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BAYLIS MANUFACTURING CO'Y, MANUFACTURERS OF VARNISHES, JAPANS. WHITE LEAD, COLORED PAINTS, DRY COLORS, PRINTING INK, MACHINERY OILS & AXLE GREASE.

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

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

ST. JOHNS BANK.

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PH. BAUDOUIN, Manager.

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

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THE

Hamilton Provident and Loan SOCIETY.

President, GRORGE H. GILLESPIE. Vice-President, JOHN HARVEY.

Capital Subscribed,	-	-	\$1,500,000.00
" Paid-Up,		-	1,100.000.00
Reserve and Surplus	Profils,	-	- 183,441.92
Total Assets, -		-	3,255,529.93

MONEY ADVANCED on Real Estate on favorable terms of Repayments. The Society is prepared to issue DEBENTURES drawn at THEER OF FIVE YEARS with interest coupons attached, payable half-yearly.

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THE FREEHOLD Loan and Savings Company

Cor, Church and Court Sts., Toronto. Established in 1859.

Subscribed Capital, Capital Paid-Up, Reserve Fund, -	- 	-	\$1,876,000 1,000,000 - 450,000
PRESIDENT, - MANAGER, - INSPECTOR, -	HON. HON. ROBE	WM. M S. C. V RT AR	CMASTER. VOOD. MSTRONG.
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Deposits received and rate	Debentu es of inter	tres issu est.	ied at current



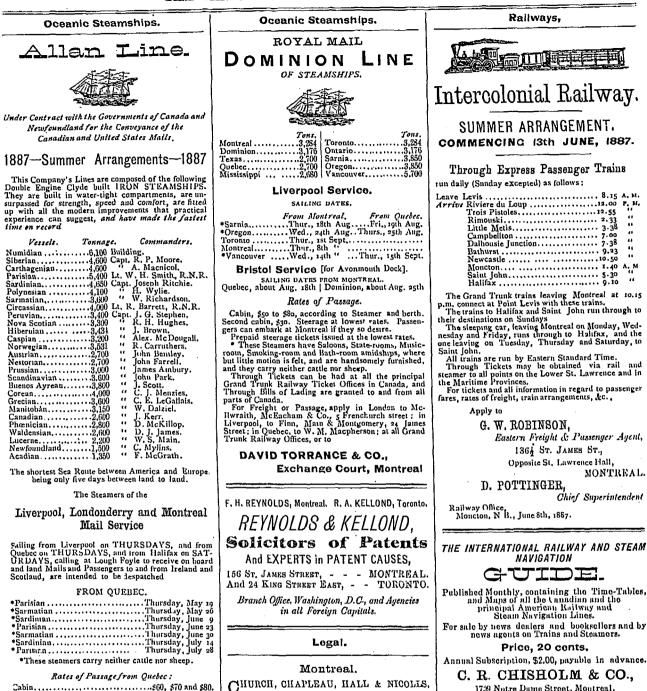
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COMMENCING 13th JUNE, 1887.

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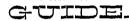
Leave Levis	А. М.
Arrive Riviere du Loup12.00	P. M.
Trois Pistoles 12.55	
Rimouski 2.33	"
Little Metis 3.38	••
Campbellton 7.00	43
Dalhousie Junction	44
Bathurst 9.23	41
Newcasile	**
Moncton 1.40	A. M
Saint John 5.30	••
Halifax 9.10	"
Why Owned Would testing January Montreal at	10.15

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Cet your Job Printing done at the "Journal of Commerce" Office









ALVINSTON, ONT., February, 1887.

GENTLEMEN, — I take much pleasure in adding a word of praise to the general opinions of commendation of your un-equalled make of Cabinet Organs. I have tested all the principal makes of Canadian and American manufacturers,

equated makes of Canadian and American manufacturers, and have not the slightest hesitation in pronouncing yours to to be, in my opinion, the leading instrument of the day. In the Double Bank, style 114, which I recently purchased from you, I find the workmanship accurate and substantial, the action light and even, the stops and pedals so necey ad-justed that it seems impossible for them to get out of order. The chief beauty of the organ, however, conststs in the pure quality and thiness of the tones produced. In many instru-ments of this kind the bass is far too heavy for the treble notes, but in your make this detect is conspicuous by its obsence. Added to this, the perfect and varied voicing of the reeds gives opportunity for such a great range of expression that your instrument has just claums for superiority over all others. Permit me to congratulate you on attaining so great a per-fection, of which you may justy teel proud. I am, gentlemen, Yours truly, AUGUSTE T. B. BURT.

AUGUSTE T. B. BURT.

Late Organist of Western University, London.

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Because the TONE is superb; TOUCH and ACTION light; CASES for £ . 7 * GRACE and ELEGANCE have no equal.

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BISCUIT AND CONFECTIONERS' MACHINERY.

Steam Engines, Shafting Hangers and Pulleys, etc. In stock, a general assortment of

COILIER CELEBRATED ENGLISH ROLLERS AND FRUIT DROP MACHINES Of various patterns and styles

Also Reel Ovens, Biscuit Machines, Brakes, Mixers for Hard Dough, Soft Dough and Bread, Wire and Stee Pans, and Biscuit Manufacturers' Supplies generally.

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Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1880. President, - ANDREW ROBERTSON. Vice-President and Man. Director, - C. F. SISE. Secretary Treasurer, - C. P. SCLATER. Vice-President and Man, Director, C. F. Oba. Secretary Treasurer, C P. SCLATER. This Company is now prepared to furnish Telephone Exchange facilities to Giues or Towns at reasonable rates, and to connect Cities and Towns with each other for Telephonic communication : also to build Private Lines, connecting Mills, Offices, Dwe'lings or other points which parties may desire to connect by Tele-phone.—For particulars address

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Dealers in all Kinds of Mill Furnishings.



Takes the lead as a family machine; does the work with emea and rapidity: knits the conrest farmers' yarn. Send for price list and testmon-ials. CREELMAN BROS., Georgelown, Ont.

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Picton, Ont. DWARDS MERRILL, 上 Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, &c. Office: WASHREEN BLOCK, MAIN ST., PICTON. Monoton, N.B. HANINGTON, TEED & HEWSON, Barristers-at-Law, Solicitors, Netaries Public, &c. Accounts collected and loans negotiated in all parts of the province. HON. D. L. HANINGTON, Q.C., M.F.P. R. W. HEWSON M. G. TEED.





Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal. IN BROS. MONTREAL, General Merchants & Importers -0.5---TEA 10.00 Mediterranean Goods and W. I. Sugar & Molasses. TO ARRIVE SHORTLY : A Cargo each Barbadoes Molasses and Porto Rico Sugar. Samples and quotations furnished to the trade on application. THE STANDARD MONTREAL, 27th May, 1885. To J. O'FLARERTY. We had in our Office a Writing Machine of an-other make, but could never get satisfactory sults. We TYPE WRITER. of these with the late improvements, and have now two of these with the late improvements, and consider them really splendid machines. We could not get seem to got out of order. Yours truly, LACOSTE, GLOBENSEY, BISSAILLON & BROSSEAU. without them, and they never Commercial Summary. New crop Valencia raisins are cabled at 24s f. o. b. for off-stalk and 31s for layer. The town of Aylmer, Que., has reduced the assessment on all property valued at more than \$400, 50 per cent. A SHANGHAI cable says the crops of both country and Pingsuey teas are expected to be five per cent. less than last year. IT is believed the public accounts of the Dominion will show a surplus of \$300,000 as

The council of Melbourne and Brompton Gore, Que., has raised the assessments of the municipality by \$295,415, or to \$602,525.

New crop Grenoble walnuts are cabled 109 f., c. and f., second half October shipment-The crop is said to be about one-fifth of last

A LEADING milling firm has received an order for Manitoba flour from Japan. It is now said the prairie province will have a wheat surplus of six million bushels.

L. W. DRURY, clothier, of Belleville, Ont, has assigned. He was a cutter who started for himself in a small tailoring establishment last year and has not found it remunerative.

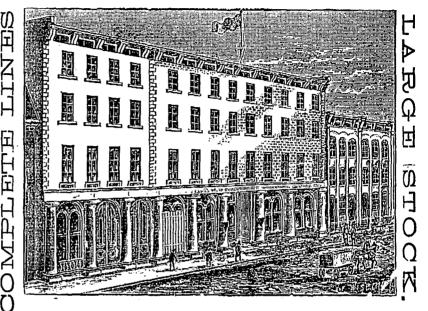
J. T. RAYMOND & Co., of Woodstock, N.B., have assigned. Their busiliess was an extensive one, but it has been a matter of doubt for some time past whether they made anything

D. J. BUCKLEY, who kept a small general store in Rogerville, N.B., has assigned. The general store business seems to be overdone in that section, and from the outeet his chances for success were poor.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal. Just landed, ex Palino. 200 Bbis. Munn's New Steam Refined Pale Seal Oil. IN STORE: Pale Seal Oil, cold drawn, Straw Scal Oil, ditto, A Nfld. Cod Oil, A Caspe Cod Oil, F Nova Scotia ditto, Choice Nfid Cod Liver Oil. Z Stewart Munn & Co. No. 22 ST. JOHN STREET, Telephone 1235. MONTREAL Foundry Facings. 田日日 Ē Guaranteed BETTER and CHEAPER than the imported article. Send us sample orders and we will make no charge unless satisfactory. LEE & COHEN. 154 WILLIAM STREET, 154 MONTREAL. WILLIAM JOHNSON & CO. PAINT & COLOR Manufacturers, William St., Montreal perfine Coach Col-

804

GREENE & SONS COMPANY, WAREHOUSE, 513 to 523 St. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL. WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS



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

Liabilities are about to be-unprofitable. \$1,500.

THE annual crop report from Nova Scotia shows that while considerable damage was caused by June frosts and subsequent drouth, hay, grain and potatoes will be about an average yield and the apple crop somewhat under the average.

S. R. CAIRNS, general storekeeper, of Upper Bedford, Que., is a farmer's son from Huntingdon, who started in the fall of 1885, with a small stock and a few hundred dollars capital. He has not succeeded and therefore makes an assignment.

JOHN MALTBY, a liquor dealer, of Newcastle, N.B., has assigned. Of late his business has been very limited, and the expenses have more than equalled the profit made.--J. B. Hamm, a livery stable keeper of St. John, N.B, is in difficulties.

Jons H. WILLIAMS, a Brockville printer, is in difficulties .---- L. P. Gagnon, a small storekeeper at St. Andre, Que., has assigned to the Prothonotary. He has been in business for two years .-- Leithead Bros., sawmillers, of West River, N.S., have failed.

IRREGULARITIES of a serious nature have again caused trouble in the Montreal post office, money letters having been missed, now and then, for some time past. One of the clerks was detected a few days ago by means of decoy letters and has been committed for trial.

EDWARD WALSH, Shoemaker, of Pembroke, Ont, has assigned; a result brought about, it is said, by his endeavors to help his son-in-law who failed last spring. He appeared to do a fair trade in hand-made work for lumbermen, and was thought to be getting on.

ATTEMPTS to purchase salmon in the Liverpool market bring to hand the following cable prices of values in that market: Columbia river pack of 1886 is held at 30s, which is said to be equivalent to \$2,10 @ \$2.12} per dozen, and Fraser river pack 28s, equivalent to \$2.

NEW GLASGOW, N. S., called for tenders for \$55,000 41 per cent. water debentures last week, and there was quite a competition for them, but they were taken by a local firm at about 953. The water works are approaching completion, and will be in operation in a few weeks.

ISAAC COYNE, dry goods dealer, of Ingersoll, Ont., has assigned. He occupied two stores and did a large business but his expenses were so heavy as to leave him far too small a margin for profit. Liabilities will reach \$30,-000 and it is yet too early to say how the estate will turn out.

THE Winnipeg Sun says that the local government has paid the contractors of the Red River Valley Railway through the Merchants' Bank the full amount of the first estimate on the contract, amounting to the sum of \$53,-000. The first shipment of rails for the road has been made from Montreal,

Now and Popular Antique Colors. OFFICES & WAREHOUSE, 12 & 14 ST. JOHN ST.

TRACE MARK

ors. tre Colors in Oil.

Genuine Lead.

ure Contra lvergreen, lecorators' Pare Lead.

SHERBROOKE, Que., has dropped the imposition of the Commercial Travellers' Tax, and it is not now enforced, although they, along with Three Rivers and Quebec, had the privilege of enforcing it until 1st May, 1888.

HARROWING accounts of starvation and destitution among the Esquimaux on the Labrador coast have been received at St. John's, Nfld. Efforts should be made to verify the story and to give relief if necessary.

Work on the Granby, Que., rubber factory is progressing rapidly. It is to be equipped with the latest and best machinery and fitted for the manufacture of all kinds of rubber goods. It will employ about 300 hands.

Thos. Booth, general storekeeper, of Chester West, Que, has assigned. He has been in business for some twenty years, and had at one time a good trade, but owing towhis neglecting it has of late lost ground steadily.

P. E. LABELLE & Co., grocers, of St. Jerome, Que., who have just assigned, were formerly in business in this city. They seemed to be doing a good business but at prices so low as

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. 805 Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal. Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal. Leading Whelesale Trade of Montreal. KENNETH CAMPBELL LOCKERBY BROS. McArthur, Corneille & Co. Importers of and Dealers in & CO. IMPORTERS WHITE LEAD AND COLORS, WHITLI LILAD AND OULIOIDS, DRY AND GROUND IN OIL.
 Varnishes, Oils, Window Glass, Star, Diamond Star and Double Diamond Star Brands, English 16, 21, and 26 oz. Sheet Rolled Rough and Polished Plate Glass.
 Colored Plain and Stained Enamelled Sheet Glass.
 Colored Plain and Astained Enamelled Sheet Glass.
 Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Naval Stores, &c., &c.
 OFFICES AND WARFHOUSES: Wholesale Druggists, ---- AND---OFFER FOR SALE: WHOLESALE GROCERS. Cod Liver Oil, Newfid., Cod Liver Oil, Norwegian, CORNER Coriander Seeds, OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES : Cream of Tartar. 310, 312, 314 & 316 ST .PAUL STREET, St. Peter & St. Sacrament Sts. AND 603 CRAIG STREET, 147, 149 & 151 COMMISSIONERS ST. MONTREAL. MONTREAL. MONTREAL. THE NAPANEE PAPER COMPY. BOURGEAU * & * HERRON. MANUFACTURERS OF News, Colored and Toned Manufacturers and Importers of PRINTING PAPERS Coffees, Spices, Mustard, MILLS AT Cream Tartar, Baking Powder & Flavoring Extracts, NEWBURG, NAPANEE MILLS AND FENELON FALLS. ONT. Samples furnished on application either to the Head Office, Napanee, or to MONTREAL. WESTERN AGENCY: EASTERN AGENCY: 422 St. Paul St., Montreal. J. H. HANSON, Agent. II2 Bay Street, Toronto. GEO. E. CHALLES, Agent. Trade Coffee & Spice Mills, - 71 St. James Street. THE C.P.R. stmr. Parthia left Yokohama Au-CANADIAN RUBBER CO'Y, J. & T. BELL, gust 7th. Her cargo consists of one and three-OF MONTREAL, Manufacturers of quarter million pounds of tea; 220 bales of MANUFACTURERS OF silk for castern points; 190,000 pounds of tea FINE BOOTS & SHOES, for San Francisco; 22 cabin passengers, 7 Rubber Shoes, Felt Boots, Belting, WHOLESALE, Japanese and a number of Chinamen. She is

A RATHER improbable story comes from Pittsburgh, Pa. It is said that an eastern corporation. representing \$70,000,000 capital, will build a large oil refinery in Pittsburgh, in opposition to the Standard Oil Company. It will give employment to 800 men, and will have a capacity of 12,000 barrels a week.

due at Vancouver about the 21st inst.

