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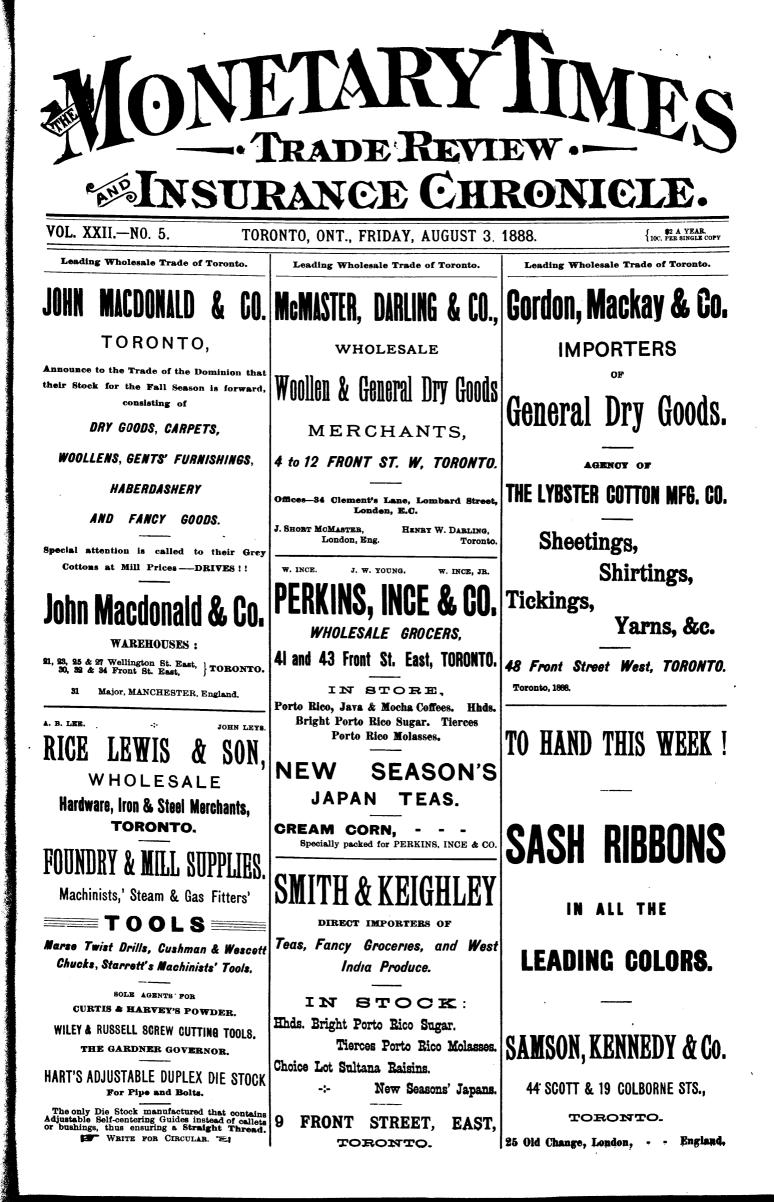
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114 T H	HE MONETARY TIME	ES.
The Chartered Banks.	The Chartered Banks.	The Chartered Banks.
ESTABLISHED IN 1818.	BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. Incorporated by Royal Charter,	
	Paid-up Capital	OF CANADA. Capital\$5,799,200
HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL. BOARD OF DIRECTORS. Sir Donald A. Smith, K.C.M.G., President.	LONDON OFFICE 3 Clements Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.	Rest
GEORGE A. DEUMMOND, Esq., Vice-President. Gilbert Scott, Esq. Hugh McLennan, Esq. Alexander Murray Esq. A Destarson Esq.	COURT OF DIRECTORS.	HEAD OFFICE, - MONTREAL. BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
E. B. Greensnields, Esq. W. C. Macdonald, Esq. Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, W. J. BUORANAN, General Manager E. S. CLOUSTON, Ass't Gen. Manager	J. H. Brodie. John James Cater. Henry R. Farrer. Richard H. Glyn. E. A. Hoare. J. Murray Robertson.	ANDREW ALLAN, President. ROBT. ANDERSON, Esq., Vice-President
and Manager of Montreal Branch. A. MACNIDER, Ass't Gen. Man. and Inspector. R. Y. HEBDEN, Ass't Inspector A. B. BUOHANAN, Secretary.	E. A. Hoare. J. Murray Robertson. Secretary-A. G. Wallis.	Hector McKenzie, Esq. John Duncan, Esq Jonathan Hodgson, Esq. H. Montagu Allan, Esq. John Cassils, Esq. J. P. Dawes, Esq. T. H. Dunn.
BRANCHES IN CANADA. Montreal—H. V. Meredith, Asst. Manager. Almonte, Ont. Halifax, N.S. Port Hope, Ont.	HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA-St. James St., Montreal. R. R. GRINDLEY, General Manager.	GEORGE HAGUE, General Manager. JOHN GAULT, - Acting Sup't. of Branches. BRANCHES IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.
Belleville, "Hamilton, Ont. Quebec, Que. Brantford, "Kingston, "Regina, Assna. Brockville, 'Lindsay, "Sarnia, Ont.	BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CANADA.	Belleville, Kingston, Quebec, Berlin, London, Renfrew, Brampton, Montreal, Sherbrooke, Que.
Calgary, Alberta. London, "Stratford, Ont. Onstham, N.B. Monoton, N.B. St. John, N.B. Chatham, Ont. New Westm'str, B.C.St. Marys Ont. Conwall, "Ottawa, Ont. Toronto,"	Brantford, Ottawa, Halifax, N.S.	Chatham, Mitchell, Stratford, Galt, Napanee, St. John's, Que., Gananoque, Ottawa, St. Thomas,
Goderich, "Perth, "Vancouver,B.C. Guelph, "Peterboro, Ont. Winnipeg, Man. Picton	Toronto. St. John, N.B. Winnipeg, Man. AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.	Hamilton, Owen Sound, Toronto, Ingersoll, Perth, Walkerton, Kincardine, Prescott, Windsor.
AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAINLondon-Bank of Montreal, 22 Abchurch Lane, E. C., C. Ashworth, Manager. London Committee-E. H. King, Esq., Chairman, Robert Gillespie, Esq.	New York—D. A. McTavish and H. Stikeman, Agts. San Francisco—W. Lawson and J. C. Welsh, Agts. London Bankers—The Bank of England Messrs.	BRANCHES IN MANITOBA. Winnipeg Brandon. BANKEBS IN GREAT BRITAIN-London, Glasgow,
AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATESNew York	Glyn & Co. Foreign Agents.—Liverpool—Bank of Liverpool. Australia—Union Bank of Australia. New Zealand	Edinburgh and other points, The Clydesdale Bank, (Limited). Liverpool, Commercial Bank of Liverpool
Shadbolt, Assistant-Manager. BANKEBS IN GREAT BRITAIN.—London—The Bank of England: the Union Bank of London: the Lon-	Union Bank of New Zealand. India, China and Japan-Chartered Mercantile Bank of India. Lon- don and China-Agra Bank, Limited. West Indies- Colonial Bank. Paris-Messrs. Marcuard, Krauss et	Henry Hague and John B. Harris, jr., agents. BANKERS IN UNITED STATES-New York, Bank of New York, N. A. B.: Boston, Morehoutic' National
don and Westminster Bank. Liverpool—The Bank of Liverpool. Scotland—the British Linen Company and branches. BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES.—New York—The	Cie. Lyons-Credit Lyonais. Issue Circular Notes for Travellers, available in all parts of the world.	Bank; Chicago, American Exchange National Bank; Bank; Chicago, American Exchange National Bank; St. Paul, Minn., First National Bank; Detroit, First National Bank; Buffalo, Bank of Buffalo; San Fran- cisco, Anglo-Californian Bank. NEWFOUNDLAND—Com'erc'l Bk. of Newfoundland.
Bank of New York, N.B.A.; the Merchants' National Bank. Boston-The Merchants' National Bank. Buffalo-Bank of Commerce in Buffalo. San Fran-	THE QUEBEC BANK.	Scotia and Merchants' Bank of Halifax.
cisco-The Bank of British Columbia. COLONIAL AND FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCESt. John's, NfdThe Union Bank of Newfoundland. British Columbia-the Bank of Newfoundland.	INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, A.D. 1818.	A general Banking business transacted. Letters of Credit issued, available in China, Japan and other foreign countries.
British Columbia-the Bank of British Columbia. New Zealand-The Bank of New Zealand. India, China, Japan, Australia. (Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for Travellers available in all parts of the world).	Capital	THE
Travellers available in all parts of the world). THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.	BOARD OF DIRECTORS. Hon. Jas. G. Ross. President.	BANK OF TORONTO
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.	WM. WITHALL, Vice-President Sir N. F. Belleau, Kt. Jno. R. Young, Esq. R. H. Smith, Esq. Sam'l J. Shaw, Esq.	
Rest	Geo. R. Renfrew, Esq. JAMES STEVENSON, ESQ., Cashier	Paid-up Capital
	BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CANADA. Ottawa, Ont. Toronto, Ont. Pembroke, Ont. Montreal, Que. Thorold, Ont. Three Rivers.	DIRECTORS.
Jas. Orathern, Esq. John I. Davidson. Esq. B. B. WALKER, General Manager. J. H. PLUMMER, Ass't Gen. Manager. A. H. IRELAND, Inspector. New York - Alex. Laird, & Wm. Gray,	Agents in New York—Bk. of British North America. Agents in London—The Bank of Scotland.	GEO. GOODEBHAM, Esq., Toronto, President. WM. HENBY BEATTY, Esq., Toronto, Vice-President.
Agents. BRANCHES. Ayr, Goderich, St. Catharines. Barrie, Guelph, Sarnia.	THE ONTARIO BANK.	A. T. Fulton, Esq., Toronto. Henry Cawtira, Esq., Toronto. Henry Covert, Esq., Port Hope
Belleville, Hamilton, Seaforth, Berlin, Jarvis, Simcoe, Blenheim, London, Stratford,	Capital Paid-up	W. B. Wadsworth, Esq., Weston,
Brantford, Montreal, Strathroy, Chatham, Orangeville, Thoroid, Collingwood, Ottawa, *Toronto, Dundas, Paris, Walkerton,	HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. DIRECTORS-Sir Wm. P. Howland, C.B., K.C.M.G. President: Donald Mackay, Esg. Vice President:	HEAD OFFICE, TOBONTO.
Dunnville, Parkhill, Windsor, Galt, Peterboro, Woodstock, *East Toronto-Cor. Queen St. and Bolton Avenue. North Toronto-763 Yonge St. North West Toronto	DIRECTOBS-Sir Wm. P. Howland, C.B., K.C.M.G. President; Donald Mackay, Esq., Vice-President; Hon. C. F. Fraser, G. M. Rose, Esq., A. M. Smith, Esq., R. K. Burgess, Esq., G. R. R. Cockburn, Esq. C. HOLLAND, General Manager.	DUNCAN COULSON, Cashier. HUGH LEACH, Ass't Cashier. J. T. M. BUENSIDE, Inspector
-111 College street. Commercial Credits issued for use in Europe, the	BRANCHES: Aurora, Montreal, Pickering,	BRANCHES. Montreal—J. Murray Smith, Manager. Peterboro'—J. H. Roper. "
East and West Indies, China, Japan, and South America. Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold. Collections made on the most favorable terms.	Cornwall, Newmarket, Whitby, Guelph, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Man.,	Cobourg–Jos. Henderson. " Petroles–P. Campbell "
Interest allowed on deposits. BANKERS AND CORRESPONDENTS: LONDON, ENGLAND—The Bank of Scotland.	Lindsay, Port Arthur, Toronto. A G E N T S:	St. Oatharines-G. W. Hodgetts, "
NEW YORK—The American Exchange National Bank. CHICAGO—The American Exchange National Bank. San FRANCISCO and BRITISH COLUMBIA—The Bank of British Columbia.	London, Eng.—Alliance Bk. (Ltd.,) Bk. of Montreal. New York—The Bank of the State of New York, and Meesrs. W. Watson and Alexander Lang. Boston—Tremont Nationa Bank.	Gananoque-T. F. How, Acting " BANKERS. London, England-The City Bank, (Limited). New York-National Bank of Commerce.
THE DOMINION BANK	IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.	THE STANDARD BANK
Capital	Capital Paid-up	OF CANADA.
JAMES AUSTIN, PRESIDENT. HON. FRANK SMITH, - VICE-PRESIDENT. W. Ince. Edward Leadlay.	H. S. HOWLARD, - President. T. B. MARRITT, - Vice-President. William Bamsay, T. R. Wadsworth. Hon. Alex. Morris. Robert Jaffray.	HEAD OFFICE, TOBONTO.
E. B. Osler. James Scott. Wilmot D. Matthews. HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. Agencies: Brampton. Belleville. Cobourg. Guelph. Lindsay.	Hugh Ryan. HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.	DIRECTORS. W. F. COWAN, President. JOHN BURNS, Vice-President.
Navanee, Oshawa, Orillia, Uxbridge, Whithy	D. R. WILETE, Cashier. B. JENNINGS, Inspector. BRANCHES IN ONTARIO. Essay Centre Niggrey Bells Wellard	W. F. Allen, Fred. Wyld, Dr. G. D. Morton A. T. Todd, A. J. Somerville
TORONTO, - Queen Street, corner of Esther Street. "Queen Street East, corner Sherbourne. "Market Branch, cor. King & George Sts. "Dundas Street - corner Queen. "Spadina Avenue - No. 3664	Galt. St Catharines Toronto	Boamanville, Campbellford, Harriston Braatford, Cannington, Markham Bradford, Colborne, Newcastle Brighton, Durham, Forest. Picton, Parkdale.
Drafts on all parts of the United States, Great Britain and the Continent of Europe bought & sold.	BRANCHES IN NORTH-WEST. Winnipeg, Brandon, Calgary,	BANKERS. New York and Montreal—Bank of Montreal. London.England—National Bank of Scotland.
Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of Europe, China and Japan. R. H. BETHUNE, Cashier.	Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed. Prompt attention paid to ections.	All banking business promptly attended to. Cor respondence solicited. J. L. BRODIE, Cashier.

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THE MOLSONS BANK. Incoeperated by Act of Parliament, 1855.	E
HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.	Aut Car

change, Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of

THE UNION BANK OF CANADA. Foreign Agents.—London—Alliance Bank (L't'd.) New York—National Park Bank. BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862. CAPITAL, --\$3,500,000

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

B.C.; Nanaimo, B.C.; Kamloops, B.C. AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS. IN CANADA-Bank of Montreal and Branches, who will undertake remittances, telegraphic or otherwise, and any banking business with British Columbia. IN U. S.-Agents Bank of Montreal, 69 Wall St. New York; Bank of Montreal, Chicago. UNITED KINGDOM-Bank B.C., 28 Cornhill, London! National Prov. Bank of Eng., North and South Wales Bank, British Linen Co.'s Bank, Bank of Ireland.

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

BANK OF YARMOUTH, YARMOUTH, N.S. DIRECTORS. Cashier. T. W. JOHNS, L. E. BAKER, President, C. E. BROWN, Vice-President Tovitt. Hugh Cann. J. W. Moody

John Lovitt. Hugh Cann. J. W. Moody CORRESPONDENTS AT Halifax—The Merchants Bank of Halifax. St. John—The Bank of Montreal. do The Bank of Montreal. New York—The National Citizens Bank. Boston—The Eliot National Bank. London, G.B.—The Union Bank of London. Gold and Currency Drafts and Sterling Bills of Tx-change bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed. Prompt attention given to collections.

ST. STEPHEN'S BANK. INCORPORATED 1896

ST. STEPHEN'S, N.B.

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

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



BRANCHES-Nova Scotia: Amherst, Antigonish, Barrington, Lockeport, Lunenburg, New Glasgow, Parsboro, Shelburne, Truro, Windsor. New Bruns-wick: Petitocdiac, Sackville, St. John. Halifax, N.S. CORRESPONDENTS-Ontario and Quebeo-Molsons Bank and Branches. New York-Messrs. Kidder, Pesbody & Co. Boston-Suffolk National Bank London, Eng., Alliance Bank, (Limited).



remitted for.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF MANITOBA.

Authorized Capital \$1,000,000

DIRECTORS, DUNCAN MCAB/REUR, - - - President, Hon. John Sutherland. Alexander Logan. Hon. O. E. Hamilton, R. T. Bokeby.

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

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND LIMITED.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT. ESTABLISHED 1825.

HEAD OFFICE, EDINBURGH.

Capital, £5,000,000 Sterling. Paid-up, £1,000,000 Sterling. Reserve Fund, £670,000 Sterling.

LONDON OFFICE-of FICECARS _____, CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept agreeab to usual custom. DEPOSITS at interest are received. CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued free of charge. The Agency of Colonial and Foreign Banks is undertaken and the Acceptances of Customers re ding in the Colonies, domiciled in London, retired on terms which will be furnished on application. All other Banking business connected with England and Scotland is also tronsacted. JAMES ROBERTSON, Manager in London.

Georgetown, Orangeville,

Port Elgin	Simcoe, Wingham.	Tottenham,
Agents in New	York-Bank of Mo	ntreal.
-	don, EngThe N	
MERCI	HANTS'	BANK
OF	HALIFA	XX.
Capital Paid-u		\$1,000,000
	-	
THOMAS E. K HON. JAS. BU Thomas A. Ritci M. Dwyer. Head Office:	Halifax D. H. D real E. L. I	PRESIDENT. E-PRESIDENT. Allison Smith. Thomas Ritchie. UNCAN, Cashier. PEASE, Manager.
Antigenich	cies in Nova Sc	otia :
Bridgewater.	Maitland (Hanta	Sydney.
Guysboro.	Lunenburg. Maitland,(Hants Pictou.	Weymouth
Londonderry	Port Hawkesbur	у. -
Agencia	a in New Brune	wiek

s in New Brunswick. Kingston, (Kent Co.) Sackville. Moncton. Woodstock. Newcastle. Agencies in P. E. Island.

