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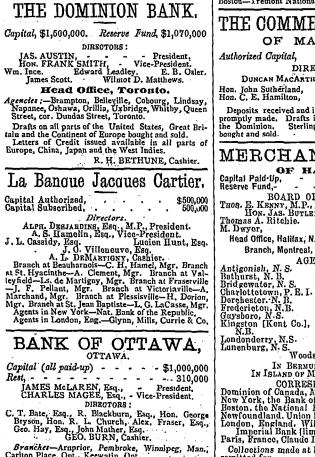
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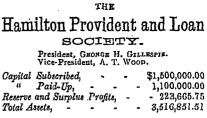
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Paid-up	. '	•	۰.			۰.	۰.	. '	- 868.840.28
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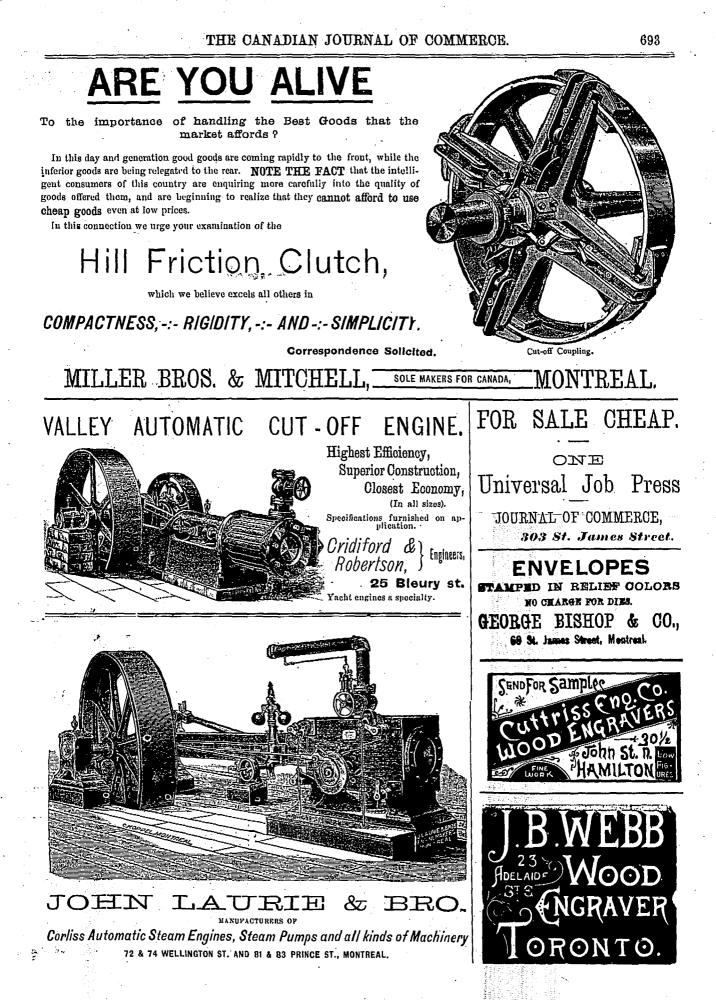
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Valuable⁼







time last year.

The libel suits brought by Mr. D. E. Cameron, of Lucknow, against the Walkerton Herald, have both been withdrawn, Mr. Cameron paying all costs.

WALNUTS and almonds are said to be quite plentiful in San Francisco. The prices quoted there are 86081c for the former, 566c for hard shell the latter, and 12c for soft shell.

MR, GEO, H. PATTENSON, of this city, has resigned the provincial agency of the London Guarantee and Accident Co. and will probably arrange to represent an American institution.

MR. JOHN BERR, wagonmaker, of Mitchell, has made an assignment to Mr. Thos Mc-Donald. The liabilities will reach about \$2,000, with scarcely a quarter of that in assets.

Ir is said the trans-Atlantic steamship companies are stopping the booking of Irish emigrants, because the number of applicants for passage is greater than can be accommodated.

THE Nova Scotian provincial secretary brought down the estimates on the 9th ulto. The estimated revenue is \$682,000, the estimated expenditure \$668,000, of which \$214,-000 is for education.

On was struck at Comber, Essex County, Ont, in the second well at a depth of about

SEVERAL subscribers were doubtless surprised to find the pink notices enclosed in their paper last week, after having remitted a few days before. Their remittances and our notices must have crossed on the way.

SAMUEL LAURIN, STOVES, etc., of this city, has assigned with liabilities of \$3,300. He commenced almost without means and has only just kept his head above water for the past four or five years. His assets are comparatively small.

Joux E. MAGILL, general storekeeper, of Andover, N. B., has assigned. He did only a small business and was never recommended for credit as it has been known for some time past that everything he had was covered by bills of sale.

R. G. RELYEA, dry goods merchant, of Smith's Falls, Ont., has succeeded in effecting a compromise with his creditors on the basis of 65 cents in the dollar secured, payable in twelve months on liabilities of \$6,500. He claims assets of \$7,500.

It now transpires that the price secured by the Provincial Government for their loan of \$3.500,000 was 99 for 4 per cent, interest. After paying expenses, commissions, stamps, ctc., this sum was reduced to \$3,377,500 in gold, or equal to 961 per cent.

THE St. Thomas Gas Company has been

at least 30 feet high. Experts say it is the purest gas they have ever seen.

MR. A. B. SPENCE, of St. Stephen, N. B., made the best record in logging operations that has been reported this spring. He commenced hauling on January 2nd and ended March 27th. With seven spans of horses he landed between the dates named 2,300,000 fect of logs.

EDWARD LATIMER, shoedcaler, of Scaforth, Ont, has assigned. He started as purely a custom shoemaker and then added a little stock .- John Slater is another small shoemaker who is in difficulties. He from England to Toronto early in 1887, and has done a small business since then.

FRREMAN BROS., of Chesterville, Ont., said to consist of W. S. Freeman alone, have assigned. Their liabilities are about \$6,500, with assets of \$3,600. The deficiency has been all brought about in one year by cutting prices. No good reason is shown for the shortage and creditors will wind the business up.

Jos. O. DELISLE, grocer, of this city, has assigned with liabilities of \$3,000. He was formerly clerk in a wholesale house and started for himself 18 months ago with a capital of \$150. His predecessors in the store were all unsuccessful, and he has proved no exception to the general rule.

WILLIAM O'LEARY, commission and produce



JAMES C. MALONE, hay and grain dealer, of Three Rivers, Que., has assigned. Liabilities will reach \$20,000 and the assets are only valued at about half that sum. He was by trade a log culler, who went into the hay business in 1884. He had too little capital and appears to have been oversanguine.

forcing them to make an assignment.

MR. HENRY TAYLOR, the ex-president of the Ontario Investment association, who is still as possible in connection with the short line.

STEPHEN HARVIE, miller, of Glenmorris, Ont. has assigned. Liabilities will reach \$12,000 with assets of only half that value. He has been there for a number of years,-W. R. Pendleton, patent medicines, of Portland, N. B, has assigned. The firm was formerly Perdleton & Wilson who dissolved last September.

The failures during the past week as reported to Dun, Wiman & Co., number for the Mr. Kay to pay a mortgage and for obtaining \$35,000 by false pretences. Bail was accepted in both cases.

THE Montreal Bottle and Glass company will hold a meeting of the creditors and shareholders of their estate in this city on the 16th proximo to ratify the appointment of the liquidator, to appoint inspectors, to authorize the continuance of the solicitor. and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.



have assigned with liabilities of \$2,500. Geo. W. Plastow failed last June, when his stock was sold at 50 cents in the dollar and bought in by a younger brother. Under his cover the business has since been done, and, as usual under such circumstances, it has not proved successful.

GHARLES WATT, foundry and implements, of Meaford, Ont., has assigned. He has always been hard-up and has been slow and unsatisfactory in his payments for some time back. --Robert Clargo, general storekceper, of Pine River, Ont., is an old man who has done a small living business. He has run behind and now assigns.

The Starr Manufacturing Comyany, of Halifax, held its annual meeting on the 28th instant. The net profits of the business for the year were \$12,363, and a dividend of 5 per cont. was paid. During the year the im-

The question of the reduction of the capital of La Banque Nationale again came up in the House and the sub-committee on Banking recommended that the capital be reduced by 40 per cent. instead of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. as proposed. This reduced it from \$2,000,000 to \$1,200,000. The report was unanimously adopted without discussion.

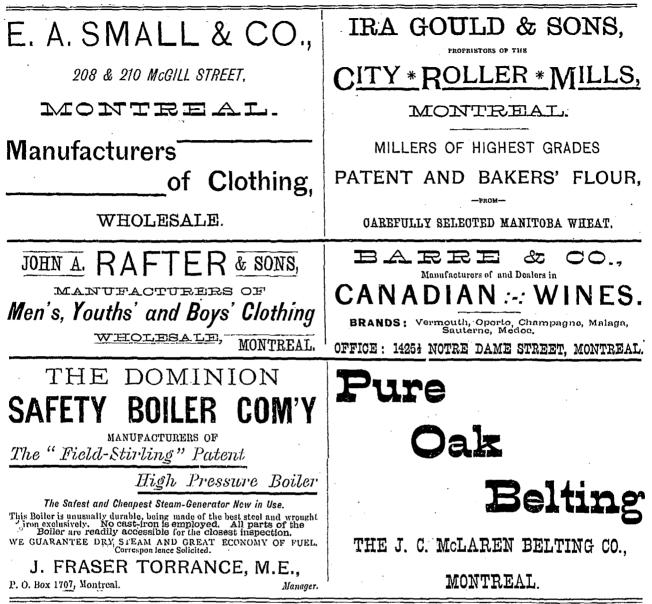
We are glad to learn that the manager of the Willard Tract Repository denies that D. Mitchell McDonald, the absconding director of the Central Bank, who is now sojourning in Los Angeles, Cal., has ordered a quantity of religious literature for distribution amongst the heathen Americans. Such an act would be the refinement of hypocrisy.

Jossen T. Foaris, general storekeeper, of Murray Bay, Que., has assigned again. He

has assigned. He appears to have been in difficulties ever since he started. W. A. ARMOUR, picture frame dealer, of Ottawa, has assigned. Liabilities are about \$2,000, and the assets consist of stock valued at \$1,200 and lease notes to the extent of \$1,500 more. He will probably submit an offer. Last fall he obtained an extension of twelve months from his creditors, but evident-

ly has not been able to meet his payments.

A LARGELY attended meeting of the Canadian Cotton Manufacturers' Association was held in this city on the 11th ulto. Nearly every mill in the Dominion was represented. it was shown that export shipments and the diversifying of the product had relieved the congestion, and it was decided to continue the same arrangements as were in force last year.



The April number of the *Real Estate Record*, published by J. Cradock Simpson & Co., just issued, is highly creditable to that enterprising and reliable firm. The catalogue of sales in March contains interesting information. We learn from the latter that the cost of the new building being crected on St. James street for Mr. Nordheimer of Toronto, is \$50,000.

ROBT. KILLALY, merchant, of Lindsay, Ont., started two years ago with a brother as Killaly Bros, who dissolved last summer. Robert continued alone with means estimated at \$500. A month ago he was offering a settlement at 45 cents; he was next burned out, losing everything, but having an insurance policy of \$1,500; now we hear of his assignment.

MATTHEW WILSON & Co., makers of hay loaders, of Hamilton, have assigned. They turned out good work, but, having to give very long credits and having a very limited capital to work on, they have been pushed for funds all

along. — Joseph Riach, grocer, of Dundas, Ont., has assigned. He started in the fall of 1886, and was credited with making a living, but nothing more.

THE CANADA CARRIAGE PARTS Co, of Toronto, have assigned. Liabilities will reach \$15,000 and they claim a nominal surplus of assets. They came from St. Thomas, where they were burned out in 1885. Of late they have given too much credit for their means, and having lost a good deal by failures, became so cramped for cash as to render an assignment unavoidable.

A WARRANT has been issued for the arrest of Æncas Macdonald, late treasurer of the United Counties of Cornwall and Stormont, on the charge of falsifying the books during his tenure of office. It is claimed that there is a shortage of about \$15,000. Mr. Macdonald was in Montreal when the warrant was procured, but, receiving timely warning from a friend, at once left for parts unknown. MR. M. D. BARR, of the Julien Electric Light Company, of this city, which company we have already noted as lighting the shops of the Ganada Atlan₁ic Railway Company with the storage battery system, has been appointed general selling agent for all Canada for the Edison system of electric lighting. This company have already many thousands of their lamps in use throughout the Dominion.

701

The Clinton New Era says :—"The full wheat in this immediate vicinity does not look as well as farmers would like to see it, though it may possibly turn out all right later on. A person down the line of the L., H. & B. R. R. the other day states that the grain is looking splendid in the southern part of the county and all down into Middlesex. A good crop this year would put farmers on their feet again."

INFORMATION from Tadousac is to the effect that the past winter has been the most stormy known for many years in the Saguenay



THORAS & ISABELLA HOLMES, millers, of Chatham, Ont., have assigned. When Thomas built the mill he put in the old stone process, but finding it did not pay, he changed it to the roller process with his wife's money. Everything he owns is mortgaged to full value, and it is doubtful if the assets will realize enough to pay the first mortgage. The wife really ran the business and it is rumored that of late she has been purchasing freely on credit.

The April statistical returns to the Department of Agriculture show that the average condition of winter wheat is \$2, which is lower than in recent years, excepting only 1883 and 1885, when the averages were 80 and 76 respectively. The condition of farm animals is comparatively good. The estimated losses from disease and casualties are averaged as follows for each 1,000 animals : Horses, 18; cattle, 29; sheep, 46; swine, 78-

Tus names of R. B. Angus, formerly Gener-

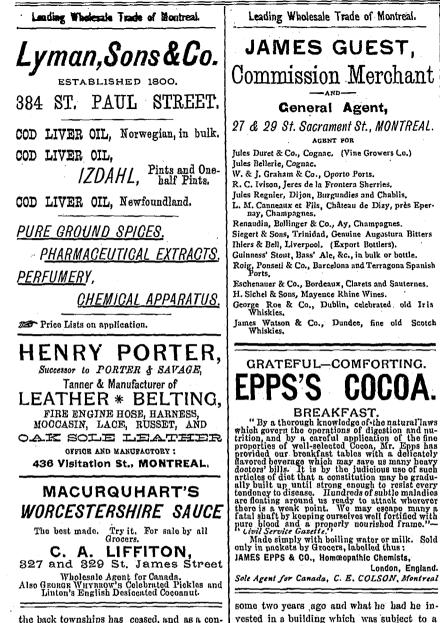
THE cut of the principal firms taking out lumber on the Ottawa River and its tributaries is about 635,000,000 fect of lumber and about 350,000 feet of square timber ; on the French River the cut is about 18,000,000 feet of lumber; on the Parry Sound, South River and Whanapoitae districts about 20,000,000 feet of lumber and 150,000 feet of square timber, and on the Sturgeon River about 150,000,000 feet of lumber, amounting in all to over 700,000.-000 feet.

MOSES WILDFANG, general storekeeper, of Listowell, Ont., has assigned. The firm was first Staebler and Wildfang. Staebler dicd in 1886. It then became Scheinbein and Wildfang, who dissolved, and it was agreed that Scheinbein's interest, amounting to some \$3,000 was to be repaid to him in three yearly instalments. It is evident that Wildfang could not pay off his partner and pay for his goods too, so he gives it up and makes an assignment.

ADVICES from Portland, Or., state that the Fisherman's Union now insist upon a guarantee that the packers will pay the full \$1.25 per fish during the entire season. This action has probably been taken to overcome any unfavorable influence that may arise from a full run of fish; in which case, it was thought, the packers might decline to receive the catch when tendered, thereby forcing fishermen to accept a lower scale than that adopted by the Union.

SHIPMENTS of wheat from Brandon for the month of March amounted to 115,000 bushels, or, including flour shipments, to 112,000 bashels. Total shipments to date, including flour, amount to 940,000 bushels. Total quantity marketed in Brandon up to the end of March was about 1,100,000 bushels. It is expected that for some time receipts of grain at that market will be light, owing to the bad condition of the roads, which must ensue upon the spring thaw.

THE troubles of R. J. Franklin, of Chesterville, Ont., have already been commented on in these columns. It is stated that a secured offer of fifty cents in the dollar will be made by a brother and that if this be not accented the estate will not pay twenty-five cents in the dollar. It looks as if the temporary boom caused by the building of the C. P. R. through



the back townships has ceased, and as a consequence the re-action is more than most of the local merchants can stand.

The following companies have been incorporated by the Ontario Government: The Ontario Fire Protection Company, with a capital stock of \$250,000, and the Brook Woollen Company, of Simcoe (Limited), with a capital stock of \$25,000. Letters patent have been issued whereby the capital stock of Kingston Electric Light Company has been increased from \$30,000 to \$50,000, and the capital stock of the American Watch Case Company of Toronto, from \$75,000 to \$200,000.

