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The Chartered Banks.

THE MOLSONS BANK. INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1855.

HEAD OFFICE, - MONTREAL.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS. THOS. WOREMAN, President. J. H. R. MOLSON, Vice-President. S. W. Shepherd. S. H. Ewing. A. F. Gault.

R. W Shepherd. Bir D. L. Macpherson. S. H. Ewing. Miles Williams. A. F. Gault. F. WOLFEBSTAN THOMAS, General Manager. M. HEATON, ----- Inspector. BRANCHES. Aylmer, Ont., Brockville, Clinton, Exeter, Hamilton, London, Meaford, Montreal, Morrisburg, Norwich, Gowen Sound, Ridgetown, Smith's Falls, Sorel, St. Thomas, St. Hyscinthe, Que., Toronto, Trenton Waterloo, Ont., Woodstock: Agents in Canada.-Quebec-La Banque du Peuple and Eastern Townships Bank Ontario-Dominion Bank and Bank of London. New Brunswick-Bank of New Brunswick. Nova Scotia.-The Halifax Banking Company and Branches. Prince Edward Summerside. Newfoundland-Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, St. John's. In Europe.-London-Alliance Bank (Limited);

Newfoundland, St. John's. In Europe.-London-Alliance Bank (Limited); Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.; Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co. Liverpool-The Bank of Liverpool. Antwerp, Belgium-La Banque d'Anvers. In United States.-New York-Mechanics' National Bank: Portland-Casco National Bank. Chicago-First National Bank. Cleveland.-Commercial National Bank. Detroit-Mechanics' Bank. Buffalo-Third National Bank. Milwaukee - Wisconsin Marine & Fire Ins. Co. Bank. Helena, Montana-First National Bank. Totedo-Second National Bank. Collections made in all parts of the Dominion, and returns promptly remitted at lowest rates of ex-change.

change. Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of the world.

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

Capital Paid-up...... \$1,200,000

Alexandria. Foreign Agents.—London—Alliance Bank (L't'd.) New York—National Park Bank.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.

\$2,500,000 CAPITAL. ---

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

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

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

BANK OF YARMOUTH. YARMOUTH, N.S. YARMOUTH, N.S. DIRECTORS. T. W. JOHNS, Cashier. L. E. BARER, President. John Lovitt. Hugh Cann. J. W. Moody CORRESPONDENTS AT Halifar—The Merchants Bank of Halifar. St. John—The Bank of Montreal. do The Bank of Montreal. Montreal—The Bank of Montreal. New York—The National Citizens Bank. Boston—The Eliot National Bank. London, G.B.—The Union Bank of London. Gold and Currency Drafts and Sterling Bills of Ex-change bought and sold. Deposite received and interest allowed. Prompt attention given to collections. ST. STEPHEN'S BANK. INCORPORATED 1836. ST. STEPHEN'S, N.B.

The Chartered Banks

THE FEDERAL BANK OF CANADA.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three per cent. upon the capital stock of this Hank has been declared for the current half-year, being at the rate of Six per cent. per annum., and that the same will be payable on and after

Wednesday, the First Day of June next.

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

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

of the Shareholders for the election of Directors will be held at the banking house in Toronto, on Tuesday, the 21st of June next. Chair to be taken at 12 o'clock noon. By order of the Board.

G. W. YARKER, General Manager.

The Federal Bank of Canada,) Toronto, 26th April, 1887.

BANK OF OTTAWA, OTTAWA.

James MacLaren, Esq., President, CHARLES MAGES, Esq., Vice-President. DIRECTORS. C. T. Bate, Esq., R. Blackburn, Esq., Hon. George Bryson, Hon. L. R. Church, Alexander Fraser, Esq., Geo. Hay, Esq., John Mather, Esq. GEORGE BUEN, ---- Cashier.

BRANCHES.

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

MERCHANTS' BANK

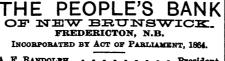
HEAD OFFICE, HALIFAX, N.S. DIRECTORS. THOMAS E. KENNY, President. JAYES BUTLER, Vice-President; Thos. A. Ritchie, Allison Smith, E.J. Davys, Thomas Ritchie. D. H. DUNGAN, ----- Cashier.

D. H. DUNGAN, ----- Cashier. AGENGIES. In Nova Scotia—Antigonish, Bridgewater, Guys-borough, Londonderry, Lunenburg, Maitland, (Hants Co.), Pictou, Port Hawkesbury, Bydney, Truro, Weymouth. In New Brunswick—Bathurst, Dorchester, Kingston (Kent Co.), Moncton. New-castle, Sackville. In Prince Edward Island—Char-lottetown, Summerside. In Bermuda—Hamilton. St. Pierre, Miquelon.

HALIFAX BANKING CO. INCORPORATED 1872.

AGENCIES-Nova Scotia: Amherst, Antigonish, Barrington, Lockeport, Lunenburg, New Glasgow, Parrsboro, Shelburne, Springhill, Truro, Windsor. New Brunswick: Petitcodiac, Sackville, St. John.

CORRESPONDENTS-Ontario and Quebec-Molsons Bank and Branches. New York-Messrs. Kidder, Peabody & Co. Boston-Suffolk National Bank London, Eng., Alliance Bank, (Limited).



President

THE

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF MANITOBA.

Authorized Capital \$1,000,000 DIRECTORS.

DUNCAN MCABTHUB, · · · · President, Hon. John Sutherland. Alexander Logan. Hon. C. E. Hamilton. W. L. Boyle.

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



ESTABLISHED 1825

HEAD OFFICE, EDINBURGH.

Reserve Fund #670,000

Capital..... £5,000,000.

Paid-up...... \$1,000,000.

LONDON OFFICE - 37 NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.

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

CIRCULAR NOTES and INTITION OF CHARACTERS OF CHARACTERS OF CRASHED AND THE Agency of Colonial and Foreign Banks is undertaken and the Acceptances of Customers re-trige in the Colonies, domictied in London, retired on terms which will be furnished on application. All other Banking business connected with England and Scotland is also transacted. JAMES BORERTSON Manager in London,

1995

The Chartered Banks,

BANK OF HAMILTON.

DIVIDEND No. 29.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Four per cent. for the current half-year upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the bank and its comparison on and after bank and its agencies on and after

Wednesday, the 1st day of June next.

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

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

of the shareholders for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at their banking house, in this city, on Tuesday, the 14th day of June next. Chair to be taken at 12 o'clock noon. By order of the Board.

d. E. A. COLQUHOUN, Cashier.

Hamilton, April 27th, 1887.

Sherbrooke, 2nd May, 1887.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK. ANNUAL MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of this Bank will be held in their banking house, in the City of Sherbrooke, on

Wednesday, 1st day of June next. The chair will be taken at 2 o'clock, p.m.

Gen. Manager.

By order of the Board. WM. FARWELL.

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE, ESTABLISHED 1835

FOBEIGN AGENTS. London, England—The Alliance Bank, Limited. New York—The National Bank of the Republic.

BANKOF NOVA SCOTIA

INCORPORATED 1892.

THE MONETARY TIMES.



MONDAY, the 16th Day of MAY next. MONDAL, the bold Day of max heat. The transfer b(oks will be closed from 1st to 15th May, both days inclusive. By order of the Board. GEO. B.C. BETHUNE, Sec'y Treas. Toronto, Sist April, 1887.

RUSSELL STEPHENSON, WM. B. BRIDGEMAN-SIMPSON, BICHARD J. EVANS, Commissioners. W. F. COWAN. President. W. F. ALLEN Vice-President. T. H. MOMILLAN Sec.-Trees

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

THE MONETARY TIMES.

Financial.

27 & 29 WELLINGTON ST. EAST,

PRESIDENT, HON. EDWARD BLAKE, Q.C., M.P.

MANAGER, - - - . - J. W. LANGMUIR.

as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN, RECEIVER, COMMITTEE, etc., etc., and receives

and executes TRUSTS of every description. These

various positions and duties are assumed by the

company either under DEEDS OF TRUST, marriage or other SETTLEMENTS, executed during the life time of the parties, or under WILLS, or by the APPOINTMENT OF COURTS. Special atten-

tion is called to the power of the company to act as ADMINISTRATOR of estates where the next of kin

are not in a position to find the security required by the Surrogate Courts. This becomes very important

since real estate now devolves upon the administra-

tors under Ontario Statute 49 Vic., Cap. 22. The company will also act as AGENT of persons who

have assumed the position of executor, administrator, trustee, etc., etc., and will perform all the

duties required of them. The INVESTMENT of money in first mortgage on real estate, or other securities, the COLLECTION of interest or income,

and the transaction of every kind of financial

business, as agent, will be undertaken by the com-

JOHN STARK & CO.

Members of Toronto Stock Exchange,

Buy and sell Toronto, Montreal and New

York Stocks, for Cash or on Margin.

Properties bought and sold. Estates Managed. Rents collected. 28 Toronto Street.

ESTABLISHED 1876. BANKS BROTHERS.

(TELEPHONE No. 27), Insurance & Estate Agents.

RENTS COLLECTED. ESTATES MANAGED. MOET-GAGES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

60 CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

52 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK,

Accounts and Agency of Banks, Corporations, firms and individuals received upon favorable terms. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as agents for corporations in paying coupons and dividends; also as transfer agents. Bonds, Stocks and Securities bought and sold on commission, at the Stock Exchange and elsewhere. Sterling Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold.

THE BELL TELEPHONE CO'Y

CO.

JOHN PATON &

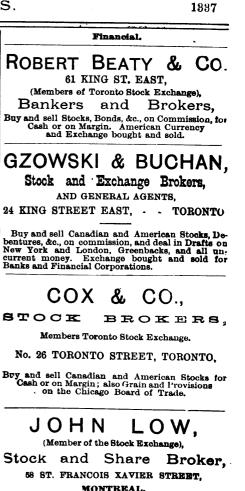
For full information apply to the Manager.

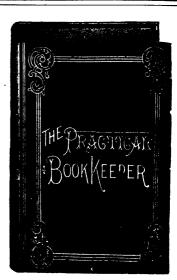
pany at the very lowest rates.

This company is authorized under its charter to act

TORONTO.

VICE-PRESIDENT, E. A. MEREDITH, LL.D.





A NEW SERIES ON THE



\$1.00.

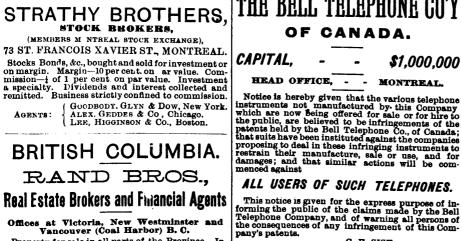
TORONTO, ONT

Business Correspondence.

The Most Practical Work yet published on these subjects.

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

CONNOR O'DEA,



C. F. SISE, Vice-Pres't and Man'g Director, Montreal.

HUGH C. BAKER, Manager Ontario Dept. Hamilton.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. RAND BROS.

Real Estate Brokers and Financial Agents

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

The Loan Companies.

(LIMITED),

OF LONDON, ONTARIO.

Money to invest on Mortgages on Real Estate, Municipal and School Debentures, and other Public Securities.

Securities. Agents in Great Britain - Paulin, Sorley & Martin, 77 George St., Edinburgh.

Head Office, London, Oatario.

THE ONTARIO

Loan & Debenture Company,

OF LONDON, CANADA.

Money loaned on Real Estate Securities only. Municipal and School Section Debentures pur-chased.

THE

CANADA LANDED CREDIT

COMPANY

JOHN L. BLAIKIE, ESQ., - - President. THOMAS LAILEY, ESQ., - - Vice-Pres't.

Money advanced on the security of city and farm property at lowest rates of interest, and on most favorable terms as to repayment of principal. Mortgages purchased. Sterling and currency de-bentures issued.

The National Investment Co. of Canada

(LIMITED). **90** ADELAIDE STREET EAST, TORONTO.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN HOSKIN, ESq., Q.C., President. WILLIAM GALBRAITH, ESq., Vice-President

Prof. Geo. Paxton Young, LL.D.

Fingncial.

ANDREW RUTHERFORD, Manager

D. McGEE, Secretary.

John Scott, Esq.

John Stark, Esq.

N. Silverthorne, Esq

.....

WILLIAM F. BULLEN.

London, Ontario, 1885.

Capital

William Alexander, Esq.

Money Lent on Real Estate. Debentures issued.

John Stuart, Esq.

AGENTS:

16

A. R. Creelman, Esq.

Capital Paid-up

Reserve Fund

Investments

HENRY TAYLOR. Manager.

The Ontario Investment Association The Toronto General Trusts Co.

700,000

500.000

2,800,000

CHARLES MURRAY, President.

... \$2,000,000

1,200,000 300,000 3,041,190 1,507,573

Manager.

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



PRICE,

Address

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

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93 St. Peter St., MONTREAL.

WHOLESALE

Dry Goods Importers. Prints, Prints, PRINTS.

We keep the Most Tasteful Print Goods of any Wholesale House in the Dominion.

Printed & Embreidered Muslins, Coloured Lawns,

Printed & Plain Llama Muslins, Printed & Plain Hindoo Muslins.

ORIENTAL LACES,

Oriental Flouncings, Cream and Beige,

Black and Gream Spanish Laces.

Whi'e and Coloured Embroideries. Black and Coloured Silk Gloves,

Black Cashmere Hose, Black and Coloured Cotton Hose.

PLAIN & BRAIDED JERSEYS.

KID GLOVES, KID GLOVES,

The Jolette and Le Brabant Kid Gloves.

THE Winnipeg butcher in that ci St. Paul eighteen ing 1,560 lbs. Thi a-half cents per po pound duty, and the cost of the murpound. "This is Province that sho our own farmers."



Flax Spinners & Linen Thread M'frs KILBIRNIE, SCOTLAND. Bole Agents for Canada:

GEO. D. ROSS & CO., 648 Craig Street, Montreal.

Selling Agents for the West: E. A. TOSHACK & CO., TORONTO

mercantile Summary.

AN Englishman is arranging to start a malt vinegar factory in Winnipeg.

