#### Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below. L'Institut a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
 Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur	$\checkmark$	Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	$\square$	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur	[]	Includes supplementary materials /
Bound with other material / Relié avec d'autres documents		Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.

Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires: Continuous pagination.





э.

The Chartered Banks.

## BANKOF 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 Manayer. MONTREAL, 22nd April, 1886.

#### THE BANK OF TORONTO. DIVIDEND No. 60.

Aotice 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 ineluded.

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,

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

## BANQUE VILLE MARIE.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three and One-half per cent. (1/2) upon the paid up capital stock of this Institution 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 Backs will be detected.

OF JUNE NEXT. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 21st to the 31st 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 BRIT NORTH AMERICA. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHAR					

Paid-Up Capital, £1,000,000 Sterling.

London Office, 3 Clement's Lane, Lombard street, E.C.

•

Court of	Directors :
J. H. Brodie, John James Cater, Henry R. Farrer, Richard H. Glyn, Edward Arthur Hoare,	H. J. B. Kendall, J. J. Kingsford, Frederic Lubbock, A. H. Philpotts, J. Murray Robertson.
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. Victoria, B.C. Kingston, Ottawa, Montreal, London. Brantford. Parie Hamilton, Quebec,

Toronto, Agents in the United States :

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

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

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

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

Foreign Agents, -Liverpool, Bauk of Liverpool, Iustralia-Union Bank of Australia. New Zealand-Union Bank of Australia, Bank of New Zealand, Johnial Bank of New Zealand, India, Chuna and Iayan-Chartered Mercantile Bank of Iudia, London und Chuna: Agra Bank, Limited. West Indisa-johnial Bank, Paris-Messrs, Marcuard, Krauss & Lyons-Credit Lyonnais. :o.

09- 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:

THOS. WORKMAN, Esq., - President. J. H. R. MOLSON, Esq., - Vice-President. J. H. K. MURAN R. W. Shepherd, Esq. Sir 1 Viles Williams, Esq. S. H A. F. Gault, Esq. Sir D. L. Macpherson. S. H. Ewing, Esq.

. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS, Gen'l Manager. I. HEATON, Inspector. M. HEATON, Branches of The Molsons Bank :

lylmer,	Meaford,	Toronto,
wockville.	Morrisburg,	St. Thomas.
linton,	Norwich,	Sorel, P.Q.,
ixeter,	Owen Sound,	Treaton,
lamilton,	Ridgetown,	Waterloo, Ont.
ondon,	Smith's Falls,	Woodstock, Ont.
1	Agents in the Domi	nion :

Agents in the Dominion : Quebre-La Banqne du Pcuple and Eastern Toyn-dups Bank, Ontario-Dominion Bank, Neve Brunswick-Bank of N. Brunswick, St. John, Neve Scotia-Halifax Banking Company and its Branches, Prince Educated Island-Bank of Nova Scotia, Charlotteiwan and Summerside, Nevefoundland-Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, St. John's

St. John's,

Agents in United States :

Agents in United States: New York-Mechanics' National Bank, Messrs. Morton, Wiss & Co., Messrs. W. Watson and Alex, Lang; Botton, Merchants' National Bank; Portland, Casco National Bank; Chicago, First National Bank; Chereland, Commercial National Bank; Detroit, Michanker, Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Bank; Toledo, Second National Bank; Hetena, Mon-tana, First National Bank; Fort Benton, Montana, First National Bank; on Europe:

London-Alliance Bank, 'limited," Messrs, Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., Messrs, Morton, Rose & Co. Liver pool.-The Bank of Everpool. Antworp, Belgium-La Banque d'Anvers.

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

#### THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.

The Chartered Banks

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of Three and a half (3) 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. - President JACQUES GRENIER, -A. A. TROTTIER, - -- Cashier. 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 York .- National Bank of the Republic. Quebec Branch .- E. C. Barrow, Manager.

## LA BANQUE NATIONALE

Head Office, Quebec. \$2,000,000 CAPITAL PAID-UP,

> . • DIRECTORS.

HON. ISIDORE THIBADEAU, President. JOSEPH HAMEL; Esq., Vice-President. P. Garneau, M. W. Baby, Esq. Droit, Esq. Ant. Painchaud, Esq. Swier, jr., Esq. P. LAFRANCE, Cashier. Hon. P. Garneau,

T. LeDroit, Esq. U. Tessier, jr., Esq. Honorary Directors-Hon. J. R. Thibaudeau, Montreal.

Montreal. BRANCHIRS :- Monireal-C. A. Vallée, Manage Sherbrooke-John Campbell, Manager; Ottazwa-H. Carrière, Manager. Manager ;

AGRNTS:-England-National Bank of Scotland, London; France-Messrs. Grunebaum, Freres & Co., La Banque de Paris et de Pays Bas: United States-National Bank of the Republic, New York; National Revere Bank, Boston: NewYourdland-The Commer-cial Bank of NewFoundland.

CANADA-Prov. Ontario-The Bank of Toronto. Maritime Provinces-Bank of New Brunswick, Mer-chants Bank of Halifax, Bank of Montreal ; Manitoba-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. Kor Correspondence respectfully solicited,

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. The Chartered Banks. The Chartered Banks. The Chartered Banks. THE CANADIAN THE STANDARD BANK BANK OF HAMILTON. BANK OF COMMERCE. OF CANADA. DIVIDEND No. 27. Head Office - - - Toronto. Capital Paid-up.....\$1,000,000 NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of four per cent. for the current half year upon the paid up capital stock of this institution has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its agencies ON AND AFFER TUESDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT. The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to 31st May, both days inclusive. The ANNULL GENERAL MEETING of the stock-holders for the election of directors for the ensu-ing year will be held at their banking-house, in this oit, on TUREDAY, the 15th day of June next. The chair to be taken at 120'clock noon. By order of the Board. E. A. COLQUIOUN, Cashier. BANG OF HAMILTON, Hamilton, Apl. 21, 1886. Pald-up Capital - - - \$6,000,000 - - - - - 2,100,000 Rest - - -HEAD OFFICE, DIRECTORS. W. F. COWAN, President. JOHN BURNS, Vice-President. HEAD OFFICE, - -- TORONTO. . DIRECTORS. HON. WILLIAM MOMASTER, President. WM. ELLIOT, Eso, Vice-President. W. F. Allen. A. T. Todd. Fred. Wyld. Dr. G. D. Morton. R. C. Jamieson. R. C. AGENCIES. Campbellford, Cannington, Colborne, T. Sutherland Stayner, Esq. John Waldie, Esq., George Taylor, Esq., Jas. Crathern, Esq. Hon. S. C. Wood. W. B. Hamilton, Esq. Bowmanville, Bradford, Brantford, Brighton, Harriston, Markham, Nowcastle Picton. W. N. ANDERSON, General Manager. JNO. C. KEMP, Ass't Gen'l Manager. BANKERS. New York and Montreal-Bank of Montreal. London, England-National Bank of Scotland. All Banking business propuly attended to. Correspondence solicited. J. L. BRODIE, Cashier. ROBT. GILL, Inspector. NEW YORK-J. H. Goadby and B. E. Walker; Agents. BRANCHES 1.1.8 A. 1. 1.1.11 Goderich Guelph Hamilton Ayr Barrie Belleville St. Catharines BANK OF OTTAWA. Sarnia Scaforth THE London Montreal Norwich Orangeville Simcoe DIVIDEND No. 20. Berlin Brantford BANK OF LONDON Strathroy Thorold 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 Tuesday, the first day of June Chatham IN CANADA. Collingwood Toronto Walkerton Dundas Dunnville Galt Ottawa Paris Parkhill Peterboro' HEAD OFFICE, LONDON, ONT. Capital Subscribed, - - \$1,000,000 Capital Paid-up, - 200,000 Reserve Fund, - - 50,000 ..... Windsor Woodstock. 200,000, 50,000 The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 1stst May next, both days inclusive. By order of the Board, GEO. BURN, Cashier, Commercial credits issued for use in Europe, the East and West Indies, China, Japan and South America. HY. TAYLOR, Pres. JNO. LABATT, Vice-Pres. merica. Sterling and Americaa Exchange bought and sold. Collections made on the most favorable terms. Interest allowed on deposits. Ottawa, 27th April, 1886. BANKERS. MANAGER-A. M. SMART. New York-The American Exchange National Bank. London, England-The Bank of Scotland. Branches-Ingersoll, Dresden, Petrolia, Watford. BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA. Correspondents in Canada. - Molsons Bank and ranches. In New York-National Park Bank, Capital, paid up - \$710,100 Reserve Fund, . \$70,000 Branches. In Britain,-National Bank of Scotland (Limited.) THE DOMINION BANK. F. X. ST. CHARLES A. D. PARANT, - Preside CAPITAL, \$1,500,000. - RESERVE FUND, \$930,000. DIRECTORS: A. D. PARANT, Cashier HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL. Branchez-Three Rivers-H. N. Boire, Manager. Joliette-J. H. Ostigny, Manager. Sorel-M. Dorval, Manager. East End Abattoirs. 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. Cashier IMPERIAL BANK DIRECTORS: JAS, AUSTIN, PTCS. HON. FRANK SMITH, V.-Pres. Wm. Ince, Edward Leadlay, E. B. Osler, James Scort. Wilmot D. Matthews. OF CANADA. DIVIDEND No. 22. Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at Head Office, Toronto. Head Office, Toronito. AGENCIES: Brampton, Belleville, Cobourg, Lindsay, Napanee, Oshawa, Orillia, Uxbridge, Whitby. Queen Street, Toronto, cor. of Esther Street. Drafts 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. the rate of Eight per cent. per annum upon the capital stock of this Institution has been The Central Bank of Canada. declared for the current half year, and that, the same will be payable at the Bank and its. **DIVIDEND No. 4.** Branches, on and after TUESDAY, the First 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 empital stock of this institution, has been de-clared, and that the same will be pixelle 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 31st May next, both days inclusive. The Annual Meeting of the shareholders will be held in the Banking House, in this oity, on Mon-day, the 21st day of June next, the chair to be taken at 12 o'clock noon. By order of the Board, A. A. ALLEN, Cashier, Toronto, 27th April, 1836. day of June next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the R. R. BETHUNE, Cashier. 17th to the 31st May, both days inclusive. Banque Jacques Cartier. holders will be held at the Bank, on WED-NESDAY, the 16th day of June next. The, Capital Authorized, Capital Subscribed, chair will be taken a noon. \$500,000 \$500,000 -By order of the Board. D R. WILKIE, Cashier. Eastern Townships Bank. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$1,500,000 THE WESTERN BANK CAPITAL PAID-UP 1,449,488 OF CANADA. RESERVE FUND \$75.000 HEAD OFFICE, OSHAWA, ONT. BOARD OF DIRECTORS CAPITAL AUTHORIZED, - \$1,000,000 CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, - 500,000 CAPITAL PAID-UP - - 250,000 R. W. HENEKER, - President. Hon. G. G. STEVENS, Vice-President. President, MABITIME BANK OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA. CAPITAL FAID-UP 250,000 BOARD OF DIRECTORS. JUHN COWAN, Esq., President. REUBEN S. HAMLIN, Esq., Vice-President. W. F. Cowan. Esq. Robert McIntosh, M.D. Thomas Paterson, Esq. T. H. McMILLAN, Cashier. Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hon. J. H. Pope, Thos. Hart, John Thornto G. N. Geli D. A. Man 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 'goth 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. T. S. Morey. HEAD OFFICE-SHERBROOKE, QUE. WM. FARWELL, General Manager.

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.

## WM. FARWELL, General namager. BRANCHES: --Waterloo, Richmond, Coaticook, Stanstead, Cowansville, Granby, Bedford, Faraham. Agents in Montreal-Bank of Montreal. London, Eng-Nati. Bank of Scotland, Boston-National Exchange Bank. New York-National Park Bank.

Collections made at all accessible points and promptly remitted for.

# T. H. MICAIILLAN, Cashler, Branches.--Midland, Tilsonburg, New Hamburg, Whitby and Millbrook. Ucuposits received and interest allowed. Collections solicited and promptly 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 Scotland,

#### The Chartered Banks,

#### THE QUEBEC BANK.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three per cent, upon the unid-up (apital Stock of this institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable, at its Bianking-floure in this City and at its Brancher, on and after Tuesday, the First Day of June Next.

on and after Tuesday, the First Day of June Next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st May next, both days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of the Sharshold-ers will be held at the Bank ou MONDAY, the 7th day of June next. The chair will be taken at three o'clock. By order of the Board, JAMES STEPHENSON, Cashier. Quebec, 27th April, 1886.

·Loan Societies.

THE

## Ontario Investment Associa'n

(LIMITED), OF LONDON, ONTARIO Capital Subscribed, \$2,650,000.00 700,000.00 - 500,000.00 Capital Subscrum, Capital Paid-Up, Reserve Fund, . . --- 500,000,00 Reterier Furnis, 2,190,000.00 Innestments, 2,190,000.00 Money to invest on Mortgages on Real Estate, Muni-cipal and School Debentures, and other Public Sccuri-ties. Agents in Great Britain: -Paulin, Sorley and Martin, 26 George St., Edinburgh. HENRY TAYLOR, CHARLES MURRAY, Manager. President. .

#### Dominion Savings & Investment Soc. LONDON, - ONTARIO.

	Tucorbo	rateu 10/2.	
Capital, -			\$1,000,000.00
Subscribed, -			- 1.000.000.00
			- 868.840.28
Paid-up -		• • •	
Reserve Fand,			- 149,000.00
Contingent Fund		•	- 963.12
Loans made or	a Farm ar	nd City Pro	perty on the most
favorable terms.	Munici	pal and Sel	lool Section De-

bentures purchased. Money received on deposit and interest allowed thereon,

F. B. LEYS, Manager.

#### The London Loan Co'y of Canada.

Subscribed Capital, \$660,700,00: Reserve and Con-ingent Fund, \$49,755,541. Assets, \$890,316,30. Directors—THOMAS KENT, President: JAS. OWRRY, Vice-President: Thomas McCormick, Geo. D. Suther-land, J. A. Nelles, M.D., W. Puddicome, Andrew Weldon.

Weldon. Manager-MALCOLM J. KHNT. Solicitors-Gibbons, 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.



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

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Three per cent, upon the Capital Stock\_of 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. YARKEP,

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

#### ST. STEPHEN'S BANK. Incorporated 1826.

#### ST. STEPHEN, N.B. Capital,

- -\$200,000 1 Reserve, -25,000 F. H. TODD, J. F. GRANT, President. Cashier.

J. F. GRANT, - Cashier. London-Messrs, Glynn, Mills, 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. \_ • - - - -\_ -\$306,000 60,000 Capital, -· - . Reserve, HENRY COOKE, Manager. H. D. CARTER, Chief Accountant. Collections made on favorable terms.

Agents.—The London 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 Bank of Halifax.

## THE COMMERCIAL BANK

OF MANITOBA.

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

DUNCAN MACARTHUR, President.

Hon. John Sutherland, Hon. C. E. Hamilton, Alexander Logan, W. I., Boyle, 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

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1880.

Incorporated by ADS & ANDREW ROBERTSON. 'resident, 10e-Prosident and Man. Director C.F. Siss. ADS Prosident and Man. Director O. P. Solarten, O. P. Solarten, Theopenatory ANDREW ROBERTSON. Yie-Prosident and Man. Director - C. F. SIBS. Georetary-Treasurer, - - O. P. SOLATKR. This Company is now prepared to furnish Tole-phone Exchange facilities to Clitise and Towns at reasonable rates; and to connect (Rites or Towns with each other for Telephonie communication ; also to build Frirate Lines, connecting Mills.Offices, Dwellings or other points which parties may desire to connect by Telephone.-For particulars address, TMF RELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

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.

## ONTARIO BANK.

The Chartered Banks:

#### DIVIDEND No. 87.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three per cent. upon the paid-up Cupital Stock of this institution has been declared for the current half yoar, and that the same will be physhels at the Banking House in this eity 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 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 tweive o'clock neon. By order of the Board, C. HOLLAND, General Manager. Toronto, 28th April, 1886.

ST. JOHNS BANK.

. MOLLEUR, President; St. Johns. W. BROSSEAU, Merchant, St. Johns; Vice-President. Jas., O'Cain, Coal Merchant, St. Johns; Frs. Gosselin, Mérchant, St. Alexandre. A. A. L. Brien, Notary, St. Alex-rades andre.

PH. BAUDOUIN, Manager.

HEAD OFFICE, ° **≙** ST: JOHNS. \_\_\_\_\_ Branch-Napierville, J. Molleur, Agenf:

Capital Subscribed, 1 **-**\$540,000 . 1,000,000 226,420 Capital Paid In -

Agenti-Montreal; La Banque du Peuple: New York, Bank of Montreal; Boston, Maverick Nat. Bank.



. . **.** 

#### THÉ Hamilton Provident and Loan SOCIETY.

#### DIVIDEND No. 30,

Notice is hereby given that a 'ividend of Three and a Half per cent. upon the paid-up' capital stock of the Society has been declared tor the half-year ending June 30th, 1886, and that the same will be payable at the Society's banking-house, Hamilton, Outario, on and after after

FRIDAY. the 2nd of JULY, 1886.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the r6th to the 30th June, both days inclusive.

H. D. CAMERON, Treasurer, Hamilton, 11th May, 1586,

Loan		Sav	ing	3 Ö	1 2 6	Ψ.
			ed in 1		eta 14	
Subscribed Capital Pe Reserve Fu	zid-Up,		-	-	\$1,876, 1,000, 445,	000
PRESID: MANAG INSPRCT	KR, -	- ·H	ON: S	. C. W	MASTE OOD: MSTRON	
Mo	ney loan	ed on I	teal Es	ate sec	urity.	
Deposits re	ceived a	and . De rates of	bentur	es issu t.	ed at cur	rent

### JAS. BAXTER & CO. 120 St. Francois Xavier St. MONTREAL.

Buy Notes, Diamonds, Bonds, Bullion, and all articles of value, and pay Prompt Cash. No Commission or Brokerage Business done

"NO MONEY LOANED."



9. SY

despatched,

way Stations in Canada and the United States to Liver-pool and Glasgow, via Baltimore, Boston, Quebec and Montreal. For Freight, Passage or other information, apply to John M. Currie, 22 Ouai d'Orleans, Havre; Alex, Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns, Antwerp; Ruys & Co., Bordeaux; Fisher & Behmer, Schusselkorb, No. & Bremen; Charley & Malcolm, Belfäst; James Scott & Co., Queenstown; Montgomerie & Workman, 17 Grace-church at., London, James & Alex Allan, 70 Great Clyde it., Chargow; Allan Bros., James street, Liver-pool; Allans, Rae & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 72 La Salle Street, Chicago; H. Bourlier, Toronto; Leve & Alden, 201 Broadway, New, York, 201 Washington street, Boston, or to H. & A. ALLAN.

H. & A. ALLAN, State St.; Boston, and 25 Common Street, Montreal.

W. C. VAN HORNE, W. WHITE, Vice-President. Gen, Gen, Supt.

D. MCNICHOLL, General Passenger Agent,

Picton, Ont.

EDWARDS MERRILL, Barrister, Solicitor Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, &c. Office : WASHBURN BLOCK, MAIN ST., PICTON.

Legal.

D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent, Railway Office, Moncton. N.B., Nov. 11th, 1885.

Magnificent Parlor and Sleeping Cars on

Through and Local Express Trains. For full information regarding Tickets, etc., apply at the following Ticket Offices ;---

266 St. James St., (Corner McGill Street), Windsor Hotel Ticket Office, and at Quebec Gate Station, - MONTREAL.



















THE ONLY "WATER TWIST" YARN MADE IN CANADA. AGENTS :--DUNCAN BELL, Montreal. WM. HEWETT, Toronto. BEDARD, GIRARD & CIE., Quebec.





