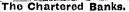
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BANK OF MONTREAL

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.

for the current half year, being at the rate of Ten per cent, per annum (and a bonus of One per cent.) upon the paid up capital stock of this Institution has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House, in this city, and at its Branches, on and after

Tuesday, the First Day of June next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May next, both days inclusive.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

of the Shareholders will be held at the Banking House of the Institution on

Monday, the Seventh Day of June next. the chair to be taken at One o'clock.

By order of the Board,

W. J. BUCHANAN,

General Manager.

MONTHEAL, 22nd April, 1886.

THE BANK OF TORONTO. DIVIDEND No. 60.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of four per cent, for the current half year, being at the rate of eight per cent, per annum and a bonus of two per cent, upon the paid-up capital of the Bank has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after Tuesday, the first day of June next.

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

The annual general meeting of the stockholders for the election of directors will be held at the banking house of the institution on Wednesday, the 16th day of June next. The chair to be taken at noon. By order of the Board,

D. COULSON, D. COULSON, Cashier. Bank of Toronto, 28th April, 1886.

BANQUE VILLE MARIE.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three and One-hulf per cent. (3/4) upon the paid up capital stock of this lustitution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at its Head Office, in this city, on and after THE FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 21st to the 21st of May next, both days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Bank, on WEDNESDAY the 16th day of June next. The chair will be taken at noon. By order of the Board, U. GARAND,

U. GARAND

Cashier.

The Chartered Banks. THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. Paid-Up Capital, £1,000,000 Sterling. London' Office, 3 Clement's Lane, Lombard street, E.C. Court of Directors : H. J. B. Kendall, J. J. Kingsford, Frederic Lubbock, A. H. Philpotts, J. Murray Robertson. J. H. Brodle, John James Cater, Henry R. Farror, Richard H. Glyn, Edward Arthur Hoare,

Secretary-A. G. WALLIS. Head Office in Canada-St. James St., Montreal.

R. R. GRINDLEY, General Manager. Branches and Agencies in Canada :

St. John, N.B. Fredericton, N.B. Halifax, N.S. Halifax, N.S. Victoria, B.C.

Agents in the United States :

New YORK .- D. A. McTavish and H. Stikeman, Agents.

CHICAGO .- H. M. Breedon and J. J. Morrison, genis

SAN FRANCISCO .- W. Lawson and C. E. Taylor, Agents.

LONDON BANKERS .- The Bank of England and Messrs. Glyn & Co.

Foreign Agents, Liverpool, Bank of Liverpool, Australia—Union Bank of Australia. New Zealand— Jinion Bank of Australia, Bank of New Zealand, Jolopial Bank of New Zealand. India, Chuna`and Japan—Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, Loudon and Chuna: Agra Bank, Limited. West Indis= Colonial Bank. Paris=Messrs, Marcuard, Krauss & Colonial Bank. Paris-Messr

13. Issue Circular Notes for Travellers, available in all parts of the world.

THE MOLSONS BANK.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament 1855. Capital Paid-up, \$2,000,000. Rest, \$675,000.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL. DIRECTORS:

M. HEATON,

Branches of The Molsons Bank ; Toronto,

Aylmer,	Meaford.
Brockville.	Morrisba
Clinton,	Norwich.
Excter,	Owen Sou
Inmilton,	Ridgetow
London.	Smith's F

Exct

St. Thomas, Sorel, P.Q., Trenton, Waterloo, Ont. g, ınd,

Quebec-La Banque du Peuple and Eastern Town-

Chrotece-Ja Bangine ou respective and Executive rest

Prince Educated Island-Bank of Nova Scotia, Prince Educated Island-Bank of Nova Scotia, Charlottelown and Summerside, Newfoundland-Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, St. John's.

Agents in United States :

Agents in United States: New Fork-Mechanics' National Bank, Messra. Morton, Wiss & Co., Messra, W. Watson and Alex. Lang; Boston, Merchants' National Bank: Portland, Casco National Bank; Chicago, First National Bank; Cleveland, Commercial National Bank; Detroit, Mechanics' Bank; Buffalo, Third National Bank; Mithraukee, Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Bank; Toledo, Sceond National Bank; Helena, Mon-tana, First National Bank; Fort Benton, Montana, First National Bank; 'Wat Benton, Montana, First National Bank; 'Wat Benton, Montana, States and States and States and States and States and States and Merchanics' Bank; 'Mark Bank', 'Mark Bank', 'Mark', States and State

123 Agents in Europe :

Alliance Bank, "limited," Messrs, Glyn, .ondon-Liverpool-The Bank of Liverpool. Antwerp, Belgium-La Banque d'Anvers.

Collections made in all parts of the Dominion, and returns promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange, Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the vorld.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.

The Chartered Banks.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of Three and a half (31) per cent. for the current half-year, being at the rate of Seven (7) per cent. per annum upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution, has been declared, and the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, on and after

Tuesday, the 1st June next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st May, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank will be held at the Bank on WEDNESDAY, 16th June next. The chair to be taken at 12 o'clock. By order of the Board,

G. HAGUE,

General Manager.

Montreal, 24th April, 1886.

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

Established in 1835. \$1,200,000 Capital Paid-Up, 200,000 Reserve,

JACQUES GRENIER, President - - - Cashier.

A. A. TROTTIER, Branch Three Rivers, P.Q., P. E. Panneton, Manager. Agency St. Remi, P.Q., C. Bédard, Agent.

FOREIGN AGENTS.

London, England .- The Alliance Bank, Limited. New Fork .- National Bank of the Republic. Ouchec Branch .- E. C. Barrow, Manager.

LA BANQUE NATIONALE

Quebec. \$2,000,000

** **

HON. ISIDOKE	EL, Esq., Vice-President.
Ion. P. Garneau,	M. W. Baby, Esq. Ant. Painchaud, Esq.
LeDroit, Esg.	Ant. Painchaud, Esq.

J.	Tessier, jr.,	Esg.	P. LAF	RANCE,	Cashier.
	Honorary 1		-Hon, J.	R. Thi	baudeau,

BRANCHUS: -- Montreat-C. A. Vallée, Manag Sherbrook-John Campbell, Manager; Otlanua-H. Carrière, Manager. Manager :

AGNUTE: Parager. AGNUTE: -England- National Bank of Scotland, London: France-Messis, Grunebaum, Fretes & Co., La Banque de Paris et de Pays Bas: United States-National Bank of the Republic, New York; National Revere Bank, Boston : New York; National Revere Bank, Boston : New York; National cial Bank of Newfoundland.

CIAI DARK OF NEWFORMATION. CANADA-Prov. Ontario-The Bank of Toronto. Maritime Provincer-Bank of New Brunswick, Mer-chants Bank of Halifax, Bank of Montreal; Mawitoba-The Union Bank of Lower Canada.

A general Banking, Exchange and collection busi-ness transacted. Particular attention paid to collec-tions, and returns made with utmost promptness.

W Correspondence respectfully solicited,

DIRECTORS.

Montreal.

Head Office, CAPITAL PAID-UP,

Smith's Falls, Woodstock, Ont. Agents in the Dominion :

WOLFERSTAN THOMAS, Gen'l Manager. HRATON, Inspector.

THOS. WORKMAN, Esq., - President. J. H. R. MOLSON, Esq., - Vice-President.

R. W. Shepherd, Esq. Sir D. L. Macpherson. Miles Williams, Esq. S. H. Ewing, Esq. A. F. Gault, Esq.

London, Brantford, Paris, Hamilton, Kingston, Ottawa. Monarcal, Oucbec.

Toronto,

2019年1月19月1日,1995年後期後期的日本期間的時間的時間的調整

The Chartered Banks.



Pald-up Capital - - - \$6,000,000 2,100,000 Rest - - -.

DIRECTORS.

HON. WILLIAM MOMASTER, President. WM. ELLIOT, Esq., Vice-President.

T. Sutherland Stayner, Esq. John Waldle, Esq., George Taylor, Esq., Jas. Crathern, Esq. Hon. S. C. Wood, W. B. Hamilton, Esq. W. N. ANDERSON, General Manager. JNO. C. KEMP, Ass't Gen'l Managér.

ROBT. GILL, Inspector. NEW YORK-J. H. Goadby and B. E. Walker, Agents.

	BRANCHEL	•
Avr	Goderich	St. Catharines
Ayr Barrie	Guelph	Sarnia
Belleville	Hamilton	Seaforth
Derlin	London	Simcoe
Brantford	Montreal	Stratford
Chathana	Norwich	Strathroy
Collingwood	Orangeville	Thorold
Dundas	Ottawa	Toronto
Dunnville	Paris	Walkerton
Galt	Parkhill	Windsor
	Peterboro	Woodstock,
		. In Provens the

Commercial credits issued for use in Europe, the East and West Indics, China, Japan and South America.

merica. Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold, Collections made on the most favorable terms, Interest allowed on deposits.

BANKERS

New York-The American Exchange National Bank. London, England-The Bank of Scotland.

THE DOMINION BANK:

- RESERVE FUND, \$930,000. CAPITAL, \$1,500,000. DIRECTORS:

JAS, AUSTIN, Pres. HON. FRANK SMITH, V.-Pres. Wm. Ince, Edward Leadlay, E. B. Osler, James Scort. Wilmot D. Matthews.

Head Office, Toronto.

Head Office, Toronto. AGENCIES: Brampton, Belleville, Cobourg, Lindsay, Napance, Oshawa, Orillia, Uxbridge, Whitby. Queen Street, Toronto, cor. of Esther Street. Draits on all parts of the United States, Great Britain and the Continent of Europe bought and sold. Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of Europe, China, Japan and the West Indies.

R. R. BETHUNE, Cashier,

Banque Jacques Cartier.

Capital Authorized, Capital Subscribed, -- - \$500,000

Capital Subscribed, 5500,000 DIRECTORS: ALPH. DESJARDINS, ESQ., M. P., President. A. S. Hamelin, Esq., Vice-President. J. L. Cassidy, Esq. I. Lucien Hunt, Esq. J. O. Villencuve, Esq. A. L., DRMARTIGNY, Cashier. Branch at Beauharnois, J. A. Cooke, Manager. Branch at St. Hyacluthe, A. Clement, Manager. Branch at St. Hyacluthe, J. Clement, Manager. Branch at Valleyfield, C. H. Harnel, Manager. Branch at Fraserville, J. F. Pellant, Manager. Agents in New York, National Bank of the Republic, Agents in London, Eng., Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co.

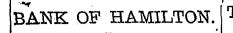
MABITIME BANK OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent, upon the paid-up capital stock of the Bank for the half year. ending 30th April instant has this day been declared, and that the same will be paid at the Bank and its branches on or after Tuesday, the first day of june next.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the Bank, in the City of St. John, New Brun-swick, on Friday. the 4th day of June next, at noon. By order of the Board,

THOS. MACLELLAN.

St. John, N. B., 27th April, 1886. President.



The Chartered Banks.

DIVIDEND No. 27.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of four per cent, for the current half year upon the paid up capital stock of this institution has this day been dochred, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its agencies ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF JUNE NENT. The transfor books will be closed from the 7th to 31st May, both days inclusive. The Anward General Merring of the stock-holders for the election of directors for the onsu-ing year will be held at their banking-house, in this eity, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of June next. The Anart to be taken at 12 of clock noon. By order Gethe Board. E. A. COLQUIOUN Cashier. BANK OF HAMLFOR, Hamilton, ApJ. 21, 1886.

BANK OF OTTAWA.

DIVIDEND No. 20.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three and one-half per cent. upon the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after T

The transfer books w the 31st May next, both By order of the Board

Ottawa, 27th April, 1

payable at the Bank and its l'uesday, the first day of June 'ill be closed from the 17th to h days inclusive. d, GEO, BURN, Cashier, 886,	Capital Subieribed, Capital Paid-up, Reserve Fund, HY. TAYLOR, Pres, DIRECTORS:-W. R. M Danks, F. B. Lays, Thos, Long (Collingwood), Joh Leys (Rice Lewis & Son,
D'HOCHELAGA.	MANAGER-A Branches-Ingersoll, D Correspondents in Ca Branches, In New York

1

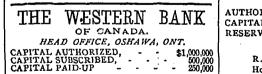
BANQUE Capital, paid up 710.100

Capital, pald up - \$710,100 Reserve Fund, - \$70,000 F.X. ST. CHARLES - President A. D. PARANT, - Cashier HEAD OFFICE, MONTRAL. Branchez-Three Rivers-H. N. Boire, Manager. Joliette-J. H. Ostigny, Manager. Sorel-M. Dorval, Manager. East End Abatuoirs. Correspondents-London, England-The Clydesdale Bank, Limited. Paris, France-Credit Lyonnais. New York-The National Park Bank. Boston-The Maverick National Bank. Collections made throughout Canada at the cheapest rates. Canada at the cheapest rates.

The Central Bank of Canada. DIVIDEND No. 4.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three per cent, for the current half-year, being at the rate of Six per cent, per annum, upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution, has been de-clared, and that the same will be payable at the hank and its Branches on and after Tuesday, the first day of June next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to 31st May next, both days inclusive. The Annual Meeting of the shareholders will be held in the Banking House, in this city, on Mon-day, the 21st day of June next, the chair to be taken at 12 o'clock noon. By order of the Board, Taronto 97th tool 10000

A. A. ALLEN, Cashier. Toronto, 27th April, 1886.



CAPITAL PAID-UP - - 250,000 BOARD OF DIRECTORS. JOHN COWAN, Esq., President, REUBEN S. HAMLIN, Esq., Vice-President. W. F. Cowan, Esq. W. F. Allan, Esq. Robert McIntosh, M.D. Thomas Paterson, Esq. T. H. McMILLAN, Cashier. Revented Midlenbarg New Horburg

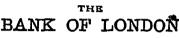
Branches.—Midland. Tilsonburg, New Hamburg, Whitby and Millbrook. Deposits rectived and interest allowed. Collections solicited and prompty made. Drafts issued available on all parts of the Dominion. Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold. Correspondents at New York and in Canada, The Merchants Bank of Canada, London, England, The Royal Bank of Scaland.

Royal Bank of Scotland.

THE STANDARD BANK				
0	F CANADA.			
Capital Paid Reserve Fun	-up\$1,000,000 nd260,000			
HEAD OFF	DIRECTORS.			
W. F. COWAN, Pro	sident. Joun Burns, Vice-President.			
W. F. Allen. A. T. Todd.	Fred. Wyld. Dr. G. D. Morton. R. C. Jamieson.			
Bowmanville, Bradford, Brantford, Brighton,	AGENCIES. Campbellford, Harriston, Cannington, A Markham, Colborne, H Nowcastle Picton.			
	BANKERS.			

The Chartered Banks.

New York and Montreal-Bank of Montreal. London, England-National Bank of Sootland. All Banking business promptly attended to. Correspondence solicited. J. L. BRODLE, Cashier.



IN CANADA.

READ OFFICE, LONDON, ONT. ----\$1,000,000 200,000 50,000

JNO. LABATT, Vice-Pres. Meredith, W. Duffield, Isaiah s. Kent, Benj, Cronyn, Thos. hn Morrison (Toronto), John Toronto).

A. M. SMART. Dresden, Petrolia, Watford. In New York-National Park Bank, and Branches. In Britain .- National Bank of Scotland (Limited.)

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND No. 22.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of Eight per cent. per annum upon the capital stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches, on and after TUESDAY, the First day of June next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the

17th to the 31st May, both days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of the Share-

holders will be held at the Bank, on WED-NESDAY, the 16th day of June next. The chair will be taken a noon.

By order of the Board.

D R. WILKIE, Cashier.

· 1	
1	Eastern Townships Bank.
- 1	AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$1.500.000
	CAPITAL PAID-UP 1,449,488
	RESERVE FUND
	BOARD OF DIRECTORS
	R. W. HENEKER President.
Ω I	
ן א	HON. G. G. STEVENS, Vice-Presiden.
	Hon. M. H. Cochrane, John Thornto-
	Hon. J. H. Pope, G. N. Gen
	Thos. Hart, D. A. Manne.
	T. S. Morey.
	HEAD OFFICE-SHERBROOKE, QUE.
r.	WM. FARWELL, General Manager.
5,	BRANCHES :- Waterloo, Richmond, Coaticook,
i	Stanstead, Cowansville, Granby, Bedford, Farnham,
15	Agents in Montreal-Bank of Montreal.
le	London Fug-Nati Bank of Scotland.
n	Boston-National Exchange Bank
	London, Eug-Nail, Bank of Scotland. Boston-National Exchange Bank. New York-National Park Bank.
16	

Collections made at all accessible points and promptly remitted for.