J. W. CUYKENDALL & Co., fruit canners, of Hamilton, Ont., are endeavoring to obtain a settlement at 25 cents in the dollar, half cash and the balance in six months on liabilities of \$25,000, but as some of the creditors will not accept, the matter is still in abeyance. He had very little means when he commonced

 Eading Wholesale Trade.

 Image: Spanish Lernes.
 Image: Construction Lane.

 Id Iris
 Scotch



ing in animation, and the prospects for any carly improvement in the situation are certainly not encouraging. For mackerel holders yet entertain strong ideas, as they are confronted with very small receipts, and also exceedingly strong reports from the East. The Gloucester market is practically bare of stock, and in Boston the available supply in the hands of dealers is not placed to exceed 1,000 bbls. The bulk of this quantity consist of the larger grades-a quality that has a very limited outlet at the moment, consumers' requirements running upon small fish, which are unobtainable. The fact that there are really no medium 2s or 3s causes the withdrawal of interest by many buyers, the quality of the stock offered being too expensive for their trade. In consequence of this fact it would not be a surprise should a weakness soon develop for the large fish for the purpose l of bringing them nearer the ideas of buyers.

The United States fish market is yet lack-

heavy mortgage. He was thus entirely de-

pendent upon his bankers for assistance to

run his business and hence was hardly likely

The report of the Manitoba Mortgage In-

vestment company shows a profit for the year

of £1,945, which with a balance from last

year makes £2,695. The directors propose no

dividend beyond the 4 per cent. declared for

the six months ended June, carrying forward

a balance of £985; £52,328 is carried to

suspense account owing to the unsatisfactory

condition of a considerable number of Mani-

toba loans, but while making, as already

announced, a call of £1 per share in order to

strengthen the capital account the directors

note a satisfactory business in Manitoba last

year and propose an extension of business

into British Columbia and the Western

to succeed.

States.



for a maximum of five years, they fear that it may prove a political boomerang, and that in abolishing the bucket shops it may also put a period to their own existence.

Strictly speaking, there is no such thing as a "bucket-shop" in Canada at all; although these institutions abound in Boston and New York. In a "bucket-shop" proper, the customer's gain cannot exceed two points. (S20), and he has no right to "protect his deal" by putting up further margins. In a "bucket-shop" contract it is stipulated that if the deal be closed the same day the commission shall be 1, but if held over, 5, and that the owner of the concern is not bound to give actual delivery of the stocks or merchandise dealt in. This is the true bucket-shop; an institution in which every chance is against the speculator and in favor of the keeper; where the speculator's profit is limited to \$20, while his loss is measured only by his credulity. We have, fortunately, no such places as this in Canada. Wherever a customer can buy or sell with the guarantee that his trades are not limited to a certain point of profit; wherever he can protect his venture so long as he desires to put up fresh margin; and wherever, if he wants the article delivered, he can have it on payment of the balance, a legitimate speculative business-if anything of the kind deserve the name-is being done, and not, in the true sense of the word, a "bucket shop" transaction; although of late this title has been applied indiscriminately to every place provided with a blackboard and a ticker, notwithstanding the use of these appliances in the offices of such houses as Henry Clews & Co., of New York, and others of equal standing. No doubt these speculative agencies are injurious; but it must be remembered they are no new thing. This class of business was transacted for years in this city by a certain class of brokers long before the large speculative agencies opened branches, and when no question of its legitimacy was ever thought of. Speculators we have always had, and a glance at the frequenters of these agencies discloses faces that have been familiar on the street for many years. These men always have speculated and always will speculate, in spite of the severest legislation, but so far as this city is concerned, we fail to see the class of small clerks, errand boys, etc., who are supposed to risk and lose their money in stocks or wheat, and we cannot call to mind any case of defalcation in a minor employé where the money has been lost in "bucketshop" gambling. The class from whom our defaulters are drawn almost invariably patronize regular brokers and conduct their operations on a scale of comparative magnitude, and, fortunately for us, the small pilferers usually invest their money

in flash jewellery and tickets to the dime shows intead of taking a "flier" in wheat or pork. Possibly we are not yet sufficiently educated to render speculative agencies a curse; but at the present moment, outside of the damage they do to legitimate brokers by attracting their customers, these institutions have done very little harm here. The class who speculate in them always have speculated and always will speculate, and if every agency were shut up to-morrow would simply go back to their old brokers and continue at it through them. Consequently to put the blame of the existence of this class upon the shoulders of the agencies is simply unwarranted by the true facts of the case.

The real fact of the matter is that Mr. Abbott's bill is directed at an evil which has not yet struck root in this countrythe bucket-shop proper-consequently it will be found very difficult of application to the speculative agencies (whose methods of business are practically as legitimate as those of many brokers) without interfering uncomfortably with the business of the "street." In these days when "wash" sales and other transactions of this kind are made without comment by members of the Stock Exchange, the present spasm of virtuous indignation seems a little difficult to understand, and gives the uncomfortable impression that it is intended to make one law for the small speculator and another for the large. If speculation be illegitimate, by all means crush it if possible; but make the law so comprehensive as to grasp the large manipulators as well as the small, Let the man who purchases 1.000 shares of Montreal stock on margin stand on the same footing as he who buys 50 bushels of grain. The speculative spirit is the same in both instances; it is only the amount at risk that varies.

The charge that the so-called "bucketshops" have amassed fortunes at the expense of their patrons is scarcely warranted by the facts, for it is well known that of the eight or nine concerns hitherto started in Montreal, only one among the survivors has succeeded in making any money, and this was acquired mainly through the contributions of small country merchants, throwing the last desperate die to save themselves from total wreck. None of our readers will, we are confident, infer that we wish to appear in the role of apologists for the so-called "bucket-shops"; but an impartial consideration of the facts is only just to all the interests concerned.

BEES AND THEIR PRODUCTS.

At a time when the most conservative among the farming community of the rich agricultural districts of Ontario are beginning to feel that there are other things "as good as wheat," it may not be amiss to

say a word or two on the subject of bees and their products. The quantity of honey produced in Canada is not large compared with the countries of middle and eastern Europe or even with the United States. According to the last census the honey raised in Canada was as follows:—

Ontario 1	,197,620	lbs.
Quebec	559,024	н
New Brunswick	78,203	a
Nova Scotia	24,500	16
All others	16,398	"
Total	1,875,745	"

The total of honey exported from Canada during the the year ended June 30th, 1887, was a little under 100,000 pounds, valued at about 10 cents per lb. Of this \$\$,400 went to the United States, Quebec contributing 50,900 pounds. When we learn that in favorable seasons 50 to 75 lbs. of honey are gathered on an average from a single stock, that 100 lbs. are quite common and that as high as 700 lbs. have been taken from one hive in a season, we can form some estimate of the attention given to this product. It is estimated by a writer in the Springfield (Ohio) Furm and Fireside that the annual honey product of the North American continent is about 100 millions of pounds, of a value of 15 millions of dollars, and of wax 500.000 lbs. valued at \$100,000. In Russia and Germany great encouragement is given to apiculture; in the latter country teachers, paid by the Government, travel through the rural districts establishing clubs, offering prizes and teaching the best methods of cultivation; and all schoolmasters, before receiving their diplomas, have to pass an examination on this subject, an example which Canada might copy with advantage. The Province of Poltawa in Russia boasts of 500,000 hives; in Germany the total number of stocks is about two millions.

. There is no variety of stock raised on the farm that requires so little attention as Bees, but even that little is generally wanting among us. Apiculture is as yet chiefly confined to a few hives in the garden of the village storekeeper or professional man who is usually from over the sea, with recollections of the delicious honey gathered from the blossoms of his native healh, and possessed of a belief that white clover furnishes quite as good bee pasture as the slopes of Ben Nevis or even the orange flowers of Florida or Malta. The village of Beeton in Simcoe county affords abundant evidence of what may be accomplished in this country. The farmer who realizes \$300 from the wheat yield of 20 acres in a season may be surprised to learn that he can make as much from the honey of 25 or 30 hives. and with greater certainty and a tithe of

the labor-as soon as he understands the business California produces large quantitics of honey. One farm at San Diego has yielded 150,000 lbs. of honey, valued at \$30,000, from 2,000 stocks, in a single season, and still greater returns are known. Stocks are quite cheap in Canada-from \$2.50 upwards, and the merest handy man with a pine board, a saw, and a few nails may fashion a very good hive in a few minutes. The whole system of beeculture may be learnt from one or two treatises on the subject. The article on the Bee from the pen of Mr. John Hunter, secretary of the British Beekeeper's Association in the ninth edition of the Encyclopadia Britannica (Chas. Scribners' Sens, New York), is very comprehensive, but those who cannot have ready access to this work, can gather all necessary information-and some entertainment at the same time-from "Bees and Beekeeping" by F. R. Cheshire, F.L.S., London, England, the second volume of which has just been published.

As Mr. Cheshire's work contains some hints not generally known to the amateur village apiculturist for whom we are writing, we make a few extracts. The first chapter of Volume II. (practical) treats of the point which would naturally occur to the mind of a beginner - namely, how not to be stung. Among the many contrivances montioned is a mask of wire cloth "with an opening for the pipe," for it sooms that the bee manager must be a smoker himself or have a smoker about. And it will be a consolation to users of the weed to learn that "terrifying the bees into submission" with tobacco smoke is one of the great principles of bee-discipline. Brown paper smoke ranks next to that from tobacco, but where it is necessary to operate on "very savage stocks," creasole to the amount of a few drops should be rapidly vaporized by being added to the burning material in the usual smoker; when so employed no colony can stand it." This we can readily believe, the only doubt in our mind is whether the operator himself could stand it. Bees have a great dislike to carbolic acid, and if it is brushed over the alighting board, the entrance and the frames, when the hive has been opened, it will effectually quiet the bees in most cases. A powerful spray-producer (atomizer) filled with a weak solution of carbolic acid is a useful defence against an irritable colony. Methyl salycilate or oil of wintergreen rubbed into the skinabout half-a-dozen drops-is an excellent preventative against stings. Arnica is not always a cure. The young bee-keeper is given two pieces of comfort in conclusion the first is that in swarming time the bees are nearly always in a good temper, the second, that every successive sting affects him less and less, and after i.e has been [

stung about thirty times he is no longer susceptible to the effects of the poison. The best walls for hives are double with the space between filled with charcoal. One of the modern accessories of the hive is "excluder zinc" which consists of sheets of zinc perforated with oblong holes large enough to admit worker-bees to the combs intended for table use, but too small to allow the queen to pass through and spoil the combs by laying eggs in them. Another is the wax foundation or artificial midrib. The queen-trap is another of which there are many kinds now made. There are also the queen-nursery, and the queen [travelling-box. The bees are able by feeding to raise extra queens from the eggs or young larva, if the mother is removed from the stock. Bees travel over a radius of one mile in foraging for honey; but if rich forage be near it saves time and labor.

No apiary is now complete without that German invention, the honey-extractor, which on the continent of Europe and in this country has to a large extent superseded the barbarons and wasteful practice of smothering the insects with brimstone. By this appliance the frames of full honeycomb are in a few seconds emplied of their contents without injury to the combs, which are ready at once to be returned to the hive to be refilled, thus saving to the bees the labor of comb-building and enabling them to take advantage of a favorable season Honey is saved too; it is estimated that bees consume 20 lbs. of honey in producing 1 lb. of wax. The bees redouble their exertions under this influence, and it is only thus that the high records of 200 to 300 and 600 lbs, from single stocks in one season are made possible.

The feeding of bees and their protection from cold and disease are of great importance. They require an abundant supply of water. They may be deprived of all their stock of honey at the end of the season if syrup be supplied to them in its place; and thus the bees are cheated by adulteration as well as the beings of a higher order who prey on the contents of their warehouses.

Swarming and "driving" are treated at length in the works referred to, but our space is too limited for further gleaning. Those who purpose making a specialty of bee-culture would do well to heed the advice of Mr. Root in the *Furm and Fire*side—to confine themselves to one or two colonies until they are certain of making it pay. A few colonies in garden or farm should be begun without delay, and when the experiment has turned out well, the apiarian may extend his operations to a greater or less degree as the circumstances may warrant.

EXEMPTIONS FROM TAXATION.

The Province of Quebec, more especially Montreal, is sadly in need of a revision of its system of taxation. Not only is there a large amount of ecclesiastical property exempted, but religious orders who are engaged in manufacture, competing with local secular enterprises, are given an unfair advantage by being exempted from contributing to the civic revenue. A large proportion of what is levied is not enforced out of compassionate or other feelingperhaps out of consideration for circumstances, under the contention that they are less able to pay than those who are exempt. Were the owner of the property compelled to pay the taxes, he could more readily collect from the tenant with the monthly or quarterly installments of rent, and the burthen would thus be less onerous. We have some lessons to learn from the neighboring provinces in this and other respects. There is a large proportion of our population living in hotels and boarding-houses who contribute little or nothing to the civic treasury, although enjoying all the advantages which the expenditure of the revenue confers upon the people. In other localities young men with annual incomes or salaries of \$500 and upwards are obliged to pay their share of the taxes, and there is no good reason why they should not do so in Montreal. Again, the large number of persons whose property consists chiefly of investments in joint stock companies. are wholly exempt from taxation, although sharing in all the privileges possessed by the person who has put his money in real estate. The city is lighted for his benefit, he is protected by the police (in a kind of a way), the streets are kept in order for his comfort (also after a fashion), schools are provided for his children (if he have any), he consumes his share of the city water, he has his bath and other conveniences, he can enjoy, if he wishes, a stroll or a drive though our parks and boulevards-in fine, he has every enjoyment that city life confers, and his neighbor who owns some real estate or is engaged in business on his own account is obliged to pay for it, while the other is as free to come and go as the wind, without concerning himself as to who shall pay the taxes or how the city revenue shall be raised. Were each and all of these, without exception, to contribute their just proportion to the public chest, the burthen would be lighter all round and we should hear fewer complaints of its depletion. Following are the exemptions according to latest returns :---

 Churches
 \$2,954,000

 Benevolent institutions
 6,206,350

 Parsonages
 556,160

 Corporation properties
 4,070,215

 Government properties
 2,700,440

 Total
 \$17,921,665

It is evident that, as Ald. Clendinneng

snys, "the taxes, if properly administered, are quite sufficient to meet the city's wants."

RENEWALS.

The question of the advisability of granting renewals to debtors unable to meet their notes due at any given period seems, at first sight, to be purely a matter of individual experience. A renewal which would be the height of folly in one case may be the wisest course possible in another; but this is a matter of which only the parties immediately interested can be competent judges, since they alone are able to estimate correctly the many outside considerations as to the character, prospects and commercial ability of the applicant, which, after all, are the real factors that decide the question of acceptance or refusal. But still it may perhaps be forgotten that there is another side to the question of the propriety of renewing an obligation already due, besides that of the private profit of the firm granting the extension, and that this is whether this favor redounds also to the advantage of the commercial community as a whole, or whether it is not indeed the means of enabling a practically insolvent trader to maintain an unfair competition with those of his competitors who meet their notes promptly, even at the cost of some personal sacrifice. From this point of view the question of the policy of granting renewals becomes public property, since in this case it affects the public weal.

Renewals may fairly be divided into two classes. Those bearing interest, and those which are simply the de facto extension of the date of payment for a further period without consideration of any kind. In the first case, a renewal is in the long run a very doubtful advantage to the recipient, since it simply adds to the amount of interest he is already carrying, and too often proves to be the additional burden that precipitates failure; but this form of renewal does not discriminate against those of his competitors who have met their bills promptly when due. In fact, it acts in their favor by adding to the burden of the recalcitrant trader. But, in the second case, the renewal becomes a direct advantage granted to one member of a trade against another. It means simply that the merchant obtaining this renewal actually receives so much longer time in which to pay for his goods than his confrores, and consequently it becomes a discrimination in his favor to that extent. In this case the renewal can only be looked upon as a trade evil, and should therefore never be granted by those firms who endeavor to carry out the golden rule of treating everyone of their customers alike.

A renewal without interest, even if met

at maturity, is certain to have a deleterious effect upon the business character of the customer receiving it. Once having experienced the advantage of a lengthened term of payment it becomes almost certain that he will again endeavor to procure it. He argues, "Why pay in six months if you can get seven?" and consequently troubles himself very little about the due dates of his bills. His neighbors soon discover the state of affairs and resolve to put similar pressure on their wholesalers, and thus, like a moral poison, that one instance of mistaken leniency will permeate an entire neighborhood, and may possibly permanently lengthen the term of credit. Of the gradual steps by which the renewal becomes the extension and ultimately results in the compromise, it is unnecessary to speak. They are all the result of the moral contagion engendered by the fact that an obligation when due can be evaded, providing a sufficiently plausible tale can be foisted upon the indulgent creditor.

