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The Chartered Banks.

The Chartered Banks

BANK OF MONTREAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.

for the current half-year (making a total distribution for the year of Ten per cent.) upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, and at its Branches, on and after Friday, the First day of June next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May next, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Banking House of the Institution on Monday, the Fourth Day of June next, The chair to be taken at One o'clock.

By order of the Board,

W. J. BUCHANAN,

General Manager.

Montreal, 21st April, 1888.

The Bank of Toronto.

Dividend No. 64.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Four Per Cent! for the current half-year, being at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, and a benus of two per cont. upon the paid-up capital of the bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after on and after

Friday, the 1st Day of June next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the Seventeenth to the Thirty-first day of May, both days included.

The Annual General Meeting of the stockholders will be held at the Banking House of the Insti-tution on Wednesday, the twentichd day of June noxt. The chair to be taken at noon. By order of the Board,

[Signed]

D. COULSON, Cashior. The Bank of Toronto, April 25, 1888.

BANQUE VILLE MARIE. NOTICE

NOTICE Is horoby given that a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF [3] PER CENT. on the Paid-up Capi-tal Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will he anyable at its Head Office, in this eity, on and after FRIDAY, the First Day of JUNE Next. The Transfor Books will be closed from the 21st to the 31st May. Notice is also given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be hold, at the same place, on WEDNESDAY, the Twentich day of JUNE next, at Tweive o'clock neon. By order of the Board. U. GARAND, Cashier. Montreal, April,24th, 1888.

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 D	IRECTORS :
J. H. Brodle. John James Cater. Henry R. Farrer.	H. J. B. Kendall, J. J. Kingsford. Frederic Lubbock
Edward Arthur Hoare.	George D. Whatman J. Murray Roberts
Richard H. Givn	GAARGE D Whater

Lubbock. Whatman. Robertson. Secretary, A. G. Wallis. Head Office in Canada, - St. James Street, Montreal. R. R. GRINDLEY, General Manager,

Bra	nches and Agenc	ies in Canada :	
ondon	Kingston	Fredericton, N. 1	В.
Brantford	Ottawa	Halifax, N. S.	
Paris	Montreal	Victoria, B.C.	
Hamilton	Quebec	Vancouyer, B.C.	

I

Toronto St. John, N.B. Winnipeg, Man. Agents in the United States :

NEW YORK-D. A. McTavish and H. Stikeman. Agonts. SAN FRANCISCO-W. Lawson and J. C. Wolsh,

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

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

THE MOLSONS BANK.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1855.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

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

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

THOS, WORKMAN, Esq., - President. J. H. R. MOLSON, Esq., - Vice-President. R. W. Shepherd, Esq. Sir D. L. Macpherson, G.C. M.G. S. H. Ewing, Esq. A. F. Gault, Esq. Alex. W. Morris, Esq.

F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS, Gen. Manager. BRANCHES:

Aylmer, Ont. Montreal, P.Q. Brockville, Ont. Morrisburg, Ont. Clinton, Ont. Norwich, Ont. St. Hyacinthe. Exeter, Ont. Owen Sound, Ont. Toronto, Ont. Hamilton, Ont. Ridgetown, Ont. Toronto, Ont. Loudon, Ont. Smiths Falls, Ont. Waterloo, Ont. Meaford, Ont. Woodstock, Ont,

AGENTS IN CANADA.

Cuebec-La Banque du Peuple and Eastern Town-ships Bank, Oritario-Dominion Bank and branches, New Brunstvick-Bank of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia-Hallfax Banking Company. Prince Ldward Island-Bank of Nova Scotla, Char-lottetown and Summerside. Newfoundland - Commercial Bank of Newfound-land. St. John's. land, St. John's.

AGENTS IN EUROPE.

London-Alliance Bank (limited); Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.; Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co. Liverpool-The Bank of Liverpool. Antwerp, Belgium-La Banque d'Anvers

AGENTS IN UNITED STATES.

Norve York - Mechanics' National Bank; Messrs, W. Watson and Alex, Lang, Agents Bank of Montreal; Messrs, Morton, Bliss & Co. Boston-Merchants' Na-tional Bank, Portland-Casco National Bank, Chica-go-First National Bank, Cleveland - Commercial National Bank, Detroit - Commercial Note Bank, Buffalo-Bank of Buffalo, Milwaukez-Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Bank, Helena, Mon-tana-First National Bank, Butte, Montana-First National Bank, Toledo-Second National Bank, Collections made in all parts of the Dominen 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 world.

The Merchants Bank OF CANADA.

The Chartered Banks,

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of

Three and one half per cent.

for the current half-year, being at the rate of SEVEN per cent. per annum upon the Paid-Up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, on and after Friday, the 1st June next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st May, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank will be held at the Bank on Wednesday, the 20th June next. The chair to be taken at 12 o'clock.

By order of the Board,

G. HAGUE,

General Manager.

MONTREAL, 25th April, 1888.

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1835.

Capital Paid-Up. - - - -\$1,200,000 Reserve. 4 300.000

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

Branch Three Rivers, P.Q., P. E. Panneton, Manager.

Agency St. Remi, P.Q., C. Bédard, Agent,

Branch Quebec, St. Roch, P. B. DuMoulin, agent.

"__ St. Jean, Que., Ph. Baudouin, agent.

St. Jerome, J. A. Theberge, agent.

FOREIGN AGENTS:

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

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The Chartered Banks.

-THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND No. 42.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of

Three and One-Half Per Cent.

upon the Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after FRIDAY, the FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT.

The Tranfer Books will be closed from the 17th of May to the 31st of May, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank will be held at the Banking House in Toronto, on TUESDAY, the 19th DAY of JUNE NEXT. The Chair will be taken at Twelve o'clock noon.

By order of the Board,

B. E. WALKER,

General Manager.

Toronto, April 24th, 1888.

THE DOMINION BANK.

Capital, \$1,500,000. Reserve Fund, \$1,070,000 DIRECTORS ;

IAS. AUSTIN, - President. HON. FRANK SMITH, - Vice-President. A. Ince. Edward Leadley, E. B. Osler. James Scott. Wilmot D. Matthews, Wm. Ince.

Head Office, Torouto.

Head Utice, Toronto. Agencies: --Brampton, Belleville, Cobourg, Lindsay, Napanee, Oshawa, Orillia, Uxbridge, Whitby, Queen Street, cor. Dundas Street, Toronto. Drafts on all parts of the United States, Great Bri-tain and the Continent of Europe bought and sold. Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of Europe, China, Japan and the West Indies.

R. H. BETHUNE, Cashier.

LA BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of THREE and ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Paid-up Capital of this institution has been declared for the current half-year, and will be payable at the office of the Bank, in Monireal, on and after FRIDAY, the lst of JUNE next. Transfor Books will be closed from the 18th to to the 30th May, these two days inclusive.

to the 30th Day, these the day, successful to the 30th Day, these the day of Shareholders will be held at the Ghee at the Bank, WEDNES. DAY, the 20th day of JUNE next, at ONE p.m. By order of the Board, A. DE MARTIGNY, Cashier,

Montroal, 21st April, 1888.

BANK OF OTTAWA, OTTAWA. Capital (all paid-up) - - - - \$1,000,000 Rest. - - - - - - - - - 310,000 President.

CHARLES MAGEE, Esq., - Vice-President. DIRBOTORS: C. T. Bate, Esq., R. Blackburn, Esq., Hon. George Bryson, Hon. R. L. Church, Alex. Fraser, Esq., GEO. Hay, Esq., John Mather, Esq. GEO. BURN, Cashier,

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

The Chartered Banks.

BANK OF HAMILTON DIVIDEND No. 31.

NOTICE is horeby given that a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT, for the current half-year upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its agencies on and after FRIDAY, the 1st Day of JUNE next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 31st May next, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the share-holders for the election of directors for the ensu-ing your will be held at their Banking House, in this eity, on Tuesday, the 12th day of June next. Chair to be taken at 12 o'clock noon. By order of the Board,

II. S. STEVEN, Assistant Cashior. Hamilton, April 25, 1888.

TheONTARIO BANK

Dividend No. 61.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Three and One-Hall Per Cent. for the current half-year [being at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum] has been declared upon the capital stock of this Institution, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after

Friday, the 1st day of June next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 31st May, both days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of the Share-holders will be hold at the banking house in this eity on Tuesday, the 19th day of June next. The chair will be taken at twelve o'clock neon, By order of the Board, C. HOLLAND, General Managor. Terente, 25th April, 1888.

Toronto, 25th April, 1888.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK

OF MANITOBA. ~

\$1,000,000 Authorized Capital, DIRECTORS. President. DUNCAN MACARTHUR, -

Alexander Logan, W. L. Boyle. Hon. John Sutherland, Hon. C. E. Hamilton, Deposits received and interest allowed. Collections promptly made. Drafts issued available in all parts of the Dominion. Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold.

MERCHANTS BANK OF HALIFAX. Capital Paid-Up, Reserve Fund,-\$1,000,000 - \$160,000 BOARD OF DIRECTORS; TROS. E. KENNY, M.P., Prosident. HON. JAS. BUTLER, M.L.C., Vice-President. Thomas A. Ritchie. M. Dwyer, Thomas Ritchie. Head Office, Halilax, N.S., D. H. Duncan, Cashler. Branch, Montreal, E. L. Pease, Manager.

AGENGIDS. Antigonish, N.S. Maitland (Hants Co.], Bathurst, N.B. N.S. Bridgewater, N.S. Moneton, N.B. Charlottetown, P.E. I. Newcastle, N.B. Dorchester, N. B. Pictou, N.S. Froderieton, N.B. Port Huwkesbury, C.B. Guysboro, N.S. Sackvile, N.B. Kingston (Kont Co.], Summerside. P.E.I. N.B. Sydnoy, C.B. Londonderry, N.S. Truro, N.S. Lunenburg, N.S. Weymouth, N.S. Woodstock, N.B. Yw BERMUDA-Hamilton.

Woodstock. N.B. IN BERMUDA-HAmilton. IN ISLAND OF MIQUELON-St. Pierre. CORRESPONDENTS : Dominion of Canada, Merchanis Bank of Canada. New York, the Bank of New York. Boston, the National Hide & Leather Bank. Newfoundland, Union Bank of Newfoundland. London, England, Williams, Deacon & Co. and Imperial Bank (limited). Paris, France, Claude Lafontaine, Martinet & Co. Collections made at lowest rates and prometry

Collections made at lowest rates and promptly remitted for. Telegraphic transfors and drafts issued at ourront rates.

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The Chartered Banks.

The STANDARD BANK

OF CANADA

DIVIDEND No. 25.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half. year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its agencies on and after the

First Day of June next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 31st May, inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Bank on Wednesday, the 20th June next, the chair to be taken at twelve o'clock noon. By order of the Bond, and the Bond Construction LL BRODIE Cockies

J. L. BRODIE, Cashier. Toronto, April 26, 1888.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

DIVIDEND No 26.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of EIGHT PER CENT, her annum upon the Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after

Friday, the 1st Day of June Next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 81st May, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Share-holders will be held at the Bank on WEDNES-DAY, the 20th day of JUNE next. The chair to be taken at noon.

Ird, D. R. WILKIE, Cashior. Toronto, April 20th, 1888.

Eastern Townships Bank.

Capital Paid-Up, 1,463,589 Reserve Fund, 425,000 BOARD OF DIRECTORS : R. W. HENEKIR, Plesident. Hon. G. G. STRVERS, Vice-President, Hon. M. H. Cochrane: John Thornto Hon. J. H. Pope. Thomas Hart. Israel Wood, D. A. Mansur. HEAD OFFICE, SHERBROOKE, QUE. WN. FARWELL, General Manager Branches.-Waterloo, Richmond, Coaticook, Stan-stead, Cowansville, Granby, Bedford, Huntingdon, Agents in Montreal-Bank of Montreal, London, England-National Bank of Scotland Boston-National Exchange Bank, New York-National Park Bank,

Collections made at all accessible points and promp ly remitted for.

THE WESTERN BANK OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, OSHAWA, ONT. Capital Authorized, - - - \$1,000,000 Capital Subscribed, - - - 500,000 Capital Paid-up, - - - - - -330,000

Capital Paid-up, - - - 330,000
BOARD OF DIREOTORS:
JOHN COWAN, Esq., President.
KEUBEN S. HAMLIN, Esq., Vice-President.
W. F. Allan, Esq
Robert McIntosh, M.D. J. A. Gibson, Esq
T. H. McMillan, - Cashier.
Branches - Midland, Tilsonburg, New Hamburg,
Whitby, Millbrook and Paisley.
Draits on New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed.
Collections solicited and promptly made.
Correspondents at New York and in Canada-The Merchants Bank of. Canada. London, England-The Royal Bank of Scotland.

The Chartered Banks.

LA BANOUE NATIONALE.

HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC. Capital Paid-up, - - - - - \$2,000,000

DIRECTORS :

HON. ISIDORE THIBAUDEAU, President. T. LeDroit, Esq. M. W. Baby, Esq. Frs. Kirouac, Esq. E. W. Méthot, Esq. Ant. Painchand, Esq. L. Bilodeau, Esq. P. LAFRANCE, Cashier.

BRANCHES :

Montreal-C. A. Vallée, Manager. Ottawa-C. H Carrière, Manager. Sherbrooke-P. J. Bazin, Acting Manager.

AGENTS

England—Natioral Bank of Scotland, London. France, Messrs. Grunebaum, Freres & Co., La Banque de Paris et de Pays Bas. United States—National Bank of the Republic, New York ; National Revere Bank, Boston, Newfoundland—The Commercial Bank of Newf 'dland, CANADA,—Prov. Ontario—The Bank of Toronto. Maritime Provinces—Bank of New Brunswick, Mer-chants Bank of Halifax, Bank of Montreal. Manitoba --The Union Bank of Canada.

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

Correspondeenc respectfully solicited.

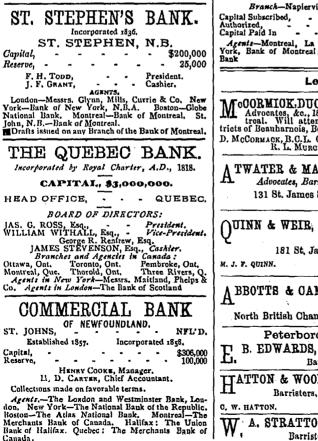
UNION BANK OF CANADA.

Capital Paid-up.....\$1,200,000 50,000 Rest HEAD OFFICE, - - QUEBEO. DIRECTORS.

ANUREW THOMSON, Eq., President, E. J. PRICE, Esq., Vice-President, Hon, Thomas McGreevy. D.C. Thomson, Esq. E. Giroux, Esq. E. J. Hale, Esq. Sir A. T. Galt, G.C.M.G, E. WRBB, Cashier, Cashier,

BRANCHES.

BRANCHES, Savings Bank (Upper Town), Montreal, Ottawa, Smith's Falls, Iroquois, West Winchester, Winnipeg, Leth-bridge (Alberta), Alexandria, Formich Agnyrs,-London-Alliance Bank, Limited. New York-National Park Bank.



The Chartered Banks.

THE FEDERAL BANK OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, . TORONTO.

Capital, \$1,250,000 Rest, 150,000 Directors :

S. NORDHEIMER, Esq., - PRESIDENT J. S. PLAYFAIR, Esq., - VICK-PRESIDENT Wm. Galbraith, Esq., Edward Gurney, Esq. Hon. S. C. Wood, H. E. Clarke, Esq., M.P.P. J. W. Langmuir, Esq.

G. W. YARKER, CENERAL MANAGER,

A. E. PLUMMER, Inspector.

Branches :--Aurora, Chat'am, Guelph, Kingston, Lon-don, Newmarket, Simcoe, St. Mary's, Strathroy, Tilsonburg, Toronto, and Winnipeg.

Chicago, - The American Exchange National Banh Great Britain, - The National Bank of Scotland

BANOUE D'HOCHELAGA,

out Canada at the cheapest rates.

ST. JOHNS BANK.

L. MOLLEUR, President, St. Johns. W. BROSSEAU, Merchant, St. Johns, Vice-President. Jas. O'Cain, Coal Merchant, St. Johns; Frs. Gosselin, Merchant, St. Alexandre. A. A. L. Brien, Notary, St. Alex andre.

PH. BAUDOUIN, Manager.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - ST. JOHNS. Branch-Napierville, J. Molleur, Agent.

Capital Subscribed, Authorized, Capital Paid In - \$540,000 - 1,000,000 - 226,420 Acents-Montreal, La Banque du Peuple; New York, Bank of Montreal; Boston, Maverick Nat. Bank

Logal.

MoCORMIOK, DUOLOS & MUROHISON, Advocatos, &c., 181 St. J. Advocates, &c., 181 St. James street, Moni-treal. Will attend the Courts in the Dis-tricts of Beauharnois, Bedford and St. Hyacinthe. D. MCCORMACK, B.C.L. C. A. DUCLOS, B.A., B.C.L. R. L. MURCHISON, B.C.E.

TWATER & MACKIE. Advocates, Barristers, Commissioners, &c. 131 St. James Street, Montreal.

QUINN & WEIR, Advocates, Barristers, &c.

181 St. James Street, M. J. F. QUINN. W. A. WEIR.

A BBOTTS & CAMPBELL, ADVOCATES. North British Chambers, 11 Hospital St.

Peterborough, Ont.

Barrister, &c. HATTON & WOOD, Barristers, Solicitors, Etc.

R. E. WOOD,

W. A. STRATTON, B.A., LL.B., Barristor, Solicitor, Etc.

THE
Hamilton Provident and Loan
SOCIETY.
President, GEORGE H. GILLESPIE. Vice-President, A. T. WOOD.
Capital Subscribed, - \$1,500,000.00 "Paid-Up, - 1,100.000.00 Reserve and Surplus Profits, - 223,665.75 Total Assets, - - 3,516,851.51 MONEY ADVANCED on Real Estate on favorable
MONEY ADVANCED on Real Estate on avoirable terms of Repayments. The Society is prepared to issue DEBENTURES drawn at THREE or Five YEARS with interest coupons attached, payable balf-yearly.
Banking House, cor. of King and Hughson Sts., HAMILTON, ONT.