The Chartered Banks,

THE OUEBEC BANK. Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three per cent, upon the nail-up Capital Stock of this institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable, at its Banking-House in this Gity and at its Branches, on and after Tuesday, the First Day of June Noxt. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st May next, both days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of the Sharehold-ers will be hold at the Bank on MONDAY, the 7th day of June next. The chair will be taken at three o'clock. JAMES STEPHIENSON, Cashier. Quebee, 27th April, 1886.

Loan Societies.

THE Ontario Investment Associa'n

(LIMITRU), OF LONDON, ONTARIO. Capital Subscribed, Capital Paid-Up, Reserve Fund, Investments, \$2,650,000.00 700,000.00 - 500,000.00 2,150,000.00 Reserve Fund, 2,150,000,00 Intrestments, 2,150,000,00 Money to invest on Mortgages on Real Estate, Muni-cipal and School Debentures, and other Public Sccurr-ties, Agents in Great Britain:-Paulin, Sorley and Martin, 20 George St., Edinburgh. Henny TAVION, CHARLES MURRAY, Manager, President.

HENRY TAYLOR, Manager.

Dominion Savings & Investment Soc. LONDON, -ONTARIO.

Incorporated 1872.

\$1,000,000,00 - 1,000,000,00 - 868,840,28 - 149,000,00 - 963,12 • • • • Capital, Subscribed, -Paid-up Reserve Fund, Contingent Fund, ---. Loans made on Farm and City Property on the most favorable terms. Municipal and School Section De-bentures purchased. Money received on deposit and interest allowed thereon.

F. B. LEYS, Manager.

The London Loan Co'y of Canada.

Weldon, Manager-MALCOLM J. KHNT, Solicitors-Gibbous, McNab, Mulkern & Harper, Bankers-Merchants Bank of Canada. Applications are invited for an investment of \$100,000 Debentures at 5 p.c., interest payable half-yearly.

OFFICE - Albion Block, No. 433 Richmond Street, London, Ont.



 We do not undertake to return unused manuscripts.
 AB- All payments to be made to headquarters at Montreal.

The Chartered Banks. THE FEDERAL BANK OF CANADA. DIVIDEND No. 22.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Three per cent, upon the Capital Stock Jof this Bank, has been declared for the current half-year, being at the rate of Six per cent. per annum, and that the same will be payable on and after TUESDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May, both days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of the Share-

holders for the election of Directors will be held at the banking-house in Toronto, on Tuesday, the 15th of June next. Chair to be taken at 12 o'clock, noon. G. W. YARKER, 12 o'clock, noon.

The Federal Bank of Canada, Gen. Manager. Toronto, 27th April, 1886.

STEPHEN'S ST. BANK. Incorporated 1836. ST. STEPHEN, N.B.

Capital, - - - -\$200,000 Reserve, ----25,000

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

J.-F. UKANT, GURTS, Currie & Co. New York-Bank of New York, N.B.A. Boston-Globe National Bank, Montreal-Bank of Montreal. John, N.B.-Bank of Montreal. Drafts issued on any Branch of the Bank of Montreal.

COMMERCIAL BANK

OF NEWFOUNDLAND, ST. JOHNS. . _ NFL'D. Established 1857. Incorporated 1858. - --4 Capital, Reserve, . • • • \$306,000 HENRY COOKE, Manager. H. D. CARTER, Chief Accountant.

Collections made on favorable terms.

Agenti.—The Louido and Westminster Bank, Lon-don, New York—The National Bank of the Republic, Boston—The Atlas National Bank. Montreal—The Merchants Bank of Canada. Halifax: The Union Merchants Bank Bank of Halifax,

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF MANITOBA.

Authorized Capital, \$1,000,000 DIRECTORS.

DUNCAN MACARTHUR, -President.

Alexander Logan, W. L. Boyle,

Hon. John Sutherland, Hon. C. E. Hamilton, Deposits received and interest allowed. Collections promptly made. Drafts issued available in all parts of the Dominion. Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold,

THE BELL TELEPHONE CO.

OF CANADA

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA .-- MONTREAL.

Excelsior Mnfg. and Refining 66 Pearl Street, TORONTO, Sole Manufacturers of Dewar's Hammer Hardening Anti-Friction Metal. Send for list of Testimonials, &c.

The Chartered Banks.

ONTARIO BANK.

DIVIDEND No. 87.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three per cent, upon the yaid-up Cupital Stock of this institution has been dechared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the Banking House in this city and at its branches on and after Ingediy. The First day of June next. The transfer bocks will be closed from the 17th to the 31st May, both days inclusive. The annual general meeting will be held at its banking house in this city on Tuesday, the 15th day of June next, the chair to be taken at twolve o'clock noon. By order of the Board, C. HOLLAND, General Manager. Toronto, 23th April, 1885.

ST. JOHNS BANK.

. MOLLEUR, President, St. Johns, W. BROSSBAU, Merchant, St. Johns, Vice-President. Jas, O'Cain, Coal Merchant, St. Johns; Frs. Gosselin, Merchant, St. Alexandre. A. A. L. Brien, Notary, St. Alexandre,

PH. BAUDOUIN, Manager,

HEAD OFFICE . - -ST. JOHNS.

Branch-Napierville, J. Molleur, Agent. Capital Subscribed, - - -Authorized, - - -Capital Paid In - - - -\$540.00 Authorized, Capital Paid In 1,000,000 226,420 226,420 Agents-Montrenl, La Banque du Peuple; New York, Bank of Montrenl; Boston, Maverick Nat. Bank.

Loan Societies.

THE

Hamilton Provident and Loan SOOIETY.

President, GEORGE H. GILLESPIE.

VICC-PICSICEIL, JOHN HARVEY.	
	,000.00
	.000.00
	,996.60
Total Assets, 3,170	,880.41
MONEY ADVANCED on Real Estate on fit terms of Repayments. The Society is prepared	avorable
terms of Repayments. The Society is prepared	to issue

DRING TYPES drawn at THERE oF FIVE YEARS with interest coupons attached, payable half-yearly.

Banking House, cor. of King and Hughson Sts., HAMILTON, ONT.

H. D. CAMERON, Treasurer,

THE FREEHOLD Loan and Savings Company

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

Subscribed Capita		•	-	9	51,876,0	000
Capital Paid-Up	-	- `-	-	-	1,000,0	000
Reserve Fund,	-	-	-	-	445,	000
PRESIDENT, MANAGER, - INSPECTOR,	- -	HON. HON. ROBI	WM. S. C ERT	McM WO NRMS	ASTEF DD. STRON	ε. G.
Money loat						
Deposits received	and rates	Debent of inte	ures rest,	ssued	at cur	rent

JAS. BAXTER & CO., 120 St. Francois Xavier St.,

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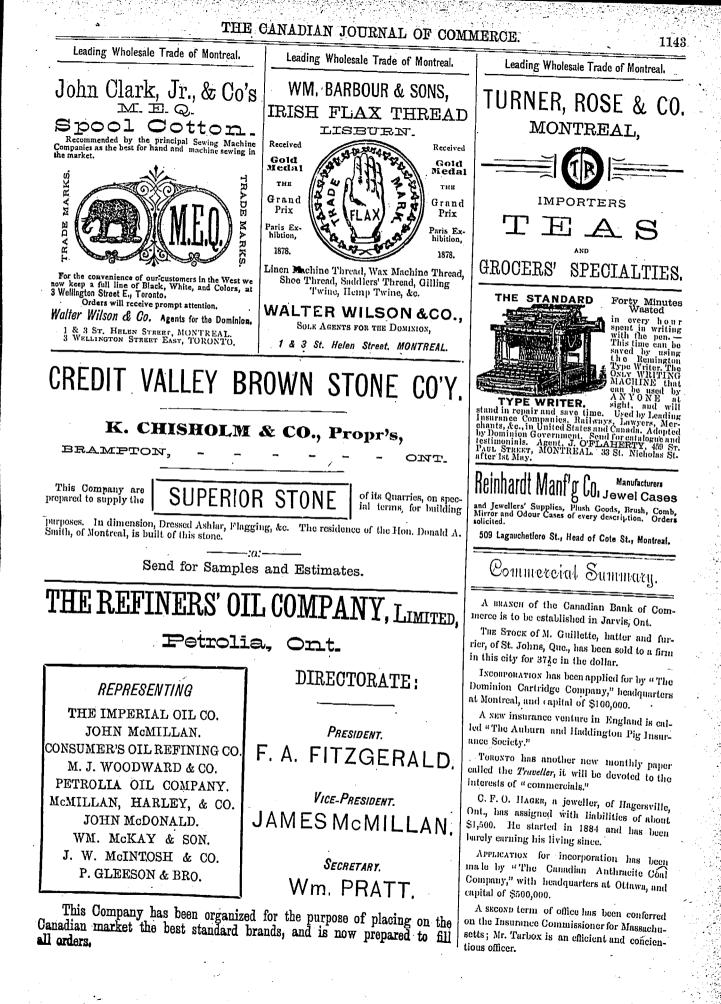




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The steamer George Shattuck which left Halifax on a scaling voyage early in the season is supposed to have been crushed in the ice near St. Johns, Nfd., and sunk.

The site for the Halifax dry dock has been selected, and the situation is an excellent one. The dock is to be constructed of stone. It will occupy three years in building, and will be the largest in the world.

THE Mulual Life Insurance Company of New York intends competing for foreign business with the Equitable and New York Life, Agencies will soon be opened in Germany, England, Japan and Mexico.

MAGDALES Islands advices report scaling schooners arriving with good cargoes. Fifteen thousand large seals were also killed by the people on the islands, who report a very mild winter, and supplies plentiful.

It is stated that 60,000 boxes of tin will be required by the Oregon Canning companies to be worked up into cans for the season's salmon pack. If these figures are correct the season's pack will be about 12,000,000 cans.



As Amherst, N.B., merchant recently shipped from Sackville two carloads of potatoes for Boston, completing shipments this season amounting to 14,000 bushels. Potatoes are now worth 80c. per barrel at Sackville.

Jos. HENDERSON, a general dealer, of Newry, Ont, who is said to have been previously unsuccessful in Palmerston, started in July, 1884, in his wife's name. She died last year and he consequently assigns.

M. D. CLAIROUX, general storekceper, Hull, Que., has assigned with liabilities estimated at \$7,000 and assets not yet ascertained. He started his present business in 1882, but is said to be somewhat extravagant in his habits.

TEXDERS for \$16,000 worth of debentures of the city of Moncton, N.B., realized 2 per cent. premium. The previous issue only realized 97, thus showing that money for safe investment is plentiful.

THE Huntingdon County spring stock show was held last week, and was most successful. The exhibit of Clydesdale horses, the favorite breed of the district, was very large, and attracted much favorable comment.

J. A. GIROUX, jeweller, of Granby Que. started 4 or 5 years ago with a capital of about \$500. He has only been in a very small way and now assigns with liabilities of about \$1,000.

THE STOCK OF S. O. Wallace, of Alsfield, Ont. was sold by auction last week bringing sixty cents in the dollar. W. C. Charters, storekeeper, of Hensall, has been compelled to assign. Liabilities trifling.

A. E. EDWARDS, jeweller, of this city, has assigned, owing about \$1,600, entirely to

English creditors. He was recently such by a Birmingham firm and is now compelled to assign. The assets consist of a small stock of rings and other jewellery.

GEORGE WILES, a fanning mill manufacturer of Listowel, Ont., has assigned after about five years experience of business. He took some mills up to the North West and lost money on them, and this and other losses have forced him to the wall.

The statement telegraphed from Chicago to the effect that the Home Land and Cattle Co. of St. Louis had leased over 2,000,000 acres of grazing land in the Canadian Northwest, is authoritatively denied by the Minister of the Interior.

The first of the marine police fleet for protection of fisheries, the cutter Mary Ann, has been successfully launched at Charlottetown, P.E.I. She proceeded on her trial trip to St. Peter's Island, where her crew will be engaged for several days in gun practice.

IRA F. BELFRY, druggist, of Shelbourne, Ont., was burnt out in 1884, and again last month. The losses incurred over and above the amount of insurance proved too much for his resources, and he now assigns with liabilities estimated at \$2,000.

THE cheese factories in the Ingersoll district are all in operation. Factory-men are holding April cheese in expectation of receiving 9c. for it. The old cheese is all sold. The factories will be in good condition fully two weeks earlier this year than last.

IT now appears probable that the bulk of the cargo of the wrecked steamer " Oregon" will be saved. The wrecking steamer "Re-





Thu total value of exports from the United States during the twelve months ending March 31, 1886, were \$665,956,920, and during the preceding twelve months, \$743,731,013,

北京などの間にあり、「日本のため」の言語

The assessment of Hamilton, Ont., for the current year was \$20,508,148, an increase of \$512,290 compared with 1885. The population is now 41,280, an increase of 1,295. The assessment of Woodstock, Ont., this year amounted to \$1,864,404, or an increase of

A MENTING of the Canadian Cottonades Association was held on the 28th ulto., at the office of T. McElderry and Co., 84 St Helen street, The Canada Cotton Co'y being represented by Hon. D. McInnes; the Stormont Cotton Co., by A. F. Gault; the Hamilton Cotton Co., by J. M. Young; the Ontario



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school trustees, municipal corporations, etc., and adds :- "But if the government does not undertake such forest planting on a large scale, as has been done in European countries, and is now practised in India and Australia, it would certainly be a wise policy to inaugurate and supervise systematic planting of forest belts or clumps as a condition of land grants from the public domain."

M. JACOBS & Co., cigar manufacturers, of De Bresoles street, have called a meeting of crelities are \$6,000, and the assets, which are nominally estimated st \$2,500, will probably fall considerably short of that sum. The factory was started last September.

JAMES GOULDEN, druggist, of this city, has assigned, with liabilities of about \$8,000, and assets showing nominally a small surplus. Of this amount \$4,600 is claimed by the Goulden heirs. The business was started some 15 years ago by the late James Goulden, who became involved through endorsing outcompelled to effect another compromise on the 15 cents yet unpaid, and obtained a reduction of 50 per cent. Since 1878 the business has been carried on by Joseph Goulden and Mr. Healy, and owing to severe competition and other causes has steadily run down. Last month the stock and business were offered for sale, but, as it was felt that the estate was insolvent, no reasonable offer was received, and so relief was sought in an assignment.



the "cheap loaf" with limited employment on the one hand, and a possibly somewhat dearer loaf with sufficient employment on the other, as being the more beneficial to the people. The fact of Great Britain's prosperity since the abolition of the Corn Laws and the establishment of her free trade policy in 1845 is undoubted. In the article already alluded to, Lord Penzance questions the correctness of the inference that this remarkable prosperity is due to that change. There are other matters and events to which credit has not been given in the discussion. It was precisely at the time when Sir Robert Peel inaugurated the reign of "Free Imports" that another reign began in the accession of "King Hudson"-or the age of steam. "Of all the events and improvements of the century," says he "none equals the establishment of the railway system in its tendency to increase and develop trade. Where England led the way, other European nations rapidly followed." In 1840 all Europe had only 5,000 miles of railway, and America had about 4,090; in 1850 Europe had 24,200 miles, and America 20,160; in 1870 Europe had 60,400 and America 56,300; in 1880 Europe had 95,271, and America 92,840; and in 1885 Europe had 121,251, and America 128,492 miles. Within the same period the development of steamship traffic, the telegraph, and the great discoveries of gold, have all exercised a favorable influence on trade, second only to that produced by railways.

Lord Penzance also refers to the alteration in the law of partnership in Great Britain as exercising a most potent influence on trade and production. "The statute under which 'limited' companies have been formed, and people enabled to unite their individual savings, however small, in some industrial enterprise, without the risk of partnership losses and liabilities, which might be ruinous to them, drew down into the great stream of capital available for the support of manufacturing industry millions of money that had theretofore lain idle for want of the means of investment. Is it possible," he asks "that these enormous additions to investments in trade and manufacture-to the facilities of communication, locomotion and the economy of and despatch of transport, should not have added largely to the prosperity of the world ? . ' Free Importers' allow nothing for it; all goes to the credit of ' Free Trade.'"