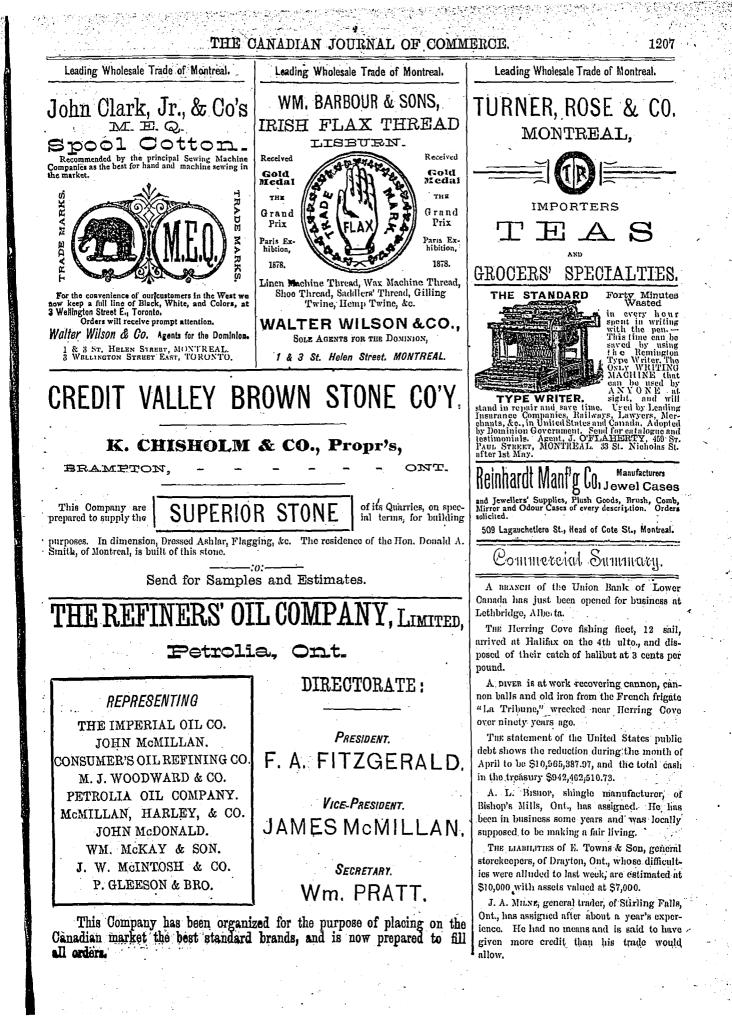
Celebrated CORNELL Traction Engine and Portable Engine, The Wide Awake Separator. R. HAGGERT, Manager.

Building Paper, Coal Tar, Pitch, Paper Bags, Wrapping Paper, Twine, &c. 893 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL,

TARRED AND ROOFING FELT.

 $\mathbf{RKS}$ .

1206



#### 1208 THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal. Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal. GREENE & SONS FISH, OILS, Etc. COMPANY, **Ohoice** Labrador Herrings. Green Codfish, Large, and No. 1 STEAM REFINED SEAL OIL. MONTREAL. Newfoundland God Oil, Gaspe and Halifax do., Wholesale Newfoundland Ood Liver Oil. INE MEN'S Stewart Munn & Co.. FLAT No. 22 ST. JOHN STREET. ද්ධ Telephone 1235. MONTREAL. caps. EDWARD (Late of Montreal.) Straw Goods. Public · Accountant, OFFICE : Merino & Woollen Underwear, British America Assurance Co.'s Building, ರ್ಜಂ, ರೇಂ Scarfs, Ties, Shirts, Collars, 28 SCOTT STREET, TORONTO Waterproof Coats. W. & J. WYLIE & CO., Scotch Bonnet Manufacturers WAREHOUSE : Corschill Works, STEWARTON. 517.519.521.523 and 525 St. Paul Street, -MONTREAL. Sole Agent for Canada, T. RILEY, MONTRRAL. (Wholesale trade only.) CAUTION TO BANKERS. known firm of Morton, Phillips & Bulmer, WULFF & CO., Price 50 cents. STOLEN LETTER OF CREDIT, Made by the UNION BANK of AUSTRALIA ROWLAND & DAVIS, stove dealers, of Trenton, 32 St. Sulpice Street, Montreal, in favor of Roneart REID, Melbourne, for One Thousand Pounds. Banks are cautioned Ont., hought out the business of Knox & Offer for Sale : Snyder last December. They had no capital, against honoring the same. (Signed) ROBERT REID. Quinine, Chloroform, Carbolic Acid, Acetic Acid, Glycerine, Aniline Dyes, and the business was not a remunerative one, the consequence being that they are now comand Dyestuffs \$2,400 in cheques stolen from the safe. Paypelled to assign. All kinds of Glues J. P. NEWMAN, an old established shoe ment of the cheques has been stopped. and Gelatines. dealer of Listowell, Ont., has assigned with Mirror Class and Haircloth, WM. FLYSS, tins, Kingston, Ont., started his liabilities of between \$2,000 and \$3,000. He Wire and Wire Nails. present business about two years ago. He ap-**Gold and Silver Leaf** appears to have been of an easy disposition pears to have had very little custom, and had and Bronzo, &c., &c. and consequently gave too much credit for a a judgment rendered against him a short time successful trader. ago, which has compelled him to resign. D. A. MERRICK, a dry goods dealer, of Tordh? B. H. LUNDY, a general storekeeper of to, has assigned with liabilities of about C E. NELLES, a harness maker in a small Newry, Ont., started in business last summer. \$5,000. Assets nominally the same .- T. II. way at Port Rowan, Ont., has assigned, as has Since then he has steadily run behind and it Turner, a grocer of the same city, is in also J. W. Snyder, a small grocer of Thamesis now said, has finally left the town owing a ville, Ont., who came from Chatham about difficulties. few hundred dollars. The store has been eight months ago and started his present ven-T. H. HERN, a picture framer, of Lindsay, closed up by his relations. ture.

St. Mary's, Ont., has a population of 3,400,

an increase of 92 over 1885, and the assessed

value of property there is \$1,143,515. Dun-

das is assessed for \$1,059,010, and its popula-

tion is 3,881, being an increase of 173 over

"Tue Stock Investors' Handy Pocket Book

of Rates" is the title of a neat little manual

handsomely bound in flexible cloth, published

in Toronto, and for sale here by the well\_

J. A. WAND, carriage dealer, of Canning, N.S., commenced business in 1829. He never enjoyed much credit, and now assigns with trifling liabilities.— Dan. J. Gorman, a grocer, of Ihalifax, has also been compelled to

Two defalcations are reported in this city vesterday. The book-keeper of a roofing firm is missing, after embezzling about \$1,000, and it is reported that the book-keeper of a stock broking firm is also a defaulter to the extent of between \$3,000 and \$4,000.

A STATEMENT Of Canadian Pacific carnings and expenses for March shows the net profits to be \$134,204. For the three months ending on the 31st of March the net profits were \$250,302, being a decrease as compared with the same period last year of \$30,076.

T. H. HERN, a picture framer, of Eindsay, Ont., has assigned with tritling liabilities. He started about two years ago without any means and has never been able to keep the wolf from the door.

「一日日本」は「日本」の方にいた日本の日本の

「たいたいないない」は、「

「日本市市市市市市市市市市

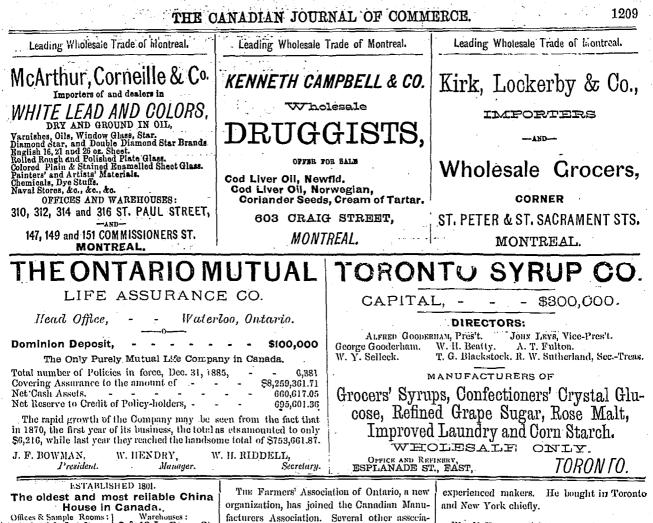
The St. John *Globe* states that a grocery dealer of Parrsboro has left that village suddenly, leaving a number of creditors as well as a young lady to whom he was to be married this week to mourn his absence.

assign.

last year.

WM. ROBERTSON, general trader, of Dunchurch, Ont., formerly kept a store in Toronto and moved to his present location in 1883. He has only just made a fiving since, his removal and is now compelled to assign.

The office of Frank Rond & Co., stockbrokers, of this city, was entered on Thesday morning last and \$280 in cash and some



Offices & Sample Rooms: 333 & 311 SI, Paul Street, B & 10 Lo Royer St. JOHN L. CASSIDY & CO., Importers of British, Foreign and American

China, Glass & Earthenware, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,

Lumps, Lanterns and Table Cutlery Kor Railway and Hotel Supplies, MON TREAL.

A schooner recently arrived at New York from Port Latour, N. S., with a cargo of 7,000 live lobsters, after having been six days on her way there. The master said this was the first cargo of the kind that had been shipped from such a distance, and that the venture was his own.

ANDREW ALEXANDER, hotel-keeper, of Sarnia, Ont., was arrested at the suit of Randall Mc-Kenny, on the ground that he was about to leave the country and thus get the better of his creditors. Mr. Alexander, whose liabilities are about \$2,500, claims that he had no fraudulent intentions.

Wm. Bell, known in Winnipeg as the "sheep king," went to Montana a short time ago and is now on his way back with 3,000 head of four-year old wethers. He has purchased 2,000 head of ewes and lambs for a sheep ranch he intends establishing in the vicinity of Medicine Hat,

The Farmers' Association of Ontario, a new organization, has joined the Canadian Manufacturers Association. Several other associations, representing special branches of manufacture, are about amalgamating with the Canadian Manufacturers Association, in which they will form special trade sections.

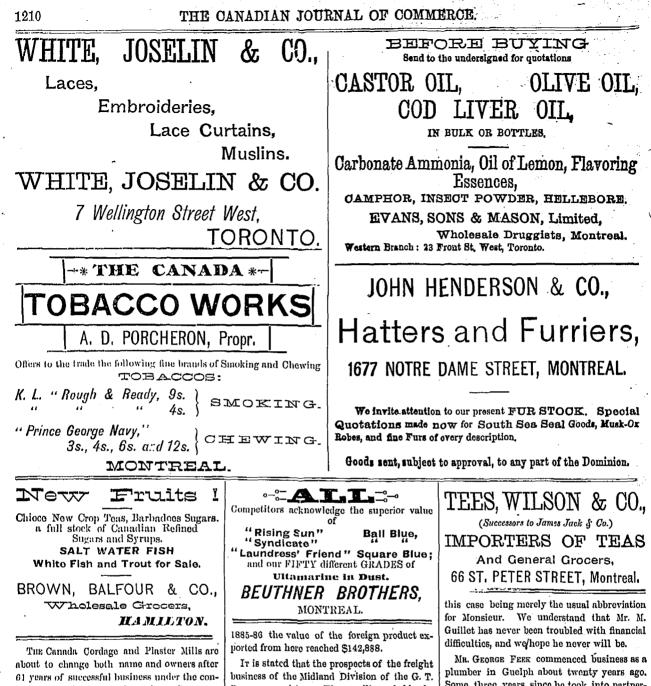
ALPRED FORTHER, general storekeeper, of Capleton, Que., has assigned with liabilities of \$5,000, after three years experience of business in that locality. He was unfortunate once before in 1884, when he failed with liabilities of \$5,000 and assets valued at \$4,000, but he then succeeded in effecting a compromise with his creditors.

The following applications for incorporation have been made:—The Thunder Bay Sentinel Printing Co., capital \$10,000, with headquarters at Port Arthur; the Georgian Bay Island Resort Co., with a capital of \$25,-000; the Glen Cheese Factory Co., with a capital of \$2,000, and 6 McArthur Bros.," with a capital of \$500,000 and headquarters in Toronto.

WM. TURKER, shoe manufacturer, of Hamilton, Ont., has assigned after a few months struggle. He claimed to have a capital of \$5,000, of which \$4,000 was invested in machinery and plant, but is stated to have had but little practical knowledge, and thus was unable to face the severe competition of more WM. MOFARLANE, ticket agent of the Grand Trunk Railway at Guelph, has been arrested on a charge of fraud. The modus operandi is said to have been to sell tickets for long distances and account for them only to short distances, dividing the difference in fare with his accomplice. An official of the audit office is now in charge of the books and youchers, and it is stated that other arrests are likely.

Ma. W. J. MCMURRAY has been doing an apparently prosperous butcher business at Rockwood, a few miles from Guelph, but latterly embarked in cattle buying, ending in an assignment a few days ago. His liabilities are considerable, his assets trifling. Ilis brother, S. S. McMurray, also spent about a year in the same village as a general storekeeper, and has closed without paying all his liabilities.

A NUMBER OF small financial embarrassments are reported from Ontario. The stock of B. S. Barnard, fancy goods dealer, of Ridgetown, has been seized for rent by the sheriff A. G. Horwood, hardware dealer, of Dovercourt, has assigned ; A. A. J. Soans, confectioner, of Lindsay, has been sold out by his landlord, and Alex. Burgess, confectioner, and J. M. Clark, tailor, both of Hamilton, are in the hunds of the builiff.



about to change both name and owners after 61 years of successful business under the control of the late Mr. John Adams Converse, whose death at the advanced age of 83 years removed one of our most respected citizens from our midst. The two grandsons of Mr. Converse will succeed to the business which will in future be carried on under the name of the J. A. Converse Cordage and Plaster Mills, A. W. Morris & Bros., proprietors.

のないないないのないのです。

作品には、「ないない」の

The shrinkage in the exports of Canadian butter has been frequently referred to. For the season of 1885-86, from May 1 to April 30, they were valued at \$629,902, while in 1880-81 the value of the shipments was \$2,810,145, all Canadian make. In the latter season \$67,161 worth of foreign butter was shipped from Montreal, while for the season of It is stated that the prospects of the freight business of the Midland Division of the G. T. R. are promising. There will probably be 1,500,000 feet of lumber moved over the line, or five times the quantity carried last year. A new line of business after the first of May will commence, when the corn shipment from Chicago castward will arrive in the harbor at Midland to be carried overland to the Lake Ontario ports. A large amount of wheat will also be carried by this route.

We regret that Mr. M. Guillet, hatter and furrier, of St. John's, Que., should have attributed to himself the paragraph in our last issue stating that the stock of M. Guillette had been disposed of at 37½ cents in the dollar. The stock referred to was that of M Phileas Guillet, of the same place, the M. in MR. GEORGE FEEK commenced business as a plumber in Guelph about twenty years ago. Some three years since he took into partnership a former employee, Mr. William Kirkwood, and now he has sold his interest in the firm to Mr. Robert W. Phillips, a long resident of the city and a good workman. Mr. Feek thinks his long and close attention to business during two decades has entitled him to a holiday, and he intends to take it by visiting his mother country and doing the Colonial Exhibition.

SWEETMAN & HAZLETON, piano makers, of Guelph, held a meeting of their creditors on the 4th ulto, when the statement submitted showed assets of \$7,533 and liabilities to the tune of \$13,579, of which \$2,800 was for wages, taxes and other privileged claims. An



remain at 4 per cent. interest for five years The value of the materials on hand is \$38,000 so that the net cost of the refinery will only be \$212,000. The capital of the new company will be \$350,000, which, after paying the instalment to the bank, will leave \$100,-000 for working capital.

He next appeared as a partner in the firm of Roy & Poulin, brewers, of Winnipeg, which was not successful, and he once more returned to Montreal, where he started as a manufacturers' agent, whence he moved to Sorel, owing divers people. About a year ago he leased the Brunswick Hotel at Sorel at a

COMMERCE, and the usefulness of the scion referred to is shown by the fact that the proprietor spent in vain about \$100 trying to collect it. People should perhaps know that that Poulin's helpmeet has the same initial as himself-his name being Pierre and her's Philomene.



they are paid to serve,-that there is little or no regard to the prevention of the disease-that the anxiety is rather to discover a fat patient who may be allowed or encouraged to pursue his own way in fancied security until such time as the fee is worth the handling-that the usual paternal wisdom of nipping the evil in the bud is almost, if not wholly, ignored, as though our civic officers should hesitate to stop the career of a pickpocket until the number of pockets picked should allow of a remunerative distribution of watches or handkerchiefs. Some merchants do not hesitate to hint even at the existence of a "pooling" arrangement among the active parties, by which all may partake of the spoils, each in his due proportion. Few will be found to place any reliance upon such a statement; but were it based upon aught more than mere supposition, the evil would not be confined to the foolish victim but must affect every importer of similar goods who is competing for business with him who is allowed to go on for perhaps two or three years entering goods at a low rate of duty or no duty at all until he aggregate a sufficient amount for these harpies to make a profitable swoop. It is needless to say that this, is not the intention of the government, and however evil may stalk abroad, we believe that such villany is much less frequent than the lesser and more tolerated species which consists in systematically defrauding the revenue.

The case of Paterson, Kissock & Co., wholesale dealers in fancy goods, bids fair to become the most celebrated that has vet come up for discussion. The officers of the customs seem to have been for some time in possession of circumstantial evidonce that all was not well with the foreign invoices of the firm, but, as in more than one other case, were deterred from taking action owing to the extreme difficulty of procuring absolute proof. A formal request was made some weeks ago for permission to examine the accounts for the purpose of instituting comparisons; this, to a certain extent, was granted, but a limit was found to the forbearance of the firm and further investigation was refused, resulting in the imbroglio described elsewhere. Mr. A. J. Paterson and his partner Mr. Kissock stoutly assert their innocence and have the cabled encouragement of Mr. A. W. Paterson, of the firm, now on a trip to England, an array of the best legal talent in the city and the sympathy of a large proportion of the business community. The lips of the Customs officers are sealed as to the actual causes of the seizure, but one of the counsel for the Customs authorities gives the explanation reproduced elsewhere.

It is stated that the method most in

vogue in former frauds upon the Customs consisted in arranging with the foreign house to send duplicate invoice forms with the usual certificate at foot, that the importing house might enter the items at whatever price they supposed low enough to pass the machinery of the Custom House. Another ruse had become quite common of late, especially where the employe of an importing house was authorized to pass the entries, as shown by the following form, chosen as one example:

G. B. & No..... Co. Annual Bond.—For DUTY. PORT OF MONTREAL, Nov. 9th, 1833. Imported by G. B. & Co., per Express 3-5. Gaba.

Price. Price. Tariff. Duty.

2 Cases Otter Skins £ 48 17 19 \$ 238 30p.c. \$ 71 40 Manufactured, ... £396 6 11 \$1,929 30p.c. \$ 578 75

The entry in question having left the hands of the appraiser was entrusted as usual to the wilv young clerk of the firm, who on his way to the "Long Room," found ample time to draw his pen across the second line of figures and write over it the smaller amounts as above, which alteration appears to have escaped the notice of the honest official whose duty it is to endorse his certificate on the document in red ink, enabling the young page to pocket over \$500, or to save it for his employers. Detection, which is sure to come early or late, drives these young men out of town for a while, leaving their masters to face the music, but why they should return and remain unmolested is probably known to but a few beyond themselves. When such frauds are possible it is to be presumed that, as remarked in a former article, opportunity makes the rogue, and that after all is said and done, the integrity of trade must depend more upon the law given on Mt. Sinai than upon that given us from the eminence at Ottawa, or upon that high sense of honor which has become inseparable from the character of the British merchant wherever his lot be cast.

The growing competition among wholesale dealers has gradually become more keen under the influence of violations of the tariff. A clever merchant, now no longer in the city, is reported to have said that "it is impossible to make a profit out of prints under a duty of 27½ per cent." The methods pursued by such dealers are characteristic of smugglers and law-breakers all the world over: secrecy rather than publicity is their pursuit— "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain"—they do not even keep their names before the public for fear the advertisement might betray them.

But to return to Paterson, Kissock & Co. the determined stand which they have taken cannot fail to have one of two results—the discomfiture of the clever officials whose reputation is at stake in the matter, and a probable reform in some of the departments of the Custom Houses or the ruin of the firm, should their stubborn resistance prove after all to be merely a case of "neck or nothing."

