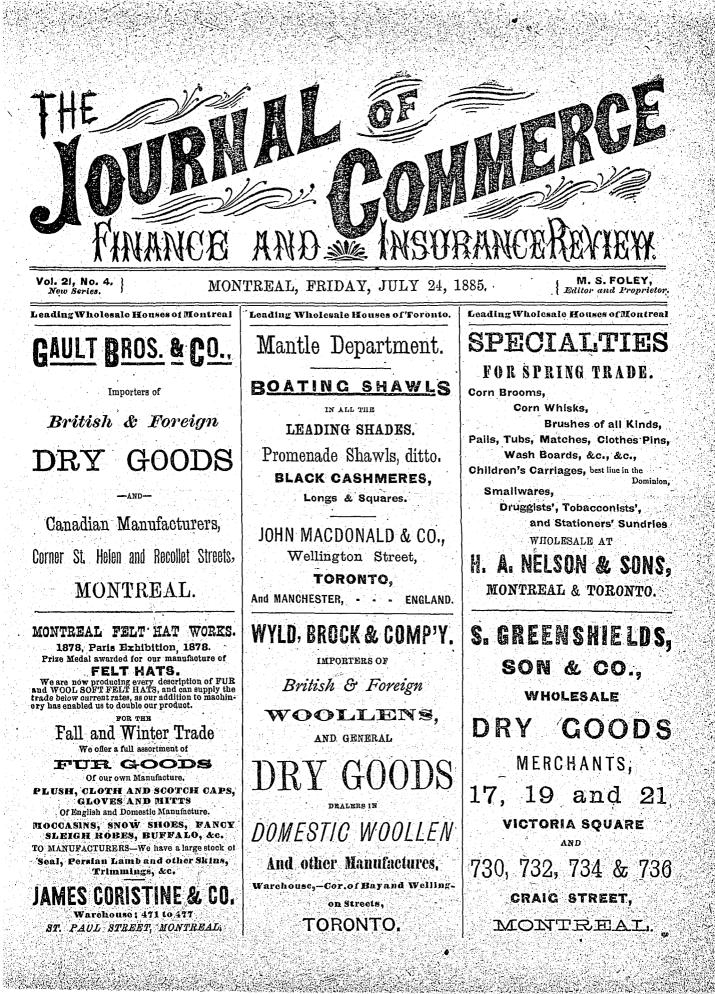
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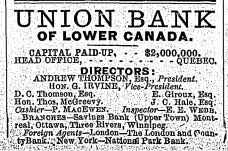
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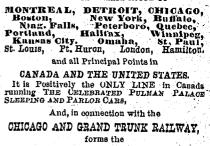
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and all points in the Upper Ottawa Valley. Con-nections at Toronto for all points WEST, SOUTH and NORTHWEST. Only line running direct into the City of Kingston (via K. & P. Kailway), avoiding long and tedious omnibus transfer. omnibus transfer.

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Railways.

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THE FAVORITE RAIL ROUTE TO

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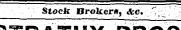
run DAILY (Sunday excented)	as follows :
LASVA POINT LAVI.	0 00
" LIGV18	
Arrive Riviere du Loup.	11.50 4
Trois Pistoles.	
Rimouski	2.30 44
Little Metis	3.98 66
Campbellton	7 00 44
Dalhousie	7 40 66
Bathurst	0.98.44
Newcastle	10.57 44
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G. W. ROBINSON,

1

- Eastern Freight and Passenger Agent, in Freight and Street, 1364 St. James Street, (Opposite St. Lawrence Hall), Montreal,

D. POTTINGER, Chlef Superintendent Railway Office, Moncton, N.B., May 26th, 1885.



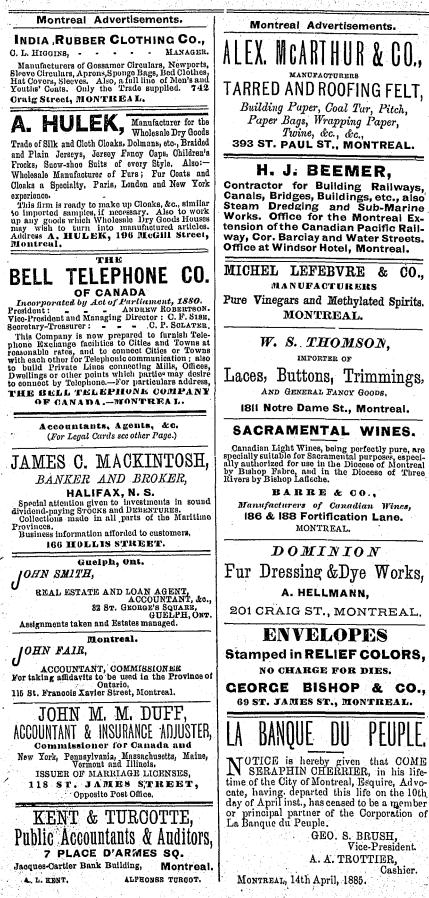
STRATHY BROS., STOCK"BROKERS.

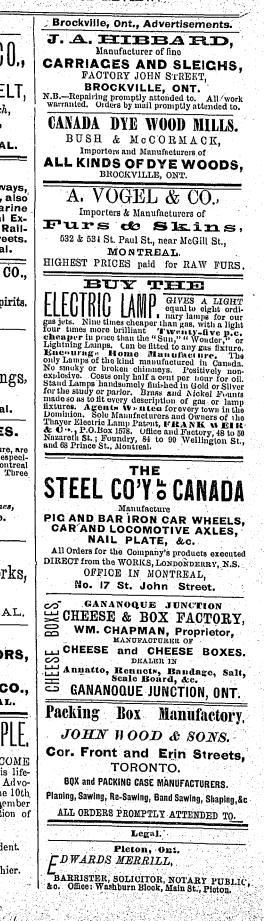
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Canadian and American Stocks, Bonds, Grain, & Bought of Sold for Cash or on Margin. BUSINESS STRICTLY CONFINED TO COMMISSION. Agents: Donald, Gordon & Co. New York, Alex, Gedaes & Co, Chicago, T.ee, Higginson & Co, Boston De Paloza Receiver by TrelegaArh Every The MINITES OVER, "TIGKER" IN OFFICE,

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Peterborough Ont., Advertisements.

Peterborough Biscuit Works, G. W. HALL, Proprietor.

Soda Biscuits for Family use a Specialty. Office, Works and Sample Room, Simcoe Street, PETERBOROUCH.

THE AUBUAN WOOLLEN COMPANY, (Limited.)

Manufacturers of Tweeds.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

The Wm. Hamilton Manfg. Co., Manufacturers of the most improved Saw Mill Engines and Bollers, Heavy Circular and Iron Gaug Mills; Patent Twin Circular; Steam Feeds with Patent Valves; Covel's Patent Saw Sharpenor; Perkins' Patent Shingle Mill and Shingle Machluery; Improved Lumbermen's Capstans; Leffelle Turbine Water Wheel; Bund Saw Mills; Twin Engine Feed forlong Carriages. Peterborough, Omt.

R. MOWRY, Peterboro, Ont.. Manufacturer of THRESHING MACHINES, HORSE POWERS, and Sawing Machines. All work warranted. Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to at moderate rates. PETERBOROUGH WOLLEN MILL. A. W. BRODIE, WOOLLEN MANUFACTURER, PETERBOROUCH, ONT. JOHN. T. CRAIC, Carriage and Sleigh Maker, Horse Shoeing, &c. ALL WORK GUARANTEED. ELIZABETH ST., ASH BURNHAM, OPPOSITE PETERBORO, ONT. MCANDREW & NOBLE, Opp. Hall, Innes & ..., and next door to the Fire Englise Station, Simcoe Street, Peterborough, Ont. Steam and Hot Water Heating in the most improved and economical plans. Sanitary Plumbing a Specialty. Gas Fitting Practically done. and economical plans. ALEXANDER CIBSON, IMFROVED STYLES OF HORSE-SHOEING. Spring Steel Shoes & Steel Gaulks, Home Monufacture, Lame and Interforing Horses a Specialty. Mill Picks Sharpened.

APNear Peter Hamilton's Foundry, George Street, Peterborough, Ont.

FOR LIVERY RIC, TRY CONNORS BROS., TIP.TOP LIVERY.

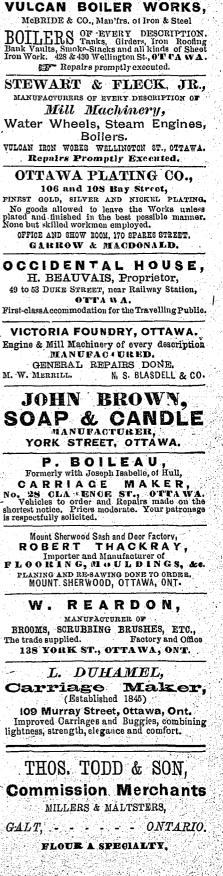
George Street, South of the Market Square, PETERBOROUCH, Ont.



JAMES ROBERTSON, General Metal Mer-Office 20 Wellington St., Montreal, P.O. Box 1500. Lead Pipes, Shot, Putty, White Lead, also Gang, Circular and Cross Cut Saws of all kinds. (Prices furnished on application.) Branches: Toronto, James Robertson & Co.; St. John, N.B., James Robertson.



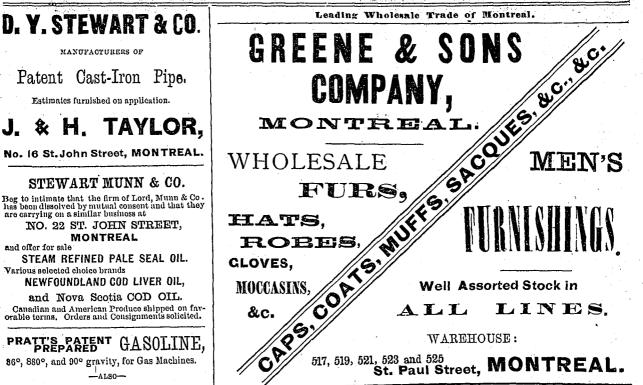
specialty. Babbitt and Antifriction Metals of all descriptions. Lead and Zine Castings.



Ottawa Advertisements,







It is not probable that the business will long lack the capable management of the late proprietor.

HAVING has commenced in the Eastern Townships. The St. John's News says :- The crop will probably be below the average, but it will be infinitely better than was anticipated two weeks ago. The late rains have thickened it wonderfully.

THEOPHILE Belanger, general storekeeper, St. Jean Port Joli, Que., whose offer of 50 cents in the dollar a few mouths ago was referred to at the time, assigned on the 9th inst. to the prothonotary of Montmagny County. Liabilities \$3,000 to \$4,000.

As H. W. Lydiard & Co., of Kentville, N.S., dry goods dealers, were suspected for some time past to be selling at extremely close prices, their assignment has not caused much surprise. The liabilities are only about \$1,900 and the assets are nominally about \$3,000.

THE International Tent and Awning Co. of Ottawa have contracted to manufacture 1,000 military tents for the Dominion Government. They are what is known as the Bell Tent, 14 feet in diameter and 11 feet high, and are made of 10 oz. duck furnished by the Canada Cotton Co. of Cornwall.

UNDER the heading "Alleged. Absconsion," the London *Free Press* says :—The latest addition to the list of skippers is William Porter, agent in this city for the Maxwell Reaper and Mower Company, of Paris. That firm will lose by him over \$700, and there are also a few small accounts unsettled in the city.

THE Boston India rubber market, according to the *Commercial Bulletin*: The absence of demand has blocked the game of speculators in Para, and as receipts from the new crop are now in prospect in large quantities, prices are weak. Fine Para can be purchased at 61c, and possibly at 60c, and coarse at 43½c to 44c.

THE N.Y. Chronicle says: — The Western Insurance Company has abolished its central department, and that agents will report direct to the home office at Toronto. Mr. J. R. Preston, general agent of the central department, with head-quarters at Cincinnati, O., will remain with the company in the capacity of special agent.

A SPECULATOR at St. John, N.B., has, so far, this season captured 13,000 lobsters which were shipped fresh to Boston.—Better prospects for the mackerel fishing fleet are reported by a vessel which put into New Bedford, Mass., for salt. She had caught about 300 barrels of the fish, but had to consign two-thirds of them to the deep for lack of salt.

INCORPORATION has been applied for by the "William Cane & Sons Manufacturing Company," with head-quarters at Nowmarket, Ont, for the manufacture, purchase and sale of lumber; capital \$90,000, in shares of \$100 each; and "The Toronto Roller Coaster Company," headquarters at Toronto, Ont, and capital of \$25,000, in shares of \$50 each.

Mr. THOS. CURRE, lumber merchant, Wiarton, Ont., has for some time been indulged by financial friends in Hamilton, but no hope of improvement in his affairs appearing possible, an assignment has been made.—A. R. Mc-Donald, hotelkceper, Sarnia, has created some surprise by his assignment, among many persons of his acquaintance who supposed him to be in fair circumstances.

VICTOR Gauthier started a general store at Roxton Falls, Que., in 1883, young in years and

PRATT'S DEODORIZED NAPTHAS For Manufacturors, Dyers and Druggist trade. Get our quotations. C. PEVERLEY,

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OFFICE;" 1782 NOTRE DAME ST., MONTREAL

Inconformation has been applied for by "The Cobourg Woollen Company," with head-quarters at Cobourg, Ont., and capital of \$150,000 in shares of \$100 each.

MR. Peter McEwen has resigned his position as managing cashier of the Union Bank of Lower Oanada in Quebec. A successor has not yet been fixed upon.

The stock appertaining to the estate of C. C. Montgomery, carriagemaker, etc., Winnipeg, whose essignment was noted last month, has been sold for 25 cents in the dollar.

THE Western Assurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent, and the British America Assurance Company, a semi-annual dividend of three per cent.

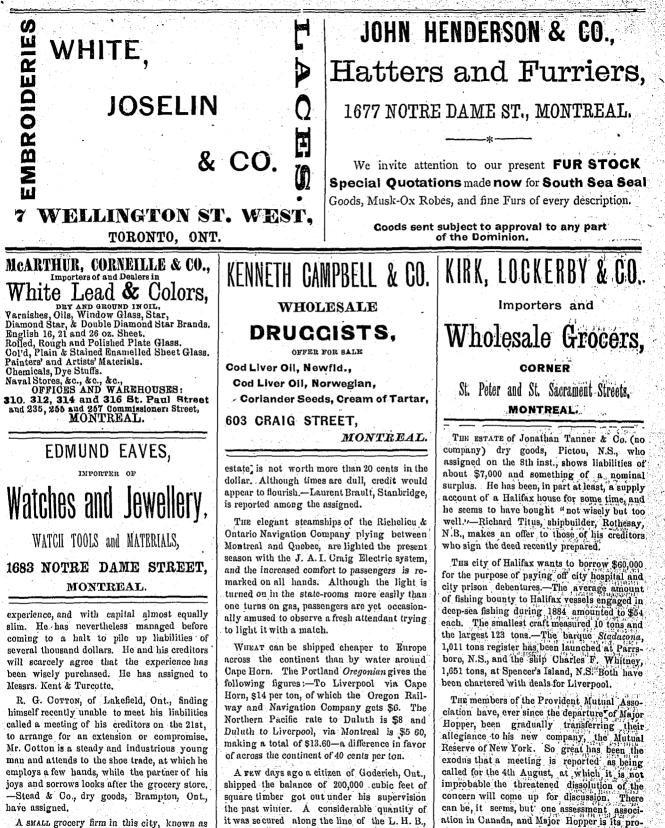
WESTERN advices say a new fire insurance company is about to be organized in Milwaukee, Wis., with a capital stock of \$2,000,000, most of which has already been subscribed.

THE City of Sherbrooke is issuing thirty thousand dollars of five-twenty-six bonds and expects to float them about par. The proceeds are to pay oil the city's municipal loan fund indebtodness.

OALIFORNIA papers state that wine made from soft, ripe peaches is the finest flavored and most delicious beverage ever discovered, and that the production of peach wine on an extensive scale will be attempted.

THE stock belonging to the estate of Jerry Robinson & Co., Winnipeg, referred to last week, has been sold at 45 cents in the dollar.

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it was secured along the line of the L. H. B.,

and also as far north as the Georgian Bay dis-

trict. He states that ship timber is becoming

scarce year by year, and anticipates that a

much smaller force of men than 'usual will be

engaged next winter in getting it out.