Loan Societies.

Dominion Savings & Investment Soc.

LONDON, - ONTARIO.

	100	orpo,	Tate	2 18 <i>1</i>	2.		
Capital, -	-	•	-	-	-	- S I.	000,000,000
Subscribed, -					•	- ī	.000.000.00
Paid-up =	-	-					868,840,28
Reserve Fund,	-						149,000,00
Contingent Fund			-	-		-	963.12
Loons made on	Rar	m	a c	itor T	-	rter or	the most

favorable terms. Municipal and School Section De-Money received on deposit and interest allowed thereon.

F. B. LEYS, Manager.

Credit Foncier Franco Canadien

30 St. James Street, Montreal.

Established in 1881.

Loans on mortgages on improved farms. In the city, on houses, stores, etc. Loans to Cor-porations. Loans to School Corporations. Loans with or without amortization assures the borrower the horrower. Amortization assures the borrower that oharged upon the loan. Reimbursements before the due date allowed. Mortgages purchased.

Presenter Presen	
Capital, Amount Loaned, -	- \$5,000,000. - \$3,600,000.
M. CHEVALIER,	E. J. BARBEAU,
General Secretary.	Director.

JAMES BAXTER & CO. Note Brokers. Buy and Sell Commercial Paper, &c.

128 St. James Street

MONTREAL.

W, POTTS & CO. **AUCTIONEERS** -AND-

COMMISSION MERCHANTS IMPORTERS & DEALERS IN

Foreign & Domestic Fruit and Produce, 41 & 43 GERMAIN STREET.

Opposite Country Market,

ST. JOHN, N. B. REFERENCES-Bank of Montreal, St. John; A. A. Ayer, Montreal.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON.

Real Estate and Investment Agent, MONTREAL, CANADA.

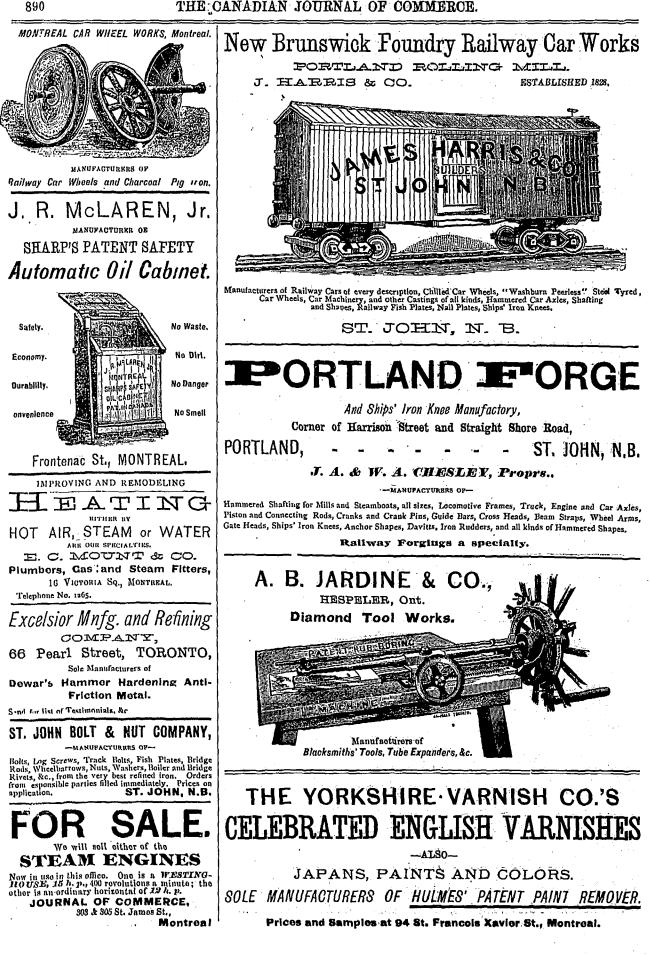
Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission. Business and Manufacturing Properties a Specialty. Estates Managed for Owners and Trustees. Investments made, and watched, for Capitalists.

REFERENCES-Any of the Banks in Montreal















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LONSDALE, REID & CO., Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, SMALL WARES. to. 18 ST. HELEN STREET, MONTREAL

THE CHEAPEST PICTURE FRAMING! Of the Newest Designs, by

A. J. PELL 80 & 82 Victoria Sq., Montreal.

Commercial Summary.

ANOTHER natural gas well has been struck at Ridgetown, half a mile from the M. C. R.

Tus Kingston Cotton Company has made a second shipment of 120,000 yards of cotton to

MR. J. WARNOCK, of Ottawa, has purchased a controlling interest in the Martin Mills in

AMONGET the new railway projects is one connecting Emerson and Brandon with the

LEGAL DIRECTORY .- We begin this week a new legal directory for the convenience of our

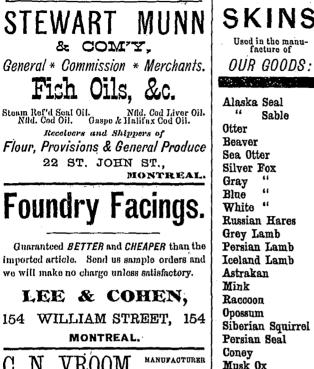
CORRESPONDENTS will kindly bear in mind that information concerning the surrounding districts will be welcome in addition to local

Tur stock of Kerby and Purcell, of Rodney, Ont., has been sold at 50 cents in the dollar. and that of J. C. Burrows, of Ruthven, at 74

THOSE interested in the Smithville coal find

FUR

Londing Wholesale Trade of Montreal.



154 WILLIAM STREET, 154 C. N. VROOM. ----08---Wigwam Slippers

AND LARBIGANS & MOODASINS, St. Stephon, N.B. Correspondence solicited.

have at last satisfied themselves that there is no money in it. An 88-foot hole was put down and no coal found.

In the Central Bank liquidation the Masterin-Ordinary has given an important judgment allowing contributories to set off deposits against their double liability.

MESSES BEAL BROTHERS, of Ottawa, wholesale leather dealers, are removing to Toronto. The growth in their business during the past seven years makes this step necessary.

The navigation of the Rideau Canal is now fully opened and considerable quantities of freight are already in motion between Ottawa and Kingston and intermediate points.

Tus Canadian Pacific Railway intend putting the rond-bed between Winnipeg and Port Arthur in first-class condition, using fifteen thousand new ties to replace the old ones.

THE Cumberland Railway and Coal company are preparing to bore an artesian well, to be six inches in diameter. It is said that this hole will be put down until water is secured.

Tus Paton mills at Sherbrooke have, it is understood, received a three-year contract from the Dominion Government for the manufacture of scarlet cloth for the volunteers' uniforms.

Our former fellow-citizen, Mr. Alex. Mc-Gibbon, for some time past government purchasing agent in the North-West, returns to

Used in the manu-facture of OUR GOODS: Alaska Seal Sable Otter Beaver Sea Otter Silver Fox Gray " Blue White " Russian Hares Grev Lamb Persian Lamb Iceland Lamb Astrakan Mink Raccoon **Opossum** Siberian Squirrel Persian Seal Coney Musk Ox Wolf Buffalo Bear

GREENE & SONS COMPANY, MONTREAL. WHOLESALE Furs & Hats. ROBES, &c. LATEST STYLES. **Gentlemens' Furnishings** FULL LINES OF ALL GOODS.

Regina this week, after a few days sojourn among his old friends.

1888

WILLIAM J. ELLIOTT, of Newington, Ont., who embarked in mercantile business at that place in June last, has succumbed to hard times and made an assignment to the sheriff for the benefit of his creditors.

THE Fire Ins. Association, for some time time past under the management of Mr. John Kennedy in this city, has removed to the new premises, 47 St. Francis Xavier street, nearly opposite St. Sacrament.

WE direct the attention of our dairymen to the fact that about 1,000 packages of margarine are now being forwarded by a Montreal house to St. John's Nfid., costing a shade under 10c per lb laid down there.

BUSINESS failures during the week just past number for the United States 209, for Canada 25; total 224. For the corresponding week last year the figures were 182, made up of 153 in the United States and 29 in Canada.

WE learn, although a little late, that George Murphy, shoedcalor, of Ottawa, has succeeded in effecting a settlement with his creditors at 55 cents in the dollar, spread over nine months. Liabilities are placed at \$5500.

The Customs returns at Woodstock for the month of April were :-- Dutiable goods \$27,177; duty collected \$5,180; exports \$32,-298. For the corresponding month last year: -Dutiable goods, \$26,239; duty collected, \$4,936.

THE creditors of A. B. McDonald, of Monckland, Ont., have accepted the offer of compromise of 40 cents in the dollar, secured, made by the insolvent, and the estate has accordingly been transferred to him by the assignee.

FALL TRADE - 1888

THE beneficial results of the repeal of the local tax on commercial travellers are already making themselves felt in Quebec. The hotels are thronged with "drummers," and new life generally appears to have been infused into the place.

A TELEGRAM has been sent to Ottawa on behalf of the marine interests of Chicago. urging delay in passing the 'bill for a railroad bridge across the Detroit River, so as to enable Chicago to present a protest to Parliament showing that the bridge would be detrimental to navigation

THE farmers in the lower province near Quebec are reported running out of hay and the cattle are in a critical condition for food. Other seasons at this time they could be turned into the fields for grass, but now the ground is still covered with snow.

GEORGE MCLEAN, jeweller and barber, of Orono, Ont., has assigned. He moved thither from Toronto some years ago. He was estimated as worth three or four hundred dollars and did a small business in which his credit was confined to small amounts only.

THE London and County bank invite applications for £308,000 Manitoba 5 per cent.



bons redeemable in 1923 at the issue price of 109. The loan is simply declared to be to develop the resources of the province and extinguish some existing floating liabilities.

MZSSRS. HUGUES & STEVENSON, plumbers, gas and steamfitters, have removed into Mr. R. B. Angus' handsome new block of warehouses, one door west of their old stand The 15 h. p. gas engine recently put in by the firm is of the newest make and runs almost noiselessly.

ZACHARIAH TEAL, a small confectioner and grocer, of Ridgeway, Ont.; has assigned. He did a very small business which never even yielded him a living and has never been considered desirable for credit.—D. K. Hobart, plaster, etc., of Windsor, N. S., has assigned.

A USEFUL receipt for preventing files from alighting on and specking store windows is given by the *Scientific American*. It is to make a strong infusion, by boiling smartweed for a few minutes in water. When cold apply it to the the glass, and for twenty-four hours it is quite effectual in keeping away flies and insects.

THERE is quite a blockade of freight coming to Quebec on the Levis side of the river, some 200 cars in all. Merchants have been waiting for weeks for some of this freight. The fact is being used here as a strong argument to show the necessity for a bridge at this point.

The extensive lumber concern of Hamilton Bros. is in liquidation consequent upon the death of the Hon. John Hamilton. The liquidator is Robert Hamilton, of Quebec. The winding up of the affairs in the Ottawa district is under the management of C. F. Gilder, of Hawkesbury.

JOHN FERR, general storekceper, of Plum Coulee, Man., has assigned. He is a Mennonite, trading in a very small way. He had little or nothing when he started and was tied down to very little credit, but after a while he got into one or two houses, and, being unable to pay them, is forced into an assignment.

SHIPPING at Parrsboro this season is being carried on quite extensively. The facilities provided there at present enable the company to load 800 tons of coal daily. A large light has been placed in position, so that work can be carried on at night. It is called the "Lucigen," and is adapted for the use of crude petroleum.

A MEETING of the creditors of D. J. Deruchie, formerly of Glen Walter, but now of Cornwall, was held on Saturday last at the office of the assignce in Cornwall, when the insolvent submitted an offer of ten cents in the dollar, which the creditors are now considering. If wound up by the assignce the estate will pay even less than this.

O'NEILL & JUDD, ship chandlers, of Quebec, have suspended owing about \$4,000. It, appears that they have entered into speculations outside of their legitimate business and that



monte, Ont., has assigned. He commenced four years ago, but has always been in a small way, doing a limited business on a capital of two or three hundred dollars. Last August he gave a chattel mortgage, and now he makes the inevitable assignment.

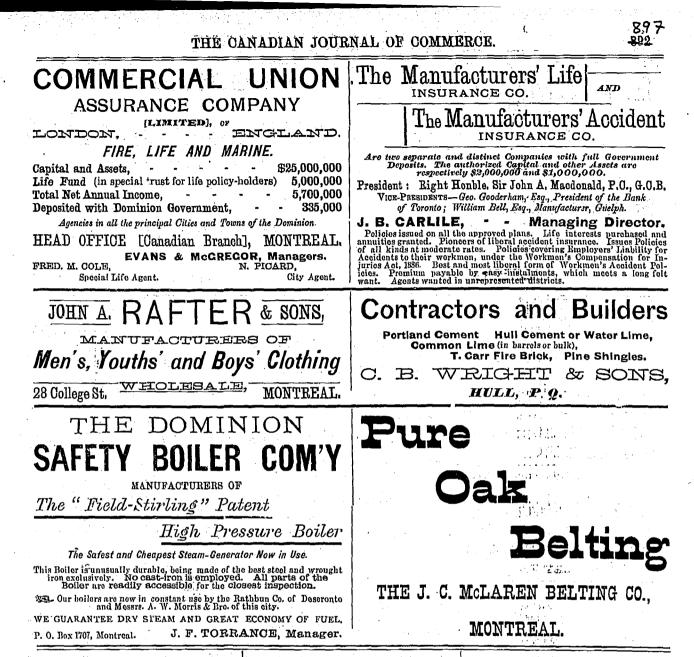
IT is said that a number of leading counsel in Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto have given opinions that Mr. Abbott's bill to suppress gambling stocks will apply to all marginal transactions on the stock exchange, no matter whether the brokers acquire and carry the stocks for the customers or not.

The creditors of P. A. Fishor, of Moose Orcole, Ont., seemed willing 'to accept a comJAMES F. SHERMAN, general storekceper, of Tamworth, Ont., has assigned. He succeeded his father in 1885, agreeing to pay \$3,000 in two years time for the stock valued at \$4,000; but his means were very small, and it has taken all his profits to pay his father off, so that there is little wonder that he is unable to continue the struggle.

WM. HANDY, furniture maker, of Streetsville, Ont., has assigned. He also did undertaking and owned a farm, somewhat encumbered, near the village. He shipped his goods principally to Toronto and as he lost some \$1,300 by the Nolan collapse and other sums by others, he has found himselt unable to meet his own engagements. creditors, whose claims amount to \$40,000. This seems to show that the hotel lost far more than was at first admitted. THE Russian military chiefs who recently assembled in St. Petersburg declared that Russia would not be in a position for a long time to attack a European power. Even her

time to attack a European power. Even her defensive forces, they said, were too weak, owing to lack of railways. It was decided to construct three lines toward the Austrian frontier, at the cost of 13,000,000 roubles.

The lobster market appears to be working into a stronger position. The fishermen on the Nova Scotia coast are exacting the advanced rate of \$1.25 per 100, when last year they were satisfied to accept 50@75c. This increased cost must necessarily be placed



upon the stock in tins, and consequently the value will much higher to the packer than usual.

The cargo of Valencia oranges, ex-steamship Dracona, was sold on the 8th alongside the vessel. Buyers were present from Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, Quebec, Sherbrooke, etc., and the city trade was well represented. The fruit was landed in prime order and brought very high prices. The next large trade sale of lemons and oranges is being held to-day, the 11th.

MR. W. FITZGERALD, liquidator of the Briton Medical and General Life Association, has issued a circular explaining the delay in the distribution of the assets of the company, which he attributes to the fact that he has to act under two orders, one from the Ontario court and another from the Quebec court, and the proceedings connected therewith occupy a good deal of time.

"Tue failure of J. D. Gillies & Co., of Minne-

doss, is announced. It is expected they will resume business. The senior partner is a member of the Legislature.—A meeting of the creditors of Tees & Co of Winnipeg, has been held. The liabilities exceed the assets by nearly \$51,000, \$25,000 of which is loss by the failure of Bisrett & Sons. It is said numerous law suits will follow.

COUNTERPEIT \$5 bills of the Bank of British North America have been seen in St. John N. B, as well as in Ontario cities. The swindlers who made them appear to have had a wide organization of confederates. The counterfeits are the 1st of July issue. Over f the manager's signature in the genuine notes are the words "1st July," but in the spurious, notes the "1st" is said to be dropped.

THAT tobacco is not so injurious as some would have us believe, seems to be proved by Thos. Eggleston, who died at Spurlockville last week, aged 111 years. He was born in the neighborhood where he died, and had

not been more than twenty-five miles from home all his life. He smoked every day from the time he was 16 years old, and believed his life was prolonged by it.

J. H. CANNON, general storekeeper, of Sharbot Lake, Ont, whose business troubles have already been commented on in these columns, has been arrested on the charge of defrauding his creditors by falsifying his books. His father and brother have been arrested also in connection with the case. It appears that out of the liabilities of \$5,600, two or three thousand dollars cannot be accounted for.

O. H. & D. H. SAWYER, general storekcepers, of Olarenceville, Que:, have assigned. Their efforts to effect a compromise with their creditors on the basis of 50 cents in the dollar have already been chronicled in these columns, but no arrangement was possible, and hence an assignment became unavoidable. Linbilities may be placed at \$6,000 and the assets show nominally a surplus of \$1,000.



may presume that the reality of the fabulous

was granted. The difficulty is said to be due

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will reach \$13,000, against which he can



which Messrs. Richardson & Co. did business, and their inability to obtain advances on goods. The erection of large premises also absorbed a considerable part of their capital.

The opening out of the new seam of coal discovered last autumn at Springhill, N.S., is going on quietly. Already the slope has been sunk a considerable distance. An engine and boiler have been placed in position, and a branch railway is being constructed to the slope, which will be known hereafter as No. 5 slope. The coal is over seven feet in thickness, bright and clean, and of excellent quility. With this slope running the output of the colleries will be greatly increased in the near future.

