no hesitation in undertaking to navigate Hudson Strait in an ordinary forty-ton yacht." Claiming to speak from experience, he pronounces the Hudson Bay route practicable for commercial purposes. We trust this may prove to be the case; but Col. Gilder's experience is too limited to settle the question, he having passed through the Strait only twice, in July, 1875, and in August, 1880, in both of which months navigation would be expected to be as easy as ever it is. The remainder of the year is not included in Col. Gilder's experience; and it is then that the chief difficulty is found.

Mr. Foster, from personal examination and enquiry, has come to the conclusion that it is desirable to establish a station on the south side of Vancouver Island, at the entrance of the Straits of Fuca, opposite Cape Flattery. This station, where vessels will be able to report, will be connected with Victoria by telegraph. The passage is to be improved by the erection of additional lights and the placing of a fog-horn at Port Atkinson. When this is done, the safety of the channel will be as much assured as that of any similar water in any part of the country.

The parties who are offering the Island of Anticosti for sale are, it is announced; resolved to do what we last week suggested as necessary: obtain an adequate exploration of the Island. This course was recommended by Mr. Tilley, as well as in these columns, and it is the only proper one, under the circumstances. It is satisfactory to know that a reliable engineer, Mr. A. L. Light, has been selected to do the work, and he is reported to have already gone to the Island. Though much can be done by coasting and striking into the interior, at different points, the remainder of the season will almost be too short for such a complete exploration as it is desirable to secure. It would seem as if the intending purchasers were represented on the exploratory survey, not less than the vendors, and it is desirable that they should be; for it is difficult for explorers to avoid an unconscious bias in favor of the employers. in such a case.

There has been some reduction of freight rates on the C. P. R. But it has not given universal satisfaction in Manitoba. A Winnipeg journal objects that the reduction is limited in respect of persons and localities, being confined to four leading points and to wholesale dealers. Objections, as might be expected, come from the places and individuals discriminated against. As usual, the advantages given appear to be in favor of long distances; though the point is left obscure by the complaining journal, which fails to make an intelligent statement of the alleged grievance. A partial reduction of rates is better than none; though it is to be regretted that the reduction could not be uniform and general.

Lake vessels have within a few days been getting good freight rates; 12 cents per bushel on wheat and 11½, from Chicago to New York, by lake and canal, having been paid. For the first time in several years, the equilibrium between water and rail freights has been established. Tonnage is reported scarce; and fears have been expressed that this gleam of shipping prosperity may lead to the speedy construction of an excessive quantity.

The sixth tea-ship with freight for the Canadian Pacific Railway, will soon be due at British Columbia. Thus early is falsified the prediction of those who assured us that two ships a year would carry all the tea that could be coaxed to take this route.

—The preliminary steps have been taken, by Sir A. T. Galt and others, for building a levee with the object of protecting the city of Montreal from inundation by the overflow of the River St. Lawrence. But the work to be done by the company is only a part of what is necessary; it requires to be supplemented by the city, and the corporation finds a financial barrier in the way, as it has not, till authorized by the legislature, power to borrow for this purpose. It will be unfortunate if the result be to cause delay which may subject the city to another flooding next spring. Sir A. T. Galt's company, it is claimed, could perform its part in time; but there will apparently be delay on the part of the corporation. Can no means of getting over the difficulty be suggested?

## JUDICIAL DELAYS.

The law's delay has long been proverbial. Fortunately, for some time past the courts have done much to redeem the administration of justice from this stigma. Occasionally yet, however, gross abuses are found to exist. An instance of this is becoming every day more apparent in connection with part of the work of the Court of Appeal for the Province of Ontario. The regular business of the court appears to be disposed of with every reasonable expedition. In the case, however, of appeals in which the regular court cannot sit on account of some of the members of it being disqualified through having been concerned in the same cases either at the trial or in the lower courts, the court has practically been at a dead standstill for the last two or three years.

That a man after having won his case in the lower court should not only be subjected to the necessary delay of an appeal, but should be compelled to wait for two or three years after the appeal is ready for argument, because there is no court constituted ready to hear the argument, with the prospect before him of further indefinite delay, is a flagrant evil for which a remedy will have to be found. One reason, it is said, for this delay is the failure of the Dominion Government to appoint a judge to the existing vacancy. It is stated by the members of the Court of Appeal that the other courts are so busy that it is very difficult to get the members of them to sit in the appellant court to take these extra cases. If another judge were appointed, it is said, this would be somewhat relieved; and as the vacancy has practically existed for two or three years, the delay in filling it affords at least an excuse for the failure of the court to dispose of these cases. In this state of things the filling of the vacancy has become a matter of urgency.

While, however, the politicians may be partly to blame for the delays complained of, it is by no means certain that the judges are so over-worked that they cannot attend to this business. A suitor who is being injuriously affected by this unreasonable failure of justice may be forgiven for thinking that some of the judges might have given up some days of their two months' holidays to dispose of these few cases, and thus assisting to remove a serious blot from the administration of justice.

## THE RAILWAY COMMISSION ENQUIRY.

Mr. Dalton McCarthy can scarcely have hoped to do more than attract public attention to the subject of a railway commission when he introduced a bill proposing to create such a body. We pointed out, at the time, that this method of procedure was at once irrational and inconvenient; irrational, inasmuch as it assumed to settle a very intricate question without the careful preliminary enquiry which ought to precede action; and inconvenient because no measure of such great importance ought to be introduced on any less responsibility than that of the Government. The Government has, at length, appointed a royal commission to

enquire into the question, and already its members have met. The only thing done was to make provision for obtaining the reports made to the British Government, by a similar English royal commission, and any Imperial Acts bearing on the subject. The composition of the commission seems to assume that the question to be dealt with is largely one of engineering. Sir A. T. Galt has some railway experience, but it is scarcely of the kind required in this enquiry; still his qualifications for the post need not be doubted. Mr. Collingwood Schreiber and Mr. Moberly would be good members of any commission where engineering ability was in request; but the questions here to be considered have no necessary relation to engineering.

There has been much loose and even wild talk about a railway commission, and persons of robust faith have professed to see in it a remedy for every ill which the ingenuity of railway management ever invented. What is meant by a railway commission? What are to be its powers? This question has been answered in very different ways by legislatures of several American States. The powers of the State Railway Commissions vary all the way from the right to fix rates to the right to make recommendations to the State legislature, after investigation. Of these two extremes, examples may be found in Georgia and in New York. The Massachusetts Railway Commission has no executive authority, and its boasted moral force, has a very narrow limit. Railway commissions are in force in seven States of the American union: New York, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Colorado, and California. It is pertinent to enquire, what record have they established for themselves?

Mr. James F. Hudson, in his work, *The Railways and the Republic*, gives a very discouraging answer. "Only two of these bodies," he says, "have, within four years, made any effort to restrain abuses which have aroused the press and the public to impatience; the other five, for any practical benefit they have secured to the people, might as well have charge of regulating the movements of the heavenly bodies." We are further told that "the effectiveness of these boards appears to have no relation to the thoroughness or radicalism of the legislation by which they are established." The reasons given for this state of things are the reverse of encouraging. "It must be remembered," says Mr. Hudson, "that this legislation seeks to restrain the greatest power in the country, except the united and aroused popular will. It confronts not a local or private wrong-doer, but the organized and combined power of the railway corporations, with unlimited political influence, infinite resources of corruption and secret methods for controlling appointments and legislation. This power has kept courts in its pay, it defies the principles of common law, and nullifies the constitutional provisions of a dozen States; it has many representatives in Congress and unnumbered seats in the State Legislatures. No ordinary body of men can permanently resist it. Here," in the opinion of Mr. Hudson, "is the fatal weakness of laws establishing railway commissions, whether their ordinary

provisions be radical or mild." The hopelessness of a railway commission he puts in this form: "It is idle to hope that a board of nine commissioners, with salaries such as a railway pays its third-class subordinates, will permanently remain superior to the manifold forms of pressure and corruption that can be exerted by four thousand millions of railway capital, until it has been demonstrated that a house-maid's mop can keep back the tides of the Atlantic ocean." In Canada, we do not count railway capital by thousands of millions, but, providing a corrupting tendency can be shown to be exerted by it, hundreds of millions might be relied on to produce the same effect. Still we are willing to believe that things are not as bad in Canada as Mr. Hudson would have the world believe they are, and as he undoubtedly believes them to be in the United States. We can believe, however, that, in either country, "the dignity and honor of the national cabinet, or of a supreme court, afford far stronger intrenchments for integrity and public duty than the position of a railway commission, while the duties of the latter bring against them, with a hundred-fold greater energy, the forces combined to assail them;" though we would fain hope, against the strong conviction of Mr. Hudson, "that such a body would [not] sooner or later become a mere bulwark or outpost for the defence of corporate abuses," and that the result would not be as certain "as if nine men, however expert and strong, were ordered to stand in the path and arrest the destructive course of a mountain avalanche." But with the experience of railway commissions, in the United States, before us, it is difficult to hope for anything effective from a commission here.

It is quite clear that, in any case, the protection of the public against railway abuses must depend upon the law; and the question would seem to be, in what way can the law, once it has assumed a satisfactory shape, be best administered: through the courts or through a railway commission? What recommended the railway commission to popular approbation, before it had been tried, was the hope that it would administer justice, at little cost, to persons who suffered grievances at the hands of railway companies. The public was seduced by the notion of a simple and easy remedy for every ill which a company can inflict. In experience, this fantastic hope has not been realized. With advanced railway reformers, in the United States, the railway commission is already an anachronism. The Reagan Bill, which was before Congress last session, rejected the plan of a commission, and proposed to make the legal prohibitions specific and direct, and it left the remedies against railway abuses with the courts. A suspicious circumstance is that, of late years, railway commissions have come more or less into favor with railway managers.

Until we have exhausted the resources of law, and its ordinary mode of administration, in respect of railway management, it is useless to seek extraordinary remedies. The abuses most complained of are discriminations, rebates, drawbacks, and pooling. Some of these things have not yet with us been made a subject of prohibition. Until we have formed a definite resolution

as to what we intend to prohibit, we have no use for a railway commission. Is the public mind made up on the subject of discriminations? Is it resolved that no other than uniform rates shall be charged by railway companies, irrespective of distance or class of freight? Rebates and drawbacks are only forms of discrimination, and before we fight over the form we must decide on the essence of the thing. Until we know distinctly for what a railway commission is wanted, it is but an idle amusement to discuss its creation. A commission for what? Because Mr. McCarthy has promised us that doubtful blessing? Mr. McCarthy, we dare say, did not mildly imitate the Charles Francis Adams of 1875, in the hope of becoming the Charles Francis Adams of ten years later. There is scarcely a public man in the United States who, at one time, strongly opposed the railway companies, whether in the tribunals or the legislative arena, who is not now, in one form or another, in the pay of these companies.

If our railway companies are addicted to practices which are inimical to the public interest, legal remedies should be provided; and we are not yet convinced that there is any better way of applying them than through the ordinary tribunals.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

It has long been the custom of leading houses in the dry goods trade of Canada at this season of the year, to make use of the columns of the MONETARY TIMES for a more extensive cataloguing of their wares than usual. The present issue contains, therefore, a number of full page advertisements on our extra pages, mainly devoted to this particular branch of wholesale business. In seeking for distinctive features in dry goods this season, the one which first presents itself is the rise in price of woollen stuffs, more especially imported dress goods made from fine wools. We have repeatedly within the past few months noted the advance in foreign wool. It was said last month to have advanced nearly seventy per cent. from the lowest point. To-day advices from London inform us that another advance of fifteen to twenty per cent. has taken place. Cashmeres which a few weeks ago were to be had at 9d. are now held at 13d. French beige goods show a rise of from 3d. to 6d. per yard, according to quality. The causes alleged for this rise are various; one is the wholesale destruction of sheep by disease in Australasia. But it is more than probable that a potent cause is to be found in the fact that woollen fabrics generally have long been so low in price that they yielded no profit to the makers. The present state of things must, at any rate, have an effect upon prices of our domestic products: flannels, for example, it is predicted must rise. One looks in vain at present for any similar prospect in cotton goods, values of which still favor the consumer; though the agreement reached by the mills of Canada as to prices and terms helps somewhat to stem the senseless and profitless competition which at one time threatened to bankrupt every maker of domestics.