Charlottetown. :- Summerside. In Bermuda, - Hamilton. In Island of Miquelon, St. Pierre. CORRESPONDENTS

CURRESPONDENIS,						
Dominion of Canada, -	Merchants' Bank of Canada					
Newfoundland,	Union Bk. of Newfoundland,					
New York	Bank of New York.					
Boston,	Nation'l Hide & Leather Bk					
London, Eng.,						
" " "	Imperial Bank, Limited.					
Paris, France,						
	——— Martinet & Cie.					

Collections made at lowest rates, and promptly remitted for. Telegraphic Transfers and Drafts issued at current rates.

BANKOF NOVA SCOTIA

INCORPORATED 1832.

The Chartered Banks. The Loan Companies. The Loan Companies. THE WESTERN BANK CANADA PERMANENT WESTERN CANADA OF CANADA Loan & Savings Co. Loan & Savings Co. HEAD OFFICE, - OSHAWA, ONT.
 Subscribed Capital
 \$3,500,000

 Paid-up Capital
 \$3,306,000

 Reserve Fund
 \$1,180,000

 Total Assets
 9,555,106

 Fixed and Permanent Capital

 (Subscribed)

 Paid-up Capital

 Reserve Fund

 Contingent Fund

 Capital Authorized
 Slawa, ONI.

 Capital Subscribed
 \$1,000,000

 Capital Paid-up
 \$30,000

 Rest
 \$50,000
 OFFICE: CO.'S BUILDINGS, TORONTO ST. BOARD OF DIRECTORS. OFFICE: CO.'S BUILDINGS, TORONTO ST., TORONTO. DEPOSITS received at current rates of interest, paid or compounded half-yearly. DEBENTURES issued in Currency or Sterling, with interest coupons attached, payable in Canada or in England. Executors and Trustees are authorized by law to invest in the Debentures of this Company. MONEY ADVANCED on Real Estate security at current rates and on favorable conditions as to re-navment. OFFICES: No. 70 CHURCH ST., TORONTO. Deposits received, interest paid or compounde half-yearly. Currency and Sterling Debentures issued in amounts to suit investors. Interest coupons pay-able half-yearly at all principal banking points in Canada and Great Britain. Executors and Trustees are authorized by Act of Parliament to invest in these Debentures. Money to Loan at lowest current rates. Favor-able terms for repayment of principal. WALTER S. LEE. Managing Director BOARD OF DIRECTORS. JOHN COWAN, Esq., President. REUBEN S. HAMLIN, Esq., Vice-President. W. F. Cowan, Esq. Nobert McIntosh, M. D. Thomas Paterson, Esq. T. H. MOMILLAN, ----Cashier. BRANCHES-Midland, Tilsonburg, New Hamburg, Whitby, Paisley, Penetanguishene and Port Perry. Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed. Collections solicited and promptly made. Correspondents in New York and in Canada-The Merchants Bank of Canada. London, Eng.-The Royal Bank of Scotland. Mortgages and Municipal Debentures purchased. J. HERBERT MASON, Managing Director. WALTER S. LEE, Managing Director. THE FREEHOLD HURON AND ERIE Loan and Savings Company, Loan and Savings Company, PEOPLES BANK OF HALIFAX. CORNER CHURCH & COURT STREETS, LONDON, ONT. TORONTO ESTABLISHED IN 1859. DIRECTORS. DIRECTORS. R. W. FRASER, Prest. W. J. COLEMAN, Vice-Prest. Thomas A. Brown, Esq. A. K. Mackinlay, Esq. Patrick O'Mullen, Esq. Augustus W. West, Esq. Jas. Fraser. K. T. BRAINE, CASHIER. Branches-Lockeport and Wolfville, N.S. Agents in London-The Union Bank of London. " " Boston-New England National Bank. " " Ontario and Quebeo-The Ontario Bank
 Subscribed Capital
 \$2,700,000

 Capital Paid-up
 1,200,000

 Reserve Fund
 570,000
 Money advanced on the security of Rea Estate on favorable terms. Debentures issued in Currency or Sterling. Executors and Trustees are authorized by Act Parliament to invest in the Debentures of this President, A. T. FULTON. Manager, Hon. S. C. WOOD. Inspector, John LECKIE. Money advanced on easy terms for long periods epayment at borrower's option. Deposits received on interest. Company. Interest allowed on Deposits. R. W. SMYLIE, Manager. THE HOME LA BANQUE NATIONALE. THE HAMILTON Savings and Loan Company. Provident and Loan Society. Capital Paid-up \$1,300,009 (LIMITED). HEAD OFFICE, . . . QUEBEC. OFFICE: No. 72 CHURCH ST., TOBONTO. Hon. I. THIBAUDEAU, Pres. F. KIROUAC, Vice-Prest. P. LAFRANCE, Cashier. P. LAFRANCE, - Cachier. DIRECTORS. Theophile LeDroit, Esq. E. W. Methot, Esq. Ant. Painchaud, Esq. L. Bilodeau, Esq. A. Gaboury, Esq. Branches.—Montreal, A. Brunet, Manager; Ottawa, O. H. Carriere, do.; Sherbrooke, P. J. Basin, Man. Agents—The National Bk. of Scotland, Ld., London; Frunebaum Frères & Co. and La Banque de Parise t de Pays-Bas, Paris; National Bank of the Republic, New York; National Revere Bank, Boston; Commercial Bank of New Joundland; Bank of Toronto; Bank of New Brunswick, Merchants Bank of Canada. Deposits received, and interest at current rates allowed. Money loaned on Mortgage on Real Estate, on reasonable and convenient terms. Advances on collateral security of Debentures, and Bank and other Stocks. DEPOSITS received and inverse. highest current rates. DEBENTURES for 3 or 5 years. Interest payable half-yearly. Executors and Trustees are authorized by law to invest in Debentures of this Society. Banking House-King Street. Hamilton. H. D. CAMERON, Manager. Hon. FRANK SMITH, President. JAMES MASON. Manager BUILDING AND LOAN LONDON & CANADIAN ASSOCIATION. Loan & Agency Co. The Loan Companies. DIRECTORS. LARRATT W. SMITH, D.C.L., President. JOHN KERR, Vice-President Hon. Alex. McKenzie, M.P. G. R. R. Cockburn, M L. Geo. Murray. W. Mortimer Clark. WAITER GILLESPIE. OFFICE : COR. TORONTO AND COURT STS Money advanced on the security of city and farm property. Mortgages and debentures purchased. Interest allowed on deposits. Registered Debentures of the Association obtained on application. SIR W. P. HOWLAND, C.B.; K.C.M.G., - PRESIDENT THE BRITISH CANADIAN Loan & Investment Go. (Limited). 369.000 TO INVESTORS.—Money received on De-bentures and Deposit Receipts. Interest and Principal payable in Britain or anada Head Office, 80 Adelaide St. East, Toronto. without charge. Rates on application to J. G. MACDONALD, Manager. Head Office, 44 King Street West, Toronto. DEBENTURES. The attention of Depositors in Savings Banks and others seeking a safe and convenient investment and a liberal rate of interest, is invited to the Debentures issued by this Company. The Company's last annual statement and any further information required will be furnished on application to R. H. TOMLINSON, Manager. Dominion Savings & Investment Society, The London & Ontario Investment Co. LONDON, ONT. LIMITED, OF TORONTO, ONT. INCORPORATED 1879. President, Hon. FRANK SMITH. Vice-President, WILLIAM H. BRATTY, Esq DIRECTORS. Ontario Industrial Loan & Investment Co. Messrs. William Ramsay, Arthur B. Lee, W. B Hamilton, Alexander Nairn, George Taylor, Henry Gooderham and Frederick Wyld, (LIMITED.) Loans made on farm and city property, on the most favorable terms. Municipal and School Section Debentures pur-Gooderham and Frederick Wyld, Money advanced at lowest current rates and on most favorable terms, on the security of productive farm, city and town property. Mortgages and Municipal Debentures purchased A. M. COSBY, Manager. OFFICES: 32 ARCADE, VICTORIA ST., TOBONTO. chased.
 Capital Authorized, - \$500,000 00

 Capital Subscribed, - 466,800 00

 Capital Paid up - 309,056 81

 Reserve Fund, - 80,000 00

 Contingent Fund, Money | received on deposit and interest allowed thereon. 84 King Street East Toronto. F. B. LEYS, Manager. The Trust & Loan Company of Canada,

 Contingent Fund,
 The National Investment Co. of Canada ESTABLISHED 1851. (LIMITED.)
 Subscribed Capital
 \$1,500,000

 Paid-up Capital
 \$25,000

 Reserve Fund
 147,730
 20 ADELAIDE STREET EAST, TORONTO. Bebentures issued. OFFICES IN CANADA: (Toronto Street, TORONTO. St. James Street, MONTREAL, Main Street, WINNIPEG.

Money to loan on real estate security. Vacant and improved real estate in the city of Toronto bought and sold. Warehouse and business sites to lease, and buildings erected to suit lessees. Stores and offices to rent in "Toronto Arcade." Interest allowed on deposits other than call.

E. T. LIGHTBOURN Manager.

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

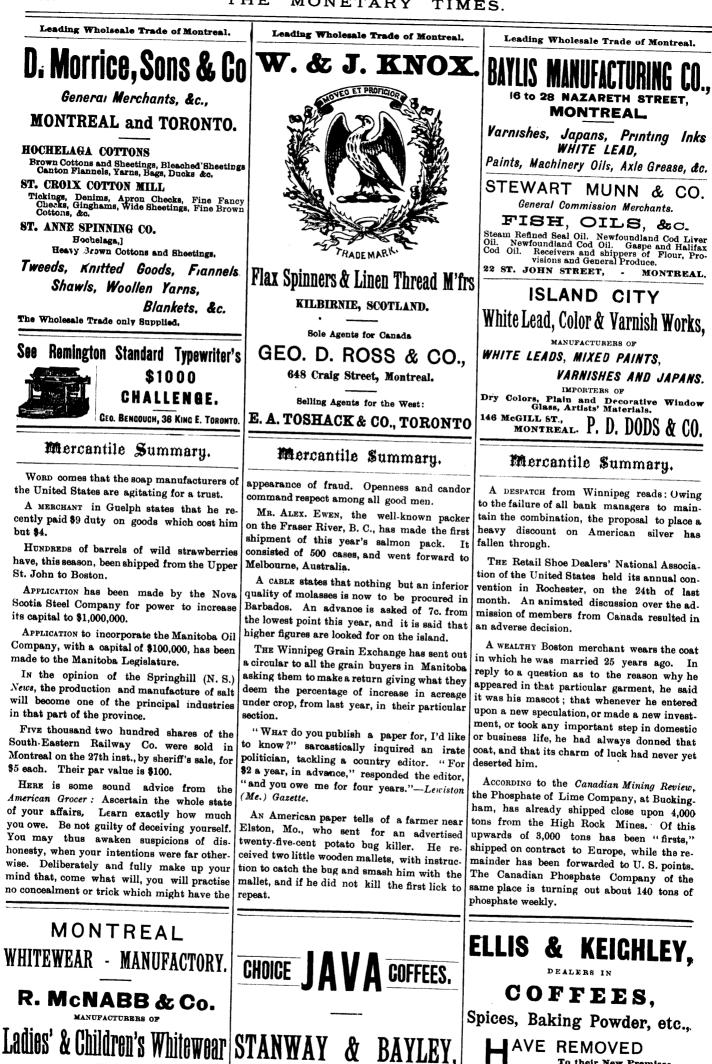
RUSSELL STEPHENSON, WM. B. BRIDGEMAN-SIMPSON, RICHARD J EVANS,

ANDREW RUTHERFORD, Manager.



Manager.

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BROKERS.

44 Front St. East, Toronto.

To their New Premises,

Cor. BAY & ESPLANADE STS.,

TORONTO.

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1831 NOTRE DAME ST.,

MONTREAL.



LARGE quantities of what to the uninitiated looks like refuse material is being shipped to this city by the Granite Company at Ottawa. The *Free Press*, however, describes it as crushed marble and granite, to be used in the manufacture of artificial stone.

SALT Springs station, on the Intercolonial railway, is to be the seat of salt-making. The brine, of which there is an abundant quantity, is to be run into the station by tubing and there evaporated. The flow will, it is thought, make 500 bushels of salt daily.

In the short hay crop in this Province the Winnipeg Commercial sees for Manitoba a profitable outlet for baled hay next winter. It says that a large quantity of prairie hay could be prepared there if it were known that it could be shipped eastward to advantage.

THAT railroad company, says the Philadelphia *Record*, which shall be first to hold the vendors of newspapers on its cars to such rules as will prevent extortion will make a tenstrike. There is no good reason why a man should be robbed by being made to pay more than the regular price for his newspaper because he happens to be inside of a railway car.

PREVIOUS to March last, John Ferguson carried on the clothing business in Gananoque, where he failed some years ago, but afterwards obtained his discharge. His wife, who was a milliner, also failed in 1886. Their removal to Welland has not turned the tide in their affairs, for another assignment is now recorded against Mr. Ferguson.

SAID a wholesale merchant in Hamilton to a representative of the Spectator: "Though I have not been at a game of baseball in years, I can testify to the fact that it benefits business. You'd wonder at the number of outside merchants who come to the city at short intervals, ostensibly to buy goods, but really to take in the ball game. And when we get them here they buy a bill every trip."

THE familiar street cry of the city newsboy is varied this week by "Board of Trade edition of the *Globe*!" This proves to be a voluminous 22-page compilation enclosed in handsome lithographed covers. An interesting account is given of the history of the Toronto Board of Trade from its organization in 1845 to the present time. There are other features which will commend it to the business man.

ANOTHER destructive fire has made sad havoc in the Eddy Manufacturing Company's mill at Ottawa. In addition to the mill, the village of Birchville, in which the mill hands worked, and about 7,000,000 feet of lumber were entirely consumed. The loss is estimated at \$200,000, the larger portion of which will fall on the company. There was an insurance of \$110,000 on mill and lumber.

THE pioneer vessel of the Canada Atlantic line of steamers, to run between Halifax, Charlottetown, and Boston, was launched at Glasgow a few days ago. This new line is intended to compete with the Boston and Colonial line running over the same route, and which has had almost the monopoly of the passenger traffic between Halifax, Charlottetown, and Boston. We are glad to see our eastern friends waking up to their rights and privileges on the Atlantic coast.

WHEN Messrs. C. Richardson & Co., pickle manufacturers of this city, found it necessary a few months ago to consult their creditors, the statement then presented was so satisfactory, and the outlook to eventually pull through so good, that an extension was without difficulty obtained. The first sentence in a circular dated July 26th reads : "We regret

to have to announce our suspension." Their inability to meet the first payment is principally attributed to the sharp decline in canned goods and evaporated apples, and an impossibility to realize on real estate in which Mr. Richardson had, unwisely, been dealing. It is thought that if the firm's affairs had received more energetic and competent management their troubles could have been successfully tided over, as a surplus of \$27,000 was shown when the extension was granted. A meeting is being held to-day.

THE adjourned meeting of the creditors of Messrs. W. J. McMaster & Co., wholesale dry goods merchants in this city, held in London, England, has again been adjourned until next Wednesday, 8th inst., when an offer of settlement is expected to be made. Accounts have been filed showing gross liabilities amounting to £111,587 14s. 10d., of which £76,673 19s. 3d. is likely to rank against assets valued at £19,347 3s. 5d.

JNO. MCKINNON, a druggist in Beaverton, has called a meeting of his creditors. He has been slow pay of late.—In Hamilton, Geo. Barlow, doing a small grocery business, suddenly left the city about ten days ago. He cannot owe much.—R. W. Muncaster, a jeweller in Peterboro, has assigned.—So has J. Cummings, a Harriston grocer.—H. Rounding, a waggon maker at Mono Road, has always been cramped for means, and has now assigned.

SINCE his failure in 1882, when the liabilities were about \$24,000, H. Ross, in the dry goods line at Port Hope, has made but little headway. He did a considerable trade, but apparently without profit, for his second assignment is now announced.——Merrican & Woody, doing a small ready-made clothing trade in Toronto, are in difficulties. The latter is said to have cleared out, and the remaining partner has made an assignment to Townsend & Stephens, who find the assets to be \$1,600 and liabilities \$3,000.

Notwithstanding two previous failures, one in Strathroy and the other in Paisley, L. H. Spriggins did not find much difficulty in obtaining the necessary stock with which to commence again in this city. Two years ago he opened a dry goods store on Queen St. here and to-day the sheriff has been placed in possession. Mr. Spriggins is not in the city, but his clerk expects him to return. It was his absence, and the slaughtering of goods that excited the suspicions of a creditor, who had recourse to the assistance of the above official. The liabilities will not be small.

MESSRS. WHITE, JOSELIN, & Co., wholesale dealers in lace goods of this city, are in financial difficulties. Severe losses during recent years, and the depreciation of stock are amongst the causes assigned for their embarrassment, which has, doubtless, been precipitated by the sudden death of their principal English creditor. The direct liabilities are in the neighborhood of \$100,000, two-thirds of which is due to the above creditor. We are told that this indebtedness is wholly in England and on the Continent. Mr. White is at present abroad for the purpose of consulting with creditors. The friends of the firm in this country hope to hear that he has been successful in arranging matters.

A TOURNAMENT of a novel nature will be held in this city on the 13th August under the auspices of the Canadian Shorthand Society. It will consist of a "speed contest" for operators on the type-writing machines. Gold, silver, and bronze medals will be awarded. To the telephone, type-writer, and shorthand clerk, is due the dispatch with which the business of an office is now completed, and on this account the speed contest will have interest for the merchant, the banker, and the lawyer. It is not unworthy of note that the Canadian Shorthand Society is the first in America to undertake a competition of this description. Its example has already been followed by New York, where the rules originated by the committee in this city have been adopted, almost verbatim, we are told, and without credit.