THE Truro, N. S., town council have decided to give the contract for supplying water pipes to Clish, Crowe & Co., the proprietors of the Truto iron foundry. Some of the councillors wanted Scotch pipe, but the majority preferred to have them supplied on the spot, and give their own mechanics the work.

LOUIS TREPANNIER, a saloon keeper, of this city, has assigned. Liabilities reach \$1,500 with assets of \$1,000. He is a cabinet-maker by trade and is trying to settle at twenty-five cents in the dollar, cash .--- The meeting of creditors called by T. L. L. Lewis, of Chatham, referred to in our last issue, has resulted in an assignment.

THE value of the merchandize exported to the United States, through the consulate at Sherbrooke, for the three months ended 30th 1667 Notre Dame Street.

June last, was \$247,904, compared with \$164,-527. The chief items for 1887 were : Aspestos, \$32,300; horses, \$22,777; lumber, \$71,025; railway ties, \$11,031; wood pulp, \$17,757; cattle for breeding, \$13,032.

MACKEREL are bringing very full prices at New York. The receipts are small and holders insist on \$20.00 @ \$23.00 for No. 1, \$14.00 @ \$14.50 for No. 2, and \$12.00 @ 12.50 for No. 3. Supplies are not taken freely at these figures, as dealers are constantly anticipating more liberal arrivals, hence they prefer to gauge purchases by actual necessities.

Ross BRos., general storekcepers of Gould and Scotstown, Que., have assigned. They have always done a big business, in fact too large for the capital they possessed. It was this tendency to do too large a trade on credit which brought them to grief before, and which is responsible for the present assignment. Liabilities are placed at \$18,000,

A BRITISH bark is now being loaded at Yokohama with some 60,000 orange trees and over 90,000 trees and shrubs indigenous to

Packing and Fire Engine Hose.

Japan, and which, it is believed, will thrive in California. Among the last-named quantity are persimmon and chestnut trees and camellia and tea-plants. They are expected to arrive in San Francisco about the 1st September.

The honey market in California appears to be improving. Considerable purchases have been made for shipment to England, and under this influence prices there are higher as compared with offers previously wired. Telegrams from San Francisco offer stock 60 per cent white and 40 per cent amber at 53c laid down in New York by steamer freight.

THE Tay canal, which is about seven miles in length and joins the Ottawa near Oliver's ferry, will be opened to traffic almost immediately. Several hundred tons of phosphates are awaiting shipment at Perth, and it is expected that over 800 tons will be shipped annually from that place to Montreal, the new canal passing within a short distance of the mines.

THE rate of taxation in Toronto, by recent estimate, is 15% mills. There is an increase



time. Their first assignment was in March,

1886, when they effected a settlement at 43

It is understood that the present difficulties

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water is given as the cause. A change in the



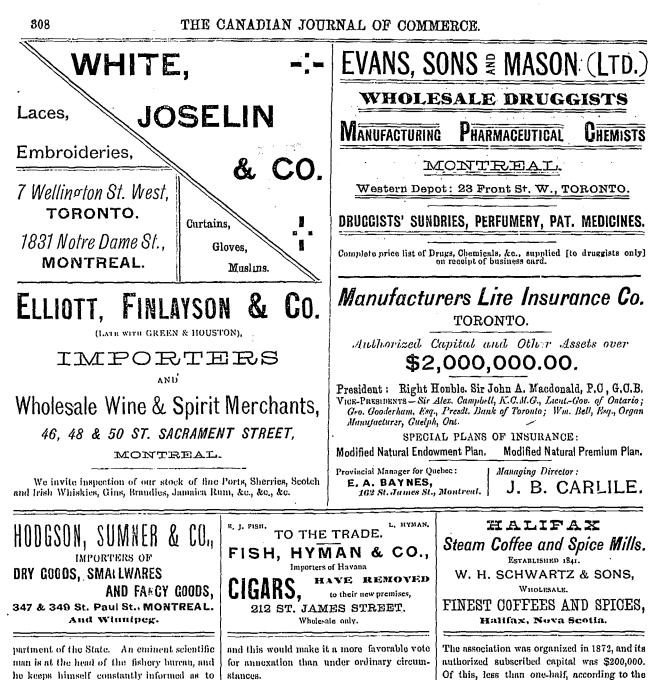
hear of his suspension. He kept his banking account at Maclellan & Co.'s, but it is claimed that their suspending did not injure him in any way, and it is probable that we must assign the depressed condition of business throughout New Brunswick as the approximate cause of his failure.

The peach packers on the Delaware Peninsulai are beginning to show some anxiety regarding the probable result of the seaso

H. Thomson, a commercial traveller in their employ, who went out with samples valued at \$800 in the Quebec district early in June. The missing man formerly worked for a leading Montreal firm. The only business he sent in consisted of four small orders amounting to less than \$200, while he obtained advances of \$417 from his employers. After visiting Newport, R.I., with his wife, who lived at Sherbrooke, he is believed to have gone to

right of way will make the cost of the western entrance into the city considerably over one million dollars. The company expect to have trains running out of the new depot within a year.

Two Nonwegian fishery officials are at present in Newfoundland studying the method of catching and canning fish practised in that colony. In Norway the fisheries are thoroughly organized, and are under a special de-



matters of utility and interest concerning his department. If the Nova Scotians and Newfoundlanders would take as much care with their dry cod as the Norwegian fishermen. they would get very much higher prices for them in the Brazil and Mediterranean markets than they do now.

The Springfield, Mass., Farm and Home, having been deceived as to the prevalence of a feeling in favor of annexation to the United States of a section of the Canadian people, wanted to test the question for itself. Though several thousand questions were asked in Ontario and Quebec very few were answered. But out of 680 replies from Nova Scotia, the so-called hot bed of annexation and secession, only 60 were favorably to that sentiment and 620 against. Even this is not a fair showing, as the questions were asked by a United States paper of its subscribers.

Tus decision of the Supreme Court at Fredericton, N.B, on the disputed point of whether the liquidators of the Maritime Bank were obliged to accept the bills of the bank in settlement of claims held by them, is to the effect that those claims or bills of the bank which were held or acquired by purchase up to the date of the commencement of proceedings to put the banks affairs in liquidation must be accepted, but those acquired since in order to set off such claims can be refused. In other words the liquidators must accept from debtors such bills as were held by the debtor at the time of the commencement of proceedin liquidation, but not such as have been purchased since.

A MERTING of the directors of the Life Association of Canada was held at Hamilton on the 11th inst., when it was decided to discontinue business and wind up the company. last reports of the inspector of insurance, was paid up. The assets amounted to \$133,098, and the liabilities to \$101,373. The policies in force at the time of the report numbered 311, representing \$373,649. Six hundred and fifty-six policies terminated during the year, representing the sum of \$734,305. The guarantors are mainly local gentlemen.

Is reply to the insinuations, made by some of its rival competitors, that the Accident Insurance Company of North America is not in the habit of paying its claims, the company have published a little pamphlet, showing that they have paid 201 death claims and 16 668 indemnity claims, amounting in all to \$768,772, and that further, within the last two months they have paid, without cavil, three claims of \$10,000 each, besides numerous ones for smaller amounts, and are in receipt of letters thanking them for their promptitude

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal. Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal. LINSEED OIL LIGHTBOUND, RALSTON & CO. BOILED AND RAW. WHOLESALE GROCERS. MONTREAL. **Perfectly Pure and** Have now arriving a quantity of Scotch Granulated Sugar AGENT FOR Free from Sediment. IN BARRELS, Jules Bellerie, Cognac. At 7c., 60 Days. W. & J. Graham & Co., Oporto Ports. Always on hand Large Supplies of Teas, R. C. Ivison, Jeres de la Frontera Sherries. IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS. Tobacco and other Groceries. Jules Regnier, Dijon, Burgundies and Chablis, Please write for samples and quotations. Special Quotations for Large Quan-Renaudin, Bollinger & Co., Av, Champagnes. MACONOCHIE BROS. tities. Manufacturers of the celebrated Suffolk Brand of PICKLES, SAUCES, &c. LONDON & LOWESTOFT. LYMAN, SONS & CO. Purveyors to Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Vic-toria, and to H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G. H. Sichel & Sons, Mayence Rhine Wines. MONTREAL. Orders for importation through LIGHTBOUND, RALSTON & CO. Agents for the Dominion of Canada. HENRY PORTER. Successor to PORTER & SAVAGE, PARNALL & SONS, Tanner & Manufacturer of BRISTOL, ENGLAND, LEATHER * BELTING, Scale and Weighing Machine Makers, Coffee Roasters, Fruit Cleaners and FIRE ENGINE HOSE, HARNESS, Grocers' Shop Fittings. MOCCASIN, LACE, RUSSET, AND Makers to Her Majesty's Board of Customs. "Board of Trade, "The Lords of the Admiralty and War Office. oak sole leather OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY Agents for the Dominion of Canada ; 436 Visitation St., MONTREAL, LIGHTBOUND, RALSTON & CO. Montreal. C. A. LIFFITON, CELLULOID STARCH CO. ACMECOFFEE & SPICE MILLS OF NEW HAVEN, CONN., AGENT IN CANADA FOR Manuf'rs of the Celebrated Celluloid Starch. Macurguhart & Co.'s - Worcester Sauce. AGENTS: Pickles, &c. George Whybrow's LIGHTBOUND, RALSTON & CO. Carter, Hales & Co.'s -- Pickles, &c.

in settling these claims in full. This should be a complete answer to these unsupported accusations and will tend to raise the company's standing in the estimation of the insuring public.

MR. JOHN CRILLY, of the firm of J. Crilly & Co., paper bag and flour sack manufacturers, of this city, has mysteriously disappeared. No motive can be assigned for this extraordinary proceeding, as, so far as the creditors can discover as yet, the business shows a surplus of \$30,000 and is in a healthy condition. As soon as his absence became known, an informal meeting of creditors was held at the office of J. R. Walker, Common street, and a committee composed of Messrs. Wm. Angne, Noel Leduc, of the Hochelaga Bank, and J. R. Walker, was appointed to continue the business in the meantime. Previous to his departure he sent down the money for the wages due to his hands, and, as he did not seem to be particularly despondent in any way, his disappearance appears inexplicable, except on the ground of domestic infelicity.

THE first step in the long threatened action to be taken by the stock brokers of this city against the large and increasing trade done by the bucket shops has at last been taken. A resolution presented at the Board by Lt.-Col. Oswald and seconded by Mr. Hartland Mac-Dougall was unanimously carried, requesting that the governing committee take such steps as may be deemed necessary to prevent members of the Board from dealing in bucket shops. This is merely a preliminary move, the intention being, if possible, to close them up altogether. Prominent members of the Stock Exchange claim that the governing committee will have no difficulty in preventing members from dealing in these shops, as a by-law already exists which forbids any transactions in stocks which are listed on the Stock Exchange being had outside. It is said that several brokers are in the habit of making purchases in New York stocks and grain for their customers in bucket shops.

WE publish the following extract from a letter from Mr. G. M. Weber, plano manuLeading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

JAMES GUEST. **Commission Merchant**

General Agent,

27 & 29 St. Sacrament St., MONTREAL.

Jules Duret & Co., Cognac. (Vine Growers Lo.)

L. M. Canneaux et Fils, Château de Dizy, près Eper-nay, Champagnes.

Siegert & Sons, Trinidad, Genuine Augostura Bitters Ihlers & Bell, Liverpool, (Export Bottlers). Guinness' Stout, Bass' Ale, &c., in bulk or bottle.

Roig, Ponseti & Co., Barcelona and Terragona Spanish Ports.

Eschenauer & Co., Bordeaux, Clareis and Sauternes.

George Roe & Co., Dublin, celebrated old Iris Whiskies.

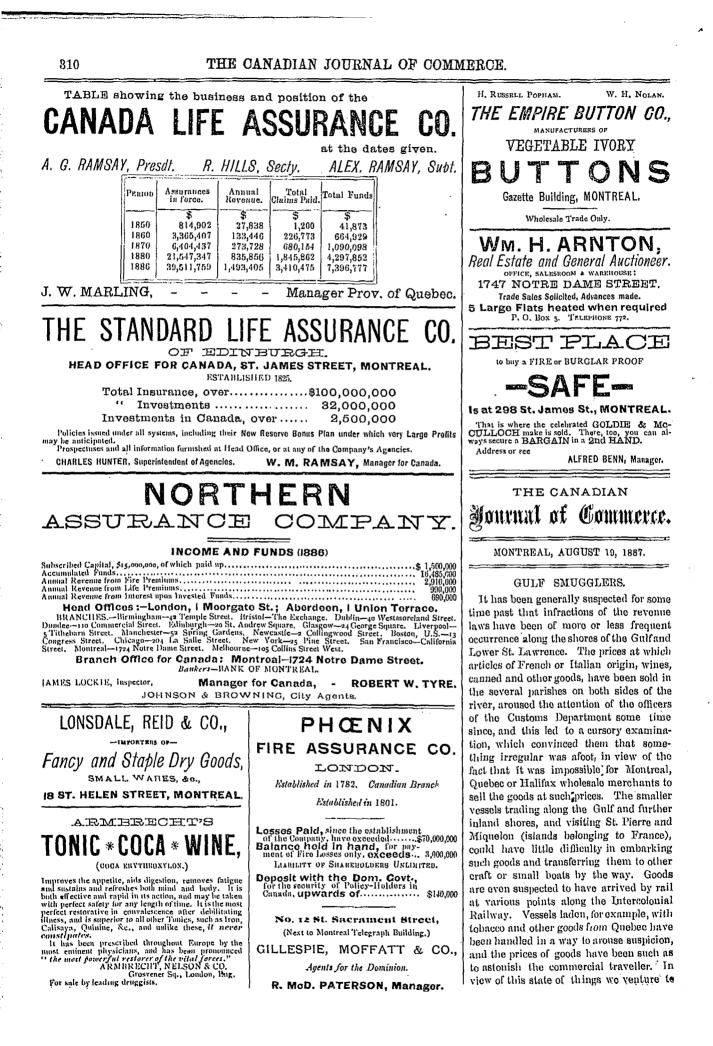
James Watson & Co., Dundee, fine old Scotch Whiskies,

G. H. PATTERSON. FINANCIAL AGENT.

Fire & Life Insurance placed. Bonds and Debentures bought and sold. Loans negotlated and investments made. Ceneral Agent of the LON-DON [Eng.] CUARANTEE & ACCI-CIDENT CO. Address C. H. PAT-TERSON, 242 St. James Street,

G. F. BURNETT & CO. WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS, 752 Craig St., Montreal.

facturer, of Kingston, whose assignment was chronicled in our last issue, to correct any erroneous impressions that might have got abroad. Mr. Weber, who was the practical man of the concern, says :- "My partner was to do the financing and bookkeeping, while I did the practical part of the business. At the end of ten years he has financed so well that I have to begin the world again without anything. He was so much thought of in the city that he went by the name of Honest James, and his disappearance was quite a surprise. What amounts he has taken with him or let us in for I am unable at present to say until the meeting of the creditors next week. We have a tolerably valuable stock on hand, which I trust may pay at least a good dividend, but as I cannot yet find out our liability I can form no estimate thereof. Personally my own share of the business has hardly afforded me a bare livelihood latterly, but I always expected the income from our customers, which he seems to have forestalled.



suggest that the Government might make a worse move than to fit out a small but rapid sailing vessel to cruise in the vicinity for a few months, in order to make a salutary example of a few of these nimble smugglers.