THE firm of McCrae & Co., Guelph, has secured the contract for supplying the Northwest Mounted Police with 2,000 shirts and 2,000 pairs of heavy drawers.

G. W. BERRY, who recently purchased the book and stationery business of James Imrie, at Goderich, has associated with him as a partner, C. A. Shepard of Lucknow.

Among the exports at St. John for April \$235,000 in value, were sixty tons manganese, 840 cords hemlock bark; horses to the value of \$14,672; fish, \$8,225; potatoes, 17,129 bushels; square timber, deals and planks.

On the New Brunswick Railway freight rates will hereafter be charged on all baggage in excess of 150 pounds, which makes drummers grumble. Prior to this arrangement commercial travellers were allowed 250 pounds of baggage.

A BUILDING society has been formed in New Westminster, B. C., and a number of shares subscribed for. Officers have been chosen as follows: Mr. Alfred Smither was elected secretary, Mr. John Sprott, treasurer; Messrs. W. A. Duncan, John Hendry, T. R. Figg, J. G. Jaques and S. H. Webb, directors, and Mr. T. C. Atkinson, solicitor.

At the annual meeting of the Midland Railway Company last week, officers and durectors were chosen as under: president, Jos. Hickson; first vice-president, Geo. A. Cox; second vice-president, W. Gooderham. Directors: Messrs. R. Jaffray, J. M. Ferris, J. R. Dundas, F. W. Henshaw, E. S. Vindin, H. P. Dwight and W. Wainwright.

THE Winnipeg Free Press declares that a butcher in that city recently imported from St. Paul eighteen carcases of mutton, weighing 1,560 lbs. The charges were: Eight-and a-half cents per pound first cost, one cent. per pound duty, and \$47 express charges. Thus the cost of the mutton was thirteen cents per pound. "This is money going out of the Province that should go into the pockets of our own farmers."



Meltham Mills, near Huddersfield, Eng.,

Jonas Brook &

For Machine and Hand Sewing. NEW MACHINE COTTON, Specially finished for sewing machines. CROCHET COTTONS, &c. Unsurpassed for Strength, Elasticity and Smoothness

FULL STOCK ON HAND ALWAYS. J. E. LANCASTER & CO. Manufacturers' Agents and Commission

Merchants, 57 Bay Street, - TORONTO. Sole Agents for Dominion of Canada.

Mercantile Summary.

THE offer of the Standard Life Insurance Company for the G. T. R. shop debentures, Stratford, has been accepted. The price was 106.

Ir is reported that the salmon are entering the Fraser river in considerable numbers, and that some of the canneries are packing these spring fish on a small scale.

THE first deal shipment of the season from Montreal, consisting of about 300 standard, was made last week per steamer "Oregon" by Messrs. Anderson, Mackenzie & Co.

ESSEX CENTRE pays a quarter dollar for every tree planted on the village streets, if they have been in three weeks and are growing well. A very sensible as well as tasteful move.

THE estimate of square timber made in the Nipissing and Ottawa districts during the past season is:—White pine, 530,000 feet; waney white pine, 355,000; red pine, 485,000 feet; total, 1,370,000 feet.

SAYS the Peterboro *Review*: "At the auction sale of real estate held the other day, the city grist and flour mills were sold to Messrs. James Stevenson, M. P., of this town, and Alex. McDonnell, Lindsay, for the sum of \$7,000."

THE stockholders of the Manitoba Central Railway Company met in Winnipeg on the 4th inst., when the following directors were elected: Messrs. Duncan Macarthur, Wm. McGregor, T. C. Scoble, Chester Glass, E. P. Leacock, G. F. Carruthers and R. J. Whitla. Afterwards the board chose Duncan Macarthur, president; T. C. Scoble, managing director; C. N. Bell, secretary; Hartley Cooper, treasurer.

GRIP'S version of the Canadian-American fisheries question is given by a picture in the new publication "Good things from *Grip.*" It represents the Dominion as a fish-wife carrying a basket of cod upon her head. Uncle Sam comes behind and helps himself to the fish, saying "The old man (John Bull) won't interfere, I know, and as for this gal, herself, I can thrash *her* if she tries to stop me from stealin' her fish."

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THE N. Y. Commercial Bulletin learns that olive stones from Leghorn are now used, especially in England, as a mixture for black pepper to increase the weight. When ground they closely resemble pepper.

A TRADE sale of teas and general groceries is announced to take place in Montreal, by Messrs. Jas. Stewart & Co., on behalf of the wholesale firm of Tees, Wilson & Co. Four thousand packages of teas are on the catalogue.

A BOARD OF TRADE has been formed at Medicine Hat. N.W.T. The following officers were appointed: president, Thos. Tweed; secretary-treasurer, H. S. Scatcherd; executive committee, W. Finley, W. Cousins and G. McCuaig.

UPWARDS of 100,000 barrels of Nova Scotia apples have been shipped to England this season. A lower province exchange says that about 20,000 barrels have yet to go forward. Prices continue on a paying basis, and the demand is active.

A LATE despatch from Canning, N.S. to the Halifax *Herald* states that the potato trade with the United States is still booming to quite an extent. The price now paid is 40c. Large quantities are also being shipped to Ontario, and it is hoped this is only the beginning of a large trade in potatoes with the upper provinces.

THE oreditors of Alfred J. Jex, carriagemaker, at Brantford, met on Monday last. when the trustee, Mr. W. E. Ainge, submitted a statement showing liabilities, \$2,107.89; assets, \$2,839.99; less preferences, rent and wages, \$436.87, \$2,403.09; surplus assets, \$295.20. The business will be carried on for a time under the management of the trustee and a committee of inspection, to finish up the contracts on hand.

REMEMBER, says the American Grocer, to ts readers, that a consumer is always quicker to complain of poor quality than high prices. If the grocer always furnishes articles above average quality, the palate is pleased, and then the element of self-gratification comes in as an ally, with the result that the patron is wedded to the purveyor, and simply because he is always suited. What is true as between the consumer and the retailer is equally true as between the jobber and retailer.

SPEAKING of the late terrible accident to a company of miners at Nanaimo, the Philadelphia *Record* says: —When men are engaged in extra hazardous occupations they are usually paid for the risks taken. Not so with the miner. Those unfortunates who were stifled like homeless curs last week in a British Columbia coal mine worked for the barest pittance that would sustain life. A vocation so hard and so dangerous can offer but few incentives to those who follow it; yet its ranks are kept filled by the pressure of poverty.

THE editor of the Christian Union has evolved a new labor platform, with three planks, to wit:--

Postal Savings' Banks; Public School Banks; Industrial Education;

Every man can organize his own savings' institutions, advises the *Record*. Let him give his whiskey and beer money to his wife to keep, and his tobacco money to the children's savings' bank. The third plank is too indefinite to amount to anything. There are very few occupations for skilled labor that are not already crowded with workmen. One of the results attained by the organization of labor has been to restrict industrial education. The dry goods stock of John Falconer, Winnipeg, has been sold at $50\frac{1}{4}$ cents in the dollar.

It is stated by the Bobcaygeon Independent that the late lingering of the ice in streams and lakes is spoiling the spring trapping of the Indians. A number of muskrats have been taken, but their fur is low in the market. The price of otter, beaver and bear has gone up slightly. A greater number of foxes has been killed than usual. It was a hard winter for them in the woods and they were compelled to come around the farm buildings, and when they were caught their skins were exchanged for a dollar and a half worth of groceries.

THE annual general meeting of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company was held in Montreal, on the 11th instant, at the company's office, Sir George Stephen, Bart., in the chair. The annual report was discussed, and directors elected for the ensuing year as folllows :- Sir George Stephen, Bart., W. C. VanHorne, Sir Donald Smith, Richard B. Angus, Edmund B. Osler, Sandford Fleming, Hon. George A. Kirkpatrick, R. V. Martinsen, Hon. W. L. Scott, George R. Harris, Hon. Levi P. Morton, Richard J. Cross. The executive committee was then elected as under :--Sir George Stephen, Bart., Mr. Van-Horne, Sir Donald Smith, Mr. Angus. Ata subsequent meeting of the board Sir George Stephen, Bart., was re-elected president and Mr. VanHorne vice-president.

A worthy merchant and a good man is lost to this community in the death of Mr. Lewis Samuel, of the hardware and metals importing firm of M. & L. Samuel, Benjamin & Co., which took place in Victoria, B.C., on Tuesday last. After visiting a married daughter in San Francisco, where he had been attend. ing to some export business for his firm from that point to Liverpool, Mr. Samuel was returning via Victoria. His illness was one requiring surgical treatment which, owing to the detention of the steamer, he could not obtain, and the delay proved fatal. The deceased gentleman, who was of English birth, had lived in Toronto since 1856, his firm having been established in Montreal in the previous year, with a house in Liverpool since 1860, which is at present under the charge of Mr. Jacob Samuel, formerly of Canada, as resident partner. Mr. Lewis Samuel was one of the kindliest of men, methodical and shrewd as a merchant and distinguished in business as well as in private life by integrity and charity. It is not expected that any early change in the constitution of the house will result from his sudden removal. Mr. E. Samuel, one of the surviving Toronto members of the firm, is appointed an executor under his deceased uncle's will.

THE changes and chances of trade are such. in these days, as in all others, that not even the most deserving and economical of merchants can escape disaster. From small beginnings twenty years ago, the Montreal firm of Copland & McLaren had built up a large business as iron and chemicals importers and manufacturers, and enjoyed deservedly good credit, for they worked early and late, lived frugally and did the most of their own travelling. During the trying times a few years ago, when many other houses in the metals trade succumbed, they maintained their position and met their payments. But the shrinkage in values of several recent years, the narrowing margin of profit and inevitable bad debts reduced their capital, while damages to their premises and stock by the floods of last year and the present spring-when all Griffin. secretary-treasurer.

town was from one to three feet under water for days-finally wiped out their surplus and they have suspended. It is stated that they owe directly \$130,000 and indirectly, on customers' paper, \$100,000 more, while the assets shown are about equal to the liabilities. We understand that they have no accommodation paper and no preferred creditors. A meeting of the Canadian houses interested was held on Wednesday last, three Canadian banks being interested, and an advisory committee was appointed. The meeting of creditors passed the following resolution unanimously !-- " That this meeting having confidence in the integrity of Messrs. Copland & McLaren request them to remain in possession of their estate until they shall have had time to prepare a full statement of their affairs; said term not to exceed ten days from this date and that the meeting stand adjourned till further notice."

AFTER a store-keeping career of fifteen years, Wm. Henry, general store-keeper, Uxbridge, has made an assignment, with liabilities of \$18,000. The amount of assets is not yet ascertained.—In Brantford, Geo. E. Adams. dealer in boots and shoes has been pressed for payment, and in consequence assigned. His estate shows a surplus and he expects to pay in full.----A. G. Bedford, a shoe-dealer at Chatham, is in trouble and has assigned. His reputation having been somewhat tarnished of late may help to account for his financial difficulties.----The sheriff has possession of the effects of W. H. Derby, jeweller at Dunn. ville, under power of a chattel mortage.-Mrs. Carson, keeper of a general store at Greenock; has assigned to A. T. Colter, whom she bought out a year ago.----After trying the experiment for fully two years, Jull & Stearns have not succeeded in making money by their planing mill at Port Rowan, and have, therefore, assigned.----The grocery stock of Albert Hill, who has been in business in St. Thomas since February, has been seized under power of a chattel mortgage.----In the same city, a furniture dealer, named R. D. Kilgour, has assigned.----O. C. Watson, stationer, Sarnia, we noted some weeks ago as in trouble. An assignee has charge of his affairs .---- An assignment of the tailoring stock of R. Sutherland, Strathrov, has also been made to the sheriff.----A bailiff has been put into possession of the hotel premises of J. H. Riggs in this city.---F. Wetherall, grocer, at Woodstock, who was reported away, has since assigned. -R. J. Timmins, general store-keeper, Waverly, has assigned after experience in business of a little more than a year.

ST. THOMAS BOARD OF TRADE.-The executive council of this board has issued a very neat pamphlet containing the annual report of the board for 1886; a list of its members and officers and a sketch of the municipal and industrial features of the city. There are also illustrations of the principal buildings; one, worthy of the Century, showing the proposed Y. M. C. A. building. The figures quoted show the commercial progress of the place. Its debt is only \$287,000 while the assessment is four and a half millions. There are four loan companies with headquarters in the city, whose aggregate paid capital is \$802,000 and their deposits \$560,000. At the annual meeting the other day, Mr. M. Gilbert, who has already served four years as president, was unanimously re-elected to that post. Mr. J. B. Morford was similarly re-elected vicepresident. The members of council are: Colin Macdougall, James Stewart, W. D. Idsardi, W. W. Disher, Jos. Mickleborough, Israel Morse. Mr. J. W. Stewart is again

CORNER

made for the

AND

WHULESALE

BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK .- On the second instant, the shareholders of this bank held their annual meeting, in St. John, the president, Mr. J. D. Lewin, in the chair. The profits for the year then closed, after deducting all expenses except taxes, were greater than in the previous year, being \$102,439, which, added to the profits on hand at the beginning of the year, gives an aggregate of \$490,111. From this deduct two per cent. dividend, in June, on \$1,000,000 and six per cent., in January, on \$500,000-the reduced capital-and also \$11,400 taxes, there remains on hand accumulated profits \$428,711. The discounts of the bank amount to \$2,038,908 and its immediately available assets to half a million; while the circulation is \$463,000 ; deposits are \$1,181,000-more than half of them without interest. It is evident that, although a year or two ago, the management of this bank despaired of earning interest on a million dollars capital, and therefore reduced it one half, the earning power is such as, up here, would hardly be despised. Voting for directors resulted in the re-election of the old board, consisting of Hon. J. D. Lewin, John Yeats, C. H. Fairweather, T. W. Daniel, W. W. Turnbull.

-Sir Charles Tupper made his budget speech in the House yesterday. He anticipates a surplus of a million and a quarter for 1887-8. The most important Tariff announcements are that the duty on pig iron is raised to \$4 per ton, and the duty taken off anthracite coal, which steps, it is predicted, will build up iron furnaces along Lake Ontario.