A. E. LUKE, druggist, of Osbawa, Ont., has assigned. He was formerly a traveller for a Montreal house, and when he succeeded S. W. Johnston some four years ago, paying \$3500

MCGREGOR & KNIGHT, stationers, of Halifax, N.S., have assigned with liabilities of about \$30,000. They started in 1881 with very small means of their own and worked principally on capital borrowed from friends. This fact depreciated their credit from the start, and rendered their chances of success always slim. Of late they have been close run and their stock has gradually gone down until it was wondered how their travellers' orders could be filled, as by this time their credit was about played out and an assignment was naturally looked for.

OUTRAM & FIELDERS, liquors, of St. John, N. B, are offering a compromise of twentyfive cents in the dollar, payable in twelve months without security. They are two former employes of John W. Nicholson, whom they succeeded in 1884, buying a portion of his stock cheap. They gave a bill of sale last month which their stock will just pay, and letc.

against their liabilities of \$8000 they can only show \$4000 worth of book debts. Their offer of 25 cents is not yet accepted but doubtless it will be, as there is little probability of getting any more by winding up the estate.

Tue old offices of the Canadian Pacific railway are being rapidly transformed into a building for the Imperial Fire Insurance company at a cost of \$150,000, and will be ready for occupation next May. The contracts have been awarded to Montreal firms in every case, as follows :- Mr. Peter Lyall, masonry, \$45,000 ; Messrs. Simpson & Peel, carpentry, \$30,000 ; Messrs. H. R. Ives & Co, iron work, \$30,000; Messrs Robt. Mitchell & Co., plumbing, \$6,000, and Messrs. Miller Bros. & Mitchell, elevators, \$10,000. Messrs. O. D. Edwards & Son will supply the safes, vaults,



izations would be at once abolished, and has endeavored to lay the blame of the existing tendency to combination among commercial men entirely upon the shoulders of the National Policy.

Unfortunately for the symmetry of this argument, the latest addition to the ranks of the much denounced combinations has been the egg combine. Now, since eggs are entirely free of duty, it is evident that the tariff can have nothing whatever to do with the formation of this combination. Eggs can be sent from one end of this continent to the other without contributing one cent to the government's coffers, and since the dealers in this free trade article follow in the steps of the protected manufacturer, and even excel him in the stringency of their organization, it is evident that the laboriously built-up argument collapses like a pack of cards in the face of absolute facts; and that our unfortunate contemporary is left to back down out of its self-made position as gracefully as it can.

Under these circumstances it suddenly discovers that the egg combine is not like other combines, but that it is designed primarily "to develop fraternal feelings among members of the same trade and to protect the interest of its members," and ignores the fact that it is simply a trade organization formed to control prices so as to pay as little as possible for eggs by binding each member to pay only the one rate fixed by the combine, and at the same time to force up prices upon their customers by a similar arrangement. Not only are the principles of the egg combine similar to those of every "trust" or "pool" on this continent-they even go beyond most. The manufacturing associations aim solely at increasing the price to the consumer, the egg dealers do this too; but in addition they aim also to reduce the price they pay to the farmers. Can they be considered, then, as in any degree superior to their much denounced brethren of other commercial bodies? We think not.

The fact is our excellent contemporary's sudden change of base is typical of the reliance to be placed upon commercial articles in the columns of the political press. Because the egg combine is a free trade organization it is spoken of as an association "to develop fraternal feelings," while the cotton combine (founded on exactly the same lines) is denounced as a "grinding monopoly." The real truth of the case is that under modern conditions of trade a certain amount of combination is not only advisable but necessary in every branch of trade, whether the article dealt in be dutiable or free. The tariff has nothing whatever to do with the formation of combinations, although it may possibly render their maintenance more easy by neutralizing the effect of

cheap imported goods. The modern tendency towards trade organizations is simply the outcome of the commercial conditions under which we now do business. It has nothing to do with politics or the tariff, and, as we have shown, any attempt to connect it with either results simply in the discomfiture of the writer.

THE BAIT ACT.

When the announcement was made that the Newfoundland government were about to enforce the act prohibiting the exportation of bait, it was freely predicted that the attempt would result in failure. It was then believed that the bait-catching fishermen could not be prevented from running cargoes into St. Pierre, and that the law would prove an expensive farce by simply fostering an extensive system of smuggling. Probably had a military or naval force been used, hampered by the restrictions unavoidable from the employment of armed bodies in time of peace, these predictions would have been fully verified, but, owing to the fact that only the ordinary civil authority was used for the enforcement of the act, an experiment which at first sight looked hopeless has been crowned with complete success.

No doubt preventive steamers manned by police and captained by stipendiary magistrates, will appear somewhat incongruous to those who believe no authority can be enforced at sea except by regularly commissioned armed cruisers. but the record shows that they have been singularly successful. The fact that the arm of civil law clothed only with its ordinary powers, is sufficiently long to reach offenders at sea, is far more discouraging to the bait catchers than any number of naval cruisers. The smuggler chased by blue jackets and marines has some features of romance about his calling that may stand him in good stead at a critical moment; but the same man run down by policemen and brought up before a magistrate, is merely a common criminal, and may rely upon getting the full punishment of his offense. The consequence is that this simple matter-of-fact method of enforcing the law has been successful beyond even the expectations of its originators, and bait smuggling is now practically non-existent.

Bait catching has always been a most demoralizing business. The bait smuggler soon added dutiable goods to his cargo, and the consequence was the growth of a class of men, usually the poorest and least industrious of the fishermen, who smuggled both ways and thus defrauded the revenue, injured legitimate commerce, and by the every-day practice of illegal acts gradually debauched the public conscience. Not only this, but the methods of catching they followed would soon have led to the

extermination of the herring in the bays. The large seines used for bait purposes enclose thousands of young and immature herrings, all of whom are killed, while only one-tenth are fit for the use they are taken for. Out of every five hundred barrels hauled, four hundred are thrown overboard as useless, a wanton waste that is rapidly making itself felt in the increasing scarcity of herring in the bays. The dead herring thrown overboard also frighten away the fish. Some thirty years ago it is on record that a tremendous haul of herring was made at Bay du Nord by two hundred schooners. At least ten thousand barrels of herring were thrown overboard. and for ten years after not a herring would enter Bay du Nord, and numberless other instances of a similar kind can be cited.

All this will now be changed. The vigorous action of the magistrates has considerably reduced, even if it has not entirely crushed out, this most destructive and demoralizing of pursuits. The bait smuggler must now perforce return to legitimate fishing and make up by increased industry for the illicit profits of smuggling to and from St. Pierre. That there will be some distress among them in the meantime is of course unavoidable. Men of this class cannot be expected to change from a semi-criminal occupation and become at once industrious and honest men, and, until the inexorable law of necessity compels them to work, we shall hear of starvation and suffering among their families. But in the long run the results will prove beneficial to them also, since we may hope that with the abrogation of the temptations to intemperance and other evils inseparable from a smuggler's life, and the substition of the ennobling influences of honest toil, we shall witness the elevation of what is now the least desirable of the population of Newfoundland to the ranks of those sturdy toilers of the sea, of whom the country is justly proud. The moral as well as the purely commercial features of the act must be taken into consideration, and in no way will its enforcement be more beneficial to the colony than in its tendency to purify the moral code of its fishermen by abolishing a dangerous and demoralizing occupation.

THE INSURANCE "COMBINE" AT OTTAWA.

It is a difficult matter to speak with patience concerning certain questions which are looked upon by a few persons as seriously affecting the welfare of the community at large, when in point of fact they are merely the result or outcome of a far more important point, namely, the liberty of the subject in relation to trade or commerce. "Quem Deus vult perdere prive dementat," which is pretty well de-

Section 2

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monstrated by those who would endeavor to enlist the powers of government to put an end to trade combinations. Whether the so-called "combine" be one among the employed to demand a certain price for their labor or among the employers to fix the figure at which they will cell their merchandise or produce, we maintain the action in both cases is perfectly justifiable and legitimate so long as the laws are respected and no illegal coercion is used, In other words so long as a trades union or a trade combine is voluntary any govornment which takes upon itself to forbid the same enters into a crusade against liberty and endeavors to drive a coach and four through "Magna Chartar." Where a combination of labor or trade becomes too oppressive for the public at large to bear, the true and only remedy is not government interforence but competition under the natural laws of supply and demand. Just as surely as a labor union tries to enforce excessive rates for wages one of two things will happen, either capital will cease to be invested in an unremunerative channel, or else by continuing to work at a loss finally be wasted till the result is the same, namely, the cessation of employment. So, in like manner, if a certain branch of commerce charges too high for the articles it dispenses the public will cease to buy (if no other market is open) or by purchasing what it cannot afford bring about failures and ruin. No one will deny that any trade carried on at a loss is not only disastrous to those immediately engaged in that trade but also is detrimontal to the whole community, and inasmuch as fire insurance is also as bona fide a trade as dry goods or groceries so if it is unprofitable the loss causes the public to suffer as certainly (though for the moment perhaps not so perceptibly) as a loss in the two latter named trades.

Now the Fire Underwriter's Association is emphatically a voluntary association by which the companies joined together are doing their level best to place the business upon a sound basis and make a fair profit; and there have been a great many random and unsubstantiated statements made lately both by the press and in the evidence given before the committee at Ottawa. When the Toronto Globe exclaims about the extortionate rates charged by the companies it simply shuts its eyes to plain facts and figures, for taking the record from the Insurance Superintendent's report, a mere schoolboy who has mastered the rules of addition and subtraction must acknowledge that the business in Canada for the years from 1869 to 1886 both inclusive does not bear out the idea of extortionate rates or exorbitant profits. The total promiums for that period amounted to \$63,732,229, and the losses paid to \$17,257,305, or over 74 per cent, so that | of, the association is always willing to con-

allowing 25 per cent. for working expenses, which is hardly sufficient, we cannot see that the public have any just grounds for complaint; indeed when we take dividends of the most moderate dimensions into account it is evident that the business has been carried on at a loss to the companies as a whole which is further borne out by the fact of some eight companies having collapsed or retired during the years before mentioned. Again, when witnesses state before the committee that rates are higher in Toronto than in other towns in Canada and that the tariff offices "boycott" the non-tariff companies by refusing to write upon the risks which the latter take, those witnesses either know nothing of the rates and rules of the Underwriters' Association or speak with malice aforethought, for the rates in Toronto are as low-or lower than those of any other town on similar risks, and there is neither rule nor even understanding in the association forbidding the members to accept risks written by nontariff offices, such being left entirely to the discretion of the individual companies while as a matter of fact there are plenty of risks through the country insured in both tariff and non-tariff offices jointly.

The whole evidence given at Ottawa to prove the Underwriters' Association a conspiracy to defraud the public is the most flimsy twaddle we have ever perused, while the entire working of the Association coupled with the figures are a distinct contradiction to the charge. During the five years the tariff organization has been in force its efforts have been used in the direction of improving the business of fire insurance, first by classifying towns according to the protection afforded and secondly by formulating schedules for special hazards and rating the latter upon their merits. That these efforts have not been unsuccessful is showed from several towns having provided better protection, the inhabitants reaping the benefit by a reduction in the rates and also by a large number of mills and factories having been materially improved and the rates also lowered, while it ill becomes those who, under the shelter of the tariff, inaugurated non-tariff companies to steal the business and afterwards complain because they were expelled for their breach of faith.

In conclusion the rules of the association are so framed that there is quite enough of the competition we alluded to at the commencement among the tariff offices to prevent rates arriving to a prohibitory point, and were it not so, there is nothing to prevent a strong independent company being started outside the association. That this has not been done is the best evidence that rates as a whole are not too high, and on individual cases where any just cause of hardship is complained

sider the same in a fair spirit and grant amelioration when the circumstances warrant it. We cannot suppose that the government will seriously look upon the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association as an unlawful conspiracy or attempt to legislate so as to limit insurance rates any more than it will try to curtail the freedom in other trade transactions; and while the evidence at Ottawa recently published may serve as a kind of advertisement for a few non-tariff companies, it cannot shake the experience of the past or throw any new light on the business of fire insurance in Canada.—Cox.

COUNTRY CREDITS.

A winter such as that recently over is exceedingly trying upon the great majority of country merchants. Farmers, as a rule, are not over-prompt to pay for their store goods, and when a deficient harvest supervenes the condition of things is truly deplorable. There are but few retailers whose notes are considered worth having who will not make all needful effort to provide for the day of reckoning, but the farmer generally has not been trained in that way; and when he has given his promissory note after the storekeeper has long and vainly waited for something more current, mutters to himself "Thank Heaven that debt is paid anyway" and thinks no more about it. Should the storekeeper deem it advisable to curtail his customer's credit under the circumstances-aggravated perhaps by a heavy purchase from the tree pedlar, the organ or sewing machine man, or of a fast horse and new buggy, he will find in due course of time that the store across the way is most happy to accommodate the man, now that his credit at the other store has given him a fresh start-placed him, as it were. in a better position-as long as he has given little beyond his note-and find also that no time is lost in denonucing him among the neighboring farmers as a "hard man." The country merchant, knowing all this-partly, perhaps, from experience -will rather keep on trusting than risk being subjected to such a boycott, and in many cases has no recourse but write the wholesale dealer and ask him for a renewal in whole or part. The number of these renewals during the past winter has been unusually large, and the record of failures during March and April is chiefly due to a condition of things brought about in this way. What may be called the bye-products of the farm at this season go some length towards improvement, and a more hopeful feeling consequently exists in all the principal agricultural districts. Should we have a favorable harvest in the older provinces this year the straitened storekeeper may again be able to rest better at

nights, and—if he has not been persuaded into overstocking himself—may resume his condition of normal prosperity.

ROLLER FLOUR.

A somewhat embittered controversy is now in progress between the advocates of the roller system and those who still pin their faith to the old stone flouring mills as to whether the assertion, so frequently made, that from 10 to 15 per cent. more flour can be ground from the same quantity of wheat under the new process than under the old, is really correct or not. Advocates of the roller system maintain that as high an average as 90 per cent. of flour can be ground from wheat under their method, but, although this may be true of some few mills, so high a yield would lead to suspicion that mill dust or feed was being added to the flour, and therefore possibly about 85 per cent. may be taken as an average as against 75 per cent. produced by the stone process. This would indicate a gain of 10 per cent. in favor of the roller system and although this fact is strenuously denied by the advocates of the stone process the weight of testimony so far appears to be in its favor.

The arguments roller millers put forward are; that if no more flour is made by the roller than the stone, where has the oldtime proportion of bran gone to? And what is the reason of the scarcity of " mill feed "? It is well known that there is nothing like so much mill feed produced as in the old days, as is evidenced by its relatively higher price in our markets while flour is lower than formerly. This fact can only be accounted for on the ground that that portion of the wheat which formerly went into feed is now converted into flour. In old days the wheat was simply crushed by the stone and consequently a portion of the berry adhered to the hull and hence went into various descriptions of middlings and feed; but under the roller process the hull is easily and completely separated. As a result little but bran goes into the feed and practically the entire berry is available for flour ; thus increasing the yield of the more valuable product and diminishing the quantity of feed, and at the same time improving the quality of the flour from the fact that the outer part of the berry contains the largest proportion of gluten.

It is now claimed that some of the larger mills require only 4 3-10ths bushels of wheat to the barrel of flour and we may fairly take $4\frac{1}{2}$ bushels as the average under the roller system. Under the stone system we cannot accept less than $4\frac{3}{4}$ bushels to the barrel as an average, and in trade estimates we often see 5 bushels claimed. Taking then the lowest average of the

roller and comparing it with the highest of the stone, we find a gain of 25 bushels of wheat in every 100 barrels of flour, and if we add to this the fact that those millers who make poor grades and put more of their product into flour and less into feed will make a further gain in raw material, we can easily see that the roller process appears to have decidedly the best of the argument.

Of the other relative differences in the two systems we do not speak. The argument at stake between the two factions is simply the question of the comparative yield of flour from a given quantity of wheat. The argument advanced by some millers that the decrease in mill feed and the increased yield of flour is simply due to the fact that millers of to-day put into their flour what in other and more honest days went into middlings and feed, can hardly be entertained. The large flouring mills have less temptation to action of this kind than the individual millers of former days, and we cannot believe that the code of commercial morality is any lower than it was thirty years ago. Competition is too keen to permit of an inferior article holding its own in the public market, and the race in these modern days is to produce the best article at the smallest outlay and not to endeavor to foist a poor flour on the customer in the hope that he will not detect the difference. Consequently we can only accept the logic of figures as testifying in favor of the roller system, so far as the consumption of raw material is concerned, until some better and more cogent arguments are put forward in favor of the stone.

THE GUARANTEE SCHEME.

The tendency now existing to establish life assurance associations in connection with purely mercantile bodies has become so marked of late as to command a considerable amount of attention from insurance experts. Under the name of Guarantee schemes and Gratuity Funds efforts have been made to provide commercial bodies with a cheaper and more comprehensive form of insurance than can be procured from a regular life insurance company. Unfortunately, however, no body of men, busily engaged with their own mercantile business, can expect to compete successfully with actuaries who have made the science of insurance their life study, and whose efforts are constantly devoted to the task of reducing the price of this inestimable safeguard to the lowest point compatible with absolute security to the policy holder. Consequently, owing to the inherent defects in the systems these guarantee funds are compelled to adopt, their endeavors have not yet been crowned with the measure of success which the earnestness and singleness of |

purpose of their promoters would otherwise have commanded.

Some time ago the Board of Trade in this city, following up the example of the Gratuity Fund connected with the New York Produce Exchange, initiated a similar concern under the title of a "guarantee scheme for the families of deceased members." The scheme was originally based upon the assessment principle but the persistent attacks upon this system generated a distrust that was fatal to the new departure. So few members responded to the invitation to join that the promoters were compelled to abandon this method, and they have now prepared a new scheme by which a fixed annual premium is to be paid, after the method of regular companies. Special rates have been prepared according to a mortality table with interest calculated at four per cent., the whole life rate running as follows:

Age of Entry.	
25	S13 75
30,	16 25
35	19 00
40	22 75
45	27 50
50	33 75
55	42 00
60	53 25

The amount of gratuity provided for is \$500 for the first year, increasing \$100 per year until it reaches the maximum of \$1000, and in addition to these rates each member will pay, of course, the subscription fee of \$6.