He emphasizes the statement that "the progress of other nations in wealth and prosperity during the last fifty years has not only equalled, but has excelled" that of Great Britain, and quotes from Mulhall's *Progress of the World* in support of it. "In the last fifty years," says Mulhall, speaking of the whole world, "commerce has grown twelve times faster than population, having

multiplied eightfold." He gives the figures and the rate of increase for each country separately, as follows :--

-	•							
United	Kingdoı	n,	com	merce	inci	reased	7-lu	ld.
British			-	-	-		141	"
France,		-	-		-		9	u'
German		-	-		-		8	"
Netherl		-	-		-		9	44
United	States,	-	-	-	-		6ł	"
Austria	'	-	-	-	-		13	"
Russia,	-	•	-	-	-		53	11
South 2	merica,		-		-	• •	7	"
Italy,	- ·	-	-	-	-		9	u
Norway	and Sw	ed	en,	· · -	-	• •	8	"
Spain a	nd Porti	ıg:	il, -		-		3]	и
Turkey	and the	Ē	ast,	-	; .	•	6	a

being an average of eightfold, so that the advance of the United Kingdom, which was only sevenfold, is rather below than above that of the rest of the world. Mulhall's Balance Sheet of the World shows that in commerce, manufacturing, mining, agriculture, the carrying trade and banking, the world advanced 25 per cent during the ten years, 1870 to 1880. During this period France advanced about 12 per cent, Germany 331, Russia 20, all Europe together 20, Great Eritain also 20 per cent, and the United States nearly 50 per cent. Thus, argues the essayist, the advance is general and not by any means characteristic of the country of "Free Imports," the two countries showing the greatest advance being among the most highly protected countries in the world.

It now remains to be considered whether a system of "Free Imports" can be maintained on its own merits, that is to say, by an appeal to the benefits of cheapness, which, by introducing foreign competition, it confers upon the community. What measure of benefit may be conferred by this cheapness cannot be ascertained in the lump, "it must be calculated separately for each article of import, and against it must be set the loss or injury suffered by the home producer owing to the competition. in each individual case, of the foreigner. Whether or not it is desirable, therefore, to purchase this cheapness in respect of any particular article of import by abstaining from taxing it, must also be a separate question for each such article, and cannot he regulated by any sweeping abstract principle."

While it is desirable that everything should be cheap, there may be reasons why that cheapness should not be bought at the expense of other advantages which are greater. The true mainspring of prosperity and wealth in a nation is employment. "Wealth is born of exertion and skill," but to reap any advantage from them they must have a market. In times of distress in England, it is customary to attribute the trouble to the dearness of bread, when the real cause is lack of wages—want of omployment—a market for labor. Cheap bread will not create wages. Lord Penzance points out that the price of wheat in 1846

(Corn Laws repealed) was 54s. 'a quarter, and that in the ten prosperous years that followed, the price remained about the same.

"It may be doubted," says the writer. " whether the relative value of cheapness on the one side and improved wages on the other has always been borne in mind. The range of cheapness rarely exceeds a small percentage of price; and as far as the wage-carning classes are concerned. if it were secured for all articles of foreign import, its benefits would speedily be swallowed up in the event of a comparatively slight fall of wages." He instances the comparative value to the working population." and indeed to the nation," of cheapness as contrasted with employment and wages by taking an individual article of manufacture-a planoforte. Assuming that it cannot be made and sold in England at a profit for less than \$200, and that it can be made in France, and imported, and sold in England for \$180, the gain to the consumer in buying the foreign article would be \$20. The loss to the English artisan in making a similar article would be the amount of wages earned by those that make it. The value of the labor in such an article, he assumes, is probably twothirds of the price, but say one-half. This gives \$100 lost in wages as against \$20 gained by the consumer. Even if the workman himself is the consumer of any article to which such a contrast is applicable, the bargain is still a bad one, for he has gained \$20 and lost the chance of selling his labor to the extent of \$100. "It may be said that he has got his labor unsold and may sell it to some one else; just so; but this is precisely what he cannot do." Could a man brought up to one special line of occupation always turn his hand to something else and find a market for his labor this argument would be unsupportable. "But this is far from being the case in fact. In times of pressure, such as do and must occur, to find a market for all willing and competent labor, even at greatly reduced wages, is notoriously difficult, and often impossible. If it were otherwise, there would be no such thing as distress-at least among men able and willing to work." The workman's labor then remains unsold, and his loss and the loss to the community is measurably the value of it. The foreign article, therefore, argues the writer, is a bad speculation for the wage-earning classes, even when they reap the benefit of its cheapness by being themselves the consumers.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

The report of the Grand Trunk Railway Company is always interesting to peruse, and the one before us for the half year ending December 31st, 1885, is unusually so. The interests of Canada are so welded in with those of its principal railway which runs from Eastern Quebec to Western Ontario, and connects with the United States at half a dozen pla es widely apart, that its results largely indicate what is passing in Canada and the United States for the period it covers.

The document which we have just received is not a dry and bald statement of figures. It gives reasons for the unfavorable results, and it is due to the management in Canada to say that they would have been much worse but for the foresight which has been unremitting in controlling the expenditure.

The gross receipts for the half year were $\pounds 1,629,763$, a decrease of $\pounds 191,984$, or 101 per cent. compared with 1884, and the working expenses were $\pounds 1,238,313,-\pounds 293,470$, or 7 per cent. less than in 1884. Seventy-four per cent. of the entire decrease consists of the reduction of salaries and wages, cheaper fuel, and of other reductions not directly connected with the maintenance of the railway and rolling stock.

Including sundry receipts from International Bridge, C. & G. T. bonds, etc., the net revenue was £426,692, against £539,197 in 1884.

After paying interest on debenture bonds, leased lines, etc., there was a balance of £10,938, and taking this off the deficiency, £46,\$14, in the June half year of 1885, it leaves deficient in the year £35,876.

It is proposed to clear this off by the application of money received from the City of Grand Haven, £11,472, and the North Shore balance, £26,000.

There is a credit on the sale of some Georgian Bay & Lake Erie bonds, £37,044, which may be applied towards the deficiency in the carnings to pay the bond interest of the C. & G. T.

There is a decrease in passenger train receipts in the half year of £83,672, and in those of freight of £108,688.

The number of passengers carried in the half year was 2,755,930, a decrease of 127,719, and the rate per passenger was 3s 103d, a decrease of 5d.

The tonnage hauled during the half year was 3,294,608 tons, an increase of 34,794, but the rate per ton was 6s 21d, or 84d less.

The directors say

The passenger tailie was injuriously affected over every portion of the Company's system by the diminution and reduced profits of trade and business which adversely affected the passenger traffic of the northern railways of the American continent; but there were further two special causes, both of which acted most disastrously upon the passenger traffic of the Company.

These were-

a. The continuation of the railway war, causing a general reduction and demoralization of fares, especially in all through traffic; combined with the prolonged reduction by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company of the immigrant fares from \$13 (\mathcal{L}^2 138, 5d) to \$1 (48, 2d.) from New York to Chicago. b. The small-pox epidemic at Montreal. There has been a general reduction in the average farcs, and the loss from immigrant traffic alone amounted to £8,000.

The small-pox epidemic in Montreal almost destroyed the passenger traffic through Canada for those portions of the United States situated east and west of the Grand Trunk. The system of medical inspection and compulsory vaccination of all persons passing from or through Canada to the United States, practically abolished for the season of 1885 the large and lucrative tourist traffic, deterring passengers generally from travelling on the Grand Trunk Railway. The loss thus experienced has been estimated at not less than £50,000.

Ind the rates and fares of the year 1885 been similar to 1883, and the receipts per train-mile the same in 1885 as in 1883, then the working expenses for 1885 would have been 61.68 per cent of the gross receipts, instead of 76.27 per cent, and the net traffic receipts would have been £1,447,000 instead of £724,-500, and even allowing for a very considerable increase in the working expenses of 1885 above that which was incurred, the percentage of working expenses to gross receipts would still have been moderate and satisfactory.

The reduction in the remuneration of the Directors and Auditors, and in the salaries and wages of officials and employees continued in force during the half-year, and had a material effect in assisting the Company to surmount the difficulties of that half-year, as well also as of the past year; and the thanks of the Proprietors are due to all the officers and servants of the Company, who, whilst submitting cheerfully to this sacrifice, have done their utmost to work efficiently and economically, and to preserve the best interests of the Company in time of extraordinary trial and depression.

The low fares and rates and generally adverse circumstances prevailing during the year 1885 have affected the principal American Railways in a similarly unfavorable manner. The Grand Trunk Company was, however, under greater disadvantages than the other lines referred to, in consequence of being more dependent on through traffic for its revenue, and in consequence also of the smallpox epidemic already referred to. A comparison of the following railways shews the decrease in net revenue :—

Railways.	Am't.	centage
New York Central	.£449,854	21.2
Erie	. 148,513	13.0
Pennsylvania	. 634,491	18.2
Baltimore and Ohio	. 435,050	27.3
Grand Trunk	. 199,711	21.6

The losses of the two years on American railways in consequence of the extreme competition were :—

N	Decrease in et Revenue.
Pensylvania (entire system)	
New York Central and Hudson	
River	1,009,000
Baltimore and Ohio	630,000
Lake Shore and Michigan Central.	548,000
Erie (New York, Lake Erie and	
Western)	450,000
Grand Trunk	445,000
Michigan Central	312,000
New York, West Shore and Buffalo	,
(Loss working expenses over re-	
ceipts)	213,000
Chicago and Grand Trunk	70,000
1	A

£4,793,000

The above give only a portion of the railways which have suffered more or less

from the competition and the losses of 1884 and 1885 as compared with 1883 may be estimated at between £20,000,000 and £30,000,000. The Grand Trunk Company themselves have experienced a net loss in the same years of £535,782, the greater part of which would have been available for distribution in interest and dividends, in addition to a further loss on the controlled lines of £84,000.

The prospects of the Company have been improved by the acquisition of the West Shore Line by the New York Central, and by the pooling arrangements in Chicago and New York, and the east bound rates from Chicago to New York which had fallen as low as 8 cents,-and west bound 1st class have been advanced from 40 to 75 cents. West bound passenger fares which. had fallen to \$8 have been increased to \$20, and east bound from \$14 to \$20 Immigrant fares, which were at \$1.00, formerly \$13.00, are now \$7.00 new line. Harmonious working and the preservation of fares are acknowledged as existing between the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk, although a loss of traffic amounting to £35,000 is stated as the outcome of the opening of the new line. Altogether the prospects of the Company are brighter than they have been for the last two years and we are glad to see that there is an increase of over a quarter of a million dollars of gross receipts in the first four months of 1886, and the expenses have also been considerably diminished. With a revival of trade there are good prospects for our old line yet.

CREDIT AND BANKRUPTCY.

It is not often that clergymen intrench upon the domain of the economist. This is rather to be regretted, for surely the morality of commerce is as much within the scope of one as of the other. A good, sound, rattling sermon once a month or so on such a subject as "Our Duties in Respect of the Tariff," could not fail to have a salutary effect upon the consciences of occasional fair smugglers as well as upon those of unfair ones, and might even save a good deal to the Government and to many an honest importer who is struggling against a competition and a cutting of prices which he is at a loss to understand. The elergy of all denominations-we submit it with due respect-preach too much at the "bad" to the neglect of their duty to the "good" within the fold. " Every-"one," says Thackeray, "knows what "harm the bad do, but who knows the "mischief done by the good ?" Had the Montreal branch of one of the most praiseworthy institutions in Christendom but taken an occasional glance upward as well as downward, a recent business scandal had probably been averted, and a con-

science oscillating between good and evilmaintained in its whiteness.

We are led to these remarks by the perusal of a contribution in the Canadian Baptist of the 29th ultimo, from the pen of the rev. J. Denovan, under the caption of "Credit and Bankruptcy." Few acquainted with business," begins he, "will dispute that within the last thirty years, bankruptcy from being a rare and exceptional event, has become common and frequent." He thinks our morals in this respect are certainly loosening, that the standard of righteousness is lowering, and that "There's something rotten in the state of Denmark." The reverend gentleman has written an excellent article, but some merchants will be inclined to question the correctness of the statement that failures are proportionately more numerous, at least on this continent, than they were prior to the period he mentions. In an article published in these columns a few years ago, we hazarded the statement that in ten years, on an average, nine merchants out of every ten fail in business. Let us take at random a few examples covering the last eighteen years. Of the twelve merchants doing business in the town of Granby, Quebec, in 1868, there are now but two remaining, and one of these long since became a manufacturer. St. Hyacinthe had some thirty merchants in 186S; of these only five are now in business of any kind. The total number of storekeepers has increased to forty. Gananoque, a thriving manufacturing town, had about twenty storekeeters, great and small, in 1868; of these there now remain six or seven, but the total number has increased to some thirtyfour. Stratford shows remarkable strength in this respect: of the fifty storekeepers there in 1868 some sixteen are still in business, and the total number has increased to about one hundred,

To discover the cause of this wide-spread bankruptcy demands, according to Mr. Denovan, no profound diagnosis. First, he places the ambition for social position-not the true "superior social position" based upon superior education and morals, but that spurious "position" which consists in living in a certain "respectable" locality, paying a large rent, accumulating expensive furniture, hiring so many servants, dressing fashionably (with or without taste and comfort) and having a dear pew in a certain church. This is the craze of our generation. To include this craze men will resort to almost any course in business; the aggregate church member attaches so much importance to the main tenance of such social position that he will palliate almost any fault, extenuate almost any folly (short of positive crime) a man may resort to in the hope of saving himself from the greatest of all calamities, viz... the reduction of domestic expenditure! have seen a good man, bankrupt for the fourth time, almost broken-hearted at the thought of Leing forced to reduce his

domestic expenditure below \$2,000 per annum because of the degradation such reduction threatened his family, and yet the church in which he held office never discussed the matter. Five several times I have known a "gentleman" to be bank-rupt, on the last occasion paying one-tenth part of a cent per dollar, (viz., \$1.00 on the \$1,000) and yet start business again under the smile of sympathizing fellow church members, and why not? Through all the commercial vicissitudes of his life he never reduced his contributions to church funds, he continued to occupy as good a social status, i. e., as expensive a dwelling as formerly, his wife and daughters were to be seen at lectures and concerts and evening parties, while many of their poorer "sisters" in church-fellowship who had some notion that debty should be liquidated in the old-fashioned way, might be found at home stooping to the coarse degradation of washing, baking, mending and cooking, in the effort to remain as they supposed honest. But these were the wives and daughters of mechanics and small tradesmen, and the church treated them accordingly. They, poor souls, neither dressed with taste nor were refined in manners nor pretended to possess "culture" or "accomplishments!" The The commonly accepted axiom seems to be that people who once attain the position of "gentry" are entitled to remain there, if that can be possible by means either fair or foul.

Secondly, discontent with the position of an employé. "In a conversation," says ' which I had some years ago with the he. ' agent of a leading bank in one of our pushing western towns, numbering some 7,000 inhabitants, he told me that statistics carefully collected by himself proved that out of every eleven men above twenty-five years of age, who frequented that town, eight had been either bankrust or had made "a settlement" with creditors. When I ventured to express the hope that possibly he might be mistaken, he deliberately repeated his assertion and informed me that it was based upon some nine or ten years' observation. About six years ago I chanced to get into conversation with a shop-keeper on the longest street in Ontario who assured me that in a distance of two miles on one side there was not one person in his trade (and that a very common one) with the solitary exception of himself who had not either compounded or failed. If the main reason for such a condition of society be sought it is to be found in the fact that the majority of people prefer to be masters and object to be servants. Under the delusion that every man ought to aim at rising above the position of an employce if he possibly can, and that to be a "boss" is more respectable and desirable, they rush recklessly, and often before they possess any adequate capital or even knowledge, into the responsibilities of business, and-fail, When a young man, rather of course. than consent to work on honestly in a subordinate situation until through the ent economy of years he has accum-

ted capital enough to venture on the periment of business, plunges at once

ito credit and dangerous speculation, no ne can pretend that either providential hope or ordinary mathematical probabilities can justify such conduct."

Thirdly, Mr. Denovan places the commercial travellers and the system of rading on credit. The reverend gentle-

man has here evidently gone beyond his depth. While the system of commercial travellers has much said against it, it is, when properly conducted, of undoubted advantage to the country merchant, more especially where there is only one partner in the business. He is saved an expensive trip to the city; he can continue waiting on his customers while the traveller brings the wholesale stock to his very door, and there, is no question as to the greater economy of the plan. It is rank nonsense to decry credit: it is not the use but the abuse of it that is to be deprecated. The entire modern system of business is founded on credit; the very bank which Mr. Denovan quotes has its existence because of credit; it would otherwise have no raison d'etre. Credit is capital. The man in Canada who is obliged to pay ten or fifteen per cent should not be in business. There must be some abnormal reasons for his being compelled to borrow at such a rate. As for people purchasing only what they can pay for-cash down-this may do for these who have fixed incomes of which the number in all new countries is very limited, and for some professional people, but there is many a mouth which must go hungry and many a back unclothed were it not for the credit obtainable at the country store while the crops are growing and the honest worker waiting for the marketing of the harvest-yield to enable the farmer to pay him his wages. Were people to wait for abundant capital ere they began to exploit on their own account, the settlement of new countries would be of far slower growth than it is, and the worthy clergyman and his noble fellowworkers be preaching to-day to the wild children of the forest.