Among the remedies proposed in business circles for the existing anomaliesarising in a considerable degree from the want of a more complete classification of goods-is what is termed a Court of Customs, the functions of which should be to hear disputed cases, such possibly as that of Paterson, Kissock & Co., but more probably the lesser ones which occur from time to time, and in relation to which it would be absurd to attribute dishonest motives. There are scores of highly respectable firms in Montreal as well as in Toronto and elsewhere who would scorn to resort to anything sayoring of fraudulent entries, but who, nevertheless, find themselves occasionally obliged to differ with the Customs authorities as to the classification of goods of new or modified manufacture-or concerning the "market value" at place of production-whether this should he the jobber's price or the manufacturer's price-and so on. Such a tribunal could doubtless render good service in these cases; for although the Department is always ready to examine into the merits of any complaints, the technical knowledge which comes of daily experience is incomplete, or wholly wanting; the occasional results are vexations delays and expensive visits to the capital, and a remnant of feeling in the minds of merchants that they are not fairly treated, all of which is not conducive to that friendly feeling which should exist between such an influential class and the government of the day.

#### THE CREAMERY SYSTEM.

The agitation in favor of improving the quality of Canadian butter, and of reviving the declining export trade in that article, has led to the formation among Western dairymon of the Ontario Creamories Association, which organization has just held its first annual convention in Teronto. At this gathering, the President, Mr. John Hannah, of Seaforth, said the creameries interests of Ontario had been neglected by the Dairymen's Association and others, the cheese making industry having obtained precedence. Bad butter had been shipped from Canada, consequently its reputation on foreign markets had not been such as would secure sales for their product on its merits. The necessity for an amalgamation of those directly interested was apparent, and the Ontario Government Lad

consented to make a grant of \$500 as soon as their membership reached fifty.

The first paper read was on "economical dairying," and drew attention to the fact that while in Great Britain the average yield was 4,500 lbs. per cow, in Ontario it was only 3,000 lbs., and reached as low as 2,700 lbs. in the eastern half of the Province. This led to a discussion on the cost of winter milk. A speaker said he had made a test during four months last winter. He had 50 cows. He estimated the cost of feeding as follows: Hay and pea meal, \$20 per ton each; bran, \$12 per ton; shorts or middlings, \$14 per ton; sugar beets, 8 cents per bushel. He found the cost of producing the milk was \$1.20 per hundred, which was not profitable. He had placed the manure against the cost of attendance. In the summer the cost was much cheaper. One man could attend to 50 cows winter or summer. The milking of 50 cows could be done by five women. Other dairymen contended that winter milk could be produced at a less price.

Mr. M. Moyer, Georgetown, contributed a paper on "cream gathering." The best system of setting cream, he contended. was the deep-setting system. It was much hetter to put the milk entirely under water. It was then protected from the impurities of the air, and milk, when put under water, produced more cream. No system of skimming now in use was perfect. The two systems were by draining off the milk by a tap at the bottom of the vessel, and skimming off the cream with a dipper. An expert by the latter process would not accomplish the work so well as a novice by the former system. Mr. George Browning, Formosa, spoke of "the test churn and churning," explanatory of the mode of testing the cream supplied by patrons. "Creamory utensils" was the subject of an address by Mr. J. T. Brill, Guelph. and in concluding he took the opportunity to give his opinion that Canadian butter was kept much too long before shipping to England. He thought it should be shipped within two weeks after manufacture, and it would then reach England sweet and good, and would raise the standard of the Canadian article.

Prof. Robertson, of the Agricultural Colloge, counselled that the meetings of the association should be representative, so that increased information on the matters discussed, and an accurate knowledge of the conclusions arrived at would be carried by the delegates into their several localities of the province. The butter interest might have been neglected in the past, but it was not necessary that there should be any antagonism between it and the cheese interest. There was no need to bolster up one at the expense of the other. The province was wide enough, and its resources of cattle and pasture abundant enough to permit | Dutch, 3; red clover, 1; yellow, 1; Alsike,

いたのないないないないのである

a large development of both. The needs of the province and the dairying interest called imperatively that such a development should take place in creameries. The success which had attended the now large cheese industry was owing in a large measure to the fostering care of the Dairymen's Association. The Creamerics Association should be able to do similar work for the infant creamery business. He advocated that they should publish and circulate reports of the meetings, and pamphlets containing information on the subjects involved, and should assist in agitating for the establishment of creameries. In speaking of the treatment of milk, he first spoke of its production, and in connection with spring feeding recommended the use of clover before timothy, and of mangolds and carrots in preference to turnips. For summer feeding he advocated a pasture woll drained and fenced into small fields. The cows should have a pure water supply and free access to salt. In handling, the milkers should have clean hands, and there should be a thorough cleansing of the udders. Strainer pails with detached strainers should be used. There should be a separate milking yard, so that the milk would not be affected by odours. Before setting, the milk should be well acrated. He contonded that if the association kept in view its objects, and energetically set to work, the creameries of Canada would, in time, occupy the position that they should occupy now. Fine creamery butter would replace the inferior dairy make, and they should then get six cents per pound more. This would mean half a million dollars' gain to Ontario.

Mr. R. J. Graham, Belleville, read a paper on permanent pastures. Grass being the greatest producer of flesh, the larger production of flesh the greater production of grass required. He endorsed the opinions of those who favored mixed grasses for pastures. He had adopted the formula of Professor Brown, and found it to work well. It was as follows :-- Timothy, 7 lbs ; orchard, 4; meadow fescue, 2; red top, 4; Kentucky blue, 2; Italian rye, 2; perennial rye, 2; croeping lent, 1; fan oat, 2; Lucerne clover, 4; red clover, 1; yellow, 1; Alsike, 1; white Dutch, 3; total 36 lbs., being 26 of grass and 10 of clover. He sowed in two casts, the timothy and clover by machine and the rest by hand. The land was a low field of loam with a cold spring bottom, twenty acres, one half of which was old land. The second year the record showed 4,370 days of pasture, or seven and a half months of feed per acre of keeping cattle obtained. He had adopted the following formula where the land was not too low :- Timothy, 6 lbs. ; orchard, 5 ; Itahan rye, 1; red top, 5; meadow fescue, 5; Kentucky blue, 3; Lucorne, 2; white

3: total, 36 lbs. In preparing land he advocated (1) thoroughly clearing it of seeds and rubbish; (2) thoroughly manuring; (3) well draining and fencing; (4) preparation in the fall and sowing the grass as soon as the snow is off. putting the clover in lateron; (5) to sow no grain with it. The seed cost him the first year, \$612; the second year, \$5.00; the third year, \$5.50. He found this pasture produced more flesh, and richer and better flavored products.

Mr. W. A. Macdonald, Vice-President of the Middlesex Agricultural Council, followed with a paper on testing milk and cream. He said the German milk standards could no more be ignored than their feeding standards, Germany being many years in advance of the times in these matters. The Middlesex Agricultural Council was taking the matter in hand, and had already sent to Germany for the necessary instruments. He thought all the existing methods should be put to the test, in order to ascertain which most nearly corresponded with chemical analysis. – It made little or no difference whether the percentage of butter or the percentage of fat was adopted as the standard, for in either instance justice could be done to the patrons, and they would be paid according to the quality of their milk, and the fat standard could be adopted for cheese as well as milk, as milk rich in fat was also rich in total solids. If all these methods were tested now, their comparitive merits known, and the results compared with the German standards, much practical good would result, and the best system could be put into practical operation at all the creamerics in the season of 1887. He favored the appointment of a committee to make the different tests at the same time and place.

The following resolution was carried :-Moved by Mr. A. E. Shuttleworth, seconded by Mr. M. Moyer, that a committee, consisting of Messrs. W. A. Macdonald, W. J. Robertson and V. E. Fuller, be appointed to investigate and report at a future meeting on the most accurate and practical mode of testing the quality of the cream supplied by the dairy patrons of our creameries. Mr. Moyer addressed the meeting on the construction of creamery buildings. The buildings should be built as much in the ground as possible. He did not know any better way to keep butter than by keeping it under ground. If butter was kent in a cellar where the temperature was even, a little moisture would do it no harm. The arrangements for sending butter to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition were left to the Board of Directors to carry out. It was moved by Mr. Graham, seconded by Mr. Watt, "that the Dominion Government be memorialized to allow no oleomargarine or imitation butter to be imported, manufactured or offered for sale in Canada," and the motion was carried.

The election of officers resulted in the return of John Hannah, Seaforth, as President, and of Moses Moyer, Georgetown, as Vice-President The Province was divided into thirteen divisions and a director named for each.

#### IRON MANUFACTURE.

The manufacture of iron and steel on a more extensive scale from domestic ores has been advocated on more than one occasion and the whole subject received exhaustive treatment in a series of a ticles published in these columns prior to, and during, the interesting experiments on the Duryee Process, made a few years ago at Montreal by the Canadian Iron and Steel Company, organized for the purpose by enterprising citizens.

ののないないないないのです。

Renewed interest has been awakened by the publication of a work detailing the various attempts, which have been made in Canada, for converting iron ores, and drawing attention to the large consumption of foreign iron and steel, and their manufactures, in the Dominion. There is no denying the fact, that, in most countries, the iron and steel industry is considered to be of national importance; and the writer claims that there is no other country in the world, with ten thousand miles of railway, that does not make its own rails. It is significant that iron and stoves were the most important manufactures in the old Province of Canada, more than half a century ago, constituting a large item in the export returns.

At the outset, several questions naturally present themselves. It is freely admitted that there is abundance of ore at many points; but is it suitable as to quality; does it lie in locations affording "natural advantages" equal to other countries, and is our annual consumption large enough to justify the expenditure of capital in the erection of the expensive works required? Importers of Scotch pig, of course, deny that the Canadian Siemens is equal to the favorite brands which they specially represent in Canada, and allege that the 20,000 to 25,000 tons sold annually is the maximum amount likely to be reached, that quantity being used on account of its comparative cheapness for mixing with imported brands of better quality, without which it would be unsuitable for most lines of manufacture. As this is an important point, some testimony to the quality of Canadian ores may well be produced. Sir Wm. Fairbairn, in "Iron, its History, Properties and Processes of Manufacture," says :- "In Nova " Scotia, some of the richest ores yet dis-" covered occur in boundless abundance. "The iron manufactured from them is of " the very best quality, and is equal to the | forges, is published by the author to whom |

" finest Swedish metal." Of the iron ores of Ontario, Prof. Selwyn, of the Geological Survey, writes :- "They correspond with " ores which occur in the same systems in "northern New York and in the highlands " of southern New York and New Jersey, " where they have been long mined on " an extensive scale. The Swedish iron, " which is famous throughout the markets " of the world, is made from similar ores, " which occur there in rocks of the same " age. The ore is chiefly magnetic oxide, " but often mixed with hematite, and con-" tains from 50 to 64 per cent. of metallic "iron. The beds or veins vary in thick-" ness from one foot to 200 feet, and there " is practically no limit to the quantity of " these ores which could be mined." Sir Wm. Dawson has not neglected, in one of his admirable essays, to point out, not only the value of the ores themselves, but also that in Nova Scotia the iron deposits lie in close proximity to some of the greatest coal fields in the world. He states that "even in Great Britain itself, their two "staples of mineral wealth are not in more " enviable contiguity, and the iron ores of "Great Britain are in general neither so "rich nor so accessible as those of Nova "Scotia. This is more especially the case "with the magnificent deposits of the " Acadia Mines in the Cobequid Mountains, " and with the still more extensive beds " and veins of the county of Pictou. Both "these may be expected greatly to ad-"vance the general prosperity of the " Dominion." Stronger testimony to the excellence of Canadian iron ore, and the feasibility of advantageously converting it, could not be wished for.

The average importation, for home consumption, of 1ron, steel, and manufactures thereof, per annum, now reaches a value of \$13,573,003. The aggregate value of the imports for the past seventeen years was no less than \$230,741,431, on which a duty was collected of \$21,897,129. The following table shows the value of the imports, including rails, and the duty collected, in the years named :-

Year.	Value.	Duty.
1868	.\$ 6,885,365	\$ 426,024.62
1878	. 9,398,306	906,491.76
1879	. 7,962,295	930,358.57
	. 10,128,660	
	. 12,955,855	
	. 17,499,488	
	. 20,080,274	
	. 14,790,727	

In 1885 the value of the imports of iron and steel goods was \$8,313,060, rails \$2,443,512; total, \$10,756,570. In 1873, rails were imported to the value of \$6,891,861, and they leached \$5,287,861 in 1875. Their value was \$4,248,073 in 1883, and \$3,173,202 in 1884.

An interesting description of the first iron works in Canada, the St. Maurice

we have referred, and he has also summarized the various enterprises connected with the manufacture of iron in Canada. He adds :- "The relation of the various " attempts to make iron in this country " presents a sad record of less and disap-" pointment, of blasted hopes and shattered " fortunes. These enterprises appear gene-" rally to have been undertaken by men of " energy and ability,-but, unable to make " headway against the competition of older " countries, they had, one after another, " to succumb. \* \* \* The examination " of tariffs will reveal that our iron manu-"factures have been far less favorably " dealt with than many other industries " not more important, and that it is to the " very scanty measure of protection hither-" to accorded, that the persistent ill-success " may, reasonably, be chiefly attributed."

In the chief countries of the world this industry has been fostered by a most rigid system of protection. As the result of a petition from manufacturers to the British House of Commons in 1483, representing the great damage they had sustained from foreign competition, an act was passed prohibiting the importation of articles already being manufactured in England. A later act provided :- "That from and after the 24th day of June, 1750, no mill or other engine for slitting or rolling of iron. or any plating forge, to work with a tilt hammer, or any furnace for making steel, shall be erected, or after such erection, continued in any of his Majesty's colonies of America." The 25 Geo. 111., e. 67, provided a severe penalty for the exportation of any "tools or engines" used in the manufacture of iron and steel, and " any one onticing or endeavouring to entice any one who has wrought in iron and steel manufacture to go to a foreign country, is liable to one year's imprisonment and a penalty of £500, for every person he has enticed or endeavoured to entice; and in case of committing the offence a second time, the imprisonment and fine are to be double.l." The duty on foreign bar iron from 1782 to 1797 was \$13.65 to \$15.71 per ton ; from 1798 to 1805 it was \$18.25 to \$24.57, and from 1806 to 1825 it was \$26.15 to \$38.56. In 1826 there was a general reduction of duties, and in 1848 England, which was then making nearly one-half of the world's production of pig iron, embraced the principles of free trade.

The United States ranks second in the production of iron and steel, and not only has Congress, from the earliest times, imposed high protective duties, but in the cases of most important lines of railway, it was specified that the iron used should be of American manufacture. A clause in the charter of the Texas Pacific, 1,487 miles, provided that the road should be constructed of iron or steel rails manufactured from American ore- Steel rails from 1867 to 1870 were protected by a duty of 45 per cent. ad ratorem and the tariff was then altered as follows :- \$28 per ton to Aug. 1st 1872; \$25,20 to March 3, 1875; \$28 from that date to July 1, 1883; 1883 to date \$17. Germany, France, and other countries protected their home manufactures liberally at the outset, gradually making a reduction. In 1860 the daty on pig iron in France was \$9.53, from which it was reduced, in 1864, to \$7.78, and finally, in the following year, to \$2.92, where it now remains. The present duties are as follows:-Pig iron, \$2.92; bar iron, \$9.93; iron rails, \$9.93; iron plates, \$13.88; steel rails, \$11.85; steel plates, \$17.84.

The following table gives the production of pig iron and steel in the most recent years for which statistics are available :—

			<u> </u>
	YEAR	PIG IRON.	STEEL.
COUNTRY.	1 6.4 8	TONS	TONS
Great Britain.	1884	7,528,966	1,861,641
United States	1884	4,097,868	1,550,879
Germany and } Luxemberg }	1884	3,572,155	1,060,591
France	1884	1,855,247	509,516
Belgium	1881	738,105	179,803
Austria and } Hungary	1889		271,793
Russia	1882	498,400	225,140
Sweden	1883	422,627	69,505
Spain	1883	139,920	210
Italy	1883		3.630
Other Countries			20,000
Total		19,757,325	5,752,654

Nore,—In the above the statistics for steel are somewhat misleading, as those for Germany, Spain and Italy only represent the production in 1883, 1873 and 1881 respectively, later figures not being obtainable.

#### AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The money market this week has been marked by an advance in call rates for money. For some time banks have been in the position of lenders who found borrowers not over anxious to take their spare funds, or willing to pay much for them. The better rates for money in England and New York, together with an unmistakeably stronger demand here during the week, combined to put rates up. We learn that the movement has been most marked in the west, but the local market here also felt it.

Whether this is the beginning of an era of higher rates it is of course impossible to say, but the indications are very general of a better demand for money, both in banking and investment circles, and this is a condition which tends to grow and spread itself most rapidly.

The resolutions covering the settlement between the Canadian Pacific and the Government have been brought formally before the House. We have already given our readers a full statement of all the points covered saye one, which is an addition to the arrangement promulgated. It will be remembered that the settlement contemplated, that the Government would hold five millions of the Land Grant Bonds as security for the operation of the road by the Company. It is now proposed that when the Government see fit they shall surrender these bonds to the Company.

We are disposed to regard this as reasonable. The mass of money from outside sources now put into the road—some sixtyfive millions of capital stock (issued at various prices) and thirty-five millions of first mortgage bonds being held by investors—precludes the possibility of the road falling into the hands of the government or lying unworked. Indeed there is every prespect of the returns from the road itself becoming large enough to make its operations highly profitable to the stockholders.

Since last week we have been visited by much needed rain, and cooler weather. Neither has in any degree lessened the hopes universally held for the coming senson's harvest.

The money and exchange markets in New York have been strongly influenced by the advance in Bank of England rate. Rates for interest are stronger with an upward tendency, while sight exchange has increased till the rate has touched the shipping point. A good deal of gold is now en route for Europe, and more may follow, unless the demand at Paris should cease. This demand has been usually credited to the preparation being made for the new French loan. It seems to be thought now to be due as much to the action of the Bank of France, which is steadily increasing its gold reserves, in view of the continued fall in the value of silver. The result of natural movements in specie may be readily foretold, but an artificial demand, such as this appears to be, cannot be guaged, and if the policy of the Bank of France is really the influence at work, it is hard to say when the demand will be satisfied, and rates of exchange resume their ordinary movement.

The labor strikes in the United States still continue. Their effect on the business of the country may be noted in the Clearing-house returns prepared by the N.Y. Financial Chronicle. Since last fall a steady improvement in the figures has been going on, but in April a sharp decrease occurred, and the clearings for that month were the smallest since last September. Notwithstanding this, the Chronicle remarks, "There is a very hopeful feeling " prevailing in business circles. Confidence " in the good sense of the large majority of "our people, still warrants the belief that "these labor troubles must soon cease. "They are so unwise, and find so little " public sympathy, that it seems impossible " they should have any long continuance.

"Besides, the earlier contests are all prac-"tically closed and aside from the dyna-" miters which the law will deal with and "crush, there is only the eight hour move-"ment to be met. With the exception of "this one cause, everything, as we have "frequently remarked, points towards " activity. How far more favorable and re-"assuring than last year the crop situation "is to-day, it is hardly necessary to repeat. "We can only say that the week has but " confirmed what we have heretofore pub-"lished. Before June is out, our railroads "will have now wheat to carry. Then "there is the spirit of enterprise still pre-" vading all classes, which is held in check -" for the time being by the uncertainties of and "of the moment. Only give the country a "safe basis for its activities and there is no " doubt of the result."

#### AMERICAN TIN.

It is now about three years since the first announcement that tin ore, cassiterite as it is scientifically called, had been discovered in the Black Hills, but so often had similar statements been made before that it was not until a specimen pig of tin, said to be the first ever made in the United States for Commercial purposes, made its appearance at the New York Metal Exchange, that it was realized that a new and vigorous competitor was about to begin its struggle with the foreign article.

The tin was the product of the Harney Peak Tin Mining Company, and came from ore mined in the Etta mine, a lode whose richness may be estimated from the fact that 5 tons of average ore resulted upon smelting in the production of 59 pounds of metallic tin to the ton-a far higher proportion than that attained by the richest of the Cornish mines. It is stated on behalf of the mine owners that they have now almost ready for operation a mill capable of reducing 200 tons of cassiterite daily, and that over 100,000 tons of that ore have already been mined and are now awaiting the process of reduction. Should these statements be founded upon fact, it indicates that a very considerable production of tin by this continent will be inaugurated within the next few years, as with the pure metal selling at £93, 10s per ton, tin mining would prove as profitable. if not more so, than that for the socalled precious metals.