Imports of dry goods at this point this year up to the close of August, show an aggregate value of \$4,651,000 as compared with \$4,573,000 in the corresponding eight months of 1885. For the first quarter the foreign purchases of Toronto merchants this year were smaller, in money value, than in 1885, but for the remaining five months, excepting August, they were larger. We separate cottons, woollens and other dry goods in the following tabulated comparison:—

| IMPORTS AT TORONTO.     |             |             |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|
|                         | Jan.'86.    | Jan.'85.    |
| Cottons .....           | \$212,105   | \$261,650   |
| Woollens .....          | 202,897     | 252,387     |
| Other dry goods .....   | 134,145     | 168,466     |
| Total .....             | \$549,147   | \$682,503   |
|                         | Feb.'86.    | Feb.'85.    |
| Cottons .....           | 190,620     | 298,678     |
| Woollens .....          | 402,582     | 411,496     |
| Other dry goods .....   | 214,178     | 293,961     |
| Total .....             | \$915,448   | \$958,153   |
|                         | Mar.'86.    | Mar.'85.    |
| Cottons .....           | 190,620     | 177,644     |
| Woollens .....          | 252,971     | 243,670     |
| Other dry goods .....   | 161,452     | 194,084     |
| Total .....             | \$605,043   | \$615,398   |
|                         | April,'86.  | April,'85.  |
| Cottons .....           | 110,864     | 86,025      |
| Woollens .....          | 121,601     | 98,055      |
| Other dry goods .....   | 146,225     | 97,183      |
| Total .....             | \$378,690   | \$281,263   |
|                         | May,'86.    | May,'85.    |
| Cottons .....           | 89,134      | 87,672      |
| Woollens .....          | 91,272      | 68,208      |
| Other dry goods .....   | 125,541     | 61,281      |
| Total .....             | \$305,947   | \$217,161   |
|                         | June,'86.   | June,'87.   |
| Cottons .....           | 89,401      | 79,625      |
| Woollens .....          | 156,937     | 116,993     |
| Other dry goods .....   | 75,700      | 63,825      |
| Total .....             | \$322,038   | \$260,443   |
|                         | July,'86.   | July,'85.   |
| Cottons .....           | 150,706     | 161,455     |
| Woollens .....          | 414,779     | 353,952     |
| Other dry goods .....   | 191,301     | 147,803     |
| Total .....             | \$756,786   | \$663,210   |
|                         | Aug.'86.    | Aug.'85.    |
| Cottons .....           | 95,186      | 156,740     |
| Woollens .....          | 579,122     | 541,134     |
| Other dry goods .....   | 143,874     | 197,988     |
| Total .....             | \$818,170   | \$895,162   |
| Totals for eight months | \$4,651,269 | \$4,573,293 |

The value of silk goods imported at Toronto, in most months showing an increase over last year, is smaller in the aggregate by reason of the exceptionally small import of August. Had that been up to the average, we should have had an increase to report this year, instead of the actual figures which are \$535,023 in eight months of 1886. against \$548,919 last year. Hats, caps, and bonnets imported show a value of \$277,116 these eight months as compared with \$213,776 in the like period of 1885. The increase is steady, month by month. Fancy goods, on the other hand, form a much smaller aggregate, in the proportion of \$830,279 to \$462,196, the decline being all in the early months of the year. The total of woollen goods this year reaches \$2,222,222, and that of cottons \$1,236,666, against \$2,085,784 and \$1,268,350, respectively, in the corresponding period of 1885.

—We learn that the Merchants' Bank of Halifax has decided on closing its agencies at Paspébiac, P. Q., and Baddeck, C. B.

BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The returns from the various Clearing Houses in American cities exhibit a gain last week in aggregate transaction at thirty cities of \$48,000,000, the figures being \$767,179,414 this year, against \$718,936,821 same week last year. This makes the percentage of gain, compared with last year 6.7 per cent., against a gain of 17.1 per cent. the previous week. The clearings of twenty-nine cities outside of New York show a gain of 21.5 per cent., according to the Boston Post, against a gain of 13.9 per cent. the previous week. The total is \$282,643,868, against \$234,134,794 last year. The total at 32 cities shows a gain of \$5,746,740, as compared with the week ended Aug. 28, 1886, and thirty-one cities outside of New York show a gain of \$36,729,663; only seven show a loss when compared with the previous week. "This exhibit is remarkably favorable, both when compared with that of the previous week and with that of the corresponding week of last year. Easier money has helped swell the volume of clearing at most of the leading speculative centres. Then too, the settlements on the first of the month are reflected to some extent in the statement."

There has been some more active speculation in railroad securities during the present week and the money market has displayed a firmer tone. The outlook is favorable, and higher values seem to have resulted from the inherent strength of the situation assisted by manipulation of a rather speculative character. The labor situation is still largely unsettled and troublesome. The retarding influence on building and manufacturing of the various actual or threatened strikes can hardly be estimated.

The New York banks are evidently still pursuing the policy of contracting loans, the shrinkage in this item last week, according to the return, amounting to \$3,226,600. There was a large decline in currency, viz: \$2,523,200, but specie increased \$1,676,200. Deposits fell off \$3,441,100, and the cash reserve was \$847,000 smaller than the week previous, but these changes nevertheless resulted in a slight increase in surplus reserve \$13,275 bringing it up to \$6,920,425, against \$6,907,150 the week previous, but at this time last year the surplus reserve amounted to \$51,899,750. If, says the *Shipping List*, we except 1885, and 1884, "when the West and South kept enormous balances here on account of an inability to employ it profitably in those sections, the present showing is not an unfavorable one." The following shows the banks' excess of reserve or deficiency for a number of years:—1886, excess \$6,920,425; 1885, excess \$51,899,750; 1884, excess \$29,538,900; 1883, excess \$6,224,005; 1882, deficiency \$156,025; 1881, deficiency \$1,020,100; 1880, excess \$5,706,400; 1879, excess \$3,181,800. The condition of the banks this year and last compares as follows:—

|                     | Sept. 5, '85. | Sept. 4, '86. |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Loans .....         | \$324,855,800 | \$339,106,600 |
| Specie .....        | 114,803,400   | 70,258,300    |
| Legal Tenders ..... | 85,297,300    | 23,150,100    |
| Deposits .....      | 390,803,800   | 345,951,900   |
| Circulation .....   | 9,707,300     | 8,061,800     |
| Reserve .....       | 38.28         | 27.00         |
| Surplus .....       | 51,899,750    | 6,920,425     |



## TORONTO TRADE FIGURES.

The inwards and outwards trade of this port for the month of August last was some ten per cent. larger than for the same month last year. The figures, as furnished by the Board of Trade, were: August, 1886, value of imports, \$1,962,924; exports, \$199,255; total, \$2,162,179. August, 1885, imports, \$1,794,541; exports, \$144,007. The following list gives the principal items of import for the respective months stated:

|                             | Aug. 1886.       | Aug. 1885        |
|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Cotton goods.....           | \$95,186         | \$156,740        |
| Fancy goods.....            | 97,455           | 71,660           |
| Hats and bonnets.....       | 34,030           | 24,743           |
| Silk goods.....             | 12,389           | 101,585          |
| Woolen goods.....           | 579,122          | 541,134          |
| <b>Total Dry goods.....</b> | <b>\$818,170</b> | <b>\$895,862</b> |
| Woolen and pamphlets..      | 37,145           | 31,530           |
| Coal, anthracite.....       | 14,795           | 3,605            |
| do. bituminous.....         | 26,552           | 8,276            |
| Stone and China ware..      | 27,919           | 19,335           |
| Furs and skins.....         | 17,898           | 21,087           |
| Glass and glassware....     | 27,851           | 26,433           |
| Iron and steel goods...     | 128,649          | 97,739           |
| Jewellery and watches..     | 70,637           | 44,356           |
| Leather goods.....          | 34,993           | 41,880           |
| Musical instruments...      | 10,228           | 10,242           |
| Paper goods.....            | 32,757           | 25,865           |
| Wood goods.....             | 16,592           | 9,065            |

A marked diminution in imports of cottons and silk goods, as well as an increase in those of woollens and fancy goods will be observed. Our imports of iron and steel manufactures, of jewellery, watches and gold and silver ware show marked increase. Much more coal was also brought in. Other items do not merit special mention.

The increase of exports is principally caused by a larger shipment of wool, of dead meat, and of manufactures, such as castings, furniture and other wood goods, and machinery. Our shipments of lumber were smaller. Those of fishery and mining products were nil in both months. We append a summary:

| Produce of              | Aug. 1886.       | Aug. 1885        |
|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| The Forest.....         | \$32,276         | \$48,736         |
| Animals and products..  | 115,765          | 54,712           |
| Field products.....     | 10,155           | 11,750           |
| Manufactures.....       | 30,526           | 22,735           |
| Miscellaneous.....      | 78               | 908              |
| <b>Total.....</b>       | <b>188,800</b>   | <b>138,841</b>   |
| Add American products   | 10,455           | 5,166            |
| <b>Grand Total.....</b> | <b>\$199,255</b> | <b>\$144,007</b> |

—By an Act of Congress, passed last session, the United States Treasury is authorized to issue \$1 and \$2 silver certificates, upon the deposit of standard silver dollars. The effect of this law must be to bring the United States one step nearer to the silver standard. The certificates represent no greater value than the dollars deposited, and that is very far short of the amount expressed by the word dollar, when measured in gold. The effect of issuing silver certificates on the deposit of silver dollars is the same as if the dollars were actually in circulation; they are, in fact, sent into circulation through their proxy and representative, the silver certificate. There is, apparently, no limit to the amount of silver dollars which the Treasury may receive in exchange for certificates; and if the amount be greater than would be required for purposes of change, an inferior currency will obtain dangerous proportions. The producers of silver will use this law as a means of

getting gold value for silver dollars, which may not be worth seventy cents. Somebody must suffer.

—The late Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, made over by assignment certain properties, including the archiepiscopal residence, churches and schools for the benefit of depositors in his Savings Society, whose money had been locked up in such pious erections. The creditors are showing great impatience at the delay of the trustees in settling the estate, and they insist that rent should be collected from the property assigned, amounting in value to about a \$1,000,000, which is a very small proportion of the depositors' claims. Out of this state of things have arisen objections to the control, by the clergy, of the Catholic church property; and the creditors have made an exciting appeal to the Irish Catholics, in the United States, to put an end to this control.

## TORONTO INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

The Toronto Industrial Exhibition for 1886 was formally opened on Wednesday last by Mr. President Withrow, the day being bright and warm, and the attendance much larger than on the corresponding day last year. The Premier of Canada, the Lieut.-Governors of Ontario and Manitoba, Archbishop Lynch, the president of the Wesleyan Conference, Treasurer Ross, Senator Ferrier, the president of the Toronto Board of Trade, and other prominent men were present. Year by year these handsome grounds make better appearance as the trees and shrubs increase in size and the grass and flowers show the effect of attention and skill. An electric railway takes visitors from street cars to gate, traction engines make their nearly noiseless rounds, reapers and mowers clang, windmills wave their arms aloft, pulleys hum in Machinery Hall, and the many-headed public wanders about, until the musical sounds from the Main Building draw the curious within. According to our usual custom, we give brief notes of some prominent exhibits and shall have more of them next week.

## MAIN BUILDING.

Messrs. C. Boeckh & Sons have long been well served in procuring tasteful and striking presentations of the products of their factory. The present one, at the eastern entrance to the Main Building, is no exception. What appears, at some distance, a gay-colored banner, is found on closer approach to be an arrangement of their standard corn brooms and whisks, on a sort of big shield. The variety of brushes which this firm turns out is great, and their pails and tubs likewise well known. Amongst other woodenware are to be seen clothes-pins; baskets, scoops, "beetles," &c., &c.

Not content with a space on the south side of the main corridor, Messrs. J. & J. Taylor have another on the north side, both occupied by their burglar and fire-proof safes and locks. Safes from thirty inches to six and even seven feet in height, resplendent in purple and gold ornament. Whether decorated with flowers, landscapes and fairies, or in the plain grimness of cold iron and steel exterior, these safes have been known to the Canadian public for years as deserving of their name and reputation. A new feature of their safes, and one which they have patented lately, is a double tongue and groove in door and door frame.

J. S. Hamilton & Co., of Brantford, make a

neat show of Pelee Island wines from the Vin Villa Vineyards, Lake Erie. These are among the most sound and palatable wines Canada produces. A quarter century ago, Nicholas Longworth made good Catawba wine from Put-in-Bay Island grapes. And the Canadian wine-growers have learned their lesson well. These brands, "Sweet Catawba," "Dry Catawba," "Sparkling Catawba," Isabella, Saint Emilion, Saint Augustin, are toothsome white wines. And if one wishes "Vin rouge" or Claret, he may have that too.

Last year the display of the Canadian Rubber Company was of a more sombre character than was desirable. This year, care has been taken to avoid this: more space has been secured and more light admitted; an effect of lightness and variety is the result. All the goods shown are of their own manufacture. Prominent in the array is the "Paragon" fire-engine hose, of which much has been heard of late. Another line upon which the company is having a big run, is its "Fine Para" belting, in all widths, an article whose genuineness is easily tested. Machine packing is another of its staple products. The new-style cloth overshoe, with patent buckle, is a worthy rival to the American article, while the "Gypsy" and "Sandal" makes of rubber shoes are as light and thin as ladies could wish. And why should we not produce a perfect article, since our climate is one which renders such goods a necessity. Tennis and lacrosse shoes are shown; also tubing, piping, table-mats, door-mats, coats, boots, springs and rings.

The exhibit made on the first floor of the Main Building, south-west side, by the Toronto Lead and Color Company, shows the progress made in the preparation of paints in Canada of late years. This company produces a great variety of colors, for the use of house-painters, carriage-builders and for general painting. A feature is their pure "Prepared Paints," which are designed for the use of farmers and householders who find it necessary to do their own painting. The company is a large manufacturer of Vermilion, which is a color extensively used by makers of agricultural implements.