THE HUDSON BAY ROUTE,

The report of the Hudson Bay Expedition under the command of Lieut. A. R. Gordon should finally set at rest the voxed question of the practicability of this route for commercial purposes. The report is clear and concise in its wording, and its simplicity and straightforward character, and the absence of deductions or comments, which only tend to confuse the reader, form an agreeable contrast to the great majority of official returns. The whole narrative bears the impress of the practical sailor, and though Lieut. Gordon has religiously refrained from any comment as to the commercial practicability of the route, it is felt that the account given of the ice and other dangers met with as late as the 26th July, will effectually dispose of any lingering doubt of the real impracticability of such a route as a competitor with that via the St. Lawrence or New York.

Although the Alert did not enter Hudson's Straits proper until the 9th of July the ship had passed through continuous heavy ice since the 30th of June, and had been at times heavily beset with floes from five to twelve feet thick. On entering the straits it was found that about six miles off the north shore the ice lay in the middle of July in one compact mass, and that at that date, in the height of our Canadian summer, there extended between the struggling ship and the open water of Hudson's Bay a mass of ice estimated to be 200 miles thick. On the 25th the ship was closely beset once more in heavy ice after fourteen days constant conflict, and speaking of this fortnight's experience Lieut. Gordon says :-- "The ice met with, in my opinion, settles the question of the practicability of the navigation of the straits; up to this date, at any rate, the straits are not navigable, because no ordinary ship that could be used as a freight carrier, even if strengthened to meet the ico, could have stood the pounding which this ship has had."

It was only on the 26th July that the Alert emerged from the ice pack into the open sea of Hudson Bay.

As to the character of Port Nelson, which was suggested as the point where the Hudson Bay Railroad should meet the ocean carriers, Lieut. Gordon says:—"I consider that the estuary of the Nelson River is one of the most dangerous places in the world for shipping to go to. At the outer anchorage the sea in a north-east gale breaks

from the bottom, and the captains of the Hudson Bay ships, if the barometer is falling, and the weather threatening, will go sea in the afternoon and lie off till the weather clears again. The Alert lay in five fathoms at low water, with 35 fathoms of chain out, but steam was ready for instant use the whole time, and the cable buoyed ready for slipping."

This plain and unvarnished statement of a practical sailor, furnished with a vessel specially fitted for arctic work and for lengthened contests with heavy ice, will carry an amount of conviction to the average commercial man that tons of carefully constructed prospectuses could not counteract. It shows that the limit of navigation to Hudson Bay points for ordinary commercial vessels is from August to the middle of October, and that at the last week of that month the ice sets fast in the western end of the straits, completely closing navigation until the following summer. It also proves that during the socalled open season of navigation the danger from ice is always present, and further that the harbors selected are points of extreme danger, even to properly equipped steam vessels. This is a formidable indictment, and after reading the accumulated evidence, it is difficult to believe that even the most adventurous ship owners would risk their vessels in regular trips to such a dangerous locality. One thing is certain, no marine underwriter would accept a risk on either vessels or cargo except at such rates of premium as would entirely wipe out any chance of competition with more favored routes, and consequently we may look upon this report as the final death-blow to the Hudson Bay route. So far as commerce is concerned Hudson's Bay will still remain the great lone sea, and its immense and dreary expanse will be ploughed only by the occasional supply ships of the Hudson's Bay Company or the poaching whaler. The doubts of the practicability of the route have been crystallized into absolute certainty, and the inexorable laws of geographical position and climatic influences have once more proved their supremacy over the roseate views and hopeful predictions of the champions of this route.

CANADIAN LIFE INSURANCE.

It is ordinarily assumed that the amount of life insurance carried in the country is a very fair test of its material prosperity. It is well known that every period of general depression is marked by a corresponding decline in the amount of premiums in force, owing to the inability of many holders to carry their policies longer and to the reluctance of others to enter upon any step involving increased expenditure, but whether the converse is also true,

must be considered as more doubtful. The increasing keenness of competition, involving more attractive forms of insurance, lower premiums, and more variety in form of insurance, is probably an equally important factor in increasing the amount of insurance effected with that of enlarged commercial prosperity, and the growing conviction that life insurance is now no longer a luxury, but a vital necessity for every man, no matter what his circumstances, is probably responsible for a large share of the increase in the amount of life insurance taken out in Canada.

Certainly the past decade has marked a most remarkable growth in this respect. In 1876 the whole amount of new insurance effected during the year was \$13,890,-127, while last year it reached \$35,171,348, a figure nearly three times as large as it was ten years ago; but at the same time it must be borne in mind that the premium income in 1876 gave, in proportion to the amount of insurance in force, a rate of \$3.39 per cent., while in 1886 the premium income derived from insurance to the extent of \$171,315,696, was only \$5,266,543, or at the rate of \$3.07 per cent., a decline of 32 cents per hundred dollars of insurance during the decade; not only this, but every indication points to the probability that the present severity of competition may result in a still lower percentage for 1887.

The most encouraging feature in the report is the steady growth in popularity of purely Canadian companies, and their relatively larger advance than that of their foreign rivals. This growth has been gradual and continuous, not the result of sudden spurts or booms, and therefore the steady concentration of the bulk of the premium income in the hands of companies inaugurated under our own laws and having the bulk of their shareholders resident in the country, must be peculiarly gratifying to those who hold to the patriotic policy of Canada first. The figures showing the amount of life insurance in force for the decade read as follows :---

Companies.	1876.	1886
Canadian		\$88,181,859
British		27,225,607
American	40,728,461	55,908,230

Not only do these statistics prove the enormous comparative growth of the business done by Canadian companies, but if we compare them with those of 1885 we find results even more conclusive. A comparison of the life insurance in force in 1885 with that of 1886 shows that within the year the Canadian companies netted an increase of \$13,590,720 the British companies one of \$1,295,335, and the American companies one of \$6,407,495. In other words out of \$21,353,550 increase in policies in force, more than thirteen millions and a half must be credited to the enterprise of local companies.

Turning to the amount of insurance terminated during 1886 we find that the total terminated by death, maturity or expiry was \$2,165,155, and that from surrender or lapse \$11,942,792. These sums are made up as follows :—

By Surrender

	1	vaturally.	and Lapse.
Canadian	companies.	\$778,472	\$5,900,143
British	do	464.839	1,656,094
American	do	922,354	4,386,555
Total		\$2,165,665	\$11,942,792

Or about 40.11 per cent. of the sum of new policies issued. The percentage per \$1,000 of current risk may be placed at \$12.93 and \$71.28 respectively, a considerable improvement over the previous year, when the figures were \$15.15 per \$1,000 for termination in natural course, and \$81.84 for surrender and lapse.

	Number.	Amount.
Canadian	52,601	\$88,148 577
British	13,454	27,225,667
American	31,927	55,257,463

Total.... 97,982 \$170,631,647 which gives an average value of policy of \$1,676 for Canadian, \$2,024 for British and \$1,731 for American, and testifies to the preference of small insurers for the purely home companies. This hypothesis is borne out by the figures given for the average amount of new policies which in the case of Canadian companies is \$1,807, against \$2,192 for British, and \$2,167 for American companies. It is evident from these figures that the humble insurer prefers investing his premiums with a home company with whose standing and methods of doing business he naturally feels himself to be more conversant, while the larger insurers extend their favors impartially to all the companies entering the Canadian field.

The total amount paid to policy holders during the past year was as follows :---

Death	i chims	(including	bonus	
	247	• •		

Matured endowment (including	\$1,744,268
bonus additions)	226.024
Annuitants	6,800
Paid for surrendered policies,,	174.631
Dividends to policy holders	700,258

or in other words, for every \$100 received in premiums there has been paid to policy holder \$54.15, thus leaving \$45.85 to be carried to reserve, for the payment of the necessary expenses and for division as profits, not an excessive figure, but fully up to the average. This, however, is not the only source of income. It must be remombered that most, if not all, of the companies reported upon have large sums invested in other securities, and from the interest and dividends upon these investments we find that the Canadian companies realized \$628,558, or within a comparatively small sum of their general expenses of \$659,938. Consequently, we find that what we term home life insurance companies show a surplus income of more than a million dollars, and that after paying to policy holders \$41.72, in general expenses \$20.92, and in dividends to stock holders \$3.47, out of every \$100 of income received, they had still \$33.89 out of every hundred dollars to carry to their reserve funds. This must be considered a favorable showing and proves that, whatever croakers may say, the field for life insurance in Canada is still a large and remunerative one. All the companies entering the field make good exhibits, and while naturally drawing most attention to the prominent position assumed by purely Canadian companies, we must also congratulate their British and American rivals upon a material improvement over last year's business.

THE IRON TRADE IMPROVING.

The position and prospects of iron and its manufactures always commands more or less interest even from those not immediately interested but who seek to read the signs of the times. Canada, although essentially a timber country, and using wood for many purposes for which iron and steel has been substituted elsewhere, has been a large consumer of foreign metals, and as she now aspires to greater things in iron manufacture, it is not surprising that interest in this industry in all its ramifications should be intensified.

The competition of Germany and Belgium has pressed heavily upon the British manufacturer, but Britain is still the great centre of the world's iron industry, and through her skill in mechanical art and enormous resources in wealth, minerals and coal, will probably long continue to take the lead. A feature of British trade are the quarterly meetings to which the leading men resort to compare notes, investigate theories and inventions, listen to the views of experts and take orders. These meetings, besides being of great practical value in many ways, furnish a very good index of the actual state of trade. One has recently been held in the middle of England, and a correspondent says that the representatives were unanimous in pronouncing the trade of the country to be in a superior condition to what it was three months before, the works in many cases being fully supplied with orders. Prices, though not showing much quotable advance, were firmer in most departments. The best reports were furnished by the steel makers, numbers of the heavy steel works being booked forward

to the end of the year, and some for the first two months of 1888. Rails, sleepers and blooms have all been called for to a considerable extent. There have been heavy enquiries for steel sleepers, and the firms engaged in their manufacture are in high spirits, as every month their markets are widening, and steel is being preferred to timber. The East India lines are at present the largest customers. The Tredegar Iron Company, for example, are engaged in the execution of one such contract for 280,000 sleepers, and another big Indian enquiry is on the market. At present rates vary from £5 @ £6 per ton. according to section, and the weights most generally employed are either 60 lbs. or 120 lbs. Continental competition is not much feared by the English sleeper makers. Large orders for blooms are being received from the United States.

On the continent the conditions are not similar, and the continued depression in France is disquieting. There has been what is called a "growing activity" in the German and Belgian markets, but some entertain the doubt whether this may not be merely an effect of transient causes due in part to speculative buying in view of the action of the syndicates, which are being formed to regulate production and prices, and also to anticipate labor disturbances in the near future. The exports of bars and angles from Germany for five months reached 100,202 tons, against 67,639 last year. All the rolling mills are busy, and some have sufficient work for six months to come. The position is thus summarized by a German correspondent: "The higher rates of £5 12s and upwards are readily paid for bars. The prices of joists have been advanced 2s a ton. Plates are in steady demand. The base price of boiler plates has been raised from £7 5s to £7 10s. All steel works are very busy. There is a better domand for steel wire. The rail markets are somewhat depressed by Belgian competition. A combination is said to exist against the Cockerill Company, by the terms of which the German makers will tender below cost price for the rail contracts about to be given out by the Prussian Government. The demand for bars and joists continues very active in the Belgian markets. Foreign orders are numerous and important." In both British and continential trade there is therefore an improvement, and this is a most encouraging sign after the almost complete stagnation which for so long has been the feature of this great leading industry.

The production of iron and rails in the United States has been large and the trade is prosperous, and apparently rests on a sound basis. The output of pig iron for the first six months of 1887 was 6,051,699 tons, while the production in the last six

months of 1886 was 3,045,642 tons. The production of Spiegeleisen and Ferro-Manganese in the first six months of 1887 (included in the aggregate production of pig iron) is a disappointment. It was only only 25,436 net tons. In the whole of the year 1886 the States made 47,982 net tons. The production of Bessemer pig iron for the first half of 1887 was 1,445,674 net tons, or about 42 per cent. of the total producof pig iron. Contrary to the general expectation the production of pig iron in the Southern States during the first six months. of 1887 did not advance, but was a little less than in the last six months of 1886, the figures being 459,651 and 445,226 tons. The causes were a lack of coke and a delay in building new furnaces under contract.

The production of Bessemer steel rails in the first half of 1887 amounted to 1,030,-530 gross tons, indicating a total production of 2,100,000 gross tons for the whole year. It cannot materially exceed these figures. The production of 1886 was 1,574,708 gross tons, including steel rails rolled in iron rolling mills. These figures show the immense strides in steel rail manufacture in the United States.

The effort to build up a Canadian iron trade continues to provoke discussion in England, and the manufacturers no longer seem to doubt that English iron will be excluded altogether. What this means to English manufacturers, says the *Economist*, may be gathered from the following figures, which show the total export of iron and steel to Canada during last three years :--

1886	
1885	170,679 "
1884	162,542 "

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

Statistics are always looked upon as dry reading, and as such are usually religiously avoided by the ordinary reader. But there are times when their use is unavoidable. and when a line of figures conveys a more forcible argument or a more lucid explanation than columns of editorial comment. In the matter of expenditure figures are particularly valuable, and we therefore present the more concise of the tables published as a supplement to the annual report of the Minister of Public Works up to June 30th, 1886, that our readers may form a just idea of the manner in which the public money has been spent, and the share of it that has accrued to each particular province.