This discovery is of particular importance at the present moment when a strong belief exists in a diminution of the future supply from existing sources, and this belief has been still further strengthened by the fact that supplies have been very sparing both from Australia and from the Dutch colonial mines at Banca and Billiton, According to the *Economist*, the total available supply of Straits, Australian, Banca,

1216

and Billiton tin both in England and Holland at the beginning of last month was only 9,163 tons, while the figures for the six preceding years were as follows —

 
 1885......12,711
 1885......12,370
 1881.....12,370

 1884......11,191
 \*
 1881.....12,370
 \*

 1883......11,540
 \*
 1880......12,305
 \*
 and it is on the strength of this gradual diminution that the sudden advance of over 25 per cent in the value of tin took place just nine months ago. The present price of Straits tin is about £93, 10s per ton, which although lower than the best point touched in 1885 is considerably above the highest price reached in 1884. Of course the present figure looks low enough when compared with that of 1872, when the price stood at £159 per ton, but it is far higher than that of 1878 when it was quoted at £52 only, and when it is printed out that the large advance which occurred last year took place at time when every other metal was steadily losing ground, it is evident that the holders of tin have good grounds for their growing confidence.

The English tin plate trade will of course be vitally affected by America's becoming a producer of metallic tin, for according to figures taken from the same authority, this continent took in 1885 about 239,258 tons of tin plate against only 58,470 which went to all the other countries combined. Of this total, Canada took 15,389 tons, 223,869 falling to the share of our larger neighbor. It may therefore be said that over 80 per cent of the entire export of tin plate came to this continent, and therefore should the processes for the manufacture of Eritish tin plate be transplanted to the States, the Pittsburg manufacturers, having the metal almost at their own doors, and protected, as they no doubt will be, by a heavy tariff, will be England's most formidable competitors for the trade of this continent, even if they do not succeed in entirely ousting the foreign made product.

#### THE GREEK IMBROGLIO.

The eyes of Europe are now once more turned towards the East, and every day the telegrams are carefully scanned by business men for news of the first slight skirmish that will re-open the much yexed Eastern question and plunge all Europe into the blaze. At present Greece is looked upon by most people as the disturbing element in the peace of Europe, and as such, the course of the great powers in coercing her into submission meets with general approval; but it may not be so generally known that Greece is merely demanding the rights allotted to her under the treaty of Berlin by these very powers, and thus she may be said to have a large measure of justice on her side.

It is now well-known that this celebrated treaty established a state of aflairs but little to the satisfaction of any of the minor

Balkan States, and for Greece, in particular, the position was one full of danger, her new frontier being so vaguely delineated as to be looked upon almost as a temporary sketch. The agreement arrived at was that the Greek frontier should follow the line of the Calamas river in Epirus, and should include the important towns of Janina and Metsovo. To this latter clause the Turkish commissioners objected, and in their anxiety to preserve the peace of Europe and prevent the abrogation of a treaty so recently executed and dealing with so many conflicting issues, the great powers prevailed on Greece to defer her claim to this territory, and thus half of the new frontier, including Janina and Metsovo, was left in the custody of the Turks.

Greece, weak with a heavy deficit, and a disorganized army, found herself obliged to defer to the wishes of the greater powers although she had already gone to the heavy expense of mobilising her reserves in order to take possession of the coveted territory; but at the same time she notified the assembled ambassadors that she reserved the right to enforce her claims to the territory allotted to her at any time when the incursions of any Balkan state should render it necessary to preserve the balance of power.

This period is held by Greek statesmen to have arrived, as the action of Bulgaria in annexing Eastern Roumelia has destroyed the balance of power so carefully insisted upon by the framers of the Berlin treaty, who delimitated the boundaries of Servia, Bulgaria, and Greece, so as to give each an equal number of inhabitants; : nd thus the aggregation of power in the hands of Bulgaria, and hence, indirectly but not less surely, in those of Russia, has caused serious alarm in the breasts of all the other minor powers. The Greeks and Servians hold, and with some show of justice, that Eastern Roumelia was not, as the Panslavists insist, a purely Bulgarian province, but rather a neutral ground for Serbs, Wallacks, Turks, Greeks, Bulgars, and a host of other small nationalities, and point out the fact that at the moment of union it contained a population of 150,000 Greeks alone who thus pass under the dominion of Bulgaria.

Another disquieting point is the tendency of the Slavonic party to magnify the boundaries of Macedonia to a distance north never before claimed for that province, in order, it is asserted, to repeat their Roumelian tactics by swamping the Greek population of Macedonia proper with the enormous preponder..nce of Slavs in the northern part. This Greece will never submit to, and it is this dread of seeing Macedonia annoxed to Lesser Rr ssia as Bulgaria is sneeringly tormed, that has caused the bitter feeling between the Greeks and the Bulgars, and it is this animosity

which has led them and Servia to protest, though uselessly, against the; increase of Bulgarian territory at their expense. To such a height has this hatred grown that the common peasants say bitterly that if they are to have masters, better the Turk than the Bulgarian.

Tricoupis, one of the most enlightened of Greek statesmen, claims for Greece the possession of the whole of the Epirus, including the port of Avlona, and states that were this granted Greece would accede cheerfully to the absorption of Eastern Roumelia by the Bulgarians. To this yiew Italy agrees, as she would not object to this important port being given to a weak state, but would foreibly refuse its occupation to a Slavonic government. Servia also would sconer see Salonika in the possession of the Greeks than the Bulgarians, while Macedonia proper is a Greek country by right.

Of course in the eyes of the great nations these points are merely side issues and the great sum and substance of the Eastern question is the possession of Constantinople which is the objective point aimed at by the Bulgarians and through them by the Russians. It has been claimed that Greece also desires to put in her right to the possession of this most important of strategic points, but this the Greek patriots deny, and state that although they do not desire to obtain it themselves, they will sacrifice all rather than permit Constantinople to fall into the hands of the Bulgarians, and thence, by an easy gradation, into that of the Russians ; and in this enterprise they will undoubtedly have the support of all far-scing Englishmen.

During the interval between the Berlin tr aty and the present period, Greece has been steadily at work improving her means of railway communication and perfecting her military organization. Her finances are also in a much improved condition. In face of the fact that she is about to commence a struggle for supremacy, if not for existence, with Bulgaria, the patriotic feeling both of her population and the army is now excited to the highest pitch; so that, even with the prospect of defeat in front, Greece is not likely to abandon her claims on Epirus without a severe strugg e. a struggle which unfortunately may end in a general conflagration and in a remodelling of the map of Europe.

#### HATS.

It is stated by many leading hatters that the Canadian purchaser is far more fastidious in his choice of head-gear, and much more careful in his selection of styles, than that of any other country, and that in consequence the Canadian hatter requires to carry a much larger and more varied stock than is usually necessary; whether this be the case or not, it is certain that the stocks shown this season are well assorted and cover all the new styles as as well as many old established favorites, so that a range of selection is afforded that cannot fail to result in a bright and saleable stock.

In styles men's hats follow much the lead shown them by the ladies and are taller, straighter, and, if anything, somewhat inclined to be pointed in the crown. In hard felt hats for the better class trade, the pull-over is undoubtedly the favorite, the leading style having straight sides, a somewhat flattened top, and is in height about 54 inches, the brim being 24 to 24 inches wide, and having a neight of from 44 to 43 inches, which sold so well last year, are now entirely out of style and unsalenble except at a considerable reduction for western trade.

Soft felt hats are but little called for, except for the lower class trade, but a hat of Woodrow's make, called the Prince, has sold fairly well. It is a soft, glossy felt, having a square crown, and a heavy rolled brim, and is trimmed with a wide corded ribbon. It is about 5½ inches in height and forms a comfortable, light and becoming head-gear. Outside of this, soft hats appear to be out of favor except for travelling purposes, for which the light, so-called pocket hats are particularly suitable, and of which many lines are shown, the "Siesta," a very light, eas ly folded felt of tarban shape being perhaps the favorite.

White soft felts are also coming in and contend for popular favor with the gray and tan shades. These hats are made in the prevailing high crowned styles, are cheap and stylish, and are very appropriate to our short, hot summer. The brims are unbound, to reduce the cost, and they are trimmed with a cord or narrow ribbon of the same shade.

The silk hat continues to gain ground and will probably be worn more by business men this season than over before. Novel styles for the Canadian marketshow perfectly straight s'des with the brim somewhat narrower and more rolled than heretofore. In some of the later English styles there is a tendency even towards a pointed crown, but the Canadian buyer is satisfied with the perfectly straight shape as yet. In ladies riding hats, both in silk and felt, the newest shapes are distinctly pointed and resemble the old Irish hat of a century ago, having a broad band of ribbon with a bow or buckle in the front. They are most becoming and suit almost any style of face-Drab, gray and tan high shell hats continue to be popular for summer wear, especially with middle-aged or elderly gentlemen, and have consequently sold freely to the trade. In square crowned hard felts, the D'Aosta, which has a somewhat pointed crown, has sold well in brown shades while

a round crown hat, by the same maker, called the Hampton, made extremely light and having a wired brim, has received much attention, especially in brown shades. In fact there is a growing feeling for brown for spring and fall wear and goods of this color have moved freely.

Men's straw hats are going steadily out of style and the stocks shown are much smaller and far less assorted than in previous years. Many causes are assigned for the gradual loss of their hold on the popular favor, but probably their cost in comparison with the shortness of the season during which they can be worn and the growing favor with which helmets either in tweeds, drills, or paramatta are now regarded, as well as the competition of cheap white or tan colored soft felts, are the principal causes of their steady descent in popular esteem. The English boater, having a low crown and flat brim and trimmed with black or fancy colored ribbon, leads the way amongst the straws, while a fair demand exists for mackinaw straws in various sizes of plait, having square crowns from 3 to 31 inches high and trimmed with broad ribbed or fancy ribbons. Some more expensive styles have the brim faced with satin of the same color as the ribbon.

The usual lines of fancy head-gear are shown; the line commanding most favor bring probably Tam O'Shanters, either knit or crotcheted, which are now considered stylish for ladies and misses when travelling. Lawn tennis, cricket, and sporting hats and caps are also offered and always command a certain amount of custom, and glengarries, felt and tweed wideawakes, and other kindred lines are shown in considerable variety and are having their usual sale.

THE CUSTOMS SEIZURE .- The seizure of the stock of Paterson, Kissock & Co., millinery and fancy goods dealers, of this city, took no one by surprise, as it was an open secret that the firm had been regarded with suspicion by the Customs authorities ever since the Mc-Lachlan episode. Some few weeks ago a nominal seizure to the amount of \$16 was made on their stock, and a demand was made on them for an examination of their books, and for copies of certain accounts which by advice of their legal adviser they refuse to give. The statement made by Mr. J. S. Hall, one of the counsel for the Customs authori-"On examination of some of the firm's invoices it was discovered that duplicate ones had been used in many instances, that packages and enclosures had been inserted in packing cases, the invoices for which were used to pass the whole consignment, and that invoices of small value were substituted for those of higher value. On comparing the total of the invoices with the quantity of

stock in the warehouse, it was easily perceptible that the duty had not been paid on a considerable quantity of it. Under the provisions of the act the officers went to the firm, and asked them for certain information with reference to several entries. A bundle of invoices was handed to them, which, on examination, were found to be dated only to the 5th of November last. The officers returned to the store, but in the meantime the firm had taken advice, and when the officers asked for copies from the ledger of two accounts, one of Leaf, Sons & Co., of London, and the other of Ryland, Son & Co., of Manchester, they were refused. An investigation of the invoices which the officers received, revealed the facts that frauds on the revenue had been perpetrated to a much larger extent than was supposed, and that false statements had been made in the entries to such an extent that nothing was left but to vindicate the law in order that the honest trader should be protected." On the 6th ultimo another demand was made and also refused, and on the 7th the special agents of the Customs made a seizure of the entire stock, and endeavored to remove it to the examining warehouse. In order to prevent this removal Messrs, Paterson, Kissock & Co. made an application to the Superior Court for a saisie revendication, which was granted, and a bailiff sent to execute it. On entering the premises the bailiff found the goods were being removed to the warehouse, when he gave orders to the officials to stop, and exhibited his writ of seizure. The Customs officer ignored the writ, and directed his men to continue at work. The bailiff ordered them to quit removing the goods, when the officer had him arrested for obstructing him in the performance of his duty. On proceeding to the Police Court the bailiff lodged a similar complaint against the officer, but as the magistrate did not care toghear the complaints then, he allowed both to leave on entering into their own recognizances to appear when called on. After making the seizure and commencing to remove the goods a number of employes in the establishment surrounded the officer and threatened to eject him, but on his pulling out a revolver to protect himself the parties retired. A posse of the Dominion police were subsequently summoned and placed in the store to protect the Customs officials. At this stage an application was made by the firm to the Court for a rule declaring that the Customs officials were guilty of contempt of court by reason of their resisting the bailiff while effecting a seizure of the goods; and in addition they asked for a temporary order restraining the collector and his agents from removing the goods from their premises to the Custom House. The judge declined to grant this order, but intinuted his desire that no further goods should be removed until the matter was decided by the Court. The matter was argued before Mr. Justice Doherty on the 11th inst. and taken en delibere. Since then a new face has

been put on the matter by the arrest of Mr. Andrew Paterson, one of the members of the firm, on a charge of perjury, and also passing false entries. Bail was at once given, and the second charge will be tried on the 17th proximo, the first and most serious charge being fixed for trial on the 19th at the Police Court.

The following is a synopsis of the deposition of the Customs officer .-- " That during the month of September, 1884, the defendant did unlawfully pass through the Custom house at Montreal a certain false, forged and fraudulent invoice; that on the 11th of August, 1885, the same party passed another forged entry at Montreal, contrary to said statute; that again on the 8th September, 1884, he passed a false entry before Mr. Francis Crispo, chief clerk of Her Majesty's customs at the port of Montreal : that he did then knowingly, wilfully and corruptly make a certain false statement to the effect that the invoice then produced by and annexed to the bill of entry, to wit, an invoice of goods imported into Canada from Messrs. Morand & Nelson, of London, England, consigned to Messrs. Paterson, Kissock & Co., of Montreal, and identified by the signatures of the said Paterson, Kissock & Co., was the true and only invoice received by the said firm; whereas, in truth, as the said Andrew Paterson well knew, the said invoice was not the true and only invoice received by the said firm of all the goods imported as therein stated, but on the contrary, the said Paterson, Kissock & Co., had previously received a similar and duplicate invoice for the same goods, and the said Andrew Paterson had, to wit, at Montreal, on the 18th of August, 1884, produced the said other invoice to the officers of the Custom house at Montreal and obtained from them a case or package purporting to contain the said goods, and had then and there sworn upon his oath that the said last mentioned invoice was the true and only invoice for the said goods."

THE Colonial exhibition has been formally opened by the Queen in person, and the scene at the inauguration is said to have been one of "extraordinary impressivences." In the Canadian section the preparations were well advanced, and the display will bear comparison with any other colony, excellent proof being given of the varied industries and natural resources of the Dominion. The agricultural trophy is especially described as the finest exhibit of Canadian agricultural products ever seen in Great Britain, and the game trophy, including a collection from the Northwest, aroused keen interest. Nearly 500 guests, many of whom were Canadians from all parts of the Dominion, were invited by the Canadian commissioner to witness the Royal procession on its arrival at the Canadian court. The special correspondent of the Globe cabled the following :- "Her Majesty reached the Canadian Court by the entrance in the centre, passing under the trophy of British Columbia woods where seats had been speci-

ally reserved for Lady Tupper and the wives of the Canadian Executive. Thence the Queen proceeded along a portion of the Canadian Court, visitors occupying specially erected scats on either side up to the exit to the gardens. The appeal for three good Canadian cheers for the Queen obtained a hearty response. Her Majesty was received with great enthusiasm throughout the Court. Sir Charles Tunner and Mons. Fabre officially represented Canada in the Royal procession. Canada deserves special credit for having a catalogue of the section ready by the opening day. Copies were sent to the members of the Royal Commission and the Press. It extends over nearly three hundred pages, and gives a full list of the Canadian exhibits, a map of Canada, special plan of the exhibition, showing the Canadian Courts, and a brief description of the chief features of the Dominion. Two handsomely bound copies were presented to the Queen and Prince of Wales."

THE fishery question appears to have been at last brought to a head by the seizure of the American schooner "D. J. Adams," by Captain Scott, of the Dominion steamship " Landsdowne," on a charge of purchasing bait in Canadian ports. The captain of the schooner obtained the bait by stating that he was a Canadian fisherman. A correspondent of the Gazette states that interviews with prominent fishermen show the absolute necessity of a most rigorous enforcement of the law, not only for protecting, but for the absolute existence of our fisheries. A low estimate shows that 600 American fishermen have already baited in the waters of the Bay of Fundy this season, in violation of the law. They can pay more for bait than Canadians, because they have an exclusive market and high prices for their fish, but it is not only the bait that they buy and take, but it is the enormous quantities that they destroy to the permanent injury of Canadian fisheries that our fishermen strenuously object to. The prompt action of the Government is much applauded, and it is to be hoped that they will not be deterred by the brag and bluster of the Maine representatives from securing to our fishermen their just rights under the treaty of 1818.

The statement of the Bank of Montreal for the year ended April 30th is a sufficient reply to those who supposed the recent heavy investments were made at too high a price. One wholesale clothing merchant alone, whose name was mentioned a few weeks ago in connection with the then vacancy at the Board, purchased about a quarter of a million dollars worth of the stock lately. The profits of the bank for the last five years were as follows:

ried to profit and loss account, against \$379,-569 a year ago, and \$306,452 on April 30, 1884, "which," as a contemporary remarks, "is a most gratifying exhibit." The earnings thus show a profit of nearly 12] per cent. for the year. The improvements going on for some time in the interior construction of the bank are now complete, and the shareholders and directors will have the satisfaction in a few days—at the annual meeting—of being received in the handsomest and best equipped bank on the continent of North America.

As OTHERS SEE US.—While the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE can hardly be accused of an overweening disposition to trumpet forth its own praises, it cannot be altogether insensible to the occasional testimonials on the part of subscribers and advertisers received from all parts of the Dominion. The following from the able manager of the most successful manufacturing company in Canada, is practical proof of the efficacy of the Journal as a medium for advertisers who desire to reach the whole of the country, from ocean to ocean :—

THE E. C. GURNEY Co., Limited,

Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg. HAMILTON, CAN., May 8th, 1886.

"DEAR DR. GRIFFIN,— You may say to Mr. M. "S. Foley that I regard the JOURNAL OF COMMENCE "as one of the best advertising mediums in the "country. I have hardly entered a store, in any "line, during my late trip to Manitoba and the "Northwest, without having been sheven his paper." JNO. H. TLLDEN.

The proposed short cut railway from Windsor, N.S., to Truro, along the valley of the Kennetcook, cannot fail to have an important influence upon that district, possessing as it does mines of antimony, gold, marble, slate. treestone, etc., and some indications of phosphate deposits. The Minister of Railways and Canals was recently visited by a delegation, consisting of the Rev. H. Howe, representing West Hants, Jas. K. Blair, of Truro, and Mr. H. T. Harding, East Hants, who also conferred with the Chief Engineer of Government railways on the subject. The counties traversed have a population of about 24,000. The cost, as estimated some years ago, would be from \$250,000 to \$300,000, but modern economy would probably reduce this very largely; indeed it is assumed that it could be built for the usual government subsidy of \$3,200 a mile

MR. ALEX. McGIBBON, for more than a quarter of a century past actively engaged in the grocery trade in Montreal, and who received an appointment on the commissariat during the recent rebellion in the North-West, has been permanently appointed to the position of Inspector of Indian agencies. A large number of the worthy merchant's old and young friends, under the presidency of Mr. Geo. H Patterson, of the C. P. Ry., gave him a farewell banquet at the Terrapin last evening, before taking his departure for Regina, where he will make his headquarters for some time.

The nuction sales of River Plate wools commence at Antwerp on the 17th of May, when the offering will consist of 12,000 bales linenos Ayres and 21,000 bales of Montevideo. A recent London circular says :—" A better tone has ruled during the past week, with a spirited competition. Prices in some cases, chiefly for scoured, showed a fractional improvement. Gapes, particularly, were firmer by  $\frac{1}{2}$ d from the lowest point. At the next London sales on the 18th of June 360,000 hales will be offered. This, with what is offered at Antwerp, shows that there is no scarcity of fine wools.

WE DEGRET to learn that Mr. Wm. Simpson, manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce branch in this city, has been confined to his house for some time with a serious attack of illness. Mr. Hugh Mackay, of the wholesale firm of Mackay Bros. & Co., has also been obliged to absent himself from business for some weeks past. Mr. Gerald E. Hart, general manager of the Citizens Ins. Co., received a severe fall from his horse some days since, and is also temporarily confined to his house.

