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Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed. Prompt attention paid to collections.

Eastern Townships Bank.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking House, in the City of Sherbrooke, on

Wednesday, 3rd day of June next.

The chair will be taken at 2 o'clock, p.m. By order of the Board,

WM. FARWELL,

General Manager.

0

Sherbrooke, 28th April, 1885.



half-yearly. OFFICE - Albion Block, No. 433 Richmond St., London, Ont. DAVID TORRANCE & CO., Exchange Court, Montreal.





CHARLES DRINEWATER. Secretary.



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BUY, THE **LEUY**, **THEEE** ELECTRIC LAMP, GIVES A LIGHT equal to eight ordi-any lamps for our gas jets. Ninc times cheaper than gas, with a light four times more brilliant. "Twenty, five p.c. cheaper in price than the "Sun," "Wouder," or Lightning Lamps. Can be fitted to any gas fixture. Encourage Home Manufacture. The only Lamps of the kind manufacture in Gold or Silver for the study or parlor. Brass and Nickel Founts made so as to fit every description of gas or lamp fixtures. Agenta W-sated for every town in the Dominion. Sole Manufacturers and Owners of the Thayer Electric Lamp Patent, REANK WEBLE & O.M., P.O.BOX 1678. Office and Factory, 48 to 50 Nazaroth St.; Foundry, 84 to 90 Wellington St., and 68 Prince St., Monitoral:

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All work warranted. Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to at moderate rates.

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(WEST EXD OF IRON BRIDGE). Guetom Carding, Spinning, Fulling and Drossing. Manufacture of Blankets, Flannels, Full Cloths, and 3-ply Doubleand Single Yarus. PETERBORO, ONT.

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PNear Peter Hamilton's Foundry, George Street, Peterborough, Ont.

FOR LIVERY RIC, TRY CONNORS BROS., TIP.TOP LIVERY, George Street, South of the Market Square, PETERBOROUCH, Ont.



Ottawa Advertisements. VULCAN BOILER WORKS, McBRIDE & CO., Man'frs. of Iron & Steel BOILLERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Bank Vaults, Snoke-Stacks and all kinds of Sheet Iron Work. 428 & 430 Wellington St., OT CA WA. Repairs promptly executed. STEWART & FLECK, JR., MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF Mill Machinery, Water Wheels, Steam Engines, Boilers. VULCAN IRON WORKS WELLINGTON ST., OTTAWA. Repairs Promptly Executed. **OTTAWA PLATING CO.,** 106 and 108 Bay Street, FINEST GOLD, SILVER AND NICKEL PLATING. No goods allowed to leave the Works unless lated and finishen in the best possible manner. None but skilled workmen employed. OFFICE AND SHOW ROOM, 170 SPARES STREET. GARROW & MACDONALD. OCCIDENTAL HOUSE, H. BEAUVAIS, Proprietor, 49 to 53 DUKE STREET, near Railway Station. OTTA WA. First-classAccommodation for the Travelling Public. VICTORIA FOUNDRY, OTTAWA. Engine & Mill Machinery of every description MANUFACTURED. GENERAL REPAIRS DONE. M. W. MERRILL. N. S. BLASDELL & CO. JOHN BROWN. SOAP & CANDLE MANUFACTURER YORK STREET. OTTÁWA. P. BOILEAU, Formerly with Joseph Isabelle, of Hull, CARRIAGE MAKER No. 25 CLANENOE ST., OFTAWA. Vehicles to order and Repairs made on the shortest notice. Prices moderate. Your patronage is respectfully solicited. Mount Sherwood Sash and Door Factory, ROBERT THACKRAY, Importer and Manufacturer of FLOORING, MOULDINGS, &c. PLANING AND RE-SAWING DONE TO ORDER. MOUNT SHERWOOD, OTTAWA, ONT. REARDON, W . MANUFACTURER OF BROOMS, SCRUBBING BRUSHES, ETC., The trade supplied. Factory and Office. 138 YORK ST., OTTAWA, ONT. L. DUHAMEL, Carriage Maker, (Established 1845) 109 Murray Street, Ottawa, Ont. Improved Carriages and Buggies, combining lightness, strength, elegance and comfort. THOS. TODD & SON, **Commission Merchants** MILLERS & MALTSTERS, GALT, ONTARIO.

FLOUR A SPECIALTY,



At Exhibition every time successful. First time exhibited, Dominion Exhibition, St. John, N.B.; 1883, Awarded First Prize, Silver Medal. Second time exhibited, Dominion Exhibition, Montreal, Sept., 1884, Awarded First Prize. Third time exhibited, Iudustrial Exhibition Association, Tor-onto, 1884, Awarded a Special Diploma "For excel-lonce and dimension on the state of the second time finish." N.R.-Althouch and The State of the second sec N.B.—Although no Prizes are given for Textile Goods at this Exhibition, the excellency of make and pureness in finish of the MERCHARYS MANU-FAOTURING COMPANY'S BLEACHED COTTONS were such as to call for Special Notice, and were accordingly awarded the above **Dipionna**. CANTLIE, EWAN & CO., Agents. MONTREAL COTTON CO. Works at Vulleyfield. Batistes. Pocketings, Wigans. Window Hollands, Checse & Butter Cloths. Grand Isle Dyeworks & Bleachery. R.R. STEVENSON, Selling Agent, 10 Lemoine Street. MONTREAL. S.H. MAY & CO.. 474 & 476 St. Paul St .. Importers and Dealers in Linseed Paints, 011.Lubricating Oils, Window Glass, Turpentine, Varnish, &c. Robt. Miller, Son & Co., 156 and 158 McGILL STREET. Owing to the fire which destroyed our late place of business on Victoria Square, we are to be found at the above address, with an entire new stock of Papers, Stationery, Blank Books, Miscellaneous Books. Paper Hangings and Window Shades. p. D. DODS. Importer and Manufacturer of Paints, Varnishes AND ARTISTS MATERIALS. PLATE AND SHEET GLASS. A Full Stock always on hand of all Painters' requirements.

MONTREAL.

Hamilton Cotton Co., Ball Knitting Cotton, Hosiery Yarns, Cotton Yarns (White and Colored), Twist Yarns (Bleached and Colored), Beam Warps all kinds, Cottonades and Denims, Cornwall Cotton Batting Co. Batts put up in Cases or Bales in any weight to suit the trade. Simcoe Woollen Co. Grey Blankets, Wheeling and Fingering Yarns. All communications regarding Terms or Goods addressed to our Agents, McELDERRY & CO., 13 and 15 St. Helen ST., Montreal. Toronto Office, 35 Scott Street. GRAVEN GOTTON GO. BRANTFORD, ONT. SHEETINGS. GREY AGENT: S. DAVISON. 16 Colborne Street, Toronto, THE Account-Book Pencil, For Book-keepers, Reporters, and Will not blur nor rub. Is easily erased with subber. General Office use. In unpolished cedar. Put up neatly. One doz. in a Box. Price 50cts. per Box. Something Extra Good. Sample by mail for 5 cents. MORTON, PHILLIPS & BULMER, STATIONERS, BLANK BOOK MAKERS AND PRINTERS. 1755 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

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NEW BRUNSWICK COTTON MILLS,

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 COTTON YARNS, White and Colored, Single and Bouble Twiss Yarns, Bleached and Colored.
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 BEAM WARPS, for Woollen Mills in all the varieties required.
 HOSIERY YARNS of every description.
 BALL KNITTING COU'NON, Superior in quality to that imported.
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 FANOY WOULSETHATING Sond PRON OHECKS.
 These Goals have mained FIRST PRIZES for each of the abaye anticket. Montreal, Toronte, Haltax and Kingston Exhibitions, 188, 1881 and 1882.
 at the Dominion Exhibition at Montreal, 1880.
 At WIR MEDAL
 at Kongston for best assortment of Cotton Manuf. 1882.
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 ACENTS:-THOS. D. BELL, WIR HEWETT, 70 St. Peter St., Montreal. 11 Colborne St., Teronto.

Stormont Cotton Co.,

Denims, Tickings, Cottonades, Fan-

cy Wove Shirtings & Apron Checks.





A PROPOSITION to reduce commissions on Stock Exchange transactions at the Local Board from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{6}$ per cent has been voted down.

JAS. C. MORNISON, keeping a small hotel at Digby, N.S., is reported to be in difficulties. A man in Yarmouth has had a bill of sale for about \$400 on his furniture, etc.

THE Equitable Life is making remarkable progress; the business in a single day has considerably exceeded a million dollars of late, or at the rate of more than one hundred thousand dollars an hour.

HENNI GERMAIN a storekceper and pedlar of St. Anne de la Perade, Que., is reported in difficulties and the hands of an assignce. His clerk managed the store while he travelled. Liabilities and assets small.

THE troubles of P. St. Louis, painter, this city, recently assigned, are attributed to taking work at too low prices.—A local confectioner in a small way, named T. H. O'Neil, has assigned to Mr A. M. Perkins.

THE total imports into the Dominion for home consumption during April was \$7,834,-225, an increase over April, 1884, of \$590,055. The exports for the same month was \$3,238,569, also showing an increase over the previous April of \$273,631.

The prospects for a bountiful harvest were never more assuring, and this notwithstanding the rather backward season in the west, Vegetation in Montreal and surrounding districts is quite as far advanced this year as in western Ontario.

THE annual report of the New York Cotton Exchange shows that the depression in trade has materially affected cotton speculation. Transactions in cotton for future delivery in



1885 were 462,000 bales; 1884, 24,826,000 bales; 1883, 25,907,000 bales.

MR. R. W. Gale, of this city, Canadian manager of Equitable Life Assurance Society, has returned from an extended visit to the "sunny south," including the New Orleans Exposition and a sojourn at the headquarters of the company in New York.

A PROJECT is on foot at Wells, Me., to start a rabbit ranch, where those toothsome animals are to be raised for the Boston market. The ranch is to consist of 200 acres of land, and the idea is to stock it at first with one or two thousand large-sized animals from the West.

J. F. BYNNE has not been successful with his gas machines in Toronto, and has assigned. At the beginning of the year he claimed to be worth a surplus of a couple of thousand dollars, his stock being valued at \$6,000 and his liabilities upwards of \$4,000.

The Stratford Beacon says:—The timber trade is booming just now. Several trains are working on the G. B. & L. E., and on the main line between Craigs and Parkhill. Most of the timber goes either to Toronto or direct to Point Levis.

MR. C. W. PEARCE, the English general manager of the Glasgow & London Insurance Company is at present in the city, and staying at the Windsor. We understand that while in this country Mr. Pearce intends visiting the principal cities of the United States.

By the new Act passed by the Manitoba Legislature no execution can be enforced unless the debtor is in possession of property, real and personal, over \$2,500, and then only on the property in excess of that amount. Judgment summons are abolished.

SIR A. T. Galt is about leaving for the North-West. He says a railway to connect Dunmore, on the Canadian Pacific, with Lethbridge, will be completed by the early part of August, and he expects his coal company after that to supply the Northwest.

WOODSTOCK, Ont., boasts that before many days it will enjoy postal accommodation second to no other town in Canada. The building, which is centrally located, stands on the corner of Dundas and Perry streets. Its dimensions are 75 feet in depth by 25 feet in width. It is four storeys in height, with a conspicuous tower.

WINNIPEG City Council believes in high license. It has fixed the rate for hotels at \$200; saloons, \$400; groceries, \$250; wholesale stores \$250. An attempt was made to increase the hotel and saloon licenses by \$50 each, but the motion was voted down.

G. W. AVER & Co.'s grist mill at Magog, P.Q., is rapidly approaching completion—A report has been current at London, Ont, that wood will be no longer burned on the G.T.R. or any of its branches and that the wood train will be taken off and all the hands employed discharged.

For Nova Scotia apples the London market has been brisk recently. Nearly 2,500 barrels are reported by K-eling & Hunt as having been disposed of to April 28th, at prices ranging from 18s for Nonpareil to 14s; and other qualiies in proportion. The names on the auction list for the large lot mentioned seem to be chiefly those of Annapolis county packers. Our farmers would do well to cultivate more of this kind of fruit. They are so near Halifax that they could ship at any time to suit the markets in England. And they can bide their



time, as April is one of the best months.-Hants Journal.

S. C. ERE, of Berlin, Ont., dealer in a small way in fancy goods, has assigned. -John Latimer, general store, Durham, Ont., who recently assigned, has been somewhat of a rolling-stone. He moved from Strathroy to Priceville, and thence to Durham about a year ago, and has been endeavoring again to sell out and move to some larger town.

A SUBSCRIBER in Kingston writes: "Every retailer in Canada—every dealer in dry goods, groceries, crockery, drugs, etc.,—must thank the JOURNAL or COMBERCE for its persistent exposure of the co-operative system of storekceping which was a worthy successor to the granger stores of a few years ago, and which it also lent its powerful aid to put down."