FRUIT dealers are informed by the Hamilton Times that after many years, the peach trees in the Niagara peninsula are this season likely to yield an abundance of fruit.





SPECIAL PRICES ON APPLICATION.

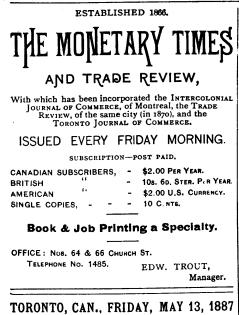
CUT NAILS, HORSE NAILS, HORSE SHOES

HARDWARE



THOMAS FLYNN.

THE LEADING HOUSE for CHOICE GOODS



THE SITUATION.

At a recent meeting of the London Cham ber of Commerce, Mr. Baden Powell, M. P. for Liverpool, gave a reason why India is supplanting the United States in supplying wheat to England, that she raises no obstacle to taking her pay in English manufactures. This fact has hitherto not been allowed its due weight. As the disposition of India, in this respect, is likely to continue, the operation of this influence will be felt quite as much, if not more, in the future than in the past, and it will tell against Canada, if in a less degree, as well as against the United States. Under a customs union between Canada and the Republic, the same result need not be expected, to any great extent; for though Canada might take largely of American manufactures, the States which produce a surplus of agricultural products could not reciprocate to any thing like the same relative extent that England does in the case of India. Both Canada and the United State + may hereafter feel it more difficult to compete with India in the production of wheat.

The colonial conference has closed. On the last day, Sir Henry Holland, in summing up the work it had done, expressed the hope that it would, in the future, tend to strengthen the empire and draw into a closer union the colonies and the mother country. An incident occurred, during Friday's session, which goes to show how difficult it would be for the representatives of the colonies to agree with the imperial policy, where their parts of the empire are specially concerned. The announcement by Sir Henry Holland, colonial secretary, that the government hoped to arrange with France a joint Naval Commission for the government of the new Hebrides, aroused the ire of the Australian representatives, till it almost reached to scorn. In vain did Sir Henry explain that the commission would have power to protect settlers, traders and missionaries, to land marines and punish the natives for committing outrages, and to maintain order generally; and that, if the commission went into operation, the French garrisons now occupying the chief harbors manify requires us, at the moment, to fix of Canada." But Canada is in no hurry to of the New Hebrides, would retire. The mainly upon the fact that the helpless de- shoulder the Newfoundland difficulties.

indignation of the colonial representatives arose from the part assigned to France, whom they desire to treat as an interloper. The premier's attempt to mollify their wrath only added fuel to the flames; and the agent-general for Victoria reproached Lord Salisbury with having made a speech which would have come well from a Frenchman. And yet the question involved the use to which France should put her own territory. This irritability and want of consideration for others, in the colonial representatives, make it difficult to hope much from such a body as that of which the colonial conference was composed.

On questions involving expenditure, the colonial representatives were the reverse of compliant, unless when they expected a direct and special benefit to their own colonies. A scheme of its own that would put others to cost, a colony was willing to support. The Australians are alive to their own defence, but they do not appear to have any intention of aiding in the development of the Canadian scheme of telegraphic communication, between England and Australia, or of assisting the Canadian Pacific mail route. If, at the outset, each colony thinks only of itself, what might not be feared as time went on? An increase of the Australian squadron, the Australians welcomed with demonstrations of joy; to the Canadian cable and postage route they turned a deaf ear. Over an elongation of the Queen's title, they grew rapturous; but when asked to aid, by a money contribution, any scheme in which they had not a para mount interest, they declined; and when England proposed a reasonable arrangement with a foreign country, regarding the new Hebrides, they went into hysterics. On the whole, we cannot say that the experience of the first colonial conference is hopeful, though possibly a second one might improve on the first.

Prince Edward Island, though it has not got a tunnel across the S rait of Northumberland, has got \$20,000 added to its subsidy; and all sums paid as pensions, by the local government, are to be refunded. As things go, this may be regarded as generous, seeing that the erring i land sent a majority of representatives to Ottawa to oppose the policy of the men who hold the purse strings. An explanation is made by the local premier, Sullivan, intended to show that this additional grant cannot be drawn into a precedent for other provinces to build upon. It is that the isolated position of the island prevents its profiting to a great extent by the Canadian Pacific railway. There is a grain of truth in this; but if it were five times as large as it is, it would not prevent the example of the treatment of the island being pointed to as one which ought to be followed elsewhere. The thing has been done before, and is quite sure to be done again.

The Nanaimo horror will rank high, in its desolating effects, on the dark list of coal mine explosions. The shock was terrific and the loss of life unusually great. Hu-

pendents of the dead are in want and misery, and that means for relieving their distress are greatly needed. The occasion is eminently one for the exercise of a kindly charity. Here the good offices of Parliament would be specially appropriate.

The Canadian fishery cruisers seem to be doing effective work in the least offensive way. Up to last Friday, the Triumph had hailed and boarded no less than fifty American schooners, since the season opened. But in all cases, the vessels had come in shore for legitimate purposes. There was no friction, and a very commendable spirit was shown by the American crews; all being perfectly willing to comply with the regulations. All intercourse by such vessels, during the night, is forbidden ; so that the opportunity for a breach of the customs laws is reduced to a minimum. No dissatisfaction is expressed by American crews with the necessity of complying with the regulations. We think we may congratulate ourselves that a better understanding of the actual working of the law is being acted upon, that there is a considerable decrease of friction in the operation of the fishery laws; and this is a great point gained for both sides. An occasional poacher still tries to evade the law.

From New Brunswick comes a report of the worst overflow of the St. John river ever known. A large part of Fredericton has been submerged, and owing to the large quantities of snow still in the woods, on the upper parts of the river, the end is not yet. Lumbermen are suffering greatly through logs being floated away, the erection of booms being impossible. One operator puts his loss at \$50,000. Every mill is shut down. Railway communication with the United States has been suspended more than ten days. Should the losses by lumbermen be as extensive as reported, the banks which made advances cannot fail to suffer, more or less.

Newfoundland sentiment appears to be divided on the bait question. A committee of the legislature has just reported, " That they consider it their bounden duty in the interests of Her Majesty's loyal subjects, in Newfoundland and elsewhere, to respectfully decline assent to the arrangement proposed for our ratification." This declined proposal was a provision for selling bait to French and American fishermen. But on the other hand, it is said that 40,000 people of the west coast of Newfoundland mak their living by catching bait and selling it to the French, and these people will suffer greatly if they be forbidden to pursue their calling. Meanwhile the Imperial Government has sanctioned the Bait Bill, to go into effect next year. The French say they will prohibit Newfoundlanders from taking fish on their coast line, and that they will help themselves to herring bait and defy the colonials. "It is about time for two events to occur," says a correspondent, "first, that the French claims for fishing control over any part of the Newfoundiand coast should cease, and second, that Newfoundland should form part of the Dominion

The Halifax Chamber of Commerce, with only three dissenting voices, has passed a resolution asking the Federal Government to provide, in the estimates, a sum sufficient to induce the establishment of steam communication between Canada and the British and foreign West Indies. It may be taken for granted that this rational demand will be yielded; indeed it was stated, by one of the speakers, that the government has already advertised for tenders for this purpose. The advantage which New York possesses over Halifax, in this trade, is shown by the fact that American steamers make the passage in six days, and Halifax schooners consume thirty days in making it. Successful competition, on these terms may well be impossible. With steam communication both cities will be placed on an equal footing. To oppose the change is to display the same spirit that tried to keep out machinery and to prevent every other improvement by which humanity has benefitted.

O'Brien in his first lecture in Canada, delivered in Montreal, felt called upon to explain the enigma of his visit to Canada: why a governor-general should be attacked in his official position because he had had trouble with his Irish tenants. He tried to give logical coherency to this bull by saying that Lord Lansdowne had been selected, on account of his official position, by other Irish landlords, to make the experiment of eviction; if he were successful, the sky would fall, in consequence of other landlords following his example; but if he failed, home rule would come ; anyhow, if O'Brien was listened to, Lord Lansdowne would be driven by popular f eling to throw up his position of governor-general. more clumsily constructed fable it would be difficult to conceive. The invention about Lord Lansdowne being selected, and why, to evict tenants, is too preposterous for the most thorough-paced Nationalist to swallow, in his lucid moments.

DISALLOWANCE FINDS A DEFENDER.

A pamphlet under the title of "Disallowance" is a vigorous defence of the policy which goes under that name. Though anonymous it gives the impression that it may have been written mainly in the interest of the Canadian Pacific Railway. However this may be, it is well that both sides of the question should be heard; and it must be admitted that the author of the pamphlet makes out a pretty strong case. He asks whether, "a'ter an expenditure of public funds, amounting to one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, in the purchase of the North-West Territory, in the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the suppression of two rebellions, the surveyings and partial settlement of immense tracts of newly acquired and newly developed territory, the establishment over a vast but scantily-peopled area of our political and municipal institutions," we are "to abandon the country and the commerce we have created, and hope to create, and hand Doubtless the time will come when we shall ask whether we ought to debar ourselves from the benefits of connection with the American railway system, in our North-West; but the time has not yet come for setting up a rivalry to the domestic system which, at so great sacrifices, we have created.

"Must we," the author further asks, "not only commit commercial suicide, but pave the way for the political ruin of our country by supplying the people of the Canadian North-West with the strongest temptations and inducements to abandon our commercial future," and to throw in their lot with the people of the United Among the agitators who are States ?" making an issue of disallowance, the author evidently believes the charter mongers to be the noisest and most persistent. At the bottom of this agitation, he assures us, are the St. Paul and Manitoba and the Northern Pacific railways, which have cast longing eyes on the commerce of Manitoba and the North-West. Joined to these foreign railways are the Manitoba and Northwestern railway company, and "parties whose names are mentioned in the railway charters, that are passing through the Manitoba legislature, and whose lines when constructed are expected to reach the United States boundary at such points as will make the charters most salable to the United States railway companies." Then follows an accusation which, if true, is the reverse of creditable to the parties concerned. It is that the United States railway companies "being in the market as buyers, the Manitoba and Northwestern being in the market as a seller, and the charter promoters of Winnipeg standing ready to knock down their ventures to the highest bidder, the motives of the select few who are laboring to prevent the trade of the North-West coming east to Canadian commercial centres, are plain and not to be misunderstood." It is bad enough that such discreditable traffic should take place, but worse still that it should be done in the name of patriotism. But there are people in this world who have the faculty of making a merit of their crimes. We do not say that the accusation is true, for we have no special knowledge on the subject; but there is undoubtedly ground for suspicion. Be this as it may, there is no doubt that the advocates of disallowance, in Manitoba, have the public ear, and that disallowance is unpopular among the hundred thousand people who inhabit that province. But the popularity of a measure involving the good faith of the Province and the Dominion is not sufficient to legitimatize it : the moral obligation cannot be broken without dishonor.

and fifty millions of dollars, in the purchase of the North-West Territory, in the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the suppression of two rebellions, the surveyings and partial settlement of immense tracts of newly acquired and newly developed territory, the establishment over a vast but scantily-peopled area of our political and municipal institutions," we are "to abandon the country and the commerce we have created, and hope to create, and hand it over to the people of the United States."

this may look like bluff, it is a possibility which must be kept in view. That such a sale could be made there is no doubt; and if the Canadian Pacific were destroyed in its hopes as a commercial enterprise, it is impossible not to say that the sale might be made. What, then, would become of ournational aspirations, in the North-West? The very instrumentality which, at an enormous expenditure, we have created would then be turned against us.

"Why," asks the author of the pamphlet, should five millions of Canadians undertake, for the extension of trade and commerce and the consolidation and unity of this country, such burthens as no other young country ever assumed, if, at the very outset of a most promising career of develop. ment, she can be forced, by a very limited number of people, to reverse her national policy, abandon her dreams of internal trade, based largely on lavish public expenditure, and content herself by seeing her life-bloo l drained into foreign veins to increase the wealth and strength and energies of a country that refuses to trade with her except on terms which can only result in her complete absorption?" This is a pregnant question, and the allegation about the terms which the United States apparently wishes to force upon us is not destitute of probability. The Federal Government has dealt generously, munificently, with Manitoba and the North-West; and no sooner have we spent untold millions in making the country habitable by civilized man than, according to our author, a knot of charter mongers who give themselves the airs of patriots, want to hand over the benefits of this expenditure to foreign railway companies—for a consideration. We must confess there is a good deal of truth in this. Manitoba, the writer shows, with its white population of one hundred thousand. one fifth less than that of the city of Toronto, and half as much as that of Montreal, has already more miles of railway relatively to her numbers, than any province in the Dominion. But that may not be a reason why she should desire to remain stationary, in this respect, and to forego the advantages of connection with the American system; but this desire cannot be a reason for sacrificing the general advantages which an enormous public expenditure had in view.

Experience tells us that it is quite possible for American railways to carry on a system of destructive competition, if they be allowed the opportunity, till they get the mastery; and then they would hope to recoup themselves, by monopoly rates. If Manitoba be suffering from excessive railway rates, as anti-disallowance advocates contend, it is a little singular, as the author points out, that no application for redress has been m de to the railway committee of the Privy Council. The time will come when the best route, be it by Eastern Canada, Hudson's Bay or the United States, will find most patronage. But it is too soon to open the flood gates of foreign competition on our national railway; it deserves to have a chance to establish itself in a strong commercial position; and then, when there is traffic enough for more roads, a choice of routes will be the natural solution of the carrying question of North Western Canada.

THE BRITISH AMERICA.