The total amount expended is \$201,369,-277, made up of the following items:--

Intercolonial Railway	\$59,713,699
Windsor Branch	82.226
Eastern Extension	1,500,381
N. S. & N. B. R.	2,626,151
Short Line Ry	184,801

P. E. I. Ry	3,078,475
Pacific Ry	61,166,515
Coteau Landing Bridge	522
Carleton Branch	85,611
Railway Survey	30,227
Subsidies	3,362,494
Generally	33,472
Oanals	37,246,629
Road dyke along Lake St. Francis	9,318
Total, Railways and Canals.	169,121,531
Public buildings	
Public buildings	15,484,102
Salaries of engineers	92,866
Public heating	104,246
Harbors and breakwaters	7,187,233
River improvement	1,329,790
Dredges	610,003
Dredging (not apportioned)	121.235
Slides and booms	1,764,601
Roads and bridges	1,846,555
Telegraph lines	1,275,288
Lighthouses	1,374,486
Dom. steamers	289,653
Monuments	10,406
Miscellaneous-	
Surveys	516,175
Arbitration	103,650
Tug service, Montreal to	,
Kingston	96,303
Agent and contingencies, B. C.	29,235
Sundries	11,919
Total	\$201,369,277
Of this total, the amount exp	ended since
Confederation on account of	
Confederation, on account of	construction
and improvement, has been	\$154,225,884,
and that on maintenance and	repairs \$47,-
143,393. Divided into the	amount ex-
pended in each of the several	

shows as follows :---Nova Scotia \$22,712,422 P E. Island..... 3,948,319 New Brunswick 30,796,665 Quebee 40,521,179 Ontario 62,095,886 Manitoba 7,494,336 N. W. Territory 7,549,630 B. Columbia 24,598,632 Miscellancous.... 652,308

Total \$201,369,277

A result that will probably surprise some of our readers. From this statement it will be seen that Ontario has secured the lion's share, having 50 per cent. more expenditure to her credit than her nearest neighbor, Quebec, while British Columbia has enjoyed the expenditure of a sum within her borders out of all proportion to her importance as a member of Confederation. Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories have received the smallest slice off the public loaf, while Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have enjoyed the benefit respectively of the expenditure of twenty-two and thirty million dollars on their behalf.

Now since we are aware that on the 30th June, 1886, the net public debt amounted to \$223,159,107, while at Confederation it was only \$75,728,641, it follows that the total increase since that date is \$147,430,-466. If we then deduct from this sum the twenty-five million dollars represented by the readjustment of provincial subsidies, and the ten million dollars worth of lands

returned by the Canadian Pacific Railway, we may say that, roughly speaking, the real net increase in the debt is about one hundred and twelve millions. The tables just presented account for an expenditure of two hundred and one millions on public works, and therefore we may safely conclude that for every dollar of debt incurred we have an expenditure on the public behalf of nearly \$1.80, expended in works of public utility which have repaid their cost over and over again in the development of the resources of the country, and the consequent advancement of the prosperity of its inhabitants. This we think must be looked upon as a favorable showing. It proves that although the expenditure upon public works has been large, as is unavoidable in the development and colonization of any new country, only about one half of it has been added to the debt, a state of affairs which we believe cannot be paralleled in any other of England's great dependencies, and it therefore relieves the Government from the charge of reckless expenditure and uncalled for additions to the public debt which have been so freely launched at it, and which now turn out to have so little foundation in fact. So good a showing as this cannot but have a favorable effect upon Canadian credit in the European financial centres, and will certainly strengthen the hands of the Minister of Finance in any future arrangements he may be called upon to make.

SAULT STE. MARIE CANAL.

Of late years considerable attention has been devoted to projects of public importance, of which Sault Ste. Marie has been the objective point. These have been mainly connected with railway enterprise, though we have all heard of the greatly increased water traffic of the Lake Superior region, which has taxed the American canal to the utmost.

The necessity of a canal on the Canadian side has long been recognized, and its construction will, without doubt, be an important factor in the development of the whole country. At the last session of the Dominion Parliament a million dollars was voted for this purpose, and the plans are already well forward. The total expenditure will probably reach several millions, as the large class of vessels employed calls for a spacious channel, with modern locks, gates, bridges, etc., which will compare in the most favorable manner with its neighbor. Another point is that it must be operated free of expense, the American canal being free. This disadvantage will be overcome by a provision for mills and factories, and the renting of sites and water power should furnish a sufficient amount for wages and repairs.

A like difficulty connected with the St. Lawrence canals might be solved in the same way. A large amount is already realized from water power on the Lachine canal, and from dams and works connected with the Beauharnois and other canals. The Government by offering greater inducements should seek to increase this revenue and devote the amount towards the lessening of the tolls. The new canal will, we are assured, be in no wise inferior to the best public works of the kind already in existence in the Dominion, and its construction will be bastened.

It is a notable fact that 3.035 more tonnage passed through the St. Mary's Falls canal in 1886 than through the celebrated Suez canal. In July, 1886, the Sault canal passed 561,228 tons, the Suez canal shipments being only 528,671 tons. For the whole year the figures, as seen above, are not so remarkable. The following traffic was locked through during the fiscal year ended June 30th: Side-wheel steamers, 40; screw steamers, 4,800; sail vessels, 2,589; rafts and unregistered craft, 437; total passages, 7,926; total registered tonnage since opening the canal in 1885, 37,-684,802. The following freight and passenger traffic passed through: coal, tons, 1,173,544; copper, tons, 35,402; flour, bbls., 1,543,443; wheat, bushels, 21,962,967; grain, other than wheat bushels, 674,409 iron ore, nett tons, 2,172,304; pig and manufactured iron, tons, 116,324; lumber, feet, 151,333,000; salt, bbls., 157,139; silver ore, tons, 1,129; building stone, cords, 10,326; miscellaneous and unclassified freight, 256,728; number of passengers, 28,848. Compared with last year the number of passing vessels increased 1,723, the number of lockage increased 460; the registered tonnage \$59,507, and the freight tonnage increased 1,181,788 tons. The cost of operating decreased 1.29 per vessel and 1.85 per lockage, or 22-100 of a cent per registered, ton and 23-100 of a cent freight. In addition to the lumber reported as passing through the canal during the fiscal year, 15,800,000 feet b. m. of pine saw-logs were run down the rapids for manufacture below. The total amount of registered tomage which has passed through the canal since the opening in 1855 is 37,684,802 tons, of which over half -17,732,315-has passed through in the six years since the new lock was opened in 1881. The cost of operating the canal last year was \$22,138 less \$452 received for dry docking.

The contemplated improvement on the Amorican canal forms the subject of a report just handed in by the chief engineer in charge to the U.S. War Department. The present 16-foot depth is to be increased to 20 feet, and the locks are to be replaced by a single lock 800 feet long, 100

feet wide, with a minimum depth of 21 feet on the mitre sills. It is only seven years ago that the canal was deepened to 16 feet from 12 feet, but the report states that the water draught of vessels and the tonnage, both registered and freight, has increased so much since then that the improvement contemplated is imperatively needed. The cost of the project is set down at \$4,733,865, and it has been practically approved by Congress, which last year appropriated \$200,000 to commence the work. It is to be completed in 1891.

So far as the Canadian canal is concerned, the location is believed to be more favorable, and the expense will therefore be less than that incurred on the other side. As already stated a Government staff of engineers is now surveying the ground, and a definite report may soon be looked for.

GOVERNMENT PROTECTION IN LIFE INSURANCE,

In a recent issue we drew attention to the favorable terms secured by the Canadian policy-holders of the Briton Medical and General Life Association, as compared with the meagre dividend likely to accrue to their English co-insurers, and drew attention to the fact that the winding up of that company gave the authority of a precedent first to the sole right of Canadian policy-holders to the guarantee fund at Ottawa, and secondly to the authority of Canadian courts to order the liquidation of insurance companies doing business within their jurisdiction. But at the same time we should much regret if our remarks in that connection should have the effect of lulling policy-holders of foreign companies into a state of false security.

It must be remembered always that it was only because the Briton Medical especially removed itself beyond the scope of the Act of 1877, and thereby relapsed under the previous Act, that such a distribution became possible. The Consolidated Insurance Act, 1877, section 17, reads thus:—

"In the case of any company at present licensed to transact business of life insurance in Canada, which shall cease to transact such business before the time fixed for the first renewal of its license under this Act (31st March, 187S), and shall before that time, give written notice to that effect to the Minster of Finance, the premiums due or to become due on policies actually issued before the aforesaid time, may continue to be collected, and the losses arising thereon may be paid, and all business appertaining thereto may be transacted, and all proceedings appertaining thereto, either at law or in equity, may be continued or continueed and prosecuted, and the deposit, at present in the hands of the Receiver-General shall be dealt with as if this Act had not been passed."

The required notice was duly given by the company, consequently it was removed

beyond the scope of the Act and relapsed under the provisions of Vic. 34, cap. ix, sec. 4, of which the following is an abstract:—

"Upon the insolvency of any company the court having jurisdiction in the province where the chief agency of such company in Canada is situated shall appoint an assignce, who shall forthwith call upon the company to furnish a statement of all its outstanding policies in Canada, and upon the policy-holders to file their claims. If the assignees are unable to re-insure in full or in part, all outstanding Canadian policies as a whole, they shall appoint a competent actuary, and shall ascertain the re-insurance value of each policy according to the tables which, on the report of the Treasury Board, may be sanctioned by the Governor-in-Council for that purpose; and upon the completion of the schedule to be prepared by the assignees, of all judgments against the company, and of all claims for re-insurance, or for surrender of the policy as aforesaid, the court having jurisdiction, as above provided, shall cause the securities held by the Receiver-General for such company, or any part of them, to be sold in such manner, and after such notice and formalities, as the court may appoint, and the proceeds thereof, after paying the ex-penses incurred, shall be distributed pro rata amongst the claimants according to such schedule, and the balance, if any, shall be surrendered to the company."

It will thus be apparent that it is under this otherwise obsolete statute that the winding up of that institution is being carried out, and that the recent comparatively favorable terms accrue to the policyholders.

Now, all the companies which have been licensed or have renewed their licenses since 31st March, 1875, come under the full scope of the Consolidated Insurance Act of 1877. This Act is a very excellent one in many respects, but it has one serious and misleading defect, not attributable to the author of the bill, but to the outside pressure brought to bear in order to frustrate one of its most salutary provisions. It was reviewed by us at length, shortly after it came into operation, in our issue of May 3rd, 1878, and again, incidentally adverted to, in connection with the "Globe Mutual" in the issue of March 17th, 1882; it is therefore unnecessary to enter again into details, any further than to refresh the memories of our readers upon the important point in question. As stated in the latter issue referred to, the main object of the bill was to give as nearly as possible absolute security to Canadian policyholders in American and other foreign life companies, while at the same time providing amply for the security of home companies- The gist of it was contained in the following extracts from section 16, as originally introduced :-

"All policy-holders in Canada shall be entitled to claim for the full net values of their several policies at the time (including bonus additions and profits accrued), and such claims shall rank with judgments

obtained and claims matured on Canadian policies in the distribution of the assets."

Then follow details, which it is unnecessary to repeat, of the manner in which this is to be accomplished-by realizing assets, etc. This, if it had become law, would have afforded to Canadian policyholders all the protection that could have been reasonably expected, but it called forth such strenuous opposition from the foreign mutual companies who asserted (on good grounds apparently) that such a law would drive them all out of the country, to the serious detriment of their then existing policy-holders, it being diametrically opposed to all sound principles of mutuality to afford greater protection to any one class of members than to another, that the following proviso was obliged to be inserted :---

"Provided always, that in all cases of distribution of the proceeds of the deposit in the hands of the Receiver-General and the assets vested in the trustees as provided for in this section, if it appears from the charter, act of incorporation, or articles of association of the company, and from the conditions of the policy, that any Canadian policy-holder claiming a share in such distribution has been insured on the 'mutual' principle-then such policy-holder shall be entitled only to claim a share in the distribution as aforesaid, at the same rate as all other holders of policies under the same conditions may be entitled to claim in the distribution of the total assets of the company, whether such beholders of Canadian policies or otherwise; but this proviso shall apply in the cases of such companies only as by the laws of the country (if such country be other than Canada) in which such company is chartered, incorporated or associated together, a Canadian policy-holder in such company is entitled to claim a share in the distribution in such country other than Canada, at the same rate as all other holders of policies under the same conditions may be entitled to claim in the distribution of the total assets of the company, and to enjoy all the rights and privileges as policy-holders which are enjoyed by the policy-holders who are natives of or naturalized in such country."

The practical result of this amendment is, that supposing such a company should fail and only show assets amounting to fifty cents in the dollar of its liabilities, the Canadian policy-holders would only be entitled to draw to the extent of that proportion of their claims, although it had one hundred cents in the dollar deposited at Ottawa, presumably for their security. The balance would be handed back to the company to equalize the dividend of the policy-holders in the United States or other countries. It is thus manifest that not only has the design of the Act been frustrated in its most vital point, so far as it relates to that class of companies doing business in our midst, but that no real security exists for policy-holders in foreign mutual companies.

Fortunately our home companies are not affected by this proviso. Their affairs are | drapery. It opens on the left side over a

under the more immediate supervision of the Dominion Superintendent of Insurance, who is bound to make a periodical valuation of all their liabilities no less frequently than once in every five years, and if from the examination of the affairs and conditions of any company, or from the annual statement rendered to the Government as provided for by the Act, it appears that its liabilities to policy-holders exceeds its assets in Canada, then the company can at once be called upon to make good the deficiency subject to cancellation of their license if they fail to do so within sixty days.

SEASIDE COSTUMES.

This year we hear more of the seaside and less of inland summer resorts than usual. Fashion this summer appears to seek the beaches, and owing probably to the marked undercurrent of excitement over the coming contest for the America cup, the present season marks a revival of the craze for yachting, and a consequent furbishing up of the styles appropriate to that healthful but expensive form of pleasure. The respective merits of the jacket and the redingote for wear with the sailor costume command as much attention as the rival qualifications of the Thistle and the Volunteer, and the ability to compose a yachting costume that will be novel and striking without falling into eccentricity, is now the principal test of the dressmaker's skill.

Of course the ordinary blouse waisted sailor costume, with a fancy straw yachting hat and a long blue gauze veil to cover the face, is far too common and hackneyed to be worn by those who aim at novel effects, and therefore the difficulty is to invent a costume whose fanciful effects are tempered by good taste, and which shall combine usefulness and warmth with becoming tints and artistic combination. One costume we have seen is equally ap propriate on board or for use on the beach. It has a skirt of white vigogne trimmed with wide navy blue worsted galloon. The tunic of the same material is simply draped and trimmed with revers of blue serge; on the right it leaves the skirt uncovered almost to the top. The jacket is white with large blue passementerie buttons, and opens over a chemisette of blue serge. This can be laced across with ribbons of blue moire bearing the letters of the yacht if so desired. A pretty white serge sailors' flat cap with a blue ribbon round the edge completes a costume which is both comfortable and stylish, and attracts attention without verging upon loudness.