It is in this sense that the renewal becomes a trade evil. Simply because it gra-lually sans the foundation of that commercial rectitude which calls for the meeting of an obligation when due. If the renewal be given with interest, the debtor pays honestly for the increased indulgence given to him, and in this case it is a perfectly legitimate trade transaction, and one which not only does not injure the chances of his competitors, but, on the contrary, confers upon them an advantage commensurate with the amount of its cost to him. With this form of renewal no condemnation is possible. But in the case of renewals without interest, the transaction is distinctly illegitimate: since it conveys an additional advantage to one man without consideration, and thus places him in a preferential position towards the others. In this case the honest trader actually loses interest by the promptitude of his payments, and a direct premium in the shape of extra credit is conferred upon the dilatory and careless storekeeper.

RECIPROCITY.

There is too much of make-believe in the assurances of the Government concerning reciprocal trade relations with our southern neighbors to carry conviction to the minds of the people. The Americans, right or wrong, are fully convinced that they have us on the hip, thanks to the tactics of the opposition press for the last year or two, and it is to be feared that all the statesmanship at Ottawa will avail us but little in coping with the hard common sense of Uncle Sam, who thinks he has only to wait long enough to find us begging to be let in for better or worse, as commercial unionists or once and for all, on any

terms he may be disposed to grant. Our helmsmen will of course cling to the craft as long as she has two sticks left together, and will doubtless keep on assuring us that everything is going on well in Washington-that the influence of a few able and upprejudiced American statesmen, friends of the Court of St. James, cannot fail to overcome the popular feeling engendered by the fishery troubles and the distorted view of foreign affairs kept alive by the daily press despatches from over the sea. The feeling that Canada is a harbor of refuge for all classes of defaulters from the United States is also not without its effect upon the minds of the people, and there is no country in the world where the modern sovereignty is so firmly established and so influential.

CANADIAN ASBESTOS.

The steadily growing demand for commercial asbestos, that is to say a refractory and non-conductive fibre capable of being spun, woven or felted into yarns or fabrics which will resist the action of heat and acids, has resulted in increased activity throughout the serpentine belt which traverses the Townships of Broughton, Thetford and Coleraine in this province. Although Canadian asbestos is scientifically not asbestos at all, it fulfils most of the purposes to which genuine asbestos is applied, and indeed for general purposes is one of the most useful mineral fibres in the market. As a consequence it commands high prices and finds a ready and remunerative market in the United States for every ton that can be produced.

The mineral sold in this country under the commercial title of asbestos is really a fibrous serpentine of the variety known as chrysotile, a hydrous silicate of magnesium, containing 431 parts silica, 431 parts magnesia and 13 parts water. It will be seen that this differs very materially from true asbestos, which is a variety of hornblende and contains no water of composition. The component parts of a true asbestos vary a good deal, but may be placed at forty-nine parts of silica, seven of alumina, fourteen of magnesia, ten of lime, nineteen of protoxide of iron and one of protoxide of manganese. It can be seen that the composition of the two minerals is entirely distinct; but nevertheless the Canadian chrysotile forms an excellent substitute for the genuine asbestos and for some purposes is really its superior. For steam packing for pistons, valves or stuffingboxes, and for flange joints, where superheated steam is used or very high temperatures are employed, it is especially suitable, as owing to the proportions of its constituent parts it is to a large extent self-lubricating. For fire proof roofing, paints, cement, putty or enamel, for safe linings, insulators, steampipe covers and boiler quiltings, it is fully the equal of the hornblendic or pyroxenic asbestos; but for textile purposes the latter is superior, owing to the absence of water of composition, an advantage largely counterbalanced by the superior cheapness and availability of chrysotile.

The localities in Canada where this mineral can be commercially worked are in this province, on the scrpentine vein varying in width from two and a half to a half mile which crosses the Townships of Coleraine, Thetford, Broughton and Shipton, from the north-east to the southwest and extends uninterruptedly from the United States boundary to the Chaudiere River. At the points we have mentioned this great band of serpentine is cut by numerous irregular veins of chrysotile which, owing to the nature of the formation of the country, can be obtained in large quantities by quarrying or open cuts with comparatively little labor and at light expense. No expensive galleries are required, and the amount of engincering skill necessary is comparatively simple. The principal expense is in the "cobbing" or separating the valuable from the worthless portion of the serpentine, which has to be done by hand, and it has been estimated that the average cost of mining and dressing a ton of marketable chrysotile is about \$26 a ton.

According to returns furnished by the Quebec Central Railway, the shipments for 1887 from the district traversed by their line amount to 2410 tons in round figures divided as follows :

	Tons.
Asbestos Packing Co	850
Johnson & Co	520
Argyle Can: Asbestos Co	340 -
Scottish " "	210
Frechette Mining Co	220
King Bros	120
Irwin, Hopper & Co	90
Coloraino Mining Co	50
A. H. Murphy	.10

Which may be taken as indicating that 1500 tons were hauled from Thetford mines, 770 tons from Black Lake and 50 tons from Coloraine. These figures show the importance of this branch of our Canadian mining industries during the past year, and it is now evident that the production of the current year will far exceed the total of 1887.

There are two inherent evils in asbestos mining in Canada which prevent this industry being as profitable to the miner as it would at first sight appear. The exorbitant price charged for mining locations by their proprietors, or by the promoters of the companies destined to work them, causes an amount of outlay of capital that seriously cripples the resources of the company and renders the dividend payable often infinitesimal, even if the mine turns out a paying one; and secondly, a doubt always exists as to whether (in view

of the uncertain nature of the veins of chrysotile) underground mining will pay expenses after the surface deposits are exhausted and quarrying is no longer possible. With these two drawbacks in view there is always an element of uncertainty present in asbestos mining, and as a consequence it is difficult to divert Canadian capital in this direction.

MEN'S HATS.

Fashions in men's headgear are not usually so subject to radical changes as in the case of millinery. This arises from no lack of inventive qualities upon the part of hat designers, but is due partly to the limited scope available for alteration, and partly to the innate conservatism of the male sex which leads them to receive any change from existing styles with reluctance. In the case of the styles now running any change would have been unadvisable. The high crowned hat is far more universally becoming than the low crown; and this fact is so universally recognized that, as was expected, the new styles show only minor variations in the brim, and the height remains practically unaltered.

At first sight the new hats give the impression of greater height; but this is incorrect. The crowns are really a little lower-running from 53 to 6 inches-but the much narrower brim gives the appearance of additional height. New brims do not exceed $1\frac{2}{5}$ in width, and being curled close to the sides and well arched fore and aft, appear to be narrower than they really are. The most striking feature of the new hats shown is the immense varieties of shades now offered. Where only two or three shades were offered a year ago now we have a dozen intermediate tints. Gray in dove, mouse and stone shades; brown in nut, neutria, russet, senna, tan, and tobacco; drabs in four or five shades, are all in the market, and the wearer can now match his suit, no matter how unusual the combination, with absolute accuracy, and is no longer obliged to wear a deep brown hat with a light checked suit.

In new styles round crowns alone rule for the young trade. Young men are now aware that there is no headgear so unbecoming to a young face as a square crowned felt, and consequently square crowns are kept solely for the middle-aged trade. A leading hatter in this city gives it as his opinion that no man under forty years of age should wear a square crowned felt, and that those desiring this shape of hat would do better by investing in a silk hat at once. Silk hats, of course, follow the lead of felts. Thecrowns are straighter and have slightly less "bell" to them, and the brims are narrower and curled more losely to the sides, but fashion in silk hats

affects wearers in Canada more slightly than'in any other line: not that fewer silk hats are worn, for their wear in this city increases every day, and now no gentleman considers himself well dressed unless he wears a silk hat; but because most wearers select the style most becoming to their own face, and have their hats made to this shape without regard to the dictates of fashion. The steady growth of the wear of silk hats, especially among younger men, is an encouraging feature, because, owing to the amount of labor required in their production, no other article in head gear gives so much employment to skilled hatters. La l'Arste

The usual variety of soft felts for summer or seaside wear are offered, but for city wear the soft felt is very seldom seen. The feather-weight and zephyr stiff felts have supplanted them entirely and are rapidly pushing straw hats out of the market. Even now, the English boater straw is the only one carried by leading houses. Expensive straws are very rarely sold, and the placing of postmen and policemen in helmets has sapped the populari. ' that most comfortable and healthful of he lgear. The usual variety of what may be termed "fancy" hats are offered for travelling, boating and lawn tennis wear. The "Deerstalker" in light tweeds leads the van and is much worn, and a corduroy cap has been introduced which has taken well with a common class of trade. Tam O'Shanters and that class of round bonnet, are now out of style and are worn only by those who have them on hand from last summer.

No article on hats would be complete without reference to the pullover felt, a branch of hatting which has reached its highest development in this city. This hat is the lightest, handsomest and most serviceable felt in the market, and the cheapness with which it can be turned out by our hatters is a constant source of surprise to our American cousins. A pullover that retails here at \$3.50 will sell wholesals in Boston at \$42 per dozen, and retails universally in the United States at \$5, a difference of \$1.50 in favor of the Canadian buyer. These hats are made in precisely the same manner as the silk hat: the great point of superiority in them over the ordinary hat being that the "proofing" of the body does not touch the felt, as the body is varnished before the felt cover is put on. A prepared calico body, stiffened with shellac, is first shaped as in the case of the silk hat, and over this the felt hood is pulled from whence it derives its name. In the ordinary machine made hat this body does not exist. The felt itself is loaded with the stiffening, and then pressed into shape by hydraulic power; but although this process is more simple it is ess serviceable, as the sun and rain soon

cause the stiffening to show in the felt, making those gray and bald patches which betoken a cheap and shabby hat. For the better trade the pullover rules exclusively and nowhere on this continent can it be procured cheaper or better than in Montreal.

THE NATIONAL ASSURANCE COMPANY OF IRELAND.

The report read at the annual general assembly of the National Assurance Company of Ireland (which will be found in another portion of these columns), discloses a fairly prosperous business for the year just closed. After paying dividends at the rate of eleven per cent. upon the paid up capital stock, and writing off bad debts and wear and tear, a balance of \$101,445 is left at the credit of profit and loss, a sum practically equivalent to that on hand at the close of the preceding twelve months. The most satisfactory feature of the report is the evidence it presents of the gradual extension of the company's fire business, which shows an expansion of \$118,000 in volume over that of 1886, and which, thanks to the energy of their Canadian agonts, Messrs, Owen Murphy, M. P. P., and Louis H. Boult, seems to be steadily increasing in volume in this country. The life branch reports disclose a fair amount of progress, although the amounts on hand at the close of the year are hardly so large as those at the commencement ; but it is trusted that the introduction of the new system adopted by the Board in September last will have a stimulating effect upon the procuring of new business. The working of the trust funds taken over by the company is very satisfactory and the 'whole report bears evidence of being a candid, straightforward exposition of the company's position, by the perusa) of 1, which the shareholders and the general public are enabled to estimate accurately the working of every seperate branch of a large and varied business and to corpare it in its minutest detail with the reports of preceding years. It is a clear and succinct statement of the company's affairs and will tend to increase the confidence of policy-holders in its solidity.

Tus' principal fur auctions for the year are those which have just been concluded in London, for, although sales are held in both January and July, the March sales always bring out a more complete assortment of skins and a more general buying. Owing to the very severe weather experienced in the fur districts the stocks are light, as the extreme cold kept the animals as well as the trappers under cover. Some skins sold higher than the January sale, but others sold lower, so that there was not two per cent. difference in the average prices for the two sales. It was expected that prices would appreciate from five to ten per cent. all round, and the appar-

ent reason of the failure to fulfil these anticipations is the jact that Europe is not in condition to take furs except at a low price. Minks were about 5 per cent. higher than last January ; not that the furs were any better. but the price at the last sale had been too low to allow any profit. Even at the 5 per cent. advance they are ten per cent. lower than last March. Skunks sold about ten per cent. above January's quotations, but this is a drop of from 12 to 15 per cent, below the price of those of last March. The same conditions are noticeable in otter, which last year sold too low and this year brought an advanced price of 15 per cent. The following furs are not sold in the January or July sales, and the difference below is based on the prices brought last March :---

Silver fox	.: 30	per	cent.	lower
Cross fox			"	"
Fisher	G	"	**	"
Bear	20	"	и.	"
Wolverine		"	"	"
Otter		a	"	higher
Red fox		ч	u	n i

The following table shows the discounts or advances as compared with the sales of Januarv last :---

Grey fox	7	per	cent.	low	er
Raccoon			4		
Оррозвит	10	¢,		к	
Spring Muskrats				13	
Other grades					
Beaver		11			
Marten		14			
Wolf		14			
Skunk	10	per	cent.	high	ier
Mink	5	-	41	้แ	
The sales were fairly	yғ	itter	nded,	but	the

large number of Russians usually present were conspicuous by their absence, French and English buyers predominating.

OURSELVES .- Words of appreciation continue to pour in upon us from subscribers in all quarters of the Dominion, and they are almost invariably from men successful in their business. The city grocer, referred to last week as retiring with a fortune, has been a regular reader of the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE and yet sticks to it as an old friend. J. H. W., of Salmon River, N. S., storekeeper (a commercial traveller for ten years), writes enclosing his subscription : "I am much pleased with it and consider it the best paper for business men published in Canada. Gold mining continues good in this vicinity and business promises good for the year. A number of capitalists began prospecting as soon as the ice cleared off. The lobster factories open on the 20th inst."-G. A. H., St. Thomas, Ont., writes :- "Enclosed you will please find \$2, being amount of annual subscription to your excellent paper The financial and trade reports cannot but be of service to every business man."-W. G., an old subscriber, and highly prosperous merchant, at Thomasburg, Ont., encloses two years' subscription to the close of the current year-"for your valuable and instructive paper," wishing our days may be long in the I sessions in Halifax. A large number of work-

land to conduct such a journal-words cheering to the editor and inciting him to greater efforts in his round of duties. Substantial proofs, in the form of new subscriptions, also continue to come forward. The number added each week for some time past'is between fifty and sixty and occasionally as high as seventy. The number received Monday last was twenty-eight. Advertisers are invited to call and see for themselves. It is, perhaps, worthy of remark that of the large number of failures recorded in our columns weekly during the current year, few or none have been subscribers to the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

In his examination before the committee on banking, Mr. Latrance, the cashier of La Banque Nationale, stated that when he joined that institution in 1882 he found a resorve fund of \$150,000, which, at his suggestion, was appropriated to meet the losses of the bank, and the bad debts were reduced by \$187,000 in that year. In the following spring a further reduction of \$169,000 was made in the bad debts. In 1884 a reduction of \$109,000 was made, and a dividend of two per cent. was declared. In 1885 some \$139,-000 bad debts were wiped out, and in 1886 \$110,000 more and a dividend of two per cent. declared. In 1887 there was a further reduction of \$58,000 bad debts and two dividends were declared. Some property, consisting of timber limits and other real estate, had been in the hands of the bank for years, and all attempts to sell at a reasonable figure were unavailing, but there was a good prospect of soon realizing at fair figures. During the few months past it had been decided to write off \$267,000 more on account of bad debts and depreciation in value, in Quebee: S126,000 in Montreal; \$231,000 in Ottawa, and in Sherbrooke \$30,000, making in all \$646,000 unproductive assets. With careful management he thought the future of the bank encouraging.

A vote of the freeholders was taken on the question of discharging the mortgage held by the village of Alliston against the Vulcan foundry for account of a bonus of \$10,000, in the event of a company being formed to buy and run the works in question; one of the conditions being that the said company shall have a subscribed capital of \$40,000, with \$20,000 paid up. The vote stood ten to one for the discharge. As these works afford good facilities for the manufacture of agricultural implements, and as the mortgage has been the chief obstacle in the way of capitalists taking hold of this property, now that the freeholders have so unmistakably pronounced tor discharge it is believed that but a short time will clapse until the Vulcan foundry will be once more in operation.

THE Labor Commission is now holding its

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ing people have appeared before the Commission and given evidence with respect to the condition and pay of the mechanical and laboring classes. We are struck, on reading over the evidence, to notice how many of the factory operatives and mechanics seem quite satisfied with their work, their pay and their surroundings. We have been so frequently informed that Confederation has ruined the prospects and blasted the hopes of the mechanical classes of Nova Scotia that it is somewhat of a revelation to find that these ruined and downtrodden people are actually contented and better off than they have ever been before. If the Commission does nothing more than prove that the wage-carners of the maritime provinces are better off to-day than they were before the union of the provinces, it will be worth far more to the Dominion than its cost.

It is stated that tanneries might be established with profit along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. In the Selkick range of the Rocky Mountains any amount of hemlock bark should be cheaply procurable in close proximity to the road, and any number of water powers could readily and cheaply be rendered available for bark grinding mills. It is stated the practice is now to ship the portions of the bark valuable for tanning purposes in a pulverized state, pressed into bales. There are now available annually at, say Calgary, at least 10,000 cow hides and 3,000 sheep skins. This supply would be double in probably a couple of years, from the fact that once there was a fair market for hides every available one would be brought to market; at present cattle that die natural deaths are seldom skinned.