A SMALL grocery firm in this city, known as Menard & Frère, has assigned to Mr. Geo. Daveluy, showing liabilities of \$550 and assets nominally the same .- The liabilities of R. & J. O'Hara, tailors, Montreal, who recently knocked under, are about \$4,000, and it is feared that the

Tuos. McGrattan, dealer in stoves, tins, etc.. Uxbridge, Ont., held a meeting of his creditors recently, and acknowledged his inability to meet the demands upon him. He could make

phet1



GENERAL GROCERIES,

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Salt and Fresh Water Herrings and an assortment of other Fish for sale by BROWN, BALFOUR & CO., HAMILTON, Ont.

no statement, because he kept no books. His liabilities were estimated at about \$5,000 and the assets about \$3,000. An offer of 50 cents in the dollar, payable in 4, 8 and 12 months, secured, was accepted by the creditors present or represented. Mr. McGrattan should wake up and improve his method of conducting his business if he would eliminate the cause of his troubles.

INSURANCE Superintendent Cherriman, who had been in Quebec for some days preparatory to taking his departure for Europe, received during the early half of the week a pressing invitation and a free passage back and forth to return to Montreal to accept an address from the various companies hitherto under his supervision. The address, was signed by all the companies reporting to the Dominion except two in the life business, one in Toronto and one in Hamilton. It was presented at a liberal spread in the rooms of the Insurance Exchange.

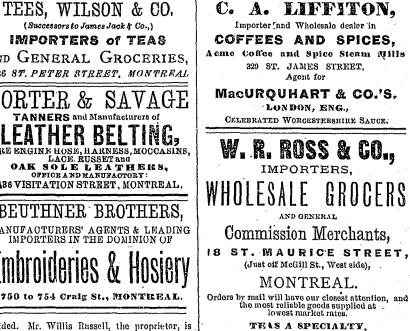
THE St. Louis Hotel, Quebec has been undergoing considerable improvements of late, so much so that old visitors would fail to recognize any portion of the office-floor of the building. An excellent passenger elevator has also been added. Mr. Willis Russell, the proprietor, is recovering his accustomed health. Mr. John Brennan, for some years connected with the supply department of the Windsor in Montreal, has returned to take a responsible official position with his old chief in the St. Louis .-Mr. Daniel McGie, an old and respected citizen of Quebec, chief of the brokerage firm of D. McGie & Son, died in that city last Sunday at the age of 77.

750 to 754 Craig St., MONTREAL.

THE Canadian steamer Quebec struck a rock at Devil's Gap in the North Passage on the night of the 15th inst., bound down. The steamer Ontario lightened her of seven car loads of freight, mostly wool. The wind changed the following night and blew her off, and she sank stem foremost in 160 feet of water. She is insured, hull and cargo, for \$60,000. No lives are lost. The Quebre belongs to the North-West Transportation Company of Sarnia, and is valued at about \$40,000. The owners have served notice or abandonment on the underwriters. An expedition has been sent out from Detroit to raise her.

THE crop of blucherries in Synhury County, N.B., will be the largest for years. Boston

Western Branch, 23 Front St. West, Toronto.



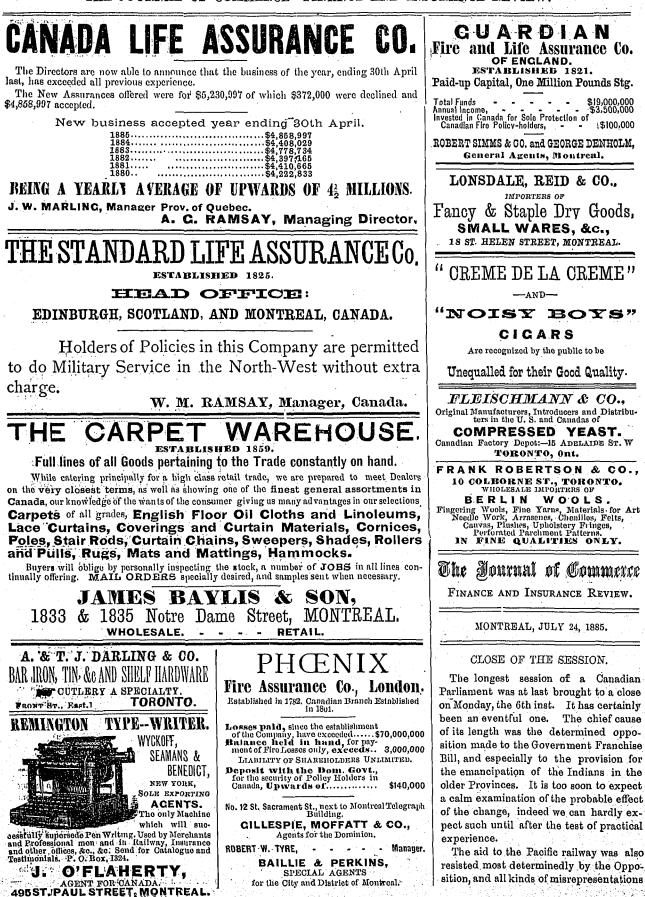
dealers are in the vicinity engaging pickers, and the bulk of the crop will, be exported .- A peculiar kind of grub has attacked hackmatack trees in Queens county, N.B. They gather upon the branches and soon pierce the wood, after which the leaves change from green to brown. -At Gladstone, N.W.T., wheat is well out in the ear and doing well, as also oats. The weather is all that can be desired for the fields. -The secretary of the Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia predicts an early and abundant harvest in that Province .- Speaking of the clover midge in Ontario a Belleville paper says :-- The head comes on to a certain length as usual, but then fails to bloom, and investigation shows a number of little yellow worms in the head. This pest has only made its appearance within the last year or two. It is said to have been unusually destructive this season.

The assignment of James S. Neill, hardware merchant, Fredericton, N.B., is reported by the St. John papers. The *Globe* says:-Mr. E. Byron Winslow, and D. F. George are the trustees. The only preferences made are to



\$19,000,000

\$100,000



have been brought into their, service' There is reason to hope that the bonds will be placed without difficulty on the London market on satisfactory terms.

Reciprocity with Newfoundland was a subject of considerable interest and the imposition of a duty on fish imported from that Province led to a great deal of irritation and to threats of retaliation. It was rather inconsistent for those who were complaining of the abrogation of the treaty in regard to the fisheries by the United States to make an important change in the relations between Canada and Newfoundland without even giving notice to the latter Colony. It is to be hoped that the difficulty will be satisfactorily settled, although Canadian fisher. men seem likely to continue to press their demand for protection.

THE REBELLION.

A great deal of time was spent in discussing the alleged grievances of the half-breeds in the North-west who madly rushed into rebellion, and succeeded in procuring the assistance of two Indian chiefs who certainly had no grievances to justify their taking up arms. The Opposition leaders are of opinion that the claims of the half-breeds were neglected, but even on that assumption there was nothing to justify rebellion. The outbreak led to a most satisfactory manifestation of the loyalty and efficiency of the volunteers, who were prompt in placing their services at the disposal of the General Middleton was Government. entrusted with the command of the force and has been highly commended for his meritorious services. It is only just to acknowledge that the Militia department was most efficient.

The Scott Act was the cause of an exhibition of a conflict of opinion between the two Houses of Parliament, but the result is that the Act remains without amendment. We have been compelled to make a very brief reference to the proceedings during the Session. We ought perhaps to notice that the police force in the North-west is to be increased, and that additional subsidies were granted to some of the railway lines. We would call attention to the closing speech of the Governor-General, who has done justice to the merits of the volunteers. Our people have to deplore several deaths, including Col. Williams, M.P., an officer of great merit.

TRADE DEPRESSION.

It is not surprising that the abnormally low prices of commodities which have prevailed of late should have led to an

investigation of the causes which have brought them about by writers; who are conversant with the subject. Mr. Robert Giffen, the eminent statistician, has contributed an interesting paper to the June number of the Contemporary Review, which has been criticised by the London Economist and Spectator, and by correspondents of the former paper. These criticisms however are mainly confined to what Mr. Giffen holds to be the chief cause of the fall in prices, viz, the increased value of gold, the standard by which the prices of commodities are Mr. Giffen's introductory regulated. remarks, in which he dates the existing depression from about the end of 1882 or beginning of 1883, are very interesting. The former period of depression, which came to an end in 1879, had existed from about 1873, at which time the value of imports and exports in the United Kingdom had been 682 millions. The value in 1879, the last year of depression, was only 612 millions-a falling off of 70 millions sterling or 350 millions of dollars.

In 1880 the value rose to 697 millions, and in 1883 to 732 millions,-the foreign trade, measured by quantities, having been the largest on record. In 1884 that trade fell again to 686 millions, and an additional falling-off is in progress for the current year. Allowing for the fall of prices the reduction in the actual business done is not considerable. Mr. Giffen specified several articles of consumption, such as pig iron, coal, raw cotton, wool, as being in a normal condition. Ship-building, as is well known, is much depressed, but, in comparison with the aggregate industries of the country, it is not important. The prevailing gloom is ascribed to the unusual fall of prices, and reference-is made to a table, furnished by the writer, to the Statistical Society in 1879, and which he has continued to 1883 and 1885, so that it gives the prices of a number of leading articles during the boom of 1873, the depression of 1879, the boom of 1883, and the depression of 1885. We shall invite attention to a few leading articles : In 1873 pig iron was 127s per ton; in 1879, 43s; 1883, 47s 8d; and in 1885, 41s 9d. Wheat in New York per bushel 1873, \$1.70; 1879, \$1.10; 1883, \$1.18; 1885, 91c. Wool, perpack, 1873, £23; 1879, £13; 1883, £12; 1885, £11. Sugar, per cwt., 1873, 21s 6d; 1879, 16s; 1883, 16s 6d; 1885, 10s. Cotton, per 1b., 1873, 10d; 1879, 5 3-8; 1883, 5 11-16; 1885, 6d.

The writer's own remark on his table is as follows: "Thus, in hardly any case was "the price in January, 1885, higher than "it was six years before, and, while in

"those cases the price was not much "higher, cotton being the most prominent " example, the price in several instances " is notably lower. In wheat the fall is "very marked and also in sugar and " coffee." In another contribution by the same writer it is said : "The remark-"able feature about these declines in "price, it cannot be too often repeated. " is the fact that they have occurred " after a range of prices had already been "established which was so low as to "excite a great deal of remark." What has been the consequence of this peculiarity ? Referring to merchants, Mr. Giffen remarks : " Fluctuations of prices "they are used to. Merchants know " that there is one range of prices in a "time of buoyancy and inflation, and "quite another range in a time of dis-"credit. By the customary oscillations "the shrewder business people are "enabled to make large profits. But "during the last few years the shrewder. " as well as the less shrewd, have been "tried. Operations they ventured on " when prices were falling to the cus-" tomary low level have failed disastrously " because of a further fall which is alto. "gether without precedent."

Having established his facts, Mr. Giffen proceeds to consider whether the depression " may not be largely due to "some personal cause which has lately "begun to operate." He states two causes as the only ones that have been suggested :: "1st, a great multiplication " of commodities and diminution of the " cost of production, due to the progress "of invention, improved facilities of com-" munication, lower freights, international "telegraphy, and the like circumstances-"The other is that the precious metal. "used for standard money, viz., gold, " has become relatively scarcer than it " was, its production being diminished on " the one hand, and the demand for it on "the other hand increased." Mr. Giffen is disposed to give the greater weight to the latter cause, but he does not consider that the two causes are in conflict. as the question is the relation of money to commodities, and he argues that. whether it is that commodities multiply or that gold diminishes or does not multiply in proportion, the relation between gold and the mass of commodities is equally changed. Mr. Giffen then describes the diminution in the annual. production of gold since 1860, and the increased demand in recent years, owing to the adoption by Germany and Italy of the single gold standard and the resumption of specie payments in a gold standard by the United States. In round figures,

Mr. Giffen places the gold demand in the last thirteen years at two hundred millions of pounds sterling. The falling-off in England is most remarkable. During a period of years ending in 1870, the coinage averaged five millions, in 1871 it was nearly ten millions, and in 1872, thirteen millions. The average from 1874 to 1883 has been one and a half millions. The deficiency has been partly made up by an annual import of about £2,000,000 from Australia.

In an elaborate review of Mr. Giffen's paper in the Economist the writer denies altogether the scarcity of gold, and furnishes two tables showing the stock held by the Bank of England in 12 years ending with 1871, and in 12 years from 1872 to 1883. In the former period the average was £17,290,619, and in the latter £24,888,889. He likewise points out that Mr. Giffen did not take into account the old German gold coinage, nor the hoarded gold of France, which was brought out by the French indemnity after the close of the German war. The Spectator not only adopts Mr. Giffen's view as to the scarcity of gold, but goes further, and anticipates a still greater strain. Mr. William Fowler, M.P., who is a high authority on such subjects, is of opinio nthat " there is no evidence of any scarcity of gold," and that if it goes away it must be brought back by offering higher. One thing is clear, which is that the difference between the value of gold and silver has been steadily increasing, and that in countries where the silver standard prevails, the prices of commodities have not fluctuated as they have done in those countries having a gold standard. In support of Mr. Giffen's theory there are two most important and undisputed facts: 1st. The production of gold has materially fallen off. 2nd. The adoption of a gold standard by more than one nation has led to an increased demand for it.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

The following letter written to the Halifax *Chronicle* by Mr. W. F. Jones, of Boston, who is personally interested in the fisheries question, is worthy of reproduction at a time when there is naturally a good deal of uneasiness felt as to the result of the pending negotiations. It cannot be too often impressed on those who will be responsible for the action to be taken that the first step should be to procure a decision as to the rights of Great Britain under the treaty. When that decision has been obtained the question of surrendering such rights

temporarily for an adequate compensation can be easily settled :

SIR,-I regret that the Halifax Chamber of Commerce is dissatisfied with the action of the Government in extending the privileges of your lisheries for the remainder of this season. I feel that I am at liberty to question the wisdom of this opposition, because I am heartily at one with you in the desire for a reciprocity treaty, my business interests for more than twenty years having been closely allied with those of your shippers of fish to this market, and because I am, in a very humble way, doing all that I can to aid the cause which I believe to be for the common good of both countries. I acknowledge the liberality, the generosity of your Government in its concessions, but I also think it a diplomatically wise action. You are aware, I presume, that we will have a very strong opposition from the fishing ports of Massachusetts and Maine, supported by the believers in the theory of protection. Now, although there are many who are deculy interested in and earnestly favor reciprocity, I imagine that a majority of the people of this country know little and care little about it. They are liable to be influenced by the events of the next few months, and to exert their influence through their representatives in Congress. If we desire them to range themselves on our side we must not only attempt through the press to arouse their interest and persuade them of the desirability of reciprocity, but we must also pray that no complications may arise which will engender ill-feeling and thereby injure the chances for a harmonious arrangement. Let us suppose that no agreement had been made, and that armed cruisers would protect your fisheries. There would probably be seizures of some American fishing vesselsjustly made, without doubt, but that fact would not alter the effect. A storm of indignant protest would go up from our fishermen; they would flood the country with appeals against the outrages perpetrated on them; in a word, they would use it as an argument to prejudice the sentiment of the country. I have reason to believe that some of them have counted on this course, and that they are much disappointed that the action of the two Governments will make it beyond their power to stir up strife and ill-feeling. For you know that our executive can only recommend legislation. The power rests with the people through their representatives in Congress. Therefore we wish the popular clamor to be on our side, and not against us. This is my opinion and that of those in this country who desire and will work for a reciprocity treaty. I hope that upon further reflection it may commend itself to your people.

THE GUARDIAN.