"WHEREVER we turn new buildings of a very superior character are seen in course of erection. Walk along our streets and you will see more people than you would in many towns of more supposed importance. Take a look into our stores and two things will strike you : their fine appearance and the number of purchasers. Visit our mills, and you will be struck with the immense amount of lumber that is daily being manufactured. Go down to our docks, and you will be surprised to see the number of vessels loading and unloading. In passing drop into the fish houses, and you will behold a sight you will not forget for many a day, as the trade here is one of the foremost on the great lakes, and the amount of fresh fish shipped from this port is something enormous." The foregoing is how the editor of the Wiarton Echo is moved to ex. press himself on the prosperity of that energetic and thriving place.

Nor every one knows exactly the difference between ordinary timber, or logs, and square timber. An Ottawa exchange thus endeavours to make the difference clear: The ordinary timber, or logs, goes to the saw mills; the square timber doesn't, but travels straight from the forests to the English markets. The logs are trees cut down, cleared of their boughs, lopped into convenient lengths, and rafted with their bark on to the saw mills, where they are sawed into planks. Square timber is the outcome of the selection of the finest trees on limits, cut down, cleared. and hewn square with axes as they lie. Then these enormous sticks, often sixty or eighty feet in length, are rafted clear down to Quebec without touching the saw mills. There it is loaded on ocean vessels and shipped to Liverpool and other large ports. In the English market it brings a big price, pine lumber of the best quality such as is taken out of our forests in square timber being eagerly sought for.

-A consignment of 30,000 or 40,000 Havana cigars to a prominent wholesale house in Monttreal has just been seized by the customs' officials for alleged undervaluation. This is considered the most important seizure of cigars that has been made for several years.

BOYD BROS. & CO'Y. FALL AND WINTER.

Our Travellers are now on the road with a full line of samples fo: Fall and Winter trade.

Orders entrusted to us will receive prompt attention.

Bottom prices in each department.

INSPECTION INVITED.

COR. BAY and FRONT STS. TORONTO.

THE STOCK MARKET.

The Toronto Stock Exchange has developed unusual activity for this season of the year, and there are indications that speculation, which has lain dormant for so long, is returning again to this channel for some of its operations. Probably in the financial history of Toronto money has never been more plentiful and at as easy rates as recently, and there are no indications of any hardening, The difficulty, under the circumstances, of finding employment for capital has led to an active demand for all classes of good securities, backed by reassuring reports of the improving condition of the crops. In bank shares Toronto, Merchants', Commerce, and Dominion are 1 higher than last week, Montreal, Imperial, and Hamilton 1% better, while Ontario has risen 4% to 123 bid, under large buying from a good quarter.

Insurance shares are firmer, Western rising from 141 to $142\frac{3}{4}$; but by far the most active stock on the miscellaneous list was Canada North-West Land, which closes 5% higher than last week at 63/9.

The dealings in loan society shares have been moderately large, most of the business being in London and Canadian Loan, which advanced 21, to 1493.

At the close the whole list was slightly easier after the advance.

-Recent prices in London of Australian, Russian, Spanish, Egyptian, French, and other government bonds, are higher than has been known there for many years. In the opinion of such an authority as the Economist, the most potent cause of this state of things is undoubtedly the development of speculation in Berlin. A few years ago the German Government took in hand the conversion of its

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

S.F. MCKINNON & CO

shipment.

public debt, and along with the reduction of interest thus effected the interest upon State railway obligations was also lessened. Consequently those who were unwilling to accept the lower terms offered were compelled to look farther afield for more profitable investments, and in the first place turned their attention to Russian bouds. When large purchases of these were made by Berlin capitalists prices steadily advanced. So deeply, indeed, had German banks and financial houses become interested in Russian securities that when, between four and five years ago, that country desired to raise a loan of fifteen millions sterling, the capitalists of Berlin, with the practical support of the Ministry of Finance, came forward and assisted the Russian Government. When the relations between the two empires began to cool, German speculators thought it prudent to lessen, so far as able, their holdings, and to take up Hungarian, Spanish, Portuguese, and other European government bonds; and lately they have become very deeply interested in Egyptian securities.

-The Torrens system of land transfer, says the Commercial, is causing a good deal of agitation in the North-West Territories, on the same ground that developed so much opposition to the measures in Manitoba, namely, expense, and efforts are being made to have the fees considerably reduced. Before its introduction people were led to believe that it would provide an exceedingly simple and in. expensive mode of transferring real property, but practical experience has shown the system to be an expensive luxury. It seems strange to the journal quoted that so many restrictions and expensive fees, beyond the ordinary procedure in the sale of other property, should be attached to the purchase of land; and it is of opinion that the great expense attached to the introduction of the Torrens system is a most serious drawback to its usefulness.



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TORONTO, CAN., FRIDAY, AUG. 3, 1888

THE SITUATION.

It is satisfactory to find that while Republican Senators at Washington are working to defeat the fishery treaty. American fishermen are taking out licenses under the modus vivendi. The fishermen, as a body, have nothing to say against the treaty; all the opposition comes from the politicians, who do not intend that the Administration shall have the credit of settling a long-standing dispute. The open debate in the Senate is really an appeal to the constituencies; the Republicans are using it as a cheap mode of carrying on the presidential campaign. Their speeches are published in the official journal at the public expense, and, thanks to the franking privilege, circulated free through the postoffice. But they do not go forth unanswered; a fair statement of the case is given by the Democratic members, and it is important that their views should be on record. They do not, of course, take the Canadian view, but express intelligent, honest, and moderate American opinion. They may fail to influence the Irish vote, for which the Republicans are fishing, but they will put the average American in possession of a fair statement of the case.

At last the Republican party in Congress appears to have given up the present tariff as indefensible. All its members ask for now is terms. They will not accept the Mills bill, and fear the consequences of going to the country in opposition to all tariff reform. Accordingly Mr. Allison, with the alleged consent of his party, has brought in a bill to show that they are willing to yield something. Mr. Mills proposes to cut down the duty on steel rails from \$17 to 11 a ton; Mr. Allison in effect says this is too great a slice, but is willing to compromise at \$14. The sugar and rice duties, which are in danger of being swept away altogether, he is willing to reduce fifty per cent. These samples show that the Republicans see the necessity of mak. ing concessions to prevent something worse happening. And this is done in view of the elections : a decisive proof of a conviction

not maintain the present tariff. From this feeling tariff reform will come ; that will be yielded to necessity which has been denied to justice and reason.

A trial of our Pacific coast fisheries, by eastern fishermen, was resolved upon last year, but was only partially made. A trip to the black-cod banks had to be postponed for want of a suitable vessel, a deficiency that will soon be supplied. The experiment proved the richness of the halibut fishery, 50,000 lbs. of that fish having been taken by the schooner "Mollie Adams." The coast line of the northern part of British Columbia, back to the mountains, having been adjudged to Russia, when she was the owner of Alaska, now belongs to the United States. There, our fishermen will have to observe the three-mile limit; but on the southern part of British Columbia and around Vancouver and Queen Charlotte's islands, we have an extensive and valuable shore-fishery, which is likely to prove a rich mine of wealth.

Recent events make it certain that the people of the county of Halton have no love of toll-gates. And yet, for some mysterious reason, the ratepayers by a majority of 876 have refused to sanction the purchase of the toll roads. Whatever the cause of this decision it is not love of the toll-gate. To toll-gates hostility has, in one instance, gone great lengths. The ratepayers may have thought there was danger of the companies getting the best of the bargain, for rural suspicion is a weed of rank growth. Between the receivers of tolls and the payers of tolls a bad feeling has for some time existed. There may be special reasons for this state of things; but the general rule is that the owners of toll-gates have their rights as well as other people ; rights which ought to be respected till they are extinguished by purchase. Maintaining roads by tolls is a wasteful system; it costs much more to collect tolls than a slight additional municipal tax. To the greater cost is added the annoyance of stopping to pay toll in all weathers. The people in Wentworth have, in bitter irony, resolved to punish themselves by continuing indefinitely a system which, from the bottom of their souls, they detest.

Against the African slave trade the Pope is appealing to the Governments of Europe for concerted action. He learns from Catholic missionaries that the evil is extending, and that on the route from the place of capture to the market the slaves are subject to horrible treatment, which includes murder of the feeble. Cardinal Lavigerie has gone on this mission to England, where he will not fail to meet with sympathy. The British East African Company received the support of the British Government in the expectation that it would aid in hastening the extinction of this traffic, a consummation which Gordon earnestly desired and which Stanley has at heart. The Sultan of Zanzibar is not guiltless in this business, and it is suggested that he should be made responsible that the country, on an appeal to it, will for the traffic in his dominions. A united on, pending ratification by the Legislature.

resolution by the European powers to do what they can to put down the African slave trade would sooner or later bring SUCCESS.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has completed its case against the Government before the arbitrator, sitting in British Columbia. It claims something like \$6,000,000, on the contention that the British Columbia section of the road handed over to it was not so well built as it should have been. The counsel for the Government extorted the confession from one of the company's witnesses that the road handed over contains work very much like that put into all railroads when first built in mountain sections, and that some of the work objected to could be matched on that part of the Canadian Pacific built by the company. But then it was said in reply that this is only temporary work, and is intended shortly to be replaced by better. A gift horse is not received with the formalities of a written contract, and we are forbidden to examine the age-record of its teeth ; but a gift railway must fill the bond to the last tittle of the contract, or you may be asked for six millions to make the boon worth having.

At a meeting of workingmen, who call themselves the citizens of Montreal, a couple of politicians joining the speakers, a cry was raised in favor of restricting immigration. A resolution was adopted asking Parliament to copy the restrictions which the United States has put upon immigration. To listen to the speakers, one would conclude that every man of them, if not a millionaire, had a millionaire's contempt for "paupers," an odious but convertible term for honest workmen. "We should be warned in time," said A. L. Lepine, "against , sowing the seeds of dissension, socialism, and rebellion in our midst," and he adds that unrestricted immigration meant all this. By what process are we to apply the test of social and political heresy to ascertain the eligibility of immigrants? Not one of the classes mentioned preaches a more dangerous doctrine than the disciples of Henry George, with their gospel of modified confiscation; and they, if not native to the soil, are here already.

The railway negotiations between the Manitoba Government and the Northern Pacific railway have ended in an agreement. The Province is to give the company a guarantee of \$6,500 a mile; the Legislature, which had authorized only \$5,000 a mile, will require to ratify the agreement, and for this purpose it will meet on the 28th inst. The company has agreed to a freight rate to Duluth lower than is charged by the Canadian Pacific to Port Arthur. Competition as far as this point will take effect as soon as the Red River Valley road is completed; but if the Canadian Pacific control the roads east from Duluth, it will end here. It remains to be seen whether the Canadian Pacific will reduce its own rates to Port Arthur. Construction will go

TRAFFIC RELATIONS BETWEEN CANADA AND THE U. S.

For some time past, the carrying interest of the United States has looked with jealousy upon the rivalry of Canadian canals and railways. This interest has always taken an extreme view of the varying aspects of the situation, as impending changes have seemed likely to affect its profits. When the Republic desired to secure the free use of the St. Lawrence river for its vessels, the forwarders, placing private interest before the public weal, were only anxious to secure the rejection of the boon. Latterly, they have been complaining that our railways which have American connections are not subject to the Interstate traffic law; alleging, by way of complaint, that, contrary to the true intent of the treaty of Washington, Canada is discriminating against American railways and American shipping by her canal tolls. This latter complaint has been uttered by officers of the Government, and has been heard in Congress. Mr. Dingley, of Maine, is proceeding by bill. and two committees divide enquiry between them.

It is no doubt true that, while we do not discriminate against American vessels, we do discriminate between routes. To ves sels that have passed through the Welland canal and afterwards go down the St. Lawrence we make a rebate of tolls, while to those which go to Oswego, we do not. But we do not lay down one rule for American and another for Canadian vessels. A Canadian vessel taking the produce of Manitoba or the North-West from Port Arthur to Oswego gets no rebate, any more than an American vessel which has carried a cargo from Duluth to some Lake Ontario port. But the Canadian vessels cannot engage as extensively in this business as American. Navigation laws and Customs' duties interpose a double barrier to block the way. The bulk of the traffic, water borne from the west to Oswego, must go in American vessels. None of the American traffic can go in Canadian vessels. It follows that the discriminating toll falls more on American than on Canadian vessels. This incident was undoubtedly one of the objects of the discrimination though the extra toll was not the end sought to be attained; it was only a means to an end, which was the diversion of traffic to the St. Lawrence route. The canals necessary to perfect the navigation of this great river have cost a mint of money, and it is not surprising that we should have tried to attract to it all the trade we could.

Strictly speaking, it is quite clear to us that Canada did not, in this discrimination, violate the treaty of Washington. The complaint of the Americans no doubt raises an arguable point. They may say, with better show of reason than was said by them of the old reciprocity treaty, though not with complete justification, that we have violated the spirit of the treaty. The latter charge was based upon the fact that we, urged by revenue necessities, had raised the duties on articles not included in the treaty; a fact which shows how vague a thing the presumed spirit of the treaty may appear to be. Looked at from this point of view, our more recent legislation runs much nearer to the wind. A threat to repay in kind has been foreshadowed at Washington, in the form of discriminating tolls on the Sault Ste. Marie and the St. Clair sub-aqueous canal. We are not sure that, if this were done, Canada would have any cause of complaint, or that the ground of complaint, if complaint there were, on one side would not about balance that on the other. To this consummation things seem to be tending, unless prevented by wise and timely action intended to surmount the difficulty.

In respect of canal facilities, Canada has not always received from the United States what, by imperfect agreements, her Government has contracted to put us in possession of. More than once the American Government has undertaken to urge upon the State of New York to accord to us the use of her public canals; but we never obtained the promised boon. The Federal Government could only ask the State Govern. ment to aid the central authority to give full effect to its treaty stipulations. Luckily the loss to Canada was not great ; but that is not the point: we failed to get a stipulated boon for which we had given an equivalent. We do not recall these facts to justify any possible shortcomings on the part of Canada under the treaty of Washington; and, indeed, if it could be shown that we had distinctly fallen short of our duty, they would form no justification.

It is of course easy to form shadowy complaints against Canadian railways having American connections. The American connections are subject to the Interstate commerce law; and if they violate the law they can be made to suffer the penalty. If there be any special advantage to an American road in having a Canadian connection, it is only such as any other American road with an Atlantic terminus can get by making contracts to deliver in Liverpool grain received in the West, and putting any reduction it may make below the general rate on the ocean passage. Such things have been complained of, and presumably done by American railways. The Interstate Commerce Committee is going to consider the question of Canadian connections. An attempt will probably be made practically to extend the provisions of this law to the Canadian connections of American railways. This of course cannot be done directly, but it is not so certain that ingenuity cannot accomplish this end by an indirect process. The enquiry on which the Interstate Commerce Committtee is about to enter points to something of this kind. Tt seems probable that our traffic relations with the United States, especially as connected with railways and canals, are about to undergo a change. The change, if it must come, had better be made by agreement than by separate action more or less hostile.

-The Halifax cotton factory declares no dividend this year, to the disappointment of the shareholders, who were led to expect one. Some losses have been made, but the affairs of the company are reported to be in a sound condition.

THE GOSPEL OF CONFISCATION.

Mr. Henry George tells us that by the time the people of England and the United States make up their minds to nationalize the land "they will do it in a much more direct way than by purchase." They will not trouble themselves about compensating the proprietors of the land. This is the doctrine of confiscation, pure and simple; a doctrine which attempts to justify.

Some of the Canadian advocates of confiscation are anxious that THE MONETARY TIMES should argue their theories with them. We must decline the invitation. You do not argue with the burglar; you hand him over to the policeman and provide prisons in which to protect society against him.

The Canadian apostles of Henry George accept his theory that all the rent of land should be confiscated by the state, under the name of taxes. Now rent and taxes are two different things; so that the confiscation is proposed to be made under a false pretence. The public is accustomed to the word tax, and though it does not like to pay taxes, it knows that this is the way governments get their revenue, and does not object to pay what is necessary for the protection of society which government secures. Confiscation is an ugly word; therefore Mr. George and his disciples substitute the word tax in its place. But this does not alter the nature of the thing. If a government were to seize all the rent of land, confiscation is the word that would properly describe the transaction; to call it taxation would be a dishonest misnomer. It would besides be a wanton and purposeless confiscation. All the taxes required for the legitimate purposes of the government are equal to only a fraction of all the rent; the balance would be wasted in extravagance and folly.

But this is only one of the many consequences that would follow the confiscation of rent. After all the rent had been taken from him, the landowner, in this country chiefly represented by the farmer, would have no object in remaining nominal proprietor. Once deprived of rent he would desire to rid himself of the duties and obligations of landowner. At one stroke the whole body of freeholders would disappear, and in their place would come a dependent tenantry with the government for landlord : political subserviency on the one side, coercive influence on the other. A sorry exchange indeed this would be for a race of independent freeholders. The stimulus of independent ownership of land, to which civilization owes some of its greatest triumphs, would exert its influence no more on our farmers, and half their energies would be crushed out by the ever-present consciousness that they did not own the land on which they spent their labor, and worse still, that they never could own it or any other.

Confiscation once begun would not end with the landowner. A confiscation of rent would extend the effects of the robbery to others. The interest on mortgages could no longer be paid, much less could repayment of mortgages be possible. Every loan company in the country would become

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bankrupt; and if a belief should ever be generally entertained that the confiscation doctrine could corrupt opinion to a serious extent, no company would be able to borrow a dollar. Even if the nominal ownership of the land were still in the farmer, by whom the money was borrowed, and a foreclosure was made, what would the mortgagee get? He would get land from which he could derive no rent-that having all gone to the government under the pretence of taxation -and all he would realise would be the expense of a foreclosure suit. If he tried a sale, nobody would give anything for land which yielded no rent, and all he would realise would be the cost of the proceedings in the shape of a burthen. Nor would the mortgagee be the only sufferer; other creditors of the pillaged farmer would have to go unpaid.