A SMALL bank in the west still continues to spread itself notwithstanding the assurances in high quarters a short time ago. Its branches already number a round dozen. Doubtless each locality requires banking accommodation, but, unless the teachings be applied and a timely hint borrowed from Absop's fable of the ambitious frog, it is to be feared the favored people may have to face a repetition of recent disturbances, and under circumstance not wholly dissimilar.

FARD, PERRY is busily inspecting city risks, and we hope his labors may result in lessening the tendency to the "immoral hazard" as a last resort. The chief point, we venture to submit, is to render the "friction" less facile. Mr. Perry will doubtless pay attention also to arial lumber yards along our principal streets. Another accident would be likely to prove a holocaust. Every citizen is interested in reducing the five rate and, as a consequence, the rates of insurance.

As "at home" was given on the 7th ulto by Mr. Fred. Birks (of Messrs Belding, Paul & Go.) to the members of the Dominion Trav-

ellers' Association, in their very handsome new suite of rooms, 206 St James street. The rooms, which consist of a reception, reading, wash and two smoking rooms, besides the office of the secretary, are all got up in the latest style and elegantly furnished and carpeted

Owns to a typographical error our correspondent " Z_i " in his letter on Canadian horses published in our issue of the 30th ulto., was made to say—" Farmers only need heavy horses or light drivers." This should have read—" Farmers only breed heavy horses or light drivers." A very different postulate and on that entirely alters the sense of the communication.

The first call on the double liability of the Maritime Bank, St. John, was payable on 10th April, and the whole 100 per cent. is payable before the end of the year. Brokers are paying 60 to 70 cents on the dollar for Maritime Bank notes. The shareholders of this unfortunate concern are to be pitied.

F. X. COUSINEAU, of Kingston, has sold out his business and good will to Quinn & Corrigan, of that city, and has gone west. Although the new concern retains Mr. Cousineau's name, he has no interest in the business.

The storm that was general over Nebraska was of unusual severity, the fruit trees and young timber all being heavily loaded with ice and sleet. Winter grains are undoubtedly injured, and the outlook for fruits in the state is poor. A Chicago despatch says: Despatches from many points in northern Illinois and Iowa report the prevalence of a severe sleet storm Great damage to wheat and fruit is feared.

Oun corresponder t at Ottawa sends us the following business notes :- L. & G. Johnson & Co, plumbers and steamfitters, have received contracts for heating the residences on the experimental farm .- L. N. Loyer is opening a new store of groceries and crockery ware .- The Daniel Rogers Oil Co., have established a branch office in the Russel Block,-Harris Campbell & Co., furniture manufacturers, are now employing 40 hands .- M. M. Pyke, shirt and collar manufacturer, has very handsome new premises .- Thos. Mills & Co. of Kingston, are now opening a branch hat store in Otlawa.—M. B. Boyd, of Hull, reports trade fair with prospects decidedly good.—R. H. Loyer, Aylmer, flour and grain merchant, boasts of having received 40 cars of flour from Manitoba for his local bakery trade.

Tus tariff of insurance fixed by the general agents and managers of the marine insurance companies at their meeting at Buffalo is as given below. It shows a general advance over that of last year, caused by the desire of the companies to recoup their losses during the disastrous months last fall. The list is as follows, the figures being net for the senson :--Coal---From ports on Lake Ontario

to Lake Superior ports, 75 cents; to Lake Michigan ports, 60 cents ; to Lake Huron and Saginaw Bay ports, 50 cents; to Detroit 40 cents. From ports on Lake Erie to Lake Superior ports, 50 cents; to Lake Michigan ports, 40 cents ; to Lake Huron and Saginaw Bay ports, 35 cents; to Detroit, 30 cents. Iron ore and pig iron-From ports on the south shore of Lake Superior to Lake Michigan and Lake Eric ports, 40, 48 and 60 cents; from Escanaba to Lake Erie ports, 25, 30 and 37% cents ; to Lake Erie ports, 35, 42 and 521 cents ; from Point St. Ignace to Lake Michigan ports, 30, 36 and 45 cents ; to Lake Erie ports, 30, 36 and 45 cents. Freights-Steam, 30, 40 and 50 cents; sail, 35, 50 and 60 cents. On coal the rates given are on classes not below B1, while on ore, pig iron and freights the rates are for classes A1, 12, 2; class \overline{A} 21 and class B1. The advance compared with the rates last year is 25 per cent. on iron ore and pig iron, and the same on freight. The season rates on up merchandize were left over for future action, as also was the formation of a hull pool.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Civis — We do not see what difference it can make. The main object was to make the streets passable; and, whatever its motive, "we should not look a gift horse in the mouth."

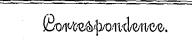
R. SPEEN, Guelph.—The Sun must wait its turn. There are other systems besides the Solar.

PUBLIC DERT, Sherbrooke.—The liberality of the Minister were highly edifying, had he not a finger in the pie.

- J. B., London, Ont—The true manager is not he who accomplishes much work himself, but rather he who makes it possible for others to do so.

SHAREHOLDER, Quebec—The concern is gradually growing worse. It is merely a question of time.

SUBSCRIBER (Barric).—'The date on the address label of the paper shows to what time the subscription has been paid up; in the case of new subscribers who elect to pay "on demand" but not in advance it shows the time at which the subscription began. For example, "J. J. Jones, 6 Dec 7" shows that Mr. Jones owes from Dec. 6th, 1887, to Dec. 6th, 1888. "S. S. Smith, 4 Oct. 8" shows that Mr. Smith has paid his subscription to Oct. 4th, 1888.



A PARTNERSHIP PROBLEM.

To the Editor of the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE :---

Sin,-Would you kindly give opinion on following as soon as convenient:

"A and B" admit O as partner under firm name of 'A, B & C." 'A and O are active partners and B silent. In consideration of supposed established business and good will of the former firm, C subscribes nearly as much capital as the combined capital of A and B, devotes all his time and experience to the new firm, and agrees to take only onethird of net profits. C admits as capital the stock and credits of the former firm, but it is stipulated in deed of partnership that O will not participate in any loss in the collection of

accounts, promissory notes, etc., accepted as such capital. In the course of the year a debtor to first firm fails. A is appointed curator to the estate, and the stock of the in-solvent is offered for sale. Tender from D is accepted by the creditors. D offers stock to A. B & C. A consults B, and without referring to former firm's claim upon the estate, it becomes the property of A, B & C, whose capital alone is used for the transaction. By deed of partnership each of the two active partners is bound to devote all his time, experience and energy to the new firm, which is to receive the benefits of all transactions made in matters relating to the business of the new firm. For his services as curator A receives a certain sum; the estate is wound up and leaves a net gain to A, B & C, exceeding amount of loss incurred by first firm, A & B, as creditors to the estate. Should the curator's allowance and the gain both go to profit and loss of A, B & C, or should the deficit in claim of A & B against the estate be paid first? Had there been a loss instead of a gain in the transaction should it have been borne by A & B or A, B & C?

Yours, etc., EQUITY.

Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association. Head Office, 260 St. James St, cor. McGill. Montreal, 20th March, 1888.

[1. In our opinion the curator's allowance is the individual property of A, who can devise it as he chooses. The clause in the deed of partnership binding each partner to devote his whole time, etc., to the good of the firm is simply intended to prevent their engaging in outside business. This clause is quite compatible with the occasional holding of the office of arbitrator or curator by any individual member, provided that the interests of the firm are not neglected thereby.

2. The gain on the transaction is the exclusive property of A, B & C, whose capital was used to purchase the stock. The firm of A & B does not appear in the matter, and, being simply ordinary creditors of the insolvent, have no right to participate in any profits not shared by every other creditor of the estate.

3. The conclusion given above applies to this also. The loss would have fallen on A_1 B & C, whose transaction it was -ED. J. OF C.]

Meetings, &c.

THE NATIONAL ASSURANCE COMPANY OF IRELAND.

The annual general assembly of the National Assurance Company of Ireland took place at the office, No. 3 College Green, Dublin, on the 14th March, 1888, for the purpose of receiving from the Board of Directors a statement of the transactons of the Company for the year ended 31st December, 1887, and for the purpose of electing twentyone proprietors, duly qualified, to be Directors of the Company, and two proto be prietors, duly qualified, to be Auditors for the ensuing year.

The Directors submitted the accounts and balance sheet for the year ended 31st December, 1887, substantially as follows:----

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

In the Life Department the premium income of the No. 2, or current series, has been maintained. The introduction of the company's new system, which was adopted by the Board in September last, has produced very satisfactory results in procuring new business.

The actuarial valuations in connection with all the life and annuity transactions of the company, for the five years ended the 31st December, 1887, have been completed and show a nett surplus of \$159,625. In the No. 1 Life Fund there has been reserved as usual an amount equal to the sum assured : the excess of the fund over the actuarial liability was \$47,055. In No. 2 Fund, the credit balance, after providing for the liabilities under the policies, is \$6,950.

The working of the various Trust Funds taken over by the company continues satisfactory. The surplus on the Liberal Annuity Company is \$63,355; on the Dublin Widows' Fund, \$9,370, and on the Great Britain L fe Fund, \$35,960. After deducting from the latter amount the proportion due to the " National," the Directors propose, in accordance with the agreement, to declare a bonus of \$10 per cent. on the sums assured, which may become claims prior to 31st December, 1892.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The claims in the Fire Department amounted to \$632,935. Although unusually high, the company has met them and all other charges on the account, out of the year's premium income of \$901,371, which shows an increase of \$117,630 over last year, without encroaching on the Fire Reserve Fund, which now stauds at \$405,195.

The expenses and commissions amounted to 294 per cent. on the premiums, being lower than the rate at which most companies are enabled to carry on the business.

THE NATIONAL ASSURANCE COMPANY'S ACT, 1887.

The Directors report that this Act, for which the sanction of the shareholders was given on the 24th February, 1887, received the Royal assent on the 23rd May following. Under the act the amount of the share capital and shares of the company has been defined anew, and several difficult questions of importance and long standing as regards the liability of shareholders in their individual capacity are set at rest, and all legal doubts on these transactions removed.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

After deducting the interim dividend of \$30,000, paid in September last, and meeting the cost of the Act of Parliament, which has all been charged in the year, the balance of Profit and Loss is \$126,445, out of which the Directors recommended the further payment of \$25,000, which, with the interim dividend is 5s. 6d. per share, being 11 per cent. on the paid-up capital.

After payment of the dividend there is a balance of \$101,445 to be carried forward to the current year's account.

By order,

HAROLD ENGELBACH, Actuary and Secretary. 3 College Green, Dublin,

2nd March, 1888.

REVENUE ACCOUNTS.

Life Assurance Account (No. I. Series). Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1887.

Life Insurance Fund beginning of

year	\$164,460
Premiums (no re-assurance)	4,275
Interest and Dividends	6,775
•	\$175,510

Claims under Life Policies (no reassurance) \$ 16,635

Transferred to Profit and Loss (be-	
ing excess of Fund over sum as-	6 00F
sured) Life Assurance Fund at end of year	6,035 152,840
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	\$175,510
Life Insurance Account (No. II. S	eries).
Life assurance fund at beginning of year	\$411,730
Premiums after deducting re-assur-	wii iji oo
ance premiums	59,260
Interest and dividends	16,545
	\$487,535
Claims under life policies (after de-	
duction of sums re-assured) Endowment policies matured	\$ 71,580 750
Surrenders	14,570
Commission	2,775
Expenses of management Life assurance fund at end of year	7,390 390,470
Access the Access to a	\$487,535
Annuity Account.	
Amount of annuity fund at begin- ning of year	\$ 93,675
Consideration for annuitics granted	5,750
Interest and dividends	3,770
•	\$103,195
Annuities paid	\$ 13,215
Commission	55
Expenses of management	2,340
Amount of annuity fund at end of year	87,585
y(at	
	\$103,195
Fire Account.	
Amount of fire assurance fund at the beginning of the year	\$402,245
Premiums received after deduction	411021210
of re-assurances	901,375
· · · ·	51,303,620
Claims by fire (after deduction of	119099050
re-assurance commission)	\$632,935
Commission Expenses of management	208,725 56,760
Amount of fire insurance fund at	00,100
end of year	405,200
	51,303,620
LIBERAL ANNUITY COMPANY OF DUBLIN	
COUNT.	
Revenue Account for year ending 31st	Dec., 1887.
Amount of fund at the beginning	GOOF HOS
of the year Premiums (subscriptions and fines)	\$295,720 2,665
Interest and dividends (less income	2,000
tax)	10,935
	@900 200
Annuities and payments to families	\$309,320
of deceased members	\$ 20,335
Expenses of management	500 210
Fees to trustees Loss on redemption of bonds	100
Proportion of valuation surplus due	
to National Assurance Co. of	
Ireland Amount of fund at end of	23,355
year \$288,175 Less proportion of valua-	
Less proportion of valua-	
tion surplus due to the National Assurance Co. 23,355	
	264,820
hand an annal manager and	\$309,320
bublin widows' TRUST FUND ACC	
Revenue Account for year ending 31st	LIC. 1887.

Revenue Account for year ending 31st Dec., 1887. Amount of fund at the beginning of the year \$125,300 Promiums (subscriptions and fines) . . 1,500

1.

Interest and dividends (less income		A F
tax) 5,5		r R
\$132,3		
Annuities 12,6		n
Expenses of management 5		P
Amount of fund at the end of the	10	
year 119,6	510	Ľ
\$132,2	380	D
GREAT BRITAIN MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIE		L
		$\ddot{0}$
Rev nue Account for year en ling 31st Dec. 1887.		
Amount of funds at the beginning		C
of the year	075	в
Premiums\$81,935 Less re-assurance pms. 610		
	325	L
Interest, dividends and rents 22,		В
Assignment fees	25	
\$548,		
	555	L
Endowments paid and outstanding, 2, Annuities in connection with rever-	000	ľ
sions held by society 1,	290	
Fee to policy-holders' trustee Special expenses,—being the costs	525	C
of realizing the society's assets		1
and of conducting the society's		C
German business, in terms of the concession granted by the Prus-		
	320	I
Expenses of management, being 5		1
per cent. on the premiums re-	005	
ceived—\$81,935 4, Amount due to National Assurance	995	
company of Ireland, being 20 per		
cent. on surplus as shown by val-	190	
Profit and loss account—balance of	100	3
lonns" granted by Great Britain		
Society irrecoverable Amounf of Funds at the end of the	135	1
	855	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0.0.5	
Profit and Loss Account.	,020	
Balance of accounts for year ended		:
31st December, 1886 \$127	,545	
Interest and Dividends not carried to other acets	510	
Transferred from Life Fund No. 1,		
being excess of fund over sum assured	,035	}
Due from surplus on valuation of	4000	
	3,355	
Due from surplus on valuation of Great Britain Co	,195	l
Due by Great Britain Society after	,	
payment of expenses of manage- ment	,785	
	, 100	L
\$201	,405	ſ
Dividend to Shareholders, being final dividend for		ſ
year 1886 \$30,000		ł
Interim Dividend for year		ł
1887	0,000	ł
Wear and tear and repairs	,385	ł
Expenses in connection with old Marine account	875	
Expenses of management not	010	l
charged to other accts 1	2,500	ł
Bad debts written off 12 Balance at end of the year 12	200 6,445	ł
	1,405	ļ
Liabilitles.		ł
Shareholders' capital \$50	0,000	
Life Assurance funds 54	3,315	ĺ

712

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Annuity fund	
	87,585 403,195
teserve fund, to meet possible losses on future realization of invest- ments	3,565
Profit and loss	126,450
	51,666,110
Late Royal Exchange Assur- ance Co. of Dublin \$ 9,345 Dividends and bonuses un-	
claimed	
Jutstanding fire losses and	
expenses	
Bills pnyuble	\$152,915
Liberal Annuity Comp'y	ភ្នាល់សូមាប
of Dublin trust fund \$264,815 Ba'ance due to National	
Assurance Co. on current account 4,285	
Dublin Widows' trust fund .\$119,615	269,100
Balance due National As- surance Co 10,830	
Great Britain Trust Fund:	130,450
Amount of fund, as per	
first s. hedule 467,855 Claims unpaid (admitted	
and unadmitted) 24,005 Due to policy-holders'	
trustee	
ance Co. of Ireland 8,960	501 AP5
	501,085
Assets.	\$2,719,655
Mortgages on Property within the United Kingdom\$793,660	
Loans on the Company's life policies 23,675	
Investments:	
\$103,135 Gov. new 3 per cent. stock 93,665	
\$103,135 Gov. new 3 per cent. stock 93,665 \$107,250 Bank of Ireland stock 321,420	
\$103,135 Gov. new 3 per cent. stock	
\$103,135 Gov. new 3 per cent. stock	
\$103,135 Gov. new 3 per cent. stock	
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\$103,135 Gov. new 3 per cent. stock	
 \$103,135 Gov. new 3 per cent. stock	
 \$103,135 Gov. new 3 per cent. stock	
\$103,135 Gov. new 3 per cent. stock)

