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Finance Department
Ottawa
ON

THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE

FINANCE AND INSURANCE REVIEW

Vol. 14. MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1882. No. 16.

Leading Wholesale Houses of Montreal

First Prize Dominion Exhibition, 1880.

GAULT BROS. & CO.,

Importers and Manufacturers,

Having made special arrangements with a number of the leading Mills in the country, we shall be prepared, during this season, to offer unusual advantages to intending purchasers in our "CANADIAN MANUFACTURES DEPARTMENTS." We will show a large and varied stock of the best value in the following lines:

- Canadian Tweeds,
- Canadian Flannels,
- Canadian Shirts and Drawers,
- Canadian White and Grey Blankets,
- Canadian Wool Scarfs and Clouds,
- Canadian Hosiery,
- Hochelaga, Valleyfield and Stormont Cottons.

Orders through our Travellers, or otherwise, will receive our usual careful and prompt attention.

GAULT BROS. & CO.

MONTREAL FELT HAT WORKS.

1878, Paris Exhibition, 1878.

Prize Medal awarded for our manufacture of FELT HATS.

We are now producing every description of FUR and WOOL SOFT FELT HATS, and can supply the trade below current rates, as our addition to machinery has enabled us to double our product.

FOR THE

Spring and Summer Trade

We offer a full line of

ENGLISH and AMERICAN MANUFACTURES,

IN

Fur, Wool and Straw Hats, SCOTCH CAPS, &c.

ALSO CANADIAN MANUFACTURES IN

STRAW GOODS.

JAMES CRISTINE & CO.

Warehouse; 471 to 477

ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

Leading Wholesale House of Toronto.

JOHN MACDONALD & CO

Carpet Department.

- STAIR OIL CLOTHS,
- FLOOR OIL CLOTH,
- Linoleums,
- OIL CLOTH MATS,
- COCOA MATS,

ALL SIZES.

Cocoa Matting,

ALL WIDTH.

JOHN MACDONALD & CO.,

21, 23, 25 and 27 Wellington st. east, } TORONTO,
32, 34 and 36 Frontstreet east, }
AND
30 Faulkner St., Manchester, England.

WYLD, BROCK & DARLING

IMPORTERS OF

British & Foreign

WOOLLENS,

AND GENERAL

DRY GOODS

DEALERS IN

Domestic, Woollen & other Manufactures
Warehouse, - Cor. of Bay and Wellington Streets,

TORONTO.

REPRESENTED IN MONTREAL BY

MR. JAMES MCGILLIVRAY,
210 St. James Street

Leading Wholesale Houses of Montreal

H. A. NELSON & SONS,

Wholesale Dealers in

- WOODENWARE,
- BROOMS,
- MATCHES,
- Glass Vases,
- China Figures,
- Ornaments,
- Desks, Cabinets,
- Albums, Clocks,
- Toys, Dolls,
- &c., &c.

The largest stock in the Dominion.

59 to 63 ST. PETER STREET,
Montreal.
Toronto House,
56 & 58 FRONT STREET WEST.

SKELTON BROS & CO



WHOLESALE IMPORTERS
OF
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
52 & 54 ST. HENRY STREET,
MONTREAL.

The Chartered Banks.

BANK OF MONTREAL

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.

upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, and at its branches, on and after

THURSDAY, the 1st day of JUNE next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the

17th to the 31st of May next, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Bank on

Monday, the 5th day of June next, the chair to be taken at one o'clock.

By order of the Board,

A. MACNIDER,
Assistant General Manager.

Montreal, 25th April, 1882.

EXCHANGE BANK OF CANADA.

CAPITAL PAID UP - \$500,000
REST, - - - - - 200,000

HEAD OFFICE, - MONTREAL.

DIRECTORS.

M. H. GAULT, M.P., - - - - - President
HON. A. W. OGILVIE, SENATOR, - Vice-President
Alex. Buntin. E. K. Greene.

THOMAS CRAIG, - - - - - Cashier.

BRANCHES.

Hamilton, Ont. - - - **C. M. Counsell, Manager.**
Aylmer, " - - - **J. G. Billet, do**
Park Hill, " - - - **T. L. Rogers, do**
Bedford, P.Q. - - - **E. W. Morgan, do**

FOREIGN AGENTS.

LONDON :-The Alliance Bank (Limited).
NEW YORK :-The National Bank of Commerce.
BOSTON :-Maverick National Bank.
Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold.
Interest allowed on Deposits.
Collections made promptly and remitted for low rates.

The Chartered Banks.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 Sterling.

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

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

J. H. Brodie, H. J. B. Kendall,
John James Cater, J. J. Kingsford,
Henry E. Farrer, Frederic Lubbock,
Richard H. Glyn, A. H. Philipotts,
Edward Arthur Hoare; J. Murray Robertson.
Secretary—A. G. WALLIS.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA.—St. James St., Montreal.
R. R. GRINDLEY, General Manager.

Branches and Agencies in Canada.

London, Kingston, St. John, N.B.
Brantford, Ottawa, Fredericton, N.B.
Paris, Montreal, Halifax, N.S.
Hamilton, Quebec, Victoria, B.C.
Toronto,

Agents in the United States:

NEW YORK.—D. A. McTavish and W. Lawson, Agents.
CHICAGO.—R. Steven, Agent.
SAN FRANCISCO.—A. McKinlay, Agent.
PORTLAND, Oregon.—J. Goodfellow, Agent.
LONDON BANKERS.—The Bank of England and Messrs. Glyn & Co.

Foreign Agents.—Liverpool—Bank of Liverpool.
Australia—Union Bank of Australia. New Zealand—Union Bank of Australia, Bank of New Zealand, Colonial Bank of New Zealand. India, China, and Japan—Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China; Agra Bank, Limited. West Indies, Colonial Bank. Paris—Messrs. Marecard, Andre & Co. Lyons—Credit Lyonnais.

The Molsons Bank.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1855.

Capital paid-up, \$2,000,000. Rest, \$250,000.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

Directors.

THOMAS WORKMAN, Esq., - President.
J. H. R. MOLSON, Esq., - Vice-President.
R. W. SHEPHERD, Esq., HON. D. L. MACPHERSON.
H. A. NELSON, Esq., MILES WILLIAMS, Esq.
S. H. EWING, Esq.
F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS, - Gen'l Manager.
M. HEATON, - Inspector.

Branches of the Molsons Bank.

Brockville, Menford, Toronto,
Clinton, Morrisburg, St. Thomas,
Exeter, Owen Sound, Sorel, P. Q.
Ingersoll, Ridgetown, Trenton.
London, Smith's Falls, Waterloo, Ont.

AGENTS IN THE DOMINION.

Quebec—Union Bank and Eastern Townships Bank.
Ontario and Manitoba—Ontario Bank, Dominion Bank, Federal Bank and their Branches.
New Brunswick—Bank of N. Brunswick, St. John.
Nova Scotia—Halifax Banking Company and its Branches.
Prince Edward Island—Union Bank of P. E. I., Charlottetown and Summerside.
Newfoundland—Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, St. Johns.

AGENTS IN UNITED STATES.

New York—Mechanics' National Bank, Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., Messrs. W. Watson and Alex. Lang; Boston, Merchants National Bank, Messrs. Kidder, Peabody & Co.; Portland, Casco National Bank; Chicago, First National Bank; Cleveland, Commercial National Bank; Detroit, Mechanics Bank; Buffalo, Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank; Milwaukee, Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Bank; Toledo, Second National Bank; Helena, Montana—First National Bank; Port Benton, Montana—First National Bank.

AGENTS IN EUROPE.

London—Alliance Bank, "Limited," Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co. Liverpool—The National Bank of Liverpool.
Antwerp, Belgium—La Banque d'Anvers.
Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and returns promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange. Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the world.

The Chartered Banks.

MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of **Three and One-Half per Cent.**

For the Current Half Year, being at the rate of

Seven per cent. per annum,

Upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House, in this city, on and after

Thursday, the 1st June next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the

18th to the 31st May next,

both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Bank on

Wednesday, the 21st day of June next.

The Chair to be taken at Twelve o'clock, noon.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD,

G. HAGUE,

GENERAL MANAGER.

Montreal, April 22nd, 1882.

La Banque du Peuple.

Capital \$1,600,000.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - MONTREAL.

C. S. CHERRIER, Esq., President.

GEO. S. BRUSH, Esq., Vice-President.

A. A. TROTIER, Esq., Cashier.

FOREIGN AGENTS.

London—Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co.
New York—National Bank of the Republic.
Quebec Agency—The Bank of Montreal.

The Ontario Bank.

CAPITAL PAID-UP. \$3,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - TORONTO.

DIRECTORS:

Sir Wm. P. HOWLAND, Lt.-Col. C. S. GZOWSKI,
President Vice-President.
Hon. John Simpson. Hon. D. A. Macdonald.
Donald Mackay, Esq. A. M. Smith, Esq.
Robert Nichols, Esq.
C. HOLLAND, General Manager.

BRANCHES.

Alliston, Montreal, Port Hope,
Brussels, Mount Forest, Port Perry,
Bowmanville, Oshawa, Pr. Arthur's Land'g
Guelph, Ottawa, Toronto,
Lindsay, Peterboro, Whitby,
Winnipeg, Man. Portage la Prairie, Man.

AGENTS.

London, Eng.—Alliance Bank (Limited);
New York—Messrs. Walter Watson and A. Lang.
Boston.—Tremont National Bank.

The Chartered Banks.

THE CANADIAN
Bank of Commerce.

Head Office, - - - Toronto.
Paid-up Capital - - - \$6,000,000
Rest - - - - - 1,400,000

DIRECTORS.

Hon. WILLIAM McMASTER, *President.*
WM. ELLIOT, Esq., *Vice-President.*
Noah Barnhart, Esq. James Michie, Esq.
Hon. Adam Hops. T. Sutherland Stayner, Esq.
George Taylor, Esq. Jno. J. Arnton, Esq.
W. N. ANDERSON, *General Manager.*
J. C. KEMP, Ass't Gen'l Manager.
ROBT. GILL, *Inspector.*

New York—J. H. Goadby, and B. Walker, Agents.
Chicago—A. L. Dewar, Agent.

BRANCHES.

Ayr	Guelpb	St. Catharines
Barrle	Hamilton	Sarnia
Belleville	London	Seaforth
Berlin	Lucan	Simcoe
Brantford	Montreal	Stratford
Chatham	Norwich	Strathroy
Collingwood	Orangeville	Thorold
Dundas	Ottawa	Toronto
Dunnville	Paris	Walkerton
Durham	Peterboro'	Windsor
Galt	Port Hope	Woodstock.
Goderich		

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

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

BANKERS.

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

IMPERIAL BANK
OF CANADA.

Cap'l. Paid up - - - - - \$1,000,000
Reserve Fund - - - - - 175,000

DIRECTORS:

H. S. HOWLAND, Esq., *President.*
T. R. MERRITT, Esq., *Vice-President, St. Catharines.*
Hon. JAS. R. BENSON, T. R. WADSWORTH, Esq.
St. Catharines, WM. RAMSAY, Esq.,
P. HUGHES, Esq., JOHN FISHER, Esq.,
D. R. WILKIE, *Cashier.*

HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO.

BRANCHES—Fergus, Ingersoll, Port Colborne, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Welland, Winnipeg, Woodstock.

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

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..... \$1,500,000
CAPITAL PAID IN May 15, 1879..... 1,381,568
RESERVE FUND..... 220,000

Board of Directors.

R. W. HENEKER, *President.*
Hon. T. LEE TERRILL *Vice-President.*
Hon. M. H. Cochrane, G. N. Galer,
G. K. Foster, Hon. J. H. Pope.
A. A. Adams, Hon. G. G. Stevens.
T. S. Morey.
WM. FARWELL, *General Manager.*
Head Office—Sherbrooke, Que.
Branches.

Waterloo, Richmond,
Geoticook, Stanstead,
Cowansville, Granby.
Agents in Montreal—Bank of Montreal.
London, England—London & County Banks.
Boston—National Exchange Bank.
Collections made at all accessible points and promptly remitted for.

The Chartered Banks.

THE
BANK OF TORONTO.

DIVIDEND NO. 52.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend of

THREE and ONE-HALF PER CENT.

for the current half year, being at the rate of Seven Per Cent. per annum, upon the paid-up capital of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank, and its branches, on and after

Thursday, the first day of June next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the seventeenth to the thirty-first day of May, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders for the Election of Directors will be held at the Banking House of the Institution on

WEDNESDAY, the 21st of JUNE next.

The chair to be taken at noon.

By order of the Board,

D. COULSON, Cashier.

Bank of Toronto, April 28, 1882.

LA BANQUE NATIONALE.
HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.

CAPITAL PAID-UP - - - - - 2,000,000

DIRECTORS.

HON. ISIDORE THIBAUDEAU, *President.*
JOSEPH HAMEL, Esq., *Vice-President.*
Chevalier Ol. Robitaille, M.D. E. Baudet, Esq. M.P.P.
T. LeDroit, Esq. J. B. Z. Dubeau, Esq.
P. Tessier, Jr., Esq. P. LAFRANCE, *Cashier.*
HONORARY DIRECTOR:—Hon. J. R. Thibaudeau,
Montreal.

BRANCHES:—Montreal—A. Vallée, *Manager;*
Sherbrooke—John Campbell, *Manager;* Ottawa—
C. H. Carrière, *Manager.*

AGENTS:—England—National Bank of Scotland, London; France—Messrs. Alf. Grunbaum & Co., La Banque de Paris et de Pays Bas; United States—National Bank of the Republic, New York; National Revere Bank, Boston; Newfoundland—The Commercial Bank of Newfoundland.

CANADA—Prov. Ontario—The Bank of Toronto—Maritime Provinces—Bank of New Brunswick, Merchants Bank of Halifax, Bank of Montreal; Manitoba—The Merchants Bank of Canada.

A general banking, Exchange and collection business transacted. Particular attention paid to collections and returns made with utmost promptness. Correspondence respectfully solicited.

LA

BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of

THREE and ONE-HALF PER CENT.

upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank, in the City of Montreal, on and after

The first day of JUNE next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st day of May next, both days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Bank on

WEDNESDAY, the 21st of JUNE next
at one o'clock p.m.

By order of the Board,
A. DE MARIGNY, *CASHIER.*

April 28, 1882.

THE MARITIME BANK
—OF THE—
DOMINION OF CANADA.

Head Office, - - - ST. JOHN, N.B.
Board of Directors.

THOS. MACLELLAN, *President.*
LEB. BOYSFORD, M.D., *Vice-President.*
ROBT. CRUIKSHANK (of Jardine & Co., Grocers),
JER. HARRISON (of J. & W. F. Harrison, Flour Merchants),
JOHN H. PARKS (of Wm. Parks & Son, Cotton Manufacturers),
JOHN TAPLEY (of Tapley Bros., Indiantown),
HOW. D. TROOP (of Troop & Son, Shipowners).

CASHIER, - - - ALFRED RAY.

THE BANK, under new management and with Fresh Capital, is now open and prepared to transact a general banking Business. Correspondence solicited. Business transacted for Banks and Mercantile Houses in Quebec and Ontario, on favorable terms.

Loan Societies.

CREDIT FONCIER

FRANCO-CANADIEN.

CAPITAL, . . . \$5,000,000.

PARIS OFFICE, . . . 3 RUE D'ANTIN.
QUEBEC OFFICE, . . . 56 ST. PETER ST.
MONTREAL OFFICE, 114 ST. JAMES ST.

President:

Hon. E. DUCLERC (Senator), Paris.