A LONDON, Ont., painter named Albert R. Galpin has been carrying on a saloon in his wife's name there for some time, but with no more success than at his former irade. An assignment has been made. And yet the Scott Act has not prevailed in London.—J. Willis, shoe dealer, Hamilton, has been sold out by the bailiff.

We understand, says that the St. Johns News, that the Corriveau Silk Manufacturing Co., of Montreal, are likely to establish their works in the opposite town of Iberville. The concern wanted to locate in St. Johns, but could eet no assistance here, so crossed the river and opened negoinations. They asked for a bonus of \$15,000, and have been offered \$10,000.

A COMPANY is being organized to put a steamboat on the St. Maurice River to run from the terminus of the Piles Railway, a branch of the North Shore, up the river to the Falls of La Tuque, a distance of seventy miles. This will help to open up the country, which abounds with lakes and streams filled with game and fish.

RETURNS show that up to the 1st of July, 1867, \$7,416,019 was spent on the Welland Ganal and \$7,431,208 on St. Lawrence canals. Since *Confederation there* has been spent on the Welland canal \$13,094,322 and on St. Lawrence canals \$6,786,003. The cost of maintenance and repairs on Welland Ganal since Confederation is \$2,051,745, while the total revenue was \$2,548,008.

It is said that a railroad about fifteen miles long is to be built from St. Johns, westward to connect with the Canada Atlantic railway. This has long been contemplated and is a consummation devoutly to be wished. The next thing we want is connection with the C. P. R. via the proposed new bridge across the St. Lawrence just above Montreal. St. Johns News.

The twelfth annual meeting of the Dominion Type Founding Co. was held 26th inst., and a dividend of 5 per cent declared for the past six months, which, together with the 5 per cent paid last November, make a dividend of 10 per cent for the year. At a subsequent meeting of the board of Directors Mr. Alex. Murray was reelegted president, Mr. R. G. Stark vice-president, and Mr. P. A. Crossby manager.

A NOVELTY in the clothing trade is the introduction of what are called "burglar proof pockets." The pockets of vest and coat where moncy, watch or other valuables are usually carried are prepared on one side, under the lining, with a flexible, thin, narrow piece of wood or whalebone which renders it next to impossible for pick-pockets to remove the contents.

797

AN Irish exchange says :- In anticipation of the increase in the whiskey duty, one firm of Dublin distillers, it is stated, paid duty recently to the extent of £60,000 upon their bonded goods, and private firms who had stores at the custom house made large provisions also for emergencies. The amount of duty paid on tobacco in Dublin in one day as a precantion against the budget exceeded £50,000.

The population of Paris, Ont., is now 3,316. The Canadian Pacific authorities are making a fine yard for the shipment of live stock on their Galt station grounds.—The will of the late John Faulkner, of Toronto, who died on the streets suddenly several days ago, proved in the Surrogate Court real and personal estate valued at about \$100,000, which Faulkner made by peddling in York and Peel counties.

Since the tariff resolution against the importation of prison-made goods into Canada came into force, several seizures of the prohibited goods have been made at various points. It has been shown, to the Government's satisfaction, that the goods seized were purchased prior to the law coming into operation, and in those instances re-exportation has been permitted. In future all such goods coming into Canada will be confiscated.

PAPER manufacturers in the United States are reported to be anticipating a demand for



and after that date one ounce letters can be sent for the same cost as half ounce letters now. This will naturally lead many people to indulge their taste for heavier stationery, as there will be no increase of postage bills resulting.

798

THE bottom notch in lake grain freights, says the Chicago Tribune of a recent date was reached when the propeller "Buffalo", accepted 28,000 bushels of corn for Buffalo at Il cents. A number of boats are lying empty at their docks, with but poor prospects of obtaining loads. There was at least 1,000,000 bushels of freight room on the market, buy there were no orders in the hands of shippers. It is doubtful if a full cargo could have been. procured for ballast. Rates are lower now than ever before.

A REPORT of the Boston India rubber market says :-- Manufacturers are buying for present requirements, and there are moderate sales of fine Para at 65c. Prices are steady and strong, pegged for 70 next July and August." Two vessels are on the way here from Para, with a total of 350 tons, a considerable portion of which has been sold to arrive. SALT wells are being sunk at several places

in Michigan, and under a brisk competition prices are steadily weakening, the present price of fine salt being unusually low. It is stated that the Stronach Lumber Company's salt well, near Manistee, Mich., yields brine of 85 per cent. strength, and is growing stronger. The block will turn out 400 bbls. a day. Brine was struck in Magill & Co.'s well, at Manistee, at a depth of 1,940 feet, showing a strength of 75 per cent. It was thought that the drill would strike the salt rock at a depth of 2,000 feet.

IT is to be hoped that the new want of total harmony between some of the directors and the manager of a local company will not result as did the differences of last year. It may be possible to conduct even a life insur-

future widows and orphans. MR. THOS. STEVENSON, assignce, of Sieven-son & Graham. the firm which some 2 years since obtained from the town of Orangeville a bouts or loau of \$6,000 for 6 years, without in-terest, has himself purchased the factory from the corporation for \$3,500. He pays \$2,000 in each and \$500 per annum with interest on the deferred payments. When the late firm secured the loan the property, consisting of real estate and machinery, was valued by an expert as worth over \$13,000. It was thought safe at the time on this scenrity to advance \$6,000, and, in consideration of the hands to he employed, to exempt them from taxation. This venture of the town has resulted as above described, and we fancy that bonuses have got the quietus for the future in Orangeville. The purchaser, Mr. Stevenson, owned a portion of the building, and purchased with a view not of carrying on the factory, but of renting the whole to some it cost him. and he gave more than was other-wise offered, it ought crentually to become a

good investment.

5. J.





villages and towns of the North-west are not always as agreeable perhaps as in the East, and Mr. Ulementson might well be excused for thinking so occasionally when visiting the market for his supplies of goods.

vicinity of Hamilton for some few years past with what was supposed to be tolerable success, supplying the citizens with milk from a large herd of cows, but his enterprise led him into making too many improvements which kept him always hard-pressed for money, and he has at length been compelled to assign. Mr. Murphy is a gentleman of some acquirements and was supposed to be in a fair way to recover the business standing formerly enjoyed by his i

great industries which cannot run without the fuel that produces it. It is to be hoped the city authorities will be governed in their wisdom by the greatest good to the greatest number.

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" the Colonies more and more protec-" tionist in their tendencies, and natur-" ally inclines them to enter into com-"mercial alliances with protectionist " countries. Thus there have been many "projects mooted in Canada for new " treaties with the United States, but at. " present the Act of Confederation pre-" sents an impediment : no treaties may " be entered into with a foreign power "except such as exist between the "Mother Country and that power." The statement as to the treaties is not strictly accurate. After a full discussion of the question the conclusion arrived at is, "Thus we are driven to the conclusion " that the probability of England joining " her colonies in a commercial union is " very slight. We have our own ideas " about the proper way of carrying on a " nation's business and the colonists " have theirs, and the two ideas are irre-" concileable. So much is clear." Referring to the chief promoter of federation, Mr. Forster, it is said : "Mr. Forster, "as we have intimated, can find the " basis of . commercial union only in the " general adoption of free trade or a near "approach to it, and there he and the " colonists are wide as the poles asunder." Strange as it may seem, among the promotors of the Federation League in Montreal are Protectionists and Free traders, all imagining that their particular views will be advanced by the yet unknown scheme. The question of defence is thus put in the Quarterly as described by Mr. Forster, the leader of the movement : " Let us only keep in mind what we want. "namely, an organization for common de-"fence and an official acknowledgment " of the right of the colonies to have a "voice in the determination of foreign " policy, especially when such policy "directly affects their feelings or inter-"ests." The writer, after thus stating Mr. Forster's object in his own words, proceeds: "This aim can be accomplished. "he thinks, by means of a federal con-"gress or council such as Lord Grey "had recommended in an article which "he published in 1879. The agents of " the colonies in this country were to be " made members of the Privy Council, " and also of a committee on colonial " affairs." Such suggestions have been much discussed, but in the opinion of the writer "they appear to us to be a good " deal; in the air." The great obstacle to union is that Great Britain is compelled by her position as one of the great European nations to maintain a large standing army, and is, moreover, liable at any moment to be involved in war, in defence of her dependencies in Europe, Asia and

Africa. Lord Grey's scheme is at least a harmless one, although the questions in which Canada has any interest are very few indeed; except that relating to the fisheries, we know of none. The less we have to do with commercial treaties the better. All we can claim, we have it in our power to get, which is the admission of our exports to the markets of the world on the same terms as other nations.

DOMINION FINANCES.

We can hardly doubt that considerable anxiety must be felt by the commercial community in regard to the requirements of the Government to meet the increased expenditure, which has been rendered necessary. The Franchise Bill has taken much more time than was expected, and has taught the Government how little reliance can be placed on a hostile Opposition. It may be feared that the Pacific Railway question will likewise occupy a good deal of time, and yet when it has been disposed of, the question of further taxation will have to be seriously considered, and by that time we are inclined to think that there will be little inclination on the part of any one to prolong the session. As the arrival of the Minister of Finance in London has been announced, we may hope to learn before many days that arrangements have been made for placing the new loan in the market. Fortunately the unconditional surrender of Poundmaker renders it almost certain that in a very short time the Indian revolt will have been completely suppressed. This it may be hoped will produce a favorable effect on the market.

How far the sedulous efforts of the Opposition to damage the public credit may be successful it is premature to speculate on, but it may be hoped that the scrupulous fidelity to its monetary engagements, which has been observed during a long period of years will not be without its effect at the present crisis. We cannot, however, but think it unfortunate that there should be any delay on the part of the House of Commons in dealing with the existing exigency, by not only voting adequate supplies, but by raising sufficient additional revenue by new taxes to inspire increased confidence. There ought, moreover, to be a clear declaration that no experiments will be tried in the direction of West Indian reciprocity. It has been announced that a delegation has been appointed to visit Canada, and has already reached New York, the object being to obtain free admission of sugars, which yield a very considerable portion of our revenue. We confess that we think it a fortunate circumstance that the existing necessities render the sacrifi of our sugar duties impossible. It is unfortunate that there will be almost necessarily a good deal of speculation as to the articles on which the new duties will be imposed.

THE PROTECTION OF THE NORTH-WEST.

We can hardly believe that there will be a second opinion as to the necessity which exists of making adequate provision for the defence of the settlers in the North-west territories of the Dominion. The volunteers have rendered good service, and merit the gratitude of their countrymen; but it seems absolutely necessary that a permanent force should be stationed in the vicinity of the Indian Reserves. There can be no better force for the purpose than a police or constabulary, but it is well worthy of consideration whether it may not be found possible to provide for such emergencies as that which has lately occurred. There is a simple mode by which a very considerable extra supply of men could be procured at short notice in cases of emergency. If a Dominion constabulary were organized, and if the cities and counties which habitually employ police would agree to employ that constabulary instead of the men now in their service, the aggregate would make a considerable addition to the force, and even when increased it will not be at all too large. Of course the men now in the police of the various cities could become members of the Dominion constabulary. The object to be attained is to have a large force of disciplined men, a proportion being required to spend a certain time each year. at a central station where they would be. drilled and placed under military discipline. While on service as police their cost would be chargeable to the city or county employing them ; while on duty elsewhere the Dominion treasury would. have to bear the cost. When the services of the whole force were required, the various cities would have to obtain extra hands. Such emergencies as the Government has recently had to deal with will not, it may be hoped, often: occur, but it would be most desirable that there should be a large disciplined force scattered throughout the Dominion, and available on short notice in case of necessity. It may be well to remind our readers that the force suggested is one analogous to

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the Irish Constabulary, which has been on many occasions employed as a local police at the cost of the community requiring their services.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

In the absence of any proposition from the Government or Parliament of the United Kingdom for a change in its subsisting relations with the self-governing colonies a number of crude schemes are being put forward by individuals which are calculated to disturb the public mind and to create an impression, a most injurious one for any country, that there is serious danger that important constitutional changes are imminent. We cannot allow ourselves to believe that the gentlemen who appear as the leaders of the movement in Canada have given serious thought to the difficulties in the way of any more extensive change than the very harmless one suggested by Earl Grey, and adopted we believe by Mr. Forster, of giving increased weight to the representatives of the various colonies in London by forming them into a Council to consult from time to time with the representatives of the Imperial Government on subjects of common interest. We have expressed our belief that such a change would be harmless, but we are bound to add that we are unable to discover that it would be of any practical utility.