Outstanding interest (secured) 19,770 Cash in hand 130 Balance at bankers,... 16,385 Dublin Widows' Trust Fund 10,835 • Great Brit, Trust fund ... 8,960 Liberal Annuity Co. of Dublin 27,530 - \$1,819,020 Liberal Annuity Co. of **Dublin Trust Fund:** Investments :-\$50,000 Midland G. W. R. 41 p. c. deb. stock \$4,500 G. S & W. R. 4 50,625 p. c. deb. stock \$48,500 G. S & W. R. 4 4,495 p. c. pref. stock 56,865 **5**,15 \$50,000 Dublin, Wicklow s iterati & Wexford R. 41 p. c. deb. stock \$45,000 Belfast & North-50,060 ern Counties R. 43 p. c. pref. stock 25,000 \$25,000 Dublin Port and Docks 4 p. c. mortgage bonds..... \$17,235 India 3 p.e. stock 15,000 15,000 \$47,500 Dublin Corp. waterworks 41 per c. mortgage bonds..... \$2,500 G. N & W. R. 41 47,500 p. c. deb 2,520 \$292,455 Less proportion of valuation surplus, due to National Assurance Co. of Ireland 23,355 269,100 Dublin Widows' Trust Fund :--Disparity notes..... 135 Investments :-\$3,000 Bank of Ireland stock \$50,000 G. N. & W. R. 41 9,150 p. c. deb. stock \$22,500 Waterford and Limerick R. 4½ p. c. 49,000 deb. stock 22,835 \$25,000 Belfast and N. Counties R. 4 p. c. deb. stock \$5,000 India 31 p. c. stk \$10,000 C. P. R. 5 p. c. 23,935 5,070 registered bonds 10,690 \$6,000 Cleveland & Pittsburg R. 7 p. c. guaranteed shares 9,620 130,450 30.1 s Great Britain Trust Fund : and Mortgages on property within the United 8 53 Kingdom \$ 18,950 . : Loans on society's policies ... 107,595 ----- \$126,545 Investments :---Prussian 4 p. c. Consols in. f and \$30,000 German \$31,480 Gov. bds. \$5,000 Bank of England 14,930 28,430 \$24,000 Bal. & Ohio R'y 41 p. c. bonds..... \$21,000 Atl. & St. Law. 24,845 R'y 6 p. c. bonds 28,255 \$12,500 Dublin Cor. Water Works 41 p. c. bonds... 12,815

\$40,000 G. N. R. of Ireland		
3½ p. c. prefer, stock \$5,000 Dublin Port and	36,950	
Docks 4 p. c. bonds \$25,000 Belfast & Co. Down	5,070	
41 p. c. A pref. stock	27,950	
35.000 S. Australian Gov. 4 p. c. insc. stock	35,965	
\$10,000 Queensland 4 p. c. inscribed stock	10,265	• •
\$10,000 C. P. R. 5 p.c. bds.	10,015	
\$9,895 Pittsburg, F. Wayne	10,010	
and Chicago guar. 7 p.c.		•
shares	14,855	
Reversions	$25,960 \\ 40,260$	
House property Loans on personal security	350	
Half premiums on loan	5,740	
Outstanding prems. secur'd	4,960	
Outstanding int. secured	4,905	
Agent's balance (Berlin		
Agency)	1,590	
Cash Balances :		
In Court	2,500	
At Society's bankers	5,850	\$501,085
		@u011000

will be declared, although jt is whispered that a bonus has not really been carned, because it is felt that the announcement of a bare 5 per cent would have a disastrous effect upon the market at a critical period of the year, and hence the bank authorities may feel inclined to stretch a point. Everything in the shape of stocks now hinges upon the amount of this dividend; consequently speculators are unwilling to go in until something tangible as to the figures can be arrived at. Canadian Pacific has been the most active stock of the week, the prospect of Government assistance having stimulated "bull" dealers to force the price up to 60. Later, however, the market sagged a little, and after breaking to 583 it finally closed at 59 :---

	Banks.	No. Shares.	Highest price.	Lowest price.	Average same week 1887.
	Brit. N. America	20	142	142	
Ì	Commerce	253	117	116]	120
1	Federal	14	55j	55 <u>]</u>	107}
Ì	Merchauts	• 68	$-132\frac{3}{2}$	់ 131 អ្ន	130]
Ì	Molsons	62	140	I40 ⁻ .	1403
	Montreal	361	221	219}	2463
	Nutionale	100	44	44	
	Ontario	25	$120\frac{3}{4}$	1207	1143
	Peoples	72	104	103	104
	Union	15	92	92	· 91
	Toronto	25	202 J	202j	211
	Miscellaneous.				
	Can. Pacific	1400	60'	68}	64
	Gas	465	2124	212	219
	Hoch. Cot. Co	10	1275	127}	
	Land Grant Bonds.	\$2000	105 j	105]	
	Montreal S't R'y	27		220	245
	Richelieu	620	503	483	633
	Telegraph	135	94	'93{	94j

As we go to press the sensation on the street is the announcement that the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott has been nominated by the Directors of the Bank of Montreal to fill the vacancy on the Board caused by the death of the late Hon. John Hamilton. Fifty shares have been purchased in order to qualify him for the position.

ARCHITECTS!

Mr. O. E. LISTON, of Brockville, one of the most successful architects in Eastern Oniario, roports: "After very severe tests I have no hesintion in saying that the No. 1 'Elephant' White Lead is far superior to many of the so-called 'T'TCRE'' White Leads now offord. Fergusson's 'Elephant' Genuine I have analyzed and found it free from adulteration, strong in body and ground beautifully fine."



Messrs. ELLIOTT & SON, Toronto, the wellknown decorators, say: "We have much pleasure in stating that the 'Elephant' Pure COLORS have given great satisfaction. They are brilliant, cover well, very smooth, and are thoroughly reliable in every respect."

FERGUSSON, ALEXANDER & Co. Lead, Color and Varnish Works MONTREAL

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Thursday Evg., April 12, 1888.

The weather, though fine in the early part of the week, has since been broken and showery and not particularly favorable to business. The roads continue bad and this with expectations of a flood has caused orders to be backward. Merchants will delay purchases of heavy goods until the railways reduce their rates and in some cases until vessel owners can quote rates for carriage by water. In more than one department of trade we have heard strong expressions of belief in a fair spring trade and forwarders are pleased and relieved at the progressive action of the government in assisting the St. Lawrence route.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—There is some stir in leather but nothing to boast about. The factories are busy finishing up the balance of orders or preparing fall samples and some travellers we believe are out on an early fall or probably a sorting-up trip. The Quebec trade seems to have quieted down again as no more rumors appear to be afloat. Shipments of leather are still nil from here but some movement is roported from the West and Quebec. Prices of leather are nominally unchanged.

CHEMICALS.—The local market is quiet at firmer prices. In England chemicals remain dull; but there is rather better enquiry for sal soda which is held for £2 128 Gd per ton, net weight, or £2 118 3d per 10 ton lots, less discount. In the Tyne the price is £1 198 Gd, gross weight and net cash, with freight (108 6d), per ton. Caustic is still jugnimate. Carbonate of ammonia 3d per 1b. fo. b.

Day Goods .- The city retailers tell us that they have no reason to complain of the basiness done during the past week, but the state of the roads in our city, as is always the case at this season of the year, has been such as to deter many from making their spring purchases, thus somewhat lessening the volume of trade done. The suburban traders seem to be better off in this respect and claim to be satisfied. Remittances have not been such as would satisfy all parties, and a diversity of opinion as expressed. Compromises and renewals have been more frequent/than is desirable. Travellers are just about going on their respective grounds, and it is almost too early yet to form an opinion as to stocks being broken throughout the west." One firm tells us a commercial traveller has written from the vicinity of Brantford that the weather was fine and stocks were beginning to show the good effects of spring temperature. Stocks are fairly assorted and the local trade is such as to cause a general simmering down throughout.

DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—The receipts of new butter have been increased but the demand was fair. Old butter is even quieter than before and sellers are glad to find buyers. New make has sold at 22c@24c as to quality. According to English reports all sorts of butter is selling on the London market except Canadian. New Zealand commands a steady trade for finer kinds at 84s@100s. Lower sorts are passed by. Cheese is quiet but steady both here and abroad. Canadian hipments this week will be fair for the "enson". There has been a good movement in

MONTREAL, Thursday, April 12th, 1888.

Financial.

W. ROBERTSON, Chairman. J. HAMILTON REID, FREDERICK HARDY, Directors.

HAROLD ENGELBACH.

Actuary and Sec., Principal Officer.

\$2,719,655

The money market continues easy and unchanged in sympathy with New York, where the rate for call loans is now only 2 per cent. Locally we can quote 4 to 41 per cent on call, with more funds offering than brokers can take; and for commercial notes 6 to 8 per cent, are current rates, the lower figure applying to gilt edge paper only. The absence of large failures and the comparatively unimportant character of those occurring have tended to strengthen confidence, and there scems to be a general belief that the trade of the coming spring will be a good one. If we add to this the natural feeling of relief now that the icy letters of winter are dropping off our maritime transportation facilities, it is casy to see why the business community have a decidedly more hopeful feeling than was the case a few weeks back. Sterling exchange is comparatively unchanged. Sixties rule at 91 mg between binks and 91 m h over the counter. Demand 91/@11-16 and 91/010. Cables 101/01. Posted in New York 4861 and 4.881; actual 4.851 and 4.871. Cables 4.871. New York funds are 1-16/04 premium between banks and 100% over the counter. Although the volume of sales on the Stock Exchange is a comparatively small one, the feeling is very strong. The idea seems to be gaining ground that the coming dividend of the Bank of Montreal will be 5 and 2, a belief that has caused a rush of "shorts" to cover, with the result that sellers now ask 223}, but without takers. A more probable surmise is that a dividend of 5 and 1 718

provisions and pork is firmer. Lard steady. Green hams 9c@9jc; flanks, 8jc. In Chicago pork was stronger in sympathy with the "bull" movement in grain and advanced 60c @70c with active trading but the market where with a cuve training but the market subsequently weakened. Chicago prices com-pared with a year ago:—May pork, S14 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ and S2i; June ditto, July park now S14 30. May lard, S7,52 $\frac{1}{2}$ and S7 50; June, S7.57 $\frac{1}{2}$ and S7.60; July, S7.62 $\frac{1}{2}$ and S7 67 $\frac{1}{2}$. Eggs on this market were in fair demand at 19c. Good busine-8 in new maple symp at 65cfa 75c per tin. Maple sugar Oc@10c per lb. The Cincinnatti Prices Current report of the pork packing of the country is just published. The winter packing in the West was 5,921,181 hogs, a decrease of 517,828 compared with last year; average live weight of hogs de-creased 9.01 pounds; lard yield decreased 2.48 pounds ; cost of live hogs increased 85 cents per 100 pounds; cost of produce increased \$1.25 per 100 pounds. At hast year's average weight the decrease in packing equals 730,000 hogs. In the Liverpool provision market lard was stronger again and moved up 3d to 38s 6d. Pork was steady at 67s 6d. Bacon was stronger and advanced 3d to 38s 6d@40s 3d. Tallow was unchanged at 25s.

FISH AND OILS.—The scaling reports so far are considered satisfactory. There is a fleet in the gulf about which there has been no news but the weather is said to have been favorable and it is hoped the vessels have done well. The press reports indicate some ships clean and others full, but until more are in, the general result can only be surmised. Fish on spot quiet and quotations only nominal. Oils are nominally steady at the moment.

FLOUR AND GRAIN .- Business in flour has been slow and orders for May shipment are also limited. There has been some little enquiry but at prices which holders consider too low. Grain quiet but steady. Offerings generally are light. After a somewhat dragging week in the American markets there was a sudden rise due to the issue of the official U S, statistics for April. These show the average condition of winter wheat to be 82 against 88 per cent. a year ago. This is lower than other recent years also excepting 1883 and 1885 when the averages were 80 and 76 respectively. The condition of rye is much higher, standing at 935. Wheat in Chicago rose 2602 c. Corn was not so active though stronger. May pork was excited and higher but re-acted on large holders realizing freely. Land was neglected but about steady, Following are Chicago prices compared with Following the Circago prices compared with hast year: May wheat, 78% and 82%; June, 79&c and 81&c; July, 79&c and 81&c. May corn, 53c and 39&c; June, 52&c and 40&c; July, 52&c and 42&c. May outs, 31&c and 29&c; June, 30c and 30c. English cable: Cargoes off coast, wheat firmly held. Corn, nothing offering; cargoes on passage and for shipment, wheat, firmly held; cargoes on passage and for shipmeut, corn, firmer, held higher. No. 1 California wheat, off coast, 32s 6d@32s 9d ; No. 1 California wheat, promptly to be shipped, 32s 6d; No. 1 California wheat, nearly due, 32s 6d. Liverpool wheat, spot, henry tude, 528 ou. Liverpool where pool, firmer; corn, do, strong. Liverpool fair average red winter wheat, 68 64d; Liverpool white Michigan wheat, 68 64d; Liverpool red American spring wheat, 68 64d; Liverpool mixed maize, 48 11d; Canadian peak, 58 44d. Indian shipments wheat to Unite't Kingdom, 2,500 quarters; to continent, 40,000 quarters.

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GREEN FRUITS, ETC.—Apples are settling slowly. Exports light. Strawberries and other early fruits, also vegetables, keep high

owing to the cold weather. Onions in good demand and higher. Apples-We quote \$3 @\$4 for good Spics and Baldwin's per bbl. and russets \$3 50@\$4. Lemons \$2.50@33 50 per box for Messina and Palermo fruit. Oranges, Valencins \$5.50@\$6; Frencha russets \$4@\$4.50; fancy brights \$5 50@\$6.50. Granberries \$6@\$8 per bbl. Dates, 44@6c, according to quality. Bananas, Aspinwall, \$4 @\$5 per bunch. Red bananas \$1.75@\$2.50 Jamaicas \$3@\$3 50 Spanish onions, in cases \$4@\$5. Red onions in bbl. \$4.50@\$5 Bag figs 40@44c; kegs 44c; 1 lb. boxes 9c per lb.; 10 to 14lb boxes 10@13c. Filberts 9c; walnuts 14c; peanuts 8@9c; pecans 94c@10c; almonds 13@14c; Brazils 13c; cocoanuts \$4 75@\$5.50 per 100. Bermuda tomatoes \$1.50 @\$2 small crate. Asparagus 60c@75c bunch. Strawberries 50c@60c quart. Cucumbers 20c @25c each. Gabbage \$6@\$7 per crate. Lettuce \$1 50 per dozen. Spinach \$4@50 per brl.

GROCENES -Trade has only been moderate and there have been few fluctuations in prices. Good roads are wanted more than anything else to help matters, but they are very bad and the land is also flooded in some districts on the south side. Paper was fairly well met this month, but no exceptionally heavy amount was due, as it is distributed all over the year in this line of trade. Sugars are steady at the recent decline, granulated selling at 74c@74c and yellows at 54c@64c from wholesalers hands. Fruit quiet. Coffee firm with better feeling. Teas in moderate de-mand, but not active. Molasses firm and not plentiful. A leading Liverpool house writes : Sugar continues in good request and prices are well maintained. Teas-All descriptions of Congou over 7d per lb. are firm; but lower grades are rather in buyer's favor. Green teas have experienced a drop, some really desirable fine Y. Hyson ranging from 1s 4d to 1s 8d per lb, showing 1d to 2d decline on rates ruling a fortnight ago. Gunpowder from 1s upwards we also lower to similar extent; low grades are also a shade easier. Coffee is strong, and 2s to 3s higher prices have been realized. Spices -Cloves are again 1d per 1b. lower, and sago 3d per cwt. Ginger and nut negs are quict. Pepper is again dearer-common light and dasty Acheen 61d per 1b; White Penang 95d, Singapore 11gd. Tapicca, cond and hullet without with a seed and bullets, rather easier.

HONEY.— There is a moderate demand and it is selling from commission houses here at 14c@15c in the comb and 9c@11c in time.

HIDES AND TALLOW.—A fair bu-iness at former prices for most lines. Calfskins easier at Gc. Lambskins are now quoted and the price is 15c. Tallow is steady at prices current.

HAV AND FEED.—Choice hay scarce and firm. Timothy \$11.50; inferior \$9 per 100 bdls. No. 1 pressed \$12; No. 2, \$11; No. 3 \$10 per ton. Straw \$5%\$7 per 100 bdls. Mouillie, \$27%\$20 per ton; bran \$18.50\%\$19; shorts \$20%\$21 per ton.