The annual report of the Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Co., a synopsis of which will be found elsewhere, affords continued evidence of the steady conservative progress to which this staunch old British institution has settled down for many years past. The sums are

converted into dollars, at the rate of \$5 to the pound sterling, which is close enough for all practical purposes. The figures of the Guardian are enormous: the paid-up capital is \$5,000,000-one million pounds sterling; the total funds \$19,000,000; and the annual income 34 millions. The quinquennial period, just closed, embraces the results of the Guardian Life branch business for five years, and the joint business of the Guardian and the London Provincial Law Society for three years, the latter having been transferred to the Guardian on 1st January, 1882 ; but, as the London & Provincial made its last division of profits a year previous, the sum of \$91,830 was contributed by is to the bonus in respect of the year 1881. To meet the liabilities under the policies of the London & Provincial, securities representing \$3,876,485 were handed over to the Guardian. The expenses of management, including costly valuation during the five years' period. have amounted to 8.60 per cent, and the commission to 4.03 per cent. It will be seen that \$876,140 is divisible as a bonus among 5,052 policies entitled to participate in profits, assuring (exclusive of existing bonuses) 21¹/₂ millions dollars, under which the annual premiums are \$662,665 On this head, the Actuary remarks :--- "The large non participating business of the Guardian, amounting to 361 per cent of the total sums assured, has been to a great extent attracted by the exceptional security offered by the paid-up capital of \$5,000,000; and the \$200,000 which the proprietors take as their share of the surplus, and which is the sole benefit that they receive from the life business in return for the guarantee afforded by the unusually large paid-up capital of the company. The system of division among the policyholders is based on an analysis of the source whence the profits are derived. and it gives an equitable share to each policy-holder in proportion to his contribution to the surplus. Under this system the sum of \$876,140 divisible in. cash among policy-holders, yields new reversionary additions to the sums assured of \$1.392,936." The business of the Canadian branch of the business in both departments, under the agency management of Messrs. Robert Simms & Co., and George Denholm, with their efficient staff-officer Mr. Lilly, received due notice in our late review of the Government returns.

A RECIPROCITY EXPERIMENT.

At a time when several of our Boards of Trade are using their influence to

bring about reciprocity with Jamaica, it cannot be uninteresting to call attention to the result of a somewhat similar experiment tried by the United States some ten years ago with the Hawaiian or The treaty with Sandwich Islands. Hawaii went into effect in the year 1876. and was expressly in tended to admit, free of duty, " Muscovado, brown, and all "other unrefined sugar, meaning thereby "the grades of sugar heretofore com-"monly imported from the Hawaiian "Islands, and known in the markets of " San Francisco and Portland as Sand-" wich Island sugars." When the treaty was under consideration a strong protest was made against it by four firms of sugar refiners in San Francisco, who not only protested against the sacrifice of so large an amount of duty, but alleged that the treaty " could not fail to work injuriously against the interests of Eastern refiners and Southern planters, as well as those of the Pacific Coast refiners." In case the treaty should be sanctioned. it was urged that it should be so framed as to exclude from importation duty free all sugars of higher grades than 13 D.S. The treaty was sanctioned, but in language that it was supposed would exclude the higher grades.

We have had an opportunity of perusing a pamphlet containing statements made to Congress by Henry A. Brown formerly'special Treasury Agent, which is entitled "Hawaiian sugar bounties and " treaty abuses, which defraud the U.S. " revenue, oppress American consumers "and tax-payers, discriminate against " other sugar-producing countries and "endanger American sugar industries." In 1876 the sugar imports from Hawaii were under 21 millions of pounds and in 1882 they were over 106 millions. To what extent the excess may be owing to re-exportation it is difficult to form any reliable opinion, but we find in the pamphlet under consideration: " I will " only add that China, Java and Manilla " sugars may be imported into the Sand-" wich Islands, pay 21 cents per lb. duty, " and be reboiled and shipped to San " Francisco, duty free, at a clear profit of " from \$1.34 to \$2.70 per 100 lbs, in fact, "the conclusion is inevitable that this "profound foreign policy or Hawaiian "reciprocity treaty is a gigantic fraud " upon the people of this country and the " native planters of Hawaii, and an incu-" bus upon American sugar-producing " and refining industries."

It is not unworthy of notice that the leading signer of the protest against the treaty with Hawaii in 1876, has become the leading advocate of its continuance. and that when the ratification took place, he immediately purchased property in the Hawaiian Islands, and has since become the principal operator in the production of Hawaiian sugar. We learn from the pamphlet that the abolition of duty has in five years deprived the United States of ten millions, of dollars of revenue. It appears that there have been advocates of annexation with Hawaii, and there can be little doubt that if Canada were to fall into the same trap we should very soon have advocates of the annexation of Jamaica. The author of the pamphlet holds, and we think quite correctly, "of the two dread "evils the present treaty is the least." The reason for this opinion is sound, and should be carefully considered by the Jamaica dupes : "This nation now sus-" tains the so-called Kingdom of Hawaii " under the guise of reciprocity of trade, " the results and costs of which are set "forth in the tables in this exhibit. " This condition we can escape by abro-" gation or by terminating the treaty by "due notice. Experience and wisdom " teach this nation to beware of annexa-" tion with its countless evils and bur-" dens which we cannot escape."

In view of the constant disputes that have arisen in regard to the interpretation of the Hawaiian treaty, and of the fact that the language of the treaty was not found to prevent the importation of high grades of centrifugal sugar, it may be hoped that the efforts of those who have been led to agitate in favor of placing Jamaica in a similar position towards Canada will be unavailing. If Jamaica were alone, instead of one of a larger group of British sugar-producing colonies. we should hold that it would be a blunder to discriminate in its favor, but it ought to be sufficiently obvious to all who give their attention to the subject, that it never could be permitted by the Imperial Government that one colony of the Empire should discriminate against others.

THE FREE NAVIGATION LEAGUE.

We devote as much space as in our power to a notice of the meeting held on Saturday last to receive a statement prepared by the chief promoters of the Free navigation League, and which was presided over by Mr. D. A. P. Watt. It is quite possible that some of the demands made may be found impracticable, and we may be sure that the people of Hamilton will not be disposed to support any measure for reducing the cost of transportation by the St. Lawrence route. The Montrea Harbor Commissioners have just been making their annual inspection of the channel, and it is highly probable that we may find it desirable to refer to the subject in an early number.

THE GUARANTEE CO. OF N.A.-The " old original ' Guarantee Company with its indefatigable managing director Mr. Edward Rawlings and his well-organized staff officers on both sides of the line are to be congratulated on its excellent shewing for the past half year. The reserves surplus now foot up \$150,000 beyond the capital ; the shareholders received the usual 3 per cent dividend for the half year, and a very material sum was added to the surplus. The company has had a very close competition at the hands of somewhat adventurous rivals, but its characteristic conservatism and promotitude to meet all legitimate demands has proved a powerful mainstay against incursions on the part of its competitors, and it is a matter of significant import that no less than 78 corporations in the U.S. have been added to its already extensive list of patrons in that country. Commenting on the business of this period the management takes occasion to remark : " The company has experienced keen competition during the half year, and numerous risks have been declined at rates which this Company's ex-perience has proved inadequate. The business, however, has steadily progressed at standard rates with corporations who approve this Company's conservative principles, and the result to the Company is an appreciable reduction in both losses and expenses during the half year, the assets and surplus being correspondingly increased. During the halt year 78 additional U.S. corporations have selected this company for their guarantees."

There was another example of the baleful effects of iron-shutters on New York storehouses at the fire, Sunday morning a week ago. A fire started in an immense warehouse filled to the top with inflammable material, and even its presence was not discovered until the whole interior was a seething oven, which the firemen could attack with little effect. These iron shutters, as they are too often put up and fastened, are an unmitigated nuisance, as the testimony of all firemen who have encoun-tered them, and the record of thousands of dollars of property destroyed through their use, will amply demonstrate. A more senseless, appliance than this same solid, immoveable impenetrable shutter could hardly have been devissed. Insufficient to prevent the art of the brgular from making its midnight inroads, it breditar from making its midnight incoas, it does its greatest damage by hindering the fre-men at the very time when their work would have been most effectual. There are other de-vices in the shape of shutters, and plenty of them, just as good, so far as purposes of protec-tion are concerned, and which can be opened as quickly as the firemen's axe can cut its way through a wire surface. The iron shutter nuisance ought to go.-Investigator.

THE FIRST CANADIAN RAILWAY.—Speaking of railway development in connection with the new Waterloo and Magog railway the St. Johns News says : Forty-nine years ago on

Wednesday last (the 15th of July, 1836) the celebration of the opening of the first railway in Canada was held with great pomp and rejoicing. These rejoicings were in the good old town of St. Johns, and the completion of the road which called forth the festivities was the strap iron line between this place and Laprairie known as the Champlain & St. Lawrence R. R. The occasion drew together a most distinguished company, among whom the Governor-General, Lord Gosford, thought it not beneath his dignity to commingle. The banquet was spread in the present old freight shed -- then used as a depot-and which prohably to-day may be as a depot-and which probably locary had be regarded as the oldest railway building in America. The late Hon. Peter McGill was President of the road, and among those pre-sent of our citiz ns were Messrs. James, Edward and Duncan Macdonald, Mr. Isaac Coote, &c.

THE beautiful island of Orleans, with its romantic walks, sylvan retreats, elevated drives and balmy atmosphere, is taking part in the march of progress. The cosy old hotel at the upper end of the island, directly opposite the Falls of Montmorency, where the Quebec ferryboat lands its passengers, has been replaced by ahandsome three-storey hotel of brick-with stone basement and extensive balconies, all surmounted by an appropriate tower or observatory-on the site of the old building but extending to the edge of the rocks left bare at tidewater. Mr. Thomas Lizotte is the proprietor of the new hotel also, and from the many distinguished families from Montreal and Quebec who make their summer sojourn there it is evident that the house possesses all the modern improvements in the cuisine as well as in other personal comforts. The old hotel could accompresent about 25 guests; the new one has at present about 80 summer boarders and has accommodation for about 100 in its fullest capacity.

At the annual meeting of the Scottish Union and National Ins. Co., at Edinburgh, in May, the chairman congratulated those present on the fact that the company's payments for losses and expenses in the United States in 1884 were 91.5 per cent of premiums. Of nineteen fire offices transacting business in Oanada in 1884 the Scottish Union and National had the smallest proportion of fire losses to premium income, and in the matter of expenses was the lowest. This speaks well for the management of the company in the Dominion. Mr. M'Candish, general manager of the Company, of Edinburgh. Scotland, at the request of the directors of that office, will visit the United States this autumn, with the view of making himself personally acquainted with the various agents in their respective districts, and with the details of the business.

SIGNS of an improvement in business, says the Boston Com. Bulletin, are a strong wool market with heavy sales, an absolute dearth of clothing stocks, low stocks of standard woolens, a better demand for hosiery and blankets than last year, and the continued yielding of manufacturers to operatives when slight advances in wages are demanded.—The State of Nebraska,

if we are to believe an Exchange, is devoting itself quite extensively to sylvaculture. Thirty years ago, it was scarcely settled at all by white people, but it has now 250,000 acres of growing forests, on which have been set about. 600,000,000 young trees. Besides this, there have been planted over 12,000,000 fruit trees over 2,500,000 grapevines, a vast number of berry busies, and plants, ornamental shrubs, etc.

The issues of £3,000,000 five per cent first mortgage bonds of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company by the Barings promises to be a success. The principal is to be repaid July, 1915. The minimum price of issue is 95. The lists at London and Amsterdam close to-morrow. The trustees for the bondholders are Sir Charles Tupper and Lords Wolverton and Revelstoke, the two latter representing Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. and the Barings respectively.

THE Imperial Fire Insurance Company of London, Eng., founded in 1803, by the directors of the East and West India Dock Company, having had for some years. a branch office in San Francisco, made its advent upon the Atlantic coast, with E. W. Growell, New York, as resident manager of the United States branch. Prevost & Herring have been appointed agents at Philadelphia.

GENERAL Ulysses S. Grant has at length succumbed to the fell disease from which he suffered so long. The hero spent his last days at Mount McGregor, some 10 or 15 miles from Saratoga Springs, and, from a literary point of view, may be said to have died in harness, having been busily engaged for some time past on his History of the Civil War in the United States.

DURING the session just closed the Government obtained a vote of money for the purpose of inaugurating a sleeping car service on the Intercolonial Railway. The necessary cars and other arrangements are expected to be ready by the last of August, when the new service commences. Excessive charges on the part of the Pullman Car Company led to the chauge.

THE MUTUAL Life Ins. Co. of New York is about to re-enter the Canadian field, with Messrs. Gault & Brown, the former a son of Mr. M. H. Gault, M.P., the former Canadian agent, as managers for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Mr. Brown is the son of a late general agent of the company in the United States.

CITY of Quebec Engineer Baillairge publisbes a letter in the *Chronicle* asserting that, from an engineering and every other point of view, the route through the Eastern Townships selected for the C. P. R. short line, is the very worst and not the best of the whole lot.

As order-in-council has been passed, granting 6,400 acres of land per mile to the Northwest Central Railway Company. The road is to be built from Brandon to Battleford, via Rapid City and Fort Ellice.

THE City of Grodno, Russia, with a population of 32,000 was destroyed by fire a few

weeks ago. About 800 buildings were burned, causing a loss of six millions rubles (\$4,500,-000.) The insurance amounted to less than oneenth of the amount.

IT IS reported that E. M. Estey, druggist, Moncton, N.B., has got into difficulties with his creditors. He secured a loan some time ago from a large oil house of this city who also sold him a line of goods.

FIRE RECORD.

ONTARIO.—Dollarsville, July 12.—Ontario Lumber Uo.'s saw mill; insurance, Commercial Union, 5 000, Hartford, \$5,000, Queen's \$3,000. Casselman Station, 13.—Ralph Gasselman's saw mill, and a quantity of lumber; mill insured for \$25,000, lumber uninsured, loss \$2,000. Orwell, 13.—Wm. John's grist mill; loss \$8,000, insurance \$4,300. Toronto, 18.— Ontario Comb factory; loss \$2,500, partly insured. Belleville, 18.—B. Jones' dwelling, loss \$1,000, insured for \$1,800 in North British and Merantile; A. T. Bird's dwelling, loss \$155, insured in Northern. A. L. Smith, owner of the buildings, loses \$3,000, insurance \$1,600. London, 23.—Ferguson's furniture store, loss nct stated. Toronto, 22.—Wellesley Street School, loss \$2,500, insured in Imperial.

MANITOBA.—Manitou, 16.—Seven buildings, loss not stated.

QUEBEC.—Quebec, 16.—Marsh & Polly's shoe factory; loss \$15,000, insured as follows:— Queen's \$3,000, Commercial Union, \$2,000; Harttord, \$500; Anglo-American, \$7,000; Lancashire, \$1,000; New York, \$1,000. Montreal, Cardinal & Corriveaus carriage factory; loss \$700, partly insured. 18.—H. Brais' hay shed, loss \$1,000, partly insured. Point Claire. —F Baker's dwelling, loss \$750.

Meetings, &c.

FREE NAVIGATION LEAGUE.

The statement referred to elsewhere is as follows :---

The Montreal branch of the Free Navigation League of Canada has been organized as the first step in a movement designed to preserve and extend the advantages of the St. Lawrence ronte as the great waterway of transportation from the West to the Atlantic ocean.

Owing to a comprehensive policy of Government expenditure, the waterways of Canada for many years secured a considerable portion of the import and export trade of the continent, to the general advantage of Canadian capital and industry. That trade has now decreased to a degree resulting in much present distress, and meascing the future prosperity of the country.

Neither confederation nor protection having afforded any relief to the sufferers by the decadence of the trade under consideration, the Montreal branch of the Free Navigation Lengue of Canada has been organized :-

1. To secure such legislation as may relieve the waterways of Canada from all direct dues, thereby making the St Lawrence route and occun ports of Canada as free to commerce as the waterways and ports of the United States.

2. To advocate such other means as may be devised by a wider and more liberal policy of interchange in the products and industries of the country, so as to secure better results to the people of the province of Quebec.

3. To confer with the commercial organizations of sister provinces, in order to ascertain how far our material interests harmonize; and to adopt the proper means of co-operation, to the extent and in the direction in which cooperation may be practicable.

To set the aims of the Free Navigation league clearly before the public, the tollowing statements are submitted to the careful consideration of all citizens of Canada interested in the welfare of the Dominion :--

As long ago as 1848 the provinces of Upper and Lower Onnada completed a canal system, supplementary to the natural waterway of the St. Lawrence, extending from Moritcal to Lake Erie; and in 1865 the work of deepening the channel between Montreal and Quebec was so far completed as to allow vessels of sixteen feet dranght of water to pass. The cost of both these works was assumed by the Parliament of Canada.

These improved facilities for transport secured to the agriculturalists of Western Canada a higher value for their products. Profitable employment was at the same time afforded for Canadian capital and labor,--the occan service of Canada becoming the most important on the continent, and her inland tonnage assuming a prominent place in the ports of Lakes Michigan and Eric, while her merchants were among the most prominent purchastes of grain and provisions in the prairie states. Every Canadian port from Kingston to Sarnia was represented in the list of vessels registered, and every town and village participated in the advantages of the trade for which Canada had so successfully competed.

