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The Chartered Banks

BANK OF MONTREAL.
ESTABLISHED IN 1818.
Capital All Paid Up, \$12,000,000 Rest, 6,000,000
Rest,
HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL,
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
C. F. SMITHERS, Esq., President. Sir D. A. SMITH, Vice-President.
Gilbert Scott, Esg. A. T. Patterson, Esg.

Gilbert Scott, Esg. A. T. Patterson, Esq. Alex. Murray, Esq. Goo. A. Drummond, Esq. Hon. John Hamilton. Hugh McLennan, Esq. E. B. Greenshields, Esq. W. J. Buchanan, General Manager.
A. MACNIDER, Asst. Gen. Manager and Inspector. H. V. Merediht, Assistant Inspector. A. B. Buchanan, Sccretary, B. Buchanan, Sccretary,

Branches and Agencies in Canada :

MONTREAL, E. S. Clouston, Manager.

Almonte, Ont,	Halifax, N.S.	Picton, Ont.
Belleville, "	Hamilton, Ont.	Port Hope, Ont.
Brantford, "	Kingston, "	Quebec, Que.
Brockville, "	Lindsay, 🥶	Řegina, Ass'a.
Calgary, Alberta	London, 😶	Sarnia, Oat.
Chatham, "	Moncton, N.B.	Stratford, Ont.
Chatham, N.B.	Ottawa, Ont,	St. John, N.B.
Cornwall, Ont.	Perth, "	St. Mary's, Ont.
Goderich, "	Peterboro', Ont.	Toronto, "
Guelph, "	Winnipeg, Man.	· · ·

Cheipn, Winnipeg, Man. Agents in Great Britain, -London, Bank of Mon-treal, 22 Abchurch Lane, E. C., C. Ashworth, Manager, London Committee-E. H. King, Esq., Chairman, Robert Gillespie, Esq. Bankers in Great Britain,-London, the Bank of Fanghand; The Union Bank of London; The London and Westminster Bank. Liverpool, The Bank of Liverpool, Scotland, The British Linen, Company and Branches. Branches.

Arepoor, including the orthogonal company and itranches, algents in the United States.—New York, Walter Watson and Alex, Lang, 59 Wall Street, Chicago, Bank of Montreal, W. Munro, Manager; R. Y. Heb-den, Asst, Manager. Bankers in the United States.—New York, The Banks: Boston, The Merchants' National Bank; Bank, Boston, The Merchants' National Bank; Bank, Toston, The Merchants' National Bank; Huffalo, Bank of Commerce in Buffalo; San Francisco, The Bank of British Golumbia. Colonial and Foreign Correspondents.—St. John's, Newfoundland, The Bank of British Golumbia, New Zealand, The Bank of New Zealand, New Zealand, The Bank of New Zealand, New Grenub, Notes and Letters of Credit for

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

THE BANK OF TORONTO. CANADA.

o-Incorporated 1888,---

Paid-up Capital, \$2,000,000. Rest, \$1,150,000

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-IID Capacity DIRECTORS : (ECORGE GOODERHAM, - President, WM, H. BEATTY, - - Vice-President, W. Geo, Gooderham, Henry Cawihra,

Head Office, Toronto.

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

BRANCHES :

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BANKERS :

London, Eng., The Ci y Bank, Limited; New York, National Bank of Comm ree. Collections m; de on the best terms,

BANQUE VILLE-MARIE. HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

Capital Authorized, - - - \$500,000 Capital Subscribed, - - - 500,000 500,000. DIRECTORS :

Diffectories: W. Weir, Pres.; J. G. Davie, Vice-Pres.; The Hon. A. H. Paquet, Sommorville Woir, John McDougall, C.F. Viuet, Ubaldo Garand, Cashier, Branch at Berthior, - - A. Gariopy, Manuger, Branch at Louisoville, F. X. O. Lacoursiore, " Branch at Nicolet, - - C.A. Sylvestre, " Branch at Nicolet, - - C.A. Sylvestre, " Branch at St. Cosaire, - J. A. Theohere, " Branch at Pt. St., Charles (eily), W.J.E. Wall, " Accent at New York:

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

The Chartered Banks. THE BANK OF BRITISH

NORTH AMERICA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. Paid-up Capital, - £1,000,000 Stg.

London Office, 3 Clement's Lane, Lombard St., E.C.

COURT OF	DIRECTORS :
	H. J. B. Kendall. J. J. Kingsford. Frederic Lubbock. A. H. Philpotts. J. Murray Robertson. A. G. Wallis.

Head Office in Canada, - St. James Street, Montreal. R. R. GRINDLEY, General Manager. Branches and Agencies in Canada: Lon

Bra Par Har

don	Kingston	St. John, N.B.
ntford	Oltawa	Fredericton, N. B.
is	Montreal	Halifax, N. S.
niiton	Quebec	Victoria, B.C.
	Toronto	Winnipeg, Man.
A	ents in the Uni	ited States :

NEW YORK-D. A. McTavish and H. Stike-

man. Agents, SAN FRANCISCO-W. Lawson and C. E. Tay-

SAN FILANCISCO-W. Lawson and C. E. Tay-tor, Agents. LONDON BANKERIS-The Bank of England and Messrs, Glyn & Co. FOREIGN AGENTS-Liverpool-Bank of Liv-erpool. Australia-Union Bank of Australia, Bank of New Zeahand, Colonial Bank of New Zea-land. India, China and Japan-Chartered Mercautile Bank of India, London and China; Agra Bank, Limited. West Indies-Colonial Bank. Paris-Messrs. Marcuard, Krauss & Co. Lyons-Credit Lyonnais.

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Brockville, Ont.	Morrisburg, Ont.	St. Hyacinthe.
Clinton, Ont.	Norwich, Ont.	St. Thomas, Ont.
Exeter, Ont.	Owen Sound, Ont.	Toronto, Ont.
Hamilton, Ont.	Ridgetown, Ont,	Trenton, Ont,
London, Ónt,	Smiths Falls, Out.	Waterloo, Ont.
Meaford, Ont.		Woodstock, Ont.
	. ~	

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New Brunswick-Tank of New Brunswick-New Brunswick-Tank of New Brunswick-Nova Scotia-Halifax Banking Company, Prince Edward Island - Bank of Nova Scotia, Char-lottetown and Summerside. Newfoundlaud - Commercial Bank of Newfound-land, St, John's.

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AGENTS IN UNITED STATES, New York – Mechanics' National Bank; Messrs, W; Watson and Alex, Lang, Agents Bank of Montreal; Messrs, Morton, Bliss & Co. Baston-Merchanis' Na-tional Bank, Portland-Casco National Bank, Chica-co-First National Bank, Clevelaud – Commercial National Bank. Detroit-Mechanics Bank, Buffalo –Third National Bank, Mitwankee-Wisconsin Mar-ine and Fire Insurance Co. Bank, Interna, Montana –First National Bank, Butte, Montana-First Na-tional Bank, Toleclo-Second National Bank, Collections much is all parts of the Denuise and Res.

Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and re-turns promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange.

Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of the

OF CANADA.
Cupital,
Head Office, • Montreal.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
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GEORGE HAGUE, - General Manager. W. N. Anderson, Superintendent of Branches.
BRANCHES IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC :

15.11	15	Ouebec.
Belleville.	Kingston,	
Berlin.	Kingston.	Renfrew.
Brampton.	Montreal.	Sherbrooke, Que
Chatham.	Mitchell.	Stratford.
Galt.	Napance.	St. Johns, Que.
Gananoque.	Ottawa.	St. Thomas.
Hamilton.	Owen Sound,	Toronto,
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Owen Sound. Walkerton. Ingersoli, Kincardine. Perth. Prescott. Windsor. BRANCHES IN MANITOBA:

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

ewhere Agency in New York-6r Wall St., Messrs. Henry Hague and John B. Harris, Jr., Agents. Bankers in New York-The Bank of New York,

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A general banking business transacted. Money received on deposit, and current rates of interest allowed.

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

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1835.

Capital Paid-Up,	\$1,200,000
Reserve,	- 200,000
T	Ducaldant

JACQUES GRENIER, - - - President. A. A. TROTTIER, - - - - Cashier.

Branch Three Rivers, P.Q., P. E. Panneton, Manager. Agency St. Remi, P.Q., C. Bédard, Agent.

FOREIGN AGENTS:

London, England.—The Alliance Bank, Limited, New York.—National Bank of the Republic. Quebec Branch.—E. C. Barrow, Manager.

LA BANQUE NATIONALE. s tites HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.

Capital Paid-up, - - - - - - \$2,00,000

DIRECTORS :

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BRANOITE	S: · ·

Montreal-C. A. Vallée, Manager. Sherbrooke-John Campbell, Manager. Ottawa-C. H. Carrière, Manager.

AGENTS :

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

Ar Correspondence respectfully solicited.

and sold.

Letters of Credit issued, available in China, Japan, and other foreign countries. Collections made on favorable terms.

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The Chartered Banks.

THE MERCHANTS BANK

The Chartered Banks.

THE CANADIAN					
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B. E. WALKER, General Manager.					
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Commercial credits issued for use in Europe, the East and West Indics, China, Japan and South					

East and West Indies, China, Japan America. merica. Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold. Collections made on the most favorable terms. Interest allowed on deposits.

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New York-The American Exchange National Bank, London, England-The Bank of Scotland. Chicago Correspondent-The American Exchange National Bank.

THE DOMINION BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this institution has been this day declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the banking-house inthis city on and after MONDAY, THE 2ND DAY OF MAY NEXT.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of April next, both days inclusive.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking house in this city, at 12 o' clock noon, on Wednesday, the 25th day of May next.

By order of the Board,

R. H. BETHUNE, Cashier,

Toronto, 24th March, 1887.

La Banque Jacques Cartier.

• • • Capital Authorized, Capital Subscribed. \$500,000

Uapital Subsoribed, Directors. ALPH. DESJARDINS, Esq. M.P., President. A.S. Hamelin, Esq., Vice-President. J.L. Cassidy, Esq. Lucion Hunt, Esq. J. U. Villeneuve, Esq. A.L. DEMARTIONY, Cashior. Branch at Beauharnols—J. A. Cooke, Manager. Branch at St. Hyacinthe—A. Clement, Manager. Branch at St. Hyacinthe—A. Clement, Manager. Branch at Yaloyfiold—C, H. Hamel, Manager. Branch at Fraserville—J. F. Pelland, Manager. Agents in New York—Nat. Bank of the Republic. Agents in London, Eng.—Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co.

MARITIME BANK OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

HEAD	OF	TICE,		-	-		ST	. JO	HN, N.B.
Capital	Paid	l-Up,		-		-		-	\$321,900
Rest, ·	-	-	-		-		-	-	60,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :

THOS. MACLELLAN, President, JER. HARRISON, Merchant, Vice-President, JOHN TAPLEY [of Tapley Bros, Indiantown], JNO, McMILLAN [of J. & A. McMillan, Booksellers]. A. A. STERLING, Fredericton.

Agency-Fredericton. A.'S. Murray, Agent, Agency-Woodstock. G. W. Vanwart, Agent.

The Chartered Banks.

BANK OF HAMILTON. CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, - - - - - \$1,000,000 RESERVE FUND, - - - - - 300,000 HEAD OFFICE, - HAMILTON.

Directors :

HEAD UFFICE, - HAMLTON.
Directors:
JOHN STUART., President,
A, G. Ramsay, Egg. Dennis Moore, Esg.
Charles Gurney, Esg. John Frootor, Esg.
George Roach, Esg.
E. A. Colquhoun, Gashier.
H. S. Steven, Assistant Cashier.
Agencies. - Alliston-A. M. Kirkland, Agent.
Cayuga-J. H. Stuart, Acting Agent. Georgetown
-H. IL. Watson, Agent. Hagersville-M. M. Livringstone, Agent. Listowel-HI, II, O'Reilly, Agent.
Milton-J. Butterfield, Agent. Orangeville-R. T.
Haun, Agent. Fort Elgin-W. Coarbould, Agent Tottonham-H. C. Aitkon, Agent. Winson, Agent
Magent. Port Elgin-W. Coarbould, Agent Agent in New York-The Bank of Montreal.
Agents in London, Eng.-The National Bank of Scotland.

Scotland.

BANK OF OTTAWA. OTTAWA.

Capital (all paid-up) - - - - - \$1,000,000 Rest, - - - - - - - - - 260,000 President.

DIRECTORS :

C. T. Bate, Esq., R. Blackburn, Esq., Hon. George Bryson, Hon. R. L. Church, Alex, Fraser, Esq., Geo. Hay, Esq., Jaha Mather, Esq. GEO. BURN, Cashier.

Branches-Arnprior, Pembroke, Winnipeg, Man., Carlton Place, Ont. Agents in Canada, New York and Chicago, Bank of Montreal. Agents in London, Eng., Alliance Bank.

BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA.

DAINQUE D HOURILIAGA, Capital Paid-Up, . . . \$710,100 Reserve Fund, . . . 100,000 F. X. ST. CHARLES,PRESIDENT A. D. PARANT,CASHIER HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL BRANCHES, Three Rivers, H. N. Boire, Manager, Joliette-J. H. Ostigny, Manager. Sorel-M. Dorval, Manager, East End Abattoirs. COURRESPONDENTS, LONDON, England-The Clydes-dale Bank (Limited). Paris, France-Credit Lyonnais, New York-The National Park Bank. Boston-The Maverick National Bank, Collections made through-out Canada at the cheapest rates, out Canada at the cheapest rates,

THE CENTRAL BANK

OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. Capital Authorized, - - \$1,000,000 Capital Subscribed, - - - 500,000 - - -Capital Paid Up -410,000

Capital L'aid-Up - 410,000
DAVID BLAIN, Esq., President.
SAM'L TREES, Esq., Vice-President.
DIRECTORS :
H. P. Dwight, A. M cLean Howard.
C. Blackett Robinson.
K. Chisholm, M.P.P. D. McDonald.
A. A. ALLEN, Cashier.
Agents in Canada - Ganadian Bank of Commerce.
Agents in New York - Importers' and Traders'
National Bank, Agents in London, England, National Bank of Scotland, London.

THE WESTERN BANK OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, OSHAWA, ONT. Capital Authorized, - - - - \$1,000,000 Capital Subscribed, - - - - 500,000 Capital Paid-up, - - - - - 410,000

Capital Paid-up, - - - 410,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
JOHN COWAN, Esq., President,
REUBEN S. HAMLIN, Esq., Vice-President,
W. F. Cowan, Esq.
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Robert McIntosh, M.D.
J. A. Gibson, Esq.
T. H. McNILLAN, - Cashier.
Branches - Midland, Tilsonburg, New Hamburg,
Whitby and Milibrook.
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on all parts of the Dominion. Sterling and American
Exchange bought and sold.
Correspondents at New York and in Canada—The
Merchants Bank of Canada.
London, England—The
Royal Bank of Scotland.

	TANDARI	
Ċ	F OANADA	A .
Capital Pai Reserve Fu		\$1,000,000 300,000
HEA	D OFFICE, TOR	отто,
	DIRECTORS :	
W. F. COWAN,	President.	
	IOHN BURN	S, Vice-President.
W. F. Allen.		Dr. G. D. Morton.
A. T. Todd,		R. C. Jamieson.
	AGENOIES :	
Bowmanville.	Campbellford.	Markham,
Bradford.	Cannington.	Newcastle.
Brantford.	Colborne.	Parkdale,
Brighton.	Harriston.	Picton.
l	BANKERS.	
New York and M	Iontreal—Bank of M	fontreal.
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All Banking bu	siness promptly att	ended to. Corres-
pondence solicite	d. L. BRODIE, Casi	
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John Morison, Esq.	Beni, Cronyn, Esa,
Thos. Kent, Esq.	F. B. Leys, Esq. Thos. Long, Esq.
John Leys, Esq.	
HEAD OFFIC	E, LONDON, ONT.
A. M. SMART	Cashier.

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Authorized Capital,	\$1,500,000
Capital Paid-Up,	1,449,488
Reserve Fund,	375,000
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CAPITAL, \$3,000,000.

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THE Ontario Investment Associa'n (LIMITED),

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 Capital Paid Up,
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 Reserve Fund,
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Dominion Savings & Investment Soc. LONDON, · ONTARIO,

Incornorated 1872.

Capital, \$1,000,000.00
Subscribed, 1,000,000.00
Paid-up 868,840,28
Reserve Fund, 149,000.00
Contingent Fund, 963.12
Loans made on Farm and City Property on the most
favorable terms. Municipal and School Section De-
bentures purchased,
Money received on denosit and interest allowed thereon.

F. B. LEYS, Manager.

The London Loan Co'y of Canada.

Subscribed Capital, \$660,700.00; Reserve and Con-tingent Fund, \$40,755.54; Assets, \$899,316.30, Directors-THOMAS KENT, President ; JAS, OWREV, Vice-President; Thomas McCormick, Geo, D. Suther-laud, J. A. Nelles, M.D., W. Puddicome, Audrew Weldon.

Manager-MALCOLM J. KRNT, Solicifors-Gibbons, McNab, Mulkern & Karper, Bankers-Merchants Bank of Canada,

Applications are invited for an investment of \$100,000 Debentures at 5 p.c., interest payable half-yearly.

OFFICE - Albien Block, No. 433 Richmond Street, London. Ont.



The Chartered Banks.

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G. W. YARKER, GENERAL MANAGER.

Branches :--Aurora, Chatham, Guelph, Kingston, Lon-don, Newmarket, Simcoe, St. Mary's, Strathroy, Tilsonburg, Toronto, Winnipeg and Yorkville. New York, - American Exchange National Bank Boston, - The Maverick National Bank Great Britain, - The National Bank of Scotland

ST. STEPHEN'S BANK. Incorporated 1836.

\$200,000 25,000

President. Cashier,

J. F. GRANT, AGENTS, AGENTS, London-Messrs, Glynn, 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.

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OF NEWFOUNDLAND, ST. JOHNS, NFL'D. -. -Established 1857. Incorporated 1858.

Capital, Reserve, · · · · · · · \$306,000 . HENRY COOKE, Manager. H. D. CARTER, Chief Accountant.

Collections made on favorable terms.

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THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF MANITOBA.

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

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

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ROBT. N. C. CONNAL.

MONTREAL AND GLASGOW,

Commission Merchant and Importer.

Agent for The Shott's Pig Iron Co., Johnson's Portland Coment, Fonnor's Boiled Linseed Oil, dealor in Chemicals, Metala, Oils, &o., of all des-oription. Direct import orders solicited. Telephone No. 1251. s.

The Chartered Banks.

BANK. ONTARIO Capital Paid-Up, - - - \$1,500,000 Reserve Fund, - - - - - 500,000

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

DIRECTORS.-SI: WM. P. HOWLAND, President; DONALD MACKAY, ESQ., Vice-President; Hon. C. F. Fraser, G. M. Ross, ESQ., R. K. Burgess, ESq., A. M. Smith, ESQ., G. R. R. Cockburn, ESq. C. HOLLAND, General Manager.

C. HOLLAND, General Manager. BRANCHES-BOWMANVILL, Guelph, Lindsay, Cornwall, Montreal, Mount Forest, Newmarket, Ottawa, Peter-boro', Port Perry, Port Arthur, Whitby, Winnipeg, Man., and 476 Queen Street West, Toronto. AGENTS - London, Eng. - Alliance Bank, Bank of Montreal. New York-The Bank of the State of New York; Messrs, Walter Watson and Alex, Lang. Boston-Tremont National Bank, Chicago-Bank of Montreal, Oswego-First National Bank, St. Paul -Merchants' National Bank, Nova Scotia-Peoples' Bank, Halifax, New Brunswick-Bank of Montreal, St. Stephen, N.B. P. E. Island-Merchants' Bank of Halifax at Charlottetown.

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Branch-Napierville, J. Molleur, Agent. Capital Subscribed, - - \$540,000 Authorized, - - 1,000,000 Capital Paid In - 226,420 Authorized, -Capital Paid In -Acent:--Montreal, La Banque du Peuple; New York, Bank of Montreal; Boston, Maverick Nat. Bank.

