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**PAGES**

**MISSING**

The Chartered Banks.

**THE MOLSONS BANK.**

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1855.

HEAD OFFICE, - - MONTREAL.

Paid-up Capital..... \$2,000,000  
Reserve Fund..... 800,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

THOS. WORKMAN, President.  
R. W. Shephard. J. H. R. Molson, Vice-President  
S. H. Ewing. Sir D. L. Macpherson.

A. F. Gault.

F. WOLFFSTAN THOMAS, General Manager.  
M. HEATON, Inspector.

BRANCHES.

Aylmer, Ont., Brockville, Clinton, Exeter, Hamilton, London, Meaford, Montreal, Morrisburg, Norwich, Owen Sound, Ridgeway, Smith's Falls, Sorel, St. Thomas, St. Hyacinthe, Que., Toronto, Trenton Waterloo, Ont., Woodstock  
Agents in Canada.—Quebec—La Banque du Peuple and Eastern Townships Bank Ontario—Dominion Bank and Bank of London. New Brunswick—Bank of New Brunswick. Nova Scotia—The Halifax Banking Company and Branches. Prince Edward Island—Bank of Nova Scotia, Charlottetown and Summerside. Newfoundland—Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, St. John's.  
In Europe.—London—Alliance Bank (Limited), Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.; Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co. Liverpool—The Bank of Liverpool. Antwerp, Belgium—La Banque d'Anvers.  
In United States.—New York—Mechanics' National Bank; Messrs. W. Watson and Alex. Lang; Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co. Boston—Merchants' National Bank. Portland—Casco National Bank. Chicago—First National Bank. Cleveland—Commercial National Bank. Detroit—Mechanics' Bank. Buffalo—Bank of Buffalo. Milwaukee—Wisconsin Marine and Fire Ins. Co. Bank. Helena, Montana—First National Bank. Toledo—Second National Bank.  
Collections made in all parts of the Dominion, and returns promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange.  
Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of the world.

**UNION BANK OF CANADA.**

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

HEAD OFFICE, - - QUEBEC.

DIRECTORS.

ANDREW THOMSON, Esq., President.  
Hon. Thos. McGreevy. E. J. Price, Esq., Vice-President.  
E. Giroux, Esq. D. C. Thomson, Esq.  
Sir A. T. Galt, G.O.M.G. E. J. Hale, Esq.

E. WEBB Cashier.

BRANCHES.

Savings' Bank (Upper Town), Montreal, Ottawa, Smith's Falls, Winnipeg, Lethbridge (Alberta), Alexandria.  
Foreign Agents.—London—Alliance Bank (L'td.) New York—National Park Bank.

**BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.**

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1858.

CAPITAL, \$2,500,000.

LONDON OFFICE—28 Cornhill, London.  
Branches at San Francisco, Cal.; Portland, Or.; Victoria, B.C.; New Westminster, B.C.; Vancouver, B.C.

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

In CANADA—Bank of Montreal and Branches, who will undertake remittances, telegraphic or otherwise, and any banking business with British Columbia.  
In U. S.—Agents Bank of Montreal, 69 Wall St. New York; Bank of Montreal, Chicago.

UNITED KINGDOM—Bank B. C., 28 Cornhill, London National Prov. Bank of Eng., North and South Wales Bank, British Linen Co.'s Bank, Bank of Ireland.

Telegraphic transfers and remittances to and from all points can be made through this bank at current rates. Collections carefully attended to and every description of banking business transacted.

**BANK OF YARMOUTH,**

YARMOUTH, N.S.

DIRECTORS.

T. W. JOHNS, Cashier.  
L. E. BAKER, President.  
C. E. BROWN, Vice-President  
John Lovitt. Hugh Cann. J. W. Moody

CORRESPONDENTS AT

Halifax—The Merchants Bank of Halifax.  
St. John—The Bank of Montreal.  
do The Bank of British North America.  
Montreal—The Bank of Montreal.  
New York—The National Citizens Bank.  
Boston—The Eliot National Bank.  
London, G.B.—The Union Bank of London.  
Gold and Currency Drafts and Sterling Bills of Exchange bought and sold.  
Deposits received and interest allowed.  
Prompt attention given to collections.

**ST. STEPHEN'S BANK.**

INCORPORATED 1836.

ST. STEPHEN'S, N.B.

Capital..... \$200,000  
Reserve..... 25,000

W. H. TODD, President.  
J. F. GRANT, Cashier.

AGENTS.

London—Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. New York—Bank of New York, N.B.A. Boston—Globe National Bank. Montreal—Bank of Montreal. St. John, N.B.—Bank of Montreal.  
Drafts issued on any Branch of the Bank of Montreal.

The Chartered Banks.

**THE FEDERAL BANK OF CANADA.**

Capital..... \$1,250,000  
Reserve..... 150,000

DIRECTORS.

S. NORDHEIMER, Esq., President.  
J. S. PLAYFAIR, Esq., Vice-President.  
William Galbraith, Esq. E. Gurney.  
Hon. S. C. Wood. H. E. Clarke, Esq., M.P.P.  
J. W. Langmuir, Esq.  
G. W. YARKER, General Manager.  
A. E. PLUMMER, Inspector.

HEAD OFFICE - - - TORONTO, ONT.

BRANCHES.

Ayrora, London, Strathroy.  
Chatham, Newmarket, Tilsonburg.  
Guelph, Simcoe, Toronto.  
Kingston, St. Mary's, " Yonge/St.

Bankers and Agents—New York—American Exchange National Bank. Boston—The Maverick National Bank. Great Britain—The National Bank of Scotland.

**BANK OF OTTAWA,**

OTTAWA.

Capital (all paid-up)..... \$1,000,000  
Reserve..... 150,000

JAMES McLAREN, Esq., President.  
CHARLES MAGEE, Esq., Vice President.

DIRECTORS.

C. T. Bate, Esq., R. Blackburn, Esq., Hon. George Bryson, Hon. L. R. Church, Alexander Fraser, Esq., Geo. Hay, Esq., John Mather, Esq.

GEORGE BURN, Cashier.

BRANCHES.

Arnprior, Carleton Place, Pembroke, Winnipeg, Man. Agents in Canada, New York and Chicago—Bank of Montreal. Agents in London, Eng.—Alliance Bank.

**MERCHANTS' BANK**

OF HALIFAX.

Capital Paid-up..... \$1,000,000  
Reserve..... 120,000

HEAD OFFICE, - HALIFAX, N.S.

DIRECTORS.

THOS. E. KENNY, M.P., President.  
JAMES BUTLER, Vice-President; Thos. A. Ritchie, Allison Smith, E. J. Davys, Thomas Ritchie, D. H. DUNCAN, Cashier.

AGENCIES.

In Nova Scotia—Antigonish, Bridgewater, Guysborough, Londonderry, Lunenburg, Maitland, (Hants Co.), Pictou, Port Hawkesbury, Sydney, Truro, Weymouth. In New Brunswick—Bathurst, Dorchester, Kingston (Kent Co.), Moncton, Newcastle, Sackville, Woodstock. In Prince Edward Island—Charlottetown, Summerside. In Bermuda—Hamilton. St. Pierre. Miquelon.

**HALIFAX BANKING CO.**

INCORPORATED 1872.

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

Capital Paid-up..... 500,000

Reserve Fund..... 70,000

HEAD OFFICE, - HALIFAX, N.S.

W. L. FITZPATRICK, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

ROBIE UNIAKKE, President. L. J. MOERTON, Vice-President.  
Thomas Bayne. F. D. Corbett, Jas. Thomson.

AGENCIES—Nova Scotia: Amherst, Antigonish, Barrington, Lockeport, Lunenburg, New Glasgow, Parrsboro, Shelburne, Springhill, Truro, Windsor. New Brunswick: Petitcodiac, Sackville, St. John. CORRESPONDENTS—Ontario and Quebec—Molsons Bank and Branches. New York—Messrs. Kidder, Peabody & Co. Boston—Suffolk National Bank London, Eng., Alliance Bank, (Limited).

**THE PEOPLE'S BANK**

OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON, N.B.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1864.

A. F. RANDOLPH, President.  
J. W. SPURDEN, Cashier.

FOREIGN AGENTS.

London—Union Bank of London.  
New York—Fourth National Bank.  
Boston—Eliot National Bank.  
Montreal—Union Bank of Lower Canada.

**THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND**

LIMITED.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

ESTABLISHED 1826

HEAD OFFICE, - - - EDINBURGH.

Capital..... \$5,000,000. Paid-up..... \$1,000,000. Reserve Fund..... \$370,000

LONDON OFFICE—37 NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept agreeably to usual custom.

DEPOSITS at interest are received.  
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued free of charge.  
The Agency of Colonial and Foreign Banks is undertaken and the Acceptances of Customers residing in the Colonies, domiciled in London, retired on terms which will be furnished on application. JAMES ROBERTSON Manager in London.  
All other Banking business connected with England and Scotland is also transacted.

The Chartered Banks.

**BANK OF HAMILTON.**

Capital Subscribed..... \$1,000,000

Reserve Fund..... 340,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - HAMILTON.

DIRECTORS:

JOHN STUART, Esq., President.  
Hon. JAMES TURNER, Vice-President.  
A. G. Ramsay, Esq. Dennis Moore, Esq.  
Charles Gurney, Esq. John Proctor, Esq.  
George Roach, Esq.

E. A. COLQUEHOUN, Cashier.  
H. S. STEVEN, Assistant Cashier.

AGENCIES.

Alliston—A. M. Kirkland, Agent.  
Cayuga—J. H. Stuart, Agent.  
Georgetown—H. M. Watson, Agent.  
Hagersville—N. M. Livingstone, Agent  
Listowel—H. H. O'Reilly, Agent.  
Milton—J. Butterfield, Agent.  
Orangeville—R. T. Haun, Agent.  
Port Elgin—W. Corbould, Agent.  
Tottenham—H. C. Aitken, Agent.  
Wingham—B. Willson, Agent.

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

**EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK.**

Authorized Capital..... \$1,500,000

Capital Paid in..... 1,455,046

Reserve Fund..... 375,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

R. W. HENNIKER, President.  
Hon. G. G. STEVENS, Vice-President  
Hon. M. H. Cochrane, John Thornton.  
Hon. J. H. Pope, Thos. Hart.  
G. N. Galer, Israel Wood, D. A. Mansur.

HEAD OFFICE, - - SHERBROOKE, QUE.

WM. FARWELL, General Manager.

BRANCHES.—Waterloo, Cowansville, Stanstead, Coaticook, Richmond, Granby, Farnham Bedford. Agents in Montreal—Bank of Montreal. London, Eng.—National Bank of Scotland. Boston—National Exchange Bank. New York—National Park Bank. Collections made at all accessible points and promptly remitted for.

**LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.**

ESTABLISHED 1835

Capital paid-up..... \$1,200,000

Reserve..... 240,000

JACQUES GRENIER, President.  
J. S. BOUSQUET, Cashier.

BRANCHES.

Quebec—E. C. BARTOW.  
" St. Roch—P. B. Dumoulin.  
Three Rivers—P. E. Paunton.  
St. John, P. Q.—P. Besudoin.  
St. Remi—C. Bedard.  
St. Jerome—J. A. Theberge.

FOREIGN AGENTS.

London, England—The Alliance Bank, Limited.  
New York—The National Bank of the Republic.

**BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA**

INCORPORATED 1832.

Capital Paid-up..... \$1,114,300

Reserve Fund..... 360,000

DIRECTORS—John S. Maclean, President; John Doull, Vice-President, Daniel Cronan, Adam Burns, James Hart. CASHIER—Thos. Fyfe.

HEAD OFFICE, - HALIFAX, N.S.

Agencies in Nova Scotia—Amherst, Annapolis, Bridgetown, Canning, Digby, Liverpool, New Glasgow, North Sydney, Pictou, Stellarton, Yarmouth. In New Brunswick—Campbelltown, Chatham, Fredericton, Moncton, Newcastle, St. John, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, St. Georges, Sussex, Woodstock. In P. E. Island—Charlottetown and Summerside. In United States—Minneapolis, Minn.  
Collections made on favorable terms and promptly remitted for.

**THE COMMERCIAL BANK**

OF MANITOBA.

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

DIRECTORS.

DUNCAN McATEUR, President.  
Hon. John Sutherland, Alexander Logan  
Hon. C. H. Hamilton, R. T. Rokeby.

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 Chartered Banks.**  
**THE WESTERN BANK OF CANADA.**  
**DIVIDEND No. 10.**

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of **THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.**, (3 1/2%) for the current six months, being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, has been declared upon the paid-up capital stock of the Bank, and that the same will be due and payable on and after the **First Day of October Next**, at the Head Office and Branches of the Bank. By order of the Board.  
**T. H. McMILLAN,**  
 Cashier.  
 Oshawa, August 22nd, 1887.

**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—Lockport 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. LaFRANCE, Cashier.**  
**DIRECTORS.**  
**Theophile LeDroit, Esq. U. Tessier, jr., Esq.**  
**Hon. P. Garneau. Frs. Kirouac.**  
**M. W. Baby, Esq.**  
 Branches.—Montreal, C. A. Vallee, Manager; Ottawa, H. Carriere, do.; Sherbrooke, Grunebaum Freres & 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 ..... 223,000  
**DIRECTORS.**  
**H. TAYLOR, Esq., F. B. LEYS, Esq.,**  
 President. Vice-President.  
**Jno. Morison, Esq. T. H. Purdon, Esq.**  
**Thos. Kent, Esq. Jno. Leys, Jr., Esq.**  
**John Leys, Esq. Thos. Long, Esq.**  
**A. M. SMART, Cashier.**  
**Ingersoll, BRANCHES, Petrolia,**  
**Dresden, Brantford, 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 Loan Companies.**

**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. 48, Chap. 90, Statutes of Ontario, Executors and Administrators are authorized to invest trust funds in Debentures of this Company.  
**WM. MULOCK, M.P., GEO. S. C. BETHUNE,**  
 President, Secretary-Treas

**The Loan Companies.**  
**CANADA PERMANENT WESTERN CANADA**  
**Loan & Savings Co.**

Subscribed Capital ..... \$3,500,000  
 Paid-up Capital ..... 2,300,000  
 Reserve Fund ..... 1,180,000  
 Total Assets ..... 9,301,615

**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 ..... 1,200,000  
 Reserve Fund ..... 570,000

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 Funds ..... 183,441 92  
 Total Assets ..... 3,255,529 93

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.**

**LONDON & CANADIAN Loan & Agency Co.**  
 (LIMITED).

**DIVIDEND No. 28.**

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of TEN PER CENT. per annum on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company for the half-year ending 31st August, 1887, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable on the 15th September, 1887. The transfer books will be closed from 1st September to 12th October, both days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Mail Building, Toronto, on Wednesday, 12th October. Chair to be taken at noon. By order of the Directors.  
**J. G. MACDONALD, Manager.**  
 Toronto, Aug. 23, 1887.

**Dominion Savings & Investment Society, LONDON, ONT.**  
 INCORPORATED 1872.

Capital ..... \$1,000,000 00  
 Subscribed ..... 1,000,000 00  
 Paid-up ..... 918,250 00  
 Reserve and Contingent ..... 182,000 00  
 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 Trust & Loan Company of Canada.**  
 ESTABLISHED 1861.

Subscribed Capital ..... \$1,500,000  
 Paid-up Capital ..... 325,000  
 Reserve Fund ..... 147,730

**HEAD OFFICE: 7 Great Winchester St., London, Eng.**  
 Toronto Street, TORONTO.  
 St. James Street, MONTREAL.  
 Main Street, WINNIPEG.

Money advanced at lowest current rates on the security of improved farms and productive city property.  
**RUSSELL STEPHENSON, WM. B. BRIDGEMAN-SIMPSON, } Commissioners.**  
**RICHARD J. EVANS,**

**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 ..... 417,000

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. 73 CHURCH ST., TORONTO.**

Authorized Capital ..... \$2,000,000  
 Subscribed Capital ..... 1,500,000

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.O.L., President.**  
**JOHN KERR, Vice-President**  
**Hon. Alex. McKenzie, M.P. G. R. R. Cockburn, M.A**  
**James Fleming, Joseph Jackes.**  
**W. Mortimer Clark, 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. BEATTY, Esq**

**DIRECTORS.**  
 Messrs. William Ramsay, Arthur B. Lee, W. B. Hamilton, Alexander Nairn, George Taylor, Henry Gooderham and Frederick Wyld,  
 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.**  
 64 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**

The Loan Companies.

**The Ontario Investment Association**  
(LIMITED),  
OF LONDON, ONTARIO.

Capital Subscribed .....	\$2,665,600
Capital Paid-up .....	700,000
Reserve Fund .....	500,000
Investments .....	2,800,000

Money to invest on Mortgages on Real Estate, Municipal and School Debentures, and other Public Securities.  
Agents in Great Britain—Paulin, Sorley & Martin, 77 George St., Edinburgh.

Head Office, London, Ontario.

HENRY TAYLOR, President. W. F. DAVEY, Acting Manager.

**THE ONTARIO**  
**Loan & Debenture Company,**  
OF LONDON, CANADA.

Capital Subscribed .....	\$2,000,000
Paid-up Capital .....	1,200,000
Reserve Fund .....	300,000
Total Assets .....	3,422,411
Total Liabilities .....	1,922,211

Money loaned on Real Estate Securities only. Municipal and School Section Debentures purchased.

WILLIAM F. BULLEN, Manager.

London, Ontario, 1887.

**THE**  
**CANADIAN CREDIT**  
**COMPANY**

JOHN L. BLAIR, Esq., President.  
THOMAS LAILEY, Esq., Vice-President.

Subscribed Capital .....	\$1,500,000
Paid-up Capital .....	663,980
Reserve Fund .....	150,000

OFFICE, 23 Toronto St., - TORONTO.  
Money advanced on the security of city and farm property at lowest rates of interest, and on most favorable terms as to repayment of principal. Mortgages purchased. Sterling and currency debentures issued.

D. MCGEE, Secretary.

**The National Investment Co. of Canada**  
(LIMITED).

30 ADELAIDE STREET EAST, TORONTO.

Capital .....	\$2,000,000
---------------	-------------

DIRECTORS.

JOHN HOSKIN, Esq., Q.C., President.  
WILLIAM GALBRAITH, Esq., Vice-President

William Alexander, Esq. John Scott, Esq.  
John Stuart, Esq. N. Silverthorne, Esq.  
A. R. Creelman, Esq. John Stark, Esq.

Prof. Geo. Paxton Young, LL.D.

Money Lent on Real Estate.  
Debentures issued.

ANDREW RUTHERFORD, Manager

Financial.

**STRATHY BROTHERS,**  
**STOCK BROKERS,**

(MEMBERS MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE),

78 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST., MONTREAL.

Business strictly confined to commission. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Stocks, Bonds and Securities bought and sold for investment or on margin of 10% on par value. Commission—1/4 of 1% on par value. Special attention given to investment.

AGENTS: GOODBODY, GLYN & DOW, New York.  
ALEX. GEDDES & Co., Chicago.  
LEE, HIGGINSON & Co., Boston.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA.**  
**RAND BROS.,**

Real Estate Brokers and Financial Agents

Offices at Victoria, New Westminster and Vancouver (Coal Harbor) B. C.

Property for sale in all parts of the Province. Investments made and estates managed for non-residents. Rents collected. Mortgages bought and sold. Debentures purchased on commission. Correspondence solicited. Special attention given to property at the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Financial.

**The Toronto General Trusts Co.**

TORONTO, ONT.

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

DIRECTORS.

Hon. EDWARD BLAKE, Q.C., M.P., PRESIDENT.  
E. A. MEREDITH, Esq., LL.D., VICE-PRESIDENT.

Hon. Wm. McMaster, Senator.  
William Gooderham, Esq.  
Geo. A. Cox, Esq., Vice-Pres. Bk. Commerce.  
Robert Jaffray, Esq., Vice-Pres. Land Security Co.  
T. S. Stayner, Pres. Bristol and West of Eng. Co.  
B. Homer Dixon, Esq., Consul for the Netherlands.  
Wm. Mulock, Esq., M.P.

W. H. Beatty, Esq., Vice-Pres. Bk. of Toronto.  
Hon. Alex. Morris.  
Wm. Elliot, Esq.  
A. E. Lee, Esq., Merchant  
Jas. MacLennan, Esq., Q.C.  
Æmelius Irving, Esq., Q.C.  
J. G. Scott, Esq., Q.C., Master of Titles.  
J. J. Foy, Esq., Q.C.  
J. K. Kerr, Esq., Q.C.

This company is authorized under its charter to act as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN, RECEIVER, COMMITTEE, etc., etc., and to receive and execute TRUSTS of every description. These various positions and duties are assumed by the company either under DEEDS OF TRUST, marriage or other SETTLEMENTS, executed during the life time of the parties, or under WILLS, or by the APPOINTMENT OF COURTS. The Company will also act as AGENT of persons who have assumed the position of executor, administrator, trustee, etc., etc., and will perform all the duties required of them. The INVESTMENT of money in first mortgage on real estate, or other securities, the COLLECTION of interest or income, and the transaction of every kind of financial business, as agent, will be undertaken by the company at the very lowest rates.

For full information apply to  
J. W. LANGMUIR, Manager.

**JOHN STARK & CO.,**

Members of Toronto Stock Exchange.

Buy and sell Toronto, Montreal and New York Stocks,

for Cash or on Margin.

Properties bought and sold. Estates Managed.  
Rents collected.

28 Toronto Street.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

**BANKS BROTHERS,**

(TELEPHONE No. 27),

Insurance & Estate Agents.

RENTS COLLECTED. ESTATES MANAGED. MORTGAGES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

60 CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

**JOHN PATON & CO.**

52 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK,

Accounts and Agency of Banks, Corporations, firms and individuals received upon favorable terms. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as agents for corporations in paying coupons and dividends; also as transfer agents. Bonds, Stocks and Securities bought and sold on commission, at the Stock Exchange and elsewhere. Sterling Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold.

**THE BELL TELEPHONE CO'Y**  
**OF CANADA.**

ANDREW ROBERTSON, President.

C. F. SISE, Vice-President.

C. P. SCLATER, Secretary-Treasurer.

HEAD OFFICE, - - MONTREAL.

