### Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below. Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
 Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur	$\checkmark$	Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	$\checkmark$	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material / Relié avec d'autres documents		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Only edition available / Seule édition disponible Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		été numérisées.

 $\checkmark$ 

Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:

Continuous pagination.



CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept agreeably to usual custom. DEPOSITE at interest are received. CIECULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued free



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

Money advanced at lowest current rates on the security of improved farms and productive city property.

W. B. BRIDGEMAN-SIMPSON, WM. B. BRIDGEMAN-SIMPSON, RICHARD J. EVANS, Commissioners. W. F. Cowam. President. W. F. ALLEN Vice-President. T. H. MOMILLAN Sec.-Tre

Money loaned at low rates of interest on the courity of Real Estate and Municipal Debenture Deposits received and interest allowed.

 Capital Subscribed
 \$300,000

 Capital Paid-up
 \$00,000

 Reserve Fund
 \$65,000

 Deposits and Can. Debentures
 \$605,000

Financial.



AGENTS:

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

The Loan Companies.

Property for sale in all parts of the Province. In-vestments made and estates managed for non-resi-dents. Rents collected. Mortgages bought and sold. Debentures purchased on commission. Correspon-dence solicited. Special attention given to property at the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Bailway.

CONNOR O'DEA,

TOBONTO, ONT

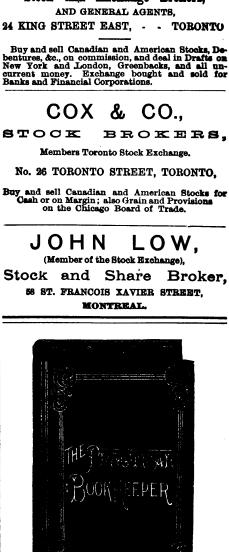
\$1.00.

# This Company will sell its instruments at prices ranging from \$10 to \$25 per set. These instruments are under the protection of the Company's patents, and purchasers are therefore entirely free from risk of litigation. This Company will arrange to connect places not having telegraphic facilities with the nearest tele-graph office, or it will build private lines for firms or individuals, connecting their places of business or residences. It is also prepared to manufacture all kinds of electrical apparatus. PRICE, Address

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

CO.

1525



A NEW SEBIES ON THE

#### **Business Correspondence.**

The Most Practical Work yet published on these subjects.

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

### Brokers,

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

Financial.

GZOWSKI & BUCHAN, Stock and Exchange Brokers,

Stock and Share Broker. 58 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,

#### TIMES. THE MONETARY

1526

### STOCK AND BOND REPORT.

				~ A		ON	סח	TPON	ንጥ			
Leading Barristers.			STOCI	<b>ΚΑ</b>			л ——					
ARON, PENTLAND & STUART, Successors to Andrews, Caron, Pentland & Stuart)		BAN	K8.	Share.	Capital Sub- scribed	Del	oital d-up.	Rest.	Divi- dend last 6 Mo's.	Тово		Cash val
Advocates, Corner of St. Peter and St. Paul Streets,	D-Hish (Jak	umbie					24,937	425,000	3%			349.92
Ictoria Chambers, QUEBEC Solicitors for the Quebec Bank.	British Nor	th Ame	rica Commerce	\$243 50	4,866,66	6 4,8 0 6,0	66,666 00,000	1,600,000	31		144 119 <del>3</del>	59.75
BIB ADOLPHE P. CARON, B.C.L., Q.C., K.C.M.G. C. A. PENTLAND, Q.C. G. G. STUART.	Central Commercia	l Bank,	Windsor, N.S.	100 40 50	500,00 500,00 1,500,00	0 9	10,000 60,000 00,000	25,000 78,000 1,070,000	31 5	123	214	49.40 213.75
ELAMERE, BLACK, REESOR & ENGLISH	Eastern To Federal	wnship	3	50 100	1,500,00	0 1,4 0 1,2	55,046 50,000	975,000 125,000	) 3	1051 107	106	105.50 91.40
Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Etc.	Halifax Ba Hamilton	nking C	0	100	500,00 1,000,0 710,10	00 9	00,000 99,500 10,100	70,000 340,000 100,000		139 96	100	139.00 96.00
FFICE-No. 17 Toronto Street, (Consumers' Gas Company's Buildings)	Imperial		iple	. 100 . 50	1,500,0	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	500,000 200,000	550,00 940,00	0 4	1873 1111 91	139 113	137.75 55.75 22.75
TORONTO. D. DELAMERE DAVIDSON BLACK LA REESOB E. TAYLOUR ENGLISH	La Banque	Jacque Nation	ale	100	500,0 9,000,0 1,000,0	00 9,0	500,000 000,000 200,000	140,00	0			
	Maritime	'Bank o	of Canada	. 100 . 100	321,9 6,799,2	00 00 5,	799.200	1,700,00	0 31	suspe 1313 108		131.75 108.00
BBONS, MCNAB & MULKERN, Barristers & Attorneys,	Molsons		of Halifax	. 50	1,000,0 9,000,0 19,000,0	00 9,	000,000 000,000 000,000	120,00 800,00 6,000,00	0 <b>4</b>	2321	2331	464.50
OFFICE-Corner Richmond & Carling Streets,	New Brun Nova Scot	swick is	••••••	. 100	500,0	00 00 1,	500,000 114,300 500,000	900,00 960,00 500,00	0 4	1213	140 123	140.00 191.75
LONDON, ONT.	Ottawa		Halifax		1,000,0	00 1,	000,000 600,000	960,00 35,00	0 31	125	126 97	195.00 19.40
EG. C. GIBBONS GEO. M'NAB MULKERN FRED. F. HARPE	People's E	ank of	N. B	. 100	3,000,0		150,000 ,500,000 900,000	<b>32</b> 5,00 26,00	0 31		•••••• •••••	
JOHNSTONE & FORBES,	St. Stephe	n's	••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		1,000,0	000 1	,000,000 ,000,000	300,00 1,250,00	00 3 <u>1</u> 00 4	128 205 98	129	64.00 905.00 49.00
Barristers, &c.,	Union Bai	nk, Halli nk, Can	ax	. 10	) 500, ) 1,900,	000 000 1	500,000 ,900,000 477,530	•••••	3		<b>60</b>	60.00
<b>BEGINA</b> , orth-West Territory T. C. JOHNSTONE. F. F. FORBES.	Western .			10	500,	000	915,000 320,424	35,0	00	107	·····	107.00
	- 1		MPANIES.									
MACLENNAN, LIDDELL & CLINE, (Late Maclennan & Macdonald),	Agricultu British Ca	ral Savu an. Loan	ngs & Loan Co 1 & Invest. Co	10	0 1,350,	000	614,695 967,066	44,0	00 8	102	103	102.00
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c.,	British M	ortgage & Loan	Loan Co Association	10 2	5 750	000	274,818 750,000 663,990	95,0	00 8	108 130		27.00 65.00
CORNWALL. D. B. MACLENNAN, Q.C., J. W. LIDDELL	Canada P	erm. Lo Saving	bredit Co an & Savings Co & Loan Co	5	0 8,500 0 750	000 <sup>2</sup>	3,300,000 650,410	) 1,180,0 ) 141,0	00 6	206 114	1151	103.00 57.37
C. H. CLINE.	Dominio	n Bav. & Loan &	Inv. Society	5	0 1,057	,250	918,25 611,43	) 107,1	96 3 <del>]</del> 00 5	117 164	166	58.50 164.00
MACLAREN, MACDONALD, MERRITT	Hamilton	1 Provid Erie Lo	Bavings Company ent & Loan Soc an & Savings Co		0 1,500	,000	L,100,00 L,100,00	) 155,0 0 <b>417</b> ,0	00 3- 00 4-	121 155	<u>.</u>	121.00 77.25
SHEPLE	, Huron &	Lambto	h Loan & Savs. Co. Investment Co & Loan Co	) [ [ ] [10	0 629	,000 ,850 ,000	235,55 625,00 493,00	96,4	100 3 <u>1</u> 100 3	115	118	115.00
Barristers, Solicitors, &c., Union Loan Buildings 28 and 30 Toronto Street,	Tand See	mrity Co	osn & Agency Co.		5 498 0 <b>4,000</b>	,850 ,000	290,00 560,00	0 215,0 0 <b>29</b> 0,0	000 5 000 5	225 155	156	56.25 77.50
TOBONTO.	London	Loan Co & Ont. L	nv. Co	1	0 8,9250	,700 ,000 ,000	464,62 450,00 100.00	0 80, 0 3.	000 3½ 000 4	iii		101.50
J. J. MACLABEN J. H. MACDONAL W. M. MERRITT G. F. SHEPLEY	Manitob	a Loan ( 1 Loan â	ment Assoc Company Mortgage Co	10	00   1,950 00   500	),000 ),000	812,03 412,43	1 94, 3	000 4		••••••	
J. L. GEEDES W. E. MIDDLET	Manitob	a & Nori Investu	h-West Loan Co nent Co	i	00 1,950 00 1,700 00 479		819,50 425,00 974,17	0 ' 30,	000 31 000 3 000 31	103 114	1161	103.50 114.50
THOMSON, HENDERSON & BELL, Barristers, Solicitors, &c.	Ontario	Investm	al Loan & Inv. Co. ent Association Debenture Co		50 <b>9,668</b> 50 <b>9,000</b>	5,600 0,000	700,00 1,900,00	0 <b>500,</b> 0 300,	000 4	106 129		108.00 61.50
OFFICES-BANK BRITISH NOBTH AMERICA BDG 4 Wellington Street East, TORONTO.	. Ontario	Loan &	Deposit Co., Usha	<b>VB.</b>	50 80	0,000 0,000 0,000	900,00 564,56 477,90	0 92,	000 31 000 31 000 31 000 31	117		58.50
Menning on barten hass, i offort for     Marine Marin	L Royal L	oan & Se oan & S	n & Debenture Co. vings Co avings Co		50 50 50 1,00	0,000 0,000	390,00 627,00	10 53, 10 200,	000 4	134 185	137	62.00 97.50
Registered Cable Address-" Therson," Toronto		Canada	Loan & Savings	00.	50 9,50	0,000	1,900.00	0 000,	,000 5			
G. G. S. LINDSEY,			LLANEOUS.		5 \$1,50	0.000 #	1,500,0	n £ 10.	.408	56 81	54 584 3 100	
Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor.	Canada	Cotton (	Vest Land Co aph Co	\$1	00 <b>\$9,00</b> 40 <b>9,00</b>	0,000	2,000,00 2,000,0	00	4	8 96 91	3 100 98 91 2213	83.00 38.70 67.80
OFFICE-28 York Chambers, Toronto Street, TORONTO.	I New Cit	v Gas Co	nery		40 00		 		6 3	10	0. 5	500.0 85.0
	Toronto	Consun	ners' Gas Co. (old).				1,000,0		5	18	0 184	90 0
NORTHERN	1	TNG	URANCE COMP.	NIES				RA	ILWAY	3.	V8.	lue June
NOUTHENT	En		Quotations on Lo				Atlant	ic and St	. Lawrei	108	£1	8h. 00
Assurance Company,						<u>-</u>	Canad Canad	a Pacific a Southe	rn 5 % 1s	t Mortga		100
OF LONDON, ENG.	No.	Last Divi-	NAME OF COMPAN	r val	inon Ba		Grand 5 % do.	perpetu Ea.	rdinary al deber bonds, 2n	nture sto nd charge	ck	. 1
Branch Office for Canada:	Shares.	dend.		20.00	an Jan	e 4	do do	Firs	nd prefere	nce stock		100 100 100
1724 Notre Dame St, Montre	al.	%	Briton M.& G. Li	e. £10	£1		do Great do	Western	d pref. s ordinar pref. sto	y stock	90	10/
INCOME AND FUNDS (1885). Subscribed Capital	000 100,000	15	C. Union F. L. & Fire Ins. Assoc	M. 50 10	521 2 5072	29	o fi	6% 1d Stg. 1	pref. sto onds, 18 st mtg. b n. 5 % fi	90 onds, 190	B	
Of which is paid	500 19,000	92	Guardian Imperial Fire Lancashire F. &	100	25 159 2 64	164 62	do Toron	. 6%. to.Grey	& Bruce	4% bond	1s	100 1 100 1
Annual revenue from the premiums 2,000	000 35,86	90 10	London Ass. Corr London & Lan. L	25	191 49	51 41 82	Wellin	igton, Ĝi	ey & Br	uce 7 % 1	st m.	
vested funds	,000 <b>74,080</b> 9,000 9,000 90,000	0 677	London & Lan. H Liv.Lon.& G.F.& Northern F. & L	L. 8th	2 34 10 57	30		1	BECURI	TIES.		Lond June
JAMES LOCKIE, Inspector.	190,00	2 24 2 54	North Brit. & Me	r 25 50	61 39 50 245	401 250	Canad	ian Gov	t. deb., 5	% stg		
ROBERT W. TYRE, MANAGER FOR CANAR	▲. <u>900,000</u> ▲. <u>100,000</u> 50,000	413	Queen Fire & Lii Royal Insurance Scottish Imp.F.&	e 10 20		4 391	Domindo	nion 5%	t. deb., 5 stock, 19 do. 19 ds, 4 %, 19	08,01 Ry. 04,5,6,8 204 94 To	loan	
Jan. 1, 1887.	= 10,00	0	Standard Life	50	19		do Monta do	eal Harl	poration	ds, 5 % , 5 %, 1874		
BOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.	10.00	0 7	CANADIAN. Brit. Amer. F. &	MAR		10 16 1903	do Toror	to Corpo	ds, 4 %, 10 poration do. pration, 6 %, 1909	5 %, 190		Dep.
	9,50 5,00	0 15 0 10	Canada Life Confederation L	400 ife 100	50 10							
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S	5,00	0 10	Sun Life Ass. Co Boyal Canadian	100	191 24 15				NT BA			ndon, June 1
STEEL PENS. Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.	5,00 <u>9,00</u> 10,00	0 10	Quebec Fire Queen City Fire. Western Assura	] 50	95 90	0 ±161	do Trade	Bills 8	do do	*************		8
Sald by all Stations of Theorem Plant The or other							đ		do	********		왔





STANWAY & BAYLEY,

Manufacturers' Agents,

CHEMISTS

DINBURCH

ROYAL DANDELION COFFEE.

Are Guaranteed equal to any in the market. Send for price list.

44 Front Street East, TORONTO. WAREHOUSE AND MILLS, 527 Yonge St., TORONTO.

18 Bartholomew Close, London, England.



١

d

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.



### mercantile Summary.

An English lock maker says that owing to American competition it is impossible to get orders enough to keep the works running steadily.

GLASGOW steel-workers and manufacturers received last month an order for 25,000 tons of steel bridge work for the Canadian Pacific Railway.

THE province of Manitoba has nogotiated its new loan of one million dollars with A. T. Drummond, of Montreal, who has, we understand, taken it for a London, England, syndicate.

THE fur trade of Edmonton, N. W. T., appears to be an important business support. Last season the fur trade at this point amounted to not less than \$100,000 outside the Hudson's Bay Co.

BERLIN claims to have the largest button factory in America, the largest shirt factory, the largest corset factory, the largest felt boot factory in Canada. It has the largest tannery, and one of the largest furniture factories in Ontario.

THE Union Bank of Newfoundland held its half-yearly meeting last week. A dividend for six months of four per cent. on the paid-up capital, and a bonus of fifteen shillings per share, was declared. The hundred dollar share now brings three hundred in the market, and at that price yields interest at the rate of  $5\frac{1}{4}$  per cent.

THERE have been quite a number of changes in the general store career of Mr. Raven, of Eden, Ont. At the outset the style was Mitchell & Raven, then followed Raven Bros., at their dissolution Raven continued alone, afterwards admitting Goodyear. It is as Raven & Goodyear that they now figure in an assignment for the benefit of creditors. Insufficient capital is one of the reasons given for the difficulty. They did a fair trade.

SUCKLING, CASSIDY & CO., Trade Auctioneers & Com. Mchts,

Trade sales every fortnight. Sell by public auction, or when required, by private sale, Dry Goods, Tweeds, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, and General Merchandise.

No Charges for Storage and Insurance. Prompt cash returns as soon as a sale is effected Liberal cash advances made when required. All business strictly confidential.

SUCKLING, CASSIDY & CO. TORONTO

152Ŷ

Among the more important bills passed by Illinois Legislature, is the law which hereafter in Illinois makes "boycotting" and "blacklisting" penal offences.

LAST Monday's Winnipeg Commercial reviles this journal, calls it a "C. P. R. Monopoly Organ," and angrily declares that "The road to the Boundary is going to be built, veto or no veto."

A NUMBER of the British insurance companies have resolved to make memorable the Jubilee year of their sovereign's reign by presenting their clerks with a bonus upon salaries of ten per cent.

THIS from the Chicago Tribune isn't so bad : "Shakespeare, Smith & Co. is the name of a firm engaged in the manufacture of sash and blinds in New Orleans. It is seldom that two such immortal names are found linked together in a business partnership."