In a note to his interesting article Mr. Denovan answers affirmatively the question—" as to speculation in stocks, &c., can it be honest?" Decidedly so, if he speculate in what is real, and with his own money. "By the investment of his own " wealth in any lawful venture, it is right " that a man should buy and sell and get " gain; but to speculate with other people's " money; to invest in any venture which " if our sanguine expectations of a rise (or " fall) be not realized, must be lost, is_ " simply and unjustifiably dishonest."

GERMAN COMPETITION.

The effect of German competition on British trade and commerce is just now a fruitful source of discussion in Great Britain, and there seems to be just cause for apprehension, as the meddling dictation of Trade Unions in England has tended not, only to deteriorate the quality of the work but also to enhance the cost of production in many leading industries.

In Germany, on the other hand, a shrewder and wiser policy has been pursued. There the guilds and trade organizations are not, as a rule, associated with demagogic agitators, but have shown themselves to be stimulated by an ambition to widen the field of operations by improving the quality of manufactured goods, at the same time cheapening the cost to their customers. The government has also come to the aid of manufacturers by ordering extraordinary measures in the suppression of strikes connected with the Social Democratic agitation, and for the protection of non-strikers. The textile industry offers the latest example of enterprise, it being proposed by some of the large German houses to equip two new vessels with samples and send them on a voyage, not only to the new colonies of the Empire, but also to all the chief seaport markets of the world.

While thorough work and low prices have proved profitable to Germany, the industrial centres of Great Britain have been the scene of strikes and lockouts without number, the result chiefly of agitation either for advanced wages or a curtailment of the hours of labor, the latter practically amounting to the same thing. Unfortunately, a similar agitation now threatens to paralyze trade in the United States. A notable confession was recently made by the chairman of the Wolverhampton Chamher of Commerce when he said that it might as well be acknowledged that in the production of iron and steel, iron wire, girder work, cut nails, and other articles of the same class, the Germans were not only pressing England very hard in her own colonies, but were successfully competing with them in their home districts, thus " carrying the war into Africa," as it were. In railway rates, unquestionably, the Germans had very considerable advantage over manufacturers in England, and he had reason to believe that certain German manufactures were being conveyed via Bristol into Birmingham at a very much lower rate than was charged for the carriage of Wolverhampton goods from Wolverhampton to London. Another point is that the Germans have made the subject of technical education for many years past a matter of vital importance, and the acquirement of some useful craft is to-day a part of the daily education of every one throughout the Empire. In glassware the English fail in competition with German manufacturers, not so much on account of prices as the great beauty and design of their goods. a fact directly traceable to the multiplication of technical schools. In steel toys, such as hammers, chisels and other lightedged tools, British colonies are now supplied by German firms. German goods are more popular, and the chief reason of their popularity is their cheapness. With regard

to locks, another speaker at the Wolverhampton meeting mentioned that in the case of his own firm the large orders they used to have sent them from the East and West Indies and South America now went to Germany, and they were continually getting German patterns to work to, but they could not get the workmen to look at them. The men would not see that it was to their advantage to make those locks which were more in vogue than the oldfashioned patterns of former years. He next referred to gas tubes as being materials in which they had to meet German competition.

The London Statist remarks that while technical education is festered on the Continent, along with discipline and organization, England has permitted her apprenticeship system to die out, and mechanical processes are resorted to not only in automatic machinery made of wood and metal, but of human beings. A lock passed from one hand to another, with perhaps a rare example of one hand understanding all the different parts, is made so mechanically that when any innovation is desired by a customer the makers are aghast at such an idea as a change from the set patterns. In Germany, the maker, having the advantage of thoroughly experienced workmen. steady and thrifty in their habits, can easily suit his goods to his customer, and can as easily overmatch his British competilor struggling under the short hours and high wages system.

A leading coal and iron master, of South Staffordshire, contributes the following on the latter phase of the question :- " Belgian bar iron and nail-rod iron is being sold at this moment at £4 a ton free on Loard at Antwerp, while Staffordshire bar and nailrod iron cannot be produced at less than 16 per ton delivered in the Thames. Here is an article which consists, 90 per cent. of it, in labor, and 10 per cent, in rent and royalty; our cost is 50 per cent., or half as much more than the Belgian. And yet Professor Levoni Levi says in his recent paper, 'Wages are not higher here than in other countries when we take into account the relative power exerted on matter, nor are limited hours of labor a disadvantage, for labor sared is not lost? This cannot be sound doctrine, when I know that the eight hours' system in pits with high wages has destroyed my capital, shut up my rod mill, and handed over my trade to the Belgians."

We fancy enough has been submitted to the British manufacturers on the serious nature of the competition with which they are threatened to cause a full and rigid investigation, to be followed by the proper remedial measures. The question is one of great interest to Americans and Canadians, for as a leading New York commercial paper says," Precisely the same causes

are at work on this continent to bring about corresponding results."

WINDOW DRESSING.

The importance of an artistically dressed show window as a means of attracting the attention of the public is thoroughly appreciated by the largest and most successtul of our dry goods merchants. In fact to such a pitch of excellence has the art of window dressing attained (for an art it may fairly be termed), that men making a specialty of this branch alone are now frequently found on the staffs of many leading houses. But in the case of smaller houses, more especially in country towns. this attractive, and we might almost say essential, advertisement is often neglected. or at best performed in so perfunctory a manner as to lose many of its more salient advantages.

In many cases a window, otherwise tastefully enough dressed, is so encumbered with articles, often incongruous in style and contrasting violently in color, as to give an unpleasantly confused and kaleidoscopic effect to the eye. No greater mistake can be made than this, for it should be borne in mind, that it is not necessary to place a sample of everything in stock in the window; such a course in fact defeats its own end, and the eye of the passer, confused by the heterogenous mass of color, is incapable of being attracted by any particular object. A few striking and artistically arranged articles or lengths of dress goods are capable of producing a far more distinct impression than a window crowded with a miscellaneous assortment of widely different fabrics, besides preserving the goods, used unnecessarily, from the ill effects of exposure to sun light and dust.

Another essential point is the vital importance of constant changes in the dispoposition of the articles shown, if the attention of passing shoppers is to be attracted. The eye soon becomes familiarized with the more prominent features of a show window, so that unless constant and radical changes are made, the main object of window-dressing, which is to attract the notice of the casual passer, is entirely defeated.

In many large stores the windows are redressed every day, while in some of the larger establishments where the command of a larger number of windows renders it possible to appropriate a window to each particular branch of dry goods, a less frequent alteration is necessary. Where only one window is available it would be to the advantage of the shopkeeper to devote it entirely, overy two or three days, to the display of one particular line of fabrics to the exclusion of all others except such as may assist to complete the artistic are

rangement of the display. By this means, at the expense of a little extra labor, which to a man of artistic inclinations, may be said to be almost a labor of love, a bright, attractive show window may be maintained, having all the attraction of constant novelty and awakening a pleasant feeling of anticipation and curiosity in the general public, while at the same time owing to the shortness of the period of exposure to light and air, the fabrics used will be saved from being materially shop worn.

In this connection, the clever dummy goods, which are now so largely used for backgrounds in all show windows, will prove of material assistance to the shopkeeper. By the careful adjustment of them in the background an appearance of quantity is obtained at the expense of a very few yards of the genuine fabric, thus allowing a much larger proportion of the goods to remain in stock and preventing the necessity of removing the piece from the window whenever a portion of the fabric is sold.

Now that the warm bright days of our Canadian summer are at hand, the streets are thronged with lady shoppers and promenaders, and no storekeeper will deny that, for them at least, a well dressed window is a great centre of attraction. The more sombre and quiet colors of winter dress fabrics are now giving way to the delicate tintings and shadings designed to harmonize with the warmth and beauty of summer, and the windows may be all aglow with laces and flowers, or sparkling with the iridescent lustre of jet and beaded fabrics.

The show window therefore must be, now more especially, a spot where every color and fabric woven in the loom, and every novelty fashioned by hand in the most distant quarter of the globe, is gathered and arranged in a tasteful and attractive exhibit.

Of all methods of advertising, the show window is probably the most taking and remunerative. Advertising is now the prime essential of a business man, and all successful dry goods men, while placing implicit faith in the efficacy of printers' ink, spare no pains or expense to render their windows the centre of attraction to the passing crowd.

THE PANAMA SHIP CANAL.

The report of the Hon. John Bigelow, who has recently returned from an official investigation of the progress and prospects of the great Panama Ship Canal, has been printed by the New York Chamber of Commerce.

While to a certain extent it bears evidence of a subdued antagonism to this great undertaking and a disposition to un-

derrate its prospects of ultimate success, the report is a carefully prepared, instructive and interesting document, it gives to the public for the first time strictly reliable data on which to form an intelligent idea of the magnitude of the undertaking, and lastly it gives a rigorous detail of the amount of work actually accomplished with a fair idea of the quantity yet remaining to be done.

The total length of the canal when completed is as nearly as possible 463 miles, and through the valley of the Chagres it will be 72 feet wide at bottom, or the same dimensions as the Suez Canal. The section between San Pablo and Pedro Miguel will be 78 feet in width at bottom, and 102 feet at the water level, while that through the Cordilleras at Culebra will be 72 feet at bottom and 100 feet at water level. The depth of navigable water will be from 28 to 29 feet, and a basin 1,600 yards long, and 110 yards wide, will be constructed at Panama for the accommodation of vessels passing through the canal, as well as a basin or turn-out about three miles long, midway between Panama and Colon:

The engineering difficulties with which M. de Lesseps has to contend are, first, the control of the waters of the Chagres river, which in the rainy season will flood the larger portion of the canal; second, the cut through the Andes at Culebra where the land is 322 feet above the level of the canal; thirdly, keeping that section which is dredged through Panama Bay for four miles towards the Island of Perico from being filled up by the ocean and the Rio Grande; and lastly the almost impossibility of obtaining the amount of labor required at anything like practicable rates.

In regard to the first difficulty two plans are proposed, one of which is to construct, a dam across the headquarters of the Chagres at Gamboa, strong enough to hold all the water that may come, over and above what can be carried away safely by the ordinary channel of the river; the other plan being to construct derivative canals or water-courses sufficiently large to carry off the greatest volume of water by which the river is liable to be swollen. The second difficulty, the spot where the canal encounters Cordilleras, represents one of the most formidable obstacles ever presented to an engineer; to cut through this hill will require the removal of a body of earth and rock estimated to aggregate some 22,000,000 cubic yards.

According to the latest statements the total excavation made up to December 31, 1885, was, by contract, 11,490,196 cubic metres; by the company, 1,520,837; a total of 13,-011,033 cubic metres; excavation during the month of January, 1886, 1,067,823 cubic metres; total, 14,678,856 cubic metres; leaving to be excavated, 105,821,144 cubic metres, or six-sevenths of the whole.

Should the excavation, through the remaining months of the year, average as high as for January, 1,067,823 cubic metres, it would make the cut for 1866 amount to 12,534,756 cubic metres and the total of excavation, up to the close of the current year 1886, 25,545,792 cubic metres, leaving to be excavated, in round numbers, 94,500,000cubic metres, and as the total excavation necessary is estimated by the engineering staff at 120,000,000 cubic metres, it may be said that four-fifths of the work is yot to be accomplished.

Mr. De Lesseps, in his report made in July of last year, gives as the sum realized for the prosecution of the canal to that date, 471,300,000 francs; exp-aditure on it, 368,260,896 francs. Of the latter sum considerably less than 115,000,000 francs were spent upon the canal proper, as appears from the following analysis of these expenditures accompanying his report:

	Francs.
Cost of charter Guarantee deposited with the	10,000,000
Columbian Government Expenses of every nature in-	750,000
curred before the organiza-	•
tion of the company	23,393,605
Reimbursement of advances to the founders	2,000,000
Cost of administration on the Isthmus and at Paris from	
the beginning (1879)	26,415,927
Obligatory charges upon the company	26,036,551
Interest paid on stock and bonds	55,700,148
Various structures erected on the Isthmus, lands purchas-	
ed. etc	25,289,143
Material and supplies Clearing the surface of the	83,537,568
wood and stumps, installing	
machinery and excavation	115,137,354
m , , , , ,	0.00 000 000

Total 368,260,896

It will be observed that the last item only, and that partially, represents work on the canal. It would be very misleading, therefore, to infer the cost of the work remaining to be done from the apparent cost of what has been done. Fully twothirds of the expenses already incurred are in the form of plant, which will involve no future expense except for interest and deterioration.

That the canal will now be prosecuted to its completion appears to be certain, since so large a proportion of its cost has been already incurred as to make its abandonment more disastrous than its prosecution to success. Even were the canal abandoned by the Company it is reasonable to suppose that the contractors now engaged upon its construction would find it to their interest to combine and finish it.

When the canal will ultimately be finished and take its place among the great engineering marvels of the century is of course uncertain, but that it will have a most important effect on commercial issues is undoubted. Now that the Canadian

Pacific is running through to British Columbia the canal question is assuming additional importance in the eyes of Canadian business men, and its progress towards completion will be watched with increasing interest.

LIFE INSURANCE RETURNS.

It must prove a subject for congratulation to the people of Canada that this best of all systems for providing against a time of need is making such progress in the country, and it should be no less gratifying to the enterprising and active companies whose endeavours are productive of such results. The returns recently issued by the Insurance Department show an increase for last year of 8,955 in the number of policies in force, as against an increase of 6,802 during 1884, the total being respectively 90,425 and 81,470. The number of new policies for 1885 was 15,-920, showing an increase of 3,233, while the new premiums for the year amounted to \$4,618,978, being an increase of \$486,660 as against that of \$356,453 in the year preceding. The policies become claims number 1,103, an increase of 200 as compared with 1884. The net amount of claims was \$2,045,859, an increase for the year of \$519,388. The principal items are credited by nationality among the companies as follows :---

(No.) Frems, Amount Net Amt. Become now, in force, Chrims, Can. (10) \$22,091,086 \$14,912,095 \$74,591,331 \$688,744 Britt. (18) \$832,980 4,063,965 \$25,920,847 \$522,934 Amer(12) 1,723,012 \$,332,616 49,440,735 \$81,271

As the abstract is "subject to correction," we postpone reference to the items appertaining to the companies individually.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The reports from various sources show that a large amount of investment money socking employment is still pressing.on the market. An eager domand for firstclass mortgages, municipal bonds and other securities is generally noted, and consequently these investments pay steadily reducing rates. It is worthy of special remark that the rate on the best mortgage loans-5 per cent-as reported in many cases-is but one cent above the current English rate, where, till recently, 5 was considered the standard. Such a state of affairs indicates in the clearest way what a steady accumulation of wealth is going on among us. The savings of the people represented by the reserve of the Life Insurance Companies (referred to elsewhere) no doubt form a large and very satisfactory portion of this wealth, but private and trust funds of various kinds fall little bohind.

It may be doubted whether rates will go lower, or indeed whether they will hold

at their present level. The tendency in a new country like this, is to take a little more risk for a better return, and, when enterprise takes a fresh start, this will take off enough of this capital to stiffen rates for the rest.

In banking circles we learn that a better demand is noticeable. The prospects of better rates for call money in New York may shortly affect rates here, and through them the prices on the Stock Exchange; but this is not at the moment a pressing danger.

In parliamentary news we note the passage through committee of the Bill promoted by M. Massue, for the incorporation of a School Savings Bank. As first drafted, this bill conferred on the incorporators the most unlimited powers that a bank could have (save note issue) with scarcely a single restriction. In that shape it might have become, and indeed could scarcely have failed to become a source of great evil, for however charitable and praiseworthy the intentions of the founders may be, the control of an institution which could so readily be used for private ends must inevitably have been sought for improper motives. However, thanks to the vigilance of the Chairman of the Banking committee (Hox, Mr. Ausorr), the bill was shorn of many of its most dangerous features, and passed through committee in a comparatively innocuous shape. When we reflect on the wide-spread mischief which might be wrought by mismanagement of a institution drawing its deposits from every school district in the province. we cannot lut feel that Mr. Abbott has added another to the many good deeds he has done for the community.

We regret to learn from our exchanges, that in many parts of Ontario the fall wheat turns out to have been seriously injured by the winter.

This is the first drawback which moderates our expectations for the coming season, but with a magnificent spring upon us we have still plenty to be thankful for. In Manitoba, seeding was almost universally completed in April, and expectations of an early and bounteous harvest are high. We certainly trust that they will be fulfilled, and that much-tried country enter on a period of prosperity.