The Canadian High Commissioner is at present fully accredited to Her Majesty's Government, and has not only ample opportunity to urge on its attention any point of importance that may require the action of either or both of those Governments, but can also obtain the assistance of the representatives of the Imperial Government, in any negotiation with Foreign Governments not inconsistent with the general policy of the Empire. It may be doubted how far the Canadian High Commissioner could render useful service either to Canada or to the Empire by taking part in discussions regarding the local affairs of South Africa or Australasia. Our want of faith in the proposed Colonial Council is grounded on our belief that as regards the local affairs of the various groups of colonies there is no object whatever in bringing the colonial agents or commissioners into consultation together, while, as regards the general policy of the Empire, which would not only include the great Indian Empire, but also the Crown Colonies and those groups like the West Indies, which, for obvious reasons, have not been entrusted with the power of self-govern-

ment, there are insurmountable difficulties in the way of any common action between the United Kingdom and the colonies.

It is most unfortunate that it has become necessary to discuss a vitally important subject without sufficient data for our guidance. What the Federationists in the United Kingdom have propounded as the objects of their league may be gathered from their resolutions : the first was to form "an Imperial Federation League ; " the second is a declaration that the object is " to secure by federation the permanent unity of the Empire;" the third : "that no scheme of Federation should interfere with the existing rights of local Parliaments as regards local affairs; the fourth, which is clearly the declaration of the main object: "that any "scheme of Imperial Federation should "combine on an equitable basis the re-"sources of the Empire for the mainten. " ance of common interests and adequate-"ly provide for an organized defence of " common rights." An invitation is given to Colonists "who accept the principles "of the League" to become members. Now we have recently had a meeting in Montreal, where some speeches were delivered, and we have still more recently seen a letter from Mr. Arch. McGoun, jun., who has likewise published a pamphlet on the subject. Mr. McGoun, who is one of the most prominent federationists, states, with reference to the estimated cost for Imperial defence : "I did not "advocate the assumption of such a bur-"den by Canada if unaccompanied by " changes in England's commercial policy "which I indicated and of which Canada "was to receive the benefit."

Mr. McGoun's estimate was \$14,000,000, which, for the sake of the present argument, we are willing to assume to be correct. Mr. McGoun in his letter to the Herald states: " I repeat, however, the " assertion that, apart from the national "aspect, even \$14,000,000 would be a "small price for Canada to pay for the " realization of perfectly free and recipro-"cal trade with England, with the United "States and all the other countries of " the world on the one hand or for a com-" plete monopoly of the English market "for all she can produce on the other. ; Now Mr. McGoun is, we believe, one of the secretaries of the Montreal Association, and we would put it to Principal Grant and to the other gentlemen who have taken part in the in movement whether they think it consistent with propriety that such delusive expectations should be held out to the Canadian people by one of the principal members of their League.

In the resolutions adopted in London there is no reference whatever to commercial policy, and as the Dominion Parliament enjoys at present "an existing right" to regulate its own tariff it is obvious that such sanguine Federationists as Mr. McGoun proposes an entirely different scheme from that of the English League.

We would further invite the attention of the Canadian promoters of Federation to Mr. McGoun's statement that he thinks it " probable of attainment " that " Eng-"land should discriminate in favor of "Canada and the other colonies and free " trade countries by the imposition of a " small duty on foreign breadstuffs and "manufactures, as has been advocated " by Lord Dunraven and well worked out " by Mr. Farrer Eckroyd, M.P." Can it be possible that such gentlemen as Principal Grant and the learned Professors of McGill University are of opinion that an English Parliament could be induced to place a duty on the food of the people? If not, ought they to allow a leading member of their new association to endeavor to obtain members by using such arguments as those employed by Mr. McGoun? Our conviction is that the chairman of the League, Mr. Forster, M.P., would never consent for a moment to entertain such a scheme as that enunciated by Mr. McGoun. The truth is that there is no concurrence of opinion between the promoters of this wild and impracticable scheme of federation.

Principal Grant, expressed himself as favorable to some contribution being made by the colonies for the support of the navy, but we must remind the learned Principal and his associates that they cannot limit the contribution to the support of the navy. They cannot become members of the Imperial League without subscribing to the condition of undertaking to bear a fair share in the maintenance of common interests, and to provide adequately for an organized defence of common rights, Moreover, Mr. McGoun cannot attach as a condition to his membership that it must be accompanied by changes in the commercial policy of the United Kingdom. Believing, as we do, that there is not the slightest ground for apprehending disintegration of the Empire, we look on the agitation of the question of Imperial Federation as most unfortunate, and especially at a time when there is at least serious ground to apprehend that Great Britain may be involved in war with one of the most formidable powers in the world. If such a calamity should ensue India would have to bear a large share of the cost, but it would be as unreasonable to call on Canada for a contribution to such a war as it would be to ask assistance from New Zealand for our Indian war in the North-West, the cost of which will most properly fall upon our own people.

THE SPANISH TREATY.

It appears from recent advices that the negotiations, which have been for some time back, carried on between the British, and Spanish Governments, and in which it seemed probable that Canada would be interested, have at last terminated unsatisfactorily. Their only object, as far as Great Britain was concerned, was to secure for her the "most favored nation" treatment, which is really all that any country ought to desire, and which all great countries like Great Britain have it in their power to obtain by adopting the principle of retaliation. British' statesmen are so committed to the policy of free-trade that secondclass Governments, like the Spanish, feel implicit confidence that, no matter how badly they treat Great Britain, they can do so with impunity. The cause of the Spanish dissatisfaction was the change made many years ago in the mode of levving the wine duties, which had at one time been by the gallon, without reference to strength, whereas by the French Treaty of Commerce it was agreed that the wine duty should be levied according to strength.

The effect of the change was of course to reduce the duty per gallon on the low-priced wines of France while the stronger wines of Spain continued to pay the higher rate. The Spanish Government has chosen to treat the duty by strength as a discrimination against their product, and has retaliated by imposing discriminating duties on British manu-The duties imposed in the factures. Spanish Colonies on articles produced in Canada are rather complicated, but are imposed for the benefit of the Mother Country, and are specially protective of Spanish shipping. They are not, however, up to the present time in favor of any nation, but the parent State. We of course are well aware that a treaty with the United States has been negotiated, the effect of which would be to give the entire trade of Cuba and Porto Rico to the neighboring Republic, which, however, would have to pay an enormous price for a very slight benefit. It seems very doubtful indeed whether any of these treaties of Reciprocity will be ratified by the United States, which, in order to obtain free admission for its products into the Spanish colonies—which have an aggregate population of about 2,200,000 people—would have to admit the sugar of those colonies free of duty to nearly sixty millions of people, and of course at a tremendous sacrifice of revenue.

There has evidently been of late a considerable change in public opinion in the United States in respect to the delusion which prevailed that it would be for the advantage of the nation to make bargains with other countries for the reciprocal free admission of the products of industry. We are under the impression, judging from the general tone of the press, that the conviction has gained ground of late that the true policy for a nation is to adopt such a tariff of duties as may be thought most conducive to its own interests, and not to alter it at the suggestion of any other nation. In regard to its exports it should simply claim to be put on the "most favored nation" footing by all other nations. In case of any other Government adopting discriminating duties, there is no course likely to be effective but retaliation, and that would, in all probability, very soon bring the aggressor to terms. Had Great Britain, for instance, retaliated against Spain, whenever its Government adopted discriminating duties, they would long since have been removed, and the same may be said of France, in respect to Canada, but although retaliation was long since promised by the Dominion Government it has never been adopted, and, moreover, the Opposition has never sought explanation on the subject.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The Opposition press continues to make its misleading statements in regard to the Canadian Pacific Railway directors. Ignoring altogether the fact that, like all other railway companies on the continent, the liability of the shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares, and the further fact that it is beyond doubt that the directors of the company have already become responsible for sums, borrowed for the purpose of meeting its liabilities, the Opposition journals are crying out to the Government to take the road into its own hands.

We have already pointed out that when the Grand Trunk Company was in difficulties, and when it was proposed to place the Government preferential lien on the road behind the ordinary stock, it was never suggested by any of the opponents of the Government of the day, that the eminent capitalists who

were then directors of the Grand Trunk Company should aid the road with their private fortunes, and yet this is what the Hamilton Evening Times and other papers of the same stamp demand from the directors of the Canadian Pacific Company. What, we should like to ask our Hamilton contemporary have the Government or the public to do with the expenditure of directors of the Pacific Company on their private mansions? As to the alleged allotment of stock at a rate less than that offered to the public. we know that the original subscription was at par, and we can only infer that when it became necessary to offer further amounts to the public at reduced rates, the subscribers to the original amount issued took an additional amount at such a rate as would make a fair average. Of one thing there is no doubt whatever. which is that the directors' stock stands them much more than the present market value of the shares. Any complaint on the subject of the allotment of the stock would come with much more propriety from other holders of the stock than from parties who have no interest in it. What the public are chiefly interested in is the manner in which the work has been executed, and in this respect the company is entitled to the highest credit.

It was only the other day that one of the North-Western papers made a complaint that the road was being constructed over the Rockies to the Pacific, instead of being built through the North-West from Winnipeg as a centre. People in the North-West lose sight of the fact that the railroad is being built in accordance with a specific agreement with British Columbia under which it became part of the Confederation. We hope that the time is approaching when this great enterprize will be removed from the arena of party, and obtain the general support of all classes of the Canadian people.

EXEMPTIONS FROM SEIZURE IN MANITOBA.

The following list of exemptions from seizure under execution in judgment sales in the Province of Manitoba has created much excitement in business circles in Montreal, and we understand that a meeting of the Board of Trade has been called for Saturday next to consider the subject. The exemptions are very startling, and will not send to inspire confidence in the business men of Manitoba :

Administration of Justice Act, 1885.—The following personal and real estate are hereby declared free from seizure by virtue of all writs of execution issued by any court of this Province, namely: 1. The bed and bedding in the common use of the judgment debtor and his family, and also his household furniture and effects, not exceeding in value the sum of five hundred dollars.

2. The necessary and ordinary clothing of the judgment debtor and his family.

3. Twelve volumes of books, the books of a professional man, one axe, one saw, one gun, six traps, the nets, and used by the judgment debtor.

4. The necessary food for the judgment debtor and his family during sixty days; provided however that such exemptions shall only apply to such food and provisions as may be in his possession at the time of the seizure.

5. Two cows, three oxen, or three horses or mules, four sheep, two pigs, twelve fowls, and food for the same for sixty days; provided however that such exemption as to horses shall apply only in case they are used by the judgment debtor in earning his living.

6. The tools, agricultural implements and the necessaries used by the judgment debtor in the practice of his trade, profession, or occupation, to the value of five hundred dollars.

7. The articles and furniture necessary to the performance of religious services.

8. The land upon which the Defendant or his family actually resides, or which he cultivates, either wholly or in part, or which he actually uses for grazing, or other purposes, provided the same be not more than one hundred and sixty acres. In case it be more the surplus may be sold, subject to any lien or encumbrance thereon; said one hundred and sixty acres must be outside the limits of any city or town.

9. The house, stables, barns and fences, on the judgment debtors' farm, subject however as aforesaid.

10. All the necessary seeds of various varieties of roots, for the proper seeding or cultivation of thirty acres.

11. The actual residence or house of any person other than a farmer in any city, town or municipality, provided the same does not exceed the value of \$2,500, and if the same does exceed the value of \$2,500, then, before such residence or house shall be sold, the sum of \$2,500 shall be paid to or secured to the person whose residence or house is so to be sold, which said sum or the security therefor, or any security in which the same may thereafter be invested, shall be exempt from seizure under execution garnishee or attachment for debts.

Sec. 118.—The judgment debtor shall be entitled to a choice from the greater quantity of the same kind of articles which are hereby exempted from seizure.

These practically amount to confiscation; but it is not improbable that the Federal Government may exercise its prerogative by disallowing the measure.

DIFFERENTIAL DISCOUNTS.

Under the caption of "Scotch Banking," the London *Economist* comments on the difference in the rates of discount charged by the north country bankers to their Scottish and their London customers. At the request of the Scottish Institute of Bankers, Mr. George A.