In considering this proposal, however, two serious defects at once present themselves to the practical man. In the first place no medical examination is required before entry, and any member in apparently fair health may join. This permission is in direct opposition to the experience of all successful life companies (who regard the medical examination as a preliminary of crucial importance) and will completely neutralize any advantage to be gained from basing the premium rate upon the mortality tables, since these latter are made up from healthy lives. In any large body like the Board of Trade there must be present members whose family record or frail health preclude the possibility of their acceptance as risks by ordinary life insurance companies, and yet these men are perfectly eligible for entrance into the guarantee scheme. If then these undesirable lives are admitted, their presence will make itself felt by raising the rate of mortality far above the average provided for by the tables, and thus the fundamental principle upon which the fabric is reared will be vitiated from its very inception. In the second place the premiums, although adequate for the smaller sum guaranteed, are not sufficiently large in comparison with the larger sum to provide for such extra loss, and consequently there

can be no saving from the premium income to counteract the excessive death rate. A redeeming feature, however, is that entrance is not compulsory, as in the case of the American Produce Exchange fund, and that therefore every man is entitled to exercise his own volition as to whether he will become a member or not.

It is to be feared that the defects we have pointed out will preclude the possibility of its ultimate success. It may be doubted, too, whether it is really needed in this city, where the facilities offered by regular companies are so many and varied. In a body like the Board of Trade it cannot be held to be necessary for fraternal or charitable purposes; but, since it. lacks the odious principle of compulsory entrance, it is by no means so unjust to the younger members as in the case of the American gratuity funds. The scheme depends for success upon a sufficient adhesion of young and healthy lives to counterbalance the excessive loss from aged and unhealthy risks, and as this adhesion is perfectly voluntary the future of the fund is entirely in their hands. Its progress will be watched with some degree of interest in life insurance circles, but that it will over prove a permanent success is more than the generally accepted principles of life insurance permit us to hope for.

RULING STYLES.

The long expected change 'in the weather, which took place in the early days of the week, produced a beneficial offect on the volume of the retail dry goods trade. The return of blue skies and genial temperatures would alone have soon filled the stores with spring customers, but when we add to this the fact that the great annual hegira of our inhabitants is just over, and that in consequence numborless purchases are required to fit up their new domiciles, it is easy to realize how busy the past week has been. The streets are fairly thronged with lady purchasers, and the piles of spring goods lying on the counters display the activity of trade in this department.

It is evident that the jersev is still as much sought after as ever, if not more so. Stockinette, of course, is the leading material but the variety of makes is considerable and runs all the way from very coarse to very fine. The greatest novelty offered is a jersey of "shot" silk, but the general improssion of the trade is that it will not prove a success as it is certainly not as pretty as many of its choaper compotitors. Still, everything is "shot" this season. Two colors are the rule and not the exception, and therefore as the laws of fashion are far more powerful than those of taste, it is possible that the shot silk jersoy may soll well after all. New jersoys

are all close fitting and a very favorite style has an open front with a cashmere or soft silk waistcoat inserted, smocked at the throat and again lower down. The high collar turns back on each side of the waistcoat, and both it and the fronts are lined with satin. The braided jersey is still the staple selling line and seems to have completely driven its beaded rival out of the market. And in this line a feature of new styles is that, no matter what the ground color of the jersey may be, whether white, myrtle, navy, grenat or brown, the braiding is either in black or in a contrasting shade. Self-colored braid is not seen on the newest styles and lines braided in self-color are the remains of last season's stock. The most expensive jerseys are those with open jacket fronts, showing a white waistcoat braided all over with gold tinsel braid. These are are very pretty but somewhat too showy for general trade. Transparent black lace jerseys, full and untrimmed, or with straps of velvet, or beaded from throat to bust with jet, gold or steel beads, are gaining in favor, and are much worn for evening purposes. Soft silk jerseys in cream or color rule only for the very young trade.

The tailor-made gown still holds its own. although it is only suitable to really good figures. This style calls for a moderate degree of plumpness to be present in order to carry off the severity of the tailor models; otherwise the wearer will have a miserable appearance unless a departure from the strict model is allowed and the proper additions are made to bodice and skirt. In doing this frequently so great are the alterations necessary that when the garment is finally accepted it is hardly worthy the title of a tailor-made gown at all. On the latest models we notice that the buttons are growing steadily smaller, but that they make up in cost what they lack in size. If any waistcoat is visible it is simple in character, as the bodice should be made so as to avoid anything that interferes with the symmetrical outline of the wearer's figure.

New embroideries are shown in forty and forty-two inch widths. They will be in great demand for light dresses, and draperies are to be made of them to wear over skirts of white Indian linen. 'Trimmings are to be in general favor; and certainly greater skill and taste has been shown in their manufacture this year than ever before. Metal and steel passementeries and beads are in great demand. and sets of steel and iridescent beads comprising collar, epaulets, cuffs and plastron or revers are selling freely and coming into more general use. This is to be a year of trimmings, say the wholesale buyers, and certainly they have spared no exertion to make it so. The only trouble is the heavy addition these expensive

adjuncts make to the cost of the costume. Their beauty we cannot help granting; but necessarily from the labor and skill required in their manufacture their cost is high, and hence the class of trade they can command is limited. For general trade they will never be ready of sale, and hence only those stores catering for the better class of buyers can afford to invest in them largely.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE.

The twenty-fifth annual exhibit of the London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company shows that, in every respect but one, the year just past was the best ever yet experienced by the company. The one drawback -the falling off in the amount of new business -has been the lot of nearly every company in this country, and is due to the stringency which has prevailed in many parts of the Dominion deterring men, who would otherwise have insured, from availing themselves of the advantages offered or from increasing the lines they already carry. In every other item the report shows a most satisfactory degree of progress. The increase to the company's funds during the year was \$290,000 bringing up the total to \$2,674,000 or a total gain of \$1,173,000 in five years. Of the returns from their Canadian investments of \$687,000 only \$300 was overdue on the 1st of January, and in this connection it is worthy of note that the company have added \$100.000 to their funds in Canada. The losses fall well within expectation, and a very satisfactory point is that the company has no losses unpaid. The quinquennial valuation has been made upon the Hm table with four per cent. interest and the whole of the loading-that is the difference between the premiums paid by the policyholders and the "net" premium-reserved; the result being a surplus of \$270,000 of which \$230,000 will be divided, and \$40,000 reserved until the next division of profits. The fact that a rate of interest has been assumed so close to the actual earning power of the fund which (taking both productive and unproductive factors) may be estimated at 4.15 per cent., is held to foreshadow a reduction to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in making the next valuation ; as it is felt that this margin though ample, is not sufficiently large under the circumstances. In the meantime this resolution has been put into practice by reserving (as we have shown) 15 per cent. of the surplus until the next valuation and division. Out of a graded table of seventy English life offices the London and Lancashiro stands twelfth in order of success, although it is the youngest but seven and has been a far shorter time in existence than any of the eleven competitors above it in the table. The head offices in this country are moving into new and commodious premises at the corner of St. John and Notre Dame streets in this city, and his many friends will be glad to learn that

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the manager, Mr. William Robertson, has returned from several months absence in Colarado much improved in health.

THE CHANNEL DEBT.

The official assumption of the channel debt by the Government is now an accomplished fact, and Montreal may congratulate herself on having opened the eyes of the Cabinet, however tardily, to the justice of her claims. The ground taken up by the opponents of the measure that the proposition involved unfair discrimination against Quebec is too evidently preposterous to carry any weight. A simple comparison between the revenue of the two ports is sufficient to show that no question of competition could exist between them; Montreal's advantageous position as head of ocean navigation having completely established her commercial supremacy. The ordinary revenue of each port compares as follows :---

1887. 1877. Montreal \$219,560 \$254,507 25 184 Quebec 58,473 Can any argument be more conclusive than these figures ? While Montreal is steadily gaining ground, Quebec is losing far more rapidly, but even laying that aside, it is evident that rivalry between a port having a revenue from shipping of \$25,000, and one with a revenue of \$250,000 is altogether out of the question. The real struggle is between the Canadian and American routes, and not between any two cities, and the action of the Government was therefore taken on the broad lines of national advantage and not to further the interests of any local harbor. The petty jealousy displayed by some of the "havseed" press against the commercial metropolis of the Dominion is powerless to hinder the march of events, and it is felt that the time has come when the country is called upon to choose whether the St. Lawrence route shall be enabled to meet the com petition of its American rivals or not.

THE HUGHES BROS. FAILURE.

The suspension of the old established dry goods firm of Hughes Bros., of Toronto (briefly referred to in our issue of last week), cannot be looked upon as an unexpected event. The firm had been in poor credit for the past two years, it being known that it was only the assistance of their bankers that enabled them to keep their heads above water. So soon then as it was rumored that the bank had put in an inspector to go over their books and report upon the advisability of granting further advances, it was felt that the end was not far off; although few expected it so early as it happened. The firm is an old one, having been in business over forty years. The partners were Patrick and Bernard Hughes and it is a curious point that the latter gentleman had just left for England to purchase goods when the suspension was found to be inevitable. The liabilities are almost entirely to the bank and consist of an over-

draft account of about \$260,000 (of which about \$75,000 is secured), a discount account of \$250,000, and a special account of \$75,000. In addition to this the bank holds \$18,000 of Petley & Petley's paper on which the Hughes are liable. Outside of these, the liabilities will fall under \$100,000, of which about \$10,000 is owed in this country. These figures differ somewhat from those given in the daily press, but they are derived from reliable authority and will, we think, be found to be close to the mark. What the estate will pay cannot be ascertained until stock taking is completed, but the belief in the trade is that the showing will be a poor one, and that no more than fifty cents in the dollar can be expected. The liabilities (outside of the bank) have been decreasing for some time past, as few merchants would sell them except for cash or with security. The English houses have been reducing their lines with them also, except when guaranteed by their bankers, so that a species of liquidation has been going on for some months back. Their failure will not affect their customers much, as for the past year the bank has compelled them to close up their supply accounts and write off the bad debts which they carried in their books as assets. It is now said that the bank had decided to cease further advances after the Petley failure, but were induced to continue for fear that in the unsettled condition of affairs then prevailing in the West, their suspension might precipitate a crisis in Toronto. The practical wisdom of the two gentlemen at the head of the Bank finds ample testimony in the slight effect of this heavy failure upon business affairs.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC.

The annual report of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, presented at the meeting in this city yesterday, marked a fair amount of progress on the part of the company. The financial statement showed as follows:

Gross earnings\$ Working expenses	
Net earnings\$ Fixed charges accruing during the	3,504,118
year	3,250,253
Surplus\$	253,855

The working expenses amounted to 69.81 per cent. of the gross earnings and the net earnings to 30.19 per cent. These figures are a slight improvement over those of last year so far as the gross earnings are concerned; the figures for 1886 being \$10,081,804, and for 1885, \$8,368,493; but after deducting expenses the surplus of profit left is only a small one, and can hardly be looked upon as satisfactory. In the land department the sales show an improvement in price. The sales to settlers during the year were 59,993 acres, at an average price of \$3.391 per acre, as against \$3.28 per acre in 1886. The following was the position of the land grant on December 31 :

	Acres.
Original grant Surrendered to Government under	25,000,000
agreement of March 30, 1886	6,793,014
	18,206,986
Sales to 31st December, 1887 3,294,511	
Less-Cancelled in 1887 21,762	
•••	3,272,749
Quantity of land unsold, acres	

The freight earnings per ton per mile show a continuous reduction, In 1885 they wore 1.20, in 1886 1.10 and in 1887 1.0006 cents per ton per mile. The passenger rates have also fallen from 2.45 to 1.98 cents. The total mileage of the company is 4,960 miles, divided as follows: Montreal to Vancouver, main line, 2,905 miles; eastern division branches, 484 miles; western division branches, 431 miles; Pacific division branches, 8 miles; leased lines, Ontario & Quebec section, 745 miles; St. Lawrence & Ottawa section, 57 miles.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Board of Trade was held on the 7th inst. to consider the condition of the Cornwall canal. Mr. Hugh Mc-Lennan occupied the chair and briefly told the object of the meeting. A propeller drawing eight feet nine inches has just arrived here after passing through the Cornwall canal and reports having scraped the bottom all the way through. The water in this canal is drawn off to supply mills in Cornwall. The canal has always been the weak point of the St. Lawrence route and it behaves the Board of Trade to protect the route. The primary use for the canal is for navigation, not milling, and the mills must go to the wall for the sake of the vessels. The canal should pass vessels drawing 9 feet 3 inches. It was moved, seconded and carried that, "Owing to low water in the river and to local causes, it has been found that vessels drawing 9 feet cannot pass through the Cornwall canal without getting aground, thus delaying and endangering both vessels and cargoes; that as the water in both lake and river is extremely low this spring, and likely to be still lower, it will be impossible to get a sufficient head of water to supply the Cornwall canal and also run the mill power therefrom to the full requirement, and therefore that this Association hereby urges upon the Government the necessity and justice of giving precedence to the navigation interests of the Dominion to further which the canals were constructed. by ordering that no water shall be drawn from the Cornwall canal for mill purposes unless there is sufficient therein to safely pass vessels drawing nine feet."

The St. John, N.B., papers state that a lively meeting of persons interested in the St. John Building Society was held to receive the report of the auditors appointed to look into the business of the corporation. The report was anything but satisfactory. The

annual statement made in December showed a balance of assets over liability to the public amounting to \$75,800. The auditors reduced this amount to \$16,600. The directors reported assets \$95,000, which expert valuators reduce to \$58,000. The directors reported loans secured by mortgages \$84,000. The auditors find only security for \$64,600. The auditors believe that the amount of this estimate can be collected and realized out of the debts due the real estate. This will provide payment in full to depositors, and allow \$16,000 for shrinkage and expenses. The stockholders, to whom there is a liability of \$60,000, will of course get nothing. The auditors reflect severely on the management. They say that the company's annual reports during the past thirteen years showed the business of the society to be more favorable than it really was, and that in consequence larger sums were paid in dividends and bonuses than should have been. It appears that over \$130,000 have been paid in dividends in thirteen years on sixty thousand of stock and that charges of management absorbed forty thousand in that time also. The books have been badly kept, and, according to the auditors, have at no time during the last thirteen years shown the true state of affairs. It is evider t that there was not the slightest need of the present difficulties. The payment of fair dividends, and no bouuses, would have left the concern in a good business condition. Very little of the stock is now held by the directors.

THE MOLACHLAN CLAIM.—While this case has been before the courts we have forborne making any comments upon it. A brief statement of the case as presented will not, however, be deemed out of place :--

In Jan'y, '86, the firm of McLachlan Bros. & Co. made application to the Accident Ins. Co of N. A. for a special partnership policy, at reduced premium, representing in the appli-cation that John S. McLachlan, Wm. McLach-lan, Francis Radford and T. W. Brophy were partners. The policy was issued in accordance with the application, a special condition being that on either of the partners ceasing to be a member of the firm, the insurance would cease on his person. On or about the 10th April, 1886 certain disclosures in connection with the customs by Mr. John S. McLachlan became public, and he was advertised out of the firm and left the country. A new firm was advertised, wherein it was stated Wm. McLachlan and F. W. Radford would carry on the business and that they were the only members of the firm. The firm had the right under the policy to substitute another partner in the place of one leaving them (eligible to the company) at any time during the currency of the policy. No person was substituted in the place of John S. Mc-Lachlan; but later the substitution of one Bizzey was made for Brophy. In November, 1886, John S. McLachlan was drowned while duckshooting, whereupon the new firm claimed against the Accident Co. for \$10,000, alleging that, although John S. McLachlan ceased to be a member of the firm, he still had a pecuniary interest in the profits of the business.

The contention of the insurance company

is that, by virtue of the special clause in the policy, John S. McLachlan ceased to be insured when the partnership dissolved. The Co'y also plead that by the dissolution of the firm on the 10th April, '86, insurance ceased upon all parties.

RECENT large arrivals of furs from north of Lake Superior have been sold at Winnipeg at the following range of prices. It must be understood that only a No. 1 prime skin will bring the highest figure, and that the bottom prices are for the lowest grade of unprime skins. There are usually about six grades from the lowest to the best qualities. This will account for the wide range of quotations as follows :- Beaver, \$1/0\$7 per skin ; badger, 25c@\$1.50; black bear, \$2@\$16; cubs do. 50c/@\$4; brown bear or cinnamon, \$1/@\$15; cubs do, 50c/@\$3; grizzly bear \$3/@\$40; cubs do, \$1@\$12; white bear, \$3@\$50; cubs do, \$2@\$15; lynx, 25c@\$2.75; cubs do, 5c@40c; wild cat, 25c/@75c; timber wolf, 25c/@\$2; large prairie do, 25c/@\$1.30; small prairie do or coyote, 25c/@\$1; wolverine, 50c/@\$5; panther, 10c@\$2.50; fisher, 50c@\$6; red fox, 25c@\$1.50; kit fox, 25c@75c; silver, gray or black fox, \$4/@\$50, according to color and quality; cross fox, 50c@\$5; blue fox, 50c@ \$4 50; white fox 25c/@\$1.50; martin 25c/@ \$1.50; mink, 15c/060c; muskrat, midwinter, 6c@10c; fall, 3c@5; culls and kits, 1c@2c; otter, \$1/@\$9; do cubs, 25c/@75c; raccoon, 25c/080c; skuuk, 15c/050c. Skins may be so badly damaged or out of season that even the lowest price stated cannot be obtained.