A display which does not attract the attention of the ladies only, is that to be found under the plate glass case, bearing this legend: "Ball's Health Preserving Coiled-Wire Spring Elastic Section Corsets." Many of the sterner sex have been seen to stop, and pull out the eye-glass, a hasty glance through which usually results in the exclamation, "Ah! by Jove, rather nice, isn't it!" Here are shown, on finely moulded plaster busts, the very daintiest productions of Brush & Co.'s factory. Corsets in blue silk, pink silk, and white silk, all tastefully ornamented with floral sprays in water-color. Of course, the merit of these articles does not lie in the outward embellishments, there is "that within which passeth show." But we are on delicate ground, and must be satisfied with the testimony of the more critical female eye, which, the manufacturers say, is: "We will wear no other make."

"Cook's Friend" is the oldest, most reliable and most economical baking powder on the market." Such is the statement of a gigantic product of the bill-poster or Nature-decorator, and we do not doubt it. The presiding genius of the temple of health occupied by the Cook's Friend, on the present occasion, is crusty over the fact that he could not get the larger space he wanted and had bargained for at the West end, in which to erect an "Ice Palace" in miniature. But he has done well with what space he could get; and his many friends and customers will receive, as they pass his portal, the usual assortment of illuminated favors, "from the Cook's Friend to the Cook."

The Bell Organ Company never does things by halves on occasions of this kind. A good exhibit from this company is always looked for by the public, and in this case it is not disappointed. Twenty different samples of parlor, church and concert-hall organs constitute the present display. These, we understand, are selected from its regular stock and not made specially for this show. They are handsome goods in design and exterior finish, and the wide reputation of the house ensures their musical quality.

Close by the fountain, where the mammoth turtle disports himself, is an elaborate array of specimens of paraffin wax, illuminating oils and machine oils made by the Queen City Oil Works, in this city, Messrs. Samuel Rogers & Co. The names of the oils would need a catalogue; we can only mention Carbon Safety oil, Crown Signal oil, Challenge machinery oil, Paragon and Amber mill oils, El Dorado engine oil. These and other brands have commended themselves to the trade.

A development as surprising as it is agreeable is indicated in the increased variety of products which the Pure Gold Manufacturing Company now turns out. This house began in a modest way by showing spices, coffees, and baking powder; it now shows flavoring extracts, poultry seasonings, carbon and liquid blacking, in addition. Alongside of phials containing nutmeg, mace and pepper one may see neat packages of sage, rubbed thyme, summer savory, and other seasonings dear to the heart of cooks. The arrangement and decoration of the exhibit are of the neatest. Mr. George Pears has a good space at the west end of the main corridor, in which he displays his well-known makes of spices and his coffee in tin packages of various sizes. Distributed in various parts of this floor are samples from the Dominion Works, of Walkerville, which make starch and grape sugar; Messrs. Peuchen, Collins & Co., prepared paints: T. R. Brough's exhibit of hardware novelties from his Gananoque factory, including a patent folding centre-board for skiffs.

#### MACHINERY HALL.

The whirl of belts and shafting which cobwebs the ceiling of Machinery Hall, driven by the various engines of Goldie & McCulloch and other Ontario makers; the splash of the waterfall at the east end—which last year was artificially colored, since the natural color of the liquid was of the muddiest—the clang and buzz of separators, lathes, planers, emery wheels and the like; the “swish” of pumps and the other indistinguishable sounds that pervade a place well-named “the machine shop,” render it difficult to obtain *viva voce* accounts of the various ponderous exhibits. But what first meets the eye on entering the south-east door is the display of biscuit machinery made by the Novelty Works, of R. Gardner & Son, of Montreal, under the charge of Mr. Robt. J. McLaren. Here is an improved biscuit-making machine in motion, and an improved dough-mixer for the same, also in motion. This firm makes, besides, mill-work, shafting and the various products of an established foundry. Their exhibits of the machines mentioned above have attracted marked attention at the Colonial Exhibition in London. John Gillies & Co., of Carlton Place, show a steam yacht, screw-propelled, driven by an “Acme” engine of the firm's manufacture. On the lawn, outside, are specimens of propeller-wheels, made by Wm. Kennedy & Sons, of Owen Sound; solid blades and movable blades.

#### HORTICULTURAL HALL.

The most of the space in this building is

devoted at present to the attractive exhibit made by the Canadian Pacific Railway, of cereals, minerals, grasses and woods from Manitoba and the North West. It is noteworthy that the Scottish Crofters, settled a year or two ago in the neighborhood of Moosomin, Assiniboia, delivered *free* to the C. P. R. Co. specimens of club wheat, in order to show what industrious farmers can do in a new country. These crofters, who were on the brink of starvation in Scotland, are now, Mr. Armstrong tells us, successful and contented prairie farmers. The emigrants from the Bethnal Green district of London, England, are turning out unexpectedly well. Ninety per cent. of them are satisfied and succeeding. The remainder pine for city life.

#### ELSEWHERE.

We welcome the Nova Scotia Steel Company, limited, from New Glasgow, as an exhibitor. A worthy exhibitor too, in respect of the extent and arrangement of its specimens. These include car axles, car couplers, nail plate, safe steel, shafting, plow plates, spring and sleigh-shoe steel, tool steel. This company uses the Siemens-Martin process. Its exhibit is in the Agricultural Implement Building, next to the Joseph Hall Company.

The machines, appurtenances and staff of the Watrous Engine Works Company constitute of themselves a little settlement, and an interesting one. To see one of the company's farm steam engines deftly doing work which used to require the hands of men, the feet of horses and the intelligence of both to perform, is a sight to rejuvenate Rip Van Winkle. That such a structure as their portable sawmill would, if placed in a back-woods settlement, speedily lay low, the neighboring forest and reduce it to sawn lumber, scantlings, palings and lath, may well be believed when we see the mill in operation on the grounds.

#### HAMILTON MANUFACTURES.

The factories of Hamilton are such as all Canadians may take legitimate pride in. Many of them show gratifying progress in extent as well as quality of product. It is with pleasure that we see a number of them represented at the present show. Many years ago, B. Greening & Co. had a modest wire-working establishment in our neighboring city. Later, and especially since 1878, the firm has enlarged its borders, until to-day it occupies a range of two and three-story brick buildings, and gives employment to 80 hands. In the large space which this firm occupies at the south end of the Main Building are shown wire rope, from 1½ inch diameter down to the size of picture cord; flower stands, hanging baskets, wire netting, office baskets, and spark arresters. No less than forty-three samples of perforated zinc are shown, used for fanning-mills and all sorts of grain-cleaning machinery. Further, Mr. Merriman tells us, office railing and furniture are a specialty; the brass counter rail, similar to that placed in the Port Hope Custom House, being in vogue for banks and public offices. Stable brooms, moulders' brushes, garden stands, are among the further products of this house.

The Burn & Robertson Manufacturing Co. is another Hamilton concern which makes a noteworthy display. Its space is to the left of the western entrance, where a glitter of nickel, tin and brass work makes the place luminous. The figures quoted to our representative will look well in print: 18,000 bird cages and 19,000 lamps were turned out of the factory in 1885. The firm controls the Harvey Kerosene lamp in Canada. And its improved

lantern, with patent guard—their own invention—deserves to sell wherever a lantern is used. 8,000 milk cans is an ordinary output per season in Canada, we are told. When one remembers the extent of the cheese industry in the Dominion, this will not seem so extraordinary. This firm has patented an ingenious invention of one of its own employes for the simpler fitting of such cans. It produces toilet utensils in sets, stew-pans, dust-pans, patty-pans and bird-cages, *cum multis aliis*. Other Hamilton factories exhibiting are the Hamilton Whip Co., and Mr. Samuel Moore, who turns out tinsmiths' tools.

#### THE SHERBROOKE EXHIBITION.

Vigorous preparations are on foot for the Quebec Provincial Exhibition—which is held to be a Dominion Exhibition—to be also at Sherbrooke during the days from September 23rd to October 2nd inclusive. There are indications that this show will be a good one; much interest in it is being shown by manufacturers and stock-raisers in the Province of Quebec. Sherbrooke is known to be the centre of a prosperous agricultural district. Already, says a letter from Montreal dated 6th instant, entries have been made by a large number of Montreal firms, and we observe also in the list the names of manufacturers from Brantford, Paris, Oshawa, Quebec, Magog and other points. The Canadian Express Company is actually offering to carry pictures to and from the exhibition at half rates in order to stimulate an art collection.

#### LIFE INSURANCE LEGISLATION.

In consequence of numerous enquiries received from insurers and also from agents as to the provisions and effects of the Canadian “Act to secure to wives and children the benefit of life insurance,” the Canada Life Assurance Company has issued, in pamphlet form, the Act, with index and notes. This neat little book of 30 pages, gives the gist of the Ontario Act, 47 vic. cap. 20, year 1884, amended by 48 vic. 28, enacted 1885, annotated by the company's solicitors and so rendered convenient and readily intelligible.

It was The Canada Life, we learn, which first moved, twenty years ago or more, in the direction of securing to wives and children the benefits of life insurance. But various amendment and extensions thereafter made the law contradictory and uncertain, so that Attorney General Mowat was called upon in 1884 to revise it. Accordingly, after suggestions had been made by many of the companies doing business in Canada, a measure was drafted, mainly by the solicitors of the Canada and Confederation Life, and became law, substantially as then prepared. Still further amendments were made in 1885.

The main object of the statute as it now stands is to protect the amount of insurance money in favor of the wife or children (or both) of the insured, free from the claims of creditors, so long as no fraud upon creditors was intended. A life policy issued in favor of the father of a family may yet be changed so as to read in favor of wife and children—or such of the as are desired to be benefited—and may at any time by declaration be brought within the provisions and protection of the Act. After this is done, however, the share of any beneficiary cannot wholly be taken away; and the policy cannot be surrendered or assigned except to the extent defined in sec. 16 and 17, so long as any one to be bene-

fit is under age; nor even when all are of age unless all the parties concur as provided by a fresh amendment to sec. 7 of the Act.

### INSURANCE NOTES.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society has sent the following instructions to its Charleston agent: "In view of the peculiar suffering entailed by the earthquake, please inform any of the friends of our policy-holders who may have been lost that we are prepared to pay such losses immediately and without undue formality. Give all policy holders sixty days' grace on payments of premiums."

This is what the *Insurance Chronicle* has to say of the brochure called "Industrial Gems," and bearing the imprint of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, of New York. "It is as full of good things as fine editing, fine type and fine printing can make it. The book will just fit everybody's pocket, and the facts and advice which it contains will fit almost everybody's case. Its handsome pages compel perusal and no one can peruse it without being convinced of the great value of industrial insurance, which plan of insurance the Metropolitan has done and is doing so much to develop in this country."

It is looked upon as a matter for congratulation by the *Quebec Chronicle* that the head office for Canada of the London and Provincial Marine Insurance Company has been located in that city. The company has a capital of £1,000,000 sterling and will be under the supervision of Mr. Owen Murphy, as attorney and president manager for the Dominion. It is proposed to establish agencies in all the principal Canadian sea port towns.

A prominent policy-holder in a large company says this concerning life insurance: "I like life insurance because it has compelled me to save my money. Always a free liver, earning and receiving a good salary, the end of the year always found me about even with the world. Some years ago I was induced to take out an endowment policy on my life. I entered into the scheme with some doubts and misgivings as to my ability to meet the premiums; but to my surprise I found that, with but little appreciable effort, I was able to meet my premiums as they fell due, and I therefore consider myself indebted to life insurance for the handsome endowment policy I now hold, now considerably more than half paid up. The money paid for premiums has been actually saved, for from my previous experience I knew my salary would have all been spent in other directions had I not diverted a part for this purpose."—*Coast Review*.

A Wyoming Territory paper says that insurance rates there are at such a figure that it is about as cheap to burn out as to insure.

The following letter was received by the Missouri State Insurance department. The writer was desirous of representing a notorious "wild-cat" company called the Mutual Life Stock Association: "Will you please inform me if I have the right to work the Live Stock Mutual in this state do we have to comply with the insurance laws of the State. I have not worked it any yet if I have not got the write to work it will you please get me a situation at the State-house and oblige, etc." If the *Investigator* is not joking the superintendent secured him a situation on a St. Louis newspaper.

A new life insurance company is projected for New York city. It is to bear the name of the American Union Life and several respon-

sible names are attached to its preliminary notice.

The Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool made a present of \$25,000 to its late London Secretary on the occasion of his retirement after nearly forty years' service.

One of the French life insurance companies, the Phenix of Paris, which insured the life of the consumptive king of Spain, and paid the amount of the policy without dispute, has recently successfully defended in the courts a claim made by the heirs of a physician named Boyson, on the ground that he omitted to mention in his application for the insurance, that he was ill with rheumatism eight years previous to the making of the application. The French papers, including the *Gazette des Assurances*, strongly condemn the actions of the company in contesting the Boyson claim, contrasting that action with the company's course in the matter of King Alphonso, where there was an advertisement to be gained, and warn French companies that they cannot successfully compete with the Equitable, New York Life and other foreign companies doing business in France, if this illiberal policy continues to be pursued.—*Weekly Underwriter*.

