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#### The Chartered Banks

#### BANK OF MONTREAL. ESTABLISHED IN 1818.

Capital All Paid Up, - -\$12,000,000 Resty -6,000,000 --HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: C. F. SMITHERS, Esq., - - - President. Sir D. A. SMITH, - - Vice-President. B. A. SMITH, - - Vice-Presiden
Gilbert Scott, Esq.
A. T. Patterson, Esq.
Alex. Murray, Esq.
Geo, A. Drummond, Esq.
Hon, John Hamilton. Hugh McLeanan, Esq.
B. B. Greenshields, Esq.
W. J. Buchanan, General Manager.
A. MACNDUR, Asst. Gen. Manager and Inspector.
A. B. Buchanan, Scretary.

Branches and Agencies in Canada ; MONTREAL, E. S. Clouston, Manager.

in the second se					
	Almonic, Ont,	Halifax, N.S.	Picton, Ont.		
	Belleville, "	Hamilton, Ont,	Port Hope, Ont.		
	Brantford, "	Kingston, "	Ouchec, One,		
	Brockville, "	Lindsay, "	Regina, Ass'n.		
	Calgary, Alberta	London, "	Sarnia, Ont.		
	Chatham, "	Moncton, N.B.	Stratford, Ont.		
	Chatham, N.B.	Ottawa, Opt,	St. John, N.B.		
	Cornwall, Ont,	Perth. "	St. Mary's, Ont.		
	Goderich, "	Peterboro', Ont.	Toronto, "		
	Guelph, 4	Winnipeg, Man,	,		

Agents in Great Britain,—London, Bank of Mon-treal, 22 Abchurch Lanc, E.C., C. Ashworth, Manager, London Committee—E. H. King, Esq., Chairman, Kobert Gillespie, Esq., and Britain,—London, the Bank of England; The Union Bank of London; The London and Westininster Bank. Liverpool, The Bank of Liverpool, Scotland, The British Linen Company and Branches.

Weinpoint Science, the United States.—New York, Walter Matson and Alex, Lang, 59 Wall Street, Chicago, Bank of Montreal, W. Munro, Manager; R. Y. Heb-

Bank of Montreal, W. Muuro, Manager; R. Y. Héb-vlen, Asst. Manager. Bankers in the United States.—New York, 'The Bank of New York, N.B.A., 'The Merchants' National Bank; Boston, 'The Merchants' National Bank; Buffalo, Bank of Commerce in Buffalo; San Francisco, 'The Bank of Hritish Golumbia. Colonial and Foreign Correspondents.—St. John's, Newfoundland, 'The Union Bank of Newfoundland. British Golumbia, 'The Bank of British Columbia, New Zenland, The Bank of New Zenland. Lenue, Circulus, Netro, and Letton of Clenkit for

Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for Travellers available in all parts of the world.

#### THE BANK OF TORONTO, CANADA.

o-Incorporated 1858 .-- o

Paid-up Capital, \$2,000,000. Rest, \$1,150,000

DIRECTORS :

GEORGE GOODERHAM, - President. WM, H, BEATTY, - Vice-President. Wadsworth, Wm, Geo. Gooderham, WM. H. BEATTY, W. R. Wadsworth, Alex. T. Fulton, Henry Cawthra,

Henry Covert. Head Office, Torouto.

DUNCAN COULSON, -HUGH LEACH, - -- - Cashier, Assistant Cashier, J. T. M. BERNSIDE, - Inspector. . BRANCHES:

Montreal, J. Murray Smith, Manager; Peterboro', J. H. Roper, Manager; Cobourg, Joseph Henderson, Manager; Port Hope, W. R. Wadsworth, Manager; Barrie, J. A. Strathy, Manager; St. Catharines, G. W. Hodgetts, Manager; Collingwood, W. A. Copeland, Manager; Manager.

#### BANKERS :

London, Eng., The Ci y Bank, Limited ; New York, National Bank of Comm rce.

Collections me le on the best terms.



#### The Chartered Banks.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. Paid-up Capital, - £1,000,000 Stg.

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

COURT OF D	HRECTORS :
J. H. Brodle, John James Cater, Henry R. Farrer, Richard H. Glyn, Edward Arthur Hoare,	H. J. B. Kendall. J. J. Kingsford. Frederic Lubbock. A. H. Philpotts.
Secretary, A	

Head Office In Canada, - St. James Street, Montreal. R. R. GRINDLEY, General Manager.

Branches and Agencies in Canada?				
London Brantford Paris Hamilton	Kingston Ottawa Montreal Quebec	St. John, N.B. Fredericton, N. 1 Halifax, N. S. Victoria, B.C.	3.	
	Toronto	Winnipeg, Man.		
-	lgents in the Uni	ited States :		

NEW YORK-D. A. McTavish and H. Stikeman. Agents. SAN FRANCISCO-W. Lawson and C. E. Tay-

SAN FRANCISCO-W. Lawson and C. E. Tay-lor, Agents. LONDON BANKERS-The Bank of England and Messrs. Glyn & Co. FOREIGN AGENTS-Liverpool-Bank of Liv-erpool. Australia-Union Bank of Australia. Bank of New Zei hand, Coloniai Bank of New Zea-land. India, China and Japan - Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China; Agra Bank, Limited. West Indies-Colonial Bank. Paris-Messrs. Marcdard, Krauss & Co. Lyons-Credit Lyonnais.

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

# THE MOLSONS BANK.

The Shareholders of the Bank are hereby notified that a Dividend of

#### FOUR PER CENT.

upon the Capital Stock has been declared for the CURRENT HALF-YEAR, and that the same will be payable at the Office of the Bank in Montreal, and at its Branches, on and after the

# First day of April next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 31st MARCH, both days inclusive. By order of the Board,

#### F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS, $(\mathbf{y}, \mathbf{x}) \in \mathbf{A}$

General Manager.

Montreal, 21st February, 1887.

The Chartered Banks.					
THE	MERCHAN OF CANAL	A.			
	una,				
H	ead Office, • M	outreal.			
	BOARD OF DIRECT				
ANDR ROBEI	EW ALLAN, RT ANDERSON, Esq.,	- President. Vice-President.			
	es, Esq. Jona m, Esq. John lekenzie, Esq. John Hon. J. J. C. Abbott,				
George F W. N.	Anderson, Superintende	General Manager. nt of Branches.			
BR	ANCHES IN ONTARIO AN	D QUEBRC:			
Belleville. Berlin.	Kingston, London,	Quebec. Renfrew.			
Brampton.	Montreal.	Sherbrooke, Que.			
Chatham.	Mitchell.	Stratford.			
Galt.	Napance.	St. Johns, Que. St. Thomas.			
Gananoque	. Ouawa.	St. Thomas.			
Hamilton.		Toronto.			
Ingersoll.	Perth.	Walkerton.			
Kincardin	e. Prescott.	Windsor.			
	BRANCHES IN MANI				
	nipeg.	Brandon.			
Bankers in Great Britain-The Clydesdale Bank (Limited), 30 Lombard Street, London, Glasgow and					
cisewhere. Agency in New York-61 Wall St., Messrs. Henry Hague and John B. Harris, Jr., Agents. Bankers in New York-The Bank of New York,					
N. B. A. A general banking business transacted. Money received on deposit, and current rates of interest allowed.					
Drafts is	ssued available at all poin	nts in Canada.			

Sterling Exchange and Drafts on New York bought and sold. Letters of Credit issued, available in China, Japan,

and other foreign countries. Collections made on favorable terms.

# LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1835.

Capital Paid-Up,	\$1,200,000
Reserve,	- 200,000
JACQUES GRENIER,	President.
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. Capital Paid-up, - - - - - \$2,00 ,000

DIRECTORS :

HON. ISIDORE THIBA	UDEAU, President.
JOSEPH HAMEL, Esq.,	<ul> <li>Vice-President.</li> </ul>
Hon, P. Garneau.	M. W. Baby, Esq.
T. LeDroit, Esq.	Ant. Painchaud, Esq.
U. Tessier, Esq.	P. LAFRANCE, Cashier.
	T 1) (11) (1)

Honorary Director-Hon. J. R. Thibaudeau, Montreal

#### BRANCHES :

Montreal-C. A. Vallée, Manager. Sherbrooke-John Campbell, Manager. Ottawa-C. H. Carrière, Manager. AGENTS:

AGENTS: England--National Bank of Scotland, London. France, Messrs. Grunebaum, Freres & Co., La Banque de Paris et de Pays Bás. United States--National Bank of the Republic, New York; National Revere Bank, Boston. Newfoundland-The Commercial Bank of Newf 'dland. 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 business transacted. Particulat attention paid to collections, and returns made with utmost promptness. 1.

1 DB- Correspondence respectfully solicited.

The Chartered Banks.

The Chartered Banks. THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE. HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. Paid-Up Capital, - - - \$6,000,000 Rest, - - - - 1,600,000 DIRECTORS. HENRY W. DARLING, Esq., President. WM. ELLIOT, Esq., Vice-President. T. Sutherland Stayner, Esq. George A. Cox, Esq. George Taylor, Esq. Hon, Wm. McMaster. John I. Davidson, Esq. B. E. WALKER, General Manager, J H. PLUMMER, Ass't General Manager. WM. GRAY, Inspector. NEW YORK, - J. H. Goadby, Alex. Laird, Agents, BRANCHES: Ayr, Barrie, Belleville, St. Catharines, Sarnia, Seaforth, Goderich, Guelph, Hamilton, Berlin, Blenheim, Jarvis, London, Simcoe, Stratford, Montreal, Morwich, Orangeville, Ottawa, Paris, Parkhill, Strathroy, Thorold, Brantford, Chatham, Collingwood, Dundas, Toronto, Walkerton, Dunnville, Windsor, Galt, Woodstock. Peterborough, Commercial credits issued for use in Europe, the East and West Indies, China, Japan and South America. Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold. Collections made on the most favorable terms. Interest allowed on deposits. BANKERS. New York-The American Exchange National Bank. London, England-The Bank of Scotland. Chicago Correspondent-The American Exchange Chicago National Bank. THE DOMINION BANK. Capital, \$1,500,000. Reserve Fund, \$1,020,000 DIRECTORS : JAS. AUSTIN, - - President. HON. FRANK SMITH, - Vice-President, Wm. Ince. James Scort. Wilmot D. Matthews. Head Office, Toronto. Agencies ;-Brampton, Belleville, Cobourg, Lindsay, Napance, Oshawa, Orillia, Uxbridge, Whitby, Queen Street, Toronto, cor. Esther Street. Drafts on all parts of the United States, Great Bri-tain and the Continent of Europe bought and sold. Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of Europe, China, Japan and the West Indies. R. R. BETHUNE, Cashier, La Banque Jacques Cartier. H, P. Dwight, MARITIME BANK OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA. HEAD OFFICE: - ST. JOHN, N.B. Capital Pate-Upitie - - \$\$321,000 Rest. - - - \$\$321,000 BOARD OF DIRECTORS :

(6)

THOS. MACLELLAN, President, JER, HARRISON, Merchant, Vice-President, JOHN TAPLEY [of Tapley Bros., Indiantown], JNO. McMilLAN [of J. & A. McMillan, Booksellers]. A. A. STERLING, Fredericton.

3

Agency-Fredericton. A. S. Murray, Agent. Agency-Woodstock. G. W. Vanwart, Agent.

# BANK OF HAMILTON. CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, - - - - - - \$1,000,000 RESERVE FUND, - - - - - - - 300,000

# BANK OF OTTAWA, OTTAWA. Capital (all paid-up) - - - - \$1,000,000 Rest, - - - - 260,000 JAMES McLAREN, Esq., - President, CHARLES MAGEE, Esq., - Vice-President.

DIRECTORS :

C. T. Bate, Esq., R. Blackburn, Esq., Hon. George Bryson, Hon. R. L. Church, Alex, Fraser, Esq., Geo. Hay, Esq., John Mather, Esq. GEO. BURN, Cashier.

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

# BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA

#### THE CENTRAL BANK OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT, Capital Authorized, - - \$1,000,000 Capital Subscribed, - - - 500,000 Capital Paid-Up - - - 410,000 DAVID BLAIN, Esq., President. SAM'L TREES, Esq., Vice-President.

DIRECTORS: A. McLean Howard.

H, P. Dwight, C. Blackett Robinson, C. Blackett Robinson, D. McDonald, A. A. ALLEN, Cashier, Agents in Canada – Canadian Bank of Commerce. Agents in New York – Importers' and Traders' National Bank. Agents in London, England, National Bank of Scotland, London.

#### THE WESTERN BANK OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, OSHAWA, ONT. Capital Authorized, - - - - \$1,000,000 Capital Subscribed, - - - - \$00,000 Capital Paid-up, - - - - - 410,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: JOHN COWAN, Esq., President, REUBEN S. HAMLIN, Esq., Vice-President. W. F. Cowan, Esq. Robert McIntosh, M.D. Thomas Patterson, Esq. T. H. McMILLAN, - Cashier. Branches - Midland, Tilsonburg, New Hamburg, Whitby and Millbrook. Deposits 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 STANDARD BANK

OF CANADA.
Capital Paid-up, \$1,000,000 Reserve Fund, 300,000
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. DIRECTORS: W. F. COWAN, President,
DIRFCTORS: W. F. COWAN, President. JOHN BURNS, Vice-President. W. F. Allen. Fred. Wyld. Dr. G. D. Morton. A. T. Todd. R. C. Jamieson. AGENOIES:
Bowmanville, Campbellford, Markham, Bradford, Cannington, Newcastle, Brantford, Colborne, Parkdale, Brighton, Harriston, Picton, BANKERS,
New York and Montreal—Bank of Montreal. London, England—National Bank of Scotland. All Banking business promptly attended to. Corres- pondence solicited. I. L. BRODIE, Cashier.
THE BANK OF LONDON
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON <sub>i</sub> ONT.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED,         \$1,000,000           CAPITAL PAID-UP,         200,000           RESERVE FUND,         50,000
HY. TAYLOR, Pres. JNO. LABATT, Vice-Pres. DIRECTORS. — W. R. Meredith, W. Duffield, Isaiah Danks, F. B. Løys, Thos. Kont, Benjamin Gronyn, Thos. Long (Collingwood), John Morison (Toronto), John Leys (Rice, Lewis & Son, Toronto).
MANAGER-A. M. SMART.
Branches-Ingersoll, Dresdon, Potrolia, Watford, Correspondents in Canada-Molsons Bank and Branches. In New York-National Park Bank. In Britain-National Bank of Scotland (Limited).
IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.
Capital, \$1,500,000 Reserve Fund,
DIRECTORS: H. S. HOWLAND, Esq., President. T. R. MERRITT, Esq., Vice-Pres't, St. Catharines Robert Jaffray, Esq. T. R. Wadsworth, Esq. P. Hughes, Esq. Wm. Ramsay, Esq. Hon. Alex, Morris.
D. R. WILKIE, CASHIHR, B. JENNINGS, Inspector HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.
Branches — Brandon, Man., Galgary, Alba., Essex Centre, Fergus, Galt, Ingersoll, Ningara Falls, Port Colborne, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Toronto, Yonge St. cor. Queen, Welland, Winnipeg, Woodstock, Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed, Prompt attention paid to collections.
Eastern Townships Bank.
Authorized Capital,
R. W. HENRKER, President. HON. G. G. STEWENS, Vice-President. HON. M. H. Cochrane. John Thornton. HON. J. H. Pope. G. N. Galer. Thomas Hart. Israel Wood. D. A. Mansur.

Israel Wood, D. A. Mansur, Thomas Hart. HEAD OFFICE, SHERBROOKE, QUE.

WM. FARWELL, General Manager.

Branches.-Waterloo, Richmond, Coaticook, Stan-stead, Cowansville, Granby, Bedford, Farnham.

Agents in Montreal-Bank of Montreal. London, England-Mational Bank of Scotland. Boston-National Exchange Bank. New York-National Park Bank.

Collections made at all accessible points and promptly remitted for.

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# ST. JOHNS BANK.

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

PH. BAUDOUIN, Manager.

- - ST. JOHNS, HEAD OFFICE, Branch-Napierville, J. Molleur, Agent.

Capital Subscribed, Authorized, Capital Paid In \$540,000 . 1,000,000 226,420 Agenti-Montreal, La Banque du Peuple; New York, Bank of Montreal; Boston, Maverick Nat. Bank.

Loan Societies.

#### THE

#### Hamilton Provident and Loan SOCIETY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifteenth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Society will be held at the Society's Offices, King Street, Hamilton,

## On MONDAY, 7th MARCH NEXT,

at 12 o'clock noon, precisely, for the purpose of elect-ing Directors, and for all other general purposes relating to the management of the Society. II. D. CAMERON, Treasurer.

Hamilton, 10th February, 1887.

# THE FREEHOLD

#### Loan and Savings Company Cor. Church and Court Sts., Toronto. \*Retablished in 18rd

E,	Cotabl	nanco	111 103	y.		
Subscribed Capit	al,	-	-		\$1,8	376,000
Capital Paid-Up	, ,	-	-	-	1,0	000,000
Reserve Fund,	· -	-	-	. •	4	150,000,
PRESIDENT, MANAGER, - INSPECTOR,	- -	HON HON ROI	I. WA N. S. ( BERT	I. Mel C. WC ARN	MAS DOD ISTF	ter. iong.
Money loaned on Real Estate security,						
Deposits received	and rates	Deber s of int	atures crest,	issue	d at	current

## 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."

#### ST. STEPHEN'S BANK. Incorporated 1836.

ST. STEPHEN, N.B. Capital, - -\$200.000 -Reserve, - 25,000 F. H. TODD, J. F. GRANT, President. Cashier.

London-Messrs. Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co. New York-Bank of New York, N.B.A. Boston-Globe National Bank, Montreal-Bank of Montreal. St. 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 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. Quebec: The Merchants Bank of Canada

#### THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF MANITOBA,

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

DUNCAN MACARTHUR, President.

Hon. John Sutherland, Hon. C. E. Hamilton, Alexander Logan, W. L. Boyle, Deposits received and interest allowed. Collections promptly made. Drafts issued available in all parts of

Sterling and American Exchange



Cor. Notre Dame and Place d'Armes, IS NOW OPEN. SEATS SHOULD BE SECURED WITHOUT DELAY. STU-DENTS CAN BEGIN AT ANY TIME. NO EXAMINATIONS

AT ENTRANCE. The course of instruction is a short, sharp and thorough drill in pradical education for business pur-poses, It includes Bookkeeping in all its forms, Com-inercial and Mental Arithmetic, Penmauship and Business Correspondence, Commercial I aw and Busi-ness Forms, English, French and Shorthand. The actual Business Department is a characteristic feature of this college. It is thorough and complete in every detail, and gives the student actual practice and ex-perience in the various branches of business. For particulars, apply at the College, or send for circular containing full description of the course, terms, &c. Addrese:

DAVIS & BUIE.