With the subsequent increase in size and draught of vessels trading on the upper lakes such advantages were gained by Buffalo that it became necessary, in order to hold the Canadian position successfully, to enlarge and deepen the Welland canal, and this work was promptly undertaken by the Government of the day.

Owing to the same competition it was found necessary to deepen the river St. Lawrence between Montreal and Quebec, the sitteen-foot channel no longer sufficing for steamships of that increased draught, tonnage and capacity, which had become necessary to compete successfully with those trading to the Atlantic ports. Here, however, the Government of the country only partially accepted the necessities of the case, and in order to pay for the further deepening of the channel, a direct tax was imposed upon the carrying-trade, levied in the form of harbor dues at the port of Montreal.

Meanwhile the State of New York, recognizing the paramount importance of maintaining in unimpaired efficiency the canal and lake traffic between the West and the Atlantic sea-board, made the Hudson river route free of tolls, the expenses of the Brie canal being thrown upon the general revenues of the state. The port and harbor of New York, it should be remembered, have always been free from any direct tax answering to our wharfage upon the cargoes of vessels trading inland and upon the ocean.

It has thus come about that the canal dues and harbor dues, undetrimental to our trade so long as competing routes were subject to similar burdens, have become fatal hindrances to its continuance. The carrying trade via the St. Lawrence has suffered incalculable injury by being placed in competition with rival routes that have abandoned direct taxation, more particulary in respect of grain, which continues to be the chief staple of our export trade, and without which all other branches of export and import trade will suffer.

No country can afford to ignore an industry affecting any considerable portion of its people, and no industry can compare with water transportation in its widespread effects upon the Dominion. Seamen and lumberers, laborers on docks and wharves, farmers, shipowners and shipbuilders, all alike. are experiencing the fatal results of the decadence of our carrying trade.

A question remains to be asked. Was it a mistake to enlarge the canals and deepen the channel below Monircal? Assume it to be so: it was nevertheless, entered upon in the interest and by the corporate action of the whole si it away pengimuna energy si it pue i Annuo neither patriotic nor just to throw the burden thus incurred upon the reduced traffic that may be compelled to use the route. But we cannot assume that the expenditure was misapplied, and it is the object of the organization of the Free Navigation League of Ganada to secure such a modification of the Government policy in respect of these great works as will meet the requirements of the changed conditions of trade.

For this end two measures are requisite :--

1. The canal tolls must be reduced to rates not in excess of those charged on the Eric canal, and all products and commodities must be made free in Canada that are free by that route.

2. All charges upon vessels and goods entered at the port of Monreal which are levias interest upon expenditures payable to the Government, must be finally abandoned. This direct taxation is merely a double process of collecting the necessary revenue, the agriculturists and consumers, in one shape or another, having eventually to pay the tolls and dues levied on shipping and cargo. It affords no considerable relief to the burden of debt incurred by the deeping of the channel, while it militates against the Dominion's reaping the full advantage of its expenditure by reducing the traffic that would otherwise avail itself of the Onnadian route.

It is for Canada to decide whether she will secure to her citizens the prosperity she contemplated when these great works were undertaken, and to this end the Free Navigation League invites the co-operation of every voter and legislator in the Dominion.

Mr. Hugh McLennan, in moving the adop-tion of the statement, said that it contained the main points under consideration and the suggestions for the removal of the difficulties which were considered essential in the interests of the trade. He referred to the action that had already been taken. Last year the Government, responding to the application that was made on behalf of the Board of Trade and Corn Exchange of Montreal, reduced the canal tolls by one-half and the Harbor Commissioners also reduced their charges. This year it was found that the trade was suffering to almost if not equal extent as last year, and a similar application was made which had resulted, as they were all aware, in the reduction of the tolls to two cents per ton. They heartily acknowledged the ready response that was made by the Government in the matter, but the difficulty would not be permanently remedied by a temporary removal of the canal toils and harbor dues. The Government should deal permanently with this most important industry. We could not shut our eyes to the grave fact that the conditions which tended to We could not shut our eyes to the the firmer prosperity of this city, in very many of its features, no longer existed, and in the benefits arising from which the whole of Can-ada—and Upper and Lower Canada certainly —participated. The navigation interest was a very large one, and was very widely distri-buted in the results that grew out of it, and the milling and other industries connected with it were to-day in a very depressed condi-The Government, he said, might not be tion. able, and we might not be able to obtain that condition of prosperity which we had enjoyed in the past, but it was well that we should look at the disadvantages which were in the way of our regaining the trade was had lost. What the Government could do we to relieve the St. Lawrence route of the direct taxation imposed upon trade. When the Government removed the canal tolls, or at least placed them in the same position as the canal tolls upon the Erie canal, and assumed the debt for decepting the S1 Lawrence between here and Quebec, it would have done all that it could, and the merchanis would then have to look to their own efforts and enterprise in endeav-ouring to secure a nortion of the trade of this country and the Western States. The entire country was interested in the navigation of the St. Lawrence,-although perhaps not to the

ame extent as the city of Montreal. It had been said that it was a bad time to agitate this question, and that we ought to let it alone. But: we had let it alone for a long time in the hope that it would have secured the attention it deserved. It has been stated that the other parts of the country were opposed to the movement, but if this were so we might as well Know whether there were such diverse interests, and that one part of the country was not interested in the prosperity of the other pairts, and, therefore, in the prosperity of the whole It there were any such in this country, then all he could say was that Confederation was a failure, and the Province of Quebec could not hope for much in the future. We in this prohope for much in the future. We in this pro-vince were not so favored as regarded climate and soil as other parts of the country, but we had other advantages which compensated for them, if only we had the requisite conditions, and anything that tended to our prosperity benefited the whole country. The object's of the league was to decide upon a form in which they would present this matter to the rest of the country, and to ask their co-operation to this most desirable end. He therefore moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. John Magor, president of the Oorn Exchange association, expressed himself in hearty sympathy with anything that tended to increase the trade of our waterways. The conditions of the trade were formerly very different from what they are now; they had not so many railways to compele with, nor as much competition with the Erie canal, and it was therefore plain to every one that unless we were put on an equal footing with other modes of transit Montreal could not expect to compete with the United States. This was the main object for which the league was organized, buy he for one believed that in order to get a free flow of breadstuffs, or anything else, down our waterways we would also have to free the articles that had to come down them Ho thought that if we were to get a renewal of the reciprocity treaty with the United States we would then have a return to our old prosperity. It was absurd to spend millions on our canals and waterways and then put a tax on the articles passing through them. He therefore had much pleasure in seconding the motion.

Mr. W. W. Ogilvie thought that all the Prowaterwass of the Dominion. The direct tax on them affected the farmer in Manitoba, Onboth the people of the country and the hoped that both the people of the country and the Government of the Dominion would realize the. that it was not a local work but that there was no work that more affected the interests of the whole Dominion than this. If the country was to be developed as a whole we must have absolutely free waterways. As the Government had charge of nearly all the ports of the Dominion he did not see why the port of Montreal should not be included among them. If we were to develope our Northwest, to keep ap our agricultural interests, our present ranching interests, and our cattle trade, the waterways and canals must be free. The water-could go with a very great disadvantage by way of the port of New York, while the advantages of shipping cattle by the St. Lawrence route were very great. The importers of the route were very great. The importers of the country were all interested in free navigation, for if we had no outward freights there would be no inward ones, and the country would be come one of the little things. Last year some of our transportation companies which employed a thousand men had not employed a hundred men this year, which showed in itself how seriously our trade had been affected. He felt sure that if our representatives in Parliament were informed that unless some strong efforts were made in the direction in which the League was working we would become a country of little things

Ing we would take prompt measures to prevent it. Mr. D. A. P. Watt, alluding to the visit of? the deputation to Ottawa, said the Prime Minister had stated that unfortunately for us Quebec did not think we had any rights in this matter, But then Quebec's views were somewhat pecu. .

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liar. The people of Quebee had thought that Dufferin terrace was a government work and it had been made one; again Quebec's firm conviction was that the care of her sick poor was a direct tax on the shipping, and she had been able to maintain that view. Quebec had also just been asking for a third railway; if she and business for a third railway well and good, but what he objected to was that the bare requirements of the trade of Montreal were systematically neglected by the Government. In his opinion the results of the recent conference with the Government had amounted to very little. We were no more ahead than we very little. were on the 6th of May, 1880, when a statement was made by the Harbor Board to the Board of Trade in which the following occurred:-"Since the commencement of the session the board have had repeated interviews with the Government on the subject, and they are now assured by the Honorable the Minister of Public Works that the Government will be prepared to submit to Parliament at its next session a scheme submit to ratination at its next session a scheme for the relief of the trade by the St Lawrence route, which will include the removal of the lake and river debt now resting on the harbor trust." The Government at that time pledged itself to attend to the matter, but here we are today just a little behind, if anything, to what we were then. He could only say that the position of affairs at present was certainly more serious, the crisis was more acute, and the necessity for

a remedy was pressing. Mr. A. G. McBean thought that recent action would have the effect of prejudicing the people of Ontario against the removal of the tolls. While the vessels which brought grain from, say, Port Arthur through and unloaded at Montreal were only charged two cents per ton, if they were unloaded at Kingston, Morrisburg, Ourserell on other intermaliate points, they Cornwall or other intermediate points they were charged the old rates, and he had found that among many of the people of Ontario the that among many of the people of Ortan the feeling was very strong on the subject. He thought the only way to solve the difficulty was to equally remove all the tolls. Mr. M. H. Gault, M.P., said he had written to the Minister of Inland Revenue in regard to

this matter, and had received a letter from the commissioner, Mr. Miall, which corroborated

the statement of Mr. McBean. Mr. Hugh McLennan said it was assumed that when the Government took up the ques-tion of the grain industry by way of the St. Lawrence route, and of the export of grain from the West across the Atlantic, they would deal with it in an intelligent manner, and that Ontario would have an opportunity to represent any disadvantages which might exist with reany disadvantages which might exist with re-ference to any particular line of trade. They, as a league, did not propose to legislate on this question, or to dispose of it, but they would submit to the Government the difficulties under which the St. Lawrence route labored, and ask it to deal with the question. They looked to the men of Ontario to look after their own interests.

Mr. W. W. Ogilvie expressed regret that Mr. McBean should have stated that a great many people of Ontario were opposed to the reduction of the canal tolls, as he had met many from that Province who were heartily in sym-pathy with the movement.

Mr. McBean said he had judged from what had appeared in the public journals of Ontario, which showed that the feeling against the removal of the tolls was a very strong one. Mr. John Magor-But it is open to the people

of Ontario to join us in this movement. Mr. McBean-I think the Government should

have removed the tolls all along the line.

have removed the tolls all along the line. Mr. Gault, M.P., said that since the organiza-tion of the league a very great change had taken place in the public opinion of Ontario. He would be very glad to see the Corporation of Montreal take the harbor of the city into ac-count, and he was very much pleased that the Mayor had said that the matter should receive the herbor guncart Let the Corporation of the city his hearty support. Let the Government see that the city of Montreal had done something, and they might be more disposed to assume the Lake St. Peter debt. Mayor Beaugrand thought that the city should take hold of the harbor question and deal liberally with it, and set an example for others to follow.

Mr. McLennan thought it was the duty of the Government to assume the Lake St. Peter debt. At no other point within Brilish possessions was there a tax imposed for such a channel as that between Montreal and Quebec, and the action of the Government should not be dependent upon any action which the city might take. That question should not enter into the consideration of the league. What into the consideration of the league. What they were dealing with definitely was the duty of the Government with regard to the St. Lawrence route.

Mr. Watt said the constitution of the league was quite wide enough to take in Mr. McBean's

was quite wide enough to take in Mr. Alchean's suggestion. The object for which they were working was that the waterways of Canada should be free for Canadians. Mr. James Lord was glad that the movement was to be a general one. Our waterways should be untrammelled. He thought the league should also take up the question of the orachigan rates of towards that were alwared exorbitant rates of towage that were charged on sailing vessels coming to Montreal. At the with Sir John Macdonald, the Premier had said it appeared to him that when the Government took off the taxes some one else put them on. That, at any rate, appeared to be what had been done, so fur as sailing vessels were concerned. As an instance of this he would mention the case of a vessel which had been consigned to his firm for about eight years. Last year this vessel was charged \$75 on one

trip and \$80 on another trip, but the same vessel had to pay \$125 this year. This vessel vessel had to pay \$125 this year. This vessel traded in the St. Lawrence, and developed the resources of the country, bringing plaster and coal, to this port, and if such exorbitant charges were allowed to remain it would certainly hurt that industry. It appeared to him that some arrangement ought to be made by which vessels trading and developing the trade of the country should not be charged pilotage. He knew very well that the pilots were a very large and old corporation, and that their rights were not to be ignored, but some other way should be arranged by which they would be compensated. He hoped the league would take up this question.

The statement was then unanimously adopted.

GUARDIAN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of the Guardian Fire & Life Assurance Company was held at the head offices, 11 Lombard street, London,

The Directors submitted the following report on the business of the company for the year ending 31st December, 1884, together with the annual accounts in the statutory form, and also the actuary's report to them on the quinquennial valuation of the life business.

In the Life Department, the results of the year 1884 showed that the number of proposals received and disposed of during the year was 606 for £496,654. The following statement shows the new business actually completed in

Number of Policies, 480; Sums Assured, \$1, 891,770; Annual Premiums, \$45,225; Single Premiums, \$11,915.

Re-assurances were effected with other offices during the year, for \$321,010, thus reducing the company's risk under the new policies issued to \$1,520,760, as against \$1,507,200 last rear. The deaths of the year numbered 145, and gave rise to claims under 192 policies assuring, with bonuses, \$1,290,965. From this amount, the sum of \$30,267, re-assured with other offices, has to be deducted, leaving \$1,-260,698 as the net amount of the claims for the car. The number of deaths has been below the expectation, but the amount of the claims has exceeded it.

The total number of policies in force on 31st

December last was 7,186, assuring, with bonuses, \$36,687,100. Of this sum \$4,143,787 was re-assured with other offices, thus reducing the ultimate liability of the company to \$32,543,-313. The amount of the life fund at the samedate was \$11,088,807.

The quinquennial valuation of the liabilities under the company's life policies has been made as at 31st December last, and the results, together with full details of the business, are contained in the Actuary's Report presented. Of the total profits of the life department for the five years amounting to \$1,175,562, inclusive of the balance brought forward from the previous quinquennium, it is proposed to divide \$1,001,830, and of this sum the policy holders take \$891,830, and the proprietors \$200,000, as explained in detail in the actuary's report.

In the Fire Department the premiums, after In the Fire Department the premiums, after deducting re-insurances, amounted to \$2,117,-194, being an increase of \$233,025 over last year, and the losses to \$1,376,080, being 65 per cent of the premiums. While there have been no individual losses of unusual amount, the directors regret that this ratio of loss exhibits on unsuffactory result. A for adding 5105 an unsatisfactory result. After adding \$105,-000 to the premiums reserve fund as the proper increase due for unexpired policies, the fire account shows a profit, arising from interest, of 73,398. The Directors have deemed it expebisiness, to add \$50,000 to the fire general reserve fund out of this sum, and recommend that the balance of \$23,398 be transferred to the proprietors account. The premium reserve fund to cover unexpired

policies will then stand at \$952,500 and the fre general reserve fund at \$1,450,000. There will be therefore an aggregate fund (apart from the proprietors' capital) of \$1,402,500 to meet fire claims.

In the Annuity and Endowment Department, the surplus shown on the quinquennial valuation of the liabilities amounts to \$23,894. The valuation has been made of the immediate

The valuation has been made of the immediate annuities by Finlaison's Government table (1860), and of the survivorship annuities and endowments by the Carlisle table, the rate of interest assumed being 3 per cent. The interest on the paid-up capital, with the profit on investments realized, the transfer fees and the balance brought forward from 1883, amounts to \$229,034. To this has to be added \$23,339, from the fire account, \$23,894 from the annuity and endowment fund and \$200,000 the annuity and endowment fund, and \$200,000 from the life fund, making altogether a total sum available for dividend and bonus of \$476,-326. This is sufficient to pay 9 per cent. on the paid-up capital, free of income tax, and to carry forward a balance of \$26,326, The directors recommend to the proprietors

that a dividend be declared on each share of the subscription capital for the year ending the 31st December, 1884, of £2 10s., with the addition of a bonus on each share of $\pounds 2$; and that $\pounds 1$ 55 on each share having been paid as that £1 53.00 each share having been paid as an ad-interim dividend in January last, the balance of £1 53, with the bonus of £2, together £3 55 on each share, be paid on Wednesday, the 1st July inst., free of income tax. The directors regret to have to announce the resignation of their most esteemed and valued collengue, Sir Walter R. Farquhar, Bart, who for forty-six years has held a seat at this

who for forty-six years has held a seat at this Board. By this resignation the number of the Board is reduced to the original number of 20, and it is not proposed to fill up the vacancy. By order of the Court of Directors,

T. G. C. BROWNE

Actuary and Secretary.