### TELEGRAPH EXTENSION.

We have already made brief reference to the competing system of telegraphy which is extending in various parts of the United States and has connections in Canada. The system in the States is named the Postal, and its cable connection is with the Mackey-Bennett cable. Since we last wrote, the following additional information about this important organization has been promulgated.

Mr. Henry Rosener, vice-president of the Postal Telegraph Co., and superintendent of construction, has been some time in British Columbia. His business was that of arranging to build the Pacific Coast division of a new telegraph system which is to extend from the C. P. R. terminus at Vancouver to San Francisco. Its route will be through Washington Territory, Oregon and California. Connection is to be made at San Francisco with the telegraph system of the Baltimore and Ohio Co., in the United States which is already extensive.

The line from the town of Vancouver is to be carried to the coast and a cable laid across the Strait of Georgia to the cities of Victoria and Esquimalt on the Island of Vancouver. Thence, if the route should be found, to be feasible, by a survey now being made, the line will be carried down the shore to Race Rocks and across the straits into Washington Territory.

The Commercial Cable Co., and its feeder the Postal Telegraph Cable Co., have, we are told, concluded contracts with the Canadian Pacific Co., for exclusive interchange of business. The wire of the latter through Canada, or at least from Quebec to Vancouver, which covers the extent of its railway line, is to be a good one. Associated in the venture with the companies named is a number of gentlemen on the Pacific Coast. And the result of the contract mentioned and the constructions now proceeding is expected to be that, by the first of January, 1887, or at any rate by the spring of the year, a line of telegraph will be opened for traffic, in competition with the Western Union Co., in the United States, and the Great North Western Co., in Canada. The new lines will connect New York, San Francisco, Montreal, Chicago and Victoria. The copper lines of the Postal Co., between New York and

Chicago and between Washington and New York are among the best in the world, and the effort will be made to have their connecting lines satisfactorily constructed.

Already the building of a telegraph line is begun from New York to near Morristown in the State of New York, opposite Brockville. To meet this, we understand, that the Canadian Pacific line is erecting wires which shall connect with its system in the Dominion. Besides this, the purpose of the C. P. R. is said to be to extend its telegraph wires at an early day to St. John, Halifax and other points in the Maritime Provinces. The Postal Co., is to have a line from Salt Lake City via Helena and Fort Benton, Montana, to connect with the C. P. R. at a point near Medicine Hat in the North-West territories.

That the system above described will be a thorn in the side of the Western Union Telegraph Company is tolerably plain. Its effect will probably be to reduce the price of telegraphy in the States generally, though rates have for some time been low between important business centres. Correspondence by wire is already so cheap in Canada, with her 15 and 25 cents day rate and her lesser night rate, that no reasonable pretext exists for cutting rates. But the public always welcomes an opposition boat, or an opposition railway, or an opposition telegraph, and so it will get business. Then, again, the numerous class whose gratitude consists in a lively sense of favors to come, will welcome the new arrival. If it shall come about that the telegraph service in Canada—already good as a rule, surprisingly so, indeed, when distances and difficulties are considered—is rendered more effective by the new combination, the public will get the benefit, whether stockholders do or not.

### SURETYSHIP.

Judgment has just been delivered by the Ontario Court of Appeal in two suits brought by the Exchange Bank against the sureties of Mr. Murray, late cashier of that institution. The decision was in favor of the bank on all the points raised, some of which are of an interesting character.

Apart from the contention set up, that there had been no misappropriation of the bank's funds by their absconding officer, as to which the Court held otherwise on the evidence, the material defence relied on by the sureties appears to have been, that the bank by making use of the cashier to carry on speculation out of the regular course of banking business, and by alleged illegal dealings in its own stock, released the sureties from liability. It was further urged that the authorities of the bank, by continuing the cashier in their employment after they knew, or ought to have known, that he was in default, and that he was engaged in reckless speculation on his own account, relieved the sureties from their obligation under the bond.

As to the alleged illegal and irregular dealings, the transactions relied upon by the defence were, the alleged illegal purchasing from time to time by the bank through Murray, of its own stock, and the speculation by the bank in Montreal Telegraph Company stock, which, it is alleged, was wrongfully purchased from time to time on the bank's behalf with the view of improperly affecting the market price of the stock, in which the bank was interested. The court declined to express any opinion upon the legality of the dealings in these respects, but held that they could not, under the evidence, be said to have any

connection with the moneys which Murray had taken. These moneys, it was held, belonged to the general funds of the bank; and the question of the liability of his sureties to make good the loss could not be affected by the regularity or irregularity of outside dealings carried on by Murray, even if it could have been shown that these dealings were carried on with the full concurrence of the directors. As to the continuance of the officer too long in their employment and after, as it was alleged, the officers of the bank had noticed that Murray was engaged to a large extent in private speculation on his own account, the court held that the evidence did not make out such a case as would render it necessary for the bank to dispense with his services, or to retain him at the risk of losing the security of his bondsmen. In this connection the court laid it down as a rule that a surety is not relieved from his obligation merely because the principal has not exercised all possible vigilance in avoiding a loss. It requires something more than this, the court holds, to constitute such dealings on the part of the principal as to affect the position of the surety to the extent of relieving him from further obligation. Another point decided is, that the death of one of the sureties, even though the bond did not assume to bind his executors and administrators, did not affect the continuance of the liability of his estate for defaults occurring after death, so long as these defaults took place within the time fixed by the bond.

ARRESTED FOR FRAUD.

About fifteen months ago, G. H. Middleton, of Dundalk, sold out his business to two young men named McQuarrie and Oldfield. Some time later Mr. Oldfield retired and Mr. McQuarrie continued alone. It appears that the new firm began with a trifling capital, and it is doubtful whether the stock was worth the price which they undertook to pay for it. At any rate McQuarrie recently found himself unable to meet his obligations as they matured and the suspension of the firm of Jennings & Hamilton, who had been his principal creditors, brought him to a stand-still.

His first step at that time was to give a chattel mortgage covering all his stock to one of his other creditors, who appears not to have asked any such preference. When urged to make an assignment he delayed doing so, and it is said, immediately proceeded to sell off his stock at whatever prices he could obtain and to collect his accounts; and subsequently, on making an assignment, declined to account for the proceeds. He was thereupon promptly arrested and has since been committed for trial on a charge of having disposed of his goods with intent to defraud his creditors.

While this charge is hanging over his head it would be obviously unfair to comment further on the particulars of the case. Having reference, however, rather to the general subject than the particular instance, it may not be amiss to point out that there has lately been on the part of debtors a marked tendency to assume that if they chose to set their creditors at defiance, there was practically no law in force to prevent them, and that there was no punishment that could be meted out to them, except the refusal of a discharge. If decisive action on the part of creditors opens the eyes of the community generally to the fact that this is a mistaken idea, good will have been accomplished.

Apart from any money which Mr. McQuarrie may have on hand, his estate is said to shew

nominal assets of about \$4,000, as against liabilities of about \$6,000.

TIMBER AND LUMBER NOTES.

Mr. Wm. Richards, of Fredericton, N.B., recently purchased the timber lands on the Taxis river, upwards of 8,000 acres in all, for which he paid the sum of \$18,000.

A Byng Inlet man says that a drive of saw logs of over 18,000,000 feet has been stuck 20 miles up the Maganetawan River, for want of water.

According to the Ottawa Citizen, shipping is very dull at present, there being less boats clearing with lumber at present than at any previous time this year. The Fall, it is hoped, will see a better state of things.

Upwards of 300,000 logs were cut last winter on the limits of Price Bros. & Co., in the county of Chicoutimi, and the sawing will give employment to more than 400 men until next winter.

At Montreal, the Gazette finds the lumber trade to be in a satisfactory condition. An active business has been done at steady prices, while the compilation of August sales by many dealers shows an increase of 50 per cent. over August, 1885. At the yards the demand has been good, and carloads have met with an equally good enquiry. Advices from the primary points are encouraging and indicate that the cut during the approaching season will be larger than last. Mill owners are all busy preparing timber, for which a good many fresh orders have been placed.

The exports from Montreal to 4th instant include 2,468,043 pieces of deals, ends, boards, etc., and 858,300 feet of other lumber to Europe, and 677,846 pieces, containing 11,564,252 feet of lumber, to South America.

The following is a comparative statement of timber, staves, &c., measured and culled to 2nd Sept. at Quebec:

|                        | 1884.     | 1885.      | 1886.     |
|------------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| Waney White Pine ..... | 1,717,395 | 1,773,432  | 2,335,697 |
| White Pine..           | 2,950,479 | 1,487,601  | 1,988,630 |
| Red Pine ....          | 272,015   | 60,478     | 203,917   |
| Oak .....              | 546,792   | 1,312,125  | 795,972   |
| Elm .....              | 643,905   | 918,277    | 377,819   |
| Ash .....              | 376,882   | 251,920    | 125,791   |
| Basswood....           | 4,415     | 47         | 218       |
| Butternut....          | 1,121     | 3,083      | 192       |
| Tamarac ...            | 18,730    | 2,186      | 3,459     |
| Birch & Maple          | 195,175   | 380,268    | 160,641   |
| Std. Staves ..         | 38.1.2.25 | 45.8.2.10  | 49.7.3.26 |
| W. I. Staves..         | 78.0.0.2  | 81.8.0.20  | 67.9.2.6  |
| Brl. Staves ..         | 0.6.2.13  | 195.9.3.25 | .....     |

A fire destroyed nearly 2,000,000 feet of lumber in the yard of Messrs. Flint & Holton, at Belleville, on the 6th. The loss, which is estimated at \$25,000, was not covered by insurance.

There appears to be a healthy tone in the Toronto lumber market, and prices are quite firm all round. United States buyers have been in the city, and some enquiries for good lumber have resulted in sales. Old dealers say that not for some years have appearances been so hopeful, stocks are light and millmen show more independence. In the Midland district the mills are fully employed, principally on orders. The demand for bill stuff is considerable, and the gradual depletion of our forests makes it somewhat difficult to acquire supplies of logs. Still the increased enquiry will open up new territory, and the scarcity will, in time, be relieved. Hemlock, we are told, is gradually working its way into favor for dimension lumber, and will soon prove a valuable factor in this description.

After a month's experiment, the new system

of weighing lumber, as inaugurated by the railways on the 2nd August last, and which we described, at the time, has been abandoned as impracticable. Agents of the railways have, therefore, received instructions to return to the old plan which had been in use for a number of years.

A CHEESE AND BUTTER DISPLAY.

Much recrimination has been indulged in over the supposed misdirection of certain Canadian cheese which, so it was believed, was to have been shown at the Colonial Exhibition, but did not reach there. Some blamed the Dominion Government, some blamed the Provincial authorities, others blamed Mr. Ballantyne. It turns out that no display was arranged for at the opening, because cheese would not keep at that season of the year. There is to be a butter and cheese display, however, in the autumn, at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. The selections of cheese from Western Ontario were made last week by T. Ballantyne, M.P.P., president of Western Dairymen's Association, aided by gentlemen in the trade at the different cheese market centres. The selection from Eastern Ontario is being made by Mr. D. M. MacPherson, of Lancaster, one of the largest cheese manufacturers in Canada. Some sixteen large cheeses of 1,000 pounds each are being forwarded to form the base of the pyramid, which form the trophy will likely take. Mr. John Hannah, of Seaforth, president of the Creamery Association, concerns himself with the forwarding of fancy lots of creamery butter from the West, and Mr. Derbyshire, of Brockville, president of the Eastern Dairymen's Association, is selecting a consignment to represent the butter industry of the East.

The cheese will be forwarded on through bills of lading from Stratford, according to the London Free Press, while the butter will be collected at Guelph, and re-shipped with that from the creamery on the Ontario Experimental Farm. Some 500 five-pound packages have been prepared there, and will go forward to ornament and finish the butter trophy. It is intended to follow this week's shipments by a quantity of September cheese from the different districts, in about a fortnight. Prof. J. W. Robertson, of the Ontario Agricultural College, leaves this week to prepare for and take charge of this cheese and butter on its arrival in London. Later on, he will also, on behalf of the Ontario Government, investigate the dairy systems of England and Denmark.

It is fitting that pains be taken to have an adequate representation made abroad of our dairy products. Canadian cheese is already well known to the British householder. We may as well prove also to him that we have not entirely forgotten how to make good butter. But the share of it sent abroad is of late very trifling.

The new quarters of the Hamilton Board of Trade promise to be, when completed, such as that body may well take both pride and comfort in. The rooms are on the corner of Main and Hughson streets, and are entered from Main Street. The entrance is through an arch doorway, the vestibule finished in native white pine, and the floor inlaid with white and black marble. From this vestibule a corridor leads into the spacious Board-room, whose windows are of stained and ornamentally-finished glass. Opening from the Board-room, by means of folding doors, are two commodious ante-rooms for Committee

and Secretary. All the woodwork in these rooms is highly polished and presents a very rich appearance. In the same building, and north of the Board of Trade quarters, are three sets of offices, finished in natural woods and polished.