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Oceanic Steamships.	Oceanic Steamships.	Railways,
Allan Line.	ROYAL MAIL	
	DOMINION LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.	
Under Contract with the Governments of Canada ana Newfoundland for the Conveyance of Mails,		Intercolonial Railway.
	Tons. Tons.	WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
1886—Winter Arrangements—1887	Montreal	Commencing November 22nd, 1886.
This Company's Lines are composed of the following Double Engine Clyde built IRON STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tight compariments, are un- surpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern Improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have made the fasters five on record.	Dominion	Through Express Passenger Trains run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:
	SAILING DATES. From Portland. From Halifax.	Leave Lovis
Vessels. Tonnage. Commanders. Numidiaa	*Sarmia7th Mch., Thurs19th Mch., Sat. •Oregen3tst Mch, Thurs19th Mch., Sat. •Vancouver.14th Apl., Thurs16th Apl., Sat. •Sarnia28th Apl., Thurs30th Apl., Sat.	Trois Pistoles
Carthagenian	*Vancouver.14th Apl., Thurs10th Apl., Sat. *Sarnia28th Apl., Thurs30th Apl., Sat.	Campbellton
Carthagenian	Bristol Service. (For Avonmouth Deck). From Portland,	Bathurst
Polynesian	Ontario	Moncton
Peruvian	Rates of Passage from Montreal.	Halifax
Caspian	Cabin, \$57.50 to \$82.50, according to Steamer and berth. Second cabin, \$35.50. Steerage at lowest rates. Prepaid steerage tickets issued at the lowest rates.	p.m. connect at Point Levis with these trains. The trains to Halifax and Saint John run through to
Austrian	• These Steamers have Saloons, State-rooms, Music-	their destinations on Sundays.
Prussian	but little motion is felt, and are handsomely furnished, and they carry neither cattle nor sheep.	The sleeping car, leaving Montreal on Monday, Wed- nesday and Friday, runs through to Halifax, and the one leaving on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, to
Buenos Ayrean	but little motion is felt, and are handsomely furnished, and they carry neither cattle nor sheep. Through Tickets can be had at all the principal Grand Trunk Railway Ticket Offices in Canada, and Through Bills of Lading are granted to and from all parts of Canada.	Saint John. All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.
Grecian	Through Bills of Lading are granted to and from all parts of Canada,	Through Tickets may be obtained via rail and steamer to all points on the Lower St, Lawrence and in the Maritime Provinces.
Phone	For Freight or Passage, apply in London to Mc- Ilwraith, McEacham & Co., 5 Frenchurch street ; in	For tickets and all information in regard to passenger, fares, rates of freight, train arrangements, &c.,
Lucerne	For Freight or Passage, apply in London to Mc- Ilwraith, McEacham & Co., 5 Frenchurch street; in Liverpool, to Finn, Main & Montgomery, 24 James Street; in Quebec, to W. M. Macpherson; at all Grand Trunk Railway Offices, or to	Apply to
Acadian	DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,	G. W. ROBINSON,
being only five days between land to land.	Exchange Court, Montreal	Eastern Freight & Passenger Agent, 1363 Sr. JAMES Sr.,
The Steamers of the LIVERPOOL MAIL SERVICE	Accountants, Agents, &c.	Opposite St. Lawrence Hall,
	[For Legal Cards see other pages.]	D. POTTINGER,
Sailing from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, and from Halifax on SATURDAYS, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be	JAMES C. MACKINTOSH,	Chief Superintendent
despatched,	Banker and Broker. HALIFAX, N.S.	Railway Office, Moncton, N.B., November 16th, 1885.
Rates of Passage from Montreal via Halifax : Cabin\$58.75, \$73.75 and \$83.75 (According to Accommodation.)	Special attention given to investments in sound	
(According to Accommodation.) Intermediate\$35,50		Legal.
Steerage\$20.50 FROM HALIFAX.	Business information afforded to customers.	Montreal.
Peruvian		CHURCH, CHAPLEAU, HALL & NICOLLS,
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At TWO o'clock P.M., Or on the arrival of the Intercolonial Railway Train	U	HON. L. RUGGLES CHURCH, Q.C., HON. J. A. CHAPLEAU, Q.C., M.P., JOHN S. HALL, JR., M.P.P.,
from the West. FROM PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL via HALIFAX.		ARMINE D. NICOLLS.
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Circassian	JUEN M. M. DUFT.	Advocates, Barristers, Solicitors, &c.
At one o'clock, P. M., or on the arrival of the Grand Trunk Train from the West.	Accountant and Insurance Adjuster.	DONALD MACMASTER, Q.C. M. HUTCHINSON, B.G.E. ROBT, S. WEIR, B.C.L. F. S. MAGLENNAN, B.G.L.
Persons desirous of bringing their friends from Britain can obtain Passage Certificates at lowest vates.	Commissioner for Canada and	
An experienced surgeon carried on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for. Through Bills of Lading granted at Liverpool and	New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Maine, Vermeni and Illinois	Peterborough, Ont.
Glasgow, and at Continental Ports, to all points in Canada and Western States, via Halifax. Boston	IBSUHR OF MARRIAGE LICHNERS, 118 ST. JAMES STREET,	E, B. EDWARDS, Barristor, &c.
Through Bills of Lading granted at Liverpool and Glasgow, and at Continental Ports, to all points in Canada and Western States, via Halifax, Boston, Baltimore, Quebec and Montreal; and from all Rail way Stations in Canada and the United States to Liver	Opposite Post Office.	Ll: Barristor, &o.
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For Freight, Passage or other information, apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quai d'Orleans, Havre; Alex, Hunter, A cue Gluck, Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns, Antwerp; Ruys & Co., Rotterdam ; C. Huro, Hamburg: James Moss & Co., Retreburg;	D ⁻ Accountant, J. P., and Commissioner	Darristers, Suitciturs, Etc.
Richard Berns, Antwerp ; Ruys & Co., Rotterdam ; C. Hugo, Hamburg ; James Moss & Co., Bardeau	For Quebec and Ontario, 110 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.	C. W. HATTON. R. E. WOOD, B.A.
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Queenstown: Montgomerie & Workman, 17 Grace- church st., London; James & Alex Allan, 70 Great	J. W. & E. C. HOPKINS,	Barrister, Solicitor, Etc.
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& Alden, 207 Broadway, New York, 201 Washington street, Bosion, or to	OF REAL ESTATE, Montreal.	EDWARDS MEBRILL, Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, &c.,
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THE GREATEST ROCK & ORE CRUSHER ON EARTH.

Guaranteed to do DOUBLE the work of any other now in use, receiving and aischarging the same size stone. Simple in Construction, Powerful and Durable.







E. & C. GURNEY & CO., E. & C. GURNEY & CO., 4\$7 St.Paul Street, Montreal. Rupert Street, Winnipeg, Man



MANUFACTURERS OF

THIS HOTEL WAS OPENED on the First of May, 159, by the former Proprietor, so long and favor-ably known throughout Canada, the United States and British Empire, who has spared no expense in entirely re-furnishing the whole house; also adding all modern improvements, which will consider ship enhance the already enviable popularity of this vartclass Hotel. frat-class Hotel.

H. HOGAN, Proprietor. B. MONTGOMERY, Manager.

THE RUSSELL. OTTAWA, THE PALACE HOTEL OF CANADA.

This magnificent new Hotel, fitted up in the most modern style, is now re-opened. The Russell contains accommodation for over Four Hundred Guests, with passenger and baggage elevators, and commands a splendid view of the City, Parliamentary grounds, river and canal. Visitors to the capital having business with the Government find it most convenient to stop at the Russell, where they can always meet the leading public men. The entire Hotel is supplied with escapes, and in case of fire there would not be any confusion er danger. Every attention paid to Guests.

KENLY & ST. JACQUES, Prop'rs.







Machinery for Sale.	TWO THRESHING MACHINES. Refitted.	5 ROTARY PUMPS. Various sizes.
	A NUMBER OF SMALL MEAT CHOPPERS.	TWO CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS.
WATER WHEELS. The following is a	POWER MEAT CHOPPER. 32 in block.	TWO BRICK MACHINES, and one TILE do.
list of water wheels for sale by H. W. PET- (RIE, Machine Dealer, BRANTFORD, Ont.	ONE EUREKA SMUTTER. First-class ma- chine.	ONE PAIR 52 in. FRENCH BUHR STONES, with Curb Hopper, Spindle, &c.
61 in. LEFFEL. Right hand. TWO 48 in. SIMPSON TURBINES.	CABLE WHEELS and ENDLESS WIRE ROPE, for Transmittion of Power.	ONE PAIR 36 in. BUHR STONES, with all parts.
	ONE PATTERSON FEED GRINDER.	ONE GRAIN CRUSHER. Maxwell make.
48 in. TYLER WHEEL. Left hand.	ONE CORN HUSKER. Sells make.	ONE NIAGARA CORN SHELLER. Noyes
42 in. TURBINE. Right hand.	ONE 1RON OIL TANK. 50 gallon.	make, Buffalo, N.Y.
42 in. CANADIAN TURBINE. Left hand.	ONE SET OF BUTTER TUB MACHINES.	ONE BURRELL CORN SHELLER. Hand or power.
42 in. TYLER. Left hand.	ONE WIARD SULKY PLOW. Cockshutt	
40 in. DOUBLE TURBINE.	make.	TWO AIR PUMPS.
TWO 33 in, LEFFELS. Left hand,	CARD OR PAPER CUTTER. For printers or bookbinders.	ONE HAND FIRE ENGINE.
303 in. LEFFELS. Left hand.	······································	TWO SETS OF BISCUIT MACHINERY.
30 in. TURBINE. Left hand.	SODA WATER APPARATUS. Tufft's make. Boston, Mass.	FRUIT EVAPORATORS. Several prizes.
15 in, GALT ARCHIMEDIAN TURBINE.	SET OF MALT CRUSHING ROLLS in iron	LACE CUTTERS and LACING, large stock.
Right hand.	frame.	SPEED INDICATORS. Only one dollar:
134 in. LEFFEL. Brass gates. Left hand.	POWER CUTTING BOX. Maxwell make.	sent postpaid.
Above wheels are being thoroughly over-	TWO BARK MILLS. For Tanners use.	BOILER PURGER. Try a sample lot.
hauled by a practical builder of water wheels. Send for descriptive catalogue.	LEATHE : SPLITTER. Heavy machine. ONE FRENCH WATER FILTER. Same	TUBE EXPANDERS and CLEANERS, All sizes.
H. W. Petrie, Brantford, Ont.	ONE FRENCH WATER FILTER. Same make as used by the Nile Expedition.	MERRY GRINDERS and WHEELS. All
MISCELLANEOUS MACHINERY for sale by H. W. PETRIE, BRANTFORD, Ont.	ONE CORN and COB MILL. Noy's make.	sizes.
ONE 12 ft, WIND-MILL.	Buffalo.	A large stock of Engines, Boilers, Iron and Woodworking Machinery. Always on hand,
ELECTRIC LIGHT DYNAMO for 2 Arc	FLOUR TRIERS kept constantly in stock.	Don't forget to send for a copy of my new
Lights.	OANNING MACHINERY. , A complete outfit.	No. 13 Catalogue, Address,
CLOVER HULLER and CLEANER. Saw-	5 HYDRAULIC RAMS of various capacities.	H. W. PETRIE,
yer make.	STEAM ROCK DRILL.	Brantford, Ont.
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HAPPY THOUGHT COOKING RANGE

This Range is adapted with or without Hot Water Attachments.

IT IS SIMPLY PERFECT IN CONSTRUCTION, AND IN BEAUTY OF DESIGN AND FINE FINISH THERE IS NOTHING IN THE MARKET TO SURPASS IT.

THE RANGE IS FITTED WITH

SMITH'S PATENT DUPLEX GRATE.

For which I have the exclusive right to manufacture in the Dominion.

In the matter of fuel it economises about **50 per cent**, and the fire can be kept in from January to December without any accumulation of clinkers (an immense advantage), these being thrown out by an attachment for that purpose. Wherever these Stoves, with the

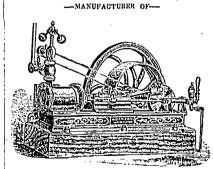
CELEBRATED DUPLEX GRATE,

are introduced, orders come freely. Dealers will do well to correspond either direct or with the Eastern Agency, 422 St. Paul Street, Montreal, where any information can be obtained. Catalogues furnished on application.

BUCK'S STOVE WORKS. BRANTFORD, ONT.

J. H. HANSON, 422 St. Paul St.,

MONTREAL. Telephone No. 1527.



GEO. C. MORRISON,

Steam Engines and Boilers,

OF ALL SIZES; ALSO

Steam Hammers and Woodyard Machinery.

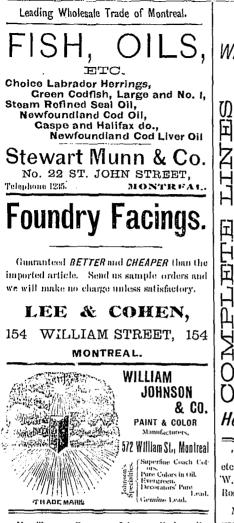
CAROLINE ST. (Near G.T. R. Traffic Station',

HAMILTON, ONT.

Mount Forest Steam Roller Mills, W. H. HENDERSON, Propr., Mount Forest, - Ont., Manufacturer of High Grade Standard Roller Flour and Oatmeals. Solicits a trial. Send for samples and prices.







Ma. THOMAS BALMER, of Ingersoll, has disposed of his stock to Mr. McKenzie, of Alvinston, and proposes shortly to remove to London, Ont.

Tux Toronto *Tribune* Publishing company has assigned. The paper, of which Hon. T. W. Anglin was editor, ceased publication three weeks ago.

The stock of boots and shoes belonging to Mr. S. Badcock, of London, Ont., who is about to leave for Galifornia, has been purchased by Mr. W. Trick.

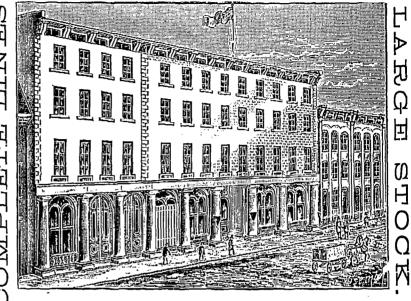
Mr. WM. Hoog has sold his flax mill, dwelling house and grounds in Lucan to Messrs Arnold & Ward, of Ailsa Graig, for the sum of \$3,500 cash.

THERE appears to be a boom in the egg business at Bothwell just now. A Chatham merchant last week purchased 2,250 dozen eggs in the village.

The Corporation is advertising for tenders for \$500,000 4 per cent city bonds to redeem a similar amount of 6 per cent bonds which fall due in July next.

Two companies have been organized here for development of the oil fields lying west of Lake Dauphin, about one hundred miles northwest of Winnipeg.





Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, &c., Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

Tux Grand Central Hotel furniture, effects, etc., of Chatham, recently the property of Mr. W. K. Lightheart, was sold last week to Mr. Ross, Woodstock, for \$1,200.

Miss M. C. Lovis, has kept a small fancy goods store in this city for ten years past and was supposed to make a living. She now assigns with small liabilities.

The total value of the customs imports for March amounted to \$151,416, against \$137,034 for the corresponding period last year. The amount of duty collected was \$40,981.

The cheese factory lately erected by Mr. Joseph Charlton, near the Lutheran Church, Delhi, was burned down last week by incendiaries. Loss \$1,000; insured for \$600.

The Halifax banks are replacing the agencies of the closed Maritime banks with their own branches, so that the towns of New Brunswick will not be deprived of banking facilities.

MR PETER RENIER, merchant tailor, of Watford, intends removing to Kamloops, B. C., in May to join his son, Mr. P. S. Renier, who has established himself in business in that place.

The Alberta Live Stock Journal is authority for the statement that the losses to cattle in the West will be considerably less than expected, and will not exceed twelve per cent.

GEO. D. AUNOLD, of Ailsa Graig, proposes to establish a flax mill in Forest, and has secured from the Council a promise of exempfrom taxation for ten years on the building and plant.

MR. GROOT, the Hudson's Bay factor at McLeod, says that in that district the loss among Pilgrim cattle will be from 20 to 35 per cent., but it will be slight among the old range cattle.

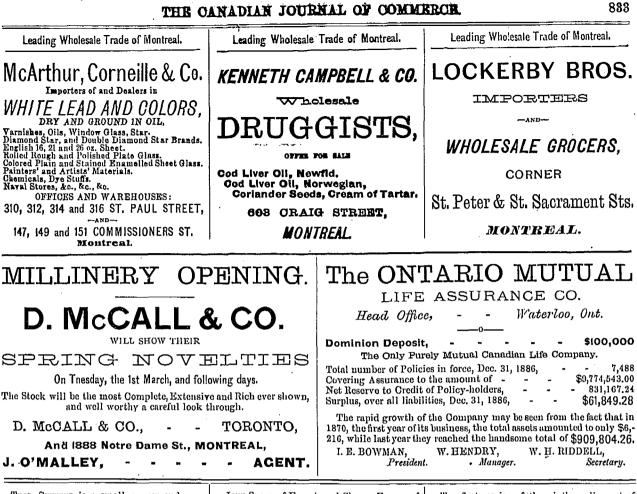
Ir is likely that the proposed new examining warehouse at Ottawa will not be built this year, and that the tenders will be returned to all those who submitted them in response to the advertisement issued.

WORK on the G. T. R. tunnel at Port Huron has again come to a standstill for want of the necessary timber. From 160 to 170 feet has been completed on this side and about forty feet on the American side.

AT a public meeting held in Austin, Man., it was agreed to offer a bonus of \$3,000 for the erection of a flour mill at that place. A committee was appointed to endeavor to arrange for the establishment of a mill.

The insolvent stock of J. R. Reed, Chatham, was offered for sale, but was withdrawn at sixty cents on the dollar, and subsequently disposed of by private sale.—The stock of Frank Sanagan, of London, was withdrawn at 56 cents on the dollar.

The Guelph Council has decided to accept the offer of the Guelph Gas Company to supply sixteen electric lights for all night at 43c per light. In this connection we may state that Belleville pays 43c per light for its electricity, all night; Hamilton, 50c; Toronto, 55c; Montreal, 60c and St. Catharines, 30c.



Thos. Stevens is a small grocer and provision dealer of Toronto, whose means never exceeded a few hundred dollars. He never made more than a bare living, and of late not even that, for he now assigns.

MR. C. D. BARTON, who made hosts of good friends while with the Scottish Union and National Ins. Co., of Hartford, Conn., has been appointed assistant manager of the Glasgow and London Ins. Co. in Montreal.

MRS. M. S. MINTY, kept a small general store at Craighurst, Ont., but finding that there is but little busihess to be done and severe competition to face, she is compelled to assign with liabilities of about \$500.

THE Township of South Gasfield, Ont., has voted a bonus of \$60,000 for a railroad to run from Gasfield to Windsor, through Kingsville, Harrow and probably Amherstburg. Iliram Walker, Esq, is backing the project.

ESSEX CENTRE, Ont., will pay 25 cents for every tree planted on the village streets. They must each be at least three years planted and growing before the money is paid. Every eity, town and village should follow this example.

BOYLE & STOREY, who ran a foundry at Paisley, Ont., have been compelled to assign. They did a fair business, but nearly all on credit, and being unable to collect from their debtors, are compelled to go to the wall themselves. JOHN SHAW, of Forest, and Simon Fraser, of Amherstburg, have closed with the Georgian Bay Consolidated Lumber Co., for the entire cut of their Byng Inlet lumber mills, amounting to 12,000,000 feet of lumber and 4,000,000 pieces of lath.

J. H. QUESNEL, grocer, of St. Isidore de Prescott, Ont., who has just assigned, also tried his fortune at St. Eugene and Vankleek Hill. He formerly kept an hotel and started his present venture about a year ago with a few hundred dollars only.

The amount of snow in Parry Sound district the past winter has been deeper than for years past, and as a result logging operations has been difficult. Notwithstanding this, however, it is said that the cut of logs will be one of the largest for years.

The Grangers of the townships of Sarnia, Moore and Sombra, contemplate building a large roller and stone flour mill which will be located either at Mooretown or Courtright. They intend forming a joint-stock company with a capital of \$50,000, in shares of \$50 each.

MR. DAVID J. CRAIG, for some time past landlord of the hotel at West McGillivray, has found that there is not sufficient business in his line since the Scott Act came into force to warrant him in keeping the hotel open, and he will consequently close the place. The first session of the sixth parliament of Canada opened on the 14th ultimo. The speech from the throne, delivered by the Governor-General, was brief in character and indicated few measures of importance. The ceremony passed off quietly.

It is understood that the Militia Department has no objection to military demonstrations in honor of the Queens Jubilee, but has decided to incur no expense, which must be borne entirely by those cities or towns in which the celebration is held.

Mone than 400 American and 130 Canadian barges are employed in the Ottawa river and Lake Champlain lumber trade. This immense fleet would be thrown out of employment if the President should enforce the retaliatory law lately passed by congress.

BONELESS cod in the Eastern States is being urged for sule in anticipation of a break in price. Packers there have reduced their quotations to $4c\%5_3^2c$, as to quality, but dealers appear indifferent to the offers made them, hence little business is passing at the moment.

MCDOUGALL & Cook, clothing and jewellery, started in Halifax about a year ago with very little financial responsibility. McDougall had been unsuccessful before. Their prospects of success were always vague and their present assignment has been on the cards for some time past.



shop in Woodstock, Ont., last year. It was only a small affair, and, although industrious, he does not appear to have made any headway, so he now assigns .- Amos 11. Hubley, a small shoemaker, of Hubbard's Cove, N.S., is in difficulties.