IRON AND HARDWARE — The British pig-iron market still remains in a very quiet state with warrants keeping in the vicinity of 39s. Makers brands are, if anything, slightly easier though not so much as to affect prices appreciably on this side. Sales continue to be made at about \$19 for first-class brands though we understand that the lower grades are done as low as \$17.50 for No. 1 Eglinton, etc. Bar iron is selling steadily at \$2.10. Ganada plates have been offered at pretty low figures although we have not heard of any large sales. The plates remain unchanged as





Daugs .- There is a fair business reported and payments satisfictory. Opium is quoted at \$4.25@\$450; glycerine 27c@30c; oil of peppermint \$3.50@\$4; buchu leaves 18c@20c; Howard's quinine 62c@65c; German do 55c@ Coc; turpentine 65c@68c.

and sheet. Tin is offering to arrive at 37 lc. steamers 'from the Mediterranean direct to Halifax, Quebec and Montreal in April.

Freights from Liverpool to this port are as follows: Rice, soda, etc, per ton, 10s to 12s6d; raisins, figs, currants, 155 to 258. From London, groceries generally, 128 6d to 208. From Clyde, sugar and chemicals, 128 6d to 15s All per 20 cwt and 10 per cent primage.

Several car lots have been sold for export to the States. We quote \$4.50 to \$5 per barrel, but it is said \$6 was paid in one.instance. Potatoes quiet and worth 80.000c per bag in car lots.

SYRUP AND SUGAR .- The receipts of maple syrup and sugar are now fairly large and there is a good demand both from city buyers and the West. Prices steady for syrup at 65/6/75c per tin. Sugar sold at 9/@10c per lb,

The country roads are getting better, and this will facilitate the movement of produce. Merchants as a rule are hopeful, and expect to do a good summer's trade. Payments fairly satisfactory. Bank shares quiet and firm, closing 1 to 1 point better than a week ago.



rule at \$3.75@\$4.15, according to quality; supplied with cattle this week, and the demand Wheat is in better demand and firm on limited offerings, especially Manitoba grades Several was good, owing partly to better cables. Some exporters sold at 43 to 51c per lb and bulls at 33 to 41c. Butchers cattle stendy at 33c to 41c for the best, and at 24c to 3c for days ago there were sales of No. 2 red at 83c on track, and of No. 2 white at 83c, storage free until June 1. No. 1 northern sold at 87c. Free multi June 1. No. 1 northern som as Gro. Yesterday a car of No. 1 hard Manitoba offered at 94c on frack, with 93c bid, and 10,000 bushels of No. 2 hard, May delivery, sold at 86c. The latter closed at 864 bid. No. 2 fail inferior. Sheep in moderate demand at 41c@ 43c per lb, Spring lambs \$4@\$6. Hogs firm at 5c@53c per lb. PROVISIONS .- There is a quiet trade and wanted at 81c, and No. 2 spring at 79c. Barley dull and unchanged. No. 1 offers at 77c and No. 2 at 74c. Outs are steady, with sales of

car lots of mixed at 44c on track; white are

held at 46c. Corn sold at 63c on track. Peas

dull, with sales outside for shipment at equal to 60c@61c here. Oatmeal quoted at \$5 30m \$5.35, and Bran at \$17@\$18.

GROCKNES-Trade is a little better this

week. There is a moderate movement in teas

and sugars : yellow sugars are easier at 51,00

64c, and granulated is quoted unchanged at

74 du 7 ge, Porto Rico, 5 gc. Molasses, steady ; fruit, steady; sultanas sold at 7c and Valencias

HARDWARK .- This trade is fairly active and prices in most cases firm. Pig iron-Summer-

ice, \$21/@\$21 50; Nova Scotia, \$20.50@\$21.

Ordinary bar iron, \$2. Tin, 40@42c for bar

HIDES .- Trade is quiet and prices steady?

Cured are quoted at 6/061r, and green at 33/0

54c. Sheepskins rule at \$1/0\$1.25 and a few.

lambskins bring 15@20c. Calfships are 6c@

Fish stendy at unchanged prices.

M 6@63c.

70.

and 39/640c for ingot.

prices in most cases steady. Long clear is quoted at 9c for ton lots and at 91c for cases. Cumberand cut is quoted at $8\frac{1}{4}$ @3 $\frac{2}{5}$. Hans un-changed at 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ @ 12c, for smoked, and Mess pork sold at $\frac{5}{17}$ @ $\frac{12c}{517}$. Lard firm with sales of 20 and 50 lb pails at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ @1c, Dried Apples firm at $6\frac{1}{2}$ @7c, and evaporated at 10c@11c. Polatoesarequotedat97c@\$1 abagin car lots. Hops sell in small quantities at 150 17c for the best; trade lots dull at 13@14c. Beans \$2.20 @\$2.35 for hand-picked.

oot .- There is very little doing and no changes noted in prices. Fleece is quoted at 20@22c for the best and at 18@19c for coarse. Pulled supers, 23@24c and extras, 27@28c.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE manufacturers of the article called "Bill Nye" which is advertised in our columns promise that it will greatly interest a large portion of the public in the near Inture

We direct the attention of steam users to the advertisement of the Field Stirling High Pressure Boiler, manufactured by the unequal expansion. The water space is Dominion Safety Boiler Company, which, if it · divided into sections so arranged that should

GENTLEMAN RESIDING IN WIN-A NIPEC, who has been a number of years in the wholesale business there, is desirous of representing a number of manufacturers or first-class wholesale houses in Manitoba and the Northwest; his connection with wholesale or retail equally good. Address "iC," P. O. Box 708,

. *

WINNIPEG, Man.

does all its makers claim for it, is undoubtedly the safest and cheapest generator of steam power now in use, and is guaranteed to effect a saving in the fuel requisitanto make steam in an ordinary boiler. Not only this, but the new boiler is of unusual durability; no cast iron is employed and down to the minutest part the whole work is of the best steel and wrought iron. This anaturally causes it to be of more than ordinary strength but apart from this, owing to the method of its construction, no explosion is possible. All parts of this boiler are ready accessible for the closest inspection and, owing to the simplicity of its construction, it has a rarid and well defined circulation which entirely precludes any possibility of accident. The large coal mud drum collects all impurities likely to foul the tubes, and any impurity possible must collect there and is consequently easily blown off. Owing to the quality of the materials and excellence of workmanship used in its construction, it has great excess of strength and there can be no fear of its being strained by unequal expansion. The water space is:



Any person who has made an invention, and de-sires to know whether it is probobly new and patontable, can obtain advice concerning the same, FREE OF CHARGE, by writing to

Munn & Co., publishers of The Scientific

American, 361 Broadway,

New York.

For the past forty-three years, Messrs, Muxy & Co., have carried ou as a branch of their business, the obtaining of patents. Many of the most re-liable inventions have been patented through their agency. The specification and drawings for more than one hundred thousand applications for patents have been made through this office. Patents obtained in Ganada and all other coun-tries. Hand-book about patents sont free. Address,

MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, N.Y.

BILL NYE.

..

any section give way-through neglect or carelessness in not supplying water, the break would be simply local and consequently harmless. The makers guarantee dry steam and the greatest economy of fuel and as this guarantee is endorsed by those manufacturing firms who have already made trial of the Field-Stirling boiler, it is backed by solid fact and is not merely the result of favorable experiment. It is emphatically the cheapest and safest steam generator in the market and these two cardinal points will be the strongest advocates possible in its favor to every steam user in the Dominion.

We draw attention to the advertisement of the Canada Brush Co., of Windsor, which appears elsewhere, who are the sole manufacturer's in Canada of McDonel's celebrated patent brushes, which are claimed by the makers to be the best value on the market. In point of durability this claims seems justifiable, as the brush material, instead of being put in in the old-fashioned manner, drawn in bunches and fastened by wire, is bent double into grooves and secured by heavy wire staples; this gives a brush which presents a very even and full surface, and from which it is impossible for the hair or fibre to become loosened and fall out by any amount of labor, This work is done entirely entirely by machinery, and it is, moreover, the only brush in the world on which the machine is used. The makers claim thatothey can turn out these goods from 122 to 20 per cent, cheaper than the ordinary hand-drawn brush, and, although only a little over a year in business, already their trade extends to all the large centres in Canada. Mr. D. A. McDonel, the head of this company, is the patenter of the brush, but through some error or ommission allowed it to lapse in the U.S., and has since concentrated his energies on the working up of the Canadian business, and from appearances is bound to make a success of it.

THE **ONTARIO** MUTUAL LIFE.

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DEC.. 1887.

NET ASSETS, December 31st, 1886 Less Balance of Profit and Loss Account		\$798,491 80 3,901 64	
INCOME : Promiums Loss re-assurance Interest	\$301,542 73 3,180 80	\$201,661 87 51,262 07	\$794,590 16 352,923 94
EXPENDITURES: Paid to Policy-holders, for Doath Claims under 48 Policies Matured Endowments, under 4 Policies. Purchased Policies. Surplus Roturned Premiums	\$60,156 00 73,150 (0 ;15,395 62 34,849 17 596 68		51,147,514 10
GENERAL EXPENSES: Commissions and Superintendent's Salary Medical Examinations	\$42,565 66 7,600 00	\$114,117 47	
SALARIES : President and Directors' Fees and Mileage Manager, Secretary and Assistants Auditors	\$2,376 47 9,031 53 227 20	\$50,165 66	•
OTHER EXPENSES : Including Postage, Printing, Taxes, &c	\$11,535 31	GI1,06J 20	\$187,483 64
Total Not Assets, Dec. 31st, 1887	•••••		960,030 46

COMPRISING THE FOLLOWING INVESTMENTS:	
Municipal Dobentures, Cost Mortgaces [Cash Valuation, \$1.605,231 60] Loans on Policies [Reserves at Credit, \$192,473 67] Liens " [Reserves at Credit, \$192,473 67] Company's Office Company's Office Agonts' and other Ledgor Balances. Molsons Bank, Current Account. Ganadian Bank of Commerce Cash on hand	\$131,237 85 668,437 22 87,365,40 48,600 57 6,704 58 4,220 75 7,711 41 520 10 \$960,030 46
ADDITIONAL ASSETS.	
Short date Notes, secured by Policies in force Premiums due and in course of transmission Deferred half-yearly and quarterly premiums on existing	\$32,003 94 4,329 87
policios	41,630 19
Incorest line on Mortgages 1000 24,900 '' noorued on Mortgages and Debentures, not due 24,900 '' due on Policy Louns 24,910 '' accrued on Policy Louns 26,951	27 4 JU 64 231 c20 107 05
Markot value of Debentures over cost Liens on deferred Surplus Policies [Reserve at Credit \$10,506 57]	8,296 55 5112 4,050 01 ,\$129,417 81
Total Assets, Dec. 31st, 1887	\$1,689,448 27
LIABILITIES.	
Reserve computed on Hu 41 per cent. Institute Table	90 20
Claims under 7 Policies awaiting Claim papers	14,500 00
Promiums paid in advance. Inforest Collection fee on deferred and other premiums and notes	3,003 99 776 75 7,796 40 \$1,031,782 78

Collection fee on deferred and other premiums and notes

We beg to report that we have carefully examined the books and accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1897, and that we find the same correct. We have also examined the Mort-gages, Debentures and other Securities held by the Company, and we hereby certify that they are cor-rectly shewn as above. HENRY F. J. JACKSON, Auditors.

WATERLOO, Feb. 15th, 1889

The business of THE ONTARIO MUTUAL LIPE for the year 1887 has been in every way satisfactory, showing in all its essential features a continuation of the steady progress which has gone on from the inception of the company in 1870 up to the present time. Compared with the two proceeding years, the following items in last year's account show up to good

advantage:

	1885.	1886.	1887. (708
Number of Policies issued	\$1,867,959 6 381 240,414 8,259,361 45 76,836	$\begin{array}{c} 1,917\\ \pm 2,505,750\\ 7,498\\ 275,799\\ 9,774,543\\ 41\\ 54,250\\ 3,000\end{array}$	2,181 \$2,716,041 8,605 304,842 11,681,690 48 60,150 3,150

The Annual Meeting of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Waterloo, on May 30th. 1888. Wint to se-

WM. HENDRY, GC.

E.	BOWMAN,	M.P.,

I.

al.F.,	WM. HERDEL, CU						
President.	$M_{\rm eff} = M_{\rm eff}$						
	i sa ka s						
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W. H. RIDDELL, Secretary.