AT ENTRANCE.

Address:

Weldon, Manager--MALCOLM J. KENT. Solicitors--Gibbons, McNab, Mulkern & Lacper. Bankers--Merchants Bank of Canada. Applications are invisited for an investment of \$100,000 Debentures at 5 p.c., interest payable half-yearly. OFFICE - Albion Block, No. 433 Richmond Street, the Dominion. bought and sold.



Ontario Investment Associa'n

(LIMITED),

OF LONDON, ONTARIO.

Invertments, 2,000,000,000 Money to invest on Mortgages on Real Estate, Muni-cipal and School Debentures, and other Public Secur-ties. Agents in Great Britain :--Paulin, Sorley and Martin, 26 George St., Edinburgh. Head Office, London, Ontario, HEAN TAYLON, CHARLES MURRAY, Manager. President.

Dominion Savings & Investment Soc.

LONDON, - ONTARIO,

Incorporated 1872. 

Loans made on Farm and City Property on the most favorable terms, Municipal and School Section De-bentures purchased, Money received on deposit and interest allowed thereon,

The London Loan Co'y of Canada.

Subscribed Capital, \$640,700,00; Reserve and Con-tingent Fund, \$40,756,561; Assets, \$850,316,30. Directors—Thomas KHNT, President; JAS. OWRRY, Vice-President; Thomas McCormick, Geo. D. Suther-land, J. A. Nelles, M.D., W. Fuddicome, Andrew Weldon, Manuscr. Manual J. J.

F. B. LEYS, Manager.

- \$2,665,600,00 - 700,000,00 - 500,000,00 - 2,500,000,00

\$1,000,000,00 1,000,000,00 - 868,840,28 149,000,00 - 963,12

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Investments,

Capital, Subscribed, Paid-up Reserve Fund,

London, Ont.

Contingent Fund,

HENRY TAYLOR, Manager.

M. S. FOLEY, Editor, Publisher and Proprietor.

AS We do not undertake to return unuted manuscripts. AS All payments to be made to headquarters at Montreal.



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Sardinian
Polynesian
Sarmatian,
Circassian,
Peruvian
Nova Scotian
Hibernian,
Caspian
Norwegian
Austrian
Nestorian
Prussian
Scandinavian
Buenos Ayrean
Ducios Ryream
Concilia and a second s
Greenant,
mannopan
Canadian
I HOLMGRAR
Lucaine,
Newfoundland 1,500 " C. Mylins.
Acadian

The shortest Sea Route between America and Europe, being only five days between land to land.

The Steamers of the

LIVERPOOL MAIL SERVICE Sailing from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, and from Halifax on SATURDAYS, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and fand Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched.

Kates of Passage from Montreal via Halifax ; 

Intermediate.....\$35,50 Steerage.....\$20,50

FROM HALIFAX. 1st Jan. 15th Jan. 22nd Jan. Peruvian • Sarmatian . Polynesian Circassian , . soth Jan

At TWO o'clock r.M., Or on the arrival of the Intercolonial Railway Train from the West.

FROM PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL via HALIFAX. Peruvian . 30th Dec. . 13th Jan. . 20th Jan. ••••• Sarmatian Polynesian Circassian • . • . 27th Jan. At one o'clock, P. M., or on the arrival of the Grand Trunk Train from the West.

Trunk Train from the West. Persous desirous of bringing their friends from Britain can obtain Passage Certificates at lowest rates, An experienced surgeou carried on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for. Through Bills of Lading granted at Liverpool and Glasgow, and at Continental Ports, to all points in Canada and Western States, via Halifax, Boston, Baltimore, Quebec and Montreal; and from all Rail-way Stations in Canada and the United States to Liver-pool and Glasgow, via Baltimore, Boston, Quebec and Montreal.

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, 21 Quai d'Orleans, Havre; Alex. Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns, Antwerp ; Ruys & Co., Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux; Fisher & Belnner, Schusselkorb, No. 8 Bremen; Charley & Malcolm, Belfast; James Scott & Co., Queenstown; Montgsmeric & Workman, 17 Grace-church st., London; James & Alex Allan, 70 Great Clyde st., Glasgow; Allan Bros., James street, Liver-pool; Allans, Race Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 72 La Salle Street, Chicago; H. Bourlier, Toronto; Leve & Alden, 207 Broadway, New York, 201 Washington street, Boston, or to H. & A. ALILAN,

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



Liverpool Service. SAILING DATES.

## Bristol Service. (For Avonmouth Dock).

From Portland. Ontario..... And fortnightly thereafter,

Rates of Passage from Montreal.

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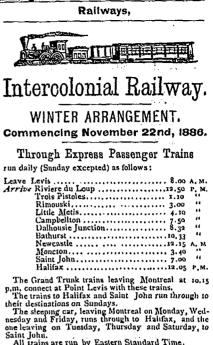
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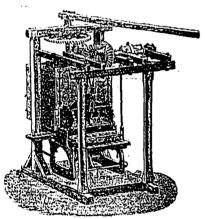


544



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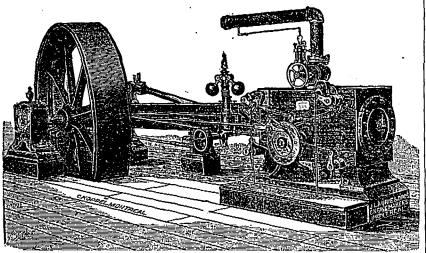
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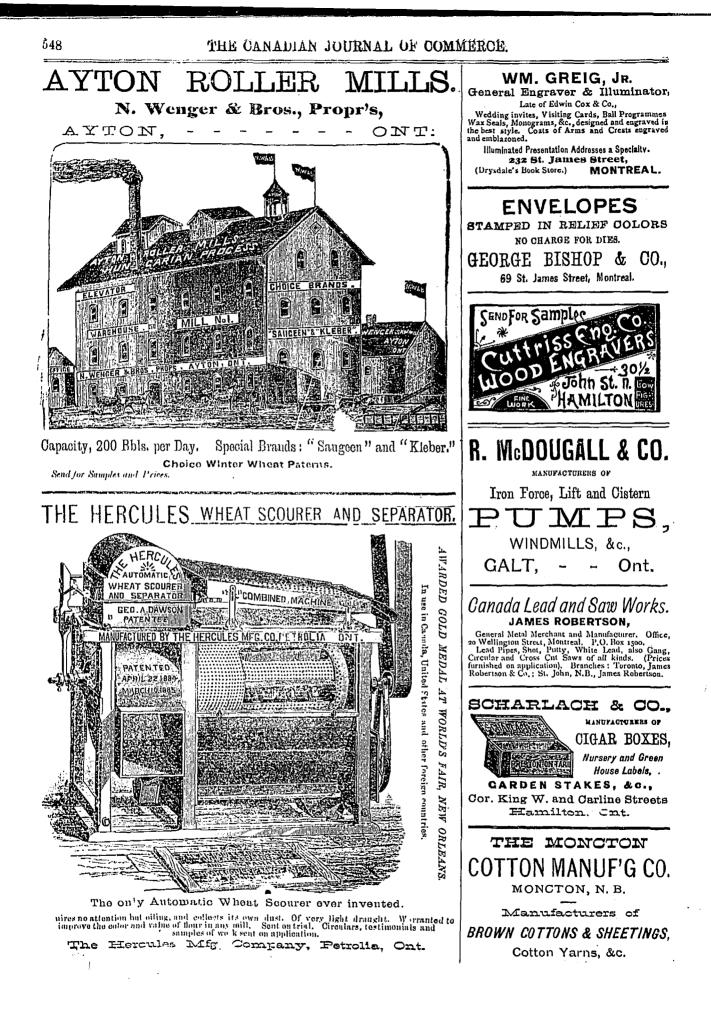
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KENLY & ST. JACQUES, Prop'rs,















ROBERT STARKE, shoe dealer of Toronto. has assigned. He was a shoemaker by trade and although considered a steady, honest man who worked hard, has never made any headway.

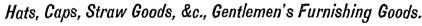
Tus offer of 50 cents in the dollar made by Emil Poliwka, glue, etc., of this city, whose business embarrassments were noticed in our last issue, is still under consideration by his creditors.

Some time ago the Grand Trunk Railway yardsmen at Stratford applied to headquarters for a raise of pay. This request has just been granted, the amount to be regulated by the length of service,

THE St. Paul, Minnesota & Northwestern Railway have given notice of withdrawal from the Northwestern Freight Association, on account of dissatisfaction with the arbitrators' award of percentages.

J. & R. KILGOUR, org in makers, of Hamilton, have assigned. They became involved through the failure of Wilson & Gates of that city of whom they were creditors as well as endorsers to a considerable extent

MRS. MILLER, & milliner of Colborne, Ont., removed to that place from Warkworth about



a year ago. She has been in bad health lately, and now assigns with liabilities of \$1,400 and assets estimated at \$1,200.

AFTER a long imprisonment, Mr. James B. McKinnon was at last given his liberty yesterday afternoon, Mr. Baxter having withdrawn his capias and the bail furnished in the Keroack-McKinnon case standing good.

THOS. MOWILLIAMS, shoe dealer, of Ottawa, Ont., has failed in his attempt to secure a settlement at 70 cents in the dollar, which has been previously reported in these columns. Ife now assigns with liabilities of \$4,400.

AT a special meeting last week of the Council of the Hamilton Board of Trade, a deputation was appointed to go to Ottawa and urge on the Minister of Railways the importance of deepening the St. Lawrence canals.

W. D. HEPBURN & Co., shoe manufacturers of Preston, Ont., have assigned. Losses to the extent of \$5,000, through the failure of a cus tomer, are given as the causes and there are indications that a settlement will be arrived at.

J. A. AUSIN, was formerly a storekeeper at Stoney Point, Ont., but started hotelkeeping on the first of May, 1886. He has not been successful in his new venture and is now compelled to assign after some ten months experience.

J. D. MCARTHUR & Co., wholesale boots and shoes, Toronto, have suspended payment. Liabilities and assets are about equal, and a

compromise will likely be arranged. The cause of the trouble is heavy losses recently sustained.

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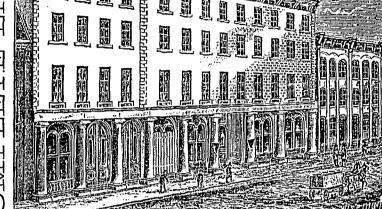
MRS. MCAvoy, a hotelkeeper of Sarnia, Ont., has been in hot water for some time past and frequent judgments have been recorded against her. Last month she was sold out under a chattel mortgage and she has now made an assignment.

H. MONRMAN, general storekeeper, came from Tara to Park Head, Ont., in February 1885. At first he had a monopoly in the village, but when opposition arrived, his lack of onergy caused him to fall to the rear, and he now assigns.

TELESPHORE MONTPAS, general storekeeper, of St. Pierre les Becquets, has assigned with liabilities of \$21,000 and assets valued at \$16,000 to \$18,000. He was formerly a baker, but speculated in cordwood, bark, etc., and apparently unsuccessfully.

JAMES CULLENS, grocer, of this city, has assigned with liabilities of about \$5,000. He was supposed to do a fair family trade, and although his stock was damaged by fire and water a short time ago, he was understood to be fully covered by insurance.

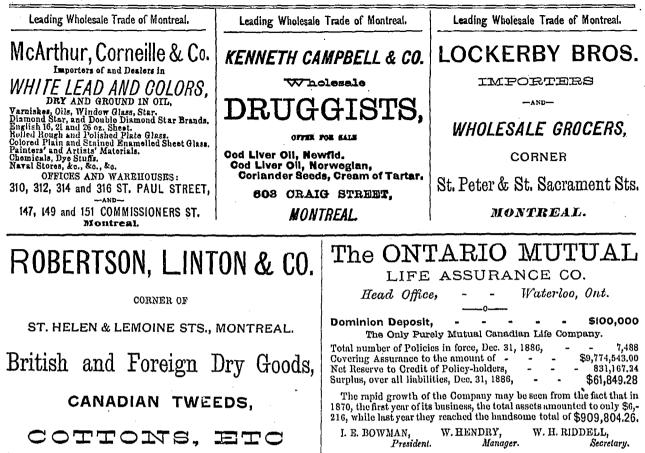
C. D. GLESNIE, general merchant, of Lawrence Station, Ont., has assigned. He moved into a larger store last fall, and bought more heavily than his means would allow, with the usual result. His stock has been sold at auc. tion, realizing 60 cents in the dollar.



GREENE & SONS COMPANY,

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\$52



A MEETING of the creditors of R. Crabbe, the Toronto builder, whose failure was noticed in our last issue, has been held, when a statement was submitted showing liabilities of \$113,850, of which \$61,000 are unsecured. An offer of forty cents on the dollar was accepted.

THE failure of the Jones Dry Goods Company, of Guelph, Ont., has been somewhat unexpected, as Jones was supposed to be a pushing energetic man, who was working into a better business, and who always spoke hopefully of his prospects. The estate shows an apparent deficit of \$4,000.

WM. J. HOGG, dealer in fancy goods, of Perth, Ont., is offering his creditors 15 cents in the dollar, secured, spread over one year. Liabilities will reach \$1,700, while \$800 is the highest figure given for assets. He commenced in 1883 in a very small way, and has evidently not bettered his position.

The stock of W. & T. Richardson, of Chatham, Ont., was sold at 66½ cents on the dollar to Mrs. Richardson. The stock consisted of tweeds, cloths and gentlemen's furnishings, amounting in all to \$4,183. The general stock of Frank Leigh, of Colchester, was offered, but subsequently withdrawn.

LAZIER & MEVERS, hats and furs, are sister and brother who failed in Belleville in February, 1886, and effected a compromise at 35 cents in the dollar. This compromise they could not pay and consequently assign again. The estate will now be wound up, and will not pay more than 25 cents in the dollar.

MCNELLY AND MCILWAIN, proprietors of the Otterville woollen and batting mills, became involved several months ago. They left the place and the machinery was taken by a relation who ran the business two or three months and then moved to Tilsonburg. Several confiding creditors are left lamenting.

Mn. J. A. PILLOW, of the firm of Pillow, Hersey & Co., is off for a two months' sojourn among the balmy breezes and the orange groves of Fiorida. Before leaving he heartily signed the requisition for the appointment of a royal commission to investigate the boodle charges. He has not forgotten those smoke troubles.

WILLIAM SMEATON, dry goods merchant, of Belleville, Ont., has effected a compromise with his creditors at 45 cents in the dollar on liabilities of \$35,000. The firm was formerly Smeaton, Munro & Co, Smeaton starting for himself in March, 1884. One Montreal house is said to be a creditor for two thirds of the liabilities.

BUCK & STEVENS, general storekeepers, of Orillia, have assigned. Both were formerly in the employ of a lumber company, and when they started in 1885 had little or no experience of storekeeping. They opened a branch store in Midland, which they afterwards sold out, but have not done well and now assign. THERE is a rumor that a meeting of Quebec's citizens will shortly be called for the purpose of discussing and appointing committees to meet the authorities in connection with throwing the Louise docks open free of all harbor dues to encourage shipping to that port. The Board of Tra'e will also be asked to take necessary steps.

AT Pictou, N.S., negotiations are going on between the colliery managers and representatives of the miners, by which their differences will be adjusted by arbitration, and it is believed the striking miners will return to work in a few days. The strike has already extended over one month and has been mutually disastrous.

W. R. BAIN, dry goods merchant, of Brockville, Ont., has assigned. The firm was formerly Croil & Bain, who dissolved in 1879. Bain continued alon2, and failed in 1880, when he compromised at 40 cents in the dollar. He was only in a small way of business, and his wife being an invalid did not give his store the attention it required.

JOSEPH LABRANCHE, glassware and crockery of Valleyfield, Que., is offering a compromise of 25 cents in the dollar, spread over nine months. He bought out the insolvent estate of Alain & Co., amounting to \$2,000 in 1885 for 75 cents in the dollar, but has not succeeded any better than his predecessors. Liabilities are \$1,800 and assets nominally, \$1,700.



merchants of Bowmanville, Ont., was somewhat unexpected, and their liabilities of some \$17,000, principally due in this city, formed an unpleasant surprise to their creditors. As their statement of fifteen months ago showed a surplus of \$4,500 and the present one shows a deficit of \$3,500, those interested naturally desire to know how the shortage occurred.

Tus capital of the Franco-Canadian Ranch-

Manufacturing Company of the face value of \$100 each, in all representing \$60,000 were sold at auction at St. Thomas, Ont., by the sheriff. The whole of the shares were purchased by the solicitor for the Molsons Bank, who paid \$38 for them. Some of the shares

sold for one cent each, others for ten cents,

the highest price paid being fifty-two cents

for a share of \$100.

time to the elections and the Knights of Labor, and forgot to look after his store. He was in trouble in 1884, when he obtained an extension of four and seven months from his

unsecured at 50 cents in the dollar. He got clear in 1885, but was always given to overbuying, and between that and politics is now compelled to make an assignment.

secured creditors and compromised with the



It is reported from Walkerton, Ont., that James G. Cooper, Treasurer of the County of Bruce, has left the country, and this report appears to be confirmed. Mr. Cooper has always been reparded as an unusually efficient officer. His books are being audited and an impression prevails that their shortage will not be very much. The immediate cause of his disappearance has not been ascertained. He was colonel of the 32nd batallion when that regiment was called out for active service during the Northwest campaign and a magistrate of the county. manufacturers, from which he is understood to have retired with \$1,500, as well as a partner in E. Perkins & Co., paint dealers. Since then he has been in business as a pork butcher and last May added a stock of groceries to his other ventures. Somehow, between them all, he does not appear to have been able to keep his head above water, and probably having so many irons in the fire is one reason of his non-success.

The suspension of Samuel Schofield, merchant and shipowner of St. John, N. B., caused a genuine sensation. He has always been considered one of the leading business men of

that city, and has been looked upon as a wealthy man, but report places his liabilities at between \$80,000 and \$90,000 while some place them as high as \$140,000 with assets small in comparison. He was agent for the Dominion and Furness Lines and has been interested to a considerable extent in shipping. The decreased value of this item is held to be responsible for his suspension which will affect principally English firms who are his heaviest creditors.

ciêns.