We are glad to learn, from the May number of the Insurance and Financial Chronicle, of Montreal, that the criticisms of the British America Assurance Co., in its previous issue, to which we took exception, were of the management or "governorship," and that the journal referred to "does not for a moment, call in question the solvency of the company and its unquestioned ability to meet its claims in full." It is rather the interests of the stockholders that are before the eyes of our contemporary, which takes pride in Canadian institutions, but deplores Mr. Morison's "notorious incompetence" in certain respects and his "disastrous record." Whether intended or not, such remarks as those made by the Chronicle and by the New York Spectator have created uneasiness in some minds, with respect to the soundness of the company, as letters of enquiry since received by us show very plainly. The figures in the Abstract for 1886 of the Superintendent of Insurance, receipt of which our Montreal friend was awaiting when he first wrote, are now published, and an improvement in the company's position at the close of that year is shown by them. Where the British America had a surplus over all liabilities and capital, of \$5,400 at the end of 1885, that surplus was increased to \$50,652 at the close of 1886. The "downward course" of Mr. Morison, as it was termed by the Chronicle, appears therefore to have been arrested. Let our friend continue to find fault with the governor ; it may do him good. In one respect he resembles Dr. John Brown's dog, of which the Scotchman said "Life is full of sariousness till him-he jist can never get encuch o fechtin'." Mr. Morison appears to have an unfortunate faculty for giving offence and has alienated some good men and good employes thereby. Perhaps he has been say ing something to rile even the Chronicle, whose proprietor ought to be as distinguished for good nature as he is for good looks. Still, he should not let his zeal in hitting the governor blind him to the danger of injuring the company, whose reputation and resources, by his own admission, entitle it to respectful treatment.

A READY FIRE-EXTINGUISHER.

In small places where fire-extinguishing appliances either do not exist or are very inadequate, a ready means of putting out fire at an early stage is of great importance. In villages, public institutions, and private houses, provision is rarely if ever made, and when a fire unfortunately occurs, the excitement and alarm are often so great that everything of use in such emergencies seems to be in places where it is most difficult to be found. Buckets or other suitable vessels are no where within ready reach, water is not as accessible as is desirable, delay takes place at the moment when promptitude is of most urgent consequence, the fire all the while making rapid progress and getting beyond easy control.

Even in towns that possess fair facilities for subduing conflagrations, something more might and should be done, for, with premises.

fires, nothing is so serious as delay. A fire in its infant state may often be easily extinguished; but let the infant develop into the powers of the giant, and the dread element runs riot almost at will. Hence it is the dictate of common prudence to provide means of checking a fire in its earliest stages, and what is required in this direction applies with more force to small places that have little, if any, provision for such warfare, than to towns and cities which are fairly well equipped with fire-combatting resources. Most persons are familiar with the so-called hand-grenades, usually c'aimed as filled with some mysterious, highly efficient fire-extinguishing liquid; and judging from the high prices at which they are sold it is not unreasonable to expect in them some expensive or difficult preparation. Now, what is suggested is an imitation of this system in an economic and effective way, and the following recipe produces a composition which is very efficacious :-- Common salt 191 parts; salammoniac 9 parts ; water 711 parts. The cost of sal-ammoniac is not much greater than that of common salt, so that the contents of each quart bottle should not cost more than two or three cents. Take, say 20lbs. of salt and 10lbs. of crude salammoniac and dissolve in 70lbs. (7 gallons) of water. Or, the sal-ammoniac may be omitted without serious lessening of efficiency; in which case, dissolve 30lbs. of salt in 70 lbs. of water. The glass bottles or flasks which are to be nearly filled with this liquid should be thin, so as to break readily when thrown in the fire upon any hard substance. Ordinary beer bottles are too thick, resisting fracture when thrown even with force against wood. Or, if preferred, the fire-extinguishing liquid may be kept in suitable vessels (of galvanized iron) having with them either a small hand-pump or other handy method of throwing the liquid upon the fire.

Our recommendation therefore, is, that every householder or proprietor of a large building, should thus provide his own fireextinguisher whether in glass bottles or otherwise, putting the fire-subduer in convenient places all over the house or factory, and such property will be secured against the ravages of fire as well as if the outlay were ten times as great. Should a fire occur use the fluid as freely as may be necessary and serious disaster will probably be averted.

When this anti-fire appliance or missile is home-made, the cost is but little, and consequently can be more freely used than when purchased in the usual way. No factory or large building should be without something of the sort, especially hotels, asylums, hospitals, &c., in which persons sleep in the upper stories, and where loss of life or bodily injury is the more likely to ensue.

Since the above was written, proof has come to our knowledge of the value of a practical application of just such means as are here recommended. A woollen mill in Guelph and a furniture factory in Hanover were saved. according to the acknowledgment of their proprietors, from serious loss by fire, if not total burning by the use of a similar mixture kept in pails upon the premises.

BONUS HUNTING.

The left-handed system of assisting manufactures, which has come to be known as 'bonusing" does not now carry captive the judgment of communities as it was wont to do a few years ago. We have lately seen several caustic reproofs of the folly of Canadian municipalities in bidding against one another for the privilege of having in their midst and "exempting" or otherwise coddling some factory. It may be a new enterprise, or it may be one which either languished or whose proprietor was shrewd enough to see a chance of making more out of the municipality by removing thither and obtaining a bonus than he could by continuing where he was. Says the Whitby Chronicle : "Mayor Long has a communication from a woollen factory of Toronto, who asks our best terms for a concern employing twenty or thirty hands. This nuisance of bonusing has set the country wild. The several towns, and even villages and little hamlets, have become perfectly insane in their craze for factories, and are ready to pledge every dollar that can be raised for decades to come in order to get hold of some industry which smells of decay already, and every onehorse factory in the country is up at auction sending circulars around to try and take some town in."

Ridicule is not a bad weapon with which to attack so prevalent a custom, and this is the way in which the *Advertiser* of Mitchell satirizes "Bonus Business":--"The bonus rage has struck Mitchell at last and has so paralyzed the public that all the town is agitated over the all absorbing question.

"First comes Dorman; he wants \$2000 to help rebuild his factory ; next comes McClay. he wants \$10000 to start a chair factory. Expensive seats. Tom wants \$100,000 for a bonus in establishing a tobacco manufactory neighbor Boyd will undertake to establish a coffin manufactory for \$7000. Cull says he will cure the coughing for less than that. Race is pressing for some to keep him afloat, and we need \$10,000 to pay our debts; the Advocate wants another terrace; Henry will be satisfied if the corporation pays for his new block and opera hall when finished; Burritt abandons his claim since he has been appoint. ed treasurer, as he does not need to borrow funds now. Fred says, "By jing, let us do something for our town." It will take about half a million to boom the town, and then look out for squalls. Mr. Walter Thomson can use \$10,000 to establish a flour mill; and Mr. William Challenger is willing to accept \$5,000 to help on the medicine trunk business. Our town must boom."

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS.

SALE BY ELEVATOR COMPANY OF GRAIN STORED THEREIN.-R. & W. under the name of the Fort Branch Elevator Company, were engaged in buying, selling, and shipping wheat, and receiving wheat from the farmers as storage, to be returned on demand, wheat of the like quality, kind and amount but not the identical wheat deposited. The company ceased doing business in March, 1881, and P. a farmer who had wheat in store with it. went to the elevator and asked W. where his wheat was, when W. pointed out to him a pile of wheat of nearly 4,000 bushels as his (P.'s) wheat. Then W. & P. went to sell this wheat at Vincennes but could not get a satisfactory price, they returned to Fort Branch and on the way W. stopped off at Princeton to get, as he said, a bid for the wheat, but whilst there

he sold it to X. who was carrying it away in cars, having paid for it, when P. brought an action to recover the grain as his property. He was defeated and carried the case (Preston vs. Witherspoon) to the Supreme Court of Indiana, where the judgment was affirmed. Judge Tollers in the opinion said : "There are many cases where the owner of property will be estopped to assert his title thereto as against an innocent purchaser for value. We think this is such a case. As we have seen, the plaintiff knew that his wheat was to be, and was, insured with wheat purchased by the elevator company, and that that company was selling and shipping from the common mass. He therefore knew that others were purchasing the wheat from the elevator company in the usual course of business and paying their money therefor. By putting his wheat in the possession of the elevator company and allowing that company to sell and ship it from the common mass, they clothed the company with an apparent ownership and authority to sell the wheat which estops them from asserting their title thereto as against the purchaser in good faith for value, believing that to be a fact which the plaintiff by his conduct permitted to appear to be a fact. Either plaintiff or purchaser must suffer by the alleged wrong done by the elevator company, and as between these, the loss must fall all on the plaintiff. He did not provide for the return of the same wheat stored by him, but relied on the honesty of the elevator company to restore to him like wheat, when he came to demand it. By this course he enabled the company to deal with the wheat in the elevator as its own, and thus empowered them to do a wrongful act, and the rule is that where one of two innocent persons must suffer by the wrong of a third person, he must be the sufferer who put it in the power of the wrongdoer to cause the loss."

RECIPROCITY TREATY OF 1854.

In view of the proposed discussion, by the Toronto Board of Trade this evening, of the question of reciprocal trade between Canada and the United States, we have looked up some facts and figures relating to the treaty of 1854 which will be found below. Under this treaty it was agreed that the "following articles the growth and produce of the British colonies or of the United States shall be admitted into each country, respectively, free of duty:" (Treaty concluded June 5th, 1854.)

Grain, flour, breadstuffs of all kinds. Animals of all kinds. Fresh, smoked and salted meats. Cotton wool Flax, hemp and tow, manufactured. Seeds and vegetables. Fruits, dried and undried. Fish of all kinds. Products of fish. Poultre, eggs. Hides, skins, furs, undressed. Stone or marble, unwrought. Butter, cheese, tallow, lard. Horns, manure. Ores of metals of all kinds. Coal, slate, ashes. Pitch, tar, turpentine. Timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed. and sawed, unmanufactured, in whole or in part. Fire-wood. Plants, shrubs and trees. Pelts, wool. Fish oil. Rice, broom-corn and bark. Gypsum, ground and unground. Grindstones or burr-stones, hewn, wrought or unwrought. Dye-stuffs. Tobacco, unmanufactured.

Articles imported into Canada during the year 1854, ennumerated in the Reciprocity Treaty of that year, with rate of previous duty. Per cent. Value. 67,104

- Raw tobaccos. Green and dried fruit..... 80.440 20 Animals.
- nimals, grains, flour, hops, meat, butter, cheese..... 171.424 121 Fish, rice, mess-pork, vegetables, fire-wood. turpentine, timber 773,288
- dve stuffs, flax and hemp, hides, 1.087.820

Add to this products which were, before the passage of the Treaty, already free, and were continued so under that instrument.

Animals, value	44,268
Grain	849,852
Cotton wool	15,256
Seeds	98,384
Manures	23,860
Plants, trees and shrubs	53,534

Total......\$3,265,230

VALUE EXPORTS FROM CANADA TO UNITED STATES. Van # 1858

		Year 1855.	Year 1858.
	Copper ore	\$ 14,668	\$ 79,796
	Stone	8,632	13,609
	Fish and fish oil	148,540	158,465
	Ashes, pots	255,120	72,854
	Timber and lumber		
	Woods and logs and		
	shingles, and railway		
	_ ties	2,690,648	1,167,809
	Furs, undressed	71,052	36,717
	Animals	814.816	1.204.736
1	Butter	190,292	310.342
	Eggs	57.648	66,807
1	Hides	96,084	113,848
	Lard and tallow	21,728	5,940
	Meats (pork alone)	13,056	121,771
	Wool	275.344	342,798
	Barley and rye	580,928	1,014,695
	Flour	5,023,192	1,998,987
	Indian corn	21.436	11,018
	Oats	166,144	738,752
	Peas	140,860	128,611
	Wheat	5,694,504	1,666,515
	Beans		6,163
	Bran and meal	27,146	69,165
	Flax		12,901
1	Seeds	53,972	82,281
	Fruit and vegetable	77,736	5,638
	Tobacco	1,612	1,072
	_		-,01-

Total\$17,145,158 \$9,430,315

The exports from Canada to the States in 1886 amounted in value to \$31,503,292. Largest in the list is the item of field products, \$8,752,000; next, lumber, \$8,545,000; animals, \$6,742,000; our mines contribute \$3,115,000; fisheries, \$2,587,000; manufactures, \$1,207,000. We sent last year only 17,070 barrels of flour and 309,000 bushels of wheat, but of barley eight and a half million bushels.

INSURANCE NOTES.

According to the N.Y. Bulletin, already this season there have been no less than eighty-one casualties on the lakes, with damage to hull and cargo as follows :--- Fourteen collisions, \$23,100; seventeen disabled, \$10,700: fire, \$3,300; lightning, \$300; sprung a leak, \$62,600; stranded, \$8,000; heavy weather, \$2,300; ice, \$10,300 ; total, \$120,600. These estimates are below rather than above the actual figures.

Insurance Commissioner Reinmund, of Ohio, whose term of office expires in a few days, has contracted to go into the service of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association. It has been suspected for some time that Mr. Reinmund has had assessment leanings.

WE learn that Mr. J. T. Paterson, formerly of Meaford, has been appointed manager for the United States Life, for Toronto and district. The office of the company is situated in the new Quebeo Bank Chambers, and is very neatly fitted up.

a New York office the other day. He appeared at the Cashier's window and presented two receipts for \$1,000, duly signed, and expected to receive checks in payment of two life policies, each for \$1,000. The Cashier took the receipts and said nothing. In a few minutes he handed the gentleman one check for \$2,164 and a second check for \$2,090 18. The profits had increased the amount of the insurance from \$2,000 to \$4,254 18. The man was mute with astonishment, and the widow who is to benefit by the payment was probably overjoyed.

An order has issued from the Superior Court, Montreal, granting power to William Plender, provisional liquidator to the Briton Medical and General Life Association to receive premiums and grant receipts. Such moneys received are to be placed in bank to Suspense Account, at the credit of each policyholder. The order bears date 28th April. Notice is given that the company's office in Montreal is removed to the Royal Insurance Chambers, Place d'Armes Square.

The Ætna Life Insurance Company has just added \$301,000 to its deposit with the Finance Minister at Ottawa, as additional security to its policyholders in Canada.