SINCE our last, a new bank has been founded in New York. The certificate of incorporation of the "Bank of New Amsterdam" was filed in the County Clerk's Office. Its capital stock is \$250,000, with authority to increase it to Among the stockholders are \$1,000,000. William Dowd, Jacob D. Vermilye, Jesse Seligman, George Jones, Benjamin Brewster, S. D. Babcock, J. A. Roosevelt, W. H. Tillinghast, and many others.

WHAT is termed by the New England Grocer, the largest shipment of roasted coffee ever made by any one house in New England was forwarded last week by Chase & Sanborn. It consisted of over 100,000 pounds, and was sent to fill direct orders received from western trade during that week. The persistent offering of honest goods of superior quality, is proved by this house to be the keystone, as well as the foundation of success.

FOR a good quarter's worth, buy the Jubilee number of the Canadian-American, published by Jaffray Brothers, Chicago. Perhaps, after reading its pages (which, by the way, are profusely illustrated with portraits of Canadian-Americans) those who insist upon it that United States residents are "blawsted foreigners," and we do not want their acquaintance, much less their trade, may see reason to change their view. We have hitherto heard the number of Canadians in the United States placed at 600,000, and sometimes as high as 750,000, but the editor of the journal named says there are 1,200,000.

A CONVENIENT addition to the comforts of travel is to be found in an ingenious but simple device invented by a Canadian and adopted by the Grand Trunk railway, which with its customary enterprise has fitted up some cars with it. The new invention consists of a head-rest, which when not in use, remains fastened to the side of the car, but which the weary traveller can, when he feels so disposed, take down and fit. with the very least trouble, to the back of his seat and get a comfortable sleep without incommoding his fellow-traveller. The upholstery of this neat attachment is in harmony with that of the cars in which it is used.

THIS is told by the Shoe and Leather Reporter: A lady went into a shoe store recently, and while waiting to be fitted, glanced about at the boxes, on one of which was printed "Mohair Shoes." "What are mohair shoes ?" she said, "I never heard of them before." "Oh," said the clerk, taking down a pair and showing them, "they are called mohair because of these big buckles." "Don't you mean Moliere ?" asked the lady, after looking at them. "No, I don't; it's something French." The lady smiled and told the young man that that style of shoe was named after the French dramatist Moliere, not mohair.

AT a meeting of the Canadian policy holders in the Briton Medical Life Association held recently, the secretary read recent correspondence from England announcing that the decision of the English court had sustained the liquidators in England. It was resolved that in view of the inability of the committee to act definitely without further instructions from the policy-holders and without further information from England, the secretary be instructed to cable for a copy of the order made, and to give notice of appeal in the meantime. Another meeting is called for 29th June, at 11.00 a.m., in the Rossin House, Toronto, when matters of importance to all interested will be discussed.

OVERSTOCKING and dull trade are given as the reasons for the failure of J. R. Williamson, a dry goods dealer of Stratford. He started in 1879 with very little capital but with the assistance of a Toronto house, of which he was understood to be a supply account, he built up a large business. His surplus last summer was claimed to be large. Now he has failed with liabilities of \$30,000 and nominal assets of \$35,000-Ralph Mathers, in the general store line, at Comber, has failed. His assets are placed at \$1,000 and liabilities at \$2,000. G. W. Plastow, a London Plumber, has failed. The indebtedness is placed at about \$5,000. It is thought that the estate will not pay more than 50 cents on the dollar.

THE community of Belleville is not a little agitated over the disclosure, recently made in connection with the firm of Gordon, Morey & Co., general merchants, of that place. They began business in January last, operating a line of large wagons which were driven through the country, stocked with merchandise to be exchanged for farm produce or sold for cash. They bought heavily and mostly on time and sold at low prices. As claims became due and creditors impatient, Gordon, who was the resident partner, and a native of Boston, became uneasy and eventually decamped, leaving the sheriff in possession of the premises. Mr. Morey lives in Montreal and is said to be a person of integrity. The capital was furnished by him and the business managed by Gordon. The liabilities are roughly estimated at \$20,000 and the stock about \$5,000. Gordon took considerable money with him.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Linwood describes the methods of sharpers who have lately been infesting Waterloo and Wellington counties and working on the easy-going and unsuspicious storekeeper. He says that two sharpers have been working in that district in the following manner : "Sharper No. 1 goes into a store, purchases some trifle, and lays down a \$20 bill. When the clerk has made up the change the sharper objects to its bulk and substitutes, we will say, a \$10 bill. He then gets the attention of the clerk by talking and sharper No. 2 comes in from the buggy and pays for the article, sharper No. 1 now gets back his big bill by picking it out from the pile of money on the counter, and the pair are out of sight before the clerk discovers that the sharper has not only taken his own money but also some of the merchant's." Clerks should be on their guard against any such dodge.

For some time back, the foundry business of D. Darvill, at London, has not seemed to prosper. His liabilities at the present are very large and as a bank is said to hold security on nearly all his assets, outside creditors will not get much. It is thought very probable that an assignment or compromise will covered that the liabilities incurred by this

shortly take place.---J. J. Douglas, a jeweller in Owen Sound, has the reputation of being a smart, energetic young man, but even these qualifications have not been proof against the risks of a business career. His capital, at starting, was inadequate and he is now endeavoring to effect an arrangement with his creditors at 60 cents on the dollar, cash .-Having little or no means at starting and without previous experience, having been a farmer, W. T. Bougher, of Bowmanville, has found the life of a general storekeeper anything but satisfactory. This, anyway, is but the natural conclusion to be drawn from his assignment, just announced.

### A RECENT DISAPPEARANCE.

A quiet, pretty, idyllic sort of place Paris, Ont., used to be, with very little, to all appearance, that is loud or wicked in the ways of its dwellers. Of late, whether from the increased activity brought by rising manufactures or from the breaking-out which occasionally comes to the best communities of the original "cussedness" of the race, a development of deviltry has come which troubles the townspeople.

The recent disappearance from Paris of a young grocer named Birley, has created no small amount of stir locally, and is of interest to a few wholesale dealers likewise. Birley was a graduate from the farm ; being somewhat aesthetic in his tastes, he became associated with one Munn in the grocery business, and the partnership came to an abrupt end in consequence of the disappearance of several hundred dollars, which caused mutual recriminations. Birley appears to have enlisted the sympathies of another farmer's son named Graham, whose money he succeeded in diverting from the road it was rapidly travelling, and in a short time the latter took an interest in the business with a view to protecting himself. Whether he succeeded as fully as he could wish, does not appear probable, for a dissolution shortly afterwards took place, and Birley bloomed forth in the local prints (at so many cents a line) as "the most enterprising merchant" in town, who "was introducing the cash principle," "doing an immense trade," &c. G. B. then became a Knight of Labor and took an enthusiastic interest in all matters pertaining to the rights of the working man.

The Knights soon recognized that they had a number of budding statesmen in their midst and forthwith proceeded in January last to launch a labor ticket, which they succeeded in carrying in triumphantly-G. B. being the admired of all admirers, and especially of the lady voters. He had added a lively business to his other acquisitions and was doing a rushing trade all around, according to this local press, when, one morning, a fire occurred in what seemed a mysterious way, and the grocery business was summarily put an end to. The blaze became popularly known around town as "Birley's bon fire," but the authorities and the insurance companies put themselves to no unnecessary trouble to discover its origin, and Birley and Graham made the most they could out of the remains and the insurance money. Birley then began a commission and auction business, which with the livery stable and his duties as a town councillor, afforded an ample field to show abilities as an administrator.

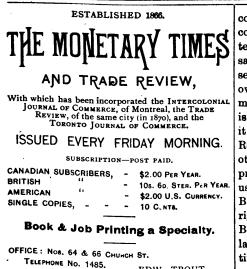
The other day the enterprising merchant suddenly disappeared, and to the dismay of his brother Knights, some of whom have substantial reasons for mourning his loss, it was dis-



& CO.



#### THE MONETARY TIMES.



EDW. TROUT, Manager.

### TORONTO, CAN., FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1887

### THE SITUATION.

For some time past, the right to the land, minerals and timber, in the disputed territory awarded to Ontario by the Privy Council, has been in litigation. The Onrario Court of Appeal decided unanimously in favor of the Province, and now the Supreme Court, though not unanimously, has decided the same way. Justices Gwynne and Strong delived judgements in favor of the contention of the Dominion Government. Four judges took the opposite view. If the accuracy of the report may be relied upon, neither of the opinions ran on the line it might have been expected to take. Mr. Strong, in recognizing a comple title in the Indians, went beyond the usually accepted idea of a right of occupancy merely; and the other judges, in holding that there was no title in the Indians, and that treaties were made with them were made merely to secure amicable relations, seem to have ignored the hitherto undoubted right of occupation, in the absence of a complete title. The doctrine of extinguishing, not acquiring, whatever right the Indians had, is, so far as we know, new. The acquisition of this right, whatever it is, has always hitherto been supposed to confer on the Government the right to sell the lands, which it did not previously possess. This acquisition, however made, might, under the constitution, inure to Ontario; and in that case, the amount of the purchase money may be found to be due to the Dominion. All these State cases are liable to go to the Privy Council, and it remains to be seen whether this will be an exception. If there is to be further litigation, it is very desirable that there should meanwhile be some arrangement between the two governments, which would tend to facilitate mining, lumbering and settlement in the disputed territory.

For the most part, the United States press applies different rules to the Alaskan and the British American fisheries. It will give us a bare three-mile jurisdiction while it claims for the United States a jurisdiction of sixty miles over the Alaskan sea. The latter is founded on an old Russian claim, in which, when urged by the United States, there are two defects. If Russia some extent it is certain, that they have an it back on itself, on the day of rest, in

could make a close sea of this water, it could do so only by virtue of owning the territory on both sides of it; and by the same rule Canada could make a close sea of Hudson Bay The United States, owning territory only on one side, can make no such claim; in this respect it is not the heir to the claim of Russia. If it claimed to divide the sea equally with Russia and to exclude the fishermen of other nations therefrom, it could not deprive them of their right to the common use of the ocean without their consent. By treaty, the French are deprived of the right of fishing within sixty miles of Cape Breton; in the Alaskan fishery, under the law of nations, and they have no other title, the United States are entitled, like every other country, to a jurisdiction of three miles. They cannot apply one rule to Alaska and another to British America.

On the fishery question, the Canadian parliament, however its members may differ on other questions, is not divided. There was a general assent to the statement which Sir Richard Cartwright called on the first minister to make, during the debate on the estimates. The ground taken is, that any commercial treaties between England and the United States cannot affect the convention of 1818, which was a special bargain with consideration on both sides; that this convention is intact, and that even in the absence of any treaty, the right of control three miles from the shores belongs to us by the law of nations; that this right, affecting as it does our independence as a porti n of the British empire, admits of no compromise; that on the headland question-the right to draw the line of exclusion three miles outside the headlands-all authorities, inculding American, agree with us on the principle, while the latter deny its application to the parti ular case; that between fishing and trading vessels there is a clear distinction, and that the same vessel cannot be a fishing vessel when it suits her to be so, and a trading vessel when it suits her; that we hold to the decision of Chief Justice Young, who declares that American fishermen cannot, by the purchase of bait, make Canada a basis for their fishing operations. while they practically exclude our fish from their markets. On all these points. the minister said he had no doubt we were in the right, and on every point all parties in the House agree with him. Besides, on all of them, Canada has the support of the Imperial Government.

What must now be called the usual local railway grants appear again in the Dominion estimates. The list is long, but the items are distributed among the provinces, in the following proportions : Quebec, \$1,225,200; Ontario, \$478,000; New Brunswick. \$272,000. These grants practically constitute an addition to the annual subsidies, though they are not made on the same rule, but are dependent upon local needs and local pressure, at the moment, not all the provinces partaking at the same time. How far they affect the object in

opposite effect. M. Mercier will not even thank Sir John for giving Quebec the lion's share; while the provinces which happen for the time to be left out will be sure to complain. Every member wants to get all he can for his constituents, and neither party comes out squarely against those grants. It is said that Mr. Blake, in a previous session, desired to do so, but could not control his following. In this state of things, it is difficult to see what is to put a stop to these grants, unless it be the necessities of Dominion finance.

The report that the boundary railway bill of Manitoba had been vetoed at Ottawa may have been in advance of the fact; but there does not seem to be any other course than disallowance open to the Federal Government. Parliament, by a large majority, has declared disallowance to be the duty of the executive. Manitoba has other remedies within her power, if she be suffering from excessive railway rates. She can appeal to the Privy Council for a reduction. That she has not done, she must be aware, is being used against h r; and the plea is set up that her inaction arises from the consciousness that rates are not, by comparison, excessive, and that the alleged grievance of want of railway connection with the States is purely artificial. To onlookers, from a distance, it does seem that this objection ought to be met in the only way in which it can be successfully dealt with. Manitoba owes it to herself to show that the grievance of which she makes so much is substantial, and not the artificial creation of railway promoters in league with a foreign corporation not over scrupulous as to the means it uses to accomplish its end of carrying off the traffic of our North-West.

The Toronto Rectory case, as every thing must have an end is finally settled, by the refusal of the Privy Council, in England, to reverse the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada. The leading counsel for the appellants gave up the case before it went to the Supreme Court, and the last two moves have been for the amusement of junior counsel. The costs, which will necessarily be large, would have been avoided, if the view of Canon Dumoulin had been allowed to prevail. The fighting members of the St. James' Vestry will enjoy the privilege of paying for their heroism. The amount in dispute is about \$15,000 a year at present, with the prospect of a future increase, and the question was whether it should go to St. James Cathedral, in addition to \$5,000 not disputed, or be divided among the city rectors. All the decisions, from first to last have decreed division.

The running of street cars on Sunday having found an advocate in Canon Dumoulin, the Ministerial Association comes down on the proposition with an unanimous negative. Nevertheless there are some reasons why street cars should run on Sunday as well as reasons why they should not. The worst service that can be political conciliation is a question, and to done to the population of a city is to throw irksome stagnation. A better mood of mind is obtainable by contact with the freshness and sunshine of the country. It is usually assumed that, if the running of Sunday cars were allowed, the men would be overworked, or some of them obliged to leave their employment; both of which results would certainly be objectionable. But if a new liberty were given to the railway co., it ought to be enjoyed only under new guarantees; the condition could be made that the men who work six days should not work on the seventh, under a penalty, payable by their employers, and if necessary another payable by themselves.

The working stone-masons and their employers have happily come to an agreement, which it is said is to subsist for three vears. There would be a great advantage if an agreement could be counted on for so long a time. The demand of the carpenters, 25 cents per hour minimum rate, cannot be so excessive as to make resistence to it a matter of li'e and death. The sooner this dispute is settled the better. Building has received a sufficient check already; it will be very active for the rest of the year if a settlement be made; and considering the nature of the demand, there ought to be no insuperable difficulty in making it.

An executive decision, has been come to, at Washington, excluding Canadians resident on this side of the line, from employment in the United States. The decision is by Acting Secretary Thompson, and has reference to men who, residing in Clifton and Drummondville, Wind or and Sarnia, have been accustomed to cross the Suspension Bridge and work in the Republic. The question is whether a laborer so employed enters the United States under a pre-contract, and the decision, for which if we recollect well there is a precedent in the affirmative. This is an incidental effect of a law intended to exclude laborers from Europe or elsewhere imported under pre-contract ; and though the exclusion is a petty business, it would perhaps be useless to complain of it. Meanwhile, American crimpers are carrying off servant girls from Kingston, by a process which has a remote resemblance to kidnasping.

Lord Salisbury does not misunderstand. or effect to misunderstand, the object of Rightly or the Canadian iron duties. wrongly, wisely or unwisely, the object, he admits, is to help a Canadian industry, without the least admixture of a desire to injure British manufacturers, though, he did not make the obvious reflection that that must be its incidental effect. Lord Dunraven was mistaken in supposing that the object was to affect the United States. Lord Carnarvon ventured to hope that these duties would not affect the question of a subvention to the Pacific Steamship line; and the softening language of the premier seems to attest his good will. But the interested iron trade, in Britain, continues to protest

#### THE COMMERCIAL UNION DISCUSSION.

In declaring in favor of reciprocity with the United States, without the sting of discrimination against Britain, the Toronto Board of Trade merely did what Parliament, speaking for the whole country, long ago did by statute, without bringing any response. Considered by itself, Mr. Macdonald's resolution will go for nothing; but when regarded in the light of the circumstances that gave it birth, it goes for a great deal. It is an answer to the proposal to form with the United States on arrangement which should discriminate against Great Britain. The second resolution which rejects commercial union for political reasons, follows not unnaturally from the first. The explanation of this line of action is that the members of the Board of Trade are citizens first, and merchants, bankers or manufacturers second. The purely economical view is one thing; its application in the existing circumstances of the country is another. Here a number of citizens, rightly or wrongly, believed that a certain proposal involved the political future of the country, and they said so, objecting to run the risk which they saw in it. It is useless to say that the Board of Trade ought to confine itself to the purely economical view; no one contends that the statesman is bound to do so, and the conclusions of the statesmen are generally founded on the average opinion of the electorate. If a Board of Trade sincerely believes that higher interests than those of commerce are bound up in a particular question, the right of taking the broader view cannot be denied to its members.