The actual crop of fruit in California is much below the general expectations. Whilst last year the production of oranges rose to almost 1,600,000 boxes, this year there will not be 650,000, notwithstanding the new bearing trees. Frost is the principle cause of this, though the disease of the plant also have their share. The quality of the product is inferior to that of other years. The very navels whose choice and goodness has no rivals on the coast, are less appreciated in the Eastern markets on account of the black scale or rust that disfigures their usually attractive appearance. The total product of lemons will not amount to more than 8,000 boxes, being much less than last year. Even in Florida the quantity and quality of oranges appears to be below that of the preceding crop, which was not very flattering.

BEFORE the London (Éng.) Bankruptey Court, James Macmaster, of James & William John Macmaster, of St. Swithin's lane, and Toronto, Canada, trading in London as "J. & W. J. Macmaster," and in Canada as "W. J. Macmaster & Co.," warehousemen, applied to pass his public examination. The debtor was chairman of the Merchants Banking Company and London Rice Mills Company, and was also director of a number of financial companies and of the Alliance Bank. Some delay occured in the fyling of the accounts, which had to be received from Toronto, the whole of the books and assets being there. The accounts now fyled show total liabilities $\pounds 111,587$, of which $\pounds 76,673$ is expected to rank; and assets, $\pounds 19,347$ only. The examination was adjourned.

A TRADE contemporary appears to have got himself into considerable hot water with the tea trade by publishing items chronicling a heavy decline in Japan teas when no such decline really existed. On the authority of two consecutive cablegrams from Yokohama our contemporary assumed that a decline of \$8 per picul had taken place in values within five days, and on this supposition published a gloomy article upon the tea outlook. It now transpires that the first cable (that of April 26th) of \$40 per picul referred to "garden pickings " or fancy teas, and that on May 1st of \$32 to "choice," which is three grades lower. This was no decline, but simply a quotation for a lower quality. In reality the Japan market is a firm one, with teas much superior to those of last season,

THE Insurance Age points out that while railway banking, pork, wheat, oil, mining and cattle princes are heard of, the nabob made by fire insurance is as rare as the corner groceryman who has retired rich. Where is the great family of fortune, founded by a shrewd ancestor who laid foundations and made additions by successfully betting against fire; or where is the man who has become suddenly rich by thus betting on a large scale? The best testimony about the average profits of fire insurance is the absence of discoverable individual accumulations from it. Take the net average of the whole business and it would show a miserably lean return upon capital. The few large companies, and the reasonably successful survivors, are noted, and from them a conclusion is drawn, while the long line of the perished is forgotten.

THE Canada Atlantic Railway has inaugurated a policy which promises to revolutionize the lumber carrying trade from this section of the Dominion. The officials have made an arrangement whereby they can take lumber shipped from Ottawa to New York by rail to Rouses Point and thence by barge to Albany and New York. This new route will be much shorter than the regular water route from Ottawa by the Ottawa River, St. Lawrence to Sorel and the Richelieu River and Lake Champlain. The rate made by the Canada Atlantic by the new route is \$2.75 per 1,000 feet from Ottawa to New York, which is exactly 50 cents per 1,000 feet less than the rate charged by boat.

FIRE insurance circles are disturbed over the visit of an American inspector to this city to inspect certain large risks tendered to the companies he represents. It is learned that he has already received applications for over \$3,000,000 of insurance. Leading fire brokers state that their business is largely in-

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terfered with in consequence of the removal of insurance. Their companies have all along been opposed to increasing the rates but were forced to do so for their own protection and to compel the city to improve its brigade. They point out that, though the rates might be lower with the Americans, the insurers with the home companies had an advantage, as they always met their losses more promptly than the American.

The residents of Sult Ste. Marie desire that the Ontario Government should give them a chance to develop the splendid water-power there. A joint stock company has been formed on the American shore for the purpose of developing the water-power on that side and it is said that the water power on the Canadian side can be developed for \$100,000, whilst the development of the water-power on the American shore will cost at least a million. Capitalists are ready to elect flour and pulp mills at the Canadian Sault provided the Ontario Government will take immediate action.

THE American market for mackerel continues steady in tone, with offerings consisting chiefly of No. 1 and extras The demaud for such, however, is exceedingly limited, and notwithstanding the small catch of last year there will undoubtedly be a stock to carry over when new fish come into market. The season for the new catch is rapidly approaching, and at Gloucester preparations are making to get vessels in shape for sea, so as to land stock as soon after 1st prox. as possible. In view of this, buyers now hold off, hoping to obtain advantages in prices that are not at present permitted.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN has won golden opinions in England by his public utterances concerning the recent visit of himself and friends to the United States. Had they persuaded Matthew Arnold to stay at home their mission might have had better prospects of fulfillment. Th late author has been unwisely critical. Our southern cousins are sensitive to praise or blame; they rather like to be "cracked up;" but in this respect they do not differ greatly from the mother country and ourselves when we have a chance of tooting our horns in the patriotic songs of Campbell and Dibdin.

NEW ZEALAND is now competing vigorously with the Canadian cattle shippers for the supply of the English meat markets. Among the arrivals from sea at Plymouth, Eng., on the 16th was the steamer Ionic, from Wellington, New Zealand, with 19,744 carcasses of sheep, 9,737 lambs, 600 pieces of beef, 3,412 legs of mutton, fifteen cases of kidneys and sweetbreads. And at the same port on the 18th the Aorangi, from Wellington, arrived with 15,861 carcasses of sheep, 4,325 carcasses of lamb, 541 pieces of beef, and 6,376 legs of mutton. The new business offices erected by Messrs. Gault Bros. & Co. are beautifully panelled and finished in hard woods. The various offices are cleverly planned out, so as to be convenient for the public as well as for the staff, and are separated by plate glass partitions ornamented with squares of bronzo corrugated glass, framed in hardwood mouldings. The offices are lit by handsome nickel chandeliers and present an appearance in keeping with the standing and character of the firm and the magnitude of their operations.

Mn. DUNGAN MOINTYRE, of Montreal, who, since the inception of the C.P.R. and his lucky stroke with the "Canada Central," cau probably command as much ready cash as any man in Canada, is credited with having invested in four thousand shares of Bank of Commerce stock the day before the great dry goods failure in Toronto last week. As the failure had long been anticipated, the stock of their bankers was not affected. Mr. McIntyre has just returned from a six months' trip through the Mediterranean countries,

SALMON for future delivery is attracting only moderate attention at the moment, for the reason that the principal buyers have nearly all entered orders for small lots of first deliveries, and are disposed to await later developments before binding themselves to take additional quantities. The prospects on the Columbia are certainly unfavorable, but buyers desire positive evidence of a short run and a firm maintainance of the market at present quoted values.

AN estimate of the total grain export from Manitoba to Port Arthur up to May 1st gives the following figures: Wheat, 5,000,000 bushels; wheat in flour, 700,000 bushels; barley, 350,000 bushels; onts and oatmeal, 700,000 bushels; total export to date, 8,300,000 bushels. It is estimated that there are yet to arrive at Port Arthur from Manitoba 2,000,000 bushels wheat and 200,000 bushels coarse grain. The amount of wheat now in store at Port Arthur is 2,694,165 bushels.

The co-operative boot and shoe factory here has just commenced operations. The profits of the concern will be divided amongst the stockholders. No doubts are felt by the promoters that the venture, which is a new departure in this city, will prove a great success. It is probable that some action will be taken to have the goods manufactured by this co-operative concern patronized by the different workingmen's organizations in the city.

HON. HONORE MERGER is credited with a desire to abolish the Upper House in this province, but \$250,000 is mentioned as the amount necessary to smooth the way. Is there not patriotism enough among some of the worthy barnacles to induce them to move

that this sum be not exacted? Had they not better retire with their honors heavy upon them? It is to be hoped other provinces will follow the example.

THERE appears to be a glut of muskrat skins. The New York market this year will only use 1,500,000 to 1,750,000 skins, which is fully one-tenth less than former years. In addition to this, at the London sales there were offered during January and March this year 1,409,176 skins, while 500,000 skins remain in the hands of Leipsic dealers, and there are still more in the stores of which we cannot keep track.

The government has placed \$5,000 in the supplementary estimates to help build a bridge across the Rideau canal near the head of the Deep Cut from Ottawa to Archville. The amount required for the purpose will be between seven thousand and nine thousand dollars, and the sum required outside the Government grant will probably be obtained from the township of Nepean.

The following additional cable has come to hand from Yokohama, under date of 2nd inst.: "The settlements to date are 3,000piculs. Quotations—Choicest \$36%38; choice \$31%\$32, and finest \$29%30. The present supplies are equal to those of same time last year. There is a steamer on the berth via Port Moody at $3\frac{1}{2}$ c to sail 17th inst. Applications close on 7th inst.

It is said that one of the mercantile reporting agencies in this city has given publicity to the statement that a grocery firm on St. Catherine street was in financial difficulties. This, we are informed, is entirely without foundation, and the firm in question announce their intention of prosecuting the agency who first gave the incorrect information to their enquirers.

The Montreal harbor commissioners will continue the work of deepening the ship channel until it is taken over by the Dominion Government, and the dredging fleet has been ordered out. The channel is expected to be completed by midsummer to a dept of 27¹/₂ feet throughout at low water, except half a mile at Cap la Roche, where the rock will take longer to dredge out.

CORRECTION.—One or two inadvertencies crept into our review of the Budgot last week, and were not discovered till after a portion of the edition was struck off. The duties paid by American goods during the last fiscal year constituted about one-third of the total from customs, or a little over \$7,200,000.

The repeal of the tax on commercial travellers in Quebec is credited with the stir apparent on her street the last few weeks. If Quebec could only get rid of some of her dock obstructionists there would be more stir in her waterways also. うちょうしょうない いたたいしょう いいちょう いちょうちょう しょうしん

As officer of the Dominion 88. Line has invented what is called "Deck Billiards," which will doubtless prove a source of amusement to passengers.

LA BANQUE NATIONALE has declared a dividend of 3 per cent. on the reduced capital of \$1,200,000, payable on the 21st instant.

THE BERTHER beet sugar refinery is about to resume operations; and it is probable some effort will be made to reorgonize that at Farnham also.

Tug traffic returns of the Grand Trunk railway for week ending 5th May, 1888, show a decrease of \$28,122 compared with the corresponding period of 1887.

Meetings, &c.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE AS-SURANCE COMPANY.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS PRESENTED TO THE SHAREHOLDERS AT THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING, HELD AT THE OFFICES OF THE COM-PANY, 66 CORNHILL, LONDON, ON WEDNESDAY, тие 11ти арин, 1888.

The directors have pleasure to submit to the proprietors their twenty-fifth annual report, and, in addition, the result of the actuarial valuation of the business for the five years to the 31st December last.

NEW ASSURANCES

The number of pro-

posals received dur- ing the year was Deducting declined	1,995	for	\$3,517,215	00
or not completed	307	u	622,764	50 ·

The policies issued

were 1,688 for \$2,894,450 50 Yielding a new premium income of \$105,-130.02.

The average age of the new lives is 32¹/₂, and under all the policies new in force the average age is 401.

The total premium income for the past ycar is \$698,846.81, and after deducting premiums paid to other offices for re-assurance, the pet amount is \$659,985.50, showing an increase of \$22,773.54. The increase is less than reported the previous year, chiefly owing to the plan adopted and explained in the report of 1887 in reference to the reduction in value of the rupee, the effect of which has been to diminish the premiums, but at the same time effecting a corresponding reduction in the liabilities under the Indian policies.

The claims by death, with bonus additions, and these matured under endowment assurances, amount to \$262,566.37, rnd although in excess of the amount reported in the previous year, are within the expectation.

The audited accounts on the annexed page are in accordance with the Insurance Companies' act. After providing for dividend and benus to the shareholders at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum on the original amount paid up, and the payment of claims, surrenders and cash bonus to policyholders and all other outgoings, there is a balance on the year's working of \$290,297.31, equivalent to 44 per cent, of the net premium income.

The total funds at 31st December last amounted to \$2,674,161.87, and are invested in securities which, if taken at the market value would show an improvement of over \$30.000.

The following table gives the annual addition to the funds and general progress of the company during the last quinquennium :-

	-New bu			
	Sums		Increase	Total
Year.	assured.	Prems.	to funds.	funds.
1883.	\$2,724,950	\$ 91,790	\$161,510	\$1,663,140
1884.			193,200	
1885.	2,913 375	109,765	256,355	2,112,695
1886.	3,044,350	110,065	271,165	2,383,860
1887.	2,894,450	105,130		

Showing a total increase in the funds of

\$1,172,530 in five years. The question of expenditure continues to receive careful attention and as the result of certain re-arrangements in several directions, the Board will be enabled to make material reductions, which will have an important effect in reducing the ratio of the expenditure in the future.

THE QUINQUENNIAL VALUATION.

In accordance with the deed of settlement. a valuation of the company's policies has been made, the principles adopted being simi. lar to those which formed the basis of theinvestigation on the last occasion, viz., the table of mortality known as the Institute of Actuaries (Hm), deduced from the combined experience of twenty life offices, and the rate of interest assumed 4 per cent. The whole of what is termed the loading-

that is, the difference between the premiums paid by the policyholders and the "pure" or net premium-has been reserved as a provision during the duration of the policies for future profits and expenses. The value of such loading is \$1,727,497.35.

The result is a surplus of \$270,529.14, as shown by the following statement :-

Liabilities.

Value of \$20,721,985.00 assured by 11,778 policies	
Assets. \$9,505,411	20

Value of \$690,610.20 premiums. \$8,450,389 Less value of loading 1,727,497					
\$6,722,892 Value of reassurances 190,099					

Assurance fund 2,592,419 40

\$9,505,411 20

Of this surplus it is proposed that \$230,000 be divided, and that \$40,529.14 be reserved until the next division of profits.

Proprietors share of profits-By the provisions of the deed of settlement, one-fifth of the divisible surplus, viz., \$46,000, which, added to the undivided surplus of 1882, amounting to \$6,742.47, will make \$52,742.47 now available, belongs to the proprietors' fund. The directors propose to add \$2.50 to each share, thus making the amount paid up \$10 per share, and, in addition to the usual interest of 5 per cent. on the increased amount, to distribute during the present quinquennium, by way of bonus, a further 5 per cent. per annum, making together 10 per cent., equiva-lent to 20 per cent. per annum on the original amount of \$5 paid up. These two amounts will absorb \$50,000.

The interest and bonus for the half year to

30th June will be payable on 1st July. Policyholders' share of profits-The balance of the divisible surplus, viz., \$184,000,

will enable the board to declare a reversionary bonus on the sums assured by the whole lifeparticipating policies in force, at rates varying from \$5 to \$7.50 per cent. per annum.

The directors, in conclusion, have much pleasure in expressing their continued appreciation of the great zeal and perseverance shown by all connected with the company. By order of the board.

W. P. OLIREHUGH. Manager and Actuary. 66 Cornhill, E. C , April 3, 1888.

Financial.

MONTREAL, Thursday, 10th May, 1888.

The Bank of England rate has been advanced to three per cent. This step is due, not to any efflux of gold, but simply because the increased stringency of money in comcommercial circles caused the street"rate to advance to 21 per cent. or higher than the then bank rate of two per cent. This unusual occurrence necessitated an advance to 3 per cent. in the Bank rate in order to maintain the equilibrium. This development of stringency in London financial circles is held to be unfavorable to Can. Pacific interests, as it will render the floating of the new bonds more difficult. The local money market continues easy, with abundance of funds, a condition which will be aggravated by the unlocking of funds by the opening of navigation and the consequent release of money used for carrying grain produce, lumber, etc. Call loans rule at 4/2041 per cent. with lending brokers charging 6 per cent. This latter rate, however, is not dependent upon the fluctuations of the market, but is the minimum rate fixed by the Board at which stocks may be carried for customers. Mercantile paper rules from 6 to 8 per cent, with a very fair demand for discount. In business circles remittances continue poor and irregular, although it is gratifying to note that the number of failures decreases day by day. The failure of Hughes Bros, in Toronto had absolutely no effect upon the market, and, owing to the policy of the bank in closing up their supply accounts, it has not resulted in any business embarrassments as yet. In financial circles the principal topic is the percentage carned by the Bank of Montreal, which is now put at 10⁴ per cent. It is pointed out that while the British, Dominion and Jacques Cartier pay one per cent. more than last year and all the others pay the same dividend and add to their Rests, Montreal shows a loss of two per cent.; their earnings in 1886 having been 124 per cent, against 103 for 1887. This is laid down to the policy of curtailment and distrust which they followed during the winter months in the West. Sterling exchange rules quiet. Sirties may be quoted at 9#/@7-16 between banks and 94764 over the counter. Demand 9 13-16@7 and 10. Cables 101@1. Posted rates in New York 4.87 and 4.891. Actual 4,861/@1 and 4.881/@1. Cables 4.89. The local stock market rules active and closes



stronger on the rumor that the Bank of Montreal's carnings will reach 103, a gain of + per cent. over the previous estimate. The cheapness of money, which renders it profitable to carry the larger dividend paying stocks, is the real foundation of the strength visible in the situation, but the fact that so little stock is now available for speculative purposes renders the "shorts" timid and gives additional confidence to the "bulls." Commerce has fully held its own in spite of its heavy loss by the recent failure in Toronto, owing to purchases by a railway magnate who is said to have absorbed 4,000 shares. On the other hand Canadian Pacific declined somewhat over the poor showing made of the year's business and the belief that the increased stringency of money in London would interfere with the placing of their bonds; but with this exception, the whole list is strong and higher and the market has a confident tone :---

Banks.	No. Shares.	Highest price.	Lowest price. Averaive	same week 1887.
Commerce	3652	121	119	1221
do, ex-div	1850	117#	1163	
Jacques Cartier	25	89	89	87]
Merchants	126	1341	134	133]
Molsons	34	143	143	140
Montreal	505	$215\frac{3}{2}$	214	244]
do. ex-div.,	512	210 3	209	
Nationale	80	50	50	
Ontario	317	125	124	1242
do. ex-div	25	120	120	
Peoples	24	1023	102	109}
Quebec	118	117	1151	118
Miscellaneous.				100
Can. Cotton B'ds.	\$500	100	100	
Can. Pacific	1750	601	583	64}
Corp'n Sixes	\$1400	112	112	
Dundas Cotton Co.		40	40	
Gas	423	211	210	$217\frac{1}{2}$
Land Grant Bonds.	\$2000	106	106	
Montreal S't R'y	10	218	218	2383
Richelieu	200	54	53}	694
Telegraph	1060	96 <u>1</u>	95`	102
[_		

ARCHITECTS!