H. C. BAKER, Manager Ontario Department, Hamilton.

This Company will sell its instruments at prices ranging from \$10 to \$25 per set. These instruments are under the protection of the Company's patents, and purchasers are therefore entirely free from risk of litigation.

This Company will arrange to connect places not having telegraphic facilities with the nearest telegraph office, or it will build private lines for firms or individuals, connecting their places of business or residences. It is also prepared to manufacture all kinds of electrical apparatus.

Full particulars can be obtained at the Company's offices as above, or at S. John, N.B., Halifax, N.S., Winnipeg, Man., Victoria, B.C.

Financial.

**ROBERT BEATY & CO.**

61 KING ST. EAST,

(Members of Toronto Stock Exchange)

Bankers and Brokers,

Buy and sell Stocks, Bonds, &c., on Commission, for Cash or on Margin. American Currency and Exchange bought and sold.

**GZOWSKI & BUCHAN,**

Stock and Exchange Brokers,

AND GENERAL AGENTS,

24 KING STREET EAST, - - TORONTO

Buy and sell Canadian and American Stocks, Debentures, &c., on commission, and deal in Drafts on New York and London, Greenbacks, and all uncurrent money. Exchange bought and sold for Banks and Financial Corporations.

**COX & CO.,**

STOCK BROKERS,

Members Toronto Stock Exchange.

No. 26 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO,

Buy and sell Canadian and American Stocks for Cash or on Margin; also Grain and Provisions on the Chicago Board of Trade.

**JOHN LOW,**

(Member of the Stock Exchange),

Stock and Share Broker,

68 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,

MONTREAL.

**A. H. MALLOCH & CO.,**

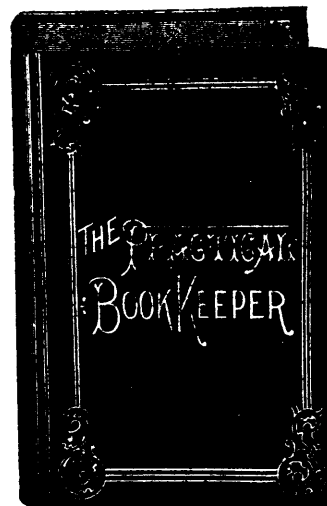
(Members of Toronto Stock Exchange)

Stock, Real Estate, Bond and Debenture Brokers,

No. 2 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO,

Buy and sell Stocks, Bonds, Real Estate and Debentures on Commission.

GENERAL, FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENTS.



A NEW SERIES ON THE

**SCIENCE OF ACCOUNTS**

AND

Business Correspondence.

A Book of 252 Pages, replete with Useful and Practical Information.

PRICE, - - - \$1.00.

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Leading Barristers.

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(Successors to Andrews, Caron, Pentland & Stuart)  
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Corner of St. Peter and St. Paul Streets,  
Victoria Chambers, - - - QUEBEC  
Solicitors for the Quebec Bank.  
SIR ADOLPHE F. CARON, B.C.L., Q.C., K.C.M.G.  
G. A. PENTLAND, Q.C. G. G. STUART.

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Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Etc.  
OFFICE—No. 17 Toronto Street, (Consumers' Gas  
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E. A. REESOR E. TAYLOUR ENGLISH

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Barristers & Attorneys,  
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LONDON, ONT.  
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F. MULKERN FRED. F. HARPE

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Barristers, &c.,  
REGINA, - - - North-West Territory.  
T. C. JOHNSTONE. F. F. FORBES.

**MACLENNAN, LIDDELL & CLINE,**  
(Late MacleNNan & Macdonald),  
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c.,  
CORNWALL.  
D. B. MACLENNAN, Q.C., J. W. LIDDELL.  
C. H. CLINE.

**MACLAREN, MACDONALD, MERRITT & SHEPLEY,**  
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Union Loan Buildings 28 and 30 Toronto Street,  
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W. M. MERRITT G. F. SHEPLEY  
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Barristers, Solicitors, &c.  
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4 Wellington Street East, TORONTO.  
D. E. THOMSON. DAVID HENDERSON. GEO. BELL  
WALTER MACDONALD.  
Registered Cable Address—"Therson," Toronto.

**G. G. S. LINDSEY,**  
Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor.  
OFFICE—28 York Chambers, Toronto Street,  
TORONTO.

**NORTHERN**  
Assurance Company,  
OF LONDON, ENG.

Branch Office for Canada:  
1724 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

INCOME AND FUNDS (1886).

Subscribed Capital	\$15,000,000
Of which is paid	1,500,000
Accumulated funds	16,485,000
Annual revenue from fire premiums	2,910,000
Annual revenue from life premiums	990,000
Annual revenue from interest upon invested funds	690,000

JAMES LOCKIE, - - Inspector.

ROBERT W. TYRE,  
MANAGER FOR CANADA.

Jan. 1, 1887.

GOLD MEDAL PARIS, 1878.

**JOSEPH GILLOTT'S**  
STEEL PENS.  
Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.

STOCK AND BOND REPORT.

BANKS.	Share.	Capital Subscribed.	Capital Paid-up.	Rest.	Dividend last 6 Mo's.	CLOSING PRICES.	
						TORONTO. Aug. 25.	Cash val per share
British Columbia	100	\$2,500,000	\$1,824,937	\$ 425,000	3 %	122 1/2	347.00
British North America	50	4,866,666	1,100,000	500,000	3 1/2	122 1/2	61.50
Canadian Bank of Commerce	100	6,000,000	500,000	45,000	3	103 1/4	103.00
Central	100	500,000	261,215	20,000	3 1/2	115	46.00
Commercial Bank of Manitoba	40	600,000	260,000	78,000	3 1/2	115	46.00
Commercial Bank, Windsor, N.S.	40	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,070,000	5	217 1/2	217.75
Dominion	50	1,500,000	1,456,138	425,000	3 1/2	104 1/2	104.75
Eastern Townships	50	1,250,000	1,250,000	150,000	3	106 1/2	106.00
Federal	100	600,000	500,000	70,000	3	106 1/2	106.00
Halifax Banking Co.	20	1,000,000	1,000,000	340,000	4	139 1/2	139.00
Hamilton	100	710,100	7 0.100	100,000	3	96	96.00
Hochelaga	100	1,500,000	1,500,000	550,000	4	138	139.00
Imperial	100	1,200,000	1,200,000	940,000	3	110	112
La Banque Du Peuple	25	500,000	500,000	140,000	3	75	18.75
La Banque Jacques Cartier	25	2,000,000	2,000,000	60,000	3 1/2	131	132
La Banque Nationale	100	1,000,000	923,588	1,700,000	3 1/2	131	132
London	100	5,799,200	5,799,200	1,700,000	3 1/2	106	106.00
Merchants' Bank of Canada	100	1,000,000	1,000,000	190,000	3	106	106.00
Merchants' Bank of Halifax	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	800,000	4	229	231
Moisons	50	12,000,000	12,000,000	6,000,000	5	229	231
Montreal	200	500,000	500,000	300,000	4	138 1/2	139.00
New Brunswick	100	1,114,300	1,114,300	380,000	3 1/2	121	121.00
Nova Scotia	100	1,500,000	1,500,000	525,000	3 1/2	121	121.00
Ontario	100	1,000,000	1,000,000	280,000	3 1/2	125	126
Ottawa	100	600,000	600,000	35,000	3 1/2	99	19.90
People's Bank of Halifax	20	150,000	150,000	385,000	3 1/2	129 1/2	130
People's Bank of N. B.	50	200,000	200,000	25,000	4	904	909
Quebec	100	1,000,000	1,000,000	340,000	3 1/2	100	50.00
St. Stephen's	100	200,000	200,000	25,000	4	60	60.00
Standard	50	1,000,000	1,000,000	340,000	3 1/2	129 1/2	130
Toronto	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,260,000	4	209	204.00
Union Bank, Halifax	50	500,000	500,000	40,000	3 1/2	100	50.00
Union Bank, Canada	100	1,200,000	1,200,000	50,000	3	60	60.00
Ville Marie	100	800,000	477,530	80,000	3 1/2	106	106.00
Western	100	800,000	320,424	35,000	3 1/2	106	106.00
Yarmouth	100	200,000	215,000	30,000	3	106	106.00

LOAN COMPANIES.	
Agricultural Savings & Loan Co.	50 630,000 614,895 75,000 4
British Can. Loan & Invest. Co.	100 1,250,000 977,025 44,000 3
British Mortgage Loan Co.	100 450,000 374,818 44,000 3 1/2
Building & Loan Association	25 750,000 750,000 96,000 3
Canada Land Credit Co.	50 1,500,000 863,990 150,000 4
Canada Perm. Loan & Savings Co.	50 2,500,000 2,300,000 1,180,000 6
Canadian Savings & Loan Co.	50 750,000 656,410 141,000 4
Dominion Sav. & Inv. Society	50 1,000,000 918,260 102,000 3 1/2
Farmers Loan & Savings Company	50 1,067,250 611,430 107,126 3 1/2
Freehold Loan & Savings Company	100 1,976,000 1,200,000 570,000 5
Hamilton Provident & Loan Soc.	100 1,200,000 1,100,000 165,000 3 1/2
Huron & Erie Loan & Savings Co.	50 1,500,000 1,100,000 417,000 4 1/2
Huron & Lambton Loan & Svs. Co.	50 280,000 225,550 49,000 4
Imperial Loan & Investment Co.	100 629,850 625,000 96,400 3 1/2
Landed Banking & Loan Co.	100 700,000 493,000 60,000 3
Land Security Co.	25 428,850 290,980 215,000 5
London & Can. Loan & Agency Co.	50 4,000,000 2,000,000 980,000 5
London Loan Co.	50 690,700 600,000 53,000 3 1/2
London & Ont. Inv. Co.	100 2,250,000 480,000 100,000 3 1/2
Manitoba Investment Assoc.	100 400,000 100,000 3,000 4
Manitoba Loan Company	100 1,250,000 512,031 94,000 4
Montreal Loan & Mortgage Co.	100 800,000 412,483
Manitoba & North-West Loan Co.	100 1,250,000 512,500 111,000 3 1/2
National Investment Co.	100 1,700,000 425,000 30,000 3
Ontario Industrial Loan & Inv. Co.	100 479,800 374,278 60,000 3 1/2
Ontario Investment Association	50 2,252,500 700,000
Ontario Loan & Debenture Co.	50 2,000,000 1,200,000 300,000 3 1/2
Ontario Loan & Savings Co., Oshawa	50 300,000 300,000 95,000 3 1/2
People's Loan & Deposit Co.	50 600,000 554,580 98,000 3 1/2
Real Estate Loan & Debenture Co.	50 800,000 477,309 5,000
Royal Loan & Savings Co.	50 800,000 390,000 33,000 4
Union Loan & Savings Co.	50 1,000,000 627,000 200,000 4
Western Canada Loan & Savings Co.	50 2,500,000 1,300,000 650,000 5

MISCELLANEOUS.	
Canada North-West Land Co.	\$ 5 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$ 10,408
Canada Cotton Co.	\$100 \$2,000,000 \$2,000,000
Montreal Telegraph Co.	40 2,000,000 2,000,000
New City Gas Co., Montreal	40
N. S. Sugar Refinery	500
Starr Mfg. Co., Halifax	100
Toronto Consumers' Gas Co. (old)	50 1,000,000 1,000,000

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

ENGLISH—(Quotations on London Market.)

No. Shares.	Last Dividend.	NAME OF COMPANY.	Share par val.	Amount Paid.	Last Sale.
20,000	5 %	Briton M. & G. Life	\$10	\$1	Aug. 6.
50,000	5	C. Union F. L. & M.	50	5	22 23
100,000	5	Fire Ins. Assoc	100	10	0 1/2
90,000	5	Guardian	100	50	72 74
19,000	38	Imperial Fire	100	25	155 161
150,000	10	Lancashire F. & L.	20	2	6 5/8
10,000	10	London Ass. Corp.	25	12 1/2	51 52
85,822	20	London & Lan. L.	10	1 1/2	24 1/2
10,000	10	London & Lan. F.	25	2 1/2	51 52
74,980	8	Liv. Lon. & G. F. & L.	5	5	34 35
\$ 300,000	87 1/2	Northern F. & L.	100	10	55 56
30,000	20	North Brit. & Mer.	25	2 1/2	39 1/2 40 1/2
190,000	24	Phoenix	50	50	247 252
8,722	2 1/2	Queen Fire & Life.	10	1	3 1/2 4
200,000	9	Royal Insurance.	20	2	35 39
100,000	4 1/2	Scottish Imp. F. & L.	10	1	
50,000	10	Standard Life	50	12	
10,000	7	Brit. Amer. F. & M.	\$50	\$50	115 118
2,500	15	Canada Life	400	60	
5,000	10	Confederation Life	100	10	
5,000	10	Sun Life Ass. Co.	100	12 1/2	240
4,000	6	Royal Canadian	100	15	
5,000	5	Quebec Fire	100	65	
2,000	10	Queen City Fire	50	25	200
10,000	10	Western Assurance	40	20	152

RAILWAYS.

Par value \$ Sh.	London Aug. 6.
Atlantic and St. Lawrence	4100
Canada Pacific	100
Canada Southern 5 % 1st Mortgage	100
Grand Trunk Con stock	100
5 % perpetual debenture stock	100
do. Eq. bonds, 2nd charge	100
do. First preference	100
do. Second pref. stock	100
do. Third pref. stock	100
Great Western pref 5 % deb. stock	100
do. 6 % bonds, 1880	100
Midland Stg. 1st mtg. bonds	100
Northern of Can. 5 % 1st mtge	100
do. 6 % second pref	100
Toronto, Grey & Bruce 6 % stg. bonds	100
1st mtge	83 1/2 84 1/2
Wellington, Grey & Bruce 7 % 1st m.	99 101

SECURITIES.

London Aug. 6.	
Canadian Govt. deb., 5 % stg.	113 115
Dominion 5 % stock, 1903, of Ry. loan	107 108
do. 4 % do. 1904, 5, 6, 8.	107 108
do. bonds, 4 %, 1904, 55 Ins. stock	108 110
Montreal Sterling 5 %, 1903	108 110
do. 5 %, 1874, 1904	108 110
do. 5 %, 1909	108 110
Toronto Corporation, 5 %, 1897	108 114
do. 5 %, 1906, Water Works Dep.	114 120

DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Aug. 6.	
Bank Bills, 3 months	2 1/2
do. 6 do.	2 1/2
Trade Bills 3 do.	2 1/2
do. 6 do.	3 1/2



# GRAND TRUNK R.Y.

The Old and Popular Route

TO  
**MONTREAL, DETROIT, CHICAGO**

AND  
All the Principal Points in Canada and the United States.

IT IS POSITIVELY THE  
**Way From TORONTO**

Running the Celebrated Pullman Palace Sleeping and Parlor Cars.

**SPEED, SAFETY, CIVILITY.**

Toronto to Chicago in 14 Hours.

Best and Quickest Route to MANITOBA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, and the PACIFIC COAST.

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**JOSEPH HICKSON,** General Manager.  
**WM. EDGAR,** General Passenger Agent.

# Dominion Line

OF ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

### LIVERPOOL SERVICE:

#### DATES OF SAILING:

From Montreal. From Quebec.

\*SARINIA, Thursday, 16th Aug. Friday, 19th Aug.  
\*OREGON, Wed., 24th Aug. Thurs., 25th Aug.  
TORONTO, Thursday, 1st Sept.  
MONTREAL, Thurs., 8th Sept.  
\*VANCOUVER, Wed., 14th Sept. Thurs., 15th Sept.

Bristol Service for Avonmouth Dock.  
Weekly sailings from Montreal.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, \$50 to \$80, according to steamer and berth. Second cabin, \$30. Steerage at lowest rates. Passengers can embark at Montreal if they so desire.

\*Saloons, state-rooms, music-rooms and bath-rooms in these steamers are amidship, where but little motion is felt; and they carry neither cattle nor sheep.

For further particulars apply to GEO. W. TORRANCE, 18 Front Street East; GZOWSKI & BUCHAN, 24 King Street East, Toronto.  
DAVID TORRANCE & CO., Montreal.

# ALLAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

1887. Summer Arrangement. 1887.

LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEBEC AND MONTREAL MAIL SERVICE.

From Liverpool.	Steamships.	From Quebec.
5 May	Sarmatian	26 April
13 "	Circassian	3 June
19 "	Sardinian	9 "
27 "	Polynesian	17 "
3 June	Parisian	23 "
9 "	Sarmatian	30 "
17 "	Circassian	8 July
23 "	Sardinian	14 "
30 "	Polynesian	22 "
7 July	Parisian	28 "
14 "	Sarmatian	4 Aug.
22 "	Circassian	12 "
28 "	Sardinian	18 "
5 Aug.	Polynesian	25 "
11 "	Parisian	1 Sept.
18 "	Sarmatian	8 "
25 "	Circassian	16 "
1 Sept.	Sardinian	23 "
9 "	Polynesian	30 "
15 "	Parisian	6 Oct.
22 "	Sarmatian	13 "
30 "	Circassian	21 "
6 Oct.	Sardinian	27 "
14 "	Polynesian	4 Nov.
21 "	Parisian	10 "
28 "	Sarmatian	17 "

RATES OF PASSAGE.—Cabin \$50, \$65, and \$75. Return \$100, \$125, and \$150. Intermediate \$30. Return \$30. Steerage at lowest rates.

For tickets and every information, apply to H. BOURLER, Corner King and Yonge Streets, Toronto

## BRITISH MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

Beerbohm's message said: Floating cargoes—Wheat, very dull; maize firm. Cargoes on passage—Wheat, buyers hold off; maize, steady. Mark Lane—Wheat, turn easier; maize steady; flour, turn easier; Mark Lane—Spot good No. 2 club Calcutta wheat, 30s. 3d., was 30s. 6d.; shipped present and following month, 29s. 9d., was 29s. 9d.; spot good mixed American maize, 20s. 6d.; straight Minnesota flour, 23s. 0.; flour, rather easier.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 25.

Spring wheat, 6s. 1d. to 6s. 2d.; red winter, 6s. 2d. to 6s. 4d.; No. 1 Cal., 6s. 5d. to 6s. 8d.; corn, 4s. 2½d.; peas, 5s. 2½d.; pork, 72s. 6d.; lard, 33s. 9d.; bacon, short clear, 41s. 0d.; long clear, 41s. 6d.; tallow, 21s. 9d.; cheese, 57s. 0d. Wheat, quiet; demand poor; offering freely. Corn, firm; good demand.

## TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.

(CONTINUED.)

### Sawn Lumber, Inspected, E.W.

Clear pine, 1½ in. or over, per M	\$37 00	39 00
Pickings, 1½ in. or over	27 00	29 00
Clear & pickings, 1 in.	25 00	28 00
Do. do. 1½ and over	33 00	35 00
Flooring, 1½ & 1½ in.	16 00	18 00
Dressing	16 00	18 00
Ship, cut sids & sids	19 00	13 00
Joists and Scantling	12 00	13 00
Clapboards, dressed	12 50	00 00
Shingles, XX, 16 in.	2 50	2 50
" XX	1 40	1 60
Lath	1 85	1 95
Spruce	10 00	13 00
Hemlock	10 00	11 00
Tamarac	12 00	14 00

### Hard Woods—ψ M. ft. E.W.

Birch, No. 1 and 2	\$17 00	20 00
Maple, "	16 00	18 00
Cherry, "	60 00	85 00
Ash, white, "	24 00	28 00
" black, "	16 00	18 00
Elm, soft "	12 00	14 00
" rock "	18 00	00 00
Oak, white, No. 1 and 2	25 00	30 00
" red or grey "	18 00	20 00
Balm of Gilead, No. 1 & 2	13 00	15 00
Chestnut	25 00	30 00
Walnut, 1 in. No. 1 & 2	65 00	100 00
Butternut	40 00	50 00
Hickory, No. 1 & 2	28 00	00 00
Basewood "	16 00	18 00
Whitewood, "	35 00	40 00

### Fuel, &c.

Coal, Hard, Egg	\$ 25	0 00
" " Stove	6 50	0 00
" " Nut	6 50	0 00
" Soft Blossburg	6 50	0 00
" " Briarhill best	0 00	6 00
Wood Hard, best uncut	5 00	5 50
" " 2nd quality, uncut	6 00	6 50
" " cut and split	4 00	4 50
" " Pine, uncut	4 50	5 00
" " cut and split	3 50	4 00
" " slabs		

### Hay and Straw.

Hay, Loose New, Timothy	\$14 00	16 00
Old Do.	15 00	16 00
Straw, bundled oak	10 00	11 50
" loose	6 00	8 00
Baled Hay, first-class	11 00	12 50
second-class	8 00	9 50

## LIVERPOOL PRICES.

August 18th, 1897.

Wheat, Spring	8	D
" Red Winter	6	1
No. 1 Cal.	6	2
Corn	4	5
Peas	4	2
Lard	5	2½
Pork	33	9
Bacon, long clear	72	6
" short clear	41	6
Tallow	41	0
Cheese new	00	0
	57	8

## CHICAGO PRICES.

By Telegraph, August 25th, 1897.

Breadstuffs.	Per Bush.
Wheat, No. 2 Spring, spot	\$ 62 00
Corn	41 00
Oats	24 00
Barley	00 00

Hog Products.	Per Cwt.
Mess Pork	\$22 00
Lard, tierces	6 40
Short Ribs	7 25
Hams	0 00
Bacon, long clear	0 00
" short clear	0 00

# TORONTO LEAD & COLOR CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pure White Lead in Oil.

PURE PREPARED PAINTS, READY FOR USE.

PAINTS IN OIL AND JAPAN, DRY COLORS, &c., &c.

IMPORTERS OF PAINTERS' SUPPLIES.

8 & 10 PEARL STREET, TORONTO.

# MAITLAND & RIXON,

OWEN SOUND,

Forwarders & Commission Merchants,

Dealers in Pressed Hay, Grain and Supplies.

Lumbermen and Contractors' Supplies a Specialty

J. W. MAITLAND.

H. RIXON.

# DAIRY SALT,

For Butter and Cheese.

New Importations of English Salt.