The Maritime Bank, with its head office in St. John, N. B, although it had only a capital of \$321,000, was well known both here and in New York as a dealer in sterling exchange, in which line of business, indging from what we hear of its offerings of sterling on this market, it must frequently have taken in a single day risks that equalled if not exceeded its capital in volume. The bank was established in 1872, but fell into trouble in the dark days of 1879, chiefly through errors of management, in locking up large blocks of its capital, Strathy-wise, in railways, buildings and warehouse companies, but to some extent, then also, we believe, through losses incurred in exchange business; and, although it resumed operations in October. 1881, it is clear that had it then been wound up it would have proved better for the shareholders. The amount due the concern in 1881 by A. E. Killam & Co., of which Jas. Domville was a partner, was nearly \$300,000, for which the concern held as security the Albert County Railway. Mr. Domville's 'own liability to the bank was \$427,000. Since then it has received a good deal of attention from Mr. Maclellan. its president, but evidently it has not succeeded in establishing a safe business. The new board of directors in 1881 consisted of Thos. Maclellan, president, Jeremiah Harrison, Robt, Cruikshank, John H. Parks, Dr. Le B. Botsford, vice-president, John Tapley and Howard D. Troop. All the old board had resigned except Mr. Maclellan, but the new arrangement was made with their entire sanction. The available capital at that time was nearly \$700,000, and there was considerable confidence in the ability of Mr. Maclellan to convert the bank into a paying linstitution, with the experience of the past to guide him. The present directors are Messrs. Maclellan, Harrison, Tapley, with Jno. McMillan (bookseller, St. John), and A. A. Sterling, of Fredericton. For a considerable time past its offerings of sterling in New York were looked on with disfavor by the dealers there, and one by one the banks in Montreal dropped out of the circle of buyers. The drying up of this channel for financing brought matters to a point, and after a final and fruitless attack on the "street" here on Monday, the bank closed its doors.

The affair gave rise to much talk here on Tuesday, especially as to the action of the bank in trying to keep life in the moribund concern by the sale of sterling bills, when matters had reached such a pass. The brokers who were entrusted with the sale of these bills are reported to be much chagrined at having been (however innocently) concerned in the endeavor. They are blameless, but not so those who employed them : such at least is the verdict of the banking fraternity here. It has since transpired that at least |

three of the Maritime Bank's drafts on its correspondents were dishonored before the failure, one of them a week or ten days ago.

The ulterior effect of the failure cannot at present by seen. The banking house of Maclellan & Co., whose senior partner was president of the bank, is reported to have suspended payment. As they were largely interested in many enterprises in New Brunswick, their stoppage will no loubt cause a great deal of trouble among their clients. The bank's own customers and depositors must suffer also; but fortunately the circle is not a large one. The position of the bank in January last, as shown in its return to the Finance Department, was as follows, to which is added the statement for May, 1882, as presented at the annual meeting for that year :--

at the ansatt methods.		
Janu	ary, 1887.	May, 1882.
Circulation\$	281,703	\$241,512
Dom. Govt. deposits	15,197	140,102
Prov'l " " …	224,451	
Other deposits	752,077	298,781
Other liabilities	3,170	333,916
Total liabilities\$	,276,598	\$914,311
Cash & bank balances. Loans to Government	231,226	\$236,211
and on bonds, &c	194,735	294,261
Loans to the public 1	,213,627	828,437
Overdue debts	2,223	
Real estate and premise	35,670	· · · · • • ·
Other assets	7,031	68,648

Total ...... \$1,684,512 \$1,427,557

This shows a surplus of \$407,914, but having in mind previous experiences in this line it can scarcely be regarded as a fair indication of what the outcome may be. The small amount of overdue debts is noteworthy; that it should be so on the eve of failure is a practical criticism on the value of our present form of government statement, much more severe than any that over appeared in the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, and we have spoken strongly enough on the subject.

#### RAILWAY INFLUENCES.

In the variety of opinions and, we must say, prejudices that sway the minds of many people in Canada, there is probably not another so unreasonable and groundless as that relating to the' two great railway companies of the country. "Let the country but make the railroads and the railroads will make the country" was the remark with which a well-known English capitalist closed a speech made at a time when railroads were as yet an experiment. The maxim has more direct application on this side of the Atlantic than in the country where it was uttered, and yet the number of people who look upon these great promoters of national and industrial progress as grinding monopolies, to be restricted in every possible manner, is neither few nor far between. The Grand I in their circumstances do not usually en-

Trunk Railway, the great pioneer and promoter of settlement in Canada, without which the country would, at least for half the year round, have long been a wilderness, even along the margins of its great river and lakes, has had more abuse levelled at it than could be possibly believed by any one not grown accustomed to hear and read it daily year after year. Much of this feeling of enmity originated doubtless with persons of more or less influence locally, who fancied that from the completion or inception of the road there could have been no idea in the minds of the directors, apart from the usual subsidy or boodle, of compelling them or their relations or friends to pay anything for riding over the road with their bag and baggage whenever it pleased them so to do, and as long as they lived. This was fostered by publications of still greater influence, the proprietors of which had in many cases been disappointed in their expectations. Even the clergy do not easily divest themselves of this feeling when the time comes for reducing the number of periodical or special "free passes" which, in the early days of construction, had been granted in the spiritual interests of the large numbers of men employed along the lines. The experience of the South Eastern Railway in this respect went to show that about one-half the persons who travelled over the line did so at the expense of somebody else. Of course it was to be expected that a road which was launched on a capital of fifteen hundred dollars, or what was deemed sufficient to defray the cost of the survey, must maintain friendly relations with a good many people. This was not the case however with the two great trunk lines of the country.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company, it is well known, has not till quite recently been able to make any returns to the shareholders whose millions built and equipped it, and who had not even the privilege of using an occasional "pass" over their property-a road three thousand miles away, promoting the settlement of a new country which it was hoped would some day return them fair profits on the investment. These, English millions, although making little return to the investors, have for over thirty years past added to the value of every article of Canadian export for the benefit of the producer. and lessened the cost of every article of import to the consumer.

The construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway was undertaken by men who at any time might have retired from business as millionaires, the result largely of the able manipulation of their railway property in the North-western States, had they been content to rest and be thankful at the meridian of life, an age when men

ter upon such gigantic enterprises. Their foresight and ability are well proven by the results of their great undertaking. Of great mental and organizing ability themselves, they possessed the additional faculty of choosing and securing the right men as managers of the great national work from the moment it began to assume a condition of usefulness-men who had come to the top amid the practical surroundings and experience of American railway organization, enterprise and progress, in a portion of that country where men make opportunity and opportunity makes the man.

Surely Montreal has little to complain about. She has become the centre of two great railway lines in addition to her several fleets of steamers-one of them the Allan line, the largest and finest in the world; she has among her citizens the public-spirited managers or proprietors of these great commercial feeders with their branch lines tapping every port or depot with which the city may obtain profitable communication, men who represent the ability of the greatest nation in the world, combined with the representatives of western enterprise and no less practical wisdom. Is it not inconceivable therefore that either of these great enterprises should not be able to make any endeavor towards securing greater facilities for extending their usefulness without arousing a general cry of warning among the people, as though their object was to deprive them of any vested rights. To prove the absurdity of this antogonism, which appears to be aroused on every possible occasion-to show to the people what one of these so-called "railway monopolies" has done for Canada, we have been at some pains to secure the following general information concerning the Canadian Pacific Railway and the benefits which have already accrued to certain localities through its influence :

In Operation-At the present time the Canadian Pacific Railway has in operation in the Province of

Quehec	372	miles.
Quebec Ontario £	1,934	"
Manitoba	776	•1
N. W. T	751	"
British Columbia	520	"

Total ..... 4,353 miles. Under Construction .- In addition to this, the Company has under construction and almost

ready for operation in the Province	of
	miles.
Ontario 122	
Total 192	"

(See note A.)

The total expenditure by the Company for construction and equipment of main line and branches amounts to .....\$105,000,000.

The annual expense of operating present mileage and business about .....\$6,500,000.

In September, 1886, there were employed on the line, officers and men, about 22,000, of

whom 14,000 are permanent employees and 8,000 construction men.

The average of the monthly pay-rolls for the year 1886, including construction force, was......\$600,000.

For materials purchased from Canadian merchants and manufacturers required in the construction of its main line and branches since 1881, the company has expended ..... Contractors employed by the Company

have expended for supplies about \$11,000,000. The expenditures by the Company for labor during the same period amounted to ... .....\$30,000,000. The expenditures by contractors working on the line for labor during the same period,

.....\$25,000,000. From 1881 to date the Company has paid to the Dominion and Provincial Governments

for duties on imports, Crown dues, etc., .....\$1,500,000. Rails and transportation of same from sea-

board to destination, rolling stock, bridges and plant purchased elsewhere than in Canada, involved an expenditure of \$14,000,000.

Right-of-way, station grounds, etc., are not included in the above.

In 1882 the purchases of rolling stock and general supplies in the United States, exclusive of coal, . ...

Amounted to 63 per	cent, of the whole.
In 1883	to 24 per cent.
In 1884	to 20 per cent.
In 1885	
In 1886	
(S e note B.)	

The construction of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway has led to the construction of C. P. R. lines in Manitoba, 413 miles, and independent branch lines in Manitoba and the Northwest as follows :

Manitoba & Northwestern<sup>4</sup>.... 214 miles. Regina & Long Lake Co.... 23 Northwest Coal & Nav. Co... 110 a /

And in Ontario and Quebecas follows :

Atlantic & Northwest Ry. & Bridge. 31 miles. Ontario and Quebec ..... 356 " ... Northern & Pacific Junction ..... 111 Other branches .....

The annual expenditure for supplies required to operate the road with its present mileage will average for the next five years about \$3,000,000 per annum.

Subjoined are some statistics as to the increase in the value of taxable properties in a few of the citics and towns in the Dominion since 1881 :

Increase.

#### Value of Property.

City or Town.					
	1881.	1886.	Amount.	р. с.	
Quebec	\$15,000,000	\$16,250,000	\$ 850,000	5.52	
Montreal	80,000,000	95,000,010	15,000,000	18.75	
Ottawa	10,198,000	12,094,000	1,896,000	18.59	
Carleton June	424,250	618,280	194,030	45.73	
Perth	908,250	1,118,490	210,240	23.14	
Peterborough	2,568,395	3,565,850	995,455	38.91	
Toronto	53,840,500	83,556,811	30,016,811	56.06	
Renfrew	312.650	396,840	84,212	26.93	
Pembroke	771,450	923,925	152,475	19.76	
North Bay		95,000	95,000		
Sudbury		22,500	22,500		
Port Arthur		1,325,117	1,325,117		
Winnipeg	9,196,435	19,286,405	10,089,970	109.71	
Brandon		1,982,544	1,982,554		
No returns from Fort W	'illiam, Regina	, Calgary, Owe	n Sound St. T	homas	
	and Hamil	ton.			

December, 1886.

Note A .- This amount includes the cash subsidy received from the Government and proceeds of land sales. The expenditure re-lates to the Canadian Pacific Railway proper, including such branches as were built as part of the Canadian Pacific Railway, but it does not include the cost of the Ontario & Quebec, the Atlantic & Northwest, the Manitola & Southwestern, or any other lines built or acquired under separate charters.

Note B-The cost of coal imported from the United States for the use of the railway was:

In 1882	\$264,000
Tn 1883	
In 1884,	290,000
In 1885	152,000
In 1886	118,000

A large proportion of the coal now used is from Canadian mines, those in the Northwest having been opened since the building of the railway.

These statistics speak for themselves, and we commend them to the consideration of those otherwise sensible people to whom the name Canadian Pacific Railway seems to have the effect that a red rag has upon a mad bull. We may take occasion later on to produce similar statistics concerning the Grand Trunk Railway, which, however, through a long series of attacks, has become, as it were, accustomed to the storm, and would be probably surprised at any change in the demeanor of those who daily reap the benefits of its existence among us. The Grand Trunk had to contend in its first decade with disadvantages which the Canadian Pacific may escape, namely, the want of sufficient traffic in a new country to provide for reconstruction and renewal, for the country is now growing as it were with "leaps and bounds;" it is no longer "a pathless desert," a "few acres of snow," but has become the land to which the inhabitants of the over-populated districts of Europe must turn their eyes, to which the rulers of armed millions may be obliged to turn for bread, and through which, in the event of national disturbances, closing the commercial highways of the Levant, the mother country may find ready access to her Pacific and Asiatic possessions.

#### FIRE INSURANCE.

Fire losses resulting from conflagrations generally have the effect of producing other fires, because the depletion of the resources of the country causes financial stringency which, in its turn, produces business embarrassments. These in turn present to the unprincipled trader the alternatives of insolvency or of realization upon his fire policies, which at such times are generally in excess of the actual cash value of the property at risk, and consequently conflagrations and panics may be said to be both retroactive and reproductive of each other, or to use the familiar saying, "Hard times cause fires and fires cause hard times."

It is perhaps one of the most curious points about the general idea of fire insurance, that many people consider the money spent in rebuilding the destroyed premises a complete offset to the loss sustained by the community, on account of the circulation of money it induces. Thus one country paper in giving an account of a large local fire, remarked that the destruction of property would amount to about one hundred thousand dollars, but as they were fully insured, no loss resulted, and further that the necessary reconstruction of the buildings would be a great boon to the local mechanics! This thoroughly provincial idea of looking only to the advantage of the precise locality and ignoring the broad fact that the loss formed a substantial increase to the annual fire tax which must be paid by every wage earner and capitalist in the Dominion, seems to be singularly general even among those who are currently held to be well informed business men, and is exactly tantamount to an assertion that the financial position of one small section of the country can be improved at the expense of the pockets of the whole.

Another large section of insurers hold that the insurance companies are the ones who benefit most by the presence of property saving appliances and that consequently they should take a more prominent part in the organization of salvage companies, fire appliances, means of prevention, etc., and that the cost of these should, at all events in a large proportion, come out of their pockets. This is another curious distortion of the actual facts of the case. So far from the companies being the ones who derive most benefit from the presence of improved fire appliances, every one who has given thought and attention to the subject of insurance and the conduct of insurance companies knows that as a matter of fact, organizations of salvage, prevention, or extinguishing companies, are the greatest reducers of premium rates as well as of the proportion of insurance to values, and consequently as they tend to

reduce the income and curtail the profits of the companies, they are, practically speaking, a detriment rather than a benefit to the insurance manager.

A sense of comparative security induced by an efficient fire department produces not only indifference to the benefits of insurance, but causes those who do insure to scrutinize closely the premiums they pay and to cut them down as far as possible, whereas a sense of danger causes the business man to apply at once for insurance reckless of the cost of the premium. Whenever from the absence of serious fires the fire companies are enabled to make a little money, premium rates are sure to fall to an almost profitless level until that moment when the general carelessness of proprietors and insurers has culminated in a disastrous conflagration. Then the fears of both parties render them once more sensible of the lurking danger of fire; the public become anxious for insurance, and the rates of premiums once more rise to a paying level. Under these circumstances, is it reasonable to expect the companies to furnish the means for the curtailment of their own income, means which would be quoted against them as an argument in favor of the reduction of their rates, and which would be used largely for the preservation of property uninsured and in which they have no interest?

To show the extent to which every business man in this Dominion is interested in the prevention of fires and in the spread of insurance, it is only necessary to take up the invoices of the leading wholesale houses, and note the printed warning,-"Are you insured?" These three words acknowledge their interest in the safety and well-being of their customers, but their financial interest does not stop there. because their own ability to purchase and pay for goods depends upon the solvency of their customers, and consequently misfortune to their customers means misfortune to themselves also. In the case of the mechanic or manufacturer, a similar result holds good, their own solvency depends upon that of those to whom they sapplied their labor or their products, and might be seriously imperilled by a fire when uninsured, while in the case of a farmer, the burning of his buildings, live stock or crops may prevent the payment of his bills to the storekeeper, who thus cannot meet the demands of the wholesaler, who in his turn falls back upon the bank. The bank's losses come out of the general public as shareholders, and thus the great chain of mutual responsibility and interest in mutual well-being brings back the loss to where it started and proves that though it is composed of many varying links, it forms in reality only one great homogenous whole.

#### SPRING MILLINERY.

The opening displays of the large millinery houses form always a distinct and welcome landmark in the change of seasons. They may be considered as the principal heralds, from a business point of view, of the coming spring, and the brilliant display of new styles betokens most forcibly the fact that the long, dreary winter is drawing to a close and must shortly give place to the glorious weather and soft bright tints of a Canadian spring-The contrast from the wintry streets, blocked with snow and ice, and crowded with sombre, fur-wearing pedestrians, to the wealth of coloring, the fresh, bright, spring tints and gauzy fabrics which will shortly be again in order, makes a visit to the showroom of any leading millinery house like a foretaste of the pleasant, halcyon days yet to come, when the present heavy, dark garments shall be thrown off and the pretty, elaborate confections now shown only as samples, shall crown still fairer wearers.

The coming season will be emphatically a lace season, even more so than the one preceding. Lace is everywhere and on everything. Colored Chantillys and embroidered laces, which have never before taken well in Canada, will this season be much employed, principally because they harmonize so well with gauzes. Plain gauzes in all shades will be largely called for, but the beaded gauzes so popular last season appear to have completely disappeared.

So far as spring colors are concerned, it may be said that the principal novelty is the revival of the lilacs, or as they are now called, heliotropes, after an absence of almost fifteen years. Every variety of this pretty color, from the darkest lavender to the lightest lilac, are equally fashionable and are used on every style of bonnet or hat from semi-mourning to the lightest of spring shapes. Vieux rose is another new color. It is a faded, dirty pink, decidedly not a pretty color, and, in the belief of the trade, is too dull ever to take the popular fancy, but it is fashionable and therefore must command a certain amount of trade. Blues are decidedly less used than usual, probably on account of the popularity of lilac. Pale Sevres blues certainly are shown, but they have all a greenish tone and cannot, properly speaking, be termed blues. The beautiful, though trying blue-green tint of last season, called salammbo, is again brought out under the name of pigeon-green, but the only shade of blue now fashionably offered is Gobelin, an oldfashioned dull greenish blue, which, although in vogue, has but a limited circle of admirers.

Rose shades on the other hand abound, probably to take the place of the brilliant

cardinals and vermillions of former seasons. All shades are shown from the most faded tapestry pink to the brilliant Charles the Tenth scarlet, including the eglantine colors, the shades and tints of the wild rose, the 'crab' pinks and the brilliant pink called 'Japanese minnow.' In some of the darker shades they become a purplish magenta and approaches closely to the reddish purples known this season as 'anemone.' Yellows range in color from the palest primrose to the darkest orange, but probably maize will remain as heretofore, the favorite tint in this color and it bids fair to be really a popular tint. Beige and the golden browns, dark ecrus, and golden tans, are just as much called for as ever, and, in the impression of many in the trade, will form the great staple of the demand. A torra cotta called Palestine and the grays and drap tints will probably obtain a share of the popular favor but we must roiterato that the beiges, suedes, golden browns and golden tans, are the safest colors to invest in, and will, no doubt, in spite of the craze for heliotrope, continue to command the bulk of the trade.