		===		2011 - C	=				
SURETYSHIP.		1		KB AND	BONDS	1	1		
The only Company in Canada confining itself	NAME.	Par Val'o	Capital Sub- scribed.	Capital paid-up	Rost.	Div. last 6 Ms.	Dates of Dividends.	Per Cent Prices April 12.	value
to this business.	/Brit. North America /Can. Bank Commerce.	\$ 243 50	\$4,866,666 6,000,000	\$4,866,666 6.000,000	1,101,630	31 31	April Oct June Dec	117	340 663 58 50
THE GUARANTEE CO.	Commercial, Manitoba.	100	500,000 500,000 306,000	270,000	20,000 100,000		June Dec 2May 2No ^A		
OF NORTH AMERICA.	Commercial, Nfid Commercial, Windsor Dominion	40 50	500,000	260,000	65,000		1 May 1 Nov	105 225	42 0J 112 50
Capital Authorized, - \$1,000,000	Du Peuple Eastern Townships Exchange, Yarmouth	50 50	1,200,000 1,479,600	1,200,000 1,461,528	300,000	3	3 Mar 3 Sept 2 Jan 2 July	4 113	51 50 56 50
Paid up in Cash (no noiss), 309,909 Resources Over 900,000	Exchange, Yarmouth Federal Halifax Banking Co	70 100 20	280,000 1,250,000 1,000,000	1.250.000	30,000	3	1 Feb 1 Aug 1 June 1 Dec	58	58 80 58 00 22 40
Deposit with Dom. Gov't, - 57,000	Hanilton Hamilton Hocholaga	100	1,000,000	1,000,000 710,100	100,000 340,000 100,000	4	1 Mch 1 Sept 2 June 1 Dec June Dec	135	1185 00 36 00
THE BONUS SYSTEM	Imperial Jacques Cartier London	100	1,500,000 500,000	1,500,000 500,000	550,000	4	June Dec	136	136 00 19 87
f this Company renders the Premiums in certain cases nnually reducible until the rate of	Merchants' Can	100 100 100	$ \begin{bmatrix} 1,000,000 \\ 5,799,200 \\ 1,000,000 \end{bmatrix} $	5,799,200	1,700,000	3	2 June 2 Dec 2 Janj 2 July 2 June 1 Dec 1 Aug 1 Feb	182	132 00
One-Haif per cent. per annum is reached. This Company is under the same experienced man-	A Molsons	50 200	2,000,000	2,000,000	875,000	4	1 April 1 Oct	140	70 00 442 (0
geneut which introduced the system to this continent ver twenty-two years ago, and has since actively and accessfully conducted the business to the satisfaction	New Brunswick	50 100	2,000,000	500,000	350,000		1 May Nov 1 Jan 1 July	210	22 00 210 00
fits clients.	Ontario	100	1,114,300 1,500,000 1,000,000	1,500,000	400,000 525,000 310,000	7	1 Feb 1 June 1 Dec 1 June 1 Dec	1401 1273 126	140 50 120 75 126 00
Over \$560,000 have been paid in Olaims to Employers.	Ottawa Poople's of Halifax People's of N. B	20 50	600,000	600,000 150,000	40,000	25	Feb Aug	97	97 00
President, THE HON, JAMES FERRIER. fice-President, - SIR ALEX, T. GALT, G.C.M.G.	St. Stephen's	100	2,500,000 200,000 1,000,000	200,000	25,000	21	April Oct		115 00
lanaging Director, - EDWARD RAWLINGS. Ecretary, JAMES GRANT. Bankers, - THE BANK OF MONTREAL,	Standard Toronto Union, (Halifax) Union of L. C	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,250,000	8	Jan July 2 June 1 Dec	sj 201	63 75 2,1 00 98 00
HEAD OFFICE:	\ V1110 D12F10	60 100	1,200,000	478,430	20,000	1 3	2 Jan 2 July 2 June 1 Dec	98 92 96}	57 20 96 25
57 St. James St., MONTREAL.	Yarmouth	75 50	500,000 300,000 630,200	300,000	30,000	3	1 Feb 1 Aug 1 Jan 1 July		78 75 59 25
EDWARD RAWLINGS,	Agri. Sav. and Loan Co Brit. Can. Loan & Inv. Co. Brit. Mortg. Loan Co	100	1,620,000	322,412 288,971	47,000	5	1 Jan 1 July	/ 97 	97 00
Managing Director.	Brit. Mortg. Loan Co Building and Loan Assoo Canada Cotton Co		750,000	750,000	95,000	3	2 Jan 2 July May Aug	46	25 50
*N.B.—This Company's Deposit is the largest made or Guarantee business by any Company, and is not	Canada Landed Credit Co Can. Perm. Loan and Sav Can. Sav. and Loan Co	50 50 50	1,500,000 3,500,000 750,000	2.300.000	1.180.000) 61	2 Jan 2 July 1 Jan 1 July June Dec	200	61 00 100 00
able for the responsibilities of any other risks.	Dominion Sav. and Inv. Co. Dominion Telegraph Co	. 50 . 50	1,000,000	873,20	ŋ. .		30 July 31 Dec 15 Jan and Quy	90	45 0) 41 75
eading Wholesale Trade of Montreal	Dundas Cotton Co Farmor's Loan and Sav. Co Freehold Loan and Sav. Co	. 100 50 100	500,000 1,057,250 2,700,000	611,430	107.120	5 31 5 5	May Nov 1 June 1 Dec	. 45 v 117 o 168	45 00 58 50 168 00
GEO. H. LABBE & CO.	Hamilton Prov. and Loan . Home Sav. and Loan Co	100 100	1,500,000	1,100,00	200,000) 31	2 Jan 2 July 2 Jan 2 July	7 121	121 00
Importers and Manufacturers of Chairs, Rockers, Bedsteads, Bed-	Hochelaga Cotton Co Huron & Eric Loan Soo	100 50 50	2,000,000 1,500,000 500,000	1,000,00 1,100,00 315,03 625,90	417,000) 41	March-qtly.	y 1271 y 156	127 50 78 00
room, Parlor and Dining Room Furniture and Bedding,	Huron & Lambton Loan Co. Imperial Loan and Inv. Co. Landed Banking and Loan	100	629,850	625,90	47,570 100,300 60,000	D] 31	2 Jan 2 Jul 8 Jan 8 Jul 2 Jan 2 Jul	y 111	ini öö
WHOLESALE,	Lond. & Can. Loan and Ag. London Loan Co	. 50	5,000,000 679,700	700 00 610,000	360,000) 5 31	15 Mch 15 Sep 31 Dec 30 Jun	t 146 e 118	73 00
NO. 445 ST. JAMES STREET, [Formerly Bonaventure St.],	Lond. and Ont. Inv. Co Manitoba Inv. Assoc Manitoba Loan	. 100	2,452,700 100,000 1,250,000	100,00	105,000 3,000	0 31 0 4	Jan Jul		95 00
MONTREAL, P.Q.	Montreal Telegraph Co Montreal City Gas Co	. 40 . 40	7,000,000	2.000.4.0	ol	. 4	2 Jan and Qtl 15 April 15 Oc	y 94	37 60 84 80
Cochrane, Cassils & Co.	Montreal Cotton Co	100	600,000 800,000	600,00 800,00		. 4 . 2 qtl	6 May 6 No	v 223 93	93 00
BOOTS & SHOES	Montreal Building Assoc. Montreal Loan and Mortg National Investment Co	50 50 100	300,000	500.00		. 0 . 34 0 35	March—qtly 15 Mch 15 Sep 31 Dec 30 Jun	27 t 107	13 50 53 50
WHOLESALE.	N. S. Sugar Refinery Ont. Indus. Loan and Inv.	. 500 . 50	1,700,000 350,000 500,000	274,27	60.00		2 Jan 2 Jul 30 June 31 De	y 117} c 100	587 50 50 00
CORNER OF	Ont. Loan and Deb. Co People's Loan and Dep. Co. Real Est. Loan and Deb. Co. Richolicu and Out. Nav. Co	. 50 . 50 . 50	2,000,000	564 58	2 300,00 2 92,00	0 31	1Jan 1Jul 1Jan 1Jul	y 120 y 110	60 00 55 00
Craig & St. Francois Xavier Sts.,	Royal Loan and Say, Co	. 50	500,000 1,619,000 500,000	1,350,00 1,350,00	J	. 3 3 0 4	Jan Jul 9 Feb 15 Sep Jan July	y ot 50 130	50 00 65 00
MONTREAL.	Starr M'fg Co., Ilalifax St. Paul, M. & M. R'y	. 100 . 100	200,000	200,00	Feby.	. 6 . 31	March	75	75 00
SHAW BROS. & CASSILS,	St. Paul, M. & M. R'y Toronto City Gas Co Union Loan and Sav. Co Western Can. Loan & Sav.	. 50 50 50	800,000 1,000,000 2,500,000	627,00	0 200.00		1 Fob and Qtl 1 Fob and Qtl 1 Jan 1 Jul Jany Jul	y 181 y 130	90 50 65 00
TANNERS	ST. JOHN DYE WO		1 210001000		A. RAMSAY.		Januy Jul		1 92 5 MANSO
AND DRALERS IN	3 94 Princess		t. John,	1	ΔΙ	RAI	MSAY 8	12 5	N.
HIDES AND LEATHER,	C. E. BRACKETT,						IMPORTERS OF		7.20 9
26 and 428 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL,	Orders solicited.			[PAIN	ITS	, OILS,	COL	ORS
	J. & R. R	0	350	N.		AND Å	RTISTS' MATI		
J. E. WOODLEY,		RERS 0			•		ian Sheet and F FACTURER		
WHOLRSALK	GRAHAM	۲L		RS			t & Bull, Birmin Sharratt & Ne reault, Frison & (
Boot and Shoe Manufacturer, 21 OHAREST ST.,	And Stone-Groun and Feed a			eal		Four Four		Co., Belgio FAC	ue TORY:
St. Bach's QUEBEC.	Special correspondence sol			~~+	37, 39 & 41	Recol	NONTREA	Inspect	

Brantford, Ont.

MONTREAL.

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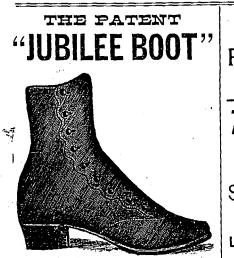
St. Roch's, QUEBEC.

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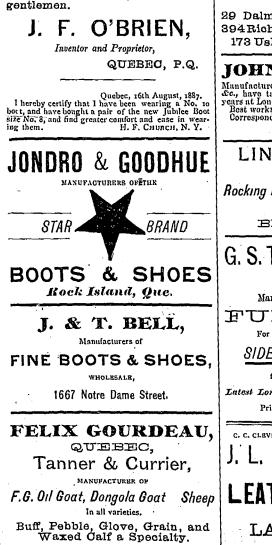
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Makes a No. 6 foot fit a No. 4 Boot or Shoe. For improved beauty and appearance it is absolutely unapproachable. This must be accepted as a literal fact to appreciate the value of this invention. This Boot is equally valuable to gentlemen.

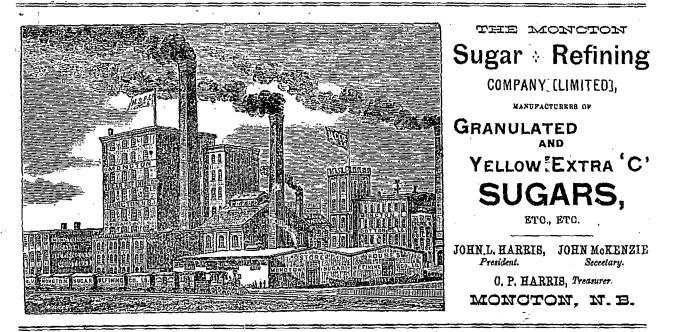


Exporter Domestic and Importer Foreign Leather.

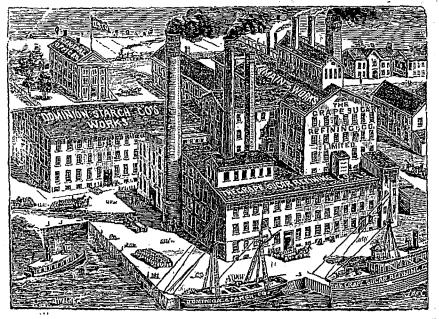




OF COMMEN	CUE			
Canada.		SECURITIES.	Ma	r. 31.
600 Building Lots in the Hochelaga th water, and in ories and railway		da Gov. 4 p. c. Intercol. Ry., 1903-8. Gun. Rupert's Land Loan 4 p. c. bds. 1904 Gun. 4 p. c., 1910 1913	1	15 15 16 16
rincipally of sand king, sufficient for rry of Bang Rouge	Briti Cans	1	12 30 09 04 04 16	
uarry of Masonry ety Acres of Land ation; CityPassen- y. Plans on view		1913 1913 July, 1907, 6 p. o 1919 1919 1919 1919 1909.34 1909	- 1	10 14 14
AN, Proprietor.	Shs	Railway & other Stocks. Now Brunswick 6 p. c. 1886-91	<u> </u>	31. 101
SELL, A,		Nova Scotia 6 p. c. 1886 Quebec Province, 1904 5 p.c Do do 1996 5 p. c		115 115 108
OF OANADA itted up in the most the Russell contains fundred Guests, tors, and commands iamentary grounds, pital having business convenient to stop at ups meet the leading upplied with escapes, the any confusion or duests. EST_Prop'rs. HOTEL. IOK, OHN, N.B. EDTS FIRST-CLASS. The house and bakoryo herm, do aeres, at any Mill, Job Arcs, at Arcs, at Arcs, at Arcs, at Arcs, at	100 10 100 300 100 100 100 100 100 100 1	 (iss Paris, 1919,,,,, tota to k. Nth Western 5 p.c. Gua. 1st M. Bds Buffalo and Lake Hyron, Do 54 pc. 1st Mort, Do 54 pc. 1st Mort 3 p. c. Canadian Southern 1st Mort 3 p. c. Canadian Southern 1st Mort 3 p. c. Canadian Southern 1st Mort 3 p. c. Canadian Pacific \$100. Grand Trunk Junc. Ry. 5 p. c. bonds, 2nd. equin. mtg. bds 1st. pref. stock, 3rd pref. bonds stock. Grand X. W.,, Mort 3 p. c. 1st mtg. a £97 ser, 1st Mort 5 p. c. genr. do 6 p. c. 2nd do 3rd pref. bonds A, 3rd pref. bonds	100 100 all all all all all all all a	$\begin{array}{c} 116\\ 166\\ 168\\ 124\\ 129\\ 129\\ 129\\ 129\\ 129\\ 103\\ 129\\ 103\\ 129\\ 103\\ 103\\ 103\\ 100\\ 103\\ 100\\ 107\\ 107\\ 107\\ 107\\ 103\\ 100\\ 244\\ 121\\ 103\\ 100\\ 108\\ 60\\ 100\\ 107\\ 107\\ 107\\ 103\\ 100\\ 24\\ 103\\ 100\\ 108\\ 100\\ 24\\ 103\\ 100\\ 108\\ 100\\ 24\\ 103\\ 100\\ 108\\ 100\\ 24\\ 100\\ 108\\ 100\\ 24\\ 100\\ 100\\ 100\\ 100\\ 100\\ 100\\ 100\\ 10$
FORD		Telegraphs, Anglo-Amorican stock preforred doforred Direct U. S. Cable Co. sharos	**) * * *	38
M COMPANY	100 100	Banks,		30 . 24 . 71
ERS OF	100 . 100 100	6 p.c. Water Works, 1893 City of Montreal, 5 p.c. stg 1904 5 p. c. stg., 1909	0. 	108
n Bond	100	1895 City of Quebec, 6 p.c. con 6 p.c. redcem 1893 6 p.c. redcem 1905	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	108 116 111 107 108 118
es, WHISKS	100	1878, redeem 1908	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	121 111 116 116 111 111 114 104
oden Ware. 105.	300	City of Winniper, 6 p.c		
- ONT.	100 100 100	Canada Company Canada North-West land Co Trust & Loan Co., of Canada do do new issue		
ng done at the ree" Office	100	Hudson Bay.		20 1



DOMINION CORN STARCH WORKS



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

It is composed of the finest parts of Indian corn, has not undergone any fermenting process, and is

PERFECTLY PURE.

From its extreme delicacy, it will stake the full flavor of every kind of seasoning.

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M. H. MILLER, - - Manager.

B. GREENING & CO., Wire Manufacturers and Metal Perforators, Victoria Wire Della, HAMILTON. ONT.

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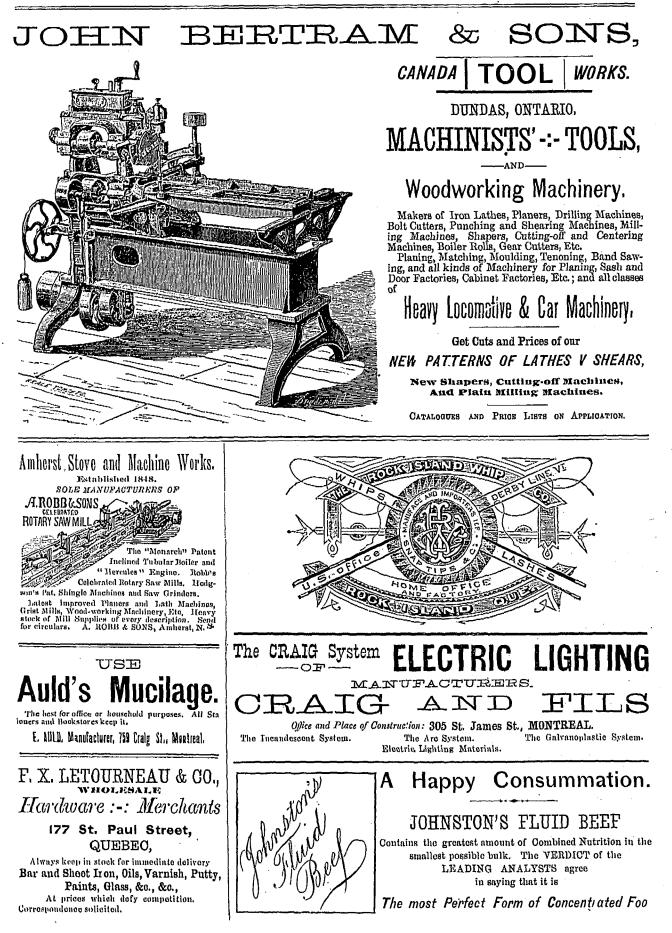
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MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENTTHURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1888.							
Name of Article.	Wholesale.		Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.		
Boots and Shoes. Brogans. Cobourgs. Split Balmorals. Kip Buff Congress. Calf Buff Congress. Calf Split boots. Kip Calf " Calf "	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Rosst chickon, 1-lb tins Ronst turkoy, 1-lb tins Corn Brooms. No. 1 Gom 4 strings, hard wood handle No. 2 do 3 strings No. 4 do 2 strings No. 1 durl 4 strings No. 1 do 3 strings No. 2 do 3 strings, hass wood handle No. 3 strings, hass wood handle	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Morphia. Opium Oralic Asid Phosphorus Potash Bichromate Potass Iodide Soda Bich Soda Ash Soda Ash Soda Sicarb Soda Sicarb Soda Sicarb Soda Sicarb Soda Sicarb Strychnine Tartaric Asid Tin Crystals Tomar Extracts : Triple Extracts : sq. bot,	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		
Pegged. Split Balmorals. Kip Buff Pebblod Buff # Pebblod Buff Bals brass nailed. Machine Sewed. Peppled Button Glazed Buff Button Glazed Guff Button Pebblog Button Pebblog Button Pebblog Button Pebblog Button French Kid	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Dairy Produce. Butter, new Croamory . Townships, do Brockville, do Wostisburg, do Western. Oheese, fine to finest medium	1 40 0 00 0 22 0 24 0 19 0 22; 0 17 0 21 0 16 ¹ / ₉ 0 19 0 17 0 20 0 14 0 17; 0 104 0 12 0 09 0 093	Sumac	0 27 0 30 0 68 0 10 0 10 0 11 1 90 2 25 1 50 1 75 0 70 1 00 0 664 0 08 0 12 0 13		
Name of Article. Wholesale. Canned Coods. \$ e \$ c. Lobstors, por case \$ 9 5 5 25 Sardines 8 50 9 50 Mackerel 00 5 25 Smeits 50 6 60 Sumon, per doz. 1 60 1 70 Claus, 1-1b tins, per doz. 1 25 1 30 Peaches, 2-1b. yellow 2 50 2 60 Barliet pears, 2-1b tins, 0 00 2 00 Strawberries, 2-1b tins, 2 25 2 40 Pincapples, 2-1b'tin, p.doz 2 40 2 50		A oid Carbolie Cryst Medi Aloes, Cape. Alum	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Labrador Herrings, No 1 French Shore, No 1 Cape Broton Herrings Mackerel, No 1 Green Cod, Large Bret "No. 1 Draft "No. 1 Salmon No. 1 bris """" Salmon No. 1 bris """" Salmon, No. 1 (tierces). """" """" """" """" """" """"" """"" """"	.14 00 14 50 .13 50 14 00 .13 00 13 50 .21 60 22 50 .00 00 20 00 .13 00 18 00 .13 00 14 00 .10 04 0 054		
Retailers will please bear in mind that above quotations apply only to large lots. OLD STOCK MADE NEW UNSALEABLE COLORS RE-DYED to THE NEWEST SHADES J. & R. MCLEA Dress Goods, Plain or Fancy, All Wool or Union. Montread Importers, "							
Merinos, Tweeds, Cloaking, Ribbons, All Sill Silks, Poplinettes, Laces, Netts, Gauze Veilings, Also Poplins, Yarns, Hose, Velvets, Braids, and all kinds of Textile Goods anteed the very best, being treated Our Mr. J. Allen, having won the J logo, Leeds; also First Prize and Silve	Calcdonia Stewart's Newfound Tessier's Caledonia Alex. And Louis Roc Duff, Gora B	Exporters of an Produce—Flour, Por Grain, &c. Agents for Conl and Railway Co. & Stovons Stm. Rfd. Ind and Gaspe Mfd. Grand Caspe (Iron Kraay & Co., Clarots, doror's Ale and Guinness's S bisters, Muckerel, Herring,	Stenm Coa Pale Seal Oi Cod Oi od Liver Oi Micago Lare Brandics, &c Champagnes Shorric tout.				
Gold Medalist Dyers, Works and Head Office: BRANCH OFFICES: 90 King Street E	THERS A SPECIALTY BAR Parment Dyers and Cleaners in the BRITISH AMERICAN 2429 to 2435 Notre Dame St., B	ne Dominion. DYEING CO'Y	Consignme our imp	WAN & JAN WUOLESALE DEALERS IN CS and POL	AES,		