Jamieson republished in pamphlet form the inaugural lecture delivered by him in January last. Some criticism to which Mr. Jamieson has since been subjected moved him to append to his lecture a vindication of some of his controverted opinions, and *apropos* of this addition, he tells a good story: "A college friend of mine," he writes, "now an ecclesiastical dignitary, was visiting a class-fellow of ours, a minister in Perthshire. They spoke of their old college chums-among others of one who had achieved considerable eminence in science. 'He came to see me here some time ago,' said the Minister 'and stayed a day or two. He is terribly unsound.' 'You had a tough argument, I dare say,' said my friend. ''Deed had we ; he is awful clever, and we sat up half the night debating. He is very unsound,' 'But,' said my friend, you felt you had the best of the argument, didn't you?' ' Weel, 1 am not vera sure that I made much impression—he is awful clever; but I was upsides in the morn-in'.' 'How?' 'I pat him intil my prayer.'" And, adds Mr. Jamieson, "I have put my critics into my notes." Amongst those who have been so dealt with is the *Economist*, because it ventured to allirm it as unfair to their local customers for the Scotch banks to quote a higher rate for discounting the best trade bills in Scotland than they quote for the same identical bills in London. To say this, we are now told, is to talk nonsense. The anomaly, according to Mr. Jamicson, arises entirely from an excess of virtue on the part of the Scotch banks. In Scotland it appears, according to Mr. Jamisson, they hold that the poor struggling trader is financially as good as his rich and firmly-established neighbor, and they never have discriminated, and never will discriminate, between their customers, nor will they charge ove customer a higher rate for discounting than another. It is true that in London they do discriminate, but that, we suppose, is attribut-able to the relaxing influence of a southern climate, and although the attempt to establish financial equality in Scotland is to drive the best blace of the first forther works. best class of trailers to the London market, that Mr. Jamieson seems to think, should be regarded only as a proof of the perversity of human nature. And it is here, we take it, that the point of his story is intended to come in. The people who either cannot or will not see that there is something in the air of Scotland which renders the bills of a Rothschild, should he live there, no better than those of a petty tradesman, and who do not perceive that the Scotch banks would be violating all right principles if they ventured to discriminate between the two-such people, if such there be, are, Mr. Jamieson wittily insiduates, persons to be prayed for and not argued with. A subscriber who directs our attention to the excerpt, fancies there is some reason for drawing attention to it in Canada.

A GREAT COTTON GOODS SALE.—If the colton goods sold by anction in New York, last Thursday, says a leading Boston commercial paper, were extended in a line they would serve as a boundary for the United States, and have two thousand miles to spare. If extended due west from Boston the other extremity would lie in the Caucasus half way between the Black Sea and the Caspian. The N. Y. *Commercial Butletin* summarises the result as follows :—The offering embraced the products of a dozen manufacturing concerns of the lightst reputation, and included none but standard goods, of a wide variety of style and make, and intended for a multiplicity of practical uses—sheetings, drills, jeans, satteens, silesias, quills, towels, sackings, shirtings, checks, denims, cheviots, ducks, tickings and dress goods. It is not surprising, therefore, that an event so important should draw together a great company of buyers; but the dry goods world can scarcely have been pre-

It is, indeed, satisfactory to find that, in a market considered dull and depressed, twenty thousand packages of cotton goods, representing, say, \$1,600,000 in value, should be disposed of at an average reduction of five per cent from private sale prices, an operation which cannot but relieve the congested arteries of trade circulation. Whether the success of this experiment will encourage other manufacturers to resort to a similar means of disposing of their products, or, as seems more likely, they will prefer to meet auction prices, the dry goods trade has reason to congratulate itself on so auspicious a result:

THE Canada Co-operative Supply Association, reviewed at some length in these columns last week, has gone into liquidation, under the petition of a prominent wholesale grocery firm of the city. The liquidators, Geo. R. Grant and F. B. Matthews, are allowed, however, to keep the premises open meantime. The endeavor on the part of the promoters, some of them men with little or no business experience, with a sprinkling of others who had not been over fortunate themselves even in a single department of trade and one or two practical ones whose counsels were not always regarded,to conduct a general store on such a scale has been productive during its quinquennial of no little mischief to the retail trade of the city, and in a less degree to that of cities and towns far and near to which goods were shipped free of and near to write goods were simpled free of charge for freight to those who belonged to the noble 3600. The large proportion of failures among retailers in Montreal and elsewhere goes to prove that profits are not excessive; and while the cash system has much in its favor, among the best customers of many retail houses are those who pay their bills periodically, - say once a month promptly, usually by cheque-and not those who waste much of their time in compelling them to make change and run the risks of irregularities in the till.

A CORRESPONDENT SAYS:—There are few townships that can turn out such a herd of fat cattle as North Easthope, delivered at Shakespeare, Ont., on Wednesday last. According to the buyers: usual practice, the eattle after being weighed were examined and prizes awarded. The 80 head were the first lot delivered of 200 bought by Mr. Waddell for Mr. G. D. Matheson, Buffalo, and destined for Glasgow by S. Siberian. The 80 animals weighed 119,910 pounds, averaging 1499 pounds per head, and for which was paid \$6747, average \$84.43.—Mr. W. T. Rowland shipped on Monday from Stratford, Ont, 40 head of very fine cattle to Gardiff, Wales, by way of Aloutreal. Good judges said they were the best lot that has left Stratford this season. Among them vere eight head fed by Mr. Idington, G.O., which weighed 12,475 pounds and netted \$718.—A Gnelph, Ont., papersays:—Mr. James AlcLean, of Goderich, supped another car load of cattle from Guelph to-day for the Old Country. They were bought from the farmers at an average of 41c per 10., live weight. On Friday he shipped a carload of young steers from Fergus which cost him on an average about 54c per 1b. He is also shipping two cars from Goderich. All of these lots will be sent by the same boat from Montreal.

CANADA'S FISHENES.—Mr. L. Z. Joncas in v pamphlet recently issued says: "I am not afraid of saying too much when I assert that the Dominion of Ganada own the largest and richest fisheries in the world." This rather shartling statement he backs up by stating that Ganada hos "over 5,500 miles of sen const w.sbed by water abounding in the most valuable fishes of all kinds," there being in addition "in the old Provinces of the Confederation inland seas covering an immense area, besides a considerable number of lakes of smaller extent, and many important rivers teening with varieties of fishes of great commercial value" ---a national property richer and more perpetual than any mere estimate in money can express." The value of the Canadian fisheries in 1883 was, says Mr. Jonens, S17,500,000, being the value of the fish prepared for exportation or sold on the Canadian markets, exclusive of the \$5,000,000, the approximate value of the fish caught and consumed by the native population of Manitoba and British Columbia, while in other Provinces, where fish is one of the principal aricles of diet, the estimated value of the hish consumed is \$12,000,000, or a grand total for 1883 of \$34,500,000.

The work of preparing the Alert for her departure on the Hudson Bay expedition is being rapidly pushed forward, and she is expected to sail from Halifax this week. Lieut. Gordon, R. N., again goes out in command of the ship and of the expedition. The work of taking observations at the various stations will be continued another year. The Alert will take out men to occupy the stations next year, and bring home those who spent last year there. She will also take out all the necessary supplies of food, fuel, and clothing. Capt. Gordon expects to be home by the end of October, but takes provisions for four hundred days, in, case the Alert gets jammed in the ice and frozen in. Eighteen tons of hard coal will be left at each station: Kerr & Sons, of Canning, N.S., have supplied a large quantity of evaporated veget-ables, which will be used on the voyage and supplied to the men at the stations.

The annual report of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co. shows: Net premiums for 1884, \$6,401,110; losses \$3,952,-400. After providing for expenses, a surplus of \$527,505 was carried to profit and loss account, which, together with interest, shows a balance of \$2,707,765. It was decided to pay from the fire profits a dividend of 12s, and a bonus of Ss per share, together with a bonus of 3s out of the life profits declared at the end of the hast quinquennium, making a total of 23s per share. In the life department, 684 new policies, insuring \$2,098,685, were issued. The funds of the life department have begin increased during the year by \$904,850, making a grand total of \$18,253,250. After the payment of dividend and bonus there will still be a balance to profit and loss of \$2,001,550, while the general reserve and fire re-insurance fund amount to \$7,500,000.

THE Hon. Thos. Howard of Winnipeg, a director of the Manitoba and North-western railway, expressed the opinion a few days ago, while in Montreal, that the rebellion would only temporarily check emigration to the North-West. Eighty miles of his line are built, equipped and running from Portage la Prairie northwestward, and lifty miles more are to be built this summer which will carry the road through the fertile belt as far as Birtle. The Ottawa Government has recently given this company a large land grant, and the Manitoba Government will issue bonds to the company and accept a part of the hands as security. This insures the success of the road.

The report of the Queen Insurance Co. for 1884, adopted at the annual meeting of the 7th inst., showed net fire premiums of \$2,830,-000; losses \$1,944,600. Out of the balance to credit of profit and loss, \$301,355, a dividend was declared of 10 per cent, and the remainder, \$211,335, was carried forward, making the total fire reserves \$1,727,830. In the life department new policies were issued for \$1,363,-885, yielding \$50,000 in premiums. The fund in this branch was increased by \$224,970, making the total \$2,435,120. The total funds of both departments are nearly \$5,150,000. The Canadian branch of the company under the energetic management of Messrs. Forbes & Mudge, is desirous of communicating with a few capable agents for special localities.

SEEDING.—From enquiries covering the entire Province and the Territories immediately adjacent we are glad to be able to say that seeding operations have attained a most satisfactory stage. Except directly along the Red River wheat is nearly all sown, and in many localities is already up, the growth covering the ground with a delicate green mantle. The area sown this year, notwithstanding that so many terms having been induced to go to the Rebellion, is larger, if anything, than any previous one. The season, we are also assured, is fully a month ahead of last spring. Altogether, the year 1885 has opened up very auspiciously, from an agricultural standpoint, in Manitoba and the North-West.—Winnipeg Free Press.

NEW INSUGANCE COMPANY.—The following well-known gentlemen have been appointed directors of a new Insurance Company, 40 be known as the Forest City Mutual:—Messrs. T. W. Kirkpatrick, Rodney; J. W. Squie, Bothwell; G. J. Walker, Aylmer; W. W. Disher, St. Thomas; C. A. Kingston, London; A. B. Powell, London; John White, Ridgetown; A. J. Leiteh (warden of Eigin) Dutton; J. D. Ivey, London; John Fairgrieve, London; R. M. Mitchell, London township; Sanuel Grigg, London, and Alfred Robinson, London. At the first meeting of directors, held Wednesday, the following ollicers were appointed:—C. A. Kingston, president; J. W. Squire, Vice-President; A. B. Powell, Treasurer; Charles H. Ivey, Solieitor; W. J. Imlach, Secretary.

The endeavor to sell the St. John cotton mill by anction a few days ago brought no bid. The St. John *Globe* says :--The works cost \$238,000. The existing mortgage, chiefly in bonds running three to ten years, is \$70,000. Therefore other debts, bringing the outstanding liability up to "about" \$76,000. Then with moderation, yet not without eloquence, he made an appeal to capitalists to become possessors of a valuable property that could be made available for comparatively small outlay. Several capitalists stood around looking grave and carnest, but they showed no sign of emotion, and Mr. Lockhart's appeals could not move them to invest.

THE shareholders of the Canada Shipping Company (Beaver Line) held their annual meeting in this city, the 27th inst. No dividend was declared, but a balance was carried forward to the credit of profit and loss. The same Board of Directors was elected, and Mr. Alex. Murray and Mr. John McLennau were re-elected president and vice-president, respectively.

MESSNS. S. Fischell & Co., cigar manufacturers, this city, are again in trouble, and have assigned to Geo. Davelay; liabilities about \$9,000. The same firm, under the title of G. Fischell & Co., failed about eighteen months ago.—E. N. Chevalier, of Iberville Que., has assigned to Mr. A. W. Stevenson of this city.

THE negotiations pending between the Federal Life Ins. Co., of Hamilton and Mr. C. F. Bunbury, late of the Mutual Reserve, have fallen through, and the Federal is still locking for a capable and suitable agent to represent them in Montreal.

THE VIRTUES AND VICES OF OPTIONS.

