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00	OF	TORONTO

President, Hon. FRANK SMITH. Vice-President, WILLIAM H. BEATTY, Esq DIRECTORS.

DIRECTORS. Messrs. William Ramsay, Arthur B. Lee, W. B. Hamilton, Sen'r., Alexander Nairn, George Taylor, Henry Gooderham, Frederick Wyld, and Henry W. Darling.

Money advanced at lowest current rates and on most favorable terms, on the security of productive farm, city and town property. Mortgages and Municipal Debentures purchased A. M. COSBY, Manager. 84 King Street East, Toronto.

#### The Ontario Loan & Savings Gompany, OSHAWA, ONT.

Capital Subscribed Capital Paid-up Beserve Fund Deposits and Can. Debentures	\$300.000
Capital Paid-up	800.000
Reserve Fund	65.000
Deposits and Can. Debentures	605.000

Money loaned at low rates of interest on the security of Real Estate and Municipal Debentures. Deposits received and interest allowed. W. F. OOWAR. President. W. F. ALLEN Vice-President. T.H. MOMILLAN, See. Trees.

Canada.

## THEBANKOFLONDON

## THE CENTRAL BANK

Capital Authorized Capital Subscribed Capital Paid-up	500,000
HEAD OFFICE, TOR	
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.	

DAVID BLAIN, Esq., President. SAML. TREES, Esq., Vice-President H. P. Dwight, Esq. C. Blackett Robinson. D. Mitchell McDonald, Esq. A. A. ALLEN, Cashier.

A. A. ALLEN, C. Cashier, Branches-Brampton, Durham, Guelph, Richmond Hill, and North Toronto. Agants in Canada-Canadian Bank of Commerce. In New York-Importers and Traders Nat. Bank. In London, Eng.-National Bank of Sootland, Limited.

### THE COMMERCIAL BANK

OF MANITOBA

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

DIRECTORS. DUNCAN MOABTHUB, - - - President. Hon. John Sutherland. Alexander Logan. Hon. C. E. Hamilton. W. L. Boyle.

Deposits received and interest allowed. Collections promptly made. DESts issued available in all parts of the Dominion. Hesting and American Exchange bought and sold

	<b>81.000.000 00</b>
Subscribed	1.000.000 00
Paid-up	833.121 00
Reserve and Contingent	135.539 16
Savings Bank Deposits and De-	
bentures	768,995 75
Loans made on farm and city pr	
most favorable terms.	

Municipal and School Section Debentures pur-

chased. Money received on deposit and interest allowed thereon. F. B. LEYS, Manager.

The Farmers' Loan and Savings Company, OFFICE, No. 17 TOBONTO ST., TOBONTO.

Capital	*************				1.0K7 9	ĸn
Paid-up					R11 A	20
Assets					1.885.0	ñň
Money	hoorayha	0D	improved	Dee1	The backs	- 4

lowest current rates. Sterling and Currency Debentures issued.

Money received on deposit, and interest allowed payable half-yearly. By Vic. 49, Chap. 90, Statutes of Ontario, Executors and Administrators are author-ised to invest trust funds in Debentures of this Company. WM. MULOCK, M.P., GEO.;S. C. BETHUNE, President. Becretary-Treas

•					
The Loan Companies.					
THE ONTARIO	The				
INVESTMENT ASSOCIATIO	N 27				
(LIMITED).					
LONDON, ONTARIO.	PRESI				
Capital Subscribed         \$2,665,6           Capital Paid-up         700,0           Beserve Fund         500,0           Investments         2,500,0	00 This				
DIRECTORS.					
CHAS. MURRAY, President. SAMUEL CRAWFORD, Esq., Vice-Preside	ont. compa riage				
Benj. Cronyn, Barrister. W. R. Meredith, Q.C.	thalif				

John Labatt, Brewer. Jno. Elliott, Manufac'r. Isaiah Danks.

W. K. Merchall, Q.C.
C. F. Goodhue, Barrister.
Hy. Taylor, Esq.
Hugh Brodie, Esq.
Hugh Brodie, Esq.
F. A. Fitzgerald, President Imperial Oil Co.

This Association is authorized by Act of Parlia ment to Loan Money on Real Estate secured by Mortgages; buying and advancing money upon School, Municipal, and other Debentures, and Pub-lic Securities, and the Debentures of the various Building and Loan Societies, Investment Companies and other Societies and Companies of the Province, and has the largest Reserve Fund of any Company in Western Ontario.

HENRY TAYLOR, Manager.

OFFICE: RICHMOND ST., LONDON, ONT.

### THE ONTARIO Loan & Debenture Company, OF LONDON, CANADA. Capital Subscribed \$2,000,000 Paid-up Capital 1,200,000 Beserve Fund 285,000 Total Assets 3,041,190 Total Liabilities 1,507,573

Money loaned on Real Estate Securities only. Municipal and School Section Debentures purobased.

WILLIAM F. BULLEN. Manager.

London, Ontario, 1885.

### THE LONDON & CANADIAN LOAN & AGENCY CO., (Ltd.) DIVIDEND NO. 26.

DIVIDEIND NO. 28. Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of TEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM on the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Company for the half year ending 31st August, 1886, has this day been declared, and that the same will be PAYABLE ON THE 15th SMPTEMBER, 1886. The Transfer Books will be closed from 1st Sept. to the 1sth of October, both days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Company's office, 44 King St., West, Toronto, on Wednesday, the 18th October. Chair to be taken at noon. By order of the Directors. J. G. MACDONALD, Toronto, Aug. 26th, 1886. Manager

#### THE **CANADA LANDED CREDIT** COMPANY The set flow &

THOMAS LAILEY, ESQ.,	• •	• •	Vice-Pres't.
Subscribed Capital Paid-up Capital Reserve Fund			

OFFICE, 23 Toronto St., - TOBONTO. Money advanced on the security of city and farm property at lowest rates of interest, and on most worable terms as to repayment of principal. dortgages purchased. Sterling and currency de-centures issued. D. McGEE, Secretary.

#### The National Investment Co. of Canada (LIMITED).

20 ADELAIDE STREET	EAST, TORONTO.						
Capital	<b>\$</b> 2,000,000						
DIRECTORS.							
JOHN HOSKIN, ESq., Q.C., President. WILLIAM GALBRAITH, Esq., Vice-President							
William Alexander Esa	John Scott, Esq.						
wonn Stuart Esa	N. Silverthorne, Esq						
A. B. Creelman, Esq.	John Stark, Esq.						
Prof. Geo. Parton	Young, LL.D.						
Money Lent on Real Esta	te.						

oney received on DEPOSIT. Debentures issued ANDREW BUTHERFORD, Manager

IE MONETARY TIME	S. 849
Financial.	Financial.
The Toronto General Trusts Co. 27 & 29 Wellington st. East, Toronto. President, Hon. Edward Blake, Q.C., M.P. Vice-President, E. A. MEBEDITH, LL.D.	ROBERT BEATY & CO. 61 KING ST. EAST, (Members ef Toronto Stock Exchange), Bankers and Brokers, Buy and sell Stocks, Bonds, &c., on Commission, for Cash or on Margin. American Currency and Exchange bought and sold.
MANAGER, J. W. LANGMUIR. This company is authorized under its charter to act as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN, RECEIVER, COMMITTEE, etc., etc., and receives and executes TRUSTS of every description. These various positions and duties are assumed by the company either under DEEDS OF TRUST, mar- riage or other SETTLEMENTS, executed during the life time of the parties, or under WILLS, or by the APPOINTMENT OF COURTS. Special atten- tion is called to the power of the company to act as ADMINISTRATOR of estates where the next-of-kin are not in a position to find the security required by the Surrogate Courts. This becomes very important since real estate now devolves upon the administra- tors under Ontario Statute 49 Vic., Cap. 22. The company will also act as AGENT of persons who have assumed the position of executor, adminis- trator, trustee, etc., etc., and will perform all the duties required of them. The INVESTMENT of money in first mortgage on real estate, or other securities, the COLLECTION of interest or income, and the transaction of every kind of financial business, as agent, will be undertaken by the com- pany at the very lowest rates.	GZOWSKI & BUCHAN, Stock and Exchange Brokers, AND GENERAL AGENTS, 24 KING STREET EAST, - TOBONTO Buy and sell Canadian and American Stocks, De- bentures, &c., on commission, and deal in Drafts on New York and London, Greenbacks, and all un- current money. Exchange bought and sold for Banks and Financial Corporations. STRATHY BROTHERS, MEDI & BROKERS, MEDI & BROKERS, MEDI & BROKERS, MEDI & BROKERS, MEDI & BROKERS, SCH, MENT STREET, MONTREAL. Canadian and American Stocks, Bonds, Grain, &c., bought or sold for eash or on margin. Business strictly confined to commission. Brokerage-One-quarter of one per cent. on par value. GOODBODY, GLYN & Dow, New York. ALEX, GEDDES & Co., Chicago. LEES, HEGGINSON & Co., BOSTON.
For full information apply to the Manager. ESTABLISHED 1858.	RAND BROS.,
JOHN STARK & CO. (TELEPHONE No. 880), Stock & Exchange Brokers. Special attention given to reliable investment stocks and the investment of money on mortgage. RENTS COLLECTED AND ESTATES MANAGED.	Real Estate Biokers and Financial Agents Offices at Victoria, New Westminster and Vancouver (Coal Harbor) B. C. Property for sale in all parts of the Province. In- vestments made and estates managed for non-resi- dents. Rents collected. Mortgages bought and sold. Debentures purchased on commission. Correspon- dence solicited. Special attention given to property at the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

EGTABLISHED 1878 BANKS BROTHERS. (TELEPHONE No. 27), Insurance & Estate Agents. RENTS COLLECTED. ESTATES MANAGED. MORT-GAGES BOUGHT AND SOLD. 60 CHURCH STREET, TORONTO. JOHN PATON & CO. 52 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK, Accounts and Agency of Banks, Corporations, firms and individuals received upon favorable terms. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as agents for corporations in paying coupons and dividends; also as transfer agents. Bonds, Stocks and Securities bought and sold on commission, at the Stock Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. THE BELL TELEPHONE CO'Y OF CANADA. **\$**1.000.000 CAPITAL, HEAD OFFICE, - - MONTREAL. Notice is hereby given that the various telephone instruments not manufactured by this Company which are now being offered for sale or for hire to the public, are believed to be infringements of the patents held by the Bell Telephone Co., of Canada; that suits have been instituted against the companies proposing to deal in these infringing instruments to restrain their manufacture, sale or use, and for damages; and that similar actions will be com-menced against ALL USERS OF SUCH TELEPHONES.

28 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

This notice is given for the express purpose of in-forming the public of the claims made by the Bell Telephone Company, and of warning all persons of the consequences of any infringement of this Com-pany's patents.

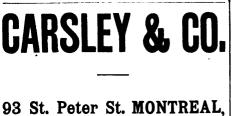
C. F. SISE, Vice-Pres't and Man'g Director Montreal.

HUGH C. BAKEB, Manager Ontario Dept. Hamilton.

n. &c. n par York. А. **ent**s and In sold. spony. COX & CO.. BROKERS. STOCK Members Toronto Stock Exchange No. 26 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO, Buy and sell Canadian and American Stocks for Cash or on Margin; also Grain and Provisions on the Chicago Board of Trade. JOHN LOW, (Member of the Stock Exchange), Stock and Share Broker, 58 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, MONTREAL. A NEW SERIES ON THE SCIENCE PRICE, .00. Address CONNOR O'DEA,

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

Leading Wholseale Trade of Montreal.



#### WHOLESALE

BRITISH AND FOREIGN Dry Goods Importers.

COMPLETE.

Our Stock is now complete in Every Department, of which the following are a few, viz.:

## DRESS GOODS, SILKS & VELVETS,

### KID GLOVES,

HOSIERY,

### SMALLWARES,

Men's Furnishings,

Particular attention paid to letter orders.



CARSLEY &

98 St. Peter St., Montreal.

SENT ON APPLICATION.



GEO. D. ROSS & CO., 648 Craig Street, Montreal.

Selling Agents for the West:

E. A. TOSHACK & CO., TORONTO

Mercantile Summary.

THE Hudson's Bay Company's new elevator at Winnipeg is to be finished 1st October and will hold 50,000 bushels of grain.

J. W. JOHNSTON, formerly of the Windsor Hotel, took twenty-six tons of household furniture with him from Winnipeg to Vancouver.

A CAR load of butter was shipped last week by Mr. J. T. Brill, of Guelph, to the old country. It was made at the Teeswater creamery.

Is the week ended Sept. 11th 225 immigrants reached Winnipeg from the East. Most of these went to Whitewood and along the Northwestern Railway, while a few went to British Columbia.

MR. CHARLES MERELITH, the manager of the Merchants' Bank at Brandon, has severed his connection therewith, and was presented recently by citizens with an address and a purse of \$600.

THE Canadian Pacific R. R. Co. is distributing to the public clock and watch dials, upon which are indexed the numerals of the new twenty-four hour time system adopted by the company.

A SUGGESTION OF ECONOMY - Lady (in dry goods store)—I will look at your material for towels. Clerk (recently transferred from the dressgoods department)—Yes, ma'am; something that won't show dirt?

THE Rosamond Woollen Company, Almonte, and Hall, Neilson & Co., of Three Rivers, have adopted the Edison light, the former using 400 16-candle power lights, and the latter about 100 of 32-candle power and upwards.

A TORONTO trader talks of shipping fresh salmon from the Fraser River, B. C., to the Liverpool market. He is interviewing the C. P. R. authorities in order to get better rates than the company at present charges.

A New YORK man is looking in Manitoba and the Canadian territories for 20 or 30 Indians with whom he will constitute a Wild West show similar to that of Buffalo Bill. He found a number of braves at Brandon but has to go to the reserves to get the chief's consent to their accompanying him east.



#### Mercantile Summary.

Among the visitors to Toronto last week were two gentlemen holding high positions in the telegraphic service of Great Britain. One of these was Mr. S. W. McGowan, Chief of Government Telegraphs in Victoria, Australia, who was a resident of this city some thirty-seven years ago, and took passage for Melbourne, Australia, from New York during the early days of the Morse telegraph system. The other was Mr. P. V. Luke, Chief of Telegraphs in Madras and Southern India, who makes use of a well-earned holiday to visit relatives in Great Britain and Canada and who is now on a trip to the Pacific Coast.

WE note the following changes occurring lately in the Canadian business community: W. J. Brumpton, a general trader at Fordwich, has sold out to Jno. Strong .--Jamieson & Co. have succeeded to the varnish business of Mason, Bros. & Co., in this city .--The firm of Whitney & Duffield, dealers in stoves at Wingham, has been dissolved by the retirement of the first-named, whose place is taken by Jas. Duffield; style now Duffield & Son.--D. O. Campbell continues alone the general store business of Campbell & Meyer at -Strong & Donnell, in the same line Avton.at Barrie, have sold out to S. Johnstone .-W. Armstrong has bought out S. Robinson's general store stock at Cassel .---Geo. Smith. a grist miller, is moving from Comber to Ridgetown.—At Glammis, D. McGillivray has disposed of his grocery business to J. McGillivray.----A dissolution is announced by Boomer & Walton, confectioners in London. -The general store business of J. R. Trimble, at Markdale, has been bought by J. R. Armstrong.----At Mull, Frank Hughson, a general dealer has sold out.--J. Wanless & Son, hardware merchants at Parkdale, have sold out to C. J. Brown & Co.----At Port Lambton J. D. McDonald will confine himself to his mill, having sold out his general store. -Geo. Gunder, a miller at Ridgetown. has sold out .---- The general store firm of Stock & Armstrong, at Tavistock, has been dissolved by the retirement of the last named .--The Excelsior Straw Works company, in this city, has been dissolved.

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CORSETS.

Manufactured by

TORONTO.

J. A. CHIPMAN & CO.,

30 cents in the dollar. THE next move of the combined railroad companies which fix the rates of transportation between the Western States and the seaboard will be an endeavor to bring the lake waterways into the railway pool. While lake navigation is unimpeded with ice, cheap water rates prevent the corner in freights which the railways might otherwise establish by combination. If the lake steam lines could be brought into the conspiracy against the public weal the rule of the railroad magnates would be unchecked by any other consideration than the danger of cutting too deeply in estimating the burden the traffic would bear .- Phila. Record. Millers' Agts. & Com. Mohts., Halifax



Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

John Clark, Jr. & Co's

M.E.Q.

SPOOL COTTON

Recommended by the Principal Sewing Machine Companies as the best for hand and machine sewing in the market.

ABOUT 5,000 bushels of wheat was brought into Brandon last week. The prices ranged from 50 to 54 cents per bushel.

THE entries for the Manitoba Provincial Exhibition are largely in excess of last year's. In 1885 there were 2,308 entries. This year there are 3.455.

MESSRS. G. F. Carruthers and G. W. Girdlestone, of the Manitoba Board of Underwriters have visited Brandon to make a report as to its proper fire rating.

A QUEBEC dry goods merchant, Mr. Joseph S. Hardy, while reading his prayer book at mass last Sunday, fell suddenly forward and when raised was found to be dead.

THE largest castings ever turned out in Van couver are those made by Wilson Bros. for the gasometer at New Westminster. They are three-fourths of an inch thick, 18 inches in diameter and 22 feet long.

THE Redcliff creamery, Stony Mountain, closed on the 15th instant, having made 22,000 pounds in 1886. The season has been a prosperous one, and it is expected that next year it will be run on a much larger scale.

FIVE or six lobster packers, of Prince Edward Island, were summoned before the deputy inspector of marine and fisheries at Charlottetown, for alleged fishing in the close season. In one case the accused was mulcted in costs.

THE by-law to empower the city of Toronto to issue \$300,000 debentures for deepening and straightening the River Don was submitted to a vote of the ratepayers on Saturday, and carried by a large majority, the vote being 2,163 for, 565 against.

MR. JNO. WALKER, late manager of the Toron to branch of the Quebec Bank, was presented by customers of the bank with an address accompanied by a handsome clock and set of bronzes, on the occasion of his leaving this city to take a responsible position in the office at Montreal.