The assessors statement for the town of Berlin, Ont., gives a most satisfactory account of its progress. The population has increased from 4,880 to 5,343 during the year, and the value of properly has advanced from \$982,835 in 1885 to \$1,037,876 in the present year, an increase of \$55,041 during the past twelve months. The town is making steady progress, and bids fair to become a manufacturing centre.

The ranch system in the Canadian Northwest has assumed large proportions and bids fair to become one of the great industries of the country. There are 2,452,610 acres of grazing land now under lease, and on the hands so being used there are 53,451 head of cuttle, 9,654 sheep and 609 horses. An unusual quantity of imported stock will be added to the several ranches this season.

The Board of Trade returns of the imports and exports of Toronto for April last show that both were below those of April, 1885 The total imports last month were of the value of \$1,416,474, where in the previous April they were \$1,777,588. The total exports are placed at \$235,118 as compared with \$238,598 a year ago.

LEGISLATION is being sought for in Ottawa to protect our insurance interests against the encroachments of the so-called "Mill Mutuals" in the United States. Influential manufacturers are protesting against any such interference. MR. D. J. CRAIG, well known to our bankers and business men as an accountant of long standing, has returned from a protracted visit to Scotland, and resumed his former occupation.

#### RAILWAY RETURNS. GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.				
Receipts for	accipts for 1886, 1885,			nercase or cercase
1	11111 T	0070 770		
Japuary	$\pm 226,572$	£253,578	đ	$\begin{array}{c} \pm 27,006 \\ 28,454 \\ 32,854 \end{array}$
February	231,128	202.674	i	28,451
March	278,618	245,764	ì	32,854
Total	£736,318	£702,016	i	$\pm 31,302$
		A		
Expenses for				
January	£185,982	19002 109	d	200 0m
	170.002	$\pounds 206,183 \\ 180,354$	Ξ,	$\substack{\pm 20,201 \\ 1,344 }$
February	179,010	150,554	d_	1,641
March	197,789	197, 182	7	607
Total	£562.781	£583,719	đ	£20,938
Net Profit for				
	£40,590	017 903	d	e e 005
January	1,40,550	2.47,0000		1 0.000
February	52,118	22,320	-i	29,793
March	$52,118 \\ 80,829$	£47,393 22,320 48,582	i	
Total	£173,537	£118,297	i	土55,249
СПІСАБО & GI	RAND TRU	NK RAILW	'A Y	•
			I	nerease
Receipts for	1886.	1885.		or
			- D	cerease
1	000 000		ĩ	410 10-
January	£38,996	£49,491 36,864 51,879	đ	£10,495 7,557
repruary	44,421 57,763	36,864	i,	1,557
Mareh	57,763	51,879	i	5,884
Total		#199.024	i	20 0 te
	2141,100	£158,234	1	£2,946
Expenses for				
January	£37,829	£42,239	đ	$\pounds 4,410$
reprunty	39.382	36,642	i	2.740
March	$39,382 \\ 42,165$	42,742	đ	2,740 577
Total	£119,376	£121,623	đ	£2,247
Net Profit for				
January	c1 107	47 050	.,	441.005
E.t.	$\pounds_{1,167}^{1,167}$	يزونكر الك	d.	$\pm 6,085$
February	5,030	222	÷.	4,817
Mareh	15,598	$\pounds 7,252$ 2222 9,137	1	6,461
Total	£21,804	£16,611	î	e5 100
				£5,193
DETROIT, GRAND	HAVEN I	AND MILW	AUI	CEE.
			I	nerease
Receipts for	1886.	1885.		or
-				
January			$-\mathbf{T}$	
	£17 01#	£18.515	J	ecrease
Kahman	£17,915	£18,517	đ	£ 601
February	£17,915 16.669	$\pounds 18,517 \\ 12,362 \\ 16,600$	đ	£ 601 4,307
February March	£17,915 16.669 21,113	£18,517 12,362 16,409	1) d i i	£ 601 4,307 4,701
February March	21,113	10,409	d i i	£ 601 4,307 4,704
February	£17,915 16,669 21,113 £55,698	£18,517 12,362 16,409 £47,288	đ	£ 601 4,307 4,704 £8,410
February March Total	21,113	16,109 £47,288	dii i i	£ 601 4,307 4,704
February March Total Expenses for	21,113 £55,698	16,109 £47,288	dii i i	£ 601 4,307 4,704 £8,410
February March Total Expenses for January	21,113 £55,698 £13,990	16,409 £47,288 £16,052	d i i i d	£ 601 4,307 4,704 £8,410
February March Total Expenses for January February	21,113 £55,698 £13,990 13,119	£16,052 £16,052 11,087	dii ii di	£ 601 4,307 4,704 £8,410 £2,062 2,032
February March Total Expenses for January	21,113 £55,698 £13,990	16,409 £47,288 £16,052	d i i i d	£ 601 4,307 4,704 £8,410 £2,062 2,032
February March Expenses for January February March	21,113 £55,698 £13,990 13,119 16,247	16,409 £47,288 £16,052 11,087 13,076	dii i dii	$\begin{array}{r} \pounds & 601 \\ 4,307 \\ 4,704 \\ \hline \pounds 8,410 \\ \pounds 2,032 \\ 3,171 \end{array}$
February March Total Expenses for January February	21,113 £55,698 £13,990 13,119	£16,052 £16,052 11,087	dii ii di	$\begin{array}{r} \pounds & 601 \\ 4,307 \\ 4,704 \\ \hline \pounds 8,410 \\ \pounds 2,032 \\ 3,171 \end{array}$
February March Expenses for January February March Totbl	21,113 £55,698 £13,990 13,119 16,247	16,409 £47,288 £16,052 11,087 13,076	dii i dii	£ 601 4,307 4,704 £8,410 £2,062 2,032
February March Expenses for January February March Net Profit for	21,113 £55,698 £13,990 13,119 16,247 £43,356	£16,409 £47,288 £16,052 11,087 13,076 £40,215	dii i dii i	$\begin{array}{c} \pounds & 601 \\ 4,307 \\ 4,704 \\ \hline \pounds 8,410 \\ \pounds 2,062 \\ 2,032 \\ 3,171 \\ \hline \pounds 3,141 \end{array}$
February March Expenses for January February March Totbl Net Profit for January	21,113 £55,698 £13,990 13,119 16,247 £43,356	£16,409 £47,288 £16,052 11,087 13,076 £40,215	dii i dii i	$\begin{array}{c} \pounds & 601 \\ 4,307 \\ 4,704 \\ \hline \pounds 8,410 \\ \pounds 2,062 \\ 2,032 \\ 3,171 \\ \hline \pounds 3,141 \end{array}$
February March Total Expenses for January February March Net Profit for January February	21,113 £55,698 £13,990 13,119 16,247 £43,356	£16,409 £47,288 £16,052 11,087 13,076 £40,215	dii i i dii i ii	$\begin{array}{r} \pounds \ 601 \\ 4,307 \\ 4,704 \\ \hline \\ \pounds 8,410 \\ \hline \\ \pounds 2,032 \\ 3,171 \\ \hline \\ \pounds 3,141 \\ \hline \\ \pounds 1,461 \\ 2,275 \end{array}$
February March Expenses for January February March Totbl Net Profit for January	21,113 £55,698 £13,990 13,119 16,247	16,409 £47,288 £16,052 11,087 13,076	dii i dii i	$\begin{array}{r} \pounds \ 601 \\ 4,307 \\ 4,704 \\ \hline \\ \pounds 8,410 \\ \hline \\ \pounds 2,032 \\ 3,171 \\ \hline \\ \pounds 3,141 \\ \hline \\ \pounds 1,461 \\ 2,275 \end{array}$
Pebruary March Total Expenses for January February March Net Profit for January February March	21,113 £55,698 £13,990 13,119 16,247 £43,356 £3,926 3,550 4,866	16,409 £47,288 £16,052 11,087 13,076 £40,215 £2,465 1,275 3,333	dii i dii i iii	$\begin{array}{c} \pounds & 601 \\ 4,307 \\ 4,704 \\ \pounds 8,410 \\ \\ \pounds 2,062 \\ 2,032 \\ 3,171 \\ \\ \pounds 3,141 \\ \\ \pounds 1,461 \\ 2,275 \\ 1,533 \\ \end{array}$
Pebruary March Total Expenses for January February March Net Profit for January February March Total	21,113 £55,698 £13,990 13,119 16,247 £43,356 £3,926 3,550 4,866 £12,342	16,409 £47,288 £16,052 11,087 13,076 £40,215 £2,465 1,275 3,383 £7,073	dii i dii i iii i	$\begin{array}{c} \pounds \ 601 \\ 4.307 \\ 4.704 \\ \pounds \ 8.410 \\ \pounds \ 2.032 \\ 2.032 \\ 3.171 \\ \pounds \ 3.141 \\ \pounds \ 1.461 \\ 2.275 \\ 1.633 \\ \pounds \ 5.269 \end{array}$
February March Expenses for Junuary February March Net Profit for January February March	21,113 £55,698 £13,990 13,119 16,247 £43,356 £3,956 4,866 £12,342 months fo	16,409 £47,288 £16,052 11,087 13,076 £40,215 £2,465 1,275 3,383 £7,073 r entire s	dii i dii i iii i	$\begin{array}{c} \pounds \ 601 \\ 4.307 \\ 4.704 \\ \pounds \ 8.410 \\ \pounds \ 2.032 \\ 2.032 \\ 3.171 \\ \pounds \ 3.141 \\ \pounds \ 1.461 \\ 2.275 \\ 1.633 \\ \pounds \ 5.269 \end{array}$
Pebruary March Total Expenses for January February March Net Profit for January February March Total	21,113 £55,698 £13,990 13,119 16,247 £43,356 £3,926 3,550 4,866 £12,342	16,409 £47,288 £16,052 11,087 13,076 £40,215 £2,465 1,275 3,383 £7,073	dii i dii i iii i	$\begin{array}{c} \pounds \ 601 \\ 4.307 \\ 4.704 \\ \pounds \ 8.410 \\ \pounds \ 2.032 \\ 2.032 \\ 3.171 \\ \pounds \ 3.141 \\ \pounds \ 1.461 \\ 2.275 \\ 1.633 \\ \pounds \ 5.269 \end{array}$
February March Total Expenses for January February Totbl Not Profit for January February February March Total for three r	21,113 £55,698 £13,990 13,119 16,247 £43,356 £3,926 3,550 4,866 £12,342 £12,342	16,409 £47,288 £16,052 11,087 13,076 £40,215 £2,465 1,275 3,383 £7,073 r ontire s; 1885,	d i i i d i i i i i i i i i i i vsto	$\begin{array}{c} \pounds \ 601 \\ 4.307 \\ 4.704 \\ \pounds 8.410 \\ \pounds 2.062 \\ 2.062 \\ 2.062 \\ 3.171 \\ \pounds 3.171 \\ \pounds 1.461 \\ 2.275 \\ 1.533 \\ \pounds 5.269 \\ \text{gm.} \end{array}$
February March Expenses for January February March Net Profit for January February March Total Total for three m Receipts	21,113 £55,698 £13,990 13,119 16,247 £43,356 £3,926 3,550 4,866 £12,342 months fo 1886, £933,196	16,409 £47,288 £16,052 11,057 13,076 £40,215 £2,465 1,275 3,333 £7,073 r ontire s; 1885, 1885,	d i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	£ 601 4,701 4,701 £8,410 £2,062 2,032 3,171 £3,141 £1,461 2,275 1,533 £5,269 sm. £45,658
February March Total Expenses for January February March Net Profit for January February March Total Total for three m Receipts	21,113 £55,698 £13,990 13,119 16,247 £43,356 £3,926 3,550 4,866 £12,342 months fo 1886, £933,196 725,513	16,409 £47,288 £16,052 11,087 13,076 £40,215 £2,465 1,275 3,333 £7,973 r ontire s; 1885, £885,5;88	d i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	£ 601 4,701 4,701 £8,410 £2,062 2,032 3,171 £3,141 £1,461 2,275 1,533 £5,269 sm. £45,658
February March Expenses for January February Totbl Net Profit for January February February February Total Total for three r	21,113 £55,698 £13,990 13,119 16,247 £43,356 £3,926 3,550 4,866 £12,342 months fo 1886, £933,196	16,409 £47,288 £16,052 11,057 13,076 £40,215 £2,465 1,275 3,333 £7,073 r ontire s; 1885, 1885,	d i i i d i i i i i i i i i i i vsto	$\begin{array}{c} \pounds \ 601 \\ 4.307 \\ 4.704 \\ \pounds 8.410 \\ \pounds 2.062 \\ 2.062 \\ 2.062 \\ 3.171 \\ \pounds 3.171 \\ \pounds 1.461 \\ 2.275 \\ 1.533 \\ \pounds 5.269 \\ \text{gm.} \end{array}$

TRADE AUCTIONS.—The sale of 1,643 hoxes of cheese of the Monalea combination, some of which was under water during the flood, brought together a large number of dealers. Of the 1,643 boxes, 628 were termed "wet" and 1,015 "dry." The range of prices on the dry was  $8c\pi 8\frac{1}{2}c$ , and on the wet  $7\frac{1}{4}c\pi 8c$ . Fol. lowing were the results of the sale in detail : No. 1 factory, 387 boxes dry to Hodgson Bros. at  $8\frac{1}{4}c$ , 68 wet to D. C. Brosseau at  $7\frac{1}{4}c$ ; No. 2 factory, 47 boxes dry to R. Bolton at 8c; 103 wet to Hodgson Bros. at  $7\frac{1}{4}c$ ; No. 3 factory, 269

boxes dry to George Wait at 81c; No. 4 factory, 158 boxes dry to R. Bolton at 84c, 14 wet to A. A, Ayer & Co., at 73c; No. 5 factory, 96 boxes dry to E. Brice at 81c, 328 wet to A. A. Ayer & Co., at 71c; No. 6 factory, 58 boxes dry to Hodgson Bros. at 81c, 115 wet to A. A. Ayer & Co., at 8c. At a sale of damaged cape wool by Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., the offerings were well taken up and 223 bales sold at 94c to 113c; 47 bales were added to the catalogue. Following were the sales by lots :- 5 bales at 10] $\{e, 10$  at 9] $\{e, 22$  at 9] $\{e, 11$  at 10 $\{e, 15$  at 9] $\{e, 22$  at 10] $\{e, 15$  at 9] $\{e, 17$  at 10] $\{e, 11$  at 9] $\{e, 16$  at 9] $\{e, 16$  at 10] $\{e, 16$  at 10] $\{e, 19$  at 9] $\{e, 10$  at 10] $\{e, 10$  at 10] $\{e, 10$  at 9] $\{e, 10\}$  at 9]{\{e, 10\}} at 9]{\{e, 10\}} at 9] $\{e, 10\}$  at 9]{\{e, 10\}} at 9]{\{e, 10c and 15 at 104c. The sale of oranges and lemons ex. S. S. Escalona brought buyers from Winnipeg, Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa and Quebec, as well as a strong contingent of local dealers. The cargo was landed in good condition. The following were the prices ob-tained :-Messina lemons-\$5.50, \$5.371, \$5.25, S5.00, and S4.50. Palermo lemons—55.621,
 S5.50, S5.371, S5.25, S5,121, S4.75, S4.123,
 S3.871, and S3.75. Sorrento lemons—S5.624,
 S5.50, S5.371, S5.25, and a small lot at\$4.50. 55.50, 55.514 55.25, and a small for at 4.50. Sorrento oranges—\$4.874, \$4.75, \$4.624, \$4.50, \$4.25, \$4.124, \$4, \$3.874, and 3.624. Valentia oranges—\$7.124, \$7, \$6.874, \$6.75, \$6.624, \$6.50, \$6.374, \$6.25, \$6, and \$5.874. Messina oranges, \$2.75, \$2.624, \$2.50, \$2.374 and S2.25.

CANADIAN LOGS FOR U. S. SAW MILLS .--- In a recent interview with a representative of the Detroit Free Press, Col. M. Jeffers, of East Saginaw, said :- "I have bought from parties in Canada 500,000 acres, or 20 townships of standing white pine. The land is situated on Georgian Bay, and upon the Serpent, Spanish and Mississaque rivers. There is upwards of 2,000,000 of feet of timber upon the tract. It is all white pine. There is no Norway pine in that region. I have paid a large sum upon the purchase, and would not sell out for a big advance. I have been engaged in the business of buying pine lands for the most of my life and think that nothing outside of the Saginaw valley was ever seen like this whole Georgian Bay country, full of good pinc. It is far superior to the Wisconsin or Lake Superior pine. I think this is the biggest transaction that has taken place in pine lands in Canada. • \* • We propose to bring the logs over and saw them in Michigan. We are Michigan men, and hope to make our purchases inure to the benefit of our people here. Notwithstanding our investments in Canada we still hold by protection for Michigan lumber, unless we have reciprocity or free trade applied to all articles of commerce between the two countries." Commenting on this the Ottawa Journal remarks :- " We, in turn, propose that the Canadian Government should spoil the little game of Col. Jeffers and his compatriots by placing heavier export duties on logs. They would then be obliged to either utilize the present Canadian saw mills, or crect new In either case they would have to ones. expend in this country thousands of dollars which at present go towards building up Saginaw. Of course it would be rash to take any action pending the consideration by Con gress of the lewitt Bill, which provides for removal of the present American duty on sawn lumber, but if that measure should be rejected, the Canadian Parliament should not for a moment hesitate about increasing the export duty on logs. Self-preservation is the first law of nature."

A BULLETIN of the United States commission. just finished, contains an interesting paper, upon the subject of lobster culture. The hatching of small quantities of lobster eggs, as well as eggs of other species of crustaceans. had been successfully accomplished, from time to time, by members of the fish commission party interested in embroyological studies, and the possibilities of conducting hatching operation on a small scale, and of carrying the young through at least the first few stages of growth, needed no further proof; but the question of how to care for large masses of eggs, and especially for the young after hatching, has yet to be practically determined. The experiments made with the eggs at Wood's Holl, Mass., were made with McDonald hatch-ing jars. It is probable, that the embryos cannot be kept in the McDonald jar, as they swim at the surface and would soon all escape through the outlet tube. They can, however, be transferred to large acquaria, to the large wooden tanks now rigged on the lower floor for the keeping of fish, or to floating cars in one of the basins. The last plan will probably answer best when working on a large scale, as the embryos will thereby obtain some food from the surrounding waters, while in both of the former cases food would have to be supplied them. It is not known how long the young can be kept in confinement, nor at what age it would be advisable to turn them over to the care of nature, but it will probably be possible to transport them alive to any other portion of the eastern coast, as the distances are nowhere great. The eggs of a lobster are comparatively large (about one-twelfth of an inch in diameter) and hardy, and each lobster carries from about 12,000 to 24,000 according to its size.

The labor strikes in the bituminous coal territory of Pennsylvania, Maryland and West Virginia, says an American contemporary. have given the English miners and shippers some temporary competitive advantages. Within the past five or six weeks it is estimated that Great Britain and her Provinces have sent to the United States between thirty and forty thousand tons of soft coals, and more is on the way. A firm which has im-ported most of the coal sent from Cardifi, said that these shipments, while only temporary, would probably continue so long as the strikes existed in the mining territories. It was quite true that the Nova Scotia coals could be delivered on the wherves at Boston, freight and duty paid, at about \$3.25 to \$3.50, and quite as true that coals from the United Kingdom could be landed a New York for about \$4.75, but the freight was from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per ton, and not \$1.75 to \$2.25 as stated.

According to the New York Commercial Bulletin, the general trade of Chili in the year 1884, when compared with that of 1883, shows a falling off to the extent of \$14,264,791, whereof \$1,634,385 fall to the share of importation, and \$12,630,406 to that of exportation. In the "special trade" there is also a reduction which amounts to \$14,504,542. On the other hand, the transit trade shows an advance of \$702,278; the home coasting trade has increased \$4,446,742; the increase of the shipping business may be said to be by 645 ships of 790,450 tons burden in addition to those in 1883, and the Custom House receipts are

\$924,192 in the currency ahead of those of the previous year. The value of Chili copper bars exported was \$11,221,006, against \$12,68\$,760in 1883. We ought to mention also that the value of the guano exported in 1884 did not exceed \$1,132,874, while in the previous year it amounted to as much as \$5;292,910.