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT .- THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1868

						,	
Name of Article	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Flour. Patont, winter	\$ 0. \$ 0. 4 40 4 60	Muskrat, Winter "Fall Ottor per skip	0 00 0 12 0 00 0 20 8 00 10 00	Plantation Ceylon " Chicory lb Sugars, (casks & brls	\$ c. \$ c. 0 24 0 26 0 11 0 13	Gelatine, I lb. can 1 qt pk Gelatine, 4's Gelatine, 4's	1 90 0 00
Patent, spring Straight rollor Extra. Suporfine Strong Bakors	4 40 4 65 4 00 4 55 3 80 3 95 3 00 3 25	Raccoon per skin 25 Skunk 25 Crain.	0 40 10 75 0 40 0 60	Paris Lump	0 053 0 063 0 073 0 074 0 074 0 075		1013 000
Ontario Bags-		CanadaRed Winter Wheat White Winter Spring Hard Manitoba, No. 1	085087	Syrup, per lb Molassos, (Barbados) im'g Porto Rico Antigua Trinidad Grapo Sugar Rof. Co.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Orange Lemon Starch :	0 16 0 18 0 15 0 17
Extra Superfine City Strong Bakers [140 [b. sks.] per 196 lbs Ontmoal, standard bris	1 35 1 70 4 40 4 50 0 00 5 45	Northern, No. 1, do No. 2 Oats Barley	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Dom. Crystal A Glucose B	0 04 0 041 0 041 0 00 0 041 0 00 0 051 0 00	Crystal Gloss Snow Flake Dom. Rep. Corn "Corn Starch	0 07 0 00 0 07 0 06 0 05 0 00
Oatmonl.granulated, bris Rolled MerL Oats	0 00 6 00	Pons, por 66 lbs Ryo Corn, in bond duty paid	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Fruit : Loose Muscatel Layers, Malaga London	2 30 0 00 0 00 2 10 3 05 3 20 0 073 0 10 0 00 0 00	Pure White Vinegar : Imp. Triple, 1 br Coto D'or Crystal Pickling.	0 05 0 00 0 41 0 00 0 35 0 00 0 28 0 00
Prices to householders. Coal. Stove Chostnut.	7 00 0 00	Grocories. 7ra (IIfChest & Cad.) Japan, com. to med. lb " good med. to fine	0 14 0 22	Valontia Elemo	0 051 0 06	W. W. XXX W. W. XXX W. W. X.	0 30 0 00 0 25 0 00 0 20 0 00 0 45 0 00 0 20 0 00
Scotch Steam (ox ship) Cape Broton Pictou Lower Pts screen (rotail) Scotch do	500 600	fine to finest, lb. Gunud. com to med.	0 15 0 22 0 40 0 60 0 15 0 34	Sh. Almonds, bxs S. S. Tarragona Almonds, paper shell Walnuts Granoble	0 15 0 15) 0 18 0 20 0 11 0 12 0 15 0 15)	Soap : Best Laundry Common Matches : Common Parlor	0 07 0.00 0 02 0 04 2 25 2 40
Cordwood, Maple, 3ft 2in Birch, Biccoli, Tamarao,		Imperial med. to gd " Imperial med. to gd " Imperial control to finest"	0 24 0 46 0 67 0 65 0 25 0 33 0 37 0 58 0 12 0 18	Filborts Brazils, new Spices : Cassiamate Maco	0 08 0 09 0 00 0 00 0 06 0 07 0 90 1 00 0 28 0 30	Hardware.	-08 [∓] 8 0 15 0
Maple, 412 [Untario] Mixed wood	850 875	Oolong	0 45 0 65 0 15 0 18 0 19 0 25 0 35 0 55	Nutmegs	0 50 0 80 0 18 0 20 0 121 0 14	Antimony Tim : Block, L & F per lb Straits Copper : Ingot	
Raw Furs. Beaver, per lb Bear per skin Boar, Cub, per skin	8 00 10 00	Souchong, common" "med, to good" fine to choice." Coffees, Mocha (green)"	0 00 0 00 0 25 6 82 0 35 0 60	Pimento			0 22 0 22
Fishor, Cut, per skin Fox, Red, per skin Fox, Cross, Lynx per skin Marfon per skin	4 00 5 00 1 00 1 25 2 00 5 00 1 75 2 25	Add fc for roasting and grinding	0 23 0 26 0 22 0 26 0 101 0 22	Sago		A 11 1118. Am.	3 15 0 00 3 40 0 00 3 65 0 00 4 40 0 00 3 40 0 00
Mink por skin	0 00 0 50	Rio " d that above quotations apply	0 154 0 17	Flake	0 07 0 07	14 118. 11 & 11 Cold Cut, Can. " 11 ins.	3 70 0 00



M	ONTREA	L WHOLESALE	PRICES	OURRENTTHUR	SDAY, AP	RIL 12, 1888.	
Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Hardware Continued. Casing Box, Shook : 14 in por 100 lb. kog 14 in. to 14 "" 2 in. to 24 "" 24 in. to 3 ""	3 90 0 00	Summerlee. Gartshorrie Carnbroe Clyde. Goyan. Eglinton	\$ c. \$ c. 23 60 23 50 23 00 23 50 00 00 22 00 00 00 21 75 00 00 22 00 00 00 22 00 24 50 25 50	Hides and Skins. Montreal Green Hides "No. 1 per 100 lbs "No. 3 Tanners pay 500 more for Sorted, cured and insposed	5 00 0 00	Russetts, Light "Ileary "No.2 "Saddlore' English Oak	065 080
3 in to 4 i " " " Sint to 4 i " " " " Cat Spikes : all sizes Finisking Nails : 1 in. to 14 per 100 lb. keg. 14 in. to 14 " " Tobacco Box Nails : 14 in. to 14 " " Tobacco Box Nails : 14 in. to 14 " " Tobacco Box 100 lb. keg. 14 in. to 3 " " " Clinch and Haavy Clinch : 3 ins. and up per 100 lbs 14 and 14 in per 100 lbs 14 · 14	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Bar Iron,per 100 lbs Ord. Crown	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	sorted, oured and inspected Hamilton, No. 1 insp No. 2 Toronto 'I '' Stoors '' Calfskins '' Bulls. Dry Nor West Inmbskins Umbskins uninspected Horse Hides western, each	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Meats, Eggs, &c. Canada Pork, short out Western mess Hams. City Cured Bacon, per lb Eggs, fresh in cases Tallow, Rendered "Rough Potatoes, per bag In onsy. in comb "in tins	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 113 & 0 & 123 \\ 0 & 009 & 0 & 094 \\ 0 & 104 & 0 & 11 \\ 0 & 19 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 25 & 0 & 30 \\ 0 & 04 & 0 & 05 \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & 024 \end{array}$
2 " 2] " " 2] " 2] " " 3 in. and up " " 25 per cent discount Not 30 days, or 4 mos. noto with int. These torms ap- ply to the above nails Horse Nails : P & F Bright " " No. 7	5 70 0 00 5 70 0 00 5 35 0 00 0 24 0 00 0 24 0 00	"Sreet, cas, por 15" "Tre "1b" "Steigh Shoe. 1b "Steigh Shoe. 1b IC Coke IC Coke IX " IX "	4 15 4 25 4 50 4 75 Usuni	Leather (at 6 months) No. 1 B. A. Sole No. 2 B. A. Sole No. 2 Buffalo Sole, No. 1 No. 2 China "No. 1 Zanzibar, No. 1 Slaughter, No. 1	0 21 0 22 0 17 0 19 0 18 0 20 0 16 0 18 0 20 0 21 0 16 0 18 0 16 0 18 0 17 0 18 0 15 0 16	Oils. Cod Oil, Nowfoundland. " Hallfax. S. R. Palo Seal Cod Livor Oil new " oil . [Distributing Prices] Cod Oil, Nowfoundland. Do Gaspo. S. R. Palo Seal. S. R. Palo Seal.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
M Brand 40 @ 5 per ct. dis Wrought or Ship Spikes : 7 1-16 and 1 in 5 1-16 in in (Dis. 15 to 20 per cent.) Horse Shoes	3 90 0 00 4 25 0 00 4 50 0 00 4 75 0 00 3 50 0 00	Anchors, Dick of Four- Lion & Crown, Tin'd Shi'e 24 gauge	$\begin{array}{c} 4 & 75 & 5 & 50 \\ 0 & 06\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 07 \\ 4 & 25 & 4 & 59 \\ 5 & 00 & 5 & 50 \\ 6 & 00 & 0 & 00 \\ 5 & 25 & 0 & 00 \\ 5 & 20 & 5 & 50 \end{array}$	l English	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Lard Oil, Extra No. 1 Linseed Raw Oiro, Pure Machinery Extra. gt., pease	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 65 & 0 & 75 \\ 0 & 55 & 0 & 65 \\ 0 & 57 & 0 & 59 \\ 0 & 60 & 0 & 62 \\ 1 & 00 & 1 & 10 \\ 0 & 95 & 1 & 00 \\ 3 & 00 & 3 & 25 \end{bmatrix}$
Torms, 4 months, or 5 po or 30 days	0 00 0 000	"Speltor Scrap Iron-Shell. Machinory sorap Powder : Canada Blasting F F to F F F Barbed wire, per lb 'Gal	5 00 5 25 00 00 00 00 19 00 20 00 3 00 3 50 4 75 5 00 0 06 0 061 0 05 0 051	Ganada Kip Hemlook Calf. "Iight Fronch Calf. Splits, Light & Medium Splits, Heavy "Small. Leather Board Counds	045 055 105 140 017 025 017 023	ris do ris do ris pis., do Spirits Turpentino, bris. Cal Oil: Car Lois Storo, (2 p.c. off) Broken lots	2 40 2 60 2 70 3 00 6 50 0 00 0 61 0 65
Pig Iron : Siemen No. 1 Coltness Calder Langloan			0 00 3 65 0 00 3 90 0 00 3 50 0 00 3 75	B. Calf.		single bbls	0 225 0 23

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Discounts on Nails apply only for immediato delivery, and for quantities named of each kind separately. AT Terms for Cut Casing, Book and Shook, Finishing and Tobacco Box, Barrel, Clinch and Pressed Nails, net eash within 30 days ; or four months Note adding interest from the date of delivery at seven per cent, Discount on Bolts : Carriage and Tire, 75 to 80 and 10 ; Machine, 70 to 75 per cent. Terms, four months or 5 per cent. off for eash in 30 days.



8. The above cut was selected from the large exhibit of OWEIN MCGARVEY & SON, by the art critics of the "London Cabinetmaker and Art Journal," and found worthy of a children in that high authority on all works of art with a very flattering notice, highly complimenting them for their splendid exhibit made at the late Colonial 'and Indian Exhibition in London, and which goods the firm is continually manufacturing, having only the very best and medium class of goods in stock for some years. Waiting a call from all in want of such goods at

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MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENT.-THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1888.

Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale
Class. United inches, 14 to 25	\$ c. \$ c. 50ft. 100ft. 1 50 0 00	Timber, Lumber, &c Ash, 1 to 4 in., M		Bright Smoking, 3's & 6's Do Fanoy American Fanoy, ch & sm	049 062 1	Clarei cases Class Claret of gd. brands Tarragona Ports, imp ga	7 50 18 00
United inches 26 '' 40 41 '' 50 51 '' 60	1 60 0 00 0 00 3 50	Birch, 1 to 4 in., M	20 00 25 00 18 00 20 00 60 00 100 00 35 00 40 00	Wines, Liquors, etc.		Burgundy Still, Case Sparkling Can. Spirits, Imp. gallon. Alcohol65 O. P.	16 00 17 50 Paid Bond
Paints, &c. W Lend pure, 56 to 1001b kgs "No. 1	0 00 5 50	Cedar. flat, lineal foot	00 04 00 06 80 00 100 00 15 00 17 00 25 00 30 00	Ale English qts. pts. Domestic qts. pts.	$160 165 \\ 085 125$	Pure Spirits65 " 50 " Family Proof	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$
⁴⁶ No. 3	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Maple, hard, M Soft, do Onk, M Pine, clear, M 2nd. quality, do	25 00 35 00 10 00 25 00 40 00 50 00 35 00 40 00 25 00 30 00	Porter : Dublin qts. bomestic qts. Tomestic qts.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	10 a 5 m	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Portland Coment, bri Roman '' bri Glue,- Domestic Broken Shoet	1 15 1 25 2 75 3 00 2 50 2 70 0 124 0 14	Shipping Culls Mill do Lath, M Spruce, 1 to 2 in., M Shingles, 1st qual. 2nd "	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Brandy : Henessey'sgal. .case Jules Duret & Co gal. cheapor shippersgal. ease gts.	0 00 12 00 4 00 5 25 10 00 16 00 3 75 4 25	(" " 6 " 20 to100 cases, not cash 100 to 200 " 21 p c off 200 cases and over 5 p c off	2 01 0 95 2 09 1 05
Fronch, T.F. Casks Bris Amorican White, Bris		1		Irish Whiskey : Roo's cs. Scotch	9 00 9 50 6 00 8 00	₩ooi.	
Sait. Liverpool per bag Elev'ng Twelves	0 521 0 55	Mahoganics, Smoking Do Chewing	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Jamaica Rum, 16 O.P., per imp. gal Demarara Rum16 O. P	400 450 1	Flaces Pulled, unassorted	021023 022024
Canadian, in small bags "Half bags" Quartors	2 50 3 50 0 65 0 67 0 33 0 35	Bright Smoking Fancy Bright Smoking Solace, Common Solace Fair to good	034 039 016 022		4 55 4 65 8 60 8 70	"Extra Super B Super Black	0 22 0 23 0 00 0 00 0 21 0 00
Factory-filled per bag Kureka factory-filled do Rice's pure dairy, per bag quarters	2 40 0 00 000 2 00 0 00 0 50		0 461 0 00	Sherries, Ivisons Ports, T. G. Sandoman	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Natal Cape Australian	018 019
THER R CONTROL		manogany, onew go a ac e a	0 45 0 00	Graham's ditto	230 650		

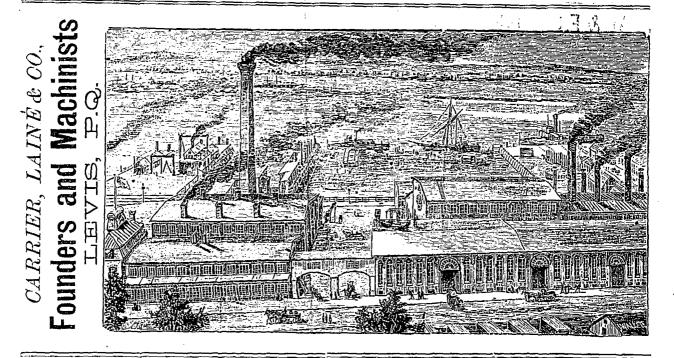
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11

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÷.

from Turning, Lathes. Iron Column Drilling
Ancilines.
Iron Turnching Machine. Punching and Shearing Machine.
Rey Seat Cutting Machines. Cutting and Shearing Machines.
22-Spitchlo thing Drilling Machine. Power
Schunker Patent, Bolt Cutting Machine.
Schluuker Patent, Bolt Cutting Machine.
Schunker Patent, Bolt Cutting Machine.
Schuler, Bartols.
Steam Henter, 51 x-72 inches.
Bradley Cushioned Trip Hammer. Iron Boring Lathe.
Steam Henter, 51 x-72 inches.
Horizontal Engine, Cylinder 18 x 36.
Turrot Head, Brown & Sharpe, Mill Screw Machine.
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