Canadian Directors:

The Hon. J. A. CHAPLEAU, Q.C., *Vice-President Montreal.*
J. S. C. WURTELE, Q.C., M.P.P., *Managing Director for Canada, Montreal.*
ELISEE BEAUDET, M.P.P., Quebec.
The Hon. E. T. PAQUET, M.P.P., Quebec.
The Hon. ISIDORE THIBAUDEAU, *President of the Banque Nationale, Quebec.*
THOS. WORKMAN, *President of Molson's Bank, Montreal.*

Censor:

GUSTAVE A. DROLET, *Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur, Montreal.*

For the management of business the Province of Quebec is divided into two divisions: the Quebec Division, comprising the territory east of the Rivers St. Maurice and Nicolet; and the Montreal Division, the territory west of those Rivers.

MONTREAL DIVISION.

Office open to the Public from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.

Manager: EDMOND J. BARBEAU.

Operations of the Company.

The objects of the CREDIT FONCIER FRANCO-CANADIEN are the following:—

- I. Hypothecary loans, either for a long term with payment by annuities, or for a short term without amortization.
- II. Loans on security of hypothecary or privileged claims, either for a long term with payment by annuities, or for a short term without amortization.
- III. Loans, for long or short term, to municipal or school corporations, or to fabriques.
- IV. The acquisition, by way of transfer or subrogation, of hypothecary or privileged claims on real estate.
- V. The acquisition of bonds and debentures issued by municipal or school corporations, and by incorporated companies doing business in the Dominion.
- VI. The acquisition of public funds.

THE HAMILTON

Provident and Loan Society.

Hon. ADAM HOPE, Senator—*President.*
W. E. SANFORD, Esq.—*Vice-President.*
Subscribed Capital..... \$1,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital..... 500,000.00
Reserve and Surplus Profits..... 174,000.00
Total Assets..... 2,426,000.00

MONEY ADVANCED on Real Estate on favorable terms of Repayments.
The Society is prepared to issue DEBENTURES drawn at THREE or FIVE YEARS with interest coupons attached, payable half-yearly.

OFFICE,

Corner of King and Hughson Streets,
HAMILTON, CANADA.
H. D. CAMERON

March, 1882.

Treasurer.

Private Banks.

W. MOWAT & SON,

BANKERS,

STRATFORD, ONT. [Established 1863.]

Transact a general banking business. Make a specialty of COLLECTING DRAFTS on business men in this town and vicinity at low rates, and prompt returns. Drafts issued on any banking town in Canada, and on New York, payable anywhere in the United States.

Agents in Canada: The Canadian Bank of Commerce. In United States: The First National Bank of New York.

Oceanic Steamships.

Allan Line.



Under Contract with the Governments of Canada and Newfoundland for the Conveyance of the Mails.

1882. Summer Arrangements. 1882.

This Company's Lines are composed of the following Double Engine Clyde built IRON STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have made the fastest time on record.

Vessels.	Tonnage.	Commanders.
Numidian.....	6,100	Building.
Hanoverian.....	4,000	Cap. J. G. Stephen.
Parisian.....	5,490	Capt. James Wylie.
Sardinian.....	4,650	" J. P. Dutton.
Polynesian.....	4,100	" R. Brown.
Sarantian.....	3,470	" John Graham.
Crossian.....	4,600	Lt. W. H. Smith, R.N.R.
Moravian.....	3,670	Lieut. F. Archer, R.N.R.
Peruvian.....	3,400	Capt. Jos. Ritchie.
Nova Scotian.....	3,370	Capt. W. Richardson.
Ibernian.....	3,434	" Hugh Wylie.
Caspian.....	3,207	Lt. B. Thomson, R.N.R.
Austrian.....	2,700	Lieut. R. Barrett, R.N.R.
Nestorian.....	2,700	Capt. D. J. James.
Prussian.....	3,000	" Alex McDougall.
Scandinavian.....	3,000	" John Parks.
Buenos Ayrean.....	3,800	" Jas. Scott.
Corean.....	4,000	" Barclay.
Grecian.....	3,600	" C. E. LeGallais.
Manitoban.....	3,150	" McNeil.
Canadian.....	2,600	" C. J. Menzies.
Phoenician.....	2,870	" J. Brown.
Waldensian.....	2,400	" R. P. Moore.
Lucerne.....	2,200	" John Kerr.
Newfoundland.....	1,750	" Mylins.
Acadian.....	1,350	" F. McGrath.

THE STEAMERS OF THE LIVERPOOL, QUEENSTOWN, ST. JOHNS, HALIFAX AND BALTI-MORE MAIL SERVICE

are intended to be despatched as follows:
FROM HALIFAX:

Phoenician.....	Monday	May 3
Ibernian.....	"	" 22
Prussian.....	"	June 5
Phoenician.....	"	" 19
Ibernian.....	"	July 3

Rates of Passage between Halifax and St. John's:

Cabin.....	\$20.00	Intermediate.....	\$15.00
Steerage.....	\$6.00.		

Persons desirous of bringing their friends from Britain can obtain Passage Certificates at lowest rates.

An experienced surgeon carried on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for. Through Bills of Lading granted at Liverpool and Glasgow, and at Continental Ports, to all points in Canada and the Western States, via Halifax, Boston, Baltimore, Quebec and Montreal; and from all Railway Stations in Canada and the United States to Liverpool and Glasgow, via Baltimore, Boston, Quebec and Montreal.

For Freight, Passage or other information, apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quai d'Orleans, Havre; Alex. Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns, Antwerp; Ruys & Co., Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Mess & Co., Bordeaux; Fischer & Behmer, Schusselkorb, No. 8, Bremen; Charley & Malcom, Belfast; James Scott & Co., Queenstown; Montgomerie & Workman, 17 Gracechurch st., London; James & Alex. Allan, 70 Great Clyde st., Glasgow; Allan Bros., James Street, Liverpool; Allans, Rae & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 72 La Salle Street, Chicago; H. Bonnier, Toronto; Leve & Alden, 207 Broadway, New York, and 201 Washington street, Boston, or to

H. & A. ALLAN,

80 State St., Boston, and 25 Common St., Montreal. May 6.

Accountants, Agents, &c.

(For Legal Cards see other page.)

Arnprior, Ont.

JAMES BELL, Official Assignee, a Commissioner and General Agent, Arnprior.

Barrie, Ont.

JOSEPH ROGERS, Conveyancer, Insurance and General Agent, Auctioneer, &c. Rents and Chattel Mortgages collected.

Belleville, Ont.

M. B. ROBLIN, Accountant, Insurance Agent, Valuator for Trust and Loan Co. &c.

Berlin, Ont.

J. M. SCULLY, General Broker, Accountant, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, Conveyancer, &c. Money to Loan on Real Estate, Berlin, Ont.

Brantford, Ont.

THOS. BOTHAM, Banker and Broker, Brantford, Ontario, Justice of the Peace, County of Brant. Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Post Office and Bill Stamp Distributor. Agent for Steamship, Insurance and Loan Companies.

Brampton, Ont.

J. W. MAIN, Official Assignee for the County of Peel, Brampton, Ont.

Lindsay, Ont.

GEO. KEMPT, Official Assignee and Sheriff for County of Victoria, Lindsay, Ont.

Montreal.

JOHN FAIE,

ACCOUNTANT, COMMISSIONER, For taking affidavits to be used in the Province of Ontario, 115 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal

Owen Sound, Ont.

GEORGE PRICE, Official Assignee for the County of Grey. Agent for the Dominion Telegraph Company, and Vickers' Express, Owen Sound, Ont.

Uxbridge, Ont.

WM. SMITH, Official Assignee for the County of Ontario, Agent for the Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company, and Fire Insurance Agent.

Welland, Ont.

F. SWAYZE, Official Assignee for the County of Welland, Accountant, Conveyancer, &c. Office in the Court House, Welland.

Whitby, Ont.

JOHN RICE, Official Assignee, County Ontario, Accountant, Auditor, &c., Office at the Court House, Whitby, Ont.

Agents' Directory.

OWEN MURPHY, Insurance Agent, Official Assignee and Commission Merchant.—No. 85 St. Peter Street, Quebec.

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Fire and Life Insurance placed in the best Companies at the Lowest Rates.

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Legal.

For Accountants, &c., see other page.

Almonte, Ont.

MACDONELL & DOWDALL,
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, SOLICITORS
in CHANCERY, &c. Solicitors Bank of Montreal,
D. G. Macdonell, M. P. James Dowdall.

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TOWNSHEND & DICKEY,
Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors and Notaries Public, Bank Building, Amherst, N. S.

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Assignments taken and Estates managed.

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BARRISTERS & ATTORNEYS AT-LAW,
Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries, etc.
ARTHUR S. HARDY, Q. C. ALFRED J. WILKES, LL. B.
C. S. JONES.

Bradford, Ont.

J. W. H. WILSON,
BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.

MCLEAN & MARTIN,
Barristers and Attorneys at Law,
Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c.

Chatham, N. B.

G. B. FRASER, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law,
G. Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c. Vice-Cons. ar,
Agent for Spain.

Clifton, Ont.

A. G. HILL,
Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery, &c.
Police Magistrate Niagara Falls, Clifton, Ont.

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W. W. FARRAR,
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Digby, N. S.

T. C. SHREVE, Q. C., (Late Savary & Shreve),
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J. HENRY PHAIR, Barrister and Attorney,
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BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
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Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

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 MANUFACTURERS' AGENT,
 19 ST. PETER ST., MONTREAL,
 AGENT FOR
 THE THREE RIVERS PAPER COMPANY,
 Manufacturers of all kinds of
WRAPPING PAPER, ROOFING, &c.,
 ALSO
 The Canada Extract of Dye Wood Works,
 Manufacturers of Sedimentless Extract of Hemlock
 Bark, Tamarack, &c.

DOMINION PAPER CO'Y.

100 Grey Nun street, Montreal,
 (MILES AT KINGSEY FALLS, P.Q.)
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The following grades of high class papers:—

- Nos. 1 & 2 Book and Printing, (Toned & White,
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- Bleached Manilla Envelope, Bag and Wrapping.
- White Manilla Tea and Wrapping.
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Blotting Paper.

First Prize Dominion Exhibition 1880.
JOHN CRILLY & CO.,
 MANUFACTURERS OF
 Blotting Paper, Flour Sack Paper,
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 Colored and Brown & Grey Wrapping
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 Paper, Roofing Felt and Match
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 Special Sizes and Weights made to order
 389 ST. PAUL ST., MONTREAL.

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BOOT & SHOE Manufacturers,
VICTORIA SQUARE,
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While maintaining a complete stock of staple goods of superior makes, special attention is devoted to filling orders for any class of goods required on the shortest notice.

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A. D. CAMBERN, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. No. 10 Hugison St., south, Hamilton, Ont.

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 Offer to the Wholesale Trade
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SHEEPSKINS
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GOATSKINS.

TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES,
 SPICES, FRUITS
 AND A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
GENERAL GROCERIES,
 Maintained from best Markets.
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TOBACCO, SNUFF, CIGARS,
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ENGINES,
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A large Stock always on hand.
Roman Cement, Portland Cement,
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 Drain Pipes, Vent Linings,
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 Whiting,
 Plaster of Paris,
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 MANUFACTURERS OF
Boots and Shoes, Wholesale
 CORNER OF
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Chas. Cassils, } **MONTREAL.**

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 WHOLESALE
BOOT AND SHOE
 MANUFACTURERS,
 35 & 37 WILLIAM STREET.
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 MANUFACTURERS OF
Fine Boots and Shoes
 WHOLESALE,
 273 NOTRE DAME STREET,
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Fine made goods, latest styles, equal in finish to the best American makes, and specially adapted to town custom.

SHAW BROS. & CASSILS,
TANNERS,
 And dealers in
HIDES AND LEATHER,
 426 & 428 NOTRE DAME ST.
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 IMPORTER OF
British & Foreign
LEATHERS

AND
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Cassils, Stimson & Co.,
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FOREIGN LEATHERS
PRUNELLAS & SHOE FINDINGS
 AND
Leather Commission Merchants,
 13 & 15 ST. HELEN ST., MONTREAL.

Leading Wholesale Trade.

D. Morrice & Co

Canadian Manufactures,
MONTREAL AND TORONTO,
Hochelaga
Brown Cottons,
Canton Flannels,
Yarns and Bags,
Valleyfield
Bleached Shirtings,
Wigans and Shoe drills.
Stormont
Col'd Cotton Yarns,
Ducks, Tickings, Checks, &c.
Knitted Goods,
Tweeds,
Flannels, &c., &c.
The Wholesale Trade only
supplied.

DOMINION BOLT CO.,

Front and Sherbourne Sts., Toronto.
FIRST PRIZE DOMINION EXHIBITION, 1880.
CARRIAGE BOLTS:
"Best Best."—Made from square and round
Norway iron, the latter by patented machinery
ensuring a like full square to that made from
square iron.
"Best."—Made from Best Staffordshire iron, same
finish as "Best Best," and annealed.
"Common."—Made from Best Staffordshire iron,
with black heads, the burr only being edged.
Railway Track Bolts.

Railway Track Spikes.
Quality not excelled by any, native or foreign.
Hot Pressed Nuts. Machine Forged
Nuts.—None better. In a few weeks there will
be another machine in operation for small sizes of
Cold Pressed Nuts. Rivetting Burrs.
and very soon there will be in operation an improved
machine for
Plough Bolts. Boiler Rivets.
No better and no greater variety can now be had
elsewhere of
Fancy Head Bolts,
for Carriage Builders and others, which always
afford satisfaction to buyers.
Machine Bolts. Coach Screws.
Bridge Bolts. Tire Bolts and Rivets.
Sleigh Shoe Bolts. Elevator Bolts,
All of best quality and annealed, not second to any
imported.
Stove Bolts. Stove Rods. Rivets.

CANADA MARBLE

AND
International Granite Works,
R. FORSYTH, Proprietor,
Manufacturer of
MARBLE & POLISHED GRANITE WORK.
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NEAR DANANQUE, ONT. AND CLAYTON, N.Y.
Importer of Italian and all Foreign Marbles, and
dealer in Floor Tiles, &c.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

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GENERAL MERCHANTS
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Merchants Manufacturing Co.,
BLEACHED SHIRTING.
Cornwall Manufacturing Co.,
WHITE & COLORED BLANKETS.
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PLAIN AND FANCY FLANNEL.
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Thorold Knitting Co.,
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
Canadian Tweed & Etoffes,
Cotton and Wool Hosiery, &c., &c.
38 St. Joseph Street, Montreal
13 Wellington Street, East, TORONTO.

WM. PARKS & SON,
NEW BRUNSWICK COTTON MILLS

ST. JOHN, N.B.
Awarded the only Medal given at the CENTEN-
NIAL EXHIBITION of Cotton Yarns of Canadian
Manufacture. Gold Medal at Montreal Exhibition.
Two Silver and Two Bronze Medals at Toronto In-
dustrial Exhibition. Diploma and Seven First-Class
Prizes at Hamilton, London, and St. John Exhi-
bition for their
COTTON YARNS,
CARPET WARPS,
BEAM WARPS,
HOSIERY YARNS,
BALL KNITTING COTTONS,
Which, for Quality and Brilliancy of Colour, cannot
be excelled.
ALEX SPENCE, WM. HEWETT,
21 Lemoine St. Montreal. 11 Colborne St., Toronto.

Will be Published Shortly.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE TARIFF,
With list of Warehousing Ports in the Dominion,
Sterling Exchange, Franc, German Rixmark
and the principal Foreign Currencies
at Canadian Customs Values.
ALSO
A TABLE OF THE VALUE OF FRANCS IN ENGLISH MONEY,
Compiled from Official Sources
RETAIL PRICE 25 CENTS.
PUBLISHERS:
MORTON, PHILLIPS & BULMER.
AND
DAWSON BROTHERS.
Messrs. Dawson Brothers will supply the Trade.

Hodgson, Sumner & Co.,

IMPORTERS OF
DRY GOODS,
SMALL WARES and FANCY GOODS,
347 & 349 ST. PAUL ST.
MONTREAL.

Leading Manufacturing Firms.