Dumna the first quarter of 1887 there were nine failures in Manitoba, against fourteen failures during the corresponding period of 1886, and twenty-two failures in 1885. An aggregate increase of seventy-nine is reported in the number of business houses during the same period.

WM. MCPHERSON & SON is the style of a small firm of general storekeepers who tried to do a cash business at West Lorne, Ont,, but have been compelled to assign. The son was traveller for a llamilton firm and had a few hundred dollars when he entered the firm last year,

fax to the various West India Islands on a business mission, sends to Ottawa a very favorable report, and the result will be a vastly improved business between Canada and our fellow subjects in the West Indies and British Guiana.

THE presentations of trade dollars for redemption at the various sub-treasuries in the United States have so greatly increased in amount during the last few days as to further confirm the belief that the lowest official estimates have not underestimated the total amount to be redeemed.

MAX KERT, general storekeeper, of Buckingham, Ont, has assigned with liabilities of \$4,800 and assets of \$3,000. Kert is a Russian who settled down in Buckingham with about \$1,500 which he had made by peddling He did badly last winter and apparently had better have stuck to the pack.

again been revived in the west. Two young men in Essex wished to buy a span of horses, and in order to do so, procured a note, endorsed by two responsible men. Instead of buying the horses they sold the note, leaving

ed store in Rimouski, Que., has assigned with liabilities of \$11,800. He was also customs officer for the port at a small salary, but does not appear to have succeeded in either capacity. Possibly his official duties diverted too much of his attention from his store.

AT a special meeting of the stockholders in the Western Union Telegraph Company an issue of 12,000 shares of new stock with which to retire dividend serip, and the proposition of a 5 per cent collateral trust bond, into which stocks and bonds guaranteed by the Western Union Company may be converted, were approved.

NEGOTIATIONS are reported to be in progress between the Government and a French steamship company concerning the establishment of a fortnightly steamship service between Canada and France, the Government to subsidize the scheme to the extent of \$50,000 annually. Havre will be the French terminus of the steamers which it is proposed will number three for the first season,



Mr. Donald Campbell, of Colborne, Ont., to Mr. Thos. P. Pierce, of Belleville, and Mr. Joseph Pierce, of Norwood, of the pine only upon 100 acres of land in the township of Otonabee, Peterborough county, the price paid therefor being \$10,000. Messrs. Pierce are now busily at work taking out this pine as square timber for the Montreal market.

H. G. Joxsson, is an Icelander who kept a general store at Shellmouth, Man. His trade lay principally with his countrymen in the Icelandic colony for which he was government agent. He was also formerly editor of the Liefur, an Icelandic paper in Winnipeg, but his versatility does not appear to have stood him in much stead, as we now chronicle his assignment with liabilities of \$3,500 and assets nominally worth \$3,800.

W. G. COLLINS, dry goods dealer, of Coburg, Ont., bought the stock of W. Graham, amounting to \$7,000, at 60 cents and that of J. F. Douglas, amounting to \$9,000, for 55 cents in the dollar, about a year ago. He paid \$1,000 cash on the two stocks the balance being on time. In view of his small capital and the heavy burden he loaded himself with, his assignment can hardly be looked upon as a surprise.

the bank as collateral for advances. Prices

ranged very low throughout.

PERMITS to take out ties and wood in Ontario along the Canadian Pacific railroad have been granted by Crown Timber Agent Margach, of Port Arthur, to the following Winnipeg parties: Dennison Bros., whose permit covers

the district from the Manitoba line cast to Eagle river; Egan Bros., to cut 125,000 tics in the district extending from English river to Savanne. The Hudson Bay company are also applying for a permit.

Two or THREE wealthy Michigan lumber companies which own large quantities of pine in Ontario will import a considerable quantity during this year, notwithstanding the Canadian export duty. A single raft of 3,000,000 feet was put together in Georgian Bay last autumn, and will be started for Saginaw on the opening of navigation. The Dominion tax will, it is said, be removed whenever lumber is put on the free list of the American tarlff,

THE London Free Press says that a photographer named James Mace, who has carried 886

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE



Orders solicited from the Trade.

A. D. PORCHERON, Proprietor,

22 & 24 George Street, MONTREAL.

on business at Blenheim for a few months, and who is said to have a family living in that vicinity, succeeded in inducing another young lady to marry him. At the time appointed for the ceremony the lady and her friends were on hand, but the bridegroom failed to appear, and it was found he had fled, leaving several debts unpaid. He telegraphed subsequently from Grand Rapids that if forgiven he would

THE Department of Marine and Fisheries are now at work issuing cheques for payment of the fishing bounty for 1886. The bounty is \$2 per ton on the tonnage of each vessel up to eighty tons, half of which goes to the owner and the other half to the Grown. The vessel must engage in deep sea fishing for at least three months, and all particulars are forwarded to the department at the end of each voyage. Nearly 50,000 cheques have to be issued, as each individual receives his own

IT will be remembered that some months ago Joe Racine, the proprietor of the Niche saloon in this city, was arrested under strong suspicion of having uttered forged bank notes, and that he escaped from the detective who had him in charge. It now appears that he was promised a good sum of money by his associates if he could make good his escape,

and as the money has not been paid it is stated that he now intends to return to the city and free himself by turning Queen's evidence.

W. J. BYRNES, clothier, of Kingston, Ont., has assigned with liabilities of \$8,100 and assets showing a nominal surplus of \$200, The firm was formerly Casey & Byrnes who dissolved about a year ago after obtaining an extension of twenty months. Byrnes continued alone and was burnt out last July handing over the insurance money, some \$7,000, to his creditors. Of late he has been hard pressed and his assignment may be said to have been discounted already by his creditors.

PORTEOUS & Co., general storekeepers, of Bryson, Que., have assigned, with liabilities of \$10,000. The sole partner was the wife of Henry Porteous, who was unsuccessful before, and since then has managed the business for his wife's account. The business has fallen off gradually, and latterly he has attempted to become a politician, and contested Pontiac in the Liberal interest, but did not receive sufficient votes to save his deposit. A short time before his failure he made an offer of 25 cents, which was refused.

It is generally believed in Toronto railway circles that the Canadian Pacific Railway

Company is negotiating with the Michigan Central for the transfer of the entire Canada Southern line to the Canadian Pacific, with promises of an early consummation. The fact that the Oanadian Pacific station at London is not being built, and that orders previously issued by the Michigan Central here to make up the spring construction trains of 250 cars were cancelled by Superintendent Jordan, strengthens the supposition.

COBURN, SHEA & Co., general storekeepers, of Pembroke, Ont., have assigned with liabilities of \$54,000 and assets nominally worth \$58,000. Of these assets, however, \$25,000 are book debts, due principally by C. P. R. employes, who cannot be made to pay, and consequently careful handling will be required to realize them. They first offered 80 cents in the dollar, but on looking into their affairs found they could not pay and reduced the figure to 50 cents, which is about what the estate would realize if wound up.

THE Calgary Tribune estimates the wool crop of Alberta for 1887 at 164,000 pounds, from 27,250 sheep. The quality of this wool will rank Montana medium, and at an average value of, say 16c per 1b., should represent a total of \$26,256. The freight on that wool to Montreal will cost \$5,201.97, or just about 25 per cent of the total value. It is understood

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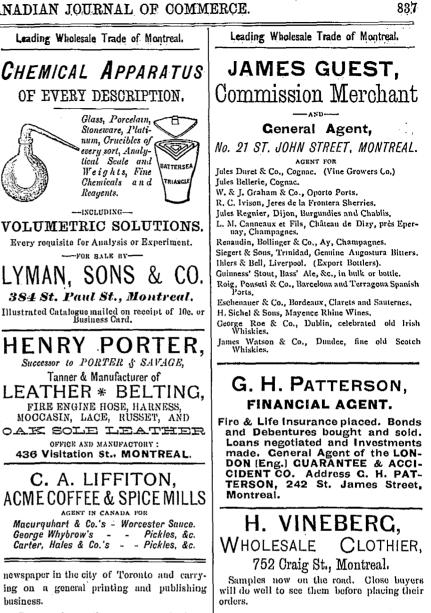
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Line Railway to be in speedy operation, so

that the next blockade of the south shore of

the St. Lawrence may be avoided in winter

MURDOCH GAIR, general storekeeper and

cheese manufacturer, of Oxford Mills, Ont.,

has been there over fifteen years, and has en-

joyed, up to the very last moment, a first-

class reputation and a high commercial rating,

which he has used to such advantage that

there is hardly a farmer in the vicinity that is

not a sufferer by his failure. Not only did

they supply him with milk on credit, but

many of them even made him their banker, so

that, now that his assignment is announced,

it is discovered that over \$20,000 is owing in the vicinity, besides \$8,000 to Montreal credit-

ors. Mr. Gair has apparently found the cli-

mate of Oxford Mills too sultry for him, as it

is said he is not to be found, and the assignce

has called a meeting of creditors to consider

what steps may be needful to wind up the

estate.

when the storm king is on the warpath.

"IN THE SPRING the young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of " running off into "some vast wilderness" with the early gathered apple of Tubal's eye, and who, on her part, has managed to find a thousand or two lying unbanked at the paternal domicile. The burthen of the young man's song-who, by the way, registered in Winnipeg as "F. Dillon," an east end neighbor's name-is is taken from one of Moore's melodies ; "Oh, where shall we Bury our shame?"-and the answer is : "In St. Paul, Minnesota, for the present." The sum taken off was multiplied by rumor to \$6,000,

THE great snow blockade on the Intercolonial Railway, the worst in its history, was broken up last Friday when the train which left Montreal a week previous got through to Moneton. All the trouble occurred in the Province of Quebec along the shores of the St. Lawrence, where the telegraph poles were hidden from view. Halifax people complain of the injury done to its name as a winter port, and are devoutly wishing for the Short

business.

THE following notices of application to Parliament are given : The Kootenay and Athabaska Railway company for amendment to the act of last session. Vandreuil and Prescott Railway company for an extension of the time in which to commence construction. Boswell & Gault, Toronto, give notice of application to Parliament for an act to incorporate the Standard Printing and Publishing company for the purpose of publishing a

The Retail Trade can be supplied by the following houses in Moutreal : GEO. CHILDS & CO. | KINLOCH, LINDSAY TURNER, ROSE & Co.

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by special reprint the R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., K.P., K.T. Contactors to the British Admiralty, Her Majesty's War and India Offices. Seventeen Gold and Silver Medals from the Exhibitions of the World.

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In Canada West by-BROWN, BALFOUR & CO., Ilamilton; JNO, STUART, SON & CO., do; ALEX. ILARVEY & CO., do; LUGAS PARK & CO., do; LUMSDEN BROS, do; M. MASURET & CO., LORDON; BULLOTE BROS, do: A. M. SWITCH, CO., do: D. ELLIOTT BROS., do; A. M. SMITH & Co., do; F. KIERNAN & Co., Toronto; RANDALL & ROOS, Berlin.

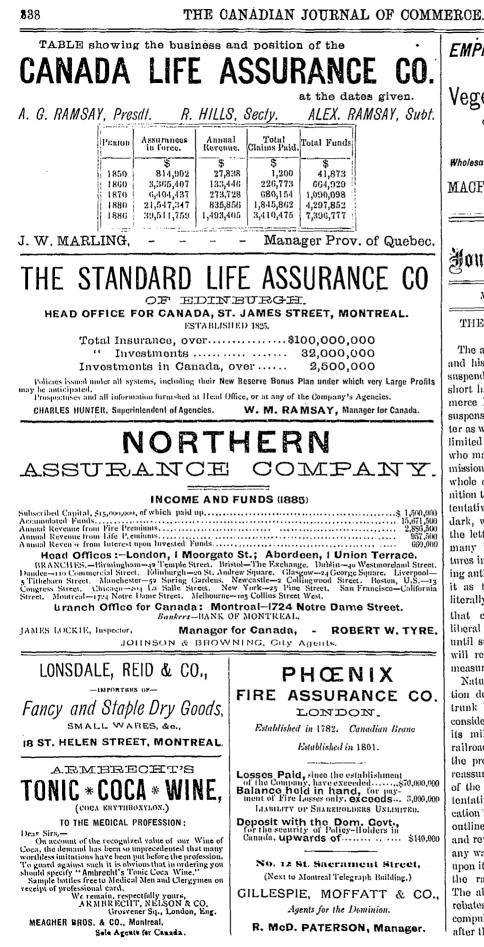
The Agents for the Dominion of Canada, Lightbound, Raiston & Co., would ask the retail trade to demand these goods which have the guarantee afforded by dis-tinguished Royal patronage, instead of buying any of the numerous brands on the market which have little beyond their cheapness to recommend them.

LIGHTBOUND, RALSTON & CO. Importers & Wholesale Grocers, MONTREAL. Agents for Parnall & Sons, BRISTOL, ENG.

Celluloid Starch Co., New HAVEN, CONN.

that a committee of wool growers are now communicating with the C. P. R. authorities in reference to the present high tariff of \$3.17 per 100 lbs. from Calgary to Montreal.

MUTCHMOR & Co., dry goods merchants, Gananoque, Ont., have assigned to Mr. E. R. C. Clarkson. The estate shows an apparent surplus of \$2000. Their trouble was through the lease of their premises which should have had 23 years to run, but the lawyer who drew it out neglected to secure the consent of the mortgagees and the latter now advertise the premises for sale on the 21st proximo. A majority of the creditors were willing to grant a settlement but the smaller ones refused, so that an assignment was rendered necessary.



EMPIRE BUTTON WORKS. MANUFACTURERS OF Vegetable Ivory Buttons, Gazette Building. MONTREAL. Wholesale Trade Only. MACFARLANE & PATTERSON, Selling Agents for Canada. THE CANADIAN Journal of Commerce. MONTREAL, APRIL 15, 1887. THE INTER-STATE COMMERCE BILL The action of Judge Cooley, of Michigan, and his colleagues on the Commission, in suspending the action of the long and short haul clause of the Inter-State Commerce Bill, is significant. Although the suspension is not of so sweeping a character as was at first reported, its action being limited to those roads south of the Oluo

who made special application to the Commission instead of being applicable to the whole country, still it is an official recognition that the Act must be regarded as a tentative measure, a species of leap in the dark, which could not be put in force to the letter without manifest injustice. So many indeed are the impracticable features in this now celebrated bill that leading authorities on the continent have given it as their opinion that to construe it literally would be an impossibility, and that consequently it should receive a liberal interpretation from the Commission until such amendments can be made as will render it a practical and beneficial measure.

Naturally any legislation of this description deeply affects our great Canadian trunk lines. The Grand Trunk may be considered, for a considerable proportion of its mileage, as practically an American railroad, and as such becomes amenable to the provisions of the Act; it is therefore reassuring to find that the leading officials of the road, while regarding it as merely a tentative measure, impracticable in application in many details, rough and crude in outline, and requiring further amendment and revision before it can be considered in any way a practical act of legislation, look upon it as calculated to be of advantage to the railway enterprises they represent. The abolition of the pernicious system of rebates under which certain sums were compulsorily refunded, under contracts, after the supposed earnings had been in-

cluded in the returns, and the diminution in the issue of passes, alone represent advantages that will offset many drawbacks. True, it was sometimes necessary to grant these rebates to foster some new and struggling industries, but the practice in itself was a pernicious one, and its abolition will be regarded with satisfaction by railroad freight agents. The pass system too was another nuisance which it is hoped may now be effectually abrogated, as, under this clause of the bill, passes will in future, it is expected, be confined strictly to actual employees of railroads and to what are termed exchange passes. But, as the great Irish Agitator once remarked regarding Acts of Parliament, there is scarcely any measure of the kind through which "a coach and four" may not be driven, and a way has already been found by which the provisions of the Act concerning "passes" may be evaded. The railway company while refusing a free pass to the Member for Bunkum, intimates plainly enough to pierce his understanding that he can purchase a pass or ticket-say for fifty cents ; and the law is again vindicated and the good man's conscience relieved of the threatened warning incident to his early knowledge of the Tenth Commandment.

The impression is general that the Act will stiffen rates between terminal points. since, if more cannot be charged between intervening points than between the terminals, it is evident that those comnames desirous of retaining their present profitable local traffic will be unanimous in maintaining their through rates on a thoroughly paying basis. The Pennsylvania line for instance credits 92 per cent of its traffic returns to local, and only S per cent to through business. Can it be expected then that this road will sacrifice its present profitable local rates to a desire to reduce the through traffic between terminal points to a lower basis? So certain in fact appear railroad men upon this point that the new tariff issued under the provisions of this bill by the authorities of the Canadian Pacific Railway provides for an average advance of about 20 per cent in tariff rates, of which, after paying the increased percentage to the connecting roads, at least half may be looked upon as the net advantage accruing to the Canadian railway.

This advance may at first sight appear to be a very doubtful advantage to the through shipper, but it must not be forgotten that the traffic of Canada is carried by our great trunk lines at a far lower rate than rules anywhere else, the average rate being under seven tenths of a cent per ton per mile as against one and a half cents per ton per mile, the lowest remunerative rate charged in the States for local traffic, and consequently the through shipper who chooses a Canadian route for his goods

will not feel the effects of any rise in tariff rates so severely as if he had chosen an all American route, while the advantage to the resources of Canada from the increased prosperity of its railways and the consequent additional circulation of money amongst the business community, will far more than compensate for any isolated cases of individual hardship that might possibly arise.

Judge Cooley, the President of the Commission and present arbiter of the destinies of the bill, is an admirable lawyer, of high personal character, and has had some railroad experience. He is the author of some pamphlets on railway organizations and divisions of traffic. His colleagues, too, are all able men. Such a Commission will, no doubt, construe the bill in a liberal spirit until such time as the necessary amendments can be made to render it a practical measure, and will certainly prevent its being used as a blindly coercive enactment. Their final interpretation of its clauses, and the future working of the bill when properly amended will be regarded with the greatest interest and attention by all concerned in railroad matters here, not only for the reasons set forth, but because, should the Act prove a success, it is possible that the infection may spread beyond the limits of the country that gave it birth.

NEWFOUNDLAND TOPICS.

The isolated position of Newfoundland which allows news to penetrate and spread comparatively slowly, has rendered her a fair mark for the unscrupulous reporter. The sensational telegrams last spring respecting the alleged starvation and caunibalism, the zoological anecdotes of the devouring of thousands of hapless fishermen by polar bears, and still more recently the announcement that the colony was contemplating annexation to the United States in consequence of the disallowance of the Bait Bill, are all fresh in the minds of our readers and are all equally exaggerated and unfounded.

From the sensational and even laughable statements of popular fury rising to such an extent as to alarm the authorities, it is a relief to turn to the calm, business-like manner of a commercial correspondent and note the dispassionate manner in which he treats of subjects that are supposed to be convulsing the inhabitants to the point of an armed insurrection.

It is true that owing to the failure of the fisheries last year the Government was compelled to come to the rescue and choose between the two alternatives of either pauper relief or else the initiation of works of public utility as a means of affording honest employment to men who saw no other means of procuring a livelihood. Of the two courses they wisely chose the

latter, and initiated roads to open up wild lands, a branch railway, harbor improvements, etc., which afforded the means of tiding thousands over their most trying times. But it now appears that the amount of genuine destitution is really very limited and is confined to poor and distant localities where there is very little chance of any ultimate improvement, so that it is perfectly apparent that the statements of wholesale destitution and starvation were ridiculously overdrawn.

On the other hand, good news has been received of the coming fishery prospects. It is now evident that the Norwegian cod fisheries will fall largely below the ordinary catch, and that, at the very best, it must be considerably under the average. As on the success of this fishery depends the price of cod in European markets it is only natural that the anticipation of higher prices for Newfoundland's great staple should be an encouraging feature of all reports. The French shippers of fish from St. Pierre, too, were heavy losers last year, and we are now informed that the number of French "bankers" will be onethird less than last season. If this be so, prices will once more return to their normal level, and an era of higher prices and greater material prosperity may be looked for in the near future.

Another avenue of wealth is now opening in the island, free from the vicissitudes which have hitherto attended their great staple industries, the cod and seal fisheries. The mining capitalists of England have at last directed their serious attention to the mineral products of Newfoundland and the small lead and silver mines which have been worked in a feeble, desultory manner on the shores of Placentia Bay have been purchased by an English company for \$200,000 who will push on the work as rapidty as the season will permit. The ore is an argentiferous galena, said to be unusually rich in silver, and now that there is no want of capital or energy to develop the properties, we may look forward to the establishment of an industry that will afford steady employment to a large body of men, and may be the means of diverting the attention of capitalists from the precarious profits of the fisheries to the more secure returns of mineral deposits.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Premium rates are based upon statistics of losses, but unfortunately no tables of fire losses have yet been compiled of such accuracy and value as those tables of mortality upon which the science of life insurance is based. Consequently premium rates in the case of fire insurance cannot be entirely governed by obtainable statistics, because of the varying conditions and surroundings of the risk at issue.