Another model is of navy blue serge and has the skirt plaited and without any

panel of white and blue striped fancy woollen material cut on the cross. The jacket is also blue and has short striped tabs on the shoulders. It opens over a striped chemisette cut upon the straight. Instead of buttons it has two rows of white braid circles one on each side, and the costume is completed by a white cloth naval cap having its brim edged with braid and a fancy galloon round the crown.

Caps are very fashionable this year for the seaside. They are pretty and become most faces, and have that tinge of masculinity that seems to be sought after in seashore costumes. They do not blow off easily and wear better, and resist the effects of rain and spray far more than the vachting hat. This latter is decidedly more elegant and feminine in its style than those of any previous year, and consequently is not so much worn. It is usually made of fancy rough-and-ready straw, and trimmed ordinarily with a cluster of checked ribbon. Everything is checked now-a-days, and so far from abating, the rage for this checker board style seems to be on the increase if anything. Probably it will only be modified when the coming cold weather revives the taste for plain solid colors.

THE LATEST SWINDLE.

This week has been signalized by a swindle perpetrated by a young book-keeper, which for simplicity, audacity and magnitude has not been rivalled in this city before. If there is one thing more astonishing about the whole transaction than the fact of its proving successful in spite of the crudeness of its concention and the inferior method of its carrying out, it is the ease with which the experienced bank officials were deceived, and the obliging manner in which they complied with demands which one would have thought sufficient to put them on their guard.

To put the case briefly, we must premise that Charles Page, a young man of twenty-six years of age, while acting as book-keeper for C. O. Beauchemin & Fils, bookbinders of this city, obtained possession of three of the firm's cheques for the sums of \$32, \$76 and \$25 respectively, which he presented at their bankers, the Banque du Peuple, and got accepted. Page took the cheanes away and deliberately raised raised the one for \$25 to \$25,000, adding the necessary figures and words. The additions were not particularly cleverly done and were executed in ink perceptibly darker than that of the genuine writing, so that it seems singular that no suspicion appears to have been aroused when it was presented to the receiving teller of the Banque Jacques Cartier. Page then took the raised cheque to Mr. J. Duclos, of Joseph Duclos & Co., commission merchants in this city, and, according to that gentleman's story, asked him to get it cashed for him at the Banque Jacques Cartier, where

he kept his account. Mr. Duelos went to the bank, deposited the cheque to his credit, at once drew his own cheque against it, had it accepted, and asked the teller to cash it in Dominion legal tenders, which, extraordinary to say, he did without hesitation. Duelos then chims that he banded the money to Page, who thanked him and withdrew. The whole transaction was over in a few minutes and, so far as we can learn, without the bank officials consulting the cushier, Mr. de Martigny, as is usual in most banks when payments in legal tenders of such magnitude are to be made.

An hour later this cheque formed part of the clearance sent in for collection at the Banque du Peuple, where the cashier, Mr. Bonsouet, noticed the unusually heavy sum called for by the Banque Jacques Cartier. On examining the slips he found that the bulk of the sum was composed of a cheque of C. O. Beauchemin & Fils for \$25,000, and asked the ledger-keeper if he had accepted a cheque for such an amount. That official promptly answered in the negative, and Mr. Bousquet then asked the teller for the cheque. A glance sufficied to show the experienced bank manager that the cheque was a raised one, and a clumsily raised one at that, and seizing his hat he at once rushed round in person to the Banque Jacques Cartier and informed them of the fraud. Detectives were immediately summoned who, believing at first that Ducios was the swindler, sought out that gentleman, who presented himself at the bank, and after telling his story was searched without the discovery of any sum compatible with the amount of booty secured, and then accompanied the officers in the pursuit of Page. It is now known that Mr. Duclos was innocent of any complicity in the fraud.

Page, in the meantime, expecting to have twenty-four hours' start, as would have been the case had the raising of the cheque not been discovered so promptly by Mr. Bousquet, had crossed the river in a skiff, and engaging a habitant was being driven through St. Lambert to the frontier. Nine hours later the detectives overlook and captured him and his booty at a wayside hotel in the village of Versailles. Only some ten hours elapsed between the cashing of the forged cheque and the sejzue of the criminal.

We must pass now to the history of the cheque for \$76. This was also raised, but only to \$7,600, and consequently did not excite suspicion at the Bank of Montreal, where it was cashed in the following manner. It appears Page had already a deposit of \$900 to his excit in the savings bank of that institution, and that he deposited the raised cheque in the ordinary manner, making his balance up to \$5,500. He then drew a cheque for \$8,400, which was cashed at once without suspicion. The other cheque for \$32 has not been traced, and he asserts has not been negotiated.

When captured he had only the sum of \$451 upon him, the remaining \$32,000 being

found buried in a vacant lot in Voltigeur street, or according to another and more reliable account in a private house in that locality. Ilis plan was, it is alleged, to escape across the lines first and then await the arrival of his companion (there is always a woman in these cases) with the bulk of the plunder.

Page's previous record is a bad one. Some years ago he was detected in detrauding his employers, and was compelled to cross the lines. Later he returned to this city, and through the influence of friends succeeded in obtaining his present responsible position in June, 1886. Last week it was discovered that he was again a defaulter, that he was receiving money and not accounting for it, and in consequence was placed under arrest. His father gave a guarantee to the firm that any defidentions discovered would be made good, and consequently he was not not sent to jail but held under surveillance while the books were examined. This occurred on Monday, and on Tuesday he consummated one of the boldest swindles in the banking history of this city, a swindle which, although all of the money has been regained, will ensure him a lengthened sojourn in the penitentiary.

OLEOMARGARINE.

The threatened high price of butter in consequence of the recent drought has again drawn attention to the position of Canada with regard to imitation butter, or more properly speaking, butter substitutes. Our Parliament has imposed a penalty of \$200, or three months' imprisonment, upon those who manufacture "butter" from any substance other than milk, and this prima facie protects both the producer and the consumer; the former from unjust and ruinous competition, and the latter from purchasing something for the price of butter which is not butter, which ought to be sold much cheaper, and which, without constant official supervision, may be actually injurious to health. On a closer view the protection will be found to be all on one side-the side of the farmer-and the action of the United States and Great Britain commends itself for consideration. The States produce butter substitutes in large quantities, and the export trade has grown to considerable dimensions. The consumption is large, and under careful rules of inspection the compound has been recognized as a wholesome article of diet by a large portion of the population in the United States and Great Britain. Instead of prohibiting the manufacture of substitutes for butter the action taken by the authorities has been in the direction of regulating its production and sale, so that the public shall not be defrauded either by buying an impure article or by having imitations imposed upon them instead of genuine butter. A committee of the British House of Commons is now considering the provisions of two bills dealing with the traffic. It is pro-

posed that all butter substitutes sold at retail shall be wrapped in discriptive labels, and the word "butterine" or "oleomargarine" branded on all kegs and cases, under penalty of fines and, if need be, imprisonment.

THE ALLAN LINE.

The reported purchase by the Messrs. Allan of the steamships Grecian Monarch and Assyrian Monarch, of the defunct Mcnarch Line, is confirmed. The vessels will be rechristened Pomeranian and Tyrolean respectively, and will henceforth take their place in Canada's great line of ships. The Pomeranian's dimensions are 381.0x43.0x33.1, with a gross tonnage of 4,364 tons, and the dimensions of the Tyrolean are 360.0x42 7x32.2, with a measurement of 3,970 tons. Besides being large carriers of cargo the Pomeranian and Tyrolean have each capacity for 46 cabin. 52 intermediate and 1,500 steerage passengers. The Messrs. Allan have also under construction by D. & W. Henderson, of Partick, on the Clyde, two steamships for their River Plate service, of 330 ft. keel, 41 ft. 9 in. beam and 28 ft. 3 in. hold, which are to be ready to take their places in the line about the end of September. These steamers will have a measurement of about 3,500 tons each, and are to be named the Rosarian and Monte Videan. The Allan line now consists of a fleet of thirty steamships, with a tonnage of 96.820 tons, and thirteen iron clipper ships, with a measurement of 18,232 tons, a total of 114,552 gross tons register. The regular direct steam services of the Allan line cover the ports of Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Derry, Galway and Queenstown in the United Kingdom, and St. John's, Nfid., Halifax, Quebec. Montreal (and Portland in winter), Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and the River Plate, on this side of the Atlantic. Their iron clippers are almost wholly engaged in the trade between Great Britain and the Pacific.

BEET SUGAR.

The indications are that the production of beet sugar in Europe this year will reach the enormous quantity of 2,580,000 tons. The result is that the markets of all of Europe are practically closed to Cuban sugar, with the exception, of course, of Spain. This makes the Unit d States practically the sole sugar market for Cuba, and 96 per cent. of her sugar now comes here. The existence of the sugar plantations, the railroads of the island, and almost its entire business, is now dependent on the United States. It is with the knowledge of this fact, of the dependence of Cuba on the United States to the extent of 94 per cent, for a market in which to sell, added to the apprehension that that market may also be taken by other sugar-producing countries from Cuba, that leads its inhabitats to urge upon the Madrid Government the immediate negotiation of a treaty of commerce to put the island in more harmonious relationship with

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its natural market, the United States. The production of beet sugar has more than doubled in Europe in the last few years, while the cost of production has been materially lowersd. This has been effected by government aid in Germany, France, Russia and Belgium. With the exportation drawkacks now allowed, beet sugar can be purchased at but little over two cents per pound, and freightage is so low that it can be brought across the Atlantic ocean, 3,500 miles, and sold in competition with sugar raised on this side.

THE action of the Corporation in offering small lots of their four per cent. bonds for sale at par has naturally excited a good deal of indignation among those banks and capitalists who purchased, as they believed, the whole block of these bonds, in some cases at a direct premium, and were selling them to their customers at 1013. Naturally the question arises, what issue are these bonds? It was understood that the whole of the last issue was disposed of en bloc, what then are these? If they are part of some previous issue held back, should not the public know it and also the amount so retained, and the reason for their retention. Had the purchasers of the last issue been aware that there was a reserve of older issues held back, we venture to believe that the city would not have realized the price they did, and then to retail them at a price 14 per cent. below that asked for the last issue of city bonds by the banks here can only tend to weaken the civic credit. As it is, it has resulted in a drop in price to 991, and even 991 has been accepted. The whole transaction will have a very damaging effect on the city's credit whenever a new loan becomes necessary. Feople will naturally ask how many of former issues do they retain unsold, and at what price do they intend to sell them, and will consequently feel shy of making large offers, unless they feel certain of controlling the whole issue.

CANNED MACKEREL .--- The remarks in last week's issue under the heading "unfilled contracts," have caused considerable comment. A few lots are likely to be received here which were bought outright on the spot, but of those firms or brokers which bought canned mackerel to arrive, we have only heard of one which has succeeded in getting them delivered, and which can carry out its obligations to the parties to whom they were sold. There is practically only one holder of new canned mackerel, and the asking price is \$4.20 per case. We were shown a letter from below which read: "Without you can offer \$4.50 for 500 cases there is no probability of getting any." The secret of the matter appears to be that the mackerel being large and fat it pays the fishermen better to salt and pickle them and send them in that state to the American markets, the American fishermen having to go home clean or partly so because the fish

have schooled in shore in the prohibited waters. Some importers here are not so willing to blame the canners, as they say the fishermen do not wish to sell to them, knowing that they can get better prices for the fish in barrels in the Boston and Gloucester markets. Others again say it was the duty of the canners to fill their contracts even at a loss, as the fish were plainly to be got at a price It certainly is not creditable that so few of the canners attempt to carry out the contracts entered into in apparently good faith.

The canning of fruits and vegetables in California has nearly trebled in a decade, the pack of last season exceeding 760,000 cases, and that of 1887 is estimated to be at least 30 per cent larger, making the production nearly 1,000,000 cases. It is reported that nearly 80 per cent of these canned goods are marketed east of the Rocky Mountains, not a few of them being for direct export to Europe. The high rate of transportation hitherto exacted on green fruits carried across the continent is not far short of prohibitory, and the fruit itself not very attractive. A new plan has been tried this year which promises well. The fruit is allowed to mature before being plucked and is then placed in cooling houses. After all the natural heat has passed off it is packed in ordinary freight cars instead of the express, which was employed previous to a few weeks ago. The difference in the cost of freight is some \$250 per car, or 50 per cent in favor of the new method, while the fruit is vastly better in quality when offered to consumers on the eastern slope of the continent.

The principal feature of the Gloucester fish market the present week has been the large receipts of codfish, the amount landed being the largest of which we have any record, viz., 4,618,000 lbs., the Grand Bank fleet alone bringing in over three and a half million pounds. The largest receipts in the same time was for the week ending July 27, 1876, viz., 4,448,000 lbs., of which 3,620,000 pounds were from Grand Bank. There was only one week last year when the receipts exceeded three million pounds, and only one other when they were in excess of two million pounds. In 1883 and 1884 there were eight weeks when the receipts exceeded two million pounds, but in no other year since 1875, at least, have there been over five weeks when the receipts exceeded that amount. The vessels using salt clam bait have met with uniform good success, and demonstrated that there is no occasion to go to Nova Scotia for bait on a Grand Bank codfishing trip.

The competition for the overland tea business seems to be intensifying, but the main contest is not so much as formerly between the transcontinental roads and the Suez canal route as it is between the American lines and the Canadian Pacific Railway. The Suez canal routes are known to be now straining

every endeavor to keep this trade from the transcontinental lines, and threaten to cut the rates to ten cents per pound, thinking thereby to offset the difference in time. Tea shipments up to date to New York are as follows: Transcontinental, 6,375,376 pounds; Suez canal, 3,880,944 pounds, thus showing a tremendous increase in shipments via the transcontinental routes from the corresponding period of last year.

THE New Brunswick potato crop of last year furnished the largest quantity forwarded of any year since 1879, from which date a comparison is made. The carriage, as reprerented in the following figures, is from points on the New Brunswick railway to points west of Bangor:--

Crop of	1879		лŀ
	1880		
**	1881		
**	1881 1882		
••	1.83		
e 1	1884		
**	1885	610 1 f1 1	
• •	1886		

THE Labrador and Northern Newfoundland shore fisheries are a failure, and will not average five quintals per man. One thousand vessels are returning clean

WINDSON, N.S., Journal: The fifth annual. meeting of the Windsor Cotton Company (limited), was held yesterday. The statement submitted showed that the mill had made a profit of about \$20,000 for the year. This amount had been applied in the extinction of formation expenses, and the reduction of the balance of profit and loss account, which now stands \$5,234, against \$15,994 last year. The stockholders were pleased with the report, and it is hoped that the mill will continue to do well, and that it may not be long before a dividend will be declared. Mr. Wm. Curry was elected president, and Mark Curry vicepresident.

The first sod of the Beauharnois Junction Railway extension to Valleyfield, Que., over which there was a good deal of trouble at the last session of Parliament, was recently turned by Mr. Wainwright, of the Grand Trunk, and vice-president of the company. Mr. Wainwright, after turning the sod, said the railway would be pushed on actively to Valleyfield, and it was the intention to have a train running into that town before the winter sets in. The length of the line from St. Martin to Valleyfield is about twenty three miles. The laying of the rails will begin next week, and it is expected the work will be completed by the end of September.