HIGGINS'

CELEBRATED EUREKA,

WASHINGTON BRAND,

ASHTON BRAND.

ALSO,

Best Canadian Brands Kept in Stock.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

# JAMES PARK & SON

St. Lawrence Market, TORONTO.

# THE MUTUAL LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, - - President.

Assets, - - - - \$114,181,963.24.

When asked to insure in other Companies,

REMEMBER THESE IMPORTANT FACTS:

1. It is the oldest active Life Insurance Company in America.
2. It is the largest Life Insurance Company by many millions of dollars in the world.
3. It has no Stockholders to claim any part of its profits.
4. It offers no schemes under the name of Insurance for speculation among its members.
5. Its present available Cash Resources exceed those of any other Life Insurance Company in the world.

It has received in Cash from Policyholders since its organization in 1843,

\$301,396,205.

It has returned to them, in Cash, over

\$243,000,000.

Its payments to Policyholders in 1896 were

\$13,129,103.

Surplus, by the legal standard of the State of New York, nearly

\$14,000,000.

# T. & H. K. MERRITT,

General Managers Western Ontario,

TORONTO.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

# CARSLEY & CO.,

93 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

WHOLESALE

## Fancy Dry Goods

IMPORTERS.

**Autumn, - 1887.**

We are now showing very complete ranges of all classes of Dry Goods suitable for the ensuing season.

They have been selected by us with the greatest care, and consist of all that is choicest in the European markets.

## DRESSGOODS

DEPARTMENT.

Tweed Effect

Jersey Cloth,

French Vicaud,

Meltons,

Costume Cloth,

Ottoman Cloth

French Foulé.

FANCY PLAID OF ALL KINDS.

Shawls of all Kinds.

# CARSLEY & CO.

93 St. Peter St., Montreal.

AND

18 Bartholomew Close, London, England.

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.

It is said that the indebtedness of Rat Portage is only \$3,500, and no part of the principal or interest is in arrears.

THAT was a sensible move, last week, by the town council of Petrolia, to vote a sum of money for the purpose of testing the adjacent territory for a water supply for the town.

THERE is a report that a valuable deposit of crystallised phosphate has been discovered at Nosbonsing Station, on the line of the C.P.R., about fifteen miles east of North Bay, Lake Nipissing. It is the opinion of mining experts says the report, that the deposit contains 80 or 90 per cent. of phosphate.

THE Printers' and Stationers' *Advertiser*, of London, Eng., complains that exports from Britain in the Stationery trade were only £67,815 in July last against £69,194 in the previous July; while in the six months ending July the amounts were £365,000 as against £404,000. "The decline which these figures denote is mainly attributable to the lessened demand experienced in Australia, British East Indies, and British North America."

SAINT JOHNS, QUE., has long had to complain that her railway station was too small and too mean-looking for the business done in it. At last the Grand Trunk railway magnates have gone thither to investigate, and now propose to do something. The Rouse's Point track will be moved further west and Messrs. Wainwright and Stephenson propose the erection of an iron bridge for pedestrians from Longueuil street to the railway platform.

## CANNED GOODS.

SALMON,  
LOBSTERS,  
TOMATOES,  
CORN,  
PEAS.

**STANWAY & BAYLEY,**

AGENTS,

44 Front St. East, Toronto.

# Jonas Brook & Bros.

Meltham Mills, England,



## Best Six-Cord Spool Cotton

NEW MACHINE SPOOL COTTON,  
CROCHET COTTON, &c.

Our Sewing Cottons are SPECIALLY FINISHED for sewing machine work, and run more smoothly than any other make in the market.

## J. E. LANCASTER & CO.

26 LEMOINE ST., | 57 & 59 BAY ST.  
Montreal. | Toronto.

—Sole Agents for Canada.—

### Mercantile Summary.

THE railway now in progress, crossing the Andes in South America will connect the Ports of Buenos Ayres and Valparaiso. When completed, this route will shorten the time of a journey from Europe to Australia fully two weeks.

THE nut crop this season in Western Ontario, says the *Sarnia Observer*, promises to be the heaviest known for years. Walnuts and butternuts are of prodigious size. Hickory nuts also promise to be plentiful, while the chestnut crop will be fully an average.

OWEN SOUND is growing. We read in the *Times* that the gas company is roofing its building and its pipes are already laid in several streets. In the next column we find a brisk account of an Electric Light installation, whose proprietors "expect to have 500 lights placed inside of six months."

THE *Journal* tells the story of a certain Albany grocer, who, to make a good show, has been in the habit of leaving coffee bags filled with sand in front of his store during the day time. The other night, by mistake, one of the bags was not taken in. Covetous eyes saw what appeared to be a bag of coffee, and a covetous man paid \$2 for a wagon, and after dark drove off with the bag. He discovered that it was filled with sand and that he was out \$2, and then had the assurance to send a threatening letter to the groceryman telling him of the fact and stating that if he did not send \$2 to him (he gave a fictitious name) through the Post Office he would expose his dishonesty. The scheme did not work.

## ELLIS & KEIGHLEY'S COFFEES,

Spices, Mustard,  
Baking Powders,

AND  
ROYAL DANDELION COFFEE,  
Are Guaranteed equal to any in the market.  
Send for price list.

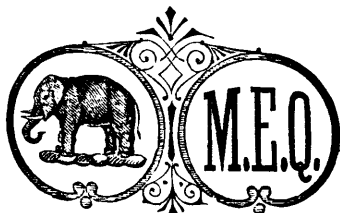
WAREHOUSE AND MILLS, 527 Yonge St., TORONTO.



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, 1876.



RECEIVED

Gold Medal

THE

Grand Prix

Paris Exhibition, 1876.

Linea 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

312, 314, 316 St. Paul St., & 263, 255, 257 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, Flue Covers, Whiting, Fire Bricks, Plaster of Paris, Scotch Glazed Drain Pipes, Borax, Fire Clay, 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, Etoffes, &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 o 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.

**JAMES ROBERTSON,**  
MONTREAL, QUE.

**JAMES ROBERTSON & CO., Toronto.**  
Manufacturers of

Lead Pipe, Shot, White Lead, &c., &c.

**TEES, WILSON & CO.,**

(Successors to James Jack & Co.)

**Importers of Teas**

AND GENERAL GROCERIES.

66 St. Peter Street, - - 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.

**BALL'S CORSETS,**

Manufactured by

**BRUSH & CO.,**

Cor. Bay & Adelaide Streets,  
TORONTO.

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.**

**Mercantile Summary.**

An editor, having received many dunning letters from his tailor, at last wrote upon one, from habit, doubtless, "This correspondence must now cease."

Mr. Wm. McIntosh, of Springfield, has purchased, says the *Free Press*, the general store formerly owned by Mr. H. Arkell, of Aylmer, and purposes opening up business there.

On Friday last, the Bennet Furnishing Manufacturing Co. assigned to Mr. H. E. Nelles in consequence of the suspension of the Bank of London, the president of which was the leading stockholder in the company. The same president, Henry Taylor, largely owned the London and Petrolia Barrel Co., which is also in difficulties owing to his absconding and assignment.

SIMPLICITY of action in a boiler-feeder is the quality most generally desired. This, it is claimed, is secured by the McAvity improved boiler feeder. The mechanism of this feeder is very simple, it can be easily and readily repaired when necessary, and it has an improved strainer attached which excludes gravel. Messrs. Rice Lewis & Son, of this city, are offering the instrument for sale.

The project of a memorial volume of the Colonial Exhibition, devoted mainly to Canadian affairs, is being carried out by Mr. E. B. Biggar, of Montreal. It is to give statistics showing the industrial and agricultural progress of the country, and its capabilities for taking a prominent future share in foreign trade. The publisher intends to send out a thousand copies to legislative and public libraries, boards of trade, chambers of commerce, and similar institutions in Great Britain and every British colony, as well as a few to France, Germany and the United States. Mr. Biggar is a thorough Canadian and knows how to do such things as this well. We shall be glad to hear that his enterprise is successful.

**SUCKLING, CASSIDY & CO.,**

**Trade Auctioneers & Com. Mchts,**  
TORONTO,

Trades Sales of Dry Goods, Tweeds, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Groceries and General Merchandise, will be held every fortnight during the fall season, commencing 30th August. Manufacturers and merchants having surplus stocks of goods would do well to take advantage of the oppor unties presented by these sales. Returns sent in cash immediately after sale. Liberal cash advances made when required. No charges for storage or insurance. All business strictly confidential.

**SUCKLING, CASSIDY & CO.**  
TORONTO.

GORDON AND KEITH'S Furniture factory in Halifax, one of the most extensive of its kind in the Maritime Provinces, was totally destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last, all the contents, workmen's tools, etc., were burned and the loss is estimated at \$25,000, of which only \$4,000 was insured, in the Queen. The factory will be immediately rebuilt and fitted with new machinery.

In Exeter, Messrs. Ranton Bros., have been over fifteen years in business as general dealers. For a while they seemed to make progress, but they have just assigned, with liabilities of about \$15,000.—W. H. Hunt, general store-keeper at Johnson, in the County of Grey, has assigned to E. R. C. Clarkson with liabilities of \$2,500. His assets are in value only about half this sum.

We hear of a change in a Guelph dry-goods firm. On Saturday last, Mr. Berkinshaw retired from the firm of Ryan, Berkinshaw & Co., of that city. In future the business will be carried on by Mr. Ryan alone, under the style and name of G. B. Ryan & Co. It is understood that Mr. Berkinshaw goes to Toronto, where he enters the retail dry goods business, together with Mr. Smithers, of St. Thomas.

A PERFECT bed spring is a very difficult thing to obtain, and the man who makes one deserves to succeed if he is a square man, and tries hard. Mr. R. J. C. Jordan, of this city, claimed to make a perfect spring, he has been obliged to call a meeting of his creditors, and ask for an extension of time. His statement shows nominal assets of nearly \$6,000 and liabilities of half this sum. His prayer has been granted. We hope he will make many really comfortable springs and get paid for them.

The shareholders of the Halifax Gas Co, are to meet on the 29th inst. to consider a proposition to purchase made by a syndicate who intend, if successful, to combine all the illuminating companies of that city. It is not likely the proposal will carry, as the Gas Co. is understood to insist on a large deposit of cash which the syndicate will not find it easy to put up. Even if successful, the proposal of sale and purchase will be obliged to run the gauntlet, of the legislature as the directors have no power to sell out, and it is understood a large body of shareholders oppose the movement.

We have in Canada but few paintings, statues or memorials of a national character. Such things assist in developing and keeping up a national pride, and hence we are glad to learn that a re-production by photo-engraving of the historical picture by Harris, of "The Fathers of Confederation," which hangs in the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa, is to be published shortly by Mr. W. R. Watson, of this city. We have seen a copy of the work and find the portraits of Mowat, Campbell, Tilley, Sir John, Cartier, Howe, excellent, and the whole picture creditable. It should have a great sale.

In these days, when so many people, young and old, "go out camping," in the real woods—and the more who do so, the better—the business of supplying eatables, drinkables and the current wants of camp life has given rise to "camp stores." We read in the Peterboro' Review, of last week, that the campers at Stony Lake, (Parry Sound District, O.P.J.R. R.) some two hundred in number, were extremely well provided for by Messrs. Elliott & Tierney, who were store-keepers, advisers, caterers, postmasters and as it were general agents of Providence on that lake this season. Such a business as this must grow in that bracing and invigorating country.

It is a long time since Isaac Coyne began the retail trade. He has been conducting business of that nature in Ingersoll since 1874 as a branch of the St. Thomas house. In 1879 the firm at St. Thomas dissolved and he has since continued alone, having, we believe, two stores, and apparently with success until now. His failure seems to be something of a surprise. He did a large business, but it is probable expenses were so heavy as to leave him too small a margin for profit. He owes about \$30,000.—Owing to ill-health, Mr. Nesbitt, of Hamilton, dealer in hats and caps, has been obliged to ask for a compromise. The creditors agreed to accept forty cents in the dollar upon their claims in cash. His assets are \$6,000 and liabilities \$4,500.—A dealer in tinware named J. Freeman, Penetanguishene, laid a statement before a meeting of creditors last week. His assets were about equal to his liabilities, and each amounted to say, \$1,200. He asked an extension, but creditors advised him to close up his business. The small capital he had four years ago appears to have been lost.—At Port Perry, Mrs. Tate and Miss Barrington began the millinery business three years ago, but it does not appear that they have made any money, and we now hear they are offering to compromise at 40 per cent. They owe about \$1,300.—A. L. Darling, a Toronto confectioner in a small way, is reported away from the city.—C. H. Muir, a fruit dealer with a very limited business, also here, has failed.

INSURANCE NOTES.

THE FIRE AGENT'S LAW BOOK, is the title of a new publication by Messrs. Hine and Nichols, of the Insurance Monitor, New York, at the price of two dollars, and intended as a legal guide to the agent. It is highly recommended by a member of the New York Bar, Mr. Paul, who has made insurance law a speciality. To quote his words, "the work contains a body of sound legal information interwoven with valuable practical suggestions;" and the practical knowledge of its compilers as to what an insurance agent needs to know in this direction justify our conclusion that this is a very desirable volume.

Here is an odd scheme, to account for "the vapors" in woman, "the fidgets" or the "blues" in man, or the mild form of selfish "gush" in either, which is sometimes peculiar to those who are, or who fancy themselves, invalids. It is called "The Correlation of certain Mental and Bodily conditions in Man," and was read before the Science Association, at their meeting the other day by Dr. Charles H. Porter. He considers that the minds of patients are optimistic or pessimistic in their views and feelings, in accordance with the position which diseases occupy in the body. Patients suffering from chronic maladies whose seat is above the diaphragm he declares to be optimistic, while those suffering from maladies seated below it are pessimistic. People having lung disease are proverbially hopeful, and so, he says, bronchitis gives 96 per cent. of optimistic feeling, phthisis 97 per cent., heart disease 80 per cent., and asthma 80 per cent. On the other hand, liver disease, being situate, so to speak, below the belt, gives 88 per cent. of pessimism, dyspepsia 91 per cent., kidney disease 61 per cent., and dysentery 64 per cent. Rheumatic patients are optimistic up to 79 per cent., according to Doctor Charles, while dropsical patients are optimistic only as far as 63 per cent.

At Lafayette, Indiana, Elizabeth Doudican has brought suit to compel the payment of a \$1,000 policy in the Equitable Life Assurance Society on the life of her husband. It appears that a few weeks before the death of Doudican, the agent of the Company asked him to take out a policy. He declined, fearing that he could not meet the first payment. The agent, who was a woman, thereupon agreed with him that if he would take out the policy she would give him thirty days after the first payment was due in which to make it. Doudican assented, was duly examined, the application filled out and sent to the company's headquarters. There it was approved and mailed to Miss Jackson, the agent, by whom it was received. After the policy had been received, but before the expiration of the thirty days agreed upon, Doudican died. At the expiration of the time agreed upon between the agent and her husband, Mrs. Doudican tendered to the agent the amount of the first premium. The agent refused to accept the money upon the ground that, inasmuch as the policy had never been delivered, it was void. The plaintiff asks that defendant be required to produce the policy in court, and that upon payment of the amount of the first premium she be given judgment for \$1,000.

The distribution of fires varies so widely from year to year that no "experience tables" can possibly be made. For some years the Middle and Western States suffered about 33 per cent. each of the total loss in the United States; the New England States thirteen per cent., the Southern States fifteen per cent. and the Pacific States and Territories about seven per cent. But last year the Eastern and Middle States decreased the percentage of loss, and the Western, Southern and Pacific States increased theirs. This year, again, things are reversed, and the east is suffering heavily. The losses in New York City last year were comparatively light; but more property has been destroyed in the first seven months of this year than in the whole of 1886.

The Toronto agency of the London Life Assurance Co., has been opened in the Yonge Street Arcade, under the change of Mr. F. Wroe. The company is giving attention to Industrial Assurance, with, we are told, encouraging success.

From the date at which the company opened its offices for business, 13th July, to the present, the Manufacturers Life has received applications for \$800,000 in life assurance and has issued policies to amount of more than half a million. We are told that by the time this issue reaches our subscribers, the accident department of the company will be in shape for business.

GREAT BRITAIN'S REVENUE.

According to the official statement, the gross revenue of the United Kingdom for the year ended June 30, 1887, shows an increase for the year 1886 of over a million pounds.

	Year ended June 30, 1887.	Year ended June 30, 1886.
Customs.....	£19,949,000	£19,350,000
Excise.....	25,295,000	25,380,000
Stamps .....	12,030,000	11,535,000
Land Tax.....	1,055,000	1,030,000
House duty.....	1,895,000	1,880,000
Property & income tax	15,810,000	15,780,000
Post Office.....	8,480,000	8,250,000
Telegraph service....	1,870,000	1,720,000
Crown lands.....	370,000	380,000
Interest on advances.	1,122,917	1,418,475
Miscellaneous .....	2,771,903	2,956,837
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>£90,648,820</b>	<b>£89,630,313</b>
<b>Net increase.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>1,018,508</b>

**A FEW FACTS ABOUT NOVA SCOTIA**

Nova Scotia has certainly shown a wonderful development the past fifty years for a comparatively old settled country, and probably no eastern state of the American Union can shew a like ratio of progress. In 1838 the population of the Province was 199,508, in 1887 it was estimated at 490,000 an increase of 250 per cent. In 1847 the customs revenue collected was only \$270,000, last year it was \$1,663,087, an increase during the 40 years of six hundred per cent. During the period between 1837 and 1887, sales of N.S. coal have increased from 118,942 tons to 1,373,666 tons, an increase of over a thousand per cent. Fifty years ago registered shipping represented 634 vessels of 144,638 tons, while last year, despite the great and unequal opposition of iron steamships, the number of vessels increased to 3,929 with a tonnage of 527,021. Foreign shipping entering the ports of Nova Scotia amounted in 1836 to 332,781 tons in 1886, it represented 1,350,774 tons, an increase of 400 per cent. The value of the fisheries of this favored province has risen in fifty years from \$895,000 to \$9,000,000

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

**S. F. MCKINNON & CO.**

IMPORTERS OF

Millinery Goods,  
Fancy Dry Goods,  
Mantles, Silks, etc.

Cor. Wellington and Jordan Sts.  
**TORONTO.**

3 Fountain Court, Aldermanbury, London, Eng

**J. W. LANG & CO.**

IMPORTERS,

**Wholesale Grocers,**

And Dealers in  
**WINES AND LIQUORS.**

38 Front St. East,

**TORONTO, Ont.**

**BERTRAM & CO.,**

Iron, Steel,  
AND

**HARDWARE MERCHANTS**

76 Wellington St. W., Toronto.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Disston's Hand Saws,  
Disston's Files and Horse Rasps,  
Table and Pocket Cutlery.

**CUT NAILS, HORSE NAILS, HORSE SHOES**

SPECIAL PRICES ON APPLICATION.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

**WYLD, GRASETT & DARLING,**

WHOLESALE

**Dry Goods**

AND WOOLLENS.

NEW WAREHOUSE,

Cor. Bay & Wellington Streets.

Every Merchant should see our  
NEW STOCK.

**WYLD, GRASETT & DARLING.**

**ECKARDT, KYLE & CO.,**

Wholesale Grocers,

Have removed to their New Warehouse,

No. 3 Front Street, East,

where we shall be pleased to have a call  
from our friends.

Special attention given to orders by Mail  
or Telegraph.

**TORONTO SYRUP CO.**

MANUFACTURERS

and REFINERS

OF

**PURE SYRUPS**

FOR

SWEETNESS, BRILLIANCY,  
and FLAVOR

Our Syrups are Unequaled.

Send for Samples and Quotations.

**WHOLESALE ONLY.**

an increase of 1,000 per cent. Bank note circulation, which, fifty years ago was \$400,000 has risen in value to \$5,000,000. Provincial returns of 1832 shewed the number of pupils attending the 420 schools of the province as 11,771 scholars, while in 1886 the statistics shew an attendance of 105,400 or nearly 25 per cent. Surely such well verified facts are of more value in shewing the progress of Nova Scotia than the ranting detractions of disappointed politicians on the stump.

Last week's *Seaforth Expositor* says that a steam fire engine, two hose carriages, 1,000 feet of hose and all appliances are being shipped to Milton from the Fire Engine Works at Brussels, Ont.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

**DRY GOODS TRADE.**

Our Travellers are on their respective Routes  
with Full Ranges of

**AUTUMN PATTERNS.**

Styles and Values Unsurpassed. We invite a  
careful inspection.

**BRYCE,  
McMURRICH  
& CO.**

Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants.

61 BAY STREET, TORONTO.

**Eby, Blain & Co.**

IMPORTERS

AND

**WHOLESALE GROCERS,**

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TORONTO, CAN., FRIDAY, AUG. 26, 1887

## THE SITUATION.

From Washington comes a despatch which purports to give the true version of the Behring sea sealing imbroglio, in which Canadian vessels were concerned. The Canadian vessels captured last year were released, but the release settled nothing. They were released because the captains, as well they might, pleaded ignorance of the American law which assumes to exclude them, and not them only but all American citizens who are not shareholders in the Alaska company. The captains whose vessels were released, are said to have promised not to offend again by going after seals in Behring sea. This means that they did not want to be captured again; but their promise to obey the American law settles nothing; it is a promise made under duress, and could not even take away the rights of those who made it. Congress may have power to exclude from this sea all its own citizens except a limited number forming a special corporation; on that point we have nothing to say; but there is a ready answer to the demand that all the rest of the world should obey an act of Congress making this a closed sea, and it is one which the Americans have themselves supplied when dealing with the Atlantic fisheries of British America. The municipal law of the United States, when it conflicts with the public law, as it does in this case, is not entitled to supremacy.