Bonnets remain very close to the sides, and the efferts of the milliners appear to be directed to massing the trimming on the top in various ways to suit the face of the wearer and always with a view to a pointed, high, effect. One thing is certain, fancy buckles, large pins, and other ernaments are entirely out of style. What ornaments are used are either of smoked pearl, colluloid, or brilliantly faceted steel, and are small and unobtrusive in their character. Pearls and resary beads have seen their day, and do not appear on new styles except in rare instances and then only as an edging. Gauzes and colored chantillys, crapes, and crepe lisse are much used, and as is usual at the commoncement of the season, flowers have decidedly the call; though many pompons aigrettos, and colored ostrich tips are also visible on new samples. Should the extra large hats now offering become popular, longer feathers will soon be called for, but at present tips and fancy wings are most readily saleable. Birds appear to have worn out their popularity. Fashionable wearers have become tired of them and turn gratefully to the fresh, beautiful artificial flowers which are now supplanting them as a spring millinery.

Styles follow very much last year's makes, and but very little novelty is visible and that only in minor details. More individuality in styles is apparent and there is a marked absence of large lines all trimmed upon the one plan. Velvet, too, is very largely used for facing both hats and bonnets. Milliners fully recognize the soft, pretty appearance it gives to the face and very few samples are

shown where this becoming fabric does not form a part of the trimming. In ribbons, faille and satin doublé are the coming makes. Leading milliners say that the old satin and ottoman, and plain ottomans, are quite out of date. Fancy edges still predominate, the picot edge teing replaced by the cordonné, loop, crown and cable edges, the latter often in contrasting colors. Gauze fancy ribbons will form one of the principal trimmings and ribbons of all kinds will share with Jace the first position as trimming-materials-Ribbons with fancy borders in raised weaves, or in bourette style with tufts of chenille are novelties; and in black styles, faille or double satin faced lines with a cord or loop edge will be the coming favorites. So far as can be judged at present in all trimmings two or more shades of the same color will be considered good taste, and all strong contrasts will be strictly avoided. Milliners speak doubtfully of the future of many of the brilliant shades of rose introduced from Paris and indications are certainly in favor of quiet, unobtrusive colors.

Two novel head-gears have been introduced in the West. The first is called the Bulgarian head-dress, and is intended to take the place of the light woollen caps and fascinators worn by ladies at the seaside. It is composed of a close fitting Marie Stuart velvet bonnet, edged with a a row of pearls or beads, to which is attached at the back a long crene lisse scarf, dotted with tufts or spots of silk, and confined by ribbons. This is intended to fasten round the neck and gives a pretty, soft finish to the face. The other is the Princess College cap which follows closely the lines of the familiar "mortarboard." It is copied from that worn by the Princess of Wales when she took her degree. It fits close to the head, coming, like the original, down in a small point between the eyes, while on the top, the material makes a flat fold to imitate the plate of the college cap. It is both comfortable and stylish and is especially well adapted for mourning styles.

#### FEBRUARY'S FIRES.

The excellent table compiled by the New York Bulletin show that the fire waste in the United States and Canada during the month just past may be safely computed at no less than \$7,500,000. This is nearly one million dollars more than in 1856 and as the average for the last twelve years has been in the vicinity of seven millions of dollars, may be considered as half a million above the average.

The compilation of these losses shows that in only seven cases were the individual fires above \$200,000 in loss; seven

ranged between \$100,000 and \$200,000; five between \$75,000 and \$100,000; eleven between \$50,000 and \$75,000; eighteen between \$30,000 and \$50,000; twenty-two between \$20,000 and \$30,000, and sixty-one between \$10,000 and \$20,000. Add to these a fair allowance for unrecorded and small fires and the estimate that seven millions and a haif dollars worth of property was absolutely destroyed during the past short month, will be seen to be well within the mark.

So far, from an insurance point of view, the year has commenced badly. The losses during January and February of the present year have been exceptionally heavy as the insurance companies know to their cost. True, three of the largest fires of the month occurred in New York, the best, and, owing to the efficiency of its fire department, probably the most profitable of any of the fields for fire insurance on this continent, but still these losses will seriously discount not only the profits of the local companies interested but also the agencies of outside companies for some time to come. Canada has so far proved herself free from extensive conflagrations, but a number of small and, to a large extent preventible fires have occurred which have materially lessened the resources of the country.

Every fire that occurs tends to still further accentuate the fact that there still exists in our midst a remarkable amount of uninsured property, which consequently goes entirely into the ash heap. In spite of the energetic efforts of canvassers it is daily apparent that thousands of dollars worth of valuable property is entirely unprotected from total loss from fire, Whether this exists from parsimony or from ignorance is doubtful, but the fact remains the same. The proportion of uninsured property to that covered by insurence is ridiculously large and it becomes more and more apparent that although the benefits of fire insurance are thrust daily upon their notice, many property owners still persist in assuming this risk themselves and in ignoring the benefits derivable from insurance. It is time, therefore, for these non-insurers to wake up and grasp the fact that they will best serve their own interests and those of their creditors or employés by at once securing trustworthy and ample insurance in a substantial company, whose policy means just what it says; as well as by exercising the utmost vigilance over their premises to prevent being called upon suddenly to face the loss inherent from the destruction of their property by fire. In these days of cheap, safe and readily realizable insurance to neglect to take out a policy is worse than a crime ; it is a blunder.

#### REFINED LARD.

If proof were needed, no better could be afforded of the evils induced by adulteration, even to the manufacturer himself whose pecuniary interests it is supposed to advance, than the present demoralization in the market for what is ironically termed 'refined' lard. Although the pork market is booming and the present stock of lard in Chicago in probably only 75,000 tierces, the price at wholesale is only 7 cents per pound, with the market weak even at that figure. Five years ago the stock at the end of March was over  $117,00^{\circ}$  tierces and the price then stood at 10<sup>1</sup> cents.

The steady deterioration of refined lard as well as the marked improvement in that made in the packing houses and known as 'regular' lard, is due to the same cause. Since the famous lard corner of McGeoch first showed the trade what wretched compounds could be palmed off as genuine lard, the rules of the Board of " Trade bave been much more stringent, and consequently in the case of 'regular' lard which has under these rules to pass the examination of an expert, successful adulteration is nearly impossible and certainly unprofitable, and consequently the packing house lard is nearly a pure article. But there is no provision for the inspection of the so-called 'refined' lard and consequently unscrupulous manufacturers have continued to adulterate it until it is now believed that not fifty per cent of it is really what it purports to be.

What has been the result ? The business men who buy and sell this lard at wholesale have no confidence in either the purity of the article or the integrity of the maker, and consequently refuse to pay to the refiner a price equal to what honest lard would be worth. They have no intention of increasing the profit of the maker by paying the price of genuine lard for a mixture of cotton-seed oil and other f.ts, and consequently the refiners whose greed of profit have led them to adulterate their wares, are simply hoist with their own petard. They have competed with each other in the manufacture and sale of 'refined' lard until they have actually sold the 'refined' product at retail for less than they could purchase 'regular' lard for, even in lots of a hundred tierces at a time Can any evidence of the utter demoralization of the trade be more conclusive?

Taking the same basis for both, refined lard is now selling at about three quarters of a cent per pound, or fully fifteen per cent, less than is charged for the meat cut from the hog. In old days, when lard was made honestly, the meat was far less valuable for equal weights, but no one has yet been able to invent any method by which the meat can be adulterated with-

out rendering it unsaleable, and consequently it retains its value, while cottonseed oil and other fats now form one-third, often one-half. of refined lard and as a matter of course have lowered its value nearer to their own standard.

In the early stages of adulteration, before it was become an established fact, no doubt the business was a highly remunerative one, but now it is not one whit more profitable than was the manufacture of the genuine article in the times when there was a genuine article and men's consciences had not become indurated with a thirst for gain. Not only this, but the manufacture of genuine refined lard has been rendered impossible. The The maker who now desires to make a really good article of lard, which shall be what it pretends to be, finds himself confronted by the suspicion that he is trying to obtain an unusually large profit on goods offered by his neighbors for less money, His assertions as to their purity are met with scarcely concealed derision and he soon finds himself compelled either to imitate his competitors or retire from the business.

A significant commentary on this question is the statement that Mr. P. D. Armour, the pork-packing king, is about to organize a company which shall operate over a dozen large cotton-seed oil mills throughout the Southern States. He gives as his reason, that the Cotton-Seed Oil Trust has not treated him well, although he consumes one-tifth of their entire product, and that in view of the increasing demand for cotton-seed oil in the manufactore of lard he feels sure that the enterprise will be a paying one. The statement is almost brutal in its frankness and seems to effectually preclude any idea of returning to the manufacture of honest lard. The consumer must make up his mind to be thankful that the adulterant is not an unwholesome one, and that if he does not get what he pays for, at all events he gets nothing deleterious. Let us hope that the day may be yet far off; though it will come inevitably, when some inventive genius will devise a cheaper and nastier substitute for the cotton-seed oil.

#### THE CANAL TOLLS.

Indications are not lacking that a broader and more patriotic view is now being taken of commercial questions than has heretofore been the case in this country. Merchants and politicians appear to have widened the scope of their views beyond the narrow horizon of local advantages and seem to gra-p more fully the broad theory that whatever tends to the advantage of the great business centres is of necessity an advantage to the whole Dominion. The change of opinion of that body

ot our western friends, whose views may be considered to be presented by the Hamilton *Spectator*, which has heretofore opposed the assumption of the Harbor debt by the Government, is one of the gratifying evidences of this broader view and the number of deputations from points hitherto indifferent, if not inimical to the question of the improvement and reduction of tolls on the St. Lawrence canals, because it would redound principally to the advantage of Montreal, prove that the people of Canada are awakening to the fact that this is a national, not a local question, and that consequently it is one which the Government should undertake to solve.

The reply of the Government to the various deputations recognizes this fact fully, and implies a promise that, so soon as the finances permit of the expenditure, the necessary works will be entered upon. This, of course, is the answer that might be expected so far as the deepening of the canals is concerned, as such a work implies a large expenditure of money, and much preliminary work before it can be intelligently commenced. In addition to this a public work of such magnitude could probably be carried on to better advantage during the winter months, as otherwise navigation would be greatly impeded, if not entirely stopped. The question of deepening therefore admits of reasonable delay, but in the question of reduction of the present tolls, no such of jections present themselves. The opening of navigation is approaching rapidly and consequently the necessity for an immediate decision is imperative, if the Canadian exporter is not to be placed at a disadvantage compared with his American rival. There is no use in needless procrastination ; and in the interests both of dealers and carriers who are already making their contracts for the transportation of grain, the Government should give their decision at once and in no uncertain tone. The expected diminution of revenue will be far more than met by the increased receipts from larger traffic, but even were a loss assured, it should have no effect in biasing the decision of the Government on such a point as this. It is the question of Canadian water traffic that is practically at stake and the unanimous voice of the business community has declared itself in favor of an immediate reduction in tolls as a vital necessity, if the St. Lawrence route is to continue in existence. Unless this be done, we may expect a steady diminution in traffic and the gradual divergence of our legitimate trade to other and cheaper channels, and the increased prosperity of rival routes at our expense. Surely under such circumstances, no hesitation should exist. A decision is as easy now as later, when the mischief has been done, and consequently that decision, whatever it is, should be at once made public. The influential gentlemen whom Montreal has just elected to represent her in the councils of the nation will doubtless promote these objects to the best of their ability.

#### AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The merciless suppression of the recent military risings in Bulgaria by the existing regency, has naturally turned the eyes of the financial world again towards that standing menace to European tranquillity. It is wellknown that Russians look upon these misguided soldiers as martyrs to the Russian cause and the open statement that, (to use the words of the Moscow Gazette, a semi-official organ.) "their honorable death will bring forth events that will set history in motion," renders it uncertain whether Russian's present policy of inaction may not be soon changed to a more aggressive one. The fact that officers provided with Russian passports and credentials were summarily executed by the Bulgarian regency, offers a justifiable plea for active interference, and although it appears to be settled that an agreement for the settlement of the Balkan troubles has been arrived at between Austria and Russia, so fair a pretext for overturning the present regime may very possibly be taken advantage of with results that cannot be easily foreseen. Still consols remain strong and the bank rate in England has been reduced; two convincing assurances that no immediate change in the existing condition of affairs is looked for in those wellinformed quarters.

Local financial affairs call for no particular comment. Rates are steady and unchanged. the supply of funds being fully equal to the demand. Call loans rule at 5 per cent, with mercantile paper negotiable at from 6 to 7 per cent. The semi-panic in St. John, N.B., which may be said to have culminated in the suspension of the Maritime Bank for the second time in the past nine years, produced no effect upon the money market except that it affected the stock market unfavorably for a time, and altogether the situation may fairly be considered strong and reasonably active. In the States the tendency of the market is still upwards and call money closed in New York at t per cent, with a firm feeling. The loss of over two millions in surplus reserve caused considerable surprise considering the large dividend disbursements incident to the early weeks of this month. It appears to have been chiefly due to the movement of currency to interior points which has been much larger and more constant than was anticipated, but as the Treasury will shortly disburse seven millions of dollars in redemption of the much abused dollar trade, no increase in stringency is expected by the market. In England, money is perceptibly cheaper and the street rate has declined to 24 per cent. The action of the Bank of England in reducing its rate to 31 per cent, is approved of by conservative business men, as although the position of the bank is fully as strong, if not stronger, than it was at this time last year when the rate was lowered to 2 per cent, in such anxious times as this, when a great European war might arise that would strain finan-

cial circles to an unprecedented extent, it is necessary that the bank should hold itself ready to meet sudden and large demands on its resources.

In wheat circles the tendency is certainly towards higher prices. Foreign markets present a firmer front and the reduction in farmer's deliveries throughout the United Kingdom keeps supplies within moderation. The statement this week was made 640,000 bushels less on passage and 2,260,000 less in the visible suppply, a total nearly approximating three millions. From the maximum, the visible has decreased 5,700,000 in seven weeks, averaging about 800,000 per week : In 1886, during the same time, the reduction was substantially the same, and from then on to the 3rd of July when the minimum was reached it was about twenty-four million. Should the same ratio of decrease be obtained this year we would still have at the beginning of the new crop year nearly thirty-four, million bushels. Given a good export movement and an increasing foreign demand, both of which are probable, and a speedy reduction in stocks will be apparent, and consequently the market has a bullish tone and the tendency towards higher prices is naturally accentunted.

#### HONEST DEALING.

The announcement that the premier of the present Quebec Cabinet has notified the recalcitrant clerks of the prothonotary's office that, unless they paid their debts to the obliging "shaver" who cashed their notes of hand at "48 per cent. discount," they must expect immediate dismissal, has raised a thrill of delighted expectation among some long suffering local retail merchants, who never dreamed of such sentiments emanating from such a source. They argue that if such drastic measures are henceforward to rule amongst the rank and file of the political world, for very shame's sake the leaders who promulgate such orders cannot consider those in higher places exempt from its working, but must naturally cause an example to be set by settling up at once those accounts which for political or other reasons have, in many cases, heretofore proved impossible of collection. The announcement that in future the honest payment of just debts by their subordinates will be enforced by dismissal, has been received with due applause; but it is felt that this reform should not be confined solely to the poor clerks who form the lowest rung of the political ladder, but that it should extend equally through every grade even to the topmost height. It is notorious that several of the "elect" are lamentably deficient in the matter of paying their small accounts, and although the present state of the Quebec Treasury is as we have already remarked, as empty as Ali Baba's butter tub, still no time should be lost after the first instalments of salaries are received in settling

the outstanding and long standing debts of the parties whom the cap may fit, and therefore, it might be well if, until these are paid, before issuing peremptory orders to their subordinates to pay up their indebtedness or leave the service, the ministers would remember the old proverb that those who live in glass houses should not throw stones. In making these remarks it must be understood that no allusion is made to the great majority of the gentlemen occupying high advisory positions in the Government; their credit and standing, privately and as business men, mark them out as eminently fitted for such positions, when we remember that there are not of that eligible class of members of parliament who have everything to gain and nothing to lose by being in place.

THE CITIZENS INSURANCE CO .- A comparison with the previous annual report of the company shows a falling of nearly \$15,000 in the revenue of the fire and accident branches and an increase of \$10,000 in losses paid in these two departments, or about \$16,000 increase in expenditure as compared with the report of the previous year. On the other hand, there is a marked improvement in the life branch, against which critics have been most violent, the revenue therein showing an increase of over \$16,000, while the losses were only S15,000, or about S12,000 less than in the former report. The balance to credit of profit and loss in this branch is shown to be \$41,-000. The provision for reserve does not appear in this division of the report, but if we turn to the "Reserve Fund and Capital Account" there will be found an increase of \$38,000 in balance of life assets, and on the other side of this account an advance of \$28,000 in life reserve fund. In the balance of Fire and Accident Assets there is a slight decrease which however is more than balanced by the change in the reserve. The falling off in the Fire and Accident revenue is caused by the withdrawal of the company's re-insurance business from the United States last spring ; the Canadian fire business shows an advance of about \$30,000 during the year, and the Accident about 50 per cent. The fire losses in Montreal, which were about 167 per cent, account for the increase in that item. The passing of the usual dividend last year created some discontent, the amount at 6 per cent being under \$5,000, exclusive of fees, but the recent resumption together with the great improvement in the premises and the enhanced value of the rentals,-the upper offices being now accessible by a first-class passenger elevatorhave again restored a feeling of some satisfaction; and although the shareholders may never again have to complain, as the worthy president of two neighboring institutions, himself a shareholder, once did of receiving cent per cent as in the early days of the concern, when the capital paid up was much smaller than it is now, yet there is a confidence generally prevailing that the dividends will henceforth be no less than those now declared. The company has been singularly free from harrassing law-suits of late; owing doubtless to the backbone exhibited in the case of their recent unworthy Accident Agent and his aiders and abettors in Toronto. The weeding out in the North-West was also timely and should be no less productive of good in the future.

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THE announcement of the appointment of D. Barry and M. Poirier as fire marshalls by the Quebec Government, has elicited much unfavorable comment, not because of any objection to these gentlemen, but because Fred. Perry was believed to be the right man for the position and it was understood that it had been promised to him. Mr. Perry naturally feels indignant over the matter, and it is possible that the Conservatives may count an important addition to their ranks. At the regular weekly meeting of the Underwriters' Association on Wednesday, the appointment was informally discussed, and it was decided that a round-robin be sent to the government favoring Mr. Perry's appointment. The salary for one or two is \$1,600, which is scarcely as good as he now receives from the companies. Mr. Perry has just delivered his rating plans for Quebec to the companies, and there can be no question of their thoroughness. The "peoplo's man" appears to have been disappointed in securing a certain legal position for so influential a friend as Mr. Barry, and gave him the best he could command.

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE .-- The fifty-second annual meeting of this thriving bank was held at its head office on the 7th ult., when a very satisfactory report was presented. During the past year the circulation has increased from \$539,000 to \$945,000, the deposits have grown from \$1,809,000 to \$2,341,000; the cash assets from \$617,000 to \$895,000, and, last but not least, \$40,000 has been carried to the reserve fund which now reaches \$240,000 or the equivalent of 20 per cent. of the paidup capital. In addition to this, the amount now standing at the credit of profit and loss, some \$97,000, is more than ample to cover any loss arising from the final settlement of all the affairs in liquidation, whether old or current. As the profits of the past year were equal to 11 per cent, it can be readily seen that the annual dividend of six per cent. was far more than earned, and the result is visible in the fact that the stock which this time last year sold at 78, is now worth 102 ex-dividend.