—According to one of the Winnipeg dailies of last Saturday, the aggregate cost of the new buildings put up in that city since the 1st January last is \$402,700. The list includes handsome blocks on Main street, and the average character of the building is, we are told, greatly improved upon that of former years, when "the newspapers had very little to chronicle beyond the erection of frame or shoddy-veneer structures, which in many cases very aptly were designated "fire traps." But further, "it was in dwelling-houses that every invention that could add to the discomfort of the unfortunate tenants was exhausted. In a country where the utmost coolness in summer and the greatest warmth in winter were the two things most desirable, builders, either through carelessness or ignorance, reversed the order of things and froze the householder in the cold season and roasted him in summer. The material used was of the most shoddy character, green lumber, plaster no better than wet sand, insecure foundations or none at all." It is gratifying to learn that if this system has not altogether disappeared, it has now to a large extent."

—It appears to be a matter of surprise to the *Victoria Times* that the bills of the Bank of British Columbia should be subject to a discount by the banks of the upper and lower provinces, while American bills are taken at par. For the information of our contemporary we might say that there being no agencies of the Bank of B. C. in this part of the country, its bills have to be forwarded to headquarters for redemption and express charges for this service are much higher than between Canada and the States. Furthermore there is always a demand for American bills for business purposes between the two countries.

—There seems to be in Montreal, judging from the letter of our correspondent, a growing feeling of confidence in a good fall trade being done. The increased enquiry in the grocery trade noted last week continues to develop, and most other lines give indications of improved feeling to a greater or lesser degree. Wholesale dealers say that payments on the whole are fair for the time of year, farmers generally being busy, although some dry goods men are disposed to grumble a little.

—The Montreal stock market is more active than a week ago and still rules strong. Bank of Montreal shares have sold as high as 224; Merchants' Bank 131½; Ontario 121½; Commerce 125½; Montreal Telegraph Co., 128½ to 129½; Canadian Pacific Railway 65½; Hochelaga Cotton Co., 129 to 130. Money is steady at 4 to 4½ on call, discount rate 6 to 7 per cent.

—The opening of September has brought activity and increasing demand for nearly all classes of securities on the Toronto Stock Exchange; Bank and Insurance shares being in special request. The firmness with which they were held led to a very rapid advance, from which they eased off somewhat at the close. Montreal Bank shows a net gain of 4½ in bids; Merchants' and Molsons 3 each; To,

ronto, 2½; Imperial, 2½; Dominion, 2; Ontario, 1½; Commerce, 1½; and Standard, ¾. There has been a more extended inquiry for Insurance shares, British America and Western rising 3% and 2% respectively, with considerable transactions. Loan Societies shares are strong, and dealings all at better rates.

—Thirty thousand a month is a fair rate for immigrant additions to the population of the United States. That this number is being added monthly is known, by the statistics kept at the ports of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Baltimore and San Francisco. The aggregate arrivals at those ports for the month of July were 31,348, an increase over the corresponding month of 1885 of nearly 4,000. For the seven months ending July 31 the total was 221,313, an increase of nearly 7,000 over the corresponding period of last year. A portion of this increase is pretty certainly due to the reductions in trans-Atlantic fare brought about by the competition between the steamship lines. Of the above July arrivals, there came from England and Wales, 5,370 persons; from Ireland, 3,755; Scotland, 1,116; Germany, 5,954; France, 249; Austria, 1,887; Bohemia and Hungary, 1,317; Russia, Finland and Poland, 3,636; Sweden and Norway, 4,575; Denmark, 492; Netherlands, 155; Italy, 1,609; Switzerland, 218; all other countries, 1,015.

—Reports from Labrador are to the effect that the cod fishery in those waters for 1886 will be short of the average. Herrings are very scarce and very few have, up to date, been taken. The indications of a good catch are not at all promising. Not more than 5,000 barrels have been yet secured on the whole coast, while at the same time last year no fewer than 40,000 barrels had been taken. Many of the green fish catchers have gone far north and no intelligence from them has been received.

—Several American Men-of-War have called at Halifax, just to show the Bluenoses that Uncle Sam has ships that can stand a moderate Atlantic gale. It is said, however, that the Halifaxians are not much impressed with the appearance of the "Galena" and "Swatara" of the United States fleet. After having seen the "Northampton" and "Bellerophon" of the British North American squadron.

—A circular has been addressed to the shareholders of the Bank of Yarmouth, notifying them that the Directors intend re-paying one-fourth of the capital stock, as they are unable to employ the whole amount profitably. The shareholders have the option of taking deposit receipts, bearing 4% interest, or cash.

## Correspondence.

### INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION —CANADIAN SECTION.

To the Editor of the *Monetary Times*.

SIR,—Since I last wrote, Sir Charles Tupper has gone to Canada to confer with the Dominion Government as to the action to be taken towards making this exhibition a permanent one. The feeling here is general that the present collection in its main features should be kept together. The success of such a permanent exhibit will depend largely on the shape it takes. The opinion is generally expressed that if the same buildings are used that the agents of the different colonies should all move here and their offices be located in

their respective courts. Second, that the exhibition should partake more of the nature of a huge bazaar or commercial exchange and that the different colonies ought to be represented here by commercial men of practical experience. By these means the exhibition would become the headquarters of a world-wide trade where not only the dwellers in the British Isles but foreigners could get information as to the capabilities of the Colonial Empire.

Several of the staple products of Canada are but poorly represented. For instance, Canada is a large dealer in wool, if any samples of wool were sent the quantity is insignificant. The same may be said of eggs, honey, potatoes and other natural products. There is no doubt in my mind that a permanent exhibit could be maintained here of greater interest even than that attracting such attention at present. It may involve some expense to the Canadian taxpayer but surely the advantages to be gained overbalance any probable cost.

Mr. Chipman, who has charge here in Sir Chas. Tupper's absence is quite a young man and by no means a pronounced red-tapist, consequently there is but little friction and Mr. C. has only to continue as he has begun to merit the good opinion of exhibitors, with whom he is popular.

As you will have seen, exhibitors have formed an exchange, which meets often, the objects as set forth being to assist in developing intercolonial trade. With an eye to business the agents of the provinces of the Dominion here, Messrs. Stevenson, Cornwall, Dimock and Macguire, acting with the Australian and other exhibitors succeeded in getting committees appointed to visit the different courts and report on the articles for which or in which a trade could be done. Yesterday the committee and some exhibitors visited the Capetown court and were courteously received by the Cape of Good Hope commissioner who supplied full information which was taken note of by Mr. Cornwall. Mr. Bigger, the secretary of the committee will later on prepare a report. The collection of ostrich plumes shown was very fine and the prices asked in striking contrast to those charged in Canada, *e. g.* from 4/ to 6/ for plumes that sell for from \$4 to \$6. This shows a margin for a direct trade in undressed ostrich feathers. The Cape woods are very fine grained; the artificial flowers were beautiful; the wines said by judges to be excellent. The display of wools is large and varied; raisins were cheap and good. The Cape imports largely of farm machinery, furniture and other manufactures similar to those of Canada, and the opinion was expressed that if a line of sailing packets was put on from St. John and Halifax that with a very limited subsidy the venture would be a success and tend largely to increase the trade of both Canada and the Cape of Good Hope. It is the intention of the committee to make a tour of all the colonial courts, of which more anon.

English honey growers are anxious to see the Canadian honey exhibit now supposed on the way, and if our friends make anything like the show they did at Toronto three years ago Canadian pure honey will come into favor here. Our friends should send only the best; and have it well packed in neat packages.

Yours respectfully,

H. F. COOMBS.

London, Aug. 28th, 1886.

—One of the largest trade sales of silk handkerchiefs and mufflers that ever took place in New York was held on the 1st, at the salesroom of Field, Chapman & Fenner. The goods consisted of 24,350 dozen of twilled, fancy brocade, and satin handkerchiefs. Classes of 21-inch moss rose sold at 40 cents apiece twilled ground figured from 40 to 41 cents; line border satin, 38 to 41½ cents; brocade satin, 40 to 41 cents; 21-inch ladder satin ground, from 33½ to 35½ cents; 22-inch rose, 37 cents; extra heavy rich satin figured, 46 to 47 cents; figured satin, twilled border, 45 to 46½ cents; 22-inch ring and triangle, 38½ to 40 cents; rich satin figured, 46 to 47½ cents; 21-inch satin brocade, dot satin ground, 35½ to 37½ cents; 22-inch plain centre corner design, 40 to 44½ cents; illuminated, rich fancy silk, 47 to 48½ cents; 36-inch extra heavy figured silk mufflers, \$1.30 to \$1.45.

# TAIT, BURCH & CO.

We beg to call the attention of the trade to our immense stock of CANADIAN and IMPORTED STAPLE GOODS.

GREY COTTONS and WHITE COTTONS by bale or case SPECIAL PRICES, and all other Canadian Cotton Goods at old prices only while present stock holds out, after which a considerable advance will have to be paid. We also request all close buyers to examine our Specialties in British and French Dress Goods.

Our Stock is very choice and JUST TO HAND.

Our Mantle Department is justly celebrated for the latest novelties in the trade, and at close prices.

Mantle Cloths of the newest and most elegant designs and in great variety.

LADIES' BOATING SHAWLS,  
LADIES' AND MISSES' JERSEYS,  
LADIES' AND MISSES' CASHMERE HOSE,  
AND L. W. UNDERCLOTHING.

LADIES' GLOVES, a very large variety.

Buttons and Trimmings and  
Smallwares Department complete with all the latest  
novelties, to match our Dress Goods and  
Mantle Cloths.



We are now in better shape than ever to meet the wants of our customers, having very commodious premises in a convenient locality and we request a call from all our friends when in the city.

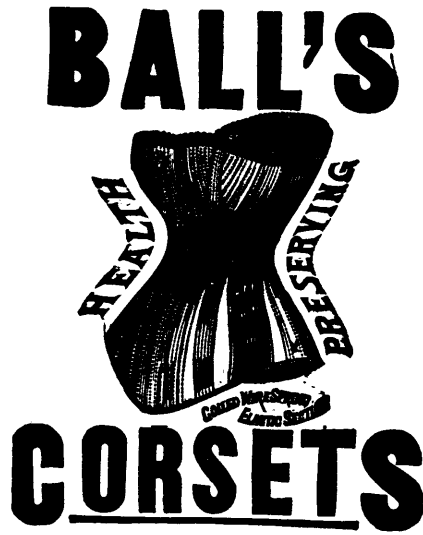
NO. 53 BAY STREET

# TAIT, BURCH & CO.

Any Merchant Desiring to Reduce the Variety of his Corset Stock, thereby gaining room and preventing the accumulation of "odds and ends," should buy

They will fit a greater variety of forms than any other make, and those saying most in their favor are the ladies who have thoroughly tested them, universal comment being:

**WE WILL WEAR NO OTHER MAKE.**



Owing to their peculiar construction, it is impossible to break steels in the BALL'S CORSETS. The Elastic Sections in BALL'S CORSETS contain no rubber, and are warranted to outwear the Corset.

EVERY PAIR SOLD WITH THE FOLLOWING GUARANTEE:

**"If not perfectly satisfactory in every respect after three weeks' trial, the money paid for them will be refunded (by the dealer), SOILED or UNSOILED."**

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

**Sole Manufacturers for Canada, BRUSH & Co.,**  
Cor. Bay and Adelaide streets, Toronto.

# Toronto Lead & Color Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

WHITE LEAD,

Pure Prepared Paints,

(READY FOR USE.)

JAPAN COLORS,

COLORS IN OILS,

WOOD STAINS,

Etc., Etc. Etc.

The Best, Most Durable, and Reliable White Lead made.

TORONTO LEAD and COLOR COMPANY



White Lead

Unequaled for WHITENESS, FINENESS and BODY.

Ground specially for Painters' use. For Sale by Hardware and Paint and Oil Dealers.

Factory: 8 and 10 Pearl Street TORONTO.

WE MAKE

A SPECIALTY

—OF—

VERMILLIONS

AND CAN MANUFACTURE

ANY DESIRED SHADE

FOR AGRICULTURAL OR

GENERAL WORK.

**8 & 10 PEARL ST., TORONTO.**

MANUFACTURES AT THE COLONIAL—  
TEXTILE FABRICS.

Another startling feature of British as compared with Canadian manufactures is the separation in the Mother Country of the various operations that go to make up the complete fabric. In the Dominion one manufacturer will himself undertake the spinning, the carding, the combing, indeed all the necessary stages together in one establishment. The result is a loss of quality and money when compared with the English method of separate manufactories, for the separate operations. The skilled work of the operatives is a distinct feature in English factories which Canada cannot hope to obtain until a determined effort is made to supply technical education in the manufacturing centres of the Dominion. All through the north of England, in large towns and small, the technical school is found, in most cases mainly supported by the manufacturers themselves. Here Canadians may learn a lesson of incalculable importance. In these days of keen competition it is essential to success that operatives should have the best attainable knowledge of the various branches of manufactures; and as Canada's manufacturing interests extend, more attention must be paid to this vital phase of the question. The general run of Canadian woollen goods cannot be expected at present to suit this market; but in Halifax, grey and some other tweeds such as those shown with several of the best exhibits, some business may be done with fair profits. Canadian blankets also, if in the right hands, may be handled to a moderate extent. Cotton goods generally are not to be satisfactorily placed in England, though shaker flannels may suit a limited class, and bags, sail canvas, and "ducks" are quite good enough to stand the test of competition.