A rather marked feature in the Stock Exchange recently has been the revival of "option" dealing. In years gone by a considerathle amount of business was habitually transacted in "options," especially in Consols, but more recently this species of speculation had dwindled down to very restricted dimensions. But at no period has it ever been as popular as it is on the continental bourses, and on the stock exchanges across the Atlantic At Paris, and on all the German bourses, there is a vast amount of speculation constantly carried on by means of options, not separate from but aneillary to direct operations for the rise or fall. In New York "options" or "privileges" are also a very favorite form of speculation, and that the means for indulging in it have been abundant is evidenced by the fact that Mr. Russell Suge, the well-known associate of Mr. Jay Gould, who was, until the collapse of May, 1884, one of the wealthiest and most powerful manipulators in Wall Street, has always been a great dealer in " stock privileges." It is difficult to understand why options have so far not been acelimatised in England, but, in view of their becoming more popular, it may be well to refer to their advantages and disadvantages from an outside standhout.

disadvantages from an outside standpoint. An "option" is the price paid for the right to demand or to deliver a certain amount of stock at a given price within a certain definito period. The prices given for this "option', may of course, range infinitely, according to the supposed value of the elements of which it the supposed value of the elements of which it is composed. The right to demand a stock is termed the "eall," and the right to deliver it the "put." For instance, one may pay to-day, say, 2 per cent for the "call" a month hence of 1,000 Russian 1873, which right may or may not be exercised. And a "put" would be exactly the converse of this. It is possible to have double double available. to buy the double privilege of both "put" and " call," but the price asked is usually so heavy as to be practically prohibilities. Now, the idea of the speculator who dabbles a little in options is simply to buy the "put" or " call" accord-ing to whether he thinks the market will fall or rise; whereas their real raison detre is something altogether different. They should always serve as a protection to other operations. For instance, a speculator becomes a "bear" of, say 10,0002 Russian 1873, and buys " call" of the same amount of stock. If the brice falls, as he anticipates, the profits which he realizes are reduced by the amount paid for the "call." On the other hand, if the stock rises, no matter how much, he can "call " the same amount of stock as-that sold at presumably the same price, which liquidates the sumady the same price, which inquidates the stock sold, leaving him only the premiums paid for the "call" out of pocket. It is, of course, evident that an "option" often affords protection not to one, but to a series of opera-tions. Moreover, the holder of an "option" using it this way, may finally find it to his advantage to close all operations for which it advantage to close all operations for which it acted as protection, and using, say, the " call" in a direct manner, turn over from the "bear" to the "bull" side of the market. An " option" used properly therefore affords ample scope for skilful speculation, while no loss can be incurred beyond the premium paid in the first instance. But where a concultor whe can be incurred beyond the premium paid in the first instance. But when a speculator who dabbles a little in this sort of business just buys the "put" or "call," and, as it is termed, "sits upon it," he simply plays a losing game, for his operations for the full or rise, which would be sufficiently weighted in the case of a purchase or sale by his own in-experience, and by the expenses of commission, "&c., are now burdened by the heavy prices paid for the option itself. In fact, the charges are wobably multiplied ten fold against him. are probably multiplied ten fold against him. It is true that the loss is limited, but then the prospect of a profit is reduced almost to the vanishing a point on the other hand, "options" eapably used not only limit the loss, but offer a fair chance for making a profit. They are, in fact, an excellent medium for clever, yet cuttions, operators. From what we have said, it will be seen that those who advise people to buy "options," without taking any other

measures, are simply considering their own interests, the more especially as the scorines so often recommended are those which are extremely unlikely to fluctuate to the extent of the given premium—the latter frequently remaining in the hands of the broker, or so-called "broker," as something of a much more satisfactory nature than any commission.

factory nature than any commission. From the standpoint of business morality, two things may be adduced in connection with "options," one for and one against. In the first place, they foster a torm of speculation which already flourishes too abundantly. They do this not only directly, but also indirectly, as, owing to the way in which they limit loss, they encourage people to speculate in stocks and shares who otherwise would be restrained, not so much by a positive prudence as by a negative finidity. But it is evident that one can be as effectually destroyed by a poison taken' in regular and known quantities, as by a large draught taken heedlessly. It is only a question of time—both methods are equally certain. On the other hand, used by experienced speculators, "options" are generally great safeguards against unexpected and violent movements in prices, and hence in times like the present (speculation being a fact which must simply be acknowledged and dealt with) they are entitled to some commendation. As a matter of fact, specification in stocks and shares at the present time is for most people gambling of an ultra-violent character, and is only tolerable when protected in the way described. —London Economist.

FIRE RECORD.

ONTANIO.—Deseronto, May 21.—Rathbun & Co.'s store-house with contents. Loss \$10,000; insured. Ottawa, 21.—Free Press building damage \$3,000; insured.

QUEBEC.—Montreal, 22.—M. Tessier's shed and tenement house. Loss \$5,000; insured for \$200 in Northern; Gauthier & Gaudry's carpenter shop. Loss \$500; uninsured. S. Davis & Son's cigar box factory, damage \$150; insured.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. MAY 28, 1885.

Monday being a public holiday for the celebration of the Queen's birthday, many extended the holiday from Friday night until Tuesday morning, and the week under review is consequently brief. On the whole a fair business is being done, but there is no rush because manufacturers and traders have suffered in the past from anticipating the requirements of the trade, and, as a rule, are pursuing the policy of only buying as the necessities of the case demand. The weather is delightful and favorable to the growing crops, although rain is somewhat needed. Consols in London, Eng., today reached 100 3-8 money and account, the highest figures touched since December 1st last when the Russian scare sent prices down. The street rate for money in London was 7-8, the bank of England rate being reduced to 2 per cent to-day. Rates here are 3 to 31 on call. On this market 60-day Sterling bills between banks were quoted at 9 1-8 to 9 3-8 prem ; demand 92 to 94. New York funds, 1 discount to par. Counter rates are & higher than the above. The Stock Market here was very dull to-day. There were no transactions in Bank of Montreal. A lot of 10 Toronto sold at 1774, and Peoples and Telegraph were placed at 60% and 122% respectively. Gas sold to the extent of 900 shares at 183, including two blocks of 350 and 300 shares. Richelieu sold in broken lots at 5S. The following were the

total sales and highest and lowest prices of leading stocks for the week :---

			`
Banks.	Shares.	Highest price.	Lowest price.
Commerce	323	1231	122
Merchants	250	112	112
Montreal	340	195	194
Ontario	75	108	1071
Peoples	3	60 1	
Toronto	110	$178\frac{1}{4}$	1771
Miscellaneous.			
Can. Pac. Ry Gas	2725	39] 183	182
Mon. Tel. Co		123	
Passenger R. & O. Nav. Co	175	116 58	1151
R. & O. Nav. Co	360	003	00
	1	1	1

ASHES.—Receipts have been moderate. Sales of First Pots as low as \$3.60 to \$3.70; Seconds \$3 to \$3.10. Pearls are still neglected and it is impossible to give a reliable quotation. Prospects are bad. Receipts since 1st January, 1,609 bris. Pots, 44 bris. Pearls. Deliveries, 1,714 bris. Pots, 87 bris. Pearls. Stock in store on Wednesday at 6 p.m. 1,351 bris. Pots; 164 bris. Pearls.

BOOTS AND SHORS.—The sorting trade has been a good one for a few houses but, as a rule, complaints are heard concerning it. The fall trade will be late but it is hoped satisfactory. It is thought that more orders will be placed here by the milita department for regulation shoes. Some salesmen have left for the Lower Provinces, while on the other hand a few still linger in the West on the sorting trip.

CANNED GOODS.—Lobsters are firm at \$5.40 to \$5.50 to arrive in car load lots: on spot scarce and quoted at \$6. Mackerel dull at \$3.90 to \$4 on spot. Corn, 2 lb. tins \$1.20 to \$1.25 per dozen; turkey, \$3 to \$3.10; corned beef, \$3.25 to \$3.50; peas, \$1 50 to \$1.60; chicken, 1 1 lb. tins; \$2.30; tomatoes; 3 lb. tins, 90c to \$1; apples, 90c to \$1; ditto in gallon tins, \$2.75 to \$3 per dozen.

CHEMICALS, DRUGS, ETC.—Heavy chemicals, as noted last week, are firm, the peace prospects having that effect, Russia being a large purchaser of English chemicals. In drugs a woderate business is being transacted, but there are few changes to record. Quinine is about 5c an oz. lower. Saltpetre is higher in the English market and firm here. Dyes.— Business quiet, at steady prices. Sumac at \$95 to \$105 per ton. Cochineal at 38c to 40c per lb. Logwood steady at \$1.75 to \$2.25 per 100 pounds. Cutch firm at 63c to 7c per pound. Yellow prussiate of potash at 27c to 30c per pound. Gambiar Ge per lb.

COAL AND WOOD.—Anthracite coal is quiet. Stove and chestnut \$6; egg and furnace, \$5.75. Cordwood quiet and unchanged, with lower prices expected. Prices per long cord, delivered ex-yard, are as follows: Maple \$6.50; birch, \$6; beech, \$5.50; tamarac, \$5. Cargo lots of soft coal, to arrive, are quoted as follows: Cape Breton, \$3.25 to \$3.30; Nova Scotia, \$3.75 to \$3.80. Scotch steam, \$4.25 ex ship.

DARY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—In butter there has been no transactions to speak of since our last, and our quotations elsewhere are nominal. The jobbing demand for good fresh stock has been fair. The Utica *Heratid* publishes the following special report of the New York market:—There have been thousands of packages of good sound yellow grass-made old butter sold this spring at 10c to 12c. A lot of



WHOLESALE

93 St. Peter St.

MONTREAL,

-AND-

LONDON, England,

22 tubs of Delaware county sold this week at 74c. A western creamery of 35 tubs old butter sold at 10c. Une hundred and sixty packages of fair old New York State butter went at Sc, and there is considerable classed as grease, for which only 5c to 6c is bid. So goes out the old butter about as the crop of 1877 went out in the spring of 1878, after which came the marketing of the make of the season of 1878, at the lowest prices experienced within the last twenty years. In June and July of 1878 the top prices for finest creamery butter ranged at from 19c to 20c, with private dairies at 15c to 18c, and butter was not only low through the summer, but kept irregular and low-priced all through the year, and finally had a surplus left over which had to be cleaned up in the spring at 6c to 8c to 10c. The market this week on fresh butter has been difficult and declining, and closes weak, with 22c for the quotable top, and 18c to 20c, accepted for a good share of the arrivals, and poor hay-make, either creamery or dairy, selling at from 10c to 15c. Cheese.— The market has been heavy and approximation although quotations nominally run from 7c to although quotations although to exceed 74c. Ship-74c, it would be difficult to exceed 74c. Ship-ments are not heavy, and most of the stuff is guing out on consignment, as orders are ex-tremely scarce. English buyers seem anxious to dispose of all their held stock before touchto dispose of all their held stock before touch-ing the new make. At Utica, N.Y., transac-tions were as follows: 76 boxes light skims at $6\frac{1}{2}c_1^2$ 3 lots, 235 boxes, at 7c; 3 lots, 162 boxes, at 7 1-8c, 56 lots, 4,258 boxes, at 74c; 6 lots, 562 boxes, at 7 3-8; 11 lots, 1,056 boxes, at 7 $\frac{1}{2}c_2$. Sales 6,243 boxes; commissions 2,083 boxes; total 8,320 boxes. Ruling price 71c. Transactions one year ago 8,565 boxes, ruling price 10 5-8c. Grass is growing finely now, and the cows were all turned out hist week. Evers under a good domand and light supulies Eggs, under a good demand and light supplies, are firm at 122c to 13c. A large quantity is being packed, in town and country. Provi-sions.—A good jobbing trade has been done since our last at quotations,

Day Goods.—Remittances have slightly improved. The movement of "held-over stocks" from last year is now beginning to show itself in city store rooms to the gratification of many in the trade. Travellers who have been out on the sorting trip are returning, having done fairly well during the past fortnight; they report fine weather for seeding purposes in the West, and altogether an improved feeling is beginning to make itself felt. The retail city trade has been an active one, leading stores have been transacting more business than at any time since the Christmas holidays. French Canadian citizens are, as usual, crowding in orders to be filled between now and Procession Sunday. In the millinery line business is keeping up well, much better than hast year. Travellers are still on the rond. Ladies' rough and ready hats are particularly in good demand, they are great fashion in New York, and have taken well here and elsewhere in Canada.

JOSEPH E. SEAGRAM, DISTILLER, WATERLOO, ONTARIO. Alcohol, 65 O.P. Pure Spirits, 65 O.P. Pure Spirits, 50 O.P. Pure Spirits, 25 U.P

Old Rye, Malt and Family Proof Whiskies Sole manufacturer of the celebrated WHITE WHEAT & "OLD TIMES" WHISKEY.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The tendency has been towards lower prices for breadstuffs all week. Flour closes weak and depressed, and even at the lower range of quotations, given elsewhere, buyers are not willing to trade. Superior has been offered at \$4.70. Manitoba Strong bakers is held at \$5, but a car load of a low grade was placed at \$4. Grain has been quiet, and prices are down all round. There are few, if any, imvers of wheat above 98c. Oats have sold at 37½ cto 38c, and a few boat loads of peas changed hands at about quotations. British cablegrams to day were as follows:—Floating cargoes of wheat slow, corn turn cheaper; on passage, wheat inactive, corn rather easier. Liverpool spot wheat, downward tendency corn neglected. Cheese 2s lower, at 50s. The Chicago wheat market was unsettled to-day, there was a slight spurt, but prices soon lapsed back again. At 1 p.m. June wheat sold at 864, July at 884, and August at 904; receipts 50,000, exports \$1,000. Corn sold at 45 5-8 June, 45 3-8 July, 45⁴ August; and pork at 10.47¹/₂ June, 10.57⁴/₂ July, 10.67⁴/₂ August.