The result of the business of 1886 was made known at the fifth annual meeting, in Liver. peol, on April 28th, of the London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Co. Net premiums were £482,110 and net losses £298,849. The company's balance was increased by the handsome sum of £46,939 from the year's business, making it £118,636. Out of this amount 12 per cent. dividend was paid, £20,000 added to Reserve and Re-Insurance Fund, which is thus made £300,000 and £76,412 was carried forward. The assets of the company amount to six hundred and thirty-five thousand pounds sterling; out of which £440,000 con ists of British Canadian and American securities. £70,000 of real estate, £40,000 of cash. The report is a very satisfactory one.

It is agreeable to learu that new and liberal features are being attached to its policies by the Travelers' Life and Accident Insurance Company. The proposal is to pay to insured persons the whole or part of the sum named in the policy, in the event of permanently disabling injuries to the insured. This procedure is in a line with that followed by British companies. The following is a summary of the proposed new arrangement. The full principal sum will be paid in case of loss of both feet, both hands, a hand and a foot, or the entire sight of both eyes, by accident. Onethird the principal sum will be paid for loss of a single hand or foot. It is to be remarked that such allowances are in addition to the usual weekly indemnity, which is a very decided stretch of liberality. Surely, now, there is the strongest possible inducement for a man to ensure.

It is sometimes difficult for a co-operation to get justice and not unfrequently insurance companies are compelled to pay claims that never should have been made against them. Knowing this it is often with some reluctance that they appear in court. Recently the Commercial Union successfully made the venture. This company insured a cheese factory belonging to one G. W. Latta, of Colborne, which was burned in December last. It was notorious that the firm had not made money. Business, too, was very dull at the time and there were a number of circumstances which justified the defendants in entering the plea of athe new Quebeo Bank Chambers, and is ery neatly fitted up. THERE was a very greatly surprised man in \$1,500, the amount of the policy.

-Ocean, river and canal navigation are all open at Montreal and maritime commerce in full swing, the harbor and canal presents a scene of bustle and activity in striking contrast to the appearances of the same localities two or three weeks ago, indeed, a stranger seeing them then and now would fail to recognize them as the same. Wholesale trade in nearly every line but metals shows a pleasing degree of activity, and a feeling of satisfaction and cheerfulness is evident on all sides. Merchandise is moving to the country freely, a good quantity on orders received some time ago for first boats to western ports, but there is also a satisfactory amount of new business of this kind coming to hand. Payments in some lines of trade, our correspondent tells us, are not what they should be, notably is this the case in dry goods, and it is hoped that even this unfavorable feature will shortly disappear. Failures are comparatively few.

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-For nearly twenty years, Mr. Joseph Jeffery has managed the London branch of Molsons Bank, and managed it, we believe, with satisfaction to the authorities of the institution. In addition to the duties of this position, Mr. Jeffery has been director or president of the Ontario Loan and Debenture Company, and for some years president of the London Life Co. It is not surprising that even so busy and successful a man should find it needful to lighten his burdens somewhat, and we learn that he has therefore resigned the agency of the Molsons Bank. His resignation has been accepted and the Inspector, Mr. Hutton, is in temporary charge of the branch.

-Quotations of bank and other stocks in Halifax, according to a letter bearing date 8th instant, were as under : Bank of Nova Scotia 1391; Bank of B. N. A. 141; Merchants' Bank of Halifax 108; ; Union Bank of Halifax 100; People's Bank of Halifax 981; Halifax Banking Co. 1081; Bank of Yarmouth 1051; Com. mercial Bank of Windsor 124; Exchange Bank of Yarmouth 86; Starr Manufacturing Co. 91; Nova Scotia Sugar Refinery 100.

-To the table of Fire Insurance Business in Canada, published in our last, foot-notes should have been added, explaining that the amounts opposite the names of the British America and the Western Assurance Companies in the first column, included income from United States' business, and that the amounts so placed in the eleventh column included assets of these companies in the United States.

A GOOD RETORT.

nence, produced a disturbance in the supply market. You will perceive therefore, sir, that it produced a general trade disturbance—it disturbed the hen, disturbed the production, and then disturbed the supply.]—Mitchell Recorder.

-A farmer in Greensboro, Md., thinking to change his grade of potatoes, barrelled all that he had, shipped them to Baltimore, and ordered a few barrels of extra fine northern potatoes for seed. While barrelling his own tubers he lost his spectacles. When he re-ceived his northern seed potatoes he found his missing spectacles in one of the barrels. Such things destroy confidence.-New York Sun. Sun.

Quite recently a Brooklyn grocer was ar--Quite recently a Brooklyn grocer was ar-rested for selling copper-colored peas. He confessed that he was aware that it was in violation of the law to sell copper-colored peas without a label stating the fact of their being so colored, and therefore was found guilty and a fine of \$25 imposed. A second arrest was made, and a similar fine imposed.

Commercial.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, 12th May, 1887.

ASHES .--- The market is slightly firmer than A SHES.—The market is slightly nrmer than a week ago, first pots being now quoted at \$4.40 to 4.42}, with seconds at \$3.90; business in pearls is still of a very light character, and stock is very small indeed. Receipts are rather more liberal than they have been, as was ex-pected they would be on opening of navigation, one day last week there being 110 brls. offered. First direct shipments have been made.

BOOTS, SHOES AND LEATHER.—Some western boot and shoe jobbers have been in town looking at fall samples, and some fair orders have been placed; sorting orders are still coming in fairly. In leather there is more enquiry from manufacturers and the volume of business shows up rather better than at last report. manuracturers and the volume of Dusiness shows up rather better than at last report. Prices as revised[last week still stand. We quote: Spanish sole, B. A. No. 1, 24 to 26c.; do. No. 2, B. A., 20 to 23c.; No. 1 Ordinary Spanish 21 to 23c.; No. 2 do., 19 to 21c.; No. 1 China, 21 to 22c.; No. 2, 19 to 20c.; ditto No. 2, 19¹/₂ to 21c.; Hemlock Slaughter, No. 1, 25 to 28c.; oak sole, 44 to 48c.; Waxed Upper, light and medium, 33 to 37c.; ditto, heavy 32 to 35c.; Grained 34 to 37c.; Scotch grained 36 to 38c.; Splits large 21 to 26c.; do. small 16 to 20c.; Calf-splits, 26 to 32c.; Calfskins, (35 to 46 lbs.), 70 to 80c.; Imitation French Calf skins 60 to 85c.; Russet Sheepskins Linings, 30 to 40c.; Harness 24 to 33c.; Buffed Cow, 13 to 15c.; Pebbled Cow, 11 to 15c.; Rough 23 to 28c.; Russet and Bridle, 54 to 55c. CHEMICALS AND DRUGS.—Business is again re-ported good in these lines at the firm prices prevailing for some time past in most lines. New supplies of heavy chemicals are coming

New supplies of heavy chemicals are coming to hand by ocean steamer, and are moving freely to consumers by boat and rail. Citric to hand by ocean steamer, and are moving freely to consumers by boat and rail. Citrio acid is firmer, opium and carbolic are easier, but prices generally remain as last quoted : -Sal Soda 90 to \$1.00; Bi-Carb Soda \$2.50 to \$2.60; Soda Ash, per 100 lbs., \$1.65 to \$1.75; Bichromate of Potash, per 100 lbs., \$8 to \$10.00; Borax, refined, 10c.; Cream Tartar orystals, 32 to 33c.; do. ground, 35 to 36c.; Tartario Acid orystal 55 to 60c.; do. powder, 60 to 65c.; Citric Acid, 75 to 80c.; Caustic Soda, white, \$2.40 to \$2.60; Sugar of Lead, 9 to 11c.; Bleaching Powder, \$2.75, to \$3.25; Alum, \$1.60 to \$1.65; Copperas, per 100 lbs., \$1.00; Flowers Sul-phur, per 100 lbs., \$2.60 to \$8; Roll Sulphur, \$2.00 to \$2.25; Sulphate of Copper, \$4.50 to \$5.00; Epsom Salts, \$1.25 to \$1.40; Saltpetre \$9.00 to \$9.40; American Quinine, 65 to 70c.; Howard's Quinine, 80 to 85c.; Orjum, \$4.50 to \$5.00; Morphia, \$2.20 to \$2.40; Gum Arabic sorts, 70 to 90c.; White, \$1 to \$1.25; Carbolio Acid, 55 to 65c.; Iodide Potassium, \$4.50 to \$5.00 per lb.; Iodine, \$5.50 to \$6.00; Iodoform \$7.50 to \$8 00. Prices for essential oils are: Oil lemon \$2.00 to \$3.00; oil bergamot \$3.25 to \$3.75; Orange, \$3.50; oil peppermint, \$4.75 to \$5.00; Glycerine 25 to 28c.; Sena, 18 to 30c. English Camphor, 40c. American do. 35c. Dar Goops.-The warm summerlike weather of the last several days is just what was want-ed, and has led to extensive shopping by the ladies, city retailers all reporting business

slightly better, but the improvement is very gradual. There is nothing new in prices.

FISH.-Trade in this line still continues of a FIGH.—Trade in this line still continues of a limited character, dry cod and salmon being the only two articles for which there is any demand; some green cod has been sold at \$1.50 per barrel to clear out stock. Dry cod is steady at \$3 to 3.10; North Shore salmon, \$14.50 No. 1, No. 2 \$14; British Columbia, \$12.50 to \$13; Labrador herring, say \$3.50 to \$4.00.

\$4.00. FURS.—Aside from some fair lots of spring rats, receipts of furs are on the light side. There is nothing fresh to report as regards prices. We quote:—Beaver, \$3.50 to \$4.00; bear, \$15.00 to \$18.00; cub do. \$6.00 to \$10.00; fisher, \$5.00 to \$6.00; fox, red, \$1.00 to \$1.20; fox, cross, \$2.00; lynx, \$2.00 to \$3.00; marten, \$1.00 to \$1.25; mink, \$1.00 to \$1.25; spring rats, 14 to 15c.; winter do. 10 to 12c.; kits, 8 to 5c.; raccoon, 40 to 60c.; skunk, 40 to 80c. as to quality; otter, \$8.00 to \$12.00. HDEB.—A fair business is reported at \$8 to

HIDES.—A fair business is reported at 8% to 9c. for green butchers' hides to tanners, sales of Toronto and Western Ontario hides have been made at the same figures, some Ottawa inspected have sold at 8% . Dealers are pay-ing 8c. for No. 1 green hides; calfskins, 8c.; lambskins, which are coming in more freely, 20c.; sheepskins, 90c. to \$1.20.

GROCERIES.—The movement of merchandise in this line is of a satisfactory character, showing still further improvement since a week ago, and remittances as a whole may be showing still further improvement since a week ago, and remittances as a whole may be called good. In sugars there has been a large trade done at the advanced prices; granulated is 64c. at refinery, subject to the "combina-tion" slight advance to the retail trade; there is some scarcity of low grade yellows; raw sugars are quoted at 44 to 54c. Molasses has been much easier of late, with sales reported at a shade under 30c. for fair lots, but latest advices from Barbadoes show a sharp advance of 2c. a gallon, which would make cost here about 30c., and local holders are consequently again firmer in their views. Teas show a fair distributing trade in progress at steady prices; cable advices from Yokohama an-nounce an advance of \$2 per picul on finer grades, but there is nothing in this to affect local prices. Coffees show steadiness, though the speculative movement in this article in New York has rather quieted down. We quote Mocha 22 to 24c.; Java 20 to 27c.; Rio strong at 17 to 184c. Spices generally rule at firm prices, especially nutmegs and cloves ; we quote nutmegs 43 to 80c. as to quality ; pepper 174 to 18c. for black ; ginger 9 to 14c.; cloves 20 to 27c.; cassis 7 to 10c. according to package. Dried fruits are not active ; cur-rants are rather unsettled, stocks being very low, and new supplies by the "Barcelona" which are wanted, are more or less damaged in the gulf. An advance is reported in Patras, by water owing to the accident to that vessel in the gulf. An advance is reported in Patras, and holders of Provincials are asking 5³/₂ to and holders of Provincials are asking 54 to 64c.; Valencias and Malaga fruit at former prices; prunes 44 to 7c. as to quality; evapo-rated apples 13 to 14c.; dried do. about 6c. Rice steady at old figures; American reported firmer. Canned goods are in request and firmers prevails in all lines. Nuts not in much demand; prices are as follows: almonds 14 to 15c. for best; walnuts 7 to 12c.; filberts 7 to 90; pecans 10 to 11c.