A confiscation of rent, it requires no great effort of the imagination to conceive, would lead to unprecedented waste and corruption in the government, and to universal poverty among the people. Extravagance and corruption would inevitably result from the existence of a revenue for the greater part of which there would be no legitimate use ; poverty from the drying up of the source of the landowner's revenue, making it impossible for him to pay his debts, and transferring his misery to all whom this inability would disappoint and roh.

Krapotkin proposes a forcible redistribution of all forms of wealth. Is the confiscation proposed by Mr. George and his disciples any less to be dreaded? It is only a question of degree. Do these foolish people really think the Canadian farmer is going to parley with them, when they ask him He would no to submit to confiscation? more think of arguing with them than he would with the burglar or the highwayman. And this they will find out, if ever they venture to give their pious theories a practical form.

THE TORONTO MUNICIPAL ENQUIRY.

Appeal is to be taken against the decision of Mr. Justice Robertson in the municipal investigation case. So the Toronto city council has determined. But it has done so against the advice of its own solicitor. Mr. Caswell, assistant city solicitor, says officially: "I do not see any ground on which the city can successfully appeal against the order, as the resolutions of the city council remain untouched; and I do not see what reasons we can give in favor of appeal, if we were trying to prepare reasons for our appeal." It looks as if the council were insisting on the impossible. Mr. Caswell obtained the opinion of eminent counsel, Dr. McMichael, who could not see his way to advise an appeal.

Against this there is the opinion of the county court judge, who acted as commissioner, and who, travelling out of the record. advised an appeal in favor of his own contention. When the opinion of a superior court judge is overruled, his duty and universal practice is silence, and we must say that we think Mr. McDougall would have done well to have followed the example. Should it be possible to imagine some ground C depending on the efficiency of the water

of appeal, contrary to the opinion of Mr. Caswell, it is very unlikely that the appeal will be successful.

Dr. McMichael agrees with Mr. Caswell that there is no reason why the commissioner should not go on with the enquiry. Subject to the restriction imposed by the Superior Court, his powers are what he conceived them to be in the beginning, and there is some danger that his refusal to go on may be ascribed to petulance. The main object of the enquiry seems to have been to implicate Godson. The alderman who first demanded the enquiry imputed wrongdoing to Godson. If there are charges against this contractor why are they not formulated by the council? Why not do directly that which it has been attempted to do by a side wind? McDougall refuses to go on with the enquiry since he is not allowed to implicate persons against whom no charges have been made. And he even advises that the law should be altered if necessary to enable him to fish in every water, dirty as well as clean. But without going so far afield or entering on debatable territory, he might give some advice to the city council to remove the hindrances in his way. He would be quite within the limits of his duty if he were to advise the city council, which many think even now he ought to do, to frame new resolutions, containing charges against any persons of whose conduct it thinks it has reason to complain. In this way the scope of the investigation could be enlarged, and enquiries which have been dragged in as a side-wind might be entered upon directly, a mode of procedure to which no objection could be taken.

URGENT NEED OF FIRE PROTEC-TION.

The annual waste of property by fire in Canada is something alarming. Various causes are suggested for the prevalence of fires, and numerous remedies are proposed for lessening their number. In THE MONETARY TIMES of the 20th ult., we referred briefly to the devastating fires in the villages of Chesley, Ripley, and Arthur. In the absence of any semblance of fire appliances, the fires only ceased when there was nothing more to burn. If the disasters in these places should prove the means of stirring up the inhabitants of similar towns to provide some effective means of extinguishing fires, the misfortune will not be an unmixed evil. We are glad to learn that Kingston, Belleville, Smith's Falls, and Morrisburg are providing water works and other improved fire appliances. It is a source of satisfaction to learn that Kincardine, Blyth, Preston, Fergus, Teeswater, and other villages have applied to the Secretary of the Underwriters' Association for information as to the various kinds of fire appliances that are recognized by the association as affecting the rates of insurance.

As we have previously intimated, the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association has divided cities, towns, and villages into six classes, designated A, B, C, D, E, and F. The first three require to have a system of water works, the classification A, B, or

works and the sufficie cy of the means of applying the water to the extinguishment of fires.

Places in Class A require to have a permanent paid fire brigade, an electric fire alarm, and other necessary equipments. The requirements of Classes B and C are correspondingly less exacting. Places in Class D require to have a steam fire engine, an effective fire alarm, an efficient fire brigade, and other necessary appliances. Places having a hand fire engine or a Standard chemical engine are put in Class E. Places without any kind of fire protection, like Chesley, Ripley. Arthur, Mildmay, and hundreds of other villages, are in Class F, and as a consequence have to pay the very highest rates of insurance. Places possessing other fire appliances are raised one letter by adding a chemical engine. Mount Forest and Shelburne, having each a chemical engine, are in Class E, and we understand they are giving very good satisfaction.

Probably the places which above all others should have a chemical engine are those that have water works, as more damage is usually done to goods by water than by fire. In the city of Hamilton, since the 26th January last, when the chemical engine was put in service, Chief Aitchison states that out of 33 fires that occurred from that date to the 3rd July, 26 of them were extinguished by the chemical engine alone, 3 by water only, and 4 by water and the chemical. Had water from the hydrants been used in extinguishing the 26 fires put out by the chemical, the loss would doubtless have been infinitely greater.

The amount of money irredeemably lost. in the Chesley, Ripley, and Mildmay fires, if used in providing fire appliances would. have given these places ample protection, in addition to much cheaper insurance rates. We trust therefore that every town and village in Canada not already provided with means of extinguishing fires will lose no time in placing themselves in a position of comparative safety from such a dire calamity as recently befel the villages of Chesley, Ripley, and Mildmay, strangely all of them in the county of Bruce. The high rates of insurance in these places, consequent on the want of fire protection appliances, prevented people from fully insuring their property when in an unguarded hour the fire fiend came and swept away by one fell stroke the accumulated profits of, years of patient industry and toil, an otherwise well managed business became permanently paralyzed, if not irretrievably ruined. Wholesale merchants complain, not without cause, that many of their. country customers, victims of these fires, were inadequately insured, thus entailing a loss upon the wholesale merchant, and preventing a resumption of business by these unfortunate men. Many companies have refrained from writing on risks in such places, and so have escaped these losses. Other companies that have hitherto done so are very seriously considering the propriety of withdrawing their agencies until proper fire protection is provided.

A RARA AVIS.

It is an oft-told tale, that of the evils resulting from reckless selling on the part of wholesale merchants. Time and again has THE MONETARY TIMES been called on to illustrate its baneful effects upon both the wholesaler and retailer. The remedy, as has always been pointed out, lies in the hands of the former. And there are evidences, we are happy to say, that it is being applied more generally, although in some instances after very severe lessons. At a gathering of an uncommon nature of some Toronto merchants a few days ago, Mr. Stapleton Caldecott, in speaking on this subject, said that the wholesaler is largely to blame for the number of failures and compromises which are chronicled from week to week. Little or no care is exercised in the granting of credits. An applicant presents himself, having but limited means, but unlimited confidence in his ability to sell dry goods and make money. He tells a fair story, an account is opened, and the curtain falls on the first act of what frequently proves to be a mercantile tragedy. The ease with which the goods were obtained begets careless buying. Under pressure he becomes an easy prey, and the next time buys double what he requires. Never in a position to take advantage of cash discounts, he finds his interest account larger than that for rent. Goods bought in this way in turn brings about a disregard as to the responsibility of paying for them. He begins to feel the hopelessness of fight. ing such a battle, and his aim now is to make the best possible settlement with oreditors. An extension is granted, past experience is repeated, and the end is complete disaster. The honest trader across the way, who is making an earnest endeavour to meet his bills at the rate of 100 cents on the dollar, finds himself, some bright morning, face to face with the competition of a stock of bankrupt goods on the opposite side of the street. Great slaughter ! Goods below cost ! &c., is the announcement in big type, and not infrequently proves to be his commercial death-knell. And so the just suffers with the unjust, and the tone of business honor is unhappily lowered. These are words the truth of which few or none will deny, and while not strictly verbatim, were uttered in connection with an occurrence that is as rare as it is commendable.

About nine months ago, Mr. John Madill, a dry goods dealer in St. Mary's, found, in spite of all the energy and attention he could give his business, that it was destined to prove a losing venture. Upon the advice of oreditors, however, he made an effort to stem the tide, but without avail, and an assignment followed. The estate realized an exceptionally good dividend, viz., 90 cents on the dollar. Nothing disheartened, Mr. Madill went to work again, fortune smiled, and with his first available surplus he pays off the remaining ten per cent. It was to mark their appreciation of this honorable and all too uncommon act that his principal creditors met in this city last week. Among those present were Mr., Paul Campbell, of John Macdonald & Co.; Mr. S. F. McKinnon, Mr. W. Blackley, Mr. the rate of five per cent. per annum.

James Allen, and Messrs, Caldecott & Burton. Letters from Messrs. W. E. Sanford & Co., Hamilton, and Messrs. S. Green. shields, Son & Co., Montreal, were received, regretting that they would be unable to attend at the presentation.

Mr. Caldecott said that hitherto it had been the practice of those who had become insolvent to try and do what they could for themselves, and let their creditors get what they could. Mr. Madill had followed a different course, and had made an honest settlement of 100 cents on the dollar. His example was one that should establish the foundation for an honorable mercantile morality that would spread throughout Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific. There hal certainly been cases before in which men had accumulated money, and in their riches and prosperity paid off their indebtedness, but Mr. Madill had paid his creditors in his poverty, and, as a slight appreciation of his honorable conduct, he desired, on behalf of his creditors, to present him with the accompanying silver tea set. To a brief inscription expressive of his action were appended the names of the donors. In his reply Mr. Madill said that he valued riches, but not above honor. A sentiment which he has evidently made his watchword. Let us hope that this example will bear good fruit. "So shines a good deed in a naughty world."

THE YEAR'S EXPORTS.

The figures telegraphed from Ottawa a week ago, describing the exports of the Dominion for the fiscal year ended with June this year, are interesting. They show that our exports for the twelve months fall only \$52,800 below last year, which is very gratifying in view of the short grain crop in Ontario. The total exports amount to \$86,-454,989, against \$86,507,789 in the previous twelve months. Of this sum, \$77,612,552 was the produce of Canada and \$8,842,437 the produce of other countries. The follow ing statement shows the details of the produce of Canada exported :

PRODUCE OF	1888.	1887.
Mine	\$ 4,080,063	\$ 3.791.627
Fisheries	7.723.483	6,852,878
Forest	20.979.495	20,504,382
Animals, etc	24,642,215	24,312,816
Field	15,369,954	18,772,636
Manufactures	4,023,423	3,075,803
Miscellaneous	793,919	642,041

Total\$77,612,552 \$77,952,183 Agricultural produce shows a decrease of \$3,402,682, but every other department ex hibits an increase over the preceding year. There is a net decrease in goods the produce of Canada of \$339,632; but there is an increase of \$296,832 in goods not the produce of Canada.

In the fiscal year 1886, the value of merchandise exported from Canada was \$85, 251,814, which was a million and a quarter less than either of two later years.

OTTAWA LUMBER CUT.

The Ottawa Journal has been enabled to present its readers with an approximate estimate of the season's lumber cut. It says:

" The lumber cut at the Chaudiere mills will be larger this season than it has been for upwards of ten years. In consequence of the very poor cut of logs the winter before last the lumbermen sawed much less last summer in the mills than would fill their contracts, and had to sell and ship every stick of timber in their piling grounds, even after sawing not only the logs cut the winter before, but also the whole of their reserves. Thus last fall the lumbermen found themselves with scarcely and in many cases not enough logs to keep their mills running this spring only day watch until the drive logs cut last winter came down-and with not a stick of unsold lumber in their yards and piling grounds to begin the season's shipping with. This low state of affairs last fall had the effect of making the different firms place unusually large gangs of men in the bush last winter, and despite the want of snow in the beginning of the shanty season, more logs were cut during the winter than any season yet known in the history of lumbering operations in the Ottawa valley. This spring, as soon as the ice was out of the Ottawa and from under the mills, the different firms at the Chaudiere began sawing up the small reserves of saw logs held over from last fall. The re serves were so small that for nearly two weeks many of the mills had to lay idle. Not a single mill ran night and day watch until about the middle of May. Since the new logs cut last season started to come into the Chaudiere booms everything has been one grand rush. All the mills have been running to the full extent of their capacity day and night, and even cutting at that rate many of the firms are now finding that the logs are crowding on them faster than they are able to convert them into lumber.

"About 300,000,000 feet of lumber was sawn at the Chaudiere last season. Eddy & Co. about 60,000,000, Hurdman & Co. about 40,000,000, Perley & Pattee 50,000,000, J. R. Booth 60,000,000, Bronsons, Weston & Co. 55,000,000, G. B. Grier 25,000,000, and Conroy & Co. about 15,000,000. This year the cuts of the different firms, as estimated by themselves, will be as follows :---

"E. B. Eddy Co. 90,000,000 ft., J. R.Booth & Co. 75,000,000, Hurdman Bros. 70,000,000, Perley & Pattee 60,000,000, Bronson, Weston & Co. 55,000,000, Pierce & Co. (formerly G. B. Grier & Co.) 35,000,000, Conroy & Co. 30,000,000, making a total of 405,000,000 feet.

"Below the Chaudiere, Gilmour & Co., of Gatineau mills, will, this year, saw about 50,000,000 feet of lumber from logs cut on their Gatineau limits. W. C. Edwards & Co., of Rockland, will probably get through some 40,000,000 feet of lumber from logs taken from the Gatineau and Upper Ottawa districts."

The lumbermen will generally, says the Journal, inform the public of the amount of lumber they get out every year, but they are very reticent on the subject of sales, and refuse to say where all this immense quantity of lumber goes to, and what price is paid for it. Among the largest American buyers are Shepherd & Morse of Burlington, Bronson, Weston & Dunham, of Burlington, Rathbun Company, of Deseronto, the Canada Export Lumber Co., and a host of concerns on the other side of the line. The Bronson, Weston Co., J. R. Booth, and Pierce & Co. ship large quantities of first grade deals to England.

⁻The Commercial Bank of Windsor has reduced its rate of dividend from seven per cent. to six per cent. The Halifax Banking Company is to pay a half-yearly dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and the Union and People's Banks of Halifax, dividends at

DRY GOODS.

Amongst country merchants there is a pronounced feeling of caution in ordering goods. Travellers now out on their placing trip write to headquarters that traders are purchasing very carefully and with full expectation of sorting up later on. They want to see the prospects more defined before committing themselves to their usual orders. A corresponding degree of caution, it is encouraging to note, is observable on the part of The Board of Trade returns wholesalars. indicate that imports of dry goods have been much lighter, and orders for Canadian made stock are being given prudently. While the Gibson mill has not yet formally entered the combine, there are indications which point to its doing so in the course of a few days. In the fact that this agreement between all the important mills is likely to be continued, some wholesalers see that an increased stability has been imparted to the price of all Canadian cottons. As values are thought to have touched the lowest possible paying basis, all interests point to working together. Country merchants are in good spirits, and while payments are not, in many instances, what they should be, still the im. proved condition of the crops creates a stronger hope that by the fall the general shape of affairs in this branch of trade will be materially improved.

HE SAID DAMN.

We should think that the writer of the foolish letter which we print below-evidently young man-must have been brought up in wooden country, he is so clearly familiar with the source of the power that drives many of the saw mills. The wholesale house which sends it to us for publication says : "Enclosed please find a literary curiosity, illustrating the difficulties we have in getting accounts closed and also showing the moral status of some of our rural constituents :"

H--, ONT., July 23rd, 1888. MESSRS.

DEAR SIR,-You can send a dozen more notes DEAR SIR,—You can send a dozen more notes and drafts if you like; if you can't wait till the 15th Aug. till it's due, let me know and I'll pay you off, but never dare to send your drummer round again. If you are so dam afraid of your pay what in the hell do you send your drum-mer round again. Don't never think you are the only house in Canada that handle your goods. I made up my mind I wouldn't sign any notes and won't noter any orcumstance. we pay our bills when they come due and sometimes before, but I'll be dammed if I pay this before it is due. The first bill I bought I this before it is due. The first bill I bought I had to wait 2 or 3 months. When the summer was about gone, then I got the goods. If it wouldn't have been for your drummer I would have let you to be in the ball I think Mr. N. he is wouldn't nave been for your drummer 1 would have let you go to hell. I think Mr. N. he is too good a fellow to travel for a house like yours. I deal in hardware, boots and shoes, hats and caps, crockery, &c., but I be dammed if I ever had such a writing and telegraphing like this. I like to deal with a house that can like this. I like to deal with a house that can wait till the bills come due, and if you can't do that don't never call on me. Yours, &c.,

-A new industry is reported from Nova Scotia, that of leasing Sable Island from the Dominion Government for the purpose of horse-breeding. There are now a number of wild ponies on the island, and it is proposed to introduce new blood among them and thus improve the breed, which is certainly susceptible of improvement. Doubt is expressed as to the wisdom of the proposed enterprise, as there are hundreds of places on the mainland where the experiment could be tried with much better chances of success.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS.