FREIGHTS.—There is considerable tonnage inport, and low rates have been accepted for grain, as there is little on the way from the west. The last reported engagement for Liverpool was at 9d : 1s 6d is said to be procurable to London and Glasgow for shipment in about a fortnight. Cattle freights are 50s to 55s. Lumber to River Plate would be taken by sailing vessels at former rates, 13s per 1,000 feet. Deals to Liverpool, 50s per standard. Phosphate is scarce, it has been arriving only for a few days and in car load lots. A small quantity has been taken for Hamburg at 12s 6d.

GREEN FRUITS, ETC.—The 8,000 pkgs. of oranges and lemons on the *Escalona* were found to be in fair condition, and the auction was a success, buyers being present from far and near. The sale was the first of the kind held here, and was in charge of Mr. F. J. Hart, of Hart & Tuckwell. Prices realized were as follows:—Messina oranges, \$1.25 to \$3.624, but the bulk of these realized \$2.75 to \$3.624, but the bulk of these realized \$2.75 to \$3.624, but the bulk of these realized \$2.75 to \$3.624, but the bulk of these realized \$2.75 to \$3.75 to \$3.25 to \$3.255; about 90 per cent of these brought close to \$3; Messina lemons, \$3.25 to \$4, principal portion about \$3.75 to \$3.874; Palermo lemons, \$3.75 to \$3.874; Sorrentolemons, \$3.75. The sale footed up about \$25,000. A good business has been transacted in fruits this week. Valencia oranges are quoted at \$6 to \$7 per case; Messinas in boxes, \$3 to \$4. Lemons firm at \$4.50 per box. Strawberries are weaker at 20c to 25c per quart, and Bermuda tomatoes have also declined, now quoted at 75c per box. Bananas in fair denand; red, \$1.50 to \$5.50 per bunch; yellow, \$3 to \$6. Havana pineapples, \$2.75 to \$5 per dozen. Ganadian apples \$4 per brl. Dates 4c to 6c. Cocoa nuts, \$4.50 to \$5 per 100. Maple sytup 60c to 70c per wine gallon tin; sugar 7c to \$4, c. Imported vegetables.—Cucumbers \$3.50 to \$4 per bushel. Green peas, \$3.50. Upper Canada asparagus \$2 per dozen bunches.

GROCERIES.—Business as a whole has been fair. Sugars close firm, a slight easing off being followed by a sharp re-action. Some refiners are asking 7 1-8c for granulated, which would indicate that prices are really higher than before. Yellows are stiff at the advance previously noted. Cables from Greenock and Glasgow afford encouragement to sellers. It is said that prices in the latter city are relatively higher than in Montreal. Advices continue to affirm that the acreage devoted to beets in Europe is a third less than last year. Teas.— Cable advices this week from Japan report the market firm at \$19 for medium up to \$35 per picul for choicest. There were no large operations here this week, but the market is steady

with a moderate demand. Very little tea has been taken in-Japan on Canadian account as yet, one steamer will bring 600 piculs. *Rice* is fairly steady, and nominally unchanged. Molasses are stiff; Barbadoes 30c for round lots; Tapioen higher, the shortness of crops in the East telling on the British markets. Pepper firm; cloyes easier.

HAY, STRAW AND FEED.—The supply of loose hay was moderate; prices were steady. Choice timothy sold at \$13, and we quote \$12 to \$13 per 100 bundles. Straw was quiet at \$5 to \$6 per 100 bundles. There was a good enquiry for pressed hay at \$16 to \$17 per ton for No. 1 and \$15 to \$16 for No. 2; straw in bales, \$8 to \$9 per ton. Shorts \$18 to \$19 per ton; bran weaker at \$15 to \$16, moulic \$24 to \$26 as to quality, buckwheat, 70c per bushel.

HIDES AND TALLOW.—Uncured and uninspected city hides, have been in moderate demand at the rate of \$7.50 for No. 1. Sheepskins are higher, and have been bought at 80c to \$1; clips and lambskins, 20c; calfskins, 12c per lb. Tallow was searcely so firm; quoted at 6_{12}^{12} to 7_{12}^{12} for rendered and $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4c for rough.

Hors.—There was a slightly better demand here, with sules at 6c to 10c, as to quality. At Utica, N.Y., dealers took 600 bales at 10c to 15c, but $12\frac{1}{2}c$ to 14c was the range for good hops there.

IRON AND HARDWARE, --- The enquiry this week for pig-iron was fair, and buyers who are still open to purchase for fall delivery are beginning to think of placing their orders now, and are asking quotations. The actual business done was not large, some jobbing lots up to 50 tons in amount were sold at previous prices. The uncertainty as to the future of ocean freights continues, and has an unsettling effect. There were a few sales of tin plates for delivery, West at about our prices. The English market for tin plates has ruled quiet, as most makers having some orders in hand, ask an advance for further parcels, and this buyers will not pay. The stock of pig-iron in Counal's stores, Glasgow, on the 12th May; was 595,633 tons against 592,139 on the same date last year, the shipments from the same port to the 9th May were 157,487 tons as com-Finished iron, while in some quarters there is said to be more doing, the best proof this can be very partial is shown by the fact that speedy delivery can be had of nearly every brand. Copper, while held for a higher price, rather unsteady in feeling at £45 15s for were:--In 1885, 4,005 tons, valued at £12,17, against 4,291 tons valued at £13,76 in 1884, During the same period the following were the exports from Britain to Canada of railroad iron of all sorts :--In 1883, 13,054 tons, in 1884, 2,371 tons, and in 1883, 16,067 tons valued at £85,221, £12,819 and £103,724 respectively.

LEATHER.—Business has been fair, but during the rest of the month it is expected to be only of a hand-to-month character. The smaller factories were good buyers on Tuesday as they worked on the Queen's birthday, while supply houses were closed. A large number of orders are expected to be placed in June as manufacturers will commence cutting for the fall trade. Imported French Calf has been sold at 80c to 85c. A few changes will be found in our quotations.



send for Circular and state your requirements. 🕯

Live Stock.— Cattle for export have been in good demand, and the quaiity being satisfactory, prices ranged slightly higher. About 400 head sold at 5c to 5½ c per lb., with a few exceptional sales at 5% c. It is said that most of the stall-fed cattle have been placed. The British markets are reported dull by cable, with a lower tendency. Prime Canadian steers are quoted as unchanged in Liverpool at 14c; fair to choice 134c; poor to medium 124c; and inferior and bulls, 9½ c to 11c. Dressed beef was cabled higher at 5½d.

On.s, PAINTS, ETC.—Cod oil is becoming scarce most of the quantity here being shipped to England this week and last. Newfoundland is firm at 60c to 624c; no Halifax in market. Steam-refined seal is worth 55c to 574c on spot; offered to arrive at 524c. There is a moderate movement in paints at former prices. Glass is easier at 81.80 for first break. Turpentine is firmer, and linseed oil duil.

NAVAL STORES.—The market has remained quiet and unchanged. We quote :—coal tar, \$3 to \$3.50; pine pitch, \$2.75; pine tar, \$3.50; resin, common, \$2.75 to \$3 per brl; spirits of tarpentine, 474c to 524c; oakum, 7c to 8c.

SEEDS.—Firm, with fair enquiry. Timothy, \$2 to \$2.25 per bushel; red clover per 100 lbs., \$11 to \$11.50; alsike \$7 to \$8.50 per bushel; tares, 1 to \$1.50; flax, \$1.10 to \$1.40.

WooL.—Spot offerings being light another quiet.week has to be recorded. There is a fair enquiry and prices are firm.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS, (Revised by Telegraph.)

Токохто, Мау 28, 1885.

Wholesale markets continue in that quiet state reported for some weeks back. Farmers are generally busy, and retail store-keepers are buying sparingly. The retail trade of the city has been fairly active during the week. Wholesale merchants, however, bear up pretty well, and are still sanguine. Some report as large a movement as last year, but that, it must be recollected, was small as compared with the previous year. In dry goods there is nothing new to report, trade being quiet and prices unchanged. In groceries the business has been moderately active with prices firm. Hardware is reported as fair, In provisions and brendstuffs the transactions have been very light, and prices generally lower. The money market has been quiet, and rates unchanged. Call loans on stocks rule at 5 to 6 per cent and on debentures 4. Prime commercial paper is discounted at 61 and the general run at 7 to 74 per cent. Sterling Exchange is dull and cosy; 60-day bills at 1091 and demand bills at 109 5-8 to 109% between banks New York drafts are par between banks and 1-8 premium across the counter. The Stock Market has been dull and prices steady. Sales have been made the past few days at 1943 for Montreal, 1074 for Ontario, 1773 for Toronto, 1114 for Merchants, 123] and 1231 for Commerce,

119 and 1184 for Hamilton, 127 for Union Loan, and 109 for Imperial Savings. Following are prices bid to-day compared with those of last Thursday:

Banks.	Bid May 21	Bid May 25		Bid May 28
Montreal Toronto Outario Merchants Commerce Dominion Hamilton Stand'd Federal Imper'l Molsons		1763 1065 111 1221 1905 118 1123 965 1221	Can. Per	$125 \\ 124$

BUTTER.—The volume of business has been small this week, and prices are not quotably changed. There is a moderate demand for new, which sold at 10e to 13c per lb. according to quality. There is a largo accumulation of old stuff, and inferior to medium quality sold at 5c to 8c per lb. Eggs are in fair receipt, with a moderate demand; case lots rule at 12c to 13c per dozen. Cheese quiet, and prices steady; new jobs at 10je to 10jc, and inferior qualities at 9jc.

BOOTS AND SHORS.—This business has been quiet of late and somewhat unsatisfactory. Travellers are returning. There has been considerable competition and prices are kept down Some factories are working on fall samples. Payments are rather slow.

COAL AND WOOD.-The demand for coal is slack, but prices continue unchanged. Egg spinnirg



CORNWALL, ONT.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cotton Yarns, Carpet Warps, Twines

-AND-

MACRAME CORDS.

stove, grate and chestnut sell at \$6 a ton delivered. The best soft also sells at \$6. Wood unchanged, with a moderate demand, and prices rule at \$5 a cord for the best hard, \$3.50 for second quality, and \$4 for pine.

CORNAL

COAL OIL.—There is a moderate demand at unchanged prices. Cauadian refined sells at 17c per gallon for small lots and at 16½c for five to ten barrel lots. Carbon-safety unchanged at 19c. In Petrolea crude is stendy at 77c to 78c, and refined at 13½c per gallon by the car lot. American oils unchanged at 23½c. for prime and 27c for water white.

Daucs.—A quiet trade is reported for the past week,and there is little to note regarding prices. Castor oil steady at 9c to 11c. Opium unchanged at \$4.10, and glycerine unchanged at 17c to 26c. Quinine steady at \$1.15 to \$1.20; German, 95c per ounce in bottles; morphia, \$2.40 to \$2.50; bicarbonate of potash, 18c; potass iodide, \$3.90 to \$4.00; potass bromide, 48c to 50c per lb.; cream of tartar, firm, 35c to 40c; linsced oil, firm, 65c for raw, and 66c to 67c for boiled; cod liver oil \$1.75; Norwegian \$3; oil of peppermint steady, at \$5.75 to \$6. Beeswax, 50c per lb.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The demand for flour has been curtailed, and transactions have been far between. Buyers are slow in coming forward, owing to the depressed condition of outside markets, and the local trade is preity well supplied. No immediate improvement is expected. Inspected superiors can be had at \$4.40, extras at \$4.25, and spring extras at \$4.20. Patents sell at \$4.75 to \$5. The stock in store is 2,000 barrels as compared with 2,125 barrels a week ago and 2,060 harrels the corresponding week of last year. Wheat has been dull and prices rule lower, owing to the decline in Britain and the States. There is little demand, but holders appear to offer sparingly. Yesterday, No. 2 fall offered at 92c with 91c bid, and No. 3 fall at 91c with 89c bid. A round lot of No. 2 red winter sold at equal to 90c. No. 1 spring is nominal at 95c, No. 2 Spring offered at 94c with The stock in store shows a slight de-90c bid. crease this week. The amount is 222,058 bushels as compared with 139,968 bushels at the corresponding date of last year and 309,008 bushels at the same period of 1883. Bariey is dull and prices purely nominal in absence of transactions. The stock in store is 22,922 bushels as compared with 25,861 bushels a week ago and 10,599 bushels at the corresponding period of last year. Oats are easier, the offerings being liberal; sales were made the Inter part of last week at 39c, and yesterday at 38c on track. The stock in store is 10,330 bushels as compared with 15 930 bushels a week ago, and none at the corresponding period of last year. *Peas* duil and stendy; No. 2 offer at 70c with 68c bid. The stock in store is 28,855 bushels as compared with 16,458 bushels last week and 34,806 bushels the corresponding period of lost year. Rye inactive and nominal at 70c. No stock in store. Corn quiet and steady, at 56c to 58c for Canadian. Outmeal is dull and lower; car lots can be ob-tained at \$4 25 and small lots sell at \$4.50 and \$4.75. Bran dull and easy at \$10.50 to \$11 a ton.