THE GUARANTEE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

15th May, 1885.

Head Office 157 St. James Street, Montreal-President, Sir A. T. Galt, Vice President, Hon. James. Ferrier; Managing Director, Edward Rawlings. The Pioneer Company in the United States. Established 1872. The oldest and largest n America. Capital and Resources, over \$880,-

000. Conducted under a management of over thirty-two years' experience. Bonds of suretyship for employes of Government, Commercial and Financial Oorporations. No other business. The only Company in America transacting this business solely.

25th Semi-annual Statement to 30th June, 1885.

Capital subscribed, \$608,600 00.

Capital paid-up, \$300,000 00.

Assets.

U.S. Gov. Bonds, \$200,000 41 per	
cent at 112 58 \$241,017 50 U. S. Richmond City B o n d,	•
(Va.) 1,127 50	\$242,145 00
Railroad, Corporation & Muni- cipal Bonds (Canada) Cash in Bank and Office	114,124 42
Canada \$16,012 35 United States Banks 38,355 30	
Loans on Mort-	54,367 65
gages, &c \$12,015 13 Accrued Interest and other	
assets	21,127 49
Premiums in due course of col-	21,121 40
lection	31,053 31
Total assets	\$462,817 87
Liabilities.	
Reserve for un-	
earned pre- miums	n sen en de George
other liabilities 12,755 61	104,755 61
Surplus to policyholders	\$358,062 26
Resources.	
Assets as above Reserve Capital subject to call	\$462,817 87 368,600 00
Total Resources	\$831,417 87
Increase in Assets during six months Increase in Surplus during six months	\$30,611-57
Increase in Surplus during six months New Bonds issued from	16,990 34
lst January to 30th June, 1885	
Total number of Bonds issued to date	
Total amount of claims paid to	
date	\$353,491 48
in the second	te di serie di

Business strictly confined to issuing bonds of suretyship for employés of banks, railways, commercial and financial corporations and Governments.

The company has experienced keen competition during the half year, and the renewal of some of the risks has been declined at rates which this company's experience has proved inadequate. This has however been more than replaced by new business transacted at standard rates with corporations who approve this company's conservative principles, and the result to the company is an appreciable reduction in both losses and expenses during the half year, the Assets and Surplus being correspondingly increased.

ingly increased. The usual dividend of 3 per cent for the half year has been declared—the balance being applied to increasing the reserves for the security of the Insured.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. JULY 23, 1885.

The fine weather of late has improved the crop prospects. Money is loaned at 3 and 31 per cent on call in this market. Sterling Exchange is quoted between banks at 8 13-16 to 9 prem. for 60 days sight; demand 9 1-8 to to 9 5-16 prem; New York funds, 1-8 to 1-16 discount. The street rate for money in London is 3 per cent. British Consols sold at 99 5-8. On the Stock Exchange this morning Bank of Montreal was firm, with sales at 196 and 1961, but in the afternoon there were no dealings in the stock. Merchants sold at $113\frac{1}{2}$ and $113\frac{1}{4}$. There were small sales of Commerce at 1252 and 126, and 200 Montreal Telegraph sold at 125. Twenty-five shares of C. P. R. were placed at 45]. Passenger changed hands at 120, Hudon Cotton at 65, and fractional shares of Dundas Cotton at 32 and 35. The following were the total sales and highest and lowest prices of local stocks for the week :---

Banks.	No. Shares.	Highest price.	Lowest price.
Commerce Eastern Townships Merchants Molsons Montreal Ontario Peoples Toronto	- 691 39 587 154 1228 135 238 137	$127 \\ 1041 \\ 1132 \\ 120 \\ 1961 \\ 1072 \\ 622 \\ 185$	$ \begin{array}{r} 125 \\ 1041 \\ 1124 \\ 119 \\ 1944 \\ 107 \\ 61 \\ 181\frac{1}{2} \end{array} $
Miscellaneous.		n an	
Can. Pac. Ry Oity Passenger Ry. Dundas Cotton Co. Gas Loan & Mortgage Mon. Tel. Co Windsor Hotel	175 1720 2 1712 20 1180 525 10	46 1214 35 1834 80 125 594 90	45 119 <u>}</u> 30 181] 80 123 <u>}</u> 58 ¹ 90

ASHES.—Receipts have been ample. Sales of first Pots at \$3.75 to \$3.85, at which all offered have been taken. Market closes firm. A few Seconds sold at \$3.30 to \$3.40. No Thirds offered. Pearls are nominal, a few barrels have been shipped this week, but no sales reported. Receipts since 1st January, 2,932 barrels Pots, 141 barrels Pearls. Deliveries since 1st January, 3,199 barrels Pots, 213 barrels Pearls. Stock in store on Wednesday evening, 1,189 barrels Pearls Pearls. Pearls.

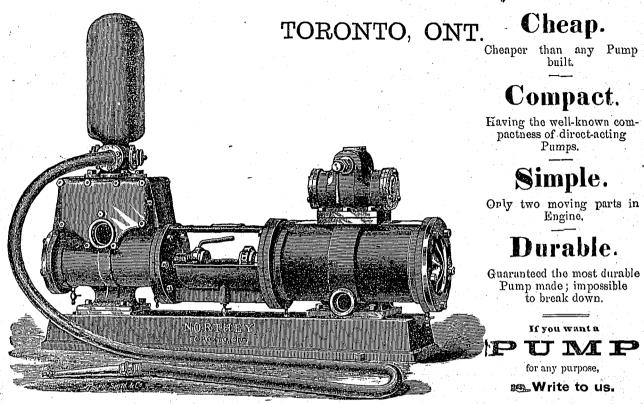
COAL AND WOOD.—The coal trade has been dull and uninteresting, and we continue to quote American anthracite in a wholesale way as follows :—Stove \$5.65, nut \$5.36; and egg and furnace \$5.15. Ordinary distributing prices, according to quantity, are: stove, \$5.75 to \$6; chestnut, \$5.50 to \$5.75; egg and furnace \$5.25 to \$5.50. Cape Breton \$3.10 to \$3.20; Pictou_\$3.50 to \$3.60, as to mine, and Scotch steam at \$4 to \$4.20. Cordwood dull. Yard prices per long cord are as follows:—Maple, \$6; birch \$5.50; beech \$5; tamarac, \$4.50; Hemlock, \$4. Wharf prices about 50c lower.

DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—The butter market has ruled quiet, and prices are a shade easier, with factory-men more disposed to sell. There are few orders from any source. A report of the Waterloo, E. T., market says:—Since our last about 200 tubs have been offered and taken at prices ranging from 10c to 15c per lb. and a few fancy West Boltons have been placed at 16c. Fermers are in the main holding, any this looks like a good year to wait for something to turn up. The recent rains have freshened the pasturage and considerably increased the



MONTREAL.

NORTHEY & COMPANY,



Send for Circular and state your requirements.

production, which for June was not as large on account of the dronth. Cheese.—The reported advances by public cable were discredited by some who produced private despatches to the contrary. The sale is, however, reported of 7000 boxes, helieved to be at 85-Se. Prior to this reports that 82.c. 1 ad been paid in the country were treated with suspicion. At Woodstock, Ont., this week, 4,219 boxes were offered, principally first half of July make. July cheese not being ready for stiquent bayers were not inclined to operate in advance. In provisions business has been limited and prices are about steady._ Eggs have weakened under heavy receipts and sold at 114c and 12c.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—The trade of our wholesale houses in city and country continues fair. Citric acid has advanced 5c per 1b. both in England and the States, and local quotations are revised accordingly. Oxalic acid is weaker. Opium is also lower temporarily : reports from Smyrna state that the crop is not up to the average as to quality, and should any demand spring up in the States prices would immediately rise proportionally. The depression amongst morphia manufacturers still continues, as it is reported that there is a good crop of Persian. This article is exceptionally low just now, but there is no doub that as soon as manufacturers settle their differences prices will look up. Castor-oil is in more demand, and has advanced 1-16 per lb. in England. It is likely to be firm until October, as there will be no more arrivals in Liverpool and London until them. As to soda bi-carb it is again reported that the manufacturers in England have decided to restrict the output, so as to control the market and string up prices. Glycerine has suddenly advanced 3c per lb., owing to combination among the German and French manufacturers. The present value of German glycerine is 170; American is worth 22c, duty paid. Onmphor keeps steady at the advance.

Duy Goons.—Fair orders continue to be received from travellers now in the west, but business has been interfered with all over by the volunteer receptions. Prospects favor a good full trade. Gity retail houses, considering the large number of people out of town, have been well employed.

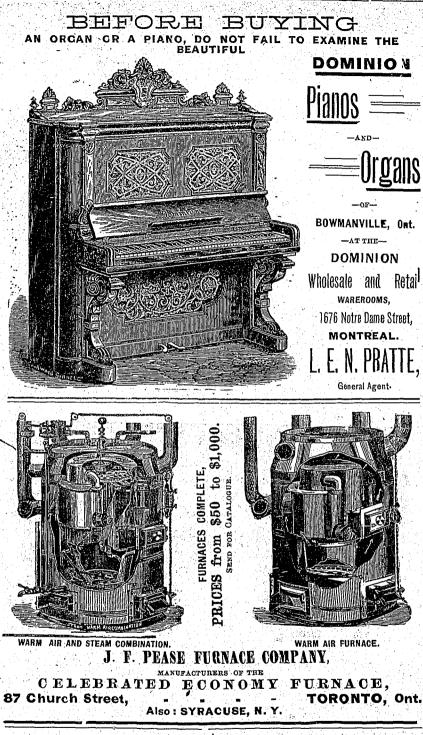
FISH AND On.S.—Some demand was experienced for choice hard dry-cod, which is scarce: Soft cured is worth \$3 per quintal. A little business has been transacted in canned mackerel at \$3.40 to \$3.50. A consignment of large Cape Breton herring is expected this week. Lobsters are firm, and packers book for higher prices. They cannot be laid down now to soll under \$5.70 to \$6; some holders, however, are in a position to shade these figures as they hold supplies bought earlier in the senson. Canned Salmon are firm.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Prices of flour have, undergone but slight alteration since our last. Fresh ground has been in improved demand, the enquiry being from the Lower Provinces and local buyers. The grain trade ruled quiet. There has been fuir offerings of oits, but little movement in anything else. Some dealers report a difficulty this week in coming to terms about freights with the shipping agents. Our revised quotations will be found in the accustomed place. British cablegrans : Floating enrgoes of wheat very slow; corn nothing offering; on passage, wheat neglected; corn quieter ; Liverpool spot wheat, downward tendency; corn weaker; Liverpool new corn 4s 6d; red wheat 6s 9d to 6s 11d; Winter 6s 10d to 7s 1d. In the West, wheat was, weaker under casier cables and warmer weather. The Oliticago Board adjourned at noon because of the death of General Grant.

FREIGHTS.—The rate on grain ranged from. Is 9d to 2s 3d. The supply of cattle being fair most of the space was wanted, and 60s to 65s was charged. Phosphate was taken at 5s to 6s. Other freights unchanged.

GREEN FRUITS.—A large supply of seasonable fruit has been under offer all week. Green apples sold at \$2.50 to \$3 per brl. and bananas at 75c to \$1.25 per bunch. Oranges \$10 to \$11 per case; lemons, \$6 to \$6.50 per box. Montreal tomatoes have not been plentiful as yet; imported sell at \$1 per small box. Oalifornia fruit was selling as follow:—Pears, \$5 per box; peaches, \$3; and plums, \$3.

GROCERIES.—Business is still reported as moderate, but orders appear to be gradually on the increase, and a hopoful feeling seems prevalent. Tea.—As proviously reported, there is a great scarcity of low-grade Japan, which also shows an advance of \$4 to \$5 per picul over prices paid last year. New crop Japans continue to arrive, they are good leaf, and quality is about the same, with the exception of low grades, none of which are arriving. Sugar. —The market is easier, and business is fair. Sales of granulated at 62. Krait.—Valencia raisins about cleared out; currants plentiful and cheap. Canned tomatnes are getting scarce and firmer. In other goods there is no change.



HAY, STRAW AND FEED.—Loose hay has been in light demand at \$10 to \$13 per 100 bundles; new crop, \$8. Straw \$5 to \$6. The market for pressed hay is steady at \$16 to \$17 per ton; straw in bales, \$8 to \$9 per ton; shorts quiet at \$17 to \$18 per ton; bran \$14 to \$15, the former for Montreal and the latter for Upper Canada; moulie \$24 to \$26, as to quality buckwheat 65c per bushel.

HIDES.—There are few bides, comparatively speaking, in stock, and prices are steady.

Several cars of North West dry hides arrived and have been sold at 15c to 16c.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—Recent advices from Great Britain reiterate the statement that prices of leading metals are at bottom, and makers say they will shut down rather than accede to any further concessions. A large order for pig-iron was cabled, and prices approached within 3d per ton of sellers' terms, but the latter declined to close the bargain and predicted a firm market with some prospects of an advance. There have been considerable sales of barbed



OXFORD FOUNDRY

wire in this market, sellers having some difficulty to meet the demand; the orders were chiefly from Ontario with a few from the North-West. Shot and lead goods have also been more freely dealt in, on account of the present low prices and the advance in the price of the raw material. Warrants unchanged at 40s 11d, and Middlesborough No. 3 foundry at 32s. Ingot tin in London has declined, but is now firm at £93 17s 6d., Best selected copper is at £49, and Chili bars at £43 15s.

LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES.—The past week has been a broken one, in consequence of the return of the volunteers from the North West. The factories have had only about half their hands at work, and in some not a single "outer" appeared most of the week. One factory, on Monday last, hearing that the most of its employes meant to turn out for the "home coming" of the 65th on that day, locked its doors, but the girls and male operatives objecting to being caged in, sat on the stairs until 4 o'clock; the manager then gave in. This story is vouched for by several in the trade. Next week is circus week, and little work will be done. The wholesale leather merchants are arranging for their annual excursion, to take place in a few days.

LIVE STOCK.—A large export business was transacted, both supply and demand being favorable. Shippers bought good cattle at 54c to 53c, and sheep at 44c to 44c. Live hogs sold at 54c. The exports of cattle to date are 29,173 head, an increase of 5,387 compared with last season to same date; of sheep 14,531 have been exported, an excess of 6,196. Cable advices state that offerings of cattle and sheep have been heavy. Prime Ganadian steers were unchanged at 14c.

NAVAL STORES.—Business quiet at last week's prices. Spirits of turpentine 55c and 57jc. Pine pitch, \$2.6C to \$3.75; tar ditto, \$3.50 to \$3.75; oakum, 6½ to 8c.



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LOTS TO SUIT, Ex-ship or Delivered.

Hand-Picked Grate Coal-

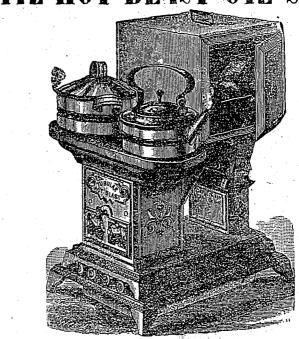
THE DOMINION COAL & SHIPPING COMPANY, "Herald" Building, Victoria Square, MONTREAL.

TIMBER.—A despatch from Quebec reads as follows:—Fra3er's lot, 300,000 feet square white pine, 62 feet average, 16 inch average, is reported sold at 32c to 33c; 40,000 feet waney pine, $18\frac{3}{4}$ inches average, sold at 33c to 34c, 40, 000 do, 18 inches average, sold at 32c to 33c; one dram elm, 45 to 50 feet average, sold at 33c.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

(Revised by Telegraph.) TORONTO, July 23, 1885.