Tus death of the Reverend Henry Ward Beecher removes from the pulpit probably one of the ablest men of the present day. For good or evil, Mr. Beecher's name has been a familiar word in most men's mouths and his sudden removal leaves a gap that it will be difficult to fill. Mr Beecher's carcer was an instance of that rarest of cases where every member of the

family for generations past have been gifted with great talent. In his case, as in that of the Sheridan family, the ability he possessed was inherited, and was fully as apparent in the sire as in the son, and although many have cavilled at his views on some points, it is felt that he used his great talents for the furtherance of good and the discomfiture of  $e^{\frac{1}{2}\psi il}$ . His departure from among us will be widely and deeply regretted, and every sympathy will be felt for his family and friends.

ATTENTION is called to the strong statistical position of standard peaches in the Baltimore market. The stock of 3-lb. goods in the hands of nine leading packers is placed at 6,244 cases, whereas last year at corresponding period there was in stock from 30,000 to 40,000 cases, and the previous year 60,000 to 70,000 cases. The advance thus far this season is said to be covered by only 8 per cent, while upon other goods that might be regarded as a substitute the rise has been from 20 to 70 per cent. The stock how held there is spoken of as equal to only 30 days' supply, and holders in consequence are confident of realizing higher prices.

EBULLITION.—The friends or agents of one or two defeated candidates at the recent political contest are bearing their reverses with anything but pleasant faces. One agent in particular, who always did wear a natural scowl upon his countenance, is terrible to behold. The unveiled features of the false prophet of Khorassan, as described in "Lalla Rookh," were angelic compared to the front displayed by this agent of disappointed hopes. The next time his too excellent employer appears before the public, he may do better to look to more equanimous agencies for the assistance needful on such occasions.

THE refusal of two prominent companies, the London Assurance and the Scottish Union, to comply with the resolution of the Toronto Board concerning a deposit guarantee for penalties in cases of infraction of rules by brokers, together with the reply of the Royal that they wished to refer the matter to the head office in Liverpool, has probably put a quietus on the matter, at least for some time. There is something to be said against compelling a company to pay for the sins of its broker. The cure might prove worse than the disease.

We regret to chronicle the demise of two gentlemen well known to the commercial world during the past week. The death of Mr. W. A. Frazer, late Dominion Appraiser is reported from Ottawa, 'and Mr. Charles Deligny Armstrong, son of Judge Armstrong of Sorel, and favorably known among the engineering and railroad communities, has also passed away from among us. He was a brother of Mr. L. O. Armstrong, the popular colonization agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE. — Mr. Sergeant P. Stearns, lately the popular and eloquent American Consul-General at this port, makes his bow this week to the public, presenting the annual report of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York of which he is manager. The figures of the Equitable, like Mr. Stearns himself, speak eloquently for themselves, and we can only direct the attention of our readers to the statement given elsewhere, and recommend them to examine it at their leisure.

"A SHAREHOLDER" writes in commendable terms of "the resolve of Mr. J. B. Rolland, the well-known paper-maker, to draw no fees in future from the Citizens Ins. Co., of which he is a worthy director. His weekly fee for regular attendance as a member of the Board amounts to \$260 a year. Mr. Rolland can well afford this act of generosity to the shareholders."

IT is officially stated that the Government will not change its attitude on the fishery question, and will, if no arrangement is effected, take steps for more effectually guarding our coasts and protecting our fisherman during the coming season.

J. S., CARLETON PLACE.—See present issue. Readers will remember our repeated advocacy of such legislation as that you mention. Will resume it at the first opportunity.

Meetings, &c.

#### CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Citizens' Insurance Company, St. James street, at two o'clock Monday afternoon. The president, Mr. Henry Lyman, occupied the chair, and among the shareholders present were Messrs. Andrew Allan, Robt. Anderson, J. B. Rolland, Arthur Prevost, Chas. D. Proctor, Hugh Montagu Allan, Archibald McGoun, Gerald E. Hart, J. H. R. Molson, John J. Day, G. W. Simpson (representing E. M. Hopkins, of London, Eng.), M. S. Foley, Thos. Workman, Chas. Demartigny (representing estate Hon. C. S. Rodier), Hector Prevost, U. Beaudoin, Owen McGarvey, J. A. A. Dorion, Wm. Smith, N. B. Desmarteau, A. A. Labreque (representing J. W. Renaud, Joliette), James Leveille and Jackson Rac.

The annual report of the directors which was presented to the shareholders was as follows:--

The Directors beg to submit their report of the business of the Company for the past year, which they believe will be found to be of an interesting character, showing satisfactory progress in its several departments.

The details on the next sheet, show a surplus of \$29,601.51 after making full allowance for outstanding claims.

#### ASSETS.

The annexed statement shows that the Assets in the

Fire and Accident Branches over

\$433,199.47

In all the sum of four hundred and thirtythree thousand one hundred and ninety-nine dollars and forty-seven cents.

Thus it will be seen that the business of the several Branches continues to be in a sound and healthy condition.

The small amount (\$304,41) paid during the year, for the re-purchase of Life policies, indicates a satisfactory feeling of confidence felt by the insuring public, in the stability of the Company.

It is also gratifying to note that the amount of death claims made during the past year, is less than the expectancy, according to actuarial estimates.

In this connection the Directors emphatically concur in the remarks of the Executive of another Canadian Life Company, upon the inexpediency of bestowing patronage upon Foreign Life Companies, and by so doing allienating so large an amount of Canadian capital,

The number of fires and the amount of loss accruing in the early months of the year, especially in this city, were very discouraging, Montreal city being by far our worst Agency in the past year.

The attention of the Municipal government having been called to the subject, led to the adoption of more efficient measures for the extinction of fires, affording ground to expect substantial improvement in this respect in the future.

RETROSPECT .- A review of the Company's business for the past eight years, say since the disastrous fires of 1877 to 1885, as compared with other solvent Canadian companies, is full of encouragement to those interested in the Gilizens; showing that while others have lost more or less severely, this Company has made ateady progress until it has become once more a Dividend carning and paying Company.

BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS .- During the past year the Directors have made substantial alterations and improvements in the Head Office Building, with the view to afford better and more convenient accommodation for the transaction of the business of the Company, and also to add to the eligibility of the other offices and thereby increase the annual revenue of the property. The Directors are of the opinion that in toth respects their action will commend itself to the approval of the Shareholders.

LAW REFORM .- The law relating to the Insurance Department of the Government, especially as it relates to the home companies, remains as it has been heretofore, and the Directors feel that strenuous efforts should he continued to be made to effect a most obviously needed amendment.

a Aunit .- The report of the Auditors is on the table. The retiring Directors are Mesers, J. B. Rolland, C. D. Proctor and Hugh Montagu Allan, all of whom are eligible for reelection.

#### HENRY LYMAN, President.

#### FIRE AND ACCIDENT BRANCHES.

#### Revenue.

Premiums—Fire and Accident\$327,857	00
Interest and Rents 9,376	
Other Receipts	10
-	

#### \$345,031 31

#### Expenditure.

LOBBOF paid-Fire and Accident ... \$184,537 05 Re-Insurances, Return Premiums

and Commission to Agents ..... 104,467 77 R. C. School

Expenses, including Interest, Rent, Taxes, Salaries and Fees, Print- ing, Plant and Dividends	40,666	01
Balance to credit of Profit and Loss Account	15,360	48
5	3345,031	31

#### LIFE BRANCH. Revenue,

Premiums Gross	\$70,811	27
Interest and other Revenue	12,029	32

#### Expenditure.

Death Claims paid	\$15,319	00
Re-Insurance Premiums paid		
Expenses, including Agents Com-	•	
missions, Medical Fees, Salaries,		
Taxes, Rents, &c	24,706	94
Balance to credit of Profit and Loss		
Account	41,357	74
	\$82.840	-89

\$82,840 59

Surplus of the year—Fire and Ac- cident Branches Surplus of the year—Life Branch.,	\$15,360 41,357	<b>48</b> 74
Outstanding Claims in course of	\$56,718	22

adjustment, Fire and Accident		1
Branches	\$22,116	71
Life Branch	5,000	00
Net Surplus of the year	29,601	51

#### \$56,718 22

#### FIRE AND ACCIDENT BRANCHES

#### Assets.

Windsor Bonds	\$ 12,760	00
Montreal Harbour Bonds	60,915	
Merchants' Bank Stock	31,218	00
Real Estate and other Stocks and		
Property	102.829	08
Bills Receivable, Mortgages and		
Cash Deposits in court	2,860	64
Parkhill Bonds	3,180	00
Sundry Debtors - Re-Insurances		
due from other Companies	9,282	94
Cash in Bank	15,947	17
Premiums in course of collection	•	
and Agents' Balances	27,694	ē1
Furniture, Plans and Plant	7,074	00
Accrued Interest and Rents	3,618	39
:	\$277,379	73

#### Liabilities.

Losses in course of ad-

justment ......\$22,116 71 Contested of previous

years	 1,500 00			
			23 616	71.

Due upon Hend Office property and		
all other Liabilities	58,784	76
Surplus of Assets over Liabilities	194,978	26

#### \$277,379 73

#### LIFE BRANCH.

#### Assets.

Montreal Harbour Bonds,	17,145	00
Toronto City Bonds	11,669	58
Montreal City Stock	22,290	00
Canada Central Railway Bonds	6,540	80
Montreal Corporation Bonds	45,990	00
Montreal Loan & Mortgage Com-		
pany's Stock	8,400	00
West Tilbury Township Bonds	5,536	
Sandwich Township Bonds	3,348	62
Parkhill Bonds.	1.060	
Windsor Debenturés	4,056	
R. C. School Bonds	2,400	00

Merchants' Bank Stock,	12,126	00
Loans on Policies	9,143	90
Dominion Telegraph Bonds	10,706	66
Accrued Interest and other Assets.	26,978	09
Outstanding and Deferred Premi-		
ums, less 10 per cent	24,797	38
Dundas Cotton Co. Debentures,	•	
1st Mortgage	10,450	00
Montreal Cotton Co. Debentures,		
1st Morigage	16,585	00
London Loan Company, 1st Mort-		
WING-	5.500	00

\$244,724 21

#### Liabilities.

Death Claims advised, but not ....\$ 6,500 00 proved..... Surplus of Assets over Liabilities. 238,224 21

\$244,724 21

#### RESERVE FUND AND CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

#### Assets.

Shareholders' capital, 11,880

shares (Subscribed) of \$100	
reduced to \$85 each \$1,009,800	00
Balance of Fire and Accident	
Assets 194,978	26
Delayar of the America 900 004	41

Balance of Life Assets	238,224	21
	\$1,443,002	47
Liabilities.	• • •	

#### \$1,443,002 47

Fire and Accident Reserve Fund Life Reserve Fund (Government	\$113,818	41
computation) Capital paid up, reduced to	224,978 78,514	
Batance, being surplus security.		

#### \$1,443,002 47

#### AUDITORS' REPORT.

MONTREAL, March 4th, 1887. (COPY.)

To the President and Directors of the Cilizens' Insurance Company of Canada:

GENTLEMEN .- We beg to report that we have carefully examined the Books, Vouchers, etc., of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1886, comparing the Vouchers with the Books, checking each entry and verifying the Investments, etc. We have much pleasure in certifying to the correctness of the same.

#### JACKSON RAE, WM. HODGSON, Auditors. (Signed.)

MR. LYMAN moved, seconded by Mr. Andrew Allan, that the report be adopted.

MR, J J. DAY, asked how much was required to pay the 6 per cent dividend.

Mn. LYMTS-\$4,000. With regard to the statement it had been customary to place it in the hands of shareholders a fortnight before the meeting, but this year the auditors were delayed by the alterations going on in the building and offices. Mr. WORKMAN-What are the alterations

to cost the company?

MR. LYMAN-About \$11,000, but they will add \$20,000 to the value of the property, besides giving better light in the offices by which the expense of burning gas during the day will be avoided, and more room scenred, to the employes who had of late years been cramped in this respect. They found also that they were losing their tenants through the competition of new offices, and they now hope to realize 6 to 7 per cent through this outlay.

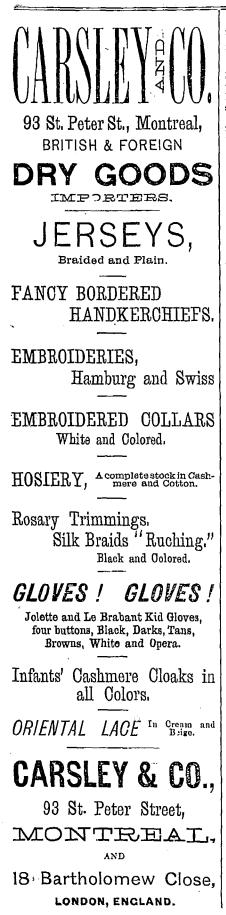
The report was unanimously adopted.

Gross income for the year end-

ing 31st December, 1886 ...... \$427,871 90 Reserve funds..... 338,796 41 Total losses paid to 1st January,

#### 664

Branches	\$22,116	71
Life Branch	5,000	00
Net Surplus of the year	29,601	51
-		



N.B.-The stock of this Company is held by many of the wealthiest citizens of Montreal. A better guarantee to policy-holders could not be offered. 1.13

The retiring directors, Messrs. J. B. Rol-land, C. D. Proctor and H. Montagu Allen, were re-elected, Messrs. Jackson Rac and W. Hodgson being named as auditors for the ensuing year.

At a directors' meeting, Mr. H., Lyman was re-elected president and Mr. Andrew Allan vice-president.

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

The annual meeting of shareholders of La Banque du Peuple was held on Monday 7th inst., when there were present: Messrs. Jacques Grenier (president), W. S. Evans, White, T. D. Hood, Geddes, Hill, A. Lapierre, P. P. Martin, Branchaud, Hector Prevost, Francis Arthur Prevost, John Crawford, C. A. Geoffrion, Uhas, Glackmeyer, Nolan DeLisle and others.

The President hoped the shareholders would be satisfied with the report, which would be laid before them as soon as they had appointed a chairman and a secretary. It was not necessary that he should occupy the chair. Mr. T. D. Hood moved, seconded by Mr.

John Crawford, that the present chairman continue to occupy the chair. Carried unanimously.

Mr. A. A. Trottier read the following statement of La Banque du Peuple Monday evening, February 28, 1887 :--

LIABILITIES.

5	Amount of bank notes in circula-	
1	tion	
	Deposits not bearing interest 988,247 49	
	Dyposits bearing interest 1,352,672 27	
	Unclaimed dividends 5,750 87	
-	Net profits on hand this day, all	
	expenses deducted 372,870 80	
	Comprising :	1
	Reserve funds \$240,000 00	
	Profit and loss 96,870 80	ľ
	Dividend No. 82,	1
1	payable March	
	7, 1887 36,000 00	
		1
	\$372,870 80	Ι,
		'
ſ	Balances due to other banks or	1
	bankers 51,901 22	Į
		Ι,
	\$4,915,986 65	
	ASSETS.	ŀ
	Amount of discounted notes and	
	other debts due to the bank,	
	the balances due by other	L
1	banks excepted	Į
	Mortgages and hypotheques 14,997 53	
	Real estate 190,634 11	[
	Balance due by other banks or	Ł
d	bankers 132,536 89	L
u	Specie in gold or silver	{
	Dominion notes 127,680 00	ł
	Bank notes and checks of char-	1
	tered banks in the Dominion. 397,799 33	
1		Ł
"	\$4,915,986 65	
′	Statement of profits for the year ending 1st	ł
	March, 1887 :	ł
		Ł
	Net profits for the year after pay-	1
-	ing expenses and interest\$ 132,056 38	ſ
•	DR.	1
	September 1st, 1880, dividend 3	l
	per cent	1
•	March 1st, 1887, dividend 3 per	ł
	cent	ł
	Amount carried to reserve funds 40,000 00	1

40,000 00 1

Balance carried to credit of profit		
and loss account	29,056	38
s	132.056	38

The net profits of the year are

11 per cent. on the capital,

Capital paid up ......\$1,200,000 00 COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

Comparative statement of the following items of liabilities :---

	1885.	1886.	1887.
•	Ş	\$	\$

Bank,	notes
in	circu-

lation ..... 277,359.00 539,059.00 944,544.00 Deposits

not bearing inter-

est ......607,309.24 958,171.47 988,247.49 Deposits

bearing

interest ...698,559.13 851,248.20 1,352,672.27

To the shareholders of La Banque du Peuple.

GENTLEMEN,-We, the undersigned auditors, appointed at your last annual meeting, having taken cognizance of the affairs of the corporation of La Banque du Peuple, made a careful examination of the liabilities and assets of the same, verified the coin and bullion, legal tenders, notes, sundry securities and collaterals, beg to report that the whole is kept regu-Inrly and deserving of our approval. We ap-prove of the Board of Directors having paid a dividend of 3 per cent. in September last, as also of a similar dividend for the current half year, considering the amount of profits accu-mulated up to this date. We approve of the acts of the directors having carried the sum of \$49,000 to the credit of the reserve fund. The reserve is now \$240,000, equivalent to 20 per cent, of the paid up capital. The amount standing to the credit of profit and loss ac-count, say \$96,870.80, is, according to our be-lief, more than ample to cover any loss arising from the final settlement of all the affairs in liquidation, old and current. We draw your attention to the amount of the bills of this bank in circulation, which amount has con-siderably increased since last reported. We siderably increased since last reported. We believe said circulation is obtained through regular business course, and will undoubtedly progress in sympathy with the extension of the business of the bank. All the branches have been lately inspected, and have been found working regularly. Every one of them has violded a fair momentum.

one of them has yielded a fair proportion to the total amount of profits realized since last meeting.

(Signed) J. BARSALOU, C. Roy, J. O. GRAVEL

Auditors. The President said the directors had done all in their power to further the interests of the bank and this report of the auditors was very gratifying to them. These gentlemen were eligible for re-election. In 1885 the bank had opened a branch in Quebec and the word had been are rediffecting that each the result had been so satisfactory that early the following year they had opened another in Three Rivers, and later on two new branches in St, Johns and St Jerome. There was little profit on the branches the first year on account of the necessary expenses, but next year they would make a better showing. The profits were very fair, being 11 per cent., and he hoped they would be increased during the present year. The bank had made good progress and was now in a good sound position. In 1885 the stock was 44, while that day a lot of shares had been sold ex-dividend which was equal to 105. If the bank got fair play from

the brokers the stock would soon be worth from 115 to 120,

Mr. P. P. Martin moved, seconded by Mr. Branchaud, that the statement of the bank's affairs and the report of the auditors thereon be received and adopted.