Mr. O. E. LISTON, of Brockville, one of the most successful architects in Eastern Outario, reports: "After very severe tests I have no hesitation in snying that the No. 1 'Elephant' White Lead is far superior to many of the so-called *IVIRE'* White Leads now offered. Forgusson's 'Elephant' Genuine I have analyzed and found it free from adulteration, strong in body and ground beautifully fac."



Mossrs. ELLIOTT & SON, Toronto, the wellknown decorators, say: "We have much pleasure in stating that the 'Elephant' Pure COLORS have given great satisfaction. They are brilliant, cover well, very smooth, and are thoroughly reliable in every respect."

FERGUSSON, ALEXANDER & Co. Lead, Color and Varnish Works MONTREAL.

The four-masted British ship "Knight of St. Michael" recently sailed for Melbourne, Australia, with one of the largest cargoes of \overline{v} lumber ever taken out of Victoria, B. C. It consisted of 1,820,020 feet of rough lumbor, valued at \$17,299.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Thursday Evg., May 10, 1888.

There has been little change in the position of commercial affairs during the week. The shipping offices have been busily employed, but the foreign goods which are being received and those going forward to the country are ¹ necessarily for the most part in execution of orders taken some time ago. While there is a steady 1un of business in all the leading lines, and the hopeful feeling seems to be more prevalent. Payments are irregular and slow, but seeding time is not favorable for country collections. The shipping season has fully opened, and another year of low freight rates seems probable.

Asuss.—Receipts have been very light, except, one lot of 125 brls first pots not yet offered for sale. Sales of first pots at \$3.80@ \$3.90; second \$3.40@\$3.50. Pearls are worth about \$7. Receipts since 1st January 1,183 brls pots, 116 brls pearls; deliveries 1028 brls pots, 84 brls pearls. Stock on 9th May at 6 p.m. 570 brls pots, 38 brls pearls

CHEMICALS & DRUGS.—Considerable changes will be found in our chemical list. Direct arrivals this week and next will be large. Deliveries have been made from the wharf at lower prices and business is still active. Dyestuffs are generally firm with the exception of gambier. Drugs about steady at last week's prices. An English letter says :— The demand for caustic soft has continued good at full prices. Other articles are about the same. Sulphate of copper is strong.

DAIRY PRODUCE & PROVISIONS -The tone of the butter market is easy, the demand being confined to the local trade, though we believe some orders have been received for "down river" points. Buyers have the advantage and are slow to bid, only taking what they require for current purposes. Recent mail advices quote first Corks at 81s. In cheese the trade is slow, and only a few odd lots of the new make have reached the Montreal market. The season continues somewhat backward all over this province, but in the west the pastures have been improving greatly, and the make will soon be large and general. Some of the large combinations have been extending their operations, taking in new factories. Old cheese is dull and nominal, and we quote it at 10c@12c for jobbing lots, while new may be said to range from 9c@10c. A Liverpool letter says : A slight sprinkling of new is reported, which has sold readily ex quay from 58s@60s. Really choice are still scarce. Well kept summer makes, all styles, continue in small compass. Skims and common qualities have received more attention. Quotations are:-Extra fine white 60s@61s, colored 56s 2088, summer makes 508/0548, skims 308/0 408, hard skims 148/0228. New York quota-tion is 61s c.i.f. Local provisions have been in jobbing demand, with a fair business in lard and little doing in pork. Hams and bacon

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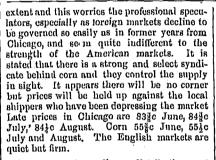


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in moderate demand and steady. In Chicago, as we write, pork is easier and lard higher. Lard in Liverpool was stronger and moved up 3d to 41s 3d. Pork was unchanged at 67s 6d, bacon at 388 9d@41s, and tallow at 26s. June pork in Chicago sold at \$14.221, July at \$14.321 and August at \$14.421. June lard sold at \$8.221. Eggs in moderate demand and at slightly better prices. We quote 13c @131; culled stock about 1c less.

Day Goops.-The bright, spring-like weather so far experienced this week has had a good influence on the wholesale trade bringing in many buyers within a radius of fifty to sixty miles of the city, some of whom have already visited the market twice this season. They report a fair country trade being done. Travellors, however, in the west say just the reverse -stocks not broken and a decided disinclination to buy until the spring trade fairly sets in. City trade, to use a repeated expression used by one well posted, is "fairly booming." Remittances, too, are showing an improve-ment and taken on the whole this branch of business seems to be in a more healthy condition. Stocks are held firmly and are said to be not excessive.

FLOUR AND GRAIN .-- Flour has ruled fairly active with sales to city buyers and exporters. A number of large lots have been placed and at higher prices for some grades. Manitoba strong flour is firm. Recent sales were 250 bris. extra at \$4.05, and 250 bags at \$1.90. Roceipts reported in one day this week were 2,000 brls. by C. P. R, and 1,165 by G. T. R. There was a brisker business in grain owing to enquiries from shippers and the tone of the market was firm in sympathy with foreign reports. Some good sized lots of wheat were sold on private terms. No. 1 Northern was about te higher. Peas were strong and higher and oats firm The reported receipts in Montreal Wednesday were: Corn 19,700 bushols, wheat 15,000, peas 18,599, oats 2,400. In Chicago the grain market was generally firm and most of the small operators are on the "bull" side and interested in sustaining the market. A heavy rain has fallen in the winter wheat sections and must have done good, though the story is that it was too late to help the crop much. Outsiders have not gone into the market to buy to any great



GROGERIES.-An ordinary distributive sort of trade is all that can be reported this week. Sugars are unchanged at former prices. Syrups quiet with little or none offering. Molasses easier. The sale is reported of 100 puns. Barbadoes, new crop, at 35c. Supplies of new have so far arrived via New York and Halifax. Direct St. Lawrence shipments are not expected for a month yet. The weather, as previously mentioned, has been favorable and dealers look for a good crop. Trinidad has been offered to arrive at 27c. Our quotations represent large lots and relailers must expect to give a trifle more. We quote Bar-badoes at 34c@35c, Porto Rico at 33c@374c, Autigua at 28c and Tripidad at 27c. Raw sugars are quiet. Some low grade in bags is offering at 5½c. Teas are quiet but in the main sleady. The steamers now in port brought some dried fruit and other sundrics in the grocery line but quotations are not materially changed. A leading English house write:-Sugar.-The market for refined in the Clyde has gone back 6d during the week, but closes firmer again. Tea.-There is a dull feeling overspreading the market, and we cannot record any improvement, the previous close at about last week's quotations. Planta-tion Ceylon and East India are fully up, whilst Gantemela and Costa Rica are easier. Rio unchanged. Spices.—Sago and pimento and black pepper are quiet and unchanged in value-Common dusty light Acheen pepper has sold at 61d per lb. Chillies and Cassia are firm. Cloves, white pepper and mace are

easier, and the recent advance in nutmegs has easier, and the recent advance in hutnegs has not been maintained. Ginger-Jamaica is not in large supply and is firm, but Cochin is the reverse, large supplies having offered and sold at prices easier by 1s to 3s per cwt. Carraway seeds for August-September ship-ment can be had 9d per cwt. cheaper than present quotation. Fruit.-No change.

BEATTY & SONS,

DREDGES.

Derricks, Steam Shovels,

Stone Derrick Irons, Centrifugal Pumps

And other plant for Contractors' use.

HORSE POWER HOISTERS.

WELLAND, ONT.

HOISTING ENGINES,

STEAM PACKING

5 St. Peter Street, MONTREAL.

GREEN FRUITS, ETC.-Latest advices from Florida complain of drouth. The young fruit in consequence has fallen in great part from the trees and the most sanguine growers expect little more than half a crop. The clearing of the pine forests is having its effect upon the climate of the "floral" state as in other countries. The SS. Dracona landed her cargo of oranges in good condition this week. About 3,000 cases of Valencias were sold at \$43@\$65, bloods fetching \$75. A quantity-some 18,000 boxes-of Messina, Palermo and Sorrento oranges and lemons were left over for sale on Friday. The Escalona, another fruit steamer, will be here in a week or two. Her cargo is not so large. Apples-Wo quote \$4.50@\$5 for good Spies per bbl. and russets \$350@\$4. Lemons \$2.50@3.50 per box for Messina and Palermo fruit. Oranges, Valencias, \$6/@\$7; large cases, \$7/@\$7.50. Mee-sinas, boxes, \$4/@\$4.50. Cranberries \$6/@\$8 sinas, boxes, \$4@\$4.50. Cranberries \$6@\$8 per bbl. Dates, 44c@6c, according to quality; Tunis on stalk 12c lb. Bunanas, Aspinwall, \$1.50@\$2.50 per bunch. Red bananas \$1.25@\$2; Jamaicas \$1.75@*2.50. Egyptian onions in cases \$450@\$5. Bag figs 4c@44c; kegs 44; 1 lb bcxes 0c per lb; 10 to 14 lb boxes 10@13c. Filberts 9c; walhuts 14c; peanuts 8@9c; pecans 94@10c; almonds 13c@14c; Brazils 13c; cocoanuts \$4.60@\$5 per 100. Bermuda tomatocs \$6@\$6.50 per crate. Asparagus 40@45c bunch. Strawcrate. Asparagus 40@45c bunch. Straw-berries 30c quart. Cabbage, \$6@\$7 per crate. Cucumbers \$6.50 per crate. Spinach \$5 brl.

HAY AND FEED .- Fair business in choice timothy at \$13 and in inferior at \$10 per 100 bdls. Pressed hay No. 1, \$12 per ton; No. 2, \$1 less. Straw, \$600\$8 per 100 bdls. Feed steady. Mouillie, \$2300\$27 per ton; bran, \$1600\$17, and shorts, \$2000\$21.



there has been little or no change in the pig iron market. The spring shipments have arrived and figures are now settled down to the basis of about \$18@\$19.50 according to brand. Business has been rather quiet as most of the contracts have already been made for spring lots. Bar iron remains unchanged at our quotations. Ingot tin has dropped as low as £30 but the New York market is very dull even at this decline. Prices here are nominally unchanged as no shipments have arrived since the fall. Most of the houses are actively employed in receiving material from the wharves and in shipping finished pro-ducts to the interior. There is no change in nails, horsehoes and other articles of domestic manufacture. Copper is about steady and is now quoted at the price given above for tin. There has been no collapse in this article.

LIVE STOCK .- The opening of the export season finds shippers in a more cheerful mood than might have been expected, and they look forward to a fairly prosperous season. They say that although prices will not be high it is not likely that the British markets will be so "glutted" with foreign and American cattle as they were last year, owing to the severe losses having taught breeders and

OILS, SALT AND FISH .- Some business has been done in new scal oil to arrive. There will probably be arrivals next week. Our quotations for oils are nominal. Old oil will quotations for one are nominal. Old oil will probably be let go at less money. Salt has opened unusually low this year owing to low prices in Liverpool and favorable freights. Liverpool coarse salt is selling here at 38/0 40c. See changes in prices current. In cured fish there is practically nothing doing outside of dry cod which is worth about \$4,25/a\$4.50.

ing.

not had time to report.

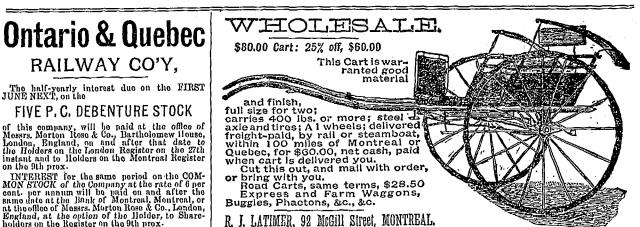
OCEAN FREIGHTS .- There is little grain offering and this class of freight will probably be scarce until well on in the season. As to deals, phosphate, cattle, etc., they will pro-bably be the same as last year as to quantity but prices are another matter. It does not look as if freights, would be profitable. The regular lines are asking 1s and in some instances are taking 3d less for grain to the leading ports. There are no outside vessels here taking grain. Other freights are : Deals, 428 6d ; phosphates, 55:278 6d ; cattle, 55:50 65s; flour, 8s 6d per ton, and butter and cheese 20s ditto.

fair, and we hear of no complaints. Spring orders are probably fully equal to most provious years. There is not much stuff to hand from Europe as yet, and importers allege that importations will be moderate. From their standpoint prices have been low during the winter and profits slim, and they will not readily yield to buyers. Liverpool-There is less anxiety to buy linseed, and prices have b en accepted that were refused last week. For forward delivery, however, sellers are still sanguine at 6d over present prices.

911

Roors .-- Onions are scarce and firm at \$6/@ \$7 per barrel. Potatoes were plentiful and offered in farmers' loads at 80 cents per bag. In car lots 70c is about the price.

Wool .- The local market is unchanged with only a moderate demand. LONDON-The wool sales have closed. The firmness was maintained, although the competition was less keen, owing to the thinner attendance. The closing prices compared with the closing prices of the last series, show that good greasy advanced 1d, good scoureds 1d@1d, and inferior greasy and scoured in many cases Jd. About 338,000 bales were offered. About 131,000 were sold to home buyers and 180,000 for export, including 3 000 for America. Twenty-seven thousand bales will be carried forward. At to-day's sales 13,483 bales were offered.' Much was withdrawn. A low wool sale of 7,000 bales will take place soon.



M'F'G

on the 9th prox. INTEREST for the same period on the COM-MON STOCK of the Company at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on and after the same date at the Brak of Montreal, Montreal, or at the office of Messrs. Morton Rose & Co., London, England, at the option of the Holder, to Share-holders on the Register on the 9th prox-Warrants for these payments will be remitted to the Registered Holders. THE DERENTURES STOCK Transfer Pack-MCCLARY

THE DEBENTURE STOCK Transfer Books will close in London on the 27th instant and in Montroal on the 9th prox., and the COMMON STOCK Transfer Book will close in Montreal on the 0th prox. the 9th prox.

The Books at both places will be re-opened on the 2nd June next.

By order of the Board,

CHAS. DRINKWATER Secretary.

Montroal, April 21st, 1883.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the under-signed, and endersed "Tender for Post Office, kc., Aylmer, Que.," will be received at this office until Monday, 14th May, 1888, for the several works required in the erection of Post Office at Aylmor, Que.

Ayimor, Quo. Specifications and drawings can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at Ritchio's Hotel, Ayimor, on and after Tuesday, 24th April, and tenders will not be considered un-less made on the form supplied and signed with actual signatures of tenderors.

Actual signitures of tenderors. An accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to five for cent. of amount of lender, must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract, or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non acceptance of tender.

The Dopartment does not bind itself to accopt the lowest or any tender. By order,

r, A. GOBEIL, Socretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 20th April, 1888.

GENTLEMAN RESIDING IN WIN-A NIPEG, who has been a number of years in the wholesale business there, is desirous of represonting a number of manufacturors or first-class wholesale houses in Manitoba and the Northwost; his connection with wholesale or retail equally good.

Address ";C," P. O. Box 708, WINNIPEG, Man.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS. (Revised by Telegraph.)

TORONTO, May 9, 1888.

The wholesale trade of the city remains quiet, the movement of merchandise being confined to small lots. Warm weather is greatly needed, and would benefit trade as well as crops. Payments still somewhat dilatory. The money market is easy. Prime commercial paper is discounted at 6/061, and the general run at 7007} per cent. The stock market, although quiet, has been strong, and some advances are noted. The demand for

Furnaces For WOOD and COAL. Vapor Stoves, Gas Stoves. Oil Stoves, Oil Ranges, Refrigerators, Ice Cream Freezers, Water Filters, Water Coolers, Eavetroughs In 6 or 8-ft. Lengths. Stamped Tinware, Pieced Tinware, Japanned Wave, Tinners' Supplies, And Other Famous Lines,

COM'Y.

Manufacturers of

'Famous' Hot Air

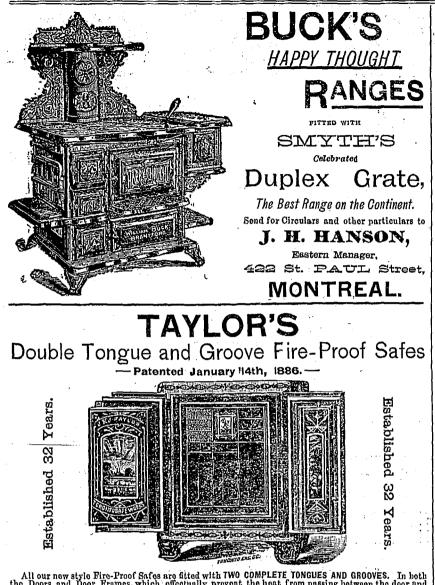
Manufacturing Co., McClary LONDON. TORONTO MONTREAL. WINNIPEG

loan company shares continue good. The following are the bids of to-day as compared with last Thursday :---

Banks.	itta Bid May 3.	Bid May 10.	Loan Cos.	Bid May 8.	Bid May 10,
Montreal. Ontario Toronto Morehants. Commoroe. Imporial Federal Dominion . Standard.	214 121 207 133 119 137 216 127 133	123 207 132 119] 137 216 127	Can Per Freehold Western Can Landed Credit Bldg. & Lean Lond'n & Can'd Farmers Lean Ontarie Lean	169 188 132 122 99]	200 169 138 132 122 101 143 143 117
Hamilton . Contral	100		Contral Canada. National Invt		<u></u>

BUTTER .- The receipts of butter have increased this week, and prices are easier in consequnce. The best tub is quoted at 18c, and rolls sold at 16c@17c. Medium rolls sold at 14c in quantities and inferior at 11c @12c. There is very little enquiry on the part of shippers. Eggs offer moderately and prices are steady, case lots selling at 12c@124c a doz. Cheese quiet and prices steady; the best jobs at 12/@121c and ordinary at 11@ 11 dc.