PAPER CIGAR-BOXES are now made in Germany, from papier-mache, and are cheaper and more durable than wood. The process of manufacture is simple. The fluid pulp is poured into a mould, the core and sides are firmly fixed with screws; they are then subjected to hydraulic pressure to prevent warp-In the latter case a small hydraulie ing. press with two cylinders of eleven inches in diameter is used, and a pressure of 25 atmospheres is applied to each pair of the sides (a long and short one) and the pressure continued until the thickness is reduced to onetenth of an inch. The boxes are then dyed in imitation of wood, and after long drying are varnished. Any marks that may be desired are cast on to the box. They can also be coated with water-proof varnish for the protection of the contents.

The list of casualities to Nova Scotian shiping during the first three months of the present year is a large one, and includes two ships, two barques, four brigantines, and three schooners wrecked; two barques, three brigantines, and four schooners abandoned at sea, and one ship burned. The losses to New Brunswick shipping are also remarkably heavy, and aggregate 5,333 tons during the first quarter of the year. The list includes one ship, four barques, one brigantine, and eight schooners, and state that a loss of eight lives is reported in these wrecks.

The case of Henshaw vs. The Adams Tobacco Co., recently decided, is of considerable interest to commercial men. The plaintif, Mr. F. W. Henshaw, asked to be put in possession of 485 tons of coal sold to the company previous to its becoming insolvent, or to be paid the full price of sale, basing his demand on a warehouse receipt which he holds. The court dismissed the action, holding that once a firm has become insolvent such warehouse receipts cannot protect a special creditor, but that the merchandise it represents must go with the general assets for distribution among all the creditors.

The Dry Goods Chronicle gives the following as the estimates of the world's silk production by the two well-known statisticians, Mr. I,orin Blodgett and M. Peixotto:

	ladgett.	Peixotto.
Asia 12	20,000,000	h0,000,000
France	000,000	\$5,000,000
Germany	35,000,000	45,000,000
	50,000,000	35,000,000
Great Britain 1	0,000,000	25,000,000
	20,003,000	15,000,000
Russia 1	10,000,000	16,009,000
Austria 2	20,000,000	12,000,000
Italy	50,000,000	12,000,000
Spain	5,000,000	5,000,033
Other countries ]	12,000,000	17,000,000
Total production 4		350,000,000

The Timber Trades Journal states that in acquiring Burmah, Britain has got possession of vast forests of teak, which, never plentiful in India, was becoming commercially very rare

Of all the woods grown in the East this is the most valuable. It is neither too heavy nor too hard; it does not warp or split under exposure to heat and dampness; it contains an essential oil which prevents its rotting under wet conditions, and at the same time acts as a preservative to iron, and repels the destructive white ants; it is, withal, a handsome wood, of several varieties of color and grain, and takes a good polish.

The largest earnings per mile reported for any railroad on this Continent (excepting the New York elevated roads) are on the New York division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. This division enrned in 1885 at the rate of \$101,926 gross, and \$31,929 net per mile. The gross earnings of the Pennsylvania main line from Philadelphia to Pittsburg were \$59,625 per mile last year, while the Pennsylvania Railroad proper (not including leased branches) earned \$50,635 gross and \$19,203 net per mile.

The Brush Electric Gompany, of Clevelaud, are building for the Aluminium Smelting Works at Lockport, N. Y., to which reference was made in these columns, the largest dynano in the world. It will be 12 or 13 feet long, 54 feet wide, and weigh ten tons. When working it will give a current of 122,500 amperes, the number of watts being 245,000. In other words, it will be four times the size and capacity of the monster machine exhibited by Edison at the Electrical Exposition at Philadelphia.

TLES made of fibrous pulp are claimed to be superior to slate for rooting purposes on account of lightness and other advantages. They are formed by pressure under machinery, waterproofed and baked, and then enameled and sanded. In addition to their lightness, these paper roots are said to be stronger, more durable, less affected by changes of temperature, and more impervious to moisture than those composed of other material. They are also non-inflammable.

The tableware manufacturers of the Pittsburg district have agreed to form a pool and in the future the price of the smallest piece of glassware sold will be fixed by their association, which controls 43 furnaces, with a daily output of about 1,000 tons of glassware. There are 20 tableware factories in the United States, 17 of which are in this district and have signed the agreement. The remaining three factories can come into the pool if they desire, but they were not asked.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.-Return of traffic week ending May 8th.

	1886		1885	
Passenger train carnings Freight Do		020 100	\$ 92 174	
Total	\$300	120	\$206	998
1886	18	84	188	33
Increase \$33-122	\$305	857	\$347	846

SEED systems are being exported from Bridgeport, Conn., to England at the rate of from 150 to 200 barrels a day. The firm engaged

in the business has two dredging steamers at work constantly on the beds off Southport. The seed are freed from all extraneous substances, tightly packed in barrels, and shipped via New York. They are to be planted in the river Umber, in Brightlingsea, south of Lon-don, and at Carlingford in Ireland.

The latest U.S. Agricultural Report con tains an interesting review of the condition of sheep husbandry throughout the continent at this time. It appears that while the winter has been one of comparative severity, the reports from all over the country are generally favorable. Very few report really low condition, and the average is considered rather better than a year ago.

#### Correspondence.

#### A SUGGESTION.

The Editor of THE JOURSAL OF COMMERCE :

-----

DEAR SIG\_I think it is about time we had some legislation for the protection of the wholesale trade against the losses they annually sustain through the failure of unscrupalow customers, and it seems to me that if a law were passed compelling all dealers to take stock once a year, to keep the same well in-sured, and to fyle annually a statement of their position duly sworn to in the registry office of the county in which they reside, that it would meet the case. It will, I suppose, be said that such a law would be interfering too much with the liberty of the subject, but as experience proves that such liberty is being daily abused, I think it is high time it was in-terfered with. The information contained in such a statement could be given only to the mercantile agencies, and would be an almost infallible guide to them in giving their detailed reports. Of course where a man suffers loss from natural or unavoidable causes such as the floods in Montreal the other day, he is deserving of every consideration, but for men to be living on their creditors from year to year, all the time buying goods which they know they cannot pay for, there is no excuse. Hoping you may consider the above sugges-tion worthy of a place in your columns,

I am, yours truly, ALFRED G. MOUSON. Hamilton, May 5, 1886.

## Financial.

#### THORSDAY EVENING, MAY 13, 1886.

The bank rate is unchanged at 3 per cent.; street rate in London 2%. British Consols were cabled 101 5-16 money; 101 7-16 account. On this market call loans have been ndvanced, and are now quoted at 3@4 per cent, the latter being the ruling rate, Sterling, 60 days' sight, closes at 9 5-16/093 between banks, 98 counter; demand 9 13-16@ 10, and 10[@10]; cables 10] @101. New York funds par@1-16, and \$@{. Posted in New York 4.871@4.90; cables 4.891. The local stock market has been active and higher, displaying more strength and buoyancy than for some years past. The following were the total sales and highest and lowest prices of , he principal stocks for the week :---

. Banks.	No. Shares	High'st price.	Lowest price.
Commerce Merchants	1,824 631	$123 \\ 125]$	. 120 123]
Molsons	30 290	$125 \\ 216$ }	$124\frac{1}{2}$
do ex. div	1,279		209
Nationale	75	61 <u>j</u>	Č1 Ž
Ontario	102	1164	1151
Peoples Quebce ex. div	20 25		95 1001
Toronto	170		-
Union	25	55	53
Miscelluncous,			
Abattoir Bonds	\$600	102]	102
Can. Central Bonds	£1,000		112
Can. Cotton Co	35	80	77
Can. Pacific Ry City Passenger	1,250 9,355	641 1513	63 <u>1</u> 1414
Gas	13,523		1901
Harbor Fees	1,000		
Hochelaga Cotton Co			110
M'treal C'tn Co. B'nds	\$5,000		
North West Lands Richelieu & Ont	175		72
do Bonds.	3,420 S 20,000		724 1053
St. Paul M. & M.	÷ 50		1 4
Telegraph	11,893		118
Western Union	200	63	623

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. THURSDAY EVG., MAY 13, 1886.

The distribution of staple goods has assumed fair proportions, and the wholesale trade is generally equal to expectations. A number of steamships have arrived in port since our last, and increased activity is noticeable in shipping circles. As a rule a steady improvement in business is looked for during the present month. English mail day by the Canadian service has been changed from Friday to Wednesday, the steamer leaving Quebee on Thursday instead of on Saturday as heretofore. A supplementary mail via Rimouski was closed at the Montreal Post Office at six o'clock this (Thursday) morning.

Asnes .- Receipts are rather lighter than at same time last year, but there is no life in the trade, and the price has at length fallen to \$3.30 @ \$3.35 for first sort, second \$2.90 @ \$3, with no disposition to buy for an advance. Pearls have been sold at something like \$6.00 for first sort, but both supply and demand are Receipts since 1st January, 1,024 brls. light. pols, 58 brls. pearls. Deliveries, 1,480 brls. pols, 140 brls. pearls. Stock in store last Wednesday night, 896 barrels pols, 59 brls. pearls.

COAL AND WOOD .- A reduction in the price of American anthracite, as expected, took place when the first arrivals by water reached here. Cape Breton \$3 @ \$3.10, Nova Scotia S3.50, and Scotch state to arrive \$4. \$1000, \$0; chestant, \$0.25; egg and furnace, \$5.50. Cordwood—Yard prices per long cord (cartage 50c, extra) are as follows:—Maple, So; birch, S5.50; beech, S5.; tamarac, S4.50; hemlock, S4. Coke, S2.50 per chaldron of 36 bush.; crushed coke (stove or egg size) \$3.30 delivered.

DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS .- The first shipment of butter for the season is on the Allan steamer, but is only a small quantity and is said to be American make. The mar-

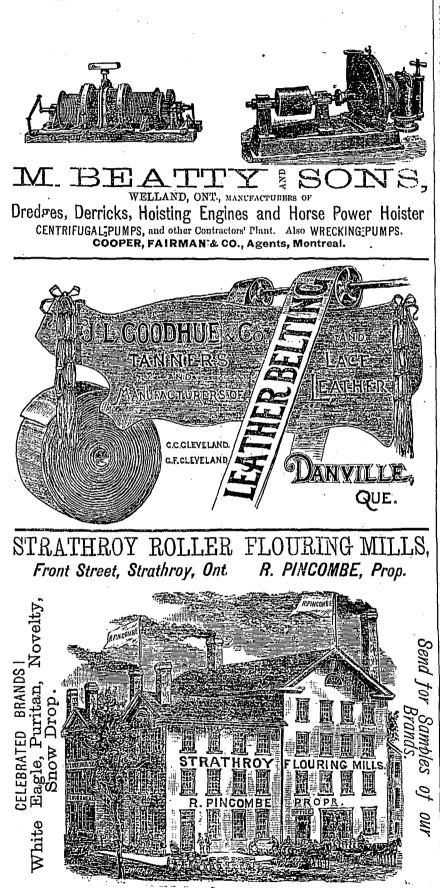


More consignments of ENGLISH PRINTS to hand. They are the most stylish goods we have shown this season; the designs being exclusively confined to ourselves, we are enabled to show patterns different from those of other houses.

The demand for our Print Goods up to the present has exceeded all our most sanguine expectations.

We will still put forth all our energies to keep our goods up to our noted high stan iard of excellence, combined with low prices. We have every confidence in asking our customers, when in town, to call and examine our stock, as the assortment is second to none in the Dominion.





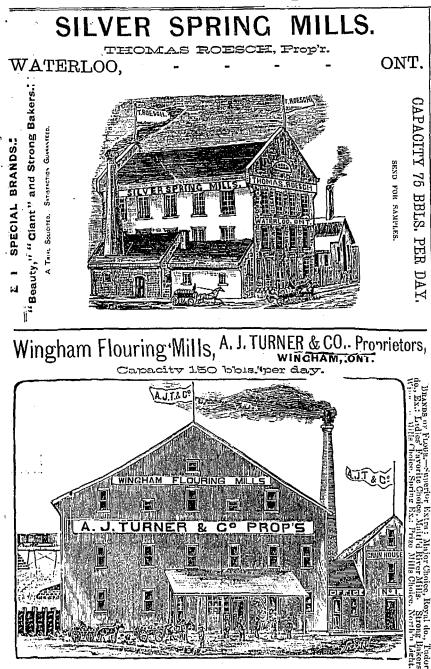
ket is quiet; receipts fair and enquiry moderate. New creamery has been placed at Cheese maintains a firm position, but little is being done. Revised quotations in prices current. There is a good demand for eggs, but receipts are liberal; we quote 114c to 12c. No material change can be noted in to 12c. No material change can be noted in the provision market. At Little Falls cheese sales were 600 boxes at  $7_3^2 cm 8c$ , 500 at  $8_3^4 c$ , 300 at  $8_3^4 c$ , 280 at 9c, 330 on commission and 270 farm dairy at  $4_2 cm 9_3 c$ , the bulk at  $8_3^4 c$ . Butter sales 80 packages at 18 cm 22c. The bulk at 20c. The market at Utica, N.Y., was a repetition of last week, with the exception that the few guarantees offered were about 10 boxes. Use of the factories that were offered lower. Most of the factories that were offered a guarantee of 9c last week and refused it, were obliged to accept 81cfa83c if their goods were sold at all. The guarantee was in most cases 73c, and in a few 8c, but as a rule/the cheese went forward strictly on commission. Telegrams came from New York saying that the market would probably be 81c/@83c this week, but no buyer would make an out and out offer. The fact that there is no foreign demand renders buyers more cautious than ever before. They have always lost money in buying fodder cheese, and this year they have concluded to take the cheese on commission and let the factorymen get what they can out of the sales. In this way they claim that they (the buyers) will be in better shape to tackle grass cheese when that comes along.

DRUGS & CHEMICALS.—A fair business has been done in drugs at list prices. Chemicals are nominally unchanged this week, but spring importations are on the way and expected soon. The trade in dyestuffs has been seasonably good. Archil, concentrated, 27c@30c; cutch, 8c@84c; mextract logwood. 74c@8c; chips, 14c@3c; indigo (Bengal) \$L50@\$L76; ditto, Madras, 70c@\$1; Gambler, 6c@7c; Madder, 12c@13c, Sunnac \$85@\$95.

Day Goops .- The market has been visited by a good number of buyers from the neighbouring towns and villages, and their purchases, although not very large, tend to show a healthy state of trade. Sorting orders are coming in well from travellers, and the gen-eral tone of reports is cheery. The fine apcral tone of reports is cheery. The fine ap-pearance of crops has stimulated trade, and the anticipations of leading merchants are for a prosperous season. The chilly weather of the past week has had a somewhat depressing effect on the local retail trade, but the movement has been fully up to the average, and the millinery houses report that the rush still In fact a leading millinery house continues. states that the season is by far the best they have had since 1881. Remittances have a tendency to drag, but still no complaints are made, and the absence of any failures of note gives the market a buoyant tone.

FISH & OILS.—No transactions are mentioned in herrings, salmon or mackerel, and prices are nominal. There is some demand for dry cod at about \$2.75@\$3, possibly a shade higher for small quantities. Halibut was placed at 7c. Fish oils are dull, and the market favors buyers. Steam refined seal has been offered at casier rates and so has cod liver oil. Newfoundland and Halifax cod is nominally unchanged. Linseed oil is easier at 57c@58e for raw, and G0c@61e for boiled. Spirils of turpentine have been put to 62c.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The local demand for flour is light, and the export trade is disappointing, prices being low on the other side. Among recent transactions were five cars Mani-



toba "strong bakers at \$4.75, and 125 bris choice superior at \$4.221. Grain is quiet and prices are nominal. Late charters at the West were, schooner American 20,000 bushels wheat, and schooners Oliver Mitchel and J. R. Noyes 43,000 corn to Kingstoo, and schooner S. R. Romeroy 28,000 corn to Midland. The receipts and shipments of grain, flour and meal at Montreal, from May 5 to 12th inst., were as follows:—

	Receipts 1886.	Shipments 1876,
Whent, bush.	244,465	186,330
Corn, by sh	274,357	88,658
Pens, bush.	77,570	39,153
Oats, bush.	448,925	112,711
Barley, bush.	2,500	625
Flour, bris.	20,547	7,518
Oat and cornneal bris	243	959

The Western markets close weak and lower. Cargoes of wheat and corn in all positions were reported firm by cable, while the markets at Mark Lane were steady. The English country wheat markets were the turn dearerand the French do, steady. Paris advices were quiet. Yesterday was observed as a holiday in Liverpool and no quotations were received from that market. The imports of breadstuffs into the United Kingdom last week show an increase of 5,000 quarters wheat, an increase of 120,000 quarters corn, an increase of 90,000 barrels flour, compared with a week ago, and a decrease of 150,000 quarters wheat, an increase of 130,000 quarters corn, and a decrease of 5,000 barrels flour compared with the same date last year.

FREGURS.—Considerable grain is offering, and rates are 3s Liverpool and London, 3s 3d Bristol, and 2s 9d Glasgow Cattle freights

are nominally easier. Dealers are holding back because of depressed markets in Europe, and decline to contract. There is nothing doing in phosphate, as shipping agents are making more profit on grain than could be secured on it. Deals 47s 6d to 50s Liverpool and London; lumber to River Plate \$11 to \$11.50.

GREEN FRUITS, &c.—Business seasonably active; fruit in demand with the exception of apples. Apples easy; common stock 75c@ \$1.50; choice \$2.50 to \$4; oranges \$7.50 to \$8 per case; lemons firm, \$5.50@6.50 per box, \$6@\$7 per case; cocoanuts \$5 per 100; fancy Eleme figs, 1-lb to 10-lb boxes, 11c to 12½c yer lb. Canadian onions in brls., \$3.50 to \$4. Evaporated apples in 50-lb boxes, 8c@8‡c for new, 6½c@7c for old; Brazil nuts 10c. Box dates, new, 6½c@7c; golden dates in frails, 3½c @4c. Yellow bananas, \$4 to \$5 per bunch; red ditto, \$2.50 to \$3, Pincapples, 15c to 25c each. New maple syrup, 60c@70c per tin; imperial in wood, 70c@75c. Maple sugar, 7½c @8c per lb. Honey, 9c per lb. in brls.

GROCERIES .- Trade is picking up but some leading houses state that the volume of business is scarcely equal to former seasons at the opening of navigation. This may be due in a measure to the early spring, which has enabled farming operations to be carried on earlier than usual. Sugars are about 1c lower all round, as quotations elsewhere will show, but increased activity and possibly an improvement is looked for as stocks are reported to be unusually low in the interior. In syrups and molasses, nothing of importance is advised. At New York, refined sugar is dull and weak. The demand is light, and the strike is now at an end with every prospect of an immediate resumption of work. Granulated is quoted at 61c@6 9-16c. Teas have gone out slowly here, but leading sellers continue to hold to about former values. Much the same position is noted at New York, where we are told the demand shows more or less of the old cautious spirit, and buyers who handle goods at private negotiation generally do so on a close selection of quality and quantity against some special want. Formosas of low grade are easy in tone, but stock worth in the neighborhood of 27cm30c is quite firmly held. At auction 6,694 half-chests and boxes of the first crop of Amoy oolongs sold at prices ranging from 14c to 19c. In spices, former features are maintained. Pepper is firm with sales at full prices. A London cable quoted the market firm at 74d.

HIDES AND TALLOW.—The hide market is steady; there is a fair demand at current rates. Chicago packers are selling at the lowest prices of the season in the West, but receipts are running 'grubby.' The dry hide market at New York is weak. Tallow here is dull and easy, particularly for rough. Prices in Chicago are  $3\frac{1}{2}cO^{2}4c$ , and at New York 100,-000 lbs sold at  $3\frac{1}{4}c$ .