The reports from the United States concern themselves with strikes and labor troubles. These are serious enough, Heaven knows, yet, as some of the quieter journals point out, the great mass of the business of the country still goes on just the same. The crop prospects throughout the country are wonderfully good. Some little trouble from winter-killed fall wheat has been experienced in Michigan and one or two other States, but outside of that the returns from all points, North, West, and Sonth are most hopeful.

The interests that are suffering most from the strikes, leaving the laborers out of the question, are the great joint-stock enterprises carried on by labor. The conditions of success, and therefore of existence for these, include the most strict management, and the utmost economy of labor. Strikes are fatal to both of these, whether the demands are submitted to or not.

In financial matters in the United States there is no marked change to report. Gold is still exported freely to France, and money is' reported to be preceptibly hardening, but although rates are carried up occasionally they have so far dropped back at once to about the old level. Sterling exchange is dull, and rates unchanged.

The stock market is dull and lower, in sympathy with the unsettled feeling produced by the labor troubles. Should the problem looming upon the country not be promptly solved, there is some reason to apprehend that much capital will be withdrawn from industrial enterprises and invested where greater security can be had --with the inevitable result of cheaper money all round.

Our English reports show that a steady decrease of available money has been going on, partly from gold shipments to France. The Bank of England maintained its minimum at 2 per cent, but for some days past the street has taken bills at 2100 21 per cent, and at the Board meeting yesterday, the Bank rate was put up to 3 per cent. This has been looked for, for a week or ten days past, and its effect on this side has therefore been pretty well discounted. But it is certain to have a stiffening influence on money in New York, and higher rates in England and New York generally imply higher rates here.

SECRET PROCESSES OF MANUFACTURE. --- IN more than one branch of industry, inventors of processes have found secrecy a better safeguard for their rights than letters patent, necessitating as they do a full explanation of the new invention. Thus the undivulged London system of seal and lynx skin dycing compels Americans and Canadians to go to England for furs, originally trapped here; and in the metal trade the manufacture of Russian sheet iron, and of English tin plates has been kept a close secret, to the great profit in one instance of the Russian government and in the other of the various tin works of South Wales. Unsuccessful efforts have been made to unravel the mysteries of these several industries. Russian sheet iron is made principally by convict labor, and despite the long distance it has to be transported from the interior of Russia, it is sold at a comparatively cheap price all over the world, and is largely consumed in Canada. Various attempts at imi-

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tation have been made by British firms and some of these approach the genuine article sufficiently close for ordinary purposes, but the suppleness and grain of the Russian sheet have never been equalled. The English tin plate trade is now threatened by Germany, it being stated on apparently good authority, that agents of the German government have been endeavoring for some time to gain admission to the tin-plate works of South Wales and thus secure certain information which is necessary to enable them to enter into competition. Some of the leading journals are of opinion that it is impossible to keep the secret, and they advise makers that the best way to retain this valuable trade is by improving the character of the product and revising methods. Thus the Ironmonger seys :- The Germans contemplate making serious attempts to regain an industry of which they lost the monopoly after Yarranton's travels in Germany in the seventeenth century. With such a prospect before them the makers of South Wales will need to be on the alert-not so much in order to exclude "foreign emissaries " from their works, as to place themselves in a position to defy all comers. That position they can only attain by revising the entire system under which the majority of them conduct their trade. They need to be perfectly independent of the middlemen in the first instance, to do their business direct with the American distributors, and to use the most modern appliances in the manufacture of the plates. Whether or not these primary conditions can be complied with by the general run of the makers we cannot say. In the light of past experience we fear not; hence our view is that the only way of preserving the industry is for entirely new blood to be introduced into it. It is a large and growing trade, and we know of no good reason why concerns like Tredegar, Blænavon, Ebbw Vale, Cyfarthfa, or Rhymney should not embark in it. With their ample means and independence of speculators, who now keep the little makers completely under control, these large concerns might not only preserve and augument the trade, but would also be able to bid defiance to every effort on the part of foreign rivals to dispute their supremacy. We make this suggestion with perfect impartiality, and await a reply."

THE BRITON MEDICAL AND GENERAL LIFE AS-SOCIATION (LIMITED).—The latest reports of the financial condition of this Company indicate that the estate will probably pay 6s 8d in the pound, and, should the Company be reconstructed after the same manner as the Great Britain Life Assurance Co., the "with profit" policies, even in the worst cases, would not be reduced more than 50 per cent, while the more recent policies would probably escape with a reduction of from ten to twenty per cent. On the other hand should liquidation be insisted upon the dividend accruing will be merely nominal, and both policy-holders

and shareholders will have to face severe, if not calamitous, loss. A new phase has been put upon matters by the prosecution of the directors of the Company at the instance of some twenty policy-holders under the Companies Act of 1862, on the ground that they have neglected to exhibit a return of their sharcholders, capital, liabilities and assets for public examination as required by the provisions of the Act, and further that they have not deposited a copy of their revenue account and balance sheet with the Board of Trade as required by the "Life Assurance Act." The ease is still pending at the Bow Street Police Court, and judgment was expected on the 27th ulto. The case is further complicated by a letter written by the counsel for the directors to the counsel for the prosecuting policy-holders offering to sign a consent to withdraw the appeal against Mr. Justice Kay's decision on condition that the policy-holders should withdraw their criminal action against the directors at Bow street. This letter the sitting magistrate justly stigmatized as an attempt to defeat the ends of justice, and he stated that he would bear the letter in mind when he came to adjudicate and impose penaltics. From evidence adduced by the prosecution it appears that the directors have received in some instances over .£3,000 sterling in fees in the year, and that cases of payment of improper dividends on shares to directors can be substantiated if necessary.

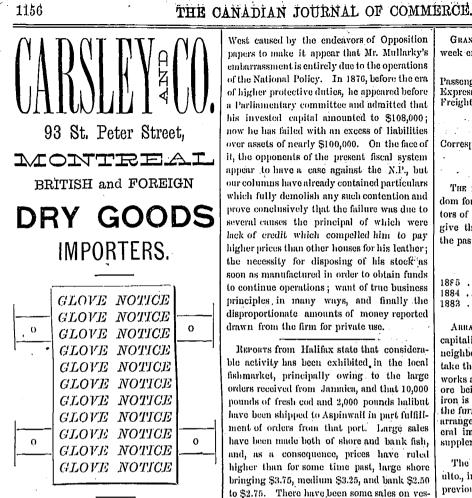
A COMPANY having amongst its shareholders the Mayor and nine aldermen of this city has been formed with a capital of \$250,000 for the purpose of constructing a levce or dyke from the abutment of the Victoria Bridge to a point above the Pavilion road, with a railway of the standard gauge in connection therewith, to connect with the Grand Trunk at Point St. Charles and St. Henri, crossing the Lachine canal at St. Paul's locks. This railway will form a circular read running through Point St. Charles, Verdun, Cote St. Paul and St. Henri, connecting with the Grand Trunk Railway at the Point and at St. Henri, and the idea is to make it worth while for men working in the city to have their homes in these suburbs by giving them cheap fares to and fro, as well as a frequent and convenient train service. Power is asked for to issue bonds at the rate of \$25,000 a mile, and for the right to enterinto an agreement with any other railway and for conveying to or leasing the road of the Company, in whole or in part, or any of the rights and powers it may acquire. The Company is also to be authorized to receive aid for the construction of the work in money or debentures from interested parties, either with or without conditions. The plans of the work are to be subject to the approval of the Governor-General-in-Council, and work on the undertaking must be commenced within three months of the passage of the act. The Company is empowered to build a bridge for railway and other purposes over the canal at the

St. Paul locks. It is also authorized to construct telephone and telegraph lines. The bill has already passed through two readings, and is now in the bands of the Railway Committee, and it is expected will pass with but very trifling alterations.

OLEOMARGARINE .- Our American cousins appear to fully recognize the growing strength of the oleomargarine trade, and to have adopted a rigorous system of classification which will, it is hoped, effectually protect the consumer from deleterious or fraudulent compounds. The present rules provide that every manufacturer of oleomargarine shall file with the Secretary of the New York Mercantile Exchange the name and description of the brand or brands of oleomargarine which he or they propose to sell on 'Change, with clear and explicit descriptions of the same, the packages to be branded properly in compliance with the law on this subject. Four grades or qualities will be recognized :--extras, extra firsts, firsts and seconds. Extras must draw clear on the trier, be of perfect texture for the time of year, be high in flavor to the taste and smell, be of good natural color, be evenly and perfectly salted and be put up in new and uniform style of package. Extra firsts must be a grade just below extra and not as good in every respect, and put up in new and uniform style of package. Firsts must be of good flavor, of good texture, good natural color, be evenly salted and put up in good uniform style of package. Seconds may be of any grade and take in all grades, that will not pass for extras, extra firsts or firsts, and be of any age.

The disaster to the Oregon has resulted in the promulgation of many new forms of signaling to indicate the course pursued by a ship at sea, and thus avoid collisions with other vessels. One of the most feasible has been invented by a Scotch engineer. He does not purpose to superscde the usual sidelights, but supplements them with two others. The officer on watch is supplied with a pair of signals small enough to be carried in a breast cont pocket of ordinary capacity. Should he wish to indicate that his vessel is on the port tack, he takes a signal-with a round handle and colored red-from his pocket, and fires it by giving it a slight tap. The result is a brilliant red light. After this light has burned for about thirty seconds, it explodes a small marcon, the report of which can be heard a mile off; and after this the light continues to burn for another thirty seconds. The process of firing the starboard tack signal is, of course, the same, the result being a green light; but, in this case, the handle is square, this difference of form making it easy in the dark to distinguish the right signal to be employed.

The MULLARRY FAILure.—The financial troubles of M.C. Mullarky & Co_{ij} of this city have given rise to considerable discussion in the



All Import orders taken in Kid Gloves previous to the extra Customs Duty being added, will be executed at the prices quoted.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The "Jolette" Kid Gloves are controlled by us for the Canadian Market, and cannot be obtained from any other firm, under any name or brand.

COMPARISON.

Compare the "Jolette" Gloves with any other make at same or similar price, and the superiority of our goods becomes apparent,

CAUTION.

The trade is cautioned against agents or others who profess to sell same Gloves as ours under other brands.



West caused by the endeavors of Opposition papers to make it appear that Mr. Mullarky's embarrassment is entirely due to the operations of the National Policy. In 1876, before the era of higher protective dutics, he appeared before a Parliamentary committee and admitted that his invested capital amounted to \$108,000; now he has failed with an excess of liabilities over assets of nearly \$100,000. On the face of it, the opponents of the present fiscal system appear to have a case against the N.P., but our columns have already contained particulars which fully demolish any such contention and prove conclusively that the failure was due to several causes the principal of which were lack of credit which compelled him to pay higher prices than other houses for his leather; the necessity for disposing of his stock as soon as manufactured in order to obtain funds to continue operations ; want of true business principles in many ways, and finally the disproportionate amounts of money reported drawn from the firm for private use.

REPORTS from Halifax state that considerable activity has been exhibited in the local fishmarket, principally owing to the large orders received from Jamaica, and that 10,000 pounds of fresh cod and 2,000 pounds halibut have been shipped to Aspinwall in part fulfillment of orders from that port. Large sales have been made both of shore and bank fish. and, as a consequence, prices have ruled higher than for some time past, large shore bringing \$3.75, medium \$3.25, and bank \$2.50 to \$2.75. There have been some sales on vessel at \$3 for prime shore, and \$2.30 to \$2.40 for bank, as to quality. Mackerel remain quiet, with no sales. We quote spring large and No. 3's at \$2.25 and \$2. Advices from all parts of the West Indies, with the exception of Porto Rico, are better, and some profitable sales have been made in Jamaica and Guba, but exports to these ports have been too heavy, and, it is feared, another break must be the result.

THE MOONEY CASE .- This cause celebre will once more come before the courts, a new trial having been ordered on conditions of the defendant company paying the costs of the plaintiff in the first trial before the 1st of June next, otherwise the verdict to stand. The grounds on which this new trial is granted are that in the opinion of the court the company succeeded in proving that the risk of fire was increased by the drying of cotton, and also that the damages awarded by the jury were excessive.

THE Economist states that never since 1878 have the private deposits of British banks been as low as they are at present, and in view of the fact that the amount of bullion in the Bank of England is lower than it has ever been since 1870, except on one occasion, it seems probable that the rise in the rate of interest which has already commenced will be a continued one.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY .- Returns of traffic week ending May 1st :---

1856	Corresp'd'g Week of 1885
Passengers\$ 98,172	\$ 88,145
Express, Freight & Mails 10,000	10,000
Freight and Live Stock, 198,426	176,361
Total \$306,598	\$274,506
Corresp'd'g Week, 1885 \$274,506	
Increase, 1886 \$32,092	

THE mineral statistics of the United Kingdom for 1885, prepared by the British inspectors of mines, which will shortly be printed, give the following comparison of figures for the past three years.

	Tons coal mined.	Colliers engaged.	Average of tons per colli'r
1885	159,351,418	520,632	306
1884	160,757,779	520,376	309
1883	163,737,327	514,933	316

ARRANGEMENTS have been made by American capitalists to develop the iron mines in the neighborhood of Lake Winnipeg. They will take the ore to Fargo, Dak, where smelting works are to be crected, the American duty on ore being only 75c. a ton, while that on pig iron is six dollars a ton. It is expected that the furnaces alone will employ 200 men, and arrangements are being made to establish several important manufacturing enterprises to supplement the blast furnaces.

The visible supply of grain on the 24th ulto., in comparison with that of the Saturday previous, is officially reported as follows :

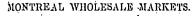
		Decrease.
Wheat	44,549,960	1,258,523
Corn		1,646,415
Oats		141,977
Rye		28,875
Barley	576,050	128,208

THE Danville slate quarries will be worked in future by a new company, having Mr. R. Miller, of Montreal, as president. The capital stock is \$50,000, of which the president holds \$10,000. New smoothing and planing machines are being put in to take the place of the hand work formerly employed, and a variety of slate goods will be produced.

FIRE RECORD.

ONTARIO .- Sault Ste. Marie, April 23-Edward Murton's dwelling house, loss \$2,000; no insurance. Hintonburg, 25-J. McCrimmon's house, loss \$5,000 ; insured for \$2,500 in Northern Assurance Co. Kingston, 25 – Gas works, loss \$3,000; covered by insurance. Newcastle, 27–5. Ramsay, loss \$3,000; no in-surance. St. Thomas, 28–McKillop's saw-mill, loss \$5,000 ; partially insured. Lindsay, 30-Scugog paper-mill, owned by Patterson Bros. & Wilson, loss \$35,000; insured for \$20,000. Port Elgin, 30-J. & J. George's large flour-mills, loss \$18,000; insured as follows:--On stock, \$2,000, in British America; \$2,000 in Royal Canadian ; \$3,000 in Commercial Union. On building, \$3,000; grain, \$6,000. C. Car-rol's residence fared badly; insured for \$400. Robt. Strachan, damaged by fire, \$50. Hamilton, May 3-Hamilton sewer pipe works, totally destroyed. Priceville, 3-R. McGowan's grist-mill, loss \$10,000; partially insured.

MANITOBA. - Winnipeg, April 28-C. P. R. station and emigrant sheds, totally dertroyed ; insurance not stated.



THURSDAY Eva., MAY 6, 1886. The movement in most departments has been more satisfactory than for some time previously. In consequence of the resumption of traffic by water, summer rates of freight are now in force on all lines of rail, and this has quickened the trade with distant points. The schedule adopted is much the same as last year, and is generally well received by shippers. In the west the early spring and favorable weather is leading to the stoppage of everything but ploughing and seeding. Payments so far this month have been met much better than in April.

Ashes.—Receipts were very light until yesterday, when about 100 brls. pots arrived by canal; these have not yet been offered for sale. The market has been steady all week at $3.32\frac{1}{2}$ @ 3.35 for first sort; no seconds sold. *Pearls.*—A lot of 40 brls. first sort sold on private terms, and about 60 brls. have been shipped, leaving 70 brls. in store. The stock of pots is about 350 brls. less than at opening of navigation last year.

BOOTS AND SHORS.—Manufacturers are now all preparing for the fall trade, and in fact some travellers are already out with fall samples. But few fresh orders are coming in now and the sorting up business is fairly over. Remittances are still slow.