The farmers, so far, are inclined to take a merely economical view of commercial union; but after the full discussion, it is probable that their vision will be enlarged. Practically, up to the present time, only one side of the question has been presented to them; they view it as producers desirous of finding extended markets; when they come to regard it as citizens, their views are very likely to be modified, Even in the United States, the political view has always had more or less influence on the decision of reciprocity. Horace Greely was always opposed to reciprocity, apparently on economic grounds, but the real reason, we happen to know, was a desire to force Canada into annexation. Consul Potter, whose exploits in trying to prevent a limited reciprocal arrangement between the two countries are not forgotten, avowedly had annexation for his object. These two men were representatives of a large class. Is that class now extinct? It is not. Many of them have changed their tactics, seeing that Canada has not been starved into annexation, and now advocate unlimited reciprocity, as the surest means of attaining their end. But whether they take the one view or the other, they place political considerations above commercial.

Among the advocates of the old starvation policy may be quoted a special organ of American manufacturers. The *Textile Record* of Philadelphia, the organ of manufacturers, has come out strongly in opposition to commercial union. "If," says the manu-

facturers' organ, "Canada wants free trade with this country, she can get it once for all by casting in her lot with ours." When Canadians manifest a wish to become incorporated in the Republic, we are told "they will be cordially welcomed ;" and the Record adds, "we may confidently affirm that they will never secure permanent free trade with us until that movement occurs." A long list of reasons against pursuing the other course is given. Commercial union with Canada, it is objected, would set an inconvenient precedent. "The Canadians are neighbors and friends; but if vicinage and good neighborhood are reasons for engaging in reciprocity with Canada, why not with Mexico? Why not with Cuba? Why not with all the islands to the south of us? Why not with Central America and with South America? Why not, in fact, carry out the precedent and give free trade to all our friends in all parts of the world ?" It will be recollected that, under the late president, a series of reciprocity treaties was projected by Mr. Frelinghuysen, but that Congress refused to countenance the ambitious scheme. This fact gives weight to the objections on the score of the local nature of the proposed commercial union. These reasons are political and national; they affect a wide scheme of policy, but the Record urges other objections from another point of view. Commercial union would 'make Canadian custom houses the gateway of Europe to our market, and Canadian customs officers the interpreters of our laws"; and this is held to involve a surrender by the Government of the Republic of the "control of the execution of the laws which shelter our vast industries and supply our revenues." There would be a flood of importations where the treasury department of Washington has no control, and American laws have no influence. And, here is the strong objection from the American manufacturers' point of view : "We should put our industries at the mercy of individuals who would be as likely to regard them with hostility as to regard them with favor. ' Undervaluation can, with difficulty, be detected in New York; how could undervaluations and smuggling be prevented in some obscure port of Nova Scotia? And then follows an objection which would find acceptance outside the manufacturers' circle. It is that the fiscal policy of the American Government should be kept absolutely with. in the control of the American people; an objection which, applied to ourselves, finds a wide echo in Canada. " Our laws," says the Record, "are made for our own territory," and it adds the opinion that "to affect to ex end their operation beyond our borders is simple folly?"

The Record may be supposed to feel more strongly than it expresses the purely manufacturers' objections; but in putting prominently forward the political view, it indicates where it believes the greatest strength of the opposition to lie. And in this, taking the nation as a whole, it is probably in the right. In the end, we believe, the political view will prevail, in both countries. If the Canadian farmer gets hold of the notion that commercial union means a change of political connections, the abandonment of old aspirations, he

5.933.880

9,520,396

8,035,950

5,835,148

9,244,040

8,005,588

may be relied upon to reject it with even more alacrity than the Toronto Board of Trade has shown. Commercial union has an economic and a political side; the political side gathers to itself the greatest force of national sentiment, and it is by the exertion of this force that the question will be decided.

#### BANKING RETURN.

The figures of the Cauadian bank statement for May last will be found in condensed form below, and are compared with those of the previous month. The statement bears date, Ottawa, 17th June.

#### CANADIAN BANK STATEMENT.

LIABILITIES.

LIAR	ILITIES.		(
Capital anth at 1		pril, 1887.	
Capital authorized	\$77,579,999 \$		inc
Reserve Funds	.61,007,475	60,983,101	the
	18,610,296	18,120,296	kın
Notes in Circulation	30,086,803	30,467,891	sta
Dominion and Pro.	00,000,000	00,201,001	
vincial Govern.			- 4
mentdeposits	5,035,868	5,163,304	
Deposits held to		· · ·	
secure Govern.			
ment contracts & for Insurance			
Companies	F 4 F 00 F	F00.000	
Public deposits on	545,267	539,386	
demand	49,520,635	47,287,741	0
PUDLIC GeDosits after	10,020,000	41,201,111	Caj Cir
nonce.	55,476,021	55,894,898	De
Dank loans or de.	,,		Lo
posits from other			Ca
banks secured	·····		ł
Bank loans or depo- sits from other	•		
banks unsecured.	1 1 40 000	1 000 107	
Due other banks in	1,140,232	1,039,425	
Canada .	904 706	1 990 490	
Due other hanks in	804,706	1,289,420	
roreign Conntrior	122,149	86,975	
Due other hanks in	,	00,010	1
Great Britain	2,722,663	2,670,572	Ca
Other liabilities	604,485	78,792	Ci
Total Babilion			De
Total liabilities	\$146,058,830 \$	144,518,405	Lo Ca
•	SSETS.		
Specie		F 001 F69	~-'
Dominion notes	<b>5</b> ,917,613		
NOTES and cheque	9,620,803	9,431,422	
OI Other hanks	5,823,060	5,026,049	I
Due from other	0,020,000	0,020,010	1.
Danks in Canada	2,798,851	2,378,691	
Due from other	,,		po
banks in foreign			Tł
countries	14,565,374	12,988,058	all
banks in Great			
Britain	1 051 955	1 000 597	
	1,851,355	1,928,537	Be
Immediately avail-			en
aule argate	840 E77 056 8	97 694 990	to
Dominion Govern	\$40,577,056	91,001,920	th
ment debentures			
or stock.	3,152,330	3,330,091	th
FUDIIC Securities	-,,	-,,	un
Oller than Con			be
adian	3,580,204	3,387,510	"i
			1
& Prov. Gov Loans on stocks.	2,652,828	2,628,690	
bonds or deben.	11 000 000	10 105 500	ag
Loans to municipal	11,909,667	12,107,760	th
corporations	9 050 907	1,958,220	ju
LOSIS to other cor.	2,059,807	1,900,220	ar
porations	14.093.709	14,485,846	
Loans to or deposits	- 1,000,100	11,100,010	84
made in other			tb
banks secured	381,995	355,470	of
Loans to or deposits			
made in other			
banks unsecured Discounts current	223,811	234,006	
Overdue paper un.	137,755,631	137,874,964	m
secured	. 1 949 779	1 940 719	m
<b>Uther Overdne Jehte</b>	1,348,778	1,349,713	fo
unsecured	82,343	58,309	
Notes and debts	04,010	00,000	
overdue secured	1,669,801	1,647,737	di
Real estate	1,212,514	1,181,865	

Total assets,	\$228,413,600	226,536,302
Mortgages on real estate sold Bank premises Other assets	828,448 3,645,165 3,224,512	876,058 3,587,515 3,788,224

specie held during the month ...... Av. Dom. notes do..

Loans to Directors or their firms....

It will be observed that circulation which has been running slowly down since the beginning of the year, remained nearly the same in May as in April. Government deposits are a little smaller and those of the public a little larger. While the liabilities are a million and a half larger, the assets immediately available are some three millions larger than in April.

Current discounts (\$137,755,000) have not creased in amount, as a matter of fact ey are a trifle less, and the loans of all nds show a decline of half a million, anding at \$31,322,000.

ABSTRACT OF BANK RETURNS.

04	31st 1	<b>MAY</b> , 18	<b>86.</b> []	In thou	sands.]
86	Description.		Banks in On- tario.		Total.
00		\$	\$	\$	\$
41	Capital paid up	35,993			62,360
	Circulation	14,899	9,693		28,900
98	Deposits	57,479			112,090
	Loans & Discounts	85,857	64,824		168,870
	balances (Net)	22,797	7,262	3,235	33,294
25	31st ]	Banks	Banks	Banks	isands.]
20	Description.	in Que-	in On- tario.	in other Prov'ş.	Total.
75		\$	\$	\$	\$
572	Capital paid up	35,200	18,292	7,515	61,007
792	Circulation	15,274	10,386	4,427	80,086
	Deposits	53,722	45,431	11,425	110,578
105	Loans & Discounts	86,831			
	balances (Net)	19,475	6,121	3,514	29,110
:69					

#### BANK MEETINGS.

We present in this issue the annual reorts of a number of Canadian banks. heir tenor, it will be observed, is generlly of a satisfied and hopeful kind.

The increased earnings of the Ontario ank sufficed to pay a larger rate of dividnd, to make an addition to Rest sufficient raise that fund to thirty-five per cent. of ne capital and to carry forward \$41,000 to e credit of profit and loss account. Some nsatisfactory assets have, we understand, een realized upon, reducing the amount in suspense," and increasing the proporon of live, earning property. The mangement has reached the conclusion that ne position of the bank and its earnings stify a larger distribution to shareholders, nd the dividend has therefore been ad anced last half-year to 81 per cent., with he intention to maintain the annual rate f seven per cent.

Out of the profits of its latest year, which re increased over those of the twelve nonths preceding, the Federal Bank nanagement has, in addition to providing or management expenses, deposit interest, ad and doubtful debts and six per cent. lividend, added \$25,000 to Rest, and put

Fund. This last mentioned step is an eminently proper one; the like has been done in other banks and it is a system which is likely to become more general as "a provision against error and default." We are unable, for lack of space, to publish the report and statement of the bank before next week, but may note that the business gives signs of activity; deposits are larger, and past due bills, whether secured or unsecured, show a marked decrease on the year.

An increased business is evident from the report of the Central Bank, whose earnings are wit in a fraction of the percentage of the previous year. Out of \$50,201 net earnings, six per cent. dividend has been paid, \$20,000 carried to Rest and \$2,246 carried forward, after writing off a sum from furniture account. Deposits, largely at interest, have passed \$2,000,000 and circulation shows a considerable increase. The expectation of the directors a year ago that the paid capital would reach half a million, appears to have been realized; three branches have been opened. Overdue d bts, secured and unsecured, which were last year \$6,000, have been increased to \$42,000.

The directors of La Banque Jacques Cartier felicitate themselves upon increased profits (\$46,693 against \$27,537 in the previous year,) and upon the amount "realized by the settlement of important accounts." This realization appears, in part at least, in the reduction of overdue bills from \$169,-000 in 1886 to \$105,000 in 1887. Other "slow assets" are reduced from \$97,000 while the current discounts have grown from \$1,048,000 to \$1,255,000. The coal mine debentures, \$200,000, are still held by the bank. Circulation and deposits show a considerable increase. It is explained that the sum of \$21,500 carried to profit and loss account, accrued, not upon the last year's business, which has been very free from toss, but from "old debta."

Advance in price in real estate in Montreal has enabled La Banque Ville Marie to dispose of some \$30,000 worth of its landed assets, and gives promise of a further desirable reduction in its holding of this description of property. The business outlook, in the opinion of the management, is now "all that could be desired," a view which we commend to the doubting Thomases and prophets of evil who are always to be found in the community. The bank, according to its report, earned 81 per cent. upon its capital during the year and divided 7.

#### LEGISLATION IN MANITOBA.

Some legislation of decided interest to borrowers and lenders has just been passed in Winnipeg. The operation of the act respecting returns to be made by loan companies to the government of Manitoba, referred to in these columns last month, has through representations made by a deputation of the different loan societies, been suspended for a year, or until proclamation respecting it be made by the Lieutenant. Governor in Council. The companies will therefore not be obliged to make returns 1,181,865 | aside the nucleus of an Officers' Guarantee | this year, at any rate. This result is the more gratifying as the bill was thought by the companies to be not only ambiguously worded but inquisitorial in its character. No doubt, before next session, another bill can be agreed upon which shall please the different parties interested. It is contended by the government, we understand, that its only object in the framing of this bill was to have a record instituted of all lands in which companies or corporations had ob tained the equity of redemption. Under the law of the province, such lands will be escheated to the Crown after five years from the date of foreclosure unless the mortgagor be released from his covenants under the mortgage, in which case the property can be held for five years longer.

The bill respecting municipal indebtedness, which in its first shape affected seriously large holders of Manitoba debentures, has been satisfactorily modified. Under the provisions a commission is created, of three members. It was originally intended to say that if any municipality found itself insolvent it might, under this act, apply to these commissioners for relief. Thev would investigate the affairs of the m nicipality and if in their opinion it were not reasonably able to pay the interest or the whole of the principal of its debts, they would report to the provincial secretary the proportion of the gross debts which, in their opinion, the municipality was able to assume. If such report were approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council the municipality might pas a by-law authorizing the issue of debentures for the said proportion of the debt which the commissioners report the municipality able, in their opinion, to assume. The extinguishment debentures, as we may call them, have their interest partly guaranteed by the Provincial Government, provided that the aggregate amount of  $\cdot$  uch guarantee by the government shall not exceed \$400,000. Although this measure is a permissive one, it was thought that it might be taken advantage of by some repudiating municipality, and the government was induced to alter the measure from a general to a specific one, by striking out the word municipality and naming certain towns which had applied for relief. These are Emerson, West Lynne, Morris, Portage La Prairie, Gladstone, Neepawa, Minnedosa and Rapid City. The measure, as amended, has become law, and the affairs of those eight towns will presumably come under the control of the commission appointed by this Act.

Mr. Martin's bill, with respect to overdue mortgages, passed and has become law. It provides that the usual six months' notice or bonus in lieu of notice, cannot be exacted. The Manitobans think, and with some reason, that if settlers pay their principal and interest in full, even if a short time after maturity, they do well. Of course, this legislaion does not affect contracts made before the passage of the bill.

#### GRAIN AND PRODUCE MOVEMENT AT MONTREAL.

"

It is interesting to compare the movement thus far this year, of grain, flour and meal, into and out of the port of Montreal, with the similar movement of previous years at the like date. Taking the official figures from the Gazette we find the receipts of breadstuffs by rail, river or canal, from 1st January to 15th June were, reducing flour and meal to bushels, about as follows :

> 1887..... 7,200,000 bushels. 8,060,000 1886..... 1885..... 6,400,000 1884..... 6,400,000

Separating grains from flour and meal we discover an increase this year in the receipts of wheat and a marked decrease of corn from the figures of previous years. Peas, too, show a large movement this spring, and oats, though not up to the large figures of last Spring, show a greater quantity than in either of the two years preceding, thus:

MONTREAL RECEIPTS, 25 WEEKS:						
BUSHELS.	1887.	1886.	1885.			
Wheat	3,263,386	2,549,666	1,927,222			
Corn	320,058	1,962,912	736,684			
Реаз	1,220,778	943,790	1,007,593			
Oats	627,440	1,106,060	678,766			
Barley	59,376	36,247	34,250			
Rye	84,859	22,559	33,531			
Total grain	5,575,897	6,621,334	4,488,046			
Flour, brls	309,773	271,790	361,663			
Oat and Corn- meal. brls.	19.235	15.942	31,835			

Receipts of flour as well as of meal are seen to be smaller in both this year and last, up to mid-June, than in either of the years preceding, those of spring 1884 being 372,000 barrels flour and 29,000 of meal. We append the other tabulated figures for three years. Receipts for 1884 were small, as a rule, the exceptions being ashes, lard and hogs.

MONTREAL RECEIPTS, 25 WEEKS :

	1887.	1886.	1885.
Ashes, brls	993	1,452	1,704
Butter, pkgs	27,047	27,660	23,408
Cheese, bxs	173,794	197,383	109,828
Pork, brls	4,229	4,574	8,922
Lard, brls	3,523	5,017	6,208
Beef, brls & tos	639	191	231
Dressed hogs	17,337	20,497	27,767
Tallow, brls	312	341	2,037
Petroleum, brls	2,457	2,132	
Leather, rolls	13,292	15,083	22,642
Hams and bacon,			
	19,477	32,122	31,686
pkgs	19,477	32,122	31,686

The shipments from Montreal, by all channels, during the same period of twenty-five weeks were, of grain, including flour and meal reduced to bushels:

1887 1886	5,600,000 6,400,000	bushels. "
1885	5,000,000	**
	4,500,000	**

There is a great falling off in corn shipments—as there was in receipts—this year, thus far. In 1884, the falling off seems to have been of wheat and oats. All but a very small portion of the shipments of breadstuffs from our chief port go to Europe by St. Lawrence. Of the remainder, part finds its way to ports on the Lower St. Lawrence by river boats, and part goes eastward or southward by rail to Portland, for Helifax or other places. It is proper to give the subdivision of the official figures of exports for 1887, thus, of the 4,331,991 bushels grain and 239,892 of itself be an element of safety.

barrels flour and meal shipped this spring, the distribution was as under:

	EUROPEAN.	Lower P't Canal and river boats	RAIL.
GRAIN.	1887.	1887.	1887.
Wheat, bush	2,630,990	2,385	53,220
Corn, "	233,344	3,000	
Peas, "	. 949,083	8.857	25.142
Oats, "		940	25,361
Barley, "		515	
Rye, "		••••	•••••
Total grain.	4,212,571	15,697	103,723
Flour, brls		50,656	22,828
Oat & cornmea brls		619	440
Total	. 175,349	51,275	23,268
Ashes, brls	1,383		
Butter, pkgs	16,051	4,304	1,342
Cheese, boxes		1.227	1,970
Pork, brls		4,056	266
Lard, "		101	54
Beef, "		314	
Dressed hogs			3,353
Tallow, brls		2	
Petroleum		•••	540
Leather, rolls		181	832
Hams and baco			
pkgs		16	

#### FIRES IN FLOURING MILLS.

There is scarcely a risk which seems to the ordinary observer so reasonably safe as a flour mill. "If you keep your boiler room apart, what is there about a flour mill to make it dangerous?" enquires the passer by. The underwriter will tell him that there is scarcely a building so misleading in this respect, as a flouring mill. Apart from a wood-working mill or factory there is no risk subject to a greater variety of causes of fire than this.