The announcement was recently made that the Imperial government had communicated with leading Colonial governments to ascertain whether they would contribute towards carrying into effect an extensive plan of emigration. The British hive still overflows. The British contribution to American immigration is growing proportionately greater than it was, and greater than that of Germany. In 1881, Great Britain contributed 179,423, and Germany 250,630 emigrants to the United States; in 1886, Great Britain sent 160,783, and Germany only 106,559. In other words, as an emigrating country, Great Britain is showing greater persistence than Germany. The British contribution, large as it is, is still less than it was; but in spite of this

the stream still continues to run strong. To what extent is emigration capable of being directed and diverted from the channel in which it now flows? At present, it self-directed, and is therefore not likely to be liable to control to any great extent. But there may be other would-be emigrants who are unable to move for want of means, and who might yet make useful settlers. If some aid were given, by way of loan, to this class, it could be distributed among the colonies. In 1881-2, the largest number of emigrants that ever set sail for the United States, reached that country; and last year was, in point of numbers, the fourth on the list. In a short time, there must be a change; simply from want of public lands in the United States, emigrants will have to come to Canada. It is land they are in search of; and where the land is there they will go.

The combination of the cotton men and of the sugar men cannot be said to have carried the public with them; the first a renewal of an old combination, the latter being now originated. The theory on which protection was asked and granted was that domestic competition would supply the place of foreign, and so prevent a rise of price. Now this ground is abandoned, and in the place of domestic competition we have combination. If prices be relatively low, that fact is due to other causes, not to a cause which has ceased to operate. Do the cotton manufacturers think this fair treatment of the public? The public requires to be convinced, for it holds a different opinion.

After ten weeks of idleness the carpenters of Toronto, who went on strike, have had to lower their flag. The result to them is a heavy loss in money, and no gain on the line of the demands they advanced. This loss is irrecoverable, and there is besides a loss of prestige. The men will be lucky if all of them can now get back to work at the wages which were within their reach in the spring; we trust they may succeed so far, but it is doubtful whether they will. The masters have been put to inconvenience and suffered some loss. Beyond this, it is not certain that there has been any loss to the community in general. Toronto is a well housed city; it has a reasonable number of houses to come and go upon; there was danger that too many rather than too few would be built. That danger has been avoided by the strike; and the real estate movement was steadied by the slackening that resulted. This did no harm, but rather good. Now that the strike is over, the effect of the removal of the impediment it imposed, increased activity, in both these directions, may be counted on.

The Minister of the Interior, when in British Columbia, was met by a budget of wants, which the Province asks the Dominion to supply. The list includes the establishment of county courts and of immigration agencies in the Province, the development of the deep sea fisheries, the creation of a signal and life-saving service, steam communication with the west coast of Van-

couver Island, harbor improvements, and to continue the Nanaimo railway to the northern frontier of the Island, as well as aid to the Shuswap and Okanagan railway, the settlement of the Alaska boundary with the United States, the sinking of artesian wells for irrigation purposes, and dealing with the Indian question. Some of these are proper matters for the Federal government to deal with, and others are not; but it is neither reasonable nor prudent to present so formidable a list all at once. Preparations are being made to settle the Alaskan boundary. The establishment of county courts is only a matter of time; and no doubt the fisheries of the Pacific will claim some attention from parliament, in one form or another. The making of artesian wells is emphatically not the business of the Federal government, and there are other requests to which the same answer will have to be returned. It does not follow that because they ask so much, the British Columbians expect to get all they ask.

Admiral Luce, of the United States navy, who was sent into Canadian waters, in connection with the fishery imbroglio, has been censured by his political superiors, and in return is reported to have offered his resignation. When he arrived in our waters, he appears to have been at a loss how to answer American fishermen who applied to him to be informed as to the extent of their rights in these waters. In this dilemma he addressed a series of five questions on the subject which he presented to Captain Scott, of the Dominion Protective service, and to which he got answers, he then distributed both the questions and the answers in print. No doubt Admiral Luce, with the best intentions in the world, committed an error of judgment in not applying to his own government for the information required. Much of the information given was necessary for American fishermen to be in possession of, but on some points the American government might have expressed a different opinion from that of Captain Scott. It is impossible not to have the highest respect for the good intentions of Admiral Luce, or to regret that he should have incurred censure for an act which sprang from a sincere desire to secure in an amicable way the exact extent of the rights of his own countrymen; without infringing upon the rights of others.

The compilation of Clearing House returns for the principal United States cities made by the Boston Post shows that the total clearings last week in thirty-six cities aggregated \$806,510,706 against \$889,017,242 in 1886, a decrease of 9.2 per cent., against a decrease of 9.5 per cent. the previous week. The total is \$301,003,104, against \$265,494,378 last year. The returns make a better showing in the aggregate both when compared with those of the previous week and with those of the corresponding week of last year. A heavy loss at New York has brought down the aggregate somewhat. The cities outside of New York very generally show big gains when compared with the corresponding week of last



year. In fact, outside of New York there are only four cities in which the clearings show a loss as compared with last year, viz.: Philadelphia, 2.6 per cent.; Cincinnati, 3.1 per cent.; Galveston, 11.9 per cent., and Worcester, 3.4 per cent.

The New York *Shipping List* recalls the fact that under the law the time allowed for the redemption of trade dollars will expire on the 3rd of next month. The amount redeemed up to date is a little over \$7,400,000. The number of these dollars estimated to be held in the United States by the Director of the Mint in his reply to Congress was \$7,036,000, and the slight excess in redemptions is accounted for by importations from China and Japan.

Last week's New York bank statement was unfavorable, every item showing a decrease as compared with the previous week. There was a large contraction of loans, \$2,215,100, a loss of cash to the extent of \$1,537,200 in specie and \$313,000 in currency; deposits decreased \$5,529,000, and the surplus reserve shows a shrinkage of \$467,950, being down to \$4,265,575, against \$4,733,525 the week previous. The interior was a large absorber of cash, says the *Bulletin*, and Treasury operations were unfavorable to the banks.

#### THE CROPS IN ONTARIO.

Of all the provinces of the Dominion, Ontario produces the largest quantity of cereals; and the yield of the harvest here is, on this account, of general interest to all Canadians. The time may come when Ontario will cease to be the premier agricultural province, and some province in the North-west will take the precedence. But at present the Ontario harvest is the principal factor in the prosperity of the Dominion. According to the bulletin of the Ontario Bureau of Industries, the harvest is short in all the cereals and in potatoes; and whatever reliance may be placed on precise figures, the general statement, however unwelcome, must be accepted as correct.

Autumn wheat, we are told, will probably not exceed two-thirds of an average crop, the average being based on the experience, as far as ascertained, of five successive years. Of spring wheat the estimated yield is 4,500,000 bushels less than the average. The estimated yield of barley is 17,436,322 bushels, being 2,136,000 less than the average yield, though the area under crop was 50,000 acres more. Of oats the estimated yield is 8,000,000 bushels less than last year, and 5,000,000 below the average. Rye was confined to a small area, and is not expected to yield more than half a crop. Nearly as much as the average yield of the last five years, in peas, is looked for. Indian corn is a short crop, and beans generally a failure. It is too soon to tell definitely of the prospect of some root crops, but potatoes are certainly deficient.

It depends on the weather whether turnips, mangel wurzels and carrots will be a full crop; they may prove anything between that and a decided failure. Hay

is not believed to be much below the average. Clover seed borders upon serious failure.

Wheat, as reported, is still considerably above the United States average, one kind (autumn) being put down at 16.2 bushels per acre, and spring at 12.4. Both these figures are below the Ontario average, which, for autumn, is given at 21 bushels, and for Spring at 16.1. Oats are put down at 30.1 bushels to the acre against 37.1 the average. The shortage is expressed by 5,000,000 bushels on a crop of 55,333,393.

Two causes principally account for the declension in the produce of the harvest; diminished rain fall and excessive heat. The drought was most severe in the West and North-west, the rain fall being four inches less than the average of five years; in the North and North-west  $1\frac{1}{2}$  less, but there much of it came in July. May opened the season with an augmented temperature, compared with the average, of eight to ten degrees, June brought a surplus heat of one to two degrees, and July blazed out at the rate of six degrees above the average; the highest temperature exceeding by  $7\frac{1}{2}$  degrees the highest temperature of five years. In this month, the thermometer ranged from ninety degrees in Simcoe to one hundred degrees in Hamilton. These temperatures would be favorable to the growth of grapes; but heat did not come by shocks and starts which Count Gasparin, an authority on the subject, declares most favorable to them; it blazed with a continuous blaze. The coincidence of excessive heat and deficient rain fall had a stunting and wilting effect, with the result already stated. The diminished rain fall insured barley freedom from discoloration. The brightness of the barley adds to the price, since bright barley is capable of making pale ale; paleness brings a guarantee of purity, and discoloration may be reduced by adulteration, the use of molasses for instance, as well as discolored barley; but the trouble is that the public can never tell to which of these causes the result is due, and is under a sort of necessity to meet an accident of the weather with the same disapproval that it applies to a fraudulent device of men. Hence, bright barley, of which the crop of this year is composed, brings more money than discolored barley, though in all other respects than color, the latter might be equal to the former. So long as color stands the sentinel of honesty and dishonesty, though it does its work in a bungling way, the distinction, with a difference in price, will continue.

The deficient harvest will result in the curtailing of expenditure by farmers; and though serious, the deficiency is not great enough to portend disaster. The farmers will somewhat increase their indebtedness, while with a large or even an average harvest they would have been able to reduce it. This is the chief difference, and there is no doubt it will be felt in various directions.

—Professor Sheldon has sailed from London for Canada to renew his enquiries into the agricultural resources of the Dominion, and the adaptability of the various provinces for settlement by the farming classes of Great Britain.

#### THE MANITOBA RAILWAY EMBROGLIO.

Both parties to the Manitoba railway dispute, the Parliament and Government of the Dominion, and the Government and Legislature of Manitoba, profess to have right on their side. In that case a reference of the question to tribunals would seem to be the legitimate and the proper course. The Province has sometime talked of an appeal to the Privy Council, and it would have been well if such an appeal had been made. Instead of this, the Province has taken the law into its own hands, in defiance of the federal authority, which was exercised in the form of a veto on the local legislation. The constitutional right of veto does not admit of question; the power has been exercised, over and over again, under every government that has existed since the confederation was created. The question is not of the right but of the wisdom of the exercise of this constitutional prerogative, in any particular case. The course taken by the Federal Government in this instance, is inexplicable, in view of what has since happened. The veto has been a sort of Wouter Von Twiller proclamation, and has proved not to be in the least effective. The province has gone on with the construction of the forbidden road, as if there were no constitutional objection in the way. The talk of a resort to force, by some reckless men in the province, is child's talk, with an added dash of wickedness. A resort to force could only bring utter disaster and ruin on Manitoba; and journalists in the east who try to egg Manitobans on to their destruction are guilty of a great crime.

The question in dispute is a legal question, not one on which any rational human being would countenance a resort to force. And it is well that it is at last to meet a legal solution, if not on the initiation of the province, as had been talked of, on that of an individual closely connected with a rival railway. Sir Donald Smith has filed two bills to prevent the Red River Valley crossing his property in St. Norbert. A similar bill, previously filed by Mr. Browning, will be disposed of first, an injunction having already been granted; but whatever the decision, it will not, it is thought, prevent the cases of Sir Donald Smith coming to a hearing. Contests of this kind are always fought to the bitter end, and this is likely to go on till it reaches the Privy Council. When it is finally decided, it will be seen on which side constitutional right is to be found. But we cannot see how the constitutionality of the veto exercised, in this case, can be shown not to exist. It is quite possible that many Manitobans have convinced themselves that they are in the right, but there are among them some who are quite prepared, and so loudly proclaim, to Mexicanize the country. These people say that, law or no law, they are going to build a railway, the charter for which has been vetoed by the Dominion Government. This means that they are going to rely upon force; to resort to insurrection, in the hope of bringing about a violent revolution. This is the Mexican method; it is the method of the South and Central American republics.



lic; and we all know the fruits which it has borne. Do people who talk in this wild and reckless way really know what they are saying, to what they are trying to commit themselves and their province?

We can understand the disappointment which the Manitobans are experiencing. Sir John Macdonald once said that, on a question of this kind, the Dominion authority could not check Manitoba; and Sir Charles Tupper as good as promised that when the Canadian Pacific was completed, the right of any one to build railways south of their line, to the American frontier, would be conceded. Now Manitoba finds herself checked, so far as paper vetoes can do it, and the right to build a railway to the frontier is denied. Neither Sir John Macdonald nor Sir Charles Tupper has ever, so far as we know, explained why the hopes they held out are not being realized. There is in this great cause for disappointment, and even for rational resentment, proportioned to the provocation. But it is no reason for losing one's balance, and acting like an irrational being. The pretence that a handful of men in Manitoba can defy the power of the Dominion is either uttered in bad faith or in a total misapprehension of the true state of the case. Alone, Manitoba could do very little, in the way threatened, and the only possible ally she could get is American Fenianism. But with American Fenianism for an ally, she will be crushed and ruined, and he is not her true friend who tries to make her believe the contrary.

#### THE BANK OF LONDON.

As announced in our last issue, the Bank of London in Canada, suspended payment on the 19th instant. Negotiations were in progress for a transfer of its business to the Bank of Toronto, and it was expected by the authorities and friends of the former institution that these would be carried out last week. Indeed some of the journals made haste to announce that the transfer was a fact; and at least one of them somewhat prematurely congratulated both banks on its occurrence. But the arrangement was never signed. As the story goes, Mr. Henry Taylor, the president, was to personally secure certain final signatures and official seals in London, but instead of doing so, he personally absconded to an American watering-place, having previously mailed the documents here, addressed to London.

The bill-holders of the suspended bank need sustain no loss, nor is there serious reason to suppose that its depositors will lose anything. The circulation of the bank did not exceed \$220,000 while by the return made to the Government in July it had just about that sum in available assets. Its deposits amounted to \$940,000 and the total of its liabilities to the public reached, by the last directors' report, \$1,182,912. How much of the million and a half (\$1,474,406) of assets is realizable to meet these remains to be seen; but then there is the double liability of shareholders to fall back upon for the protection of its creditors. Referring to these assets, one cannot tell what changes the specie and

cash balances and "available assets" of the bank may have undergone since the last return was made to Ottawa, but these footed up at the close of July \$299,114 as against \$294,715 at the close of June. Then its call and other loans and current advances totalled \$1,141,000, past-due bills \$12,000. Then there is the capital, \$1,000,000 subscribed and 223,588 paid up; besides the "Rest," \$50,000; but one may be excused from pinning one's faith to any "Rest" which Mr. Henry Taylor had a hand in manipulating, when we recall his ingenious formation of the Reserve, so-called of the now notorious Ontario Investment Association, which (the reserve we mean) is now "gone where the woodbine twineth." An incident of the last annual meeting of the bank is worth recording. One of Mr. Henry Taylor's admirers (and he had a good many, though they will not admit it now) rose, on that occasion, and after eulogizing Mr. T., and referring to the fact that he had done four years' work as president, without pay, moved that he be "requested to accept," we believe this is the phrase, \$10,000 as four years' salary at \$2,500 per annum. This was strenuously opposed by a prominent shareholder, who contended that while there was a run on the bank, it was no time for *douceurs* to its officers. The cool and smiling president, however, had proxies enough to vote himself the \$10,000 and this he proceeded to do, with grateful thanks. Query, did he draw the money?

We are told that the business, done at the branches of the Bank of London, five in number, was of a good character, and so far as has yet appeared there is no serious loss to be apprehended in the winding up of its business as a whole. The agent at Watford, Geo. Jones, ran away last week it is true, with \$2,500, but that sum can be recovered probably from his bondsmen. The reports of the gentlemen who looked into its affairs on behalf of the Bank of Toronto were, we understand, very fairly satisfactory as to the character of its accounts. In any case, therefore, whatever loss is sustained must fall upon the stockholders, the worst that may happen to bill-holders and depositors being delay in the payment of their claims.

A question that will occur to almost any one in connection with this affair is: How did it happen that so many shrewd and substantial men, in London especially, aware as they must have been, of Henry Taylor's career, and of his scarcely-concealed contempt for commercial morality and "old-fashioned" but time-tried methods of business, trusted him as they did and ventured with him in his various schemes. The answer must be that they were greedy for the profits that his bold plans were expected to bring and that they were under the glamour of his success, achieved as it often was by ingenious fraud carried on with an *aplomb* and a dash that would have imposed upon an inspector of police. It will be a good thing for London and for the whole of Western Ontario if we have seen the last of this designing speculator, who began his career as a financier by cheating the Imperial commissariat and who wound it up by lightening the pockets of investors, British and Canadian, in his numerous and pretentious schemes.

#### LOAN SOCIETIES, SAFE AND UNSAFE.

It is not always easy to correct a false step; and the introduction into the commercial and financial machine of a snag or a piece of grit may have evil consequences for innocent persons or corporations. A false step was aken when a man like Henry Taylor was permitted to have the control of so much capital as he did; and a very tough snag has appeared among the cogs in Western Ontario. The collapse of the Ontario Investment Association has already occasioned inconvenience to some sound loan companies here, and it may not unlikely cause distant bondholders to be timid about Canadian investments, since, if the Government Return be correct, the concern just named has sold debentures to the extent of £280,000 in Great Britain. One broad reason that this company came to grief was that its powers were too great for its unscrupulous management. It was incorporated under the Joint-Stock Companies' Act and could lend on almost any description of security. It is proper to say, however, that there is no cause for general alarm in the failure of this concern; the good loan companies, and there are plenty of them, are as sound as they ever were.

We wish to call the attention of our readers to the significant fact that the three loan or investment companies which have come to grief, in London, within a few years, the Financial Association of Ontario, the English Loan Company and the Ontario Investment Association, were all incorporated under the Joint-Stock Companies' Act which gives extraordinary powers. And further, *not one* of the companies incorporated under the Building Societies' Act has failed. These had not the same chance "to make ducks and drakes" of their shareholders' or debentureholders' money as Mr. Taylor or Mr. LeRuey, for they were, and are, restricted by law to certain kinds of loans and have a certain proportion of borrowing power to their capital. But after all, the important distinction between a company which is likely to be safe and one which is not, lies in the respectability and capacity of its originators and managers. In passing we may say that it is said to have been a big "deal" in opium which wrecked LeRuey's Financial Association, such and so wide were his lending powers. It is perhaps premature to say just how the ruin of the Ontario Investment is compassed, but it was a fatal symptom that its "paid capital" was paid up partly by notes instead of cash and that its reserve fund was a dishonest pretence. The sequel, a yawning deficit which has impaired the capital and imperils the bonds, comes naturally after such a beginning.

There are a number of respectable loan companies whose reputation may possibly suffer in the estimation of people at a distance because of similarity in name to the concern we mention. The Ontario Loan and Debenture Company, of London, and the London and Ontario Investment Co., limited, of Toronto, both respectable companies, have borrowed abroad upon debentures.

tures; the Guelph and Ontario Investment and Savings Society, and the Ontario Loan and Savings Co., of Oshawa, have both borrowed in Canada upon debentures, but should not be confounded with the Ontario Investment Association. We hope shortly to give a list which will sufficiently distinguish the different powers and the various scope of lending societies in this province.

### BANKING RETURN.

The figures of the Canadian bank statement for July last will be found in condensed form below, and are compared with those of the previous month. The statement bears date, Ottawa, 18th August.

#### CANADIAN BANK STATEMENT.

LIABILITIES.		
	July, 1887.	June, 1887.
Capital authorized..	\$77,079,999	\$77,079,999
Capital paid up....	60,824,783	60,815,857
Reserve Funds....	17,600,296	17,600,297
Notes in Circulation Dominion and Provincial Government deposits....	30,845,304	30,438,152
Deposits held to secure Government contracts & for Insurance Companies.....	7,585,926	6,778,525
Public deposits on demand.....	554,705	550,181
Public deposits after notice.....	48,994,213	50,473,479
Bank loans or deposits from other banks secured...	57,206,246	56,681,004
Bank loans or deposits from other banks unsecured.	93,600	.....
Due other banks in Canada .....	1,207,730	1,243,422
Due other banks in Foreign Countries	1,253,106	690,832
Due other banks in Great Britain...	129,343	122,987
Other liabilities....	1,847,965	2,034,104
	275,153	400,946
<b>Total liabilities..</b>	<b>\$149,993,298</b>	<b>\$149,413,632</b>
ASSETS.		
Specie .....	\$ 5,871,545	\$ 5,900,776
Dominion notes....	9,412,485	9,694,739
Notes and cheques of other banks..	5,019,544	6,194,086
Due from other banks in Canada.	3,319,827	2,863,591
Due from other banks in foreign countries .....	14,114,709	14,100,038
Due from other banks in Great Britain.....	4,063,842	2,075,903
Immediately available assets.....	\$41,801,952	\$ 40,829,133
Dominion Government debentures or stock.....	3,164,581	3,133,842
Public securities other than Canadian.....	3,638,137	3,518,406
Loans to Dominion & Prov. Gov....	2,971,445	3,548,961
Loans on stocks, bonds or debent..	11,624,098	11,688,123
Loans to municipal corporations ....	2,839,670	2,419,007
Loans to other corporations .....	14,825,160	14,196,727
Loans to or deposits made in other banks secured....	199,492	220,309
Loans to or deposits made in other banks unsecured..	207,721	194,857
Discounts current..	136,711,047	138,263,341
Overdue paper unsecured.....	1,212,407	1,111,867
Other overdue debts unsecured.....	55,025	54,467
Notes and debts overdue secured...	1,578,143	1,628,795

Real estate.....	1,222,880	1,210,189
Mortgages on real estate sold .....	802,728	809,920
Bank premises....	3,576,388	3,570,955
Other assets.....	3,582,186	2,848,566
<b>Total assets.....</b>	<b>\$230,008,069</b>	<b>229,241,464</b>
Average amount of specie held during the month .....	5,867,317	5,900,976
Av. Dom. notes do..	9,487,527	9,678,835
Loans to Directors or their firms....	8,555,355	8,260,119

There are no marked features in the above statement which calls for comment. Circulation remains low, as is usual at this season of the year; but may be expected to advance considerably in another month or two. The aggregate of loans and discounts, \$170,000,000, is rather less than that of the previous month, but several millions more than the loans and discounts of June, 1886. Deposits do not usually change much at this time in the summer, and they are practically unchanged as compared with the month previous. Public deposits are a million less, and those of the Dominion and Provincial governments a million more. The indebtedness of our banks abroad is at allow point, and the amount due from banks in Britain and the United States will likely be greater later on in the year, business in the States promising to be very active this fall. There is a slight advance in overdue debts, as compared with the previous month, while compared with July of last year the amount is also larger. The total of assets immediately available, \$41,801,000, is swelled by a million, principally in the item "due from other banks in Great Britain."