1854. BUY 1882.

E. B. EDDY'S
MATCHES,
PAILS, TUBS,
AND
Washboards
MANUFACTURED AT
HULL, P. Q., CANADA.

PATERSON BROS.,
IMPORTERS.
MILLINERY
AND
Fancy
DRY GOODS,
58 & 60
Wellington Street West,
TORONTO.
22 ST. HELEN ST.,
MONTREAL.



MURRAY CANAL,

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the under-
signed, and endorsed "Tender for the MUR-
RAY CANAL," will be received at this office until
the arrival of the eastern and western mails on TUES-
DAY THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF JUNE NEXT,
for the formation of a Canal to connect the head
waters of the Bay of Quinte with Presqu'ile Harbor,
Lake Ontario.
A map of the locality, together with plans and
specifications of the works, can be seen at this office
and at Brighton, on and after THURSDAY THE
EIGHTH DAY OF JUNE NEXT, where printed forms of
tender can be obtained.
Contractors are requested to bear in mind that an
accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$3,000 must
accompany each tender, which sum shall be forfeited
if the party tendering declines to enter into contract
for the execution of the works at the rates and prices
submitted, subject to the conditions and on the terms
stated in the specification.
The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the re-
spective parties whose tenders are not accepted.
This Department does not, however, bind itself to
accept the lowest or any tender.
By order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary,
Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 22nd May, 1882.

Silk and Cotton Manufactories, &c.

BELDING, PAUL & CO.
MONTREAL,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

**Silk Threads,
RIBBONS, &c.**

OFFICES.

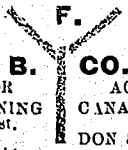
New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Boston,
St. Louis, Chicago, San Francisco,
Montreal.

MILLS.

Rockville, Conn., Northampton, Mass.,
Montreal, Que.

1882. SPRING. 1882.

FOSTER, BAILLIE & CO.,
14 ST. HELEN ST., MONTREAL.



AGENTS FOR
ULSTER SPINNING CO., Belfast.
D. & R. DUKE, Brechin.
MCGREGOR & CO., Dundee.
J. T. RAWORTH, Leicester.

AGENTS FOR
CANADA SILK CO., Montreal.
DON & DUNCAN, Dundee.
JAMES HAMILTON, Glasgow.

SPECIALTIES:

LINEN GOODS of every description. Sewing Silks and Ribbons (home made).
BLACK CASHMERE, COBOURGS and ITALIAN'S RAWORTH'S SEWING COTTONS, on account of Manufacturers.
Prices cannot be equalled. Examine values and be convinced.

A. W. CRAIG & CO.
SHIRT and COLLAR
MANUFACTURERS

AND IMPORTERS OF

GENTS' FURNISHINGS,
130 ST. JAMES STREET,

OLD POST OFFICE BUILDING, MONTREAL.

Goods Warranted First-class in all cases.

"PRACTICAL SANITARIANS."

HUGHES & STEPHENSON,
(LATE R. PATTON)
ESTABLISHED 1860.

Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Metal Workers,
HOT WATER & STEAM HEATING.
Drainage and Ventilating a Specialty.
745 CRAIG ST., MONTREAL.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

WM. BARBOUR & SONS,
IRISH FLAX THREAD
LISBURN.

Received
Gold Medal

THE
Grand Prix

Paris Exhibition,
1878.



Received
Gold Medal

THE
Grand Prix

Paris Exhibition,
1878.

Linen Machine Thread, Wax Machine Thread
Shoe Thread, Saddlers' Thread, Gilling
Twine, Hemp Twine, &c.

WALTER WILSON & CO.,
Sole Agents for the Dominion,
1 & 3 ST. HELEN STREET, MONTREAL

JOHN CLARK, JR. & CO.'S

M. E. Q.  M. E. Q.
TRADE MARK
SPOOL COTTON.
Recommended by the principal SEWING MACHINE Co's as the BEST for Hand and Machine Sewing.

M. E. Q.

ESTABLISHED 1801.  1860.
THIS THREAD is the only MAKE in the CANADIAN MARKET that RECEIVED an AWARD —AT THE— CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION —FOR— Excellence in Color, Quality & Finish
Wholesale Trade supplied by
WALTER WILSON & CO.,
1 & 3 St. Helen Street, MONTREAL.

AGENCY FOR

THE

Foster
KID GLOVES.

THE

BEST IMPORTED GLOVE

in the market. A full assortment always in Stock.

Walter Wilson & Co.,

Sole Agents for the Dominion of Canada,
1 & 3 ST. HELEN ST., - MONTREAL.

DOMINION LINE of STEAMSHIPS



Running in connection with the
Grand Trunk Railway of Canada

Tons.	
Montreal.....	3,284
Dominion.....	3,176
Texas.....	2,700
Quebec.....	2,700
Mississippi.....	2,680
St. Louis.....	2,600
Brooklyn.....	3,600
Toronto.....	3,176
Ontario.....	3,176
Teutonia.....	2,700
Sarnia (building).....	3,850
Oregon (building).....	3,850
Vancouver ".....	5,700

DATE OF SAILING.

Steamers will sail as follows: FROM QUEBEC.

TEXAS.....	6th May	BROOKLYN.....	3rd June
MISSISSIPPI.....	13th May	TORONTO.....	10th June
ONTARIO.....	20th May	DOMINION.....	17th June
MONTREAL.....	27th May		

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN—Quebec to Liverpool, \$50 and \$80; Return, \$110.

Pre-paid Steerage Tickets issued at the lowest rates. Through Tickets can be had at all the principal Grand Trunk Railway Ticket Offices in Canada, and Through Bills of Lading are granted to and from all parts of Canada.

For Freight or Passage apply in London, to Bowering, Jamieson & Co., 17 East India Avenue; in Liverpool, to Flinn, Main & Montgomery, 24 James Street; in Quebec, to W. M. Macpherson; at all Grand Trunk Railway Offices or to

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,
Exchange Court, Montreal.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned have entered into Co-Partnership as

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
under the style or firm of

BOWN & WOODS,

We respectfully solicit consignments. Returns promptly made. Good references on application.

ALFRED A. BOWN,
CHESLEY WOODS.

St. John's, Nfld., Jan. 31st, 1892.

Commercial Summary.

"The New Brunswick Merino Manufacturing Co.," has just been organized at St. John, N.B., with a capital of \$50,000.

A GENERAL dealer at St. Sophie D'Leverard, Que., one Telesphore Demers, formerly a pedlar, lately assigned to his chief creditor, in this city. His liabilities amount to \$1,300, with apparent assets of \$700. An offer to compromise at 20c cash, or 25c half cash, and balance on time, is under consideration.

Thos. B. BLYTH, clothier, also an insurance agent, Corawall, and John D. Cameron, general store-keeper at Mabou, N.S., are reported to have assigned in trust.—Angus McKenzie, storekeeper at Glencoe, Ont., previously referred to, has compromised at 70c on the dollar.—The stock of J. S. Campbell, general dealer, Schomberg, Ont., has been sold by auction by order of the trustee to the Estate.—The general store of Thos. H. Sims & Son, Kensington, P.E.I., has been closed under a bill of sale.—The stock of drugs, etc., of Heath & Gunn, Kingston, Ont., has been bought by W. J. Wilson of that city at 63c on the dollar.—The estate of the late J. W. Taylor, general storekeeper, Winchester Springs, Ont., has been assigned to trustees; A Bonneville, guns, etc. this city, has also assigned in trust.—Patrick Lyons, hotel-keeper, Ottawa, has left town.

WULFF & CO.

32 St. Sulpice Street,

MONTREAL.

SELL IN CANADA,

**Dyestuffs, Colors,
Chemicals, &c.**

OR

W^M PICKHARDT & KUTTROFF,

98 Liberty St., New York.

SOLE AGENTS OF

Badische Anilin and Soda Fabrik,
GERMANY.

The receipts from traffic over the Northern and North-Western Railway of Canada for the week ending 22nd May, ult., amounted to \$25,553.07, against \$24,875.43 for the corresponding week last year, showing an increase this year of \$677.64.

MESSRS. NICKERSON & WILSON, of Simcoe, Ont., manufacturers of cider and vinegar, have been compelled, owing to such a large demand for their cider and vinegar, to enlarge their factory to double its size, which, when completed, will be one of the most extensive factories of the kind in Canada.

ALEX. MCKENZIE, fancy goods dealer, St John's, Newfoundland, whose assignment was noticed in these columns a few weeks ago, has effected a compromise at 50c on the dollar, secured by a mortgage on his stock and leasehold property, payable in three years, with deer it is stated. His stock was valued at \$1,000 and the book-debts at \$400, which comprised his assets, while the liabilities footed up \$3,100. McKenzie was formerly a clerk in St. Johns, and commenced for himself a little over two years ago; he was steady and industrious, but his trouble is attributed to depression in trade and selling at too small profits,—in other words, cutting prices.

Sir Hugh Allan, Messrs. Alex. Murray, Jackson Rae, W. R. Elmenhorst, Jonathan Hodgson, J. H. R. Molson, and other influential citizens of Montreal, with Mr. J. G. Ross, of Quebec, have organized as a company to carry out plans for handling coal cargoes in this port by means of steam cranes. The provisional directors are Messrs. J. P. O'Leighorn, Jackson Rae, Robt. C. Adams, W. R. Elmenhorst and W. F. Torrance; Robt. C. Adams, Treasurer, and J. K. Reid, Secretary and Manager. Mr. Reid has left for England to purchase the most improved machinery for the company, who, it is understood, will seek incorporation forthwith.

The canning industry is evidently attaining considerable proportions in Simcoe, Ont. The factory in that town was erected only about a

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

GREENE & SONS COMPANY
MONTREAL,
WHOLESALE



Largest assortment and greatest variety of **NEWEST STYLES** selected from the markets of London and Paris for Spring of 1882.

WAREHOUSE, { 517, 519, 521, 523, } MONTREAL.
ST. PAUL STREET.

year ago, and the Company commenced business with a limited number of operatives, principally young girls and women, numbering about fifty, and during last summer and fall everything turned out very satisfactory, packing about 200,000 cans of peaches, tomatoes, corn, and all kinds of vegetables. This spring they have commenced in their can department with 20 men and boys making cans, and have already on hand for the summer's trade some thousands of cans. The Company expect a large trade, and to employ upwards of one hundred and fifty hands, chiefly men and women. There is probably no section in the Province of Ontario more adapted for growing fruit than the county of Norfolk.

It is estimated that the estate of John McKay, coal and wood dealer, Simcoe, referred to last week, will probably pay about 40 per cent. of the liabilities.—Mr. C. C. Jackson, of the same place, has purchased from the trustees to the estate of the late Geo. Allan the whole stock of groceries, comprising wines, liquors, crockery, glassware, etc., and will continue the business. Mr. Jackson has recently been engaged in the fruit evaporating business with his father.

Crops in the vicinity of Owen Sound are very backward owing to the unseasonable weather. This has been the coldest spring experienced in that section for many years, and to make the matter worse the weather has been very dry. Abundant warm rain is much needed.

A St. John, N.B., press correspondent says:—Sir Albert J. Smith, Messrs. William Hickman, Joseph Hickman, J. Elbert Church, William K. Chapman, Joseph B. Peck, W. D. Wilbur and others, have filed in the office of the Provincial Secretary, a memorandum of association for incorporation of a company to be

styled "The Dorchester Tanning & Boot & Shoe Co.," with a capital of \$20,000, to be divided into 200 shares of \$100 each. The office or principal place of business will be at Dorchester.

The Post Office Savings Bank account of Canada for April shows the total amount to the credit of depositors to be \$8,728,449. The Government Savings Bank statement for May shows the balance to the credit of depositors to be \$11,469,960.

Mr. THOMAS SIMPSON has resigned the management of the Travelers' of Hartford, and accepted the agency for the Province of Quebec of the North American Life Insurance Co. F. C. Ireland of the latter company has gone to British Columbia. Mr. Simpson is also agent for the Quebec Fire and other companies.

BUSINESS in Prince Edward Island is reported extremely dull. The season is even more backward on the island than in Nova Scotia, and large banks of snow have been seen during the past week by a traveller in that Province from the train-windows. The Banks in Prince Edward Island refuse accommodation without undoubted security, and unless some material improvement in affairs is developed this summer, the outlook next Fall is expected to be rather gloomy.

Mr. GRO. H. PATTERSON, general agent in this Province for the Watertown Agricultural Insurance Company, finding his time and attention so fully occupied by his interests in the new iron and steel works in this city, now nearly complete, has disposed of his interest in the former concern to Messrs. Dewey & Buckman, of Brockville, who will henceforth carry on the general agency for Quebec in addition to their own territory in Ontario.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal

JOHN TAYLOR & CO.
 WHOLESALERS
HAT AND FUR HOUSE,
PULLOVER & SILK HAT
 MANUFACTURERS,
537 ST. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL.

JOHN McARTHUR & SON,
 Importers of and Dealers in
White Lead & Colors,
 DRY AND GROUND IN OIL,
 Varnishes, Oils, Window Glass, Star,
 Diamond Star, and Double Diamond Star
 Brands.
 English 16, 21 and 26 oz. Sheet.
 Rolled, Rough and Polished Plate Glass.
 Colored, Plain and stained Enamelled Sheet
 Glass.
 Painters and Artists Materials.
 Chemicals, Dye Stuffs.
 Naval Stores, &c., &c., &c.,
OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES:
310, 312, 314 and 316 St. Paul Street
 AND
253, 255 and 257 Commissioners Street
MONTREAL.

S. H. MAY & CO.,
474 AND 476 ST. PAUL STREET,
 Importers and Dealers in

Paints, Botted and Raw Linseed Oil, Pale Seal and
 Refined and Cod Oil, Bangoon Oil, the very best Oil in
 the market for Machinery, with a full supply of Car-
 riage Paints and Materials, Glass—16oz., 21 oz., 28 oz.,
 Smethtwick, German Star, Diamond Star and Double,
 Enamelled and Colored, Rough, Rolled and Fluted
 Glass, Varnish, Japans, Spirits Turpentine, Shellac
 Varnish, Mirror Glass, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$, White.

Messrs. Sharp & Co., dealers in millinery,
 etc., St. John, N.B., are offering to compromise
 at 60c on the dollar.—Messrs. Lloyd and Lang-
 stone, engravers, Toronto, have assigned to the
 Goodyear Rubber Co., and claim to have a sur-
 plus of \$500.

The Canada Shipping Company held its an-
 nual meeting in this city last Wednesday, de-
 clared a dividend of three per cent., and re-
 elected the former board of directors, president
 and vice-president.

BUSINESS TROUBLES:—The latest business
 changes reported include the assignment of
 John M. Bennett, grocer, Orangeville; E.
 Hinds, general dealer, Barrie; David Miller,
 general storekeeper, Sault Ste. Marie; Miller &
 Reid, storekeepers, Gore Bay; C. B. Moore,
 grocer, etc., Newbury, Ont., and A. Bonneville,
 fishing tackle, this city. Charles Desjardins &
 Co., hats and furs, this city, are endeavoring
 to compromise their liabilities, which are reported
 not large; J. C. Thauvette, general store, St.
 Marthe, Que., is endeavoring to effect a com-
 promise, and Messrs. Sack & Ross, marble
 dealers, Walkerton, have assigned.

Mr. A. P. BRADLEY, private secretary to the
 Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Minister of Railways

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

S. H. & J. MOSS,
5 & 7 RECOLLET STREET
 MONTREAL, and LONDON, ENGLAND,
 IMPORTERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
WOOLLENS, ETC.

The Dominion Tweed & Wool Co.,
 9 and 11 RECOLLET STREET, MONTREAL,
MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS.

*Cash Advances made on Consignments of every description of Canadian
 Woollens.*

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN & DOMESTIC
Wools and Wool Extract.

THE FAVORITE GELATINE.