The very structure of a flour mill, its numerous communications between floors, the fierce draughts of air which sweep through its spaces, the combustible nature of its spouts and elevators, vats and bolts, internal stair cases, the general dryness of the atmosphere, all these are of a nature to assist the progress of a fire. But there are other and special elements of danger, and we find them well summed up in a paper read, not long since, before the Association of British and Irish Millers.

Friction has often to answer for fires in flour mills. It operates in a great variety of ways. "Beveled gearing, fast running spindles, faulty lubrication, wood bearing of smut machines, grit, stones, nails, wire, etc., out of place, induced electricity by fast running machinery and fans, packing of material in the elevator heads, side grinding of belts, these have all been held responsible for fires."

Some of these causes of excessive friction are preventible. It is possible to so watch the oiling of bearings that they shall not heat to a dangerous degree, and belts can be prevented from side grinding. Greater care might, in a great many cases, keep grit or stones or bits of iron out of dangerous places in machinery and so avoid the "striking fire" that brings disaster. In other matters, such as the inducing of elestricity by rapidly revolving fans &c., while the thing itself cannot well be prevented the substitution of intelligent observation for absolute ignorance of the existence of such a condition as induced electricity, will

<sup>-</sup>A dividend is announced by the Union Loan & Savings' Company at the rate of eight per cent. per annum. The Imperial Loan and Investment Company declares one at seven per cent.

Dirt, which is "matter in the wrong place," according to a scientist of the humorous order, is another source of danger. Cotton waste, dust, smut, or middlings, in contact with oil, are all liable to spontaneous combustion. Great care should be exercised to insure proper cleansing of the premises. Whitewashing is recommended at intervals. Sweeping is not, as a rule, done often enough or half carefully enough, in mills. Oil-soaked matter or fragments of cottonwaste sometimes get away into corners and do mischief; care would prevent this

But probably the most serious risk of all in flouring mills is that of explosion from the constant presence of inflamable dust. " A dry, hard grain," says this paper, " produces fine, dry dust, which hangs in the air in a favorable condition for explosions. A moist, soft grain produces a heavier flour which readily falls to the floor. A mill where the floors are covered with flour is not necessarily so liable to explosion as the one where the air is laden with dry dust. In cases where the grain is washed before reduction, the liability of explosion is probably reduced to a minimum. In mills situate at a seaport where the grain is received direct from the ship and ground in a hard, dry state, the danger of explosion is probably at a maximum. In Austria, where the mills are 'ed direct from the surrounding neighborhood, explosions are very rare; this may be in consequence of the uniform moisture of the grain, induced by the extreme regularity of the seasons. In America the winter is noted for the dryness of the air. and the summer for its dry heat. Explosions do not seem to have been the immediate causes of fires, but where a fire has occurred after explosion it has probably originated at the primary cause of explosion."

#### LIFE INSURANCE METHODS.

The easy going good nature with which people put their money into new and cheap-looking life assurance schemes, would make one think that money is easily earned when it is risked so readily. The Chicago Tribune condences a large amount of sensible advice into ten "Don'ts" of which the following is to the point. "Don't, above all things, allow yourself to be talked into investing in 'Assessment Life Insurance." It is a snare and a delusion. In no proper acceptation of that term can it be considered genuine life insurance. It promises no future certainty. It is like a rope of sand that is likely to go to pieces by the disintegration of its parts. Its policies are not marketable. Its promises are conditional. While it may have merit as a charity, it has none as genuine life insurance, which will provide for your family after you are gone. Genuine life insurance gives you a definite contract for the payment of a fixed sum at a time certain. It is the most substantial provision for the security of those dependent upon us that has been yet devised by man. Assessment insurance per contra may involve you in financial ruin since each member is legally liable to all others, you cannot honorably escape assessment, you still remain financially responsible even though you cannot compel an assessment in behalf of your heirs after your demise."

The Illinois Masons' Benevolent Society,

an assessment association, similar to the London, (Ont.), Masonic Mutual, seems rapidly on the way to ruin. It had, at the beginning of 1885, 4,340 members holding certificates for \$17,893,000, and ended 1886 with only 2,777 members holding \$11,195,000, loss of membership in two years 1,563 holding \$6,698,000. The death losses paid were 129 for \$411,136. The unpaid death claims on January 1, 1887 were \$43,975. In 1878, it had over 5,000 members and the cost per \$1,000 to each was \$8.70 but is now over \$21 besides expenses. This decline is characteristic of so many societies in the States-witness the crowd of Pennsylvania and Ohio associations and the long list we published the other day from Michiganthat it is a wonder the general public is not warfied that there must be something faulty about the principle or the working, or both, of assessment insurance companies.

#### THE WOOD TRADE IN BRITAIN.

British trade returns for May indicate an improved condition of general trade, in that the exports of British produce and manufactures are increased for the month while the imports are less by more than a million pounds. The estimated values are respectively, as compared with last year, as follows :

Imports for May, 1886.....£29,023,303 1887..... 27,921,321

Showing a reduction of  $\pounds$  1,101,982 (after 5 millions excess in April.) Exports for May, 1887..... 16,497,836 Against declared value in May 1886. 16,301,022

Gain on last month..... £196.814

This is exclusive of the increase of £107.986 in re-exports of imported goods. This, in the words of an exchange, "denotes the increasing animation of our national industries."

At the same time, imports of timber keep up to a degree which is hardly reassuring of the stability of prices, if the forecasts of commercial journals are correct. The Timber Trades Journal of 11th June, says: "But with the timber trade we have to reckon exceptionally, for that has increased its import essentially, while most other trades are keeping within careful bounds. Sawn, hewn and planed, 123,176 loads more timber have come forward from oversea than in May last year, which would probably represent about 200 average spring cargoes, which should stand for evidence of a largely increasing trade; but of that we have only small corroborative testimony. The total increase up to date on the figures of last year is no less than 238,277 loads.

"Let us hope that the extra requirements of the building trade, for the substantial and permanent memorials of Her Majesty's Jubilee, will at least clear that lot away. Otherwise it would almost look like rather venturesome business to be increasing the stocks on this side at so rapid a rate." Still there re-mains the encouraging fact that stocks at mains the encouraging lact that second at Liverpool are smaller now than a year ago, and the London supply at end of May was sixty cargoes short of that of 1st June, 1886. The following are the official returns for the five months ending May 31st, 1886 and 1887, compared :--

compared :	QUANTITY.		VALUE.
Timber (hewn). Russia Sweden & Norway. Germany United States British E. Indies.,. British N. America Other Countries	. 187,777 . 44,534 . 39,449 . 18,225 . 3,854	1887. Loads. 26,275 240,622 71,540 25,313 8,137 1,280 198,899	1887. £ 48,726 313,828 167,517 104,784 81,225 4,233 198,036

Timber (sawn or split

planed of diesedu).		
Russia 50,451	126,319	214,452
Sweden & Norway277,911	378,167	767,895
United States117,986	86,761	240,676
British N. America. 34,524	38,708	75,294
Other Countries 18,953	35,900	71,036
Total	655,855	1,369,353
Staves (all sizes) 33,421	43,061	202,730
Mahogany (tons) 21,587	19,835	165,237
Total of hown and		

With respect to the view that the present cheapness of money in the United Kingdom ought to stimulate the wood trade into activity. the Journal points out that the rate of discount even when as low as the present one of 1 per cent. of good bank paper, has very little effect on the timber trade where long-dated bills are the rule. "Moreover, the present surplus of money is more apparent than real, resulting from a compartively small amount of floating and unemployed capital, which would be speedily absorbed on the earliest indications of pressure."

-The movement of merchandize at Montreal in a wholesale way has been this week of a character usual to the season, the numerous religious and national holidays having, as our correspondent mildly puts it, "a quieting effect on trade." Ten days ago was held the fete of Corpus Christi, the 21st inst. was the day of the Jubilee celebration, and was universally observed by all classes in that city; the 24th is St. Jean Baptiste day, the 29th will be the fete d'obligation of St. Peter and St Paul. and with Dominion Day added to these. the province will surely be allowed to have a rest from holidays for some time. Then will be the time to look for some more life in business. The outlook is considered, by Montreal merchants, promising; crop prospects throughout Quebec are favorable as far as can be noted, with the exception that hay will be a rather short crop in some sections of this province, the late fertilizing rains being almost to late to be of great benefit in this particular. Money is coming in well, wholesale dealers say, there being very few exceptions to the general report on this head.

-The Toronto Stock Exchange has been somewhat affected by the disturbances in financial circles across the lines. Bank of Montreal shares suffered the most, declining over two per cent. to 2321 in bids. Shares in other banks were only slightly easier, with but limited transactions. Western Assurance developed exceptional strength, the business for the past six months being reported as very satisfactory. It sold up to 161, closing with that price asked and 160<sup>1</sup> bid. Telegraph shares and gas were easier, the latter declining 4, to 180, for buyers. Not a single sale of Canada North-West is recorded. Excepting a decline in Ontario Investment Association, loan societies shares were featureless.

-The contract has been let for doubling the track of the Grand Trunk Railway between Montreal and Toronto. There could be no stronger proof of the growth and importance of the traffic between these two points than this.

-The last dividend of the Canada Permanent Loan & Savings' Company was the 54th semi-annual one, and was declared at the customary rate of twelve per cent. yearly.

-The Western Canada Loan and Savings Co. announces its 48th half-yearly dividend at 

#### meetings.

#### LA BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER.

The annual general meeting of the share-The annual general meeting of the share-holders of La Banque Jacques Cartier was held in Montreal on the 18th inst. Mr. A. Desjardins, the president, occupied the chair, and Mr. A. DeMartigny acted as secretary. The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and approved, after which the president and approved the directors upon the busi read the report of the directors upon the business of the bank for the past year as follows :--

REPORT.

GENTLEMEN,-The board of directors have the honor to present their annual report of the business of the bank for the year ended the 31st May last :-

Balance of profit and loss on the 31st May, 1886 ..... . \$12.845 83

Profits for the year ending 31st May last, after deducting expen-46,693 62

ses of administration .....

### \$59,539 55

From which is to be deducted : Dividend payable 1st De-ormber, 1885 ...... \$15,000 00 Dividend payable 1st June, 1887 ..... 15,000 00 Carried to profit and loss

..... 21,517 55 51,517 55 account.

Leaving a balance of ..... 8,022 00

The directors have every reason to be satis-The directors have every reason to be satis-fied with the results arrived at during the year just closed. The showing of profits was greater than last year. The amount realized by the settlement of important accounts puts at our disposal funds which will permit us to meet the needs of an increasing *clientele*. The amount of our circulation and deposits shows an augmentation over the preceding year of more than \$225,000.

The sum of \$21,517.55 written off our books did not accrue on the transactions of the past year, as from them we have not suffered any appreciable loss, but under the regulation and final disposition of old debts.

The various branches of the bank have been regularly visited by the inspector. The direc-tors have also at different times visited them tors have also at different times visited them in order to judge for themselves as to their good standing. They believe it their duty to state that the officers in charge of the agencies fulfil their duties with zeal and intelligence. The officers of the head office are equally en-titled to this commendation. The whole respectfully submitted.

	Desjardins, President.
x, 1887.	ACQUES CARTIER,
140,000 8,022	00
15,000	148,022 00 00
1,832	37 16,832 37
324,583	664,854 37 00
562,906	34
463,106	
37,184	02
150,000	00
27,212 209	
ssets.	\$2,231,035 66
	ALPH. J. NQUE J. XX, 1887. ilities. 140,000 8,022 15,000 1,832 324,583 562,906 463,106 37,184 150,000 27,212 209

		- ¥:
<b>A</b> 86	ets.	
Specie\$	31,553	
Dominion notes	86,894	00
Notes and cheques on other banks	72,518	68
Balances due by other banks in	•	
Canada	46,885	62

7,936	18	
19,754		265.5
	w	
1,255,749	73	
10.022	33	
10,011		
95.554	65	
00,100		
41 091	00	
81,400	00	
242,904	75	
		,965,4
	19,754 1,255,749 10,022 95,554 38,780 41,081 200,000 81,400	1,255,749 73 10,022 33 95,554 65 38,780 60 41,081 00 200,000 00 81,400 00 242,904 75

		\$2	,231,035	66
-		\$1	,965,498	06
8	242,904			~ ~
ses	81,400			
tures	200,000			
d	41,081			
on <b>rea</b> l				
arities	38,780	60		
	95,554			
nd guar-				
ot speci- nteed	10,022	<b>3</b> 3		
\$1	.,200,749	75		
nted cur-	055 540			
ingdom . 	19,754		265,542	60
in the				

A. DE MABTIGNY,

Cashier The president moved, seconded by Mr. Hamelin, vice-president, That the report as seconded by Mr. ead be approved and printed for the use of

the shareholders. Carried. Moved by Mr. J. O. Gravel, seconded by Mr. C. Melancon, That the thanks of the meeting be tendered to the president, vice-president and directors for the services they have rendered to the bank during the year recently closed. Carried.

closed. Carried. Moved by Mr. C. Melancon, seconded by Mr. J. O. Gravel, That this meeting is pleased to learn of the satisfactory manner in which the cashier, the managers of the branches and other officers of the bank have discharged their duties. Carried. The president having requested Messrs. Claude Melancon and J. O. Gravel to act as scontingers the election of directors was non-

scrutineers, the election of directors was proceeded with. After the summing up of the vote, the following were declared to have been elected :-- Messrs. A. Desjardins, A. L. Hamelin, J. L. Cassidy, L. Huot and J. O. Ville neuve.

t a subsequent meeting of the new board of directors, Mr. A. Desjardins was re-elected president, and Mr. A. S. Hamelin vice-president.

#### LA BANQUE VILLE MARIE.

The annual general meeting of the share-holders of this bank was held in Montreal on the 15th, the president, Mr. W. Weir, in the chair, when the following report was submitted :-

# The board of directors has the honor to submit the following report, showing the result of the operations of the bank for the year ending the 31st May, 1887 :---

and loss on May 31, 1886 Net profit for the year ending May	\$ 2,910	72
31, 1887		57
Making a total of	\$42,656	29
Appropriated as follows :		•
Dividend 31 per cent., payable De cember 1, 1886		55
Dividend 31 per cent., payable June 1, 1887		55
Alterations at head office and	1	00
agencies and other extraordinary disbursements		02
Carried to contingent account		

Balance, profit and loss..... 2,463 71

The general statement, which will now be The general statement, which will now be submitted to you by the cashier, shows con-tinued improvement in the business of the bank. The recent advance in the price of real estate in the city has enabled the bank to dispose of nearly thirty thousand dollars' worth of its property, two properties of the value of twenty thousand dollars having been sold for eash during the present month. The value of twenty thousand dollars having been sold for cash during the present month. The magnificent building now being erected by the New York Life Insurance company, and the proposed additions to the Montreal court house, have enhanced very considerably the value of the bank's property on St. James street, which, the directors hope, the bank will be able to dispose of at an early day. The directors have not deemed it advisable

The directors have not deemed it advisable

to open any new agencies during the year. Those already established continue to show favorable results, although the severity of the winter interfered very considerably with their operations.

Payments both at the head office and at the agencies have been fairly met, and the business outlook, which, two months ago was rather dark, is now all that could be desired.

The inspection of the books, cash and securities both at the head office and at the agencies has received the usual attention, and the directors as on former occasions have to express their entire satisfaction with the faithful, devoted and zealous manner in which the faith-ful, devoted and zealous manner in which the cashier, agents and other officers have dis-charged their respective duties. The whole respectfully submitted-

W. WEIR President.

í£.

Montreal, 15th June, 1887.