CANNED corn promises to be agood property the coming season. The West will need a considerable quantity to make good the deficiency in their crop, and recognizing this, their dealers are contracting for liberal supplies. A New York firm has sold fully 15,000 cases State pack this week for future delivery at 95c@\$1.15, as to brand, the latter for fancy packs. Maine packers have also taken a good many orders, and up to \$1.25 has been paid.

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Financial.

MONTREAL, Thursday Evg., Aug. 18, 1887.

Money in London is cabled stronger and higher at 21 per cent, making the street rate only 1 per cent. less than the bank rate. Locally no change can be reported, principally owing to the very small business now doing in stocks. Call loans may still be placed at 5 to 51 per cent., with the lower figure ruling, and mercantile paper at 6 to 7 per cent. Sterling exchange is quiet and a fraction lower at 8 3-16 to 5-16 for 60 days sight between banks and 84 to 8 over the counter. Demand sells at 83 to 3 and 9 to 94. Cables 94. The posted rates in New York are 4 82 for sixtics and 4.85 for demand. Actual rates may be quoted at 4.80% to 4.81 for sixties, and 4833 to 484 for demand. Cables 4.84] to 4. New York funds are at par to 1-16 premium between banks, and 4 to over the counter. The local stock market has been dull and except in Commerce and Richelien little has been done. Still rates remain firm, and outside of Canadian Pacific. which has fallon standily to 554, and Richelieu which closes slightly lower, all other stocks are higher. The oil failure of last week and the one coming, which cannot be long delayed, have had no effect upon prices even of the banks interested, and in the case of Commerce it appears evident that outsiders are commencing to realize the cheapness of the stock even at the closing price of 124].

Banks.	No. Shares.	Highest price.	Lowest price.	Arerage same week 1886.
Commerce	1030	1244	120	123
Merchants	112	131 3	131	1264
Montreal	351	230∮	229	218
Peoples	47	112	110	100
Quebec	21	112}	1123	105
Toronto	2	205°	205^{-1}	2041
Union	26	91	91	95
Miscellancous,				
Can. Pacific	425	56)	553	66
Gas	225	217	2164	2133
Montreal 'Oot, Co.	13	110]	110	
Richelieu	1090	58	- 553	771
Telegraph	179	96	95	130^{-1}

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Thorsday Eva., August 18, 1887.

A fair amount of business for the senson is reported, and increased activity is noticeable in some departments. Just now everything hinges on the results of the harvest, and the impression seems to be growing that we have heard the worst possible view of the effects of the drought, and that threshing operations will show that the situation has been exaggerated. The movement of merchandise is expected to be brisker early in September, and a good fall trade seems more than probable, especially in view of the advantages of reduced railway rates.

COAL AND WOOD.— The matket continues firm and unchanged, with light receipts. We quote: stove and chestnut at \$6.00, and egg at \$5.60. Soft coal

firm. Scotch steam \$4.25 @\$4.50 ex-ship, Cape Breton \$3.25, and Picton \$3.75.— Ordwood steady. Maple, 3ft. 2in, \$7; birch, \$6.50; beech \$6; tamarac \$6. Maple, 4ft., \$7.50. Scotch screen coal is selling at retail at \$6, and lower ports at \$5.

CHEMICALS.—From Liverpool we learn that sal soda still continues scarce and firm in price at £2 15s @ £2 17s 6d net weight, and £2 5s gross weight, with no discount in Tyne. Bi-carb, 2s 6d lower, £6 in 1 owt kegs, £5 12s 6d in 2 owt barrels, and £5 10s in casks. A leading firm still ask £6 5s per ton in 1 owt kegs.

Day Goods,-Traders in this branch of business report that the summer purchases in suburban districts have been more than an average. The city retail people tell us that their business, considering the large number of absent holiday scekers, has been very fair indeed, and that too not so much from strangers as from our own citizens. The wholesale trade is still represented on the road, but orders are generally of a merely sorting character. Harvesting operations in the West interfere more or less and little change need be looked for until the turn of the ensuing month. The trade look forward to a visit from many of their customers during the early part of September, owing to the excur-sion rates on the C.P.R. and G.T.J., referred to in another part of this issue. Money remittances are nothing to boast of, and as usual a diversity of opinions is gleaned from wholesalers: some salisfactory, some otherwise. Taking everything into consideration business is fuirly good for the season. For the most part travellers have completed their journeyings for the present, orders are being filled and the goods shipped forward.

DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS .-- There is no important change in butter, which is firm but quiet, holders views being above those of buyers. A fair clearance seems probable if lower prices would be accepted. The last mail quotes Cork higher at the following main quotes Cork ingner at the following prices: Firsts, 112s; seconds, 108s; thirds, 102s; fourths, 86s, and superfine mild cured firkins, 115s. For cheese there has been a good enquiry at firm prices, finest white be-ing worth 121c @ 121c. Colored goods of less desirable quality have sold at 111c. It is reported that 5,000 boxes August has sold at about 123c. Cable 57s, At Woodstock on the 17th 480 boxes offered, 100 being first week of August. There were no sales, and sulesmen were not anxious to place their August make. At Ingersoll on the 16th the offerings were 1,500 boxes, all of July make. The safes were: 200 at 11c, 377 at 11 $\frac{2}{3}$ c, 348 at 12c. The market was feverish as to the price of Augusts. Eggs on the Montreal market steady at 14c @ 15c. Canadian in New York 163c. Provisions locally quiet and unchanged. Liverpool provisions were cubled as follows : Fork 718, lard 34s 3d, bacon 41s @ 41s 6d, and tallow 21s 9d. Provisions in Chicago were quiet, with trading light. January pork closed at \$12.30 and hard at \$6.424 September, \$6.524 October, \$6.524 November.

FISH AND OHS.—From private letters received here it would appear that the July catch of Cape Breton herring is a failure. Only about 200 barrels have arrived in this market, and the September catch will be thin. We quote \$5 @ \$5.50, and half barrels, \$3. About 300 barrels Newfoundland shore herrings arrived a short time ago for one importer. Sea trout easier at \$7@\$8. Dry cod



LONDON, ENGLAND.

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1811 Notre Dame St.,

& CO.,

Wholesale Importers of

MONTREAL

MILLINERY

AND

Fancy Dry Goods

THE TRADE

Is respectfully informed that we are receiving shipments of Novelties every week, and our Stock is now very complete.



ranges from \$3.90%\$4.25. Green cod, large, \$4; No. 1, \$3.50. Canned mackerel scarce and firm at \$4.20; canned lobsters firmer at \$4.75 per case. Oils quiet and unchanged at quotations.

FREGURE.—The market is steady but quiet, and little is doing outside of the regular lines. The agents are asking 2s for grain to Liverpool, London and Bristol, and 1s 9d to Glasgow. Cattle to Liverpool and London, $40s\,$ 45s, to Glasgow and Bristol, 35s@40s. Deals to U. K. ports 40s; lumber to Buenos Ayres \$10.50 @ \$11. Flour in sacks to Liverpool and London, 12s 6d. Butter and cheese 22s 6d per ton. Phosphate 7s 6d.

GREEN FRUITS.—The market has again been glutted with common early apples; until these are worked off no improvement can be expected. Canadian sell at $1 \otimes 2$. Canadian peaches, 75c $\otimes 1$ per basket; New York in crates, \$3.50. Bell pears, \$3 $\otimes 54$ per brl; Bartletts, \$6.50 \otimes 7; kegs, \$3.50 \otimes 54. Lemons, Messina and Palermo, \$5 \otimes \$6 per box; in cases, \$8; bananas, yellow, \$2.50 \otimes \$3.50 per bunch; do red, \$1.25 \otimes \$1.75; California peaches, \$3.50 per box; do. plums, \$3.50; pears, \$5. Canadian tomatoes, 30c@40c per bushel; Spanish onions, \$4 per case; watermelons, 20c \otimes 30c cach. New York State grapes, 10c \otimes 12c per 1b. Coconnuts, \$5 per hundred. Peanuts, raw, 8c \otimes 9c; roasted, 9c \otimes 10c. Dates 5c per lb.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—A fair enquiry has existed for wheat and peas, but oats are dull, even at present low prices. Flour has been stöady and lower grades are more called for. Millers do not seem disposed to give way in view of present harvest reports. The local demand for strong flour was good. On Wednesday of this week sales were six cars Manitoba strong bakers' at \$4.35. There was some export enquiry, and sales of 1,000 sacks were made on p. t. On 'Change the following sales were made:—125 brls. patent at \$4.55, 120 superior at \$4, 100 do. at \$3.924, 250 extra at \$3.724 and 125 spring extra at \$3.45. The reported export business on Thursday amounted to 1,000 sacks, and other sales mentioned were—125 brls. superior at \$3.95, 120 at \$3.90, 250 medium do. at \$1.95, 150 do. at \$1.85, and five cars Manitoba strong at \$4.35. After a spell of weakness the American markets are stronger, and both wheat and corn have advanced slightly.

GROCERIES.—The volume of business keeps up well for the summer season; prices are steady and show little fluctuation. Sugars continue to move out fairly and the combination is said to be working in good shape, although reports have been started that the rules are not infrequently trifled with, and that though sugars are sold at the price a proportion is sometimes returned. The leading spirits, however, put on a smilling face, and the combine is said to be a success. Our prices are those asked by the wholesale trade. Barbadoes molasses firm at 332c in cargo lots. A quantity of sugar house to go West has been placed at 264c db 27c. Teas are quiet and plenty seem to be under offer. Some in the trade profess to see prospects for a better tea market, but the indications are not very bright to us. At New York the demand has been moderate, and while some few operators were working up a little business on mail orders, the market, as a whole, retained a very dull tone. The comparatively full auction offering on Wednesday no doubt tended to keep some buyers quiet, though at the best

there is really nothing at the moment to indicate a tendency toward rapidly opening outlets. Holders refuse to name any lower rates, but to a considerable extent valuations are nominal for the present on pretty much all grades. Advices from Amoy report prices about \$1 per picul lower than last quotation, but business was more active at the decline and settlements increasing. There is nothing new in dried fruits on spot. A Liverpool letter says :-- With the hot weather that has prevailed, it is thought the fruit may prove small in size; the cuttings will, however, be earlier than usual. Some rain is reported in Greece. Bosnian prunes, new, for October, November and December shipment, 90 to 100 to the lb. 18s 9d c. and f. Liverpool; specially prepared, 100 to 105's, 23s 6d; 90 to 95's, 25s 6d per cwt. in boxes of 25 kilos, or 6d per cwt. 6d per cwt. in boxes of 25 kilos, or 6d per cwt. more in boxes of 121 kilos; large fruit, 80 to 90's, 278 6d @ 318 6d per cwt.; in bags of 1 cwt. each, 115 to 120's, October shipment, 148 6d per cwt.; 105 to 110's, 168; 90 to 100's, 168 9d per cwt., all c. and f. Liverpool. French prunes are said to be a failure. Candied peel is quoted ensier for ordinary quality, say, citron 618 6d, lemon and orange 27s 3d, in cases of 48 x 7 lb. boxes each, f.o.b. Leghorn; freight to Montreal, 40s @ 45s, and 15 per cent. per ton. Sicilian almonds, new crop, October shipment, 64s per cwt. in bales, gross weight for net, c. and f. Liverpool. 'Taragona S. S. Almonds, 40s; barcelona nuts, rather S. S. Almonds, 40s; barcelona nuts, rather easier, 21s per bag, both f.o.b. Tarragona. Old fruits in our markets are very quiet, a parcel of common valencia raisins are offering at 12s, perhaps 11s 6d per cwt. f.o.b.

HIDES AND TALLOW.—There is a fair demand for local green hides, but outside stock is quiet and without feature. The dry hide market in New York is active and firm, and this is about the only interesting point in the situation. Tallow is steady at the recent advance, with small sales.

IRON AND HARDWARE.-Several journals have contained misleading statements about the quantity of pig-iron freight secured by a Glasgow steamship line to Mentreal, putting it as high as 35,000 tons. About 3,500 tons have been engaged, of which one firm took 2,000 tons. The rates are understood to be 6s 6d @ 7s to Montreal, and 12s 6d @ 15s to Western points. The British iron market is strong and advancing according to late advices. Tin plates were a little easier, but steadied up. Steel strong, with upward tendency. In this market nothing in a large way is reported. Our heavy metals have to come from the other side, and the consumer will have to pay the difference in price until the industry is established here. Prices for steel, slabs, blooms, ingots, etc., are reported at 28 6d @ 5s per ton higher. A British letter dated 6th August : "Prices of iron firm and likely to be so until the fall, more especially for steel of all kinds." The local makers report that business continues good. There has been a demand for all the nails they can make all the summer and now, as we are getting towards the fall, they anticipate, on account of having no stocks on hand of any moment, that they will be able to sell all the nails they can turn out this year. Present prices being propor-tionately as low as has existed during any time previously there is no prospect of any dealine, and wholesaless expect the present decline, and wholesalers report that present rates are firmly maintained. For horse shoes the demand is increasing each week and makers anticipate no difficulty in selling all their production. The demand for the light pattern shoe is also on the increase, and as it is found more satisfactory for the country trade the manufacturers here anticipate that



Corner of Notre Dame St. and Place d'Armes.

(ESTABLISHED 1864.]

GLASSES will be resumed on MONDAY, the send of August.

The most through Commercial School in Canada. The course of instruction is a thorough drill in practic-al education for business purposes. Each department al education for business purposes. E is in charge of an experienced teacher,

Merchants there are in hundreds who have either acquired their husiness knowledge or finished off a knowledge gleaned elsewhere by a course taken in the Montreal Business College,—Cornwall Standard.

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Many of the prominent pushess here of this city and country received their thorough business training and acquired their systematic and careful habits at this in-stitution. • • • • The actual business department is a characteristic feature of the college, and may justly be called a miniature business world,--*Alontreal Star*.

Why is it that a year in the Montreal Business Col-lege is a better passport into a merchant's, banker's or railway office than is a degree from our highest Univer-sity ?--St. Johns News.

The diplomas of the college have come to be regarded by business men as among the best certificates of char-acter and ability.--Canadian Trade Keniero,

ual counterpart of what a young man may expect to meet with when he enters a business house.--Montreal Gazette. It is their aim in each department to make it an act-

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at least 75 percent, of the horse shoes required in the future will be of this pattern. Among recent sales of pig-iron were 600 tons of Gartsherrie for Ingersoll, Ont. Warrants in Glasgow are cabled strong and higher at 428 9d. No. 3 foundry in Middlesborough was at 34s 6d, and hematite pig in Workington at 448 6d. London, August 15 -Tin, spot, £103 15s; three months' futures, £103 68. Market active. G. O. B. Chili bars, £40 58; soft Spanish lead, L12; best selected copper, £45; soft English lead, £12 5s; Silesian spelter, £14 128 6d; Star antimony, £36; tinplates, 13s 6d.