Awarded Diploma at Provincial Exhibition,
 Montreal, 1881.

The best and most economical Gelatine in the
 Market for making JELLIES, CHARLOTTE RUSSE,
 BLANC MANGE, SNOW PUDDING, &c. Directions
 in English and French. Send for Price List.

EMIL POLIWKA & CO.,

32, 34 & 36 St. Sacramento St.,
MONTREAL.

and Canals, Ottawa, has been appointed secre-
 tary in that department in the place of Mr. F.
 Braun, superannuated.

We have another letter from Mr. Edw. M.
 Heal, late of Port Royan, now of London,
 Ont., in which he expresses his opinions rather
 freely concerning our motive for not publishing
 his recent long abusive communication relating
 to the circumstances of the Strathroy fire, and
 the efforts made by the insurance companies to
 trace it to its origin. Mr. Heal evidently fan-
 cies, because of the "well-known independent
 character" of this journal, that it must on all
 occasions be made a vehicle for the expression
 of uncomplimentary references,—often based
 upon mere suspicion,—concerning people with
 whom he or others may have had occasion to
 differ. In his letter, which was not even signed
 with his own name, Mr. Heal does not cite a
 single circumstance which he absolutely knows
 to be fact; he has his suspicions, to be sure, that
 such and such things were done or attempted,
 but appears to have no means of proving them.
 The JOURNAL OF COMMERCE is never slow to
 denounce fraud or rascality where the interests
 of the commercial community are threatened,
 whether the parties concerned are wealthy cor-
 porations or otherwise, but there must be some-
 thing to work upon more real than the suspicions
 of one or two aggrieved persons, however well
 or ill grounded they may be.

DEATH OF DR. CAMPBELL.—The sad news re-
 ceived on the 31st ulto. of the death on the
 30th of Dr. Geo. W. Campbell at Edinburgh, of
 congestion of the lungs, threw a gloom over the
 whole city. Dr. Campbell had been for a
 period of nearly 50 years a citizen of Montreal

Gum Arabic.

C. H. BINKS & CO.,
MONTREAL.

Forbes, Roberts & Co.,

WHOLESALE

GENTS' FURNISHINGS

AND

TAILORS' TRIMMINGS,
53 Yonge Street, TORONTO.

*The subscribers are now pre-
 pared to offer to the trade*

TEAS,
COFFEES,
SUGARS,
AND GENERAL GROCERIES.

TURNER, ROSE & CO.
COR. ST. JOHN & HOSPITAL STREETS,
MONTREAL.

and had in various positions obtained the con-
 fidence of the people of all shades of national
 origin and of political opinions. He was at the
 head of the medical profession by universal
 consent, and was Dean of the Faculty of Medi-
 cine in McGill University. He was likewise
 Vice-President of the Bank of Montreal, of
 which he had been for many years a director.
 He was also a director of the Montreal Telegraph
 Company, and of some other institutions. Dr.
 Campbell was about 71 years of age, and leaves
 a son and four daughters to lament their sad
 bereavement, in which they have the general
 sympathy of the people of Montreal.

J. W. MACKEDIE & CO,

WHOLESALE

CLOTHIERS

MONTREAL,

Have removed to their NEW PREMISES, 7 and 9 VICTORIA SQUARE.

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MANUFACTURER OF

WHITE LEAD, COLORED PAINTS,
and Dry Colors.

SPECIALTIES,

MANSURY'S Japan Colors.
" Oil "
" Railroad Colors.
" Liquid "HENRY WOOD'S SON & CO.'S, MARSEILLES GREEN,
Boston, Mass.

Orders for the above goods are respectfully solicited from all dealers in paints and Oils.

LETTER ORDERS will receive careful attention.

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CANADA TOBACCO WORKS.

Try the following fine brands of SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO, they are the best made in Canada:

Porcheron's Rough and Ready	13s.
" " " "	7s
Gladstone " " " "	5s
Sponge " " " "	6s
Royal George " " " "	13s

CHEWING

The Pacific Twist	
" Louisa double thick Solace	7s
" Rough & Ready Navy	12s

A. D. PORCHERON, Proprietor,

MONTREAL.

WHAT THE PUBLIC WANT.
PRIVILEGES, NOT CONDITIONS

ON THEIR LIFE POLICIES.

The unconditional policies of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Montreal contain *not one condition*, but have the following *privileges* on them:

1. Liberty to travel anywhere without extra.
2. Liberty to engage in any occupation without extra.
3. Thirty days of grace for premiums.
4. Policy may be revived within a year after lapse.
5. Paid up policies given for definite amounts after three years.
6. Loans made after two years.
7. Policy indisputable after two years.
8. Any difference to be referred to arbitration.

Compare this with ordinary policies.

The Company is very strict in admitting persons to these benefits, but it is evident those who get them get privileges no other Company in Canada gives.

It is universally admitted to be by far the simplest and most straightforward policy in use in this country.

R. MACAULAY, Manager.

Mr. B. H. ROTHWELL, bookseller and stationer of Brantford, Ont., who recently purchased the bankrupt stock of books and stationery of J. A. Walpole, Kingston, amounting to nearly \$14,000, at 55c on the dollar, is now in the limestone city; he intends to reduce the stock, which is considered a splendid one, to the value of about \$8,000, with a view to selling out to some enterprising man in the trade who may wish to continue the business. Mr. R. has no intention of disposing of his old established business in Brantford.

FALL wheat throughout the county of Kent, Ontario, looks exceedingly well, and promises a large yield. A large area was sown last Fall. Spring crops are rather backward but look well; corn planting has commenced. Fruit promises to be abundant.—A large addition is being made to the hotel known as the Garner House, at Chatham.

GREAT BRITAIN has forty-nine per cent. of the carrying trade of the world, and actually carries fifty-two per cent. of all merchandise. Of the steam tonnage of the world she owns 2,580,000 tons, against 1,530,000 owned by all other nations combined.

THOMAS HURLEY, general dealer at Hastings, Ont., referred to last week, has settled with his creditors at 25c on the dollar, secured.

THOMAS H. KOLPAGE, boot and shoe dealer, Amherstburg, Ont., previously referred to, is trying to effect a compromise at 70c on the dollar, in 3, 6, 9, and 12 months, without interest, secured; but the majority of the creditors are holding out for 75c. The liabilities foot up \$3,193.39, and the assets amount to \$3,992.71, and consist of stock valued when taken at \$2,989,

book-debts, good and doubtful, of \$725, and the balance in leather and findings. The stock has been badly kept, the sizes being much broken, and the insolvent claims that the book-debts have been over-estimated, and that 70c is all he can safely offer; besides, he says he cannot get security for more. The retail shoe trade in Amherstburg appears to have been run down by reckless competition, and 70c appears to be a favorite figure of compromise among those who have come to grief recently.

By the death from congestion of the lungs of Mr. James Johnston, sen., of the well-known dry goods firm of James Johnston & Co., St. Helen st., on Saturday morning last, Montreal has to lament the loss of one of her oldest and most successful merchants. A native of Irvine, Scotland, Mr. Johnston came to this city about forty years ago and commenced business as a wholesale dry goods merchant on St. François Xavier st.; he afterwards moved to St. Paul st. and formed a partnership with Mr. John Binmore, who died some four or five years ago, leaving Mr. James Slessor the only partner, who is at present in England. The career of the deceased has been marked for sterling integrity, and upright, just dealings, and by his industry he attained to a position in which he commanded the highest respect of the business community of Canada, his name being familiar to merchants throughout the Dominion. He was a man who attended strictly to his own business, taking no prominent part in outside affairs, and was only absent from his warehouse four days prior to his death. About eight years ago the deceased made a will, which has never been altered, and which provides for the

business being continued under the present circumstances, as before. The funeral on Tuesday was attended by a large number of citizens, who sympathize with the relatives of deceased in their bereavement. Until the return of Mr. Slessor, we understand Mr. Jas. Johnston, jr., is superintending the management of the business.

THE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.—A special general meeting of the members of the Canada Co-operative Supply Association was held in this city last Wednesday, Mr. F. B. Mathews, President, in the chair.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said that the meeting was merely a formal one, inasmuch as the issue of the preferential shares had always been sanctioned by vote of the shareholders.

Mr. J. S. Hunter moved, seconded by Mr. T. P. French, "That the directors be and they are hereby authorized to issue as preferential shares such number of the shares of the capital stock of this Association remaining unallotted as in their opinion may be best in the interest of said Association, the dividend on such shares to be preferential as between the holders thereof and the holders of ordinary shares at a rate not exceeding six per cent. per annum, payable at such periods and in such manner as the directors may determine, and to be cumulative; and that until such preferential dividends as may be declared shall have been paid, no dividend shall be declared or paid on the ordinary shares of said association, and afterwards shall only be so paid out of the balance of profits which shall remain after payment of the said preferential dividends, the whole in accordance with the terms of the Act authorizing such issue passed by the Parliament of Canada at the last session thereof.

Mr. John Ogilvy said that before the motion was put he would like to state some objections which he had to the proposed issue of the stock. They did not arise from any hostility to the Association; on the contrary, he thought most shareholders would see that he was doing a

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Montreal,

MANUFACTURERS OF

RHODE ISLAND HORSE SHOES,

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

CUT NAILS,

Railway and Ship Spikes,

**Iron, Steel, Zinc & Copper Shoe Nails,
And SHOE TACKS,**

Extra Swedes Iron Tacks, Upholsters' Tacks, B.B. Iron Tacks, Large Head and Leathered Carpet Tacks, Gimp, Brush, Lacey, Zinc and Copper Tacks, Hungarian, Zinc Shank, Hub and Channel Nails, Patent and Common Brads, Trunk, Clout, Cigar Box, Hame, Chair and Finishing Nails, Pressed and Clinch Nails, Slating, Common and Best Barrel Nails, Copper and Brass Nails, Glaziers' Putts, Brass Shoe Rivets, Galvanized Nails. Also, Tinned Nails and Tacks of all kinds.

Carriage, Tire and other Bolts, Coach Screws, Hot Pressed and Forged Nuts, Felloe Plates, Lining and Saddle Nails, Tufting Buttons, &c.

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Caverhill's Buildings, 91 St. Peter Street.

C. S. WATSON, President.
SIR HUGH ALLAN, Vice-President.
WM. MCMASTER, Jun., Secretary.

Montreal Rolling Mills
COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS

**CUT NAILS,
HORSE NAILS,
WROUGHT IRON PIPE,**

**TACKS, BRADS, ETC.
HORSE SHOES, ETC., ETC.**

friendly act. He himself owned some shares, held others in trust, and had been asked to hold more in the same way. He was thoroughly impressed with the conviction that if they did what was proposed the original stock would be entirely sacrificed, and should a wind up of the affairs of the company take place the original shareholders would come in last. Such would not be fair to those who had not the means to invest anew. He thought there was a time when they (the directors) might have had the confidence of their shareholders and the public sufficiently strong for them to have come forward with all that was needed to carry the Association through without the objectionable plan suggested. Why give the preference to others over the original stockholder who ran all the risks from the beginning? Were they sure they were asking for the money for the benefit of the company or for the advantage of those who contributed it? By their last statement they had debts to some \$175,000, chiefly in England, which had to be paid, and although they had got an extension of time to pay it, he thought they would have hard work. Surely they would not say he was hostile if he suggested the idea that their creditors were watching with interest the issue of the \$50,000 of preferential stock which they asked for, and which would

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

Lyman's Standard

Blue

Black

Writing

Fluid



—AND—

COPYING INK.

Are warranted to retain their fluidity, and do not corrode the pen.

Quart, Pint and Half-pint Bottles—IMPERIAL MEASURE.

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LYMAN, SONS & CO.,
MONTREAL.

JOHN TAYLOR & BRO.,

Merchants and Contractors

IN

Railway Equipment and Supplies.

RAILS, LOCOMOTIVES, TRACK SUPPLIES, STEEL TIRES, PLATES, WHEELS, TUBES and STEAM PIPE.

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JOHN S. SHEARER & CO.,

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CANADIAN AND EUROPEAN MANUFACTURES.
THE WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.

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Messrs. Wm. Lindsay & Co.

Ship-brokers, Insurance and Forwarding Agts., Liverpool, London and Glasgow.

Porter & Savage

TANNERS,

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

LEATHER BELTING,

FIRE ENGINE HOSE, HARNESS, MOCCASINS LACE, RUSSET and

OAK SOLE LEATHERS,

OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY :

436 VISITATION STREET, MONTREAL.

all be needed to satisfy their claims. They knew a great deal had been said about their statements and much surprise manifested at the manager's action when in estimating the value of their goods and assets, he put down the former at cost price. He (the speaker) observed that in their last statement they had made the same blunder. They should have their stock of goods valued by two or three outside parties, and get an auditor, who should be a thorough accountant, to make up a statement of their affairs in a proper business manner. Then they would be able to face the public and meet their shareholders, and he had no doubt they

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal

JAMES GUEST,
COMMISSION MERCHANT

—AND—

GENERAL AGENT,

No. 21 ST. JOHN ST., MONTREAL

AGENT FOR

Jules Duret & Co., Cognac. [Vine Growers Co.]

Jules Bellerie. (Cognac.)

W. & J. Graham & Co., Oporto Ports.

R. G. Ivison, Jerez de la Frontera Sherries.

Beylot & Cie., Libourne, Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauternes.

Jules Regnier, Dijon, Burgundies and Chablis.

L. M. Canneaux et Fils, Château de Dizy, près Epernay, Champagnes.

Renaudin, Bollinger & Co., Ay, Champagnes.

Seigert & Sons, Trinidad, Genuine Angostura Bitters
Wheeler & Co., Belfast Ginger Ales, &c. (Export Bottlers.)

Guinness' Stout, Bass' and Allsopp's Ale, &c.

Roig Ponseti & Co., Barcelona and Tarragona Spanish Ports.

J. H. Henkes Delftshaven, Holland, Superior Geneva
George Roe & Co., Dublin, Celebrated Old Irish Whiskies.

Banagher Whisky Distillery Co., (Limited), Old Irish Whiskies.

C. & D. Gray's Far-famed Looch Katrine. Scotch Whiskies.

James Watson & Co., Dundee, Fine Old Scotch Whiskies.

**“CAROLINA”
RICE.**

JOHNSON, RUSSEL & CO.,

77 ST. JAMES STREET,

MONTREAL,

would gain general confidence and get all the stock taken up which they required, placing everything on a good and proper basis. He would submit the following as an amendment: —“That no issue of preferential stock should take place at present nor till the proper valuation of the affairs of the Company have been made by competent and outside parties unconnected with this Association.”

The Chairman ruled the amendment out of order. The matter before the meeting was merely the confirmation of the action already taken by the shareholders.

Mr. Hunter's resolution was read a second time, Mr. Ogilvy meanwhile protesting against the Chairman's manner of dealing with his amendment. The vote being taken upon the matter, the decision of the Chairman was sustained and the original resolution carried.

The Chairman then remarked to Mr. Ogilvy that the reason he had ruled the amendment out of order was because it had no seconder.*

The meeting then adjourned.

* It was seconded by Mr. Lynch.—EDITH.

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Metals, Hardware, Glass, Mirror Plates,
Hair Seating, Carriage
Makers' Trimmings and Curled Hair.
Agents for Messrs. Chas. Ebbinghaus & Sons, Manu-
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A. & T. J. DARLING & CO.
BAR IRON, TIN, &c.,
AND SHELF HARDWARE.
IS OUTLETRY A SPECIALTY.
FRONT ST., EAST. **TORONTO.**

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BRUSHES,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
AND GROCERS, SUNDRIES.

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STEAM MILLS,

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Teas, Sugars,

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Brown, Balfour & Co.,

IMPORTERS OF

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HAMILTON.

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Tees, Costigan & Wilson,

(Successors to James Jack & Co.)