THE Montreal Gazette understands that the French-Canadian residents of Holyoke, Mass., are sending a deputation to Temiscamingue this week, and if their report is favorable it is said that 300 families will leave for that place this fall. We learn further, with respect to the colonizing efforts of our French-Canadian brethren, that the Merchants' Colonization society have resolved to visit the district of Chelmsford, near Algoma, to take up land. The delegation composed of the following gentlemen left Montreal on Monday last: Messrs. L. E. Beauchamp, F. X. Moisan, L. N. Dupuis, P. Moreau, of St. Luc; P. Legendre, of Stowney, Megantic; F. X. Chevalier and others.

A CORRESPONDENT brings to our notice a novel and particular instance, bearing on the dry goods trade, of the unjust working of the present tariff: "The Dominion Oil Cloth Company brought pressure to bear upon the Governmeat at Ottawa and had the tariff on table oilcloth raised to 5 cents per square yard and 10 per cent. ad valorem. This is substantially equal to an ad valorem duty of 50 per cent., and of course almost entirely shuts out the foreign article. After thus reserving the market so effectually to themselves, we read in an answer to an application to the Oil Cloth Company for certain stock that, "We cannot undertake any new orders for table oil-cloth, as we now have on hand more orders than we can readily overtake." "Such subordination of the interests of the many to those of the few," says our correspondent, "is not what is believed in hereabout." And very naturally not.

THE present issue of the MONETARY TIMES is printed upon one of C. Potter, jr. & Co's. New York, four-roller, two-revolution presses, of which Messrs. Trout & Todd have now two in operation in addition to their other cylinder and Gordon presses, thereby attesting the high estimation in which they hold the Potter press, after much experience in book and job work.

THE large retail stores in New York change their window exhibits at least twice a week, and a few oftener. " Merchants who have but one show window should devote sufficient time to it to see that it is re-dressed every two or or three days." The Dry Goods Chronicle thinks that a change of exhibit will always be of interest to passers by and give them something new to talk about.

"THREE hearty cheers for the president and three more for Canada," wound up the Birmingham meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, of which Sir William Dawson, of McGill College Montreal, was this year president. Sir William wants to get some Canadian savans to go to Sydney, possibly; the Agent-General for New South Wales, Sir Saul Samuel, offers a free passage to forty or fifty members of the Association to attend a meeting to be held at Sydney.

ANOTHER painful case of defalcation is that of the cashier of the First National Bank, Portland, Maine, Wm. E. Gould, by name, So prominent was he in business circles and in good works that "by common consent the titles of 'Hon.' and 'Rev.' had been given him, and no one enjoyed to a greater degree the confidence of the business and religious world." But he stole \$87,000 (it is now said \$130,000) from the bank to build an expensive house and to keep up a costly establishment. Such fellows as he would do well to use the good old Methodist prayer "Lord, keep us humble."

BURGLARY is getting unpleasantly common in Canadian cities. It is not many weeks since the safe of the Toronto Street Railway Co. was cracked and \$750 stolen. On Sunday last, P. Jamieson's clothing store in this city was entered, the safe forced and \$500 cash taken from it. The burglars helped themselves liberally to expensive stock, besides. In Montreal, on Saturday night last, burglars broke into the hardware store of Frothingham & Workman, collected goods and tried, unsuccessfully, to break into the safe. They appear to have been disturbed and made off without much booty.

CANADA is not a bad country to live in, as many a one finds whose roving disposition sends him farther away to fare worse. Some retail hands went from New Brunswick last spring to be dry goods clerks in Boston. Many who tried it there could not find employment at any figure, and others, who had turned their back on good wages in St. John, got but from \$5 to \$9 a week-in all cases being engaged by the week, hours from 7 a.m. till 6 or 7 p.m., with an hour off for dinner. The Sun tells us that a Boston agent visited St. John last week in quest of experienced dry goods hands, but met with poor success. In one of the oldest and largest houses of that city, not a single clerk out of the whole staff was induced to leave.

ONE has to look a second time at the cover of a dainty brochure entitled, "Our Homes, How to Heat and Ventilate Them," before it can be said whether the coloring has been laid on by some deft painter's brush or the modern lithographic press. That it is a counterfeit of 469,071 pounds, valued at \$24,176.

hand-work shows to what a degree of perfection the press has reached, although the cue was doubtless taken from an original design in water color. It is the subject-matter, however, that will prove of most value to the possessor of this 96-page pamphlet which may be had, by any one contemplating the purchase of a furnace, on application to Messrs. J. M. Williams & Co., Hamilton.

FAILURES for the week in the Province of Quebec are not numerous. At Yamachiche, A. Gelinas and P. Milot, both general dealers, have assigned. Joseph Brault, Barrington, is seeking a compromise at 70 cents in the dollar. At Quebec, A. Gingras & Co., shirt makers, and J. M. Guilmette, boots and shoes, have both failed. J. Prudhomme, Plaisance, formerly a farmer and having only been a few months in business, has been compelled to assign, owing, it is said, about \$4,000, and showing a considerable deficiency in assets. Isaac Dubord, general dealer, Arthabaska station, has made assignment of his estate, as also has S. Leduc, restaurant keeper, Montreal.

WM. WILKINSON, a grocer in Ingersoll, has made an assignment. Until he moved into new and more expensive premises he appeared to be holding his own, but the change and dull business have forced him to assign.----An assignment has been made by W. Elliott, a general trader at Wingham. His liabilities are said to be about \$25,000 and assets in the neighborhood of \$20,000. It is thought that a compromise can be arranged.----A bailiff has seized the effects of Mansfield & Co., furniture dealers in Hamilton. The liabilities are placed at \$3,000 and assets only \$350. Mansfield failed about ten years ago and has since been trading under his wife's name.

THE propriety of purchasing that eligible property, at present occupied by the American Hotel, on the corner of Yonge and Front sts., in this city, will form a subject of discussion at a special meeting of the Toronto Board of Trade to be held this afternoon. A more desirable site than that named could not well have been suggested and it is eminently fitting that so important a body should erect a building of its own, which shall occupy an appropriate position in relation to such buildings as the Custom House and the Bank of Montreal. Should the purchase be decided on, the enterprising spirit which now pervades the Board of Trade may be relied upon to replace an old landmark with what will prove an ornament and a credit to our city.

RESPECTING the disposition of the farmer to get big prices for his products and the weakness of shop-keepers and buyers generally in paying too much, the Beaverton Express has the following: "We cannot understand why all kinds of produce should be held so high in this village when the market and the crops do not justify the figures. Here at present writing is potatoes sixty cents per bushel while in all other localities they are quoted from twenty to thirty cents. Apples are the same while garden stuff generally is at an outrageous figure. We do not blame the seller : he is justified in obtaining the highest possible price for his produce, but the purchasing public should see to it that they are not imposed on by demands which are unreasonable."

-The consumption of sugar in British Columbia-or, more correctly, the importation of sugar into Victoria-for the first three months of the current year, amounted to about \$50,000. All of our sugars come, says the Victoria Times, from either San Francisco or Eastern Canada, which sent us 439,998 pounds, valued at \$24,937, and the United States

#### Correspondence.

## PACIFIC RAILWAY AND WATER CONNECTIONS.

To the Editor of the Monetary Times:

Sm,-I have read with interest your article of 20th August on this subject. I had hoped that you would have been able to go into the figures of distances and the time necessary to cover them, for that, after all, is the commercial aspect of the question in comparing the new route with its competitors. So much has been written and said on the subject on all hands that I may have missed seeing such de-tails, but in their absence I have made a few calculations from the official figures of the Canadian Government map, the result of which may be of interest.

I find that the *water* distance from Hong Kong to Liverpool, via the C. P. R. route, is 8,644 geographical miles. Assuming that the steamers take the shortest possible courses, and are not diverted from them by weather or ice, and run at an average speed of 15 knots an hour,

The time necessary would be .... 24 days. To which add for Freight run Vancouver to Quebec,

8 "

say. Time occupied unloading and loading at these points...... Time occupied unloading at Liver-\*\* 4

pool, and forwarding to London (the head-quarters, I suppose, of the tea trade) ..... 2"

So that the whole C. P. R. time, Hong Kong to London, cannot be under ..... ..... 38

Now as to the Suez Canal route, a steamer has made the run from Shanghai, which is about two days sail north of Hong Kong, to London in 301 days, so that the C. P. R. route from Hong Kong to London is longer than the Suez Canal route by 91 days, not to speak of the extra-cost of handling at Vancouver, Que-ber and Linearcol

bec and Liverpool. On the basis of the same calculations, the time occupied by the C.P.R. route and the Suez Canal route, from Yokohama to London, would be almost equal, with the cost of handling against the C. P. R.

As to Australia, the steaming time from Sydney to Vancouver and from Quebec to Liverpool, .... 28<del>1</del> days. at 15 knots, is .....

To which add for

Freight run Vancouver to Quebec, 8 " say..... And for time occupied in unload-

ing and loading at these points.. 4 "

401 "

The distance from London to Melbourne by the Cape of Good Hope, is 12,000 geographical miles, which distance, at 15 knots, can be covered in 344 days, including a day for coaling at the Cape. By the Cape, therefore, the C.P.R. can be beaten by 6 days, and by the Suez Canal by more still.

It may be argued that passengers and mails will not be subject to the delays at Vancouver and Quebec necessary to effect the handling the freight—that is true, but the saving is fully set off by the saving that passengers and mails by the Canal route can make by joining the continents a billnew surface at Buiedisi

the continental railway system at Brindisi. As to the Indian trade, the saving of time by the Canal route is so large that it is not worth while going into figures at all.

I notice that some refer to the necessity of traversing the tropics as a strong argument in favor of the C.P.R. route. If there were any-thing in that, the results of the San Francisco route would show it more clearly than they do. In this connection, I may mention, that from San Francisco, with its 50 millions of people at its back, there are not three steamers a month to China and Japan, not two to Aus-tralia, and to India none at all. While I thick I have shown that the pros-

While I think I have shown that the pros-pects of a freight trade between the East, Australia and England by the C. P. R. are hopeless, and those for mails and passengers, to whom time is an object, are also hopeless, except from Japan, and this is doubtful, I can quite well so the form for Immerial reasons, of quite well see the force for Imperial reasons, of establishing fast steamers on Atlantic and Pacific in connection with the C. P. R. In

case of war, none too improbable, the value of such a route and of the steamers upon it, would

be of great importance to Great Britain. I have confined myself, however, to the commercial question, and have done my best to give accurate figures. You will observe that I make no mention of Canadian trade proper. I make no mention of Canadian trade proper. I have scarcely thought it necessary, as three or four steamers' loads represent all the tea con-sumed annually in Canada, and lines of steamers could hardly be sustained on our trade alone, especially in the tace of the diffi-culty of obtaining return cargoes. Years hance as the Deminion grows in population hence, as the Dominion grows in population, the project may be possible, but it is not a matter which will be ripe for discussion for a long time to come. Yours faithfully, X.

#### LONG VACATION.

#### To the Editor of the Monetary Times.

SIR,—In your issue of the 3rd inst. there is an article under the heading of "Long Vaca-tion," which betrays a good deal of ignorance respecting the legal profession, and as the opinions there expressed are doubtless held by

opinions there expressed are doubtless held by many of your readers, it may be as well to put the other side of the question before them. Admitting, for the sake of argument, the correctness of your proposition that, theoreti-cally at least, both judges and lawyers are public servants, what follows from this? No servant is expected to work all day long all the year round And why? Because the experiyear round. And why? Because the experi-ence of mankind shows that there is a limit within which good energetic work can be done by a man; and any work beyond that limit is

an injury, immediate and direct, to the man, and indirect but equally sure to the master. Everyone who has had any experience in business knows that the kind of work which tries a man most is that which involves worry or responsibility. Now, I will venture to assert that there is no occupation into which these two elements enter so largely as into the legal profession. Not only is the reputation of a lawyer more or less at stake in every case which he conducts in court, but he is personally responsible for every loss which occurs through the negligence of himself, his partner, or his agents.

or his agents. With regard to our judges, it is not to be expected that the public at large should be aware of the work they are called upon to do, for by far the greater portion is done at Osgoode Hall, out of the way of the public. It is a well known fact, and one very credit-able to our Province that our judiciary is composed with very fact avery form on the public.

composed, with very few exceptions, of men who were, at the time of their elevation to who were, at the time of their elevation to the Bench, among the leaders of the Bar. Their time is taken up, day and night, throughout the year in either hearing cases or in preparing their judgments. And what is the remuneration? About \$6,000 a year. They are men who, without any exception, I believe, are thoroughly honest and conscientious.

Is it not worth our while to take some care of such servants as these to whose hands are entrusted in so large a measure the property



and rights of us all? Are we right in trying to deprive them of a single day of their much needed rest during the hot months of July and August. What men can you name in the mercantile world who are making only \$6,000 a year, or five times that amount, who are in any respect the equals of such men as now preside over the Court of Appeal, or any of the divisions of the High Court of Justice? But you say, "Constantly during the summer months business men have been put to serious disadvantage through the closing of the courts." This statement is incorrect. The Legislature has already provided for any cases of emer-gency such as you may refer to, and one or more of the judges have to give up their vaca-tion every summer for the express purpose of disposing of any urgent cases. \$6,000 a year, or five times that amount, who

tion every summer for the express purpose of disposing of any urgent cases. Speaking for myself, I do not see in what sense lawyers are to be rated as servants of the public. If you mean that their business depends upon their being employed by the public, I agree with you, and the same may be said of almost every possible occupation in the world. But if you mean that the public is entitled to command when and how lawyers are to carry on their business, I, for one, re-spectfully beg to dissent from your position.

A JUNIOR BARRISTER.

Uncle Sam-"Now see here, Miss Canada, I just want to ask you one question. Why won't you let us have any more of your her-ring ?" ring

Miss Canada—"Because you put them in boxes and sell them to us as sardines, that's why."-Omaha World.

-The Star Loan Company held its annual meeting last week in St. Thomas. Its aggre-gate of mortgages now amounts to \$212,683. The earnings of the year were \$9,265 net, being over seven per cent. on the capital paid up. It has a reserve of \$5,200 has a reserve of \$5,000.

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#### THE MONETARY TIMES.

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#### TORONTO, CAN., FRIDAY, SEPT. 24, 1886

#### THE SITUATION.

The condemnation by an Alaska court of the captains of the Canadian sealing vessels, captured in Behring Strait, some to fine and others to imprisonment, does not necessarily dispose of the matter. Ordinarily the decision of a local court, in International cases, is final; but here there is a question of the extent of American sovereignty over the waters in which the vessels were fishing. If the decision has been based on the assumption of a right of sovereignity over these waters, a distance of a hundred miles, it cannot hold. Diplomacy may be relied upon to settle the international law, and when this is done, it will be plain sailing. A Washington telegram now speaks of three marine leagues-nine miles -as the extent of American sovereignity over the Strait; but it is difficult to see by what rule three leagues should be given in American waters, while three miles is the limit in British. But this alleged claim is unofficial, and will probably never be made. If it should be made, the reasons for the difference noted would require to be clearly given. It would be well if the New Eng. land fishermen would take to heart the words used by the judge in passing sentence: The defendants "had no more right," he said, "to go into the waters of another nation and interfere with its industries, than they had to go upon another man's land and appropriate his crops." This is true; but the question on the facts remains: are the waters in which the seals were caught at a distance of sixty miles from shore, the common heritage of mankind, or the exclusive property of the United States?

The town council of Minnedosa has resigned in consequence of a judgment obtained against the corporation for \$8,000. Though the object of the resignation is to defeat the execution that would otherwise follow, the town does not ask a reduction either of principal or interest; an extension of time being all that is aimed at. We trust the case will not assume any worse phase than this, and that Minnedosa will in reality, as well as in name, continue to repudiate repudiation. It is to be regretted that one of the concomitants of repudiation

is present in the transaction: the resignation of the Council, with a view to defeat execution, is an old trick of repudiators, the copying of which is the reverse of a favorable omen. We trust these Western municipalities will learn the value of reputation, if they be guided by no higher principle in dealing with their creditors.

Once more the announcement is made that Mr. Hugh Sutherland, President of the Hudson's Bay railway, has succeeded in completing arrangements for the construction of the road. It is added that rails are now in course of shipment, and that work will be begun this season, on the return of Mr. Sutherland, who was to sail at once. But it seems, from latest accounts, that the undertaking has not actually been floated. The English capitalists appealed to have replied that it behoves the Province to show its faith in the work, by beginning the construction. In response to this appeal, the local government has agreed to give sufficient aid to build forty miles. But it takes security on the land grant, which thereby becomes unavailable as a basis for future operations. The actual floating of the scheme is now put off till October.

A copyright convention, securing a reciprocity of privileges to authors and artists, in the countries embraced in the arrangement, has been signed at Berne. We have heard a great deal about international copyright in Canada; but the aim of the publishers who took a principal interest in the movement, was rather to destroy the British copyright, that can be procured here, than to extend the principle. The only authors thought of in this connection, were British authors, and we fear that they were regarded less as objects of protection than of spoliation. The Berne convention must be the opposite of this, though the details have not yet reached us.

The gambling spirit, as manifested by the clients of Cordingley, of Montreal, may surprise the uninitiated, but its existence is a fact of which it is well to take note. The game is described as a pure game of chance, performed by a "clock." Is is certain that the proprietor could not manipulate the machine so as to secure the odds in his favor? On the supposition that the chances were equal between the proprietor and his clients, this form of gambling, which was pure and unadulterated, was not more dangerous than some other forms, such for instance as those in use in bucket shops The proprietor of the " clock " made money out of "commissions," so called, upon transactions, all of which appear to have been fictitious, if he did not make it in any other way. The clients of the clock-keeper at least knew that they were engaging in a mere game of chance, and this is quite as much as the customers of bucket shops know, and perhaps a little more. Nevertheless, Cordingley was very properly convicted on the charge of keeping a common gambling house.