METALS AND HARDWARE.-There has not been week ago; business in metals and pig iron has continued very dull, and will until all uncertainty as regards a revision of duties is re-moved. The feeling gains ground that the Government feels the weight of public opinion Howard's Quinine, 80 to 85c.; Opium, \$4.50 to \$5.00; Morphia, \$2.20 to \$2.40; Gum Arabic sorts, 70 to 90c.; White, \$1 to \$1.25; Carbolic Acid, 55 to 65c.; Iodide Potassium, \$4.50 to \$5.00 per lb.; Iodine, \$5.60 to \$6.00; Iodoform \$7.50 to \$8 00. Prices for essential oils are: 'no new features, warrants are cabled at 41/3d., Oil lemon \$2.00 to \$3.00; oil peppermint, \$4.75 to \$5.00; Glycerine 25 to 28c.; Senna, 18 to 30c. English Camphor, 40c. American do. 35c. Dar Goobs.—The warm summerlike weather of the last several days is just what was wart-ed, and has led to extensive shopping by the ladies, city retailers all reporting business good. Country stocks are also moving off fairly. Wholesale trade is moderately ac-tive; quite a number of buyers have been in town from points within easy distance of the oity, making personal selections, while sorting orders from travellers are fairly numerous. What payments came due on the 4th inst. were fairly met, and general collections are

\$3.60 to \$3.75; Galvanized sheets, No. 28, 50. to 70., according to brand; Tined sheets, ooke, No. 24, 64c.; No. 26, 7c., the usual extra for large sizes. Hoops and bands, per 100 lbs., for large sizes. Hoops and bands, per 100 lbs., \$2.25; Staffordshire, \$2.25 to \$2.50; Common Sheet Iron, \$2.00; Steel Boiler Plate, \$2.50 to \$2.75; heads, \$4.00; Russian Sheet Iron, 10 to 11c. Lead, per 100 lbs.—Pig, \$3.75 to \$4; Sheet, \$4.25 to \$4.50; Shot, \$6 00 to \$6.50; best cast steel, 11 to 12c.; Spring, \$2.75 to \$3; Tire, \$2.25 to \$2.50; Sleigh shoe, \$2 to \$2.25; Round Machinery Steel, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{2}$ c. per lb.; In-got tin $24\frac{1}{2}$ to 25c.; Bar Tin, 27 to 28c.; Ingot Copper, 11 to $12\frac{1}{2}c.$; Sheet Zinc, \$4.25 to \$5.00; Spelter, \$4.00 to \$4.25; Bright Iron Wire, Nos. 0 to 8, \$2.25 per 100 lbs.; Annealed do. \$2.30.OILS, PAINTS AND GLASS.—The short catch

OILS, PAINTS AND GLASS .- The short catch in the seal fishery this spring has caused some firmness in seal oil, but no advance has been firmness in seal oil, but no advance has been established as might reasonably be expected; quotations for steam refined seal are still 48 to 50c.; Nfid. cod 38 to 40c.; Halifax do. 35 to 36c.; cod liver oil 70 to 75c.; linseed oil 57 and 60c. for raw and boiled respectively; turpen-tine 59c. in single barrels; olive and castor oils as before; glass as revised last week; leads and colors unchanged. We quote:— Leads (chemically pure and first-class barrels only \$6.00 No. 1. \$5.25; No. 2. oils as before; glass as revised last week; leads and colors unchanged. We quote:-Leads (chemically pure and first-clases brands only) \$6.00; No. 1, \$5.25; No. 2, \$4.50; No. 3, \$4.25. Dry white lead, 5½c.; red do. 4½ to 4½c.; London washed whiting, 55 to 60c. Paris white, \$1.10 to \$1.20; Cook-son's Venetian Red, \$1.75; other brands Vene-tian Red, \$1.50 to \$1.60; Yellow ochre, \$1.50; Surnce ochre. \$2.00 to \$3.00. Glass, \$1.45 per Spruce ochre, \$2.00 to \$3.00. Glass, \$1.45 per 50 feet for first break; \$1.55 for second break.

SALT .--- Business is more active with a good enquiry for stock to arrive; receipts of new supplies by steamer are yet light and prices are not altered as yet; we quote elevens 550.; twelves, 50 to 5240.; factory-filled, \$1.20; Higgins' Eureka, \$2.40; Rice's pure dairy, \$2; Turk's Island 30c. a bushel.

Wool.-The market continues firm with a fair demand prevailing, sufficient to keep the market bare of domestic stock; several cargoes

C. RICHARDSON & CO.

Pickles, Sauces, Jellies, Jams,

Celebrated Bull's Head Brand Canned

Goods. Special Prices in Canned Tomatoes.

Evaporated Apples and Maple Syrup.

of Cape wool are afloat for this market. quote Cape 16 to 19c.; unassorted 25 to 26c.; fleece 24 to 26c.; Australian 16 to 21c.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, May 12th, 1887.

We

Leading Wholesale Trade of Hamilton.

Knox, Morgan & Co.

WHOLESALE

Dry Goods & Smallwares,

A hardening of rates for stock loans caused some selling in several speculative shares and a consequent easier feeling on the Toronto Stock Exchange. The pressure, however, having relaxed there was a firmer market at the close. Among the Banks, Montreal made a "spurt," but the advance was subsequently lost. Other bank shares are fractionally lower than last weak, transactions being unusually light. The whole miscellaneous list was easier, Western Assurance falling 1%, Gas, 21 in bids and Canada North-west Land 2/ to 61/. Loan socioties' shares have sold to a very limited extent at about the old figures. Call money rose to $5\frac{1}{2}$ and in some cases 6%, according to the security offered.

BOOTS AND SHOES .-- Travellers will not start out on their fall trips until the first of the month. In the meantime there is sufficient sorting up orders being booked to make the manufacturers feel in good spirits. If money was more plentiful there would be little of which to complain.

DRY GOGDS .- The week has been a quiet one in this line, city retailers are so busy as to have no time to go to the warehouses, and there is not much country demand, while re-mittances are very slack. Values are firmer there is not much country demand, while re-mittances are very slack. Values are firmer in cottons, the advance reported in Ashton's prints has been confirmed. Nothing new in domestic cottons, prices of which are upheld. Woollens and silks are firm abroad, according to latest advices.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Our prices current show no change this week. Quinine is slug-gish, opium, glycerine and morphia are firm. The New York Commercial Balletin says:— "For quinine the feeling in the market is rather favorable to buyers. Best brands foreign, in large bulk, are offered quite freely at 423c., but even at that quotation no business of any consequence has transpired. The London market is cabled a triffe weaker, with 1s. 10d. the quotation for German. Opium in Smyrna is a triffe higher, owing to unfavorable weather. The market here is somewhat steadier and some business is reported, aggre. gating 20 cases, at \$3.75 to 3.80. At the close ordinary test, in case lots, was yet obtainable

IN BOND OR FREE.

Warehousemen.

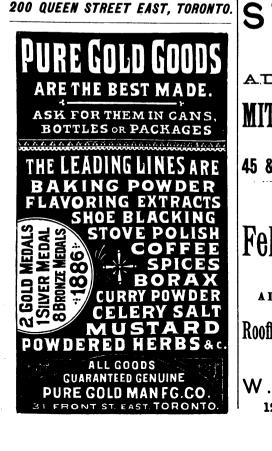
ROOFINC,

(PLAIN AND FANCE.)

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

D.





.....

at equal money. Annatto is much cheaper. Ipecac is still firm and likely to be higher. Camphor meets with ready sale just now, and Hellebore is beginning to be enquired for.

FLOUR AND MEAL.-Dealers report a more active market than for some time past, due, it is said to slightly lower freight rates which ave stimulated shipping. The demand has been principally for superiors and extras for Quebec province. For the former \$3.65 to \$3.671 is asked and \$3.55 to \$3.60 for latter. Nothing of any consequence is being done in either catmeal or commeal and prices remain the same as last quoted. Bran is offering more freely and the price is easier.

freely and the price is easier. FISH.—Fresh salmon trout and white fish are commencing to arrive, the first of the new catch reaching this port oh Friday last. The demand is greater than the supply and 7c. is asked for initial lots, 6c., however, will be the figure in a few days. Columbia river salmon is still coming forward and sells readily at 18c. per pound. Some very good orders for the Pacific coast for fishing nets have been received by Mr. Leckie. But this is the tail end of the season and the requirements of fishermen are prety well supplied. pretty well supplied.

GRAIN.--A very perceptible improvement is to be noticed in the wheat market since our to be noticed in the wheat market since out last. Values have advanced from 1 to 2c. for both fall and spring and quite a respectable amount has changed hands for export account. Local millers, however, are only buying in a hand to mouth way. We quote No. 1 fall, 91 to 92c.; No. 2, 89 to 90c.; No. 3, 86 to 87c.; No. 1 Spring. 89 to 90c.; No. 2, 87 to 88c.; No. 3, 85 to 86c. Prices of barley are nomi-nally lower and trading may be said to have ceased until the advent of the new crop. Peas are firm and in demand for export at 56c. and oats are steady at 31 to 32c.; sales, which are for the most part local, have been made at 314c. The city distillery is in the market for rye and our quotation of 51 to 52c. is asked. Corn continues nominal. The Chicago Farmers' Review reports that rains have been baneficia to winter wheat in all States reporting this week, but more is required to give that crop Values have advanced from 1 to 2c. for leet week, but more is required to give that crop and the spring wheat, which promises well, a more rapid growth.

GROCERIES .- There is not much that is either interesting or important to note with regard to this department. Some houses find regard to this department. Some houses find an improvement in business. Sugars are steady. Some new season's raw has arrived and commands from 5 to 5kc. Teas are moving fairly well. Canned goods are also in brisk demand. Cream corn, a special brand, being a favorite selling article with most grocers. Remittances are fairly good.

HARDWARE.—The metal market has been comparatively inactive except for ingot tin, in which there appears to be considerable busi-ness done at better prices. A better feeling is also apparent in copper. Lead is if anything a shade easier, but this tendency is thought to be only topporty. The iron market remains be only temporary. The iron market remains unchanged, but it is a matter of surprise to many, notwithstanding the low prices ruling, that transactions reported still continue to favor buyers. The condition of tin plates is somewhat improved. Manufacturers in Canada and the United States are said to be maintaining prices and all appear to be well supplied with orders.

HAY AND SEEDS .- Farmers are well nigh over with their seeding operations and receipts of hay have, in consequence, been more liberal. hay have, in consequence, been more interail. Prices are somewhat easier, say \$14 to \$16 for loose timothy, and \$10 to 12 for clover hay. Bundled ost straw is worth from \$10 to 12 ac-cording to quality, and loose ditto is unchanged from \$6 to 8. Purchases of seed are now of a very limited nature, merely sufficient to close out the season.

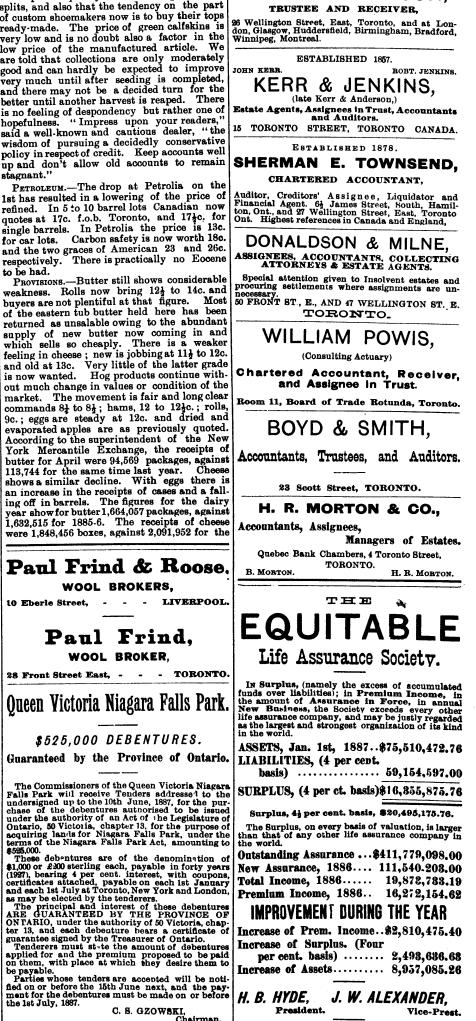
out the season. HIDES AND SKINS.—Very little change in the condition of the hide market is to be noted this week. The demand is moderate and no-thing under 8c. is to be had in cured and inspected. Calfskins show extreme quietness, and dealers talk of another drop in price here. There are not many sheepskins coming in these days, and \$1.25 to 1.50 is about the nominal price. Tallow keeps dull, due, in a great measure, to the importation of low priced soaps from the States. We make no change in our list. list. our

LEATHER.-Business during April was about up to the average. May opens with a rather better outlook and so far a fairly active trade s reported. There is said to be no accumula tion of stocks unless it be in light weights of

Calfskins are almost stagnant and harness. have not been lower in price for many years. The reason for this has proved quite a perplex. ing problem, and can probably only be due to the improved quality of our buff, pebble and splits, and also that the tendency on the part of custom shoemakers now is to buy their tops ready-made. The price of green calfskins is very low and is no doubt also a factor in the low price of the manufactured article. We are told that collections are only moderately good and can hardly be expected to improve very much until after seeding is completed, and there may not be a decided turn for the better until another harvest is reaped. There better until another harvess is reaped. There is no feeling of despondency but rather one of hopefulness. "Impress upon your readers," said a well-known and cautious dealer, "the wisdom of pursuing a decidedly conservative policy in respect of credit. Keep accounts well up and don't allow old accounts to remain stagnant."

BERGINAL. PETROLEUM.—The drop at Petrolia on the 1st has resulted in a lowering of the price of refined. In 5 to 10 barrel lots Canadian now quotes at 17c. f.o.b. Toronto, and 174c. for single barrels. In Petrolia the price is 13c. for car lots. Carbon safety is now worth 18c. and the two graces of American 23 and 26c. respectively. There is practically no Eccene to be had. to be had.

be had. PROVISIONS.—Butter still shows considerable weakness. Rolls now bring 121 to 14c. and buyers are not plentiful at that figure. Most of the eastern tub butter held here has been returned as unsalable owing to the abundant returned as unsalable owing to the abundant supply of new butter now coming in and which sells so cheaply. There is a weaker feeling in cheese; new is jobbing at 11½ to 12c. and old at 13c. Very little of the latter grade is now wanted. Hog products continue with-out much change in values or condition of the wanted. The purpose is fair and long clear market. The movement is fair and long clear commands 8½ to 8½; hams, 12 to 12½c.; rolls, 9c.; eggs are steady at 12c. and dried and 9c.; eggs are steady at 12c. and dried and evaporated apples are as previously quoted. According to the superintendent of the New York Mercantile Exchange, the receipts of butter for April were 94,569 packages, against 113,744 for the same time last year. Cheese shows a similar decline. With eggs there is an increase in the receipts of cases and a fall-ing off in barrels. The figures for the dairy year show for butter 1,664,057 packages, against 1,632,515 for 1885-6. The receipts of cheese were 1,848,456 boxes, against 2,091,952 for the



C. S. GZOWSKI, Chairman.

Toronto, April 28th, 1887.

1849

Leading Accountants and Assignees.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

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R. C. CLARKSON.

J. W. ALEXANDER,

Vice-Prest.

W. ALEXANDER, - - Secretary.

President.

RATES OF FREIGHT

previous year. The prices of butter range lower than last year.

BRITISH MARKETS.