GENERAL S	TATEME	NT.		
A88	ets.			
Specie\$		49		
Dominion notes	28,036			
Notes and cheques of	,	••		
other banks	53,656	36		
Due by other banks in	00,000			
Canada	32,217	01		
Due by foreign banks	11.032			
Loans guaranteed by				
stocks	2.393	00		
Loans on demand to	-,	••		
corporations	5,362	16		
···· .		\$	147,934	65
Discount current\$	932.201	<b>42</b>	.,	
Notes due not specially				
secured	32,112	17		
Other debts not spe-				
cially secured	28,815	57		
Overdue debts se-				
cured	14,227	62		
-		\$1	,007,356	78
Real estate	88,993	87		
Bank premises	18,151	00		
Mortgages on proper-				
ties sold by the				
bank	11,545	15		
Other mortgages	7,297	06		
Other assets, including				
stock held by the				
bank	289,742	26		
		\$	415,729	34
			571 000	
T / - 1		- Q I	1,571,020	11

	Liabilities
	• • •

Subscribed capital,		
\$500,000; paid up. \$477,530.00		
Reserve fund 20,000 00		
Profit and loss 2,463 71		
\$	499,993	
Notes in circulation	388,660	00
Federal Government		
deposits payable on		
demand 28,276 32		
Federal Government		
deposits to guaran-		
tee contracts 3,141 00		
\$'	31,417	32
Other deposits payable on de-		
mand	130,592	
Other deposits bearing interest	499,514	
Other liabilities	4,129	
Dividend payable 1st June, 1887\$	16,713	55
\$1 \$1	,571,020	77

U. GARAND, Cashier.

Montreal, 31st May, 1887.

In moving the adoption of the report, the president remarked that the year's business had been remarkably free from losses, the directors having aimed rather at securing safe directors having aimed rather at securing safe business than apparently large profits. The earning power of the bank was steadily in-creasing, as would be seen by the increase of over 40 per cent. in the amount of deposits not bearing interest. The overdue debts would be largely reduced at an early day by the distribution of the assets of several estates in which the bank had considerable interest. The profits of the year had been somewhat The profits of the year had been somewhat reduced by the action of the board in deciding in view of the unsettled state of the money market some months ago, to hold a larger amount than usual in immediately available securities. The financial cloud having passed away the bank was again able to use its funds to more advantage. The report, having been seconded by Mr. J.

G. Davie, was adopted.

## REPORT.

Balance remaining at credit of profit

and loss on May 31, 1886		72
Net profit for the year ending May 31, 1887	39,745	57
Making a total of	\$42,656	29
Appropriated as follows :—		
Dividend 31 per cent., payable De	-	
cember 1, 1886		55
Dividend 34 per cent., payable June	• ·	
1, 1887	16,713	55
Alterations at head office and		
agencies and other extraordinary	1	
disbursements		02
Carried to contingent account	5.655	46
	0 100	

\$42,656 29

TIMES. MONETARY THE

The following gentlemen were unanimously elected directors for the current year, viz: Messrs. W. Weir, J. G. Davie, W. Strachan, John McDougall and Godfrey Weir. After the usual vote of thanks, the meeting

adjourned. Mr. W. Weir was subsequently re-elected president, and Mr J. G. Davie, vice-president.

#### CENTRAL BANK OF CANADA.

The third annual meeting of the sharehol-ders of the Central Bank of Canada was held at the banking house, Toronto, on Monday, the 20th day of June, 1887.

the 20th day of June, 1887. Among those present were:—D. Blain, H. H. Cook, M. P.; H. P. Dwight, Samuel Trees, S. H. Janes, A. McLean Howard, W. B. Hamilton, K. Chisholm, J. B. Armstrong, (Guelph), D. Mitchell McDonald, Joseph Simp-son, J. D. Henderson, Hugh Blain, J. B. Bickell, Thos. Carr, W. Spry, James Bran-don, R. S. Cassels, A. Boultbee, C. S. Gzowski, jr. A. Laurie, Frank E. McDonald, A. G. Lightbourne, W. Weaver, A. Muldoon and A. A. Allen.

A. Allen. On motion David Blain, Esq. was called to the chair and Mr. Allen, the cashier, was re-

the chair and Mr. Allen, the cashier, was re-quested to act as secretary. Mr. H. P. Dwight moved, seconded by Mr. A. McLean Howard, that Messrs. R. S. Cas-sels and C. S. Gzowski, jr., be appointed to act as scrutineers. Carried. The president then called upon the cashier to read the record which we give below :--

to read the report, which we give below :-

#### REPORT.

The directors beg to present to the share-holders the third annual report, accompanied by the usual statement of the assets and lia-bilities of the bank at the close of the financial year :-

\$51,667 06

Appropriated as follows :-

- Dividend 3 per cent. paid 1st December, 1886....\$12,606 70
- Dividend 3 per cent. pay-able 1st June, 1887.... 14,943 40
- -\$27,550 10 \$24,116 96

Carried to Reserve Fund.. \$20,000 00 Ten per cent. written off office furniture account 1.870 00

21,870 00

Balance of profit and loss carried

forward ..... .. \$2.246 96 The balance sheet and profit and loss account now submitted as compared with a year ago exhibit satisfactory evidence of the pro-gress and development of the bank, and the directors feel that they may congratulate the shareholders on the results of little more than three years' working

The average paid up capital for the past year was \$450,000. Since last annual meet-ing the balance \$143,070 remaining due upon the subscribed shares has been paidin, and the capital stock of the bank now stands at \$500,-000 fully paid

Capital stock of the balls how seen estab-During the year branches have been estab-lished in Port Perry, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and at 798 Queen street east, Toronto, and so

and at 798 Queen street east, Toronto, and so far your directors have reason to be satisfied with the business done at these points. The branches have been carefully inspected, and the books, securities and other affairs of the head office have been carefully examined and verified by a committee of the board. The directors record with satisfaction the efficient manner in which the members of the efficient manner in which the members of the staff have performed their respective duties. All of which is respectfully submitted,

#### D. BLAIN, President.

### GENERAL STATEMENT, 31ST MAY, 1887.

Liab	ilities.	· · · ·
Capital stock paid up Reserve fund\$ Balance of profits	45,000 00	500 <b>,000 00</b>
carried forward Dividends unclaimed	2,246 96 54 75	

			-
Dividend No. 6 pay- able 1st June Reserved for interest	14,943 40		/ 8
on deposit receipts	4,078 00	66,323 11	1
Notes in circulation	\$ 409,440 00	566,329 11	
Deposits not bearing interest	444,749 96		1
Deposits bearing in- terest Balance due to other	1,562,067 45		1
banks in Canada	4.928 33	421,185 74	
		2,987,508 85	
	Assets.		
Specie Dominion Govern-	63,675 49		
ment demand notes Notes and cheques of	138,880 00		
other banks Balances due from	109,973 97		ĺ
other banks in Canada Balances due from	84,789 18		
Foreign agents in United States Balance due from	21,677 27		
agents in Great Britain Dominion Govern	10,821 32		
ment debentures and stock Municipal deben	28,675 00		
tures	25,915 41	484,407 64	
Bills discounted and ourrent (including advances on call	l Ö		
Overdue debts se cured Overdue debts no	- . 34,426 12		
specially secure (considered good Office furniture and	l) 8,074 68 d		
safes at head offic and branches	e	2,503,101 21	
		_,	

Anderson's farm buildings, loss \$1,400; insur-ance \$800 in Puslinch Mutaal. 31st. Water Bros., loss \$1.200, insured \$1,000 in Economi-cal Mutual. F. Nunan losse \$300, covered in Waterloo. Stearns, on buildings \$1,200, in-surance partial; other losses \$600, covered. —Oshawa, 31st. P. Gilgan's boot and shoe store burned, covered by insurance.— Orangeville, June 3rd. Clarry & Robinson's woollen mills burned, loss on machinery heavy, insured for \$7,000; on building \$5,000, not insured.—Galt, 11th. D. Spier's Felt Works took fire in picker room and a heavy loss resulted; on stock \$2,000, covered in Waterloo and G. & L.; on stone building \$1,200, covered in Royal Canadian.— Windsor, 12th. Goods in window of Straith & McDonald's dry-goods store took fire from a gas jet; loss on laces, silks and velvets \$1,600; fully insured.—Ottawa, 11th. McClymont & Co's new woollen factory injured by fire to the extent of about \$1,000.—Markham 18th. Barn of Mr. Jonathan Gould, deputy-reeve, burned on Stinday; span of horses, fifteen hogs, one thousand bushels of grain and various farming implements consumed. OTHER PROVINCES.—Bloomfield, N. B., 12th.

Various farming implements consumed. OTHER PROVINCES.—Bloomfield, N. B., 12th. G. & J. Davis' store, dwelling and store-house Burnet loses some furniture, ——Winnipeg, Man., 13th. Wishart & Bishop, furniture, burnt out; loss \$8,000, insurance about \$1,000.

-The Supervisor of Timber Cullers at Quebec has issued his statement of timber, staves, &c., (there are no "masts and spars" of late) culled to 15th June. There would ap-pear to be no staves, either this year and the falling off in pine and oak is marked :

Torring on the Line of			
	1885.	1886.	1887.
Waney White Pine	193,184	423,483	215,011
White Pine	450,088	319,839	118,872
Red Pine	12,852	10,446	67,884
Oak	563,694	299,646	291,253
Elm	80,295	120,208	139,946
Ash	36,998	12,114	20,678
Butternut	70		
Tamarac	36	48	•••••
Birch and Maple	251,730	152,813	79,529
Std. Staves	39.0.3.28	3.8.3.20	
W. I. Staves	64.2.1.17	8.1.2.16	
Brl. Staves		•••••	•••••

\$2,987,508 85 A. A. ALLEN

Cashier.

Cashier. The chairman moved, seconded by Mr. Samuel Trees, that the report just read be adopted. Carried. Moved by Mr. H. H. Cook, seconded by Mr. J. B. Armstrong, that the thanks of this mest-ing be given to the president and directors for their attention to the interests of the bank during the year. Carried. Moved by Mr. S. H. Janes, seconded by Mr. J. P. Henderson, that the thanks of the meeting be given to the cashier and other officers of the bank for their services during the past year. Carried. On motion, by-law No. 7 was passed fixing the sum to be appropriated annually by the

the sum to be appropriated annually by the directors as a remuneration for their services. Mr. James Brandon then moved, seconded

by Mr. Thomas Carr, that the ballot now open for the election of directors for the ensuing year, and that it be kept open until two o'clock, unless five minutes elapse without a vote being cast, when the sorutineers may declare the ballot closed. Carried.

ballot closed. Carried. The scrutineers reported to the meeting the following gentlemen unanimously elected di-rectors for the ensuing year:--D. Blain, Samuel Trees, H. P. Dwight, A. McLean Howard, G. Blackett Robinson, K. Chisholm and D. Mitchell McDonald. At a meeting of the board held subsequently D. Blain, Esq., was elected president and Samuel Trees, Esq., vice-president.

A. A. ALLEN, Cashier.

#### FIRE RECORD.

ONTABIO.—Fort Erie, May 26th. Decew's grist mill burned, loss \$4,000.—Guelph, 26th. C. Larney's book store burned, loss \$1,400; insurance \$1,000 in B. A. W. G. Walter's dry-goods shop damaged, \$600; covered in L. & L. and C. U. Oddfellows' Hall, covered in C. U.—Brantford, 26th. U. S. Thomas' residence burned, loss \$1,500; insured in London Mutual \$950.—Guelph, 26th. J.

happy as when they are making money to be subsequently lost in Western speculations.— Boston Traveller.

The business men of Boston are never

### Commercial.

#### MONTREAL MARKETS.

#### MONTBEAL, 22nd June, 1887.

ASHES.— Receipts are not liberal and the da-mand is up to the supply, so that stocks in store remain light, and are still only about 400 brls. The market is a little stronger than a week ago, first pots quoting at \$4.75 to \$4.85, seconds are scarce, a lot of 13 brls. that came in a few days ago sold at \$4.20. Last sale of pearls, 5 brls., was at \$5.70; we quote \$5.50 to \$5.70. BOOTS. SHOPS AND LEADER OF -Receipts are not liberal and the de-Asnes.-

SHOES AND LEATHEB.-Orders for BOOTS. fall shoes are coming in very well; some houses say their travellers' orders are larger houses say their travellers' orders are larger than they ever were at this season, but we must remember there is less competition than a year ago. Some large purchases of leather were made lately, but the bulk of leather for the fall cut is yet to be bought. Stocks of the cheaper lines are full, but good upper leather is only in moderate supply. English prices rule low but splits and buff are still being shipped in fair quantity.

shipped in fair quantity. Dry Goops.—June is alwaye a dull month for the wholesale trade in this line, and the for the wholesale trade in this line, and the present is no exception to the general rule. Importing buyers are all back, and samples of the goods bought by them are to hand, and being got in order for the fall campaign. Some travellers are already out, and Dominion Day will see them all "on the warpath." There is nothing novel in prices; domestic cottons and woolens are steady, with mills all well employed. Payments are, as a whole, very fair, country collections are hardly so good as earlier in the month, but city payments are earlier in the month, but city payments are

first class. DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,—A good able busi-ness is doing in drugs, heavy chemicals are

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

		C▲P	ITAL.	•				LI	ABIL	TIES.		
NAME OF BANK.  ONTARIO.	Capital author- ised.	Capital sub- scribed.	Capital paid up.	Beserve Fund.	Notes in circula- tion.	Dominion Governm't deposits payable on demand.	Dominion Governm't deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	for Dom. Govern't contracts	payable on	after no-	Other deposits payable on demand.	Other deposits pay able after notice or on a fixed day.
Bank of Toronto Oan. Bank of Commerce Dominion Bank Standard Bank Standard Bank Imperial Bank of Canada. Central Bank of Canada Traders Bank of Canada	\$2,000,000 6,000,000 1,500,000 9,000,000 1,850,000 1,850,000 1,500,000 1,000,000	6,000,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,000,000 1,250,000 1,500,000 530,000 500,000	1,500,000 500,000 496,395	1,600,000 1,070,000 525,000 300,000 150,000 550,000 45,000 10,000	985,611 2,251,008 1,103,318 1,009,774 531,081 672,335 1,052,133 409,440 404,715	•••••		79,543 	32,950 19,471 8,904 10,456	96,579 50,000 50,000	3,114,797 4,066,182 1,949,299 1,821,497 1,297,504 1,619,065 2,717,114 966,978 350,055	1,636,704 5,825,797 3,691,426 2,715,499 1,597,746 2,095,368 1,739,210 1,135,138 579,067
Bank of Hamilton Bank of Ottawa Western Bank of Canada Bank of London in Canada QUEBEC. Bank of Montreal	$1,000,000 \\ 1,000,000 \\ 1,000,000 \\ 1,000,000 \\ 1,000,000 \\ 19,000,000 \\ 4,866,666$	1,000,000 500,000 1,000,000		340,000 960,000 35,000 50,000 6,000,000	849,209 672,429 284,525 203,925 4,915,199	19,088 17,550 9,816 2,016,835	•••••	4,000 78,335			1,534,562 579,372 136,969 252,172 9,473,133	656,936 1,299,526 439,889 596,24 6,313,613
Bank of B. N. A. Banque du Peuple Banque Jacques-Cartier Banque Ville-Marie La Banque d'Hochelags Molsons Bank Merchants Bank	1,200,000 500,000 500,000 1,000,000 9,000,000 6,000,000	1,200,000 500,000 500,000 710,100 2,000,000 5,799,200	4,866,666 1,200,000 500,000 477,530 710,100 2,000,000 5,799,200	1,101,680240,000140,000 $20,000100,000800,0001,700,000$	1,007,096 790,539 325,563 368,660 574,968 1,540,417 2,888,754	5,251 15,177 87,184 28,276 30,442 35,137 196,908		3,141 27,100 8,283	7,396 7,517 9,270	90,000	1,456,164 982,711 562 906 130,593 503,275 3,086,632 3,384,630	3,884,424 1,383,679 463,106 499,514 478,662 3,076,055 4,673,754
Banque Nationale Quebec Bank Union Bank Banque de St. Jean Banque de St. Hyacinthe. Eastern Townships Bank.	2,000,000 8,000,000 1,200,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,500,000		2,000,000 2,500,000 1,900,000 226,695 263,670 1,456,136	Nil 825,000 Nil. 10,000 Nil. 425,000	517,981 680,359 695,546 49,730 151,845 747,520	2 149 24,527 20 995 	100,000	71,313 22,202	20,470 134,945	31,000	1,091,472 3,599,073 633,660 2,471 22,589 351,832	562,939 724,628 865,967 25,666 418,994 1,609,201
NOVA SCOTIA. Bank of Nova Scotia Mercinants Bk. of Halifax People's Bank of Halifax Union Bank do do Halifax Banking Co Bank of Yarmouth Exchange Bk. Yarmouth. Pictou Bank	$1,250,000\\1,600,000\\800,000\\500,000\\1,000,000\\300,000\\280,000\\500,000\\500,000$	$1,114,300\\1,000,000\\600,000\\500,000\\500,000\\300,000\\280,000\\500,000\\500,000$	1,114,800 1,00,000 600,000 500,000 500,000 300,000 245,910 200,000	360,000 120,000 40,000 70,000 30,000 30,000 80,000 Nil.	1,092,930 795,200 135,615 129,115 429,935 78,484 33,148 49,571	953,963 174,194 8,937 10,158 55,645 95,013		1,565			661,820 539,157 150,818 126,072 296,751 68,053 19,040 1,146	2,259,091 1,138,330 317,430 340,069 928,707 261,775 39,496 16,328
Commercial Bk. Windsor. NEW BRUNSWICK. Bank of New Brunswick Maritime Bk. of D. of Can	500,000 500,000	500,000 500,000	260,000 · 500,000	65,000 350,000	60,328 472,132	29,053 77,810		228				143,513 502,710
St. Stephens Bank MANITOBA. Com.Bk. of Man., Winnipeg BRITISH COLUMBIA.	900,000 1,000,000	200,000 500,100	200,000 270,070	25,000 20,000	230,017 235,740	18,709		•••••			80,389 321,576	35,000 88,574
Bank of British Columbia Grand total	9,783,333	2,433,333 63,938,159	1,825,000	418,666 18,610,296	749,859	517,361 3,890,018	100,000	<u> </u>	10,459	33,736 615,024	994,141 49.520.634	216,929 55,476,021

ASSETS.