The large majority in favor of the by-law to raise money for the improvement of the Don river, in the eastern part of Toronto, shows how popular assent to an appropriation for a public improvement can be obtained, when a large number of people are personally interested in it. Assent to this by-law was very properly made a question by itself: if it had been complicated by being tacked on to something else, the mixed motives that would have come in would have prevented a distinct issue on a single question. When the question of preserving the Island, on which the harbor of Toronto depends, had to be decided, everybody being interested in a general and nobody in a special way, the proposed appropriation was negatived. How will it be with the trunk sewer, on which the health of the city depends? Here and there a crank can be found, who professes not so believe in the necessity of a trunk sewer; but the general intelligence of the community ought to be strong enough to overbear all opposition.

The Parnell Half-rent-stay bill has been rejected by a large majority. And the commission to enquire into the Irish land question has been announced. The supremacy of the law will be maintained. On behalf of the government, it is alleged that the condition of the tenants has greatly improved since 1881; certain it is that complaints made in their name, by politicians, have become louder. The alleged decline of prices of Irish produce was a gross exaggeration; a pretext was offered where proof was required, and very naturally Mr. Parnell failed to make out a case to the satisfaction of Parliament.

There is every reason to believe the correctness of the statement which has been published, that the Clemow company has failed to raise money on the bonds of the North-west Central railway company, which is equivalent to a failure to carry out what it had undertaken. Unless other arrangements be made at once, the whole season will be lost; a result which there would be much reason to deplore. The Clemow company has done nothing but demonstrate its own weakness and incapacity, and it will probably be glad to withdraw, if it can do so without loss. It made a deposit of \$50,000, in some form; but whether it was so made that a forfeit could be enforced, is doubtful. What is now requisite is a company with means to make the necessary deposit, in a bona fide way, and be ready to enter upon the work at once.

A scheme for constructing a net-work of railways, sanctioned by the Sultan of Turkey, to connect the Black Sea with the Gulf of Persia, is being floated in Paris and Berlin, 600,000,000 francs having been subscribed. This road will probably be between eight and nine hundred miles long. and it will give Turkey means of rapid communication between the centre of its political power and the Persian Gulf. One result may be to strengthen in the mind of the Russian autocrat a desire for an outlet at the Gulf of Persia, the realization of or their firms....

which would be a menace to British India. The new railway will be too roundabout for it ever to become a successful competitor with the Canadian Pacific, for through trade with the East.

Returns from the principal clearing houses in the United States for last week, as given by the Boston Post, make a favorable exhibit. The total clearings at thirty cities were \$884,834,000, compared with \$787,117,000 the previous week and \$726,-885,000 the same week of last year. Outside of New York, there is a gain of nine per cent. over the previous week and 21 per cent. over 1885. Money has been easier at the leading trade centres of the United States, and this has led to a larger distribution of merchandise, with a general and wide-spread tendency to higher prices. The New England cities very generally show large gains in clearings. The manufacturing cities show large gains, indicating a marked improvement in trade at the industrial cities. The largest gains, however, come from western points of distribution.

#### BANKING REVIEW.

The figures of the Canadian bank statement for August last will be found in condensed form below, and are compared with those for the previous month. The statement bears date, Ottawa, 15th September.

CANADIAN BANK STATEMENT.

LIABILITIES July, 1886. \$79,679,666 Aug., 1886. Capital authorized.. \$ 79,679,666 Capital paid up.... Reserve Funds.... 61,067,764 61.150.792 17,690,141 17,690,141 28,882,843 29,515,390 Notes in Circulation Dominion and Provincial Government deposits.... Deposits held to 9.826.768 10.917.339 secure Government contracts & for Insurance 803,546 Companies ..... 775.044 Public deposits on demand..... Public deposits after 50,577,788 49,691,287 51,163,831 50,958,274 notice..... Bank loans or deposits from other banks secured... ..... 50,000 Bank loans or deposits from other 1,967,360 1.535.776 banks unsecured. Due other banks in Canada ..... Due other banks in 936,421 1,209,759 **Foreign** Countries 153,330 79,637 Due other banks in Great Britain... 1,177,630 1,792,133 Other liabilities.... 218,617 265,453 Total liabilities.. \$146,340,723 \$146,154,546 ASSETS. Specie ..... \$ Dominion notes.... 6,285,603 6,692,596 \$ 10,804,545 11,111,320 Notes and cheques of other banks.. 5,693,054 5,054,740 ue from other banks in Canada. Due 3.324.486 3.222.659 Due from other banks in foreign 15,319,212 15,698,690 countries .... Due from other banks in Great 2,624,835 1,639,021 Britain ..... immediately available assets..... \$ 44,051,735 \$43,419,026 Dominion Government debentures 5,117,338

or stock

	Public securities			ł
	other than Can- adian	2,961,286	2,998,600	e
	Loans to Dominion			ł
	& Prov. Gov	2,688,905	3,122,152	1
	Loans on stocks,	11,984,077	12,680,569	1
	bonds or deben Loans to municipal	11,301,011	12,000,000	8
	corporations	3,174,900	3,100,538	•
	Loans to other cor-		10.000.010	
	porations	13,875,384	13,288,310	
	Loans to or deposits made in other			
l	banks secured	171,502	256,502	[
l	Loans to or deposits			
l	made in other	570.047	544,537	
I	banks unsecured	130,270,007	129,876,309	Ľ
l	Discounts current Overdue paper un-	130,210,001	125,010,005	ŀ
	secured	1,070,321	1,087,283	
	Other overdue debts	_,		
	unsecured	79,894	82,564	
	Notes and debts		1 504 501	
	overdue secured	1,590,010	1,594,581	
	Real estate	1,322,669	1,320,356	
	Mortgages on real estate sold	820,476	846,058	L
		3,512,536	3,511,067	1
	Bank premises Other assets	3,625,116	3,443,796	
	Other assets	3,025,110		
5	Total assets,	226,886,205	\$226,236,872	
•	Average amount of			
	specie held during	-		
'	the month	6,536,158	6,793,345	
•	Av. Dom. notes do	11,801,878	11,093,968	
	Loans to Directors			

8,300,392

7.827.574

The usual fall movement of circulation has already begun, and in August there was an increase of \$630,000. The probability is that the upward movement during the next three months will be considerable, as there is on the whole a good crop of cereals in the country. And low as the price of wheat is, there seems nothing to warrant farmers holding on for better quotations. For other grains the prices prevailing are good ones. Indeed, as compared with the price of wheat, the quotations for barley and coarse grains are relatively high. There has hitherto been a sure market across the lakes, at all times, for this class of cereals, but owing to the production of first-class barley in Washington territory and other parts of the Republic, the extent to which a market is likely to be found there in future, for that cereal, is doubtful. Next year the question is likely to obtain a practical decision; but at present the outlook for future years is not good. Barley should come out in quantity during the next three or four weeks, and should find a ready market in the States. It is to be hoped that no attempt will be made to get up a "boom" in barley or any other grain, this year. A "boom" is always followed by a collapse; and a collapse means disaster and ruin to numbers of people in the trade.

Other agricultural products are being moved with great activity, more especially animals and dairy produce. There has been an extraordinary rise in the prices paid for cheese, since the season set in. At one time, the rise was supposed to be entirely the result of manipulation and " cornering." Certain purchasers made arrangements for buying very large quantities of cheese and apparently so far the operation has been successful. The market has advanced over forty per cent., from the low prices prevailing a few months ago. The advance may be justified by circumstances, or it may not; time will tell. The price of cheese fluctuates from a low level 5,064,625 to a high level, like the price of wheat, stantly assert that capitalists get the

A low level of prices prevailed for a considerable time, and little more was made by producers than the bare cost of production. The price has veered round from that level to a high range of prices, and it is questionable whether this heavy increase of price will not check consumption, and so bring things to a more reasonable figure. The drought that prevailed over large sections of the country has undoubtedly developed a speculative spirit. It is very doubtful if the effect of the drought has been so serious as has been alleged; we have seen no evidence which proves that it prevailed extensively in the cheese producing districts of Canada and the United States; or at all events not to an extent to justify such an enormous advance as has taken place. However, the market has advanced, and prices are at present well maintained. The rise has partly benefitted the producer; an incident which is certainly satisfactory. The merchant has been benefitted to some extent, and he has a right to the benefit.

The shipments of cattle have continued on a very extensive scale during the summer; but the price has been low. The supply is evidently over abundant.

Of the great staples of food-meat, bread, cheese and butter-the world, taken as a whole, seems to be producing more than enough. In the days of Malthus and since, political economists were able to point to the fact that the population of the world was increasing faster than the means of subsistence. Many able men seriously fancied that it would soon be necessary to take forcible measures to restrict the growth of the population. That there was serious alarm on the subject in Great Britain is incontestable; but since these views were first promulgated, the population of the world has increased enormously. Yet, owing to the progress of invention, which has vastly increased the effectiveness of labor, the supplies of food have increased faster still, and are pouring into England in greater abundance than ever.

To judge by the movements of the stock market one might conclude that a high tide of prosperity had set in, both for the banks and the country generally. Leaving the stock market to take care of itself, there seem evident signs of a fairly prosperous condition of things amongst us. There is a healthy and steady demand for goods of nearly all descriptions and merchants of all kinds are generally doing well. The manufacturers, as a whole, are experiencing a decided revival and many of them are making really good profits. Our manufacturers of course are now occupying a widely diversified field, and their conditions differ just as widely. Some manufacturers have been doing well, during the whole time of the depression, notably the smaller concerns which had their business in good shape, and carried it on with a sufficient amount o' capital. But the large joint stock corporations have passed through a time of severe trial. Their stockholders have had little or no return for their capital, for several years. The only parties who are being benefitted have been the working men, who, strange to say, conlarger part of the returns from business, to the workingman's detriment. It can easily be shown that several millions of dollars have been expended by our capitalists, large or small, during the last four years, for which they have not received a dollar of return. Much of the money has gone into the pockets of the working class, who are invariably paid for their labor, whether the capitalist gets anything or not. It is perfectly right that working men should be paid. But if all these enterprises had been conducted, during the last few years, on the co-operative principle, it is certain that the working class would have received hundreds of thousands of dollars less in wages, and that this difference would have been in favor of the capitalists, who found the money to carry on these enterprises.

ABSTRACT OF BANK RETURNS. 31sr August, 1885. [In thousands.

Description.	Banks in Que- bec.	Banks in On- tario.	Banks in other Prov's	Total.
<u> </u>	\$	\$	\$	\$
Capital paid up	35,909	17,467	8,211	61,587
Circulation	16.123	9,195	4,790	30,108
Deposits	56,252	39,377	12,343	107,972
Loans & Discounts	88,357	58,202	18,264	164,823
Cash and Foreign				
balances (Net)	22,591	9,480	5,145	37,216

31st Au	gust, 1	.886.	[In the	ousands.
Description.	in Que-	Banks in On- tario.	Banks in other Prov's.	Total.
				•
	1 10	3	<b>3</b>	1 <b>D</b>
Capital paid up	9 35,205	<b>P</b> 18.062	<b>7</b> ,883	61,150
Capital paid up Circulation	35,205 15,429	) 18,062 9,507	♥ 7,883 4,579	
Circulation Deposits	$15,429 \\ 56.001$	9,507 44,129	$4,579 \\ 12,242$	29,515 112,372
Circulation Deposits	$15,429 \\ 56.001$	9,507 44,129	$4,579 \\ 12,242$	29,515 112,372
Circulation	15,429 56,001 84,303	9,507 44,129	$4,579 \\ 12,242$	29,515 112,372

#### WINTER CONNECTION WITH PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Complaints have for some time past been made, by Prince Edward Island, that the condition of the union in respect of water communication between the Island and the mainland has not been fully met by the government of Canada. The former appealed to the Imperial government, which was a party to the union, asking that the winter steam service be made efficient, and that "the government of Canada compensate this Island for the loss which has resulted to its inhabitants by reason of the non-fulfilment of the terms of Confederation, in the particulars complained of therein." The words of the engagement in the act of union are: "Efficient steam service for the conveyance of mails and passengers to be established and maintained between the Island and the Dominion, winter and summer, thus placing the Island in continuous communication with the Intercolonial Railway and the railway system of the Dominion." In this undertaking, it now appears, the Dominion agreed to do what is impossible. In the opinion of the best judges, including officers of the steamboat in which the service is performed, "no steamer can be built capable of keeping up continuous communication in mid-winter, between the Island and the mainland." In these words a parlia.

mentary committee reported, after examining several witnesses, among them officers of the steamer, "Northern Light."

The engagement entered into by Canada with the Island has not been literally fulfilled; but this is not because efforts have not been made to that end; the continuous navigability of the Strait of Northumberland has been fairly tested at a heavy expenditure. What has been achieved is greatly to increase the frequency of the communication, though the precise amount of the gain is not generally agreed upon. M. Chapleau, Secretary of State, puts at forty-eight the average number of days during the winter season, in which navigation has been found impossible; Messrs Sullivan and Ferguson, who represented the Island in the controversy, raised the number to seventy-four. Forty-eight is the statement of a parliamentary committee that enquired into the facts, and it may be taken as approximately if not absolutely correct. The failure is therefore not serious; it does not result from negligence, carelessness or indifference ; but is due to a fiat of na ure against which the efforts of man are unavailing. Dr. Tupper cannot be far wrong in his contention that the engagement which Canada entered into has been substantially fulfilled, since it might reasonably be read with the proviso, "as far as practicable."

But this does not satisfy the Islanders. They have, through Messrs. Sullivan and Ferguson, expressed the opinion that a further attempt to establish continuous steam service in winter might be attended with success, if a steamboat of different buildstill a nondescript-were constructed. The "Northern Light," these gentlemen say, which was not designed for the service, was purchased by the government in 1876, and placed upon the route. Her incapacity for the work was early made manifest, and has been patent to the government for many years, yet no steps have been taken to substitute a more efficient vessel, or to supplement her with another steamer." All this may be true, and yet the Dominion government may not be at fault in any of particulars named. If continuous navigation be impossible, it is useless to build more steamers. But that is just the question about which there remains a shadow of dispute. The Dominion government claims to have spent nearly a million dollars in connection with this navigation; and although to some items in the account the other side takes exception, it is indisputable that a large sum has been spent on experiment, which has been measurably successful, though it may not be as M. Chapleau contends, three times as much as the Island has contributed to the Dominion treasury. If there were a reasonable hope that a steamer of different build could make continuous trips, it would be the duty of the Dominion, at whatever cost, to make the experiment. But it is quite clear that the islanders themselves have very little faith in the assertion that better results could be obtained from some other form of steamboat. Messrs. Sullivan and Ferguson, when they officially suggested a substitute for steamboat connection, showed that brooke given in Picturisque Canada, and it

they have no real faith in the continuity of navigation on which they had, in another part of their paper, so strongly insisted. "Engineers of the highest standing in America," they tell us, "have given it as their opinion that it is practicable to lay a metallic subway across the Straits of Northumberland, through which railway communication could be effected, and that the cost of such an undertaking would not exceed a sum which it would not be unreasonable to ask the Government of In a scheme of this Canada to expend." kind, we are confronted with something not in the bond, and which the exacting of the pound of flesh would not require the Dominion to adopt. Still if all that 'is alleged could be done, the Government would probably not stand upon niceties. The plan suggested has the air of a somewhat wild experiment. Engineers can'do much, if unlimited means are placed "at their disposal; but the case in question is not one that would justify an unlimited expenditure. A tunnel in the rock, under the sea, has its advocates, but it is difficult to believe that any sober minded person supposes that it would be reasonable to undertake a work of this kind, as a means of connecting Prince Edward Island with the main land.

If the enquiries into this navigation which have been made, by means of a committee of Parliament, be incomplete, it is reasonable and proper that they should be supplemented, in one form or another. No one is expected to perform impossibilities: and if continuous navigation be impossible, the Dominion may think that it has discharged its whole duty, when it has exhausted every effort to attain the unattainable end. But still, it will be said, the letter of the bond has not been complied with ; and this is true. But it is true only because the achievement is impossible. It is incumbent on the Dominion of Canada to show that it is scrupulously careful to be just to the smallest of the Provinces. The controversy has been conducted by the islanders with good feeling; there is no reason to suspect any arrière pensée, beyond the claim for compensation; there is nothing unnational or unpatriotic in the appeal, and it deserves the fullest and most favorable consideration.

#### THE DOMINION EXHIBITION.

11

"The hill-slopes of Sherbrooke are conspicuous miles away, and glitter in the sun with their cathedral, college and church spires. To the early Jesuits the site was familiar, for the river St. Francis was the old water way from New England to Three Rivers and Quebec. \* \* \* Here the river Magog dashes wildly down a steep incline-it falls 114 feet in little over half a mile-bringing the overflow of "Lakes Magog and Memphremagog. \* \* \* In its boundless water-power, and in the fertility of the district, Sherbrooke has enduring resources. Its manufactures are already very extensive, some of the factories reaching the size of villages."

Such is the attractive picture of Sher-

is at this enterprising city, the capital of the Eastern Townships of Quebec, that the Dominion Exhibition, which is at the same time the Provincial Exhibition of the sister province, is being held. The natural beauties of the place are great; and the energy of its business men, exerted through the Eastern Townships Agricultural Association, which has the management of the present show, has brought about a display that illustrates the capacities of the dis trict as well as the manufactures of the Dominion. The present occasion is one that deserves attention from residents of Ontario and the Maritime provinces; while it attracts, in no small degree, intelligent admiration from residents of the province of which Sherbrooke is an ornament.

Sherbrooke is a hundred miles eastward from Montreal. No less than five railways centre here, the Grand Trunk, the Passumpsic, the Quebec Central, the Central Vermont, and the International, while the Canadian Pacific is at present surveying and locating its main line through the town. A hexagonal structure with a handsome dome has been erected for the main exhibition building. This will give 17,000 square feet of accommodation for exhibitors. All of this large space is already taken up. Machinery Hall, another large building, is built in the shape of a cross and affords 12,000 square feet of accommodation. The machinery in the building is to be run by a fifty horse power engine and machines will be shown in full operation. The main restaurant is a building 115x32, with a kitchen 36x32. The second restaurant is a new building 60x30, and is intended to furnish a first-class farmers' dinner, and at a cheaper rate than the main restaurant. A half-mile track has been graded and put in perfect condition for trotting and riding. Running water is supplied all over the grounds, besides which two enormous tanks have been erected with a capacity of 52,000 gallons. Every accommodation is made for cattle, some 400 stalls being provided for them, besides 250 for horses and 150 each for sheep and pigs. Thoroughbred cattle from the celebrated herds of the Hon. M. H. Cochrane and the Hon. J. H. Pope are expected, and many from other equally celebrated herds in Ontario and Nova Scotia.