Gillespie & Co.'s price current, dated Liver-pool, April 29th, 1887, says: Sugar-Raw in moderate demand; refined quietly steady. Rice-Rough firmly held; cleaned steady. Chemicals, &c., continue very lifeless; cream tartar easier, and 123s. per cwt. might be ac-cepted on spot; nitrate of soda scarce at higher prices; cutch-good slab offers at 28s. ditto cepted on spot; intrate of soda scarce at light prices; cutch—good slab offers at 28s. ditto block at 28s. 6d. per cwt. Oils—Linseed firm at our advanced quotations; olive only in mod-erate demand at unchanged prices; palm in small compass, and rather dearer. Castor neglected, and a shade easier.

TENDERS. **Province of Ontario.**

FORTY-YEAR ANNUITIES.

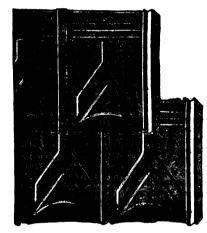
The undersigned will receive tenders for the pur-chase of terminable annuities, running for a period of forty years, issued by the Province of Ontario under autoority of an Act of the Provincial Par-liament (47 Vic., cap. 31). The annuities will be in the form of certificates signed by the Provincial Treasurer, guaranteeing half-yearly payments at the office of the Provincial Treasurer, in Toronto, of sums of \$100, or larger sums, on the 30th day of June and 31st day of De-cember in each year, for forty years from 30th day of June next, the first half-yearly certificates being payable on the 31st December next. The total amount of annuities to be issued in 1887, and for which tenders are asked; is \$12,500 an-nually, but tenders will be received for any part of the same not less than \$200 annually. Tenders will be paid for either the whole annuities offered or such portion as may be tendered for. Tenders will be received up to the 15th day of June next. Notification of allotments will be given to tenderers on or before 20th June, and payments from accepted tenderers will be required to be made within ten days thereafter. Tenders for the whole amount offered, if pre-ferred, may be upon condition that the annuities be payable in Great Britain in sterling. The highest or any tender not necessarily ac-cepted, unless otherwise satisfactory. A. M. ROSS, Provincial Treasurer's Office,] Toronto, April 18th, 1887.

Provincial Treasurer's Office, Toronto, April 18th, 1887.

Note.—Illustration of calculation on interest basis—At the rate of 4 per cent, per annum (or in strictness 2 per cent. half-yearly), a present pay-ment of \$1,987.25 would represent an annuity of \$100 for 40 years, payable half-yearly, while the actual yearly payment for the 40 years would be a fraction above 5 per cent. on the principal sum.



Walters' Patent Metallic Shingles



They make the most durable metal roof known. They make the cheapest metal roof known. They are attractive in appearance. They lessen your insurance. They are one-ninth the weight of word. They are one-ninth the weight of slate. They can be put on by ordinary workmen. A good roof is as important as a good foundation. Send for circulars and references. Sole manufacturers in Canada. *McDONALD*, *KEMP & CO.*, Cor. River and Gerrard Sts., Toronto, Ont.

DOUGLAS BROS., 95 Adelaide St. West, City Agents.

JAMES ROBERTSON, MONTREAL, QUE. JAMES ROBERTSON & CO., Toronto, Manufacturers of Lead Pipe, Shot. White Lead, &c., &c. D. Morrice. Sons &

THE

RATHBUN COMPANY

DESERONTO. PRIVATE BANKERS. MANUFACTURERS OF

Freight Cars, Lumber, Shingles

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

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

THE NAPANEE HYDRAULIC CEMENT CO.

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

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

General Merchants. &c.. **MONTREAL** and TORONTO.

HOCHELAGA COTTONS

Brown Cottons and Sheetings, Bleached Sheetings Canton Flannels, Yarns, Bags, Ducks &c.

ST. CROIX COTTON MILL Tickings, Denims, Apron Checks, Fine Fancy Checks, Ginghams, Wide Sheetings, Fine Brown Cottons, &c.

ST. ANNE SPINNING CO. [Hochelags,]

Heavy Brown Cottons and Sheetings.

Tweeds, Knitted Goods, Flannels, Shawls. Woollen Yarns. Blankets. &c.

The Wholesale Trade only Supplied.

F. B. POLSON, Sec.-Treas.

Builders of

Steam Yachts

LAUNCHES



J. F. MACKLEM, Vice-Pres.

WM. POLSON, Pres. & Gen. Mgr.

WORKS,

MANUFACTUBERS OF

THE BROWN & ALLAN

Automatic Engines

MARINE ENGINES And Boilers.

Hoisting Engines and Boilers.

Stationary & Vertical Engines.

Boilers of Every Description.

OFFICE &



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General Machinery Dealers.

TORONTO, ONT.



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SPECIAL CIRCULARS FURNISHED ON APPLICATION. ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

THE MONETARY TIMES.



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THE MONETARY TIMES.

C. Martin and S. S. Sandara and S. Sandar Sandara and S. Sandar Sandara and S. Sandara and S Sandara and Sand Sandara and Sandara

1856

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Leading Barristers.	STO	CK A	AND E	BOND	REPO	RT.	·······	·····
CARON, PENTLAND & STUART, (Successors to Andrews, Caron, Pentland & Stuart)		.e	Capital	Ganital		Divi-	CLOSING	PRICES.
Advocates, Corner of St. Peter and St. Paul Streets,	BANKS.	Share.	Sub- scribed.	Capital Paid-up.	Rest.	dend last 6 Mo's.	TOBONTO May 12.	Cash va
Victoria Chambers, QUEBEC			\$2,500,000	\$1,824,937	\$ 425,000	3%		per share
Solicitors for the Quebec Bank. BIB ADOLPHE P. CARON, B.C.L., Q.C., K.O.M.G.	British North America Canadian Bank of Commerce Central	\$243 50	4,866,666	4,866,666 6,000,000	1,079,475 1,600,000	3 31	141 121 <u>1</u> 1213	141.00 60.67
C. A. PENTLAND. G. G. STUART.	- Commercial Bank, Windsor, N.S	. 40	500,000 500,000 1,500,000	260,000	25,000 78,000 1,020,000	3" 31 5	1234 2123 2134	49 40
DELAMERE, BLACK, REESOR & ENGLISH	Federal	. 50	1,500,(00 1,250,000	1,455,046 1,950,000	375,000 125,000	3 <u>1</u> 3	1073 1083	212.75 107.75
Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Etc. DFFICE-No. 17 Toronto Street, (Consumers' Gas	Halifax Banking Co	. 20 100	500,000 1,000,000	500,000 999,500	70,000 300,000	3 4	108 <u>1</u> 140 <u>1</u>	21 60 140.0)
Company's Buildings) TORONTO.	Imperial La Banque Du Peuple	. 100	710,100 1,500,000 1,900,000	1,500,000	100,000 500,000 240,000	3 4 3	189 108 110	139 00
C. D. DELAMERE DAVIDSON BLACK R. A. REESOR E. TAYLOUB ENGLISH	La Banque Jacques Cartier La Banque Nationale London	. 25 . 100	\$00,000 \$00,000 \$,000,000 1,000,000	500,000 2,000,000	140,000	3	83 1 93	54.00 20.67
GIBBONS, McNAB & MULKERN,	Maritime Merchants' Bank of Canada Merchants' Bank of Halifax	. 100	321,900 5,799,200	5,799,200	50,000 1,500,000	3 31	suspended 1323 1331	132.75
Barristers & Attorneys,	Molsons	. 50	1,000,000 9,000,000 19,000,000		120,000 800,000 6,000,000	3 4 5	108] 244] 245	108.25
OFFICE-Corner Richmond & Carling Streets,	New Brunswick	. 100	500,000 1,114,300	500,000 1,114,300	300,000 360,000	4 31	1391	489.00 139 25-
LONDON, ONT. 20. C. GIBBONS GEO. M'NAB	Ontario Ottawa People's Bank of Halifax	. 100	1,500,000 1,000,000	1,500,000 1,000,000	500,000 260,000	8 31 21	124 125 125 126	124.00 125.00
MULKERN FRED. F. HARPE	People's Bank of N. B.	. 50	600,000 3,000.000	150,000	35,000 325,000	21 3	98 <u>1</u>	19.70
IOHNSTONE & FORBES,	Quebec St. Stephen's Standard	. 50	200,000 1,000,000	200,000 1,000,000	25,000 300,000	4 31	128 129	64.00
Barristers, &c.,	Toronto Union Bank, Halifax Union Bank, Canada	50	2,000,000 500,000 1,200,000	500,000	1,150,000 40,000	4 91	2061 210 100	208.50 50.00
EGINA, orth-West Territory. T. C. JOHNSTONE. F. F. FORBES.	Ville Marie. Western	100	500,000 500,000	1,200,000 477,530 215,000	90,000 35,000	3	60 	60.00
	Yarmouth	100	300,000	820,424	30,000	8	1051	105.50
(Late Maclennan & Macdonald),	LOAN COMPANIES. Agricultural Savings & Loan Co	50	630,000	614,695	75.000	4		
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c.,	British Can. Loan & Invest. Co British Mortgage Loan Co	100 100	1,350,000 450,000	267,066 274,818	44,000 44,000	3	102 102	102.00
CORNWALL.	Building & Loan Association Canada Landed Credit Co Canada Perm. Loan & Savings Co	25 50 50	750,000	750,000 663,990	95,000 150,000	3	112 130	£8.(0 65 00
. B. MACLENNAN, Q.C., J. W. LIDDELL. C. H. CLINE.	Canadian Savings & Loan Co Dominion Sav. & Inv. Society	50 50	3,500,000 750,000 1,000,000	2,300,000 650,410 913,250	1,180,000 141,000 162,000	6 4 91	212 213	106.00-
MACLAREN, MACDONALD, MERRITT &	Farmers Loan & Savings Company Freehold Loan & Savings Company	50 100	1,057,250 1,876,000	611,430 1,000,00	100,786 450,000	3) 3) 5	1124 117 167 170	56.25 585) 16 0
SHEPLEY,	Hamilton Provident & Loan Soc Huron & Erie Loan & Savings Co Huron & Lambton Loan & Savs. Co	100 50 50	1,500,000 1,500,000	1,100,000 1,100,000	155,000 417,000	34 44	121 1591	121.00 79.75
Barristers, Solicitors, &c.,	Imperial Loan & Investment Co	100 100	350,000 629,850 700,000	235,550 625,000 493,000	42,000 96,400 60,000	4 31 3	117 118	117.00
Union Loan Buildings 28 and 30 Toronto Street,	Land Security Co London & Can. Loan & Agency Co	25 50	498,850 4,000,000	230,000 560,000	215,000 990,000	5	225 1542 156	56.25 77.38
TOBONTO.	London Loan Co London & Ont. Inv. Co Manitoba Investment Assoc	50 100 100	660,700 9,250,000	464,620 450,000	49,775 80,000	31 31		••••
. J. MACLAREN J. H. MACDONALD Y. M. MERRITT G. F. SHEPLBY L. GREDES W. E. MIDDLETON	Manitoba Loan Company Montreal Loan & Mortgage Co	100 100 100	400,000 1,250,000 500,000	100,000 312,031 412,433	3,000 94,000	4	$111\frac{1}{2}$ $102\frac{1}{2}$	101.50
THOMSON, HENDERSON & BELL.	Manitoba & North-West Loan Co National Investment Co	100 100	1,250,000	312,500 425,000	111,000 30,000	8 33 3	1061 1071	106.50
Barristers, Solicitors, &c.	Ontario Industrial Loan & Inv. Co Ontario Investment Association Ontario Loan & Debenture Co	100 50	479,800 9,665,600	974,178 700,000	60,000 500,000	31 4	$114 116\frac{1}{2}$ $116\frac{1}{2}$ $117\frac{1}{2}$	114.00- 116.50
OFFICES-BANK BRITISH NORTH AMERICA BDGS. 4 Wellington Street East, TORONTO.	Ontario Loan & Savings Co., Oshawa. People's Loan & Deposit Co	50 50 50	2,000,000 300,000 600,000	1,900,000 300,000 534,580	300,000 65,000 92,000	3 3 3	121 	57.75
. B. THOMSON. DAVID HENDERSON. GEO. BELL WALTER MACDONALD.	Real Estate Loan & Debenture Co Royal Loan & Savings Co	50 50	800,000 500,000	477,209 390,000	5,000 53,000	4		57.50
Registered Cable Address-" Therson," Toronto.	Union Loan & Savings Co Western Canada Loan & Savings Co.	50 50	1,000,000 2,500,000	627,000 1,300,000	200,000 660,000	4 5	1341 1361 190	67.25- 95 00-
. G. S. LINDSEY,	MISCELLANEOUS.							5
Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor.	Canada North-West Land Co	£ 5 \$100	#1,500,000 #2,000,000	\$1,500,000 £			64	
OFFICE-28 York Chambers, Toronto Street,	New City Gas Co., Montreal	40	2.000,000	2,000,000	••••••	4 6	90 1013 102 2173 218	90.00 40.60
TORONTO.	N. S. Sugar Refinery Starr M'fg. Co., Halifax Toronto Consumers' Gas Co. (old)	500 . 100 .		••••••	•••••	8	100 ⁻ 91	86.90 500.00 91.00
NORTHERN	Old Outsumers Otas Co. (old)	50	1,000,000	1,000,000	•••••	5	189 191	94 50
	THEFT AND A DOLD AND							
	INSURANCE COMPANI				RAILWA	Y 8.	VALUE	London. Apl. 30.
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ASSUITANCE COMPANY, OF LONDON, ENG. Branch Office for Canada: 724 Notre Dame St, Montreal, INCOME AND FUNDS (1885).	ENGLISH-(Quotations on London No. Shares. 20,000 5 Briton M.& G. Life, st	Park	Last Sale. April 30	Canada Pa Canada Sou Grand Trun 5 % perj do. F do. F do. S do. 7	d St. Law cific thern 5 % betual del q. bonds, 'irst prefe econd pref 'hird pref	Tence 1st Mor ry stock benture (2nd chase erence stock . stock	value value value value stock 	Apl. 30. 653 1 1 114 125 814 684 363 363
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THE MONETARY TIMES.