YOUNG V. TRAVELLERS' INSURANCE COMPANY. Y. had an accident policy, and he was injured in such a way that he could not conduct his business, which was that of a billiardsaloon keeper. He could, however, do some acts necessary to be done in this business, but he showed on the trial of the action which he brought to recover moneys due under the policy that he was wholly disabled from doing many of the acts necessary to be done in his occupation. He obtained judgment, and the insurance company appealed to the Su preme Judicial Court of Maine, on the ground, among others, that under the terms of the policy, which provided that the indemnity should be paid if the injury shall "immedi ately and wholly disable and prevent the assured from the prosecution of any and every kind of business pertaining to the occupation under which he is assured," they were not liable. In delivering the judgment of the court, affirming that of the court below, Judge Libbey said : "A contract of insurance is to receive a reasonable construction so as to carry out the purpose for which it was made. In cases of doubt it is to be liberally construed in favor of the assured, that in all cases he may receive the indemnity contracted for ; at the same time effect must be given to all the language used to guard the company against imposition. The object to be accomplished by this contract was the payment of an indemnity to the plaintiff for loss of time in being wholly disabled from prosecuting his business by an injury received, as specified in the policy. He was not able to prosecute his business unless he was able to do all the substantial acts necessary to be done in its prosecution. If the carrying on of the business required him to do several acts and perform several kinds of labor, and he was able to do and perform one only, he was as effectually disabled from performing his business as if he could do nothing required to be done, and while remaining in that condition he would suffer loss of time in the business of his occupation."

CLAPP V. MASSACHUSETTS BENEFIT ASSOCIA-TION.-E. A. C. procured a certificate of membership in a benefit society for \$3,000, and in reply to a question in the application, "What sickness, disease, or injury have you ever had," replied "rupture?" At the trial, Dr. W. testified that he had attended E. A. C. for a nervous affection with convulsive movements, but could not determine what was the complaint. He said he had examined the patient's urine and he hadifound a certain amount of albumen, but he could not say E.A.C. had Bright's disease. The policy, or rather certificate, was issued on the condition that the answers in the application were true in all respects, and that no fact respecting the applicant's health had been concealed. The acknowledgment of E. A C. declared that the statements in the application were true to the best of his knowledge and belif. His widow recovered the moneys due under the certificate, and the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts said, properly so, for the evidence only showed that the facts were not true; not that E.A.C. knew them to be false, which latter the evidence must show in order to defeat such claim.

WEST V. WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COM-PANY.---A decision of the Supreme Court of Kansas lays it down that, where a son, for the benefit of his father, left a written message at the office of a telegraph company, properly ad-

dressed to his father, with direction to the agent to forward it immediately, and paid the amount of money demanded by the agent for the transmission and delivery of the same, and subsequently, with a full knowledge of all the facts, the father returns to the son the money paid by him to the telegraph company, and fully ratifies his acts in the transaction, and the message is never delivered owing to the gross negligence of the company, the father may maintain an action for the breach of the contract in his own name against the telegraph company, and may recover the amount of his actual damages caused by the breach thereof, including also the money paid for the transmission and delivery of the message; and when the negligence is gross enough to amount to wantonness or a malicious purpose, he may recover exemplary damages in addition to the actual damages.

INSURANCE NOTES.

It is seldom that one finds the officers of a co-operative insurance company desirous of quitting the business, but such is occasionally the fact. We presume that the management of the Industrial Mutual Aid Association of Milwaukee find it no longer possible to conduct the company in a way profitable to themselves or they would not be so keen to retire. When they are so anxious for themselves what about the poor policy-holders ?

Owing to an increase in its business the Citizens' Insurance Company, of Montreal, has found it necessary to make a call for more capital.

An apportionment of the Canadian deposit of \$100,000 in the matter of the Briton Medical Life Association will shortly be made amongst those entitled thereto. This will not prove a large dividend, but will, perhaps, be something of a satisfaction to those policy-holders who have been waiting so long for a settlement.

The Nova Scotia Fire Insurance Association has decided to adopt the regulations of the New England Insurance Exchange with regard to electric lighting. It will issue permits to insurers who adopt the safeguard therein laid down to use electricity without extra premium

-Several new discoveries of coal have been made in the mining districts around Spring Hill and the Joggins. in Cumberland County. There seems to be no limit to the production of good coal in Nova Scotia, in fact the whole Dominion could easily be supplied if arrangements could be made for its transport. Already there are upwards of twenty regular colliers between Quebec, Montreal, Pictou, and Sydney. There is a constant procession of coal trains from the Cumberland mines coming west and yet the supply is scarcely tapped, let alone exhausted.

---At last comes the announcement that the cable companies have signed the agreement by which the rate is advanced from 12 to 25 cents per word for messages to England, France, and Germany. It will be given one year's trial from 1st Sept. next, and includes Quebec, Ontario, and the Maritime Provinces. This agreement does not imply a pool or partnership between the lines, but relates exclusively to the rates. Each company retains the right to do what it pleases legitimately in competition.

-According to the Hon. Samuel Randall. who is described by the New York Shipping List to be about the ablest as well as the most far-seeing statesman in Congress, the United States is the largest consumer of tin plate in the world. It takes nearly two-thirds of the production of Great Britain, and within half a dozen years English manufacturers have sent upwards of \$100,000,000 worth of this article to the States. Mr. Randall thinks that this is too much money to send out of the country for what can, in his opinion, be produced just as well at home. At present the manufacture of tin plate is practically unknown in America. but by his amendment to the Mills Tariff bill such an industry would be stimulated to great proportions. He estimates that to supply the demand it would require sixty-eight large works of five trains of rolls each, involving an outlay of \$30,000,000 capital, and employment to about 24,000 workmen, who would earn at least \$12,000,000 in wages.

-At a meeting of the Canada Company, held in London a short time ago, for the purpose of considering the payment of a dividend of £1 per share, which was agreed to, a statement was exhibited which showed that the company had disposed of 2,012 acres of land during the past year at £5 12s. 4d., or say \$27, per acre. This is 850 acres less than the company's sales of last year, but is somewhat compensated by an increase of 22s. 7d. per acre, or 26 per cent., on the value of lands sold in 1886. The company has 595 leases without option. These produce a revenue of \$14,965. A reduction of £742 has been made in the cost of management during the past six months, and the company is hopeful that with this and the improved prospects for this year it will be able to do better for its shareholders.

-When the shareholders of the Commercial Bank of Manitoba met to hold their third annual meeting they were presented with a statement which showed a profitable year's business. The payment of a dividend at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, providing for all ascertained loss and doubtful debts, and the addition of \$5,000 to Rest, which account now stands at \$25,000, were all accomplished, and a balance of \$4,441 carried forward to the credit of profit and loss. The president finds the business prospects of the province to appear better than for several years past. Increased railway facilities and the strong efforts now being made to settle the vacant lands will do much to strengthen this position. The paidup capital of the bank will shortly be increased to \$300,000.

-Exports from the Province of British Columbia for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1888, as compiled by the Secretary of the British Columbia Board of Trade, are as under: Gold-dust and bars...... \$ 560,756 Coal 1,326,260 Platinum 2,609 Granite 95 Lumber.... 527,291 Animals and their produce 296,633 658 Total exports the produce of B. C.. \$3,910,477 Goods not the produce of B. C.... 65,610

Grand total

Grand total \$3,976,087

-Payment of bounties to Canadian fishermen is a formidable business, and has just been completed for the current year. The Department issued no fewer than 40,000 cheques, to the total amount of \$150,000, or an average of \$3.75 for each cheque. Some 5,000 of the fishermen appear not to have claimed the bounty. These cheques formed a new species of currency, as they circulated from hand to hand as money until presented at the Bank of Montreal.

Meetings.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF MANITOBA.

The annual meeting of this bank was held in Winnipeg on the 23rd of June, when the following statement of the result of the business of the bank for the year ending 30th April, 1888, was submitted to the shareholders:

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

		\$28,565	50
Dr.			
Dividend 31 per cent., 1st			
November, 1887	\$9,481	54	
Dividend 31 per cent., 1st			
May, 1888	9,672	95	
Carried to rest account	5,000	00	
Balance at credit of profit			
and loss account, for-			
ward	4,411	01	

In accordance with the Act of Incorporation, the directors go out of office this day, and a new board will require to be elected. A more detailed statement of the accounts

A more detailed statement of the accounts is hereto appended for the inspection of the shareholders.

All of which is respectfully submitted. D. MACARTHUR, President. GENERAL STATEMENT, 30TH APRIL, 1888. Assets. Gold and silver coin on hand\$ 11,713 54 Dominion notes Notes and cheques of 14,513 00 other banks 61,980 62 Balances due by other banks 38.287 22 Immediately available.....\$126,494 38 Bills discounted, current...... 782,367 83 overdue..... 21,659 74 Mortgages on real estate..... 12,000 00 Office furniture and safes 4,472 10 \$946,994 05 Liabilities. Notes in circulation....\$233,785 00 Deposit accounts..... 341,082 35 Due to other banks..... 56,671 34 Dividend No. 6..... 9,672 95 Former dividends unpaid 1 40 Liabilities to the public......\$641,213 04 Capital paid up..... 276,370 00
 Rest acount
 26,000
 00

 Profit and loss account
 4,411
 01
 4.411 01 8946.994 05

To the Shareholders of the Commercial Bank of Manitoba :

GENTLEMEN: The Board of Directors have much pleasure in being able to report to you, at this our third annual meeting, that the bank has done a large and profitable business during the past year. After paying a dividend at the rate of seven per cent. per annum and all charges, as well as providing for all ascertained losses and doubtful debts, the sum of \$5,000 has been added to the rest, increasing that fund from \$20,000 to \$25,000. The paid-up capital has been increased from \$261,215 to \$276,370, and will shortly be increased to \$300, 000.

The bank has rendered valuable assistance during the past year in giving facilities to move the superabundant crop of last season to market, and this large business was done without any loss. I am glad to say that the business prospects of the Province appear to be better at the present time than they have been for several years past. The crop throughout the Province is reported to be making the most satisfactory progress, and the increased acreage put under crop this year, which is variously estimated at from 15 to 20 per cent., should tell materially on the total yield. The increased railway facilities which have recently been secured, and the strong efforts which are being made to settle the vacant lands in the Province, will undoubtedly do a great deal to place business on a much better basis than it has ever been, and looking at the situation generally, your directors think there is much cause for satisfaction in connection with the improved prospects of the Province.

I shall not detain you by making any further remarks, but will move that the report of the directors as submitted be and the same is hereby adopted and ordered to be printed for distribution amongst the shareholders. Yours faithfully,

D. MACARTHUR, President.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The shareholders of this venerable company held their annual meeting on the 8th ult., in Aberdeen, Scotland. From the directors' report for 1887, presented on that occasion, it is evident that the course of the Northern is one of continuous progress. It is among the oldest and wealthiest insurance companies in the world.

The fire premiums for the year were \$3,034;. 590 net, an increase over the previous year of \$124,750. The net losses for the year were \$1,735,275, a loss ratio of 5718. The Fire Fund was increased by the addition of \$250,000, and now stands at \$3,625,000.

\$250,000, and now stands at \$3,625,000. In the life branch, the new business for the year net was \$1,841,425, upon which the premiums were \$65,810. The total income for the year was \$1,385,050. Death and other claims were \$832,000. Expenses of management are limited to 10 per cent. of premium receipts. The proceeds of the annuity branch were \$53,315. The Life Fund now amounts to \$10,515,625, showing a net increase for the year of \$376,305.

The total accumulated funds of the company at the close of the year were \$17,106,-020, 'against \$16,485,920 the previous year, being an increase of \$620,100. The total assets of the company were \$18,034,094. Liabilities, outside of the several funds, \$928,074. Balance, \$17,106,120.

There is no feature in the management of a fire office that tends more to permanency and success than the absolute ability to meet heavy calls, arising from serious conflagrations; and this can be attained only by maintaining a constant and ample fire reserve fund. To this end no less than \$250,000 of the profits of the year, instead of going to increase the shareholders' dividends, was transferred to the fire fund, making the aggregate of that special fund \$3,625,000. In addition to which the sum of \$1,011,530-being one-third of the year's premium income—was set aside as a reinsurance fund, to offset the uncarned premiums for the year.

The Northern has branches in many lands, the results from which appear in the foregoing figures. It came to Canada in 1867, and from that time up to the close of 1887 its net income was about \$1,800,000, and its losses paid reach some \$1,700,000, of which about \$500,-000 was paid for the St. John fire in 1877. Its deposit for the safety of policy-holders at Ottawa is \$121,568. In 1876, the Northern entered the United States, with assets, all told, \$561,308, while on December 31st ult. its assets there were \$1,459,025. Its income for the twelve years reaches the handsome sum of \$7,463,275, while its fire losses paid were \$4,214,181, the ratio of loss to premium being 57°8 per cent only, something below the home office average.—Insurance Chronicle.

FIRE RECORD.

ONTARIO.—Formosa, July 18th.—J. H. Brick's grist and saw mills, with a quantity of lumber, completely destroyed by fire. Loss about \$8,000; insured for \$2,000.—Ailsa Craig, 19th. —T. Easton's grist mill and a dwelling owned by R. Scarfe burned. The mill is insured.— Beaverton, 25th.—The Beaverton foundry and contents consumed. Loss about \$2,000; no in-surance. The house of J. A. Proctor was also burned. Several private residences are dam-aged.—London, 22nd.—The old Mechanics' Institute building owned by J. Dunn, burned, with a lot of new machinery. Loss about with a lot of new machinery. Loss about \$3,000; insured for \$1,000. Hilliard & Mo-Roberts, builders, occupying the first floor, lose about \$4,000; \$1,500 insurance. Watson's stock damaged by water; loss \$500; insured for \$300 in the Gore District Mutual.—Lind-say 290d The loss of Dundas AUT \$500 in the Gore District Mutual.——Lind-say, 22nd.—The large storehouses of Dundas & Flavelle Bros. and Sadler, Dundas & Co. burned down. One of the buildings was partly occupied by R. Touchburn, grain and produce merchant, who has \$1,000 in City of London. There ware 15 000 burbels of mhost 4 000 lbs merchant, who has \$1,000 in City of London. There were 15,000 bushels of wheat, 4,000 lbs. of wool, and a quantity of butter and eggs in the building. Fairly covered by blanket policy in N. B. & M. The other insurances are:-\$5,000 in the Royal Canadian; \$3,000 in L. & L. & G. and \$1100 in the Britich America In N. B. & M. The other insurances are :--\$5,000 in the Royal Canadian; \$3,000 in L. & L. & G., and \$1,100 in the British America. —Bobcaygeon, 25th.—Lewis & Lancaster's carriage shop burned; loss about \$700; fully insured. The building, owned by J. Moffat, was fully insured.—Mildmay, 26th.—The large roller mill, saw mill, and private resi-dence of Messrs. Eids & Schmidt totally de-stroyed by fire, with about 2,000 bushels of wheat, a large amount of flour, and a quantity of lumber; loss \$20,000; insurance \$5,000.— Cobourg, 30th.—A frame building owned and occupied by Mrs. Sarah Bolster, destroyed with the contents; loss, \$700; insurance, \$150.—St. Williams, 27th.—Clark's house, near here, burned; loss about \$2,000.— Cobourg, 27th.—Fire broke out in a stable owned by G. J. Stephens, furniture dealer; loss, \$800; insurance, \$125.—Beaverton, 25th.—The Beaverton foundry totally con-sumed by fire with contents. Loss about \$20,000; no insurance. Several private resi-dence in the sourd in the sourd sourd in the sourd Stude of the sourd in the sourd in the sourd in the sourd Sumed by fire with contents. Loss about \$20,000; no insurance. Several private resi-termed in the sourd in the sourd in the sourd Stude of the sourd in the sourd in the sourd Stude of the sourd in the sourd in the sourd Stude of the sourd in the sourd in the sourd Stude of the sourd in the sourd in the sourd Stude of the sourd in the sourd in the sourd Stude of the sourd in the sourd in the sourd Stude of the sourd in the sourd in the sourd in the sourd Stude of the sourd in the sourd i 20,000; no insurance. Several private resi-₹20,000; no insurance. Several private resi-dences are badly damaged. — Toronto, 30th. -E. F. Crown's grocery store, 1086 Yonge street, and J. Love's fish market, immediately adjoining, burned. Their respective losses are \$2,000 and \$5,000, about half covered by insurance. A cottage in rear of Crown's store, occupied by Bailey, was wiped out with contents. — Palmerston, August 1st.—A fire broke out in the Oddfel-lows' block, owned by H. McEwing and lst.—A fire broke out in the Oddfel-lows' block, owned by H. McEwing and occupied by Knott & Son, hardware merch-ants, and the I. O. O. F. and R. T. of T. lodge. Knott & Son, loss on stock by fire and water between \$5,000 and \$6,000, insured in the Royal for \$2,000; loss on building about \$300, covered bp insurance.

OTHER PROVINCES .--- Oak Point, N. B., July OTHER PROVINCES.—Oak Point, N. B., July 10th.—G. T. Seely's grist, carding, and saw mills destroyed by fire, loss over \$3,000.— Petitoodiac, N. B., 10th.—The house owned and occupied by G. & R. Magee burned. In-surance \$2,080 on building.—Pokiock, N. B., 9th.—House and barns of S. D. Scott burned to the ground. incurace \$1100. Montreal surance \$2,080 on building.—Pokiock, N. B., 9th.—House and barns of S. D. Scott burned to the ground; insurance \$1,100.—Montreal, 23rd.—The hostelry at Outremont, owned by Mr. Wiseman of Mile End, burned to the ground this morning. The building is insured for \$7,000.—Montreal, 26th.—Fire gutted the shop and stables of D. Ouimet, tinsmith and plumber, St. Lawrence street. Two valu-able horses were burnt. Loss \$2,000; partly covered by insurance.—Sherbrooke, Que., 30th.—The foundry of the Jenckes Machine butcher's shop of Mr. Cavalier, the residence smith shop of Mr. Cavalier, the residence smith shop of Mr. Cavalier, the residence smith shop of Mr. Beaudoin, at St. Henri, Que., 31st.—A barn and cow stables belonging destroyed by fire with contents. Loss partly covered by insurance.—Montcon, N. B., 21st.—Killam's lumber mill and the Buctoche with fifty thousand feet of lumber. Loss on mill, \$4,000.—Halifax, N. S., 29th.—Mason's saw mill, at Bedford, and Moir's grist mill and elevator destroyed by fire. The loss to Moir, Son and Company will aggregate \$40,000; insured for \$2,000 in Clarkson's agenoy.

THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.

The very entertaining column which appears very week in the Montreal Gazette under the itle "Ephemerides," bearing the signature Laclede," contained last week a number of title "Ephemerides," bearing the signed at the signed of the second seco

turned thither, about 1867, and disposed of his Canadian property. A brother, Mr. Edward Capel, was engaged then in the copper mines there; in the gold mining in Nova Scotia afterward; and again in phosphate mining at Buckingham, on the Lievre. "Are there any in St. Johns, remembering traditions of the 'Royal Edward,' a frigate mounting sixteen guns, that lay there for six years? It was built in England, sailed out to Sore! there taken to pieces and drawn by

mounting sixteen guis, that has had been approximately sears? It was built in England, sailed out to Sorel; there taken to pieces and drawn by teams to where rebuilt. An octogenarian, who died at Dunham six or seven years ago, said his father was one of the orew, and well he remembered it. The men were all Royal navy, and had not much to do but clean and polish brass work. They took 'no words from nobody,' and, as for fighting, that was just their pleasure. This man Ryan and his father afterward took up a farm. Wheat was two and sixpence a bushel for store pay, mostly Jamaica rum, but what paid them best was turnips for the soldiers and their families, for which they got money. When 'E. L. W.' which they got money. When 'E. L. W. was a lad, he saw at Beaconsfield, England, some letters from the first Judge Gale, who Fast Farnham. Laborers were

some letters from the first Judge Gale, who settled in East Farnham. Laborers were scarce and had to be brought at great cost from the States to make his first clearing." "E. L. W.," of Dunham, P.Q., sends a full screed, for which many a reader will thank him, and which is worth keeping. It was a Mr. Sweet who gave the land for the court house and jail, together with the site of the English church, at Sweetsburg. Abraham Freligh owned the mills, where the slab huts were built around the mills, whence the name of "Slab City" for Frelighsburg. Peter Cowan, afterward high sheriff, had the first post office in the village that Nelson Ruiter, nephew of Philip, named.

-Bank dividends in Great Britain are this year, according to the Economist of July 7th, much as they were last, any changes being, with few exceptions, in the downward direction." The following are those declared during

BINKS

METBOPOLITA	N DANK	8.
Rate	ner Cen	t. per Annum.
	1888.	1887.
BANK.	10	10
City	10	10
Consolidated	7	7
Imperial		5
International of London	101	121
London Joint Stock	123	15
London and Westminst'r	14	
Union of London	12]	12]
COUNTRY	BANKS.	
Rate	per Cen	t. per Annum.
BANK.	1888.	⁻ 1887.
	6	6
Adelphi		16
Birmingham and Midl'nd	15	15
Birmingham Banking.		
Bristol and West of	8	8
England	0	Ū
Halifax and Hudders-	10	10
field Union	10	10
Halifax Joint-Stock	10	10
Livernool Commercial	10	
Timemool Union	10	10
North and South waters	15	15
North-Western		6
Swansea	D	6
DHarrow	00	90

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STOCKS IN MONTREAL.

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Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Bellers.	Buyers.	Average. 1997	
2153 1233 106 150 911 863 138 137 94 995 542 905 542 905 593	212 117 104 145 209 50 135 115 90 89 52 200 210 356 55	193 100 94 40 25 6 535 1455 415 930 9255 1945 925		200	2394 198 115 148 90 181 191 95 971 555 235 971 56 57 56	
	1150 1150 1150 1150 1150 1150 1150 117 941 138 117 94 544 905 544 905 544 905 544 905 544 905 544 905 544 905 117 905 117 117 117 117 117 117 117 11	ti ti 2 5 3 8 3 9 11 10 1252 213 1232 1173 106 104 150 145 151 209 864 50 138 135 117 155 944 89 905 200 212 2102 564 564	ti ti ti ti 2 3 4 5 5 30 9 0 0 1 2154 213 193 193 1334 1834 1174 100 106 104 94 150 145 40 911 209 25 864 50	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	

—The Victoria School of Art and Design at Halifax has been a great success, and its operations are already bearing good fruits among the artisan classes as well as among the votaries of the fine arts. No less than 250 pupils have been enrolled the first term, and among them are 40 who take lessons in mechanical drawing, 30 in architectural draw-ing, 37 in free-hand drawing, and 22 in model drawing. There is also a school teachers' class of 30, and other classes of young ladies fitting themselves for a profession as artists. It is intended, to add etching on copper and engraving on wood to the curriculum as soon as arrangements can be made. A great fair is to be held this month in aid of the building fund, to which we wish success. The Victoria School of Art and Design at fund, to which we wish success

Commercial.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, Aug. 2nd, 1888.

Ashes.-Values rule about the same level as ASHES.— Values rule about the same level as a week ago; first pots being quoted at \$3.90, seconds are in small supply at \$3.50; pearls nominally \$7.00, but would probably go lower. Sales have been of fair volume, and stocks in store are rather less than noted last week.

CEMENTS, FIBEBRICKS, &c .-- There is a tendency to growing firmness in cements, but prices still range from \$2.25 to \$2.50 for Portiand in lots as to brand, smaller quantities proportionately higher; Roman and Canadian as before; firebricks, \$18.50 to 21 in fair lots; fireckay, \$1.50 per bag.

BOOTS, SEDES, AND LEATHEE.—Manufacturers of boots and shoes are still delaying the filling of western fall orders as much as possible, and there is no active demand for leather, or im-provement to note in the situation of late. Stocks of both sole and upper continue full and buyers of any fair lots can still obtain con-cessions from quotations. Some sales of very cheap buff are reported in Quebec. We quote: Spanish sole, B. A., No. I, 21 to 23c.; ditto, No. 2, B. A., 18 to 20c.; No. 1 ordi-nary Spanish, 19 to 21c.; No. 2 do., 17 to 18c.; No. 1 China, 18 to 19c.; No. 2, 17 to 18c.; hemlook slaughter, No. 1, 23 to 26c., oak sole, 40 to 45c.; waxed upper, light and medium, 30 to 35c.; ditto, heavy, 27 to 31c.; grained, 32 to 36c.; Sootch grained, 33 to 37c.; splits, large, 16 to 23c.; do., small, 12 to 18c.; calf-splits, 32 to 33c.; calfskins (85 to 46 lbs), 55 to 65c.; imitation French calfskins, 70 to 80c.; tusset sheepskin linings, 30 to 40c.; harness, 21 to 30c.; buffed cow, 10 to 14c.; pebbled cow, 10 to 14c.; rough, 22 to 25c.; russet and bridle, 45 to 55c. BOOTS, SHOES, AND LEATHER. -Manufacturers

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS .-- A freer movement DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—A freer movement of heavy chemicals is to be noted and the usual jobbing distribution of drugs. Bleaching powder still in light supply locally and firm; caustic soda is rather lower; there have been free receipts of Sal soda; alum rather scarce and firm; opium firmer abroad; quinine quist and no firmer; iodine very firm and may ad-vance; salicine weaker; Canada balsam said to be a small yield and likely to be higher; insect powder firmly held, new supplies ex-pected this month, but cannot say how prices will rule. We quote:— Sal soda, 85 to 95c.; bi-carb soda, \$1.80 to Leading Wholesale Trade of Hamilton,



HAMILTON.

SHIRTINGS AND SEERSUGKERS

BELOW COST OF MANUFACTURE.

Send for Samples and Prices.

BINDER'S TWINE

From the factory of JOHN BROWN & CO., Quebec.

QUALITY SECOND TO NONE.

FOR SALE BY

ADAM HOPE & CO., HAMILTON, ONT.

SUGARS

SACKS TRINIDAD.

SACKS DEMERARA, (Beautiful Crystal.)

Barrels PORTO RICO, (Extra Bright.)

Barrels PORTO RICO, (Medium.)

All grades of Canada, Nova Scotia, Woodside and Moncton Refineds.

AT LOWEST PRICES TO THE TRADE.

JAMES TURNER & CO.,

HAMILTON, - - - Ont.

B. GREENING & CU.,

Wire Manufacturers and Metal Perforators.

VICTORIA WIRE MILL8,

HAMIL/TON, ONTARIO.

NEW JAPAN

TEAS !

BROWN, BALFOUR & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

HAMILTON, ONT

2.00; soda ash, per 100 lbs., \$1.70; bichromate of potash, per 100 lbs., \$11.00 to 13.00; borax, refined, 10 to 12c.; cream tar-tar crystals, 34 to 36c.; do. ground, 36 to 38c.; tartaric acid, crystal, 54 to 55c.; do. powder, 55 to 60c.; citric acid, 68 to 72c.; caustic soda, white, \$2.25 to 2.50; sugar of lead, 10 to 11c.; bleaching powder, \$2.50 to 2.60; alum, \$1.60 to 1.70; copperas, per 100 lbs., 90c. to \$1.00; flowers sulphur, per 100 lbs., 90c. to \$1.00; flowers sulphur, per 100 lbs., 90c. to \$1.00; flowers sulphur, \$2.00 to 2.15; sulphate of copper, \$6.00 to 6.50; epsom salts, \$1.25 to 1.40; saltpetre \$8.25 to 8.75; Amer-ican quinine, 55c.; German quinine, 55c.; Howard's quinine, 58 to 63c.; opium, \$4 to 4.50; morphia, \$1.75 to 2.00; gum arabic, sorts, 80 to 90c.; white, \$1.00 to \$1.25; carbolic acid, 55 to 65c.; iodide potassium, \$4.00 to 4.25 per lb.; iodine, \$5.25 to 5.75; iodoform, \$5.75 to 6.25. Prices for essential oils are:—oil lemon, \$2.00 to 2.50; oil bergamot, \$3.00 to 3.25; orange, \$2.75 to 3.00; oil peppermint, \$3.50 to 4.50; glycerine, 25 to 35c.; senna, 15 to 25c. for ordinary. English camphor, 40 to 25c. for ordinary. English camphor, 40 to 45c.; American do., 36 to 40c.; insect powder, 75 to 90c.

DRY Goods .- Our remarks of the last two weeks will still pretty well apply to the situa-tion as it is to day, there being really nothing new to note. Western orders are very far new to note. Western orders are very far short, while eastern sections respond fairly to the drummer's appeals. Remittances in some quarters are called rather better than in the middle of July, but appeals for indulgence are still unpleasantly numerous. As regards prices there is nothing fresh to note since a week ago, unless it be that there are now pros-pects of the Gibson mill entering the combine, in which event the cutting in colored cottons will likely be largely done away with. will likely be largely done away with.

FISH.—Dry cod is firmer at \$4.75 and scarce; scaled herrings 18 to 20c.; boneless pure cod 6 to 7c., ordinary 51 to 6c.; pickled salmon firmer.

GROCERIES.—There is a very fair seasonable distribution in progress, all things considered. Sugars continue to move very freely and are firm at the advance last noted, namely, 7§c. low-est refinery price for granulated; yellows 6§ to 6§c.; the advance has created some more ac-tive enquiry for grocery raws. Molasses con-tinues to acquire firmness; it is now said to be 18c. on the island, and a cargo for this market being lost on the voyage out still fur-ther strengthens the hands of local holders, who now ask 38 to 39c. for Barbadoes; Antigua, 33 to 34c.; Trinidad 32 to 33c. Teas are moving in moderate lots at unchanged values. Coffees quiet at 14 to 15c. for Rio, Java 18 to 24c., Mocha 28 to 25c. The opening of the current market is cabled from Patras at 16/6d., locally a small business is being done at $6\frac{1}{2}$ to

BOND OR FREE.

WAREHOUSES

Valencia raisins steady at 61 to 61c.; 7c. Sultanas are firm, and some new supplies just to hand are held at 9 to 9¹/₂c., being a fine sample. Tobaccos and spices unchanged: Rice moving pretty freely at \$3.50 for standard quality, with some off grades \$3.30 to 3.40. In canned goods there is not much doing; in canned goods there is not much doing; some orders for new pack of tomatoes have been placed it is said at \$1.00: stocks of last year's still pretty full; lobsters will be scarce, and packers asking \$5.50 stiff; local jobbing price \$5.75; sardines easier; salmon firm at \$1.75 to 1.80.

HIDES .--- The demand from tanners is not at all active in face of full stocks of leather still prevalent, and prices are not any firmer. Dealers are buying green hides at 6, 5, and 4c., and selling to tanners at half a cent to three-quarters advance. Toronto hides, 6¹/₂ to 6²/₂c.; dry hides, 8 to 9c.; calfskins, 5c.; lambskins, 35c.

METALS AND HARDWARE.—Business has not picked up much in these lines as yet, but the iron market at home shows some gain in strength, and with higher freights favors the probability of some advance here; warrants are cabled higher at 38/10d., and makers' prices are cabled higher at 38/10d., and makers' prices are also firmer; bar iron still freely sold at \$2.00; tin shows further recovery and is cabled at £88 12/6d.; tin plates also slightly advanced at home; nails have been reduced to bases of \$2.60. We quote:--Coltness, \$19 to 19.25; Calder and Summer-lee, \$18.50 to 19.00; Eglinton and Dalmelling-ton, \$17 to 17.50; Gartsherrie, \$18.00; Siemens, \$19.00 for No. 1; Carnbroe, \$17.50; Shotts, \$18.50; Glengarnock, \$18.25; Middles-boro, No. 1, \$16.50 to 17; cast scrap, railway chairs, &c., none; machinery scrap, \$16.50 to 17; common ditto, \$16; bar iron, \$2; best re-fined, \$2.25; Siemens, \$2.00. Canada Plates--Blaina, \$2.40 to 2.50. Tern roofing plate, 20228, \$6.75 to 7. Tin plates--Bradley charcoal, \$5.75 are cabled higher at 38/10d., and makers' prices Blaina, \$2.40 to 2.50. Tern roofing plate, 2028, \$6.75 to 7. Tin plates --Bradley charcoal, \$5.75to 6.00; charcoal I.C., \$4.00; do. I.X., \$5.25; coke, I.C., \$3.50 to 3.60; galvanized sheets, No. 28, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7c., according to brand; tinned sheets, coke, No. 24, $5\frac{1}{2}$ c.; No. 26, $6\frac{1}{2}$ c.; the usual extra for large sizes. Hoops and bands, per 100 lbs., \$2.20. Staffordshire boiler plate, \$2.75; common sheet iron, \$2.50 to 2.75; steel boiler plate, \$2.75; heads, \$4.00; Russian sheet iron, 11c.; lead, per 100 lbs., ---; pig, \$3.75 to 4.00; sheet, \$4.25 to 4.50; shot, \$6.00 to 6.50; best cast steel, 11 to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; spring, \$2.50 to 2.50; round machinery steel, \$3.00; ingot tin, 25 to 26c.; machinery steel, \$3.00; ingot tin, 25 to 26.; bar tin, 26 to 27c.; ingot copper, 19c.; sheet zinc, \$5.00; spelter, \$5.00; antimony, 12 to 13c.; bright iron wire, Nos, 0 to 8, \$2.15 per 100 lbs.; annealed do., \$2.20 to 2.25.

OILS, PAINTS, AND GLASS.—Steam refined seal oil has been moving more freely, and sales of one or two large lots are reported at 42c., in an ordinary way we quote 43c.; Nfid.





have maintained prices well. Poultry is becoming more scarce, though as yet without any marked change in prices. Butchers' meat has been a shade weaker owing to large supplies and the decreased demand during warm weather. Fruit and vegetables have shown great activity; the supplies all round anown great activity; the supplies all round are very ample, and though the demand has been large there has been no diffi-culty in meeting it; vegetables are much cheaper. The arrivals of both fruit and vegetables are increasing to such an extent every day that it is useless to attempt more then approximate quotations. it is contain every day that it is useless to attempt more than approximate quotations; it is certain, however, that the next few days will see a considerable break in prices. In hides and skins there is no change and but little move-ment, the general want of animation in the United States markets affecting these lines very much. There has been some little move-ment in wool but at nothing higher than very muon. There has been some little move-ment in wool, but at nothing higher than twenty cents. There is no movement in the butter trade, nor is there much likelihood of any for another few weeks. In hardware trade has taken a turn for the better and pros-pects are good. About the only business in which there is a fair movement is groceries; with this exception dullness is the character-istic of business in Toronto this week.

COAL AND WOOD.—With the exception of an advance in coal at Buffalo of 15c. per ton, this line presents no new features from last week. For the season there is a fair movement.

DRUGS.—There is still an absence of activity in the drug market, yet while no decided change has taken place there is a steady in-crease in the volume of transactions and a firmer tone. Outside buyers are on the in-crease and the local demand marking in small firmer tone. Outside buyers are on the in-orease, and the local demand, mostly in small lots, is more brisk. A good deal of foreign quinine has arrived lately, and the feeling is in consequence a little easier, though values are well sustained. There has been some speculation in opium; the recent advance is well sustained and prices will probably be still higher. The tendency in the drug trade is towards firmness and the indications point to considerable activity.

FISH.—Trout and whitefish are plentiful, and the demand is good at $5\frac{1}{2}$, a pound. The supply of lake fish is also plentiful, and the demand active. British Columbia salmon is in fair supply, and prices are unchanged. GROCERIES.—A fairly steady and satisfactory

GROCKERES.—A fairly steady and satisfactory movement is going on. In tea there is a fair demand at steady prices, which is to a large extent due to the stimulus given to the trade by the new season's blacks. In tobacco there is a fair demand at steady prices; in syrups is a fair demand at steady prices; in syrups and molasses there is nothing new to record, and in sugar, while business is quiet the mar-ket continues to keep steady. There is a steady demand for rice, tapicca being particu-larly strong. In dried fruits, nuts, &c., there is a brisk movement at unchanged prices; but coffee is dull, and there is only a fair business doing in canned goods at steady prices. There is however a continued steady demand for salmon, but tomatoes are still off.

salmon, but tomatoes are still on. HIDES AND SKINS.—In these lines trade is quiet and featureless. Tallow is still scarce here, and prices continue low. Hides are in fair demand at steady prices; the supply is ample, and car lots are selling at 6c. Lamb skins and pelts are in ordinary supply, for which there is a ready sale, but there is no change in prices.