IMPORTERS OF TEAS

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ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL

H. R. BEVERIDGE & CO.,

160 McGill Street, Montreal,

IMPORTERS OF

West of England, Scotch and French

WOOLLENS

AND

FINE TAILORS' TRIMMINGS.

15 SOLID REASONS WHY
THE WILLIAMS MACHINES

ARE THE BEST TO BUY.

- 1st. They are built on the most approved mechanical principle.
- 2nd. Only the very best material is used in their construction.
- 3rd. All the essential working parts are made of finely tempered English steel.
- 4th. The fitting and adjustment is done by the most thorough and skilful workmen that money can procure.
- 5th. The wood work is made of the best black walnut, thoroughly seasoned and beautifully polished.
- 6th. Our new patent Anti-friction Stand lessens the noise and makes the machine run light and easy.
- 7th. They are the easiest machine to learn to operate.
- 8th. They are so extremely simple that a mere child can use them.
- 9th. The self-threading arrangement does away with more than half the work of threading machines.
- 10th. They never get out of order if well oiled and properly used.
- 11th. With proper and intelligent care, a genuine Williams Singer will last an ordinary lifetime.
- 12th. They are built by a Canadian company, and the money paid for them circulates in Canada, and adds to the prosperity of the country.
- 13th. They are the most popular sewing machines in the market.
- 14th. They are built by a strong, reliable company, whose guarantee is of some real value.
- 15th. They give better satisfaction than any other make.

HEAD OFFICE:**347 NOTRE-DAME STREET, MONTREAL.****The Journal of Commerce**

FINANCE AND INSURANCE REVIEW.

MONTREAL, JUNE 1, 1882

**THE WORLD'S PROGRESS IN TRADE
AND INDUSTRY.**

It is, perhaps, unfortunate that one of the results of the pending controversy between political parties in Canada is to lead to false impressions as to the causes of the very serious depression, which prevailed throughout the world during

several years after 1873, and which has been succeeded by a revival of prosperity which commenced late in 1879. We are indebted to the Journal of the London Statistical Society for the translation of an extract from a work by Dr. Von Neumann-Spallart giving an interesting summary of the economic progress of the world in recent years. A brief quotation will convey some idea of the scope of the author's work.

"In order to thoroughly appreciate the changes which the world's economic conditions have experienced under the different natural, political, and social

"influences, as well as to estimate the reaction caused by crises or periods of speculation, favorable or unfavorable harvests, wars or revolutions, protection or free trade, and other important factors in determining the national prosperity, it will be necessary to arrange a broad and comprehensive system of statistics extending over a lengthened period. We have to deal with such a mass of complex individual elements that only the consideration of the most important will lead us to any logical deduction. Social economy, commercial policy, finance, changes of administration, as also the specific influences of good or bad years, must be taken into account."

No countries have increased in wealth so rapidly as Great Britain and the United States. In both countries in the decade preceding the depression the increase was over 1,200 millions of dollars annually. The author professes to show as clearly and concisely as possible what have been the most important factors in the development of national wealth. The first place is assigned to the wonderful inventions and improvements which have led to the increase of capital invested in machinery, the profit on which has far exceeded that employed in manual labor. The application of steam has wrought a complete and entire change in locomotion, and an enormous amount of capital has been invested in railways and other steam undertakings, such as sea-going steamships and river steamers.

Another factor is the development of the credit system in all parts of the civilized world during the last 25 years, which has had the effect of facilitating the better application of capital which is any where disposable. Deposit banks, savings banks, credit institutions, and the general employment of bills of exchange have become important factors in determining the augmentation of capital.

It is said that there is scarcely any period which has been so characterized by a series of powerful reactions as that comprised between the years 1870-80. From 1870 until the middle of 1873 almost everywhere the progress of economic life could be clearly traced, and this was a period marked by a commercial crisis which made itself universally felt. There followed a time of depression, lasting until the year 1879, when a reaction set in. This revival was experienced in the United States about the end of 1879, and in the commencement of 1880 was felt in the countries of Western Europe, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Belgium, France and Germany. It is scarcely necessary to remark that in the countries mentioned

there are the most varied systems of fiscal policy, from extreme free trade to extreme protection. Our author undertakes to classify in groups those symptoms which are likely to afford any indication of the position of economic progress, and which he describes as primary, secondary and reflective symptoms. In the first category he deals with the question of the extent of production, remarking that great discrimination is necessary to distinguish between the relative importance of these symptoms of increased production. In the case of mining industries, activity or stagnation are certain symptoms of favorable or unfavorable position. In the case of harvests and the wheat productions of good and bad years, these are entirely dependent for their abundance on the rain and sun in due season, and have only a casual and not a symptomatic character.

Our author proceeds to draw deductions from the symptoms which manifested themselves in the period from 1870 to 1880. From 1870-73 the whole of the more important industries of the world experienced a wonderful extension, which, as affecting the world's prosperity, may be regarded as a token of the most favorable economic condition. Special reference is made to the cotton, mining and iron works industries. The exports of yarn and woven goods rose from 942 millions of pounds in 1870 to 1078 millions in 1873. The production of pig iron rose from 11 millions of tons in 1870 to 14 millions in 1873. Then came the crisis, and of 2537 furnaces in existence only 1329 were at work, while 1208 were at a standstill. In 1878 there set in a complete cotton crisis, the effects of which were more severe than any which had been experienced by the preceding generation. In some works the hours of labor were shortened, while in others business was entirely suspended, and there ensued a period of depression throughout the whole world unparalleled in commercial history. The same features which characterized the cotton trade were likewise apparent in the woolen, silk and linen industries, especially the two latter. In the latter part of 1879 and the beginning of 1880 there was a certain indication of a steady improvement in the world's economic conditions. The production of iron increased between 12 and 21 per cent. in one year, the cotton industries likewise exhibited a marked improvement. The worst period of the depression, according to the author, was from 1878 to the close of 1879, judging from the falling off in the consumption of such luxuries as tea, coffee, sugar and tobacco. There can be no doubt that those years were the worst that we had in

Canada, and that the revival has been felt, as was the depression, in all countries, no matter what their fiscal policy may have been. The foreign trade of the United States increased in 1880 by 308 millions of dollars, that of Great Britain by nearly 400 millions, and France by about 100 millions. Of course, as the author properly remarks, due allowance must be made for the changes in prices, but still the facts afford unmistakable symptoms of the economic situation. We shall revert to the subject on a future occasion.

QUEBEC LEGISLATION.

The Legislature of Quebec was prorogued on Saturday, the 27th inst., by the Lieutenant-Governor, who, after giving his assent to about 80 acts, delivered a closing speech. The Lieutenant-Governor has, naturally enough, been advised to declare that this eventful session has been "fruitful in measures, which are of importance to the future welfare of the Province." Some of those measures are specially noticed. The "crowning of the work" has been the conversion of the floating into a funded debt, "thereby giving our population an opportunity of securing a safe and convenient investment." If we are to believe public rumor, there will be little inclination on the part of capitalists to afford any encouragement to the Quebec Government as to their loans or their general policy. The Act to impose direct taxes on certain commercial corporations is referred to as "the imposing of a slight tax, which will be borne only by those classes which have derived the most benefit from public improvement. 'ments, and are the best able to support the burden.'" This is certainly encouraging to the victims; and in order to deprecate criticism, all companies organized for conducting newspapers are specially exempted. The victims may be congratulated on this special exemption, as it would seem probable that it may be a factor in the question of the new tax, being what is known in law as a "direct tax." It most assuredly was not what the Quebec Convention or the Imperial Parliament intended by a direct tax.

The Legislature is assured that it has "understood the requirements of the period, by devoting a portion of our immense territory, as yet undeveloped, to the building of new railways," and is further comforted by the admission that, "in making these generous grants you have been careful to protect the greatest and most productive of our national industries, the lumber trade." Now it must be borne in mind that this grant of nearly

six million acres of land was sprung on the house within two or three days of the prorogation; that it was framed in such objectionable terms that the Legislative Council felt it necessary to amend it; and that on the very day of the prorogation a new clause was inserted which is very far indeed from giving satisfaction. Concurrently with the passage of the Act is a judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench, which establishes the fact that a leading house in our great national industry has been deliberately robbed of its property. For over half a century under our various Governments the practice has been to sell the timber on the Crown Lands, by leasing limits, the object being to distinguish between the land itself and the timber upon it. It has been always understood that the lessees of limits had a vested interest, pending the cutting of the timber in their limits, which have been transferred with the consent of the Government from one party to another, and have been recognized as a valuable security by banks and other lenders of money. It has been reserved for the present Quebec Government, suddenly, on the very eve of prorogation; to raise an alarm throughout the country, which it may be feared will not be removed by the new clause, which Mr. Chapleau agreed to on Saturday, an hour or two before the prorogation.

Apart altogether from the objections to the new railroad grants, as affecting the lumber interests, it is simply an act of insanity to hold out inducements to attempt the construction of a number of new railways, aggregating about 900 miles in length, and at a cost of at least thirty millions of dollars. These roads will most assuredly not give an adequate return for the capital which must be invested in them. It is indeed most improbable that the capital will be forthcoming. The security of wild lands in the Province of Quebec will be found very different from municipal debentures in the Province of Ontario, and the bonds of such companies as could alone be formed are not likely to be floated, especially as the banking institutions of the Province are likely to withdraw their confidence from the Quebec Government. As to the taxes, there can be no doubt that they will be contested, and it is especially necessary that they should be, as it is evident that the present tax is only the entering wedge.

TREATY MAKING.

In Mr. Blake's rather long manifesto to the Electors of West Durham, he announced his opinion that "it is a main

'ingredient in our national progress that "we should secure a larger trade, and "freer access to the markets of the "world," and added that "our efforts in this direction have hitherto been abortive." He proceeds to express the further opinion that we should have a better prospect of success if we had "fuller freedom to manage for ourselves this part of our own affairs." Before entering on the question as bearing on our "national progress," we must remind Mr. Blake that there has never been the slightest reason to suppose that foreign governments would consent to negotiate with the representative of a dependency of another nation. There are conclusive reasons against the supposition. Were France, a nation having colonies of its own, to negotiate direct with Canada, how, we would ask Mr. Blake to explain, could she object to her own colonies claiming the same privilege? Our conviction is that Mr. Blake and those whom he has led astray on this question are simply chasing a shadow, and they are doing so, moreover, without having the slightest substantial object to gain.

It has been repeatedly pointed out that Great Britain has no object whatever to gain in obstructing Canada in her efforts to procure admission for her products to the nations of the world on more favorable terms than she enjoys at present. As was most correctly stated in the recent speech of the Governor-General, when proroguing Parliament, "such support must greatly "strengthen Canada in any negotiations "entered into for the improvement of her "trade with foreign countries." Mr. Blake has misled his party by insinuating, as he has done, that our efforts have been "abortive," owing to some defect in our powers, and yet he must know the truth, which is simply that our Canadian negotiators have blundered most egregiously in not asking enough; while, on the other hand, France has demanded even more than we have been willing to grant. The case lies in a nutshell. The French Government demanded from us not only a reduction in our wine duties, but also in those "on silk and one or two other articles," and so the question remains open. If we choose to yield to the extravagant demands of France, and to sacrifice a portion of our revenue without any corresponding advantage, we can do so now just as well as if we were acting for ourselves without the sanction of Great Britain. When the late Hon. George Brown was accredited to the United States there was no obstruction whatever to his negotiations, owing to his acting in concert with the British Minister.

The difficulty was with the Senate of the United States. Mr. Blake does not point out in what respect our trade could be extended by treaties with foreign powers. There is no market in the world so desirable for us as that of Great Britain, which receives all our exports free of duty. Our real or imaginary grievance was the differential duty on our ships in France. It has now been removed by France for its own benefit, but we doubt much whether Quebec or the Maritime Provinces will ever regain their ship-building trade, which has been damaged by the general demand for iron ships which can be furnished cheaper elsewhere.

We have the authority of the Finance Minister for the Canadian demand from France. The articles to be admitted on favorable terms are, "agricultural implements, leather manufactures, paraffine oil, and some other articles," which, as they are not named, cannot be of much importance. Now, as Mr. Blake is so satisfied that our "national progress" depends on "freer access" to the markets of the world it may be desirable to state a few facts which ought to convince the most incredulous of the absurdity of imagining that we are likely to be large exporters of manufactures. Our entire exports last fiscal year of Canadian products were rather below \$81,000,000, of which manufactures constituted a fraction over \$3,000,000. The exports of agricultural implements aggregated \$31,355, oil \$8,014, leather manufactures about \$117,000. Of the agricultural implements Great Britain took, free of duty, \$15,463, and the United States \$8,105, at a duty probably at least as high as that of France, which latter country took \$1,640. Of the leather manufactures, the bulk consist of boots and shoes, other articles being comparatively small. Of the aggregate of \$102,000 dollars in boots and shoes, Great Britain took \$35,873, Newfoundland, \$41,692, British West Indies \$12,852, or about \$90,000. France took none and no oil, the bulk of the small export going to Great Britain. It is notorious that Canada imports much more largely from France than France from Canada. The idea of any considerable export trade in manufactures is a delusion, and we have already spent more in negotiating than all the profit that would be realized from French trade in ten years. At the same time while we hold that it is a most egregious blunder for a country with such a tariff as ours to make efforts to induce another Protectionist country, as France, notoriously is, to alter its tariff, we maintain that Canada has a right to demand from France, Spain, and all other countries, admission

to their markets on the same terms as the most favored nations, and, if refused, that she should at once impose countervailing duties on the exports of those countries which refuse her justice. To accomplish this object there is no occasion whatever for a formal treaty.

OUR POLITICAL DUTIES.

The above is the title of a lecture recently delivered by the Rev. Principal Grant of Kingston, who, ignoring the old adage of "*Ne sutor ultra crepidam*," has undertaken the task of instructing the Canadian people in their political duties. When our attention was directed to the lecture of Principal Grant, we naturally anticipated that we should at least find nothing in it repugnant to British Constitutional principles, but we were soon startled by the announcement, that the learned Principal believed that "all that Goldwin Smith has written of the evils inherent in and connected with the system is true," adding, "I refer you to the '*Bystander*' for a fuller exposition." Now it must be borne in mind that Mr. Goldwin Smith is an avowed revolutionist, and that, under such circumstances, there is no inconsistency whatever in his endeavoring to create dissatisfaction with the cherished institutions of the Canadian people. Principal Grant and Mr. Goldwin Smith concur in the opinion that party Government is an evil, and that some new machinery must be devised that will supply a more satisfactory method of giving effect to the will of the people. We have no means of judging to what extent Principal Grant has adopted the political views of Mr. Goldwin Smith. It would be a dreadful calamity, if it should be the case, that the Principal of one of our Universities, and a trainer of a portion of the rising generation, was in favor of a more extensive revolution than a complete change in our present system of Government, but the reference to the '*Bystander*' for a fuller exposition of his principles is not a little alarming.