GROCERIES:—There has been a moderate movement this week, and prices generally are firm. Sugars are higher, granulated selling at 7c to $7\frac{1}{4}c$, in a jobbing way, Canadian refined

-TRADE SUPPLIED ONLY. 🖘

at 5c to 6c, and Barbadoes at $5\frac{1}{3}c$. Teas in fuir demand and firm. There is also a fair trade in liquors and tobaccos.

HARDWARE.—The business of the week has been good, and merchants are not complaining. The movement of heavy goods is fair. Tin is a little firmer; prices generally are unchanged. Nails 10 to 60 dy, sell at \$2.65, 3 dy. to 9 dy at \$2.90, and 3 dy at \$3.65. Ingot copper is unchanged at 15c to 16c. Tin-plates are irregular. I. G. coke sells at \$4.00 to \$4.35. I. G. charcoal at \$4.60 to \$4.80, and I. X. at \$6.15 to \$6.25. Pig iron is nominal, at \$18 to \$19:

HIDES, SKINS, ETC.—The receipts of hides are increasing. Prices are unchanged, although lower figures are expected daily. Dealers are paying butchers 9c for No. 1 green steers and S_2 of or No. 1 cows. Cured are selling at these prices also. There is a good supply of *Calfskins*, and prices are unchanged: sales of cured at 15c; green are quoted at 11c to 13. *Sheepskins* continue firm; the best bring \$1.40, and ordinary lots 90c to \$1.15. Lambskins are firm, dealers paying 25c. *Tallow* is unchanged at $3\frac{1}{2}c$ for rough and $6\frac{1}{4}c$ to $6\frac{1}{2}c$ for rendered.

LIVE STOCK.—The receipts of cattle this week have been limited, and prices ruled firm. Export lots are in demand, with sales on Tucsday and Wednesday at $5\frac{1}{4}c$ and $5\frac{3}{4}c$ per lb., the latter for choice. The demand for butchers, continues fair, with sales of first-class at $4\frac{1}{4}c$ to 5c per lb., and inferior to medium at 3c to $3\frac{3}{4}c$. Sheep in moderate demand and steady, with sales at \$5.50 to \$6 a head. Spring lambs rule at \$3 to \$5 a head. Hogs are casier



Ont.

Send for_Circular.

One of the large establishment of London, Ont. is that of D. S. Perrin & Co., wholesale manufacturers of confectionery, biscuits, etc. The house has been established for many years and occupies premises at 82 and 84 Dandas street and 81 and 82 Carling street.



WILSON & COUSINS, Brass Finishers & Machinists, Manufacturers of Sola Water Machinery and Bottlers' Supplies. 87 Adelaide Str., W. Toronto. Orders promptly attended to.

PUBLIC NOTICE.



Notice: Notice is hereby given that a suit is now pending in the Superior Court, Mon-tra al, against Robt, Mitch-ell, of Montreal, carrying on business there under the firm name of Robert Mitchfirm name of Robert Mitch-ell & Co., clarging hum with infringing certain pa-tents, fle property of the Hancock Inspirator 'o'y, 'f Boston, Mass., and that elling or using "Hancock aspirators," inde by the said Robert Mitchell & Co., are hereby notified that they are liable to be such for so doing. The gonuino (Intecock Inspirator can be gurchased from the underpurchased from the under-signed, or from their au-thorized agents. fhe Hancock Inspirator Co. , Custom House Square, Montreal, and 75 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.



CEORGE GALL, Wholesale and Retail MDEN Merchant and Manufacturer, Dealer in all kinds of Piue Lamber, Walnut, Ash, Elm, Oherry, Butternut, White Oak, Hickory, Chestnut, Whitewood, Pine, Etc.

OFFICE, 9 VICTORIA ST., TORONTO, ONT. IMPERIAL COUGH DROPS. Best in the world for the throat and chest.

For the voice unequalled. TRY THEM. R. & T. WATSON, MFRC., TORONTO.

SALT W. MACCONNAL & CO., Scotia, George's Dock, Liverpool. BLAIKOCK RROS., Agents for Canada, 7 Common Street, Montreal.

Glass, Earthenware, China. CHAS. E. THORNE.

Importer, Manufacturers' Agent and Commission Morchant. Specialties: Matthew's Safety Lamps, Sun Lamps, Dynamo-Gas Light, &c.

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Designers, Manufacturers and Operators of Special Machinery for Mechanical Novelties. All kinds of Screws and many other particulars of Hardware required by Pianoforte and Organ Makers. They have also facilities and mechanics requisite, and will make the leading lines of Steel Tools used by these firms, vis.: Boring Bits, various patterns, Screwdrivers, Keys, Wrenches, &., and many Specialties not hitherto made in Canada. Plans furnished and Estimates given for Steel Dics and Stamped Work.

27. 29 & 31 Adelaide Street East, TORONTO.



LONDON CARRIACE FACTORY.

All kinds of Coaches, Carriages, Buggies, Sleighs and Cutters Manufactured, Wholessle and Retail. All Work Warranted

Carriages shipped to all Parts of the World. Has been in business over 30 years, and has been a arded by the Provincial and Local Fairs 200 FIRST PRIZES, besides Second, Third and Di-plomas; also been awarded Medal and Diploma at the International Exhibition in Sidney, New South Wales, Australia.

Factory, King St., West of Market.

CARRIACE & WACCON WORKS, 14 & 16 ALICE STREET, TORONTO.

J. P. SULLIVAN, Manufacturer of First-Class Garriages, Waggons and Sleighs in the latest styles. All work warranted for one year. Superior Ma-terial used in all Branches. Call and examine our work before purchasing olsewhere.



Manufactured under Patent and soldyby the EMPIRE GAS GOVERNOR COMPANY. The Empire Gas Governor may be seen in opera-tion at the above office, where full explanations will be given.





JOSEPH HICKSON,

Montreal, April 21st, 1885.

812 -

MONTREAL AND QUEBEC,

MCNTREAL AND TORONTO,

Steamer BOHEMIAN, Capt. BAKER, will leave for Corowall and intermediate ports every Tuesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock noon, comm-neing briday,

ules.

Tenderers are required to make up in the Money columns in the Schedule the total money value of the goods to y offer to supply, or their tender will not be ontertained

Each fonder must, in addition to the signature of the tenderer, be signed by two sureties acceptable to the Department, for the proper 1 erformance of the contract.

of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, OTTAWA, 19TH MARCH, 1885.

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The Canadian Manufacturers' Agency Are now prepared to take orders for fall delivery for the following goods, viz: from

"The Otterville Canning Co.," Otterville, Ont.

CANNED

TOMATOES.

STRAWBERRIES, BLACK CAPS.

CHERRIES.

EVAPORATED

APPLES.

From LAIDLAW & CO., Victoria, B.C., & San Francisco

CANNED SALMON.

P. POULIN.

63 ST, JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.

STORES CONTRACTS.

L kinds required by the Company at Mon-treal, London, Porland, and other places, during the twelve months commencing July 1st₂ 1885.

Forms of Tender, with full particulars, can be had on application to John Taylor, Gene-ral Storekeeper of the Company at Montreal, or to the Deputy Storekeepers at London and

Tenders endorsed "Tender for Stores," and addressed to the undersigned, will be received on or before Saturday, May 30th.

General Manager,

Ended to. First Prizes were awarded to these Pumps at the Southern Counties Fair in 1880 and 1881; also First Prize at West Elgin Fair in 1880, over all competitors.





STOCKS AND BONDS. SURETYSHIP. Per Cent Cash Value Div. Value - Capital Subscribed. Capital Rest. Prices last 6 Ms. NAME. paid-up. May 26. per Sh: The only Co'y in Ganada confin-ing itself to this business. 4,866,666 6,000,000 255,000 British North America.... Can, Bank of Commerco... Central Bank 3 279.88 \$ 243 4.866.666 981.120 s 1224.123 6,000,000 2,000,000 61 25 50 1,000,000 500,000 1,500,000 100 Commercial Bk of Windsor 78,000 4 5 2 8 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 3 3 3 49 80 24 260,000 260,0001,500,000 1,200,000 1,446,142 245,715 1,250,000 THE GUARANTEE 166 Dominion Bank. Du Peuple.... Eastern Townships..... Exchange Bank, Yarmouth Federal Bank. Hallfax Banking Co..... 930,000 186 93 .00 50 56 108 601 111 28 00 54 00 50 50 1,200,000 375,000 30,000 100,000 1,500,000 81 100* 56 100 280,000 70 Of North America. 70100 20 100 500.000 oU0,000 984,770 710,100 50,000 103 20 60 250,000 50,000 114 114 00 1,000,000 Hamilton...... Hochelaga..... Imperial Bank of Can..... Capital Authorized, . . . \$1,000,000 76 78 1331 1341 57 75 76 00 133 50 705,970 1,500,000 500,000 100 710,100 1,500,000 500,000 185,000 321,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,114,300 1,500,000 999,580 600,000 150,000 Paid up in Cash (no notes), . 300,000 680,000 140,000 50,000 100 Imperial Islak of Call.... Jacques Cartier... Loudon... Maritimo. Morchants' Bank of Can... Mochants' Bank of Halifax Molsony Bank... 800,000 14 25 25 Resources over 1,000,000 321,900 6,700,000 1,000,000 Deposit with Dominion Gov't, 57 000 50,000 40,000 1,250,000 180,000 6,000,000 6,000,000 30,000 100 110 75 110 111 00 93 15 57 00 111 103} 31 112 100 90 50 THE BONUS SYSTEM 2,000,000 12,000,000 2,000,000 4 114 1933 1941 60 1211 387 50 81 50 121 50 ő Montreal. Nationale New Brunswick. 200 of this Company ronders the Premiums in certain cases annually reducible until the rate of 50 100 4 1.000.000 300,000 1,000,000 1,114,800 1,500,000 1,000,000 600,000 31333 135) 106) 108 135 50 106 25 470,000 425,000 One-half p. Cent per Annum is reached. Nova Scotia..... 100 Ontario Bank..... 100 This Company is under the same experienced man-agement which introduced the system to this contin-ent over twenty-two years ago, and has since actively and successfully conducted the bismess to the satis-faction of its clients. People's of Halifax People's of Halifax People's Bank of N.B. Dictou Bank. 160,000 100 100 20 00 20 50 150,000 249,960 2,500,000 200,000 100 50 00 500 000 70,000 3 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 95 47 50 95 00 50 2,500,000 95 325,000 50,000 100 100 50 -100 st. Stephen's Bank Over \$330,000 have been paid in 50,000 185,000 1,100,000 80,000 20,000 20,000 67,000 6,000 783,005 2,000,000 500,000 803,700 2,000,000 109 110 54 Standard. Toronto. Union Bank of L. C.... Union Bank of L. C.... Villo Marie Yarmouth. Agrie, Sav. and Loan Co... Brant, Loan and Sav. Co.... Brit. Mortg. Loan Co... Brit. Mortg. Loan Co... Building and Loan Assoc... Canada Landed Credit Co... Can. Perm. Loan and Sav. Can. Sav. and Loent Co... tandard..... 50 1763 1771 1031 178 Claims to Employers. 75 51 75 58 50 81 00 119 40 50 100 1,009,000 323334 2,000,000 464,300 383,230 578,313 President-SIR ALEXANDER T. GALT, G.C.M.G. 59 500,000 400,000 600,000 130,000 81 119 100 Vice-President THE HON. JAMES FERRIER 100 Managing Director EDWARD RAWLINGS. 59 25 54 25 104 00 1181 50 108 104 Secretary-JAMES GRANT. 50 121.000 $\frac{3\frac{1}{2}}{3}$ 6,000 1,350,000 450,000 750,000 750,000 267,000 181,313 27,000 127,000 100 8ł 25 103} 105 25 771 30 00 750,000 697,900 663,990 2,200,000 650,410 868,840 85,000 3 0 4 HEAD OFFICE: 100 30 1,500,000 8,000,000 125,000 123 210 61 50 260 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL. - VO 0 60 00 56 50 5° ÷ 50 1,100.000 Can. Sav. and Loan Co..... Dominion Sav. and Inv. Co..... Dominion Telegraph Co...... Dundas Cotton Co..... 700,000 120,000 149,000 443 120 EDWARD RAWLINGS, 50 50 114 Managing Director. 53 00 25 00 54 (0 1,000,000 500,000 611,130 50 1.000.000 106 25 47j 108 x.d. 160j x.d. Dundas Cotton Co Farmer's Loan and Sav. Co..... Freehold Loan and Sav. Co..... 100 500,000 75,857 261,500 125,000 4 5 50 50 100 1,057.250 * N.B. -- This Company's Deposit is the largest made for Guarantee business by any Company, and is not liable for the responsibilities of any other 108 160 50 690, 980 Hamilton Prov. and Loan...... Home Say, and Loan Co...... Hudon Cotton Co....... Huron & Erie Loan Soc..... 1,500,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 1,100,000 4 81 199 122 00 100 40,000 risks. 65 850,000 ,000,150 230.090 68 100 65 00 Huron & Erie Loan Soc..... Huron & Erie Loan Soc..... Imperial Loan and Inv. Co... Landed Banking and Loan... Lond. & Can: Loan and Ag... Lond. and Ont. Inv. Co. Manitoba Inv. Assoc... Manitoba Loan ... Montreal Telegraph Co. Montreal City Gas Co... Montreal City Gas Co... Montreal City Gas Co... Montreal Cotton Co... Montreal Building Assoc. Montreal Building Assoc. Montreal Building Assoc. Montreal Cotton Co... 50 50 100 1,000,000 350,000 629,850 54325434 320,000 158 ũ.00 Hull Advertisements. 32,000 32,000 85,000 20,000 260,000 45,000 50,000 iii 621,704310,977560,000464,519111 00 700,000 ESTABLISHED 1837. 69 25 1381 659,700 2,400,000 .00,000 .518,900 118 50 116 58 00 CEMENT HULL 460,600 100 118 118.00 3,000 109 :09 nn AND 100 2,000,000 1,876,752 600,000 794,000 300,000 839,810 546 2,000,000 123 1831 116 192 48 80 78 10 40 40 LIME WORKS. 1821 600,000 794,000 300,000 57 50 57 50 35 00 50 40 Special attention is called to the superior 100 50 advantage of Hull Cement for its adaptation to 80 70 300,800 832,812 380,000 350,000 64,735 631,715,71 200,000 1.000.000 31 31 21 50 all works exposed to the most powerful water 50 106.000 89 44 107 1,460,000 350,000 National Investment Co..... 100 20,000 107 influences of basements, floors, tanks, etc. N.S. Sugar Relinery..... Ont. Lodus. Loan and Iny...... 100 20,000 500,000 285,000 35 35 00 LIME SUPPLIED Ont. Indus. Loan and Inv.... Ont. Loa. Assoc Ont. Loan And Deb. Co..... People's Loan and Deb. Co... Real Est. Loan and Deb. Co... Richellen and Ont. Nav. Co. Royal Loan and Sav. Co... Starr M'fg Co., Haliax... St Paul, M & M. B'y... Toronto City Gas Co... Union Loan and Sav. Co... Western Can. Loân and Sav... * On reduced capital. 308 900 50 50 50 2,650,000 2,000,000 500,000 124 62 00 by the car load, or in quantities to suit. 62 50 Best sawed pine shingles, XX and XXX, and culls at lowest prices, delivered. 487,048 346,213 1,619,000 299,505 31 3 54 50 37 50 57 75 42,000 100 50 100 500,000 1,619,000 75 34 573 1161 581 C. B. WRIGHT, Proprietor, 50 400,000 24,000 58 124 96 00 HULL, P.Q. 100 100 200,000 200,000 96 3) 2) 4 800.000 800.000 134 x.d 125 130 5067 00 50 600,000 2,000,000 160,000 JOSEPH ISOBILLE. 575,000 62 50 1,200,000 188 94 00. Carriage and Sleigh Maker, 110 BREWERY STREET, HULL, P. Q. A. RAMSAY. ALEX, MANSON, TELLIER, ROTHWEIL & CO..