Mr. Branchaud said the shareholders should be well satisfied with the statement. He approved highly of the establishment of branches throughout the province.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Nolan De Liste moved, seconded by Mr. John Crawford, that the auditors be re-elected. Carried.

Mr. Hood moved, seconded by Mr. Hill, that the thanks of the shareholders are due and are hereby tendered to the directors, the cashier, the assistant cashier and the staff of employees for the very satisfactory manner in which they have managed the affairs of the bank.

Mr. Hood, in speaking to his motion, said there were men in the bank who had grown grey there, and it was the duty of the share-holders to see these men recompensed for their services. He was in favor of establishing a superannuation fund.

Mr. Hill said the directors deserved great credit for their energy in increasing the business of the bank, but stability and security were the first things to be attended to, and he suggested the directors should consider the advisability of increasing the capital to \$2, 000,000 and the rest to \$1,000,000. The directors were well worthy of the thanks of the stockholders,

Mr. Grawford said Mr. Hill had made his proposition at a very inopportune moment. He would prefer to wait till the stock would be at 40 or 50 per cent. premium, as at present it would have a depressing effect on the stock He was in favor of a superannuation fund, and he hoped the scheme would take definite shape before another year.

The motion was carried.

The President returned thanks on behalf of the directors. He concurred in all that had been said as to the efficiency of the staff, and the board would consider the suggestion made as to superannuation. Indeed, the directors had already taken steps in that direction, and if the services of any one were dispensed with on account of sickness they would take care that he would not go away empty handed. He also took occasion to state that the suit of the bank against the Exchange bank was at present before the Supreme Court, and there was no doubt they would be successful and they would not loso a cent by it.

Mr. DeListe took occasion to pay a high compliment to the cashier and the assistant cashier, Mr. Bosquet. During the sickness of Mr. Trottier, Mr. Bosquet had taken his place and filled it with great ability.

The President concurred in this, and said that should the position of cashier become vacant Mr. Bosquet would certainly get it,

The meeting then adjourned.

# Financial.

#### THURSDAY EV'G, March 10, 1887.

The street rate in London is lower at 23 per cent in sympathy with the Eank rate which has been reduced to 34 per cent. Sterling exchange is practically unchanged, 60days sight is quoted at 9009 between banks and 91, counter; demand 91, and 91, and 91 @10; cables 101@1. Posted in New York. 4.854 and 4.88; actual 4.841@1 and 4.871@1. Cables 4.873@4.88. New York funds 1-16@}

between banks and ‡ counter. The week has been a dull one in stock exchange circles and all the leading stocks are lower, though a fair amount of business has been transacted. Commerce has been the main object of the bears attack and rumors of a decrease in the rest and a diminution in the dividend have lowered the stock over 3 points during the week. Canadian Pacific has attracted much attention and has been able to maintain its price.

Banks.	No. Shares.	Highest price.	Lowest price.	A verige same week 1886.
Commerce	3034	122 <del>]</del>	1183	$122\frac{1}{2}$
East. Townships	10	$122^{-1}$	122	112
Hochelaga	10	98 <del>]</del>	98]	
Merchants	422	1323	131	121
Montreal	1306			
Ontario	25			
Peoples	302			77
Toronto	10	212	212	19G
Miscellancous.				
Can. Pacific	2425	603	59 <del>]</del>	65 <u>1</u>
Corp'r'tion Fours			101§	
Dundas Cotton Co.			74	65
Gas		226	$225\frac{1}{2}$	1953
Hoch. Cot. Co		140	1383	
Land Grant Bonds.		$105_{-}^{3}$		
Montreal Cot. Co.,		118		100
do, Bonds,		106	106	
N. W. Lands	200	62	62	78 <del>]</del>

# MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

1220

226

550

Richelieu .....

Royal Can. Ins'ce.

Telegraph .....

64

100

95

 $\mathbf{62}$ 

933 114]

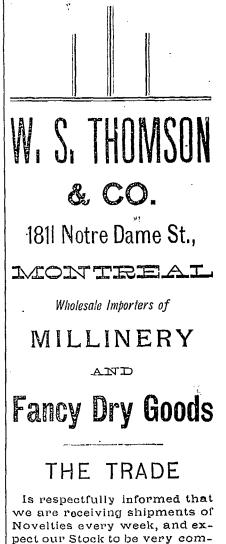
100

61<u>1</u> 100

THURSDAY EVG., March 10, 1887.

Business has shown little improvement. The railway companies, notwithstanding a most harassing winter season, have acceded to the wishes and representations of merchants and manufacturers and will enforce reduced spring rates on the 14th March, a month earlier than usual. The companies have also considered the strongly expressed views against the system, prevalent for many years past of giving proportionally lower through rates of freight from Liverpool, Glasgow and Antwerp to points west of Montreal than have been enjoyed by the large shippers here. Businessmen are hopeful that the annual representations in fayor of free canals and the lake St. Peter debt will bear fruit in favor of general trade and the shipping interests in particular. In consequence of the troubles in St. John, N. B., orders from New Branswick are scrutinized at the moment with care.

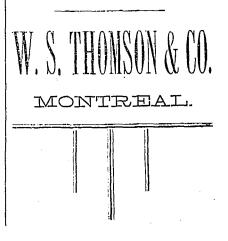
Asues .-- Receipts continue light. Pots have been eagerly sought after the past few days at \$4,35/a\$4,40 for any tares first sort. Seconds Pearls, nominal at \$9/62\$10, not a S3.75. transaction reported for upwards of six weeks. The receipts to date are only 40 brls in excess of receipts to same date last year. Receipts since 1st Jany., 537 brls. pots, 29 brls pearls ; deliveries, 892 bris. pots, 63 bris. pearls. Stock in store 9th March at noon, 276 brls. pots, 20 brls. pearls ; stock in store on 28th February, 1886, 1546 bris pots, 149 bris. pearls.



# PARIS BONNETS.

plete about the ist MARCH.

The arrival of our Pattern Bonnets will be duly announced.





#### WALL PAPER FACTORY. COLIN MCARTHUR & CO. PAPER HANCINCS OF ALL CRADES IN STOCK.

Samples to the Trade on application.

DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS. - Butter keeps firm and stock is moving in a local way. Supplies light. Scleeted Morrisburg has been placed at 22c. Cheese, in some jobbing demand at 13c to 14c. There has been some enquiry over the cable and 13c would doubtless be paid for export lots. In provi-sions there is a fair business, especially in lard, about 1,200 pails of Canada selling at 91c. Pork is firm, Canada short cut being worth \$17.50@\$18.

2

Day Goops.-Representative men in this important department state that business has ruled quiet, as the elections were no sooner over than an exceptionally heavy snow storm occurred, and served to interrupt traffic. Country traders appear to be anxious to buy, but the interferences with their business has delayed cash receipts, and consequently their cash payments. Some of the travellers have returned to headquarters, and are waiting for the first symptons of spring, when, no doubt, they will be again en route. We notice that packing-rooms are busy, and it is said that many buyers are clamoring for early deliverics. An early spring is expected, hence their anxiety to get goods in time. In spite of the snow blockade throughout the country there has been a steady call for staple coiton goods, and prices both in plain and colored lines continue firm. Cambrics are in steady request and cottonades, cotton cheviots, fancy shirtings, plaids, checks and other kindred lines are moving in fair quantities. Corset jeans and satteens continue to have a fair demand. Prints both staple and fancy are selling better than for some years past, and the usual demand for Turkey reds, furnitures and other similar fabrics is reported. The demand for fine satcens, chambrays, cretonnes, foulards, batistes, lawns, etc., has been very ac-tive, and numbers of repeats are coming to hand for desirable makes, which are very firmly held. One line of American 36-inch batiste printed in figured effects on an eeru ground is going off well. "The usual steady demand for dress and staple ginghams continues, and fancy crinkled seersuckers, chambrays, zephyrs, bourettes and tufted lines, jacquards, and other wash fabrics, are selling freely, so that stocks are in good shape throughout the trade. White goods, em-broideries, chantillys and guipure in flouncing

widths are doing fairly well. Spring woollens are receiving a fair share of attention, and black piece silks in moires and faille francaise are doing well, although the call for colored silks is hardly up to what was expected. The opening of the spring millinery houses, fully reported in another column, was the event of the week, and has given an impetus to general trade. сh

FISH AND OILS, - A telegram of late date from Newfoundland to an importer here said : "Norway fishery, twelve million short, be firm on oils," This, of course, may possibly be made up later Lut, if not, it is important to the Newfoundland fishermen as Norwegian cod fish and cod oils compete seriously in European markets, especially in the Mediterranean and the Brazil. Steamers leave the island for the seal fishery on March 10th, Large green cod is scarce and steady but No. 1 has sold down to \$3. There have been few transactions, however, since our last owing to blocked roads in the country. No great stock of fish is held here and as the buying has all along been from hand to mouth, another spurt during the Lent will probably occur and move it off. This is what the trade hope for at the moment. Oils are still dull and weak, partly influenced by the late failure. Our quotations are for standard oils, inferior and imitation or mixed oils are naturally to be secured at a lower range. Sor e Halifax, approaching in quality Newfoundland cod, was sold at 36c. Boncless fish met with some call at 3c @ 42c, and there has been a small trade in herrings. Late advices state that the recent movement in Pacific coast salmon exceeds all past records in the salmon business at this season of the year. Canada has pur-chased about 25,000 cases British Columbia fish and Australia about 15,000 cases, paying S1.25 f.o. b. The transactions for English account to aggregate about as follows :

CASES.	TERMS.
160,000 Columbia river	\$1.25 @\$1.35
31,000 Fraser river	1.174/0 1.25
15,000 Rivers inlet	$1.17 \bar{k}$
25,000 Alaska	1.15 @ 1.171
Sea trout liave been offered at	\$8.75, but some

holders ask higher figures. Fresh herring, 65c@75c per 100 ; cod, 2½c@3c per pound ; tommy cods, \$1@\$1.10 per barrel.

NOVEL ! MA WONDERFULI 20 EDT SSOT BREAKAGE. 9 PAPER BOT The Standard Inks of America. HIGH AWARDS received at World's Exposition THOMAS' LIQUID BLUING In Sprinkling Top PAPER HOTTLES. Always rendy for immediate use. No breakage, no loss, quality absolutely pure; contains no acid or other in-gredicat to indure the clothes. Best in the world. L. H. THOMAS CO., CHICACO, NEW YORK and WINDSOR, ONT-

FLOUR AND GRAIN, - A larger business is noted, partly for delivery at opening of navigation ; buyers' views are, however, low for flour. For spring extra \$3.45 has been bid and \$3.85 for superior for future delivery, but millers' prices are higher. In a local way strong flour is in demand at steady prices. Eight cars Manitoba sold at \$4.30 and one car Hungarian patent at \$4.90. An advance of 6d. per sack was bid for May shipment. Wheat is in demand along the lines of rail-way at \$2c@83c, which shows an advance on former spot prices. It is said 83c has actually been paid. Peas for May delivery are quoted at 68c. On spot they have sold at 571c@58e per 60 lbs. Oats have been placed at 27c@ 28c in car lots.

FUEL .- The heavy demand for coke is attributed by the Gas Company to two causes, the unusually severe winter causing dear coal and the plan of crushing it for consumers. The price has risen from \$2.50 @ \$4, and the company is now sold out. Last year the company had thousands of tons, and sent a ship load to Newfoundland, while this year, it is stated, so great was the demand, that on leaving the furnaces it was thrown into the snow so that it could be carted away without danger of burning the sleighs. Cost.-- Stove, 6.50; chestnut, §6.25; egg, §6.00; house grate \$6.00, smiths, \$6.00; Scotch steam, \$5.50 to \$6.00. Cordwood steady. Maple, long cord, delivered, \$6.50; birch, \$6.00; beech \$5.50; tamarac held at \$5 @ \$5.50.

GREEN FRUITS, ETC .- A recent apple cable said : Baldwins, 14s @ 16s; greenings, 15s @ 17s; russets, 16s@18s. Sound parcels mee with strong demand at top prices, but, in general, averages are pulled down by the large quantity arriving in bad order. Market very flat except for fine grades of sound fruit. Th shipments to Europe for week ended March 5th, were 2,575 bris, from Portland and 8,94 from Halifax, which, added to American ex ports via Boston and New York, made a tota 16,119 brls., against 13,134 brls. for the sam week last year. The shipments from Canad and the States for the season have reache

e et interes

# THOMAS DOHERTY & CO.

# TEA \* AND \* COFFEE \* IMPORTERS,

27 St. John Street,

# MONTREAL.

We beg to remind our customers and the public generally that our COFFEE ROASTING DEPARTMENT is fitted up with the latest improvements in machinery, and as we import direct, and give particular attention to this line; can give a better article at less price than any other houses in the trade. Our

BEST COFFEE IN THE MARKET,

a speciality.

Always Packed in the Bean; Put up in 10, 25 and 50 lbs. Hermetically Sealed Tins.

773,042 brls., against 750,259 last year. We quote apples, ex-store, \$3.00@\$4,50. Oranges, Jaffas from Palestine, \$5.00; Valencias, \$5.25 @\$5.50; Florida, \$4.50@\$6 box. Lemons, \$4 @\$5 box; Palermos, \$6 case. Oranberries, fair to good, \$7@\$9; fancy, \$10@\$11. Almeria grapes, \$4.50 keg. Coccanuts, \$6 per 100. Onions native, \$3.50@\$4 brl Figs in boxes, 94c @ 11c; Turkish figs, 6c per 10 lb boxes; Aspinwall banans, \$5 bunch. Dates, \$4c@7c pound. Some Florida strawberries were recoived and are selling at 50c per quart.

GROCERUES --- Generally speaking, trade has been quiet, in consequence greatly, of the large amount of snow in the country. As already stated in the daily press lumbering has been suspended in some camps owing to this cause, so that the effect of too much snow is more wide-spread than at first appears, not being confined to the difficulties of transport and communication. Payments have continued slow in almost all instances where our inquiries extended. A feature of the trade alluded to last week was canned salmon and we refer to the article on fish and oils in this connection. The local market is firm and we were given \$1.65@\$1.70 as a quotation with the remark that \$2 would not improbably be touched. The position is certainly strong at the moment, it being reported that offerings at source have been withdrawn. Some local houses got in at \$1.20, on the coast, some time ago. Canned lobsters are easier at \$500 \$5.50 per case. French prunes are firm and in good demand at 5c @ 54c. Evaporated apples are worth 134c@14c for choice : dried apples, 64c. Sugars have been quiet with advantage on the side of buyers of large lots who secure shaded prices. Molasses quiet and

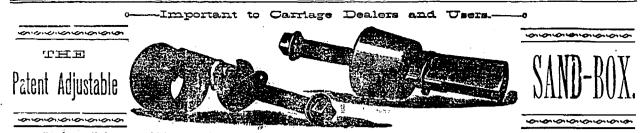
easy. The opening price in Barbadoes was 12c, buyers offering 10c. Here it is difficult to fix prices and the market is flat and weaker. Syrups are firm with sales of low grade reported at 36c. Teas quiet with only a moderate distributing trade reported. A recent trade letter from Yokohama says:—A very small business has been transacted, about 2,000 piculs of law grade leaf only, having been purchased. Rates are about \$1 per picul lower for "Fine" downwards; there being no stock of choicer grades remaining, quotations for these are nominal. In Kobe also the market is quiet, prices remaining unchanged.

At Foochow the season closed with total exports for 1886-7 of 102,556,242 lbs., against 92,842,849 lbs. for 1885-6. The sale was reported of 681 chests Congou at tacks 51 @9.3. The remaining stock consisted of 1,386 halfchests and 5,284 boxes Congou, 80 chests Souchong, 1,445 beses Scented Orange Pekoe and 238 chests Flowery Pekoe. The London market has been easier for common teas, owing to the large amount of low class Indian leaf under 8d, selling at auction A Mincing Lane firm thus refer to the "almost complete absence ' of trade with Russia during the past four months : "It would be a mistake to look for the cause of the long interruption in the business with Russia solely in the present political situation and the attendant d. pre-sion in the Russian exchange We drew attention at the time to the large increase of last year's direct export fom China to Russia via Tientsin, which exceeded the previous year's export by ten million 1bs., this excess had to be absorbed during the last six months,

while at the same time three and a half million lbs. more than last year were imported during the present season direct into Russia via Odersa, the export from Shanghai to the latter port having reached eleven and a half million lbs., as against eight million last year. Russia's imports via Tientsin are again very large this season and must tell upon our trade throughout the current year.

HIDES AND TALLOW.—There are few hides coming in and so they are selling well in spite of poor quality Larger receipts would soon cause a dull market. Calfskins are unsettled and dealers look for lower prices. The Chicago market is quiet and about steady. Probably the poor quality offsets the reduced price. Dealers are not disposed to anticipate lower prices for hides but think they will rule the same for some time. Tallow is dull with 4ccm4½e the general price for ordinary.

IRON AND HARDWARE. — Pig-iron market locally unchanged; sales of first-class brands are noted at \$18.50 and \$19. There have been in small quantities, buyers working from hand-to-mouth expecting a drop when navigation opens. Sales have also been made for spring delivery at prices not much lower than those now current for stock lots, but buyers are not anxious to make contracts for large quantities in the meantime. The indications are that nothing lower will prevail for some time to come. British markets are slightly easier. Bar iron is unchanged and we hear of lots sold for spring delivery on basis of about \$1.60. Tin plates easier, and we learn of transactions in cokes and charcoals for immediate and spring delivery at prices which have not transpired. Canada plates dull and unchanged. In this market,

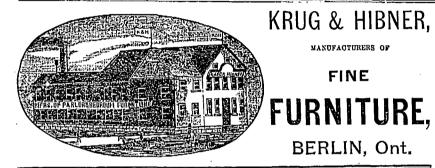


Can be applied to any vehicle in 20 minutes time by an ordinary mechanic. They are ornamental as well as useful, and no carriage is complete without the PATENT ADJUSTABLE SAND-BOX. It is economy for every one to have them applied to their carriages, for the following reasons:

1st. You save the wear of your axles 50 per cent.; they are practical, and are fast coming into general use. 2nd. You can run your carriage 200 miles with one oiling.

3rd. Water, sand, mud and dirt cannot get in upon the bearing of the axle, hence the necessity of frequent oiling, and the continua wearing is avoided.

- 4th.
- Grease and dirt are not continually cozing from the axle bearing. They are cheap and durable. One set will last a life-time; but if necessary can be easily replaced with little expense. 6th. 6th.
  - The first and only Sand-box ever invented to go on over a solid collar.
- Livery-stable keepers generally are adopting the Adjustable Sand-Box as a matter of economy.
- A. F. MILES. Manufacturer, STANSTEAD, Que.



SPRING SEASON, 1887.