IRON AND HARDWARE.—The bulk of the first shipments of pig iron, due here, have not arrived as yet. The only feature of the trade has been the shipment to the interior of jobbing lots to keep customers in operation until the new iron comes in. We revise our quotations again to meet prices asked for incoming lots. The Pacific Railroad is said to have purchased 25,000 tons English rails at \$20.75, delivered at Montreal. Anfimony is selling in small lots at 10e to 11c. Prices in New York

are 81c to 9c from' store. Higher London cables have imparted a greater degree of strength to the market for pig tin, and Straits in New York is higher for both prompt and future delivery. There is little movement of round lots, but the jobbing trade is good particularly on near-by account. Statistically, the market is in strong position. Cables were £95 10s for prompt and £96 for futures. The market for pig lead has been quiet again, but is without essential change. Scotch pig has undergone no change whatever in New York. The demand continues slow, and a portion of current importations is stored for want of reasonable bids. Quoted : \$17.50 for Eglinten, \$18.50 for Dalmellington, \$19 for Glengarnock, \$19 for Gartsherrie, \$19.50 for Summerlees, \$19.50@\$19.75 for Langloan and \$20 for Coliness. Recent cables quote as folfor Coliness. Recent cables quote as ful-lows:--Warrants, 38s 2d. Middlesborough No. 3 foundry, G.M.B. 29s 9d. G.O.B. Chili bars £40 15s; soft Spanish lead, £13 2s 6d; best selected copper £45 10s; soft English lead £13 15s; Silesian spelter £14 2s 6d; Hallet's antimony £33 16s; tin plates 13s 6d.

LEATHER.—A fair business is doing, and all indications tend to show that the volume of trade will increase from this out. Prime upper is in good demand and well held, but Quebee splits and cheap measured leathers are dull, and large buyers find no difficulty in obtaining concessions. Sole is steady, and some sales of thousand side lots of poor No. 2 at from 20 Jc to 21c are reported. Prime No. 2 in small lots still fetches our quotations. iThe English demand for buff is increasing and some fair shipments have been made at remunerative prices.

LIQUORS.—Stocks in second hand still ample for all requirements and business has ruled quiet at former prices. The S. S. Escalona brought in a large cargo of white and red Tarragond wines, and the S. S. Sonthwold, is here from Rotterdam, with gin. A brandy ship sailed from Cadiz about the 21st ult., intending to call at Bordeaux and Charante for ports and sherry.

· LIVE STOCK .--- The British markets are heavy and depressed, but there has been a good demand here at lower prices. The decline at Liverpool amounts to about 13c per lb caused by liberal supplies and hot weather. The receipts at Point St. Charles for week ended 8th May were -- Cattle, 2,005; sheep, 192; calves, 392; hogs, 562. For the best beeves offered 54c was paid, and several round lots were taken at from that down to 44c per lb, live weight, as to quality. Local dealers also were free buyers, there being a good demand for butchers' cattle at 4c/a5c per lb. There was a light run of sheep, but prices were lower, al-though the enquiry was good. A few sales were made at  $4\frac{1}{2}ca^{4}4^{2}e$  per lb. Lambs were scarce, while calves were in large supply and good demand at \$3/@\$10 each. Live hogs were in more liberal supply and experienced a brisk demand at lower prices, selling at 51cfa53c per lb.

SALT.—Prices, which were advanced owing to losses by the flood, are now lower than before, spring importations being to hand. Liverpool Elevens' are quoted at 50c%522c and Twelves at 47c@50c. The demand is fair for the season. The full line of quotations will be found in prices current.

SEEDS.—Market unchanged with good demand. Canadiam timothy \$3@3.50; American \$2.45@\$2.75 per bushel. Alsike \$7@\$8 per bushel, as to quality and quantity. Red clover 12c@12}c ber lb.



WooL.—'The market is quict and practically unchanged. Transactions have been of a retail character only. In another column we give the result of the sale of damaged wools at auction with the prices realized.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS. (Revised by Telegraph.)

TORONTO, May 13, 1886

There is a slight improvement noted in 6 per cent for time loans. A 1 commercial general trade this week, and the feeling is betpaper is discounted at 6, and the general run ter. Retail dry goods and millinery houses at 7 per cent. Sterling exchange firm; the

report a good trade for the week, but profits are small owing to competition. Wholesale dealers anticipate a good summer business. Hardware is a little more active, owing partly to the large number of dwellings and warehouses being built. Payments are reported as still unsatisfactory in many cases. The money market is quiet, and rates unchanged at 4 to 5½ per cent. for call loans on stocks, and 5 to 6 per cent for time loans. A 1 commercial paper is discounted at 6, and the general run at 7 per cent. Sterling exchange firm; the

1225



VVILLIAIVIENCILISH Peterboroughi, ont.

Manufr. of ALL KINDS OF CANOES.

rates between: banks are  $109\frac{1}{6}$  ( $109\frac{1}{6}$  for 60-day bills, and 109 15-16 ( $100\frac{1}{6}$  for demand bills. The stock market has ruled quiet, and in many cases prices are higher. The following are prices bid for stocks to-day as compared with those of last Thursday:

Banks.	Bid May 6	Bid May 13,	Lonn Cos.	Bid May 6.	Bid May 13.
Montreal Toronto Ontario	$     \begin{array}{r}       1144 \\       2003 \\       115     \end{array} $	201	Can Per Freehold Western Can	207 171 188	2071 171 187
Merchants Commerce Dominion.		$1241 \\ 1221$	Bldg. & Loan Farmers Loan Lond'n & Can'd	$109 \\ 115$	109 115 150
Hamilton. Standard. Federal	135 124	· 135 124	Landed Credit National Invt Ontario Loan		126 105 126
imperial Molsons	1371	1371	llamilton Prov. Imperial Sav	1275	

BUTTER, &c.—The receipts of the past few days have increased slightly, and prices are easier. There is very little dairy tub offering, but it would sell at 18c@19c. Ordinary store packed tub sells at 13c@15c. Choice large rolls sell at 15c@17c. Eggs plentiful, and steady at 11c@112c per dozen in case lots. Cheese dull; choice at  $9\frac{3}{4}$ c@10c; ordinary at 9c, and new at  $8\frac{1}{2}$ c@9c.

COAL OIL.—There is a limited business doing, and prices rule steady. Five to ten barrel lots of Canadian Refined sell at 18c per gallon, and single barrels at 182c. American oils sell at 24c for prime and 27c for white. In Petrolia, crude is 90c and refined 142c per gallon in car lots.

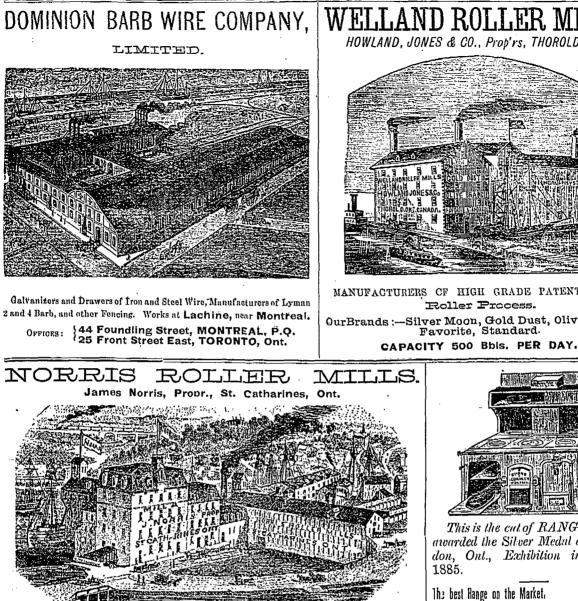
DRUGS.—There continues to be a fair demand for drugs, and prices rule steady. Oil of Pepperment steady at 5.50 @ 6 per bbl. Iodine steady at 4.50. Morphia firm at 2022.25. Turpentine 70c/075c; and linseed oil 62c for raw, and 66c for boiled.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The demand for flour has slackened off considerably, and prices are weaker. A few days ago, superior extra sold at \$3.65, and it now offers at that price, with buyers holding off. Extras are nominal at \$3.50 @ \$3.55, and spring extras at \$3.30. Palents rule at \$3.85@\$4.25, according to quality. Wheat has been dull and rather easier this week. No. 2 full sold at 83c a week ago, but car lots can now be had at 82c. Red winter sold on Thesday at 83c. No. 2 spring is quoted at 83c, and No. 3 full at 80c. Barley is dull, and prices purely nominal. Oats are dull and weak, owing to liberal offerings; cars sold at 34c on track yesterday. Peas dull, with sales of No. 2 outside at equal to 59c here. Rye is purely nominal. Bran is lower, with sales of car lots at equal to \$9, and it offered yesterday at \$3.974 without being taken. Outmead is dull at \$3.75@\$3.80 for car lots of ordinary, and at \$4 for granulated.

GROCERCES. — There has been a moderate trade this week, and prices rule steady. Teas and sugars are slightly easier; granulated is quoted at  $7cm7_{\rm s}$ , and Canadian refined at 5c  $m64_{\rm c}$ . Syrups steady at 25cm50c, according to quality; and molasses 22 $\pm cm25c$ . Nothing doing in fish, and fruits quiet and steady.

HARDWARE.—A fair trade is reported, and prices rule steady. Pig iron is quoted lower at \$17@\$17.50 for Summerlee and Gartsherrie. Bar iron \$1.70@\$1.75; bar tin 26c@27c; bar lead 4c@44c; manilla rope 10c@104c; window glass \$1.75@\$1.80 for 25 and under; nails \$2.45c@\$2.55.

1226



BRANDS, Winter Wheat,-Pearl, Ruby, Herald, Sunbeam, Rocket, Mhite Star. Spring Wheat, Rosedale, Solitaire. Brands registered. Send for samples.

HIDES AND SKINS .- Hides are quiet and prices unchanged, dealers paying 83c for No. 1 steers and 84c for No. 1 cows'. Sheenskins nominal at \$1.20@\$1.25, and Lambskins firm at 20c. Calfskins unchanged at 11c@13c for green, and 141c for cured. Tallow 41c@51c for rendered, and 21c for rough.

LEATHER .--- There is a moderate trade, and prices remain firm. The demand for splits has been good.

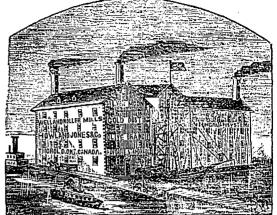
LIVE STOCK .- Offerings of cattle are slightly in excess of the demand. Shippers are holding off on account of the depressed prices in Britain. Choice export steers are quoted at  $4\frac{1}{4}c@5\frac{1}{2}c$ , and the best stockers at  $4\frac{1}{4}c@4\frac{1}{2}c$ . Butchers' cattle easier at  $3c@4\frac{1}{2}c$  per 1b, according to quality. Sheep firm at 41c for shippers', and \$5.50/286.50 for good butchers'. Spring Lambs sell at \$3.50@\$5. Hogs at 4]c

(0.5c, and Calves at S3 @ S10 a head, according to quality.

PROVISIONS .- The market continues quiet without much change in quotations. There is a Without inten change in diotations. There is a little bacon changing hands at  $7\frac{1}{4}c@7\frac{3}{4}c$  for small lots of long clear, and at  $6\frac{3}{4}c@7\epsilon$  for Cumberland cut. Mess Pork sells at \$13@ \$13.50 for small lots. Hams firmer at 114c@114c for smoked, and 10e for pickled. Lard dull at  $8\frac{3}{4}c@9\frac{1}{4}c$  per lb, according to size of package. Dressed Hogs are firmer, with sales of a few small lots to butchers at \$6.50@57. Polators caster at 40c a bag for car lots of or-dinary, and 50c for white. Onions steady at \$2,50,053 a barrel. Beans unchanged at \$1.20 (0\$1.25 a bushel for hand picked. Dried Apples dull; country lots bring 34cm34c, and they job at 4cm44c; evaporated at 7cm74c.

Woor .--- There is no fleece offering yet, but prices, it is thought, will not change for the

HOWLAND, JONES & CO., Prop'rs, THOROLD, Ont.



MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH GRADE PATENT FLOUR, Roller Process.

OurBrands :- Silver Moon, Gold Dust, Olive Branch, Favorite, Standard CAPACITY 500 Bbis. PER DAY.



This is the cut of RANGE that was awarded the Silver Medal at the London, Ont., Exhibition in August, 1885.

The best Range on the Market, Send for catalogue and estimates,



new clip, viz: 18c@20c, the latter for selections. Some sales of foreigns are reported, and supers at 23c. Extras are quoted at 26c @27c.

#### THE AMERICAN MARKETS.

Boston, May 12-Flour, market easy, prices unchanged, trade moderate; common extras at \$3.60 to \$3.90; medium extras \$4.00 to \$4.25; choice extras at \$4.25 to \$4.50. Sales of spring patent sales at \$5.15 to \$5.50, and winter at \$5.10 to \$5.40. Cornmeal, in fair demand at \$2.20 to \$2.25. Outmeal is firm, fine quoted at \$4.75 to \$5.30; cut at \$5.75 to \$6. Hay, fair demand for choice fresh pressed; sales at \$19.00 to \$20.00; medium at \$17.00 to \$18.00. Butter about the same, prices steady, good de-



mand for choice; sales of Western creamery at 22c to 23c; northern at 19c to 21c; imitation creamery at 16c to 18c. *Checse* dull; extra Northern quoted at 10c. to 10 §c; good to choice 8§c to 9§c. *Eggs* easy, sales of Ganadian at 12c. *Canada Peas* selling in small lots at 65c to 90c.

#### SPECIAL NOTICE.

The name of Prof. W. Hand is a familiar one to lovers of pyrotechnic displays through-

out Canada. The professor is the president of the firm of Prof. Hand & Co., whose offices and factories are situated in Hamilton. Ont., and gold medals, first prizes and diplomas bear testimony to the fact, if any evidence is wanted, that the fireworks manufactured there are bound to go off, and are sure to give entire satisfaction when they do. Exhibitions for *fetes* are prepared to any scale, including temples, initials, crests, triumphal arches, etc., and public halls, skating rinks, drill halls, schoolrooms and other buildings will be fitted up and decorated for every kind of entertain ment. Signal lights and rockets for shipping are also made to order. Hand & Co. claim to be the only manufacturers of the celebrated Japanese day fireworks on the American Continent, and the sole manufacturers of fireworks, proper, in Canada. Export orders are punctually attended to, and price lists can be obtained on application. For private parties, packages of \$5 to \$20 can be ordered, and collections are prepared for public pleasure grounds, wedding parties, christenings, regattas, harvest homes and other rejoicings, at from \$15 to \$1,000,



# SURETYSHIP.

The only Oo'y in Oanada confining Itself to this Business.

# The Guarantee Co.

of North America.

Oapital Authorized, -\$1,000,000 Paid up in Cash (no notes), 300,000 Resources over 800,000 Deposit with Dominion Gov't, 57,000

# THE BONUS SYSTEM

of this Company renders the Premiums in cortain cases annually reducible until the rate of One-half p. c. per Annum is reached.

This Company is under the same experienced management which introduced the system to this continent over twonty-two years ago, and has since actively and successfully conducted the business to the satisfaction of its clients. Over \$350,000 have been paid in

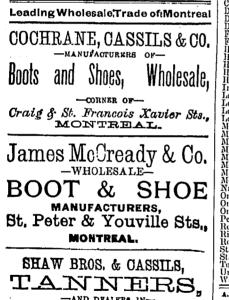
Claims to Employers.

President, SIR ALEXANDER T. GALT, G.C.M.G. Vice-President, THE HON. JAMES FERRIER, Munaging Director, - EDWARD RAWLINGS. Beoretary, JAMES GRANT. Bankers, - THE BANK OF MONTREAL.

HEAD OFFICE: 157 St. James St., MONTREAL. EDWARD RAWLINGS,

Managing Director.

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



MONTREAL.

SHAW BROS. & CASSILS, TANNERS, -AND DEALERS IN-HIDES AND LEATHER, 426 and 428 Notre Dame St., MONTRHAL

Robt McCready & Co. -WHOLESALE-Boot & Shoe MANUFACTURERS, Office and Warehouse, 81 and 28 ST. PETER STREET. Montreal.