It is questionable whether the volume of autumn trade will be as great as our importers made preparation for. The harvest, which in June gave such a flattering promise, has proved deficient, and the farmers are for the most part disappointed. What happens in trade circles when the Canadian farmers are "feeling poor," every country merchant knows: it is harder to get money than than ever, they will neither buy goods freely nor pay up their store accounts. Not that the shortage of crop is serious enough to create general discomfort, but the prevailing tone is apt to be that of grumbling despondency instead of cheerfulness. The result of the harvest will be felt too, in another direction. Farmers and other borrowers, under a good or even an average harvest would have reduced their indebtedness; as it is they will probably maintain, if they do not add to it.

#### ABSTRACT OF BANK RETURNS.

31st JULY, 1886. [In thousands.]

Description.	Banks in Quebec.	Banks in Ontario.	Banks in other Prov's.	Total.
Capital paid up..	\$ 35,193	\$ 17,994	\$ 7,881	\$ 61,068
Circulation .....	15,076	9,263	4,544	28,883
Deposits .....	56,116	44,408	11,817	112,341
Loans & Discounts	85,526	64,299	17,127	166,952
Cash and Foreign balances (Net)...	21,345	7,770	4,172	33,287

31st JULY, 1887. [In thousands.]

Description.	Banks in Quebec.	Banks in Ontario.	Banks in other Prov's.	Total.
Capital paid up..	\$ 35,204	\$ 18,305	\$ 7,316	\$ 60,825
Circulation .....	15,991	10,270	4,584	30,845
Deposits .....	55,489	45,726	13,126	114,341
Loans & Discounts	88,697	66,652	16,875	172,224
Cash and Foreign balances (Net)...	19,952	6,288	5,296	31,486

#### THE WASTE OF PROPERTY BY FIRE.

"Sir, these figures are frightful," said a visiting underwriter from Great Britain, referring to the statistics of annual fire loss in the United States, "they are frightful sir, and I wonder they do not startle you." To which the New Yorker replied, "Yes, they are pretty big, but then, you see, we are used to them." It is not adequately realized in the United States and Canada, that at every fire somebody's capital is wiped out, wasted, and the community loses just so much wealth. Suppose it is insured; that insurance money is somebody's capital and it goes up in smoke and flame or melts away under water, and so much of the common stock of accumulated capital is gone. So if people look a little farther than those are accustomed to do who say carelessly, when a fire occurs, "Oh, it's all right, he's insured," it will be discovered that the community or the nation is poorer by reason of every burning of property which carries insurance, just as every individual is poorer whose property is destroyed without indemnity from the underwriters.

We gather from a recent compilation that the monthly loss by fire in the United States thus far this year has been over ten millions of dollars. The aggregate loss by burning in that country in 1887 has amounted to \$76,928,000 to end of July. This is at the rate of \$130,000,000 annually, while the highest figure of annual loss yet reached has been \$110,000,000—exclusive of the years of the Chicago and Boston fires. Surely this fact ought to attract attention and induce the enquiry whether any cause for fires is at work this year that has not existed in previous years; whether, for example, incendiarism is unusually prevalent, or whether builders are growing more careless in construction. The following table shows the aggregate property loss and the aggregate insurance loss in the United States for the past ten years:—

	Property Loss.	Insurance Loss.
1877.....	\$ 68,265,800	\$37,398,900
1878.....	64,315,900	36,575,900
1879.....	77,702,700	44,464,700
1880.....	74,643,400	42,525,000
1881.....	81,280,900	44,641,900
1882.....	84,505,024	48,875,131
1883.....	100,149,228	54,808,664
1884.....	110,008,611	60,679,818
1885.....	102,818,796	57,430,709
1886.....	104,924,750	60,506,584
	\$868,616,209	\$487,907,286

Thus we see that for ten years past the losses have been increasing steadily, each year's record surpassing the preceding one with but three exceptions. It will be noticed also that the changes in the insurance loss have been substantially the same as in the property loss, being each year between fifty and sixty per cent. and averaging fifty-six per cent. for the ten years. As a general proposition it may be stated that losses by fire are indemnified by the insurance companies to the extent of from fifty to sixty per cent., and from this it may fairly be inferred that not much more than one-half the insurable property of the country is insured.

Incendiarism, which figures so often in our papers as among the supposed causes of

fire, and which, we believe, is unjustly blamed in many instances, is responsible, we are told, for about one-tenth of the fire loss in the United States. One would have thought its share was much larger. But here are some figures compiled by an American insurance authority:— During last year, there occurred in the United States 15,222 fires; the origin of 1,913 is unknown, and the origin of 5,611, if known, was not reported; of the 7,698 remaining fires, 1,959, or more than a fourth of those whose origin is known was attributable to incendiarism. The other 5,739 were attributable to fifty-eight different known causes. Of all the ascertained causes, then, the incendiary is responsible for the most fires. In 1886 he destroyed \$11,597,324 worth of property, or a trifle over one-tenth of the total loss. "But this is his usual percentage, according to the figures. It would seem, then, that in a series of years the property loss increases, and the insurance loss increases about in the same ratio, while the same causes appear to be at work from year to year, and about the same ratio of total destruction is attributable to each, though varying as to locality. Appalling as the waste is that is now going on, a study of the figures of the past years leads to the conclusion that there is nothing abnormal in the situation, but that substantially the same causes are at work burning more than ever before, because there is more to burn."

But to look further into the causes of fires. The defective flue ranks next to the "fire-bug" as the known cause of the largest number of burnings. Out of 7,300 fires in dwelling-houses during the last three years, the origin of which is known, the defective flue heads the list of principal causes; indeed, it caused about 20 per cent. of them all. Forest and prairie fires come third and matches fourth. This is a striking commentary on the manner in which dwellings are built. The statistics show that the careless building of dwelling houses is not confined to any one section of the country. The ten principal known causes for all fires in the country are; 1st, incendiarism; 2nd, defective flues; 3rd, sparks, (general); 4th, matches; 5th, lightning; 6th, lamp explosions; 7th, stoves; 8th, spontaneous combustion; 9th, lamp accidents, not explosions; 10th, locomotive sparks.

Until the community generally is aroused to the importance of the subject and learns that it is not one for the consideration of insurance people alone, we are scarcely likely to reach a normal number of fires.

#### DRY GOODS TRADE IN THE UNITED STATES.

While it is probably true that business in dry goods was not exceptionally active during July, the extreme heat in that month being unfavorable to the preparation of fall stocks in many departments, still, as an exchange puts it, the conditions and surroundings of trade generally encourage the expectation of an active and prosperous fall season. The stringency of

the money market—or the fear of stringency—has crippled operations and restrained speculation in some lines, and the temperature has interfered with movement of textiles. But, says the *Textile Record*, "in spite of these drawbacks the distribution of general merchandise has been above the normal midsummer average, and most branches of trade are favorably situated for the opening of another season." The wheat crop has been harvested in fair to good condition, cotton promises the largest yield on record and corn, though not yet safe from the effects of a drought or early frost, is likely, from present indications, to return a good harvest. The satisfactory out-turn of these leading crops, the wide employment of labor and capital in new and old enterprises, and the steady growth of railroad and industrial development in the west and south, combine to promote cheerful anticipations of the future of business.

In wholesale dry goods circles, the jobbing trade, while seasonably quiet during the greater part of the month, showed increasing activity at the close. "Agents have been fairly employed in making deliveries on old orders and a very fair volume of new business has been done in the preparation of fall stocks for distant markets. A reclassification of cotton goods freights by the trunk lines, and a competitive cheapening of part water and rail route rates have materially assisted the shipping movement from Atlantic cities. The situation as a whole is encouraging. Jobbers are not speculatively inclined and are buying conservatively as a rule, but their legitimate wants are large and a good volume of business during the next few months is apparently well assured."

Cotton goods have withstood the effect of the sharp decline in the price of the raw staple and maintain a firm position in the market, because the small output is so exceptionally well sold up, and the stocks resting between manufacturers and consumers are much smaller than in the corresponding period for many years past. Manufacturers of leading makes are well provided with orders and the promise of trade in this class of fabrics is excellent.

Woollen goods are not so satisfactorily situated, owing to the disadvantages under which domestic mills are placed by the operation of the present tariff law. Prices of the new seasons' weights and styles of clothing woollens have been placed very close to the price of production, in order to meet the competition of foreign looms. Some goods are offered below last year's prices and in very few instances has there been any advance. A good quota of orders has been placed against future production and on the score of sales there is little complaint in any quarter. It is in the matter of profits that the shoe pinches. Buyers are operating conservatively, but all indications point to a good season's trade. Women's wear fabrics and miscellaneous light woollens are well sold ahead and in good demand.

The wool trade has continued sluggish and unsatisfactory. The buoyancy of western markets was checked early in the month by the withdrawal of the principal

buyers, and since then prices have receded five to ten per cent. in nearly all sections. Clips generally have passed out of the hands of growers and the parties who now own the wools held in the interior are anxious to realize, but having bought at comparatively high prices were naturally reluctant to take a loss by accepting the lower rates offered by eastern dealers.

#### THE BRITISH IRON AND STEEL TRADE.

A distinctly improved condition of affairs in the iron and steel manufacture of the United Kingdom is shown by the Board of Trade returns for the month of July and for the seven months ending with July. The increased export is not due to increased exports of pig iron, which commodity shows a decrease, but to larger shipments of iron and steel manufactures. This, says the *Iron Trades Exchange*, is a fact indicating a favorable condition of affairs both for manufacturers and their employees, more money having to be distributed in return for labor in this country.

The total quantity exported last month was 372,305 tons, valued at £2,176,168, figures which far exceed the totals for the corresponding months of 1885 and 1886. The total export for the seven months ended July 31st was 2,355,616 tons, valued at £14,153,421, figures which exceed by nearly half a million tons, and upwards of one and a half million pounds sterling, the returns for the same period of the two preceding years. The tables, which show an improvement in the shipments equivalent to 15.9 per cent. in quantity, and about 14.9 per cent. in value on the corresponding month of last year, and which may be considered very satisfactory, British shipments for the present year being nearly 40 per cent. more than those of 1885, a period which we look back upon as one of great depression in the iron trade.

The falling off in the shipments of pig iron last month amounted to 13,851 tons, which was chiefly due to the reduced demand in the United States and Russia. Of railroad materials 114,828 tons were exported; an increase of 29,038 tons upon July, 1886, the United States and British East Indies being our best customers. Tin plates were exported in increased quantities, particularly to the United States. The exports of galvanized sheets for July amounted to 12,094 tons, as against 8,029 tons in the corresponding month of last year, thus showing an increase for 1887 of 4,065 tons. There was a noticeable improvement last month in the shipment of hoops and sheets, while there was also an increase of 8,585 tons in the shipments of old iron. "As a whole, the Board of Trade returns for July are very favorable, and with regard to the iron trade, are the most satisfactory that have been issued for some time, and indicate a general improvement in our export trade."

In Scotland there is more activity in various departments of the steel industry, and reports from most of the ironworks in this district are satisfactory up to the 12th August. The Glasgow market for G.M.B. Scotch pig iron was firm during the last

eight days, warrants have been closing—buyers 42s. 8½d, and sellers 42s. 9d. cash, which is an advance of 5d. per ton on the closing price of the previous week. The stock of pig iron in Messrs. Connal & Co.'s warrant stores at that date stood at 911,579 tons, as compared with 909,258 tons the previous week.

In the London market, according to advices of the 13th, to the *Iron Trades Exchange* was not over active, and merchants reported no noticeable improvement in their receipts from abroad. In metals prices were firm, with the exception of tin, which was rather weaker.

The Middlesborough pig iron market seemed "firmer this week," says the journal of the 13th, "and there is more disposition to buy owing to more promising reports of the iron and steel trades from the various districts at home and abroad, and also to the expected demand for autumn shipments, especially from the United States, and on this depends the future of the Cleveland market." "The steel works throughout the district are fully employed, and the engineers and iron-founders have but little to complain of." The demand for the best kinds of Yorkshire iron showed signs of improvement, the mills being more regularly worked. In the galvanized sheet iron trade prices were well maintained, and except in a few instances, the works are well off for orders. The American demand for black sheets is being well kept up. The exports of galvanized sheets for last month amounted to 12,094 tons, an advance of fifty per cent. over same month of 1886.

According to the Liverpool letter of the same journal, in the tin plate trade the enquiry was very active during the first two weeks of August, and makers are still firm in price. The drought caused a great deal of anxiety, "and it was expected that a number of additional works would be compelled to stop." At the Birmingham market on the 12th inst., the better qualities of iron were in brisker demand, prices were firmer, and a hopeful feeling prevailed that a gradual improved trade was likely to ensue.

Exports of iron and steel goods from United Kingdom during seven months of 1886 and 1887, Jan. 1 to July 31, compared:

Article	7 mos. 1886.	7 mos. 1887.
Pig iron .....	584,248 tons.	650,698 tons
Bar & angle do.	135,285 "	143,686 "
Railway do.	431,616 "	559,915 "
Iron or steel wire	24,317 "	23,543 "
Hoop and sheet, boiler or armour.....	171,750 "	189,102 "
Cast or wrought Old iron for manufacture..	204,450 "	208,889 "
Unwrought steel	86,252 "	176,346 "
Steel and iron combined....	59,426 "	189,338 "
Tin plates and sheets .....	6,281 "	6,664 "
Total, iron, steel, &c.....	207,872 "	207,435 "
Iron and steel rails .....	1,911,497 "	2,355,616 "
	288,712 "	421,396 "

—A Wisconsin farmer who used 35 balls of twine on his harvester bought only three balls at a time and rode six miles to get them. Some one had told him that twine would be certain to drop a cent a ball, and he wanted the advantage of the decrease.—*Kansas City Times*.

#### WHAT TO DO IN CASE OF FIRE.

One essential thing to do is, of course, to "keep one's head level." But one may be helped even to do this by knowing beforehand what is the best course of action. Some simple and sensible directions how to act on occurrence of fires, were recently given before the Society of Arts. We reprint them: "Fire requires air; therefore, on its appearance every effort should be made to exclude air, shut all doors and windows. By this means fire may be confined to a single room for a long enough time to enable all the inmates to be aroused and escape; but if the doors and windows are thrown open, the fanning of the wind and the draught will instantly cause the flames to increase with great rapidity. It must never be forgotten that the most precious moments are at the commencement of a fire, and not a single second of time should be lost in tackling it. In a room a tablecloth can be so used as to smother a large sheet of flame and a cushion may serve to beat it out; a coat or anything similar may be used with an equally successful result.

"The great point is presence of mind, calmness in danger, action guided by reason and thought. In all large houses buckets of water should be placed on every landing, a little salt being put into the water. Always endeavor to attack the bed of a fire; if you cannot extinguish a fire, shut the window, and be sure to shut the door when making good your retreat. A wet silk handkerchief tied over the eyes and nose will make breathing possible in the midst of much smoke, and a blanket wetted and wrapped round the body will enable a person to pass through a sheet of flame in comparative safety. Should a lady's dress catch fire, let the wearer at once lie down, rolling may extinguish the fire, but if not, anything, woollen preferred, wrapped tightly round will effect the desired purpose.

"Something is added as to dressings for burns. A burn becomes less painful the moment air is excluded from it. For simple burns, oil or the white of an egg can be used. One part of carbolic acid to six parts of olive oil is found to be invaluable in most cases, slight or severe, and the first layer of lint should not be removed till the cure is complete, but saturated by the application of fresh outer layers from time to time. Linen rag soaked in a mixture of equal parts of lime water and linseed oil also forms a good dressing. Common whiting is very good, applied wet and damped with a sponge."

—From the British Board of Trade returns, up to end of July, we obtain the following statement of exports of metals, &c., from the United Kingdom to Canada during seven months of this year and the corresponding period of last year:

	7 Mos. '86.	7 Mos. '87.
	Tons.	Tons.
Iron, pig.....	25,948	24,611
" bar, bolt rod..	12,761	19,460
" railroad.....	58,108	47,030
" hoop and plate	6,988	2,212
Tin plates and sheets	8,203	11,856
Cast, wrought, &c....	7,315	13,582
Iron rails.....	None	5
Steel rails.....	55,996	41,855
Total .....	175,314	166,611

While there was an increased import of bar, bolt, rod, hoop and angle iron, boiler plate and white tin plates and sheets were more largely purchased, there was a decrease in the other lines and the whole import was, as the above table shows, some 16,000 tons less.

—In the Halifax Police Court the ground has been taken that the deck of an American ship of war is United States territory, and the prosecution of a victualler for selling intoxicating liquors on board the U. S. S. "Richmond" is defended on the plea that Canadian Courts have no jurisdiction on a foreign war ship. If this is good law, bibulously-inclined individuals in Scott Act Counties bordering on navigable waters can, by inducing foreign men of war, or perhaps even revenue cutters, to frequent their coasts, slake their thirst without fear of the law.

—Dry Goods importations at Montreal for July show a decreased importation at that point as compared with July 1886, rather a commendable feature than otherwise. The figures for July 1887 are \$947,178, and for July '86, \$1,180,748; the totals for the seven months of '87, however, show a considerable increase over the aggregate for the same period of '86, the figures being \$6,129,000 this year, and \$5,459,000 last.

—We learn that the agricultural societies of the Province of Assiniboia have arranged to hold their fall shows along the line of the C. P. R. on successive days of September and October next. Commencing on the eastern side of the Territory on Wednesday the 28th day of September next, at Mooasomin and ending with Regina on the 11th of October. Those shows will help to demonstrate what that country can produce in stock, grain, and roots, &c., &c.

—The posters are out for a Great Central Fair, and Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition, to be held in the Crystal Palace at Hamilton, from Monday 26th to Friday 30th September. Mr. George E. Tuckett is president, and Mr. Jonathan Davis, secretary of the association.

—The Eastern Townships Agricultural Exhibition will take place at Sherbrooke, 13th Sept., continuing to the 16th, on which occasion \$10,000 will be given in prizes.

—The Bank of British North America has established a branch at Vancouver, British Columbia. The new branch was opened for business on Thursday, the 18th instant.

—A dividend at the yearly rate of seven per cent. has just been declared by the Western Bank of Canada.

#### Correspondence.

##### TRICKS IN TRADE.

To the Editor of the *Monetary Times*.

SIR,—According to this week's *MONETARY TIMES*, Lindsay Bros., of Shelburne and Stayner, have again failed. In all probability they will be able to arrange with their creditors at forty cents on the dollar, or some such figure, and thus be able to derange business, not only in their own towns with forty cents on the dollar stock, but in neighboring towns also. The firm held an auction sale in this village for several weeks in the spring, and carried off hundreds of dollars that should have gone into the tills of merchants who pay cent per cent. for their goods.

If the business morality of this firm is to be gauged by some of their auction tricks, it is very low indeed. One of their favorite tricks was to tear a piece of goods in two lengthwise, fold it in the usual way on the counter, fold in the sides, tie a string around



each end, thus giving the purchaser the impression that he is getting goods nearly a yard wide when, in reality, it is only twelve to fifteen inches.

It is about time wholesale houses began to shut such men out of business, for their own interest, not to say anything about that of honest retailers, who find it difficult enough to realize a fair profit without having to compete with such men as Lindsay Bros.

MERCHANT.

Dundalk, Aug. 20th.

### "BADDECK, AND ALL THAT."

Editor of the Monetary Times :

Sir,—My last letter to you was from the Modern Babel, London, its contrast with the wilds of Cape Breton is, to say the least, striking. This summer here has been unusually dry, the hay and grain crops a partial failure, this with the very numerous forest fires causes the country storekeeper to look very blue. Sales for fall consumption will be very restricted.

This is the tourist's and sportsman's paradise, cool, pleasant days, with brilliant sunshine; brook trout and mackerel waiting to be caught. A sail down these wonderful Bras' or lakes on the good steamer "Marmion" is something to be remembered. Quite a number of Americans, including Bell, of telephone fame, are staying at Baddeck; probably incited to come by that droll book of Dudley Warner's, "Baddeck and all that."

If any one should think there is nothing to be seen around Baddeck and nothing in "All that." I will be security for yourself or your friend against all disappointment if you will only come down and see these warm-hearted people. This is the Scotland or the Switzerland of Canada, but we get here what Switzerland cannot give us, whiffs of sea air. And then, as you know, the trip down to Northumberland Strait, via the Gulf of St. Lawrence is a delight, or to come per Intercolonial Railway along the Metapediaic is a panorama. Commend them to your good people of the west who are sighing for a refreshing holiday tour.

H. C.

Whycocomah,

Cape Breton, Aug. 17th, 1887.

### DRY GOODS AND TEXTILES IN BRITAIN.

The Glasgow dry goods trade still continues quiet and inactive, millinery and fancy dress goods excepted. Producers of the latter have been very much benefitted by the fine weather, and have got their shelves pretty well cleaned out, so that, though presently slack of orders, they are in the position of being able to continue their works in replacing stock again. Generally speaking, only small sales are made for immediate requirements, and there is little doing in forward engagements. There has been some briskness in certain goods in the smallware department, braids and a few other trimmings being in active request; but in hosiery there has been little passing pending the incoming of the new samples for the winter trade. Foreign and more particularly colonial buyers, however, make their inquiries sooner this season than usual. Though cotton is slightly lower, producers still maintain their firm quotations, and consequently the disparity of price between the buyer and seller remains as great as ever. Values of goods are however low, and can be cheaply produced, and good buying may set in any day.

LEEDS WOOLLEN MARKET.—The end of the week has brought about a marked improvement in the market for winter stock, especially of the inferior grades. There is a better demand for presidents, pilots, and such like, but a still larger business will be needed to bring the turnover up to an average of a fairly good season. Buyers of winter fancies are starting slowly. The rivalry between strong worsteds and meltons for overcoatings is becoming keener, and notwithstanding a difference of price in favor of the latter, the former have had much the best of the call so far. Shippers are taking somewhat of a busy part in these transactions, especially with a view to Canadian and Australian consumption. The new patterns of coatings, suitings, and trouserings brought out up to this time are not so remark-

able for novelty as was expected. Tweeds again show an improvement as to both design and substance, and the prices named for them are more than ever favorable to a large business in them. The mantle-cloth trade begins to show more animation. Curls have ever been to the front, but some other kinds, and a little less costly, are now receiving attention. Only few union worsteds are selling. Print coatings are doing much better, and some costume cloths in greys, new browns, and olives have been ordered rather freely this week, but only barely remunerative prices have had to be taken. The wincey cloth trade is moving a little, and only white blankets are now required by consumers.