LEATHER AND SHOES .- The leather trade has again ruled quiet. The boot and shoe factories have received numerous orders, but content themselves with sufficient stock for immediate requirements, and are not disposed to risk chances of sto-king up. Reports from England are a little better, but not encouraging enough to warrant shipments. From Quebec we hear that stocks have been somewhat reduced, owing to the curtailment of production among the manufacturers.

Wook-No full cargoes of Cape have come up the St. Lawrence so far, but there is one on passage and one has just arrived in Boston for a Montreal importer. Sales are in small lots, as it is now between seasons. It is reported that most of this season's domestic has been secured in the west. Prices all round are unchanged and stendy. It is stated that Western dealers, while continuing to buy from country holders, are selling little or none. They report, however, a fair movement in foreign wools at the moment. The present price of Canadian wools is now on a par with that of foreign brands, but the



BELLSI HOSE REEL BELLS. GONG BELLS, TELEPHONE BELLS. ELECTRIC BELLS. Special Bells made to order. C. O. CLARK. Cote St. Paul, P.Q., near Montreal SUCCESSOR TO O. L. CLARK.

variety of the latter is greater. Mill men are buying pulled wool in a hand-to-mouth way. Domestic has been quite freely taken for some time past in this city.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

(Revised by Telegraph.)

TORONTO, Aug., 17, 1887.

Wholesale trade remains quiet, with few important features to note. Merchants generally report payments as unsatisfactory, but a good autumn trade is anticipated. Orders are chiefly for small parcels, and payments will improve as the receipts of grain increase. In dry goods, prices are steady all round, with a slight advance in grey cottons. Groceries in fair demand and hardware quiet. The money market is steady. Prime commercial paper is discounted at 6, and the general run at 7 per cent. Sterling exchange dull and easy; 60-day bills between banks are quoted at 1081,@108 5-16, and demand bills at 1083. The stock market is quiet, with few important changes. Bank shares are firm as a rule, and loan company stocks featureless. Following are the closing bids as compared with those of a week ago :---

Banks.	Bid Aug. 11.	Bid Aug. 18.	Loan Cos.	Bid Aug. 11.	
Montrenl Foronto Oatario Morchants Commerce Dominion.	2293 205 1203 130 120 2143	2051 1211 131 1201	Can Per Freehold Western Can Bildg. & Loan Farmers Loan Lond'n & Can'd	185 110 118	206 165 185 110 118 155
Hamilton. Standard. Fodoral, Imporial Molsons	139 128	193 125 104 137	Landed Credit National Invt Ontario Loan Illamilton Prov. Imporial Sav	105	183

C. ALFRED CHOUILLOU No. 30 Hospital St., MONTREAL, SOLE AGENT IN CANADA FOR

LEGRAS & CIE., St. Denis, Paris. Glassware, Fancy Co'ored Glass for Table, Toilet Sets Flower Vases, &c.

CHAPMAN, CORBEAU & GRUEL, Pont Audemer, Eure.

- Black and Patent Leathers, Yellow Skins for Har-ness. Carriage Building and Saddlery, Hangary Leather, Straps for manufactures.
- RIVIERE & CO., Roven.

Rubber Braces, Elastic Web for Braces and Belts, Cotton Cloths for Suits, Canvas for Sails and Awnings

J. MEYRUEIS, Paris.

Papers of all kinds, specialties of Bobbins for Tele-graph, Cigarette Makers. Manufacturer of the famous Smoking Paper "Aux Sels de Vichy."

- PELLETIER FRERES & FILS, Elbeuf. Plain Cloths for Ecclesiastical and Congregations, Plain and Fancy Cloths for gentlemen's and ladies' suits
- EDOUARD CHOUILLOU, Rouen.

Chemical Products for Manures, Phosphates, Drug trade and Dyeing.

Specialty of Printed & Weaved Cotton for Upholsterers. Rouenneries and Laces. Terms and all information given on application. Large stock of samples on view every afternoon.

BUTTER .- The market still continues firm, and supply somewhat under requirements. The best jobs at 18c @ 19c, and good and medium dairy at 14c @ 16c. Large rolls are quoted at 13c @ 17c, according to quality, Round lots of good shipping dairy firm at 14c @ 15c, and creamery at 22c @ 23c. Eggs in for idemand and prices steady at 13c @ 13jc per dozen in round lots. Cheese firm at 103c for round lots, and at 114c @ 12c in a jobbing wav.

Daugs .- Trade is fair and prices generally firm without changes in quotations.

FLOUR AND GRAIN,-Flour still continues dull, there being little or no demand. Superior extras can be had at \$3.60/0\$3,65, and extras at \$3.50. Patents are quoted at 3.75/0.84.15, according to quality. Wheat is steady, with a fairy enquiry; sales of No. 2 fall were reported on Friday and Saturday at 80c, and spring is quoted at about the same price. New spring, Sept. delivery, is worth 78c. No. 1 hard Manitoba is quoted at 88c. Barley quict, but it will be moving freely in a week or so. Old No. 2 sold a few days ago at 52c, and new is 55c bid. Some samples have offered at 50c,



SPECIAL NOTICES.

Messrs. J. A. & W. A. Chesley, of Portland, St. John, N.B., makers of forgings, ships iron knees, etc., are doubling facilities for making their lines of goods. They possess a good steady trade throughout the Maritime Provinces and with Kingston, Ont., and other upper province points it is yearly assuming larger proportions. The firm is putting in a special forge for heavy work, and has just finished one shaft of 3½ tons for the Spring Hill mines. The works are fitted with steam hammers, etc., and the cheap coal gives them an advantage over less favorably situated competitors. Ship knees and mill shafting a

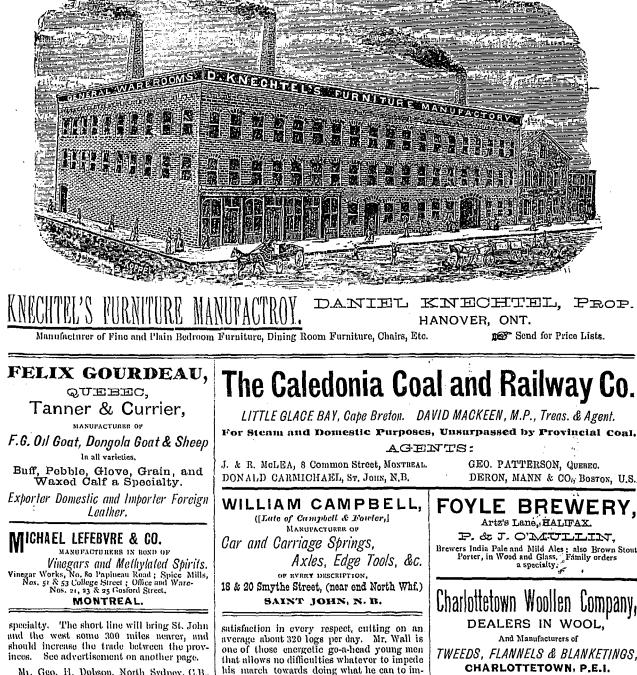
GROGERIES.—Trade is quiet and featureless. Sugars unchanged in prices; yellows quoted at $5j_{\mathcal{C}}$ \mathcal{M} \mathcal{G}_{c} , and confectioner's "A" at 7c \mathcal{M} $7\frac{1}{3}c$. Teas dull and unchanged. Tobaccos firm at the advance lately noted. Fruits are steady at 6c \mathcal{M} $6\frac{1}{2}c$ for valencia raisins, and 6cfor currants. Payments rather slow.

HARDWARE.—There is no visible improvement in this department of trade. As a rule trade is reported inactive. Tin plates and Canada plates are reported rather firmer. Pig iron steady; Summerlee, \$21.50 to \$22; Nova Scotia, No. 1, \$20.50 to \$21.

LEATNER.—There is a quiet trade, without obange in prices.

Live Srock.—The receipts of cattle have been moderate this week and prices steady. Latest cables show a rather easier feeling in London. Good to choice shipping steers bring 4c to $4\frac{3}{2}$ c per lb., and bulls 3c to $3\frac{1}{2}$. The supply of butchers' cattle is rather in excess of the demand, and prices are easy; the best bring $3\frac{3}{4}$ c per lb., and medium to good 3c to $3\frac{1}{2}$; inferior 2c to $2\frac{1}{2}$. Sheep dull and steady at $3\frac{1}{2}$ for ewes and 3c for bucks. Lambs steady at 52.75 to 53.50 a head. Hogs dull at $4\frac{3}{2}$ c to $5\frac{1}{2}$, according to quality.

PROVISIONS.—There is a moderate demand for cured meats; long clear bacon sells at 84c for ton lots, and C. C. is quoted at 8c. Mess Pork \$16.75 to \$17. Lard steady at 9c @ 94c for quantities. Hams sell at 12c for smoked and at 124c for canvassed. Dressed Hogs, \$7.25 @ \$7.50. Dried Apples job at 6c a 1b., and evaporated at 14c. Reams are quoted at

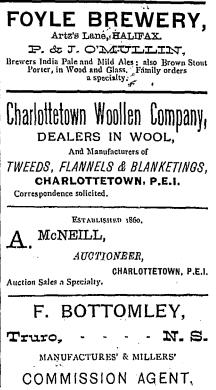


M1. Geo. H. Dobson, North Sydney, C.B., whose commercial experience and standing in Gape Breton are recognized, is now commanding a large flour trade throughout the island. He is in addition a large buyer and shipper of coal. Mr. D. would like to have another flour mill, or its agent, to whom he could send coal in exchange. See advertisement.

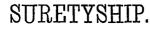
Mr. H. G. Wall, whose mill at Bayfield was destroyed by fire last fall, purchased early in the summer from Messrs. A. Robb & Sons, of Amherst, N. S., a Monarch inclined (ubular boiler of 35 H. P., a Hercules engine of 30 H. P., which he has had engaged eutting soveral yards of logs, and at present is cutting a yard for Mr. Chisholm, Emigrant road. This boiler and engine is the first of its kind in use (i. c., with both engine and boiler onwheels), and Mr. Wall informs us gives entire his march towards doing what he can to improve and build up this country of ours. Bouthner Bros., embroideries, triumings and woollen goods, are once more on their feet, having bought in their entire stock, and will resume operations immediately in their former premises. They have the good wishes of many in the trade and should meet with

success.

In another column will be found the business announcement of the Lang Manufacturing Company, St. Monique street, this city, successors to H. Steinson & Co. This company are extensive manufacturers of biscuits and confectioneries, and their goods are too well known, both east and west, to require praise at our hands. They are also importers and general dealers in foreign and domestic fruits, etc.







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THE BONUS SYSTEM

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

One-Half per cent. per annum is reached.

This Company is under the same experienced management which introduced the system to this continent over twenty-two years ago, and has since actively and successfully conducted the business to the satisfaction of its clients.

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

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HEAD OFFICE:

157 St. James St., MONTREAL.

EDWARD RAWLINGS,

Managing Director.

BANKS.

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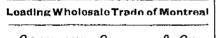
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Toron Unio West

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



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J. E. WOODLEY, WHOLESALE Boot and Shoe Manufacturer, 21 OHAREST ST., St. Roch's, QUEBEC.

		STOCE	IS AND	BONDS	•			
NAME.	Par Val'e	Capital Sub- scribed.	Capital paid-up	Rest.	Div. last 6 Ms.	Dates of Dividends.	Per Cent Prices Aug. 18.	Cash value per Sh
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J. PALMER & SON, 1743 & 1745 Notre Dame Street,

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THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. 326 Montreal July 16. SECURITIES. THE HERCULES WHEAT SCOURER AND SEPARATOR. Canada Goy. 4 p. c. Intercol. Ry., 1903-8. Gua. Rupert's Land Loan 4 p. c. bds. 1904... Gua. 4 p. c., 1910... British Columbia, 1894, 6 p. c... July, 1907, 6 p. c. Canada, 4 p. c. loan, 1910-35. B p. c. loan, 1909-34. Dobs. 1909-34. Dom. Ry. Loan 1908, 5 p. c... 1904-5-6-8. Insc. stk. 4 p. c. 108 107 102 107 124 125 105 105 98 98 116 106 106 AWARDED HERCU UTOMATIC S WHEAT SCOURER In use in COMBINED_MACHIN SEPARATOR ND GOLD GEO. A DAWSON PLAS PATENTER Canada, United States July 16 Shs Rallway & other Stocks MANUFACTURED BY THE HERCULES MFG. CD. PETROLIA ONT MED AL 100 102 110 110 105 113 ATENTED APRIL 221884 AT ARCHTOIBS 細胞」而小 124 129 128 WORLD'S ·10Ò and 100 300 ţ, ' 110 other foreign countries 104 63 100 FAIR, · • • 106 15 126 82 67 116 93 116 111 107 106 $\begin{array}{c} 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \end{array}$ NEWORLEANS a tike la them abuit 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 109 107 106 The only Automatic Wheat Scourer ever invented. 104 Requires no attention but oiling, and collects its own dust. Of very light draught. Warranted to improve the color and value of flour in any mill. Sont on trial. Circulars, testimonials and samples of work sont on application. 15) 107 The Hercules Mfg. Company, Petrolia, Ont. 00 100 Ard prof. bonds B. Morthern Extension, 6 p. c. Furar... Do d 6 p. c. Imp... Quebee Central 5 p. c. lst mtg. bds. T. G. & B. 6 p. c. bonds ist Mort Well, Grey & Bruce, 7 p. c. Bds... ist Mort.... 104 104 00 00 YTON \mathbf{H} 85 100 1st Mort...... St. Law. and Ott. 6 p. o. Bds..... 101 85 N. Wenger & Bros., Proprs., 00 ONT. AYTO'N, Telegraphs, i Anglo-American stock 00 preferred.... ъъ ١p)0 Direct U. S. Cable Co. shares.... · 15 93 <u>ن جن</u> Banks. Nunicipal Loans.
 100
 City of London (Ont) 1st pref. 5 p.c. 6 p.c. Water-Works, 1893....

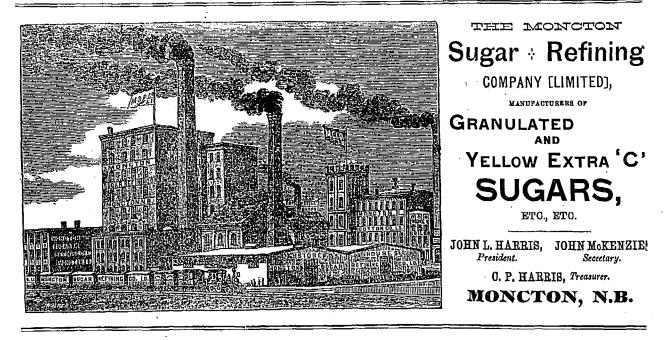
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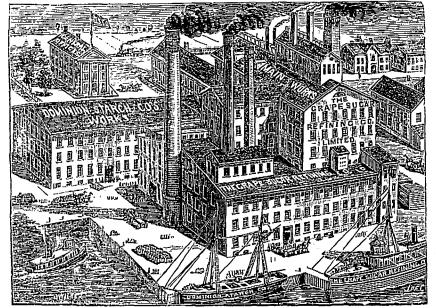
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 City of Ottawa, 6 p.c. stg....
 104 112 110 110 110 114 112 121 114 109 Nol. 110 116 SAUCEEN 117 114 116 112 112 102 117 109 109

Capacity, 200 Bbls. per day. Special Brands: "Saugeen" and "Kleber." Choice Winter Wheat Patents. Send for Samples and Prices.