Fires appear often to become epidemic in in classes, localities, and causes; some companies are continuously unfortunate in classes of risks which are sources of profit to their rivals, but underneath all, although most companies plume themselves on their prescience when contemplating their good fortune and attribute their losses to bad luck entirely, there is an undercurrent of ascertainable cause producing its legitimate effect.

No doubt a steady continuance in insuring in all classes would develope average results provided the risks incurred maintained the same characteristics from year to year, but unfortunately the development of new processes of manufacture, new improvements in machinery, the use of new dyes, solvents, mordants, and chemical combinations, takes place far more rapidly than the intelligence of the employees to whom they are entrusted. These may all modify or change the causes or probabilities of loss by fire, generally so increasing them as to upset all individual calculations and consequently rendering it impossible to compile any table of loss statistics sufficiently accurate to render it an infallible guide.

When these drawbacks are taken into consideration it becomes no longer wonderful that managers of fire insurance companies, equally intelligent and experienced, often disagree in their estimate of contingencies and in their interpretation or application of statistics. Each individual underwriter may accept one risk and decline another, apparently precisely similar, after a careful consideration of all the personal, local and special influences affecting it, without laying himself open to the charge of inconsistency; indeed if he acts against his own judgment on any risk he will generally find it on his loss record before the end of its term.

Still statistics do furnish valuable keys to the calculation of rates of premium although by themselves apt to be misleading guides. The person who prevents their intelligent use by misrepresenting the hazard or any peculiar circumstances affecting it, and by this means obtaining a rate of premium lower than the risk really calls for, does it at the detriment of all the risks of the class to which the risk, as he represents it, would belong, and by unduly increasing its loss record commits a fraud, not only on the company, but upon every owner of that class of risk. He does his fellow insurers the more wrong because, at the next revision of the tariff, his addition to the loss record may be the means of causing a general increase in the premium rate of the class to correspond with the increased loss record.

Correct rates of premium cannot be based, as has already been fully pointed out, upon the individual experience o

each company, because these experiences vary by reason of the differing selections and the incomplete averages of the various companies; consequently, to be correct, rates of premiums must be based upon the ratio of fire loss to value of property in each class, irrespective of insurance records but bearing in mind always the proportion of insurance effected upon each separate risk. In this connection we may draw attention to the necessity for a system of enquiries into the causes of fires, instituted under the charge of a competent officer, so that the fire insurance companies may be relieved from the odium which always attaches to any investigation instituted by them. A detailed report of the locality and cause of fire losses, and amount of loss sustained, would be invaluable not only for the compilation of premium rates, but for purpose of drawing attention to the causes of fires and their effects.

(To be continued.)

MEN'S CLOTHING.

In spite of the difference in the extremes of the two climates, which necessitates the wear of many garments in this country which, from their lightness or warmth, are not required by the smaller range of temperature on the other side of the Atlantic, English styles continue to hold the predominating influence on those worn throughout the Dominion, and even the propinquity of the American frontier and the numbers of American visitors seen upon our streets, only modify the styles sent to us from England to an extent much slighter than most people fancy. This season, not only will London set the fashion for the masculine gender as heretofore, but the spring and summer styles will be more distinctively English in appearance than ever.

Looseness is the great feature in all new sample suits shown. In fact the looser and more baggy any garment can be made the nearer it will be to the extreme of fashion, providing it preserves the contour of the figure. New trousers are cut extremely wide, and fall in almost straight lines from the thighs and hips. The entire absence of any spring at the bottom makes them approximate to the old-fashioned peg top, and as, among the ultra fashionables, plaided trousers of striking patterns and large shepherd's plaids will be freely worn, the resemblance to the styles of '5S and '59 is still more striking. Cassimeres and tweeds both imported and domestic are the favorite cloths, and the different shades and mixtures of grey and brown the popular colors. Stripes, which are gradually growing much wider, have the principal call for trouserings, but checks, particularly black and white, and even plaids, are considered the latest style.

It is said that not only plaid trousers but entire suits of plaid will be worn, and some of the patterns offered are very striking, not to say "loud."

The three or four button cut-away is still the leading coat, and continues to be considered appropriate for every occasion outside of full dress. In London coats are again being built out at the shoulders so as to give a square military effect, but whether this will again rule here, is looked upon as doubtful. Frock coats have not experienced the revival that was expected and are little called for, but what new styles are shown are all much longer than last season, and reach fully to the knees. Rough-surfaced black cloths are preferred to smooth faced ones for new frock coats, and both the coats and the vests are cut much lower in the neck than last year, and will show much more of the cravat. The aim of the best cutters seems seems to be to make the collar look as bold and prominent as possible.

The ridiculously short spring overcoals worn last year are altogether out of style. New spring overcoals have strap, seams, and are made rather looser and of medium length. All the light diagonals are used, and many well dressed men are having theirs made of rough homespuns and Halifax tweeds.

For business suits, of the same material throughout, the single-breasted sack coat is still the favorite, although the double breasted sack is again fashionable. New styles are not cut away or rounded so much in front, and both coat and vest are cut lower and expose more of the shirt front than has been the case for many years past. Scotch tweeds in broken stripe effects, and plaids will be much used; beautiful lines of domestic tweeds are offered which imitate the Scotch so exactly as to deceive any but an expert; and entire suits of stripes, it is said, will also form a new departure.

For those tailors who exercise their art for the adornment of the fairer sex also, we may say that English houses are now making cover coats for spring wear in the darker shades of wine brown, green and terracotta instead of the very light shades which ruled last year. These new coats have the back seams, the long front seam and those on the sleeves strapped, but all the others are plain sewed. Dark green cover coats, having double breasted fronts fastened with plain bone buttons and finished with a turned-down collar of velvet, will be very fashionable. Single breasted green jackets of diagonal cloth having a fawn-colored vest showing at top and bottom, are very becoming. They have a standing collar of fawn color with a roll collar of the green cloth outside, and are richly braided with Russia or tubular braid.

And the first factor of the second second

COPPER.

The decline in the prices of copper since 1882 has been most remarkable, the aggregate loss in value in the European markets being placed at nearly \$130 per ton ; while for the past two years the dullness of demand for this metal has also been altogether abnormal. When the fall in values, induced by the great discoveries of this metal in Montana and the injudicious rushing of the entire output of the mines upon the European market, first commenced, Chili bars were quoted at £120 in London. A reference to our latest market reports will show that they are now cabled at £39 12s 6d or a decline of two-thirds in value during a few years. It is charged that this untoward result is caused primarily by the fact that the export from this continent to Europe has been far in excess of the effectual enquiry, and that this violation of the laws of supply and demand has resulted in the natural demoralization of rates. To a certain extent this charge is well founded.

But with the cessation of this suicidal policy come better accounts from consuming centres, and although customers abroad are still cautions purchasers and are buying only what is necessary to fill their present requirements, it is evident, now that the suspension of work at some of the more productive mines has enabled the holders of surplus stocks to reduce them somewhat, that the present consumption is outrunning the supply. This is shown by the following table of the movements at London :

	1st half Feb., tons.	2n l half Feb., tons.	1st hulf Mar, tons.
Imports Deliveries		$2,796 \\ 3,785$	2,538 4,148
Stocks		52,295	50 685

The above figures show a wholesome disparity between receipts and deliveries which will soon react upon prices, and, as metals are apt to advance in values by leaps and bounds, an advance to £40 or £45 is confidently anticipated by holders.

Of course a sudden increase in stocks is possible, but it is very far from probable. The London Financial News points out that Chili charters have begun to decline, the charters for the first of March being only 900 tons or half the usual average, and as the present price of copper in Valparaiso is comparatively higher than in London, no increase in shipments can be looked for without a substantial advance in rates at consuming centres. On the 16th ultimo the total quantity of Chili copper afloat and chartered was 5,529 tons, against 11,741 tons at the same date last year. The arrivals for the next few months are certain, therefore, to be small, and as deliveries promise to continue large, heavy drafts must be made on the now diminishing stocks in holders hands and these

will form the future barometer by which prices must rise or fall. Not only is Chili copper dwindling but other varieties as well. The stock of Australian and Spanish was last week only 4,678 tons fine as compared with 5,893 tons last year, and the imports from America since the commencement of the year have been only 886 tons as against 2,749 tons during the same period of 1886.

These are all healthy signs and even if they do not bear out all the assertions of "bull" holders, they form a very sound and substantial basis on which to build up hopes of better prices in the future. Copper is a metal of peculiar interest to Canadians, as it occurs abundantly throughout the Dominion, far more abundantly than even the most energetic prospectors have vet discovered. The recent discoveries at Sudbury will be fresh in the minds of our readers and it has long been worked in the Lake Superior region, in the Townships, and throughout the Lower Provinces and Newfoundland, though of late years the reduction in value has rendered many Canadian mines unprofitable. If prices should once more reach a paying basis we may look for a revival in Canadian copper mining and smelting that cannot fail to be beneficial to general trade. Increased output means increased labor; increased labor means more wages and more wages means better times generally. Now that the deluge from Montana has ceased we may safely look for better prices and consequently for increased prosperity in mining circles, but if production once more springs up into a boom, and the output be too suddenly rushed upon the market in excess of the demand, what little advantage has been gained will be once more lost and copper mining will again become unprofitable.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The most encouraging news that we have received from Europe for some time past is the cable announcing that at last an amicable settlement of the Afghan Frontier question has been arrived at between the governments of Great Britain and Russia. The terms of this settlement, as at present telegraphed, are so vague and indistinct that no intelligent idea of mutual concessions arrived at can be given, nor as to which side yielded most of the points in dispute. It can only be gathered that the Russsan demands for that branch of the Oxus now held by the Afghans have been acceded to, in exchange for which a portion of territory on the northwest frontier has been ceded by Russia. The details are too meagre to form a just idea of the settlement but it is to be feared that the Muscovite has been too wily for the British Commission and has secured the fertile Pendideh oasis in exchange for some worthless portions of desert on the north western boundary.

The past week consisted largely of holidays and consequently very little business transpired in financial circles. Money is practically unchanged, and rates may be quoted at from 51 to 7 per cent for call loans, with the latter figure decidedly predominating. Mercantile paper is nominally unchanged at 6 to 7 per cent and the supply of loanable funds is ample, although the lanks are not free lenders exceptto their regular customers. In the States the money market seems a little feverish and irregular, but the average has ruled between six and seven per cent and those banks who have had balances to put out on call have lent nothing under six per cent. The banks in New York appear, like our own, to have sufficient demands from their regular customers to absorb all the accommodation they can afford, and this necessarily keeps them out of the "street" as well as out of the paper market; in addition to this there is no sign of any return movement of money from the interior and consequently no prospect of lower rates in the immediate future. In Europe money is even cheaper than last week. The street rate in London is now only 11 per cent, and at Paris and Berlin the open market rate is cabled at 2 per cent. The agitation over coercion is interfering with the business revival in Great Britain while the political tension on the continent checks all enterprise there. These uncertainties lead to the concentration of capital at points of the greatest safety and the resulting accumulation of funds. assisted by the falling-off in the demand, combine to produce very low rates for money.

In this city the river absorbs the largest share of public attention, the greatest portion of the business locality being below the flood level of last year. Every rise or fall of the water is carefully noted, and it is felt that unless the water rise beyond the revetment wall, the present pumping facilities will be able to cope with whatever water might back up through the sewers. Still every precaution is being taken to avoid loss, should the river get beyond control. Merchants are moving their goods to the upper flats, the railway companies are building platforms on which to stow baggage and freight above flood level, and private householders are taking precautions not to be caught napping as they were. last year. At present the probabilities are: decidedly against a recurrence of last year's calamity, but in a matter of this kind even the most skilful engineers may be led astray and consequently it is well that so much foresight and prudence has been manifested by the inhabitants of the low-lying portions of the city.

THE CHAPLEAU BANQUET.

The cordial gathering and the expressions evoked at the recent dinner to Hon. Mr. Chapleau, Secretary of State, in this city, effectually dispose of the rumors for some time current in political circles of estrarged feelings

between that gentleman and certain of his [French] Canadian colleagues. After a withering demunciation of the efforts to make political capital by dangling the "bloody rope," Mr. Chapleau referred to the fishery question. We do not quite agree with him in his statement that "so many Americans understand it as we do," Those who have conversed with the better classes of the people throughout New England know that the amount of ignorance prevailing upon the subject is woful indeed. This is owing to the fact that but very few Americans ever read a Canadian newspaper, or indeed any papers but their own, while there are few of our people who do not read American papers. He aptly quoted :

" In order to enforce the Retaliation bill against Canada," says the Washington Post, " we must wipe out a trade worth \$72,000,000 a year, lose \$5,000,000 in dutics, and pay \$3, 000,000 more for the fish we eat, in order to guarantee the Gloucester fishermen the right to get bait in the Maritime provinces, and fish along the Canadian shore, when our whole catch is worth only \$2,500,000." " Yes," adds the New York *Graphic*, " but then think of the satisfication of getting even !"

Sir Hector Langevin made a few happy remarks, thoroughly patriotic as usual, and was followed by his colleague, Sir Charles Tupper who certainly has studied the railway interests of the country as no Minister of Railways and Canals ever did before him. He referred to the great advantage which the country owed the Grand Trunk Railway, and contrasted the policy of parties as regards the Canadian Pacific Railway line north of Lake Superior.

"I told the people of Montreal," said he, "that they would not only have a national line from ocean to ocean, but that we would have the Sault Ste. Marie fine as well, Not only is that great national line complete, but the contract has been given for the Sault Ste. Marie bridge, so that you will have in Montreal not only the terminus of the great Canadian Pacific Railway, but the business of the Northern Pacific Railway as well. A train load of flour is every day manufactured to be sent down to Montreal for shipment. When the rebellion occurred if we had not the Canadian Pacific we would have our country torn to pieces, which happy prevention is a thousand times more important than the money given for that railway. Take again the fishery question, if so mad, so unjustifiable a policy were carried out by the United States, Canada has now her independent line of intercommunication to which we can confidently look as a means of sustaining our position as a great nationality. There is no man more than 1 who would deplore that the friendly intercourse which has existed between Canada and the United States should be severed. 1 was glad to read the letter of the President of the United States of the 7th of April last, to find that the man now entrusted with such gigantic power by the people and the Congress of that great republic should fully recognize the enormous interests which would be imperilled by a resort to such a measure as that proposed. (Cheers.) When it is known that during fifty years to which the President alludes in the letter, the provinces of British North America imported from the United States of animals and their products, breadstuffs and other farm products, manufactures

and miscellaneous articles \$1,200,000,000 worth. In the same period they imported from United States merchants foreign goods to the extent of \$200,000,000, making the purchases of Canada from the United States \$1,400,000,000. During the half century the United States have purchased from the Canadian provinces goods to the value of \$1,050,-000,000, leaving a balance of trade in favor of the United States of \$350,000,000. In addition to this trade there is the transport traffic, which has been carried on by American canals and railways. This runs up into hundreds of millions. An examination showed that during six years the value of foreign goods conveyed by United States railways into Canada and of Canadian goods carried across United States territory to United States ports for shipment amounted to \$168,000,000, or about \$280,000,000 each decide, the transport charges for which have gone into the pockets of United States railways. When the retaliatory bill comes into operation this transit trade traffic will be forced into Canadian channels entirely. Canada, compelled to seek her markets in England, will be compelled to buy in England. The profits United States merchants have been making will go to English merchants. While Canada will be just as well off commercially, the political effects will be marked as the trade and the flag will become synonymous-the one following the other more fully than ever. Boston and Portland will lose the transit trade trade and Halifax. St. John, Montreal and Quebec will gain it. New York will probably also be a gainer, as Canadians will recognize that Portland and Boston are the centres of antagonism in Canada. I beg to say that deeply as I would deplore the interruption of a pacific policy between the two countries, 1 believe the injury would be vastly greater to the people of the great republic than it would be to the people of Canada."

Among the other speakers of the evening were Hon. Thomas White, Hon. Mr. Casgrain, Sir A. Caron, Hon. L. O. Taillon, Lt.-Col. Ouimet, since made Speaker of the House of Commons, and J. C. Hatton, Q.C.

THE JOSEPH HALL WORKS.

The disposal to the best advantage for all concerned of the assets of the Joseph Hall Mfg. Co., insolvent, at Oshawa, has been the subject of more or less hostile feeling locally for some months past. The assets are as follow :—

121
Plant-
Patterns\$ 6,608-38
Flasks 1,951–22
Buildings 20,420 00
" in London, 1,385 00
Machinery, Tools, &c. 38,048 73
\$68,413_33
Chattels-
Traction engine in .
England 500 00
Implements, horse
powers & machines
at Oshawa 45,300 00
Do. Do. in the
agents, unsold or un-
accounted for to
date 11,002 00
\$56,802 00
Parts of machines on hand at Osh-
awa 11,653-64
Repairs on hand at Oshawa 3,132 26
Do, on hand with agents 8,647 21
Metals and hardware in stock 3,621 01

License to manufacture new Model

Threshing Machines...... 2,000 00 Book accounts value (worth about

80 cents on the dollar)..... 15,922 70 Cash..... 601 71 Bills receivable...... 1,910 47 The call for tenders made in December last resulted in one offer (from Oshawa) of \$5,000 cash and \$5,000 in September next, "subject to a reduction" for interim expenses and other payments, estimated by Mr. Livingstone, the trustee, at \$2,500. The offer of the local capitalists was based upon an understanding that the town would give a bonus of \$20,000 additional, or double what was offered for the estate. At the time of this offer there appears to have been "a conditional offer in sight of " S50,000 or over from other capitalists," and the local offer was not accepted. There was a general feeling in the town that the larger offer emanated from Mr. F. W. Glen, the former manager, and his friends. As we do not purpose entering into the merits of the controversy carried on in the local press, we will content ourselves with an expression of hope that some modus vivendi can be devised by which the works may be again set in motion at as early a day as possible. The number of hands employed in the better days of the enterprise was from 300 to 500, the wages of whom must have had a beneficial effect upon the business of the town, while the loss of such a distribution cannot fail to exert a depressing influence upon local merchants and even upon the manufactures. The rival parties have their respective merits : on one side are ranged capital and large local interests in other important enterprises; on the other side there is probably sufficient ability to raise the requisite capital, with a personal experience which should be of valueenough to pilot the enterprise away from the rocks on which it was formerly wrecked. The interests of creditors depend upon the disposal of the assets, and it is to be hoped that these may not be frittered away before some arrangement is made to re-establish the works on a more secure, profitable and permanent footing.

THE ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO .-The seventh annual report of this energetic institution will be found in full in another column and bears substantial testimony to the improvement in its position during the past year. The report itself is well written and concise, and the introduction of a tabulated comparative statement, whereby the company's condition can be seen at a glance, is an innovation that we trust will find many copiers. The cash income shows a gain of \$45,105 or 16.6 per cent; the new policies have increased 39.3 per cent in number and 34.6 per cent in amount ; the number of policies in force has increased 17.3 per cent, and the value 18.3 per cent ; the assets, both total and net, are 20 per cent higher, and the surplus shows a net gain of 58.2 per cent, having grown from \$38,894 to \$61,535 within the

year. At the same time although the amount of new business for 1886 is 37 per cent higher than that of 1886, the ratio of expense to income has only increased by h of 1 per cent, a very gratifying showing. The meeting was one of the largest attended, most influential and thoroughly representative, ever held by the company, and the prosperous showing in the report elicited the cordial approbation of all present. The undoubted financial standing and remarkable success of the company in the face of keen and well directed competition bear testimony to the ability and push of both directors and officers, and the vote of thanks offered to them in return had the ring of genuine appreciation.

REFERENCE to the remarkable advance in the price of black birch noted by Lower Province papers, the Bobcaygeon Independent says that throughout the territory north of that village, the best, most thrifty and largest timber is that of the black birch which grows everywhere in rich profusion. Up to the present time but little of this timber has been used for other purposes than fuel, but it would seem that its valuable qualities are at length beginning to be recognized. There is probably some exageration in the price mentioned, for black birch is a wood of too universal a growth throughout the Canadian forest to permit of so rapid a rise in price, but a general increase in its value may be safely calculated upon in the future. It is a beautiful furniture wood and becomes of exceeding hardness with age. Its present value is probably not more than \$14 or \$15 per thousand, but as soon as the price advances to S18 or \$20, there will be an opening for an enormous trade. The supply is unlimited but as the logs cannot be floated in water, they have to be transported on the railway, and at a less price than that mentioned they cannot be profitably handled. Those settlers in the back country who possess black birch within handling distance of a railway would do well to hold them, for their value is certain to become greater.