DRUGS .- Business remains quiet and prices steady in most instances. Opium and quinine are somewhat easier and camphor firm.



All our new style Fire-Proof Safes are fitted with TWO COMPLETE TONGUES AND GROOVES. In both the Doors and Door Frames, which effectually provent the heat from passing between the door and frame into the interior of the safe. They are also fitted with Chilled Chrome Steel Plates under the Look and Bolt. Spindles to prevent drilling, and have Dry Air Chamber inside to prevent dampness to papers. The Catalogues and prices on application.

J. & J. TAYLOR, Toronto Safe Works. Montreal Office and Salesrooms, 154 St. James St., W. T. McCLAIN, Manager.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Trade in flour is dull, the increased demand for wheat not stimulating business much. Extras are quoted at \$3 65, and straight rollers at \$3 85@\$3 90. Patents are quoted at \$4@\$4 35, according to quality. Wheat is higher, with No. 2 fall quoted at 90@92c, and No. 2 spring sold at equal to 84c. No. 2 red winter scarce and higher at 92c bid. No. 1 Manitoba had offers at \$1.00, with buyers at 94c and at 97c May dolivery in Montreal. A car of No. 2 hard offered yesterday at 93c, Carleton Junction, with 89c bid here. Barley is dull and prices purely nominal in absence of transactions. Oats are steady ; heavy mixed Ontario sold at 436@ 432c on track, and light Manitoba at 422c; white 44c. Peas firm on limited offerings; car lots quoted at 70c@72c on track, but sales are reported outside at 65c. Bran is casier; small lots sold at \$16, and or shipment prices are \$15.

GROCERIES.—There is a little better demand for sugars and teas which are firm in price. Dried fruits in fair demand; Valencias, $6@6\frac{1}{2}c$; selected, $9@9\frac{1}{2}c$; currants, $6\frac{1}{2}@6\frac{2}{3}c$; French prunes, $8\frac{1}{2}@9c$. Sugars, Canadian refined, $5\frac{1}{3}c$ @ $6\frac{1}{3}c$; granulated, $7\frac{1}{4}c@7\frac{3}{6}c$; paris lump, $7\frac{1}{4}c$; Porto Rico, dark to fair, $5\frac{1}{4}c@5\frac{1}{2}c$. Syrups are scarce and firm at 40@45c for common, and 60@65c for choice. Molasses, sugar house, 28@30c.

HARDWARE.—The demand is moderate, and prices are not quotably changed. Pig iron, \$21/@\$21.50 for Summerlee, and \$20 50/@\$21 for No. 1 Nova Scotia. Bar iron, \$2. Tin plates, \$4 25 for I. C. Coke and \$4 75 for I. C. Charcoal. Copper, ingot, 20/@21c; sheet, 25/@30c.

HIDES AND SKINS.—Hides are steady with the demand limited. Cured cows, 6c. Dealers

Price of admission to this directory is \$10 per annum.
ALVINSTON A. E. SMYTHE
BARBIE Lount, Dickinson & McWatt
BOWMANVILLE,
BRUSSELS E. Wade
CAMPBELLFORDA. L. Colville
COLBORNE W. L. Payne
CORNWALL Maclennan, Liddell & Cline
DESERONTO Henry R. Bedford
GODERIOH Seager & Hartt
GRIMSBY E. A. Lancaster
HAGERSVILLE, N. P. (Coll's made), S. W. Howard
INGERSOLL Thos. Wells
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LISTOWELJ. P. Mabco
LONDON Gibbons, McNab & Mulkern
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MIDLAND
MILLBROOK J. Walter Curry
MITCHELL Dent & Hodge
NIAGARA FALLS
NEWMARKET,
OTTAWA McVeity & Henderson
PENETANGUISHENE,
PORT HOPE H. A. Ward
PRESCOTT French & Saunders
ST. THOMAS Macdougall & Robertson
STRATFORD McPherson & Davidson
Thornbury Wilson, Evans & Dyre
TLISONBURG W. A. Dowler
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Montreal Agent.

pay 51 for No. 1 and 32 for No. 3. Sheepskins unchanged at \$1 25@\$1 40; lambskins, 20c; caliskins, 6@7c.

Live Srock.—Receipts of cattle fair, and the demand good. Prices are firmer in sympathy with Britain. Shippers more plentiful, and selling at 5c @ 5½c for the best. Bulls sell at 3½c@4½c and feeders at 3½c@4¼c. Butchers' cattle firm at 4c @ 4½c for the best, and at 2½c@3½c for inferior. Sheep in moderate demand at 4¾c@5c per lb. Spring lambs \$3.50/@\$6.00. Hogs in good demand, with sales at 5¾c@6½c per lb.

PROVISIONS.—Trade quiet and quotations as a rule firm. Two cars of long clear bacon sold at 9c per 1b; ton lots soll at $9\frac{1}{2}$ ($39\frac{1}{2}$ c, and cases at $9\frac{1}{2}$ ($39\frac{1}{2}$ c. Cumberland cut is quoted at $8\frac{1}{2}$ (392c. Hams unchanged at $11\frac{1}{2}$ (3012c, for smoked, and *Mess pork* sold at \$17.50. *Lard* firm with sales of 20 and 50 lb pails at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c

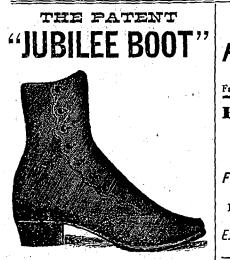
Spiced Salmon





LOW PRICES in this line.

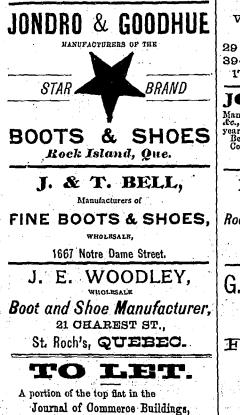
SURETYSHIP.			STOC	KS AN	D BOND	3. 			=====
The only Company in Canada confining itself	NAME.	Val'e	Capital Sub- scribed.	Capital paid-up	Resi.	Div. Inst 6 Ms.	Dates of Dividends.	Per Cent Prices May 10.	value
to this business. THE GUARANTEE CO.	Brit. North America /Can. Bank Commerce /Central Commercial, Manitoba.	\$ 243} 50 100	500,000 500,000	6.000,00 500,00 270,00	0 500,000	1 3	April Oct June Dec June Dec 2 May 2 No4		347 96 60 25
OF NORTH AMERICA.	Commercial, Manitoba. Commercial, Nfid Commercial, Windsor Dominion Du Peuple	40 50 50 50	306,000 500,000 1,500,000 1,200,000	260,00 1,500,00 1,200,00	.) 100,000 0 65,000 0 1,070,000 0 300,000	31 10 3	1 May 1 Nov 3 Mar 3 Sept	10./ 216 1024	40 00 168 00 51 25 57 00
Capital Authorized, - \$1,000,000 Paid up in Cash (nonoles), 300,000 Resources Over 900,000	Du Peuple Eastorn Townships Exchange, Yarmouth Fedoral	70 100 20	1,479,600 280,000 1,250,000 1,000,000	245,91 1,250,09 500,00	0 30,000 0 150,000 0 100,000	3	2 Jan 2 July I Feb 1 Aug I June 1 Dec I Meh 1 Sept	114 83 69 113	57 (0) 58 10 60 (0) 22 60
THE BONUS SYSTEM	Hamilton Hochelaga Imperial Jacques Cartier	100 100 100 25	1,000,000 710.100 1,500,000 500,000	1,000,00 710,10 1,500,00 500,00	0] 340,000 0] 100,000 0] 550,000 0] 140,000	4 3 4	2 June 1 Dec June Dec June Dec 2 June 2 Dec	134 95 137	$\begin{array}{c} 134 & 00 \\ 35 & 00 \\ 137 & 00 \\ 22 & 25 \end{array}$
f this Company renders the Premiums in certain cases mucally reducible until the rate of Ono-Half per cent. per annum is reached.	London Merchants' Can Merchants, Halifux Molsons	100 100 100 50 200	1,000,000 5,799,200 1,000,000 2,000,000	5,799,20 1,000,00 2,000,00	0 1,700,000 0 160,000 0 875,000	31	2 June 1 Dec 1 Aug 1 Feb 1 Auril 1 Oct	134 <u>}</u> 118 143	134 50 118 00 71 50
•This Company is under the same experienced man- gement which introduced the system to this continent wer twenty-two years ago, and has since actively and accessfully conducted the business to the satisfaction	A Montreal Nationale New Brunswick Nova Scotia Qutario,	50 100 100 100	12,000,000 2,000,000 500,000 1,114,500 1,500,000	2,000,00 500,00 1,114,30		2 6 34	I June 1 Dec I May Nov I Jan 1 July I Feb I June 1 Dec	50 210 1404	421 50 25 00 210 00 140 50 124 50
fits clients. Dver \$560,000 have been paid in Olaims to Employers.	Ottawa People's of Halifax People's of N. B Quebec	100 20 50 100	1,500,000 1,000,000 600,000 2,500,000	1,000,00 600,00 150,00 2,500,00	0 310,000 0 40,000 0 50,000 0 325,000	31 25	June i Dec Feb Aug June Dec	126 96 <u>1</u>	126 00 96 50 115 50
President, THE HON. JAMES FERRIER. Vice-President, SIR ALEX. T. GALT, G.C.M.G. Managing Director, EDWARD RAWLINGS. Sceretary, JAMES GRANT. Mankers, THE BANK OF MONTREAL.	St. Stephen's. Standard. Toronto. Union, (Halifax) Union of L. C. Ville Mario.	100 50 100 60	200,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 500,000	2,000,00	0 340,000 0 1,250,000 0 40,000	7 8 2 1	April Oct Jan July 2 June 1 Dec	210 98	63 75 210 00 98 00
<i>READ OFFICE:</i> 57 St. James St., MONTREAL.	Yarmouth	60 100 75	1,200,000 500,000 500,000 300,000	478,43 330,00 300,00	0 29,000 0 35,000 0 30,000	3	2 Jan 2 July 2 June 1 Dec 1 Feb 1 Aug	105}	55 00 96 25 78 75
EDWARD RAWLINGS, Managing Director.	Agri. Sav. and Loan Co Brit. Can. Loan & Inv. Co. Brit. Mortg. Lean Co Building and Loan Assoo Canada Cotton Co	50 100 100 25 100	630,200 1,620,000 450,000 750,000 750,000	322,41 288,97 750,09	2 47,000 1 44,000 0 95,000	5 31	l Jan 1 July l Jan 1 July 2 July 2 Jan 2 July May Aug		59 25 90 00 25 37 46 60
• N. R This Company's Deposit is the largest made or Guarantee business by any Company, and is not able for the responsibilities of any other risks.	Canada Landed Crodit Co Can. Porm. Loan and Sav Can. Sav. and Loan Co Dominion Sav. and Inv. Co. Dominion Tolegraph Co	50 50 50 50	1,600,000 3,500,000 750,000 1,000,000	663,99 2,300,00 681,07 873,20	0 150,000 0 1,180,000 9 150,000 5 157,000	7	2 Jan 2 July 1 Jan 1 July June Dec 30 July 31 Dec	122 203 904	61 00 101 50 45 45
eading Wholesalo Trade of Montreal	Dominion Telegraph Co Dundas Cotton Co Farmer's Loan and Sav. Co. Freehold Loan and Sav. Co.	50 100 50 100	1,000,000 500,000 1,057,250 2,700,000	500,00 611,43	0 107.126	3 	15 Jan and Qtly May Nov 1 June 1 Dec	40	41 00 40 00 58 50 169 00
GEO. H. LABBE & CO. Importers and Manufacturers of	Hamilton Prov. and Loan Home Sav. and Loan Co Hochelaga Cotton Co Huron & Eric Loan Soc	100 100 100 50	1,500,000 1,500,000 2,000,000 1,500,000	1,100,00 150,00 1,000,00	0 200,000 0 66,000 0	2jqtly	I June 1 Dec 2 Jan 2 July 2 Jan 2 July 2 Jan 2 July March—qtly. 1 Jan 1 July	119 <u>]</u> 127 <u>]</u>	119 50 127 50 78 00
Chairs, Rockers, Bodsteads, Bed- room, Parlor and Dining Room Furniture and Bedding, WiloLESALE,	Huron & Lambton Loan Co. Imperial Loun and Inv. Co. Landed Banking and Loan.	50 100 100 50	500,000 629,850 700,000 5,000,000	315,03 625,90 519,23	9 47,570 0 100,300 2 60,000	31 31 3	2 Jun 2 July 8 Jan 8 July 2 Jan 2 July	113}	113 50 71 50
NO. 445 ST. JAMES STREET, [Formerly Bonaventure St.], MONTEREAL, F.Q.	Lond. & Can. Loan and Ag., London Loan Co Lond. and Ont. Inv. Co Manitoba Loan Manitoba Loan	50 100 100 100	679,700 2,452,700 100,000 1,250,000	490,54 100,00 312,50	0 53,000 0 105,000 0 3,000 0 111,000	31 31 4 31	15 Mch 15 Sept 31 Dec 30 June 2 Jan 2 July Jan July Jan July	95	59 00 117 00 95 00
Cochrane, Cassils & Co.	Montroal Telegraph Co Montroal City Uas Co Montroal City Pass. Ry. Co. Montroal Cotton Co Montroal Building Assoc.	40 40 50 100 50	7,000,000 2,000,000 600,000 800,000 300,000	2,000,00 600,00 800,00	10 	4 6 4 2 qtly	2 Jan and Qtly 15 April 15 Oct 6 May 6 Nov Marchqtly	211	38 39 84 40 109 00 90 00 13 50
BOOTS & SHOES	Montreal Loan and Mortg National Investment Co N. S. Sugar Refinery Ont. Indus. Loan and Inv	50 100 500 50	1,000,000 1,700,000 350,000 500,000	500,00 418,00 50,00	0	21	15 Mch 15 Sept 31 Dec 30 June 2 Jan 2 July 30 June 31 Dec	113	56 50 625 00 50 00
WHOLESALE, CORNER OF Craig & St. Francois Xavier Sts.,	Ont. Loan and Deb. Co People's Loan and Dep. Co Real Est. Loan and Deb. Co. Richelieu and Ont. Nav. Co. Royal Loan and Sav. Co Starr M'fg Co., Halifax	50 50 50 100	2,000,000 600,000 500,000 1,619,000 500,000	1,200,00	0 300,000 0 92,000 3	31	1 Jan 1 July 1 Jan 1 July Jan July 9 Feb 15 Sept	120 111 35	60 00 55 50 17 50
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CAUTION.	Union Loan and Sav. Co Western Can. Loan & Sav.	50 50	1,000,000 2,500,000	1,300,00	0 200,000 0 650,000	5	Jany July	ALBX.	66 00 94 50 MANSON
As certain dealers in and manufacturors of <i>PHITE D-LINT</i> in Canada are making their notages with our name, <i>WALKERS</i> , <i>PAIREPE</i> <i>CO.</i> , or Walkors, Parker, Walker & Co., hayors f our Paints will kindly take notice that in uture we shall BRAND every puckage.	94 Princess S C. E. BRACKETT, Orders solicited.	t., Śi		.	~		INPORTERS OF	i SO	N,
WALKERS, PARKER & CO.	J. & R. R.		350	N.		ND Å	RTISTS', MATE		
Werenstle-on-Tyne, England, } November 15th, 1887. WATSON & PELTON, Agents, MONTRAL.	GRAHAM	FL	OUF	oc l	MA	NŬF	an Sheet and Po FACTURERS & Bull, Dirmin	5, етс	: .
Ilustrated Oatalogues printed at	And Stone-Ground and Food al Special correspondence solid	l kin			Newton, Lo Aine, Paris; WAREI 37, 39 & 41	louse	& Bull, Birming Sharratt & New cault, Frison & Co : ot St.,	th, Londo o., Belgiqu FACT Inspector	ORY :
the Journal of Commerce Office.			ord, C	on.t.			IONTREAD		



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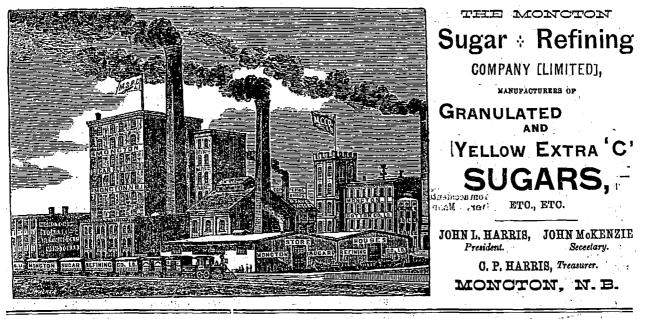


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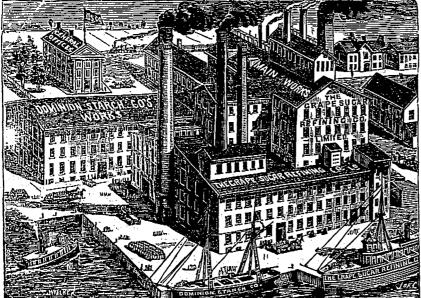