But while Canadian manufacturers have much to learn in England, they have also something to teach. Few facts exemplified in the Canadian section cause more astonishment to the English eye than the extent, variety and general excellence of the fabrics shown by a country which was thought to be capable of nothing in the way of the finer manufactures. Many of the tweed are much admired for their make and design. Cotton goods are highly spoken of by those thoroughly competent to judge. The educational effect of the textile fabric exhibits is thus excellent, and if for no other results Canadians will have every reason to congratulate themselves upon this department of their display. Coming to treat of the exhibits in detail, that of the Paton Manufacturing Company of Sherbrooke, Quebec, claims, both on account of position and excellence, a first attention. As to the design and make of these goods, tweeds, rugs, plaids and military goods, one cannot but speak in the highest terms; they are equal in many respects to the finest English manufactures, and clearly indicate what all Canadian manufacturers might, if they would, make of the natural material they have at hand. Another exhibit that deserves early attention is that of the silks of Belding, Paul & Co., of Montreal, situated in the east approach of the Central Gallery. There can be no question that the beautiful colours of the silks and the admirable arrangement of the goods have, in conjunction with an excellent position in the Court, combined to make this exhibit one of the most attractive in its class.

All the other textile fabric exhibits are arranged along the north and south walls of the Central Gallery. Beginning at the west end of the Gallery, a case is devoted to the several manufactures for whom Messrs. Cantlie, Ewan & Co., of Montreal, are acting. The woollen tweeds shown by Messrs. Elliott & Co., of Almonte, are of good make. The underclothing of the Thorold Woollen Co., is excellent, while the plain greys are of no mean order. A somewhat similar exhibit is made by Mr. William Thoburn, of Almonte, Ontario, and the Almonte Knitting Company; while the last portion is occupied by the fancy flannels of Messrs. Adam Lomas & Son, of Sherbrooke. In colour and pattern these flannels would seem to bear many of the characteristics of the best English make. In the next bay Messrs. Tooke Brothers, of Montreal, show a variety of shirts declared to be entirely made of Canadian material. Of an entirely different nature in the adjoining exhibit of Messrs. A. G. Van Egmond & Sons, of Seaforth, Ontario. It consists of flannels and tweeds, not unlike Scotch good in some

respects and quite after local designs and colours.

The next is that of the Canada Cotton Co. it is uncovered, quite open to the touch and examination of the visitor. This very exposure is an exacting test, and it speaks well if, as is the case with the Canada Cotton Company's goods, dust and contact with the air leave the colours un tarnished. This exhibit embraces cotton tweeds in a variety of colour, as stout as they are pure in make. Elsewhere the same company has an exhibit of serviceable linings for tailors and shoemakers, ginghams, jacquard work, coloured flannels, grey tweeds and cotton blankets. Another open exhibit is that of the Ontario Cotton Mills Company of Hamilton. This company has a specialty in plain "ducks" for which considerable inquiry has arisen from shipping houses here, chiefly for South American and West Indian trade. They are found to be well made and well coloured, while the value has not been found fault with. The other goods shown by this company are of a good class. The Oxford Manufacturing Company's tweeds, flannels, and blankets made from the pure wool of sheep born and bred in Canada, have, we believe, found some market here. The next exhibit is by the Dundas Cotton Mill Company, of Dundas, Ontario. No less an authority than the President of the Leeds Technical College, acknowledged that the dyes were of the very best, the true indigo, and that the make of the goods certainly placed them in the front rank. The whole of the exhibit has, it is understood, been bespoken. The last case on the north side contains among others, the knitted goods of the Penman Manufacturing Company, of Paris.

The Stormont Cotton Company, of Cornwall, a fair variety of ginghams and coloured check cottons of substantial character; and the Galt Knitting Company, a variety of woollen goods. Near by is the case of Messrs. William Parks & Sons, Limited, of St. John, New Brunswick. This must be given a leading place in its class of exhibits. The knitting cottons and yarns, checked shirtings, galatea stripes and cotton tweeds, all show more or less excellence of design. It might indeed have been to the advantage of the Exhibition had Messrs. Parks sent a large exhibit than they have. The next case is occupied jointly by Messrs. Moorehouse, Dodds & Co., of Glen Tay, Ontario, who show tweeds and prints. The St. Croix Cotton Mills Company, of New Brunswick; the Trent Valley Company, of Campbellville, Ontario; and Mr. Alexander Gibson, of Marysville, New Brunswick. Mr. Gibson, is popularly known as the "Lumber King" of New Brunswick. His exhibit consists of samples of cloth from his cotton mills at Marysville. Adjoining is the open exhibit of the Rosamond Woollen Company of Almonte, Ontario. The woollen cloths and tweeds of this company more resemble English style than most of the other exhibits in the Canadian section. Indeed they would seem to be better adapted to English tastes, and it is perhaps due to this fact that some inquiry has arisen for them.—*Canadian Gazette, London, Eng.*

FIRE RECORD.

ONTARIO.—Petrolia, Aug. 26th.—W. E. Reynolds's derrick and engine house; loss \$150.—Buckhorn, 27th.—Smith's warehouse and 8400 bush. wheat belonging to S. Shepherd, of St. Thomas, destroyed, loss \$5,000; partially insured; incendiary.—Toronto, 27th.—R. A. McCracken's planing mill gutted, loss \$3,000; no insurance.—St. Catharines, 28th.—Duffy & Kane's grocery store damaged \$800; insured.—Trenton, 28th.—The elevator of Alex. Robertson, M.P., slightly damaged, incendiary.—Oxford Mills, 28th.—St. John's Church struck by lightning, damaged \$100, insured in London Mutual.—Balaclava, 30th.—John Hill's barn and contents, loss \$3,000; insured in Agricultural.—Harriston, 30th.—George Gray's sash and door factory consumed, loss heavy; partially insured.—Elmira, 30th.—S. Brubbacher's barn struck by lightning and consumed, loss heavy; no insurance.—Ballantrae, 31st.—C. Appleton & Son's saw mills destroyed, loss \$2,500; small insurance. Aboyne, 31st.—A barn belonging to D. Taylor burned, loss \$1,200; no insurance.—Ottawa, 31st.—Gibson & Son's hay loft, loss \$700; insured.—Brigden—F. Parr's barn burned, loss \$18,000; insurance small.—Orillia, Sep. 2nd.—McKay's woollen mill damaged \$7,000;

insurance \$3,000.—London, 2nd.—Ontario Car Works slightly damaged.—Pittsburg, 3rd.—The barns and contents at the Baxter Homestead consumed, loss \$3,000; insurance \$1,650.—London, 3rd.—A house owned by Mr. Barrett, Toronto, destroyed.—Oshawa, 4th.—E. W. Halpin's barns and contents, loss \$2,500; insurance \$1,700.—Port Cockburn, 3rd.—The steamer Nipissing burned.—Ottawa, 3rd.—Laylux & Mitchell's carriage works destroyed.—London, 6th.—Mrs. R. Smith's house burned.—Belleville, 6th.—Flint & Holton's lumber yard and 2,000,000 ft. lumber consumed, loss \$25,000; no ins.—Belleville, Sept. 7th.—Tuckett & Son's furniture store destroyed, also W. R. Carmichael's drug store, Dickens & Brown's paint shop, and Dr. Farley's office; loss and insurance as follows: Tuckett & Son, \$18,000, ins. \$14,000; Dr. Farley, \$400, ins. in Western; Dickens & Brown, \$100, no insurance; W. R. Carmichael, \$8,000, ins. \$5,000; E. Harrison, on building \$3,000 insured; Ashley Carriage Co., \$200, and Wm. Templeton, grocer, \$350, both insured.—Thorold, 7th.—A. Schwaller's grocery, The Welland House, and Culverhouse's jewellery store, damaged; loss, Schwaller \$10,000, and \$500 on store; Welland House \$800, and E. Culverhouse \$800; all insured.—Port Hope, 8th.—The Turner House consumed, insurance, \$400 in Royal and \$1,700 in Caledonia Co.—Port Hope, 8th.—The Canton Mill, owned by W. H. Kinsman, consumed, ins. \$8500.

OTHER PROVINCES.—Montreal, Aug. 29th.—J. E. Desjardins' jewellery store, damaged \$1,000.—30th.—D. McCarthy's stable, a cow and 200 bundles of hay consumed, damaged \$500, insured.—Queensbury, N. B., 20th.—Chas. G. Moore's house destroyed, insured in City of London \$400.—Montreal, Sept. 3rd.—Perault's grocery store damaged \$2,000, ins'd.—Montreal, 6th.—R. Wiseman's residence at Outremont, destroyed, loss \$4,500.—W. O. Clendinning's foundry, damaged \$8,000, insured.—Huntington, Que., 8th.—The sash and door factory, saw mill, grist mill, planing mill, coffin and furniture warehouse and a lot of lumber belonging to Mrs. A. Henderson, destroyed.—Victoria, B. C., 1st.—W. Heathorn's boot and shoe factory gutted last night, loss placed at \$50,000; the firm's insurance is \$6,000 on building and \$10,000 on plant and stock. In the same building were the B. C. Printing & Stationery Co., whose stock of \$25,000 was largely removed; the company has \$17,500 in six companies, which will cover the loss. Leask & Morrison, tailors, lose something by damage to stock, Kearn & O'Brien, billiard hall, claim \$2,300 loss by water damage, insured for \$1,300 on tables. The total risks on the property are given by the *Daily Times* as under:—London & Liverpool & Globe, \$5,000; Imperial, \$11,750; British Columbia Mutual, \$3,000; London Assurance, \$1,000; Hartford, \$3,000; City of London, \$1,500; Commercial Union, \$3,000; Phoenix, \$4,000.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE RETURNS.

| Ctry.               | Aug. '86  | Aug. '85  | Inc or Dec |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Montreal customs.   | \$705,406 | \$628,777 | 106,629 I  |
| do. excise ..       | 129,488   | 124,023   | 5,465 I    |
| Toronto customs.    | 440,159   | 380,955   | 50,204 I   |
| do. excise ..       | 36,137    | 22,286    | 13,850 I   |
| Halifax customs.    | 123,832   | 126,608   | 2,771 D    |
| do. excise ..       | .....     | .....     | .....      |
| St. John customs.   | 75,787    | 69,056    | 6,681 I    |
| do. excise ..       | 18,934    | 19,385    | 451 D      |
| Hamilton customs.   | 66,481    | 59,984    | 6,547 I    |
| do. excise ..       | 23,020    | 12,766    | 10,255 I   |
| London customs.     | 62,359    | 63,107    | 740 D      |
| do. excise ..       | .....     | .....     | .....      |
| Quebec customs.     | 62,984    | 46,958    | 16,206 I   |
| do. excise ..       | .....     | .....     | .....      |
| Ottawa customs.     | 28,710    | 27,872    | 938 I      |
| do. excise ..       | 17,322    | 18,745    | 1,423 D    |
| Kingston customs.   | 17,756    | 16,619    | 1,139 I    |
| do. excise ..       | 8,575     | .....     | .....      |
| Brantford customs.  | 6,423     | 8,172     | 1,749 D    |
| do. excise ..       | 6,697     | 3,109     | 3,588 I    |
| Belleville customs. | 2,717     | 2,177     | 540 I      |
| do. excise ..       | .....     | .....     | .....      |
| Winnipeg customs.   | 55,137    | 42,211    | 12,926 I   |
| do. excise ..       | .....     | .....     | .....      |
| Guelph customs.     | 7,177     | 316       | 6861 I     |
| do. excise ..       | .....     | .....     | .....      |
| St. Catharines...   | .....     | .....     | .....      |
| do. excise ..       | .....     | .....     | .....      |
| Stratford customs.  | .....     | .....     | .....      |
| do. excise ..       | 4,749     | .....     | .....      |



By THUNDER.—The Canadian Pacific Railroad seems to have a man who understands the art of bill-board advertising in a striking way. He has big bills on the walls and on them the phrase "By thunder" strikes the eye in big letters. The bill goes on to say, "By Thunder Bay runs the C. P. R." Also "Go to Thunder" in big letters and in smaller ones "Bay by the C. P. R." Recent bills have the "big four" prominently displayed. The big four cities, Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa and Quebec, are referred to. As the Canadian Pacific Railway is undoubtedly coming to Detroit, let us hope this genial bill-board humorist will take up his residence among us. —*Detroit Free Press.*

REGARDLESS OF COST.—Clerk (to employer)—"What shall I mark the new lot of black silk at?"

Employer—"Mark the selling price \$3 a yard."

Clerk—"But it cost \$1 a yard."