Entries have been received from Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, Halifax, Guelph, Ottawa, Brantford, Oshawa, Chatham, N. B., Brockville, Kingston, Levis, St. Hyacinthe, Three Rivers, Gananoque, London, St. Johns, Goderich, Belleville, and many other places, together with all the surrounding districts of the townships.

Liberal arrangements are being made for the accommodation of visitors. The hotels are increasing their sleeping and dining rooms; all available places for the purposes of sleeping are being acquired and fitted up, and arrangements have been made with the railways at greatly reduced rates to run passengers out at night to the surrounding towns, returning next morning. Everything was expected to be in complete readiness by the 23rd instant, the day fixed for the opening ceremonies.

#### THE TRADE OF MONTREAL.

An interesting review of the past and present commerce of Montreal is given in the *Star* of 16th instant, which devotes the most of its eight pages to the subject. A few facts and figures may be here given from the mass of information there collected.

Montreal's imports of merchandise for the last fiscal year were of the value of \$40,-479,000, and the duty collected at the port about \$7,000,000. Exports of domestic produce to the value of \$20,989,000 and of American produce \$4,437,000, in all over \$25,000,000 were made last year. Grain, cattle, cheese, lumber, were among the largest items in this total.

The forty establishments which manufacture boots and shoes turn out 5,000,000 pairs annually and pay \$40,000 a week in wages. Two sugar refiners imported raw sugar from Java, Brazil and the West Indies last year in vessels whose tonnage was 34,707 tons; and a capacity of the two is probably three thousand barrels refined sugar per day.

The iron and steel industry of the city is an extensive and important one. Two million dollars capital is invested in eight manufacturing establishments connected with iron and steel, such as nail, spike and tack mills; these give employment to 1,600 hands. Besides these there are a dozen foundries, as many machine shops, then saw works, lead works, axe works, carwheel works, cutlery factory, three safe works, a bridge works. Imports of coal to supply these factories with motive power reached 540,000 tons last year. Of this total, 348,600 tons was bituminous, mainly from Nova Scotia, the remainder being American anthracite.

In the paper-making industry, Montreal capital owns and controls, we are told of the mills in Ontario and Quebec, fifteen mills of 3,250 horse power, which turn out 21,000 pounds per day, of an annual value of \$2,330,000. And in the important cotton industry, whose total output from twenty-three mills is nearly 9,000,000 yards of cotton cloth yearly, more than half the capital is controlled by Montreal capitalists and business men. The flouring mills of the city have a capacity of over 2,000 barrels per day.

A word as to the grain and produce export trade of the city. The tonnage of ocean vessels arriving in the harbor this year up to the 1st September was 529,000 tons, being an increase of 88,000 tons over same period of last year and 111,000 tons over 1884. The receipts of grain and flour at Montreal up to mid-September were over 15,000,000 bushels, as compared with 11,000,000 in 1885. Cheese export, which reached 1,220,000 boxes last year, was greater by 10,000 boxes up to September 4th than in like time of last season.

The dry goods and clothing trade of our chief city is a very extensive one, in the hands of numerous influential houses. No figures are given as to the grocery and hardware importing trades, but these are both large and important.

Fur manufacture is an important branch of trade in the city. There are two wall

paper factories, two cigar factories, one of which employs 600 hands, the other 300. Paints, varnish, pharmaceuticals, syrups, brass-work, wire goods, woodenware clothing, hats and caps.

No agency has done more to make the name of Montreal known abroad than the Montreal Ocean Steamship Co., more familiarly known as the "Allan Line." The aggregate tonnage of its sixty-seven steamers is over 70,000 tons, and these are now all registered at Montreal. The same owners have a dozen iron clipper ships of 18,000 aggregate tonnage, plying to and from the St.Lawrence. The Dominion Line steamers, ten in number, of 35,400 tons in all. plying to Liverpool to Bristol, form a handsome addition to the shipping of the port. Next come the Beaver Line, the Thomson, the Donaldson, and the Temperley lines, all sailing to British ports and Hansa Line to Antwerp and Hamburg. The inland transportation is carried on by the Richelieu and Ontario and the Ottawa Navigation companies' boats as well as by the various lines of barges.

The banking interests of Montreal need no extended description. Banks whose aggregate capital is twenty-four millions have their head offices there. In this respect, according to the *Star*, "there is only one thing in which Montreal is behind : it has no Clearing House."

#### MONTREAL DRY GOODS IMPORTS.

Imports of dry goods at Montreal for eight months of the present year show an increase over last year in aggregate value equal to \$358,000, the totals being \$6,370,-409 up to close of August, 1886, and \$6,018,-476 for the same period of 1885. In Jan uary, the quantity of dry goods brought in was markedly less, in all lines, but from that month onward the imports showed an increase in each month over 1885, the exception being July, whose lessened purchases of cottons more than counterbalanced the gain in every other line of soft goods. We give first the totals in each line for the period of eight months and then the particulars, comparatively, month by onth '\_

month :—		
	ght Mos.'85.	Eight Mos.'86.
Cottons	\$1,758,393	\$1,667,212
Woollens	2,759,279	3,022,962
Silks	702,489	849,179
Millinery&fancy		
gcods, &c	798,315	821,056
	6,018,426	6,360,409
	Jan'y,'85.	Jan'y, '86.
Cottons	381,452	284,965
Woollens	404,612	272,804
Silks	134,798	69,888
Millinery&fancy		<b>.</b>
goods, &c	169,890	108,987
	\$1,087.952	\$736,644
	Feb.	Feb.
Cottons	268,067	349,658
Woollens	416,735	464,624
Silks	117.665	155,043
Millinery&fancy goods, &c	183,988	200,565
	\$986,455	\$1,169,890
•	March.	March.
Cottons	191,364	223,667
Woollens	269,471	331,503
Silks	60,634	92,669
Millinery&fancy	100 100	
goods, &c	106,452	124,896
	\$627,921	\$772,735

#### MONETARY TIMES. THE

	April.	April.
<b>~</b>	137,681	168,605
Cottons	120,234	190,257
Woollens	39,287	64,586
Silks	03,201	01,000
Millinery&fancy goods, &c	61,600	75,649
-	\$358,802	\$499,097
	May.	May.
Cottons	153,668	113,954
Woollens	157,349	170,072
Silks	40,274	68,714
Millinery&fancy goods, &c	56,403	68,134
C I	\$407,694	\$420,874
	June.	June.
Cottons	146,385	162,969
Woollens	258,264	308,884
Silks	37,374	67,534
Millinery&fancy goods, &c	29,031	39,594
	\$471,054	\$578,981
	July.	July.
Cottons	301,972	192,554
Woollens	677,974	698,149
Silks	150,095	180,753
Millinery&fancy goods, &c	87,084	99,292
	\$1,217,125	\$1,170,748
	Aug.	Aug.
Cottons	177,804	170,840
Woollens	454,640	586,669
Silks	125,362	149,992
Millinery&fancy goods, &c	103,867	113,939
	\$861,673	\$1,021,440
Total Imports	\$6,018,476	\$6,370,409
Total Imports	WU,UI0, 110	w0,010,200

#### LUMBERING ON THE MIRAMICHI.

A description of the operations in progress or in contemplation at the lumber mills of the Miramichi is given by a travelling correspondent of the Saint John Sun, writing from Newcastle, N. B., on Friday last. It is therein stated that a considerable quantity of lumber is being held at Miramichi ports for higher prices. And the quantity shipped to Europe this season will not, it is believed, exceed seventy million feet. That this is a limited export compared with recent seasons will be seen when we give the quantities shipped to Europe in the previous four years :---

-	. ~		
1992	shinments		feet.
	do.		**
1883	uo.		66
1884	do.		**
1885	do.		
1886	(probable)	shipments 70,000,000	••

A corresponding decrease is shown in the number of feet rafted at the South West boom during those years, viz.: 77,740,000 feet in 1882; 71,194,000 feet in 1883; 37,049,000 feet in 1884; 37,282,000 feet in 1885, and 30,806,000 feet in 1886.

Chartershave ranged from 40 to 45 shillings per standard this year. No steamers have been engaged this season. Snowball's deals have been shipped up to date in four sailing vessels. Most of the deals forwarded have been to ports in France and on the Mediterranean. Nearly all those cut by Richards & Hickson at Newcastle, are piled up on their wharf, and Burchill, of Nelson, has only shipped two cargoes this summer, your correspondent was informed. Scarcely any move has been made by operators as to next winter's work, and those spoken to seemed to be greatly discouraged over the continued depression in the European market, and the prospect of no decrease in the government stumpage tax. No doubt Northumberland operators, for reasons which have been pretty fully ventilated in the press, are more seriously affected by high west. A few cargoes of laths have been shipped claim you right soon, the sooner you quit Colonial and Indian Show in London, that

to New England this season by the N. B. Trading Co.

Information obtained as to what is being done, or is likely to be done, at individual mills on the river is thus given. We condense the report: J. B. Snowball's two-gang steam mill at Chatham, the capacity of which is 175,000 feet per day, is expected to cut twenty million feet this season, which is equal to about 114 days running at full speed. His water mill at Redbank will cut two millions. The doublegang mill at Black Brook, of the New Brunswick Trading Co., on the other hand, expects to cut only eight million feet, which represents but sixty-four days' exertion of its capacity of 125,000 feet daily. D. & J. Richey's mill at Newcastle, equal to over 100,000 feet per day, is expected to cut ten to twelve millions. E. Hutchison's single gang mill at Douglastown, daily capacity about 50,000, will saw from five to six million. George McLeod's single gang mill at Rosebank, capacity from 35,000 to 40,-000, will turn out between five and six million. About six million will be disposed of by the Richards & Hickson single gang mill at New castle. Charles Sargeant, at Nelson, has a single gang mill and will take care of about six million feet. This mill is sawing for George McLeod. George Burchill & Sons' single gang mill has about eight million feei to saw. John Flitt's mill, not running heretofore, started this week and will cut two or three millions for 440 Wm. Richards. Double gang mill, capacity 80,000. At Blackville is the water mill (single gang), owned by Scott Fairley, will cut about three million this season. Sinclair's steam rotary mill at the Northwest bridge will cut about two million feet.

Now as to the mills which are shut down. The Loggie mill at Chatham, (rotary), now owned by the N. B. Trading Company; Alex Morrison's double gang mill at Chatham, and the Park mill at Nelson, owned by D. & J. Richey, have been idle all summer. And R. P. Whitney's single gang water mill on the North-west is not running this season.

According to these figures the total output of the Miramichi mills this year will be about 80 million feet.

#### INSURANCE NOTES.

The Vice-President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society writes to that company's agents a letter referring sympathetically to the calamitous earthquake at Charleston, S. C, "While," he says, "the company's reserves cannot be trenched upon in order to succour the sufferers in that city, it is still in our power to use the great machinery of our agency force throughout the world for the purpose of collecting subscriptions for the benefit of our stricken neighbours. We propose at once establishing a central bureau at this office for the receipt of subscriptions to a relief fund and the payment of the same, and all regularly appointed agents of this society are constituted agents of this bureau." Bulletins will be issued, reporting the progress of this philanthropic movement.

When there occurs a marked decrease of the membership of an assessment society, the end has begun, says the Western Insurance Review. "The membership of the Knights of Honour was more than 3,000 less at the close of last year than at the beginning of the same year. The roster of the Knights of Pythias lost 9,338 names during the last year. When is less you have reason to think that death will received by those who have seen them at the the time to step out of such a company? Un-

throwing money into such a sink hole the better.'

Mr. Arthur Kavanagh, of Montreal, has been appointed manager of the Union Mutual Life, of Maine, for eastern Ontario, with headquarters at Ottawa, vice Jackson resigned.

The publishers of the MONETARY TIMES have within the past few weeks filled orders for over forty thousand copies of the article entitled "Another Year's Record," (analyzing the position of the co-operative insurance companies of Pennsylvania, which we reprinted in the form of a leaflet,) Orders for these leaflets have reached us from all parts of Canada, as well as from the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Maine and Connecticut.

The announcement is generally well received that Captain Thos. Harbottle, Inspector of Hulls for Canada, has accepted the position of surveyor to Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping, having been recommended thereto by the Minister of Marine. His jurisdiction extends over the inland waters of Canada.

We are compelled, through pressure on our space, to hold over an article which we have prepared, discussing the points raised in Mr. Lewis' letter in last week's issue, concerning the London Masonic Mutual, as a representative of assessment life insurance.

LONDON AND ONTARIO INVESTMENT COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—When, a year ago, we reviewed the report of this Company, we were able to compliment it on prudent appropriations to property suspense account and to contingent account. Now that the report for another year, ended 30th June last, is at hand, we find that a like careful policy has been pursued by the directorate. The net earnings are as large as last year, namely, over \$60,000. Of these, after paying seven per cent. dividend, which absorbed \$31,500, we find the sum of \$20,000 placed to Reserve, while property suspense account receives \$8,791, and now stands at \$15,843 where a year ago it was \$20,000. There is evidently no lack of business offering; its applications for loans, which were last year \$717,000 have this year exceeded a million. But that it was not foolishly eager to lend appears when we find that sixty per cent. of them were declined. Of \$549,000 debentures, \$339,000 was paid off and the new issues amount to about \$379,000, presumably at lower rates. The Company's borrowings on debenture having nearly reached the legal limit a further issue of stock is foreshadowed, which, if one may judge from the substantial progress made, it will not be a difficult matter to float.

TORONTO INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION .- The Toronto Industrial Fair for 1886, which closed last week, was a generally satisfactory occasion for both exhibitors and the public. In spite of two days' rain the attendance was greater than ever before, which is evidenced by the receipts which were over \$40,000, against about \$34,000 in 1885, and from \$20,000 to \$35,000 in previous years. We close our references to exhibits by a few notices of articles unavoidably omitted on previous occasions:

The desks, for school purposes, made by Messrs. Stahlschmidt & Co., of Preston, have been patented, we are told, in England as well as Canada. The office furniture of this firm and their library desks, have been so well

quite a number of orders from across the water is the result. A very good display was made by the firm in the north gallery at the Industrial Exhibition here, and has received a silver medal.

With impressive earnestness, the attendant in charge of the J. F. Pease Co's display of furnaces, essayed to advise the enquiring visitor as to the merits of that Company's plan of heating a house. That its "Economy Furnace" has found favor with not a few Canadians, is evident from the fact that increasing business has necessitated increased manufacturing facilities. When the Company came to this city from Syracuse, N. Y., not so very long ago, it rented modest premises on Church street. To day it is occupying a commodious three story-building on Queen St. east. No doubt our fair has given the Company an opportunity to make many converts for the "Economy" system.

The copperine Babbitt metal, made by Alonzo W. Spooner, of Port Hope, and which was shown in Machinery Hall, is coming into favor among machinists and manufacturers, as evidenced by the sales which the maker tells us are constantly on the increase. It is neatly put up and of a uniformly good quality, and deserves to become an article of standard use.

Had our annual exhibition been extended just one week longer, an opportunity would have offered the Toronto Syrup Company to show what perseverance, conjoined with skill, can accomplish. Hitherto the only drawback to perfection in this Company's syrups was the difficulty experienced of thoroughly extracting the gluten. Repeated experiments have removed this defect and samples were yesterday shown us of a beautifully clear and delicately flavored syrup which is claimed to be absolutely free from the only ingredient that has, heretofore, interfered with the popularity of the Company's goods. An illustration of the rapidity of the process in use at the Esplanade mill is seen in two bottles of standard syrup which, twenty-four hours previously was enclosed in grains of Indian Corn. We are informed that the entire product of the past ten days-upwards of 400 barrels has already been sold.

-Freight rates on the C. P. R. westward from Winnipeg are by no means satisfactory to the wholesale merchants of that city. A meeting of Council of the Board of Trade was held last week, Mr. J. H. Ashdown, vicepresident, in the chair, when a discussion took place on railway freight rates to points on the Pacific coast. The chairman remarked that as a war in freight rates between the C. P. R. and Northern Pacific was going on, discrimination in favor of through shippers might be expected while that lasted, but he failed to see why the rates should be made to crowd Manitoba entirely out of the British Columbia market. Mr. Galt stated that he had made up his mind to abandon British Columbia trade, owing to the rates charged on the C. P. R. The result was that a committee, comprising the president, vice-president and secretary, was appointed to enquire into the freight rates from Winnipeg, Montreal, St. Paul, and other points, both by the C. P. R. and Northern Pacific.

-The Montreal stock market has ruled strong and buoyant since our last, with considerable deing; Bank of Montreal sold up to 2291 and other stocks generally also at higher figures than a week ago. Among yesterday's quotations of bank shares are, Merchants, and buoyant since our last, with considerable

buyers, 131; Toronto, 211; Commerce,  $131\frac{3}{4}$ -there were 9,589 shares of this stock sold, at from 130<sup>3</sup> to 133-Ontario, 122; Molsons, 139; Peoples, 98. Montreal Telegraph stock changed hands to the extent of 2,038 shares during the week, prices showing but little variatiion at 126 buyers and 127 sellers. Richelieu & Ontario commands 841 at the close, with 85 asked; Gas, 600 shares sold at between 2164 and 2191, buyers now offer 217. Canada Pacific sold up to 68, with 673 now offered; North-West Land is quoted buyers 72, sellers 73.

-The August revenue of the Montreal Harbor Commission was \$46,369 as compared with \$32,121 in the same month of 1885. The total gain in revenue thus far this season is about twenty per cent. for the figures are \$160,026 against \$129,069 up to September 1st, 1885. The gain in ocean traffic is \$29.000 and in local traffic \$1,957.