As is usual at this season of the year, the markets are quiet, and no improvement is anticipated until the autumn. It would seem as if business had given place to recreation and the return of the volunteers is the cause of general rejoicings. A large number of visitors are in the city, and the retail trade will likely be benefited slightly. In wholesale circles the demand is still restricted to small parcels, and no important changes are noted in prices. Dry goods are moving slowly, and prices generally steady. There has been a fair business in groceries and hardware. Payments are fair. The money market is quiet and rates unchanged. Call loans are steady at 5 to 64 per cent on bank shares and at 31 to 4 on debentures and first-class miscellaneous stocks. Prime com mercial paper is discounted at 6 to 61 per cent, and ordinary to good at 7 to 71. Sterling Exchange is firmer; 60-day bi Is between banks



Will do the work of a No. 8 Cooking Stove on 2 cents per hour for oil. Send for Circulars.

Doherty Manufacturing Co.

JOSEPH E. SEAGRAM, DISTILLER, WATERLOO, ONTARIO. Alcohol, 65 O.P. Pure Spirits, 65 O.P. Pure Spirits, 50 O.P. Pure Spirits, 25 U.P Old Rye, Malt and Family Proof Whiskies Sole manufacturer of the celebrated WHITE WHEAT & "OLD TIMES"

WHISKEY.

are quoted at $108\frac{3}{4}$ to 1087-8, and across the counter at 109. Demand bills 1087-8 to 109 between banks and $109\frac{1}{4}$ to 1093-8 across the counter. New York drafts are par between banks and $\frac{1}{4}$ premium across the counter. The Stock Market has been quiet and firm, with a slight reaction at the close. The sales of the past few days were as follows: Montreal at 195, Ontario at 107 $\frac{3}{4}$ and 107 $\frac{1}{2}$, Toronto at 183, Merchants at 112 $\frac{3}{4}$, Dominion at 196, Standard at 115 $\frac{3}{4}$, and Hamilton at 122 $\frac{3}{2}$. Following are prices bid to-day compared with those of last Thursday:

195 1823 107	182	Can. Per 1991 Freehold	200 166 191
107	1023	Western Can 100	
112	113	Bldg. & Loan 104	104
			112
123			12
1153			
		Ontario Loan 1221	12
			12
		126 126 <u>1</u> 1953 195 123 128 1163 115 <u>1</u> 94 94 121 <u>1</u> 121	126 1264 Farmers' Loan. 112 1953 195 Lond. & Can'dn 189 122 123 Landed Credit 120 1163 1154 National Invt

BUTTER.—There has been a fair local trade the past week, and prices generally ruled steady. Choice rolls, in boxes or baskets, job at 124 to 13c, and lots in the country are worth 11c to 114c. Old tub sells at 7c to 8c for the best, and at 34c to 4c for culls. Cheese quiet and a trifle firmer; the finest job at 83c, and fair to good at 74c to 74c. Eggs offer liberally; and the demand being slow prices are easy at 12c to 124c per dozen.

COAL AND WOOD.—The demand for coal is moderate and prices unchanged, but it is likely that lower prices will rule soon. All kinds of hard, as well as the best soft, sell at §6 a ton delivered Wood unchanged; the best hard sells at \$4.50 a cord delivered, second-quality \$3.50, and pine \$4.

Second-quarty pological price per COAL OIL—Business is quiet and prices unchanged: Fire to ten barrel lots of Canadian job at 153c per gallon, and single barrels at 16c. Carbon safety unchanged at 18c. American oils steady, prime selling at 23c, and water white at 26c. Ornde in Petrolea is firmer at 83c to 84c, and refined unchanged at.114c per gallon in car lots.





IMPERIAL COUCH DROPS. Best in the world for the throat and chest. For the voice unequalled. TRY THEM. R. & T. WATSON, MFRS., TORONTO.

1.62

sales have been made the past lew days at 34c for choice and 33c for common. The stock in store is 19,858 bush. as compared with 9,550 bush, at this time last year and 1,000 bush. in 1883. Peas dull and nominal at 66c to 67c for No. 2. Stock in store 11,619 bush. as compared with 1,213 bush. at the corresponding period of last year and 674 in 1883. *Hype* is purely nominal, with no stocks in store. *Canadian Corn* is nominal at 55c. *Oatmeal*, quiet and prices easy at \$4 for car lots; small lots sell at \$4.35. Bran is steady, with sales a few days ago at \$10.75 and closing at \$10.50 bid, with sellers at \$11.00.

GROCERIES .- Business is quiet and prices generally steady. Sugars unchanged, with a fair movement. Fruits are steady ; London layers \$2.50 to \$2.75; black baskets, \$3.25 to \$3.50; loose muscatel, \$2.25 to \$2.40; new sultanas, 6c to 6¿c. Prines, Bosnia, 5c to 6½c; do, French, 4c to 4½c. Teas quiet and steady. Tobaccos firm at the advance, myrtle navy, 58c; solaces, 43c to 51c HARDWARE .- The movement is only moder-

ate and prices rule easy in most cases. This is between sensons, and no activity is expected for a month. Pig iron is purely nominal. Ordinary bar iron is quoted at \$1.70 to \$1.80, and Nova Scotia bar \$2.35 to \$2.50. Hoops and bands, \$2.25. Manilla rope 11c to 12c. Tin, bar, 26c; ingot, 24c; galvanized iron, Nos. 22 and 24, $4\frac{1}{2}c$; No. 26, 5c; No. 28, $5\frac{1}{2}c$.

HIDES .- The market is quiet and prices firm. Cured are quoted at 81c for cows and 9c for steers. Green bring 81c for steers and 8c for cows. *Calfskins* are unchanged; green are quoted at 11c to 13c, and cured at 14c to 15c. *Pells* are in good demand and firm, with purchasers at 35c. *Lambskins* are un-changed and at 40c. *Tallow* is quiet; rough is quoted at 31c and rendered at 61c.

LIVE STOCK .- The receipts of cattle here during the past week have been large, and

to fair quality, there being no really choice lots in; export cattle dull and steady at 5]c to 5 j.c. Butchers' cattle ATA easier, first-class selling at 4c to 44c, and medium at \$34c to 34c. Sheep steady at 4c for choice and 34c to 33c for ordinary. Spring lambs easy at \$3.00 to \$3.50 a head. Calves sell at \$6 to \$12 a head. Hogs are steady at 41c to 5c.

,250

PROVISIONS, ETC .- The market is quiet and prices in some cases easier, small lots of long clear bacon sold at 74c, and Cumberland Cut is quoted at 7c. Hams in fair demand and prices firm; sales of smoked have been made at 11½c to 12c, cauvassed at 12ic to 12jc and sweet pickled at 10jc. Lard is quiet and unchanged in price; tierces sell at 9c, and pails in small lots at 10c. Mess Pork is quoted at \$15 in car lots, but no soles reported. Hops unchanged at 8c to 10c per 1b. Beans quiet and unchanged in prices, lots rule at 75c to 80c a bushel, and small lots. at \$1.05 for hand-picked. Potatoes are lower, at \$2 a barrel for small lots of new American American.

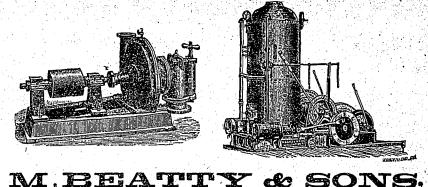


BUCK GLOVES. See that they bear our name. All others are Fraudulent Imitations.

WOOL .- The receipts of fleece are limited and prices are unchanged. Selected lots of fleece bring 18c, ordinary qualities 16c to 17c, pure Southdown 21c to 22c, and unwashed Cotswold and Leicester at 9c to 94c. Supers are quoted at 21c and extra at 25c to 26c.

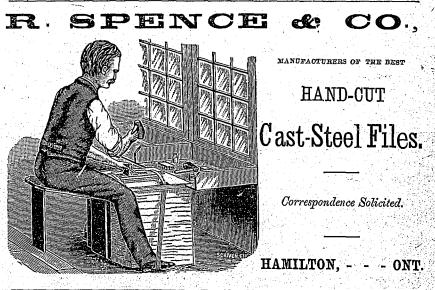
AMERICAN MARKETS.

AMERIUAN MARKETS. BOSTON, July 23.—Flour, prices rule firm; demand still moderate. Superfine quoted \$3.50 to \$3.75; Extra, \$3.90 to \$4, including choice bakers', \$4.25 to \$4.75. Cornmeal at \$2.50 to \$2.60. Oatmeal, \$4.75. to \$5 fine, \$5.25 to \$5.60 cut. Hay, quiet, sales good to choice, \$20 to \$22, fancy at \$23. Butter quiet, stendy in price. Extra creamery 19c to 20c; good to choice 17c to 18c. Chesse firm, sales of choice. 84c to 84c; fancy, 84c; common to good 4c to 7c. Eggs, firm feeling for the best, Oana-dian quoted at 132c to 14c. Canada Peas sell-ing in small lots at 90c to \$1.15. New Potatoes in active demand at \$2.50 to \$3 per bbl.



Dredges, Derricks, Hoisting Engines & Horse Power Hoisters, CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, and other Contractors' Plant. Also WRECKING PUMPS. COOPER, FAIRMAN & CO., Agents, Montreal.

WELLAND, ONT., MANUFACTURERS OF







" Special attention is called to the above brands of Oil, our "Parlor Light" Refined being undoubtedly the best Canadian Illuminating Oil placed on the market. The "Patent Process Parafine" and "Saponine Oil, for High Fire Test, Good Body, and Uniform Quality, cannot be excelled.-

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THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE-FINANCE AND INSURANCE REVIEW.

			STOCKS A	ND BONDS	<u>.</u>	•		
SURETYSHIP.	NAME.	Par Value	Capital Subscribed.	Capital paid-up.	Rest.	Div. last 6 Ms.	Per Cent Prices July 23.	Cash Value per Sh.
The only Co'y in Canada confin- ing itself to this business.	British North America Can. Bank of Commerce Central Bank Commercial Bk of Windsor	\$ 243 50 100 40	6,000,000 500,000 500,000	\$ 4,866,666 6,000,600 284,620 260,000	1,055,100 2,000,000 78,000	3 4 3 4	115 123 126 ¹ / ₂ 126 ¹ / ₂	279 83 53 00 50 60
THE GUARANTEE CO. Of North America.	Dominion Bank Du Peuple. Eastern Townships Exchange Bank, Yarmouth Federal Bank.	100	$1,500.000 \\ 1,600,000 \\ 1,479,600 \\ 280,000 $	1,500,000 1,600,000 1,449,488 245,715 1,250,000	980,000 375,000 30,000 100,000	5 34 3 3	90 61 64 103 <u>4</u> 76 96 <u>3</u> *	95 00 30 50 51 75 53 20 96 75
Capital Authorized, \$1,000,000 Paid up in Cash (no notes),	Hainax Banking Co Hamilton. Hochelaga Imperial Bank of Can Jacques Cartier London.	20 100 100 100 25	500,000 1,000,000 710,100 1,500,000 500,000 1,000,000	$\begin{array}{r} \mathfrak{sub}, 000\\ \mathfrak{993}, 870\\ 710, 100\\ \mathfrak{1}, 500, 000\\ \mathfrak{500}, 000\\ \mathfrak{1}92, 724\end{array}$	50,000 270,000 50,000 680,000 140,000 50,000	334 34 34 34 34 34	103 <u>1</u> 118 761.80 125 58 <u>2</u> :65	20 70 118 00 76 25 125 00 14 62}
THE BONUS SYSTEM of this Company renders the Premiums in cerumu cases annually reducible until the rate of	Maritime. Merchants' Bank of Can Merchants' Bnk of Halifax Molsone Bank. Montreal.	100 100 90 50 200 50	$\begin{array}{r} 321,900\\ 5,798,267\\ 1,000,000\\ 2,000,000\\ 12,000,000\\ 2,000,000\\ 2,000,000\end{array}$	321,900 5,798,976 1,000,000 2,000,000 12,000,000 2,000,000	60,000 1,375,000 200,000 600,000 6,000,000	3 3 3 4 5	110 1131 1133 1001 120 195 ^m -196 60	110 00 113 25 90,45 60 00 390 00 30 00
One-half p. Cent per Annum is reached. This Company is under the same experienced man- agement which introduced the system to this contin- ent over twenty-two years ago, and has since actively and successfully conducted the business to the satis-	Nationale New Brunswick Nova Scotia Ontario Bank. Ottawa Peoplo's of Halifar	100 100 100 100 20	1,000,000 1,114,300 1,500,000 1,000,000 600,000	1,000,000 1,114,300 1,500,000 999,580 600,000	300,000 340,000 425,000 160,000 35,000	4 3 1 3 3 <u>1</u> 21	121] 131 107 108	121 50 131 00 107 00 20105
faction of its clients. Over \$350,000 have been paid in Claims to Employers.	People's Bank of N.B Pictou Bank. Quebec Bank St. Stephen's Bank Standard. Toronio	50 50 100 100 50 100	500,000 2,500,000 200,000 803,700 2,000,000	150,000 250,000 2,500,000 200,000 803,700 2,000,000	325,000 50,000 185,000 1,100,000	3 3 4 3 1 4	100 92 <u>1</u> 100 109 110 182 <u>1</u> 183 <u>1</u>	50 00 46_25 100 00 54 50 182 25
President-SIR ALEXANDER T. GALT, G.C.M.G. Vice-PresidentTHE HON. JAMES FERRIER Managing DirectorEDWARD RAWLINGS. Secretary-JAMES GRANT.	Union Bank, (Halifax). Union Bank of L. C. Ville Marie. Yarmouth. Agric, Sav.and Loan Co Frant. Loan and Sav. Co	50 100 100 100 50 50	$\begin{array}{c} 1,000,000\\ 2,000,000\\ 500,000\\ 400,000\\ 600,000\\ 130,000\end{array}$	500,000 2,000,000 464,300 390,870 578,313	40,000 20,000 30,000 67,000	3 3 3 3 4	103] 50 75 81 119 118] 108	51 75 50 00 81 00 119 00 59 25
BankersTHE BANK OF MONTREAL. HEAD OFFICE: 260 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL. EDWARD KAWLINGS,	Brit. Can. Loan and Inv. Co Brit. Mortg. Loan Co. Building and Loan Assoc. Canada Lauled Credit Co Can. Perm. Loan and Sav	100 25 100 50	1,350,000 450,000 750,000 759,000 1,500,000	121,000 267,006 181,313 750,000 697,900 663,990	6,000. 27,000 127,000 85,000 125,000	31 3 31 31 3 4	104 1032 30 120	$ \begin{array}{r} 54 & 00 \\ 104 & 00 \\ \hline 25 & 871 \\ 30 & 00 \\ 60 & 03 \\ \end{array} $
Managing Director. * N.B. — This Company's Deposit is the largest made for Guarantee business by any Company, and is not liable for the responsibilities of any other	Can. Sav. and Loan Co Dominion Sav. and Inv. Co Dominion Telegraph Co Dundas Cotton Co Farmer's Loan and Sav. Co	50 50 50 50 50 100 50	$\begin{array}{c} 3,000,000\\ 700,000\\ 1,000,000\\ 1,000,000\\ 500,000\\ 1,057\ 250\end{array}$	2,200,000 650,410 868,840 1,000,000 500,000 611,430	1,100,000 120,000 149,000 	61/4 4 3 	2001 120 1121 106 34 1121	$ \begin{array}{c} 100 \ 121 \\ 60 \ 00 \\ 56 \ 25 \\ 53 \ 00 \\ 34 \ 00 \\ 56 \ 25 \end{array} $
risks. Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal	Freehold Loan and Sav. Co Hamilton Prov. and Loan Home Sav. and Loan Co Hudon Cotton Co	100 100 100 100	1,876,400 1,500,000 1,000,000 2,000,000	1,000,000 1,100,000 100,000 850,000	445,000 125,000 40,000	5 4 31	166 123 65 68	100 00 123 00 65 00
COCHRANE, CASSILS & CO.	Huron & Erie Loan Soc Huron & Lambton Loan Co Imperial Loan and Inv. Co Landed Bauking and Loan Lond, & Can. Loan and Ag	50	1,000,000 350,000 629,850 700,000 4,000,00	1,000,150 230.090 621,704 310,977 560,900	320,000 32,000 85,000 20,000 260,000	5 4 3 3 5	158 108 140	79 00 108 00 70 00
Boots and Shoes, Wholesale, COENER OF Craig and St. Francois Xavier Street.	London Loan Co Lond. and Ont. Inv. Co Manitoba Inv. Assoc. Manitoba Loan Montreal Telegraph Co Montreal City Con Co.	100 100 100 40	659,700 2.430,000 .00,000 518,900 4,000,000	464,519 400,000 100.000 2,000,000	45,000 50,000 3,000	4 31 4 5 4	116 118 113 110 124 125	58 00 113 00 110 00 49 60
MONTREAL.	Montreal City Gas Co Montreal City Pass. Ry. Co Montreal Cotton Co Montreal Building Assoc.	50 100	2,000,000 600,000 794,000 300,000	1,876,752 600,000 794,000 300,000		6 4 0 0	1823 183 1191 1201 75 75 80	73 10 59 75 57 75 37 50
JAMES MCCREADY & CO., wholesale	Montreal Loan and Mortg National Investment Co N.S. Sugar Refinery Ont. Ludus. Loan and Inv Ont. Inv. Assoc	100 100 50	1,000,000 1,460.000 350,000 308,900 2,650,000	832,812 380,000 350,000 84,735 634,715,71	106,000 20,000 20,000 500,000	31 31 21 4 4	89 107 12 <u>1</u> 	44 50 107 00 12 50 58 50
BOOT AND SHOF MANUFACTURERS,	Ont. Loan and Deb. Co People's Loan and Dep. Co Real Est. Loan and Deb. Co Richelieu and Ont. Nay, Co Royal Loan and Say, Co	100	2,000,000 500,000 500,000 1,619,000 400,000	200,000 487,048 346,213 1,619,000 299,605	285,000 42,000 24,000	4 31 3 3 4	1223 1055 75 581 59 1161	61 25 52 75 37 50 58 25
ST. PETER & YOUVILLE STREETS, MONTREAL SHAW BROS, & CASSILS,	Royal Loan and Sav. Co Starr M'fg Co., Halifax St Paul, M &M. R'y Toronto City Gas Co Union Loan and Sav. Co Western Can. Loan and Sav * On reduced capital.	100 100 50 50 50	200,000 800,000 600,000 2,000,000	200,000 800,000 575,000 1,200,000	160,000	4 31 21	94 134 x.d 125 1 190	58 121 94 00 67 00 62 621 95 00
TANNERS, And dealers in	A. BAMSAY.	ALET	. MANSON.			<u> </u>	1	1
HIDES AND LEATHER, 426 & 428 NOTRE DAME ST. MONTLEAL.	A. RAMSAY	&	SON,	SUNE	BEAM	AND STO	LACK Ve po	LISH,
ROBT. McCREADY & CO. WHOLESALE	Paints, Oils, And Artists' M English and Belgian Sheet Plate Glass.	are the best Stove Polishes now in use.			hes			
BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURER,	Agents for Wright & Bull, Birm & Newton, London; Sharratt & Petit Ainé, Paris; Fourcault, Fri	/TELLI	ER, R()TH1	NELL 8	& CO.,		
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, 21 and 23 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.	Warehouse, 37, 39 & 4 Factory, INSPECTOR MONTRE	1 Rec STRE	collet St.,				<i>kers,</i> ., mont	'REAL.