We do not allow ourselves to doubt that a gentleman of the literary reputation of Principal Grant, and who, on the strength of that reputation, has been selected as one of the members of the Royal Canadian Society, and one of the Committee on English literature, must be well acquainted with the late Earl Russell's Essay on the British Constitution. The 16th chapter of that interesting work is specially devoted to the consideration of the advantages and disadvantages of party Government, and is introduced by a quotation from Edmund Burke. In the short

extract from Burke it is said that "it is absolutely impossible to conceive" how men can accomplish any object except by party connection. The very evils which Principal Grant depicts with such warmth are fully treated by Lord Russell. Principal Grant compliments in the highest terms the members of the House of Commons "when discussing any general measure," but when party questions arise then "intellect is suppressed, conscience is hushed, good sense is banished, good manners cease." Very much the same is admitted by Lord Russell. After enforcing the vast benefit to the nation from party divisions, he adds, with reference to the animosities and violent quarrels which they excite: "Hypocritical philosophers, sentimental women, and effeminate men never cease to make lamentations over political divisions and contested elections. Men of an elevated mind know that these are signs of the liberty and of the prosperity of the nation. It is in the heat and under the hammer of the anvil that liberty acquires its form, its temper, and its strength." Party Government has been defended by the ablest of the liberal statesmen of England expressly as the best protection against that corruption, which has always been most rife when the opponents of party have had most influence. One of the rising statesmen of the present day, Mr. G. Otto Trevelyan, Macaulay's nephew, and biographer, and who has been appointed within the last few days Secretary for Ireland, published about two years ago a work entitled the "Early History of C. J. Fox," which embraces the most corrupt period of modern English history, viz., the early part of the reign of George the 3rd, whose avowed aim was "to destroy all party distinctions." Party in the language of Principal Grant "means Government of the people not by the people, but by the faction." Trevelyan cites Burke as defining party to be "a body of men united to promote the national interest by their joint endeavors upon some particular principle, in which they are all agreed." Again Trevelyan affirms, that the Liberal party of the day acted in accordance with a creed embodied by Burke in a single sentiment:—"The principles of true politics are those of morality enlarged, and I neither now do, nor ever will admit of any other," and in a note he gives the following words by another great spokesman of the party, viz., John Bright, who in 1877 said, "It is not only true in morals, but true in statesmanship, and in fact, I would not dissociate them at all—what is true in

"morals from what is true in statesmanship." It would be a work of supererogation to adduce further arguments in defence of party connection, and we shall therefore proceed to notice some of Principal Grant's arguments against it.

It is with deep regret that we have to protest against a most unaccountable misrepresentation which pervades the lecture. We shall quote the *ipsissima verba* of the learned Principal, "Parliament sits with open doors, but the caucus sits with closed doors." * * "It is in the caucus that the real decision is arrived at" * * "It is understood that the decrees of the caucus are to be registered." The only inference that can be drawn from the foregoing language is, that we have no responsible Government, but that measures are decided on at caucus meetings of the party, an allegation that is most derogatory as well to the ministers as to their supporters. Is it possible that Principal Grant can be unaware that the ministers avow their responsibility for every measure which they introduce, and that they are held responsible for all the laws enacted by Parliament? The two great questions on which the pending elections will turn are what is termed the National Policy or Protection, and the Pacific Railway. The latter was decided on by the Government, which undertook to stand or fall by it. The principle of protection was avowed when the present ministers were in opposition, and they went to the last elections on it. We boldly affirm that there have never been clearer party issues than those between the present Government and Opposition. But Principal Grant tells his pupils, whom he is instructing in their political duties, that: 1st. Party government has not and cannot have the checks in Canada that it has in Britain. 2nd. That it cannot plead the same reasons for its existence here that it has in our Old Country. 3rd. That the tendency of party government is from bad to worse. The great check in England is "the historic importance of each of the great parties," that these are wealthy men "willing to serve the state without fee or reward." We should like to know what officers in England serve the state without fee or reward. Of course the reference is to the members of Parliament, who are paid in Canada, but not in England. We fail to discover the benefit to the nation by excluding from Parliament all but the wealthy class, nor are we able to discover the bearing of the rule on party government. But then, says Principal Grant, caucus is hardly known in England. If caucus is a meeting of the supporters of

a Government or opposition, then it is well known in England, and has always been resorted to on occasions requiring it. But, 2nd. There are reasons for party, in England, but not here. What are they? "The ruts of life in an old country are so deep, and there are still so many social, ecclesiastical, and political problems to be 'solved' on which there will be 'at least two classes of mind.'" One would think from his own description of party in Canada that there are at least two classes of mind here. If the Principal reads the newspapers he must be aware that several persons have avowed a change of party on the ground of their preference for the national policy. But, 3rd. The tendency of party is from bad to worse, and under this head Principal Grant makes an assertion against which we must protest. It was not "party" that brought old Canada to what he calls "the brink of ruin." What is termed the "practical paralysis" arose from the old Union Act, requiring equality of representation in the two Provinces. The great party question, like the Reform Bill of 1832 in England, was whether there should be representation by population; and while in one Province there was a large majority in favor of the principle, there was a large one against it in the other, and hence a deadlock, which was at last terminated by Confederation. With all possible respect for the learned Principal, we must maintain that it is simply absurd to attribute to party Government the deadlocks which preceded Confederation. We venture to suggest to Principal Grant, that he had better confine his labors to the University and Royal Canadian Society, and leave lecturing on politics to the party leaders.

THE DUTY ON LUMBER.

That there is a growing feeling in the United States in favor of a repeal of the duty on Canadian lumber is evidenced by some semi-official correspondence being held between one of the principal officers of that Government and a gentleman of this city, who has for years taken a lively interest in all matters relating to the lumber trade. The information required will have no little effect in hastening the change. The fact of the rapidly disappearing stock of American pine, and the danger that the supply will be so exhausted in a short time that the dealers must come to Canada for lumber, is inviting more attention among dealers. This was well seen at a recent meeting of lumbermen in Chicago. One of the speakers urged that the tariff duty of \$2 per 1,000 feet be repealed, and that the American lumber be spared and

its exhaustion be delayed by the introduction of pine lumber from Canada. He made some suggestions also as to the injustice long practiced of compelling the people of that country to pay the tax of \$2 and \$3 per 1,000 feet on all the lumber they have used.

The effect of a repeal of the duties would doubtless have the double effect of somewhat raising the price here, and adding to the value of limits, but more particularly in reducing the price to the United States consumers at a time when the natural tendency is upward, owing to the certainty of a coming scarcity. There is some reason to infer that the recent Act of the Quebec Legislature will have some effect in forcing the marketing of timber in the limits included within the grants to the different proposed lines of railway. Should there be no early interference with the rights of owners of timber limits, many years cannot elapse ere they can make their own prices. The rapid growth of the country, the requirements through the west of new houses and barns, with the great destruction by fire continually going on, must enhance the prices of lumber very materially within a few years. The scarcity of labor is another factor in the case; the practical efforts of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Hudson's Bay Company (under its new regime) will have for many years a serious effect upon the labor market in the Eastern Provinces, but the invention of new labor-saving appliances, which necessity is sure to produce, will likely come to the aid of the lumbermen also in this respect.

PARTNERSHIP.

Partnership is a voluntary contract between two or more persons for joining together their money, goods, labor and skill to carry on business jointly, with an agreement to share proportionately in the profits and losses. It is the essence of partnership that there should be an agreement, either express or implied, to participate in the loss as well as in the profit. The liability of partners to and for each other is based upon the law of principal and agent—each partner being the agent for all the others. The most usual test of partnership, where there is a controversy about it, is whether the party in question participated in the profits, though, in several English decisions, the real ground of liability is that trade has been carried on by persons acting in behalf of the party concerning whom the question of liability is raised. But while a sharing of the profits and losses may be sufficient to make persons liable as partners to creditors, it is not sufficient to establish the fact of partnership between the parties themselves. In cases where the existence of a partnership is alleged on one side and denied on the other, a variety of circumstances are necessary to establish such a relation aside from the

strong presumptive evidence of the fact of sharing profit and loss. The decisions of the courts, however, are contradictory. In one case a person who made purchases for a firm and received one-half of the net profits of such purchases, was held to be an agent and not a partner. In another case, where a printer, a publisher and an editor entered into a partnership to publish a periodical, the printer being bankrupt, it was held that the other two were not responsible for the paper furnished by the printer for the periodical. In another case, where a man was to sell goods for a firm, receiving two-fifths of the profits, bearing two-fifths of the losses and taking two-fifths of the risks of loss by fire, etc. he was held to be a partner. Again, where A was to buy cotton with B's goods and money, and was to receive one-fourth of the net profits, A was held to be a partner despite the absence of any stipulation to share the losses. Where two or more persons have entered into an agreement to speculate, they are held to be partners, even if there is no stipulation to divide profit and loss, if there is a distinct understanding as to the management of such business and an apportionment of its various departments among the parties. Where one person furnishes capital and another employs it in trade under his own name, although he is paid for his services by a salary and a percentage of the profits, the two are partners between themselves and to others. On the other hand, an agreement to pay laborers one-third of the crop for their services does not make them partners, but only fixes the rate of their wages. Indeed, the authorities generally hold, where a share of the profits really compensate the participant for his services, he has neither the rights nor is he subject to the liabilities of a partner. A partner cannot dispose of his interest to another person, with a view to having the latter take the place of the former in the firm, without the consent of the other partners. A recent writer answers the question, "Who are partners?" as follows:

"A partnership can only be formed by persons *sui juris* (in one's own right), and they must create that relation by voluntary agreement. Such agreement must be a executed, not an executory contract; it may be either express or implied, and can be proved by parol or other testimony adequate to establish the existence of any other contract of the like description. Participation in profits only will not be held to constitute a partnership; but that relation will be considered established, in the absence of an agreement to the contrary, by proof of a communion of profit and loss. To hold parties responsible as partners to third persons, less positive evidence will suffice than is necessary to prove that relation *inter esse*. Representations, conduct, deportment, any circumstances calculated or likely to induce the belief that the parties are partners, will render them liable as such to creditors or other third persons doing business with them under the impression so created. Participation in profits as profits will render the participant liable as partner, but not where such participation is intended as a *bona fide* compensation for services, labor, rents or loans of money."

THE DOLLAR MARK.

Origin of "\$." There are a number of theories for the origin of the sign of the American dollar. One is that it is a combination of U. S., the initials for the United States; another, that it is a modification of figure 8, the dollar being formerly called "a piece of eight," and

designated by the character 8-S. The third theory is that it is a combination of H. S., the mark of the Roman unit while the fourth is that it is a combination of P. and S., from the Spanish *peso duro*, which signifies "hard dollar." In Spanish accounts is contracted by *peso* writing the S. over the P. and placing it after the sum. But the best origin of the sign is offered by the editor of the London *Whitehall Review*, who once propounded the question at a dinner party in that city, at which the American Consul was present. As no one could tell, the editor gave the following explanation:—"It is taken from the Spanish dollar, and the sign is to be found of course in the associations of the Spanish dollar. On the reverse of the coin is a representation of the pillars of Hercules, and round each pillar is a scroll, with inscription 'Plus Ultra.' This device in course of time has degenerated into the sign which stands at present for the American as well as Spanish dollars—\$. The scroll around the pillars represents the two serpents by Juno to destroy Hercules in his cradle."

TREATMENT OF CRIME.

The important fluctuations in the ratio of crimes against property depend largely upon two factors: First, the advent of crises which make the struggle for existence more difficult, and the opportunity which the public places in the way of the offender; Second, the character of the offender. Ordinary legal punishments have no substantial effect in reducing the crime ratio, because they neither lessen temptation nor modify the character of the man who falls. In a recent essay on this subject the writer considers some of the substitutes for arbitrary legal punishments which he believes will be efficacious in reducing the crime ratio. These substitutes are directed to the improvement of the social environment, and to the modification of the character of criminals. Summed up briefly, his position on the first point is that prevention is infinitely better and wiser than punishment, and that if society took half the pains to protect itself against the depredations of criminals that it does to punish criminals after they are caught, there would be far less crime; and on the second point that it is possible to modify the character of criminals by an extensive system, including industrial training, a large expansion of the kindergarten idea, and the persuasive education of selected families in every community, from the classes likely to be led into crime, and of a type recognized among those classes as leaders. It is rather disheartening to find so careful a discussion of so vital a question leading up to a project as a remedy which seems quite too broad and vague, and incomplete as to details, to have any practical value. But the first part of the essayist's proposition, which is, in effect, that when society offers special facilities for a certain class of crimes, it shares the guilt of those crimes, is worth thoughtful consideration. He is probably right in arguing that the bank managers and police commissioners divide the guilt of this crime with the burglars. So as to other forms of crime; the woman who carries her purse carelessly, employers who decline to disturb gentlemanly subordinates with enquiries, the merchant who allows his clerks to handle money without check upon their accuracy and fidelity, officers of fiduciary institutions who do not bother themselves to find out how their employees are growing rich on moderate salaries, head officers who shut their eyes when they know that their subordinates are taking "flyers" in the stock market—all these, by holding out temptation to the criminal and helping to making his crime successful, become partly responsible for his transgressions.

THE FIRST THOUSAND.

Well begun is half done in a great many undertakings, and in acquiring property there is no exception. The young man who, by indus-

trious and economical habits, has laid by \$1,000 has overcome the most difficult part of acquiring a competence. But that this sum should represent so much experience to him, it is necessary that he should have earned it by his own efforts.

Probably many young men think that \$1,000 to them is of as much utility if they get it by gift or inheritance as if they had labored for it. But they are mistaken, and such money is very liable to pass from their hands without saying as much as your leave. "Easy come, easy go," says the old axiom, and it is right about it.

The person who has earned money by hard labor, and deprivations maybe, is not the one to allow it to slip from his grasp. He knows what struggles he had to accumulate that amount, and knows how to handle it to get more. The writer has seen numerous instances where young men have been set up in business by the money of parents, and in the great majority of cases they made a failure of it. Never having learned the secret of saving money, it was but natural for them when it came into their possession to make free use of it.

The person who has the tact to save \$1,000 from his earnings by the time he is twenty-five years of age should have no trouble in raising it to \$10,000 by the time he is forty, and often to a much larger amount. It is the first \$1,000 that tries the ability, and what comes after is easy enough if the person only keeps level-headed, and does not allow himself to be carried away by success.

There is many a man who can prosper when he is making \$1,000 a year, but \$1,000 a month is too much for him, and he goes wildly into speculative ventures which are apt to end in financial ruin. Too rapid making of money often keeps a man down, as does too slow making of it.

BEEF CATTLE are said to have realized higher prices in Chicago this week than have ever been known. The *Tribune* of that city says:—"There is no longer room for a reasonable doubt that the high price of beef is entirely due to an absolute scarcity of fat cattle. Although farmers have had every inducement to send forward their stock, the arrivals at the Stock Yards since April 1 have been something like 55,000 head less than for the corresponding period last year, and of a quality much inferior to that usually seen in our market during the spring months. During the past fortnight there has been a steady and rapid advance in prices, but no increase in supplies has resulted, and, were the price double what it now is, the receipts of fat cattle could not be greatly augmented. Prices are now more than \$1 per 100 lbs higher than ever before, and the tendency of the market is still apparently as strongly upward as at any time. Grass cattle will be plentiful enough a little further along in the season, but corn-fed cattle must continue scarce and dear until the new corn crop can be utilized. There were sales at the Stock Yards yesterday at \$9.00, which is \$2.75 above the highest prices of one year ago. One result of the present extreme prices will be to drive exporters entirely from the market, which will make a difference in the supply of cattle for the home markets of from 15,000 to 20,000 head per month. This, with the greatly lessened consumption which must inevitably result from the high cost of the beef, will, it is to be hoped, arrest the upward movement."

POTATOES.—The short crop of potatoes in the United States last year, and the high prices consequent in the autumn and winter induced large shipments, chiefly on consignment, from Europe to American markets. Over 1,000,000 bush. of foreign—chiefly Scotch—potatoes have been shipped to New York since the 10th Dec. last. Latest advices, however, report a decline in Boston and New York, sales having been made in Boston this week at \$1.20 to \$1.30

per bush., and in New York at \$3.50 to \$4 per bbl. for Rose; the decline of at least 50c per bbl. was caused by the heavy receipts in Boston, New York and Baltimore from Glasgow. Garnet chilis are selling at \$1.20 to \$1.25 per bush. in Boston, equal to \$1.15 to \$1.20 laid down in this market; on Tuesday last Chilis and Rose were offered in this market at \$1.30, but some holders were asking \$1.40 for Chilis. Car lots changed hands here earlier in the week at \$1.50 per bag for shipment to American markets. Several American buyers are in this market.

FIRE RECORD—INSURANCE.

ONTARIO.