-By proclamation, Thursday, the 18th day of November, has been appointed Thanksgiv ing Day throughout Canada.

A branch of the Standard Bank will be opened at Parkdale on Monday next.

#### meetings.

## THE LONDON AND ONTARIO INVEST-MENT COMPANY, (LIMITED).

The ninth annual meeting of this company was held in this city on the 16th day of Sept., Was held in this city on the toth day of Sept., 1886, the following shareholders being present: Hon. Frank Smith, Messrs. Fredk. Wyld, W. B. Hamilton, A. B. Lee, Hy. Goodenham, George Taylor, H. W. Darling, John Catto, George Goodenham, George Lewis, E. M. Chadwick and J. T. M. Burnside. At the hour of trajke near the mosting was

At the hour of twelve, noon, the meeting was called to order and the president, the Hon. Frank Smith, took the chair.

Frank Smith, took the chair. On motion to that effect, the manager of the company, Mr. A. M. Cosby, was appointed secretary to the meeting and after the usual formalities read the ninth annual report and statements of account for the fiscal year end-ing June 30th 1886. ing June 30th, 1886;

#### REPORT.

To the shareholders of the London aud Ontario Investment Company, (Limited).

At the close of another year the directors have much pleasure in submitting the usual statements of accounts showing the earnings and position of the company for the year end-ing June 30th, 1886. The net profits for the

I The net pronts for the				
year, after deducting				
expenses, commis-				
sions and interest				
charges, amount to			\$60,291	13
Out of which the direc-			¥00,=01	10
tors have declared				
two half-yearly divi.				
dends at the rate of				
7 per cent. per annum				
amounting to	\$31,500	00		
And they recommend	n ·,	••		
that the remainder				
shall be appropriated				
as follows :				
To be added to Reserve				
Account	00 000	00		
And to Property Sus-	20,000	00		
pense Account	0 701	10		
pense Accounter	8,791	19	663 001	10
			\$63,291	10

The following figures relating to the changes in the Investment and Debentures Account are also submitted :

period repayments were received amounting to \$297,112; so that the total investments, cluding accrued interest on the same to the end of the year, amount to \$2,737,236.01, as shown by the statements accompanying this report.

The Debenture Account stands at \$2,248,-The Depenture Account stands at \$2,250,-688.30 representing an increase upon the amount outstanding according to the previous report of \$39,140.43. During the year deben-tures to the amount of \$549,613.33 fell due, of \$290 which \$209,756.66 were renewed, and \$339,-856.67 paid off. The new issues amounting to \$378,997.10 leave the Debenture Account as just indicated.

From these particulars it will be seen that the profits of the company have been main-tained at the figures of last year although the rates of interest obtainable on good mortgage securities have declined to some extent, which have been met by a reduction in the rate paid by the company on debentures issued. The usual careful system of inspection of

properties under mortgage to the company has been continued as heretofore.

The agents of the company in Britain have continued to render valuable service in the way of renewing debenture loans and procur-ing new money for investment, and have earned the thanks of the shareholders for their attention. It was found expedient by the direc-tors during the year to still further reduce the rate of interest offered in Britain and Canada on debenture loans, so that any further sums borrowed by the company for the purpose of investment in mortgage securities will be on the most favourable terms that money can be so obtained.

It will be observed that the amount of the outstanding debenture loans has very nearly reached the limit prescribed by the company's act of incorporation. act of incorporation. This may render it necessary to increase the company's borrowing power by the sale of the reserved shares of sotck, 2,500 in number, the issue of which has already been sanctioned by the shareholders.

The affairs of the company in the Province of Manitoba are still under the care of Mr. W. B. Gillett and have received the best possible attention at his hands. The reports as to this year's crops are very encouraging and will give increased confidence in that province; business generally has improved very much since the depression which followed the inflation of several years ago, and is now on a sounder basis than formerly. The directors have not deemed it prudent to enlarge their operations in the province during the past year and they recommend that all new loans be granted with caution.

The crops in the Province of Ontario are also good this year so that mortgagors may be expected to meet their engagements with reasonable punctuality.

The usual report of the auditor is appended to the statement submitted herewith.

The manager and office staff continue to discharge their respective duties to the satisfaction of the directors.

All of which is respectfully submitted. FRANK SMITH,

President.

Toronto, Sept. 16th, 1886. PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, FOR THE YEAR

ENDING	JUNE	30тн,	1886.	
	Rece	ipts.		

Interest on Investments and Bank Balances .... ..... \$200,097 19 Expenditures. Е

4	
Expenses of Manage.	
ment, -and Direc-	
tors' and Auditors'	
Fees	\$12,274 91
Office Expenses,	*
Rent, Postages, Ad-	
vertising, etc	4,922 44
Expenses in connec-	1,000 44
tion with deben-	
tures issued	2,231 24
Inspection charges	
Man'tal	1,623 72
Manitoba expenses	2,541 24
Paid during year for commissions:	
On Loans	2,514 17
On Debentures	
Tetement D 3	4,657 91
Interest Paid and	

and tures ..... 109,040 52

Accrued on Deben-

139,806 16

#### TIMES. MONETARY THÈ

the second se				
Balance—Net Reve- nue, \$60.291.13.				
Which the Directors propose to appro- priate as follows:				
Dividends Nos. 15 and 16, to June				
30th, 1886	31,500 (	00		
Reserve Account	20,000	00		
Property Suspense Account	8,791			
		_	60,291	13

\$200.097 29

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET, JUNE 30TH, 1886. Assets

By Investments-Mortgage loans....\$2,737,236 01

Municipal deben-63,224 63 tures .....

<b>\$2</b> ,	800,460	64
Sundry accounts due to company	811	15
Office furniture, fixtures and		
stationery	2,947	76
Balance in bank	83,248	25

\$2,887,467 80

Liabilities. To Shareholder

TO Marcholders		
Capital stock (20 per cent. paid		
on \$2,250,000 subscribed)	\$450,000	
Reserve account	100,000	00
Contingent Fund	1,694	54
Property suspense account	15,843	40
Dividend due July 2nd, 1886	15,750	00

\$583,287 94

To Debenture Holders-**Outstanding sterling** 

and currency de-

bentures .......\$2,248,688 30 Reserved for interest

accrued..... 16,490 52

\$2,265,178 82 Amounts due to borrowers, being

balances awaiting payment... Sundry accounts due by company 36.063 10 2,937 94

\$2.887.467 80

A. MORGAN COSBY, Manager.

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE.

Toronto, Aug. 23rd, 1886. Toronto, Aug. 23rd, 1880. GENTLEMEN, — We, the undersigned, having audited the books and examined the vouchers and securities of The London and Ontario Investment Company, certify that we have found them correct. The annexed balance sheet and statement of receipts and expenditures are certified as correct.

W. R. HARRIS, ROBT. W. SUTHERLAND, Auditors.

The President and Directors of London & Ont. Inv. Co., Limited, Toronto.

The president moved, seconded by Mr. Fredk. Wyld, that the report and statements of account now submitted be adopted.

This resolution with those succeeding in the following order were submitted to the meeting and carried.

Moved by Mr. Henry W. Darling, seconded by Mr. George Lewis, That the thanks of the shareholders are hereby tendered to the president, vice-president, and directors for their personal attention to the business of the com-pany during the past year and that in recog-nition thereof the sum of \$2,950 be awarded them.

them. Moved by Mr. George Gooderham, seconded by Mr. E. M. Chadwick, That the sum of \$350 be appropriated for the services rendered during the past year by the auditors and that Messrs. Harris & Sutherland be reap-pointed for the current year and in case of the death or resignation of either or both of them the heard he and hereby are empowered

the death or resignation of either or both of them the board be and hereby are empowered to appoint others in their place. Moved by Mr. John Catto, seconded by Mr. J.T.M.Burnside, That it is expedient to reduce the number of directors of the company from eleven to nine and that a by-law for that pur-pose to repeal by-law No. 3 accordingly be in-troduced and read a first and second time. The By-law was then read as follows :--

BY-LAW TO REPEAL BY-LAW NO. 3. Whereas it is expedient that the number of directors of the London and Ontario In-vestment Company, Limited, should be re-duced to the original number of nine, such number baring here internet and

pursuant to By-law No. 3. Therefore The London and Ontario Investment Company, Limited, pursuant to their powers in that behalf enact as follows :-

1. At the first election of directors which shall take place after the passing of this By-law no more than nine directors shall be elected and thereafter the number of the directors of the company shall be nine. 2. Until such election of directors take place

the said By-law No. 3 shall continue in force, but upon such election taking place the said By-law shall be and is hereby repealed except as regards any act, deed, matter, or thing theretofore done or pur-suant thereto.

Moved by Mr. W. B. Hamilton, seconded by Mr. A. B. Lee, That the by-law to repeal By-law No. 3 be read a third time and passed. Moved by Mr. George Gooderham, seconded by Mr. Fredk. Wyld, That the poll be now opened for the election of directors and that the same be closed whenever five minutes the same be closed whenever nve minutes shall have elapsed without a vote having been tendered and that Messrs. Chadwick and Burnside be the scrutineers and that they report the result of the election to the meeting and be paid the sum of \$5.00 each for their services

The election of directors for the ensuing year was then proceeded with and the scruti-neers reported that the following gentlemen were unanimously elected :--Hon. Frank Smith, Messrs. Wm. Ramsay, W. B. Hamil-ton, George Taylor, W. H. Beatty, A. B. Lee, Alex. Nairn, H. Gooderham, and Frederick Wyld. The meeting then adjourned.

At a meeting of the new board the Hon. Frank Smith was elected president and Mr. W. H. Beatty, vice-president of the company for the ensuing year.

---"I will add." concluded the young man, who was applying for a situation, "that I am a college graduate." a college graduate.

"Oh, that won't make any difference," was "Oh, that won't make any difference," was the reassuring reply, "if you stick to your work, and, besides, we want somebody about the place who is strong enough to carry in coal."—New York Sun.



duced to the original number of nine, such number having been increased under and Toronto.

	Mo	NTREAD	l, Sep	ot. 22n	d, 18	56.
STOCKS.	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Sellers.	Buyers.	Average 86.
Montreal Peoples	85 917 224 68 <u>1</u> 74	227 121 973 138 2083 131 1303 126 791 2133 2182 67 4 53 2163	8558	229 1227 99 147 212  1311 138  127 85 214 223 68 73 218	228 122 98 139 211 131 131 211 131 225 67 72 217	201 109 193 187 613 1154 196 197 198 198 199 463 184

Toronto tailor, thinking to advertise -A himself effectually, sent his business card to each member of the Methodist Conference, meeting in the city. He did not sufficiently, prepay his envelopes, however, and the dele-gates had to pay the short postage, much to their annoyance. That tailor has attracted attention—but not in the friendly way he de-sired sired.

-It is stated in a telegram from Ottawa that the statement of the government savings bank shows the deposits of the Canadian peo. ple at the end of the fiscal year to have been \$20,014,457, an increase over the amount on \$20,014,457, an increase over the amount on deposit on the 30th June, 1885, of \$2,125,922.

-Old settlers say Red River has never been so low for twenty years.



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STOCKS IN MONTREAL.

#### THE MONETARY TIMES.

### STATEMENT OF BANKS acting under charter, for the month ending 31st, August 1886, according to the

	CAPITAL. LIABILITIES.											
NAME OF BANK.	Capital author- ized.	Capital sub- scribed.	Capital paid up.	Reserve Fund.	Notes in circula- tion.	Dominion Governm't deposits payable on demand.	Dominion Governm't deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.		deposits payable on	Prov. Gov'nt. deposits payable after no- tice or on a fixed day.	Other deposits payable on demand.	Other deposits pay- able after notice or on a fixed day.
Bank of Toronto Can. Bank of Commerce Dominion Bank Ontario Bank Standard Bank Federal Bank of Canada Emperial Bank of Canada.	\$2,000,000 6,000,000 1,500,000 2,000,000 1,250,000 1,500,000 1,500,000	$\begin{array}{c} 2,000,000\\ 6,000,000\\ 1,500,000\\ 1,500,000\\ 1,000,000\\ 1,250,000\\ 1,500,000\\ 500,000\\ 500,000\end{array}$	2,000,000 6,000,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,000,000 1,250,000 1,500,000 409,130	$\begin{array}{c} 1,200,000\\ 1,600,000\\ 500,000\\ 300,000\\ 300,000\\ 125,000\\ 500,000\\ 25,000\end{array}$	864,588 2,411,456 936,312 968,644 424,402 648,641 914,188 288,720	42,157 56,970 37,792 42,300 33,503 23,747 85,130		79,993 6,440 119,770	6,634 448 54,122 2,654 2,253 991	167,685 171,579 150,000	3,163,492 4,036,481 2,275,755 2,471,974 1,207,146 1,341,674 2,567,651 631,520	1,741,048 6,379,359 3,440,610 1,609,163 1,229,985 1,957,707 1,651,830
Traders Bank of Canada Bank of Hamilton Bank of Ottawa Western Bank of Canada Bank of London in Canada QUEBEC. Bank of Montreal	1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000	500,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 500,000 1,000,000	385,374 999,500 1,000,000 316,614 201,724 12,000,000	Nil. \$00,000 \$10,000 \$5,000 \$50,000 \$6,000,000	285,160 775,120 571,652 222,290 195,735 5,221,553	21,092 22,353 19,924 4,307,666		1,060 6,780 37,701 4,000			631,530 206,065 1,287,860 694,774 107,421 238,045 10,076,330	560 975 1,247,179 410,317 611,561
Bank of B. N. A Banque du Peuple Banque Jacques-Cartier Hanque Ville-Marie La Banque d'Hochelaga Molsons Bank Merchants Bank Quebec Bank Union Bank Banque de St. Jean Banque de St. Hyacinthe. Eastern Townships Bank.	4,866,666 1,200,000 500,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 3,000,000 1,200,000 1,000,000 1,000,000	500,000 500,000 710,100 2,000,000 5,799,200 2,500,000 2,500,000 1,200,000 540,000 504,600	4,866,666 1,200,000 500,000 477,530 710,100 2,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 2,500,000 1,200,000 237,685 263,620	1,079,475 200,000 140,000 20,000 70,000 675,000 1,500,000 Nil 325,000 Nil. 10,000 Nil.	927 945 946,274 281,929 418,925 535,499 1,769,997 2,813,396 552,553 665,802 577,381 96,878 121,884	9,026 4,186 33,240 46 2,6 36,970 55,325 313,818 1,682 14,891 24,510 	100,000	1,200 3,019 225 27,100 887 15,352 21,951 21,952	7,393 1,661 37,824 4,711 109,689	199,000 150,000 90,000 10,635 33,500	$\begin{array}{c} 1,556,693\\ 918,195\\ 513,974\\ 116,355\\ 428,046\\ 3,148,680\\ 4,061,610\\ 1,141\ 146\\ 3,160,712\\ 636,859\\ 2,192\\ 2,192\\ 21,008,\end{array}$	5,497,583 3,915,496 928,016 368,591 497,875 331,902 2,390,216 4,855,254 570,985 795,557 860,676 26,463 385,059
NOVA SCOTIA. Bank of Nova Scotia Merchants Bk. of Halifax Union Bank do Halifax Union Bank do Halifax Banking Co Bankof Yarmouth Exchange Bk. Yarmouth. Dictou Bank Commercial Bk. Windsor.	1,500,000 $1,250,000$ $1,500,000$ $800,000$ $500,000$ $1,000,000$ $400,000$ $290,000$ $500,000$ $500,000$	1,479,600 $1,114,300$ $1,000,000$ $600,000$ $500,000$ $500,000$ $400,000$ $280,000$ $500,000$ $500,000$ $500,000$	1,450,230 $1,114,800$ $1,00,000$ $600,000$ $500,000$ $500,000$ $330,870$ $245,910$ $200,000$ $260,000$	375,000 340,000 120,000 35,000 40,000 55,000 30,000 Nil. 65,000	657,255 961,780 802,674 123,974 115,224 391,119 81,508 33,053 147,764 62,710	54,466 261,140 259,232 14,889 15,537 43,055 77,361 		939 3,231	843 10,262 14,474		844,738 851,364 500,778 132 446,927 284,970 77.742 28,355 16,197 32,074	1,543,354 946,274 277,919 306,462 947,220 204,357 \$2,322 97,923 173,841
NEW BRUNSWICK. Bank of New Brunswick Maritime Bk. of D. of Can. St. Stephens Bank MANITOBA. Com.Bk. of Man., Wunipeg BRITISH COLUMBIA.	500,000 2,000,000 200,000 1,000,000	500,000 821,900 200,000 500,100	500,000 321,900 200,000 225,500	300,000 60,000 25,000 Nil.	427,896 300,091 270,821 194,947	55,629 15,197 50,096			320,161 		554,063 193,538 77,405 410,112	456,958 853,560 43,259 48,38 <b>6</b>
Bank of British Columbia	9,733,000	2,433,333 64,399,799	1,824,987	340,666 17,690,141	645,649 29,515,389	530,489 6,641,575	100.000	251,570 803,545		29,997 1,763,396	905,382 50,577,788	<u>69,834</u> <u>51,163,830</u>

ASSETS.