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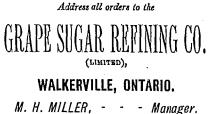


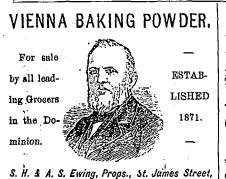
This most delicious of all preparations for Puddings, Custards, &c., can also be used for every purpose for which Bermuda Arrow Root is employed, to which it is preferable, on account of its lighter nature and greater delicacy.

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Manufacturers

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PAPER

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT .-- THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1887.

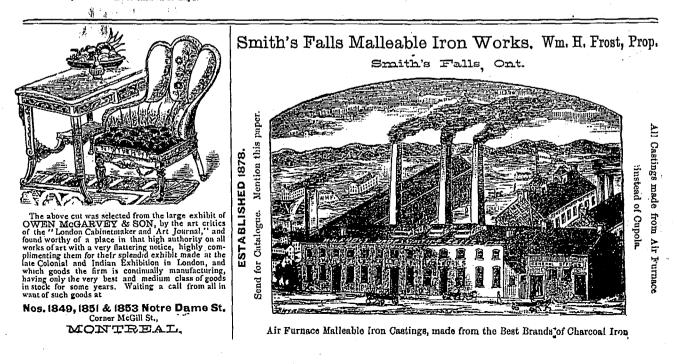
Dairy Produce. 3 c. \$ c. Chins. 6 c. \$ c. S c. \$ c. S. S. Tarragona. 4 c. \$ c.								
Greamery, new, 0 010 021 021 023 Madras. 070 160 170 Birrley. 166 060 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 0000 <	Name of Article				Name of Article.		Name of Article.	Wholesale.
	Dairy Produce. Greamery, new. Townshins, do. Brockville, do. Brockville, do. Westorn. new. Cheese, fine to finest. "medium. Drugs & Chemicals Aoid Carbolic Cryst Medi Aloes, Cape. Alum. Borar, xtis. Bionohing Powdor. Bine Vitriol. Brinstone. Brom. Polass. Camplor, Eng. Ref. "To p.c. Gattor Oil. Caustic Soda 60 p.c. "To p.c. Citric Acid. Copperas, por 100 lbs. Great. Tartar. Epom Balts. Glycorine. Gum Arabic por lb. "Trag. Morphia. Opular. Orals Acid. Potash Biolsromato. Potas Iodide. Quinine. Boda Ash. Boda Ash. Boda Staraots, fint bot., per gross. Andor Brand, por gross. Archil, con.	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Chips. Indigo (Bengal). Madras. Gambior Maddor. Sumac Fish. Labrador Herrings, No'1. Fronch Shoro, No.1. Sea Trout. Cape Broton Herrings Mackerel, No 1. Cape Broton Herrings Mackerel, No 1. Dry Salmon, No 1 (Lierces). Salmon, No. 1 (Lierces). Salmon, No. 1 (Lierces). Salmon, No. 1 (Lierces). Sumorior Extra. Suporior Extra. Suporior Extra. Suporior Extra. Suporior Extra. Suporine Extra. Suporine Extra. Suporine Extra. Suporine Extra. Suporine Extra. Suporine Extra. Suporine Bags Ontario Bags	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{\$} \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ $	Onts. Barley. Pens, per 66 lbs No. 2. Ryo. Corn, in bond. Crocories. <i>Tea</i> (IffChest & Cad.) Japan, com. to med. lb is good nocd. to fine "finest to choicest. "good to finest. lb. dund. com to med" "finest to finest. lb. dund. com to med" "finest of finest" "fine to finest" "fine to finest" "med, to good" "fine to finest" "med, to good" "fine to finest" "med, to good" "fine to finest" "med, to good" "med, to good	$\begin{array}{c} s \\ c \\$	S. S. Tarragona Walnuts	$ \begin{array}{c} \$ \ c. \ \$ \ s. \ \$ \ s. \ s. \ s. \ s. \ s. $



MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT .- THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1887.

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Discounts on Nails apply only for immediate delivery, and for quantities named of each kind separately. 43 Terms for Cut Casing, Book and Shook, Finishing and Tobacco Box, Barrel, Clinch and Pressed Nails, not cash within 30 days; or four months Note adding interest from Uno date of delivery at seven per cent, Discount on Bolts: Carriage and Tire, 75 to 80 and 10; Machine, 70 to 75 per cent. Terms, four months or 5 per cent. off for each in 30 days.

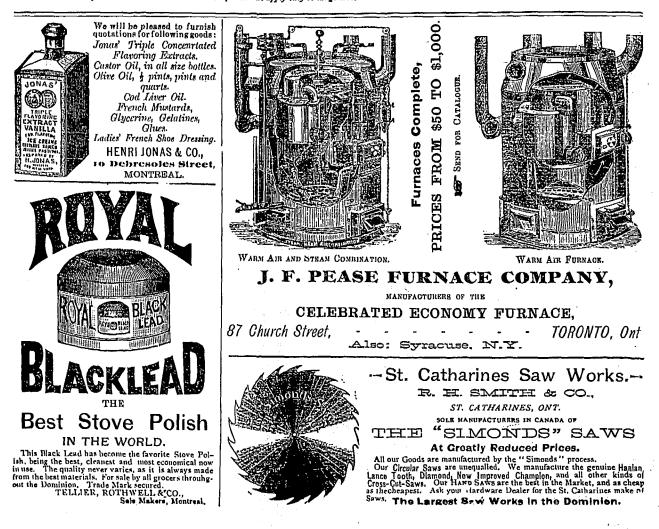


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MONTINEED WHOLEBARE TRICES COLUENT											
Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale				
Class. United inches. 14 to 25 United inches 26 " 40 41 " 50 51 " 60 Paints, &c.	1 45 0 00	Birch, 1 to 4 in., M	20 00 25 00 20 00 25 00 18 00 20 00 60 00 100 00	Bright Smokiug, 3's & 6's Do Fancy American Fancy, ch & sm Wines, Liquors, etc.	049062 080090	Pommery	26 00 27 00 1 95 6 00 1 90 7 00 2 25 7 00 2 30 6 50 3 00 & un				
W Lead pure, 50 to 1001b kgs "No. 1 No. 2 White Lead, dry Johnson's Decorators pure Genaine. Lia, Cols, Im, gal Ked Lead Yenetian Red. Eng'h Yel. Ochre. French Whiting, London, Washed Partis Portland Cement, brl Roinsa	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Cedar, round, lineal foot. Cedar, flat, lineal foot. Cherry, per M. Elm, soft, 1st. Hemlock, M. Soft, do Oak, M. Pine, clear, M. 2nd. quality, do Shipping Culls Mill Ao Spruce, 1 to 2 in., M.	$\begin{array}{c} 00 \ 66 \ 60 \ 10 \\ 00 \ 04 \ 06 \ 05 \\ 00 \ 01 \ 00 \ 00 \\ 15 \ 00 \ 17 \ 00 \\ 15 \ 00 \ 17 \ 00 \\ 15 \ 00 \ 10 \ 00 \\ 15 \ 00 \ 35 \ 00 \\ 16 \ 00 \ 35 \ 00 \\ 16 \ 00 \ 35 \ 00 \\ 16 \ 00 \ 40 \ 00 \\ 50 \ 00 \ 41 \ 00 \\ 15 \ 00 \ 10 \ 00 \\ 15 \ 00 \ 10 \ 00 \\ 1 \ 30 \ 00 \\ 1 \ 30 \ 00 \\ 1 \ 30 \ 00 \\ 1 \ 30 \ 00 \\ 1 \ 30 \ 00 \\ 1 \ 30 \ 00 \\ 1 \ 30 \ 00 \\ 1 \ 30 \ 00 \\ 1 \ 30 \ 00 \\ 1 \ 30 \ 00 \\ 1 \ 30 \ 00 \\ 1 \ 30 \ 00 \\ 1 \ 30 \ 00 \\ 1 \ 30 \ 00 \\ 1 \ 30 \ 00 \\ 1 \ 30 \ 00 \\ 1 \ 30 \ 00 \\ 1 \ 30 \ 00 \\ 1 \ 30 \ 00 \\ 1 \ 30 \ 00 \\ 1 \ 30 \ 00 \\ 1 \ 30 \ 00 \\ 1 \ 30 \ 00 \\ 1 \ 30 \ 00 \\ 1 \ 30 \ 00 \\ 1 \ 30 \ 00 \\ 1 \ 30 \ 00 \\ 1 \ 30 \ 00 \\ 1 \ 30 \ 00 \\ 1 \ 30 \ 00 \\ 1 \ 30 \ 00 \\ 1 \ 30 \ 00 \\ 1 \ 00 \ 13 \ 00 \\ 1 \ 00 \ 00 \\ 1 \ 00 \ 00 \\ 1 \ 00 \ 00$	Domestic pts. Domestic pts. Slowt : Guinnoss qts Domestic qts Domestic qts. Brandy : Henescoy's gal. Gase Jules Durot & Co } gal. Jules Bollerie & Co ; gal. Jules Bollerie & Co ; gal. Pinet, Castillon & Co gal. Jules Bollerie & Co ; gs.	$1 \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 65 \\ 57 \\ 685 \\ 685 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 695 \\ 6$	Tarragona Poris, imp ga Burgundy Sparkling	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$				
(Jue,- Domestin Brokon Sheet French, T.F. Casks Bris Amorican White, Bris Salt.	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 11 \\ 0 & 12 \\ 0 & 12 \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 0 & 12 \\ 0 & 13 \\ \end{array}$	Black, Chewing, in boxes. in caddies Mahoganies, Smoking	0 16 0 19	Bernard's Irish Whiskey . Seotch Hay Fatrman & Co	8 50 9 50 7 25 7 75 5 75 9 50 5 25 6 25 8 75 9 25	20 to100 cases, net cash 100 to 200 "21 p c off. 200 cases and over 5 p c off John Bull Bitters sm&lgc	2 09 1 05 5 50 6 50				
Liverpool per bag Elevins Twelves Canadian, in small bags. "Half bags Quarters Factory-filled per bag Euroka factory-filled do	$ \begin{smallmatrix} 0 & 40 & 0 & 43 \\ 2 & 50 & 3 & 50 \\ 0 & 624 & 0 & 65 \\ 0 & 33 & 0 & 35 \\ 1 & 20 & 1 & 25 \\ 2 & 40 & 0 & 50 \\ 0 & 00 & 2 & 00 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & 50 \\ \end{smallmatrix} $	Fanoy Bright Smoking Solace, Common [Dsty Paid.] Black, Chewing, boxes 12's Do Navy, Cads, 3's 5's & 12's	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Lochaber Scotchqts. Scotch, Glenbrae Whiskey Encore Jamaica Rum per imp gal <i>Hotlond Gin</i> imp gal <i>Green cases</i> <i>Champagne</i> . G. H. Mumm. Dry Ver'n'y DoEx tra Drypts & qts	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Wool. Pallod, unassorted * Extra Super * B Super Black Natal Cape Australian	0 22 0 24 0 26 0 27 0 22 0 23 0 00 0 00 0 21 0 00 0 18 0 19 0 15 0 17				

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENT .- THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1887.

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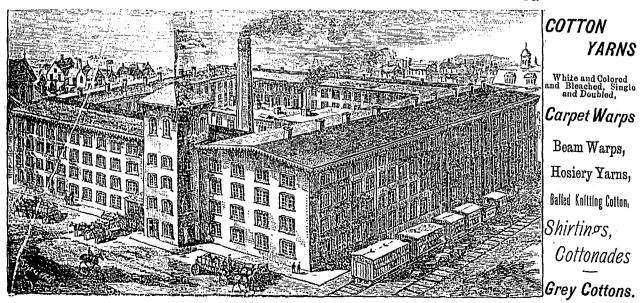
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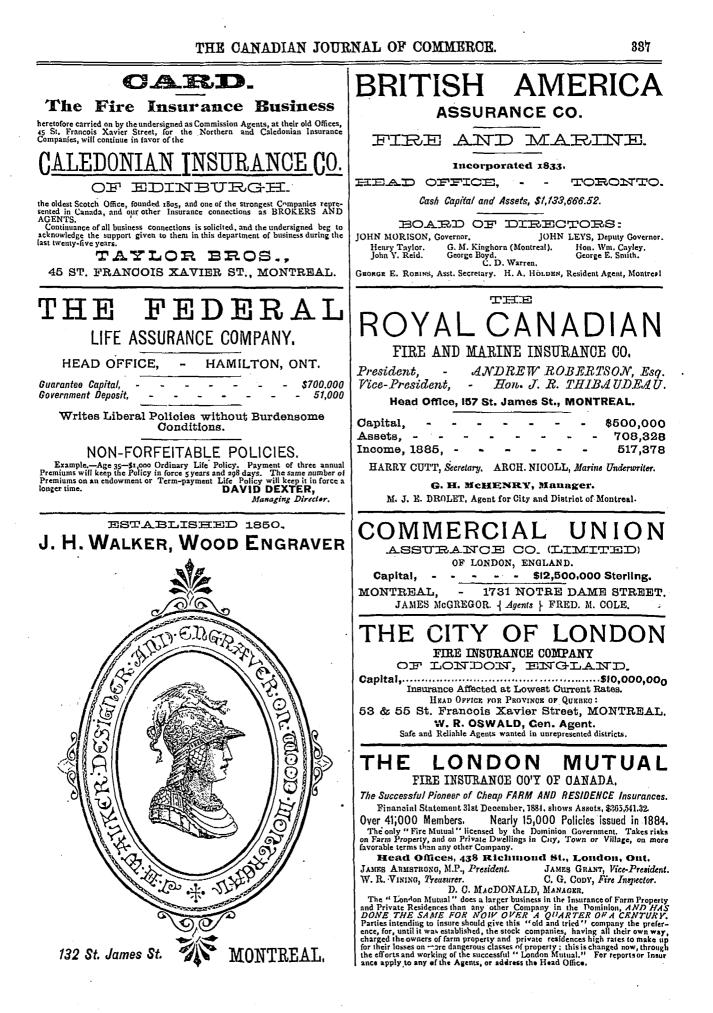


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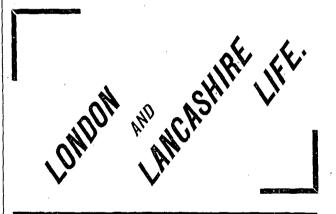
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