Port Hope, May 25.—Weekly News office destroyed, together with adjoining store of G. W. Stevenson; cause incendiarism. Mr. T. R. Preston, proprietor of the paper, was insured for \$1,000, and Mr. Stevenson \$3,000. Colborne, 25.—Losses by this fire are as follows:—M. Hicks, furniture, &c., of Globe Hotel, insured for \$1,000 in Western; Estate S. W. Cumming, Globe Hotel, insured for \$3,000 in Northern; S. J. Kemp, harness shop; J. A. Kemp, tinsmith; insurance \$800 in Northern; Chapin & Sons, loss \$1,500; insurance \$400 in Phenix; W. A. Hawkins, stock, no insurance; R. B. Scott, block, loss \$300, insured for \$150 in British America; Miss E. A. Scott, millinery, damaged, insured in Western; D. Farley, loss unknown. Post office destroyed, but contents saved; Methodist parsonage, insurance unknown; P. O'Meray, house, insured for \$500 in Royal; Dr. Goulds, do. Damage was done stores of F. E. McKee, and W. A. Hawkins & Co. Ottawa, 25.—Stable of Mr. E. Langevin, burned; loss \$500; origin unknown. Penelanguishene, 29.—Building known as McGrath's store burned, together with adjoining dwelling, also office and drug store of Dr. Gilmour. No insurance. Teeswater, 30.—Planing mill of Jno. Campbell completely gutted; loss \$6,000; insurance \$1,500 in Gore Mutual.

Financial and Commercial

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

THURSDAY, 1st June, 1882.

The general markets have remained steady during the week; the Spring trade is virtually over, though no marked signs of summer dullness are yet noticeable. On the contrary, in a few branches there has been an increased movement during the week, and values generally exhibit firmness. Remittances continue satisfactory, and money easy at 5 to 5½ per cent. for call loans on stocks, and 6 to 7 per cent. discount on mercantile paper. As usual towards the close of the month business in Sterling Exchange has been very light; it is quoted today at 109½ between banks, 109½ over the counter, and 109¾ to 110 on demand. Currency drafts 1-16 discount to par, but little doing in them. In stocks the chief business has been done in Bank of Montreal, which has advanced about 2 per cent. for the week, closing at 210½ bid; in other securities the fluctuations have been only fractional, but the tendency in values has been steadily upward, and the market closes strong.

Transactions to-day: Morning Board—220 Montreal at 210½; 150 do at 210½; 45 do at 210½; 18 Union at 98½; 49 Richeieu at 69½; 25 do at 70; 25 St Paul at 134½; 50 do at 134½; 75 do at 135; 150 do at 135½; 89 Merchants at 130½; 185 Commerce at 148; 100 City Gas at 170; 25 do at 170½; 100 Ontario at 67½; 13 Peoples at 89; 50 Molsons at 128; 25 City Pas-

senger at 144. Afternoon Board—60 Montreal at 210½; 100 do at 210½; 155 Richelieu at 70; 25 St. Paul at 135½; 40 Merchants at 130½; 50 City Gas at 170½; £400 of Canada Central Bond at 103; £1000 of do at 103½; 75 Ontario at 67½; 100 do at 67½; 10 do at 67; 23 Gas (40 per cent. paid) at 128; 10 City Passenger at 144½; 25 do at 144; 100 Canada Cotton at 144; 100 Dundas at 123½.

ASHES.—Receipts continue very light. Sales of First Pots at \$5.10 to \$5.20, of Seconds at \$4.65, and a few Thirds at \$4.10. The demand is not quite so active as it has been. *Pearls* continue dear, \$8.30 was offered for 15 brls first sort for export and refused. 100 brls have been shipped this week by the only house holding *Pearls*, thus materially reducing stock. Receipts since 1st January, 3,172 brls Pots, 144 brls *Pearls*. Deliveries, 2,899 brls Pots, 252 brls *Pearls*. Stock in store at six o'clock on Wednesday evening, 1012 brls Pots and 199 brls *Pearls*. Receipts of Pots are more than 700 brls behind last year at same date.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Manufacturers have about finished shipping spring sorting-up orders, and are now chiefly engaged in making up Fall goods for the coming season. Orders received by some firms already per travellers out with Fall samples show a gratifying increase in number as compared with the like period last year. Payments continue good.

CATTLE, ETC.—The price of shipping cattle for the past few weeks has been higher than for a number of years, and the cattle space on most of the steamers of the leading lines has been chartered ahead. The offerings on Monday last comprised about 2,990 head of cattle, 496 sheep, 200 calves, and 187 hogs; good to choice export heaves sold at from 6½c to 7c, extra being a shade higher, and good to fair butchers cattle from 5½c to 6½c. Calves realized from \$5 to 11 for good to choice, and from \$3 to \$5 each for lower grades. The high price of beef has caused a greater demand for veal, hence the advance in prices for calves. *Sheep* and *Lambs* changed hands at from \$3 to \$10 each as to size and quality. Live *Hogs* were sold at from \$7.12½ to \$7.35 per 100 lbs. Shipments of live stock from this port for the week ending June 3rd, 1882, as reported by C. H. Chandler, insurance and shipping agent:—SS. "Grecian" for Glasgow, F. R. Lingham, 250 cattle; C. M. Acer & Co., 106 cattle; N. Kennedy, 80 cattle. "Lucerne" for Glasgow, C. M. Acer & Co., 64 cattle; D. McIntosh, 35 cattle, 229 sheep. "Montreal" for Liverpool, F. R. Lingham, 360 cattle. "Pera" for London, F. R. Lingham, 204 cattle. "Ontario" for Liverpool, F. R. Lingham, 151 cattle; J. & C. Coughlin, 102 cattle; J. Dunn & Co., 63 cattle. "Hermann" for London, F. R. Lingham, 190 cattle. Total from Montreal this week, 1605 cattle, 229 sheep. Total last week, 2095 cattle, 1081 sheep.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—There has been a fair amount of activity in goods in this line during the week at unchanged prices. Some sales of *Soda Bicarb* have taken place in round lots, at about \$2.80 to \$2.85. *Sul Soda* is held at .90c. to .95c. in quantity. *Bleaching Powder* is almost entirely wanting, and price is nominal. In England the markets continue weak with an absence of new business; and in Newcastle also prices are somewhat weaker.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Receipts of new *Butter* have been remarkably light the past week for the time of year, and, under a firm, local demand, values have remained steady and firm. Selections of Eastern Townships have been placed this week at 20c to 21c, other kinds commanding 17c to 19c, and one or two round lots of creamery have been sold on English account at 21c, delivered here. Western butter has sold in lots of 50 packages each at 18c, chiefly for shipment to the Lower Ports. Old stock still meets with some enquiry; one or two lots of 50 pkgs;

each having changed hands at 13½c to 14c. Little or no business doing yet on export account. The *Cheese* market rules rather quiet, with buyers trying to "bear" prices, which in the early part of the week were decidedly firm, some 2,000 boxes having been sold on Monday at 10c to 10½c, the ruling figure being 10½c. Several sales were made yesterday in the country at 9½c to 9½c, and 10c was refused here for a lot of fine May cheese. The weather continues unfavorable for the cheese trade. Of the prospects in New York the *Bulletin* says: "The quantity is almost certain to be comparatively small, with sellers on the one hand unwilling to urge it, and a few shippers on the other hand likely to use their influence against any decided shrinkage until former consignments to the 'other side' are out of the way." The cable reports Liverpool market steady at 60s. At the Ingersoll market this week 26 factories registered 2,801 boxes cheese, mostly made up to the 20th inst. 1,501 boxes sold, viz: 200 at 9½c, 951 at 9½c, 350 at 9½c. Eight buyers present. The previous week 17 factories were represented, and the offering light, as most of the cheese in that section had been sold previously at 9½c to 9½c. At Utica this week, 5,500 boxes sold at 10½c to 10½c. 1,300 boxes shipped.

DRY GOODS.—"Our climate is evidently undergoing a marked change" was the remark of a leading Montreal wholesale dry goods man yesterday. A lull in this branch is usually expected about the beginning of June, but owing to the extraordinary backward weather the lull seems to have been felt earlier this year, May having proved a poor month for business for retailers, and consequently wholesalers too. The city retail trade has improved during the past week, and accordingly several of the dealers have been in the wholesale market sorting-up. There have been a few small out-of-town buyers here also, but just now country customers' visits are rather "few and far between;" and travellers are forwarding few orders for summer-wear—doing fairly well with Fall samples, yet country merchants are not so much disposed to order their Fall goods ahead as in previous years. They are rather to be commended than otherwise for pursuing this conservative policy; the policy of the Conservative or some other stripe of politicians seems to be monopolizing the attention of a good many country merchants at present, for travellers in Western Ontario write that in some sections four out of every five whom they called upon were away electioneering. Stocks of cottons are much more complete than for some time, and orders are now generally filled when received; the supply promises to be equal in future to the wants of the trade. Payments generally reported good, though some favors in the way of renewals are being asked. On the whole, notwithstanding that sorting-up orders have been smaller than usual, and have not been equal to expectations the past season, we believe the volume of business done by nearly all our importers is considerably larger than for the Spring of 1881.

FREIGHTS.—Ocean grain freights are quiet and rates lower, owing to the scarcity of tonnage, engagements for heavy grain reported at 6d per qr. from this port to Liverpool.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The English breadstuffs markets have been characterized by dullness during the week, and values have ruled decidedly in buyers' favor. Imports in the United Kingdom for the week show an increase of 50,000 qrs wheat, 15,000 qrs corn, and 55,000 brls flour, as compared with the week previous. To-day Liverpool market is cabled irregular, for wheat and corn on spot; floating cargoes of wheat slow, and cargoes on passage neglected. The Western wheat markets also have been irregular the last few days, with prices generally declining. The local market has been rather more active during the week for grain, with an easier tendency in values for wheats; cargoes of White Winter have changed hands at \$1.36

to \$1.37; of Canada Spring at \$1.35 to \$1.40, and Canada red winter is quoted at \$1.40 to \$1.43. Pease have remained steady and unchanged at 90c to \$1. Oats selling in cargo lots at 43½c to 44c. In other grains there has been little movement, and prices remain as last quoted. A fair business has been done in flour, chiefly in filling orders from the Lower Ports, but last week's quotations have undergone little or no alteration.

FRUITS.—Trade remains quiet, the weather being still unfavorable. *Oranges*—Receipts have been light during the week, and the market rules steady at previously quoted values: \$9 per case, re-packed, and \$5 to \$6, in boxes. The demand is not active, but dealers anticipate an early advance in prices, as latest cable advices note an advance in Liverpool of about 11s. per case within the week. New York and Boston markets are also firm, at \$10 to \$12 per case. *Lemons* in moderate demand, considering the weather, and prices firm, at about \$6 in cases and \$5 in boxes. *Apples* dull; quoted at \$5 to \$6 per brl. for good to choice stock. *Pineapples* rather higher, selling at \$2.75 to \$4.50 per doz., as to size and quality; the demand is about equal to the supply. *Coconuts* scarce, at \$6 per 100. *Bananas* selling fairly well, at \$2.50 to \$3.50 per bunch for red, and \$2 to \$3 for yellow.

GROCERIES.—Goods offering are now in pretty full supply from recent arrivals. The changes in value for the week are but trifling. *Sugars*.—There have been sales of Raw Sugars to a considerable extent at about 7½c to 8c for Porto Rico; for Barbadoes 7½c is asked for ordinary now arriving; Granulated and Yellow Sugars quoted as before. *Molasses*.—There is an intimation of a slight drop in Barbadoes, still stock there must be largely absorbed and for the United States. Prices here nominally unchanged. *Teas*.—Values of good to choice Japans are fairly maintained, some fair, ordinary qualities held over for some time on speculation have been sold at figures meeting the change of market. It is likely the trade will be more free from the damaging effects of "booms" and outside speculative operations than it has been, so that fair steadiness may reasonably be looked for. In China Green and Black Teas prices are nominally unchanged. *Coffees*.—Prices firm for Mocha and Java; other kinds also continue steady with a growing disposition to use genuine Coffees. *Rice* worth \$3.25 to \$3.75. *Spices*.—Pepper very firm at the late advance; Nutmegs also firm; African Ginger rather higher. *Cassia* quiet; *Pimento* dull. *Fruits*.—Valentias nominally 10c to 10½c for common, and 10½c to 11½c for good. Malaga fruit steady. Currants but little changed for choice. Nuts and almonds quiet.

WINES AND LIQUORS.—Orders for Spring shipment are being filled without delay. Owing to considerable competition in freights, rates rule lower. Direct vessels from Terragona and Cadiz have arrived, and several shipments of Dublin ale and porter have been received by the Canadian agents, in apparently good condition. The vessel from Rotterdam is anxiously looked for, as stocks of Holland Gin are very light. Merchants anticipate a prosperous year, as prospects are good. Payments are reported good. Prices remain firm and unchanged.

HARDWARE AND IRON.—In general hardware business is quiet, the season being about over; travellers are at home, preparing to start out shortly on their summer sorting-up trip, and, with the exception of an easier tendency for *Bar Iron*, which is now selling here at \$2 to \$2.10 as to size of lot, there are no changes to note in values this week. In England, however, most metals are reported firmer, and one local dealer states that he has been advised of an advance in Liverpool of 2s 6d per ton for bar iron. *Pig Iron*.—A good deal of iron has arrived, but all has gone in to consumption, none being yarded here at all. The market continues

very quiet, buyers and sellers being still apart; the former, although almost bare of stocks throughout the country, are holding off in anticipation of lower prices with the hope of a "break" shortly in the present high rates of freight from Glasgow and other ports, and are consequently only purchasing for immediate requirements. This hope seems almost a forlorn one, however, as there can be no inducement for vessels carrying iron to come to this port until after next harvest, and the knowledge of this, together with the news of the strike pending among the miners in Pennsylvania, confirms holders in their views. Another great drawback is the want of steamers to carry iron West from this port, scarcely any having commenced running yet. Prices remain about as quoted last week; a few round lots of Summerlee have changed hands at \$22, and small lots at \$22.50; Calder has been selling in fair-sized quantities at about the same figures, and Middlesboro' iron at \$31, ex-ship. A little Hematite has been moved also at \$26. *Tin plates* reported a shade firmer here, in sympathy with an advance of 6d. per box in Liverpool. A lot of 500 boxes Colkes sold here this week at \$4.15, and Charcoals have changed hands in round lots at \$5; for smaller lots about \$5.25 is realized. *Ingot tin* and copper are firmer with an upward tendency, though prices are not yet quotably higher.

Hops.—Some improvement has been developed in the local market during the last ten days; under a good demand from the West and from the Lower Provinces as well as from the local buyers, values have considerably advanced. Transactions have been reported of 10,000 lbs. choice at 25c for the Lower Ports, and of smaller lots at 22c to 23c. Bavarian hops are quoted here at 35c to 40c, late sales having been made at 35c to 38c.

HIDES AND SKINS.—Market continues remarkably steady for native *hides*, although the supply is light as compared with the demand, and Western American markets are reported firmer; values here remain steady and unchanged. Car lots of Western *Buff hides* have been sold here during the week at 9½c to 9¼c per lb. for No. 1. *Sheepskins* quiet, in sympathy with wool; quoted at \$1 to \$1.50 each, as to size and quality. *Lambskins.*—Receipts light as yet; selling at 25c to 30c each. *Calfskins* in good supply, but all are taken at 14c per lb.

LUMBER.—Quotations remain unchanged; mill men are keeping prices firm, having contracted for most of the lumber to be cut. The supply will be large, as the season has been all that could be desired for running logs, etc. The local trade rules quiet; building operations are not very brisk, and there is a scarcity of carpenters and cabinetmakers for the work to be done. Building contracts have been taken at very moderate prices, considering the cost of material and labor.