COAL AND WOOD.—Soft coal is scarce at present and enquired for, but in a week or ten days supplies will be ample. Very little lower ports coal is expected to reach here except what has been sold on contract, the strikes in the States causing an outlet for it there at better profit to the producers. Cape Breton may be quoted at §3/2/53.25, Nova. Scotia at \$3.50/2/\$53.75 and Scotch steam to arrive at \$4. The stock of American anthracite is well reduced; fresh receipts by boat are on the way. Stove, \$6.50; chestnut, \$6.25; egg and furnace, \$6. Cordwood—Yard prices per long cord (cartage 50c extra) are as follows:—Maple, \$6; birch, \$5.50; beech, \$5; tamarac, \$4.50; hemlock, \$4. Coke, \$2.50 per chaldron of 36 bushs; ernshed coke (stove or egg size) \$3.30 delivered.

CEMENT AND BRICKS.—Cement has been active The first spring arrivals are here and have caused a decline in prices, we quote \$2.75 (\$\S2.85 as to quality. There is a good demand for firebricks at \$23(3)S26 as to brand. Clay also is in good demand.

DARRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—The local demand for new butter has been fair but receipts are now increasing steedily and 22c is the average price for best descriptions. The pastures have been greatly improved by recent showers. Cheese has been quiet with demand principally local. A fair enquiry is reported by cable in Liverpool at stendy prices. An unction sale of 1,643 boxes, damaged in part by the recent flood, takes place here before the close of the present. week. Eggs plentiful; good stock 114cm12c and secondary 11c. Meats and lard have been moderately active at former prices.

Day Goods.—The presence of a good many buyers from the Eastern Townships and Ottawa districts and from points east of Kingston has had a stimulating effect on the wholesale trade, and travellers out on the sorting-up trip are sending in very fair orders. Remittances show a marked improvement and



QUEBEC. — Montreal, April 29—McDougall, Logic & Co damage slight; fully covered by insurance. 30—Mrs. Thomas Lennon, loss \$800. May 2—Canadian Pacific workshop, loss \$15,-000; fully covered by insurance. 4—Grand Trunk Railway freight cars, loss \$10,000; covered by insurance. Charles Tweedle, loss \$100. Cole St. Louis, May 1—Joseph Guilbault, loss \$600. Coteau St. Louis new town hall, including fire and police stations, loss \$30,000.

Financial.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 6, 1886.

The Bank of England rate was cabled higher at 3 per cent; street rate $2\frac{1}{4}$. British consols, 101 3-16 money; 101 5-16 account. On this market, sterling, 60 days sight, closes at $9\frac{3}{4}$ @ 9 9-16 between banks, 9 $\frac{6}{3}$ counter; demand, $9\frac{3}{4}$ @ 9.15-16 and 10 @ 10 $\frac{1}{5}$; cables, 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ @ 10 $\frac{1}{2}$; New York funds, par @ 1-16 and $\frac{1}{4}$ @ $\frac{1}{4}$. Posted in New York, 4.87 $\frac{1}{4}$ and 4.90; actual, 4.86 $\frac{1}{4}$ @ $\frac{1}{4}$ and 4.88 $\frac{3}{4}$ @ 4.89; cables, 4.89 $\frac{1}{2}$. The local stock market has been strong and fairly active all week. A large business was done in Bank of Montreal, Passenger and Gas, which appeared to be the favorites. The following were the total sales and highest and

lowest prices of the principal stocks for the week:

	No.	High'st	Lowest
Banks.	Shares	price.	price.
G	:	1007	1007
Commerce	453		
Hochelaga	30		794
Merchants	199		124
Montreal	802		
do ex. div	1,770		
Ontario	147		
Peoples	93	1 002	
Toronto	104	202	2011
Miscellaneous.			
Abattoir Bonds	6,000	1023	102]
Can. Cotton Co	35		
do Bonds,	5,500	1	104
Can. Pacific Ry	1 1		64
City Passenger		1 9	
Dundas Cotton Co	j io	68"	68
Gas	4,648		
Hochelaga Cotton Co			2
I and Grant Ponds		0 104	104
Montreal Cotton Co .			96
North West Lands		0 78	
Richelieu	95	5 72	
Telegraph			
Western Union			
do scrip div.			
	1	1	1
*	1	1	:

\$ \$15,-



but few complaints are heard, and this fact coupled with the absence of any failures of note has hed a reassuring effect on the trade. The we're bright weather has had a most beneficial effect on the retail trade and a very satisfactory movement of spring, goods has resulted while the rush in the millinery houses shows no sign of abatement.

DRUGS AND CREMENLS.—. The local drug trade has been active, and promises well. Carbolic acid has advanced, and is likely to be dearer, the rumors of an outbreak of cholern on the Continent having led to an increased demand. Gitric acid has been declining a little, but is now recovering, and still higher quotations seem probable. Camphor is firm and castor oil slightly easier. Better prices are expected for cream of tartar and tartaric acid. Glycerine has risen 5 per cent. It is anticipated

that the price of quinine will remain stationary for the next two or three months. The supply of bark is much reduced, and other products are being obtained from it, besides quinine; manufacturers would probably find little money in quinine except for other profit. (Jum arabie is slow of sale, but very firm. Optim has declined, but is supposed to have reached bottom. Oil of lemon may go higher, but olive oil is cheaper, especially the higher grades. Hellebore is already in good demand, also insect powder, owing to the early spring : price low. Sal-soda easier, owing to arrivals. Fine chemicals have generally declined in value.

FISH AND OILS.—The amount of business done has been trifling. Salmon is firm and British Columbia in barrels is held at $\$11 \mod$ \$12. Dry cod is worth $\$2.75 \mod$ \$3.00. Halibut has sold at 7c. Other quotations are

1

3

more or less nominal. We shade quotations for oils but little actual trading is reported. Canned mackerel is firm at \$2.60 to \$2.70 and lobsters are scarce and quoted at \$5.75 to \$6. Some sales of new lobsters to arrive are mentioned.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The flour market has ruled about steady but the demand keeps light. Among recent sales were 100 brls patent at \$4.25, 125 at \$4.35, 125 choice superior. at \$4.20, 50 spring extra at \$3,70, and two cars Manitoba strong bakers at \$4.75. In grain, there has been business in cargoes and car lots to arrive on private terms. Our quotatations are nominal. Grain to leading ports, 28 6d to 28 9d. A propellor arrived at Kingstone Wednesday with 17,500 bushels of grain and a schooner was chartered at Chicago with oats for Sarnia at 2c. In the West fluctuations of prices have been slight but the markets are generally steady. Late cables reported firm markets. At Liverpool wheat was strong with No. 1 California another penny higher at 7s 2d @ 7s 4d. The market at Mark lane was quiet but steady, with wheat arrived steady and to arrive firm. Mixed maize off coast and for prompt shipment was quoted at 198 9d buyers. The arrivals of wheat off coast for orders were small. The English country wheat markets were stiff and the French do. steady. Paris advices were firm.

FREGURE.—There are now half a dozen large ocean steamships in port, the first arrival being the "Dominion" of the Dominion line. Asking rates for grain are 28 9d to 38 as to port. Lumber to U. K. 478 6d to 508. To the River Plate we hear of a curgo at \$11.50 per 1000 feet. Cattle 508 to 608.

GROCERIES .- There has been a better tone to the market; orders are small, but the aggregate volume is far from insignificant. There has been a moderate local movement in teas, and Yokohama cables report the demand there active. Coffee is quiet. Mail advices off, settlements during the interval amounting to only 250 piculs; prices paid show no quotable change. Receipts have been almost nil, and stocks on offer stand at 800 piculs. The weather has continued favorable for the early development of the new leaf, and from present indications the first arrivals in quantity may be expected a week or ten days carlier than last season. As usual, a few hand musters of new teas have already been shown. Total settlements at both ports to date amount to 307,425 piculs, against 276,415 piculs at same time last year. The steamship City of New York sailed on 1st inst., taking 63,210 Japan tea, and the steamship Moray on the 8th inst. took 261,711 pounds Japan tea, making the total export to date 38,882,666 pounds, against 35,244,320 pounds at same time last sea son Sugars are firm and country buyers are more disposed to pay the advance, most of the cheap lots having been worked off. The market closes steady at our prices current, with refiners unwilling to make concessions. Valencia raisins have been dealt in at 83 fe 9c, while the stock of currants in first hands is light. Bordeaux prunes have sold down to 3e in small lots. Low grade almonds have been dealt in at lic 0 124c, with fine Tarragonas at 14c in a large way. Filberts are stendy at 7c as an inside rate. In spices, cloves and nutmegs are higher, and pepper is firmer. The market throughout is steady to firm. New Barbadoes molasses has been offered to arrive at 32c to 321c.

GREEN FRUITS, &c .- Apples easy : common stock 75e @ \$1.50; choice \$2.50 to \$4; oranges \$7.50 per case; lemons firm, \$5 @ S6.50 per box, S6 @ S7 per case; cocoanuts S5 per 100; fancy Eleme figs, 1-1b to 10-1b boxes, 11c to 124c per lb. Canadian onions in bris., S3.50 to S4. Evaporated apples in In one, 50-lb, boxes, 8c @ 8] c for new, 6] c @ 7c for old; Brazil nuts 10c. Box dates, new, 6] c @7c; golden dates, in frails, 3] c @ 4c. Yellow bannas, \$2 @ \$3 per bunch; red ditto, \$1.50 to \$2. Pincapples, 20c to 25c each. New maple syrup, 65c @ 70c per tin; Imperial in wood 75c to 80c. Maple sugar, 8c @ 9c per lb. Honey, 9c per lb. in brls.

HAY, STRAW AND FEED .- Choice timothy sold at \$13 and inferior at \$10 per hundred bundles. In pressed hay business continues quiet on account of buyers being well stock-ed up, but prices are steady at \$14 for No. 1, \$13 for No. 2 and \$12 for No. 3 per ton in large quantities. The receipts of straw were fair, for which there was a good demand and prices were firm at \$500\$7 per hundred bundles as to quality. For pressed straw there is a fair enquiry at \$8 per ton. Mouillie is quiet, the demand being slow at \$23@\$25 per ton as to quality. In bran there is very little doing at \$14@\$15 per ton. Shorts are un-changed at \$15 per ton on track.

HIDES AND TALLOW .- Receipts are large and of better quolity and more business is the result. A car of Chicago packer's steers sold at 104c. City lamb skins are quoted at 25c: calf skins, 12c. Tallow has been sold within our range of quotations as to quality and size of lot.

IRON AND HARDWARE .- More enquiries have been received for pig iron, but actual business is still somewhat limited in volume. The Glasgow steamers are just beginning to arrive. One of the three chief concerns in the Dominion manufacturing builders' hardware has withdrawn quotations. Prices have been low during the winter, and stocks having run by this firm at least. There has been a fair demand for small articles in house furnishing as is usual during the "moving" season. A large quantity of nails has been forwarded the past week, both by rail and boat. Buyers are placing their orders more freely, because of the lower rates of freight. The tin plate trade in England is reported firm, owing to several failures, and the fact that others are gradually closing up from inability to make both ends meet. Canada plates are held firmly and are advancing. Another correspondent says :----There is no alteration in prices of tin or terne plates. A large proportion of makers will shorten production for the next two months. In finished iron orders are scarce, and makers will have a difficulty in working full time. Warrants are cabled firmer at 38s 7d. Coltness iron has sold in small lots at \$17, with other brands in proportion. Late London cables are: Tin, spot, £94 10s; three months' futures, £94 17s 6d: Market firm. G. O. B Chili bars £41; soft Spanish lead £13 5s. Best selected copper £46; soft English lead £13 2s 6d; Silesian spelter £41 5s; Hallett's antimony £34; tinplates 13s 6d. LIVE STOCK.—The SS. Toronto, leaving

Portland this week, takes about 400 head of Canadian cattle, while the first-shipment from Montreal will probably be made this week by the Dominion. There has been a good enquiry for export cattle and the offerings have been fully absorbed at 5e@51c per Ib. live weight. In butchers' cattle a good business



has been done at firm prices, butchers being free buyers at 4c@43c per lb. live weight. There was a better supply of sheep offered, which met a fair sale at 4cf@5c per 1b. Lambs were more plentiful and steady, under a good demand, at 5cft 5kc per lb. A large supply of to quality. Live hogs were firm and in good request at 5e@51c. At Liverpool a steady demand was experienced at unchanged prices, and as offerings were limited a good clearance ; was effected. Prime steers were at 13c, fair to ated beef in Liverpool is cabled at 64d for bindquarters and 41d for forequarters per Ib., while London is cabled at 4s 4d for hindquarter, and 2s 9d for forequarters per 8 lbs. by the carcase.

LEATHER .- The week's trade has been fair though not large. Good upper continues to

splits and measured tained, but Quebec leathers are dull and to large buyers considerable concessions would be made. Sole leather is quiet, and stocks are accumulating somewhat, owing to the fact that but few factories cut much sole before June or July. culves was in yard, and lower prices hal to be A sale of 4,000 sides of common uninspected accepted, sales being made at \$20356 each as at 20c straight is reported. A fair demand for buff is reported from England, but the prices offered are not sufficiently remunerative to tempt exporters.

1159

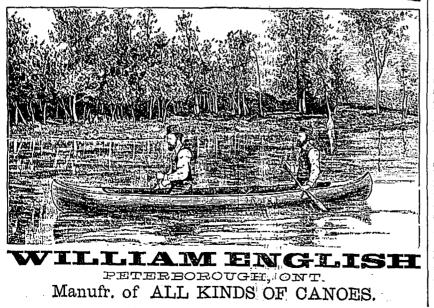
NAVAL STORES .- Prices are steady and unchoice grades at 121c, poor to medium at 111c changed. Turpentine 65c to 67c in small and inferior and builts at 84cm10e. Refriger- quantities. Pitch is commencing to move more freely at \$2.40/0.2.50. Rosins are more enquired for and firm at \$2.75/0.400 as to quality. Oakum is steady at Ge@7c as to quality, and cotton oakum at 11c. In cotton waste there is a good business at 81c@91c for white, and 61c@71c for colored.

SEEDS .- Trade has continued fair. Canadian be picked up as fast as it comes in and prices timothy \$3 @ \$3.50; American \$2.45 @ \$2.75 for this and kindred lines are firmly main- per bushel. Alsike \$7 to \$8 per bushel, as to



1160

Patent Cedar Rib. Longitudinal Rib. Basswood, Folding, Docked and Sailing Canoes, Paddles, Oars Sails and all Canoe Fittings. Gold Medal, London, England, Fisheries Exhibition, 1883; Silver Medal, Montreal, 1881. J. Z. ROGERS, President. 2027 Send 3c. shimp for Catalogue.



quality and quantity. Red clover 12c @ 121c per lb.

Woot.—There are no features of interest to report and the situation is practically unchanged, transactions being merely of a hand to mouth character. Cape is quiet though not quotably lower and domestic wools show no change from last week.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS. (Revised by Telegraph.)

Токохто, Мау 6, 1886.

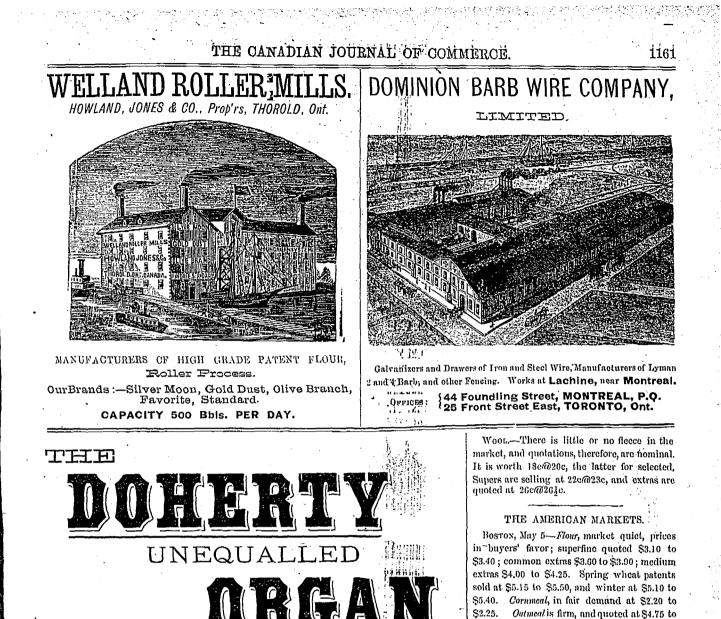
Business in wholesale circles this week has been quiet, and no important changes are noted in prices. Stocks in the country are said to be large, and retailers buy sparingly. The stock market has been quiet, but prices ruled firm, with Montreal leading. The following are prices bid for stocks to-day as compared with those of last Thursday :

Banks.	Bid Apl 29.	Bid May 6	Loan Cos.	Bid Apl 29,	Bid May 6.
Montreal Toronto Ontario Merchants Commerce	$213 \\ 200 \\ 114 \\ 124 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 \\ 121 $	2001 115 124	Can Per Freehold Western Can Bldg. & Loan Farmers Loan		207 171 158 1091 1154
Dominion. Hamilton. Standard. Federal Imperial Molsons	$ \begin{array}{c} 210 \\ 135 \\ 123 \\ 112 \\ 135 \\ 124 \end{array} $	210 135 124 112 1374	Lond'n & Can'd Landed Credit National Invt Ontario Loan Ilamilton Prov. Imperial Say	124 1043 1274	$152 \\ 124 \\ 105 \\ 126$

BUTTER.—There has been a quiet market this week, with prices a trifle easier. Choice tub lots bring 20c, and large fresh rolls 15c@18c. Stocks of old are well cleared out. Eggs are unchanged, case lots bringing $11c@11_{12}c$ per dozen. Cheese is steady; small lots of old of the best quality sell at 10c, good at 9c@93; and a lot of new brought 9e a few days ago.