LEICESTER WOOL, WORSTED, HOSE, &c.—There is a quieter and more subdued tone in the wool market, but in spite of the limited turnover which is being done in the leading descriptions of home-grown wools there is no giving way in quotations. The consumption is well maintained, but spinners are under no immediate pressure to buy beyond small parcels to sort up their stocks. Half-bred fleeces and Down and Shropshire wools are in good request, and spinners press very much for slight concessions, but growers and dealers decline to give way, although their doing so would result in largely extended operations. The available supplies of wools of choice growth of the fashionable descriptions are smaller than usual at this period of the year, and consequently holders expect that they will be able to sell on better terms later in the season, and are sanguine that the change, if any, must be in their favor. At the present moment speculative operations are entirely suspended, and the business done is sound, regular and healthy, with a fairly hopeful outlook. Although great difficulty is experienced in booking new contracts for worsted yarns at anything like adequate quotations, there is a fairly healthy tone in the yarn market, and the production is well maintained. There is considerable improvement in the hosiery trade, and greater activity prevails in the heavy lambs' wool departments on account of large shipment orders being executed for Canadian and Australian markets. Stocks have been largely diminished, and the production is being maintained at the full limit. There is a steady demand for specialties and fancy fabrics, and the supplies of cotton goods have been run down to a very low point.

KIDDERMINSTER CARPET.—An important step was taken on Saturday by the carpet manufacturers of the Kidderminster district, who are acting in conjunction with the makers of the North. A revised and advanced price list for carpets has been issued, which will come into effect from the date of issue. The increase indicated by the new list is fully 3d. per yard upon best Wiltons and 2d. per yard upon Brussels, and other qualities at a proportionate rate. This step has long been expected, and has been rendered absolutely necessary in consequence of the continued rise in the wool market. The amount which the manufacturers have fixed upon will scarcely cover them for the increased charges made by spinners. The effect on the carpet trade cannot fail to be of a healthy character, especially as on this occasion concerted action has been secured. The carpet trade continues very quiet, but not more than is usual at this time of the year.—*Glasgow Herald, 8th August.*

### WHERE RIBBONS ARE MADE.

A city in the north of France enjoys as much celebrity for ribbon-making as does Manchester for cotton or Bordeaux for wines. This is the city of St. Etienne. The manufacture of velvets and ribbons in St. Etienne absorbs annually about 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 pounds of silk. The value of ribbons manufactured is from 70,000,000 to 80,000,000 francs, or \$16,000,000, and this industry is carried on by about 250 manufacturers, employing 18,000 looms and 50,000 workmen. One of the United States commercial agents, Mr. Coleman, tells us in his report that the greater part of the looms are worked by hand and belong to the workmen, who own small factories of two to four looms. Looms for velvet generally belong to the manufacturer, as well as those for the making of elastic ribbons, braids, &c. Some 2,000 or 3,000 looms are worked by steam or water power. There is no fixed rate of wages for workmen. They vary according to the demand, and each ribbon requires a special agree-

ment between employer and employe. While one workman with a loom able to produce the article in vogue will gain from 10 to 20 francs—about \$2 to \$4 per day—another with a loom producing a less stylish fabric will make but 2 or 3 francs—say from 40c. to 60c per day. Till the year 1872 work was regular enough at St. Etienne. Economical workmen grew rich, and most of the houses in the city were built by them. Since then the condition of workmen has been less favorable, wages have been smaller, and many have been out of employment. The manufacturer, too, has suffered, and now that business has revived it is hard to find the skilled labor which is needed. Work, however, is cheaper in the country than the city.

The ribbon production of St. Etienne formerly amounted to 110,000,000 francs (\$25,000,000) yearly; this included braids also, which are now mainly made at St. Chamond. Today the combined production of St. Etienne St. Chamond is estimated at not above 90,000,000 francs—say \$18,000,000. Till the year 1872 two-thirds of the ribbons made were for exportation. To-day those destined for exportation do not exceed one-third.

By the "Chamber of Textiles," an approximate estimate has been made of the total ribbon production of St. Etienne for the years 1881, 1882, 1883. This table shows that, unfortunate as was the year 1881 for the ribbon department, still the total worth of the ribbon production for that year was 63,400,000 francs. This was 4,210,000 francs more than that of 1882. The total ribbon exportation to the United States for 1884 was \$573,243, and for 1885 was \$498,323. The total exportation of ribbons to the United States for the year 1886 is \$793,271.

### FIRE RECORD.

ONTARIO.—Cobourg, Aug. 14.—Mrs. Jones' dwelling burned.—Ashfield, Aug. 16.—John Stiles' barn, implements and grain destroyed.—Walton.—Chas. and Lewis McDonald's large sawmill burned down; insured; lumber saved.—East Nissouri.—W. Richardson's barn struck by lightning and consumed. Robt. Fawcett's frame barn in Warwick, burned with contents; loss \$600, insured \$400 in Waterloo.—Ingersoll, Aug. 20.—Carroll's mill gutted; insured \$3,000 on building, \$1,000 on contents.—Kingston, 20th.—Several wooden buildings and stables in business quarter burned, loss not large.—Markham, Aug. 21.—Fire broke out in Sun office, and quickly spread southward, burning Mr. Fleming's piano and organ store, owned by Mrs. Marr, loss \$2,000, insured \$1,200; and two stores and dwellings owned by Mrs. Moore, of Eglington, loss \$1,200, insured \$500; and Mr. H. B. Reesor's house also burned, which loss is \$3,500; insurance in Waterloo Mutual, \$2,300. Sun printing office and dwelling and stable, owned by J. Robinson, loss, \$2,000; insured in British America for \$1,000. Mr. Chauncey's loss on presses, etc., about \$7,500, insured for \$3,500.—Goderich, Aug. 20.—Barn of J. Salheld, Jr., struck by lightning and burned down.—Watford, 21st.—B. McMurray's dwelling, stable and barn destroyed; loss, \$1,200, insurance, \$300.—Manotick, 23rd.—Dickenson's sawmill took fire this forenoon and was destroyed, with some lumber. By the efforts of men, women and children, the grist mill and mill shed was saved; partial insurance.

OTHER PROVINCES.—Halifax, Aug. 20.—Gordon & Keith's furniture factory destroyed by fire; loss probably \$18,000 or \$20,000; insured in Queen, \$4,000.—St. Laurent, near Quebec, 21st.—Jean Cleclere's dwelling burned and his son suffocated; loss, \$1,500, no insurance.—Montreal, 23rd.—What appears clearly to have been an incendiary fire took place in St. Jean Baptiste Ward at 2 this a. m. Flames sprang at same moment from roof of A. Prevost's stables and of a wooden tenement at 556 Laval Avenue. The two top flats were gutted. Mr. Caron and Mr. Willretimy, lose all their furniture and are not insured. Their loss will be about \$1,000. The straw and walls of the stable were saturated with coal oil, and a black gin bottle, smelling strongly of coal oil, was found buried in the straw.—Hull, Que., 23rd.—A fire broke out in Hull this morning and burned eight dwelling-houses and a school-house. The water supply gave out just as the fire was being got under control. The total loss is about \$5,000, and the insurance less than one-third of that amount.

STATEMENT OF BANKS acting under charter, for the month ending 31st July, 1887, according to the

NAME OF BANK	CAPITAL.					LIABILITIES.						
	Capital authorized.	Capital subscribed.	Capital paid up.	Reserve Fund.	Notes in circulation.	Dominion Government deposits payable on demand.	Dominion Government deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Deposits held as security for Dom. Gov't contracts and Ins. Co's.	Prov. Gov't deposits payable on demand.	Prov. Gov't deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Other deposits payable on demand.	Other deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.
<b>ONTARIO.</b>												
Bank of Toronto.....	\$2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,250,000	920,320	47,159	.....	3,580	.....	.....	3,189,662	1,919,685
Can. Bank of Commerce.....	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	500,000	2,368,836	43,816	.....	97,560	17,711	100,000	3,697,932	5,834,621
Dominion Bank.....	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,070,000	1,029,459	19,361	.....	79,543	.....	0,000	1,954,626	4,030,269
Ontario Bank.....	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	525,000	997,758	34,292	.....	.....	.....	2,033	1,451,772	2,705,760
Standard Bank.....	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	340,000	495,130	23,889	.....	.....	277	598	1,203,396	1,752,067
Federal Bank.....	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	150,000	67,949	11,826	.....	6,440	.....	100,000	1,873,994	2,010,033
Imperial Bank of Canada.....	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	550,000	1,033,335	24,909	.....	75,760	.....	75,000	3,102,326	1,852,659
Central Bank of Canada.....	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	45,000	399,665	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,006,802	1,017,008
Traders Bank of Canada.....	1,000,000	500,000	501,000	10,000	423,360	.....	.....	1,060	.....	.....	473,069	637,345
Bank of Hamilton.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	840,000	821,655	13,496	.....	4,650	.....	.....	1,461,080	678,368
Bank of Ottawa.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	260,000	661,010	16,288	.....	32,530	.....	.....	590,614	1,375,513
Western Bank of Canada.....	1,000,000	500,000	226,451	35,000	252,355	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124,595	462,371
Bank of London & Canada.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	227,634	50,000	209,045	15,858	.....	4,000	.....	.....	304,866	456,301
<b>QUEBEC.</b>												
Bank of Montreal.....	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	6,000,000	5,119,248	2,963,493	.....	105,361	440,484	.....	8,772,946	7,214,178
Bank of B. N. A.....	4,866,666	4,866,666	4,866,666	1,101,630	1,048,020	8,864	.....	1,650	20,494	45,178	1,549,437	3,824,181
Banque du Peuple.....	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	240,000	793,704	13,789	.....	50,000	50,000	150,000	965,409	1,420,669
Banque Jacques Cartier.....	500,000	500,000	500,000	14,000	348,924	36,643	.....	.....	.....	50,000	516,626	496,656
Banque Ville Marie.....	500,000	500,000	477,530	20,000	436,205	32,463	.....	8,141	.....	.....	121,697	502,741
La Banque d'Hochelaga.....	1,000,000	710,100	710,100	100,000	594,987	31,409	.....	.....	6,883	30,000	507,692	491,134
Molson's Bank.....	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	800,000	1,755,214	32,184	.....	27,100	5,071	.....	3,005,568	3,072,845
Merchants Bank.....	5,000,000	5,799,200	5,799,200	1,700,000	2,421,167	204,008	.....	16,436	10,000	.....	3,442,370	4,715,333
Banque Nationale.....	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	Nil	535,656	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,186,608	635,628
Quebec Bank.....	3,000,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	325,000	683,988	20,337	.....	60,100	16,897	.....	3,559,200	718,800
Union Bank.....	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	50,000	690,269	100,000	.....	22,157	.....	31,000	618,107	849,194
Banque de St. Jean.....	1,000,000	500,200	226,695	10,000	34,846	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,446	30,368
Banque de St. Hyacinthe.....	1,000,000	504,600	263,870	Nil.	186,749	967	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,130	416,810
Eastern Townships Bank.....	1,500,000	1,479,600	1,459,756	425,000	835,341	25,456	.....	.....	27,108	.....	405,923	1,662,350
<b>NOVA SCOTIA.</b>												
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	1,250,000	1,114,300	1,114,800	380,000	1,093,286	226,774	.....	2,607	154	.....	668,679	2,523,493
Merchants Bk. of Halifax.....	1,500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	130,000	866,036	201,585	.....	356	.....	.....	69,201	1,177,513
Peo. le's Bank of Halifax.....	800,000	600,000	600,000	4,000	132,895	8,491	.....	.....	.....	.....	133,881	328,213
Union Bk. of Halifax.....	500,000	500,000	500,000	4,000	130,983	7,617	.....	.....	.....	.....	154,632	309,638
Halifax Banking Co.....	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	70,000	430,848	40,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	345,544	919,658
Bank of Yarmouth.....	300,000	300,000	300,000	3,000	79,374	18,399	.....	.....	.....	.....	71,677	263,553
Exchange Bk. Yarmouth.....	280,000	280,000	245,910	30,000	37,068	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,457	40,096
Pictou Bank.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commercial Bk. Windsor.....	500,000	500,000	260,000	000	55,208	13,110	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,409	141,017
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK.</b>												
Bank of New Brunswick.....	500,000	500,000	500,000	350,000	493,509	100,789	.....	298	.....	.....	614,668	469,048
Maritime Bk. of D. of Can.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Stephens Bank.....	200,000	200,000	200,000	25,000	213,574	20,836	.....	.....	.....	.....	112,371	33,000
<b>MANITOWA.</b>												
Com. Bk. of Man. Winnipeg.....	1,000,000	500,100	270,810	20,000	243,995	.....	.....	10,459	.....	.....	343,453	79,181
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA.</b>												
Bank of British Columbia.....	9,733,333	2,433,333	1,825,000	418,666	816,889	736,961	.....	1,650	126,296	630,740	1,260,706	234,745
Grand total.....	77,079,997	63,444,099	60,824,783	17,600,396	30,845,304	5,023,164	100,000	554,705	868,636	1,604,126	48,994,213	57,306,246

ASSETS.

BANK.	Specie.	Domin'n Notes.	Notes and Cheques on other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks in Canada.	Balances due from agencies of the Bank or from other banks or agencies in foreign countries.	Balances due from agencies of the Bank or from other banks or agencies in the United Kingdom.	Domin'n Government debentures or stock.	Public securities other than Canadian.	Loans to the Dominion Government.	Loans to Provincial Governments.	Loans secured by Municipal, Canadian or foreign bonds.	Loans on current account to Municipalities.	Loans to, to Corporations.	Loans to or deposits in other banks secured.	Loans or deposits in other banks unsecured.
<b>ONTARIO.</b>															
Bank of Toronto.....	\$187,124	625,154	140,774	72,381	89,515	518,368	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
C. Bk of Commerce.....	450,844	583,755	418,442	157,954	7-3,198	.....	159,140	601,434	.....	5,978	708,666	510,310	162,559	.....	60,000
Dominion Bank.....	156,121	440,671	223,694	176,651	552,036	.....	49,935	374,560	.....	.....	856,618	520,525	687,477	40,000	.....
Ontario Bank.....	106,646	242,283	212,688	91,305	68,545	.....	113,132	304,018	.....	.....	1,497,863	267,049	156,788	.....	.....
Standard Bank.....	101,102	14,299	126,724	82,344	11,098	.....	123,666	348,353	.....	42,369	312,673	76,525	108,739	.....	.....
Federal Bank.....	78,488	191,909	180,334	75,768	31,253	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	192,358	119,723	160,000	.....	.....
Imperial Bank Can.....	252,152	473,932	167,752	218,568	86,004	30,604	280,870	199,601	.....	18,671	80,342	347,168	295,782	.....	.....
Central Bk. of Can.....	52,243	180,276	147,409	87,774	1,729	.....	29,710	.....	.....	.....	70,918	.....	6,367	.....	12,235
Traders Bk. of Can.....	41,482	75,043	72,390	34,258	9,475	.....	890,044	180,744	.....	.....	32,478	5,123	.....	.....	.....
Bank of Hamilton.....	107,451	113,321	80,940	46,667	15,783	86,003	.....	.....	.....	.....	287,645	.....	307,401	.....	73,418
Bank of Ottawa.....	101,344	50,232	69,965	30,958	50,953	.....	122,972	.....	92	.....	189,389	99	592,151	.....	.....
Western Bk. Can.....	18,369	24,560	27,349	124,531	7,836	23,993	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,100	.....	.....
Bk. of London, Can.....	31,210	27,954	66,358	54,077	3,833	.....	25,884	.....	.....	.....	44,672	35,488	.....	.....	13,067
<b>QUEBEC.</b>															
Bank of Montreal.....	1,917,978	1,508,645	911,311	204,602	8,898,998	1,258,622	.....	.....	1,279,635	906,658	1,504,909	310,092	6,351,692	47,715	.....
Bank of B. N. A.....	3,292,700	756,930	1,143,436	3,243	601,064	.....	.....	501,000	.....	.....	1,576,397	113,897	681,645	.....	.....
Bank du Peuple.....	27,000	130,403	196,233	86,983	4,163	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	145,988	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bk Ja quesCartier.....	26,747	68,501	60,100	66,297	27,887	21,371	.....	.....	.....	.....	200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank Ville-Marie.....	12,281	27,427	47,774	60,830	12,047	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,811	6,122	.....	.....	.....
Bk de Hochelaga.....	51,68	45,933	70,098	56,031	25,554	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	809,429	.....	.....	.....	.....
Molson's Bank.....	4,997	61,223	235,300	82,002	90,167	.....	53,256	100,000	2,192	.....	114,950	26,470	854,061	.....	.....
Merchants Bank.....	267,324	663,647	444,560	91,750	334,234	.....	1,608,333	.....	15,862	.....	1,151,967	288,957	2,060,803	13,198	5,000
Bank Nationale.....	114,621	236,555	79,747	244,666	71,622	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,717	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec Bank.....	70,630	157,994	123,737	76,102	56,179	74,018	148,433	75,398	5,000	.....	354,252	155,659	560,542	.....	.....
Union Bk. of L. C.....	17,716	175,282	141,172	42,440	48,772	.....	120,000	.....	.....	.....	35,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank de St. Jean.....	2,132	4,462	5,145	18,221	3,609	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
B. de St. Hyacinthe.....	856	26,052	21,301	57,766	16,470	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern Tp. Bank.....	112,588	100,662	44,216	330,279	283,664	.....	13,000	.....	.....	.....	32,969	8,003	336,392	28,424	54,000
<b>NOVA SCOTIA.</b>															
Bk of Nova Scotia.....	150,565	194,257	140,128	155,476	1,438,183	3,114	.....	592,576	.....	107,149	374,713	4,737	510,071	.....	.....
Merchants Bk															



Returns furnished by the Banks to the AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS COTTON AND WOOL, U. S.

LIABILITIES.							
Loans from or deposits made by other banks in Canada. Secured.	Loans from or deposits made by other banks in Canada. unsecured.	Due to other banks in Canada.	Due to agencies of bank or to other banks or agencies in foreign countries.	Due to agencies of bank or to other banks or agencies in the United Kingdom.	Liabilities not included under foregoing heads.	Total Liabilities.	Directors' Liabilities
	101,687	29,226	3,600		1,406	6,149,307	112,034
	119,480	45,852		436,178	17,140	12,799,133	738,439
		35,072		162,687		7,391,243	424,200
		58,065		194,212		5,644,444	122,363
		23,901		171,793		3,791,445	21,035
		22,973		78,494		4,292,260	53,193
		7,794				6,141,814	191,681
		26,243		11,608		2,464,711	66,122
		16,467		50,779		1,601,001	5,244
		62,905				3,043,176	89,660
		25,650		65,727		2,639,344	392,693
		2,502				842,938	21,268
93,600		561		47,128		1,031,280	110,641
	414,761	338,303	14,208			25,463,015	971,700
		33,962	20,823			6,574,826	13,000
		9,052		35,480	6,207	3,424,592	276,690
		10,798		1,687	2,455	1,456,192	114,410
					3,113	1,099,451	109,770
		17			19,482	1,473,586	149,476
		178,920	31,053	47,755	20,827	8,178,533	193,618
		24,697		172,787	7,927	19,019,967	1,704,862
	571,800	33,132	458		10,279	2,410,310	189,000
		57,452				5,115,048	766,873
		50,000	9,481	20,576		2,537,007	194,606
				92		71,762	11,421
		1,281		23,980		652,980	71,889
		19,362				2,969,547	202,614
			27,746	224,091	224,071	4,845,213	157,412
			33,731	4,682	5,418	3,009,558	95,065
			1,160	41	61	604,446	48,563
			1,890	670	64,906	686,396	3,0476
			1,579		15,585	1,891,212	13,000
			11,193		9,000	45,128	101,765
					1,619	115,261	Nil.
				1,189	2,461	230,377	111,985
		46,384				1,724,624	174,512
		4,788	10,606			395,178	
		1,930				678,021	10,000
		2,060	12,031		9,863	3,831,955	Nil.
93,600	1,907,790	1,253,106	129,343	1,847,925	275,153	149,993,298	8,536,955

The changes in a branch of the dress goods trade, occasioned by the vagaries of fashion, are illustrated in figures which show the sudden change in the conditions of manufacture and of fashion that took place in 1883-84, after the last revision of the tariff of the United States. There is an enormous increase in the imports in that year of miscellaneous worsteds valued at above 40 cents per pound. This state of affairs went from bad to worse, says the Boston Bulletin, and reached its climax in 1886, when the cheapness of wool abroad forced the price of some of these fabrics below even 40 cents a pound and raised the value of the lowest grade of "worsted" imported from \$28,272.00 to \$79,508.12 in a single year.

The table of imports gives first the imports of manufactures of worsted goods not otherwise specially enumerated or provided for. Goods valued at exceeding 80 cents per pound not included.

VALUED AT NOT EXCEEDING 40 CENTS PER POUND.		
Year.	Quantities. Pounds.	Values.
1881.....	50,162.00	\$20,263 00
1882.....	156,472.00	55,565 00
1883.....	41,146.50	14,977 00
1884.....	74,376.00	*23,261 00
1885.....	96,333.25	*38,272 00
1886.....	250,520.50	*78,598 12

\*These include valued at not exceeding 30c. per pound.