BANK.  ONTABIO.	Specie.	Domin'n Notes.	Notes of and Cheques on other Banks	Balances due from other Barks in Canada.	Balances due from agencies of the Bank or from other banks or agencies in foreign countries.	Balances due from agencies of the Bank or from banks or agencies in the United Kingdom.	Domin'n Govern- ment deben- tures or stock.	Public securi- ties other than Cana- dian.	Loans to the Do- minion Government	28	Loans secured by Mu- nicipal, Cana- dian or foreign bonds.	Loans on current account to Mu- nicipal- ities.	Loans de., to Corpo- rations.	Loans to or depos- its in other banks secured	Loans or deposits in other banks unse- oured.
Bank of Toronto C. Bk of Commerce Dominion Bank Ontario Bank	\$184,855 442,211 159.276 203,715 100,750	381,675 572,923 341,877 400,350 174,878	195,123 617,*66 269,216 307,720 125,850	106,786 99,598 125,504 90,51 <b>9</b> 28 384	610,633 81,275	100,363	153,000 153,935 113,132 198,666	636,574 392,799 321,036			802,125 1,304,216 1,331,305 172,658	253,055 342,988 88,816 55,402	159,670 613,628 333,091 112, <b>2</b> 39	70,000	
Standard Bank Federal Bank Imperial Bank Can Central Bk. of Can. Traders Bk. of Can.	100,730 81,120 235,477 63,675 41,268	119,578 389.620 492,819 138,890 119,168	261,288 167,717 109,973	26 364 77,442 187,728 82,246 27,278	30,578	10,891	356,458 98,675 105,636	233,805 139,477	······	42,353 6,238	503,582 74,351 751,318 46,005 23,866	70,030 275,415 2,568			2,542
Bank of Hamiiton. Bank of Ottawa Western Bk. Can Bk.of London, Can.	106,899 102,664 17,729 40,208	115,010 92,513 25,557 55,751	96,486	68,379 134,004 109,585 9,551	31,998 79,842 10,774	55,838 79,547	122,972 25,884	180,321			310,557 189,289 110,764	238 8,100 18,286	265,645 552,857		120,846
QUEBEC. Bank of Montreal Bank of B. N. A Bank du Peuple Bk JacquesCartier	1,945,019 317,200 23,318 31,553	9,778,754 422.465 142,461 86 894		146,246 35,891 85,342 46,835	8,248,133 891,521 18,889 7,936	1,904,984 133 19,754		501,000		606,658 144,981	1,396,822 1.547,630 139,893 200,000	{			
Bank Ville-Marie Bk de Hochelaga Molsons Bank Merchants Bank	15,237 46,439 422,897 258,426	28,096 47,856 593,106 606,206	53,656 89,987 323,540 475,627	32,217 28,903 72,372 71,224	11,032 49,492 84,763 641,914	103,859	1,658,335		1,406 29,321	73,448	9,393 302,504 103,490 1,298 035	5,362 8,291	9 <b>39,3</b> 50 2,007,328		5,000
Bank Nationale Quebec Bank Union Bk of L. C Bank de St. Jean B. de St. Hyacinthe	107,730 66,699 15,076 2,460 12,050	198,242 121,504 4,173	114,129 114,779 7,351	73,616 53,599 21,494	51,128 31,384 5,254		148,433 190,000		9,809		590,745 590,745 96,962		539,898	40,000	
Eastern Tp. Bank. NOVA SCOTIA. Bk. of Nova Scotia	115,282		39,666	248,948	290,636			604.387	••••••	159.937	34,969		290,906	,	73,084
Merchants Bk. Hal. People's Bk of Hal. Union Bk of Hal'z. Halifax Bank'g Co. Bank of Yarmouth	84,704 29,260 21,403 18,549	265,258 45,568 98,309 45,907	74,521 90 689 90,032 62,975	5,649	148,369         23,393         11,450           11,450         18,059         18,059	15,191 28,145 70,066	1,000	162,850 291,400	9,134 620 778	90,964 190,058 107,343 6,961	7,046	19,529 3,500	917,754 186,490 57,812		
Exchange Bk Yar. Pictou Bank Com. Bk. Windsor.	3,713 Nil. 11,892	4,960 Nil.	3,98	16,46	16,860	175	{	15,000	1,149			11,017	81,893		
N. BRUNSWICK. Bk of N. Brunswick Maritime Bk of Can St. Stephen's Bank									18,844		215,970	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	50,063	66,180	
MANITOBA. Com. Bk. of Man B. COLUMBIA. Bk. of B. Columbia.	7,863 245,483				1		1		237,686		. 101,31 80,91		62,582 141.796		
Grand Total		·		2,798 85	14,565,97	1,851,85	5 3,152,32				I	7 2,059,807			

#### Returns furnished by the Banks to the AUDITOB OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

				LIAB	LITIE	cs.					
nade by	Loans from ( deposits mad by other ban in Canada unsecured.	le other	ie to r banks in nada.	Due to agen cies of ban or to other banks or agencies in foreign countries	k cies o r or c bar n agen the	of bank other iks or	Liabilitien not include under fore going head	ed e-	Tot liabili	al ties.	Directore liabilities
	92,07	5	3,519	4,50	7		120,1	76	5,95	4,819	109,69
	11.21	1	54.037			449,608			12,91	8,537	540,15
			3,789			271,131			7,32	9,311	406,20
			54,481			157,928			5,78	R,290 2,858	190 78 29,33
		••••	4,097 55,991		}	137,708 82,092	(			3,181	155,10
		••••	2,532		••••	244,373				2,403	252,15
			4,928						2,42	11,185	63,91
			3,162		••••1	47,487	}		1,9	35,538	47,93
			18,161			185 00.1				32,558 58,210	119,80
			1.110			155,001	1.8	ä4		64,308	27.41
			2,022			59,385				27,564	141,09
			-		1	-	1	1	00.0	07 870	763.00
********	512,9	90	127,303	17,6	10	•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		23,0	07,670 89,334	13,00
		••••	22,439 9,199	13,9		83,905	6,8	921		02,034	273.3
			27,212	9	09		1	832	1,5	83,013	106,11
							. 20,6	842		71 027	104,2
		••••	947	)		1,392 198,197	7,9	918	50	<b>94,949</b> 63,952	122,25
			88,599 35,340	6,0	0%	479,100	207,	729	19,9	47 729	1.520.6
		1	78,515	9	67	12,124	10,		2,2	89,703	195,0
			17.068			78,907	J		5,9	16,348	692,7
•••••••	L 200	<u>^ </u>				36,236	(	92		90,460 77,960	197,1
•••••••••••••••••		•••••	95	•		••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	•1	74	5	94,491	70,0
			90 29,807	41,5		•••••		874		45,578	\$10,6
	1							1			1
	. 10.0	00	6,918	8/	580	73,176	. 177.	963	4,4	87,280	198,4
			76,045	1,1	780	94,881	8,	946	2,7	51,993	966,0
			4,762	1				99		317,663	55,1 303,8
		·····	5,696	2,1	153	30,065 99,396		795 603		556 191 303,721	12,5
••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		•••••	2,700 3,463			<b>9</b> 9,090				129,791	105,2
							. 1,	858		98,539	Nil.
•••••			5,578			486		174		74,364 286,053	21.9 123.6
			12,105	i		900	, 1,	,068	1 1	200,000	1.00,0
	1			ļ							100.0
			39,946	\$		•••••••••		•••••	L,	720,661	180,7
			2,442	7.	960			• • • • • • • • • •		374,519	
						27	•		Į	657,141	9,1
		•••••	516	•		20			1	-	1
•••••		••••	2,92	5 17	,024	••••	9	,662	2,	542,935	Nil.
	1,140	232	804,70	6 192	,149	2,722,66	8 604	<b>1,485</b>	146,	,058 <b>,830</b>	8,035,9
				AS	SET	8.		=			
Other current loans, discount/ and advance to the public.	specially	Other over- due debts not speci- ally secur'd.	Overdue debts secured	than	Mort- gage on Beal Estate sold by the Bank.	Bank Pre- mises	Other Assets not includ'd before.		otal mets.	Avera amound of specific held during the mont	nt of Domi ion ion Note g held durin
8 017 A		•		_{		1		1 -	800.045	1	480
6,817,60 14,285,80		•••••••	3,84	7 9,293	8,87			8	390,248	184	450 531
5,890,8	82 90,549		50.99	4 60,472	104,86		54 9,785	5 9	,997,323	156	,000 300
5,690,6	08 58,943		05 40	2 120,515		1c9,0	07   72,707	11 8	010.288	909	700 346
3,352,8	12/ 12/494		9 677	7 20,000	50	w  <b>90,</b> 0	00  21,811	5	101,097	103	450 170 545 276
4,725,6	46 85 600		6079	0 87,682 3 61,955	16,19 35,77	7 122,9 0 145,2		1 D	,171,521 ,141,849	990	545 976 975 397
2,425,6	12	8.074	34.49	5 61,905 6	50,77		16.83	5 9	,987,506	3 64	108 108
1,490 1	14 9 846			1		6,5	18 13,350	) í	,910 659	40	.434 69
8,019 5 2,749,7	00 6,733	••••••	21,86	3				4	1.507,684	10/	7,250 114 2,068 91
2,799,7 968,8		••••••	5,37	0 22,019 0	3,17			1	180,684	10	2,068 91 3,881 24
1,007,3		13,84	5 9,40	6					,415,000		,656 55
16,036,2	155.049		. 80,91	6 28,372	99,95	600,0	00 1.670.943	49	,146,700	1.99	5,260 2,876
7.037.9	36 140,906		51,86	5 265		[ 200,0	00	112	,067,99 ,937,53	81	5,507 519
4,027,7	95 19,630	1	. 32,54	4 187,452	7,86	33 54,4	44 7.132	8 4	,937,53	8 90	1,956 127
1,955,7 939,9		00.01	95,55	54 37,780	41,00	81,4	s1 007 090	5 .2	2,996,98		1,198  66
1,762,7		28,81	5 14,92	27 88,995			15 069	પ્રા પ	1,571,02 1,473,30		3,841 18 3,732 50
7,864,	576 57.40		108,31	16 44.929	12:		100 46,74	3 1	1,002,18	i 41	7,465 580
11,589,	237 97,471	11,99	2 114,0	138,619	49.6	57 439.6	558 87,91	7] 19	9,990,064	Y] \$465	6,000) 614
3,137, 5,494,	196 10 10	s	146 74	25 190,116	3 24,5	98,0		1	1,894,473 2 977 RK		0,000 90 5,187 187
3,102,	UIU 29.55	) 	1 100		8 29,8 3 15,1			i) i	3,277,35 3,960,29	7 1	6,990 111
216,		1,80	1 28,3	75 2,450	1.7	100	6,96	5	321,53	4) !	1,460 4
	035 10.25		28,2	95 24 92	1 2,4	99 10,9	79 11,75	8(	901,68 1 786.52		8,231 39 8,802 91
3,382,	869 18.46		90.4	74 95 404	8 89.1	31 100.0	000 6.71				

1.343.775

2,509 383 2,500,848 935,191 658,295 1,922,848 506,074 248,246

948,24 135,93 401,59

1,748,611

490,194

661,650

1,955,370

137,755,631

9,473,300 11,082,181 19,990,067 4,834,473 8,977,354 8,960,297 321,534 901,681 4,786,521 48,732 417,465 969,000 110,000 65,187 16,960 9,460 19,231 113,802 22,483 44,929 138,619 130,116 50,828 36,648 2,450 24 921 25,408 84,490 19,:32 49,637 24,530 29,802 15,112 190,000 439,658 98,009 156,753 100,000 108,316 114,096 146,725 129,971 19,940 28,375 190,000 190,000 187,607 111 180 4 000 32,602 91,402 29,550 26 383 1,801 8,985 11,755 6,718 1,700 9,499 10,254 2,499 89,131 10,979 18,464 22,474 ..... 6,019,964 3,909,655 1,986 207 1,904,731 9,993,939 787,269 877,157 977,017 151,598 110 471 36,615 18,709 18,650 93,632 3,671 Nil 11,557 116,429 908,174 50,432 37,905 58,784 94,096 4,647 Nill. 18,943 9,566 7,116 11,602 16,179 86,471 69,000 85,900 48,000 1,943 19,329 994 19,000 38,780 24.54 82.228 4,708 7,900 47,534 29,550 1,080 6,650 2.657 200,000 1,200 .... 3,048 1,514 178 18,927 8,000 8.275 6.083 1.01 22,881 11,000 70,091 ..... 14,111 2,439 1,663 1,600 977,017 618,08 32,818 16,151 11.915 10.590 119,977 **30,00**0 8.075 9,656,556 119,847 6.571 10.962 1,720 11.958 88:500 12,000 609,404 2.50 7,926 •••• 4,319 43,675 960,700 6,844 2.654 15.167 911.307 11,504 90,871 2.893.87 994,877 12.600

M. COUBTNEY, Deputy Minister of Fit

228,418,600

5,983,890

9,590,896

8,645,165 3,844,519

828,448

1,912,514

82,343 1,669,800

rather quiet. Opium is advanced, and the duty having been advanced from 20%, to \$1.00 duty having been advanced from 20%, to \$1.00 per lb., we now quote \$5.00 to 5.50; the in-crease of duty is equal to 40 to 500. a pound. Quinine in England is firm, but American is demoralized; bleaching powder easier; citric acid is firmer, carbolic acid rather weaker.

demoralized; bleaching powder easiler; citric acid is firmer, carbolic acid rather weaker.
We quote jobbing prices as follows:—
Sal Soda 90 to \$1.00; Bi-Carb Soda \$2.60 to \$0.00; Soda Ash, per 100 lbs., \$1.65 to \$1.75; Bichromate of Potash, per 100 lbs., \$8 to \$10.00; Borax, refined, 10c; Cream Tartar crystals, 32 to 33c.; do. ground, 35 to 36c.; Tartaric Acid crystal 55 to 60c.; do. powder, 60 to 65c.; Citric Acid, 80 to 85c.; Caustic Soda, white, \$2.40 to \$2.60; Sugar of Lead, 9 to 11c.; Bleaching Powder, \$2.50, to \$2.60; Alum, \$1.60 to \$1.65; Copperas, per 100 lbs., \$1.60 to \$1.65; Copperas, per 100 lbs., \$1.60 to \$1.65; Sugar of Lead, 9 to 11c.; Bleaching Powder, \$2.50, to \$2.60; Sugar of Lead, 9 to 11c.; Bleaching Powder, \$2.50, to \$2.60; Sugar of Lead, 9 to 11c.; Bleaching Powder, \$2.50, to \$2.60; Sugar of Lead, 9 to 11c.; Bleaching Powder, \$2.50, to \$2.60; Alum, \$1.60 to \$1.65; Copperas, per 100 lbs., \$1.00; Flowers Sulphur, per 100 lbs., \$2.60 to \$3; Roll Sulphur, \$2.00 to \$2.25; Sulphate of Copper, \$4.50 to \$5.00; Epsom Salts, \$1.25 to \$1.40; Saltpetre \$9.00 to \$9.40; American Quinine, 60 to 65c.; Gurman Quinine, 75 to 80c.; Howard's Quinine, 80 to 85c.; Opium, \$5.00 to \$5.50; Morphia, \$2.30 to \$2.50; Gum Arabic sorts, 70 to 90c.; White, \$1 to \$1.25; Carbolic Acid, 45 to 60c.; Iodide Potassium, \$4.50 to \$3.50; Orange, \$3.50 to \$6.00; Iodoform \$6.50 to \$7 00. Prices for essential oils are : 0il lemon \$2.00 to \$2.50; oil pergamot \$3.00 to \$3.50; Orange, \$3.50; oil pergermint, \$4.50 to \$4.75; Glycerine 25 to 26c; Senna, 18 to 30c. English Camphor, 40c. American do. 35c.
FISH.—Business in salt fish is of a very light character, dry cod is in moderata request

FISH.-Business in salt fish is of a very light character, dry cod is in moderate request, but there is none here, and Nova Scotia currers are asking \$3.75 in quantity, old North Shore Salmon is in fair supply at \$15 for No. 1, and \$14 for No. 2, no British Columbia salmon.