Daucs.—Reports of business this week were good, and in most cases prices are unchanged Oil of Pepperment easier at \$5.50@6 per bbl. fodines steady at \$4.50. Morphia firmer at \$2 @\$2.25. Turpentine 70c@75c; and linseed oil 62e for raw, and 66e for boiled.

FLOUR AND GRAIN .- There has been a quiet trade in flour, and prices have ruled steady. A number of sales of superior extra have been made at \$3.65. Extras are held at \$3.60, with buyers at about \$3.55. Yesterday, spring ex-tra sold in bags at \$3,27½ for 196 lbs. Patents rule at \$3.90/0\$4.50, according to quality. The stock of flour in store is 2,500 barrels, against 4,375 barrels at the corresponding period of last year. Wheat has been firm this week, with a moderate movement. Spring is scarce with a sale of a round lot of old No. 2, on Wednesday, at 87c. No. 2 fall has sold at 84c. No. 2 red winter 85c. No. 3 fall and No. 3 spring at 82e on track. No. 2 spring would bring 85cf@86c. The stock in store is 416,425 bushels, as compared with 374,496 bushels at the corresponding period of last year, and 189,-448 bushels in 1884. Barley is dull; the scason over, and prices purely nominal. Stock in store, 75,929 bushels; as against 96,751 bushels at the corresponding period of last year. Oats are steady, with sales at 35cm36c on the track, the latter for choice white. Peas steady at 60c for No. 2. Stock, 15,190 bushels, as against 3,897 bushels at corresponding period of last year. Rye is nominal at 60c. Datmeal is quoted at \$3.75@\$3.80 in car lots,



The following highly complimentary latter, coming from such an eminent musician as Ernest Wertherm, Berlin, Germany, shows how highly our organs are appreciated in oultured Berlin :

Messrs, W. DOHERTY & CO., Clinton, Ontario, Canada,

GENTLEMEN,—It affords me great pleasure to express my entire satisfaction at the results embodied in the favorite Doherty Organ. The workmanship, both of the exterior and interior mechanism is of the most careful and thorough description, whilst the most varied mellowness of tone, and, when desired, a wonderful volume of sound are at the disposal of the performer. These organs only require to be known to be appreciated and sought after.

ERNEST WERTHERM, R. A. M. K. K. Conservatorium, Berlin Germany.

Sold singly or in quantities by LAURENT, LAFORCE & CO., Montreal, J. E. ROY & CO., Halifax, N. S. J. E. ROY & CO., Hallan, M.L. FESSENDON BROS., London. R. W. MARTIN & SON, Ottawa.

BERNARD & ALLAIRE, Que Des City. C. WILSON & SON, Torontol 4 1 C. WILSON & SON, Toronios a BRYDON & MeINTOSH, Winniper.

and \$4,034,25 in small lots. Bean dull, and long clear, and at 74 c/6 7% c for case lots. Cumeasy at \$10/@\$11 on track.

GROCERIES .- There is a quiet trade, and prices show no material change. Teas are dull and the feeling somewhat easier. Sugars continue firm ; granulated is quoted at 7 kcfa 7]c, and Canadian refined at 53cm6]c. Syrups steady at 25cm50c, according to quality; and molasses 224cm25c. Fruits unchanged and fish quiet.

PROVISIONS .--- Trade remains dull, and prices show but little change as compared with last week. Bacon is quoted at 7c for ton lots of job at 4cm 4fc; evaporated at 7cm 7fc.

berland cut is quoted at 6 care. Mess Pork sells at \$13@\$13.50 for small lots. Hams steady at 11c@111c for smoked, and at 93cf 10c for pickled. Lard dull at 83c @91c per lb, according to size of package. Hogs are firmer, with sales of a few small lols to butchers at \$6.00*@*\$6.60. Potatoes easier at 47cfu50c a bag for car lots of ordinary, and Prince Edward Island at 70c@75c. Opigns are ensier at \$2.50@\$3 a barrel. Beans includinged at \$1.20 @\$1.25 a bushel for hand-picked. Dried Apples dull; country lots bring 32c@33c, and they

SPECIAL NOTICES.

\$5.30 fine, and \$5.75 to \$6.00 cut Hay, choice pressed continues in good demand, and selling rapidly at \$19.00 to \$20.00; medium, \$16.00 \$18.00. Butter steady and in fair demand;

sales of extra creamery at 22c to 23c; extra dairy 19c to 21c; imitation creamery 16c to

to choice 91c to 10c. *Eggs* in moderate de-mand; sales of Canadian at 121c to 13c.

Canada Peas selling at 65c to 95c.

19c.

Cheese dull; extra quoted at 101c; good

The house ranges manufactured by Mr John Burns, 675 Craig street, this city, have taken medals and diplomas wherever exhibited. They are in use in the residences of the lead-ing families of Montreal, also at many rural points. Attention is directed to advertisement elsewhere.

Walter Woods & Co., manufacturers, whole-Bile dealers and importers of wooden and willow ware, brooms, brushes and grocers' sundries and specialties, occupy premises at 60 and 62 McNab street, Hamilton, Ont., with floor space of 21,000 feet, compared with 600 feet in 1872. They are makers of the celebrated Globe washboard, sales of which for the last month are over 500 dozen, or 72,000 per year. Specialties :- Standard parlor brooms and brushes, Star wood butter plates, Globe paper

* *

MPTON, ONT.

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HAGGERT BROS. MANUF

MANUFACTURERS OF

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DRAGON FIREWORKS PROF. HAND & Co. HANDILTON. Ont. * * RGA Manufacturers of all kinds of FIREWORKS." Have reached a Send for illustrated catalogue. Standard of excel-WALTER WOODS, WM. WOODS, JOHN M. LITTLE. WALTERW00DS&Co. lence unequalled by any other manufacturer. Catalognes sent free on amlication. MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Brooms, Woodenware, Willow Ware, Grocers' Sundries, &c. HAMILTON AND TORONTO, HAMILTON, ONT., ST. THOMAS, ONT., AND LONDON, ENG. ONT.

> pails, Globe improved brush holder, etc. Catalogue on application.

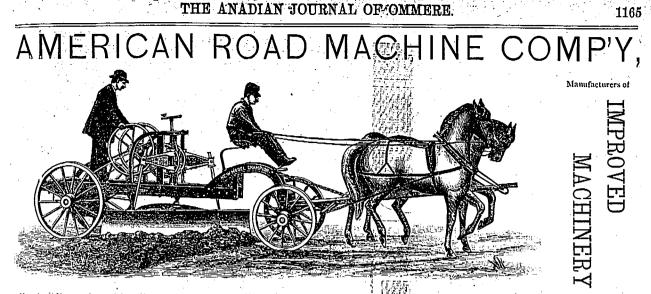
A well known manufacturer of roller process patents and high grade flours is Mr. James Norris, of St. Catharines, Ont., proprietor of the Norris Roller Mills. The business was established in 1860, under the firm name of Norris & Neelon, but the partnership was disolved in 1870. He owns four mills the of Norris & Necton, but the partnership was disolved in 1870. He owns four mills the principal one having a daily capacity of 1,100 brls.; he also manufactures his own barrels. His milling industries employ 60 to 70 per-sons, and he disburses \$40,000 to \$60,000 in salaries per annum. Mr. Norris has a line of steamers running between St. Catharines and Montreal. A press correspondent who visited Montreal. A press correspondent who visited the chief establishment was taken in hand by Mr. Henry A. King, Mr. Norris' son-in-law, who seems to take an active part in the management.

The firm of Howland, Jones & Co., has been established since 1883, the partners being :-- Sir Win. Howland, President Ontario Bank, Mr. W. H. Howland, Mayon of Toronto, and Mr. James Jones, of Thorokd. Of the latter it can be said that he is one of the oldest millers in Canada and the inventor of the best roller mill system in use, his machinery lawing been placed in many of the largest establishments in Ontario. The capacity con-trolled by Messrs Howland & Co., is 500 brls, per day and the annual turn-over is \$500,000 to \$750,000. Employment is given to about forty persons and \$50,00 to \$60,000 is dis-Sir W. Howland has for many years been identified with the chief industrial and finan-cial interests of the sister province.

Celebrated CORNELL Traction Engine and Portable Engine, The Wide Awake Separator. R. HAGGERT. Manager.







For building and repairing dirt and gravel roads, streets and highways. All machines in a highways is a street in any material, where a plow could be advantageously field, and to perform such work for less than one-half the expense of doing the same with plow and ball-scraper. Our "VICTOR," and "NEW MODEL CHAMPION," Reversible Machines, are unequalled for Township and City work, while for light work with we THE BEST in the market. For illustrated catalogue and colored cuts, address: AMERICAN ROAD MACHINE CO., Kennett Square, Pa., U.S.A.

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STORE HOUS 150Lines Special Brand, DARP.

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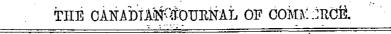
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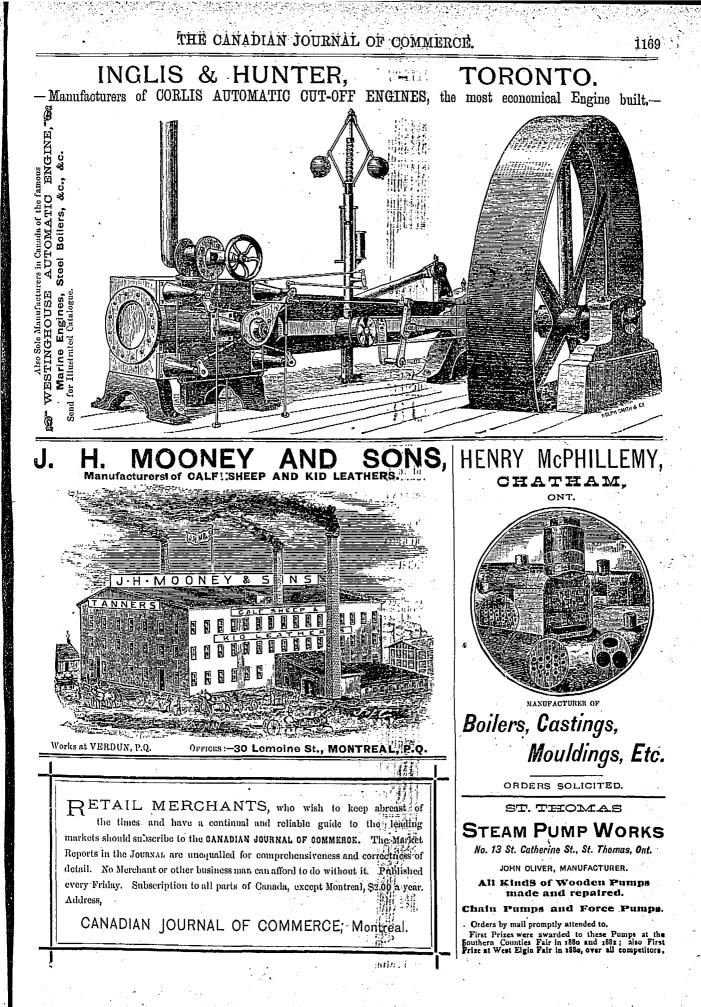




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CHRISTOPHER P. HARRIS,

JOHN L. HARRIS,

Treasurer.

President.

MONCTON, N. B.