WITH the present month closes the third quarter of the current fiscal year of the United States ; the nine months period being one that will be notable in the history of the national finances for its fluctuations and changing conditions, the expedients adopted and the dangers encountered. Despite the immense revenues, the accumulation of silver and the contraction of the National bank note circulation, the total circulating medium in the hands of the people, in all forms of currency, has increased during the nine months by more than \$50,000,000. The aggregate circulation of money in actual use on July 1st, 1386, was \$1,222,373,772, and on April 1st, 1887, will be in excess of \$1,276,-000,000. The receipts of the Government for the three quarters will aggregate about \$272,-000,000, compared with \$248,000,000 for the corresponding period of the preceeding year

the customs receipts being about \$163,000,000 compared with \$144,500,000 for the same nine months of 1886. The expenditures of the Government, as shown by the statement of ordinary receipts and expenditures, will be about \$212,000,0000 for the nine months, or nearly \$24,000,000 greater than for the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year.

The recent bill passed by the Maine legislature provides that after July 1st, 1887, no lobsters under 101 inches can be caught or packed, under a heavy penalty. This virtually closes the lobster packing on the Maine coast after this season, as the bulk of all the lobsters packed within the last five years have not averaged over 93 inches in length; and no larger lobsters are to be caught, on account of not being in the waters, and therefore it can be readily seen that until they attain the size required by the law packing will virtually cease. Some packers say that this season will be their last for several years, and there is no doubt that the passage of this law will cause prices to materially advance, as it will take out of the United States market fully \$75,000 cases yearly, and this country will have to depend entirely on the provinces for their supply of the canned article. This must have the effect to materially advance the prices of lobster, says the N. Y. Bulletin ; and if during the season the President should happen to suspend intercourse with Canada, in accordance with the law passed by Congress at its last session, it might double the prices now current, which are very low, considering that it takes on an average about nine lobsters to make a one-pound can.

THE SON-IN-LAW of a leading Montreal hop dealer has now more reason than ever to regret his intercourse with the able and eccentric W. J. Ingram, formerly well known in Montreal banking circles. On a recent visit to New York he was arrested at the instance of one Alfred Ray, formerly of the Maritime Bank, the third partner in the Export Trading Co. which Ingram and they had organized in that city, but which came to grief, as already noted in these columns last June. Ray charges the arrested with having disposed of certain articles of stored furniture and other valuables while the former was absent in England. The defendant was formerly in charge of the uptown branch of the Federal Bank under Mr. Ingram in this city, and later a partner in the defunct concern of McPhie, Bentham & Co. Details of the doings of the New York triumvirate, given in our issue of June 11th, 1886, have been re-imported by a young lawyer just returned from the south. Mr. Ingrain had sore need of the \$20,000 damages which he tried to get from the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

The Gazette draws attention to the fact, as we have repeatedly in the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, that Canadian policy holders in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States,

which has ceased to transact new business in the Dominion, frequently receive offers for a surrender of their policies at sums far under the true value. The aim of the management is evidently to get rid of the Canadian liabilitics at the lowest possible figure. Many of their offers amount to little more than 50 per cent, of the Government valuation. There is no apparent reason why these should be accepted, or why Canadian policy holders should lose any part of what is rightfully due them on their investments. The Company's statement shows a respectable surplus of assets over liabilities, and it has, besides, deposited with the Government a sum that should be sufficient to guarantee policy holders in this country against loss. No one, therefore, should consent to any abatement of his claim in the manner proposed by the Company.

The following tables show, according to the circular of Messrs. Dun, Wiman & Co., the number and amount of the failures in the Dominion of Canada for the first three months of this year and last year respectively :--

FIRST THR	EE MONTHS,	1887.
Province.	Vumber.	Amt. Liabilities.
Ontario	210	\$1,859,240
Quebec	111	909,136
New Brunswick	18	268,215
Nova Scotia	33	222,700
P. E. Island	4	54,300
Manitova	9	74,356
Total Dominion,	385	\$3,387,947
FIRST THE	EE MONTHS,	1886.
Province.	Number.	Amt. Liabilities.
Ontario	173	\$1,986,001
Quebee	145	925,672
New Brunswick	20	78,500
Nova Scotia	29	208,500
P. E. Island	3	17,700
Manitoba	13	116,299
Total	383	\$3,332,672

These figures are for business failures only and do not include suspensions of banks, such as the recent stoppage of the Maritime Bank.

The joint committee of the trunk lines and the Central Traffic Association have reached a unanimous agreement by which all commissions to ticket agents will be abolished. This action will operate severely against ticket scalpers. It is understood that the Grand Trunk Railway is practically out of the trunk line agreement, and that the Chicago & Grand Trunk is not a member of the Central Traffic Association. The two roads hold themselves free to make whatever freight or passenger rates they please, irrespective of the tariffs and classification adopted by the associated American roads, which went into effect on the 1st. But it is understood that the trunk line presidents gave such assurances of a reasonable consideration of the differential rate problem that the representatives of the Grand Trunk were willing to make verbal promises that they would give the regular rates a fair trial under the Interstate commerce law, but they would feel at liberty to take any action necessary to protect their interests.

The proposed increase in the tariff on unbound books cannot but be looked upon as a great mistake. It will increase the price and reduce the sale of such standard reprints as the Franklin Square and Seaside Libraries while it will not affect the cheap trashy literature, which will simply be republished here. The tariff on the more costly bound books not being increased it is evident that this unwise move on the part of the Government will work almost entirely against readers amongst the poorer classes, whose reading matter will be either restricted to the trashy novelette, or be very much increased in cost. The Montreal deputation will meet one from Toronto at Ottawa towards the close of the week. It is believed that, when the matter is properly set before the Government, the latter will see the advisability of at least letting things remain as they are even if no reduction be possible.

As examination of the new regulations respecting the Customs entry of travellers baggage does not justify the impression the first information received was calculated to give. On railroad trains they will be specially cumbrous and even vexatious. They apparently provide both for an attestation by the passenger and an examination by the Customs agent. They make it possible for an over-zealous official to put an ordinarily intelligent passenger to annoyance, and perhaps make him liable to a penalty, even when he is possessed of no desire to do any wrong act. They will be sure to meet with serious opposition from travellers, and will not, so far as can be seen be any more effectual in preventing snuggling than the present system, which has proved fairly effectual in this respect. The regulations respecting the admission of travellers' effects also seem capable of improvement.

The summary of the London for sales shows the following charges in prices in the leading furs :--Higher than in January, Raccoon 10 per cent, lower than in January, Beaver 15 per cent, Mink 15 per cent. Higher than in March, Red Fox, U. S., 25 per cent, Alaska 10 per cent, Blue Fox 15 per cent, Silver Fox 10 per cent, White Fox 60 per cent, Russian Sable 10 per cent, Sea Offer 15 per cent aud Grizzly bear 50 per cent. Lynx is 40 per cent lower than last March prices. Brownbear is 100 per cent, Blackbear 50 per cent Cubs 70 per cent and Fisher 5 per cent higher than last June's prices. Offer is 10 per cent, Southwest bear 15 per cent, and Martin 15 to 20 per cent lower than in last June. Wolf brought advanced prices. Black muskrat, Skunk Opossum and dry fur Seal are unchanged in price. Gray fox commands the same price as in last June.

We have been requested to give publicity to the announcement that the farmers of Aberdeenshire have resolved to form a company with a capital of $\mathcal{L}12,000$, whose business will be the importation of Canadian store

cattle and their sale in Aberdeen. The harbour trustees have provided all the necessary facilities for landing and housing the eattle. Prof. Brown, of the Agricultural College, Guelph, is in receipt of a letter from the company, asking a report as to the supply of well-bred two-year-olds, weighing from 700 to 1,000 lbs., to be shipped direct to Aberdeen. Canadian stores will be preferred, as they are free from disease, and £5 more would be paid for black polls. A representative of the company will come to Canada in May. In the meantime all interested should notify Prof. Brown of the number likely to be procured in their particular localities.

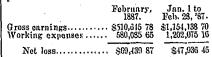
THE Canada Cotton Company held its annual meeting on the 5th ulto., when the following board of directors was elected ;-Hon, D. Mc-Innes, president; Messrs. J. P. Dawes, H. McKenzie, J. Cassils, E. Kewil, J. MacDonald, Wm. Ramsay, Arthur Prevost. It was announced that a quarterly dividend of 11 per cent, being at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, had been declared on the capital stock of the company, after providing for a loss of over \$40,000 by the inundation of the River St. Lawrence in January last at Cornwall, and that a handsome balance was left to be carried over to the credit of the profit and loss account. The prospects of the company were never better, the product of the mills being 25 per cent in excess of any former period, and entirely upon orders received from customers.

A CONSIDERABLE amount of business was transacted at the meeting of the Canadian Anthracite coal owners, held at St. Paul, Minn., last week. They are about to make the first shipment of 1,500 tons of coal from the pits at Banff, to Vancouver and then by sea to San Francisco. They will also, as soon as the pockets are ready for work, commence shipments of 500 tons to Winnipeg, daily, until they have a reserve stock in that city of 10,000. The coal lies in a hillside, and a large tunnel has been driven for a considerable distance into the mountain. Some 120 men are already engaged driving diverging tunnels, from this main tunnel and a perpendicular air shaft will be sunk from a point higher up the hill. More men will be engaged very shortly, and the output maintained at 500 tons per day.

The meeting of the Dominion Gordage Association, which was in session for four days last week, has ended in a permanent disagreement, and in the withdrawal of some of the largest companies, thus breaking up the Association. The usual complaints of unfair tactics, cutting of prices, etc., apparently only too well founded, appear to be responsible for this untoward conclusion These associations of manufacturers are always to the advantage of the smaller firms as they enable them to stand on an equal basis with their more powerful rivals; it is therefore to be regretted that the association should have been com

pelled to collapse owing to the dissatisfaction and consequent withdrawal of some of the larger firms composing it.

The Canadian Pacific Railway publishes the following statement of earnings and expenses :---



In February, 1886, the net profits were \$69,717.08, and from January 1st to February 28, 1886, there was a profit of \$116,098.26. The decrease in net profits as compared with the same period last year is therefore for February \$139,156.95, and from January 1st to February 28 \$164,034.71.

THE steamer "Eagle" has arrived at St. John's, Nfid., with 20,000 seals. The story about her wreck is therefore fictitious. The "Greenland" is reported with 8,000 seals, the "Vanguard" with 10,000, the "Iceland" with 7,000, the " Ranger" with 8,000, the " Neptune" with 9,000. There are now better accounts from the seal fishery. People on shore are reported to have taken fifty to one hundred thousand seals. The "Eagle" reports that the debris and apparent wreckage with the ship's name found on the ice were flung overboard to make room for seals. There is great rejoicing among the 260 scalers' families over the arrival of the supposed lost vessel. ------

QUEBEC JUDGET.—Mr. Shehyn has taken the bull by the horns in his Budget speech. He acknowledges a deficit for the fiscal year 1886 of nearly a quarter of a million. The total undisputed debt of the Province is \$22,143,447 the assets amount to \$10,774,280. To the net debt, \$11,386,167, must be added the floating debt of \$3,388,434. Mr. Shehyn proposes to wipe off the floating debt by a loan, thus transferring it to the consolidated debt of the Province. The ordinary receipts for the next fiscal year are estimated at \$3,020,623, and the expenses at \$3,003,330. Mr. Shehyn has no pleasant task before him.

As American firm who possess a patent for manufacturing a fireproof composition out of sawdust and clay are considering the advisability of opening a branch establishment at Hull. The immense quantities of sawdust which can be obtained at an almost nominal price greatly favors such an enterprise, and its establishment will be a decided boon to Hull. If this scheme be carried out it will certainly develop a new industry in the Ottawa Valley and one which would employ a large number of hands, and furnish a considerable export trade to this district.

THE Sarnia Canadian says :--- "The indications point to something very like a boom in Sarnia this senson. Notwithstanding the large number of new houses built last senson, the demand for dwellings is far in advance of the

supply. There are no unoccupied houses in town. The owners of dwellings in course of erection are besieged by applicants, and in many cases the premises are engaged by intending tenants before the foundations are laid."

THE body of Albert Hamer, the missing student, was found in the snow last week, about two miles from the place where he was last seen alive, by a party of gentlemen who were out with some hounds, the latter being the means of discovering the body. The body was somewhat swollen, but there were no marks of violence visible. The sum of \$94 was found in his pockets proving conclusively that no robbery had taken place.

REPORTS from Texas are to the effect that the movement of Texas cattle northward is very sluggish. While at this time last year there were contracts for 160,000 cattle to drive north, the number thus far called for does not exceed 50,000. This decline is accounted for by the difference in price between buyer and seller, the quarantine laws, and the losses of cattle in the Northwest by the severe weather, which have weakened their ability to buy.

As Ottawa correspondent of the *Mail* states that a reconstruction of the Cabinet is considered more than probable before the meeting of Parliament; among other runnours being one that Sir Adolphe Caron will be appointed Lieut.-Governor of the North-West Territories to allow Senator Lacoste to get a portfolio. Nothing has yet transpired as to the Government's selection for leader of the Senate.

A LIST of proposed sailings of the C. P. R. Pacific line of steamships is posted at the Corn Exchange. The first to sail is the Parthia, which is to leave Hong Kong on the 1st of May and Yokohama on the 13th. She expected, in fact, arranged to arrive at Vancouver on the 29th, and will leave on the return journey on the 8th June, being due in Hong Kong on the 7th July.

Anour three thousand immigrants have already arrived in Winnipeg up to the present time this season. Immigrants and others arriving from the East are greatly struck with the contrast furnished by the weather there with the passed through *en route*. Summer temperature is prevailing at present in the North West.

THE customs receipts collected at Quebec during March, 1887, amounted to \$54,060,76 and for the corresponding period last year \$93,089,28, being a decrease of \$39,028,52. The excise receipts for March, 1886, were \$73,-969,80, and for the same month 1887, \$30,-755,53, showing a decrease of \$43,214,27.

The St. Lawrence Hall, Cacouna, was offered for sale by auction recently. The highest

offer was about \$5,000, at which it was withdrawn. The hotel has never paid expenses, and could be purchased probably for less than \$10,000, including furniture and appointments.

A MEETING of the shareholders of the Merchants' Manufacturing Go. was held last week at the office of Messrs. Cantlie, Ewan & Co., when a by-law passed by the directors providing for the issue of \$200,000 first mortgage bonds was ratified.

The traffic returns of the Grand Trunk Railway Company for the week ending 9th April, 1887, show an increase of \$38,210 over the corresponding week in 1886.

THE Canadian Pacific railway steamers will commence running for the season between Owen Sound and Port Arthur on April 13th.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. H. & C. Foor Co., Mitchell, Ont.—The article inquired about, Sheathing Lath, can be obtained from the E. B. Eddy Mfg. Co.; the Henderson Lumber Co., and of Gilmour & Co., whose addresses may be found in our advertising pages.

H. Y.—QUEREC.—Batiste cloth may be had retail of S. Carsley, and wholesale probably from any of the leading dry goods houses in our columns.

W. C.—305 WOODWARD AVE, Detroit.—The subjects of your inquiry should be found treated of in the ninth edition of the Encyclopeedia Britannica. The time of reviewing the insurance returns is not fixed, owing to more or less irregularity in their issue by the Department.

A. G. D., MARKSVILLE, St. Joseph's Island, writes under date March 19th :---

Sm,—Please find enclosed the sum of three dollars for your valuable and useful paper. I find in it many useful (especially to me in the backwoods of Ontario) and valuable articles of inestimable service. I saw in the issue of February 11th a paragraph relating an advance in black birch. Would you be kind enough to give me the address of the dealers and purchasers of several of the firms that handle black birch and oblige.

[Black birch, known here locally as "red " birch, commands but little sale in this city. It sells in a retail way at \$35 to \$40 per thousand for picked stuff. Wholesale, not more than S16 to S18 would be paid for car lots. The high price quoted at Chatham, N. B, is the retail price for selected lumber there, the difference being due to the increased cost of freight for such a long distance and to the cost of storage, loss by culls, etc. This rate of course would not be paid for large lots, but is that paid by cabinet makers per foot for specially selected planks. Mahogany retails here for 18 to 25 cents per foot, and cherry at \$70 to \$80 per thousand. White birch commands much the same figures as the black.-ED. J. or C.1

WARRANTING AXES.

An American Axe Company, issues a circular in regard to warranting Axes. It contains the following from the Chicago Inter-Ocean, with the caption of

" The Man of Samples."

"I'm selling Axes, and, of course, I have to warrant them. Do you warrant guns?" "Not to speak of." "Then you ought to thank your stars. Warranting is the most in-fernal device ever brought out to make men mean and dishonest. I put it down to the dealer, when I sell him, in the plainest way I know how, that we warrant an Axe only against being soft or breaking from a plain flaw. When I come around in the spring, he pulls from under the counter two or three or more rusty Axes that he hands to me with the remark, that 'here are some poor ones.' I pick up an axe and find that some idiot ground it as thin as a razor, and the edge broke out so that it looks like a saw. I ask him what is the matter with it. 'Too hard; 'But I didn't warrant brittle as glass." against being too hard.¹ 'But you expect your Axes to stand, don't you?' 'This would stand if ground properly.' 'Oh, yes, you fellows always have some loophole to get out of your warrant? This rather staggers me, so I pick up the next one. 'What is the matter with this?' 'Soft.' As I hold the edge to the light I can see a slight bend in the bit. The man who used it had it stick, and in his efforts to loosen it he had given such a terrible wrench that the edge had bent a triffe, To a man knowing anything of the proper temper of an axe the fact of that slight bend is in its favor, and the work of grinding it out would have been much less than it was to remove the helve. But I pass that, as there is no use to argue that a slight twist does not show soft temper, and I pick up the third one. It has a corner broken off; the break is still bright, but I am calmly told there was a bad flaw there. I start to explain why I know, from the shape of the break, that there was no flaw, but he twits me again with wanting to go back on my warrant, and I stop right there. Now, this is the history of nine out of ten transactions. The retailer takes back everything a customer brings back for fear of losing that customer's trade. The jobber takes back from the retailer, knowing it is unjust, but he is afraid that any hesilancy on his part will damage his trade. And the poor devil of a manufacturer takes it of the jobber's hands and cannot help himself. There is a deuced sight of cowardice in business now-adays. It goes back through the dealers till it reaches the consumer, and it encourages him to make any kind of claim he sees fit to cover his negligence, ignorance, or malicious-ness." Moral.-Avoid warranting axes. It is only an inducement for a chopper to break the axe, if for any reason it does not suit him.

GILMOUR & Co., TRENTON.—Our large manufacturers somehow do not receive that amount of attention from journals with a general circulation throughout the country and abroad, which their importance and their influence upon the prosperity of the Dominion would seem to warrant. On the other hand, let a failure take place in even a small shop or factory, and the country is in possession of all the details within a day or two. No doubt this seeming neglect is largely due to the fear of being accused of unduly "puffing" one establishmennt at the expense of the others,

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and this sentiment of false pride may be said to be responsible for the excessive caution with which well established journals venture to allude to even the most interesting particulars of our larger factories. To repair this injustice we intend from time to time to give particulars of the business transactions

To of our larger firms, in order to give readers at a distance, or across the Atlantic, a fairer idea of the volume of the manufacturing industries of the Dominion ;-

Gilmour & Co., lumber dealers and manufscturers of Trenton, the subjects of the present sketch, cut 50 million feet of lumber in the year, of which four-fifths go to the United States. They also make yearly 80,000 laths and 125,000 shingles. Their lumber region covers one bundred square miles from Kingston on the cast to Trenton on the west, the great hody of the logs being brought down the river Trent to Trenton. They have an electric light system of 60 lights, a fire com-

Meetings, Sec.

pany, thoroughly equipped, of 25 men, a steam fire engine throwing 600 gallons per minute as well as a Wellington pump of 1,500 gallou capacity, hydrants, automatic sprinklers, electric fire alarms and every other appliance for the rapid and effectual extinction of the devouring element. A new planing mill has recently been erected, 120 by 125 feet, with a capacity of 80,000 feet per day, capable of being increased to double its present output. There are nineteen fire alarm boxes on the premises and in the yards, as well as an automatic register showing the height of the water in the cisterns. The shipping facilities are unequalled, a system of branch railways and sidings connecting with both our great trunk roads. In summer, water communication is had with Montreal and Toronto, thus ensuring competitive freight routes. Nor are the social enjoymets of the numerous em-ployees neglected. A fine band of 25 performers has been established, and in many other ways the firm have testified their desire to render the condition of their large staff of hands as pleasant and safe as is compatible

minutes of the last annual meeting were taken as read, and the same thereupon confirmed. The president then read

It affords your directors much pleasure to be able to submit to you the following report of the affairs of your Company as at the 31st December, 1886, showing that the past year has been one of great prosperity and satisfactory progress.

The volume of new business-the premium income-the interest on our investments-the number and amount of, policies in force-the net and total assets-the reserve and surplus, have all been largely increased, and the amount paid for death claims is only a little more than half the amount paid the previous These facts are all fully verified by the vear. following tabulated statement:

with strict attention to business. THE DIRECTORS' REPORT. ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE ASSUR-

The seventcenth annual meeting of the company was held at its head office, in the town of Waterloo, Ont., on Tuesday, the 5th day of April, 1887, and in addition to many local members, embracing the leading busi ness and professional men of the town, a large number of representative policy-holders from a distance was present.