BANK.  ONTABIO.	Specie.	Domin'n Notes.	Notes of and Cheques on other Banks	Balances due from other Barks in Canada.	Balances due from agencies of the Bank or from other banks or agencies in foreign countries.	Balances due from agencies of the Bank or from other banks or agencies in the United Kingdom.	Domin'n Govern- ment deben- tures or stock.	Public securi- ties other than Cana- dian.	Loans to the Do- minion Government	Loans to Provincial Governments.	Loans secured by Mu- nicipal, Cana- dian or foreign bonds.	Loans on current account to Mu- nicipal- ities.	Loans &c., to Corpo- rations.	Loans to or depos- its in other banks secured	Loans or deposits in other banks unse- oured.
Bank of Toronto	<b>\$</b> 181,727	513,784	252,401	50,941	71,019						698,443	613,457	376,431		
C. Bk of Commerce Dominion Bank	616,378 131,255	898,306 585,107	443,380	129,258	1,552 363	185,028 220,174	152,000	551,574		· 1,400	712,853	128,296	894, 387	90,000	48,666
Ontario Bank	221,237	268,023	209,974 177,954	239,102 71,576	467,397 54.865	220,174	205 245 100.000	586,302 289,397		•••••••	1,450,400	72,551	81,058		
Standard Bank	110,380	159,514	81,889	81,961	33.341	1,000	123,666	207,209	••••	43,970	61,429 193,544	67,100 82,586	213,781		60 000
Federal Bank	85,353	257,556	233,463	45,107				201,200		=0,910	172.815	02,000	110,000		60,000
Imperial Bank Can	281,734	305 56)	126,309	99,504	146,154		356,458	137,492			463,494	651,447	338,223		
Central Bk. of Can.	51,193	153,780	127,575	22 201	8,100	38,023	2,800				62,140				10.852
Traders Bk. of Can. Bank of Hamilton.	24,424 106,409	69,092 137,690	61,758	23.151	6,155		103,636					1,715			
Bank of Ottawa	106,409	69,152		90,948 405,995	36 765 122,590		186,880				260,729		342,032		172,506
Western Bk. Can	15,423	22,183		130.160		13,516	122,972		134	•••••		4,800	836,089	]	
Bk.of London, Can.	37,634	34,969		6,231		15,507	••••••			•••••	82,120	13,430 19,154	19,604	•••••	150 605
QUEBEĆ. Bank of Montreal		-		-,	0,100	10,001	••••••••	••••••		•••••••	62,120	19,154	19,004	}- <b></b>	150,625
	1,879,755		1,071,945	111,180	9,316,034	1,146,913	1,926,805		1.043.151	657.726	2.366.276	316.010	5.440.057		
Bank of B. N. A	348.854 33,146	786,794 105,093	240,046 884,563	16,427	680,321			16,000		47,005		494,687	613,121		100,000
Bank du Peuple. Bk JacquesCartier	18,160	38 992	65,225	109,730 119,646	5,507 14.691		•••••				187,967				
Bank Ville-Marie	13,992			36.682		20,665					200,000				§
Bk de Hochelaga	47,593			83,356		53,536			••••	•••••	4,312 202,700	1,400	2,500		·····
Molsons Bank	404,689			55,252	55,710	14,963		100.000	2.158		128,748	91.864	1.040.936		5.000
Merchants Bank	328,342				939.944		1.524 766	100,000	24,597		1,958,168		1,743,995	13 078	0,000
Bank Nationale	81 862					92 867					52,467				
Quebec Bank	68,871 63,020				99,745	222,468	148,433		2,639		453,063	184,880	535,473	40,000	
Union Bk of L. C Bank de St. Jean	1.946				10,191 9.618	54,486	190,000		<b></b>		15,913				
B. de St. Hyacinthe	11,700							••••••••			{				
Eastern Tp. Bank.	109,526					9,743	13,000		••••••		83,913	14.688	379,256	00 404	22,395
				1	1		20,000					13,000	010,200	20,929	
NOVA SCOTIA.			018 110	007 00					•			1	1	[	
Bk. of Nova Scotia	261,187	273,927						596,875		37,768		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	379,241		
Berchants Bk. Hal. People's Bk of Hal.	115,350 84,929					61,692		116,670	47,451	37,270		3,936	124,846		
Union Bk of Hal'x.	26,747	48,848					1.000	220.500							
Halifax Bank'g Co.	26,405				1 29,832	141.189	1,000		630 1,187	141,539 5,700		1 15 000	01 107		
Bank of Yarmouth	27 211	22,540	11,505	102,101		8,996			1,101	0,100		15,667	81,197	)	
Exchange Bk Yar.	9,733			16,34							3,004		42.424		
Pictou Bank Com. Bk. Windsor.	312 12,188											2,787	8.764	5	
COM. DE. WIIIdsor.	12,100	10,000	9,000	23,92	10,000	8,247			994				121,134		
N. BRUNSWICK.	•	ł	1	1	1	1		1	1				1	1	1
Bk of N. Brunswick	120,928			54,797	7 30,787		11.46	43,500	15.043	l	62,426		60,158	.[	1
Maritime Bk of Can	21,623							,		222,973					
St. Stephen's Bank	30,491		. 36,750	35,94	7 37,624	520							100,000		
MANITOBA.	0.000	49.00	7 70 00	05 00	00 170			1							
Com. Bk. of Man	9,836	43,93	7 78,93	25,38	3 26,176	2,887			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		. 55,850	1,764	83,603		
B. COLUMBIA. Bk. of B. Columbia.	207,393	265,65	1,99	46.62	125,121	283,438			040.400				1		ļ
			-					·	240,400	112,040	37,500	······	312,624		
Grand Total	6,285,603	10,804,54	5,693,05	3,324,48	6 15,319,212	2,624,835	5,117,837	2,961,285	1.381 454	1307450	11 984 076	3 3,174,699	19 075 904	171.502	570.047
		1	ι ´	1	1	1	1.	1	1	1		0,113,088	10,010,009	171,002	570,047

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#### Returns furnished by the Banks to the AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Commercial
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#### MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, September 22nd, 1886.

We have to note a further access of activity in wholesale business since this day week. It is not a "rush" by any means, but the increased movement is sufficiently marked to be noticeable, and is of a healthy character. Groceries are in good demand, dry goods and boot and shoe travellers are about getting out on their sorting trips, which it is expected will turn out fairly well, and the iron and metal trade which has ruled quiet for a long while is showing signs of some activity. Dry goods collections are still on the slow side, but in other lines not much complaints is heard on this score.

Asnes.-Prices have continued to advance, ASHES.—Frices nave continued to advance, last sales of No. 1 pots having been at \$4.00, seconds \$3.40 to \$3.50. In pearls nothing has been doing lately. Receipts have ruled very light, figures to date being only about 150 bris for the month to date. Recent shipments are not worth montioning not worth mentioning.

DRY GOODS.—Business has continued fair, between letter orders, and the moderate parcels being bought by visitors to the fall millinery openings. City retail trade is excellent, and good sorting orders continue coming in from this source. Some travelling coming in from this source. Some traveling salesmen are getting ready for their sorting trip, but it will be a fortnight before the main movement sets in. Payments continue on the slow side yet. The mills making white cottons have held a meeting and decided upon making an advance of 1c. a yard upon all grades. In woollens most of the mills have withdrawn prices, and will not undertake any orders from this date at old figures. Makers of cashmeres in Britain are all full of orders despite the great advance in prices, and in recent letters say they have all the business they can handle till June next. There is a great local de-mand for *Boucle* goods all buyers wanting them and the supply is limited.

and the supply is limited. DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—There is a good demand reported in these lines. Bleaching powder is advanced from £6 to £8 at home, and local quotations are advanced about 25 per cent. Opium has gone up to about \$3 to \$3.50, and morphia is expected to advance in sympathy. Quinine continues very flat and dull at from 65 to 80c. as to make.

FIGH.—Business is as yet light. Cape Breton herrings are held at \$5.75 to \$6.00. No Labra-dor in, and the catch believed to be a failure; dry cod \$2.75 to \$3.00; green cod \$3.50 to \$3.75 for No. 1; salmon \$16 for No. 1; \$15 for No. 2, and \$13.50 for No. 3.

GROCERIES .- A further improvement is to be noted if anything, and there is a very fair enquiry for all lines of goods. Collections are satisfactory. Sugars are up again; yellows satisfactory. Sugars are up again; yellows an eighth better, scarce and no assortment to be had; standard granulated 61c. at refinery; do not hear of any grocery raws moving. Teas are wanted generally and people who have been deferring their buying in expectation of doing better find they have to pay from 2 to 3c. more per lb., than a few weeks for Japans of all blacks are firmer in London, and the market bare of medium and common Congous. New Valencis raisins are on the market at 9 to 91c., and show unusually good value. The fruit crop generally is reported as turning out well, and Valencias, Elemes and Sultanas are well, and valencias, Elemes and Sultanas are all being offered by cable at moderate rates, prunes also are quoted pretty low. Rice is quoted at 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. a cwt., higher at home; prices are very firm here stocks are low, and a scarcity is anticipated before the winter is over. Canned goods generally continue to advance. selmon goods generally continue to advance; salmon would cost \$1.60 laid down in quantity; mackerel packers decline to accept any orders under \$3.90 delivered here; sardines are cabled are cabled dearer and we quote 82 to 101c.; tomatoes before.

LEATHER AND SHOES .- Boot and shoe manu-LEATHER AND SHOES.—Boot and shoe manu-facturers are busy as a rule on fall orders, and travellers are getting out on their sorting trip, which is expected to be a fair one. In leather business is quieter than a week ago but there is a moderate amount of trade doing. From Liverpool come reports of a good demand for splits and buff, which are being freely shipped. One of the largest London

	in Canada unsecured.	in Canada.		banks or	not included under fore- going heads.	Total liabilities.	Directors liabilities
1	192,639	8,182		63.012	1,072	6,106,392	79,724
	192,059	22,299		05,012	1,014	13.058.577	532,151
••••••		5.107		·····		6,926,020	391,000
1						5,484,328	1:0,200
		4,280		72,815		3,146,369	71,921
				124,250		4,307,918	161,449
		5,219				5,505,198	185,458
		6,671	3,914			1,869 292	64,819
		10,381	9,914	49,604		957,622	\$4,330
		17,554				2,805,100	175,431 467,905
		1,371		137,394		9,702,426	34.58
		1,565			7,220	739,814 1,069,620	92,17
		354	···· ·····			1,008,020	55,17
	866,575	125,090 87,679	17,549 40,349			27,431,324 6,488,378	641,031 12,284
	••••••		20,028	50.083		2.914.676	278,04
••••••		52,011	3,417			1.352.959	97.36
			0,111			1.055.900	95,91
	•••••					1.367.421	107,62
			61,143		1 .	7,517,848	163,92
	833.145			211,404	7,914 8,389	18,189,703	1,749,08
		13.534	878	211,404	8,389	2,315,158	240,00
	75,000	96,978				4,760,604	855,31
	75,000	4,059			. 5,489	2,449,110 67.533	205,83
				·····	•   • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	509,450	7,75 60.94
<b></b>	}	1001			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	2.640.008	171.47
		17,816	16,987		18,007	4,347,230	193,20
	1	67.575			951	2,596,977	360,90
	(	. 1,201			. 12,526	577,428	51.81
		8,715	2,208	1,819 81,314	65,280	664 177	289,90
		7 515		81,314	15,274	1,770,469	8,38 91,70
					1 000	. 442,983 95,630	81,1
		74 000		•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		338,517	25.00
						343.908	
		. 51,500				010,000	
		73,011	, 	. 9,165		1,577,315	
				•	44,200		36,1
			. 3,270			. 444,853	
		. 3,158	385	<b>]</b>		681,171	24,1
		1,566	2,925	i }	8,074	2,447,709	
	1,967,360	936,421	153,329	1,177,67	0 218,617	146,340,722	8,300,3

LIABILITIES.

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Other current loans, liscounts and advances to the public.	Notes, &c., overdue and not specially secured.	debts	Overdue debts secured.	Real Estate (other than the Bank Pre- mises.)	Mort- gage on Beal Estate sold by the Bank.	Bank Pre- mises.	Other Assets not includ'd before.	Total Assets.	Average amount of specie held during the month.	Average amount of Domin- ion Notes held during month.
	2 400		5,629	9,556	10,749	50.000	5,000	9 512,707	196 563	
6,670,130			124,631	24,663	101,722	291,213		21,154,393	620,000	765,000
14,130,218			25,928	4,387		136,092	3,047	9,562,120	140,000	
5,122,661 5,804,744			23,199	101.821	527	169,085	8,540	7,650 238	220,700	
3,116,165	9,959			20,000	500	90,000	21,624	4,496,414	110,571	151,430
4,583,990	82,386		38,651	72,012	11,880	123,022	106,683	5,837,209	84,135 278,965	229,040 290,823
4,477,875	25 245		53,676		39,147	136,297	12,349 13,829	7,719,609 2,329,057		
1,630,143	a 000		2,128		••••••	4,805	11,800	1,353,892		
1.043.219	1 4 104					39,796	23.548	4,181,721		
2,667,534	17,501	·	29,594		3,794	45,674	1,472	4,054,072	106,666	73,992
2,746,437	5,054		25,199	0,201	0,101	2040.1	8.384	1.098.552	14,796	
852,001		8,902	1,000				6,532	1,326,915	36,169	35,073
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909,702	35 88	42,615	16,685	93,596	14,566	19,011	12,980	2,191,965	49,360	40,687
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3,106,558	8 89,27	2	101,865		37,228	136,527		7,778,196	72,478	
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J. M. COURTNEY, Deputy Minister of Finance.

dealers is in town looking up stock, and Bar Iron, \$1,60 to \$1.65; Best Refined, it is said has been negotiating for some \$1.85; Siemens Bar, \$2.10; Canada Plates, lots of sole. We quote:-Spanish sole, Blains, \$2.25 to \$2.35; Penn, etc., \$2.40 desires in town looking up stock, and it is said has been negotiating for some lots of sole. We quote: --Spanish sole, B. A. No. 1, 24 to 26c.; do. No. 2, B. A., 20 to 23c.; No. 1 Ordinary Spanish, 23 to 24c.; No. 2 do., 20 to 22c.; No. 1 China, 22 to 23c.; No. 2, 21 to 22c.; ditto, Buffalo Sole, No. 1, 21 to 22c.; ditto, No. 2, 19<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> to 21c.; Hemlock Slaughter, No. 1, 26 to 27c.; oak sole, 45 to 50c.; Waxed Upper, light and medium, 33 to 39c.; ditto, heavy, 32 to 36c.; Grained, 34 to 37c.; Scotch grained, 36 to 42c.; Splits large, 22 to 28c.; ditto, small, 16 to 24c.; Calf-splits, 28 to 32c.; Calfskins. (35 to 46 lbs.), 70 to 80c.; Imitation French Calf, shins 80 to 85; Russet Sheepskin Linings, 30 to 40c.; Harness, 24 to 33c.; Buffed Cow, 13 to 16c.; Pebbled Cow, 12 to 15<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>c.; Rough 13 to 28c.; Russet and Bridle, 54 to 55c.

METALS AND HARDWARE .- An improved enquiry can be noted, and orders are also more numerous, though still moderate in dimennumerous, though still moderate in dimen-sions. Recent cables from Glasgow report the market for pig iron as steady, with some disposition to advance, which is the first tendency of the kind to be noted for some time past; warrants are cabled higher at 39/10d.; bar iron unchanged. Penn. brand of Canade Plates is yeary scored works being Canada Plates is very scarce, works being shut down, and quotation is advanced to \$2.40 Eglinton and Dalmellington, \$15 to \$15.50; Calder, \$16.50 to \$17; Carnbroe, \$16; Hematite, \$18 to \$19; Siemens, No. 1, \$16.50 to \$17;

Birðs; Siemens Bar, \$2.10; Canada Plates;
Blaina, \$2.25 to \$2.35; Penn, etc., \$2.40
to \$2.50. Tin Plates, Bradley Charcoal,
\$5.75 to \$6.00; Charcoal I.C., \$4.25 to
\$4.75; do. I. X., \$5.50 to \$6.00; Coke I.C.,
\$3.75 to \$4.00; Galvanized sheets, No. 28, 5½
to 7c, according to brand; Tinned sheets,
coke, No. 24, 6½c ! No. 26, 7c, the usual extra
for large sizes. Hoops and bands, per 100
lbs., \$2.00; Boiler Plate, per 100 lbs.,
—; Staffordshire, \$2.25 to \$2.50; Common
Sheet iron, \$2.00 to \$2.10; Steel Boiler Plate,
pro, 100 lbs., -Pig, \$3.75
to \$4.00; Sheet, \$4.25 to \$4.50; Shot, \$6.00 to
\$6.50: best cast steel, 11c to 13c, firm; Spring,
\$2.75 to \$3.00; Tire, \$2.54 to \$2.75; Sleigh
shoe, \$2.00 to \$2.25; Round Machinery Steel, \$2.75 to \$3.00; Thre, \$2.54 to \$2.75; Sleign shoe, \$2.00 to \$2.25; Round Machinery Steel, Sc to 3<sub>2</sub>c per lb. - Ingot tin, 24c to 25c; Bar Tin, 26c; Ingot Copper, 12c to 13c; Sheet Zinc, \$4.25 to \$5.00; Spelter, \$4.00 to \$4.25; Bright Iron Wire, Nos. 0 to 6, \$2.40, per 100 lbs

SALT.—Quotations are advanced as antici-pated last week, owing to higher freights. We quote 45c. for coarse elevens, and 42½c. for twelves; factory filled \$1.10 to \$1.15; Eureka and Ashton's \$2.40; Rice's pure dairy \$2.00; rock salt \$10 a ton; Turk's Island 25c. a bushel.

WOOL.--Values continue to stiffen in sym-Wool.—Values continue to stiffen in sym-pathy with the decided firmness manifested in the London market. The demand is good. We quote:—Cape 18½ to 21c. and hard to get at that; Domestic, A super, 28 to 29c.; B super 23 to 24c.; unassorted, 21 to 22c.; fleece, 21 to 23c. nominal; black, 21 to 22c. Australian none.

#### TOBONTO MARKETS.

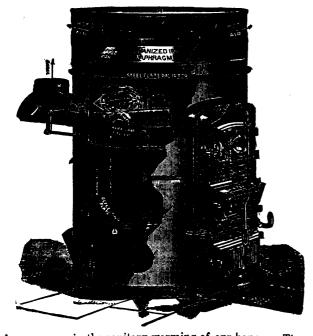
#### TORONTO, 23rd Sept., 1886.