THE CANADIAN TOTENAT OF

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SURETYSHIP. The only Co'y in Canada confin- ing Itself to this Business.			STOCI	KS ANI) BONDS						
The only Co'y in Canada confin-	,	I I		STOCKS AND BONDS.							
	NAME	$\Pr_{\mathrm{Val}^{1}\mathrm{e}}$	Capital Sub- scribed.	Capital paid-up	Rest.	Div. last 6 Ms.	Dates of Dividends.	Per Cent Prices May 6.	value		
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THE BONUS SYSTEM of this Company renders the Promiums in cortain rases annually reducible until the rate of	Imperial Jacques Cartier London. Maritimo Morehants (Ialifax Morehants, Ilalifax Montreal.	$25 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 50$	500,000 1,000,000 311,900 5,798,467 2,000,000 1,000,000	2,000,00	50,000 60,000 1,375,000 200,000 6 675,000	31374	2 June 2 Dec 2 Jan 2 July 2 July 2 Jau 2 June 1 Dec 1 Aug 1 Feb 1 April 1 Oct	110 125 100 124	110 00 125 0) 100 00 62 00		
Dne-half p. c. per Annum is reached. This Company is under the same experienced management which introduced the system to this continent over twenty-two years ago, and has since actively and successfully conducted the business of the satisfaction of its clients.	New Brunswick Nova Scotia Ontario	100 100 100 100	12,000,000 2,000,000 1,000,000 1,114,300 1,500,000 1,000,000	2,600,00 1,000,00 1,114,30 1,500,00 1,000,00	300,000 340,000 485,000 210,000	4 333	1 June 1 Dec 1 May (Nil)Nov 10 April 10 Oct 2 Juno 1 Dec 1 Juno 1 Dec	1141 115	430 50 30 00 140 00 130 50 114 75 118 00 19 10		
Over \$350,000 have been paid in Claims to Employers. President, SIR ALEXANDERT. GALT, G.O.M.G. Vice-President, THE HON. JAMES FERRIER. Managing Director, - EDWARD RAWLINGS. Secretary, JAMES GRANT. Bankers, - THE BANK OF MONTREAL.	People's of Halifux People's of N. B. Pictou Quebec St. Stephen's. Standard. Toronto.	DU 201	500,000 500,000 2,500,000 200,000 1000,000	2,500,00 200,00 1,000,00	0 325,000 25,000 0 260,000		Fob Aug 1 April 1 Oct 2 Jan 2 July	100 623 100 1233	50 00 31 25 100 00 61 6,		
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EDWARD RAWLINGS, Managing Director.	Ville Marie. Western Yurmouth Agri Sav. and Loan Co Brant. Loan and Say. Co Brit. Can. Loan & Inv. Co Brit. Can. Loan & Inv. Co Brit. Mortg. Loan Co Building and Loan Assoc Canada Cotton Co Can. Perm. Loan and Sav. Can. Perm. Loan and Sav. Can. Perm. Loan and Sav. Can. Perm. Loan and Sav. Co Dominion Sav. and Inv. Co. Dominion Sav. and Inv. Co. Dominion Telegraph Co Dundas Cotton Co Freehold Loan and Sav. Co. Freehold Loan and Sav. Co. Hamilton Prov. and Loan Huron & Erie Loan Soe Huron & Erie Loan Soe Huron & Erie Loan Soe Luron & Lumbton Loan Co. Imperial Loan and Inv. Co. Landed Banking and Loan. Londo. Loan Co Londo. Loan Ag.	100 50 50 100 100	400,000 600,000 130,000 1,350,000 450,000	578,31 578,31 121,00 267,00 223,77	$egin{array}{cccc} 0 & 30,000 \ 3 & 67,000 \ 0 & 6,000 \ 6 & 27,000 \ 1 & 30,000 \ \end{array}$		1 Jan 1 July		$\begin{array}{c} 103 & 50 \\ 59 & 25 \\ 54 & 50 \\ 100 & 00 \\ 106 & 00 \end{array}$		
nade for Guarantos busine's by any Company, and is not liable for the responsibilities of any ther risks.	Building and Loan Assoc Canada Cotton Co Canada Landed Credit Co Can. Perm. Loan and Sav Can. Sav. and Loan Co	100 25 100 50 50 50 50	750,000 750,000 1,000,500 3,000,000 700,000	697,90 663,99 2,200,00	0 90,000 0 125,000 0 1,100,000		2 Jan 2 July 1 Jan 1 July	108 77 124 2071	27 25 77 00 62 00 103 1: 60 00		
Leading Wholesale, Trade of: Montreal	Dominion Sav. and Inv. Co. Dominion Telegraph Co Dundas Cotton Co	50 50 100 50	1,000,000	1,000,00	15 157,000 0	3	30 July 31 Dec 15 Jan and Qtly	. 1 10	58 00 44 00 68 00		
COCHRANE, CASSILS & CO.	Farmer's Loan and Say. Co. Freehold Loan and Say. Co. Hamilton Prov. and Loan . Home Say. and Loan Co	50 100 100 100 100	1,057,250 1,876,000 1,500,000 1,000,000 2,000,000	1,000,00 1,100,00 1,100,00 1,100,00	0 75,857 0 445,000 0 135,000 0 40,000		1 Juno 1 Dec 2 Jan 2 July	114 171 127 1 127 1	57 00 171 00 127 50 100 25		
Boots and Shoes, Wholesale,	Huron & Eric Loan Soc Huron & Lambton Loan Co. Imperial Loan and Inv. Co. Landed Banking and Loan	50 50 100	2,000,000 350,000 529,850 700,000 400,000	$\begin{array}{c c}1,100,18\\230,09\\641,70\\424,60\end{array}$	0 391,000 0 32,000 4 85,000 4 40,000) 4	1 Jan 1 July 8 Jan 8 July 2 Jan 2 July	160 1144	79 50 114 50 76 50		
Craig & St. Francois Xavier Sts., MONTREAL.	Lond, & Can, Loan and Ag. London Loan Co Lond, and Ont. Inv. Co Manitoba Ionv. Assoc Manitoba Loan Montreal Telegraph Co	50 50 100 100 100	400,000 665,000 2,250,000 100,000 518,900 7,000,000	550,00 460,00 100,00	10 50,000 10 80,000 10 3,000	$ \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 4 \\ 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \\ . & 5 \\ \end{array} $	15 Meh 15 Sep 31 Dec 30 June 2 Jan 2 July	e 116 118 1154 . 90	58 0 115 5 90 0		
James McCready & Co.	Montreal City Pass. Ry. Co. Montreal City Pass. Ry. Co. Montreal Cotton Co. Montreal Building Assoc Montreal Juoan and Mortg.	40 50 100	2,000,000 600,000 794,000 300,000	1,870,73 00,00 91,00 00,00	92 94 90		2 Jan and Qtl: 15 April 15 Oc 6 May 6 Nov	v 1394 96 854	47 34 76 40 69 74 96 0 35 50 44 50		
BOOT & SHOE	Ont. Indus. Loan and Inv Ont. Indus. Loan and Inv Ont. Investment Assoc	. 100 	1,700,000 479,800 6,650,000 2,000,000	418,0 235,1 650,0 1,200,0	0 22,500 5 27,000 0 500,000 0 285,000		15 Meh 15 Sep 31 Dec 30 June 30 June 31 De 1 Jan 1 Jul	c 1201 v 126	105 0 60 2 63 0		
St. Peter & Youville Sts., MONTREAL.	Poople's Loan and Deb. Co. Real Est. Loan and Deb. Co. Richelieu and Ont. Nav. Co Royal Loan and Suv. Co. Starr M'fg Co., Italifax St. Fuul, M. & M. Ry	- 50 50 190	500,000 500,000 1,619,000 500,000 200,000	346,2 1,619,0 410,5	13 00 15 24.00	. 3	9 Feb 15 Sep Jan July March	.] 49	55 0 24 5 72 2 65 0 90 0		
SHAW BROS. & CASSILS, TANNERS,	St. Paul, M. & M. R'y Toronto City Gas Co Union Lean and Sav. Co Western Can. Lean & Sav.	. 50	800,000 600,000	580,0	00 60 280,00		1 Feb and Qt 1 Feb and Qt 1 Jan 1 Ju	y 116 y 134 x d y 103 y 188	116 0 64 7 66 5 94 0		
HIDES AND LEATHER.	A. Ramsay	7	ALEX. NA	meon.	The	Roj	yal B la	ck L	eat		
426 and 428 Notre Dame St., MONTREAL.	-imposeters of- Paints, Oils, Colors										
Robt McCready & Co.	And Artists' Materials, English and Belgian Sheet and Polish Plate Glass.				SUNBEAM STOVE POLISH. are the best Stove Polishes now in use.						
Boot & Shoe MANUFACTURERS, Office and Warehouse,	MANUFACTU Agents for Wright & Bull, I and Newton, London; Shurr Potit Aine, Paris; Fourcau Jue.	indsor ndon ; Belgi-	Tellier, Rothwell & Co,								
21 and 23 ST. PETER STREET, Montreal.	Warehouse, 37, 39 & Baotory, INSPECT Montre	OR SI	Recollet TREET,	t St.,	25 ST. PETER STREET, Montreal.						

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT .- THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1886.

Name of Article	Wholesale.		Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Dairy Produce. Crommery, good to choice Townships Brockvillo, Western Dairy Cheose, Fine to finest white Drugs & Chemicals Acid Carbolic Cryst. Medi No. 3 Aloes, Cape Aloes, Cape Bleaching Powder Bleaching Powder Bleaching Powder Bleaching Powder Bleaching Powder Bromstone Brom, Polass Camphor, Eng. Ref. Castor Oil. Castor Oil. Castor Oil. Castor Oil. Castor Oil. Carbolic Soda Citric Acid Extract Logwood, besl. Extract Logwood, besl. Cream Aratar. Brow, Madras Morphia. Modder besl. Morphia. Modder besl. Morphia. Modder besl. Morphia. Modder besl. Potash Biohronate. Potash Biohrona	$\begin{array}{c} \$ & c. & \$ & c. \\ 0 & 00 & 0 & 022 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 201 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 201 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 201 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 $	Fish. \$ c. \$ c. Labrador Herrings, No 1	Barley. Pens, per 60 lbs Ryce. Corn, in bond. Corn, in bond. Corn, in bond. Corn, in bond. Corn, in bond. Corner, in med. "good med. to fine "finest to choicest. "Imperial med. to gd" "fine to finest." "good to fine "fine to finest." "twankuy.com. to gd" Colong. Congou. cornmon" "fine to finest." "twankuy.com. to gd" Colong" Congou. cornmon" "fine to finest." "twankuy.com. to gd" Colong" "fine to finest." "twankuy.com. to gd" Colong" "fine to finest." "twankuy.com. to gd" Colong" "fine to finest." "twankuy.com. to gd" Colong" "twankuy.com. to gd" Colong" "twankuy.com. to gd" Colong" "twankuy.com. to gd" Congou	$\begin{array}{c} \$ \ 0 \ 50 \ 0 \ 57 \ 50 \ 50 \ 50 \ 50 \$	Figs, C. Mats Sh. Almonds, bxs S. S. Tarragona Granoble Brazils, new Spices : Cassia Cloves Cloves Cloves Mutmegs African Pepper, Black Pepper, Black Mustard, 4 b, per jar Rice, Rice, Cloves Mustard, 4 b, per jar Rice, Cloves Cloves Mustard, 4 b, per jar Rice, Cloves Cloves Mustard, 4 b, per jar Rice, Cloves Cloves Mustard, 2 b, per jar Sago Cloves Consol. Favorite (Cox's) 4's Cox's 4's Starot.: Boxes, 28 to 42 lbs No. 1 White Satin Canada Com Starot.: Boxes, 28 to 42 lbs No. 1 White Starot.: Boxes, 28 to 42 lbs No. 1 White Comada Laundry No. 1 Blue Sitor Gloss Satin Canada Com Pare Spepared Vinegar : Imp. Triple Coty blor W. W. XXX W. W. XXX W. W. XXX W. W. XX W. M. XX W. M. XX W. M. XX W. M. X	$\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} $

Retailers will please bear in mind that above quotations apply only to large lots.



MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES QUERENT .- THURSDAY, MAY, 6, 1886.

*Discounts on Nails apply only for immediate delivery, and for quantities named of each kind separately. 437 Terms for Cut Casing, Book and Shook, Finishing and Tobacco Box, Barrek Chagh and Pressed Nails, not cash within 30 days; or four months Note adding interest from the date of delivery at seven per cent. Discount on Bolts::Carshage 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.



Name of Article. Wholesale. Name of Article. Wholesale. Name of Article. Wholesale. Wholesale. Name of Article. Class. United inches, 14 to 25.... 1 United inches 25 '' 40.... '' 51 '' 60.... '' 61 '' 70... 71 '' 80.... '' 85.... \$ c. \$ c. 1 95 6 00 1 90 7 00 2 25 7 00 2 30 6 50 3 00 & up 7 50 18 00 1 15 1 30 Sherries, Pemartin..... Domecq..... Ports, T. G. Sandeman... Graham's ditto...... Clarst cates.... Class Claret of gd. brands Tarragona Ports, imp ga \$ c. \$ c. Timber, Lumber &c Ash, 1 to 4 in., M 20 00 25 00 Birch, 1 to 4 in., M....... 20 00 25 00

 Ash, 1 to 4 in., M.
 20 00 25 00

 Birch, 1 to 4 in., M.
 20 00 25 00

 Birch, 1 to 4 in., M.
 20 00 25 00

 Baswood.
 12 00 18 00

 Walnut, per M.
 60 00 100 00

 Batternut, per M.
 50 00 35 00

 Cedar, round, lineal foot.
 00 04 00 06

 Cherry, per M.
 60 00 00 40 00 66

 Cherry, per M.
 60 00 80 00

 Elm, Rock.
 25 00 35 00

 Maple, hard, M.
 9 00 10 00

 Maple, hard, M.
 9 00 10 00

 Soft, do
 16 00 50 00

 Pine, clear, M.
 35 00 40 00 65 00

 Pine, clear, M.
 35 00 40 00 50 00

 Shipping Culls
 14 00 16 00

 Mall, M.
 7 00 9 00

 Shipping Culls
 14 00 16 30 00

 Shingeles, Ist quai.
 3 00 0 00

 Shingeles, Ist quai.
 3 00 0 00

 2nd
 25 0 9 00

 Wines, Liquors, etc. 71 ** 80.... 81 ** 85.... 86 ** 90.... 91 ** 95.... Burgundy 91 ** 95.... 96 **100.... 10 00 23 00 16 00 17 50 Paid Bond .. Paints, &c. $\begin{array}{r}
 3 & 15 \\
 3 & 16 \\
 2 & 87 \\
 1 & 49 \\
 1 & 60 \\
 1 & 60 \\
 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} 0 & 99 \\ 1 & 00 \\ 0 & 90 \\ 0 & 55 \\ 0 & 55 \\ 0 & 55 \\ 0 & 55 \\ 0 & 55 \\ 0 & 55 \\ 0 & 55 \\ 0 & 55 \\ 0 & 55 \\ 0 & 55 \\ 0 & 95 \\ 1 & 05 \\ \end{array}$ 60 51 -51 1 51 1 51 1 81 1 91 2 01 2 01 2 09 20 to 200 cases, net cash 100 to 200 " 2} p c off-200 cases and over 5 p c off Tobacco (In Bond.) (iluo,---Wool. Plecce Palled, unassorted "Extra Super.... B Super.... C Black... Natal Cape Australian $\begin{array}{c} 0 & 21 \\ 0 & 22 \\ 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 00 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} 0 & 22 \\ 0 & 23 \\ 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 20 \\ 0 & 13 \\ \end{array}$ Salt. Sait. Liveprool per bag Elev'ns Canadian, in small bugs... Paotory-filled per bag.... Euroka factory-filled do. Rice's pure dairy, per bag quarters 0 00 0 21 0 16 0 12 0 17 [Duty Paid.]

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT .- THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1886.

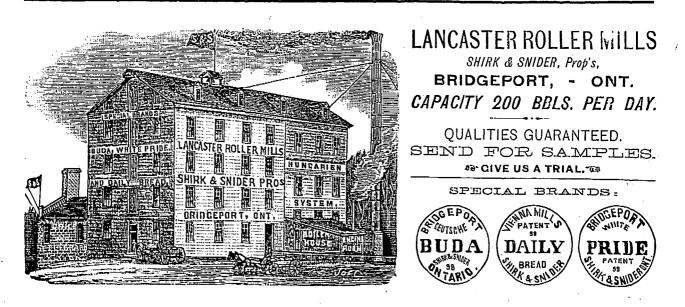
Retallers will please tear in mind that the above quotations apply only to large lots



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McKECHNIE & BERTRAM Canada Tool Works, DUNDAS, Ont.

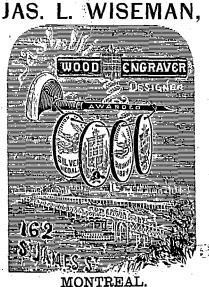
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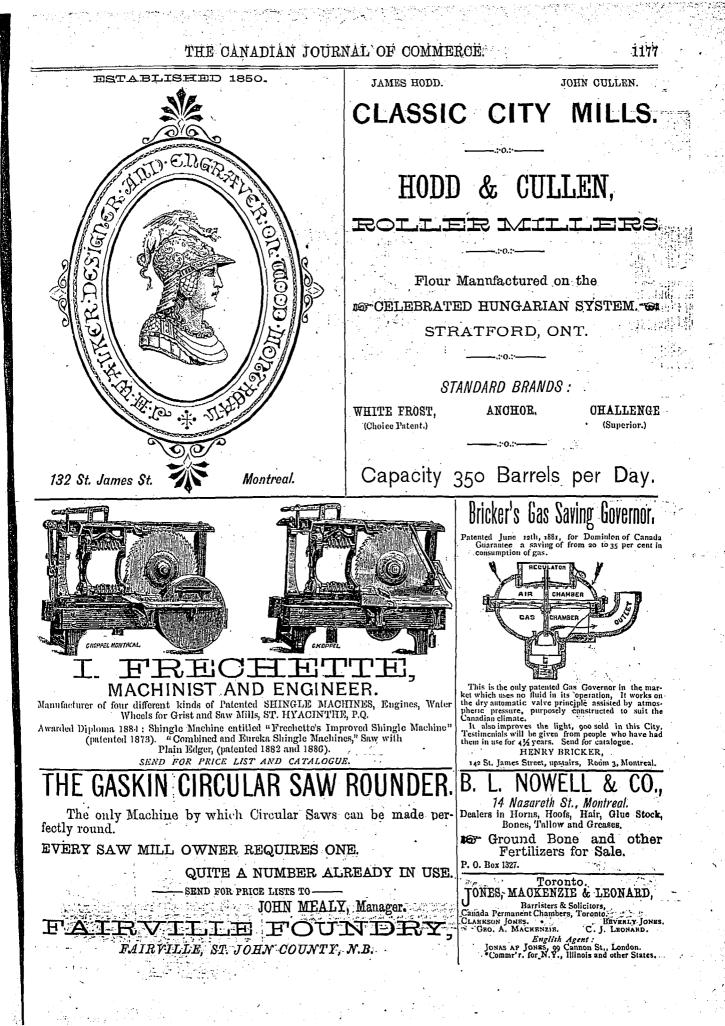






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London Carriage Factory. JOHN CAMPBELL, PROPRIETOR



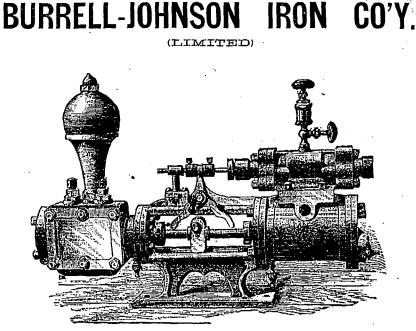
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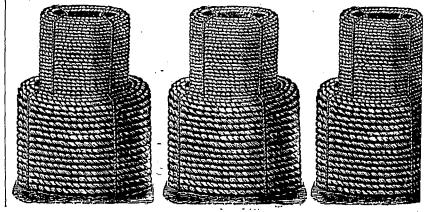
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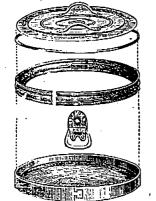


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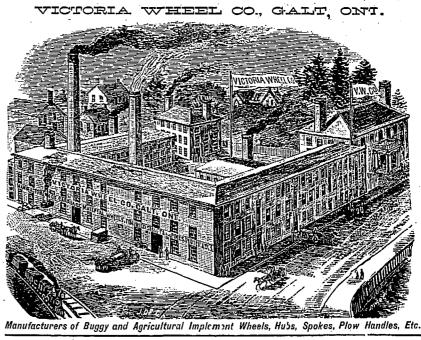
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