HIDES.—Receipts of green hides have been liberal and of improved quality : dealers pay 8c. for No. 1, 7c. for No. 2, and 6c. for No. 3. Hamilton and Toronto hides have sold at 81 to 82c. for No. 1. Calfskins are dull at 8c., sheepskins and lambskins as before

GROCERIES.-Movement fair for the season ; city trade quieter, but country orders coming city trade quieter, but country orders coming in very fairly, and payments satisfactory. Sugars are firmer, yellows one-eighth better; for granulated, one refinery asks 6%c. the other 6½c., yellows range from 5 to 5½c. Receipts of new molasses very moderate, 29c. asked in hundred brl. lots, small parcels would cost 30 31c., a good many syrups are moving, but the supplies at factory are very light, and prices rule firm. Teas are not in very brisk demand, and prices are not changed. Goods by the and prices are not changed. Goods by the first direct steamer of the new C. P. R. line to Vancouver are now due here, and will shortly be on the market; green teas seem to be going almost out of consumption. Dried fruits, though not much sought for, are very firm in price; Sultana raisins have advanced largely in price and enquiries have been made for stock here for foreign markets, they would now cost laid down here 6<sup>2</sup>/<sub>5</sub>c.; Valencia raisins now cost laid down here 6fc.; Valencia raisins have been shipped from here to both London and Bristol, and are steady at 5½ to 6c. for ordinary; there is only one holder of currants here, and he asks 5½c. in quantity; prunes as before. Rice is unchanged at former prices; tobaccos steady at unchanged figures, in spite of increased competition; tapicoa slightly easier at 6½c.; sago as before. A syndicate has been working a corner in nutmegs, causing a regular boom in prices, which are fully 6 to 8c. a pound higher; other spices as before. Canned goods are getting low in stock; for tomatoes all the way from \$1.42½ to \$1.57½ has been asked in a wholesale way; salmon is very scarce indeed, and new supplies of lobsters are not yet to hand. not yet to hand.

METALS AND HARDWARE.-The trade doing in iron and metals at the moment is of a very moderate character indeed, in hardware business is rather better. Prices do not show any noteworthy changes; Glasgow warrants cabled 42/3d., showing some gain in strength, but local prices for pig iron are about as before, or rather easier as the trade gets more settled. Bar iron is sold at \$2.00 to \$2.10, and Canada plates remain very firm at \$2.50.

We quote :--Summerlee and Langloan, \$20 to \$20.50; Gartsherrie, \$19.50 to \$20.00; Coltness, \$21.00; Shotts, \$19.50 to \$20.00; Eglinton and Dalmellington, \$18.50; Calder, \$20.00; Carnbroe, \$19.50; Hematite, \$23.00 to \$25.00; Siemens, No. 1, \$20.00; Bar Iron, \$2.00 to \$2.10; Best refined \$2.30 to \$2.40; Siemens, \$2.00 to \$2.15; Canada Plates-

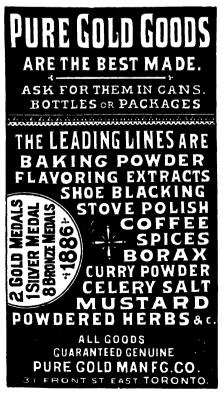
Blaina, \$2.50; Tin Plates, Bradley Char-coal, \$5.60 to \$5.75; Charcoal I. C., \$3.90 to \$4.40; do. I. X., \$4.90 to \$5.40; Coke I. C., \$3.60 to \$3.75; Galvanized sheets, No. 28, 50. **\$3.60** to \$3.75; Galvanized sheets, No. 28, 50. to 7c., according to brand; Tinned sheets, ooke, No. 24, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; No. 26, 7c., the usual extra for large sizes. Hoops and bands, per 100 lbs., \$2.75; Staffordshire boiler plate, \$2.50; Common Sheet Iron, \$2.50; Steel Boiler Plate, \$2.50; to \$2.75; heads, \$4.00; Russian Sheet Iron, 10 to 11c. Lead, per 100 lbs.—Pig, \$3.75 to \$4; Sheet, \$4.25 to \$4.50; Shot, \$6.00 to \$6.50; best cast steel,11 to 12c.; Spring,\$3.25 to \$3.50; Tire, \$2.75 to \$3.00; Sleigh shoe, \$2.50 to \$2.75; Round Machinery Steel, \$3.00 to 3.25; In-got tin 24 $\frac{1}{2}$  to \$5c.; Bar Tin, 27 to 28c.; Ingot Copper, 11 to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; Sheet Zinc, \$4.25 to \$5.00; Spelter, \$4.00 to \$4.25; Bright Iron Wire, Nos. 0 to 8, \$2.25 per 100 lbs., Annealed do. \$2.30. \$2.30.

OILS, PAINTS AND GLASS.—Linseed oil has been subjected to an increased duty of 30%, to protect factories at Baden and Winnipeg, and prices are consequently higher; we quote 65c. for raw, and 68 for boiled in small lots. Turpentine is easier at 5c. by the single brl.; olive oil \$1.00 to \$1.05 for pure; castor oil 84c. per pond. Fish oils remain almost dead so per pound. Fish oils remain almost ucau, so little is doing in them, and prices are virtually without change. Leads are steady, and colors and glass are not altered in price. We er pound. Fish oils remain almost dead, quote

quote :— Leads (chemically pure and first-clase brands only) 6.00; No. 1, 5.25; No. 2, 4.50; No. 3, 4.25. Dry white lead,  $5\frac{1}{2}c$ ; red do. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $4\frac{1}{2}c$ ; London washed whiting, 55 to 60c. Paris white, 1.00 to 1.15; Cook-son's Venetian Red, 1.75; other brands Vene-tian Red, 1.50 to 1.60; Yellow ochre, 1.50; Spruce ochre, 2.00 to 3.00. Glass, 1.45 per 50 feet for first break; 1.55 for second break. break.

SALT. -Freights have been kept up, owing to large quantities of iron coming in to get the benefit of the old duties, so that receipts of salt have been light, and supplies are in rather narrow compass just now. We quote elevens 43 to 45c.; twelves 41 to 43c.; factory-filled

C. RICHARDSON & CO. Pickles, Sauces, Jellies, Jams **Celebrated Bull's Head Brand Canned** Goods. Special Prices in Canned Tomatoes. Evaporated Apples and Maple Syrup. 200 QUEEN STREET EAST, TORONTO.



\$1.20 to \$1.25; Higgins \$2.40; Rice's pure dairy \$2.00 ; Turk's Island 30c. a bushel.

-There is a moderate amount WOOL. business doing in Cape at 15 to 18c., and in Australian at 16 to 18c., but domestic pulled wools are hardly to be had at all, and fleece is scarce at 22 to 24c.

#### TORONTO MARKETS.

TOBONTO, June 23rd, 1887.

BOOTS AND SHORS .- The initial fall trip of ravelling salesmen has resulted fairly well. The few orders for fall goods have been supplemented by sorting up packages, so that manufacturers express themselves as satisfied, and find ample employment for a full comple-ment of hands. Complaints as to backwardness in payments are numerous, and no improvement is noticeable as the season advances

DRY GOODS.—The principal activity is in fall goods, strange to say. One would think it was September by the stir in getting sam-ples of winter stock out. Thursday and Fri-day of next week (Friday being Dominion day) will be kept as holidays by the Toronto whole-me because in this line generally, by a groupout sale houses in this line generally, by agreement of the dry goods section of the Board of Trade. of the dry goods section of the DORT OF ATAUX. One house, Messra, Caldcoott, Burton & Co., announces that it will keep holiday on the Saturday also. Buyers in the country who contemplate visiting this market next week will take note of the arrangements as above.

FLOUR AND MEAL.-No improvement is to be noted in the condition of this market since last review. Indeed matters are worse if it has review. Indeed matters are worse in it were possible, and dealers say it will be har-vest time ere any change for the better will likely come. Prices of flour are nominally unchanged. Granulated oatmeal still sells at \$3.90, roller at \$4.20, and rolled oats \$4.40. Commeal as before, and bran about \$11 to \$11.25

-Transactions in wheat during the GRAIN.past week have been almost nil, buyers and sellers being apart in their views. Prices com-pared with those in last issue are 3c. lower all round. Barley is nominally the same as pre-viously reported. There is nothing doing in oats except to the retail trade; 30 to 32c. is the range. Peas are a cent lower and steady at the decline, but limited stocks at this point preclude trading. Other items under this head are unchanged.

GROCERIES.—The firmness in the sugar mar-ket noted last week is maintained and has reket noted last week is maintained and has re-sulted in a slight advance. We now quote granulated 6 15-16c; paris lumps in barrels 7 5-16c; cut loaf in half brls. 7 3-8c; paris lumps in boxes 7 7-16c; extra ground in barrels 7 5-16 c.; ditto, boxes 8 3-16c.; grocers' a 6§c.; con-fectioners' a 6§c.; St. Lawrence a No. 1, 6§c.; Teas are moving fairly well. Currants of a good quality are very hard to obtain. We note the arrival of the first car of British Col-umbia salmon of the spring catch, the price is umbia salmon of the spring catch, the price is



Warehousemen,

45 & 91 Front Street East, TORONTO,



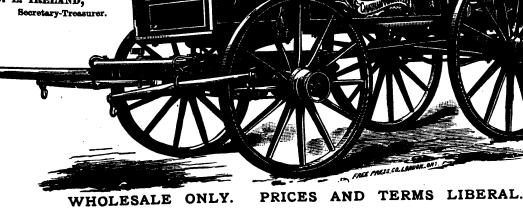
Hamilton, March 29, 1887.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Hamilton.

1542



STOCK MANUFACTURERS OF WAGON AGONS &



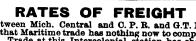
1548

S

Standard Coffees,

Iceland Moss Cocoa,

Chocolates.



**KAILS OF FREIGHT** Between Mich. Central and C. P. R. and G.T. Ry's so that Maritime trade has nothing now to complain of. Trade at this Intercolonial station has shown wonderful impulse under the more favourable freight adjustment since middle of August last Trade continues a full average for season, but prices of flour do not respond to advance asked by manu-facturers. When present stocks here are exhausted higher prices may be obtained. J. A. CHIPMAN & CO., Halifax, N.S.



# DEBENTURES.

Tenders for the Purchase of the Whole or any part (not less than \$1,000) of an Issue of Sixty Thousand Dollars of the City Trust Debentures of the City of London, payable \$20,000 on the 2nd day of May in the years 1890, 1891 and 1892, respectively, with Coupons for Interest at FIVE per centum, payable half-yearly, will be received by the undersigned up to Thursday, June 30th, 1887. Tender to include accrued interest from May 2nd, 1887.

Forms of Tender can be had on application to the Treasurer of the City.

JOHN POPE,

Treasurer City of London. Treasurer's Office, June 14th, 1887.



Are the Purest and Best in the World.



The Imperial Loan and Investment Co. of Canada (Limited.)

### DIVIDEND No. 35.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of seven per cent. per annum has been declared upon the paid up capital of this Company for the current half year, and the same will be payable at the offices of the Company, No. 30 Adelaide street east, on and after Friday, the 8th day of July. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th inst. to 1st July, both days inclusive. By order of the Board, E. H. KERTLAND

E. H. KERTLAND, Manager.

NOTICE. The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, carrying on business as wholesale lum-ber dealers, was this day dissolved by mutual con-sent.

sent. McCOOL, BOYLE & WILSON. Witness, J. S. FULLEBTON. Toronto, 31st May, 1887. Inreference to the above announcement, we beg leave to say that we have entered into a co-partner-ahip, under the style of McCraney & McCool, as wholesale lumber dealers, and that we intend to continue the business of the late firm in the same office as heretofore, having purchased the stock, taken over all existing contracts, and assumed all their liabilities. All debts owing to the late firm are to be paid to us, our receipt for same being alone valid. Our facilities for business being unercelled, com-bined with our long experience in the trade in all its branches, our specialty being Long Bill Stuff, we trust to merit a continuance of the patronage so liberally accorded to the old firm. WM. McCRANEY, T. S. McCOOL.

T. S. MCCOOL.

### THE MART.

The undersigned have received instructions from the

Consumers' Gas Company of Toronto, to sell by public auction to the highest bidder, at their rooms, No. 57 King street east, at the hour of 12 o'clock (noon), on the

5th Day of JULY Next, 4,000 SHARES (\$200,000)

In Lots of Ten Shares each of the New Stock of the Company,

as authorized by an Act passed at the last session of the Legislature of Ontario. OLIVER, COATE & CO., Auctioneers. Toronto, Ont., June 8th, 1887.

# UNION LOAN AND SAVINGS CO'Y.

### **DIVIDEND** 45.

Notice is hereby given, that a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Directors of this Company for the six months end-ing 30th instant, and that the same will be paid at the Company's Offices, 28 and 30 Toronto street, Toronto, on and after

Friday, the 8th Day of July, Prox. Friday, the Sth Day Of July, 1102. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 22nd to the 30th instant, both inclusive. By order, W. MACLEAN, Secretary.

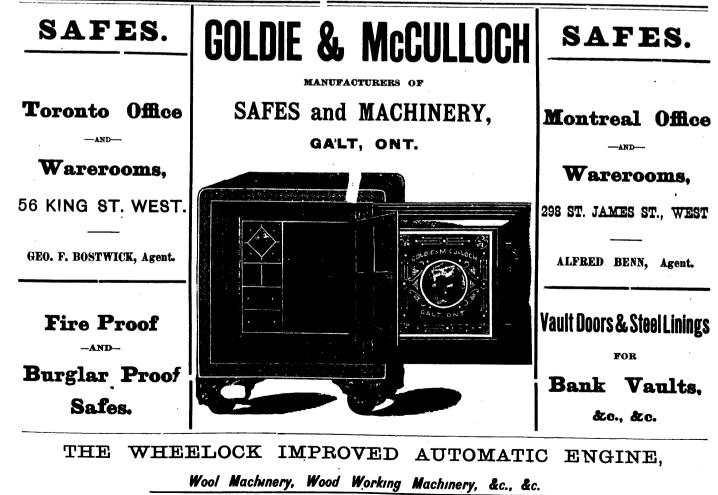
# BRITISH AMERICA Assurance Company. EIGHTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

Notice is herby given that a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. (being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum) upon the capital stock of this Company has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable on and after

after Saturday, July 2nd. The stock and transfer books will be closed from June 33rd to 30 June, both days inclusive. By order of the Board. GEO. E. ROBINS,

Secretary.

Toronto: June 15th, 1887.



SPECIAL CIRCULARS FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

THE MONETARY TIMES.



A Non-Fibrous Anti-Friction Box Metal. Handsomely put up for the hardware trade. Sell well. Satisfaction guaranteed. New design, new package, and bright metal. No point wherein it fails in use. ALONZO W. SPOONEB, Patentee and Mfr., PORT HOPE, Ont. Dominion Card Clothing Works, York Street, DUNDAS.

the

· IF LIFE

1st

Box \$699, Toronto.

GRAY & SONS, - - Proprietors Manufacture every description of Card Clothing and Woollen Mills Supplies.

Waverley Knitting Co. (Limited.) DUNDAS. Ont. | PRESTON, Ont. MANUFACTURERS OF Ladies' & Gentlemen's Knit Underclothing and Top Shirts.

ALSO.

1545

'n

U

١N)

ιil

B

iđ B

N.