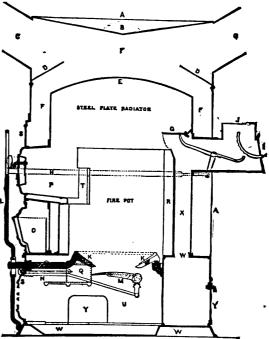
DRUGS AND CHEMICALS .--- Another reduction is noted in quinine, the price now being 60 to 75c. Opium also keeps at the low level of former weeks. An advance is announced in senna leaves, also in gum arabic. Business on the whole is fair and although country dealers find it hard to make collections just now, remittances are not bad. Travellers are getting samples into shape for the road.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—What little flour has offered during the week found ready buyers at our figures. Superior extra is quoted at \$3.60 to \$3.65; extra, \$3.50 to \$3.55; spring wheat extra, \$3.20 to \$3.25. There is little or nothing to report in oatmeal, two small local mills being able to supply the demand. The price is \$3.75 to \$3.90. Bran has been in fair re-quest though a little fower than a week ago say \$10.50 to \$11.00.

GROCERIES. -The first new Valentia raisins received in this market may be seen in the warehouse of Perkins, Ince & Co. The con-signment came ex s.s. "Nestorian" and is eight days ahead of last year. If this early ship-ment is a fair criterion of what is to arrive for the trade in general, a very fine article will soon find its way into the numerous grocery stores. New currants are expected by to mor-row. Cable advices received this morning from Patras say that the market is excited and rapidly advancing. Sugars can be bought for

## THE ANTHONY STEEL PLATE FURNACE,





Marks a new era in the sanitary warming of our houses. The objections that have heretofore been urged against hot-air furnaces are Marks a new era in the sampary warming of our nouses. The objections that have heretolore been urged against not-air furnaces are entirely overcome in this apparatus. The vital point of superiority consists in covering the entire fire chamber and flues by an impervious drum of heavy steel plate, securely rivited. By this arrangement the escape or leakage of gases is an impossibility, while, by the system of flues used, the maximum quantity of heat is secured.

The construction and sanitary application of this furnace is fully described in our new 52.page book, entitled "OUR HOMES; HOW TO HEAT AND VENTILATE THEM." This book will be mailed free to any one on application.

#### ANTHONY **FURNACE** 10:02

Is endorsed by the leading architects of Boston and other New England cities as being the highest development of the sanitary idea yet attained in a furnace. Those who value the ultimate health and comfort of their families will be careful that they breathe pure air during the winter months. Our system of heating and ventilation secures air that is absolutely free from gas and at the proper tem-

ESTIMATES FURNISHED FOR ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY.

## J. M. WILLIAMS & CO., HAMILTON, ONT.

Organization .....

Improvement During the Year.

New Assurance written in 1883, the largest busi ness ever transacted by the Society or by any other company in a single year; the business of 1864 three millions over that of 1883, and that of 1885 eleven millions over that of 1884.

Skilful Life Insurance Agents can do more business for the Equitable than for any other com-pany, and consequently can earn more morey for themselves. Interviews and correspondence invited.

TORONTO SAFE

X

. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

Income .....

Increase of Premium In-

Increase of Surplus .....

Increase of Assets .....

come

about the same money as last week, although the refiners are very firm and have asked an the reuners are very firm and have asked an to. more than ten days ago. Extra granulated is quoted at 6% c. and 6% c. for granulated. Pur-chases of sugar have been large. Teas are moving fairly well and a better feeling is per-ceptible.

GRAIN.—Receipts of both wheat and barley have been rather small this week, farmers ap-pearing inclined to hold back at the current prices and consequently business has been quiet. Local mills are buying only from hand to mouth, and values in sympathy with outside markets are from two to three cents lower all round. We quote No. 1 fall 76 to 77c.; No. 2, 74 to 75c.; No. 3, 71 to 72c. The same figures represent ruling prices for spring wheat. No. 1 barley quotes at 59 to 60c.; No. 2, 54 to 55c.; No. 3, extra, 49 to 50c., and No. 3, 39 to 40c. Odd car loads of oats have sold at 32c. but nothing has been done in peas.

HARDWARE.-Cable reports show that an advance of £4 per ton in Ingot tin, and £2 per ton in copper has taken place. There are said to be indications of still higher prices. There is no change in tin plates, the market for which is in an unsatisfactory condition, the impression being that many makers are losing money. The general demand is good with no run on any special line. Some Canadian manufacturers are very busy and find it difficult to promptly execute orders for goods now in request.

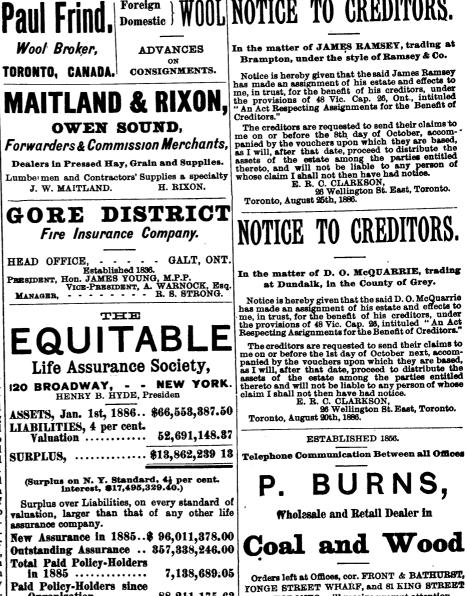
LEATHER.--There was fully the usual number of dealers at our exhibition this year and while purchases were not large quite a respectwhile purchases were not large quite a respect-able quantity of goods went into the country and on the whole the fall trade may be said to have opened fairly well. Less grumbling on the part of country folk has been heard than for the past two or three seasons and so far as conversation can elicit, the crops in all dimension computer and and directions seem to be up to an average and the expectation is that collections, on this ac-count will be much easier than usual. Should this prove to be the case it will give quite an impetus to business. Stocks in the hands of small country traders are not very large so that in the event of a fairly brisk demand, increased activity, in this centre, will be the re-sult. Payments are fair for this time of year and no doubt when money begins to circulate, as it will in another month, they will be much better. We make no change in prices which are fully maintained for fine stock. Heavy plump sole leather is rather scarce and com-mands outside figures. Prime heavy harness mands outside figures. I is also finding ready sale.

PETROLEUM.—Quotations in Petrolea show no change and oil merchants here are still asking old prices which are 18c. for 5 to 10 barrel lots of Canadian, with a  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. more for single barrels. Carbon safety quotes at 20c., and American prime white can be had for 24c., while 3c. more will buy water white. For Eccene the figure is 30c.

PROVISIONS .- Choice butter meets with a good enquiry at 14 to 16c. according to quality, but inferior kinds are quite neglected. The feeling in cheese is firm, being a shade higher than last week, say 10<sup>4</sup> to 11c. There is a quiet trade reported in hog products, long clear finding buyers at 8<sup>4</sup>/<sub>2</sub> to 9c. Some new cured hams a con the market and have somewhat hams a e on the market and have somewhat relieved the scarcity hitherto existing in this article. The price is 144c. For lard 94 to 10c. is still being paid. Eggs are dearer than a week ago, say 13 to 14c., and firm with fair receipts. We hear of no sales in dried or evaporated apples.

WOOL .- For the highest selected fleece wool Wool.—For the highest selected neece woo 20 to 21c. is obtained, but there is not much offering. Fulled wools are without change and there is only a moderate enquiry. The advance in the prices of fine foreign wools seems to be maintained but trade here appears un-settled no one coring to either buy or sell at settled, no one caring to either buy or sell at current figures.

THE E. HARRIS CO'Y, (Limited) 44 KING STREET, EAST, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, etc., etc. PILKINGTON'S CELEBRATED A full line in stock.



88,211,175.63

16,590,058.18

\$1,430,349.00

3,378,622.03

8,391,461.96

Foreign Domestic WOOL NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Orders left at Offices, cor. FRONT & BATHURST, YONGE STREET WHARF, and 81 KING STREET EAST, TOBONTO, will receive prompt attention.

MERCANTILE

The oldest and most trustworthy medium for in-formation as to the history and position of traders in the United States and Canada. Branch Offices in TORONTO, MONTREAL, HALI-FAX, HAMILTON, LONDON, ST. JOHN and WINNIPEG, and in one hundred and three cities of the United States and Europe. Reference Books issued in January, March, July and September, each year.

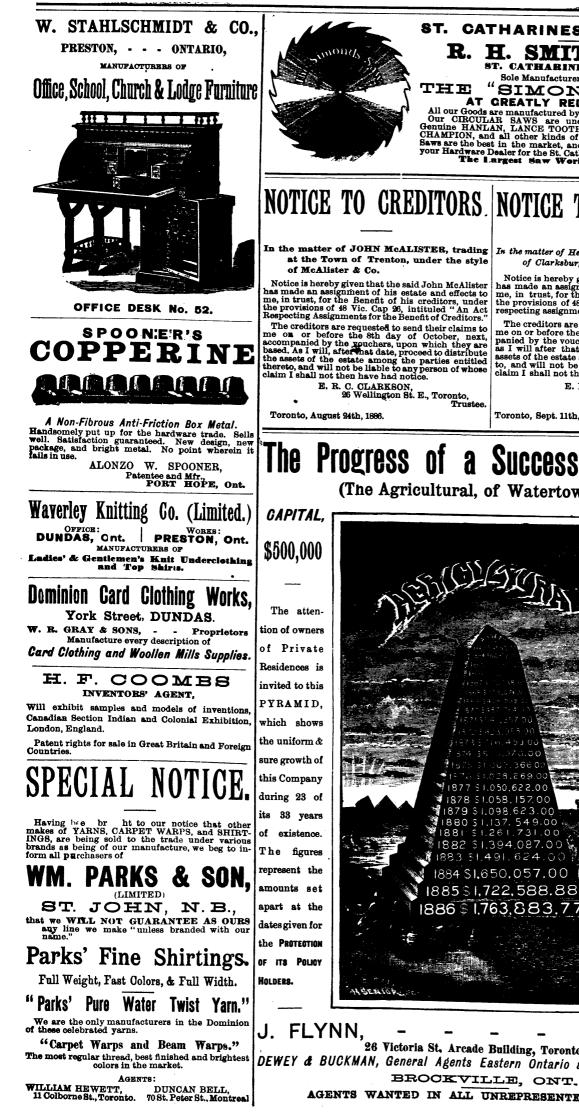
DUN, WIMAN & CO.

**ESTABLISHED** 

DRKS.



J. & J. TAYLOR,



NOTICE TO CREDITORS. NOTICE TO CREDITORS. In the matter of JOHN McALISTER, trading In the matter of Henry Lyne, trading at the Village at the Town of Trenton, under the style of Clarksburgh, in the County of Grey. Notice is hereby given that the said HENRY LINE has made an assignment of his estate and effects to me, in trust, for the benefit of his creditors under the provisions of 48 Vic., Cap. 28, entituled "An Act respecting assignments for the benefit of creditors.' Notice is hereby given that the said John McAlister has made an assignment of his cetate and effects to me, in trust, for the Benefit of his creditors, under the provisions of 48 Vic. Cap 26, initiuled "An Act Respecting Assignments for the Benefit of Creditors." The creditors are requested to send their claims to me on or before the 30th day of October next, accom-panied by the vouchers upon which they are based, as I will after that date proceed to distribute the assets of the estate among the partice entitled there-to, and will not be liable to any person of whose claim I shall not then have had notice. Respecting Assignments for the Benent of Creattors. The creditors are requested to send their claims to me on or before the 8th day of October, next, accompanied by the gouchers, upon which they are based. As I will, after that date, proceed to distribute the assets of the estate among the parties entitled thereto, and will not be liable to any person of whose claim I shall not then have had notice. l not then have here 2 E. R. C. OLARKSON, 26 Wellington St. E., Toronto, Trustee. E. R. C. CLARKSON, Trustee, Toronto, Sept. 11th. 1886. The Progress of a Successful Company. (The Agricultural, of Watertown, N.Y.) Deposit at Öttawa, \$100,000 if not in the 366.0 \$1.050,622.00 1877 \$1.058,157.00 issues over 70,-1878 \$1.098.623.00 \$1.137.549.00 \$1.261.731.00 1879 1880 1881 1882 \$1,394.087.00 1883 \$1,491, 624.00 like Company 1884 \$1.6 50,057.00 1885\$1,722,588.88 1886\$1,763,883.77 increase. CHIEF AGENT 26 Victoria St. Arcade Building, Toronto, Ont. DEWEY & BUCKMAN, General Agents Eastern Ontario and Province of Quebec,

ST. CATHARINES SAW

H. SMITH &

Sole Manufacturers in Canada of "SIMONDS"

ST. CATHABINES, ONTABIO,

AT CREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. All our Goods are manufactured by the "Simonds" process. Our CIRCULAR SAWS are unequalled. We manufacture the Genuine HANLAN, LANCE TOOTH, DIAMOND, NEW IMPROVED CHAMPION, and all other kinds of CROSS-CUT SAWS. Our Hand Saws are the best in the market, and as cheap as the cheapest. Ask your Hardware Dealer for the St. Catharines make of Saws. The Largest Saw Works in the Dominion.

R.

THE

26 Wellington St. E., Toronto.

WORKS

CO.,

SAWS

866

It is the strongest and largest Company doing an exclusive dwelling business in the United States,

world. It now 000 policies a year. No other can show such growth and

From year to year it spreads the base of its Pyramid and gains strength

AGENTS WANTED IN ALL UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.



From				From
Liverpool.		Steamships.		Quebec.
8 July	•••••	*Polynesian		29 July
15 "	•••••	*Parisian		5 Aug.
23 "	•••••	Peruvian	•••••	13 "
29 "	•••••	*Sardinian		19"
6 Aug.	•••••	Circassian		<b>27</b> "
12 "	•••••	*Polynesian		2 Sept.
19 "	•••••	*Parisian		9"
27 "		Sarmatian		17"
2 Sept.		*Sardinian		23 "
10 "	•••••	Circassian		1 Oct.
16 "		*Polynesian		7 "
23 "		*Parisian		14 "
1 Oct.		Sarmatian		<b>22</b> ''
7"		*Sardinian		<b>28 "</b>
15 "		Circassian		5 Nov.
21 "		*Polynesian		11 "
28 "		*Parisian		18 "
1003				

The steamships herein mentioned no not carry cattle, pigs or sheep. The steamers marked \* are mail steamers.

The steamers marked \* are mail steamers. Passengers and their baggage are put on board the Ocean steamers—at Quebec—free of all expense. The cabin plans of the Peruvian and Circassian have been altered. The saloon is now amidship, and the cabins are so arranged as to be also in the best position to avoid the motion. Last train connecting at Quebec with mail steamer will leave Toronto on the Wednesday morning.

Morning. For tickets, &c., apply to

BOURLIER Ħ. Corner King and Yonge Streets, Toron

#### EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 22, 1886.

steady; English flour, steady; American, weaker; English country markets quiet; French, inactive. Liverpool-Spot wheat firmly held ; maize, turn dearer.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 22, 1886. Spring wheat, 6s. 7d. to 6s. 9d.; red winter, 6s. 7d. to 6s. 8d.; No. 1 California, 6s. 10d. to 7s. 0d.; No. 2 California, no stock; corn, 4s. 4d.; peas, 5s. 5d.; pork, 56s. 6d.; lard, 35s.; bacon, long clear, 37s. 6d.; short clear, 38s. 6d.; tallow, 23s.; cheese, 49s. Wheat firm; demand improving. Corn steady; demand improv-ing.

#### TORONTO PRICES CURRENT. (CONTINUED.)

Sawn Lumber, Inspected, B. 71.	
Clear pine, 11 in. or over, per M	38 00
Pickings, 11 in. or over	28 00
Clear & pickings, 1 in 25 00	28 00
Do. do. 11 and over 33 00	85 00
Flooring, 11 & 11 in 15 00	16 00
Dressing	16 00
Ship. culls stks & sidgs 12 00	19 00
Joists and Scantling 12 00	13 00
Clapboards, dressed 12 50	00 00
Shingles XXX 16 in 950	2 60
Shingles, XXX, 16 in	1 60
Lath 180	1 90
Spruce	13 00
Spruce 10 00	11 00
Hemlock	14 00

#### Hard Woods- P M. ft. B. W.

Birch, No. 1 and 2	\$17	00	- 90	
Maple, "	16	00	18	00
	60	ñ	85	00
Cherry, "		ññ	28	
AS11. W11169			18	
Elm. soft "	12	00	14	
" rock "	18	00	00	
Elm, soft "	25	00	- 30	00
" red or grey "			20	00
Balm of Gilead, No. 1 & 2	19	ň	15	
	25	ž.	- <u>30</u>	
Chestnut	20			
Walnut, 1 in. No. 1&2	85		100	
Butternut "	40	00	50	00
Hickory, No. 1 & 2	28	00	00	00
Basswood "	16	00	18	ñÔ
Basswood "	95	ñ	40	
willtewood,	30		-	00

#### Fuel, &c.

<i>ж</i> ы,		Egg				00
	" 8	tove	6	00	0	00
**	" 1	Tut	6	00	0	00
**	Soft B	lossburg	5	50		ŬÖ.
"	" E	riarhill best	6	00	0	00
Noo	d. Hard,	best uncut	0	00	5	50
44		2nd quality, uncut	3	50	4	00
**	**	cut and split	5	50	6	0)
	Pine.	uncut	4	00	0	00
**		cut and split	5	00	Ő	00
*	"	slabs	ž	ÖÖ –	- <b>4</b>	00

#### Hay and Straw

Hay, Loose New, Timothy	\$13 00 9 00	14 12
Straw, bundled ost	12 00	12
" 1008e	6 00	8
Baled Hay, first-class	12 00	13
" " second-class	8 00	9

#### LIVERPOOL PRICES.

Sept. 23rd,	1990.	
	8.	1
Wheet Spring	6	
Wheat, Spring	6	
" White	00	
Corn	4	
Corn	5	
Peas	<b>3</b> 4	
	56	
Been long clear	37	
abort clear	38	
Tallow	23	
Tallow	49	
Cheese		

#### CHICAGO PRICES. By Telegraph, Sept. 23rd, 1896. Per Bush. Rreadstufft. 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00

# 

#### Hog Products.

Mess Pork	9 60	0 00
Lard, tierces	7 90	0 00
Short Ribs	7 00	0 00
Short Fibs	~ ~~	0 00
Bacon, long clear	0 00	0 00
" short clear	0 00	00



1. It is the oldest active Life Insurance Company

### It is the oldest active line inclusion. It is the largest Life Insurance Company by many millions of dollars in the world. It has no Stockholders to claim any part of its profits. It offers ne schemes under the name of In-surance for speculation among its members. Its present available Cash Resources exceed hose of any other Life Insurance Company in the world. WOFIG. It has received in Cash from Policyholders since its organization in 1843, \$285,761,485. It has returned to them, in Cash, over \$230,000,000. Its payments to Policyholders in 1885 were \$14,402,049. Surplus, by the legal standard of the State of New ork, over York, \$13,000,000. GAULT & BROWN,

General Managers for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec,

MONTREAL.