Employer—"I don't care what it cost. I am selling off regardless of cost."—*New York Sun.*

—One of our banks received not long ago, on deposit, a check for \$3 on a bank in Dakota. It was forwarded for collection in due course, and after some time came back protested, with \$3.06 fees. It was afterwards ascertained that the man who drew the check was also the notary public of the Dakota bank on which it was drawn, and so pocketed \$3.06 fees for protesting his own three-dollar check.—*Hartford Courant.*

—Experiments in the use of petroleum as fuel on locomotives are being made upon the London and Brighton Railway. The principle, it seems, is somewhat similar to the petroleum furnace recently used with considerable effect on board H. M. S. "Caspian." The oil is injected by steam into the furnace, and it gives a white heat, generating steam very rapidly. The experiment is not absolutely free from objections, as the petroleum gives off a pungent vapor which the ordinary steam blower has not yet conquered.

—From the opening of navigation to August 31st, the arrivals at Montreal of sea-going craft were 462, with a total tonnage of 528,709 tons, against 386 with a total of 440,702 tons in 1885, or an increase of 88,007 tons. The inland arrivals were also in excess of last year, being 3,528 vessels in 1886 and 3,167 vessels in 1885, an increase of 361.

## Commercial.

### MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, September 8th, 1886.

ASHES.—There have been no receipts worth talking of this month, the total having been only about 35 brls to date. The little business doing in No. 1 pots has been at \$3.25 to \$3.30, with a few brls. at \$3.35. The market is firmer, and a sharp advance is looked for shortly. There are not more than 50 brls. in first hands, and these are held for an advance. Seconds, not much doing in them at \$3 to \$3.05. A few brls. of pearls have changed hands at about 10c. over last quotation.

CEMENTS, FIRECLAY, &c.—London freights are advancing, and cements are held more firmly. It is also considered that there will be a scarcity this fall, owing to the large consumption now going on in connection with railroad and bridge works. We quote:—Portland Cement \$2.40 to \$2.76 as to lot; Roman \$2.76; Canadian \$1.75; fireclay \$1.50 per bag; firebricks \$22.50 to \$24.00 per thousand.

Dry Goods.—The fall millinery openings taking place this week have attracted a certain number of buyers from that part of Ontario east of Toronto and from the Province of Quebec generally, and some fair bills of dry goods have been sold. The city retail men report a very satisfactory business and are sorting up freely. Nearly all our leading importing houses have travellers in Toronto to catch all the trade possible from merchants visiting the Exhibition there, and hope to secure some fair orders from this quarter. All the buyers spoken to here, speak in a confident strain and anticipate a good fall trade. Stocks generally are in good shape, and business on a healthy basis. In woollens, cash-meres continue to "firm up," and wholesale dealers are buying freely at the advance,

anticipating a further rise. Nothing new to report in cottons. Collections are still on the slow side, but this is not unlooked for at the season.

FISH.—A few small lots of Cape Breton herrings have been received, and sell at \$5.25 to \$5.50. No definite reports of Labrador catch as yet. Dry cod is selling at \$2.75 to \$3.00; there is some green cod in the market at \$2.75 to \$3.25 as to quality per brl. Salmon very scarce and \$15 asking for No. 1.

GROCERIES.—Business continues to improve in this line, and a fair, all-round demand is reported. The outlook is encouraging for the fall trade. Payments are fair for the season. Sugars are steady at 6½c. for granulated at refinery, bright yellows not to be had. In syrups, there is a great scarcity of all grades outside V. B. molasses has stiffened in price, and is held at 32c. in lots. Japan teas are materially stronger in all markets but this; teas lying here on New York account have been ordered back, as from 1 to 2c. per lb. more can be got for them there than here. Both greens and blacks are firmer in London, and low grade blacks are in very light supply. Some lots of finer grade, new Valencia raisins are expected here next week, and will probably sell about 9½c. Direct vessel are not expected to sail till about the 15th or 20th. Old fruit in very limited supply. Rice firm at advance, pepper and cloves steady. In canned goods, salmon is still on the up grade, and it has been reported that B. C. packers are now asking \$1.50 a dozen; mackerel, too, are much stronger, packers asking \$3.45 a case; tomatoes \$1.20 solid in lots.

METALS AND HARDWARE.—The last week has developed rather more enquiry for iron and other metals, but the resulting business has not shown any very material increase over former weeks. There is some talk of higher freights but local prices are not altered, and the home market remains without change; warrants are cabled at 39/6d. Siemens iron is still sold at \$16.50 to \$17 as to lot, but may strengthen as the Londonderry works are to be shut down for good it is said. There is an advance of 2/6d. in the S. & H. crown brand of bar iron, owing to makers being short of stock, but other lines are unchanged. There is a great scarcity of Canada Plates on spot,

but there are plenty ordered which are later coming out than usual. As indicated last week, there is in Britain some weakness in tinplates, cokes and cheap charcoals being sixpence lower "at home" owing to a fall in the price of Siemens steel from which the plates are made; the better grades are not affected, and locally there is not enough doing to create any change in price. We quote:—Summerlee, \$16.50 to \$17; Gartsherrie, \$16.50; Langloan and Coltness, \$16.50 to \$17; Shott, \$16.50; Eglinton and Dalmellington, \$15 to \$15.50; Calder, \$16.50 to \$17; Carnbroe, \$16; Hematite, \$18 to \$19; Siemens, No. 1, \$16.50 to \$17; Bar Iron, \$1.60 to \$1.65; Best Refined, \$1.85; Siemens Bar, \$2.10; Canada Plates, Blaina, \$2.25 to \$2.35; Penne, etc., \$2.35 to \$2.40. Tin Plates, Bradley Charcoal, \$5.75 to \$6.00; Charcoal I.C., \$4.25 to \$4.75; do. I. X., \$5.50 to \$6.00; Coke I.C., \$3.75 to \$4.00; Galvanized sheets, No. 28, 5½c to 7c, according to brand; Tinned sheets, coke, No. 24, 6½c; No. 26, 7c, the usual extra for large sizes. Hoops and bands, per 100 lbs., \$2.00; Boiler Plate, per 100 lbs., —; Staffordshire, \$2.25 to \$2.50; Common Sheet iron, \$2.00 to \$2.10; Steel Boiler Plate, \$2.50 to \$2.75; heads, \$4.00; Russian Sheet Iron, 10c to 11c. Lead, per 100 lbs.—Pig, \$4 to \$4.25; Sheet, \$4.25 to \$4.50; Shot, \$6.00 to \$6.50; best cast steel, 11c to 13c, firm; Spring, \$2.75 to \$3.00; Tire, \$2.54 to \$2.75; Sleigh shoe, \$2.00 to \$2.25; Round Machinery Steel, 3c to 3½c per lb. — Ingot tin, 24c to 25c; Bar Tin, 26c; Ingot Copper, 12c to 13c; Sheet Zinc, \$4.25 to \$5.00; Spelter, \$4.00 to \$4.25; Bright Iron Wire, Nos 0 to 6, \$2.40, per 100 lbs.

LEATHER HOUSES—Shoe manufacturers are all pretty well employed manufacturing and shipping, and are buying more freely since the opening of the month. Prices rule steady in all lines, and the English market continues favorable to shipping splits and buffs. Considerable quantities of which are going forward. We quote:—Spanish sole, B. A. No. 1, 24 to 26c.; do. No. 2, B. A., 20 to

Leading Wholesale Trade of Hamilton.

## STORAGE,

IN BOND OR FREE.

ADVANCES MADE.

MITCHELL, MILLER & CO.

Warehousemen,

45 & 91 Front Street East, TORONTO.

THE BEST ROOFING IN THE WORLD.

WALTERS' PATENT METALLIC SHINGLES.



They lessen your insurance.  
They are attractive in appearance.  
They are one-third the weight of wood.  
They are one-ninth the weight of slate.  
They can be put on by ordinary workmen, at one-third the cost of wood or slate for labor and nails.  
They will last a life-time.

Send for circulars and references. Sole manufacturers in Canada, McDONALD, KEMP & CO., Toronto.

## New Crop Teas.

FIRST SHIPMENT

BY

CANADA PACIFIC R'Y

BROWN, BALFOUR & CO.

HAMILTON.

## REMOVED

TO OUR NEW WAREHOUSE,

MAIN STREET WEST,

(South side), between James & McNab,

Where we will be pleased to receive a call from our friends and customers.

## W. H. GILLARD & CO.

Wholesale Grocers.

HAMILTON, - - - ONTARIO.

## B. GREENING & CO.,

Wire Manufacturers and Metal Perforators.

## VICTORIA WIRE MILLS,

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.



# J. W. GALE & CO.,

58 AND 60

Wellington Street West,  
**TORONTO,**

**IMPORTERS OF**

## Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Woollens and Tailors' Trimmings, Men's Furnishing Goods.

**OUR STAPLE DEPARTMENT** contains many special lines worthy the attention of close buyers.

**OUR DRESS AND FANCY DEPARTMENT** one of the finest in the city, and contains many novelties not usually kept in General Dry Goods Houses.

**OUR WOOLLEN DEPARTMENT** is noted for special lines of Fancy Trouserings, Worsteds, &c., and the assortment of Winter Over-Coatings is very large and choice. Tailors' Trimmings in every variety kept constantly in stock.

**OUR MEN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT** is the finest, as well as the largest, in the trade, and for Novelties and Styles in Neckwear is not equalled in the Dominion.

The Trade are specially invited when in this Market to inspect our Stock.

J. W. GALE & CO.,  
58 and 60 Wellington St. West, Toronto.

23c.; No. 1 Ordinary Spanish, 23 to 24c.; No. 2 do., 20 to 22c.; No. 1 China, 22 to 23c.; No. 2, 21 to 22c.; ditto, Buffalo Sole, No. 1, 21 to 22c.; ditto, No. 2, 19½ to 21c.; Hemlock Slaughter, No. 1, 26 to 27c.; oak sole, 45 to 50c.; Waxed Upper, light and medium, 33 to 39c.; ditto, heavy, 32 to 36c.; Grained, 34 to 37c.; Scotch grained, 36 to 42c.; Splits large, 23 to 28c.; ditto, small, 16 to 24c.; Calf-splits, 28 to 32c.; Calfskins. (35 to 46 lbs.), 70 to 80c.; Imitation French alf, shins 80 to 85; Russet Sheepskin Linings, 30 to 40c.; Harness, 24 to 33c.; Buffed Cow, 13 to 16c.; Pebbled Cow, 12 to 15½c.; Rough 13 to 28c.; Russet and Bridle, 54 to 55c.

**OILS, PAINTS AND GLASS.**—Business is livening up and a very fair demand is reported for most lines. Linseed oil is 60 to 63c. for raw and boiled respectively; turpentine steady at last advance to 57½c.; olive oil \$1.00 for pure; castor 8½c. Fish oils very dull and prices largely nominal. Leads, colors and glass are quoted as follows:—Leads (chemically pure and first-class brands only) \$6.00; No. 1, \$5.25; No. 2, \$4.50; No. 3 \$4.25. Dry white lead, 5½c.; red do. 4½ to 4¾c. London washed whitening, 50 to 60c.; Paris white, \$1.25; Cookson's Venetian Red, \$1.75; other brands Venetian Red, \$1.50 to \$1.60; Yellow ochre, \$1.50; Spruce ochre, \$2 to \$3. Glass \$1.60 per 50 feet for first break; \$1.70 for second break.

**SALT.**—There is a fair steady demand prevailing, with regular supplies coming to hand. Prices continue as quoted at 42½ for coarse elevens, and 40 for twelves; factory filled \$1.10 to \$1.15; Eureka and Ashton's \$2.40; Rice's pure dairy \$2.00; rock salt \$10 a ton; Turk's Island 25c. a bushel.

**TORONTO MARKETS.**

TORONTO, September 9th, 1886.

**DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.**—The only change to note in oils is that of turpentine which has advanced to 63 to 62c. Quinine continues low, so also does opium. In other articles there are no features of importance. Trade on the whole can only be termed fair.

**FLOUR AND MEAL.**—A rather dull state of affairs is again to be noted in this department. Prices show no change from last Thursday and transactions are few, stocks being light. There is little or nothing doing in oatmeal and cornmeal also moves slowly. Bran keeps at about the same figures with very few sales heard of.

**GRAIN.**—Since our last review, prices have receded a cent or two, and very little wheat has changed hands. Trading has been done for the most part with local millers, and nothing like activity may be looked for until the advent of the new crop. With the exception of a few street lots, there have been no transactions recorded in barley. Dealers are waiting until the standard has been agreed upon, which is to be announced on the 17th, when the market will drop to its normal aspect. Oats do not meet with much enquiry; there are some inferior offering at 31 to 32c., with 25c. as the figure for a good sample. Owing to lack of stocks, peas are dull and nominal. Corn and rye are lower and slow of sale.

**GROCERIES.**—Business seems to be picking up perceptibly, so some dealers report. The commencement of the canning season has had the effect of increasing the demand for sugars, and large sales are being booked in more than one instance. The price keeps firm at 5½c., although some dark kinds have been offered for 5¼c. Teas show no advance here, but European cables indicate a stiffening of prices there. All kinds of canned goods are in limited supply.