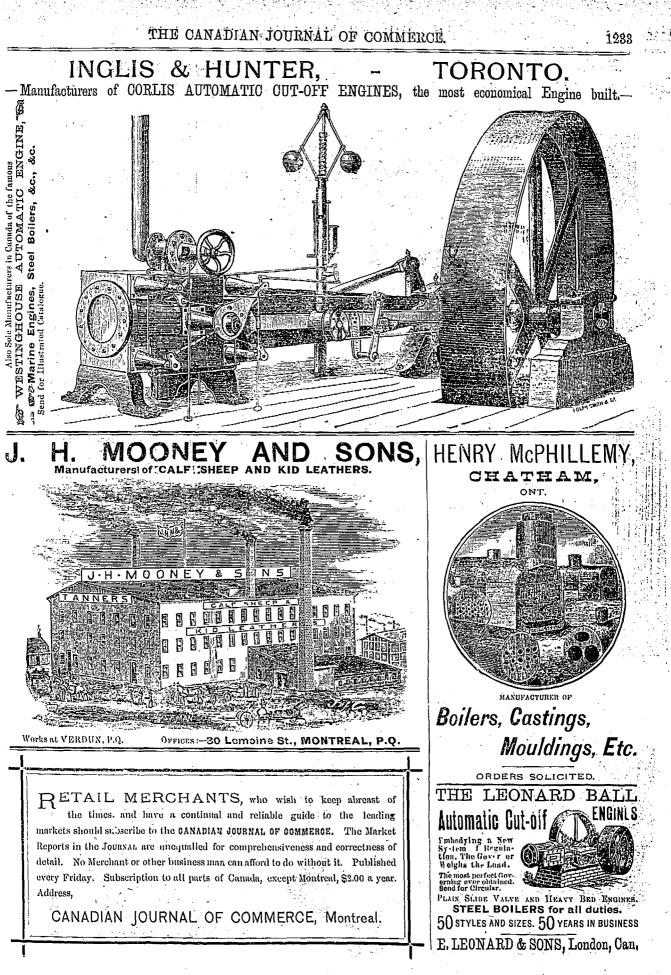
ļ	STOCKS AND BONDS.								
	NAME.	Par Val'c	Capital Sub- scribed.	Capital paid-up	Itest.	Div. last 6 Ms.	Dates of Dividends.	Per Cent Prices May 13.	value
	Brit. North America. Can. Bank Commerce. Central Conmercial, Manitoba. Commercial, Windsor.	\$ 243 <u>1</u> 50 100 40	\$4,866,666 6,060,000 500,000 1,000,000 500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000	\$4,866,66 6.000,00 326,60	9 10,000	3. 31 3  4	4 Jan 4 July 2 Jan 2 July 24 Aug 1 Mar	128	298 281 61 50
	Dominion Du Peuple Eastern Townships Erschapte	50 50 50 50	1,479,600	1,449,48 245,91	8 375,000 0 30,000	*5333338	1tMay 15Nov 3 May 3 Sept 2 Jan 2 July 1 Feb 1 Aug 1 Feb 1 May	83	50 00 104 75 47 50 58 10 58 10 112 00
	Federal. Ilalifux Humilton. Ilochelaga Imperial Jacques Cartier	$100 \\ 20 \\ 100 \\$	$1,250,000 \\ 500,000 \\ 1,000,000 \\ 710,100 \\ 500,000$	1,250,00 500,00 999,50 710,10 500,00	0 100,000 0 50,000 0 270,000 0 7,000	2843	l Feb 1 May 2 June 1 Dec 2 Jan 2 July 2 Jan 1 July	112 1031 135 791 1361	112 00 20 70 135 00 79 75 136 50
	Maritime	100 100	500,000 1,000,000 311,900 5,798,467 2,000,000	500,00 200,04 321,90 5,736,09 1,000,00			2 June 2 Dec 2 Jan 2 July 2 July 2 Jan 2 June 1 Dec	55 65 1101 125	13 75 110 00 125 25 100 50
	Montreal Nationale New Brunswick	100 50 200 50 100	12,000,000 2,000,000 1,000,000	2,000,00 12,000,00 2,000,00 1,000,00	675,000 6,000,000	4 5 ••••	1 Aug 1 Feb 1 April 1 Oct 1 June 1 Dec 1 May (Nil)Nov 10 April 10 Oct	100 <u>1</u> 125 216 611 140	62 50 432 00 30 75 140 00
	Nova Scotia. Ontario Ottawa People's of Italifax People's of N. B	$     \begin{array}{r}       100 \\       100 \\       100 \\       20 \\       50     \end{array} $	1,114,300 1,500,000 1,000,000 600,000	1,114,30 1,500,00 1,000,00 600,00 150,00	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2222	2 June 1 Dec 1 June 1 Dec Feb Aug	1804 1164 115 96 100	130 50 116 50 118 00 19 20 50 00
	Pictou Quebeo St. Stephen's Standard Toronto	50 100 100 50 100	500,000 2,500,000 200,000 1000,000	250,00 2,500,00 200,00 1,000,00 2,000,00	225,000	4 31	1 April 1 Oct 2 Jan 2 July 2 Juna 1 Dec	60 100] 124	30 00 100 50 62 00
	Union, (Halifax) Union of L. C Ville Maria	50 100 100	1000,000 2,000,000 500,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 500,000	500,00 2,000,00 464,30	40,000 20,000	4 3 31	2 June 1 Dec 2 Jan 2 July 2 June 1 Dec	201] 100 53 81	201 50 50 00 53 00 81 00
	Western Yarmouth Agri. Sav. and Loan Co Brant. Loan and Sav. Co Brit. Gun. Loun & Inv. Co.	100 50 50 100	500,000 400,000 600,000 130,000 1,350,000	121,00 267,00	9 15,000 0 30,000 3 67,000 0 6,000 6 27,000		i Jan 1 July	103) 1181 110 100	103 75 59 25 55 00 100 00
	Brit. Mortg. Loan Co Building and Loan Assoc Canada Cotton Co Canada Landed Credit Co Can Berm Loan and San	$     \begin{array}{c}       100 \\       25 \\       100 \\       50 \\       50     \end{array} $	450,000 750,000 750,000 1,000,500		1 30,000 0 90,000 0 125,000	04	2 Jan 2 July	106 108 77 124 2074	106 00 27 25 77 00 62 00 103 75
	John Still John and Sav Dominion Sav. and Inv. Co. Dominion Telegraph Co Dundas Cotton Co Farmer's Loan and Sav. Co. Freehold Loan and Sav. Co.	50 50	3,000,000 700,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 500,000 500,000	223,77 750,00 697,90 663,99 2,200,00 650,41 873,20 1,000,00 500,00 611,43	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	4 3	1 Jan 1 July 30 July 31 Dec 15 Jan and Qtly	116 +8	60 00 58 00 44 00 68 00 57 50
	Home Sav. and Loan Co	100 100 100	$\begin{array}{c} 1,057,250\\ 1,876,000\\ 1,500,000\\ 1,000,000\\ 2,000,000\\ 2,000,000\\ \end{array}$	1,000,00 1,100,00 1,00,00 100,00	0 135,000 0 135,000 0 40,000	4 5 4 31	l June 1 Dec 2 Jan 2 July	115 171 127] 100]	171 00 127 75 100 25
	Huron & Erie Loan Soe Huron & Lambton Loan Co. Imperial Loan and Iny, Co. Landed Banking and Loan. Lond. & Can. Loan and Ag. London Loan Co	50 50 100  50	1,500,000 350,000 529,850 700,000 400,000 665,000	1,100,15 230,09 641,70 424,60 560,00	000,056 10	8	1 Jan 1 July 8 Jan 8 July 2 Jan 2 July 15 Mch 15 Spit	100 116 152	79 50 115 00 76 00
	Manitoba Inv. Assoc Manitoba Ioan	50 100 100 100 40	665,000 2,250,000 100,000 518,900 7,000,000 2,000,000	100,00	0 50,000 80,000 0 3,000	4 31 4 5	15 Mch 15 Sept 31 Dec 30 June 2 Jan 2 July	100	58 00 115 50 100 00 51 80
	Montreal City Gas Co Montreal City Pass. Ry, Co. Montreal Building Assoc Montreal Building Assoc Montreal Joan and Mortg.	40 50 100 50 50	794,000	1,876,75 00,00 94,00	2	0 0	2 Jan and Qtly 15 April 15 Oct 6 May 6 Nov	100 126 854	80 30 75 00 96 00 35 50 44 50
	National Investment Co Ont. Indus. Loan and Inv Ont. Investment Associ Ont. Loan and Dob. Co People's Loan and Dob. Co	100 50 50	1,000,000 1,700,000 479,800 6,650,000 2,000,000	32,81 418,000 235,13 650,000 1,200,000 487,04	500,000 285,000	5 4 4	15 Mch 15 Sept 31 Dec 30 June 30 June 31 Dec 1 Jan 1 July	1201 126	$\begin{array}{r} 44 & 50 \\ 105 & 00 \\ 60 & 37 \\ 63 & 00 \\ 54 & 75 \end{array}$
	Richelieu and Ont. Nav. Co. Royal Loop and Say, Co.	50 50 100 50 100	500,000 500,000 1,619,000 500,000 200,000	487,04 346,21 1,619,00 410,51 200,00	24.000	31 3	I Jan I July 9 Feb 15 Sept Jan July March	1094 49 764 139 91	54 75 24 50 76 25 65 00 91 00
	Starr M'fg Co., Halifax St. Paul, M. & M. R'y Toronto City Gas Co Union Loan and Sav. Co Western Can. Loan & Sav	$     \begin{array}{c}       100 \\       50 \\       50 \\       50     \end{array} $	\$00,000 600,000 2,990,000	800,00 580,36 1,200,008	280.000	31 21 4	1 Feb and Qtly 1 Feb and Qtly 1 Jan 1 July 8 Jan 8 July	]]]] ]34 x d ]::3	$\begin{array}{c} 111 & 75 \\ 64 & 75 \\ 66 & 50 \\ 93 & 50 \end{array}$
	A. Ramsay	-	LEX. MAN				ГІС	JE	J Y
	Paints, Oils	or— 9	Color	s	We ha	ve :	o removed t	o our	new
	And Artists' M English and Belgian S Plate Glas	héet : 18.	und Polis	h a	nd com	mod	ious prem	ises,	
	MANUFACTUR gents for Wright & Bull, Bir ud Newton, London; Sharrat Potit Aine, Paris; Foureault, uo.	E <b>RS,</b> mingl t & Ne Friso	&c., nam; Win wth, Lond n & Co, Ba	dsor lon ; elgi-	No. 8	3 DI	E BRESOL	ES ST	
	Warehouse, 37, 39 & Factory, INSPECTO Montree	r str	ecoilet ( EET,	st.,   7	Fellier	, F	Rothwell	&	Co.

1.24

1230



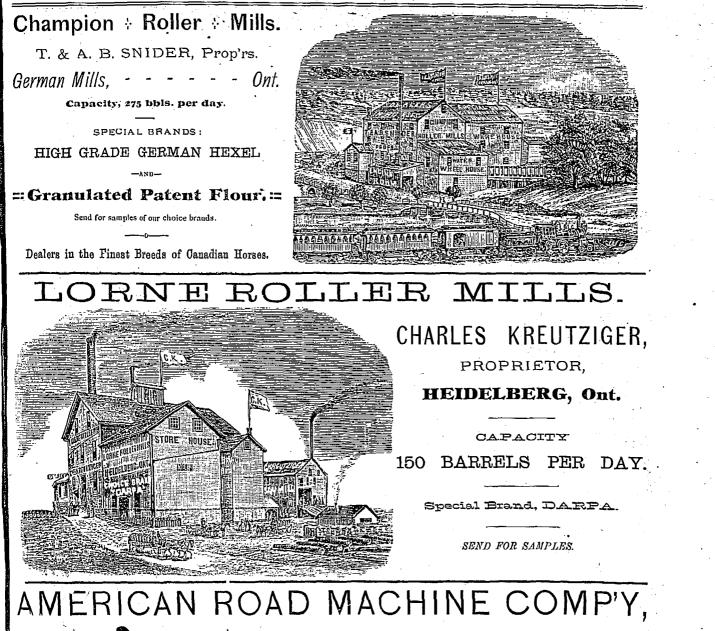


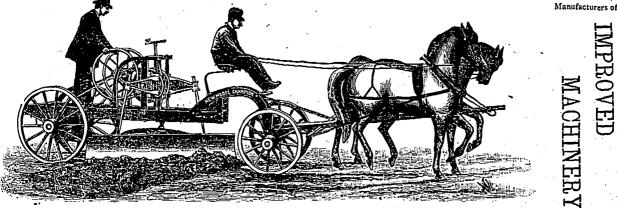


.



1235





For building and repairing dirt and gravel roads, streets and highways. All machines are guaranteed to be well built, of good material, and to work on any road or street in any material where a plow could be advantageously used, andto 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 we have THE BEST in the market. For illustrated catalogue and colored cuts, address; <u>AMERICAN ROAD MACHINE OO.</u>, Kennett Square, Pa., U.S.A.

#### 1236

### THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.



MITTIDED IV MAY 12 M 100

MONTRE	AL WHOLESALE PRICES	CURRENTTHURSDAY, M	AY 13, 1886.
Name of Article. Wholesale.	Name of Article. Wholesale.	Name of Article. Wholesale.	Name of Article. Wholegale.
Hardware.         \$ c. \$ c.           Antimony	Horse Shees	Foneingwire, No. 12 Eng.       \$ c. \$ c.         No. 13       0 00 3 90         "No. 13       0 00 3 50         "No. 12 Ger.       0 00 3 50         "No. 19 cr 100 lbs       0 00 3 75         Hides and Skins.       No. 1 per 100 lbs       8 00 0 c0         "No. 2       7 00 0 00         "Tanners pay \$1 more for       6 00 0 02         Toronto       1	B. Calf       S c. \$ c.         Brush (Cow) Kid       0 12 0 15         Brush (Cow) Kid       0 13 0 17         Russetts, Light       0 35 0 40         " No. 2
	n Nails apply only for innuediate deliver id Shook, Finishing and Pobaceo Box. By ory at seven per cent, Discount on Bolt days. M MANUFACT CELATEL DOO.	URING COMP	

1287

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT .- THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1886.

Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.		Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Class. United inches. 14 to 25 United inches 26 '' 40 41 '' 50 '' 61 '' 70 '' 61 '' 70 '' 81 '' 85	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Ash, 1 to 4 in., M Birch, 1 to 4 in., M Baswood Walnut, per M Butternut, per M	20 00 25 00 20 00 25 00 12 00 18 00 60 00 100 00 25 00 35 00	Bright Smoking, 3's & 8's Do Fanoy Amorican Fanoy, ch & sm Wines, Liquors. etc. Ale English qts	0 58 0 63 0 80 0 90 2 40 2 45	Sherries, Pemartin Domeoq Gruham's ditto Class Claret caret Class Claret of gd. brands Tarragona Ports, imp ga	1 90 7 00 2 25 7 00 2 30 6 50 3 00 & up 7 50 18 00
" 86 "90 91 "95 95 "100 <b>Paints, &amp;c.</b> White Lead, pure, 25 to 100 16. kgs " No. 2 " No. 2 White Lead, dry Kod Lead, dry Vonctian Red. Eng'h Yol. Ochre, French Whiting, London, Washed	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Elm, Rock Itemlook, M Soft, do Oak, M Pine, eleur, M Sud, quality, do Shipping Culls Mill do Jath, M. Spruce, 1 to 2 in., M.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Domestic dts. pts. Stout : Guinness	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Family Proof Whiskey Old Bourbon	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Portland Cemont, brl Roman brl Fire Bricks, por M Chue,- Domestic Broken Sheet Frouch, T.F. Casks	2 75 3 00 2 50 2 70 23 00 26 00 0 124 0 14 0 114 0 124	Tobacco (In Bond.) Black, Chewing, in boxes. Mahoganies, Smoking	0 21 0 23	case qts. <i>trish Whiskey</i> :Roo's cs. Dunvillecase. Stewart's Sootch Wh'y Benad's Irish Whiskey Scotch Hay Farrana & Co. Lochaber_Scotchqts.	7 00 7 50 8 50 9 50 7 25 7 75 5 75 9 50 8 75 9 25 8 75 9 25 8 75 8 00	20 to 200 cases, net cash 100 to 200 '' 24 p c off. 200 cases and over 5 p c off	2 09 1 05
Salt. Liverpool per bag Elev'ne Twolve: Canadian, in small bags. Half bags.	0 50 0 521 0 47 0 50 2 25 3 50 0 021 0 65	Energy Bright Smoking Solace, Common Solace Fair	0 22 0 28 0 30 0 35 0 16 0 22 0 25 0 30	Green enses " Red enses E. F. J. Brand's   Hhds Shiedam Gin.	2 50 2 60 0 00 9 00 2 50 2 60 2 50 2 60 4 40 8 75	"Extra Super B Super	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Retailers will please tear in mind that the above quotations apply only to large lots.							





GUELPH, Ont.

MCKECHNIE & BERTRAM Canada Tool Works, DUNDAS, Ont.

Supply complete outfits of Machinery for Railway Machine Shops, Locomotive kuilders, Car Builders, Implement Mauufacturers, Planing Factories, etc. CONTRACTS taken and fulfilled at shortest notice. Tenders given, and l'rice Lists and Catalogues furnished on application.

MONCTON SUGAR REFINING CO.

THE-

(LIMITED)

CHRISTOPHER P. HARRIS,

JOHN L. HARRIS,

President

Treasurer.

MONCTON, N. B.

1238



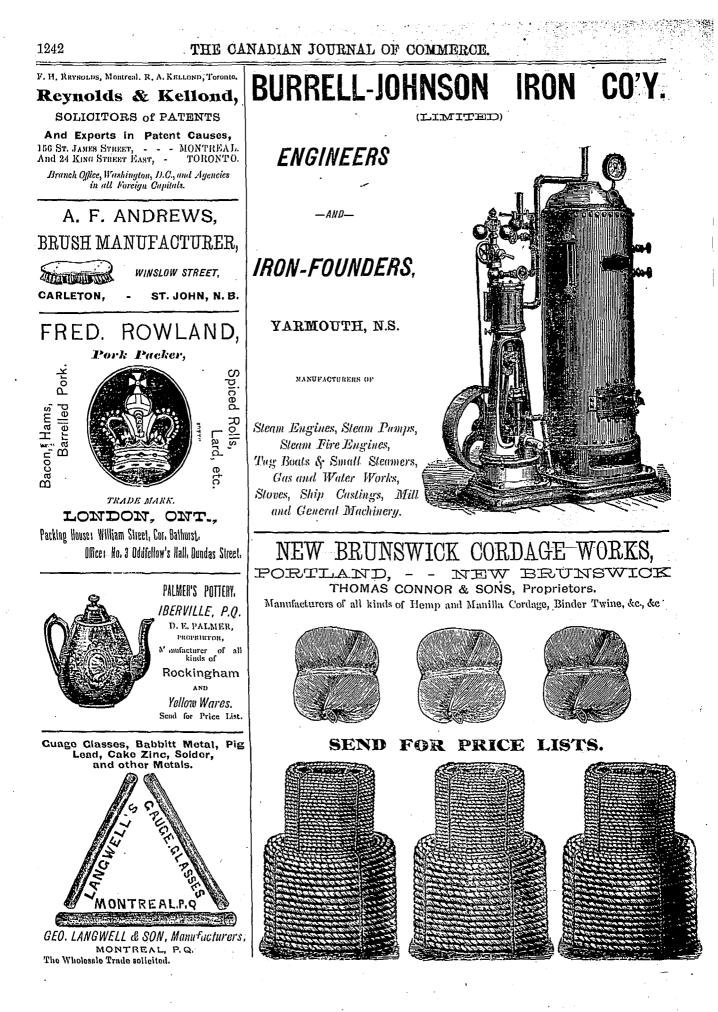


WARREN'S Patent Platform Scales. The Oldest and most reliable Scale House in the Dominion. For First-class Work. H. B. WARREN & CO., 763 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL.

MITCHELL & SEAFORTH DATMEAL MILLS, WALTER THOMPSON, CENERAL GRAIN DEALER, MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Split Peas and Pot Barley. Mills .- MITCHELL AND SEAFORTH. All communications addressed to Mitchell.

MITCHELL, ONT.















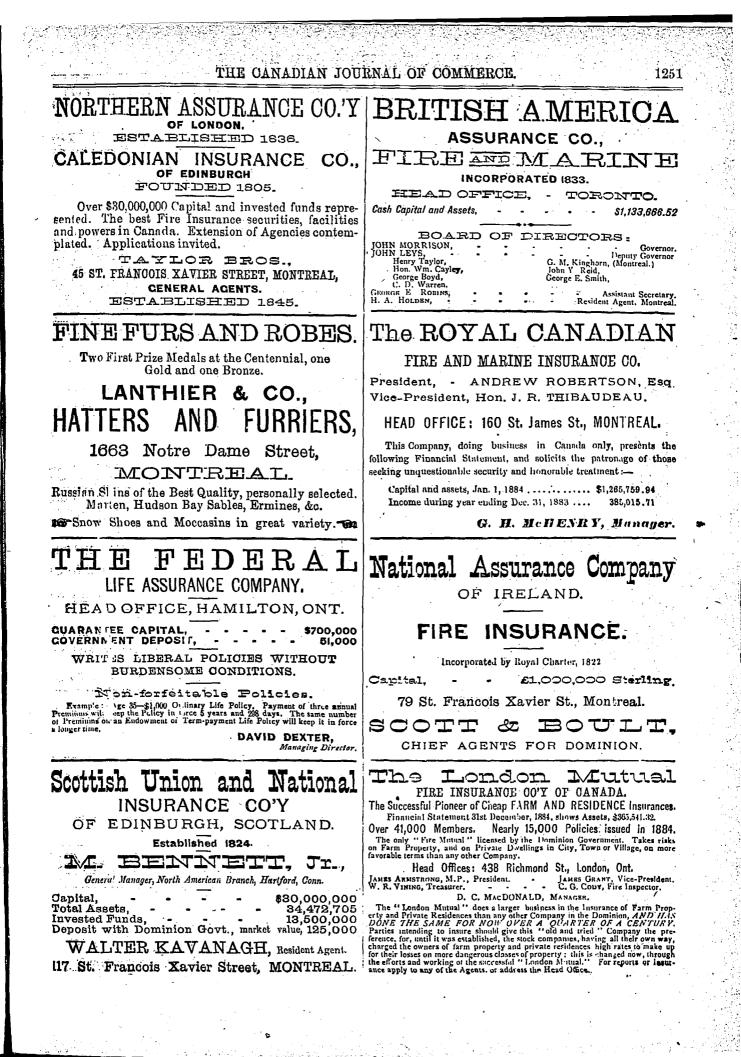


J. W. & E. C. HOPKINS, Architects and Valuers

1248











Insurance.	ANADIAN JOUI	ance.	I Insurance.			
NEW YORK LIFE	BRITISH		GLASGOW & LONDO Insurance Company.			
INSURANCE CO'Y. Established 1845. Year Ending Dec. 31st, 1885. Cash Assets	Assurance Co. ESTABLIS Accumulated Fun Annual Income ov Canadian Investm Canada Branch, DIREC JAMES BURNETT President Mo HON. JOHN HAMI Dire JOHN HOPE, Esq. ALEXANDER MU	ds\$5,000,000         rer	NORTH AMERICAN BRANCH, HEAD OFFICE: CORNER NOTRE DAME AND ST. HELEN STREE MONTREAL. DIRECTORS:			
GENERAL MANAGER FOR CANADA.		Of R. Simms & Co.	INSPECTORS: C. GELINAS, A. D. C. VAN WAR			
OFFICES:	F, STANCLIFFE,		MONTBRAL AGENTS :			
Union Bank Building, Montreal, Mail Building, Toronto.	MONTREAL A	N, General Agent, and District. Agents Wanted.	G. DAVELUY, ADOL. ROBILLAR O. LECOURS. Every description of Fire Insurances effected lowest rates			
WESTERN	J		AND LANCASHIR			
Oapital and Assets Income for Year ending 31st Dec., 1882, HEAD OFFICE, TORONT	CO, ONT. NY, Managing Dir. ry. ontreal Branch.	LIFE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY. CANADIAN INVESTMENTS Exceed \$300 and increasing yearly.				
		-	Montreal.			
Confederation Life As The SECURITY offered to Policyholders is by any Company doing business in the Dominic	UNSURPASSED	WILLIAM ROBERTSON, General Manag				
Its PROGRESS HAS BEEN UNI history of Insurance in Canada. Its policies are INDISPUTABLE after to FORFEITABLE after twoyears. Its PROFITS ARE DISTRIBUTED basis, resulting in very much larger returns Life" and "Endowment" Policyholders th Bonus Plan pursued by some Companies. Intending insurers will find it for their int CAREFULLY its system and terms before	three years and NON- D upon an equitable to "Ten Payment an under the Uniform erest to FIX A MINH	OF <i>FIRE IN</i> Capitai, \$5,00 Govern HE/	(LIMITED) LONDON, ENGLAND. (SURANCE EXCLUSIVELY. 0,000. Reserve Fund, \$480,00 nment Deposit, \$100,000. AD OFFICE FOR CANADA,			
	MACDONALD, Managing Director.	157 51				
H. J. JOHNSTON, Montreal.			MONTREAL.			