## D. Morrice, Sons & Co

General Merchants, &c.,

#### **MONTREAL and TORONTO.**

#### **HOCHELAGA COTTONS**

Brown Cottons and Sheetings, Bleached Sheetings, Canton Flannels, Yarns, Bags, Ducks &c.

ST. CROIX COTTON MILL

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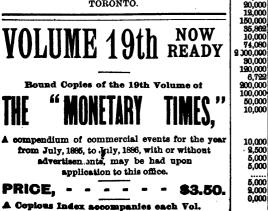
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Canadian Bank of Commerce...... 3% \$243 125 1303 131 303.75 CARON, PENTLAND & STUART. 4,866,666 4,866,666 6,000,000 6,000,000 500,000 410,000 500,000 1,800,000 1,600,000 1,800,000 1,600,000 1,449,067 1,250,0000 1,260,000 1,000,000 1,800,000 1,000,000 1,800,000 1,000,000 1,800,000 1,000,000 1,200,000 1,000,000 1,200,000 1,000,000 1,200,000 1,000,000 1,200,000 1,000,000 1,200,000 1,000,000 1,200,000 1,000,000 1,200,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,600,000 1,000,000 1,600,000 1,000,000 1,600,000 1,600,000 0,000,000 1,600,000 0,000,000 2,600,000 0,000,000 2,600,000 0,000,000 9,000,000 50 31 3 65.87 entral 100 (Successors to Andrews, Caron, Pentland & Stuart) ommercial Bank, Windsor, N.S. .... 40 50 50 100 20 100 100 50 25 100 100 100 100 125) 219 50.20 109.50 78,000 1,020,000 375,000 125,000 55,000 330,000 500,000 200,000 140,000 Advocates. 2193 Corner of St. Peter and St. Paul Streets, 1141 1024 115 114.50 Victoria Chambers, QUEBEC. 90.5 Solicitors for the Quebec Bank. 138 138.00 138.50 SIR ADOLPHE P. 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ONT. 96,400 50,000 130,000 280,000 49,775 80,000 3,000 94,000 116.00 022,000 4398,850 4,000,000 660,700 9,250,000 500,000 1,250,000 1,250,000 1,250,000 1,250,000 9,000,000 500,00 373,070 233,060 560,000 464,620 450,000 100,000 319,031 412,433 312,500 418,000 935,135 634,715 1,900,000 490,586 497,309 390,000 400,000 1,300,000 184 1581 46.00 MCARTHUR. DEXTER & DENOVAN. 1591 •••••• ••••• •••• Barristers, Solicitors, Attorneys, ..... ••••• ..... 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 ••••• ••••• .... McArthur Block, corner Main and Lombard Streets. ••••• ..... .... 100,000 25,000 28,000 500,000 297,000 65,000 5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000 ••••• ••••• 95 137 33 3 34 4 4 35 3 ..... J. B. M'ARTHUR, Q.C. H. J. DEXTER 1371 ••••• J. DENOVAN. ••••• iis 118 WINNIPEG, MAN. 123 59.00 116 117 58.00 MACLAREN, MACDONALD, MERRITT & ..... ..... ..... 445 SHEPLEY, ..... 132 188 63.00-94.00 ... .. Barristers, Solicitors, &c., ..... 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Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor. % 5 15 20.000 107 98 105 105 924 93 OFFICE-28 York Chambers, Toronto Street, 50,000 100,000 20,000 12,000 20 2 20 21 65 67 158 165 61 64 54 56 33 4 74 6 30 31 536 37 237 232 24 3 35 30 TORONTO. 5 32 10 90 10 8 57 9 90 94 57 9 90



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65 67 158 163 61 64 54 56	do. 6% fonds, 1990 Midland Stg. 1st mtg. bonds, 1906 Northerh of Can. 5% first mtge do. 6% second mortgage Toronto, Grey & Bruce 4% bonds Wellington, Grey & Bruce 4% 1st i	100 100 100	107 96 106 105 924 93
87 42 78 8 30 31 53 55 36 37	SECURITIES.	London, Sept. 11.	
227 232 23 31 351 361	Canadian Govt. deb., 5% stg Dominion 5% stock, 1903, of Ry. lo do. 4% do. 1904, 5, 6, 8 do. bonds, 4%, 1804, 86 Ins. s Montreal Harbour bonds, 5%	105	
Sept 23. 118 119 <del>]</del>	de. Corporation, 5 %, 1974 do. do. 5 %, 1909 Toronto Corporation, 6 % do. do. %, 1909, Water Wo	••••••	107 107 111
195	DISCOUNT RATES.	London	, Sept. 10.
15211531	Bank Bills, 3 months           de.         6 do.           Grade Bills, 3 do.	24 25 24 24 3 8 3)	

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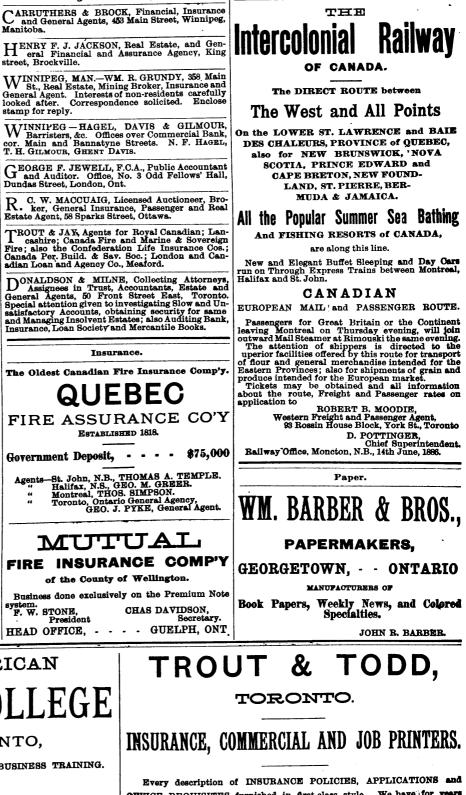
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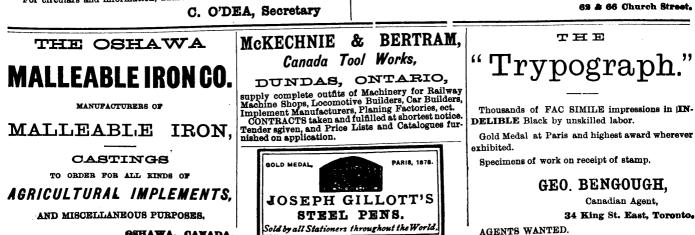
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THE						
Toronto Paper Mf. Co.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates
WORKS at CORNWALL, Ont.	Breadstuffs. FLOUR: (% brl.) f.o.c.	\$ c. \$ c	Almonds, Taragona.	\$ c. \$ c. 0 16 0 17	HardwareCon.	
	Superior Extra Extra	3 60 3 65 3 50 3 55	Walnuts, Bord	0 99 0 10	IRON WIRE : No. 6 1/2 100 lbs No. 9 "	\$ c. \$ c. 2 75 2 85 3 00 3 10
·	Spring Wheat, extra Superfine	0 00 0 00	Grenoble SYRUPS: Common Amber	025030	No.12 " Galv. iron wire No. 6 Barbed wire, galv'd. painted	3 45 9 55
JOHN R. BARBER, President and Man'g Director. CHAS. RIORDON, Vice-President.	Oatmeal Cornmeal Bran, & ton GRAIN: f.o.c.	300 325	Pale Amber	045050	1 Coll chain # 1n	0054004
EDWARD TROUT, Trees.	GRAIN: f.o.c. Fall Wheat, No. 1 "No. 2	076 077	Patna SPICHS: Allspice	$004\frac{3}{2}005$ 011 012	" galv	0 35 0 40 ∫ 06 0 064
Manufactures the following grades of Paper:	" No. 3	071 072	Cassia, whôle & lb Cloves Ginger, ground "Jamaica,root	0 13 0 15 0 25 0 30 0 25 0 35	" " 3 in STEEL: Cast Boiler plate	0 12 0 131
Engine Sized Superfine Papers:	I Darlev. NO. 1	071072059060	Nutmegs Pepper, black	023027 070090 018019	Sleigh shoe CUT NAILS : 10 to 60 dy. p. kg 100 lb	200 2 25
White and Tinted Book Papers, (Machine Finished and Super-calendered).	" No. 2 " No. 3 Extra " No. 3	049050	" white SUGARS: Porto Rico	0 30 0 33 0 00 0 00	8 dy. and 9 dy 6 dy. and 7 dy	280285 305310
Blue and Cream Laid and Wove Foolscaps. Posts, etc., etc.	Oats Peas Rye	031 032 055 057	Vac. Pan Demerara.	0 051 0 00 0 071		4 10 0 00
Account Book Papers. ENVELOPE & LITHOGRAPHIC PAPERS.	Corn Timothy Seed, 1001bs	050 052	Jamaica, in hhds Canadian refined Extra Granulated	0 05 0 05 0 05 0 05 0 06 0 06	Pointed and finished Ordinary	40 & 21 % dis @ 40c. 5 % 3 50 3 55
COLORED COVER PAPERS SUPERFINISHED.	" Red, " Hungarian Grass, "	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	Redpath Paris Lump TEAS: Japan.	- 1	CANADA PLATES: "Maple Leaf" Garth	0 60 0 er
Apply at the Mill for samples and prices. Special ises made to order.	Flax, screen'd, 1001bs Millet, "	2 65 2 85 2 25 2 50	Yokoha. com. to good "fine to choice Nagasa. com. to good	0 35 0 50 0 18 0 21	M.L.S. Crown Brand	2 50 2 60 2 75 2 85
	Provisions. Butter, choice, 🍄 lb.	0 14 0 16	Congou & Souchong. Oolong, good to fine. "Formosa	020 065	TIN PLATES: IC Coke. IC Charcoal IX " IXX "	4 40 4 65 5 65 6 00
THE PENMAN	Cheese Dried Apples Evaporated Apples	0 03 0 04 0 07 0 08	Y. Hyson, com. to g'd " med. to choice	0 15 0 25	DC " IC Bradley Charcost	7 00 7 50 3 75 4 10 6 00 6 25
MANUFACTURING CO., Limited.	Beef, Mess	0 25 0 30 10 50 11 00	Gunpwd.com to med " med to fine	0 20 0 35 0 35 0 35 0 40	WINDOW GLASS:           25 and under	
Manufacturers of	Bacon, long clear "Cumb'rl'd cut "B'kfst smok'd	0 083 0 09 0 063 0 07 0 10 0 11	Imperial TOBACCO, Manufact'r'd	0 50 0 60 0 26 0 45	41 x 50 51 x 60 GUNPOWDEB :	370 380 410 490
Ladies', Misses', Gents' and Boys' Underwear,	Hams Lard Eggs, P doz	0 14 0 144	Brights'rtsg'd to fine	0 42 0 423 0 52 0 58 0 68 0 83	Can blasting per kg. " sporting FF	3 25 3 50 5 00 0 00
Glove and Rubber Lining,	Shoulders Rolls Honey, liquid	0 07 0 08 0 10 0 00	" Myrtle Navy Sclace	0.54 0.00	" rifle	5 25 0 00 7 25 0 00 0 101 0 13
Yarns, Horse Blankets, &c. _Also, THE CELEBRATED PATENT SEAMLESS	" comb Salt.	0 16 0 18	Wines, Liquors, &c.	0.01 0.00	AXES: KeenCutter&Peerless	0085000 700725
HOSIERY, smooth and equal to hand knitting, in COTTON, MERINO, WOOL, with three-ply heels double toes for Ladies, Misses, Gents and Boys.		0 65 0 75	" gts	1 65 1 75 9 55 9 75	Black Prince Bushranger Woodpecker	
Mills at PARIS, ONTARIO, Canada.	Liv'rpool coarse, #bg Canadian, # brl "Eureka," # 56 lbs Washington, 50 "	0 85 0 90 0 65 0 67 0 00 0 45	Younger's, pts qts PORTER: Guinness, pts	255275	Woodman's Friend Gladstone & Pioneer. 1	
JOHN PENMAN, President.	C. Salt Å. 56 ibs dairy Rice's dairy "	0.45 0.001	BRANDY: Hen'es'y case 1		Petroleum.	lmp. gal.
	Leather. Spanish Sole, No. 1	0 26 0 28		0 50 11 50	Canadian, 5 to 19 brls "single brls Carbon Safety	
Agents :-D. MORRICE, SONS & CO., MONTREAL AND TORONTO	"No.1 light	0 27 0 29	A. Martignon & Co GIN: De Kuypers, # gl. "B. & D	9 50 16 00 02 70 2 75	Amer'n Prime White "Water" Eocene	024 000 027 000 030 000
1898 ESTABLISHED 1828	China Sole Harness, heavy	0 23 0 25 0 30 0 33 0	"Green cases "Red "	4 75 5 00	Oile	-
J. HARRIS & CO.	" light Upper, No. 1 heavy light & med.	0 35 0 40	RUM: Jamaica, 16 o.p. Demerara, "	7 25 7 50 3 25 3 50 3 00 3 25	Cod Oil, Imp. gal ( Straits Oil """ Palm, # lb	0 0 0 00
(Formerly Harris & Allen),	Kip Skins, French "English "Domestic	0 80 1 00 0 70 0 80	WINES: Port, common	≩50 400 II	Linseed, raw	) 56 0 00 ) 45 0 50 ) 62 0 65
ST. JOHN. N.B.		0 65 0 70	Sherry, medium 5 "old	2 25 2 75 3 00 <b>4 5</b> 0	Olive, # Imp. gal ( Seal, straw	1 940 1 10
New Brunswick Foundry,	French Calf Splits, large, \P lb	1 10 1 35 0 24 0 26	B. & E. Perrier 1st quality, qts ( " " pts (		Spirits Turpentine English Sod	
Railway Car Works.	" small Enamelled Cow, \ft Patent	0 17 0 20	2nd ' qts ( " " pts (	00 15 00 00 16 00 00 16 00 00 16 00 00 16 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	Paints, &c. White Lead, genuine	
ROLLING MILLS.	Pebble Grain Buff Russets, light, \ 1b	0 13 0 16	Dunville's Irish, do.	1 25 7 50 In Duty	White Lead, No. 1	50 6 00 00 5 50
Manufacturers of Railway Cars of every descrip- tion, Chilled Car Wheels, "Peerless" Steel-Tyred Car Wheels, Hammered Car Axles, Railway Fish-Plates,	Gambier Sumac Degras	0 051 0 061   0 041 0 051	Alcohol, 65 o.p. \ I.gl	100 3 28 1		255575 50500
Wheels, Hammered Car Axles, Railway Fish-Plates, Hammered Shafting and Shapes, Ship's Iron Knees and Nail Plates,	Hides & Skins. Steers, 60 to 90 lbs	Per lb.	" 25 u.p. " ( F'mily Prf Whisky (	90 2 98 48 1 52 53 1 64	Vermillion, Eng	170 0 80
	Cows, green Cured and Inspected	0 061 0 00    0 00 0 091	" Rye and Malt ( D'm'sticWhisky32u.p)	53     1     64       50     1     54       45     1     40	Bro. Japan	80 1 00 80 1 00 55 0 60
The Canadian Gazette	Calfskins, green " cured Pelts	0 12 0 14 0	Rye Whisky, 7 yrs old j Hardware.	05 2 16	Drugs.	90 2 25
A Weekly Journal of information and Comment upon matters of use and interest to those concerned	Lambskins Tallow, rough Tallow, rendered	0 02 0 00 , 0 02 0 00 , 0 04 1 0 04 2	TIN: Bars 🍄 lb 0	c. \$ c. 26 0 27 24 <del>1</del> 0 25	Aloes,	00 0 00
in Canada, Canadian Emigration, and Canadian In- vestments. Edited by THOMAS SKINNER Compiler and	Wool.		COPPER: Ingot 0 Sheet 0	13 0 14 20 0 22		
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1 Royal Exchange Buildings, London, Eng.	Jamaica	0 061 0 10 0 15 0 <u>991</u> 0 94 0 96	Nova Scotia No. 1 17 Nova Scotia har	00 00 00	Hellebore 0 Indigo, Madras 0 Morphia Sul	75 1 90
	Ceylon plantation FISH: Herring, scaled Dry Cod, # 112 lb Eardines, Fr. Qrs FRUT: Raisins, Lay'rs	0 292 0 27 0 17 0 19 4 00 4 25	Swedes, 1 in. or over 0 Hoops, coopers	65 1 70 00 4 00	Opium	00 3 50
NDER & CABLE	Sardines, Fr. Qrs FBUIT: Raisins, Lay'rs Raisins, London, new	0 11 0 19 9 50 9 75 3 95 3 50	Tank Plates	15 2 25	Potass Iodide	16 0 18 60 3 75 60 0 75
LITHOGRAPHERS &?	"Blk b'skets,new "Valentias, new Currants Prov'l new	370 4.00	Boiler Rivets, best 4 Russia Sheet, # 1b 0 GALVANIZED IBON: Best No 99	10 0 19	Sal Rochelle	091/0 10 36 0 38 25 0 30
MAIL * TORONTOS	" N'w Patras " Vostizza	0 08 0 08	Best No. 990 " 940 " 960 " 980	041 0 05 041 0 05 041 0 05	Soda Ash	031000
	Prunes	0 0 0 0 0	" <b>9</b> 8 0	05 0 06	Soda Bicarb, ¥ keg 9 Tartario Acid 9	66 0 5

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