H. SHOREY & CO. Wholesale Clothiers. MONTREAL.



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

Nos, 1849, 1851 & 1853 Notre Dame St. Corner McGill St., MONTREAL.

holders of iron have not advanced their prices for bars to any extent, but there seems no question that it will only be a matter of time before jobbers will have to ask for an advance on present figures. Nail manufacturers re-port their works all running. Stocks of manufactured goods are, of course, accumulating at this time of the year, but from the present outlook makers anticipate that the coming demand will absorb them all. A number of specifications have already been sent in for shipment, in view of the approaching reduc-tion in railway freights. No change nails. In horseshoes, the raw material, scrap-iron, has become scarce and holders are asking higher prices. This will have an affect on the manufactured article, already sold on a very small profit, and makers are looking forward to an advance shortly. Warrants in Glasgow are cabled at 438. No. 3 foundry in Middlesborough is at 35s. 3d.

LEATHER AND SHOES .- In leather a fair, steady trade prevails. Good No. 2 Spanish sole is in rather light stock. English oak sole is also in demand. Advices from Liverpool show a more active trade and prices are firmer. Shipments of buff and splits are being made and appear to be wanted on the other side. Boot and shoe travellers are yet out on the regular trip and picking up a few orders. Generally speaking, country customers have been holding back and a good sorting-up trade seems probable.

RAW FURS .- There will be no news from the London March sales until about the 14th inst. There is nothing to add to former reports. Receipts from trappers continue light and prices are unchanged. Following are quotations for prime skins: Beaver, per lb., \$4.00 @ \$4.50; bear, per skin, \$8.00 @ \$12.00; bear cub, \$3.00 @

\$6.00; fisher, \$3.00@\$6.00; fox red, \$1.00@ \$1.25; fox, cross. \$2 @ \$3; lynx, \$2.50 @ \$3.25; marten, \$1 @ \$1.25; mink, 75c @ \$1.25; otter, 8c @ 10c; racoon, 25c, 50c and 75c; skunk, 25c @ 50c and 75c per skin; muskrat, winter, 13c; kits, 3c.

Wool.-A fair business has been done in Cape at 16c@19c. Domestic is going as fast as offered, pulled especially. No large sales can be reported as no considerable lots are There has been an enquiry for under offer. fleece but little or none is offering. There will be another wool sale in London commencing on the 22nd inst.

TORONTO MARKETS -- For some unaccountable reason we have not received our Toronto Market Reports before going to press. The following are the latest stock quotations :---Montreal, 2464; Merchants, 131; Commerce, 118; Imperial, 137; Dominion, 218; Hamil-ton, 137; Canada Permanent, 2084; Free-hold, 1694; Building and Loan, 1114; London and Canadian, 153.

#### SPECIAL NOTICES.

Mr. T. Kearney of the well-known wholesale tea house of Thos. Doherty & Co., Montreal, has just left on a trip to the Maritime Prov-inces carrying a full line of samples of their new season's teas. This house recently re-ceived one of the largest consignments of Japan tea ever imported into this market. Messrs, Doherty & Co., have also gone exten-sively into coffees and their brands are fast working up a reputation all over Canada.

William Clark, manufacturer of canned meats, bears a deservedly high character as a purveyor to the gastronomic tendencies of the age. His Cambridge sausages have become a household word, while his chicken, ham and tongu · sausages may best be described as an absolute necessity to the hunter, fisherman or traveller. His soups are fully equally to those made by the celebrated English house of Crosse & Blackwell, and have received medals wherever they have been exhibited. The prepared meats put up by this manufacturer have effectually driven American goods from the market wherever they have entered into competetiou and the increasing demand for these goods has now reached proportions that have astonished the trade and secured Mr. Clark his just reward for his unremitting efforts to please the public taste.





# SURETYSHIP.

The only Oo'y in Canada confining Itself to this Business

# The Guarantee Co.

Capital 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 certain cases annually reducible until the rate of One-half p.c. per Annum is reached.

This Company is under the same experienced maaagement which introduced the system to this continent over in call-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 Olaims to Employers.

Pressiver, SIR ALEXANDER T. GALT, G.C.M.G. Vice-President, - THE HON. JAMES FERRIER, Manging Director, - EDWARD RAW LINGS. Secretary, JAMES GRANT. Bankers - THE BANK OF MONTREAL.

HEAD OFFICE :

167 St. James St., MONTREAL. EDWARD RAWLINGS.

Managing Director.

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

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal									
COCHRANE.	CASS// S								

BOOTS and SHOES WHOLESALE, Oraig & St. Francois Xavier Sts., MONTREAL JAMES McCREADY & CO.,

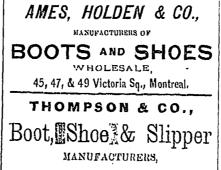
BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS, St. Peter and Youville Sts., MONTREAL.

SHAW BROS. & CASS/LS, TANNERS HIDES AND LEATHER, 426 and 428 Notro Dame Street, MONTREAL.

Robt. McCready & Co. -WHOLESALE-Boot and Shoe MANUFACTURERS, Office and Warehouse, Stand 23 ST. PETER STREET, Montreal,

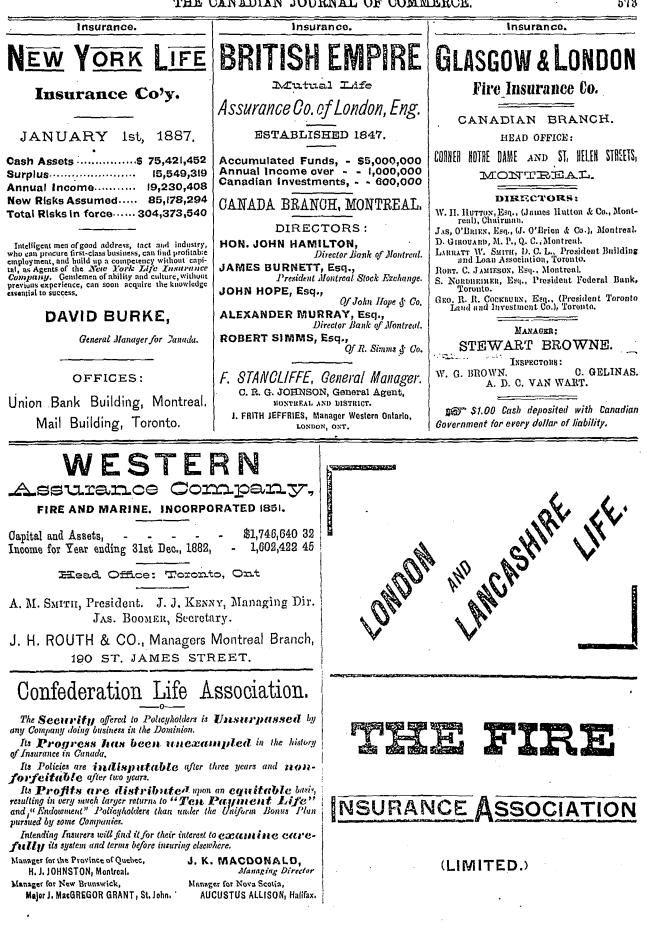
					-			
NAME.	Par Val'e	Capital Sub- scribed.	Capital paid-up	Rest.	Div. last 6 Ms.	Dates of Dividends.	Per Cent Prices Mch. 10.	value
Brit. North America	\$ 2131	\$1,806,666	\$ 1,866,666	1.079.475	3	4 Jan 4 July	1.0	340 90
/Can. Bank Commerce.	50	6,000,000	6.000,000	1,600,000	31	2 Jan 2 July	119	59 50
/ Central	100	500,000	410,000	10,000	3	24 Aug 1 Mai		
Commercial, Manitoba.	•••••	1,000,000		80.000	••	[•••••	(•••••	
Commercial, Nfld Commercial, Windsor	40	306,000 500,000	260,000	80,000 78,000		*****	135	50 00
Dominion	50	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,020,000	5	May 1 Nov	2181	109 14
Du Peuble	í 50	1,200,000	1,200,000	200,000	3	3 May 3 Sent	102	51 00
Eastern Townships Exchange, Yarmouth	50	1,479,600	1,449,485	375,000	34	2 Jan 2 July 1 Feb 1 Aug	122	61 00
Federal.	70 100	230,000 1,250,000	245,910 1,250,000	30,000 125,000	31 3 3 3	l Feb 1 Aug 1 Feb 1 May	84 1051	58 80 105 50
L Halifax	520	500,000	500,00	50,000	3	Trep I May	103	21 60
Hamilton Hochelaga Imperial	100	1,000,000	9.91,500	300,007	4	2 June 1 Dec	1374	137 50
Hochelaga	100	710.100	710,100	70,00	3	2 Jan 2 July	981	28 25 137 25
Jacques Cartier	100 25	1,500,010		500,000	4	2 Jan 1 July	1374	137 25
Löndon	100	500,000 1,000,000	500,000 200,019	140,000 50,000	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	2 June 2 Dec 2 Jan 2 July	74	18 50
Muritime Merchants' Can Merchants, Halifax	100	321,900	321,94×	60,00t	3	June 1 Dee		
B / Merchants' Can	100	321,900 5,798,467	5,799,200	1,500,000	31	2.Inne I Dea	132	132 00
<ul> <li>Merchants' Can</li> <li>Merchants, Halifax</li> <li>Molsons</li> <li>Montreal</li> </ul>	100	2,000,000	1,000,000	200,000		IAug 1 Feb.	1661	116 50
Molsons. Montreal	$\frac{50}{200}$	1,000,000	2,000,000 12,000,000	675,000	4	i April I Uct	148 2474	71.00
Mationale	50	12.000,000 2.000,000	2,000,000	0,000,000	2	l June 1 Dec 1 May Nov	66	32 00
New Brunswick	100	500,000	500,000	350,000	6	1 Jan 1 July	210	454 50 32 00 216 00
Novn Scotia	100	1,111,300	1,114,30	340,000	3333	1 Feb	101 1	137 00
Ontario,	100 100	1,500,000	1,500,000 1,000,000	500,000 200,000	35	2 June 1 Dec	118 126	118 00
People's of Halifax	20	1,000,000	600,000	35,000	21	IJune IDec Feb Aug	97	126 00 19 50
Ottawa People's of Halifax People's of N. B	50		150.000			res rug	100	50 00
Guebec St. Stephen's Standard Toronto Traders	100	2,500,000	2,500,000 200,000	325,000	3	1 April 1 Oct	104	104 (0
St. Stephen's	100 50	200,000	200,000	25,000 300,000	4		1151	
Toronto	100	1000,000	9,000,000	1,150,000	34	2 Jan 2 July	1154 212	62 671 212 00
Traders		51.0,000	2,000,001 187,421	1,100,000		2 June 1 Dec		212 00
Union, (Halifax) Union of L. C Ville Mario. Western	50	1.000.000	500,000 1,200,000 464,300 258,969	40,000	3		100	50 00
Union of L. C.	100	1,200,000 500,000	1,200,000		• • • • • • •	2 Jan 2 July	59	89 00
Westorn	100	500,00	258 980	20,000		2 June 1 Dec	65	55 OG
Yarmouth	100	500,600 400,000	390.871	15,000 30,000	3	•••••	1:44	104 50
Agri. Sav. and Loan Co	50	I ISAN ANIN	578,313 267,060	67,006	4		118	59 25
Brit. Can. Loan & Inv. Co.	100	1,350,000 450,000	267,060	27,001 30,000	4	1 Jan 1 July	112	162 00
Agri Satora Agri Sav, and Loan Co Brit. Can. Loan & Inv. Co. Brit. Mortg. Loan Co Building and Loan Assoo Canada Cotton Co Canada Cotton Co Canada Cotton Co Can. Portu. Loan and Soc.	100 25	450,000	223,77) 750,00x	39,000	31	*******	106	106 00
Canada Cotton Co.	100	750,000 750,000	697,900	90,000	0	•••••	110 88	18 50
Canada Landed Credit Co	50	1.000.500	663.98x	125,000	4	2 Jan 2 July		81.00 67.00
Can. Perm. Loan and Say	50	3,000,000	2,200,000 650,410	1,100,006	61	2 Jan 2 July 1 Jan 1 July	2.8	67 (0 104 25
Can. Say, and Loan Co Dominion Say, and Inv. Co. Dominion Telegraph Co	50	700,000	650,410 873,204	120,000	4 1		126	63 00 55 50
Dominion Say, and Inv. Co.	50 50	1,000,000	1 000 (81	157,000		30 July 31 Dec	111	55 50
Dundas Cotton Co	100	500,000	1,000,000 500,000			15 Jan and Qtly	941 74	47 25 74 00
Farmer's Loan and Sav. Co.	50	1,057,250	011.430	75.857	4		1:1	60 50
Freehold Loan and Sav. Co. l	100	1,876,000	1 000,000	450,000	5	1 June 1 Dec	1691	169 00
Hamilton Prov. and Loan . Home Sav. and Loan Co	100 100	1,500,000	1,100,000 1800,000 850 (W)	135,000	4,	2 Jan 2 July	121	121 00
Hudon Cotton Co	100	2,000,000		40,060	31	******	140	1:0 00
HUTON & LOTO LOND SOA.	50	1,500,000	1,100,150 1230,098	391,000	.5	Jan July	156	78 (0
lluron & Lambton Loan Co. Imperial Loan and Inv. Co.	50	350,000	641,704	32,000	4			******
Landed Banking and Loan.	100	529,850 700,000	424,604	35,000	į	8 Jan 8 July	1174	117 50
Lond. & Can. Loan and Ag.	50	400,000	560,000	40,000 250,000	5	2 Jan 2 July 15 Mch 15 Sept	153	76 50
London Loan Co London Loan Co London Loan Co Manitoba Loan Manitoba Loan Montreal Telegraph Co Montreal City Gass, Ry, Co. Montreal Cotton Co	50	665.000	550,000	50,000)	4 1	31 Dec 30 Junei	110	55 00
Lond. and Unt. Inv. Co	100	2,250,000 100,000	460,000 100,000	80,000	_ 3 <u>1</u>	2 Jan 2 July		115 50
Manitoba Loan	100	518,900	100,000	3,000	4		·	
Montreal Telegranh Co.	100	7.000.000	2,000,000		5	2 Jan and Qtly	1011 1	101 25 37 50
Montreal City Gas Co	40	2,000,000	1,876,752		6	15 April 15 Oct	2251	50 10
Montreal City Pass, Ry. Co.	50	600,000	00,004		4 ]	6 May 6 Nov	261	153-15
Montreal Cotton Co	100	794,000 300,000	94,000 (0,000)	••••••	<u> </u>	•••••	118	118 00
Montreal Building Assoc Montreal Loan and Mortg.	50 50	1,000,000	00,060	106,000	- <sup>81</sup> (	15 Mal 15 Seve	27 112	13 50 56 00
ANALIODAL INVESTMENT CO	100	1.700.0001	32,812 418,606	22,500	31	31 Dec 30 June	1051	165 25
N. S. Sugar Rafinary	500	350,000	50,000		2]	2 Jan 2 July	110	E50 (IQ
Unt. Indus, Loan and Inv).	50	479,800	50,000 235,135 700,000	27,000 500,000	223473384	15 Mch 15 Sept 31 Dec 30 June 2 Jan 2 July 30 June 31 Dec		
Ont. Investment Assoc Ont. Loan and Deb. Co	50	2,665,600	1,200,006	300,000	1	Jan JJuly	116 120	60 00
People's Loan and Deb. Co.	50 1	500,000	487,048	42,000	31	l Jan 1 July l Jan 1 July l Jan 1 July	110	55 00
Rout Est. Loan and Dob. Co.	50	500,000	-346.2131		3		50 I	25 00
mononen and Unt. Nay, Co.	100	1,619,000	1,619,000 410,515	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	3	9 Feb 15 Sept	50 62	62 60 65 (P
ROVEL LOOP AND SAVE DO 1	50	500,000	410,515	24,000	4		130 1	65 00
St. Paul, M. & M. R's	100 100	200,000	200,000		4	ALARCH I	921 119	92 50 134 00
Starr M'fg Co., Halifax St. Paul, M. & M. R'y Toronto City Gas Co	50	800,000	S00,000		31	i Feb and Oth	134 -1	64 75
Union Loan and Sav. Co	50	1XXX, 1XXXI	800,000 580,360	280,000	4	Jan July	1:81	64 75 76 61 j
Western Can. Lean & Sav	50	2,000,000	1,200,000	••••••	•••••	March March 1 Feb and Qtly 1 Jeb and Qtly 1 Jan 1 July 8 Jan 8 July	190	95 00
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STOCKS AND BONDS.

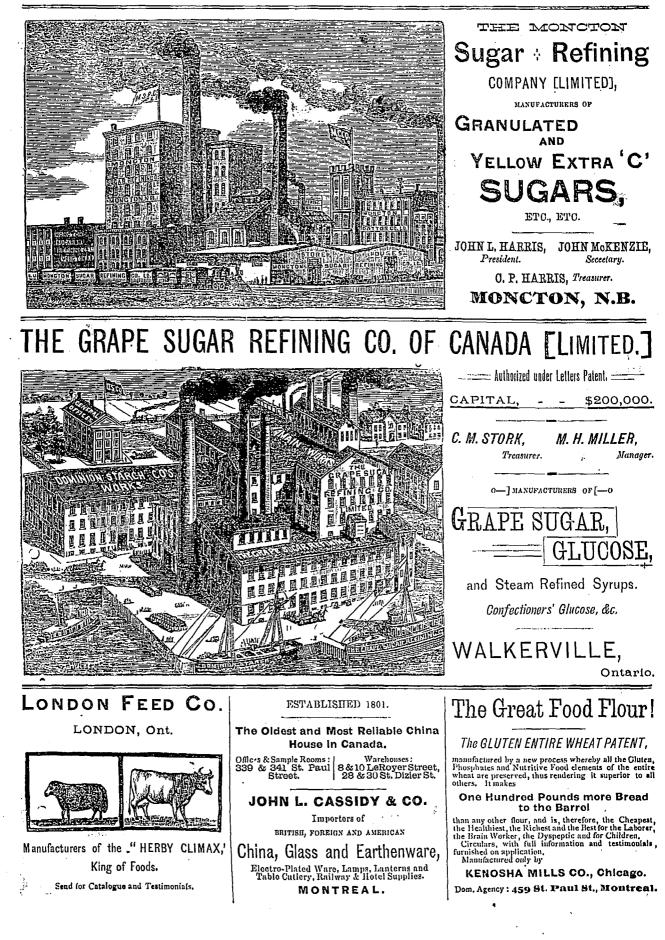


712 Hito 716 Craig St., Montreal, 33













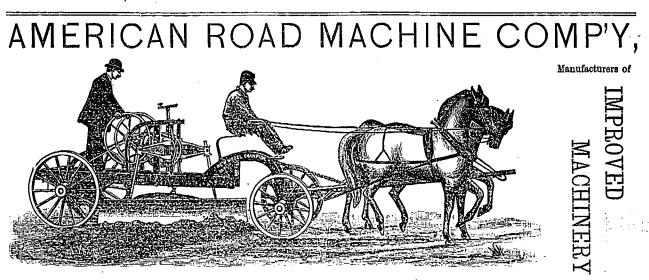
#### MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT .-- THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1887.