Leading Manufacturers.	TORONTO PRICES CURRENT May 12, 1887.								
THE Terente Denor Mf Oc	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article	Wholesale Rates			
Toronto Paper Mf. Co.	Breadstuffs.		Groceries.—Con.		HardwareCon.				
WORKS at CORNWALL, Ont.	FLOUR: (brl.) f.o.c. Superior Extra	3 65 3 671	Almonds, Taragona. Filberts, Sicily, new Walnuts, Bord	\$ c. \$ c. 0 15 0 16 0 091 0 101	IRON WIRE: No. 1 to 8 7 100 lbs No. 9	\$ c. \$ c. \$ 40 \$ 50			
CAPITAL, \$250,000.	Extra Fancy Spring Wheat, extra	3 40 0 00 3 10 3 25	Walnuts, Bord Grenoble SYRUPS : Common	0150171	No. 9 " No.12 " Galv. iron wire No. 6	3 20 3 40			
JOHN R. BARBER, President and Man'g Director.	Ostmesl	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Amber Pale Amber MOLASSES	0 42 0 47 0 53 0 56 0 30 0 35	Barbed wire, galv'd. "painted Coil chain § in	0 06 0 06			
CHAS. RIORDON, Vice-President. EDWARD TROUT, Treas.	Bran, # ton BRAIN: f.o.c. Fall Wheat. No. 1	13 50 14 00 10 91 0 92	RICE: Arracan Patna SPICES: Allspice	0 03 0 03 0 04 0 05 0 11 0 12	Iron pipe	0 671 0 70			
Manufactures the following grades of Paper:	" No. 2 " No. 3 Spring Wheat, No. 1	086 087 1	Cassia, whole \ lb	0 13 0 15	Boiler tubes, 2 in ""3 in STEEL: Cast Boiler plate	012 013			
Engine Sized Superfine Papers:	"No. 2 "No. 3 Barley, No. 1 Bright	087088 085086 056057	Ginger, ground "Jamaica,root Nutmegs Pepper, black	0 20 0 25 0 70 0 90 0 19 0 21	Sleigh shoe CUT NAILS : 10 to 60 dy. p. kg100 lb	9 00 9 95			
White and Tinted Book Papers, (Machine Finished and Super-calendered).	" No. 1 " No. 2 " No. 3 Extra	0 54 0 55 0 49 0 50	" white	0.33 0.35	8 dy. and 9 dy 6 dy. and 7 dy 4 dy. and 5 dy A P.	3 00 3 00 3 25 3 00 3 50 0 00			
Blue and Cream Laid and Wove Foolscaps. Posts, etc., etc.	" No. 3 Oats Peas	0 39 0 40 0 31 0 32 0 56 0 57	SUGARS: Porto Rico "Bright to choice Jamaica, in hhds Canadian refined	0 051 0 051 0 043 0 05 0 051 0 057	3 dy C. P. 3 dy A.P. HORSE NAILS:	380 000			
Account Book Papers. ENVELOPE & LITHOGRAPHIC PAPERS.	Rye Corn Timothy Seed, 1001bs	0 51 0 52 0 48 0 50	Extra Granulated Redpath Paris Lump	0 068 0 068	Pointed and finished Ordinary	@ 40c. 5 %			
COLORED COVER PAPERS SUPERFINISHED.	Clover, Alsike, " " Red, " Hungarian Grass, "	10 00 11 00 0 00 8 25 2 00 2 25	TEAS: Japan. Yokoha.com.togood	0 17 0 26	CANADA PLATES: "Maple Leaf"	2 60 2 65			
Apply at the Mill for samples and prices. Special sizes made to order.	Flax, screen'd, 1001bs Millet, "	2 40 2 50 2 00 0 25	" fine to choice Nagasa. com. to good Congou & Souchong.	030045	Pen M.L.S. Crown Brand TIN PLATES: IC Coke	3 50 1 00			
THE DENMAN	Provisions. Butter, choice, & lb. Cheese	0 13 0 14 0 11 1 0 13	Oolong, good to fine. "Formosa Y. Hyson, com. to g'd	0 30 0 55 0 45 0 65 0 15 0 25	IC Charcoal IX " IXX " DC "	4 40 4 65 5 65 6 00 7 00 7 50 8 75 4 10			
T <u>he penman</u>	Dried Apples Evaporated Apples	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \ 05\frac{1}{2} \ 0 \ 06 \\ 0 \ 14 \ 0 \ 00 \end{array}$	" med. to choice " extra choice Gunpwd. com to med	0 30 0 40 0 50 0 55	IC Bradley Charcoal WINDOW GLASS:				
MANUFACTURING CO., Limited.	Hops Beef, Mess Pork, Mess Bacon, long clear	17 00 17 10 1	" med to fine " fine to finest Imperial	0 35 0 40 0 50 0 60 0 26 0 45	25 and under 26 x 40 41 x 50 51 x 60	1 50 1 55 1 60 1 65 3 60 3 70			
Manufacturers of Ladies', Misses',	Bacon, long clear "Cumb'rl'd cut "B'kfst smok'd Hams	000 011	TOBACCO, Manufact'r'd		GINPOWDER .	4 00 4 10 3 25 3 50			
Cents' and Boys' Underwear,	Lard Eggs, & doz Shoulders	0 091 0 101	Dark P. of W Myrtle Navy Lily	0 43 0 43 0 55 0 00 0 50 0 00	Can blasting per kg. "sporting FF " " " FFF " rifle	5 00 0 00 5 25 0 00 7 25 0 00			
Glove and Rubber Lining, Yarns, Horse Blankets, &c.	Rolls Honey, liquid " comb	0 09 0 093	Sclace Brier 6s Roya'ArmsSolace12s	0 50 0 00 0 50 0 00	ROPE: Manilla Sisal Axes:	0 101 0 13 0 091 0 00			
Also, THE CELEBRATED PATENT SEAMLESS HOSIERY, smooth and equal to hand knitting, in COTTON, MERINO, WOOL, with three-ply heels	Salt.		Victoria Solace 12s Rough and Ready 7s Consols 4s	0 59 0 00	KeenCutter&Peerless Black Prince Bushranger	875800 700725			
COTTON, MERINO, WOOL, with three-ply heels double toes for Ladies, Misses, Gents and Boys.	Liv'rpool coarse, # bg Canadian, # brl "Eureka," # 56 lbs Washington, 50	0 80 0 85 0 70 0 67	Laurel Navy 8s Honeysuckle 7s	0 52 0 00 0 50 0 00	Woodpecker Woodman's Friend Gladstone & Pioneer.	7 00 7 25 7 00 7 25 11 00 11 25			
Mills at PARIS, ONTARIO, Canada.	C. Salt A. 56 lbs dairy Rice's dairy "	0 45 0 00 0 45 0 00 0 45 0 00	Wines, Liquors, &c. ALE : English, pts	1 65 1 75	Petroleum. F. O. B., Toronto.	lmm and			
JOHN PENMAN, President.	Leather. Spanish Sole, No. 1	0.96 0.98	Younger's, pts	2 55 2 75 1 65 1 75 9 55 9 75	Canadian, 5 to 10 brls " single brls	0 174 0 00			
Agents : D. MORRICE, SONS & CO.,	Slaughter, heavy No. 1 light No. 2	0 24 0 26	PORTER: Guinness, pts	1 65 1 75	Carbon Safety Amer'n Prime White Water "	0 23 0 00			
MONTREAL AND TORONTO	"No.2" China Sole Harness, heavy	0 23 0 25 0 23 0 25 0 30 0 33	Martell's " Otard Dupuy & Co" J. Robin & Co. "	12 00 12 25 10 50 11 50	Eocene Oils.	0 30 0 00			
1828 ESTABLISHED 1828	" light Upper, No. 1 heavy light & med.	0 26 0 28 0 35 0 40 0 40 0 423	A. Martignon & Co	10 00 10 25 9 50 16 00 2 70 2 75	Cod Oil, Imp. gal Straits Oil ""… Palm, ¥ lb Lard, ext. No1 Morse's Ordinary No.1	0 45 0 50 0 45 0 50 0 05 ² 0 08			
J. HARRIS & CO.	Kip Skins, French "English "Domestic	0 70 1 00 0 70 0 80 0 55 0 60	"B. & D "Green cases "Red "	0 60 0 65 1	Lard,ext.No1 Morse's Ordinary No.1 " Linseed, raw	0 52 0 55 0 47 0 50 0 60 0 65			
(Formerly Harris & Allen), ST. JOHN. N. B.	" Veals Heml'k Calf (25 to 30) 36 to 44 lbs	0 CK 0 70	Booth's Old Tom Rum: Jamaica, 16 o.p. Demerara, "	7 25 7 50 3 25 3 50 3 00 3 25	Linseed, raw Linseed, boiled Olive, & Imp. gal Seal, straw " pale S. R	0 63 0 65 0 80 1 30 0 50 0 55			
New Brunswick Foundry,	French Calf Splits, large, & lb,	1 10 1 35 0 27 0 32	WINES: Port, common	1 25 1 75 2 50 4 00	" pale S. R Spirits Turpentine English Sod	060 063			
Railway Car Works,	" small Enamelled Cow, # ft Patent Pebble Grain	0 17 0 19 0 17 0 20 0 13 0 15	Sherry, medium	2 25 2 75 3 00 4 50 6 00 7 00	Paints, &c. White Lead, genuine				
ROLLING MILLS.	Buff Russets, light, \varphi lb Gambier		Dunville's Irish, do.	7 25 7 50 In Duty Bond Paid	White Lead, No. 1	5 50 6 00 5 00 5 50 4 50 5 00			
Manufacturers of Railway Cars of every descrip- tion, Chilled Car Wheels, "Peerless" Steel-Tyred Car Wheels, Hammered Car Arles, Railway Fish-Plates,	Sumac Degras	0 041 0 05 0 031 0 041	Alcohol, 65 o.p. # I.gl Pure Spts """ 50 ""	0 99 3 27 1 00 3 28 0 90 2 98	Red Lead Venetian Red, Eng	0 02 0 024			
Wheels, Hammered Car Azles, Railway Fish-Plates, Hammered Shafting and Shapes, Ship's Iron Knees and Nail Plates.	Hides & Skins. Steers, 60 to 90 lbs	Per lb. 0 07 0 00	" 25 u.p. " F'mily Prf Whisky Old Bourbon " "	0 48 1 52 0 53 1 64 0 53 1 64	Yellow Ochre, Fr'nch Vermillion, Eng Varnish, No. 1 furn	075090			
The Owned we O it	Cows, green Cured and Inspected Calfskins, green	0 07 0 00 0 00 0 08 0 07 0 09	" Rye and Malt D'm'sticWhisky32u.p Rye Whisky,7 yrs old	0 50 1 54	Bro. Japan Whiting Putty, per 100 lbs	0 80 1 00 0 55 0 60 1 90 2 25			
The Canadian Gazette	" cured Sheepskins Tallow, rough	0 09 0 10 1 15 1 40 0 02 0 00	Hardware.		Drugs.	0 02 0 03			
A Weekly Journal of information and Comment upon matters of use and interest to those concerned	Tallow, rendered Wool.	04 0 041	TIN: Bars # lb	\$ c. \$ c. 0 26 0 27 0 25 0 26	Blue Vitriol Brimstone Borax	0 051 0 06 0 022 0 03 0 10 0 19			
in Canada, Canadian Emigration, and Canadian In- vestments. Edited by THOMAS SKINNER, Compiler and	Fleece, comb'g ord "Southdown	22 0 25 0 25 0 27 0 10 0 20	COPPER : Ingot Sheet LEAD : Bar	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Camphor Carbolic Acid Castor Oil	0 60 0 65			
Editor of "The Stock Exchange Year-Book," "The Directory of Directors" (published annually), "The London Banks" (published half-yearly), etc.	Pulled combing "super "Extra	0 19 0 20 0 24 0 25 0 27 0 30	Pig Sheet Shot	0 037 0 04 0 041 0 051 0 052 0 055 0 041 0 045	Cream Tartar Epsom Salts	0 024 0 05 0 35 0 37 0 014 0 024			
EVERY THURSDAY. Price Threepence, including postage to Canada, fourpence, or \$4.88 per annum (18/- stg.)	Groceries. Coffees: Gov. Java 🍄 lb	\$ c. \$ c.	ZINC: Sheet Solder, hf. & hf BRASS: Sheet	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 04\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 04\frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 18 & 0 & 19 \\ 0 & 20 & 0 & 25 \end{array}$	Ext'ct Logwood, bulk "boxes Gentian	0 08 0 09 0 19 0 15 0 11 0 15			
EDITORIAL AD ADVERTISING OFFICES:	Bio Jamaica	0 23 0 25 0 17 0 20 0 14 0 20	IRON: Pig. Summerlee Carnbroe Norte Scotic No. 1	21 00 22 00 21 00 22 00	Hellebore Iodine	017090 500580			
1 Royal Exchange Buildings, London, Eng.	Mocha FISH: Herring, scaled Dry Cod, 🌮 119 lb Sardines, Fr. Qrs	0 24 0 26 0 16 0 18 3 50 0 00 0 11 0 18	Carnbroe Nova Scotia No. 1 Nova Scotia bar Bar, ordinary Swedes, 1 in. or over	21 00 22 00 2 50 0 00 1 65 1 70	Morphia Sul Opium	0 60 0 65 2 20 2 25 4 25 4 50			
NDER & CABLE	Raisins, London, new	2 50 2 75	" Band	2 15 2 25	Oil Lemon, Super Oxalic Acid Potass Iodide	2 75 3 25 0 12 0 14 4 25 4 50			
	"Blk b'skets,new "Dehess, - new "Selected	0 04 0 05	Tank Plates Boiler Rivets, best Russia Sheet, 🍄 lb	200 2 25	Saltpetre	0 75 0 80 0 091 0 10 0 35 0 38			
LITHOGRAPHERS &	" Filatra N'w Patras	0 062 0 06 0 06 0 063 0 064 0 074	GALVANIZED IBON: Best No. 29 " 24	0 041 0 05	Sulphur Flowers	0.25 0.30			
BUILDS TORONTO	"Vostizza Prenelium	005 00544	" 96	0 044 0 064	Soda Ash. Soda Bicarb, W keg Tartaric Acid	9 86 8 00			

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