ANCE CO.

The president, I. E. Bowman, Esq., having taken the chair, on motion W. H. Riddell, Esq., secretary of the Company, acted as secretary of the meeting. Notice calling the annual meeting having been read, on motion the

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.					
	1885.	1886.	Gain.	Gain per ct.	
Total Cash income From Premiums " Interest No. of Policies issued Amt. " No. of Policies in force. Amt. " Net Assets Total Assets Reserve held. Surplus	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	\$45,104 78 34,642 78 10,462 00 526 647,300 00 1,107 1,515,182 00 137,874 75 155,827 86 135,565 88 22,642 06	16.614.531.639.334.617.318.320.820.619.458.2	
Death Claims and Matured Endowments	83,086 00	51,000 00	32,086 00	Decrease. 38.6	

The amount of new business for 1886 is 37 per cent, greater than that of 1885, yet the ratio of expense to income has only been increased by one-third of one per cent.

We desire to call your attention to the rate of interest on our investments from which our surplus is so largely derived. Previous to 1881 our interest income enabled us to allow eight per cent. on our interest bearing reserves, but the decline in the rate of interest on investments at that time made it necessary to reduce the rate to seven per cent, on reserves, which has been maintained up to the end of 1886.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

NET ASSETS, December 31st, 1885...\$660,617 05 Less cancelled liens on

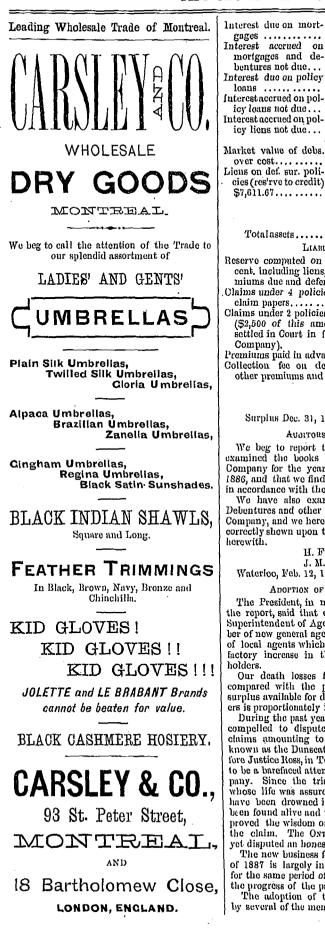
lapsed policies \$1,089 95

Less ledger balances written off (including \$314.53 reducing the value of the Company's office) 3.634 11 4,724 06 \$655,892 99 INCOME :---Premiums\$275,779 86 Less re-assurance... 3,471 76 272,308 10 43,494 12 Interest \$315,802 22

\$971,695 21

EXPENDITURE : To policy-	holders.	
Claims under 41 poli-		
cies \$5	4,250 00	
Claims under two ma- tured endowments	3.000 00	
tured endowments . Purchased policies 1 Surplus 3	3,333 38	
Surplus 3	4,009 71	
Returned premiums .	394 27	01005 DC
Cover I Expresses	\$1	04,987 36
GENERAL EXPENSES : Commissions and		
superintendent's sal-		
ary \$4	1,587 22	
Medical examinations	6,302 50	12000 20
SALARIES ;	>	47,889 72
President and direc-		
tors' fees and mile-		
age \$	52,608 30	
Manager, secretary	0 201 00	
and assistants	8,301 60 200 00	
Auditors		11,109 90
Rents of ag'nts' offices	619 46	
Books and stationery	1,090 40	
Telegraphy and tele-	0 F 0 F	
phone	· 95·95	•
Postage	$\begin{array}{c} 988 & 70 \\ 1,181 & 10 \end{array}$	
Advertising	1,019 47	
Travelling expenses.	822 15	- .
Commissions on loans	•	
and valuation fee	1,426 30	
Insurance department	$\begin{array}{ccc} 235 & 38 \\ 461 & 73 \end{array}$	
Diffice furnishings Incidentals	401 73 988 46	
Taxes	162 33	
Solicitors' fees	$125 \ 00$	9,216 43
	-	179 909 11
	÷.	173,203 41
Total net assets		798,491 80
NET AS		·-
Comprising the follo		uents :
Municipal Deb's Face	110/2 12	
Value	14,348 41	
Municipal Deb's Mar- ket Value 1	25,463 41	
Cost		6115,999-58
Mortgages (cash valu-		
ation \$1,259,326.00)		550,541 60
Loans on Policies (re-		<i>.</i> .
serve to credit, \$152,-		68,240 61
068.51) Liens on Policies (re-		00,510 01
serve to credit, \$108,-		
14(.04)		46,065 31
Bills receivable		342 46
Company's office Agents' and other bal-	· • • • •	6,000 00
ances		5,892 32
Molsons Bank current		01004 04
account\$	1,341 79	
Less Deposit in hand,	1.1	
waiting disburse-	N 0	
ment on account of mortgage investmint	1,275 00	66 79
Bank of Commerce,	ij≞10 00	00 (9
acct. cur	:1,374 30	
1	-	

	cheques Cash on hand	246 22	
	Additional		\$798,491 80
	Short date notes se- cured by policies in force Premiums due and in course of transmis-		\$23,523 19
i	sion Deferred half-ye'rly and quarterly premiums		2,997 62
	on existing policies due in 3, 6 and 9 mos.	,	37,259 49



) C
ages	\$4,098 87		1 t
crest accrued on	•	•	d
origages and de-			p
entures not due	21,306 70		
erest due on policy	•		a
oans	2,615 96) j
erestaccrued on pol-	-1-10.00		10
y loans not due	1,905 79		lĭ
erest accrued on pol-	-,200 (0		13
y liens not due	4,744 91	•	
		\$34,672 23	
ket value of debs.		403j012 20	
ver cost		9,463 83	le
us on def. sur. poli-		0,100.00	1
es (res'rve to credit)			1
		3,081 57	
7,611.67		əjuar 57	{ i
		\$110,997 93	
		ធុរេហូរមារ មុន	
Total assets		\$909,489 73	
		4000 ₁ 400 (5	
LIABL			1 3
erve computed on 1			lt
ent. including liens,	notes, pre-		
ours morning trong			
aiums due and deferi		\$831,167 24	8
iums due and deferi ims under 4 policies		\$831,167 24	8
aiums due and defern ims under 4 policies	s awaiting		8] t
niums due and defern ims under 4 policies laim papers	s awaiting	3,500 00	l l t
aiums due and defen ims under 4 policies laim papers ims under 2 policies	s awaiting resisted		l l t t
aiums due and defern ims under 4 policies laim papers ims under 2 policies \$2,500 of this amo	s awaiting resisted unt since	3,500 00	l l t
aiums due and defern ims under 4 policies laim papers ims under 2 policies 52,500 of this amo ettled in Court in fa	s awaiting resisted unt since	3,500 00	l l t t
siums due and deferi ims under 4 policies laim papers ims under 2 policies \$2,500 of this amo cttled in Court in fa lompany).	s awaiting resisted unt since vor of the	3,500 00 4,500 00	
niums due and defern ims under 4 policien laim papers ims under 2 policies \$2,500 of this amo ettled in Court in fa Jompany). miums paid in advar	s awaiting resisted unt since vor of the	3,500 00 4,500 00 2,409 71	
iums due and defern ims under 4 policien laim papers ims under 2 policies 52,500 of this amo ettled in Court in fa Jompany). miums paid in advar lection fee on def	s awaiting resisted unt since vor of the ace erred and	3,500 00 4,500 00 2,409 71	
niums due and defern ims under 4 policien laim papers ims under 2 policies \$2,500 of this amo ettled in Court in fa Jompany). miums paid in advar	s awaiting resisted unt since vor of the ace erred and	3,500 00 4,500 00 2,409 71	8 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1
iums due and defern ims under 4 policien laim papers ims under 2 policies 52,500 of this amo ettled in Court in fa Jompany). miums paid in advar lection fee on def	s awaiting resisted unt since vor of the nce erred and notes	3,500 00 4,500 00 2,409 71 6,378 03	8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
iums due and defern ims under 4 policien laim papers ims under 2 policies 52,500 of this amo ettled in Court in fa Jompany). miums paid in advar lection fee on def	s awaiting resisted unt since vor of the nce erred and notes	3,500 00 4,500 00 2,409 71	8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
iums due and defern ims under 4 policien linn papers ims under 2 policies \$2,500 of this amo ettled in Court in fa Jompany). miums paid in advar lection fee on def ther premiums and n	s awaiting resisted unt since vor of the acc erred and aotes	3,500 00 4,500 00 2,409 71 6,378 03 \$847,954 98	
iums due and defern ims under 4 policien laim papers ims under 2 policies 52,500 of this amo ettled in Court in fa Jompany). miums paid in advar lection fee on def	s awaiting resisted unt since vor of the acc erred and aotes	3,500 00 4,500 00 2,409 71 6,378 03 \$847,954 98	s I t t t c c l l f f

AUDITORS' REPORT.

We beg to report that we have carefully examined the books and accounts of your Company for the year ending 31st December, 1886, and that we find the same correct and in accordance with the foregoing statement.

We have also examined the Mortgages, Debentures and other Securities held by your Company, and we hereby certify that they are correctly shown upon the statement submitted herewith.

H. F. J. JACKSON, J. M. SOULLY, Waterloo, Feb. 12, 1887.

ADOPTION OF THE REPORTS.

The President, in moving the adoption of the report, said that during the past year the Superintendent of Agencies appointed a number of new general agents and a large number of local agents which has resulted in a satisfactory increase in the list of our policyholders.

Our death losses for 1886 are very light compared with the previous year, and our surplus available for distribution among holders is proportionately increased.

During the past year the company has been compelled to dispute the payment of two claims amounting to \$4,500. One of these, known as the Dunscath case, came to trial before Justice Ross, in Toronto, and was declared to be a barefaced attempt to defrand the Company. Since the trial Samuel J. Dunscath, whose life was assured and who was said to have been drowned in the Detroit River, has been found alive and well in Michigan, which proved the wisdom of the Board in resisting the claim. The ONTARIO MUTUL, has never yet disputed an honest claim.

The new business for the first three months of 1887 is largely in excess of the business for the same period of 1886, which shows that the progress of the past year is still going on. The adoption of the report was seconded by several of the members, who offered hearty

congratulations on the pre-e ninently satisfactory nature of the reports read by the President, and, in the most enthusiastic terms, expressed their high appreciation of the present undoubted financial stability of the Company, and of the gratifying success which characterized the operations of the past year in the face of the keenest competition from rival institutions. Among the speakers were the Rev. Messrs. Morrow and Burns, Dr. McLellan, Director of Teachers' Institutes, Mr. Allison, Q.C., of Pictou, and others.

Q.C., of Picton, and others: Balloting for Directors resulted in the reelection of Messrs. I. E. Bowman, M.P., James Trow, M.P., Alfred Hoskin, Q.C., and the election of A. P. Clement (of Messrs. Bowlby & Clement, barristers, etc., Berlin), for the ensuing three years.

on motion, Messrs. Henry F. J. Jackson on motion, Messrs. Henry F. J. Jackson and J. M. Scully were re-appointed, by the votes of those present, auditors for the current year.

Votes of thanks to the President and Directors, to the Manager, Secretary and official staff, to the Agents, Medical Examiners and Referee having been tendered and responded to, one of the most largely attended, influential and thoroughly representative meetings of the Company was brought to a successful close.

After the annual meeting the Board met, when I. E. Bowman, Esq., was re-elected President, and O. M. Taylor, Vice-President, for the ensuing year.

Financial.

THURSDAY EV'G, April 14, 1887.

The reduction of the bank rate in England to 24 per cent, is the natural outcome of the lowering of the street rate, which remains easy at 11 per cent., and of the steady accumulation of funds at the centre. Sterling exchange is dull, but higher at 91 @ 7-16 between banks and 94 over the counter. Demand closes at 98 @ 13-16 and 94 @ 10; cables 104. Posted in New York 4.864 and 4.881, actual 4.851 @ 1 and 4.861 @ 4.87. Cables 4.871 @ J. The local stock market has hardly yet recovered from the effect of the holidays, which have formed the major portion of the past week. Business has been dull and there is a tendency towards lower values.

No. Shares.	Highest price.	Lowest price.	Average same week 1886.
90	120	1193	1213
152	1303	130	123
111	247	246]	209]
G	1144	1141	115
100	105	105	83 1
15	211	211	199
	90 152 111 6 100	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

Miscellaneous.

Can. Pacific	675	641	63]	66
Champlain Bonds, S	\$3,000	103	103	
Gas	402	221	$219\frac{3}{2}$	190]
" new issue	12	212	212	
Inter. Coal Co	124	20 -	20	15
Merchts, Mfg, Co.,	25	85	85	65
Montreal Cot. Bds.	S1000	106	106	
N. W. Lands	100	623	624	72
Richelieu	185	63	62]	641
Telegraph	570	95	93	118]

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. THURSDAY EVG., April 14, 1887.

The Easter holidays caused a break this week, and the volume of business, speaking generally, has been moderate. In a few lines, incident to the season, business has been brisk, and the interests connected with the shipping trade are actively getting into shape for the summer traffic. Fears of an overflow of the river are still general, causing an unfavorable effect.

CANNED GOODS .- An item of considerable interest this week is the strong position of mackerel. There have been large contracts entered into for American consumption with Boston and Portland firms, and the price is now \$3.50@\$3.75 f.o.b. Charlottetown, P.E.L. with strong upward tendency. Jobbing prices in this market are as follows:-Jobbing salmon, per dozen, \$1.65; mackerel, per dozen, \$1.10, and lobsters, \$1.37]. Aylmer or Eric corn, \$1.35; 31b tomatocs, \$1.55/0 \$1.60; 2lb. Mar. peas, \$1.65; Lima heans, \$1.80; string beans, \$1.30; 1 lb.cove oysters, full weights, \$1.30, 2lb, \$2.20; French sardines | boxes, \$8.50%\$\$9.50; 21b. corned beef, \$2.50 141b. \$18.50; 11b. Junch tongue, \$2.60; 31b. peaches, yellow heavy syrup, \$3.25 @ \$3.75 21b. \$2.25; 21b. strawberries, \$1,90@\$2; 21b. Bart. pears, \$1.90 ; 21b. pine apples, \$2.25 ; 21b. greengages, \$2,

CoALAND W000.—Business in hard coal has slackened off somewhat, but there is still a brisk enquiry for soft coal, owing to its extreme scarcity. Scotch steam has sold at \$7.00. Stove and chestnut, \$6.50; erg, \$6; house grate, \$6.00; smiths, \$6.00; Scotch steam, \$7.00. Cordwood steady. Maple, long cord, delivered, \$6.50; birch, \$6.00; beech, \$5.50; tamarac held at \$5605.50. Coke \$4 per claddron; 500 higher for crushed.

DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS .--- The combined value of the exports of butter and cheese from Montreal from May 1 to March 31 was ; \$6,104,234, against \$6,704,193 in 1886, \$8,-261,213 in 1885, \$6,941,173 in 1884, \$6,479,349 in 1883, \$6,251,566 in 1882, \$6,783,145 in 1881, and \$4,856,590 in 1880. Cheese was unchanged, but it was hinted that some business had been accomplished. There was no new feature in the market, and there will be little of interest until new goods arrive on the market. Exports from Portland for the week ended April 9 were 6,559 boxes, all on through shipment. The exports from Portland to date were 133,100 boxes, of which 88,422 were on through shipment, against 194,272 in 1886 and 116,890 in 1885. The total exports from Montreat and Portland from May 1 to date were 1,025,065 boxes, against 1,270,873 in 1886 and 1,225,337 in 1885. In butter, there has been some enquiry, but it has not resulted in any important business, although it is understood that several lots are under offer. A sprinkling of new butter is included in the receipts, which sells at from 20cf@22c as to quality. Pro*resions*.—The supply of Canada lard has been well worked down, while Canada pork is firmly held. Eggs in good demand at 13c@134c. Lard in Chicago was stronger again and further advanced 124c@15e, closing at \$7.50 May, \$7.60 June, \$7.674 July. Pork was unchanged at \$21 May, \$21 June. Meats were strong and 25c higher.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,—A few changes will again he noticed in our price list this week, but business generally has ruled quiet. Castor oil is more difficult to buy according to hast English news. We also append the following

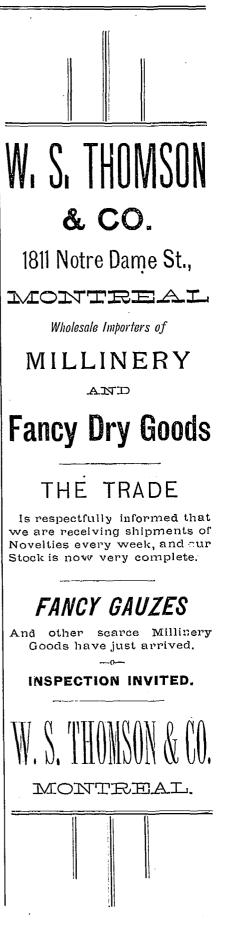
from recent letters: Bi-carb—Brunner Mond's, in drums, is held for £6 10s; Gaskell Deacon's (perhaps 2s 6d to 5s lower) say £6 7s 6d in 1 ewt. kegs, £6 in barrels of 2 ewt, and £5 17s 6d in barrels of 3 to 10 ewt. each. Borax chenper, £28 per ton. Sal Soda, net weight, £2 10s. Bleach, £8 per ton. At Newcastle Sal Soda is lower, £2 1s 6d to £2 2s per ton gross weight, and freight likely to he low, perhaps 10s to 17s 6d in full to Canada and Canada West respectively. Soda ash 1d per degree less 10 per cent.

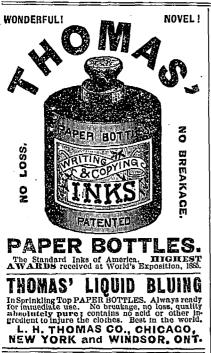
Day Goops-Money has been coming in more freely since last writing, and the feeling in the trade is much more cheerful than we had occasion to notice in the previous issue. Travellers on the sorting trip report fine weather, and that stocks are being broken into as well as the roads. The general outlook is consequently of a more satisfactory character. The advance in cotton goods on the other side of the Atlantic as well as the talk of advances in the United States make people feel that property of this character is safe to invest in at present prices. Those doing business in the lower levels of the city are prepared for a flood, the threatened overflow occasioning not only a great inconvenience but also a considerable loss of time and money.

FISH AND QH.S.—The fish trade is at a standstill, and in the absence of business we withdraw some of our quotations. The business is really over for the season. Some green cod has been purchased for the United States and it is hoped the local market will be cleared of it. Fish oils are firm owing to the position of the Norway fishery. The catch of cod at last advices was 33,000,000 fish against 45,000,000 fish last year, a shortage of 12,000,000.

FLOUR AND GRAIN .- There was a fair local demand for strong grade flour at former prices, but the market, as a whole, was quiet. Two cars Manitoba strong bakers sold at \$4.30, and four cars medicin do, at \$4.10. The local grain market was dull and nominal. The western markets were weak and lower. Final cash quotations in Chicago were :---Wheat, 77%c; corn, 34%; oats, 25c; pork, \$2075; lard, \$747%c, and ribs \$8.40. The stock of wheat in Chicago shows an increase of 153,-000 hushels compared with a week ago, and a decrease of 363,000 bushels with the same time last year. Corn shows an increase of 1,235,000 bushels compared with a week ago, and an increase of 5,850,000 with last year, The Chicago visible supply of wheat shows an increase of 330,000 bushels compared with a week ago, and an increase of 4,235,000 with the same time last year. Corn shows an increase of 1,330,000 bushels compared with a week ago, and an increase of 3,648,000 with a year ago. A New York paper says : The recent low price is largely due to the fact that Chicago has been made a selling place against all the wheat held in the western hemisphere, and no small part of that held else-where. It is impossible to tell how much there is out now, but it undoubtedly ranges well up into the scores of millions. It also says that the indications are that there has already been rather extensive buying with an askant look toward the possibility of such a rush, and that it was mostly met by men previously committed to a large extent on the short side.

GREEN FRONTS, &C.—A better trade has been done in this line. New maple syrup opened at good prices, but is now worth 80c@90c, as to quality and size of tin; new sugar 10c. We quote apples, ex-store, \$3@\$4.50. Oranges:





Valencias, \$5.75@\$6; Lemons, \$3.75@\$4.50 box; Palermos, \$5@\$5.50 case. Granberries, fair to good, \$7@\$9; fancy, \$10@\$11. Almeria grapes, \$4.50 keg. Cocoanuts, \$6 per 100. Onions native, \$3@\$3.50 brl. New York onions, \$2.50; Spanish in crates, \$1.25. Figs in boxes, 74c@10c; Turkish figs, 6c per lb in bags. Aspinwall bananas, \$5.00 bunch. Baracon, \$1.50. Jamaicas, \$300@\$3.50. Tomatoes, \$1.50@\$1.75 box. Strawberries, 60c@75c quart. Dates, 54c@6c. Evaporated apples, 14c@15c; dried, 6c.