Name of Article							
	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article-	Wholesale
Dairy Produce. Greamory. Greamory. Brookville. Morrisburg Western Dairy. Cheese, and. to finest. Drugs & Chemicals Acid Carbolic Gryst Modi Alua. Bionoling Powder. Bito Vitriol. Brimstone. Brom. Potass. Campior, Eng. Ref. Canatic Soda. Citrio Acid. Constor Oil. Cratar Oil. Constor Soda. Citrio Acid. Cortar Turtar. Enom Saits. Gyserine. Optim. Datas Itolice. Soda Ash. Soda Sinerb. Salda. Strychnine. Triple Extracts. Triple Extracts. Stractaris. Triple Extracts. Stractaris. Dyostuffs.	$ \begin{array}{c} \$ \ c. \ \$ \ c. \\ 0 \ 22 \ 0 \ 23 \\ 0 \ 177 \ 0 \ 20 \\ 0 \ 177 \ 0 \ 20 \\ 0 \ 177 \ 0 \ 20 \\ 0 \ 177 \ 0 \ 21 \\ 0 \ 16 \ 0 \ 18 \\ 0 \ 114 \ 0 \ 13 \\ 0 \ 655 \ 0 \ 70 \\ 0 \ 137 \ 0 \ 190 \\ 0 \ 0 \ 105 \ 0 \ 190 \\ 0 \ 105 \ 0 \ 105 \\ 0 \ 105 \ 0 \ 105 \\ 0 \ 105 \ 0 \ 105 \\ 0 \ 105 \ 0 \ 105 \\ 0 \ 105 \ 0 \ 105 \\ 0 \ 105 \ 0 \ 105 \\ 0 \ 105 \ 0 \ 105 \\ 0 \ 105 \ 0 \ 105 \\ 0 \ 105 \ 0 \ 105 \\ 0 \ 105 \ 0 \ 105 \\ 0 \ 105 \ 0 \ 105 \\ 0 \ 105 \ 0 \ 105 \\ 0 \ 105 \ 0 \ 105 \\ 0 \ 105 \ 0 \ 105 \\ 0 \ 105 \ 0 \ 105 \\ 0 \ 105 \ 0 \ 105 \\ 0 \ 105 \ 105 \ 0 \ 105 \\ 0 \ 105 \ 105 \ 0 \ 105 \\ 0 \ 105 \ 105 \ 0 \ 105 \\ 0 \ 105 \ 0 \ 105 \ 0 \ 105 \\ 0 \ 105 \ 105 \ 0 \ 105 \\ 0 \ 105 \ 105 \ 0 \ 105 \\ 0 \ 105 \ 105 \ 0 \ 105 \\ 0 \ 105 \ 105 \ 0 \ 105 \\ 0 \ 105 \ 105 \ 0 \ 105 \\ 0 \ 105 \ 105 \ 0 \ 105 \\ 0 \ 105 \ 0 \ 105 \ 0 \ 105 \\ 0 \ 105 \ 105 \ 0 \ 105 \\ 0 \ 105 \ 105 \ 0 \ 105 \\ 0 \ 105 \ 0 \ 105 \ 0 \ 105 \\ 0 \ 105 \ 0 \ 105 \ 0 \ 105 \ 0 \ 105 \ 0 \ 105 \ 0 \ 105 \ 0 \ 105 \ 0 \ 105 \ 0 \ 105 \ 0 \ 105 \ 0 \ 105 \ 0 \ 105 \ 0 \ 105 \ 0 \ 105 \ 0 \ 105 \ 0 \ 105 \ 0 \ 105 \ 0 \ 105 \ 0 \ 105 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \$	Indigo (Bengal). Madras. Gambior. Madras. Gambior. Madder. Sumae. Fish. Labrador Herrings, No 1. French Shore, No. 1. Mackerol, No 1. """"""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""	$\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} $	Onts	\$ 0 27         0 28         0 27         0 29         0 27         0 29         0 27         0 29         0 27         0 29         0 27         0 29         0 27         0 29         0 27         0 29         0 29         0 27         0 29         0 29         0 29         0 29         0 29         0 29         0 29         0 29         0 29         0 29         0 29         0 29         0 29         0 29         <	Figs, C. Mats	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{s. s. o.} \\ \textbf{s. o. o.} \\ \textbf{s. o.} \\ \textbf{s. o. o.} \\ s.$



#### MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT,-THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1887.

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



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#### MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.-THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1887.

Name of Article. Whol	lesulo.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
United inches, 14 to 25 1 60 United inches 25 '' 40 1 70 41 '' 50 2 05	1, 100 n. 0 00 0 00 3 80	quarters	000 050	1 Do Faney	0.58 0.63 1	Pommeryqts. Bollinger Sherries, Penartinqts.	26 00 27 00 1 95 6 00 1 90 7 00
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	4 60 5 00 5 75 6 75 8 25	Ash, 1 to 4 in., M Birch, 1 to 4 in., M Baswood. Walnut, per M Jutternut, per M	20 00 25 00 18 00 20 00 60 00 100 66	Wines, Liquors, etc. Ale English, bass outs	2 40 2 45	Ports, T. G. Sandeman Graham's ditto Claret cases Class Claret of gd. brands Tarragona Ports, imp ga Barguoay	7 50 18 00
" 96 "160 0 00 <b>Paints, &amp;c.</b> W Lend pure, 50 to 1001b kgs " No. 1	6 50 6 50 5 50	) Cedar, round, lineal foot   Cedar, flat, lineal foot	00 06 00 10 00 04 00 06 80 00 100 06 15 00 17 06 25 00 30 00	Domestie 91s. '' pls. Stout : Guimess 91s. Domestie 91s.	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 85 & 1 & 25 \\ 0 & 60 & 0 & 75 \\ 2 & 40 & 2 & 45 \\ 1 & 60 & 1 & 65 \\ 0 & 60 & 1 & 15 \end{array}$	Still, Caso Sparkling Can, Spirits, Imp. gallon. Alcohol	16 00 17 50 Paid Bond.
White Lead, dry	5 50 6 00 5 75 0 00	Maple, hard, M Soft, do Oak, M Pine, clear, M 2nd, quality, do	25 00 35 00 16 00 25 00 40 00 50 00 35 00 40 00 25 00 30 00	Brandy ; Honessey's gal.	6 09 6 25 0 00 12 00 0 09 12 00 4 09 5 25 10 09 16 00	Family Proof Whiskey Old Bourbon "Ryo	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Red Lond	$     \begin{array}{c}       1 & 75 \\       3 & 00 \\       0 & 60 \\       1 & 25     \end{array} $	Mil) do	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Jules Bellerie & Co qts. Pmet, Castillon & Co case Chemper shippersgul. "Case qts. Irish Whishey :-Noo's es.	8 50 9 00 9 25 16 00 3 00 3 25 7 00 7 50 8 50 9 50	Old Ryc4 years old	
Roman brl 2 50 (Jue, Domostic Broken Sheet 0 12) French, T.F. Casks 0 11 Brls 0 12	2 70 4 0 14 4 0 121	I in caddies	E O TOL O 91 I	Dunvilleease Stewart's Scotch Wh'y Bernard's Irish Whiskey Scotch Hay Farman & Co Lochaber Scotchqts. Scotch, Glenbrac Whiskey	575950 525625 875925	200 cases and over 5 p c off John Bull Bitters sm&lge Wool. Fleece	
American White, Bris 0 20 Sait. Liverpool par bag Elevins 0 54 Twelves 0 52 Canadian, in small bags 2 25	0 22}	Fancy Bright Smoking Solaco, Common Solaco, Fair.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Eucore Bernard's Irish " Jamaica Rum per imp gal Hollond Gin :	6 20 7 25	Pulled, unassorted Extra Super B Super C Black	0 22 0 24 0 26 0 27 0 22 0 23 0 00 0 00 0 21 0 00
Factory-filled per bag 0 65 Factory-filled per bag 1 20 Euroka factory-filled do 2 40	0 70 0 37 <u>1</u> 1 25 0 00	Mack, Chewing, boxes 10's Do Navy, Cads, 3's 6's & 10's Mahogany, Chew'g 6's & 8's	0 36 0 39 0 40 0 41 0 44 0 48	Red cases Champagne. G. II. Mumm. Dry Ver'n'y Do Extra Drypts & qts	00.0 00.0 00.800.00	Natal Cape	0 14 0 17 0 15 0 16
retailers will please tear in .	mind l	hat the above quotations apply	only to larg	e lois.			



JONA

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We will be pleased to furnish quotations for following goods: Jonas' Triple Concenttated Flavoring Extracts. Castor Oil, in all size bottles. Olive Oil, 2 pints, pints and

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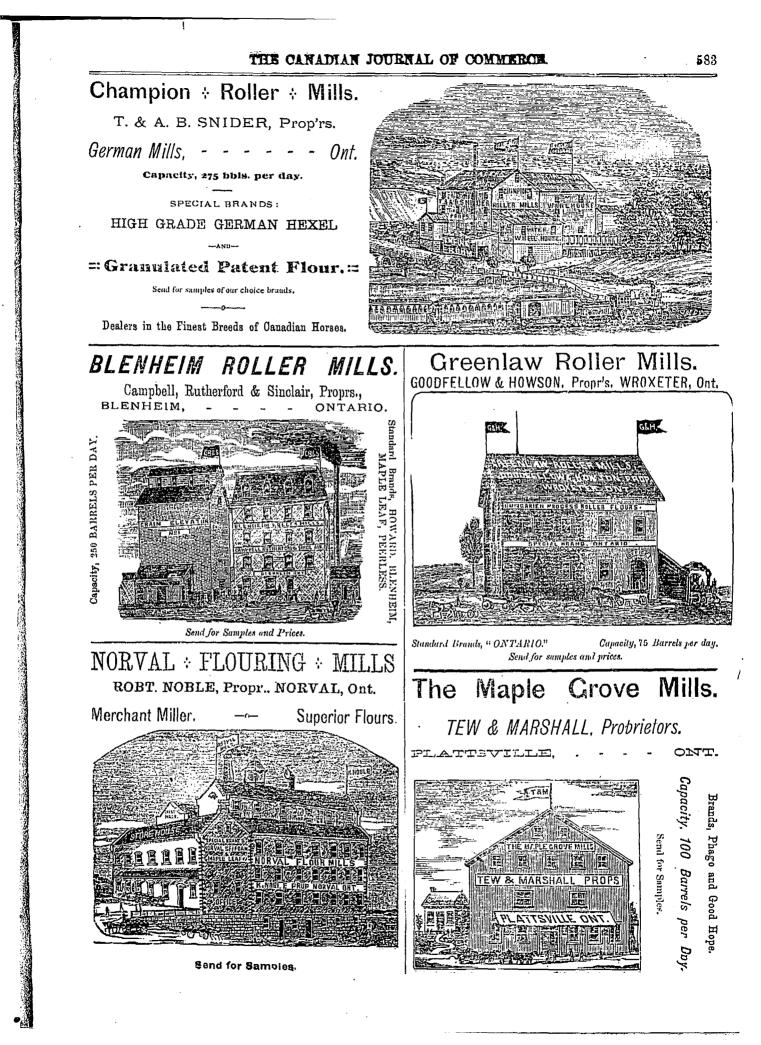
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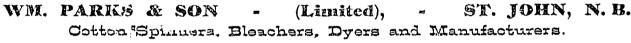
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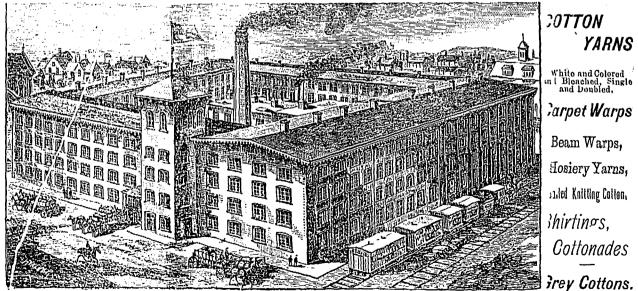
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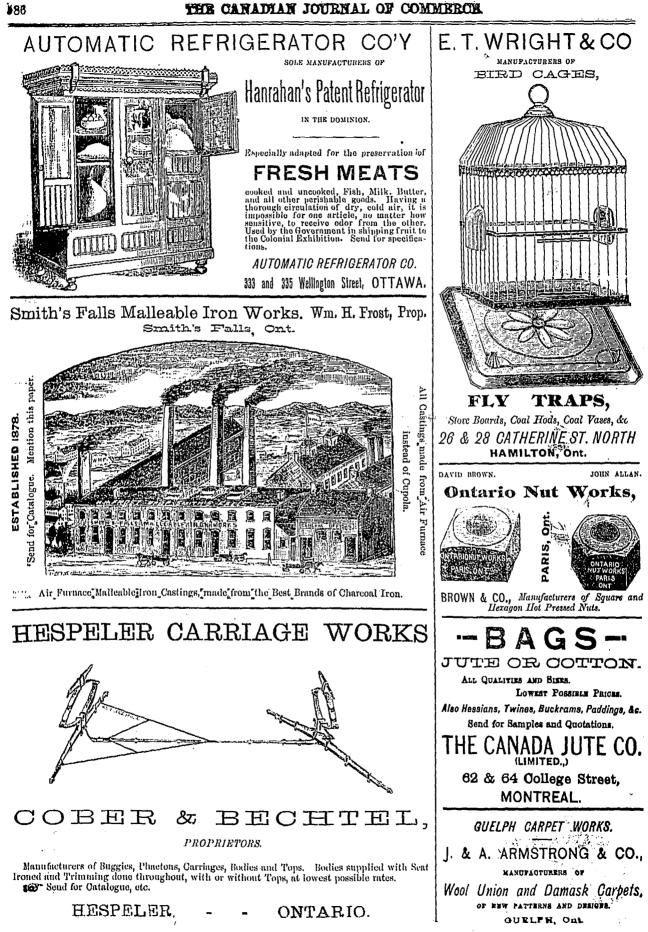




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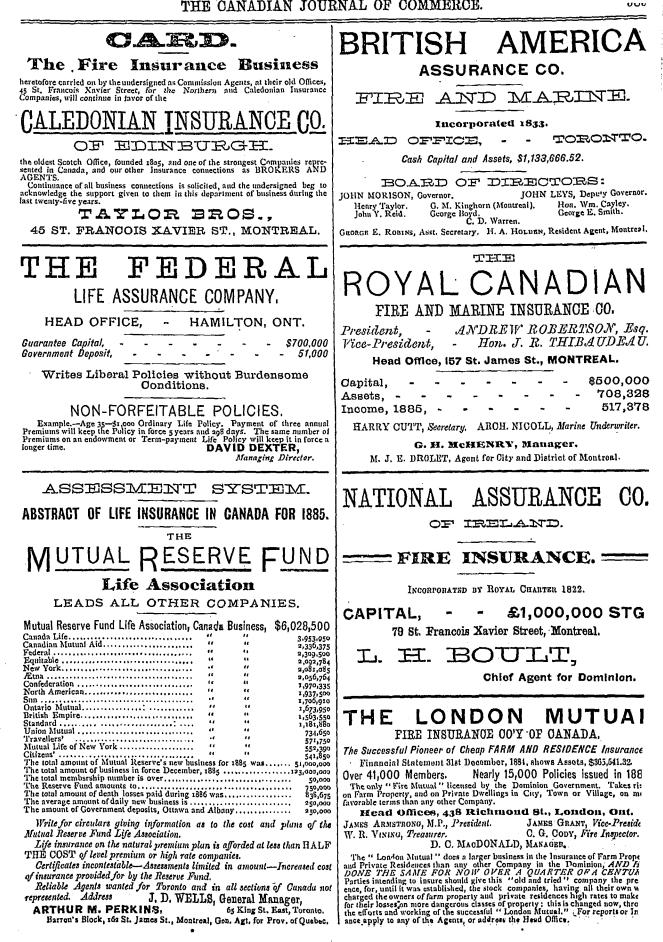
















## THE 27th ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

# QUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIE

OF THE UNITED STATES

## For the Year Ending December 31st, 1886.

Amount of Ledger Assets, January 1st, 1886 ..... ......\$62,087,513.85

INCOME

INCOME.	
Promiums	4,62 8.57 19,873,733,19
DISEURSEMENTS.	\$81,961,247.04
Claims by Death and Matured Endowments	3.91 3.28 0.71
Total Paid Policy-holders       \$8,336,607.         Dividend on Capital       7,00         Commissions, Advertising, Postage and Exchange       1,946,04         General Expenses       1,305,93         State, County and City Taxes       169,40	.90 0.00 6,69 1.98 0.17 11,764,986,74
NET LEDGER Assets, December 31, 1886	\$70,196,260.30
ASETS	
Bonds and Mortgages.       \$19,881,47         New York Real Estate, including the Equitation duling and purchases under foreclosure.       10,406,39         United States Stocks; State Stocks; City Stocks, and other investments.       26,568,53         Loans Secured by Bonds and Stocks (Market value, \$1,876,937)       1,302,60         Reial Estate ontside the State of New York, including purchases under foreclosure and Society's Buildings in other cities       6,021,83         Cash in Banks and Trust Companies, at interest; and in transit (since received)       5,855,39         Due from Agents on account of Premiums.       70,03         Market Value of Stocks and Bonds over book value.       70,03         Interest and Rents due and accrued       Premiums due and in process of collection (less prems. paid in advance \$51,446).         Deferred Promiums	7.31 6.00 1.22 0.07 0.66 \$70,196,260.30  2,894,052.14  640,387.32 334,135.00
Total Assels, December 31, 1886	annia da ha daura aud
TOTAL LIABILITIES, including legal Reserve on all existing policies (4 per cent Standard)	
Total Undivided Surplus, over 4º10 Reserve,	
Of which the proportion contributed (as computed) by Policies in general class, is	
(On New York Standard of 420/0 interest, Surplus is, as computed	
We certify to the correctnesss of the above calculation of the reserve and surplus. From this surplus the usual dividends will be ma GEO, W. PHILLIPK J. G. VAN CISE.	dc. <sup>S,</sup> } Actuaries.
New Assurance written in 1886 Total Outstanding Assurance Increase of Premium Income	\$111,540,203 \$411,779,098 5.40 6.63
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.	
HENRY B. HYDE, PRESIDENT. JAS. W. ALEXANDER, CORNELIUS N. BLISS, ROBERT BLISS, HORACE PORTER, CHARLI LOUIS FITZGERALD, JOHN SLOANE, JOHN J. MCGOOK, PARKER HANDY, THOMAS HENRY A. HURLBUT, JOHN A STEWART, B. F. RANDOLPH, C. B. ALEXANDER, GEORGI	ES S. SMITH, S A. BIDDLE, E H. STUART, ITT CUYLER, AMES

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