VALUED AT ABOVE 40 CENTS, AND NOT EXCEEDING 60 CENTS PER POUND.		
Year.	Quantities. Pounds.	Values.
1881.....	42,067.00	\$21,755 00
1882.....	85,672.00	46,023 00
1883.....	124,096.50	66,950 00
1884.....	577,519.25	327,828 00
1885.....	937,164.08	524,885 00
1886.....	2,057,736.50	1,125,444 00

VALUED AT ABOVE 60 CENTS, AND NOT EXCEEDING 80 CENTS PER POUND.		
Year.	Quantities. Pounds.	Values.
1881.....	119,286.25	\$90,174 42
1882.....	144,929.88	107,679 00
1883.....	374,543.25	272,959 00
1884.....	777,327.25	560,219 08
1885.....	1,407,051.38	1,020,916 36
1886.....	2,795,244.60	1,992,840 53

ASSETS.

Other current loans, discounts and advances to the public.	Notes, &c., overdue and not specially secured.	Other overdue debts not specially secured.	Overdue debts secured.	Real Estate (other than the Bank Premises.)	Mortgage on Real Estate sold by the Bank.	Bank Premises.	Other Assets not includ'd before.	Total Assets.	Average amount of specie held during the month.	Average amount of Dominion Notes held during the month.
6,489,357	8,677	5,244	9,323	8,878	50,000	50,000	9,551,071	166,217	534,079	
13,838,703	84,878	139,736	65,030	100,512	256,425	127,812	19,363,345	440,000	519,000	
5,934,549	42,076	67,678			156,054	9,785	10,020,835	156,000	490,000	
5,509,313	63,375	93,102	122,851		1,900,007	71,856	7,629,933	205,640	330,200	
3,544,686	21,365	20,000	1,500		90,000	36,842	5,176,451	101,224	172,320	
4,822,850	73,961	26,188	85,846	16,197	122,984	58,380	8,314,523	244,422	426,589	
4,582,275	28,519	60,411	61,796	35,274	147,665	17,987	8,031,605	62,496	104,320	
2,439,416	8,642	26,914			6,553	14,550	2,327,447	98,876	76,939	
1,591,883	3,623				84,502	23,238	4,442,266	105,000	114,360	
8,010,838	5,204	21,304			45,560	8,228	4,048,118	102,500	83,939	
2,757,414	2,974	9,198	22,012	2,965		3,228	1,228,639	18,899	24,722	
964,016		1,020				9,116	1,310,675	30,490	26,087	
976,928	19,006	3,329								
16,326,760	164,192	38,188	33,015	106,953	600,000	1,822,497	44,400,894	1,927,400	2,433,050	
7,373,312	168,079	46,995	55		200,000		12,456,856	311,051	616,456	
4,139,274	22,394	36,161	137,452	6,288	54,444	7,132	4,984,854	28,996	113,778	
1,045,017	2,334	185,001	64,561	38,431	82,900	192,706	3,100,638	26,365	57,783	
91,788	32,890	28,761	17,762	66,913	9,381	294,707	1,601,649	9,911	2,507	
1,748,602	6,866	11,437	22,483	34,490	18,559	18,559	2,521,515	51,860	51,724	
6,090,026	60,509	110,633	44,991	11,32	190,000	613	11,233,665	433,344	575,287	
11,818,989	109,230	111,448	13,311	47,216	439,653	91,007	19,787,847	254,858	691,000	
3,108,669	69,035	146,625	130,049	24,488	97,814	29,892	4,477,615	71,801	50,000	
5,546,129	17,115	140,62	53,392	12,158	187,616	801,842	8,216,240	15,109	17,437	
3,048,047	9,600	18,614	36,344	15,113	100,000	89,719	3,898,313	15,109	1,948	
2,178,758	2,800	18,648	2,450	1,700		6,001	315,448	2,104	4,500	
638,582	28,708	1,801	27,092	2,499	10,979	11,763	983,103	10,015	30,665	
3,374,851	24,126	62	22,109	87,945	100,070	10,668	4,900,144	113,311	49,534	
2,287,063	26,402	42,911	24,680	32,325	86,125	197,034	6,364,414	154,174	222,714	
2,514,554	14,613	6,811	3,198	200,000	62,000	11,639	4,216,555	78,740	247,140	
694,039	6,083	700		1,200	35,900	341	1,280,217	27,762	65,389	
676,436	10,682	46,858	3,048		48,000	12,000	1,238,051	20,118	38,486	
1,794,913	13,792	29,530	1,514			97	2,411,165	17,800	102,000	
542,501	5,799	4,689				37,890	803,937	21,387	22,455	
274,662	7,447	6,660				22,881	402,002	4,338	4,699	
243,794	21,765	2,439	3,696	1,600			566,574	11,877	10,379	
1,634,338	16,073	1,998	11,258	6,321	30,000	2,075	2,643,837	121,504	115,320	
508,568		3,000	7,926		12,000		631,870	34,409		
656,875	7,014	14,912				4,472	982,099	10,633	32,659	
1,330,737			12,500		69,438	14,979	4,163,229	225,793	248,609	
186,711,047	1,912,407	55,092	1,578,143	1,222,660	802,728	3,576,383	3,582,186	330,008,039	5,867,317	

MANUFACTURES IN GERMANY.

THE BERLIN CARPET INDUSTRY.—The manufacture of carpets is extensively pursued in Berlin. At present the works are very actively employed, as the commissions which have been collecting since the beginning of the year are to a great extent executed in the current and following months. The general condition of the carpet industry which is pursued in various German towns besides Berlin, in Hannover, and neighbourhood, Chemnitz, Schmiedeburg, Wurzen, Duren, Barmen, Kottbus and certain Saxon towns was very satisfactory until a few years ago. Severe competition set in, and still makes itself very sensibly felt. That, however, is not the only circumstance which reduces the profits. They are further decreased by the pattern requisitions, and the expenses thereby necessitated. So much is expected from the manufacturers now-a-days, that the manufacture of carpets is extremely difficult to carry on profitably. Not only is a complete knowledge of technique and material required, but also large pecuniary means. In the large factories, draughtsmen of high reputation are employed the whole year long in preparing new designs. In Germany all kinds of velvet and Brussels carpets are woven, which rank with the best English productions. It may be observed, en passant, that the name Brussels carpet has no real connection with the town of that name, for neither in Brussels nor in all Belgium does a carpet factory exist, unless the insignificant carpet weaving school at Tournai is to be dignified with the title. In the manufacture of so-called Smyrna carpets Berlin is without a rival, and it is even contended that so far as the fineness of the wool

and the technical qualities of the design are concerned, that the Berlin manufacture is superior to that of the East. It is also positively stated that numerous carpets which are exported from the Orient to various countries and accepted as genuine Oriental are actually of German origin. The Smyrna carpet has not yet been excelled for durability, but as it cannot be mechanically produced it is also very expensive. For this reason imitation Smyrna carpets come into the market in large quantities, and sell very well.

**THE EMBROIDERY INDUSTRY.**—From German Bohemia comes the satisfactory news that the embroidery firm Fuchs, Mendl & Horn in Graslitz which gives employment to above 100 machines has acceded to the Central Association of the Embroidery Industry. The advantages of firm union seem therefore to be in prospect for the embroidery industry of this district.

**THE PLAUVEN INDUSTRIES.**—According to the report of the Plauen Chamber of Commerce, the year 1886 has distinguished itself favorably from its fore-runners inasmuch as the condition of most of the branches of industry, though not altogether satisfactory, shows a definite improvement. \* \* \* The wool spinning industry gave specially brilliant results, more particularly in the worsted and carded yarn spinning branches. On the other hand, the cloth manufacture was hardly more favorably situated than in 1885, the worsted weaving industry showed no actual or lasting improvement, and the flannel manufacture experienced a very decided decline. The tulle curtain industry took a sudden flight upwards similar to that of the worsted spinning branch, but in this instance at the expense of the curtain weaving industry. In a lasting state of depression were the artificial wool, leather belting, pig iron, steel, embroidery machine, stamped metal goods, and twine industries. The machine embroidery industry, which is of so much importance to the local Chamber of Commerce district, suffered very severely during the last year. The trade in German silver, brass, metal, and argentine goods, oil and mineral colors, lacquer, varnish, vinegar, confectionery, chocolate, wire, and hemp ropes, dolls, casks and corks, preserved the same features as in 1885, which were not unsatisfactory. The same may be said of the cotton yarn industry. The manufacture of cigars, and pillow lace took no turn for the better. Trade in groceries, quarried stone, hot air pipes, metal rinsing tubs, cement, porcelain, glass goods, colored woven cotton, made-up dress and linen goods, pitch and lamp-black was as satisfactory as during the previous year; and trade in weaving looms and finishing machines, cotton handkerchiefs, paper-felt cloth, flannel, tambour embroidery and hats, was less satisfactory. On the other hand there was a distinct improvement in the foundry and malleable iron manufacture, in most branches of the machine and musical instrument industry, in the manufacture of tin goods, tiles and clay goods, wood vinegar, manure, woven cotton lining and congress stuffs, cotton cachenez, dyed worsted stuffs, silk plushes, silk and half-silk handkerchiefs, printed jute goods, kid gloves, boot lasts, account books, thimbles, house decorations, etc. On the whole those branches of industry which show an improvement outnumber those which have declined.

**TRADE IN BIELEFELD.**—The general condition of trade in Bielefeld during the year 1886 is described in the annual report of the local Chamber of Commerce as dull and unsatisfactory. The flax spinners failed to make profits, and the same must be said of the mechanical and hand loom weavers. In the second half of the year an improvement was observable in the jute industry, which, however, is not expected to last long. The consequences of the previous year's overproduction were visible in the silk, half-silk, plush, and made-up dress goods industries.—*Kuhlow's Journal.*

#### THE CONSUMPTION OF CHICORY.

The shrinkage in the consumption of Coffee that has been so conspicuous in this country and Europe during the past two months, has been due primarily to the advance in values, but a good deal of stress has been laid upon

adulteration as a factor in decreasing the actual consumption of green Coffee. As Chicory is, perhaps, the most important adulterant in use, a comparison of the actual importations for the past few years will indicate to what extent the consumption of the commodity has been increased or influenced by the high price of Coffee. The annual statistical reports of the National Bureau of Statistics gives the following comparative table of imports, which is for the Government fiscal year ending with June 30th:—

	Quantity.	Value.
1887.....	lb. 5,297,995	\$165,769
1886.....	3,415,655	116,159
1885.....	4,239,370	140,077
1884.....	1,780,298	61,275
1883.....	6,339,980	229,929
1882.....	4,050,525	144,866

This shows that there has been considerable irregularity in the importations, which do not appear to have been influenced to any great extent by the fluctuations in the price of Coffee, which, during five of these years, have not been very wide. The average yearly importation for the above period of six years was 4,187,300 lb., so that, considering the heavy advance in the value of green Coffee that has been established during the year 1886-87, the relative increase in the importations of Chicory have not been as great as the adulteration theory would foreshadow. On the other hand, it may be said that, as the above figures embrace the importations for only six months of the calendar year, and as the price of green Coffee has only affected actual consumption during the past six months, the importation of Chicory during the next six months will show more conclusively whether its consumption has been increased by the advance in Coffee.—*N. Y. Shipping List.*

#### MAGNATES IN THEIR OFFICES.

Hugh McLaughlin, of Brooklyn, the most powerful political "boss" in the United States, has an old-fashioned desk in an auction-room in one of Brooklyn's side streets, and sits at it, receiving callers, all day, six days a week. President Norvin Green, of the Western Union company, occupies a handsomely furnished big room for his office, and sits there in modest state, with a clerk or two near by. President Chauncey M. Depew has even a larger room, all to himself, in the New York Central R. R. depot, but it is not either expensively or fully furnished. He sits at a great table desk, and at his left hand is a sort of column or pedestal, dotted with electric call buttons bearing the names of the officers of his railroad. His clerks are in other rooms, and he is left alone at his work. Erastus Wiman has a little slanting topped, old-fashioned desk jammed against the wall between two windows in a space rolled off at the head of a big room that hums with the noise of a host of clerks, some of whom have their desks behind the rail close by his. In the office of S. V. White, the banker, you could not swing a kitten, the place is so small. There is just room enough in it for his roll-top desk and chair.

#### STOCKS IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Aug. 24th, 1887.

Stocks.	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Sellers.	Buyers.	Average, 1886.
Montreal.....	231	230	125	231	230	219
Ontario.....	123	120	123	123	120	121
Peoples, rd.....	112	110	.....	112	110	100
Molsons.....	142	133	3	142	133	150
Toronto.....	210	204	.....	209	204	204
Jac. Cartier.....	.....	75	.....	.....	75	.....
Merchants.....	133	131	23	133	132	127
Commerce.....	124	122	1062	123	123	123
Union.....	95	90	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal Tel.....	96	94	154	95	94	130
Rich. & Ont.....	57	56	850	57	56	80
City Passenger.....	232	227	.....	232	227	190
Gas.....	218	216	250	218	216	216
C. Pacific R. R.....	56	55	275	55	55	64
N. W. Land.....	56	56	68	56	56	67

## Commercial.

### MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, 24th Aug., 1887.

No material change can be reported in the business situation since a week ago. Trade is not particularly brisk, but there is in progress a fair reasonable distribution of a healthy character. Remittances are somewhat slow, but this may be accounted for by the fact, that farmers generally are too busy with their harvesting to come into town or do much trading. The cheap rail trip for buyers to this city has been arranged, and begins on 27th inst., allowing for return up to September 13th.

**ASHES.**—The market presents no new features, the situation being about as last reported. There is a fair demand at quotations, and the moderate receipts of pots are readily absorbed. We quote No. 1 pots at \$3.80 to \$3.85. Pearls and second pots nominal, with no transactions reported.

**BOOTS, SHOES AND LEATHER.**—The shoetrade continues to be well employed, and orders are still coming in very well. For leather there is a steady moderate demand, and we hear of some fair sized transactions in sole and splits more particularly. Stocks are all well assorted and on the full side, consequently prices still tend to easiness. We quote:—Spanish sole, B. A. No. 1, 24 to 25c.; do., No. 2, B. A., 20 to 22c.; No. 1 Ordinary Spanish 21 to 23c.; No. 2 do., 19 to 21c.; No. 1 China, 21c. to 00; No. 2, 19c. to 00; Hemlock Slaughter, No. 1, 25 to 27c.; oak sole, 42 to 47c.; Waxed Upper, light and medium, 33 to 37c.; ditto, heavy 32 to 35c.; Grained 34 to 37c.; Scotch grained 36 to 42c.; Splits large 20 to 26c.; do. small 16 to 20c.; Calf-splits, 32 to 33c.; Calfskins, (35 to 46 lbs.), 70 to 80c.; Imitation French Calf skins 80 to 85c.; Russet Sheepskins Linings, 30 to 40c.; Harness 24 to 33c.; Buffed Cow, 13 to 15c.; Pebbled Cow, 11 to 15c.; Rough 23 to 26c.; Russet and Bridle, 54 to 55c.

**DRY GOODS.**—There is no special features to be noted in this. The fall distribution thus far has been a fair one, purchases being, as a rule, marked by moderation, and trade is of a healthy character. The cheap trips arranged with the C.P.R. and G.T.R. roads which will be begun on the 27th inst., are expected to attract a large number of buyers to the city, and many will doubtless do the bulk of their buying then. Prices in all lines are steadily maintained.

**DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.**—The usual fair jobbing distribution in drugs keeps up, and for heavy chemicals there is still a very fair enquiry. There is no weakening in bleaching powder, the late advance being well maintained, the sodas are also firm; cream tartar in light supply and the demand good. In drugs quinine remains dull, opium and morphia firm at advance, other lines unchanged. We quote:—Sal Soda 85 to 90c.; Bi-Carb Soda \$2.30 to \$2.40; Soda Ash, per 100 lbs., \$1.65 to \$1.75; Bichromate of Potash, per 100 lbs., \$8 to \$10.00; Borax, refined, 10c.; Cream Tartar crystals, 33 to 00c.; do. ground, 35 to 36c.; Tartaric Acid crystal 55 to 60c.; do. powder, 60 to 65c.; Citric Acid, 80 to 85c.; Caustic Soda, white, \$2.40 to \$2.60; Sugar of Lead, 9 to 11c.; Bleaching Powder, \$2.60 to \$2.75; Alum, \$1.60 to \$1.65; Copperas, per 100 lbs., \$1.00; Flowers Sulphur, per 100 lbs., \$2.60 to \$3; Roll Sulphur, \$2.00 to \$2.25; Sulphate of Copper, \$4.50 to \$5.00; Epsom Salts, \$1.25 to \$1.40; Saltpetre \$9.00 to \$9.40; American Quinine, 65 to 75c.; German Quinine, 75 to 80c.; Howard's Quinine, 90c. to \$1; Opium, \$6.00 to \$6.50; Morphia, \$3.00 to \$0.00; Gum Arabic sorts, 70 to 90c.; White, \$1 to \$1.25; Carbolic Acid, 45 to 50c.; Iodide Potassium, \$4.25 to 4.50 per lb.; Iodine, \$5.50 to \$6.00; Iodoform \$6.50 to \$7.00. Prices for essential oils are: Oil lemon \$2.00 to \$2.50; oil bergamot \$3.00 to \$3.50; Orange, \$3.50; oil peppermint, \$4.50 to \$4.75; Glycerine 25 to 26c.; Senna, 18 to 30c. English Camphor, 40c. American do. 35c.

**FISH.**—The main demand at the moment is for dry cod, for which about \$4.25 is asked; Nfld. herrings, \$4.25 to \$4.50; Cape Bretons, \$5.50; green cod, \$3.25 to \$3.50.

**HIDES, &c.**—Receipts of green hides have continued pretty large, but sales to tanners have fallen off, there being a disposition to curtail manufacture owing to full stocks of leather. We quote green hides 7½c. for No. 1.

6½c. for No. 2, 5½c. for No. 3. Toronto and Hamilton hides, 8½ to 8¾c. for No. 1; dry hides, 13½ to 14½c.; calfskins, 8c.; lambskins, 40 to 45c.

**GROCERIES.**—The movement of goods countrywards is fairly maintained; payments moderately good. Sugars are not so active, but there is no slackening in prices, granulated being 6½ to 6¾c. at refinery in lots, dark yellows 5½ to 5¾c., bright grades 5½ to 6c.; grocery raws 5½ to 6½c. Considerable interest is evinced at the action of one of the wholesale firms which did not come into the "guild." This one has made a trial importation of 200 brls. of Scotch granulated sugar which it is claimed they can sell at or slightly under combination prices. It is said further lots will follow, and results are anxiously looked for. Molasses maintains its firmness. 35c. being asked by holders for Barbadoes in lots, while 36 to 37c. would be asked for small quantities; syrups still scarce and high. We believe that enquiries made in American markets for molasses have not proved successful. Teas are but fairly active, the only demand being for Japans, and principally for moderate-priced grad s. First shipments of Kaisow teas by C. P. R. are now due; a cable from there reports some decline in the market. Coffees are in light request, with anticipation of lower prices. Spices maintain steadiness in most lines. We quote black pepper 16½ to 18c., white ditto 29 to 33c.; cloves 26 to 29c.; nutmegs 50 to 80c.; cassia 7c.; ginger 8 to 15c.; mace \$1.00 to \$1.05. First lots of new fruit are expected, via Liverpool, in about a fortnight or ten days, old stocks are well reduced, and Valencia raisins are worth 6 to 6½c., sultanas 6 to 6½c., Elemes 5½c.; currants 6 to 6½c.; prunes 4 to 5½c. as to quality. Rice is steady at card prices; tobaccos also firm at advance with a brisk demand at the factories. Lemon and citron peel are higher, owing to scarcity of stock abroad. Canned goods show a good movement in a wholesale way; we hear of sales of large lots of tomatoes to arrive at \$1.20 per dozen, jobbing price \$1.25 to \$1.30; peas \$1.40 to \$1.50; lobsters firmer at \$5 to \$5.25 a case; mackerel \$4.20 to \$4.30; salmon \$1.55 to \$1.60 a dozen.

**METALS AND HARDWARE.**—A fair enquiry still exists for pig iron, and some good sales of Gartsherrie, Calder and Summerlee are reported for shipment west, while a good many orders for future delivery have been placed. The market rules steady, and warrants are again cabled at 44/4d. Bar iron has also been moving pretty freely, large lots selling at \$2. Tin and Canada plates show no change, copper maintains firmness noted last week; tin, at home, has not yet fully recovered from decline last noted. We quote:—Summerlee and Langloan, \$20 to \$20.50; Gartsherrie, \$19.50 to \$20.00; Coltness, \$20.50 to \$21; Shotts, \$19.50; Eglinton and Dalmellington, \$18.50; Calder, \$20.00; Carnbroe, \$19.50; Hematite, \$23.00 to \$25.00; Siemens, No. 1, \$20 to \$21; Bar Iron, \$2.00 to \$2.05; Best refined \$2.30 to \$2.40; Siemens, \$2.00 to \$2.15; Canada Plates—Blaina, \$2.60; Tin Plates, Bradley Charcoal, \$5.60 to \$5.75; Charcoal I. C., \$3.90 to \$4.40; do. I. X., \$4.90 to \$5.40; Coke I. C., \$3.60 to \$3.75; Galvanized sheets, No. 28, 5c. 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., \$2.75; Staffordshire boiler plate, \$2.50; Common Sheet Iron, \$2.50; Steel Boiler Plate, \$2.50 to \$2.75; heads, \$4.00; Russian Sheet Iron, 10 to 11c. Lead, per 100 lbs.—Pig, \$3.75 to \$4; Sheet, \$4.25 to \$4.50; Shot, \$6.00 to \$6.50; best cast steel, 11 to 12c.; Spring, \$3.25 to \$3.50; Tire, \$2.75 to \$3.00; Sleigh shoe, \$2.50 to \$2.75; Round Machinery Steel, \$3.00 to 3.25; Ingot tin 24½ to 25c.; Bar Tin, 27 to 28c.; Ingot Copper, 11½ to 12½c.; Sheet Zinc, \$4.25 to \$5.00, Spelter, \$4.00 to \$4.25; Bright Iron Wire; Nos. 0 to 8, \$2.25 per 100 lbs., Annealed do. \$2.30.