GROCERIES .- There has been more enquiry but no large increase in actual business Buyers are looking round in readiness for the opening of navigation but are not in a hurry for the next ten days or so. Those in city and country districts liable to spring floods are giving orders not to ship more goods until the ice is gone out of the river and all danger passed Sugars are firm and unchanged at last week's prices. The refiners appear to have got a tight grip and the market is un-doubtedly solid at bottom, orders for good round lots at current figures having been declined. In teas, more interest is apparently being taken and a good distributing trade is looked for. In the English market the advantage is again with buyers; first-class blacks are easier and greens generally so. Coffee is strong, the advance in Plantation Ceylon is 3s per cwt., and 1s in lower descriptions. Fruit.-Currants 155/@168 f.o.b. Patras, or 16s 9d@17s c.i.f. Canada. Valencias are a drug, 11s 9d for low, and 14s 3d for good quality f.o.b. Walnuts, "Cornes" offer at 12s 6d per bag f.o.b. Bordeaux, but quality is poor. Barcelona nuts 21s 6d per bag f.o.b. Tarragona. Soft-shell almonds remain firm, 41s 6d per bag f.o.b. Tarragona. This fruit generally is dearer. Dates as quoted, and fancy baskets, 4 to a bundle, 13s per cwt. Bosnian prunes, 90-95 to lb., 18s per cwt., c. & f. to New York. Rice-Good new crop, 98 11d, old 88 6d@88 9d per cwt, Spices-Tapioca easier. Bengal ginger, cheaper. Arrowroot 2d@21d per b, in barrels. Senna, 6d per lb. African Chillies, 16s@29s per cwt. Cochin ginger, cuttings, 16s per cwt. Sardines have rather recovered in price, say 6d to 1s per case from owest point. Sugar.-The demand is not



MANITOBA HARD WHEAT FOR SEED. Red and White Fyfe Wheat carefully selected, in lots to suit purchasers. Also, all sorts of Manitoba Wheat for the milling trade. Address

A. C. McBEAN, 17 St. Sacrament St., Or, P. O. Box 1299, MCBEAN BROS., MONTREAL. P. O. Box 1275, WINNIPEG, Man.

active but holders of raw are sanguine, and have rather more than held their own. Beet, for June-July having realised 11s 6d per cwt. The decrease between this and last year's stock of Raw is now 110,466 tons. Refined is barely so steady.

HIDES AND TALLOW—The market is quiet and unchanged. Chicago packers' steers have been in only moderate demand in the West, the tanners having bought quite freely and forwarded before the new classifications and freight rates went into effect under the Interstate Commerce law. Receipts liberal but without great accomodations. There is little doing here in foreign stock, as importers are figuring over rebates, etc., under the new freight law above referred to. Local hides dull; tallow slow.

IRON AND HARDWARE .--- Prices for pig-iron continue on about the same level as they were a week ago. Small lots have been moving from stock in Montreal at about \$19 for No. 1 Summerlee and several sales have been made for spring delivery on the basis of about \$18/0 S18.50 in Montreal. It cannot be said however, that there has been a great deal doing, as some of the larger consumers have been inclined to look for lower figures. The British markets continue quiet, but advices received from England seem to point to higher prices in the immediate future. Bar-iron has been selling fairly at \$1,60/@\$1.65 ex-stock, but lower figures are quoted for spring shipments of round lots.

LEATHER AND SHOES.—The recent holidays caused business to drop off entirely, but during the last day or two a good many orders for leather have come in, and the factories have made a fresh start. Considering the season of the year the month's trade, so far, caunot be called disappointing. The bulk of the spring trade is over, and the houses are working on their samples for the fall; all the

BELLS, GONG BELLS, GONG BELLS, TELEPHONE BELLS, ELECTRIC BELLS. Special Bells made to order. C. O. CLARK,

Cote St. Paul, P.Q., near Montreal.

SUCCESSOR TO O. L. CLARK,

jobbing houses have got their samples out. A fair sorting-up trade is anticipated, which will carry the manufacturers through till the fall trade sets in. It is confidently expected that the fall trade will show good results.

PAINTS AND OLLS.—The spring trade has started well and orders are now numerous. Advanced rates of freight threaten to deprive Montreal of the trade with the far West and British Columbia, otherwise there is no complaint, the rates to all other points having been lowered. A standard of prices has been established for linseed oil and spirits of turpentine. Raw linseed oil and spirits of turpentine. Raw linseed oil is worth 50c@57c, and boiled 59c@59c. Spirits of turpentine 58c@50c.

Raw Funs.—No further news of importance has been received from London, and the position here is unchanged. Following are Montreal quotations for prime skins:— Beaver, per lb., \$4.00@\$4.50; bear, per skin, \$8@\$12; bear cub, \$3@\$6; fisher, \$3.00@ \$6.00; fox red, \$1@\$1.25; fox, cross, \$3@ \$5; lynx, \$2.50; marten, \$1.00 @ \$1.12; mink, 50e@75c; otter, \$10@\$12; racoon, 26c, 50e and 75c; skunk, 25c @ 50e and 75c per skin; muskrat, winter, 13e; kits, 3c.

Wool.—There is nothing to add to former reports of this market. Trade has been quict this week and prices are unchanged. The London auction sales have progressed favorably and prices rule firm there and at all foreign points. A letter from London, says "that the sales have progressed with a firm tone since the opening. The hesitation which was at first noticed on some descriptions of merino wool has disappeared, and as compared with February rates prices show no quotable change. For crossbreds competition is stronger, with a slightly firmer market." The prices quoted in this letter are for Port Philip merino, $73c@78\frac{1}{2}c$, clean ; and for crossbreds, 64c, clean. and and the state of the state of

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TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS. (Revised by Telegraph.) Toroxto, April 14, 1887.

Wholesale trade has been interrupted somewhat by the holidays, but there now appears to be an increase in the demand. Prices are steady, and advances in some lines expected. The money market is quiet without change. Lenders are asking more for call loans, but the ruling rates are 5 to 6 per cent. Prime commercial paper is 6 to 64, and the general run 7 per cent. Sterling exchange firm, with 60-day bills between banks 1094 to 1094, and demand 1095 to 1095. The stock market has been quiet and prices as a rule steady. Following are the closing bids as compared with last Thursday :

Banks,	Bid Apr 14.	33a Apl. 7.	Lonn Cos.	Bid Apr. 14,	Bid Apl. 7.		
Montreal Toronto Ontario Merchants Commerce Dominion. Hamilton. Standard. Federal Molsons	245) 2093 115 1293 119 2173 135 127 1073 1373	209 1130 1130 1130 1130 1130 1130 1130 11	Can Per Freehold Western Can Bildg, & Loan Farmors Loan Farmors Loan Farmors Loan Tanded Credit Ontario Loan Inmilton Prov. Inmuilton Prov.	168 190 111 120 155 130 106 120 121	$\begin{array}{c} 210\\ 168\\ 190\\ 111\\ 119\\ 1544\\ 132\\ 105\\ 120\\ 121\\ 1154\end{array}$		

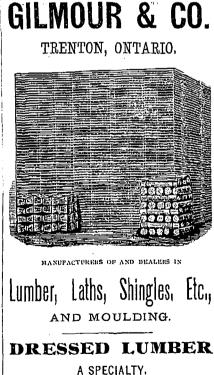
BUTTER.—The market is well supplied, and prices steady. Tub lots of eastern are jobbing at 20c to 21c, and western at 19c to 20c. Medium is quoted at 16c ϖ 18c. Large rolls of fair quality job at 16c ϖ 18c. Eggs in case lots 13c. Cheese is steady, small lots of the best selling at 131c The Liverpool cable is 1s lower.

CLOVER SEED.—The market is quiet and prices firm. Small lots of red clover at \$5 @ \$5.40; alsike at \$5.50@ \$6.25, and timothy at \$2.50 @ 2.75.

DRUGS.—Trade is fairly active, and prices generally firm. Camphor, 33e@45c; castor oil, 92c @ 11c; cream tartar, 35c@37c; glycerine 25c @ 30c; iodine, \$5 @ \$5.50; opium, \$4.25 @ \$4.50.

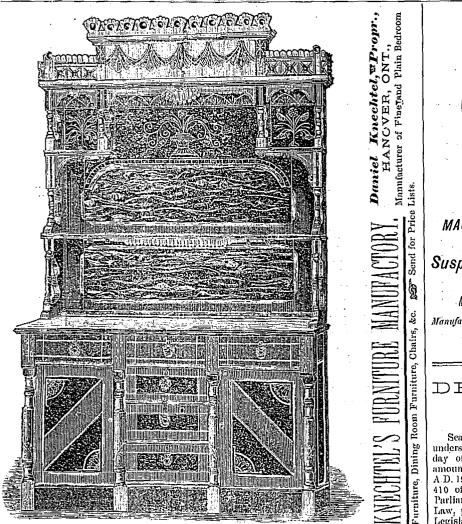
FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Sales of patents are reported at \$3.80 @ \$4 according to quality. Superior extras offer at \$3.55 and extras at \$3.45, without transactions. Wheat quiet, the demand is moderate and prices are well supported. Sales of No. 2 full have been made at 82c on track and at 842c May delivery. No. 2 full sold outside for shipment at equal to 82c here, and No. 2 red winter at equal to 83c here. No. 2 spring is nominal at 82c. Juarley very quiet and prices steady : No. 2 sold at 50c, and No. 3 at 39c. No. 1 is nominal at 56c, and No. 3 extra at 45c. Oats, steady, with offerings sufficient; car lots of light sold at 31c on track and good average mixed at 32c. Peas unchanged, with sales outside at equal to 514c and 52c here. Corn is nominal at 50c@b2c. Bran scarce and firm with car lots on track quoted at \$14. Oatmeal, nominal at \$3.65 for ear lots of ordinary brands and at \$3.00@\$4 for granulated.

GROCKNES.—The movement is fair and prices firm. Rio coffees, 10c & 17c. Sugars: Porto Rico, 5c @ 5]e; Canadian refined, 5c@ 5§e; Paris lump, 7c @ 7]c. Teas in fair request and firm. Fruits steady: currants



Orders delivered to any point by rail or water.

Correspondence solicited.



54c @ 6c; prunes 51c @ 71c; molasses 30c@ 35¢.

HARDWARE.-There is a good business reported and prices continue steady.

HIDES AND SKINS .- Hides steady with fair offerings. Dealers pay 7c for No. 1 green, and 6c for No.2, ; Uured are quoted unchanged 75c. Calfshins in moderate supply at with dealers paying 9c. Sheepskins firm at \$1.30@\$1.40 for the best.

LEATHER.-Business is quiet, with no special feature. We quote No. 1 slaughter, 26c@28c ! heavy harness, 30c @ 33c; uppers, No. 1 heavy, 35c @ 40c; French kips, 70c @ S1.00; pebble grain, 13c @ 15c.

LIVE STOCK .- The offerings are sufficient and prices rule steady. The demand for shippers is fair with sales of several car loads on Tuesday at 41c per lb. For May delivery 43c @ 5c have been paid for choice steers. Feeders sold at 33c and bulls at 3c @ 31c. First-class butchers' cattle rule at 33c @ 407 and inferior to good at 23c@34c. Sheep, 55 @ \$7 a head and spring lambs \$2.50 @ \$5. Hogs firm at 5%c/05kc for medium weights and 5c/a51c for heavy.

PROVISIONS .- This has been a quiet week among provision dealers. Prices show but little change.

Wool,-There is little or no fleece in market and prices are nominal : medium to selected lots are quoted at 20cf@23c. The demand from factories is quiet and prices of pulled steady at 23em24c for supers and 29c to 30c for extras.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE MONTREAL BOTTLE AND GLASSWARE COM-PANY is a new concern which makes a specialty of black beer bottles. The sand of Canada being specially adapted for these bottles, that can consequently be made here far cheaper and better than those imported from abroad. Already they have experienced a phenomenal demand and an unprecedented encouragement from the brewing interests of this country. They have gone to great expense in importing skilled workmen from England and bid fair to absorb the lion's share of the Canadian demand.

Spratts' patent dog food will be looked upon as the greatest boon to the fashionable ladies of the present day. By its use the offensive odor which is inseparable from their pets, when fed on a meat diet, is entirely abrogated, and the animal rendered as clean and sweet as if cut out of marble. Their foods for chickens, poultry, cats, are invaluable to fanciers, and even birds and other pets are not forgotten. Those who once use these celebrated foods will use no other.



Sealed Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon of MONDAY the 2nd day of MAY, 1887, for Debentures to the amount of \$60,000 payable 16th November, A.D. 1915. Issued under authority of By-Law 410 of the City of Stratford, and an Act of Parliament amending and confirming said By-Law, passed at the present session of the Legislative Assembly, now awaiting the sanction of the Lieut.-Governor. Said Debentures bear interest at 5 per cent per annum, payable half yearly on the 1st January and July in each year at the Treasure's office, Stratford, Ontario.

Debentures deliverable at the Bank of . Montreal, Stratford.

Tenders will be received for the whole amount, a few portions thereof in sums of not less than \$10,000.

G. W. LAWRENCE, City Treasurer.

STRATFORD, April 11th 1887.





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

The Guarantee Co. Of North America

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

THE BONUS SYSTEM

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

One-half p.c. per Annum is reached. • This Company is under the same experienced mea-agement which introduced the system to this continent over twenty-two years ago, and has since actively and successfully conducted the business to the satisfaction of its clients.

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

Vice-President, SIR ALEXANDER T. GALT, G.C.M.G. Vice-President, - THE HON. JAMES FERRIER, Managing Director, - LDWARD RAWLINGS. Secretary, JAMES GRANT. Bankera. - THE BANK OF MONTREAL.

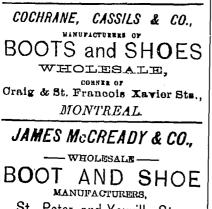
HEAD OFFICE :

187 St. James St., MONTREAL. EDWARD RAWLINGS.

Managing Director.

•N.B.-This Company's Deposit is the targest made for Guarantee business by any Company, and is not liable for the responsibilities of any other risks.

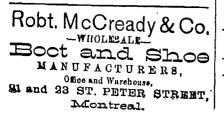
Loading Wholesale Trade of Montreal



St. Peter and Youville Sts., MONTREAL.

SHAW BROS. & CASSILS, NNERS AND DEALERS IN

HIDES AND LEATHER, 426 and 428 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.



	1	BIUUI		BONDS	•			<u></u> ;
NAME.	Par Val'e	Capital Sub- scribed.	Capital paid-up	Rest.	Div. last 6 Ms.	Dates of Dividends.	PerCent Prices Apl. 15.	Cash value per Si
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Du Peuple	50	1,200,000	1,500,000 1,200,000	200,000	- 5	1 May 1 Nov 3 May 3 Sept	105	1 52 50
Eastern Townships Exchange, Yarmouth	50 70	1,479,600	1,449,488	375.000	31	2 Jan 2 July	122 85	61 00 59 56
Du Peuplo Eastorn Townships Exchange, Yarmouth Federal Il alifax Hamilter	100	1,250,000	1,200,000 1,449,488 245,910 1,250,000 500,000 999,500 710,100 1,500,000 500,000 200,049 321,900	30,000 125,000 59,000	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	3 May 3 Sept 2 Jan 2 July 1 Feb 1 Aug 1 Feb 1 May	107	61 00 59 50 107 00 21 60
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URL INCOS, LOND and Test 1		479,800	235.135	27,000 500,000	3223	15 Mch 15 Sept 31 Dec 30 June 2 Jan 2 July 30 June 31 Dec		
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			<u> </u>			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		•
AMES HOLDA	Ξ λ/	2 00		RAMBAT.				

STOCKS AND BONDS.



712% to 716 Craig St., Montreal.

English and Belgian Sheet and Polish Plate Glass. MANUFACTURERS, & c. Agents for Wright & Bull, Birminghan; Windsor & Newton, London; Sharratt & Newth, London; Petit Aine, Paris; Fourcault, Frison & Co., Belgique. Warehouse, 37, 39 & 41 Recoilet St., Factory, INSPECTOR STRFET. Montreal.

A. RAMSAY & SON,

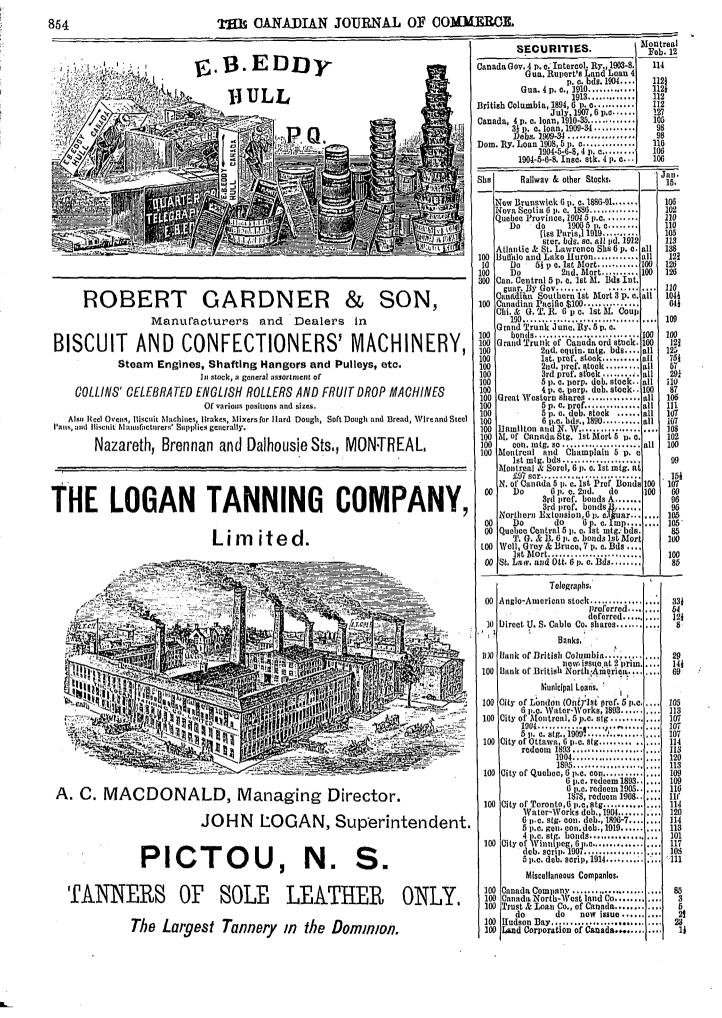
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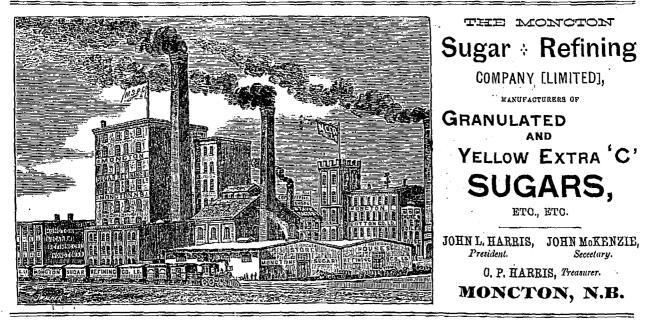
AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

ALEX. MANSON

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DOMINION CORN STARCH WORKS







MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT .- THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1887.