CHARLES HEBERT. Carriage and Sleigh Manufacturer. 167 BREWERY STREET, HULL, P.Q.

J. B. HEBERT, Carriage and Sleigh Maker, 118 BREWERY STREET, HULL, P.Q.

H. BOURGIE, Carpenter and Builder, 94 BREWERY STREET, HULL, P.Q.

& SON, A. RAMSAY Importers of Paints, Oils, Colors And Artists' Materials. English and Belgian Sheet and Polished Plate Glass, MANUFACTURERS, &c., Agents for Wright & Buil, Birmingham; Windsor & Newton, London; Sharratt & Newth, London; Potit Aine, Paris: Fourcault, Frison & Co., Belgique Warehouse, 37, 39 & 41 Recollet St., Factory, INSPECTOR STREET,

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Successors to CHAS. MARTIN & CO.,

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Manufacturers of Laundry Blues and Stove Polishes, Importers of

Colors, Bronze-Powders, Gold, Silver and Metal Leafs, Glues, Gelatines, Aniline dyes, Tinfoil, Motallic Cansules, Belgium Sulphur, Essen-

tial Oils, &c. Sole, Proprietors for the Celebrated

CARDINAL FOOD; 25 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.





MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1885.

• Discounts on Nails apply only for immediate delivery, and for quantities named of each kind separately. (BF) Terms for Cut easing, box and shook, finishing and Tobacco Box, Barrel Clinch and Pressed Nails. Net cash within 30 days; or for months Not adding interest from the date of delivery at seven per cent. terms on four months or 5 p.c. off or cash in 30 days p.c. Discount on Bolts, Carriage. Tire and Machine 70 to 75 per cent.



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817

£.,

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. --THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1885

	1010101	TREAD WHODHOLD					Wholesal
Name of Article.	Wholesal+ Rates.	Name of Article	Wholesale Rats.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Rates.
Horse Shoes Terms, 4 mos. or5 p,c or 30 days Azes ss. & dis25 to 30 dis. Galvanized Iron : No 24. " N. 26. " N. 26.	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Powder: Canada Blasting F. F. to F. F. F Barbod wire, per lb Hides and Skins. Montreal Green Hides, No. 1, p.10016s, " No. 2	4 75 5 00 0 05½ 0 06½	B. Calf. Brush (Cow) Kid Buif. Kussetts, Light. "Heavy. "No. 2. Sadlers'. Imp. Fr. Calf.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	United Inches, 41 " 50 " 51 " 60 " 61 " 70	$\begin{array}{c} 5 & 6 & 5 & 6 \\ 2 & 20 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 00 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & 00 & 4 & 6 \\ 0 & 00 & 5 & 40 \\ 0 & 00 & 5 & 90 \\ 0 & 00 & 5 & 90 \\ 0 & 00 & 6 & 90 \\ 0 & 00 & 8 & 40 \\ 0 & 00 & 10 & 90 \end{array}$
Summerlee Gartsherrie Carnbroe Eglinton Uematite	18 50 19 00 18 50 19 00 18 00 18 50 17 00 18 00 16 00 17 00	"No.3 Tanmers pay \$1 more for cur ed and inspected. Hamilton, No. 1 insp """""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Meats, Eggs, &c. Meas Pork, short out " Western Hams, City Cured Lard, in pails Bacon, por lb Eggs Tallow, Rendered " Rough	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Paints, & c. White Lead, pure 25 to 100 1b kgs	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Bar fron,—per 100 lbs Rost Refined Stemets Swedes Roller Plates Boller " Lowmoor Hoops and Bands Canada Plates Latton	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Calistins, Wostern City Sheepskins " Lambskins " Calistins, por lb Leather (at 6 months.) No. 1, B. A. Sole No. 2, B. A. Sole No. 1 Ordinary Sole No. 2 ""	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Potatoes por bag Oils Cod Oll, Newfoundland Do Halifax Straw Seal Pale Seal The above are Nfid. ag'ts' prices for large lots to the	.~	Fire Bricks per M Calcined Plaster, p. brl Drain Pipes, 4 in. to 12 in.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Penn, and W. P & Co. Iron Wire' 0 to 8 p. 100 lb. Wro't Irou pipe 70 to 70 & 2j p.c dls. Steel, cast per lb "Spring 100 " "Spring 100 " "Spring 100 "	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Buffalo Sole, No. 1 "" No. 2 China " No. 1 " No. 2 Zanzibar, No. 1 Slaughter, No. 1	$ \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 21 & 0 & 22 \\ 0 & 20 & 0 & 22 \\ 0 & 22 & 0 & 25 \\ 0 & 19 & 0 & 21 \\ 0 & 21 & 0 & 23 \\ 0 & 19 & 0 & 20 \\ 0 & 25 & 0 & 27 \\ \end{vmatrix} $	Linsced Raw "Boiled Cod Liver Oil	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	per yard Salt. Liverpool Coarse, per bag (anadian, n small bags. Factory filled, per bag. Eureka factory diled.do Timber, Lumber, &c.	0 40 1 15 0 48 0 50 3 00 3 75 1 20 1 35 2 40 0 00
"Blister, p. b., " <i>Tra Plate:</i> IC Coke IC Charceal IX " IXX " DC " DXX " DXX " Russ. Sheet Iron	Extras.	Harness Upper Heavy. "Light Grained Uppr Sootch Grain Kip Skins, French. English Canada, Kip Hemlock Calf Utento	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Antonini's qts., case 1 dor "pts., "2" Spirits Turpentine, bris	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Ash, i to 4 in., M Birch, I to 4 in., M Basswood Walnut, per M Butternut, per M Cedar, flat, liueal foot Cherry, per M Ejm, soft, let	
Anchors, per lb Lion & Crown, Tin'd Sheets 24 guage Sheet " Shot " Load Pipe, per 100 lbs Zine: Sheet, lb	0 061 0 07 3 25 3 50 3 75 4 00 0 043 5 00	"Light Fronch Calf Splits, Laght & Medium. "Heavy Small. Leather Board, Canada Examoled Cow, perft Pobble Grain.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Coal Oil: Car Lots in Store Ton brls. and over rivo to 9 brls One to 4 brls Glass. United Inches, 14 to 25. "26 "4 40."	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Elm, Rock, Hemlock, 1 to 3 in., M., Homlock, timber, M Maple, hard, M Soft, do	25 00 30 (9 00 10 0 14 00 15 (25 00 35 (16 00 25 (40 00 50 (

J. & R. ELLIOTT,

Manufact'ers of SOAP & CANDLES, GALT, ONT.

GALT FELT COMPANY,

THE

Manufacturers of FELT GOODS, GALT, ONT.

BRANDON

JOHN T. ROYAL,

GRANDRIVER FILE WORKS,

West Church S., near Saw Factory, Galt, Ont. Hand, Round and Hulf-Round Files advance 1 inch on Flat Price, All Blunt Files advance 1 inch. Joad Smeoth Files double price of smooth. Files ' -mentioned in this list charged in proportion. N.B. Get your old Files recut, thereby saving 4 por cent., and thus encourage Canadian Productions. Every file lested and warranted equal to new for use. FF FILES FOR SALE. Terms Cash. Send for price list. list.

COMPANY

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ED. ROOS, Manager. D. SPEIRS, Proprietor.

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WID. TOUNLIFY, 8 BALL SET.) THE BRANDON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, TORONTO,

MCKECHNIE & BERTRAM, CANADA TOOL WORKS.

DUNDAS, ONT. Supply complete outlits of Machinery for Railway Machine Shops, Locomotive Builders, Car Builders, Implement Manufacturërs, Planing Factories, etc. CONTRACTS taken and fulfilled at shortest notice. Tenders given, and Price Lists and Catalogues fur-nished on application.

MONGENAIS, BOIVIN & CO., MONTREAL, French & British Plate Glass. IN STOCK AND TO IMPORT, Manufacturers of MIRROR PLATES, (MERCURY PROCESS.)



Manufacturor of Canned Meats and Poultry, Cured Meats and Sausages MONTREAL Factory; cor. Albert and Vinet Streets,









822:



		STOCE	KS AND	BONDS	 Apple and the second sec	بها المحمومة المنافرية.	
	INSURANCE COMPAN	IE\$, -	CANADIAL	a.—Montrea	l Quotation	is, May 27,	1885.
(C) MZENS	NAME OF COMPANY.	No. Shares.	Last Dividend. per year.	Share par value,	Amount paid per Share.	Canada quotations per ot.	
INSURANCE CO OF CANADA	British America Fire & Marine Canada Life Ultizens, Fire, Life, Guarantee & Aco Confederation Life. Queen City Fire	2,600 t 11,880 5,000	5-6mos. 71-6mos. 6-12mos. 6-6mos.	\$50 400 85 100 50	\$50 50 7 10 10	80 420 230	
CAPITAL, . SI, 188,000. ASH ASSETS, 1st January, 1883,	Royal Canadian Insurance	20,000	R	40 50 100	20 20 20	89 50 52	an an Na Star
r Government Blue-Book 407,987.88 posit with Dominion Govt 122,000 sees Paid to 1st Jan, 1883. 1,954,131 some 1882 343,660	Accident Ins. Co. of North America. Guarantee Co. of North America		Ğ	50	10	921 100	
DIRECTORS: Fresident:-HENRY LYMAN.		Į					_
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