**OILS, PAINTS AND GLASS.**—A third failure in this line, that of W. E. Elliott & Co., with liabilities of \$50,000 is reported, but no further troubles are now anticipated. Business is fair; linseed oil has been moving pretty freely at 63 for raw, and 66c. for boiled in ordinary lots; olive and castor oils as before; steam refined seal steady at 48 to 50c.; cod oil dull as before at 34 to 35c. for Nfd.; cod liver 70 to 75c. Leads, colors and glass are altogether unchanged. We quote:—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 whiting, 55 to 60c. Paris white, \$1.00 to \$1.15; Cookson's Venetian Red, \$1.75; other brands Venetian Red, \$1.50 to \$1.60; Yellow ochre, \$1.50; Spruce ochre, \$2.00 to \$3.00. Glass, \$1.45 per 50 feet for first break; \$1.55 for second break.

**WOOL.**—There is rather an easier tendency in the market, and sales of some considerable lots of Cape wool are reported at 14 to 14½c. In domestics and Australian there is no change in quotations.

**TORONTO MARKETS.**

TORONTO, Aug. 25th, 1887.

For this quiet season of the year the Toronto Stock Exchange has exhibited more than usual activity, without any alteration in prices. Most of the bankers are looking for a more animated market early next month when people will have returned from their holidays.

**THE TELFER MFG CO.**

Manufacturers of

**CORSETS, HOOP SKIRTS, BUSTLES,**

Ladies' and Gents Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supports, COMBINED CORSET FRONT AND CLASP. Dress Bone and Dress Extending Steels.

Johnson Street, Grand Opera House corner, Toronto, Ont. Adelaide Street West,

**STORAGE,** IN BOND OR FREE.

ADVANCES MADE.

**MITCHELL, MILLER & CO.**

Warehousemen,

45 & 91 Front Street East, TORONTO.

**STORAGE** OF

**Merchandise, Furniture, &c**

BOND OR FREE.

Advances Made. Warehouse Receipts Issued

**DICK, RIDOUT & CO.**

WAREHOUSES:

11 & 13 Front St. East, TORONTO. & Esplanade St. West,

Leading Wholesale Trade of Hamilton.

**Knox, Morgan & Co.** WHOLESALE Dry Goods & Smallwares, Hamilton, Ontario.

Our FALL IMPORTATIONS were passed in June, to avoid the Extra Duties under the NEW TARIFF, and Buyers can rely on prompt deliveries of immediate wants. OUR FALL SELECTIONS HAVE MET WITH MUCH SUCCESS, and on many lines we have cabled repeats.

Samples complete. See range before buying. We guarantee prices against legitimate competition.

**KNOX, MORGAN & CO.**



The subscribers offer to the regular trade their stock of

FINE OLD

**Brandies, Gins, Ports**

And SHERRIES.

Imported direct from place of production. Also, their blend of 6 Year Old Fine Canadian Whisky. They specially desire to call the attention of the Drug trade to the sterling quality of the above goods.

**JAMES TURNER & CO.** HAMILTON.

**ARRIVED DIRECT FROM JAPAN**

ex "Abyssinia,"

CHOICE and EXTRA CHOICEST

**New Crop Japan Teas.**

**BROWN, BALFOUR & CO.** HAMILTON.

**B. GREENING & CO.,**

Wire Manufacturers and Metal Perforators.

**VICTORIA WIRE MILLS,** HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

**ADAM HOPE & CO.**

WHOLESALE

**Hardware & Metal Merchants,**

HAMILTON,

OFFER FOR SALE EX WAREHOUSE,

Canada Plates, "Horton" and "Blaina." Charcoal Tin Plates, "Raven" and "Bradley." Coke Tin Plates, "Penlan." Galvanized Iron, "Redcliffe" and "Queen's Head."

Russia Iron, Sheet Zinc, &c., &c.

Will quote prices on application. Hamilton, Aug. 4, 1887.

**G. RICHARDSON & CO.**

Manufacturers of

Pickles, Sauces, Jellies, Jams.

Celebrated Bull's Head Brand Canned Goods.

Special Prices in Canned Tomatoes

Evaporated Apples and Maple Syrup.

200 QUEEN STREET EAST, TORONTO.

**PURE GOLD GOODS**

ARE THE BEST MADE.

ASK FOR THEM IN CANS, BOTTLES OR PACKAGES

Bank shares are firm, and in some cases strong. Dominion sold at 218, and closed with bids advanced  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 217 $\frac{1}{2}$ . There was a rise of 1 per cent. in Standard, to 130, which is now asked, with 129 $\frac{1}{2}$  bid. A fairly good business was done in Commerce at 123. The whole of the miscellaneous list was steady with but trifling changes for the week. The decline in Ontario Investment Association has had some influence on the shares of Loan Societies having their head offices in London, but otherwise loan shares are firm. Money on call is quoted at  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to 6% with very little inquiry.

**DRY GOODS.**—Houses in this line are preparing for a considerable number of visitors and buyers during the next two weeks. The millinery and fancy dry goods openings will attract a crowd, as they always do, and the Dominion and Industrial Exhibition is a drawing card. Stocks are in good shape, or will be by that time; and this market is year by year increasing its attractions for dry goods retailers.

Trade generally for the week seems to have been satisfactory for this season of the year. It is true that a good many merchants are still on their holidays; that the new crop has not yet begun to offer; and that until we have new grain and all at work, we shall not have a trade that can fairly be called active all over, but, notwithstanding these drawbacks, the general report is good, and a fair Fall trade may fairly be expected in most lines. We are left somewhat in doubt in the important grain trade, both as to the quantity likely to be offered, and as to the prices likely to rule for it. But, although the yield is now admitted to fall short of that of last year, it is nowhere represented as being seriously deficient; and in face of the very low prices which have ruled for the last harvest, any further decline would seem decidedly unlikely, unless it should appear that our prices are still being held up above those of the great ruling markets. Groceries have shown increased activity at steady prices. Leather and hardware trades rather quiet, but with an improved demand for building materials. Provisions have been active nearly all over and at firm prices. The dry goods trade reports small current orders, while millinery men are on the eve of their autumn openings.

**FLOUR AND MEAL.**—The late chronic dullness has remained unabated; very little demand has been heard for anything and very little change in the situation can be reported. There were some small sales in the latter part of last week at equal to \$3.60 for superior extra, and equal to \$3.50 for extra; and superior again changed hands on Tuesday at equal to \$3.60, the market closing with rather an improved demand and value steady as before. Bran, sold in the latter part of last week at equal to \$13.40 here; but at the close was probably still obtainable, to arrive, at this price. Oatmeal, has been moving only in small lots, and even in these slowly; prices have ranged from \$3.75 to 4-25, the latter for granulated.

**GRAIN.**—Has been offered very slowly as old has been almost exhausted unless in the shape of lots held over, and new has scarcely begun to offer. Wheat, scarce and wanted for local milling purposes, some demand having been heard for lots to ship east; prices have consequently been firm. The chief movement in round lots of No. 2 fall which sold on Friday at equal to 83c. and on Tuesday at equal to 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. here, when mixed wheat also changed hands at 81c. f. o. c.; spring very quiet, but No. 2 brought equal to 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. on Monday; the market closed quiet, but value seemed steady and former prices likely to be repeated, but car lots a cent at least below round lots. Oats, still rather scarce and in good demand but prices apparently rather unsettled; old mixed western sold in latter part of last week at 35 to 37c.; new, to arrive, at 35c., and heavy eastern at 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. on track; this week, old white to arrive, changed hands at 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. and at the close 34 to 35c. was bid for eastern. Barley, seems to have been selling in lots of old on p. t.; values are estimated at figures very widely apart accordingly as valuations belong to the class of buyers or sellers. On the street some loads of new have been sold at 50c., 57c. and at 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Peas, very scarce but with a good demand at steady prices; sold in latter part of last week at 58c., at which price more would probably have found a sale at the close.

**HIDES AND SKINS.**—There has been a steady sale of green hides at former prices; cured also have been wanted in picked lots and these have changed hands at 8c. Calfskins, green reluctantly taken as before in default of any demand for cured which remain purely nominal. Sheepskins, have continued to sell as before at 45 to 50c. for the best green, there being scarcely any country lots offered or wanted; experts allege that lambs have been thriving badly this season.

**HOPS.**—Some enquiry has been heard for last year's crop but at prices altogether below the views of holders; and in default of reaching an agreement on this point, buyers and sellers seem inclined to hold off until they have received some definite report of the new crop, very little information concerning which has yet been heard.

**PROVISIONS.**—Have generally continued fairly active. All of good quality butter offered has been wanted and at firm prices. Really choice store to good dairy has been readily taken for local consumption at 16 to 19c., the latter figure being for really choice; some trade-lots of mixed, but with all answering to medium store and lower thrown out, have sold at outside points at 16 to 17c.; no shipping lots on hand in this market, and any medium or inferior almost unsaleable, but we have heard of a few very small lots going at 15c., at 13c. and at 10c. Cheese is held firmly with small lots selling quietly at 12c.; trade-lots have been obtainable lower, but we doubt whether they could have been thus bought at the close.

**EGGS.**—A good demand at firm prices has prevailed from packers who have taken all the round lots offered at 14c. A little more movement is reported in mess pork at \$17 to 17.50, the inside for trade-lots of family. Long clear bacon has continued in active demand in tons and cases at steady prices, but outside this scarcely anything moving; prices steady at 8 to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; some few sales of Cumberland have sold at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for city use; rolls and bellies very scarce and consequently very quiet; a few bellies have been moved at 10 to 11c., the latter for boneless canvassed. Hams have sold freely and usually in small lots at 12 to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for smoked and canvassed, though some few sales of trade-lots of heavy-weight smoked are quoted at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Lard very dull; selling slowly and at easy prices, ranging from 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for large pails of Chicago, to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for small pails of Canadian. Dressed hogs.—Rather more offered, but all readily taken at \$7.50. Dried Apples.—Dealers still selling a few at 6c., and evaporated possibly obtainable at 14c., but trade lots apparently finished for this season. White beans.—Scarce and in good demand at firm prices; hand-picked have been worth \$1.25 to 1.40, trade-lots being probably saleable at the inside price; and common selling in default of better down to \$1.

**SALT.**—Quiet; a few sales of Liverpool to arrive have been made at 62 to 65c.; Canadian bagged quiet, with small lots held at 70c.; dairy unchanged, being slow of sale at 45c. per 56 lb. bag.

**TALLOW.**—Decidedly flat; dealers still reluctantly taking rough at 2c., and rendered at 4c., in default of any demand for trade-lots and the report that Montreal tallow has been bought at equal to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. laid down here.

**WOOL.**—Sales of good merchantable fleece have continued to be made at 23 to 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., and of rejected at 18 to 19c., but some country-holders refuse these prices. Squidown almost nominal at 25 to 26c., as there is scarcely any offered. Pulled wools of all sorts quiet and unchanged.

Leading Accountants and Assignees.

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We are also instructed to receive further tenders for 12 plots adjoining on Park and Lincoln streets which would accommodate 12 more buildings of similar size. The cost of the additional buildings would be probably \$1,000 each and when completed the whole sixteen isolated buildings would cover one acre more or less, making the whole to produce a gross nominal rental of \$3,400 a year.

The property must be sold, and we are prepared to receive tenders for the same and answer principals or their solicitors or authorized agents up to the 30th of September, 1887. Address

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**ROOFING,**

**Felt, Gravel & Slate,**

(PLAIN AND FANCY.)

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

Roofing Materials also on Hand,

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**LABELS** 500 gummed ready for sticking on merchandise, &c. Your name, business and address on all for only 35c. post paid. F. KIRKBY, Pub. Con. Richmond Hill, Ont.

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It is the strongest and largest Company doing an exclusive dwelling business in the United States, if not in the world. It now issues over 70,000 policies a year. No other like Company can show such growth and increase.

From year to year it spreads the base of its Pyramid and gains strength

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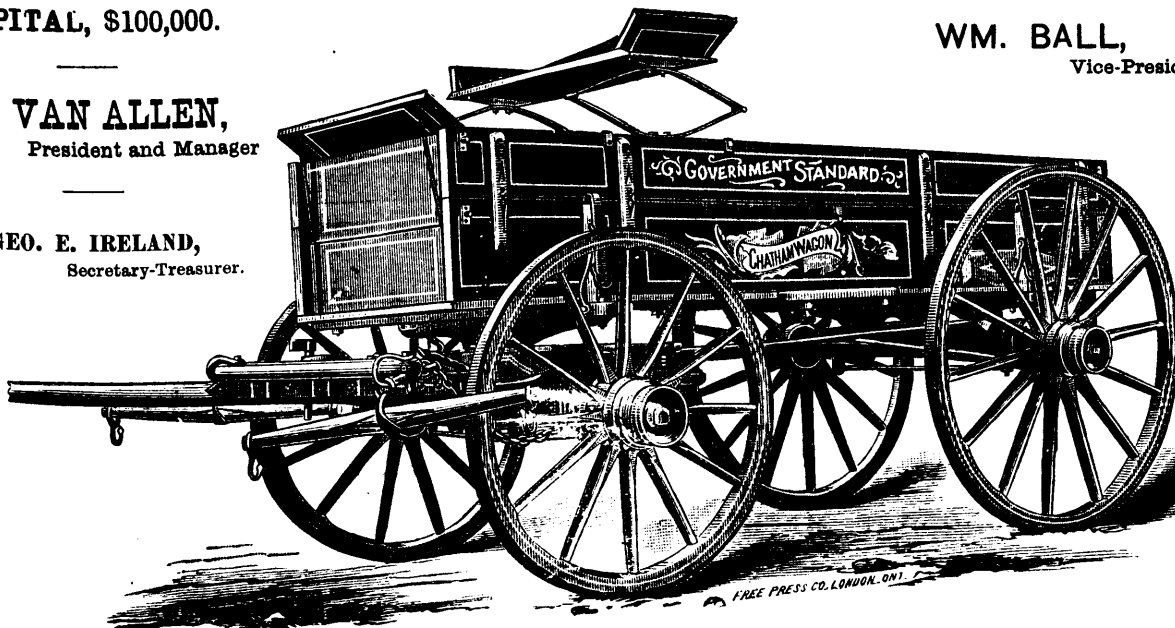
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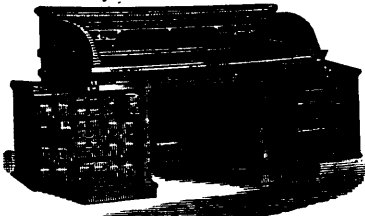
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Capital Authorized	.....	\$2,000,000
Subscribed	.....	1,630,000
Paid-Up	.....	322,412
Reserve Fund	.....	47,000
Total Assets	.....	1,568,681

### DEBENTURES.

The attention of Depositors in Savings Banks and  
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a liberal rate of interest, is invited to the Debentures  
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The Company's last annual statement and any  
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Standard Coffees,  
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 All widths and sizes. Sold by us or any dealer in this line  
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 will be offered for sale at public auction in blocks of  
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Terms of Sale—Bonus for timber payable in cash,  
 price of land payable in cash, a license fee also pay-  
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The land on which the timber grows to be sold  
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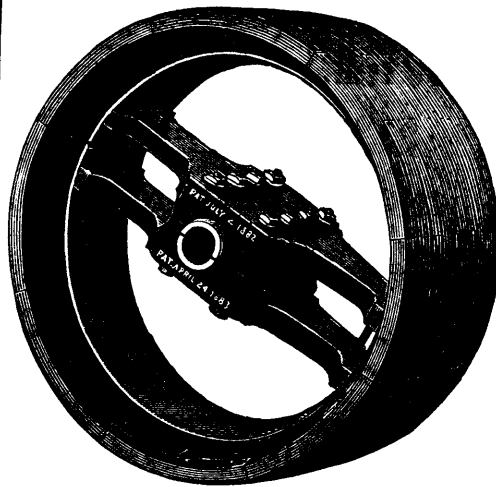
At the same time and place the Merchantable  
 Timber of not less than nine inches in diameter at  
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For full particulars please apply to Jas. C. Phipps,  
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No other paper to insert this advertisement with-  
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 Deputy of the Supt. Gen'l  
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Department of Indian Affairs,  
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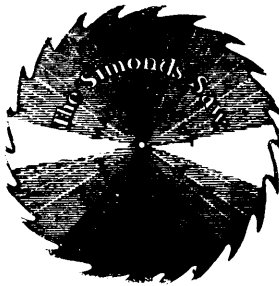
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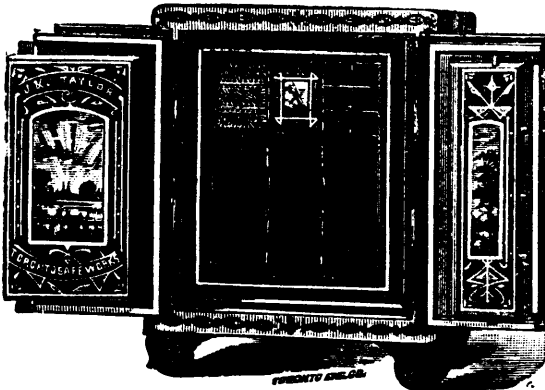
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All our Goods are manufactured by the "Simonds process."  
 Our CIRCULAR SAWS are unequalled. We manufacture the  
 Genuine HANLAN, LANCE TOOTH, DIAMOND, NEW IMPROVED  
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**TORONTO SAFE WORKS**



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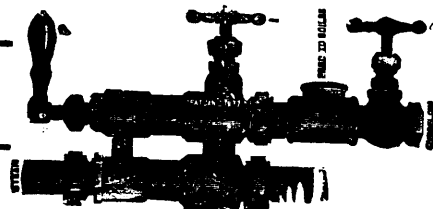
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**ENGINEERS, & PLUMBERS, BRASS WORK, COPPER WORK, EARTHENWARE,**  
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CEDAR OIL, for removing scales and sediment from  
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Life Assurance Society.

In Surplus, (namely the excess of accumulated  
funds over liabilities); in Premium Income, in  
the amount of Assurance in Force, in annual  
New Business, the Society exceeds every other  
life assurance company, and may be justly regarded  
as the largest and strongest organization of its kind  
in the world.

ASSETS, Jan. 1st, 1887..\$75,510,472.76

LIABILITIES, (4 per cent.  
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SURPLUS, (4 per ct. basis)\$16,355,875.76

Surplus, 4 1/2 per cent. basis, \$20,495,175.76.

The Surplus, on every basis of valuation, is larger  
than that of any other life assurance company in  
the world.

Outstanding Assurance ... \$411,779,098.00

New Assurance, 1886.... 111,540,203.00

Total Income, 1886..... 19,873,733.19

Premium Income, 1886.. 16,272,154.62

### IMPROVEMENT DURING THE YEAR

Increase of Prem. Income..\$2,810,475.40

Increase of Surplus. (Four  
per cent. basis) ..... 2,493,636.63

Increase of Assets..... 8,957,085.26

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W. ALEXANDER, - - Secretary.

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York Street, DUNDAS.

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Manufacture every description of  
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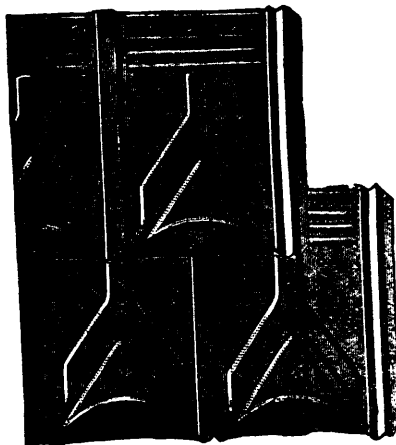
Trade Review & Insurance Chronicle.

This journal has completed its twentieth yearly  
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They make the most durable metal roof  
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They lessen your insurance. They are one-  
third the weight of wood. They are one-  
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on by ordinary workmen. A good roof is as  
important as a good foundation.  
Send for circulars and references. Sole  
manufacturers in Canada,  
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FROM FIRE BY

## AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS.

MILLS and WAREHOUSES equipped with  
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## Robt. Mitchell & Co.,

MONTREAL BRASS WORKS.

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Write for Estimates.

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## Canadian Air

## Gas Machine,

For Lighting Mills, Factories, Private  
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Designers and Manufacturers of

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HARDWOOD MANTELS,  
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# THE POLSON IRON WORKS CO

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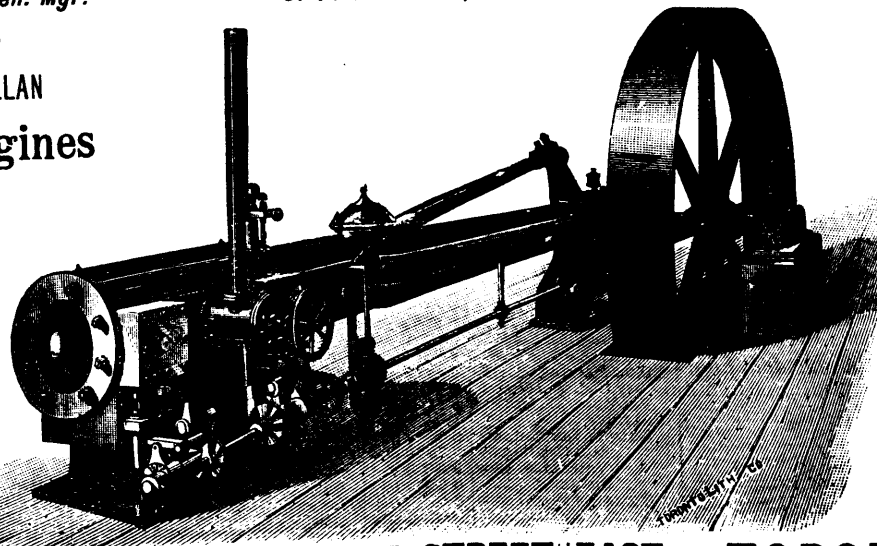
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**Millers' & Manufacturers' INSURANCE CO'Y,**  
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 3.—To reduce the cost of insurance to the lowest point consistent with the safe conduct of the business.

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 Incontestable and Unrestricted Policies Protected by the Non-Forfeiture Law of Maine.  
 Novel and attractive plans, combining cheap Insurance with profitable investment returns.  
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1876	102,822 14	715,944 64	2,214,093 00
1878	127,505 87	773,895 71	3,374,683 43
1880	141,402 81	911,132 93	3,881,479 14
1882	254,841 73	1,078,577 94	5,849,889 19
1884	278,379 65	1,274,897 24	6,844,404 04
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