Name of Article Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	
Dairy Produce. \$ c. \$ c. Greamery	Indigo (Bongal) Madras Gambier Madder Sumae Fish. Labrador Horrings, No L.	0 70 1 00 0 06 0 07 0 12 0 13 85 00 95 00	Oats Barloy. Pens, por 66 lbs Rys Corn, in bond, Crocorles. Tea (II fChest & Cad.)	0 55 0 60 0 58 0 00 0 45 0 46 0 46 0 00	Figs, C. Mats		
Cheese, med. to finest	Labrador Herrings, No 1 French Shore, No 1 Halves, Cape Breton Herrings, Mackerel, No 1. "2 "3 Green Cod, Large "3 Green Cod, Large "3 Green Cod, Large "3 Salmon, No. 1 bris "2 "3 Salmon, No. 1 bris "2 "3 Brit. Col bris. Boneless Fish Cod Fiour. Patent Choice Superior Extra. Superior Extra. Extra Superfine Conada Strong Balkers American " Manitoba " Francy. Spring Extra. Superfine Fine Fine Fine Fine Fine Fine Fine F	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Tea (IIfChest & Cnd.) Japnn, com. to med. 1b "good med. to fine "fnest to choicest." Y. Hyson, com. to gd "good to fine "fnest to choicest." "good to fine "fnest to finest." "med, to gd" "fnot of finest." "merinal med, to gd" "merinal med, to good." "med, to good." "merinalition Ceylon	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 14 \\ 0 & 23 \\ 0 & 35 \\ 0 & 35 \\ 0 & 15 \\ 0 & 15 \\ 0 & 16 \\ 0 & 25 \\ 0 & 16 \\ 0 & 25 \\ 0 & 16 \\ 0 & 25 \\ 0 & 2$	Blazis, liew Blazis, liew Macco Cloves Jamaica Ginger, Bl. Jamaica Ginger, Bl. Jamaica Ginger, Bl. African Unbl African Pimento Pepper, Black White White Pinento Patnagince Bigo Patina gince Patina gince Bigo Patina gince Pinento Bigo Patina gince Bigo Patina gince Bigo Patina gince Patina gince Sigo Patin	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
Triple Extraois, flat bol 18 00 0 00 Per gross 18 00 0 00 Anohor Branni, per gross, 12 00 0 00 18 00 0 00 Iniscot Powder per lb 0 55 0 65 Dyostuffs. 0 08 0 083 Arohor 10 008 0 084 0 07 0 08 Ext. logwood 0 07 0 08 Chips	Red Winter, No. 2 Toledo. Chicago, No. 2, in bond Milwaukee, " "	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Frail : Loose Muscatel. Layers, Malaga Soltanasper lb. Sociloss Valentia Currants		W. W. XXX W. W. XX Pure Malt. Cider X Matches: Common "Parlor"	$ \begin{array}{ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	



MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT .- THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1887.

					<i></i>	1111 14, 1887.
Name of Article.	Wholesale \$ c. \$ -c.		Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	
Hardware.		House Chain	\$ c. \$ c. 3 25 3 35			- Hulosato.
Strip	0241025	or 30 days. Axes ss. & ds25 to 30 digi Galzanized Iron : Morewoods Lion, No. 28	0 00 0 00 11 00 18 00 0 061 0 07	Fencingwire, No. 12 Eng "No. 13 Eng No. 12 Gor No. 13 " Hides and Skins. Montreal Green Hides	\$ c. \$ c. 0 00 3 65 0 00 3 90 0 00 3 50 0 00 3 75	B. Calf
Hot Cut Am. or Can. Pat'n 3 in and above "" 21 ins. "" 21 ins. "" 21 ins. Am. " 11 ins. ""	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Coltness	18 50 19 00 18 50 19 00 18 50 19 00 18 50 19 00	No. 1 por 100 lbs No. 2 Tanners pay \$1 more for sorted, cured and inspected	0 00 000	English Oak
14 ins. "(Can, if Casing Box, Shook : 14 ins. por 100 lb. keg 14 in. to 11 " 2 in. to 22 " "	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Eglinton. Hematite. Bar Iron,-per 100 lbs	10 50 17 00 16 50 17 00 20 00 20 50	Toronto "1 Chicago Buff "Calfsking	8 50 8 75 9 00 10 00	short out
3 in. to 4 i " " Cut Spikes : all sizos Finishing Nails : 1 in. to 1 por 100 lb. keg 1 in. to 1	2 85 0 001	Boiler Plates	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Dry No'r West City Sheepskins. City Calfskins, Insp. No. 1 No. 2	7 50 7 76 0 141 0 15 0 90 1 20 0 11 0 00 0 10 0 00	Tallow, Rendered
Troace Box Nails: 11 in. & 11 per 100 lb. keg. 11 in to 2	3 50 0 00 4 65 3 70 3 55 3 35 3 25 3 15	Canada Plates : Good Brands	1 85 1 95 2 30 2 40 2 25 0 00 0 06 0 41	Do uninspected Horse Hides western, each Leather (at 6 months) No. 1 B. A. Sole No. 2 B. A. Sole.	0 08 0 00 2 00 3 00 0 24 0 26	1 1
Plat and Sharp Pres'd Nails 1 1 and 14 in por 100 lbs 1 2'' 21 4'' 24'' 21 4'' 24'' 21 4'' 3 in. and up 4'''	20 0 00 00 0 00 855 6 85 555 0 00 50 0 00 20 0 00 85 0 00	"Spring, 100 lb "Sleigh Shoe. lb <i>Trn Plate</i> : IC Coke	3 00 3 25 2 50 3 00 3 00	No. 2 Buffalo Sole, No. 1 China "No. 1 No. 1	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Cod Oil, Newfoundland. 0 424 0 00 Do Italifax 0 37 0 00 Do Gaspe 0 40 0 00 S. R. Palo Sent 0 524 0 00 Cod Liver Oil 0 70 0 80 Lard Oil, Bxtra 0 55 0 69 Linseed Ray 0 56 0 57
Not 30 days, or 4 mos. note 0 with int. These torms ap- ply to the above nails0 <i>Horse Natis</i> : P & F Bright 0 ""No. 80 ""No. 80	00 0 00 1 00 0 00 0 1 00 0 00 0 1 00 0 00 1 1 00 0 000 1 1 00 0 000 1 1 00 0 000 1 1	IXX " DO " DX " DXX " DXX " Russ. Sheet Iron	Usual Trade Extras. 101 0 11 75 5 50	Cipper Heavy	25 0 83 34 0 36 35 0 39 34 0 87 36 0 424 75 0 95 1	Dolive, Puro 0 58 0 59 "Machinery 10 0 00 "Extra, qt., p case 3 00 3 25 "pts do 20 260 "pts., do 270 8.00 "Lucca, Flasks 6 50 0 00
Wrought or Ship Spikes : 7 1-16 and 1 in	90 0 00 z	<i>tead :</i> Pig, per 100 lbs 3 Sheet for the second seco	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Canada Kip	65 0 75 40 0 70 1 70 0 80 55 0 65 S 05 1 40 C C C C	Barrotti, † pis. 2 dog
Retailers will please bear	in mind tha	Sarbed wire, por lb 'Gal' () Paint' () If the above quotations apply of	06 0 0611 1 05 0 051	Snlits, Heavy	08 0 12 15 0 164 114 0 154	5 to 10 bbls 0 00 0 23 single bbls 0 00 0 24

hove quotations apply only to large lots.

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

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MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.-THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1887.

Name of Article. Wholesa	_•1 ····	Wholesale.	Name.of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
\$ 0. \$	o. o. Oft. Rice's pure dairy, per bas quarters Off quarters Off Timber, Lumber & C Off Ash, 1 to 4 in., M Off Bircho, 1 to 4 in., M Off Baswood Off Burner, per M Off Cedar, round, lineal foot. Cedar, fat. lineal foot. Cedar, fat. lineal foot.	\$ c. \$ c. 0 00 2 00 0 00 0 50 20 00 25 00 20 00 25 00 18 00 20 00 60 00 100 00 35 00 40 00 00 06 00 10	Bright Smoking, 3's'&8's Do Fancy American Fancy, oh & sm Wines, Liquors, etc. Ale English, Bass. qts. Domestic pts.	\$\$ c. \$\$ c. \$\$ 0 51 0 55 0 58 0 63 0 \$\$ 0 99 2 40 2 45 1 60 1 65 0 85 1 25	Pommery Bollinger	$\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \end{array}\end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array}\end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array}\end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array}\end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \\ $
W Lend pure, 50 to 1001b kgs 5 50 6 "No. 1	00 Charry, per Al. 50 Elm, soft, 1st. 50 Elm, Rock	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Stout : Guinness	21006000410488888888888888888888888888888	Can. Spirits, <i>Jurp. gallon</i> . Alcohol65 O. P. Pure Spirits65 " "	$\begin{array}{c} Paid & Bond, \\ 3 & 16 & 1 & 00 \\ 2 & 87 & 0 & 90 \\ 2 & 87 & 0 & 90 \\ 1 & 49 & 0 & 55 \\ 1 & 60 & 0 & 55 \\ 1 & 51 & 0 & 52 \\ 1 & 51 & 0 & 52 \\ 1 & 51 & 0 & 52 \\ 1 & 51 & 0 & 52 \\ 1 & 91 & 0 & 85 \\ 2 & 01 & 0 & 95 \\ 2 & 01 & 0 & 95 \\ 2 & 09 & 1 & 05 \end{array}$
Damostic Broken Sheet 0 124 0 French, T.F. Casks 0 114 0 White, Bris 0 124 0 Amoriann White, Bris 0 20 0 Sait. Liverpool per bag Elev'ns 0 54 0 Twolves 0 552 0 Canadian. in small barse	121 122 132 133 134 135 135 135 135 135 135 135 135	0 191 0 21 • 0 21 0 23 • 0 23 0 24 • 0 22 0 28 • 0 30 0 35 • 0 16 0 22 • 0 25 0 30	Bernard's Irish Whiskoy. Scotch Hay Farman & Co Lochaber Scotch qts. Scotch, Glenbrae Whiskey Encore, Bernard's Irish Jamaica Rum per imp gal Hollond Gin :imp gal "Green cases	5 25 6 25 8 75 9 25 7 50 8 00 5 25 6 25 6 25 7 25 5 25 7 25 5 25 6 25 3 00 3 50 2 50 2 60 2 50 4 75	John Bull Bitters sm&lge Wool. Fleece Extra Super B Super Dlack.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

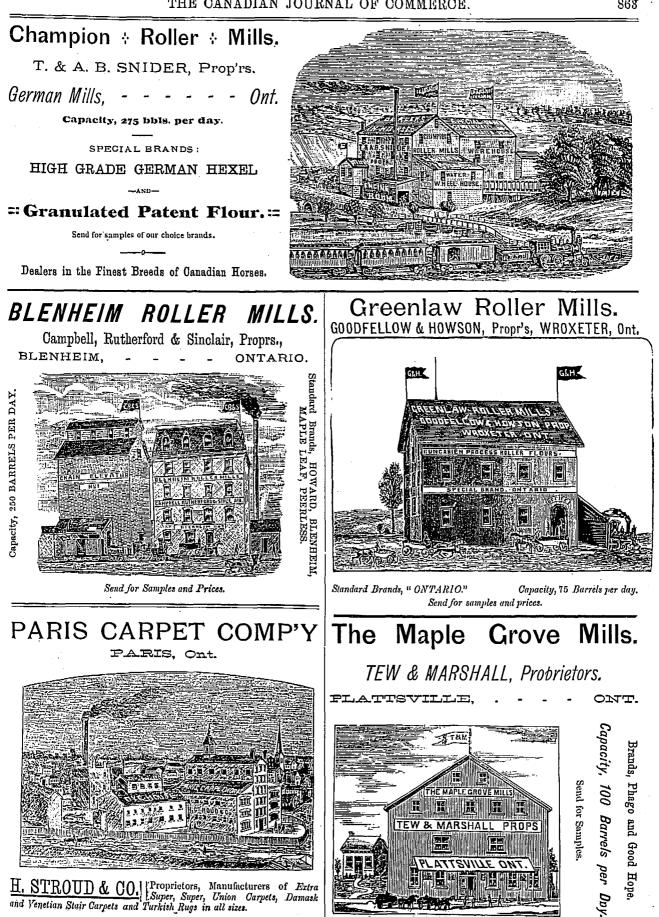
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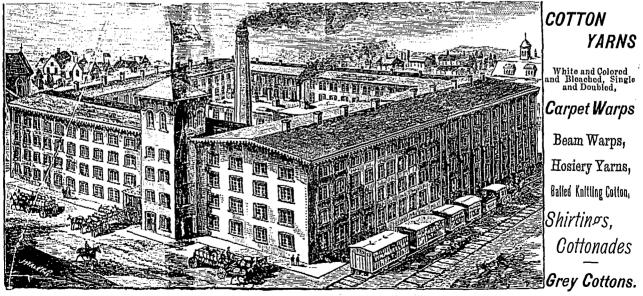
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A portion of the first floor; also, upper flats in the

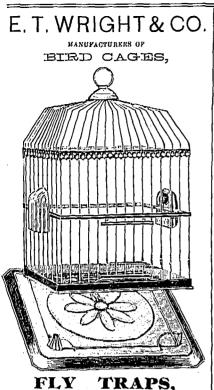
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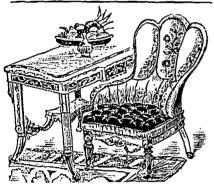


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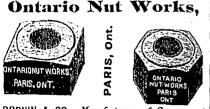
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SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received at this office up to noon of SATURDAY, 30th April, 1887, for the hoon of SATORDAY, 30th April, 1887, for the delivery of Indian Supplies during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1888, consisting of Flour, Bacon, Groceries, Ammunilion, Twine, Oxen, Cows, Bulls, Agricultural Implements, Tools, &c., duty paid, at various points in Manitoba and the North-West Territories. Example of tender containing full metionlaws

Forms of tender containing full particulars relative to the Supplies required, dates of delivery, &c., may be had by applying to the undersigned, or to the Indian Commissioner at Regina, or to the Indian Office, Winnipeg.

Parties may tender for each description of goods (or for any portion of each description of goods) separately, or for all the goods called for in the Schedules, and the Department reserves to itself the right to reject the whole or any part of a tender.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Cheque on a Canadian Bank in favor of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs for at least five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract based on such tender when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work con-tracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

Tenderers must make up in the Money columns of the Schedule the total money value of the goods they offer to supply, or their tender will not be entertained.

Each tendermust, in addition to the signature of the tenderer, be signed by two sureties acceptable to the Department, for the proper performance of the contract.

When implements of a particular make are mentioned it is because the articles so design nated suit the Department for the purpose required better than others; in such cases the competition between tenderers must, of course, be in the transportation to the place of delivery.

In all cases where transportation may be only partial by rail, contractors must make proper arrangements for supplies to be forwarded at once from railway stations to their destination in the Government Warehouse at

the point of delivery. Tenderers will please note carefully the

- 1. Supplies will not be paid for until the Department has been assured of the satis-factory delivery of each article for which payment is claimed.
- 2. No tender for supplies of a description No tender for supplies of a description different to that given in the index will be considered, and supplies which are found, on delivery, to be of a kind or quality different to those described, will be rejected by the agents of the Department; and the contractor and his surcties will be held responsible for any loss entailed on the Department through failure to deliver in accordance with terms of contract.
- 3. It must be distinctly understood that supplies are to be delivered at the various points for the prices named in the tender ; that no additional charge for packing or any other account will be entertained, and that an invoice must accompany each separate delivery of supplies. An invoice for each separate delivery must also be sent to the

Department of Indian Affairs at Ottawa, Department of financial Mathematical Actions and one to the Indian Commissioner at Regina, if the supplies are for the North-West Territories. When the supplies are for points in the Manitoba Superintendency the triplicate invoice should be sent to E. McColl, Winnipeg.
Prices must be given for articles to be

- delivered at each point of delivery named in the Schedule for each article for which a tender is submitted, and not an average price for each article at all points of delivery; no tender based on a system of
- averages will be considered. must bear the cost, not only of sending their samples to the Department of Indian Affairs, but also freight charges incurred
- A name, but also reight charges inclured in returning such samples to the tenderer.
 6. When supplies are to be delivered "equal to sample," tenderers should understand that the sample is to be seen either at the Department of Indian Affairs, at the office of the Indian Commissioner at Regina, at Winnipeg, or at any of the undermen-tioned Indian Agencies.

MANITOBA.

Agency. Agent.

- H. Martineau.... The Narrows, Lake Manitoba. F. Ogletree Portage la Prairie.
- A. M. Muckle.... St. Peter's.
- R. J. N. Pither ... Fort Francis. Geo. McPherson .. Assabaskasing,
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- P. J. Williams... File Hills. J. J. B. Lash...... Muscowpetung's Reserve.
- H. Leith...... Touchwood Hills, J. M. Rae Prince Albert,
- J. A. MacKay Battleford.
- G. G. Mann Onion Lake. J. A. Mitchell Victoria.
- W. Anderson Edmonton.
- S. B. Lucas Pence Hills. W. Pocklington....Blood Reserve.
- M. Begg......Blackfoot Crossing. W. C. de Balinhard, Sarcee Reserve.
 - and that no attention will be paid to a sample of any article, which may accom-pany a tender, if a standard sample of such article is on view at the Department of Indian Affairs, or any one of its Offices or Agencies aforesaid.
- 7. These Schedules must not be mutilatedthey must be returned to the Department entire even if the supply of one article only is tendered for-and tenderers should in the covering letter accompanying their tender, name the pages of the Schedule on which are the articles for which they have tendered.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

L. VANKOUGHNET, Deputy of the Superintendent-General \$ of Indian Affairs. Department of Indian Affairs,)

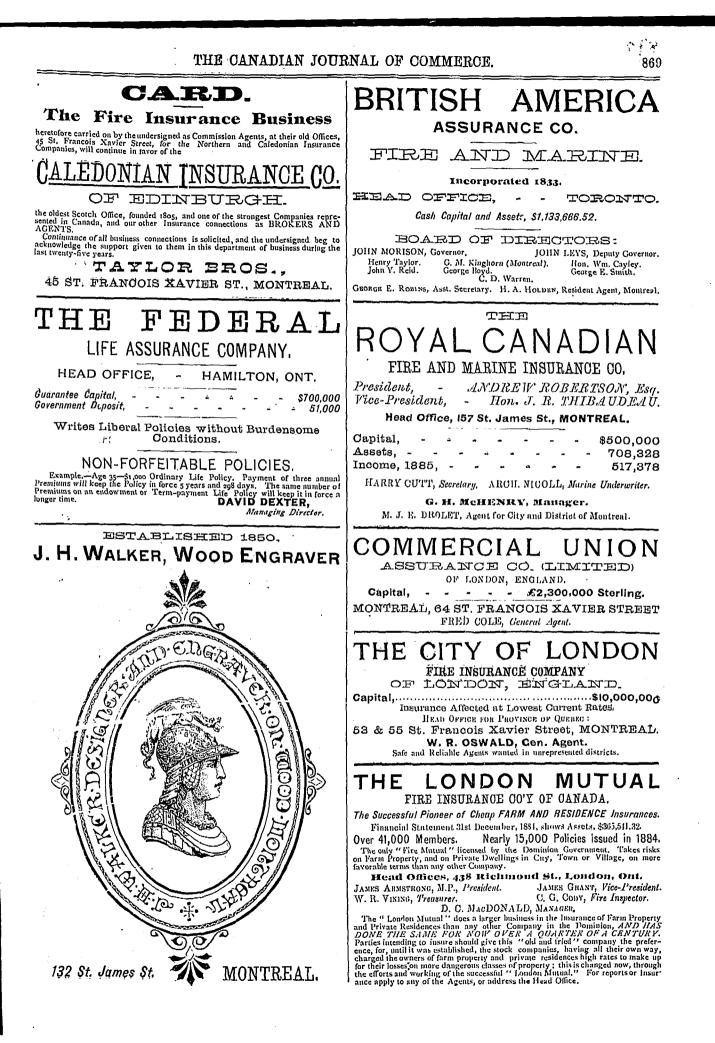
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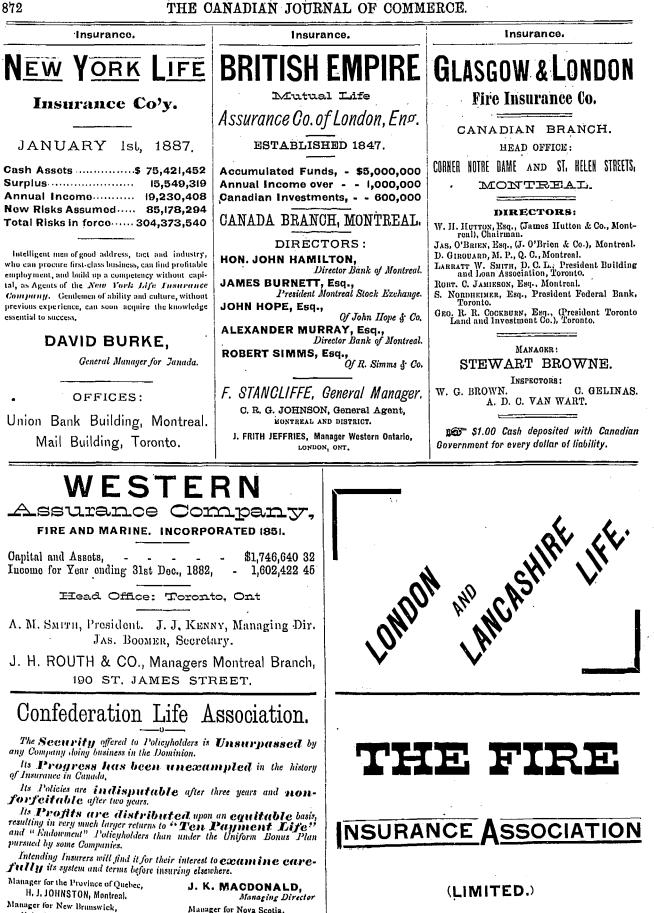




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