ð

#### THE MONETARY TIMES.

Loding Manufacturers.	TORONTO	PRICES CURR	ENT.—June 23, 1887.
Toronto Paper Mf. Co.	Name of Article. Wholesale Bates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates. Name of Article
		GroceriesCon.	\$ c. \$ c.
WORKS at CORNWALL, Ont.	FLOUR: (W brl.) f.o.c. Superior Extra	Almonds, Taragona. Filberts, Sicily, new Walnuts, Bord	0 091 0 101 No. 1 to 8 10 100 lbs
CAPITAL, • • • • • • • \$250,000.	Superfine	Grenoble Symuth: Common Amber	0 15 0 17 No.19 " 0 38 0 40 Galv. iron wire No 0 49 0 47 Barbed wire, galv
JOHN E. BARBER, President and Man's Director. OHAS. BIORDON, Vice-President.	Commeal	BICE: Arracan	0 30 0 35 Coll chain # in
EDWARD TROUT, Tress. Manufactures the following grades of Paper :	Fall Wheat, No. 1 0 86 0 00	Spices: Allspice Cassia, whole \$\$ 1b	0 041 0 05 " galv 0 0 11 0 19 Boiler tubes, 9 in 0 18 0 15 " " Sin
Engine Sized Superfine Papers:	" No. S 0 88 0 00 Bpring Wheat, No. 1 0 85 0 00 " No. 9 0 88 0 00	Ginger, ground	0 27 0 30 STREL: Cast 0 25 0 35 Boiler plate 0 20 0 25 Sleigh shoe
White and Tinted Book Papers,	"No. 1	Nutmegs Pepper, black white	0 70 0 90 OUT NAILS: 0 19 0 21 10 to 60 dy. p. kg100 0 33 0 35 8 dy. and 9 dy.
(Machine Finished and Super-calendered). Blue and Cream Laid and Wove Foelscaps	" No. 3 Extra. 0 44 0 45 " No. 3	Porto Rico	0 05 0 052 4 dy. and 5 dy A.
Posts, etc., etc. Account Book Papers.	Oats         0 30 0 32           Peas         0 56 0 57           Bye         0 50 6 51	Jamaica, in hhds Canadian refined Extra Granulated	0 05 0 05 BOBBE NAILS: 0 05 0 07 Pointed and finishe
ENVELOPE & LITHOGRAPHIC PAPERS.	Corn	Redpath Paris Lump	0 072 0 074 HOBSE SHOES, 100 lb CANADA PLATES: "Maple Leaf"
COLORED COVER PAPERS SUPERFINISHED, Apply at the Mill for samples and prices. Special	Hungarian Grass, " 9 00 9 95 Flax, screen'd, 100 lbs 9 40 9 50	THAS: Japan. Yokoha.com.togood "fine to choice	0 17 0 96 M.L.S. Crown Bran 0 30 0 45 France 10 Coh
sizes made to order.	Provisions. 9 00 0 25	Nagasa. com. to good Congou & Souchong. Oolong, good to fine. "Formosa	0 18 0 SI IC Charcoal
THE PENMAN	Butter, choice, \U03c9 1b- Cheese	" med. to choice	0 15 0 95 IC Bradley Charcos
MANUFACTURING CO., Limited.	Hypersted Apples.         0 14         0 00           Hops         0 90         0 85           Beef, Mess         10 50 11 00	" extra choice Gunpwd.com to med " med to fine	0 50 0 55 95 and under 0 90 0 35 96 x 40 0 35 0 40 41 x 50
Manufacturers of	Beef, Mess		0 50 0 60 51 x 60
Ladies', Misses', Gents' and Boys' Underwear,	Hams	Myrtle Navy	Can blasting per k " sporting FF 0 43 0 434 0 55 0 00 " rifle
Giove and Rubber Lining,	Bhoulders 0 07 0 06 Bolls 0 00 0 000	Kelace	0 50 0 00 Rors: Manilla
Yarns, Horse Blankets, &c. Also, THE CELEBRATED PATENT SHAMLESS	Honey, liquid 0 09 0 19 " comb 0 15 0 18 Balt.	Noval ArmsSolace198 Victoria Solace 198 Bough and Ready 78	0 50 0 00 KeenCutter&Peerles 0 45 0 00 Black Prince
Also, THE CELEBRATED PATENT SHAMLESS HOGLERY, smooth and equal to hand knitting in COTTON, MERINO, WOOL, with three-ply heels double toes for Ledics, Missos, Gents and Boys.	Tity'rnool coarse Why 0 75 0 00	Consols 4s Laurel Navy 8s Honeysuckle 7s	0 59 0 00    Woodpecker 0 59 0 00    Woodman's Friend
Mills at PARIS, ONTARIO, Canada.	Canadian, W bri 0 80 0 85 "Eureka, W 86 lbs 0 67 0 70 Washington, 60 0 00 0 45 C. Salt 4 55 lbs dairy 0 45 0 00	Wines, Liquors, &c.	Oils.
JOHN PENMAN, President.	Rice's dairy " 0 50 0 00 Leather.	ALE: English, pts qts Younger's, pts	2 55 2 75 Palm, ¥ lb
Agents :D. MORRICE, SONS & CO	Spanish Sole, No. 1 0 95 0 98 ""No. 9 0 94 0 95 Blaughter, heavy 0 97 0 99	PORTER : Guinness, pts	9 55 9 75 Ordinary No.1 " 1 65 1 75 Linseed, raw
MONTREAL AND TORONTO	<sup>4</sup> No.1 light 0 95 0 98 <sup>4</sup> No.9 <sup>4</sup> 0 98 0 95 China Sole	BRANDY: Hen'es'y case 1 Martell's "1 Otard Dupuy & Co"10	2 00 2 00 2 95 19 50 2 00 19 25 5 00 11 50 0 11 50 0 11 60 1 Linseed, boiled 0 live, <b>P</b> Imp. gal Seal, straw
1888 ESTABLISHED 1888	Harness, heavy 0 30 0 38 "light 0 96 0 98 Upper, No. 1 heavy 0 35 0 40	J. Robin & Co. " 10 Pinet Castillon & Co. 10 A. Martignon & Co	0 00 10 95    Spirits Turpentine 0 00 10 95    English Sod
J. HARRIS & CO.	" English 0 70 0 80	" B. & D Green cases	4 75 5 00 F. O. B., Toronto.
(Formerly Harris & Allen), ST. JOHN. N. B.	"Domestic 0 55 0 60 "Veals 0 65 0 70 Hemi'k Calf (25 to 30) 0 60 0 70	Booth's Old Tom	9 00 9 925 Canadian, 5 to 19 bri 7 95 7 50 "single bri 8 95 8 50 Carbon Safety Amer'n Prime White
	French Calf 1 10 1 85	WDUBS: Port. common	1 95 1 75 Eocene
New Brunswick Foundry, Railway Car Works,	Splits, large, ♥ lb         0 \$7         0 \$8           "smail         0 19         0 \$9           Bnamelled Cow, ♥ ft         0 17         0 19           Patent         0 17         0 19           Pebble Grain         0 15         0 15	Sherry, medium	2 50         4 00         Paints, &c.           3 95         9 75         Paints, &c.           3 00         4 50         White Lead, genuing
ROLLING MILLS.	Brancts light 10 15 0 16	Dunville's Irish, do.	1 95 7 50 White Lead, No. 1 In Duty
Manufacturers of Bailway Cars of every descrip-	Gambier	Alcohol, 65 o.p. W Lgl ( Pure Spis	0 99 8 97   Bed Lead
Wheels, Hammered Car Axles, Railway Fish-Plates, Hammered Shafting and Shapes, Ship's Iron Knees and Nail Plates.	Hides & Skins. Per 1b. Steers, 60 to 90 1bs 0 07 0 00	95 u.p. Fmily Prf Whisky	Vermillion, Eng Vermillion, Eng
The Connedime O is	Oured and Inspected 0 00 0 08 Calfskins, green 0 07 0 09		Bro. Japan
The Canadian Gazette	Tallow, rough 0 00 0 00	Hardware.	Alum
A Weekly Journal of information and Comments	Wool.	Ingot	96 0 97 Brimstone
in Canadian In-	Trance Comp & OLG"	Sheet	90 0 99 Carbolic Acid
Edited by THOMAS SKINNER, Compiler and Editor of "The Stock Exchange Year-Book," "The Directory of Directors" (published annually), "The London Banks" (published half-yearly), etc.	" Rixtra	Sheet	0 04 0 05 Cream Tartar
EVERY THURSDAY. Price Threepence, including postage to Canada, fourpence, or \$4.38 per annum (18/- stg.)	Gov. Java 10 1h. 0 28 0 98	ZUFC: Sheet	18 0 19 90 0 95 Gentian
EDITOBIAL AD ADVENTIEING OFFICES: 1 Royal Exchange Buildings, London, Eng.	Rio	Inon: Pig. Summerlee	Giverine, per ib
	Finn: Herring, scaled Dry Cod, 9 119 lb Serdines, Fr. Qrs	Oarnbroe	100 100         Insect Powder           100 000         Morphia Sul           15 0 00         Opium           50 4 50         Opium
NDER & CABLE 0	Baisins, London, new 2 80 9 75 "Bik b'skein new 3 75 0 00	Hoops, coopers	40 g 50 Oil Lemon, Super
	"Sultanas	Tank Plates	50         5         00         Salipstre
MALL &	" Filatra 0 05 0 061 " N'w Pairas 0 061 0 071	Best No. 99	041 0 05 Sulphur Flowers 042 0 05 Soda Ash
MAIL * TORONTO	Pronet and the second s		04 0 05 Bods Blearb. W key.

1550

ŧ

		4		-
ame of Article.	Wholesale Bates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Nam
Breadstuffs.	-	GroceriesCon.		Hard
UB: (♥ brl.) f.o.c perior Extra ring Wheek, extra perine imeal an. ♥ to	8 c. 8 c. 8 80 8 85	Almonds, Taragona. Filberts, Sicily, new Walnuts, Bord Grenoble STRUFS: Common Amber Pale Amber MoLASSES: BIOE: Arrean. Patna SPIOES: Allspice Cassia, whole $\Psi$ lb Cloves ground "Ginger, ground "Jamaica, root Nutimegs Pepper, black White SUCARS: Poto Rico	<b>\$</b> c. <b>\$</b> c. 0 15 0 16 0 091 0 101	IBON W No. 1
DCy	. 370 375 340 000 340 350	Walnuts, Bord Grenoble	0 11 0 19 0 15 0 17	No. 9 No.19
perfine	0 00 0 00 3 66 3 75	Amber	0 38 0 40 0 49 0 47 0 53 0 55	Galv. Barbe
an, ¥ ton	. 11 00 11 95	MOLASSES :	0 30 0 85 0 084	Coil el Iron p
II Wheat, No. 1 "No. 2 "No. 3 ring Wheat, No. 1 "No. 4	0 86 0 00	Cassia, whole # 1b	0 042 0 05 0 11 0 19 0 13 0 15	Boiler
ring Wheat, No. 1	. 082 000 1085 000 1088 000	Ginger, ground	0.97 0.30 0.95 0.35	STREL: Boiler
No. 1 Bright	0 81 0 00 0 56 0 57	Nutmegs	0 20 0 25 0 70 0 90 0 19 0 21	Sleigh COT NAI 10 to 60
No. 1 rley, No. 1 Bright "No. 1 No. 3 No. 3 Extra. No. 8 No. 8 No. 8 No. 8	054 055	SUGARS:	0 33 0 35	8 dy. a. 6 dy. a.
" No. 8	0 39 0 40 0 39	" Bright to choice Jamaica, in hhds	0 05 0 05	4 dy. a. 8 dy 3 dy
	0 48 0 50	Porto Rico "Bright to choice Jamaica, in hhds Canadian refined Extra Granulated Bedpath Paris Lump	0 06 0 057	Pointe
nothy Seed, 1001be ver, Alsike, " " Red, " ngarian Grass, "	4 50 5 00 10 00 11 00		0 0/2 0 0/3	HOBSE S CANADA "Maple
" Hed, ngarian Grass, " X. screen'd, 1001be	900 995	THAS: Japan. Yokoha.com.togood fine to choice	0 17 0 96	Pen M.L.S.
x, screen'd, 1001bs llet, Provisions.	1 1	Nagasa. com. to good	0 30 0 45 0 18 0 91 0 17 0 60	TIN PLA IC Cha IX
tter, choice, 🍟 lb-	0 194 0 13	Y. Hyson, com, to g'd	0 17 0 60 0 30 0 56 0 45 0 65 0 15 0 95	
ed Apples aporated Apples	0 051 0 06 0 14 0 00	" med. to choice " extra choice	0 80 0 40 0 50 0 55	IC Bra WINDOW 25 and
ря Я, Меня k. Меня	10 50 11 00 17 00 17 50	" med to fine " fine to finest	0 90 0 85 0 35 0 40 0 50 0 60	96 x 40 41 x 50
Cumb'rl'd cut	0 08 0 00 0 00 0 074 0 00	Imperial	0 96 0 45	51 x 60 Gunpowi Can bla
Provisions, tter, choice, $\psi$ lb- nese	0 12 0 19	TOBACCO, Manufact'r'd Dark P. of W Myrtie Navy Brier 6s Royal ArmsSolacel 8s Victoria Solace 18s Rough and Ready 7s Comols 4s Laurel Navy 8s Honeysuckle 7s	0 48 0 481	" sp
ulders	0 15 0 00	Laly	050000	" rif Rope: M Sisal
ney, liquid	0 09 0 19 0 18	Brier6s RoyalArmsSolace19s Victoria Solace 19s	0 50 0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	AXES: KeenCut
		Rough and Ready 7s Consols 4s	056 000	Black Pr Bushran Woodpe
ureka," \$ 55 lbs.	075000 080085 067070	Honeysuckie 7s	0 59 0 00	Woodma Gladston
'rpool coarse, # bg hadian, # bri ureka," # 56 lbs ahington, 50 " halt A. 56 lbs dairy e's dairy "	0 00 0 45 0 45 0 00 0 50 0 00	Wines, Liquors, &c.		0-3.00
Loother.		ALE: English, pts qts	1 65 1 75 9 55 9 75	Cod Oil Straits Palm, 3
nish Sole, No. 1	096098	ALE: English, pts qts Younger's, pts qts POBTER: Guinness, pts dts BRANDY: Hen'es'y case 1 Martell's "1 Otard Dupuy & Co" J. Robin & Co., "1 Pinet Castillon & Co GIN: De Kuypers, ¥ gl.	1 00 1 75 9 56 9 75 1 65 1 75	Lard,er Ordinal
No.1 light	097 099 095 098	BRANDY : Hen'es'y case 1	9 55 9 65 9 95 19 50	Linseed Linseed Olive, ¥
na Sole	0 93 0 95 0 30 0 30	Otard Dupuy & Co "1 J. Robin & Co. "1	0 50 11 50 0 00 10 95	Scal, st pa Spirits
" light	0 96 0 98 0 86 0 40 0 40 0 49	Pinet Castillon & Co I A. Martignon & Co	0 00 10 95	English
Skins, French " English	070 100 070 080	A. Martignon & Co.I. GIN: De Kuypers, ¥gl. "B. & D Green cases "Red " Booth's Old Tom Buth: Jamaica 16 o.n.	9 60 2 65 4 75 5 00	F. O. B., 7
" Domestic " Veals	0 55 0 50 0	Booth's Old Tom	900 995	Canadia "
o 44 lbs	075 085	Demerara, "	800 896	Carbon Amer'n
ts, large, 🎔 lb	0 97 0 99 0 19 0 99 0 17 0 19	Port, common " fine old Sherry, medium old	1 95 1 75 9 50 4 00 9 95 9 75	Eocene. Pai
ent ble Grain	0 17 0 90 0 18 0 15			White I in Oil.
nots, light, ♥ lb	0 18 0 16 0 36 0 45 0 06 0 05	Dunville's Irish, do.	795750 In Duty Sond Paid	White I
Skins, French "Baglish "Domestic "Veals N'X Calf (25 to 30) o 44 hs small meh Calf (25 to 30) o 44 hs small melled Cow, \$\vee ftist ant melled Cow, \$\vee ftist ht Grain sets, light, \$\vee lb mbler melled Cow, \$\vee ftist ant sets, light, \$\vee lb mbler Tas	0 041 0 05 0 061 0 041	Alcohol, 65 o.p. Wigl	099 897	" Red Les Venetia
iges of Skins. 🚦	Den 1h	" 50 " " " 25 u.p. " Fmily Prf Whisky	090998 048159 058164	Yellow ( Vermill
ses, 60 to 90 lbs 75, green	0 07 0 00 0 37 0 00 0 00 0 06	" 25 u.p. " F'mily Prf Whisky Old Bourbon " " " Rye and Malt D'm'stic Whisky 32 u.p Bye Whisky, Tyra old	0 53 1 64	Varnish Bro. Jaj Whiting
akins, green	0 07 0 00 0 10	D'm'stic Whisky32u.p Rye Whisky, ? yrs old	045140 105916	Putty, p
ars, 60 to 90 lbs ed and Inspected lakins, green oured nbakins low, rough	0 95 0 00 0 09 0 00 04 0 04	Hardware.	8 a. 8 a.	I Alum . Blue Vi
Wool		TIN: Bars V lb	0196 097	Brimsto Borax
ioe, comb's ord Wouthdown ed combing super Extra	91 0 93 0 94 0 95	Sheet	0 90 0 92	Campho Carbolic Castor (
super	0 984 0 951	Pig Sheet	0 08 0 04	Caustic Cream 7
OIL COOLLOG.	\$0. \$ a	Tur: Bars ¥ lb Ingot	0 044 0 044 0 18 0 19	Epsom   ExtetL
ms: . Java ♥ lb	€c. € c. 0 98 0 98 0 91 0 94	BRASS: Sheet	090 095	Gentian Glyceria
ha	0 90 0 92 0 96 0 98 0 16 0 18	Carnbroe	0 00 00 00	Hellebo Lodine . Insect P
aios Berring, scaled Cod, W 119 lb	3 50 0 00 9 11 0 19	Nova Scotia bar	8 50 0 00	Morphie Opium . Oil Len
ins, London, new	9 80 9 75	Born Fig. Summeries	40 9 50 40 - 9 80	Potess
Bit Diskota, new Bit Diskota, new Valencias new Bultanas anis Provi new Filatra Nw Patras Voctista	0 07 0 06	Boiler Rivets, best	00 0100 50 5 00 10 0 19	Quinine Saltpeta Sal Boo
Filatra	0 001 0 001 0 005 0 003	Best No. 24	04 0 05	Shellac. Sulphu
Vostisse	0 08 0 061	······································		Soda As Boda Bi Tartari
		•		

# or..... le Acid ..... Oil ..... Soda..... Tartar Salts ..... \*\*\*\*\*\* d,bulk boxes OC. ine, per lb..... Powder a Sul ... m, Super r Fk

11