Scales



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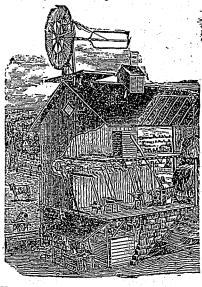


THE THOMSON GEAR-BEST IN THE WORLD

ONTARIO PUMP COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

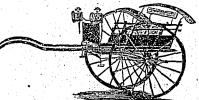
TORONTO, ONT.,

Manufacturers and dealers in LX.L. Food Mills, Hay Carriers, Horse Itay Forks, Tanks, Double and Single Acting Pumps, Wood or Iron, Iron Pipe and Pipe Fitting, all kinds, State what you want and send for Illustrated Catalogues.



The Canadian Manufacturers' Agency Are now prepared to take orders for fall delivery for the following goods, viz: from "The Otterville Canning Co.," Otterville, Ont. CANNED APPLES. TOMATOES. CREEN PEAS, SWEET CORN. STRAWBERRIES, BLACK CAPS, CHERRIES. EVAPORATED SWEET CORN. APPLES. From LAIDLAW & CO., Victoria, B.C., & San Francisco CANNED SALMON. Ask for Price List. P. POULIN.

63 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.



The BRICHTON CART, Manufactured by G. A. BROWN, BELLEVILLE, Ont. Has steel coach axles, oil tempered. cast steel springs, round edged American steel tiro, "A" wheel, second growth shafts, movable scat, silvert-rimmed dash hamps; bodies being wilhout shaft attachment, avoiding all horse motion; trimmed with all-wool. English green cloth or leather, carpet rng; shafts full trimmed and silver tips; nicely painted and finished with English varnish. Finest Cart in he Dominion. Price \$100.



167

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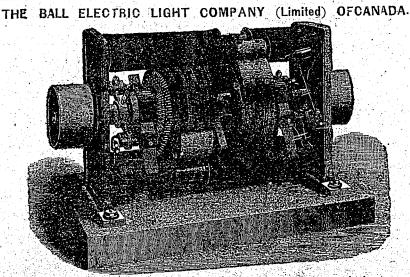
Boxes and



MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-THUBSDAY, JULY 23, 1885.

Name of Article:	Wholessle.	Name of Article.	Wholesale	Name of Article.	Wholesale,	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Dalry Produce	80. 5 %		8 J. 8 0 4 50 4 75	<u></u>	\$ c. \$ c.	W. W. XX	\$ 0. \$ 0.
creamery fine to choice	0 18 0 20	Do American.	4 00 4 10	Granulated " "	0 071 0 071	W. W. La	0 28 0 00
rownships, choice	0 15 0 16	Do Manitoba	0.00 4 50	SyrupsExtra. per lb.	0 033 0 04	X	0 20 0 00
Do fair to good	0 13 0 15	Fancy	8 60 8 85	Good.	0.03 0.03		
Brockville, choice	0 18 0 15	Spring Extra	3 75 8 80	Fair	0 013 0 02	Gider X	10 20 0 00
Do fair to good	0 00 0 00	Superline	3 60 3 65	Molasses (Barbados)im.g.	0 30 0 32	"XXX Matches: Common	0 80 0 00
Iorrisburg choice,	0 13 0 151	Fine	340 346	Trinidad	0 26 0 28	Matches: Common	2 75: 0 00
.Do fair to good	0 00 0 00	Middlings	3 20 3 30	Antigna	0 23 0 26		2 25 0 00
Western Dairy,	0 13 0 14	Pollards	8 00 3 05	Fruit Loose Muscatel, new	2 50 2 90	" Eddie No. 1	3 75 4 00
" fair to good	0 00 0 00	. Ont. Bags	1 85 2 10	Sultanas.	0 061 0 07	" Telegraph	3 25 3 50
Cheese. fine to finest	0 05 0 08	City Bags	2 25 2 30	Seedless	0 00 0 00	Hardware	18 0 2.45
Fair to Good	0 063 0 073	City Bags Oatmeal brls	4 25 4 40	Valentia, choicest.per lb.		Tin: Block, L&F per lb.	0 00 0 23
Drugs & Chemicals		Cornmeal white	0 00 0 00	" rain damaged	0 06 0 07	do Straits	0 10 0 22
Aloes Cape	-016 018	"yellow	0 00 0 00	Currente	0 044 0 054	Strip	0 00 0 25
Alum	1 80 1 90			Currants,	0 04 0 04	Copper: Ingot	10 191 0 18
Borax Xtls	0 12 0 14	Grain	f	Figs C. Moto		Sheet.	10 10 0 04
Bleaching Powder	2 00 2 25	Canada Red. No. 2	0 95 0 96		0 041 0 06	Cut Nails, Net Cash :	10 10 0 24
Dive Withing 10 wutting	5.05 'n UGF	White Winter	0 94 0 95	H. S. Almonds bxs "		Hot Cut Am. or Can. Pat'r	
Blue Vitriol	2 50 2 60	Canada Red, No 2 "White Winter", "Spring No.2	0 95 0 97	S. S. Tarragona "		3 in and above "	
Brimstone	0 55 0 60	White Michigan, No. 1	0 00 0 00	Walnute, English.	0.06 0 08		2 40 0 10.
Brom Potass		Red Winter, No 2 Toledo.		"Grenoble, new "	0 12 0 14	2] & 2] ins. " " 2 & 2] ins. " "	
Oumphor Eng. Ret		Chicago No. 2, in bonds.	0 00 0 0	EllDerts.	0 061 0 074		2 90 0 00
Am. 1(01	0 35 0 40	Milwaukie No. 2 do		Draziis, new	U 071 0 081		2 90 0 00
Castor Oil.	0 081 0 09		0 35; 0 36	Batty's Nabob Pickles, doz	2 70 3 80 2 90 2 80		3 40 0 00
Caustio Soda	2 25 2 35	Oate,	0 001 0 001	"Mixed do	2 90 2 80	1 & 1 Cold Cut, Can."	2 90 0 00
Citrie Acid	0 65 0 75	Barley	0 50 0 65	" Nabob Sauce.pts.	840	11 ins " "	840.000
Copperas per 100 lbs	0 95 1 00	Peas, per 66 lbs.	0 78 0 79	Spices : Cassia per lb	0 09 0 15	Casing, Box, Shook :	
Cream Tartar	035 037	Rye	0 72 0 74	Maceper lb.	0 80 0 95	14 in. plo0 lb. keg. 14 in. to 13 " 2 in. 4 to 23 "	4 40 0 00
Epsom Salts Extract Logwood, best " ordinary.	1 25 1 40	Corn in bond	0 60 0 64	Cloves	0 18 0 22	11 in. to 17 " "	3 65 0 00
Extract Logwood, best	0 09 0 10	Groceries.		Nutmegs "	0 45 0 70	2 in. 1 to 21 "	8 40 0 00
" ordinary,	0 08 0 09		1 1 1 1	Ismains Ginger Bl (0 20 0 26	21 in. to 2 p. 100 lb. kee	8 15 0 001
Gum Arabic, per lb.	0 30 0 60	TEA, (Hf-Ch. & Cad.),	0 40 0 00	Jamaica Ginger. Bl. " Jamaica " Unbl. " African	0 13 0 18	21 in.1 to 2 p. 100 lb. keg 3 in. to 41	2 90 0 00
Gum Arabic, per lb	0 45 0 90	Japan, com. to med. lb	0 16 0 22	African Ulul.	0 11 0 14	Cut Spikes, all sizes	2 65 0 00
Indigo Madras		good med. to fine.	0 28 0 34	Pimentó	0 06 0 08	Finishing Nails:	
Morphia	1 85 1 95	Japan, fincest to chocst	0 37 0 48			1 in. to 1; in. p. 100 lb. kg	5 (5 4 80
Muldon hast	0 124 0 181	Japan Nagasaki "	0 17 0 25	Pepper, Black "	0 17 0 18	14 in. to 12 in '' ''	4 (5 3 80
Mudder, best	0 08 0 09	Y. Hyson common to gd	0 16 0 25	" White "	0 26 0 27	1 in. to 1 [‡] in. p. 100 lb. kg 1 [‡] in. to 1 ³ in. " 2 in. and up	
" ordinary	4 00 4 25)) Y. Hyson fine to finest, lb	0 86 0 60	Mustard, 4 lb. per Jar.	0 00 0 75	Tobacco Box Nails ;	000 000
Opium.	0 12 0 13	Gunpd., fair to med.	0 28 0 34	11b. 11 11.	0 25 0 26		
Oxalie Acid		" Good to fine "	0 40 0 50	Rice:p. 100 lb.	3 35 3 50		
Phospherus	0 65 0 90	Gunpd. Finest 1b	0 57 0 65	" Patua "	0 00 4 50	14 in. & 14 in p. 100 lb kr	3 35 8 15
Potash Bichromate	0 09 0 10	Imper'l., med. to gd "	0 25 0 83	Sago per lb Tapiooa, Pearl. " Flake	0 00 0 04	Clinch and Heavy Clinch :	3 05 2 95
Potass Lodide	4 25 4 50	" Fine to finest "	0 37 . 0 58	Tapioca, Pearl. "	0 05 0 06	Cance and Heavy Canch :	.8 20 6 20
Quinine	0 85 1 00	Twankay,com.to gd. "	0 12 0 18	Flake "	0 05 0 05	3 in. and up	4 20 0 00
Soda Ash	1 65 1 70	Oolong	0 45 0 65	Gelatine, Favorite.	1	Flat & Sharp pres'd N'ls :	0 00 0 00
Soda BiCarb	2 30 2 50	Congou common "	0 16 0 20	(Poliwka's) 1 lb can.	1 00 0 00	1 and 14 in. per 100 lb	8 85 6 85
Sal Soda	1 121 1 20	" med. to good. "	0 28 0 80	Do do do l qt pk "	0 90 0 00	상 성 생 …	5 85 0 00
Strychmine	1 10 1 25	" fine to finest "	0 36 0 65	Do do do 2 "gs.	1 80 0 00	1 and 1 fill, per (* 010 1 * 1 1 2 * 2 i 2 * 2 i 3 ln. and up	0 00 5.50
Tartarie Acid	0 55 0 60	Southong common if	0 16 0 20	Do (Cox's) 4's	1 10 1 12	2 2 2 2	1520 000
	1	a south and the south out		Do do 6's.	1 60 1 63	8 in. and up 🤲	4 85 0.00
FISH.	5 00 6 00	II Mean to good	0 25 0 30			25 per cent. discount Nett30 ds or 4 mos note with	4 15 0.00
Labrador Herrings, No. 1	15 00 6 00	Fine to choice "	0 86 0 66	Vermicelli	0 012 0 083	Nett30 ds or 4 mos note with	al 3 90, 0 00
No.2	4 25 4 50	Coffees, green Mocha per lb.	0 25 0 27	Macaroni			3 65 0 00
Cape Breton Herrings	5 00 5 25	Java,	0 18 0 22	" Italian	0 00 0 13	all the above nails.	
Mackerel No. 1	0 00 0 00	Maracaibo	0 11 0 14	Starch: Boxes 28 to 42 lbs.			
Green God No. 1	4 00 4 50	Cape	0 12 0 14	No.1 White.	0 C61 0 07	" " No 7	
Ordinary No. 2	0.00 0.00	Jamaica	0 114 0 14	Coundo Lonndor	0 05 0 00	11 11 N. 0	0 24 0 00
Ordinary No. 2 Dry	8 00 4 50	1 Dia	0 11 0 14	No 1 Rino	0 061 0 00	100 SE 24061SE P. A.B. Dilght 11 11 No. 7 14 11 No. 8 14 11 No. 8 14 11 No. 9	0 23 0 00
N. Shorn Salmon	12 00 13 50	Singapore&Ceylon "	0 17 0 24	Stiver Glose	0 68 0 00	" M " Brand 40 to 5 & 5 podi	0 22 0 00
N. Shore Salmon Brit. Col.	11 00 11 50	i Chicory II	0 11 0 12	Satin			
Avetand	10.00 0.00	Chicory	1 0 113 0 145	Conda Com			8
0390010	1000 000	Sugars, (Csks. & Bris.)	1000 0 -0	Danaua Com		"C" Brand 40 to 5 & 21 pc di Wrot or Ship Spikes 7 1-16 and 1 in	 1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.
Flour.	1	Porto Rico per in	0 00 0 00	Denson's Prepared	1 X YOT 0 00	7 1-16 and 1 in	. 3 90 0 0
Patents	4 50 4 85	Jamaica	0 00 0 00	Vinegar: Imp Triple Cote D'or	U 41 0 00	3-8 in 5-1-16 in 1 in	4 25 0 0
Superior Extra	4 20 4 40	Barbadoesper Ib.	0 0 0 00	Cote D'or	0 35 0 00	51-16 in	4 50 0 0
Extra Superfine Canada Strong Bakera	4 00 4 10	Yellow Refined "	0.05 0.06	Crystal Pickling. W. W. XXX	EU 28 0.00	1 1 40	
			0 00 0 (8)			(Dis. 20 to 25 p.c)	

* Discounts on Nails apply only for fmmediate delivery, and for quantities named of each kind separately. Terms for Cnt cading, box and shoek, finishing and Tobacco Box, Barrel Clisch and Pressed Nails, Not each within 30 days; or for months Note adding interest from the date of delivery at seven per cent. Discountion Boks: Carriage and Tire, 75 to 80 and 10; Machine 76 to 75 per cent. Terms, four months or 5 p.c. off or cash in 20 days.



Manufačtares of Bloctrical Appresies for lighting streets squares, docks, railway yards, depots, warohouses, industrial-astabilishments, hot is, summer resorts, steamboats and all places where portest illumination is desired by ABO or INALADSHOP Systems, 57 ADELAIDE STREET WEST, TORONTO, CANADA.