**HARDWARE.**—Large quantities of building material, such as galvanized sheet iron, nails, glass, etc., are being sent out from the various warehouses, which together with the filling of orders already booked, keeps all hands busily employed. The English market for Ingot, tin and pig lead are very firm, and no concessions are being made to buyers on this side. Prices of Tin and Canada plates and copper are still said to favor buyers. Payments are reported as better than for some time past, and the proportion of bad debts is found to be exceptionally light.

**HAY AND STRAW.**—Decidedly more activity is noticeable in the neighbourhood of the city weigh scales, where the farmers are now offering new hay. They are receiving from \$18 to

\$15 for timothy and \$11 to 12 for clover hay, which latter will not be freely offered until the cattle are placed in the sheds. Bundled oat straw commands \$11 to 13, and loose \$8 to \$10.

**HIDES AND SKINS.**—Car lots of hides bring 9½ and 9c. for Nos. 1 and 2, with the demand quite good. Calfskins are unchanged from last week. There is the usual quantity of lambskins offering, all which are readily taken, the figure still being 60c. Tallow shows no change for the better, and still rules low and dull.

**LUMBER.**—Prices for pine are firm, and the demand for dry and for bill stuff steady. Lath are in plentiful supply, and offer at \$1.80 to \$1.90. During harvest time, the enquiry for shingles is always lessened, and this is the case at present.

**PETROLEUM.**—Dealers can still buy Canadian in 5 to 10 barrel lots, at 18c. per gallon, while ½ cent. extra would have to be paid for single barrels. Carbon safety is unchanged, at 20 and 24c. is still the figure for American prime, while with water-white a few cents dearer, say 27c. Eocene remains at 30c.

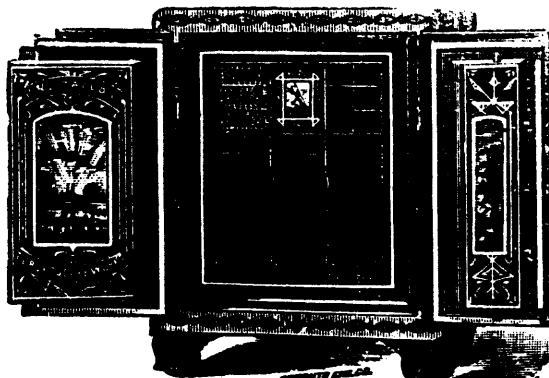
**PROVISIONS.**—Trade is reported as quiet during the past week. In butter there is a good demand from city buyers for selections at 14 to 15c, but inferior qualities are neglected. Cheese continues very firm at 10c. Stocks of hog products are considerably reduced. Hams sell well at 14 to 15c; long clear, 8½ to 9c. There is a fair enquiry for eggs, which are steady at 13c. Lard is unchanged. We hear of no transactions in dried or evaporated apples. Good hops command 25 to 30c. Some samples of new have been seen and 50c mentioned as the opening price. Good kinds will be scarce: it is said that for one bale of good there are a dozen bad.

**WOOL.**—All descriptions of low grade wools met with a brisk enquiry at unchanged prices, although the feeling is said to be a decidedly upward one. Reports from abroad say that prices for the finer wools are advancing. Taken all round the local market is much about the same as a week ago and we repeat quotations.

**Paul Frind,** Foreign Domestic } **WOOL**  
Wool Broker, ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS.  
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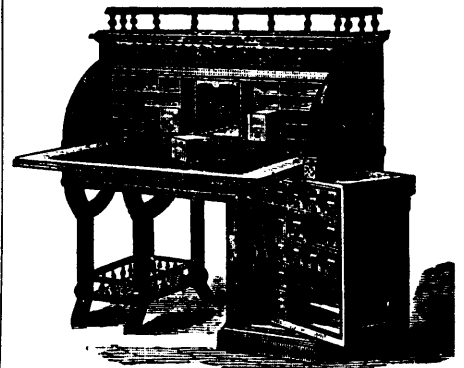
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We have received instructions to sell *en bloc* on TUESDAY, 14th September, at 2 O'CLOCK P.M., the stock-in-trade of

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Stock amounts to \$15,713 63, and consists of the most desirable and seasonable lines of Dry Goods, which have been particularly well bought in the best markets for cash. Messrs. Bradburn & Co. have done a most successful business at this stand, and are desirous of closing out the business speedily, on account of the ill health of one of the firm, and have given us instructions to sell without reserve.

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TERMS.—One fourth cash; balance two, four, and six months, with interest at 7 per cent., satisfactorily secured paper.

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Having been brought to our notice that other makes of YARNS, CARPET WARPS, and SHIRTINGS, are being sold to the trade under various brands as being of our manufacture, we beg to inform all purchasers of

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(LIMITED)  
ST. JOHN, N. B.

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**MONETARY TIMES,**

55 Church Street, Toronto,

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Sept. 8, 1886.

Beerbohm's cable reports:—Floating cargoes—Wheat, very slow; maize, *nil*. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and maize, slow. Mark Lane—Wheat turn easier. Maize—American, strong; Danubian, steady. Flour—English, steady; American, quiet. English and French country markets quiet, perhaps lower. Weather in England fine. Liverpool—Spot wheat and maize, firm. On passage to Continent—Wheat, 640,000 qrs.; maize, 85,000 qrs.; do. United Kingdom, wheat, 1,875,000 qrs.; maize, 410,000 qrs. Paris, wheat and flour, rather easier.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 8, 1886.

Spring wheat, 6s. 9d. to 6s. 11d.; red winter, 6s. 8d. to 6s. 10d.; No. 1 California, 6s. 11d. to 7s. 1d.; No. 2 California, no stock; corn, 4s. 5½d.; peas, 5s. 5d.; pork, 56s. 6d.; lard, 35s.; bacon, long clear, 35s. 6d.; short clear, 36s. 6d.; tallow, 23s.; cheese, 46s. Wheat—Firm, fair demand; offerings moderate. Corn—Steady, fair demand.

TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.

(CONTINUED.)

**Sawn Lumber, Inspected, E. W.**

Table with columns for lumber types (Clear pine, Pickings, etc.), dimensions, and prices.

**Hard Woods—M. ft. E. W.**

Table with columns for wood types (Birch, Maple, Cherry, etc.), grades, and prices.

**Fuel, &c.**

Table with columns for fuel types (Coal, Hay, Wood) and prices.

**Hay and Straw.**

Table with columns for hay and straw types (Hay, Loose New, Timothy) and prices.

LIVERPOOL PRICES.

[Sept. 8, 1886.]

Table with columns for market commodities (Wheat, Corn, Peas, Lard, etc.) and prices.

CHICAGO PRICES.

By Telegraph, Sept. 9th, 1886.

Table with columns for grain prices (Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley) and prices.

**Hog Products.**

Table with columns for hog products (Mess Pork, Lard, Short Ribs, Hams, Bacon) and prices.

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It has returned to them, in Cash, over

**\$230,000,000.**

Its payments to Policyholders in 1885 were

**\$14,402,049.**

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**\$13,000,000.**

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Table with columns: No. Shares, Last Dividend, NAME OF COMPANY, Share par val., Amount Paid, Last Sale Aug. 28. Lists various insurance companies and their stock prices.

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 Surplus (N. Y. Standard) ..... 706,130 41  
 Total amount paid to policy-holders to Dec. 31, 1885..... 21,653,155 94

Incontestable and Unrestricted Policies Protected by the Non-Forfeiture Law of Maine.  
 Novel and attractive plans, combining cheap Insurance with profitable investment returns.  
 Strength and solvency; conservative management; liberal dealing; definite policies; low premium.  
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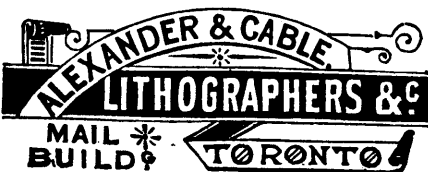


Table of Toronto Prices Current, Sept. 8, 1886. Columns include Name of Article, Wholesale Rates, and Name of Article. Categories include Breadstuffs, Groceries, Hardware, and various commodities like flour, sugar, and oil.

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Annual Income over .. .. . 1,800,000

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GUARANTEED CAPITAL .. .. . \$1,000,000  
CAPITAL and ASSETS, 31st December, 1885 .. . 2,676,334  
SURPLUS, 1885 .. .. . 282,000

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The rapid progress made by this Company may be seen from the following statement:—

|      | INCOME.      | ASSETS.      | LIFE ASSURANCES IN FORCE. |
|------|--------------|--------------|---------------------------|
| 1874 | \$ 64,073 88 | \$621,362 81 | \$1,786,392 00            |
| 1876 | 102,822 14   | 715,944 64   | 2,214,093 00              |
| 1878 | 127,505 87   | 773,895 71   | 3,374,683 48              |
| 1880 | 141,402 81   | 911 132 93   | 3 881,479 14              |
| 1882 | 254,841 73   | 1,073,577 94 | 5,849,889 19              |
| 1884 | 278,379 65   | 1,274,397 24 | 6,844,404 04              |
| 1885 | 319,987 05   | 1,411,004 33 | 7,930,878 77              |

The only Company issuing absolutely Unconditional Policies.

THOMAS WORKMAN, PRESIDENT. B. MACAULAY, MANAGING DIRECTOR  
A. H. GILBERT, Manager for Western Ontario, Toronto.

# THE ROYAL CANADIAN Fire and Marine Insurance Co.

160 ST. JAMES STREET, - - MONTREAL

This Company, doing business in Canada only, presents the following financial Statement, and solicits the patronage of those seeking unquestionable security and honorable treatment:—

Capital and Assets, Jan. 1st, 1885 .. .. . \$1,043,299 00  
Income During the Year ending Dec. 31st, '84, 476,638 00

ANDREW ROBERTSON, Esq., Pres. Hon. J. B. THIBAUDEAU, Vice-Pres  
ARTHUR GAGNON, Sec.-Treas. GEO. H. McHENRY, Manager.

# ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF ENGLAND.

LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS UNLIMITED.

Capital .. .. . \$10,000,000  
Funds Invested .. .. . 2,000,000  
Annual Income, upwards of .. .. . 400,000

Investments in Canada for protection of Canadian Policy-holders (chiefly with Government) exceeds, \$600,000.

Every description of property insured at moderate rates of premium. Life Assurances granted in all the most approved forms.

Head Office for Canada--Royal Insurance Buildings, Montreal.

JOHN MAUGHAN, } Agents for Toronto & County of York.  
JOHN KAY, }  
ARTHUR F. BAKER, }  
M. H. GAULT, } Chief Agents.  
W. TATLBY, }

**ONTARIO BRANCH.**  
Head Office, . . . . . Toronto.  
S. F. MAGURN, Gen'l Agent.  
W.M. ROWLAND, Inspector for Ontario & Quebec.

**QUEBEC BRANCH.**  
Head Office, . . . . . Montreal.  
W. R. OSWALD, Gen'l Agent.

# CITY OF LONDON

## FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

SIR HENRY E. KNIGHT, Alderman, late Lord Mayor. Chairman:  
L. O. PHILLIPS, Esq. General Manager:  
CAPITAL, . . . . . £2,000,000 Stg.  
All losses adjusted and paid in the various Branches without reference to England.

|  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| Nova Scotia Branch,<br>Head Office, - Halifax.<br>ALF. SHORTT,<br>General Agent. | New Brunswick Branch,<br>Head Office, - St. John.<br>H. CHUBB & CO.,<br>General Agents. | Manitoba Branch,<br>Head Office, - Winnipeg.<br>G. W. GIRDLESTONE,<br>General Agent. |
|--|---|--|

# WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND MARINE. INCORPORATED 1851.

Capital and Assets, .. .. . \$1,688,112 00  
Income for Year ending 31st Dec., 1883, .. . 1,001,052 20

HEAD OFFICE, . . . . . TORONTO, ONT.

A. M. SMITH, President. J. J. KENNY, Managing Director.  
JAS. BOOMER, Secretary.

# THE FEDERAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, . . . . . HAMILTON, ONT.

Guarantee Capital .. .. . \$700,000  
Deposited with Dominion Government .. .. . 51,100

NON-FORFEITABLE POLICIES; TONTINE INVESTMENTS,  
AND  
Homans Popular Plan of Renewable Term Insurance by Mortuary Premiums.

DAVID DEXTER,  
Managing Director.

# BRITISH AMERICA Assurance Company.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Cash Capital and Assets .. .. . \$1,183,666 52  
INCORPORATED 1833.

HEAD OFFICE, . . . . . TORONTO, ONT.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

GOVERNOR, . . . . . JOHN MORISON, Esq.  
DEPUTY GOVERNOR, . . . . . JOHN LEYS, Esq.  
Hon. Wm. Cayley, Esq. John Y. Reid, Esq. C. D. Warren, Esq.  
George Boyd, Esq. Henry Taylor, Esq. Geo. H. Smith, Esq.  
G. M. Kinghorn, Esq.  
GEO. E. ROBINS,  
Assistant Secretary.





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