IEON AND HARDWARE .- The future holds out IEON AND ITARDWARE.—Ine luture holds out better prospects for the iron and hardware trade than could have been predicted only a very short time ago. Business generally is freshening, particularly in heavy goods, and an all round active movement is not far off. Country huwses do not say vat add much to an all round active movement is not far off. Country buyers do not as yet add much to these features in the wakening trade. Their deals are comparatively light, and are made with a measure of caution. The only changes to record this week are Garth plate at \$2.60, in ordinary pig iron (bar) from \$2 to \$2.15, and in Russia sheet per lb. 10 to 11c. A tele-gram from Pittsburg announces an advance in pig iron of 25c. per ton. Grey forge is selling at \$14.25 for cash and \$14.50 for four months, and even at this price the supply is said to be small. Another advance of 25c. is expected within the month, and probably it will touch \$15.

or the holiday season is over, when a disposi-tion will be manifested to settle down to busi-Collections are slow, and prices remain the same.

PAINTS AND OILS .--- Trade is still very quiet with no change in values.

WOOL.-Although a good deal of wool is changing hands at present, there are no new features in the trade worthy of note. No freshening can be looked for for some time to meanwhile the dealers, few of whom come: show any active disposition at this season of the year, are content to accept the situation with the best possible grace. Choice lots are being disposed of at 20c., the very outside price.

BRITISH METAL MARKET.

Messrs. Henderson & Glass, of Liverpool, in their circular for July report that the demand for galvanized and corrugated sheet iron still ontinues, and the advanced prices are freely paid. There is considerable difficulty in get-ting deliveries. Black sheet iron is also in good request. Bar iron remains in the same state as last month. In the manufacturing districts there is a good consumption of pig iron and makers have advanced prices. Scotch warrants have not much life in them. Ship-building material is not so brisk, and prices are a shade easier. In the Clyde, however, some good orders have been placed for vessels, and the steel manufacturers in that district have booked considerable quantities of plates, angles, etc. The demand for rolled girders still continues. Tin is firm at recent ad-vance, and better prices are looked for; there is a better feeling in the tin-plates market, though prices remain low; yet there is not that disposition to sell which was the case a month ago. Zinc sheets have experienced an advance of some 10/- per ton, the feeling, and the steel manufacturers in that district

WALKER BUTTER WORKERS.

Storekeepers and others engaged in packing Butter will save time and money by investing.

JAMES PARK & SON. ST. LAWRENCE MARKET, JORONTO.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

THOMAS MARKS & CO., MERCHANTS,

Forwarders and Vessel Owners.

Stores, Warehouses, Offices & Wharves

Three sizes. Prices on application.

owing to the position of spelter, being that a better price will yet be experienced. Spelter is much improved, having advanced fully 30/-per ton, which is being maintained. In copper there is nothing new to report, the market being much the same. There is a weak feeling in pig lead, and lower prices may be looked for. Linseed oil has experi-enced a slight drop in price, but the feeling is steady. Freights from Liverpool to Montreal and to internal points are unsettled owing to outside opposition. The tariff rate to Mont-real is 12/6 per ton, and to Toronto, Hamil-ilton, Guelph, and London, 9/- to 15/- per ton extra with primage, according to classification. Tinplates from South Wales 15/- and 10%. To Halifax, N.S.-On ordinary weight 12/6 and 10%; tinplates, 15/- and 10% per ton. From St. John, N.B., via Halifax, 17/6 to 20/- and 10% per ton; New York, 7/- to 7/6 per ton; Boston, 6/- to 7/6 per ton; Philadelphia, 10/-per ton; Baltimore, 10/- per ton.

CARD OF THANKS

We the undersigned, sufferers by the late fire in Chesley, take this means of expressing our thanks to the Gore District Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Galt, for the very handsome manner in which our claims have been prid. The loss occurred on 8th June last, and just ten days after the cheques were placed in our hands, without discount or re-bate. We won't soon forget this quiet unostenta-tious treatment by the old Company. The amount paid each of us is herewith appended to our names.

CHESLEY, 20th June, 1888.

J. H. Elliot	\$2,000
J. S. McDonald	3,000
J. C. Bell	3,000
Geo Cook, M.D.	1,900
Halliday Bros	2,500
M. Stanley	1,200
D. McNaughton	400

Cheaper than Society Insurance.

For 21 years past the old ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, in addition to its popular ENDOWMENT INVESTMENT Plans, has been giving Common Life Insurance at ACTUAL COST, upon its Copyrighted "RENEWABLE TERM PLAN." Below will be found the Annual Premiums, followed by a Statement of the Results to the Survivors, during the past Ten Years. Compare the Net Cost, shown in Section 4, with the Assessments made upon persons of the same age who belong to the various Assessment Societies, whether of the business or fraternal varieties, and note the difference:

FOR EACH \$1,000 OF INSURANCE.

1 Annual Premium, includ- ing Medical Fee, Ad- mission Fee, & Annual Expense Charge, all in one sum.				2 Accumulated fund at end of 10th year to Cr. of each Policy, available to renew this, or pay for another Policy.				3 BALANCE, Divided into ten parts, shewing Annual Total Cost.				4 Allow \$4.00 in place of the Annual Dues and Admission Fees usu- ally collected, and the Net Cost, yearly, was:			
Age	8 c.	Age	\$ c.	Age	\$ c.	Age	8 c.	Age	\$ c.	Age	\$ c.	Age	\$ c.	Age	\$ c.
16	11 09	35	17 36	16	35 21	35	78 86	16	7 57	35	9 47	16	3 57	35	5 47
20	11 09	36	18 00	20	85 21	36	83 30	20	7 57	36	965	20	3 57	36	5 65
21	11 97	37	18 68	21	37 40	37	87 80	21	7 63	37	9 90	21	3 63	37	5 90
83	11 66	38	19 41	22	39 50	38	92 30	22	7 70	38	10 18	28	3 70	38	6 18
23	11 97	39	20 19	23	41 60	39	9385	23	7 80	39	10 50	28	3 80	39	6 50
24	12 29	40	21 02	24	43 70	40	101 36	24	7 90	40	10 88	24	3 90	40	6 88
25	12 64	41	21 91	25	45 86	41	105 99	25	8 (5	41	11 32	25	4 05	41	7 82
26	13 00	48	22 86	26	48 60	42	110 45	26	8 15	42	11 82	26	4 15	42	7 82
27	13 38	43	23 88	27	51 35	43	115 05	27	8 25	43	12 40	27	4 25	43	8 40
28	13 79	44	24 97	28	54 15	44	119 70	28	8 38	44	13 00	28	4 38	44	9 00
29	14 21	45	26 14	21	57 00	45	124 30	29	8 50	45	13 72	29	4 50	45	972
30	14 67	46	27 39	30	59 85	46	129 00	30	8 70	46	14 50	30	4 70	46	10 50
31	15 14	47	28 7	31	63 12	47	133 75	31	8 8)	47	15 30	31	4 80	47	11 30
32	15 65	48	30 10	32	67 40	48	138 55	32	8 90	48	16 25	32	4 90	11 * '	12 25
33	16 19	49	31 69	33	71 20	49	143 35	33	9.07	49	17 25	33	5 07		13 25
34	16 75	50	33 17	34	75 00	50	148 20	34	925	50	18 35	34	5 25	50	14 35

EXPLANATION OF TABLE.

The rates shewn in No. 1 remain fixed at the age of entry for Ten Years at least. If the Accumulated Fund (2) is sufficienc, (as for 20 years past it has been), all Policies on these R thes will be RENEWED ANOTHER TEN YEARS, as the close of each ten years is reached, without increase of the ORIGINAL RATE. At the age of 70, or later, the party's entire Accumulated Fund may be drawn out in CASH, (or two-thirds at a younger age), as a Surrender value, or the Insurance may then be renewed for life. RENEWED ANOTHER TEN YEARS, as the close of the party's entire Accumulated Fund may be the ORIGINAL RATE. At the age of 70, or later, the party's entire Accumulated Fund may be drawn out in CASH, (or two-thirds at a younger age), as a Surrender value, or the Insurance may then be renewed for life. No. 8 shows the Fund belonging to the age opposite it, available as Cash, without medical *xam-ination, toward taking an Endowment or other Policy of equal amount, or securing a renewal on the same plan, at the Original Rate, for Another Ten Years. No. 3 shows the Balance, or Entire Annual Oust, the past ten years, expenses and all. No. 4 shows the resulting Net Cost, or annual death assessment of the past ten years in the ÆTNA on this plan, after allowing \$4.00 off No. 3, as an equivalent of the \$9.00 or \$11 00 A infission Fee, and \$3.00 annual Expense Charge, found necessary in Assessment Societies.

SOUTH WATER ST., PORT ARTHUR, ONT.

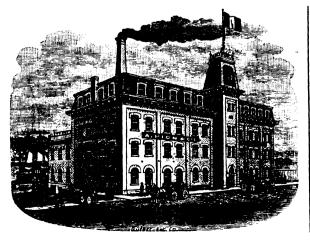
W. H. ORR & SONS, Managers, Toronto.

For further information, apply to an agent of the Company, or to

Write or telegraph for Lake Transportation or Marine Insurance. MANUFACTURERS! ! **T**O

FOR SALE.

These splendid premises, now cupied by us, as manufacturers of shoe and glove kids, morocco, etc., etc., are offered for sale, by reason of the expiry of partnership, 1st May, 1889. The building, erected in 1882, is of solid brick, four stories high, 130 x 40 feet, together with a two-storey brick wing 50 x 30, also shed and stables. It is in close proximity to the St. Charles River, and C. P. R., situated in the centre of the manufacturing interests of Quebec, and is, without ex ception, one of the finest industries in the city. The factory may be acquired with or without all the accessories, and



FOR SALE.

process used in our ... i.e, and can be readily adapted to the requirements of a boot and shoe, cotton, knitting, or other manufactory. The building stands on a lot containing 22,000 superficial feet. As employ no agents, all our goods are sold direct from the warehouse in Quebec.

For full particulars, address,

A. PION & CO., OUEBEC. 252 Prince Edward St., ST. ROCH.



F. C. IRELAND & SON,

27 Church Street, Toronto.

CHOICE BREAKFAST CEREALS AND HYGIENIC FOODS.

Desiccated Wheat—Hulled, Cooked and Rolled, is the perfection of human food for all seasons of the year. It will cure dyspepsis and is enjoyed by all as a delicious, healthy food, which supplies the wastes of the body.

Dessicated Rolled Oats are prepared in the same way and were first made in the Dominion by us under our process of converting the starch into destrine.

Prepared Pea Flour is rendered very palatable, easy of digestion as the indigestible properties are removed. There is no more need of importing this article, as we supply the trade. Baravena Mitk Food is used for infants and young children with great success. It contains all the elements found in the mother's milk and is highly recommended by physicians and all who use it.

Patent Prepared Barley is equal to any im-ported and much cheaper, as are all our pre-parations. It is used for children, invalids and others for light suppers, &c.

Patent Prepared Groats are used largely and where they are best known are highly spoken of.

Extracts of Beef and Barley—This is a com-bination of animal and vegetable food that is much required by sick people. It is very nourishing and much less expensive than Fluid Beef.

Gluten Flour is highly recommended by physicians. It makes an excellent loaf and delicious muffins, used by parties troubled with diabetes and indigestion, as the starch in it is converted into destrine.

Nutrio Flour is for family bread and is 25 per cent. richer in nourishment than ordinary flour. Whole Wheat Flour contains all the wheat berry except the outer bran. It makes a delicious loaf of golden brown bread, fit for a king, and is excellent for porridge, griddle cakes, puddings, muffins, &c. muffins, &c.

These choice Cereal products are inviting, attractive, nourishing and palatable. The use of them will greatly contribute to the health and strength of the nation as each individual uses them.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

RARE

WANTED

To purchase Debentures of the Township of Bentinck, in the County of Grey.

Holders of such wishing to dispose of them will please address,

WILLIAM IRVINE, Treasurer, Bentinck,

Lamlash P. O., Ont Bentinck, 20th July, 1888.



SALESMEN WANTED

For the New England Nurseries. Established The Old Reliable Nursery over 30 years. Men with push, energy, good habits, and clean character are what we want. Every chance for success. We can give you good pay and steady work. Write for terms to

CHASE BROTHERS' CO'Y,

WATE



Island sites for Summer Residences for

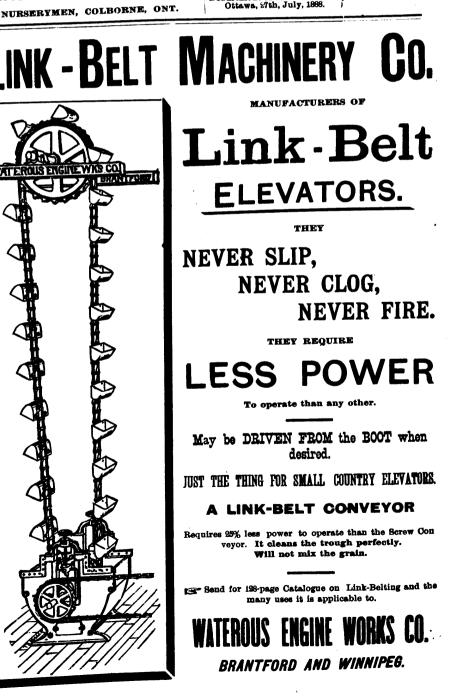
sale.

188

There will be offered for sale at public auction, on Wednesday, the 15th day of August, at the Town Hall, in the Town of Owen Sound, in the County of Grey, at the hour of Two O'clock, p.m., 86 lots of land on White Cloud Island, in the Georgian Bay, ranging in size from about 5 to 90 scree each, also five farm lots on said Island, containing about 75 for seach.

ranging in size from about 5 to 90 acres each, size five farm lots on said Island, containing about 75 acres each. White Cloud Island is very favorably situated for a summer resort, both as regards scenery and access from the main shore, in the Georgian Bay, being about 24 miles from the Vilage of North Keppel, at which place there is a Telegraph Station and Post office, and where the steamers call daily on their way to and from Owen Sound and Wiarton. The Island is also convenient to Wiarton and Owen Sound. The Island has been subdivided into lots suitable for paries desiring such for summer resort. TERMS of BALE-Cash at time of sale. The farm lots will be sold for cash, or one-fifth cash, and bal-ance in four equal annual instalments, with interest at Six per cent., subject to the usual conditions of settlement of this Department. This Island is overed by a license to cut the tim-ber thereon, renewable on the 30th April, 1693, but the purchaser of lots will be allowed to cut sufficient timber thereon for use on their lots in building, fencing and fuel. For full particulars please apply to Wm. Simpson. Esq. Indian Land Agent, Wiarton, or to the Depart-ment of Indian Affairs, Ottawa. A map of the island shewing lots and areas of the same can be seen at the Indian Land Office, Wiarton, and at the Registry Offices at Owen Sound and Tor nto. No other paper to insert this advertisement with-out authority through the Queen's Printer. Deputy of the Supt. Gen'l of Indian Affairs, } Ottawa, %7th, July, 1898. }

Department of Indian Affairs, } Ottawa, 27th, July, 1888.



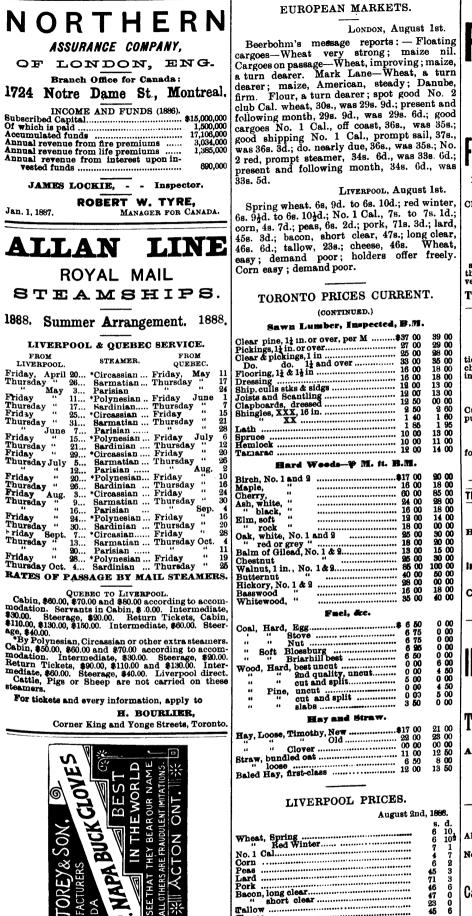
Opportunity. E. FAIR & CO., COLLINGWOOD, Retiring from Business. In order to carry out the terms of the will of the late T. W. FAIR, this estate must now be seld. The busines has been established over 30 years, and is doing the finest trade in town. The Stock of DRY GOODS Is thoroughly assorted, and was bought in the best markets for Cash; the Foreign

Goods being imported direct by ourselves. The Store, which is in the most central business part of the town, is one of the Finest in the Province.

Tenders will be received for Buildings and Stock, or separately.

E. FAIR & CO'Y





	6	10
Wheat, Spring "Red Winter	6	10
" Red Winter	7	1
No. 1 Cal.	4	7
Corn	6	Ż
Peas	45	3
Lard	71	- 3
	46	6
Bacon, long clear	47	Ŏ
" short clear	23	Ō
Tallow	45	Ğ
Cheese		-

CHICAGO PRICES.

By Telegraph, August 2nd, 1868 Per Bush. en datu fit.

Wheat, No. 2 Spring, spot		
Corn 0	24	0 00
Oorn	00	0 00
Barley		

Hog Preducts.

Mess Pork	614	721	0	
Mess Pork	8	97÷	0	
Mess Pork Lard, tierces Short Ribs	8	50°	0	
Short Ribs	0	00	0	
Hami	0	00	0	
Hams Bacon, long clear ahort clear	0	00	0	0



185

DESERONTO.