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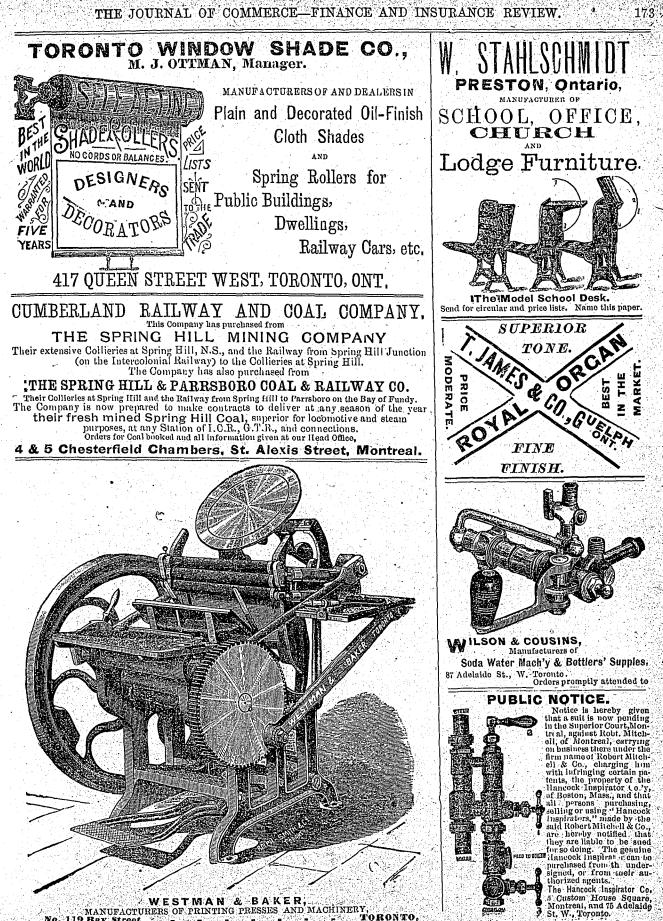
JOHN OLIVER,



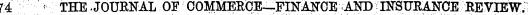


MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. -THURSDAY, JULY 23 1885

			IREAL WHOLESAL	E PRICE	IS CURRENTTHUR	SDAY, JUI	IY 23 1885	
•	Name of Article.	Wholesalr Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesal Rates.
	Galvanized Iron: No 21. ""N. 26. "No. 28. Pig Iron: Siemer No. 1.	\$ c. \$ c. 3 10 0 (0 3 70 0 60 11 00 13 00 0 051 0 06 0 051 0 06 0 061 0 06 0 061 0 07 18 00 18 50 0 00 18 50 0 00	Powder : Canada Blasting F. F. to F. F. F. Barbed wire, per lb Hides and Skins. Montreal Green Hides, No. 1, p. 100 lbs. No. 2 No. 3 No. 3	4 75 5 00 0 051 0 061 8 50 0 00 7 50 0 00 6 50 0 00	Pebble Grain B. Caif. Brush (Cow) Kid Buß Russetts, Light. "Heavy "No. 2 "Sodlers" Imp. Fr. Call.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	United Inclies,26 to 40 41 ** 50 51 ** 60 61 ** 70 61 ** 70 71 ** 80 81 ** 85	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
	Coltness Calder. Langloan. Summerlee. Gurtsherrie. Carnbroe. Eglinton. Hematite. Bar Iron.,-per 100 lbs Best ReiIned. Sismens Swedes Sheet Iron to No. 20 Boller Plates.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Tanners pay \$1 more for cur ed and inspected. Hamilton, No. 1 insp "Corrento, "1 Chicago Buff Heavy Steers Calfskins, Wostern City Sheepskins "Clips "Calfskins, por lb I.e.ather (at 8 mouthe) I.e.ather (at 8 mouthe)	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Magis, Eggs, &c. Mess Pork, short cut Hams, City Cured Hams, City Cured Hams, City Cured Bacon, por lb. Eggs. tallow, Rendered Kough Potatoe: por bag Cod Oil, Newfoundland Do Halifax Straw Scal	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Paints & e White Lead, pure 25 to 100 Ib kgs	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
•	Hoops and Bands Catada Plates: Penn. and equal Fron. Wire. 0 to 8 p. 100 lbs Wro't Iron pipe 70 to 70 & 3 p.c dis. Steel, east per lb (* Spring 100 Tire., Shoring 100	2 00 2 10 0 00 0 00 2 65 2 75 2 40 0 00 0 11 0 12	No. 1, B. A. Sole No. 2, B. A. Sole No. 1 Ordinary Sole No. 2 Buffalo Sole, No. 1 """"""""""""""""""""""""""""""""	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	S. R. Pale Seal Pale Seal The above are Nfid. ag'ts' prices for large lots to the wholesals trade. Prices of listributing firms are about 5c. higher. Lard Oil, Extra	0 51 0 525 0 00 0 00	Water Lime, brl Fire Bricks per M Calcined Plaster, p. brl. Drain Pipes, 4 in.to 12 in. per yard Salt. Liverpool per baµEley'ns	1 60 1 75 0 40 1 15 0 46 0 $47\frac{1}{2}$
	"Blister, plb, " Tin Plate: IC Coke IC Charcoal IX "	3 00 3 25 2 75 3 00 2 25 0 00 0 10 0 15 3 80 3 95 4 25 4 50 Usual	" " No. 2 Zanzibar, No. 1. "No. 2 Slaughter, No. 1. Harness Upper Heavy Light Grained Uppr	0 19 0 21 0 21 0 23 0 19 0 20	Linseed Raw "Boiled Cod Liver Oil ()livePure "Machinery"	0 65 0 75 0 60 0 62 0 63 0 65 0 85 0 90 1 10 1 20 0 95 1 10 2 75 3 00	Canadian, n small bags Factory filed, per bag Eureka factory filed.do Timber, Lumber, &c. Ash, 1 to 4 in., M Biroh. 1 to 4 in., M	0 00 0 45 3 00 3 75 1 10 1 20 2 40 0 00 18 00 25 00 20 00 25 00
	Anchors, per lb Lion & Crown, Tin'd Sheets 24 guage Lead : Pig, per 100 lbs Sheet " Lead Pipe, per 100 lbs	Trade Extras. 0 10j 0 11 4 75 5 50 0 064 0 07 3 25 3 50 3 75 4 00 0 04 5 00 5 00 0 00 4 50 4 75	Scotch Grain Kip Skins, French. English Canada, Kip. Hamlock Calf. '' Light French Calf. Splits, Light & Medium. '' Heavy Leather Board, Canada Enamolled Cow, per ft.	0 37 0 421	" pts., " " Lucca, Flasks Antonjul's qts., case l doz " pts., " 2 " Splrita Turpentine, bris Coal Oi: Car Lots in Store Ten bris. and over Five to 9 bris One to 4 bris Glass.	9 55 0 573 0 141 0 00 0 151 0 00 0 16 0 00 0 161 0 00 50 ft. 100 ft.	Walnut, per M Butternut, per M Cedur, round, lineal foot Cedar, flat, lineal foot Cherry, per M Elm, soft, lst Homlock, M Maple, hard, M Soft, do Oak, M	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
	ESTABLISHE	D IN 1861.			R& SON	1 80 0 00 MCKE	Pine, clear, M	AM.
	WROLESALE DE WROLESALE DE OSTRICH AND OFFICE AND FA OFFICE AND FA 547 Craig St P.S.—The Trade is response reagendor the following: According to a new process According to a new process and reachers to a bills in less than ten minutes	ath actory: creet, ctfully requ	PORK DIS. 547. uested to sess, I cm	PACKER OLLED SPICE F, GLASGOW CURED HAR CON, SMOKH CON,	RS, Toronto. ED BACON, BREF HAMS, MS, DRIED BREF, D TONGUES, YONGUES, RD in TUBS AND PAILS,	Supply com Machine Shoj Implement M CONTRACTS Tenders given nished on app GUEL	DA TOOL WO DUNDAS, ONT. plete ontfits of Machinery for se, Locomotivo Builders, Car- anufacturers, Planing Fact baken and fulfilled at shorter, and Price Lists and Gatale dication. PH CARPET WORK ARMSTRONG	r Railway Builders, ories, etc. ost notice. ogues fur-
	THE BRANI		MANUFACTUR, oronto, limite	Caller Constant of the		WOOL UN	MANUFACTURERS OF ION AND DAMASK CA	RPETS.
	Manufact	urer	s of Woo	den			GUELPH, Ont.	
				Ex do sav alt U	The following are Jour oc alties: Croquet, 18 kinds. press Waggons,11 kinds The World Washboard. Bost in the market, es not toar the clothes, yoes time, scap and labor, ways sells well. The Improved MION CHURN. The Seventeen first izes against all competi- rid. Seventeen first izes against all competi- ris Send for circulars. Finest fluished mop in mada. Stop Ladders, othes Horses, Broom andles, Turned Goods, a, &c. Sond for prices	K. anufac	CLAR CLAR CLAR	and
	(NO.IQUALIT TリルゼーBRAL	Y,8BAL NDON MA	L SET.) NURACTURING COMI			Poultry,	Cured Meats and Sau MONTREAL. or. Albert and Vinet Stre	lsages



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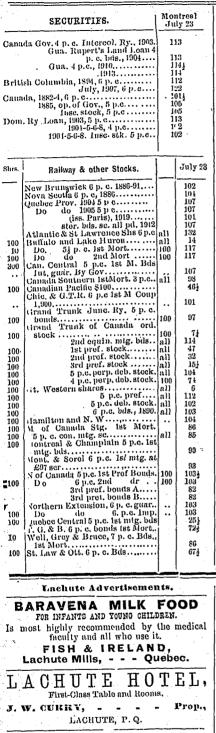


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Valuers

Name of Article.Wholesale actorMane of Article.Mane of Article.M	MONTREAL WHOLL	ESALE PI	RICES CURRENTJU	JLY 23.	JOHN DOTY ENGINE COMPANY
hindpring Culls 14 00 16 00 Francis Rum pring sel. 55 0 575 hindpring 16 00 9 60 Francis Rum pring sel. 25 0 575 hindpring 16 0 9 60 Francis Rum pring sel. 25 0 575 hindpring 16 0 9 60 Francis Rum pring sel. 25 0 575 hindpring 16 0 160 Francis Rum pring sel. 25 0 575 hindpring 16 0 160 Francis Rum pring sel. 25 0 576 hindpring 16 0 190 Francis Rum pring sel. 25 0 580 hindpring 16 0 190 Francis Rum pring sel. 25 0 580 hindpring 16 0 190 Francis Rum pring sel. 25 0 580 hindpring 16 0 190 Francis Rum pring sel. 25 0 580 hindpring 16 0 190 Francis Rum pring sel. 25 0 580 hindpring 16 0 190 Francis Rum pring sel. 16 0 190 hindpring 16 0 190 Francis Rum Rum Pring sel. 16 0 190 hindpring 16 0 190 Francis Rum	Name of Article.		Name of Article.		医骨骨间 医结晶 医结晶 医结晶 化化合物 化合物 法保证 化合物 医白色 化合物 化合物 化合物 化合物 化合物 化合物 化合物 法法法 法法
sor Retailers will please bear in mind that above quotations apply only to large lots	<pre>hath, M</pre>	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Encore Jamaioa Rum per Imp. gal. Holland Gin imp. gal Green o'see Green o'see Green o'see Hodoases. Old Tom	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	-ALSO- Plain Slide Valve Engines, "Otto" Silent Gas Engines. Hoisting and Pile Driver Engines. Marine Engines, High & Low Pressure, Vertical Engines from 3 to 10 Horse Power IRON & STEEL HORIZONTAL, VERTICAL MARINE BOILERS of every description. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. Works and Office: Foot of Bathurst Street TORONTO, ONT





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CAPITAL, . \$1,188,000. OASH ASSETS, 1st January, 1883, per Government Blue-Book 407,987.89 Deposit with Dominion Govt. - 122,000 Lowser Paid to 1st Jan, 1883, 1,954,131 fucome 1882. - 343.660

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INSURANCE COMPANIES. - CANADIAN.-Montreal Quotations, July 28, 1885.

NAME OF COMPANY.	No. Shares.	Last Dividend. per year.	Share par value.	Amount paid per Share.	Canada quotations per et.	
titish America Fire & Marine nada Life	2,500 11,880 5,000 2,000 20,000 20,000	3-6mos. 71-6mos. 6-12mos. 5-6 mos. 4-6 mos. 6 6	\$50 400 85 100 50 40 50 100 50	\$50 50 7 ¹ 10 20 20 20 20 10	724 420 234 50 52 50 52 52 100	

BRITISH AND FORBIGN.- (Quotation on the London Market, July 8, 1885.)

British & Foreign Marine	50,000
Caledonian CommercialUnion Fire Life & Marine Edinburgh Life	50,000
Fire Insurance Association	5,000
Guardian Fire and Life Imperial Fire	20.000
Lancashire Fire Life Association of Scotland	100,000
London & Lancashire Life	35,86 10,000
Liverp'l & London & Globe Fire & Life Northern Fire & Life North British & Mercantile Fire & Life	80.000
Phonix Fire	40,000 6,722 200,000
Royal Insurance Rire & Life	100 000
Scottish Imperial Fire and Life Scottish Provincial Fire & Life Standard Life	20,000
Star Life	4,000

					p. p'd up share	
•••	50,000	50	20	4	£22 Is 3d	
5	50,000	80	50	5	£20 £15} £164	
•••	5,000	1.0	100	15	£42	
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	20,000	13	100	-50	58 £59 €61	
	12,000	£7 p. sh.	100	25	£150 £155	
•••	100,000	80	20	2	95s 97s 6d	
•••	10,000 35,862	16 48	40 25	8] 124	£291 £45 £47	
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North British and Mercantile **ROYAL INSURANCE CO'Y** OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON. FIRE AND LIFE AND LIFE. FIRE INSURANCE CO. LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS UNLIMITED. ESTABLISHED 1809. CAPITAL **RESOURCES** of the COMPANY. \$26,000,000 FUNDS INVESTED 21,000,000 Ruberibed . Paid-up. fire Fund and Reserves as at 31st December, 1983. 2,500,000 625,000 Investments in Canada for sole protection of 1,592,235 Alfe and Annuity Funds. Revenue—Fire Branch do Life and Annuity Branches. Canadian Policy-holders 3,841,194 " 700,000 1,180 851 307 HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA-MONTREAL. Agents in all principal Towns of the Dominion. Every description of property insured at moderate rates of premium. Life Head Office for the Dominion, 78 St. Francois Xavier St., MONTREAL. Assurances granted in all the most approved forms. - CHIRF AGENTS: -D. LORN MACDOUGALL, THOMAS DAVIDSON, Gen. Agents. WM. EWING, Inspector. G. M. AHERN, Sub.Inspector. M. H. GAULT, W. TATLEY. THE DOMINION COMMERCIA UNION SAFETY FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION ASSURANCE CO. Home Office, St. John, N. B. FULL DOMINION GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT. OF LONDON, ENGLAND. CAPITAL, ... £2,500,000 Steriing. RELIABLE LIFE INSURANCE AT AVERAGE ANNUAL COST. The INSURANCE is PURELY MUTUAL, but the ASSURED ASSUME NO LIABILITY whatever, the business is conducted by a MONTREAL, 64 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST. FRED. COLE, General Agent, **RELIABLE STOCK COMPANY** for a small fixed commission. The system is endorsed by the highest Insurance Authorities on the American Continent as entirely safe and as meeting a pressing want of to day. "It com-bines the cheapness of the Co-operative Societies with a Strength, Security and Soundness heretofore unknown in Life Insurance." THE CITY OF LONDON INSURANCE COMPANY, FIRE OF LONDON, ENCLAND. JAMES De WOLFE SPURR, President. CHARLES CAMPBELL, Secretary. CAPITAL, \$10,000,000. Insurances effected at lowest current rates. DISTRICT AGENTS: HEAD OFFICE FOR PROVINCE OF QUEBEC : CHAS. G. GEDDES, Montreal. GEO. J. PYRE, Toronto. BENJ. BATSON, Ottawa. EDNUND H. DUVAL, Quebec. T. M. EING, London. Shii. McCULLY. Halifax. 53 & 55 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal. W. R. OSWALD, General Agent. Applications for Agency may be made to District Agents, or at Home Office to J. H. WRIGHT, Superintendent of Agencies. Active and Reliable Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.



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