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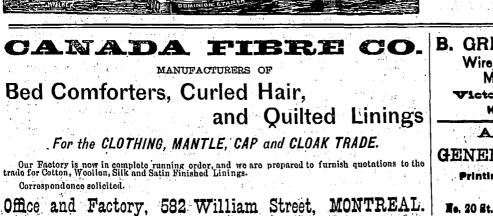
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mon input	WHOLESALE P				10, 1000.	
Name of Article.	Wholesale.		Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article. Who	losalo.
Boots and Shoes. Brogans. Cobourge. Split Balmorals. Kip " Buff Congress. Calf " Buff Congress. Calf " Buff Congress. Calf " Felt boots half fox " " full " Split boots. Felt boots half fox " " full " Pregged. Split Batts. Split Batts. Split Batts. Split Batts. Buff Bals brass nailed. Machine Sewed. Peppled Button Glazed Buff Button Glazed Kiff Frenoh Kid	Wormons. Misses. 076.0 065.0 85.0 085.1 00.0 076.0 90.1 100.1 20.0 85.1 00 100.1 25.0 80.0 100 100.1 25.0 90.1 100 100.1 25.0 90.1 100 100.1 25.0 90.1 100 100.1 25.0 90.1 100	Youths. 50 70 50 80 0 83 0 80 0 83 0 80 1 90 0 90 1 10 0 94 1 25 0 00 0 00 0 00 1 25 1 15 1 50. 0 00 0 00 0 0 0 0	 Roast chicken, 1-lb tins Roast turkoy, 1-lb tins Corn Brooms. No. 1 Gem 4 strings, hard wood handlo No. 2 do 3 strings No. 3 do 2 strings No. 1 Gestrings No. 1 do 3 strings No. 2 do 3 strings No. 3 do 3 strings No. 3 do 3 strings No. 4 do 3 strings No. 5 do 3 strings No. 4 do 3 strings No. 5 do 3 strings Butter, new Butter, new Urensibus, do Brockville, do Morrisburg, do Mostern new 	1 75 0 00 1 40 0 00 0 20 0 223	Name of Article. Name of Article. Morphia. 2 15 Opium 5 25 Oralio Acid 0 11 Phosphorus. 0 75 Potash Biohromato. 0 11 Potash Biohromato. 0 11 Potash Biohromato. 0 11 Potash Sichronato. 0 70 Soda Ash. 1 30 Soda Ash. 2 00 Stal Soda. 0 95 * Concentrated. 1 75 Strychnine. 0 82 Yomar Extracts: 0 32 Yomar Extracts, sq. bot., por gross. 0 70 Sulphur flour. 2 25 * Dyestuffs. 0 70 Archil, con. 0 77 Sulphur flour. 2 25 * Dyestuffs. 0 10 Archil, con. 0 70 Sulphur flour. 2 30 * Madras. 0 70 Sumae 0 70	0,00 0 00 0 75 2 50,
Name of Article. Wholesale. Canned Coods. \$ 0. Lobsters, per case \$ 00 5 25 Smelts "	Name of Article. Gr'nGagos, 2-lb tins p dr Corn, per doz		Drugs & Chemicals Acid Carbolic Cryst Medi Alocs, Cape. Alum. Bitaching Powder. Bitaching Powder. Brom. Potass. Camphor, Eng. Ref. Camphor, Eng. Ref. Castor Oil. Caustic Soda 60 p.c. Citric Acid. Copperas, per 100 lbs. Crobin Tartar. Epsom Salts. Glycorine. Sum Arabic per lb. Trag.	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Fish. Labrador Herrings, No 1. 4 37 French Shore, No.1	
UNSALEABLE COLORS				J. &	A R. MCLE 3 Common Street, MONTRE	
Dress Goods, Pla Oashmeres, Merinos, Tweeds, Oloaking, Ribbons, All Silk Silks,	in or Fancy, All V """" or Part Ootton. """ "" "Wool, Cotton	Wool or 1 " "	Jnion.	P. E. Canadia Caledonia Stowart's S	land, Nova Scotia, New Brun Island and West India Produc Exporters of n Produce—Flour, Pork, Bu Grain, &c. Agents for Coal and Railway Co Stea Storons - Stm. Rfd. Palo	ce. itter, m Coa Seal Oi
Also Poplins, Yarns, Hose, Velvots, Braids, and all kinds of Textile Goods r anteed the very best, being treated fo Our Mr. J. D. Allon, having won the Fi lego, Leeds; also First Prize and Silver guarantee we are up to the times. FEAT The Largest and Best Ga Gold Medalist Dyers, WORKE AND HEAD OFFICE: 2 BRANCH OFFICES: 90 King Street E.,	THERS A SPECIA THERS A SPECIA Arment Dyers and Clo BR/IT/SH AME 429 to 2435 Notre D	LTY Eaners in t <i>RICAN</i> ame St., D	he Dominion.	Consignme our imm	Mid. and Gaspie Cod Li Brand Chicage for Krany & Co., Clarets, Brand for or's Chan on & Co., Starts, Brand for or's Chan on & Co., Clarets, Brand for or's Chan on & Co., Clarets, Brand to or's Chan on & Co., Clarets, Brand to or's Chan on & Chan on	ll hav turns. 5 ,

Name of Article Wholesale Flour. S o S o S Muskraf, Winter	MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1868.							
Pitour. 1 501 r. 1 501 r. 1 50 0 0 0 25 Cincorpression	Name of Article	Wholesale.					Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Mink per skin	Flour. Patont, winter. Patont, winter. Patont, spring	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Muskrat, Winter "Fall Spring Otter per skin	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{\$} \ \textbf{c.} \ \textbf{0} \ \textbf$	Plantation Ceylon " Chicory	$\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} $	Gelatine, 1 lb. can ¹ 1 qt pk ² 2 qt gs Gelatino, 4's ² Gelatino, 4's ⁴ Gelatino, 4's ⁴ Gelatino, 4's ⁴ Gelatino, 4's ⁴ Gelatino, 4's ⁴ Gelatino, 4's ⁴ Grange ⁵ Carasta ⁴ Grange ⁵ Corn Staroh ⁵ Corn Staroh ⁵ Corn Staroh ⁶ Corn Staroh ⁷ Corn Staroh ⁶ Corn Staroh ⁷ Corn Staroh ⁷ Corn Staroh ⁷ Corn Staroh ⁷ Corn Staroh ⁷ Corn Staroh ⁷ Corn Staroh ⁸ Corn Staroh ⁷ Corn Staroh ⁸ Corn Staroh ⁷ Corn Staroh ⁷ Corn Staroh ⁸ Corn Staroh ⁸ Corn Staroh ⁸ Corn Staroh ⁸ Corn Staroh ⁹ Corn Staroh ⁹ Cornon ⁸ Common ⁹ Common ⁹ Parlor ¹⁰ Common ¹¹ Straits ¹¹ Copper : Ingot ¹¹ Copper : Ingot ¹¹ Copper : Ingot ¹² Common ¹³ Copper : Ingot ¹⁴ Common ¹⁵ Copper : Ingot ¹⁶ Common ¹⁶ Copper : Ingot ¹⁷ Copper : Ingot ¹⁶ Common ¹⁷ Copper : Ingot ¹⁶ Common ¹⁷ Copper : Ingot ¹⁶ Common ¹⁶ Common ¹⁷ Copper : Ingot ¹⁶ Common ¹⁷ Copper : Ingot ¹⁶ Common ¹⁷ Copper : Common ¹⁶ Common ¹⁷ Copper : Common ¹⁷ Copper : Common ¹⁷ Copper : Common ¹⁸ Copper : Common ¹⁹ Copper : Common ¹⁹ Copper : Common ¹⁹ Copper : Common ¹⁹ Copper : Common ¹⁰ Copper : Copper : Common ¹⁰ Copper : Copper : Common ¹⁰ C	$\begin{array}{c} \hline \textbf{$ c. $ $ c. $ c. $ } \\ \hline 1 00 & 0 00 \\ \hline 1 80 & 0 00 \\ \hline 0 13 & 0 00 \\ \hline 0 051 & 0 07 \\ \hline 0 13 & 0 00 \\ \hline 0 051 & 0 07 \\ \hline 0 13 & 0 00 \\ \hline 0 0 013 & 0 00 \\ \hline 0 0 000 & 0 00 \\ \hline 0 0 000 & 0 00 \\ \hline 0 0 000 & 0 00 \\ \hline 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 \\ \hline 0 0 0 0 0 $

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



MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENT, -THUBSDAY, MAY 10, 1888.

2 in. to 2/3 """ 3 90 0 00 Eglinton					COMPENSATION I			
21m tool *** 3 50 600 Berlinton 16 00 00 0 4 30<	Name of Article.	1			Name of Article.			
21m tool *** 3 50 600 Berlinton 16 00 00 0 4 30<		\$ c. \$ c	Summerles	\$ c. \$ c. 19 56 0 00 18 50 0 00		\$ 0. \$ 0.	Russetts, Light	\$ c. \$ c. 0 35 0 40 0 30 0 35
$ \begin{array}{c} 3 \text{ In } 0.64 \text{ m} \\ 3 \text{ In } 0.64 \text{ m} \\ 3 \text{ In } 0.04 \text{ m} 0.04 \text{ m} \\ 3 \text{ In } 0.04 \text{ m} \\ 3 \text{ In } 0.04 \text{ m} \\ 3 \text$	11 inper 100 lb. keg	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Clyde Govan Eglinton	00 00 0 00 18 00 0 00 18 00 0 00	" No. 1 per 100 lbs " No. 2 " No. 3	5 00 5 50	i" Saddlers' Imt. Fr. Calf	7 50 9 00
$ \begin{array}{c} 2 \text{ in } n \text{ and } \text{ in } \dots & \mathbf{x} & \mathbf{x} & \mathbf{y} & \mathbf{y} & \mathbf{x} & \mathbf{y} & \mathbf{y} & \mathbf{x} & \mathbf{y} & y$	3 in. to 4 i Cut Spikes : all sizes Finishing Nails :	3 40 0 00 3 15 0 00	Bar Iron,-per 100 lbs	2 10 2 15	sorted, cured and inspected Hamilton, No. 1 insp	0 00 6 50		17 50 18 00
14 in. k 14 por 100 lb, kg. 455 4 00 Doller Plates	1 in. to 14 per 100 lb. keg. 14 in. to 14 2 in. and up Tokaca Bay Nation	5 50 4 80 4 55 4 30 3 80 0 00	Siemens	2 30 2 35 2 05 2 10 4 50 0 00	Toronto ^{(*} 1 ^{(*} 2 Chicago Buff	0 00 6 50	Linuan out onto onto onto	
24 24 1 1 600 000 000 012 Leatnof (at omontas) Cod O(01, Newfoundland. 0 24 030 325 3 in. and up " " Spring, 100 ib 300 300 300 300 300 300 033 Cod O(01, Newfoundland. 0 24 030 033 Xot 30 days, or 4 mos, noto " Sieigh Shoo. lb 3 90 400 300 300 No. 1 B. A. Sole 0 21 0 22 0 30 33 More 2B. A. Sole 0 21 022 0 30 101 100 101 100 101 100 101 100 101 100 101 100 <td>14 in. & 14 per 100 lb. keg. 17 in to 2 24 in. to 3 " "</td> <td>$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$</td> <td>Boiler * Lowmoor. Hoops and Bands</td> <td>$\begin{array}{ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$</td> <td>" Calfskins " Bulls</td> <td>0 09 0 10</td> <td>Bacon, per lb Eggs, fresh in cases in baskets</td> <td>0 101 0 11 0 13 0 151 0 18 0 20</td>	14 in. & 14 per 100 lb. keg. 17 in to 2 24 in. to 3 " "	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Boiler * Lowmoor. Hoops and Bands	$ \begin{array}{ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	" Calfskins " Bulls	0 09 0 10	Bacon, per lb Eggs, fresh in cases in baskets	0 101 0 11 0 13 0 151 0 18 0 20
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$ \begin{array}{c} 2 \text{ por 6 ohn t discount} \\ with int. These terms approximate interval of the start interval of the$	21 " 21 " "	600 000 570 000 535 000	" Spring, 100 lb	$ \begin{array}{ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Leather (at 6 months)	0.23 0.25	Olls.	0 % 0 85
Gree Nails : P & F Bright 0 00 0 00 IX " 0 60 0 65 No. 7. 0 24 000 IX " 0 60 0 65 " No. 2 0 10 11X " 0 10 11X " 0 10 11X " 0 10 0 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 Main 100 Image 100 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	25 per cent discount Net 30 days, or 4 mos. note with int. These terms ap-		Tin Plate : IC Coke	· 3 00 3 90 4 10	No. 2 B. A. Sole No. 1, ordinary Sole No. 2	0 19 0 20 0 21 0 22 0 17 0 19	" Halifax " Gaspe S B Pala Soci	0 30 0 33
Wrought or Ship Spikes : 7 1-16 and in	Horse Nails : P & F Bright " No. 7 " No. 8	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{IX} \\ \text{IX} \\ \text{IXX} \\ \text{D0} \\ \text{0} \\ \text{0}$	Usual Trade	China " No. 1 " " No. 2	0 16 0 18	Distributing Prices	0.40.0.45
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Iforse Shees. 3 50 0 00 $27\pi c$; Sheet. 5 50 500	7 1-16 and $\frac{1}{2}$ in 3-8 in 5 1-16 in $\frac{1}{2}$ in	3 90 0 00 4 25 0 00 4 50 0 00 4 75 0 00	Lion & Crown, Tin'd Sht's 24 gauge Lead : Pig, per 100 lbs Sheet	0 061 0 07 4 C0 4 10 4 50 4 65.	Upper Heavy Light Grained Upper Scotch Grain	034 035 030 035 035 040	Lard Oil, Extra	0 65 0 75 0 55 0 65 0 55 0 57
0 13 00 00 00 0 13 00 0 10 00 00 0 00	Horse Shoes Terms, 4 months, or 5 pc	3 50 0 00	Zinc : Sheet	5 00 5 50 5 00 5 25	Canada Kip	0 75 0 95 0 65 0 75 0 35 0 45 0 50 0 60	Olive, Pure Machinery	$ \begin{array}{ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	or 30 days Axes ss. & ds.—25 to 30 dis.	1000 000	Machinery sorap Powder : Canada Blasting	19 00 20 00	French Calf Splits Light & Medium	045055 105140 017025	" pts do	2 40 2 60 2 70 3 00 6 50 0 00
Pig Iron : Siemen No. 1	Morewoods Lion, No. 28 D. McC. & Co	0 061 0 07	Fencingwire, No. 12 Eng.	0 06 0 06 0 05 0 05 0 00 3 65	Enameled Cow, per ft	0 08 0 12	Car Lots Store, [2 p.c. off] Broken lots	
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Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale
Class. United inches. 14 to 25	\$ c. \$ c. 50ft. 100ft.	Timber, Lumber & c	20 00 25 00	Bright Smoking, 3's & 6's Do Fancy American Fancy, ch & sm	0 49 0 62 0 80 0 90	<i>Claret cases</i> Class Claret of gd. brands Tarragona Ports, imp ga	\$ c. \$ c. 3 00 & up 7 50 18 00 1 15 1 30
United inches 26 " 40	160 000	Birch, I to 4 in., M	20 00 25 00	Wines, Liquors, etc.		Burgundy Still, Case "Sparkling	16 00 17 50
Paints, &c. W Load pure, 50 to 1001b kgs	0 00 6 00	Cedar, round, lineal foot Cedar. flat, lineal foot Cherry, por M Elm, soit, 1st	00 06 00 10 00 04 00 06 80 00 100 00 15 00 17 00	Wines, Liquors. etc. Ale English qts. Domestic qts.	0 85 1 25	Can. Spirits, Imp. gallon. Alcohol	3 15 3 99 3 16 1 00 2 95 0 95
No. 1 No. 2 No. 3 White Lond, dry Rod Load Vonctinn Rod. Eng h Yel. Ochro, French Whiting, London, Washed Hiting, Paris	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Cedar. Bat, incal foot Cherry, per M. Elm, Rock. Henn, Rock. Maple, hard, M. Soft, do Oak, M. Pine, clear, M. 2nd. quality, do Shipping Gulls.	35 00 40 00 25 00 30 00	Brandy Honessoy's	2 40 2 45 1 60 1 65 0 70 1 15 0 70 0 00 6 00 6 25	" "25 U. P. Family Proof Old Bourbon "Rye " Toddy " Malt. Old Rye4 years old " " 6 "	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$
Portland Coment, brl Roman brl Glue,- Domestie Broken Sheet French, T.F. Casks Bris	2 75 3 00 2 50 2 70	Lath, M Spruce, 1 to 2 in., M	$\begin{array}{c} 8 & 00 & 10 & 00 \\ 1 & 50 & 1 & 60 \\ 10 & 00 & 13 & 00 \\ 2 & 00 & 3 & 00 \\ 2 & 50 & 0 & 00 \end{array}$	Jules Duret & Co) gal.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	"" 7 " 20 to100 cases, net cash 100 to 200 " 2} p c off. 200 cases and over 5 p c off	2 09 1 05
American White, Bris		Black, Chowing, in boxes.	0 104 0 194	Irish Whiskey:Roe's cs. Scotch Jamaica Rum, 16 O.P., per imp. gal Demarara Rum16 O. P	6 00 8 00	Wool.	
Liverpool por bag Elov'ns Twolvos Canadian, in small bags	0 00 0 00 2 35 3 25 0 00 0 00	Fancy Bright Smoking Solace, Common Solace Fair to good	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Holland Gin :imp gal "Green cases "Red cases	2 50 2 60 4 55 4 65 8 60 8 70	Ficace Pallod, unassorted Extra Super Black	0 26 0 27 0 22 0 23 0 00 0 00
" Quartors Factory-filod per bag Rico's pure dairy, per bag quarters Turk's Island	1 10 1 12 000 2 00 0 00 0 50	[Dwiy Paid.] Black, Chowing, boxes 12's Do Navy, Cads, 3's 6's & 12's Mahogany, Chow'g 6's & 8's	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Champagne Dry	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Natal. Natal. Capo Australian	0 18 0 19



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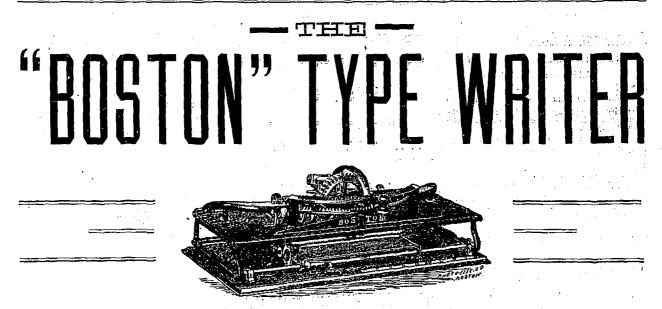


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