PRIVATE BANKERS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

eight Cars, Lumber, Shingles

Every Description of House Building Goods, (Stair Work a Specialty).

CEDAR OIL, for removing scales and sediment from steam boilers. CHARCOAL, IRON LIQUOR, ACETATE OF LIME, RAILWAY TIES, POSTS, FANCY FENCINGS, and TELEGRAPH POLES.

THE NAPANEE HYDRAULIC CEMENT CO.

s manufacturing an article of Hydraulic Cement that can bedepended upon for construction of cul-verts, cisterns, bridges, dams, cellars, pavements, &c.

THE RATHBUN CO'Y, - - Deseronto, Ont.

WALL PAPER.

We are now placing in Stock our new Fall importa-tions, which comprise some of the newest and choicest designs, and will be found well worthy of inspection.

amorial	Windows.	Art	Stained	Glass.	Whee
- O I	AINE	U.	GLA	199.	1

Memorial Windows, Art Stained Glass, Wheel Cut, Sand Cut, Bent and Bevelled Glass for domestic purposes. AL 4 6 6

P L A	IE ULA33.
All sizes. Imme	ense stock. Quotations furnished
or glass delivered	to any part of Canada.
JOS.	McCAUSLAND & SON.
	TO be TO TRIDE OF THE A THE AND





The Direct Route between the West A N D All points on the LOWER ST. LAWRENCE

and BAIE DES CHALEURS, Province of Quebec, also for NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD

ISLAND and CAPE BRETON ISLANDS, NEWFOUNDLAND and ST. PIERRE. (-

All the popular Summer Sea Bathing and Fishing resorts of Canada are along this line. New and Elegant Buffet Sleeping and Day Cars run on Through Express Trains between Montreal, Halifax, and St. John.

Canadian, European Mail and Passenger

ROUTE.

Passengers for Great Britain or the Continent leaving Montreal on Thursday morning will join outward Mail Steamer at Rimouski the same evening

The attention of shippers is directed to the super-ior facilities offered by this route for transport of four and general merchandise intended for the Eastern Provinces and Newfoundland, also for ship-ments of grain and produce intended for the European market. Tickets may be obtained and all information about the route, freight and passenger rates, on applica-tion to

ROBERT B. MOODIE, Western Freight and Passenger Agent, 93 Rossin House Block, York St. Toronto.

D, POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent

Railway Office, Moncton, N.B., 28th May, 1898.

LAWBENCE COFFEE. THOMAS FLYNN.

&

ESTABLISHED 1845.

Produce Commission Merchants,

No. 80 Church Street, - - Toronto, Ont.

COFFEE

m

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CO.,

Jan. 1, 1887.

FROM LIVERPOOL

ALLAN

THE MONETARY TIMES.

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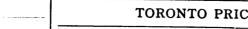
STOCK AND BOND REPORT.

Leading Barristers.			STOC	K A	ND B	OND	REPU	KI .		
COATSWORTH, HODGINS & CAMPBELL,		10.4	NK8.	Share.	Capital Sub-	Capital	Rest.	Divi- dend	CLOSING P	
BARRISTERS, Etc. 5 York Chambers, No. 9 Toronto St., Toronto.		DA	INAB.	She	scribed.	Paid-up.		last 6 Mo's.	TOBONTO, Aug. 2.	Cash va per sha
TELEPHONE 244. . COATSWORTH, JR., L.L.B. FRANK E. HODGINS.	British N	orth An	1erica	\$243	4,866,666	\$1,824,937 4,866,666	1,100,000	3% 3ł	150	364.50
EO. C. CAMPBELL. W. A. GEDDES.	Canadian Central	Bank c	f Commerce	50 100	6,000,000 500,000	500,000	45,000	3	116 1161 Suspended	58.00
THOMSON, HENDERSON & BELL,	Commerc	ial Ban ial Ban	k of Manitoba k, Windsor, N.S	. 40	500,000	261,215 960,000	20,000 78,000	31	102	40,90
Barristers, Solicitors, &c.	Eastern 7	Cownshi	рв	. 50	1,500,000 1,500,000	1,456,136	450,000	31	219 220	109.50
OFFICES-BANK BRITISH NORTH AMERICA BDGS.	Federal Halifax I	Banking	Co	100 90	1,250,000 500,000	500,000	100,000	3	In Liquidation	23.00
4 Wellington Street East, TORONTO. . E. THOMSON. DAVID HENDERSON. GEO. BELL.	Hochelas	8	•••••••	. 100	1,000,000 710,100	7 10,100	100,000	3	134½ 96 100 158	134.50 96.00
WALTER MACDONALD. Registered Cable Address-" Therson," Toronto.	La Banq	ue Du P	euple	. 50	1,500,000 1,900,000	1,900,000	300,000	3	····· ····	138.00
	La Bang	ue Natio	nale	. 100		1,200,000	100,000	8	Suspended	
INDSEY & LINDSEY,	Merchan	ts' Bank	of Canada	. 100	5,799,200	5,799,200	1,700,000	31	1351 137 117	135.5 117.0
Barristers and Solicitors.	Molsons		of Halifax	. 50	9,000,000		875,900	4	214 2154	428.0
5 York Chambers, Toronto Street,	New Bru	nswick	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	. 100	500,000	500,000	350,000	6	210 140	210.0 140.0
BORGE LINDSEY. W. L. M. LINDSEY.	Ontario			. 100	1,500,000	1,500,000	550,000	3	1233 1241 125 126	123.7 125.0
(INGSTONE, WOOD & SYMONS,	People's	Bank of	Halifax	. 90	600,000	600,000	35,000	21	100	20.0
Barristers & Solicitors.	Quebec			. 100	3,000,000	9,500,000	435,000) 31 4		
. W. KINGSTONE. S. G. WOOD. DAVID T. SYMONS. OFFICES-North of Scotland Chambers,	Standard	L		. 50	1,000,000	1,000,000	340,000) 3]	$128\frac{1}{2}$ 129 209 $\frac{1}{2}$ 210 $\frac{1}{2}$	64.1 209.5
tos. 18 and 20 King Street West, Toronto.	Union Ba	nk, Hal	ifax nada	. 50	500,000	500,000	40,000) 93	100 91 95	50.0 91.0
E. H. BRITTON,	Ville Ma	rie		. 100			90,000	31		
Barrister, Solicitor, &c.	Yarmout	h		. 100	300,000	915,000	30,000) ອີ	107	107.5
TORONTO, ONTARIO.			OMPANIES. ING Soc's' Act, 1859.							
Offices, 4 King St., East.	Agricult	ural Sav	ings & Loan Co					3		
TELEPHONE NO. 65.	Huron &	; Erie L	t Inv. Society oan & Savings Co		1,500,000	1,100,000	437,00	4,	100 157	50.0 78.5
R. P ECHLIN,	Freehold	l Loan d	lent & Loan Soc t Savings Company.	100	2 700,000	1,200,000	570,00	0 5	118 <u>3</u> 168	118.7 168.0
BARRISTER.	Canada 1	Perm. L	avings Co oan & Savings Co	50	8.500,000	9,300,000	1,180,00	0 6	$130 132\frac{1}{2}$ $202 \dots$	65.0 101.0
Solicitor, Notary Public, &c.	Building	d Loai	Loan & Savings Con Association	. 20	750,000	750,000	95,00	0 3	183 103 1	91.5 25.8
AFFICES, - NO. 4 KING STREET, EAST, TORONTO	Landed	Banking	Deben. Co., London. & Loan Co	100	700,000	493,000) 70, 0 0	0 3	1153	57 7
MACLAREN, MACDONALD, MERRITT &	Farmer	i Loan d	Savings Co., Oshawa z Savings Company . Deposit Co	50	1,057,250	611,430	112.58	9 31	119	59.5
SHEPLEY	I London	Loan Co	Deposit Co o. of Canada gs & Loan Co	50	660,700	600,000	53,00	0 31	110 112 118 120	55.0
Barristers, Solicitors, &c.,	1		PRIVATE ACTS.		100,000	000,11	100,00		110 120	00.0
Union Loan Buildings 28 and 30 Toronto Street,	London	& Ont.In	th-West. Loan Co. de			450,00			113 98	113.0 98.0
TORONTO.	British	Can. Los	n & Inv. Co. Ltd. de Credit Co.	o. 100	1,620,00	322,419	2 47,00	0 3	100	100.0
J. J. MACLAREN J. H. MACDONALD, Q.C W. M. MERRITT G. F. SHEPLEY	London	& Can.	Ln. & Agy. Co. Ltd. d Co. (Ont. Legisla.)	o. 50	5,000,00	700,00	0 360,00	0 5	149 150	87.5 74.5 61.5
W. B. MIDDLETON R. C. DONALD.		-	STOCE Co's' ACT.		200,00	200,00	0 210,00		240	01.
PARKES, MACADAMS & GUNTHER,			t Investment Co. Lt ment Co., Ltd						1141 115 103	114.9 103.0
BARRISTERS.	Real Est	tate Los	n & Debenture Co.	50				ŏ		17.5
14 Front St., West, Toronto PARKES, MACADAMS & MARSHALL ,	10		LETT. PAT. ACT, 187 e Loan Co		450,00	0 289,03	6 48,50	0 34		
BARRISTERS.	Ontario Ontario	Industr Investo	e Loan Co ial Loan & Inv. Co nent Association	10		0 309,05	6 80,00	0 31	95 10	95.0 5.0
Hamilton, Ont	1		LLANEOUS.							
R. K. GOWAN,	Canada	Cotton	Vest Land Co	\$10	0,000,00\$	0 £1,500,000 0 \$2,000,000	0	1	63 63‡ 50 60	
Barrister, Solicitor, &c.,	New Cit	y Gas C	aph Co o., Montreal	4	2.000,00	0 2,000,000	0	. 4	89 90 2093 210	35. 83.
OFFICEOver Federal Bank, LONDON.			nery ners' Gas Co. (old)		D				175 183 184	875. 91.
Commercial business solicited									<u></u>	
	1	INS	URANCE COMPAN	NIES.			RAIL	WAYS.	Pa valu	le July
GIBBONS, MCNAB & MULKERN,	Enc	lis h (Quotations on Lone	lon M	arket.)	Atlantic	and St. I	awrence	¥ 8. 	<u> </u>
Barristers & Attorneys,			1			Canada	Pacific			
OFFICE-Corner Richmond & Carling Streets,	No.	Last Divi-	NAME OF COMPANY.	val.	East Sale.	Grand	Frunk Cor	stock .		1 110
LONDON, ONT.	Shares.	dend.		Par Par	ក្ដី July 21	đo.	Eq. bo First p	nds, 2nd referenc	charge	128
BEO. C. GIBBONS GEO. M'NAB P. MULKERN FRED. F. HARPE				-		do. do.	Second Third j	pref. sto	ock 10 ok 10	0 41 0 23
	20,000		Briton M.& G. Life.	£10		11 đo.	6 % hor	ndg 1890	o. stock 10	104
WINK & CAMERON,	50,000 100,000		C. Union F. L. & M. Fire Ins. Assoc	10	5 25 26 2 1 3	Midland Norther	a Stg. 1st 1 rn of Can.	ntg. bon 5 % first	ds, 10 mtge 10	0 105
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, Etc. OFFICES: CORDINGLY BLOCK	20,000 12,000	32	Guardian Imperial Fire	100	50 78 80 25 162 167 2 57 64	Toronte	o, Grey & J	Bruce 6 %	stg. bonds	
Cor Cumberland & Lorne Streets,	150,000 35,862 10,000	90	Lancashire F. & L. London Ass. Corp London & Lan. L	25	191 54 56	Welling	ntge ston, Grey	& Bruce		
Port Arthur, Ontario, Canada. A. 8. WINK. W. K. CAMERO	74,090	12	London & Lan. F	95	91 101 11					Lond
	2 00,000 30,000 120,000	20	Liv.Lon.&G.F.&L. Northern F. &L North Brit. & Mer.	100	2 335 10 555 564 61 415 425		86	CURITI	<u>кв</u> .	Jul
MACLENNAN, LIDDELL & CLINE,	6,722	51	Queen Fire & Life.	50	50 245 255 1 31 4	11	an Govt. d	eb., 5% (stg	
(Late Maclennan & Macdonald), Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c.,	100,000	413	Royal Insurance Scottish Imp.F.&L	20	3 391 401	do.	4% d	.0. 1904,	stg. of Ry. loan 5, 6, 8	109
CORNWALL.	10,000		Standard Life	50	19	do. Montre	bonds, al Sterlin	4 %, 1904 z 5 %, 19	, 86 Ins. stock 03	109 106
D. B. MAOLENNAN , Q.C., J. W. LIDDELL O. H. CLINE.	"		Canadian.		Aug. 2	do.	5 %, 18 d	74, 1904 o. 5 9	%. 1909	106
	- 10,000 2,500		Brit. Amer. F. & M Canada Life	\$50 \$ 400	50 100 <u>1</u> 103	Toront	o Corpora do. 6 9	tion, 6 % 6, 1906, W	, 1897 Vater Works De	1 0 9 p. 113
DAVIS & GILMOUR,	5,000 5,000	10	Confederation Life Sun Life Ass. Co	100	10 121 240	·				1
Barristers, Solicitors, &c.	4,000	6	Royal Canadian Quebec Fire	. 100	15 65		ills, 3 mo			on, July 1]
OFFICES-McIntyre Block, No. 416 Main Street,	9,000	10	Queen City Fire Western Assurance	. 50	25 200 20 142 3 143	do.	6 d	0		
WINNIPEC, MANITOBA.	10,000									

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Leading Barristers.





EDWARDSBURG STARCH CO., Wholesale Bates. Name of Article. Wholesale Bates. Name of Article. Name of Article (LIMITED.) Manufacturers of the Celebrated Brands Breadstuffs. Hardware.-Con. Groceries.-Con. FLOUB: (% brl.) f.o.c. \$ c. \$ c. Patent (WntrWheat) 4 55 5 00 "Spring" 4 30 4 65 Straight Roller 3 85 3 90 Superfine 3 55 0 0 00 Strong Bakers" 4 20 4 20 Strong Bakers" 4 20 4 30 Oatmeal Standard 5 85 6 00 "Granulated 6 10 6 50 00 Bran, \$ ton 13 30 14 00 GRains f.o.c. Fall Wheat No 1 BENSON'S PREPARED CORN. BENSON'S SATIN 11b. CHROMO BOXES. EDWARDSBURG SILVER GLOSS (11b Fancy Packages.) CANADA SILVER GLOSS, 61b. Boxes. EDWARDSBURG No. 1 WHITE LAUN-DRY, 41b. Boxes. EDWARDSBURG RICE, 1 lb. Fancy Boxes. **JRAIN**: f.o.c. 94 Fall Whest, No. 1 0 94 "No. 3 0 92 "No. 3 0 89 Spring Whest, No. 1 0 84 "No. 3 0 89 Barley, No. 1 Bright 0 00 "No. 1 0 59 "No. 1 Bright 0 00 "No. 2 659 "No. 3 0 44 Oats 0 44 Pass 0 43 0 98 0 93 0 90 0 86 FACTORY : CARDINAL ONT. OFFICE: MONTREAL ESTABLISHED 1828 SUGARS: 0 053 0 06 Jamaica, in hhds 0 055 0 05 Canadian refined 0 05 0 07 Extra Granulated 0 08 0 08 Redpath Paris Lump 0 064 0 08 J. HARRIS & CO No. 5 Extra. No. 5 Extra. No. 5 Extra. No. 5 Extra. (Formerly Harris & Allen). Rye Corn ST. JOHN. N.B. Corn Timothy Seed, 1001bs Clover, Aleike, " Red, " Hungarian Grass," Flax, screen'd, 1001bs Millet, " New Brunswick Foundry, Railway Car Works. Provisions. Butter, choice, **P** lb. Provisions. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 17 Butter, choice, # 0 0 0 0 0 11 10 11 10 11 10 ROLLING MILLS. Manufacturers of Railway Cars of every descrip-tion, Chilled Car Wheels, "Peerless" Steel-Tyred Car Wheels, Hammered Car Axles, Railway Fish-Plates, Hammered Shafting and Shapes, Ship's Iron Knees and Nail Plates. 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Alum 0 03 0 03 Bue Vitriol 0 06 0 07 Brimstone 0 02 0 08 Borax 0 11 0 13 Carbolic Acid 0 60 0 06 Carbolic Acid 0 60 0 66 Carbolic Acid 0 60 0 66 Carbolic Acid 0 60 0 66 Casts Eoda. 0 03 0 06 Carbolic Acid 0 06 0 06 Casts Eoda. 0 03 0 06 Casts Eoda. 0 03 0 06 Casts Eoda. 0 03 0 03 Epsom Saits 0 01 0 013 Giycerine, per Ib. 0 23 0 26 Inderewer 0 10 0 13 Giycerine, per Ib. 0 23 0 25 Insect Powder 0 70 0 75 Morphis Sul 2 00 2 10 Opium 3 60 3 76 Oll Lemon, Super 9 25 2 50 Oxalic Acid 0 13 0 04 455 Potass Iodide 0 45 0 68 Ballpetre 0 36 0 38 Ballacchelle 0 36 0 38 Ballacchelle 0 00 38 0 00 B Drugs. * c. * c. 0 26 0 28 0 23 0 25 0 19 0 20 0 25 0 30 0 042 0 043 0 043 0 044 0 043 0 044 0 043 0 044 0 043 0 044 0 043 0 044 0 043 0 044 0 043 0 044 0 043 0 044 0 043 0 044 0 043 0 044 0 043 0 044 0 043 0 044 0 043 Hardware. Account Book Papers. ENVELOPE & LITHOGRAPHIC PAPERS. Tailow, render call.... Wool. Fleece, comb'g ord... 'Southdown... Pulled combing 'super...... 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