LEATHER.—Business has been less active, if anything, than during the week previous; several shoe manufacturing firms have commenced stock-taking, consequently not much activity is expected for the next week or ten days. *Black leathers* quiet, with prices still easy; a moderate business has been done in small-sized lots. A few round lots *Splits* have changed hands this week at 20c to 24c, and one house reports the sale of about 700 sides *Pebble* on p. t., but the price was acknowledged to be very low, and understood among the trade to have been 12c. The best B. A. *Sole* leather continues scarce and in good request, orders being considerably behind; manufacturers'—ordinary qualities—*Sole* leather is in good supply at our quotations, but no large transactions to note.

ONS.—A steady trade continues to be done in *Linseed* at about 71c for raw and 74c per Imp.

gal. for boiled, sales of fair-sized lots having transpired this week at these quotations. *Spirits of Turpentine* quiet, at 87½c to 90c.

PROVISIONS.—The Liverpool market is still firm and advancing, a further advance of 6d each for bacon and tallow being advised yesterday. The Chicago market, on the contrary, was weak and lower yesterday, a decline of 10c to 15c per brl. for pork and 10 to 12½c per 100 lbs. for lard being recorded. Receipts of hogs in Chicago yesterday were heavy, aggregating 30,000 head, against 18,445 on Tuesday, with shipments 5,349. Business here has continued fair, at last week's quotations for all hog products; these figures rule very firm, however, several round lots of *Mess Pork* and *Lard* having changed hands at our inside prices. Fairbanks' lard in pails still commands 15c, while other American brands are worth 14½c to 15c; in tubs it is quoted at 14½c, and in tierces at 14c to 14½c. Smoked meats in fair demand and prices unchanged; *Hams* selling at 13½c to 14c for uncovered, and at 16c for Cincinnati covered. *Bacon* steady at 13½c to 14c. *Eggs* dull, at 17c for fresh; receipts continue light, hence prices remain tolerably firm, but the demand seems to be falling off, and a further decline is anticipated.

PETROLEUM.—With a quiet market, prices remain as last quoted, viz., 16c f.o.b. at London, equal to 19½c here; small lots proportionately higher. Crude oil of Petroleum is firm at \$1.55 f.o.b. Drilling is active, but the production does not appear to increase to any extent.

SEEDS.—There is little doing in *Clover*, the season being nearly over. Stocks held are very light, the supply of Canadian clover being completely exhausted in both Ontario and Quebec. It is quoted, as in our last report, at \$9.75 to \$10.00 per cental in small lots. *Timothy*—Canadian seed is scarce, and quoted at \$3.35 to \$3.50, and western seed, of which there is a fair supply, at \$3.10 to \$3.35 per bushel, in small lots.

WINDOW GLASS.—In consequence of the arrival of large shipments from Antwerp, this market is a trifle easier, and sales of round lots have been made this week at a decline of 10c on last week's quotations. For small lots, however, former prices are still asked; and as stocks are principally in the hands of a few large holders, there is little prospect of a further decline.

WOOL.—Canadian wools continue quiet and unchanged, business being confined to sales of small lots of pulled at from 23c to 30c, as to quality. No new *stecco* in the market yet, but supplies are expected shortly; it is thought that prices at the opening of the season will be low, probably 2c. In foreign descriptions, sales of small parcels of *Cape* at 18c to 19c are advised.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

Boston, June 1.—*Flour*, in moderate demand, prices unchanged; Winter Wheats in favor of buyer, but choice Spring Patents scarce, and command full prices. Superfine sold at from \$4.25 to \$4.75; Extras, including Choice Bakers, \$5.25 to \$8. Winter Wheats, \$6.50 to \$7.50; Patent Spring, \$8.50 to \$9.75; and Winter Patents, \$7.50 to \$8.25. Cornmeal quiet at \$3.75. Hay firm and good demand. Sales of choice at from \$20 to \$22, ordinary \$17 to \$18 per ton. Butter quiet, and with increasing receipts, demand moderate. Sales of choice creameries at from 24c to 26c, and fair and good at from 20c to 23c. New Cheese selling at from 11c to 12c for choice, 9c to 10c for fair and good. Eggs in demand; Canada and Eastern selling at 18½c. Canada Peas in steady demand at \$1.10. Potatoes scarce and selling at from \$1.30 to \$1.45 per bush.

Chicago, 1.04 p.m.—Wheat, July, \$1.27½; Aug., \$1.09½. Corn, July, 70½c; Aug., 71c. Oats, July, 43½c; Aug., 35½c. Pork, July, \$19.60; Aug., \$19.77½. Lard, July, \$11.35; Aug., \$11.47½.

Milwaukee, 1.02 p.m.—Wheat, June, \$1.31½; cash, July, \$1.30½; Aug., \$1.16½.

New York, 2.05 p.m.—Wheat, June, \$1.44½ to \$1.44½; cash to \$1.44½; July, \$1.27½; Aug., \$1.20; Sept., \$1.19½. Corn, June, 80c; cash, 78½c; July, 79½c; Aug., 80c; Sept., 80½c.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

London, June 1, 1882.

(Beerbohm's advices)—Floating cargoes—Wheat slow; Corn nothing offering. Cargoes on passage—Wheat, neglected, no business doing; Corn quiet, but steady. Liverpool Wheat and Corn on spot, irregular. Liverpool California and Club Wheat, 9s 8d to 10s 1d; Liverpool, American West mixed Corn, 6s 1½d. Peas, 6s 9d. Amount of Wheat on passage for the Continent, 2,350,000. Corn, 290,000. Amount of Wheat on passage for the U.K., 540,000 qrs.; Corn, 35,000 qrs.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

(By Special Telegraph.)

Toronto, June 1, 1882.

There is considerable interest taken in the elections to come off this month, and business in many instances has been somewhat neglected. The total trade of the week in wholesale departments has been limited, but this is owing partly to the season of the year, when country merchants order small parcels to sort-up with. The wholesale dry goods trade is quiet, there being but a limited demand for summer wear. The outlook at present is rather uncertain, as country stocks are large, and no estimate of the crops can be relied upon. A large number of orders for staple fall goods have been taken, which is looked upon as very unfavorable for future operations. Supplies of Canadian goods are increasing, and some dealers are delivering on orders taken some time ago. There are no quotable changes in prices, and remittances are very satisfactory in nearly all departments of trade. Hardware is fairly active, and prices steady. In groceries the movement continues small, without change in quotations. Bread-stuffs remain inactive, and provisions are in moderate demand and firm. The money market has been moderately active and firm. Call loans have been made at 6½ and 7 per cent., and time loans at 6½. Prime commercial paper is discounted at 6 and the ordinary run at 7 per cent. Sterling exchange is quiet and steady; 60-day bills are quoted at 109½ to 109¾ between banks, and demand bills at 110½. Gold drafts on New York are par to 1-16 discount. The stock market has been moderately active and higher since Monday, but at the close yesterday there was a slight decline. Of bank shares there were sales of Montreal at 207½, 209½, 210½, 211½ and 211, Merchants at 130 and 130½, Toronto at 178½ and 180, Ontario at 68, Commerce at 147, 147½, 149½ and 149½, Imperial at 137½ and 137, Federal at 152½, 163½ and 164½, Standard at 117½ and 117½, and Dominion at 212½, 213½ and 213½. Loan and miscellaneous shares quiet and steady, with sales of Building and Loan at 109, 108½ and 109; London and Canadian at 137½, Canada Landed Credit Company at 129½, Farmers Loan at 126½, Con-

sumers Gas at 151, and Western Assurance at 181½. The market closed to-day quiet and easy, with sales of Commerce at 143, Federal at 162½, 162½, and 162, Dominion at 214½, and Consumers Gas at 153.

Following are closing bids to-day as compared with those of last Thursday:

Banks.	Rid May 25.	Bid June 1.	Loan Cos.	Bid May 25.	Bid June 1.
Montreal..	207½	210	Can. Permanent.....	.....	.....
Toronto..	180	170	Freehold.....	178½	.....
Ontario..	67½	67	Western Can.....	209	.....
Merchants	130½	130	Bldg. & Loan..	109	108½
Commerce	149½	147½	Imp. Savings..	112½	.....
Dominion	213½	211	Farmers' Loan.	.....	.....
Hamilton	.....	.....	Land. & Can'du	139	137½
Standard..	118½	115	Huron & Erie..	161	161
Federal..	164½	161	Dom. Savings..	120	120
Imperial..	137½	136	Ontario Loan..	.....	.....
Molsons..	.....	.....	Hamilton Prov..	.....	.....

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Reports would indicate less activity in this branch during the past week. The demand for fall goods will not set in for several weeks, and until that time there will be the usual dullness. A few sorting-up orders are being received, and factories are busy on fall samples, which travellers will be taking out shortly.

COAL AND WOOD.—The demand for coal is moderately active for the season, and dealers, as a rule, adhere to old prices. Egg, stove, grate and chestnut, as well as the best soft, sell at \$6.50 a ton and second quality of soft at \$6. In wood there is no change, hard selling at \$5 and pine at \$4 a cord.

COAL OIL.—This business is quiet, which is not unusual at this season. Canadian refined sells at 18c to 18½c per Imperial gallon. American prime sells at 23c and water white at 25c. In Petrolia crude is quiet and unchanged at \$1.50 per barrel.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.—Apples.—The only business doing is in a retail way at \$4 to \$6 a barrel, according to quality. Beans scarce and firm, with sales of small lots at \$3.15 to \$3.25 per bushel. Eggs have been in good demand all week and prices are firmer, the supply not being equal to the demand; case lots are worth 14½c to 16c per dozen. Hogs are in moderate supply and firm, at \$9.50 to \$9.75, the demand being confined to butchers. Hops are in better demand and firmer at 25c to 26c for five to ten bri lots of choice and 21c to 22c for ordinary. Onions are scarce and firm at \$3.50 to \$4 per barrel. Potatoes have been in good demand and are higher; receipts are limited; car lots sold at \$1.40 to \$1.45 per bag on track. Poultry in moderate demand but scarce; chickens bring 70c to 75c, fowls 55c to 65c, and turkeys \$1.25 to \$1.75. Tallow in good demand and firm, with sales of small lots of rendered at 8½c. Dealers pay 8c for rendered and 4c for rough.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Trade has been moderately active, and business reported good for the whole season. Oil Lemon is unchanged, at \$4.25 to \$4.50 per lb. Golden Seal Root firm at 60c per lb., and Cuttle fish bone at 50c to 55c. Opium is easier at \$5. Quinine steady at \$2.35 to \$2.55 per oz. Tartaric Acid unchanged at 63c to 65c. Cream of Tartar unchanged at 35c. Turpentine easier at 95c to \$1.00. Linseed Oil steady at 70c for boiled and 72c for raw. Glycerine easier at 43c to 44c. Potass Iodide easier at \$2.30 per lb. Potass Bromide steady at 45c to 48c per lb. Alcohol continues firm at \$2.75 per gallon. Morphia firm at \$3 to \$3.25 an ounce. Cubeberries steady at 65c per lb. Paris Green, 20c to 25c. Chemicals are in fair demand and firm. Dye-stuffs quiet; cochineal steady at 60c per lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Flour continues very quiet, offerings as well as the demand being unusually small. The only sale reported during the week was a couple of cars of choice Extra at \$5.85.

There has been some enquiry for Superior Extra, old standard, at about \$5.80 which very likely could have been obtained at \$5.85. Extra is nominal at \$5.75. The stock in store is 2,750 barrels against 2,627 barrels last week and 4,270 barrels the corresponding week of last year. Bran quiet and easy, with sales of car lots the latter part of last week and on Tuesday at \$14.50. Oatmeal in moderate demand and steady at \$4.90 to \$5, according to brand. Cornmeal quiet, with business confined to small lots at \$4 to \$4.15.

WHEAT.—There has been a moderate trade at about the closing prices of last week. Offerings were rather larger, and the demand principally from millers. Sales were made the latter part of last week of No. 2 Fall at \$1.31 and \$1.31½, No. 2 Spring at \$1.35, and No. 2 choice Spring at \$1.35 on track. On Monday No. 2 Fall sold at \$1.30 and on Tuesday at \$1.31. No. 1 Spring sold on Tuesday at \$1.37 and No. 2 choice Spring at \$1.35 on track. The wheat market closed steady to-day with sales of No. 1 Spring at \$1.36 on track. No. 2 Fall offered at \$1.23, August delivery, with \$1.20 bid. The stock in store is 233,530 bushels, against 242,378 bushels last week and 163,706 bushels the corresponding week of last year.

COARSE GRAINS.—Barley.—There is very little doing in this grain, and prices are almost nominal. The only sales were of No. 2 at 88c. The stock in store is 6,341 bushels, against 7,313 bushels last week and 25,915 bushels the corresponding week of last year. Oats have been moderately active and steady; sales of choice western were made almost daily at 49c, on track. The stock in store is 10,273 bushels, against 9,413 bushels last week and 9,295 bushels the corresponding week of last year. Peas quiet and firm with few offerings; the only sale reported was a car of No. 2 at 84c. No. 1 would bring 86c. The stock in store is 12,996 bushels, against 13,234 bushels last week and 39,105 bushels the corresponding week of last year. Rye dull and nominal; car lots offered yesterday at 85c, without bid, and 65c was bid for next October delivery. The stock in store is 12,498 bushels, against 11,700 bushels last week and 300 bushels the corresponding week of last year. Corn quiet and nominal at 88c to 90c.

FREIGHTS.—Rail freights are unchanged on the basis of 25c per barrel flour to Montreal, and 60c to Pictou, Truro and Halifax. There are a few changes in ocean rates, as follows: Flour and Oatmeal in sacks, to Liverpool 23c per cental; beef and pork, 30½c; butter in lots of 15,000 lbs. and over, 30c, and from 5,000 to 15,000 lbs, 44c.

GROCERIES.—Business continues unsatisfactory, the movement being less the past month than was anticipated. There has been but a moderate demand of a sorting-up character, and prices are steady, with few fluctuations. Payments have been fairly satisfactory. Fish are in moderate demand; Sardines, 11c for ½s and 22c for ¼s. Salmon, half barrels, 9c to 10c; Dry Cod, 5c per lb. Fruit in demand; Valencia sold at equal to 10½c; Sultanas, 11½c to 12c; Currants steady at 6½c to 7c; London Layers, \$3.10 to \$3.25; loose Muscatels, \$3.00 to \$3.10. Figs, 15c; Almonds, 15½c to 20c; Brazil nuts, 8½c; Walnuts, 8c to 8½c; Filberts, 10c; Lemon peel, 20c; Orange peel, 20c; Citron, 30c. Sugars steady; round lots of Granulated sell at 9½c; small quantities at 9½c. Low Yellows are quoted at 7½c to 7½c, and Bright 8c to 8½c. Syrups firm; Common, 63c to 65c per imperial gallon; Amber, 68c to 74c; Molasses, 40c to 45c. Teas in moderate demand and unchanged. Young Hyson—common, 25c to 28c; good to medium, 35c to 40c; finer sorts, 45c to 55c; extra firsts, 65c. Congou Teas—common, 22c to 32c; good, 35c; fine, 60c to 65c. Peppers firm at 27c for white and 16c for black in lots. Rice easier, with sales of round lots at \$3.75. Tobaccos

S. CARSLY,

DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE,

113 St. Peter Street,

MONTREAL,

AND

13 Bartholomew Close,

London.

CORSET FACTORY,

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Having greatly increased our facilities for Manufacturing

CORSETS

which enables us to produce them at less cost than formerly, we shall be glad to allow a

TRADE DISCOUNT OF FIVE PER CENT.

off all future purchases for these goods special attention is directed to their style and quality and their adaptability for the Canadian Market.

The following are the BRANDS OF OUR CORSETS, which are now becoming so popular throughout the Dominion.

POLYNESIAN, Drab plain Busk 18 to 26 in.

PARISIAN, Drab spoon Busk 18 to 26 in.

SARMATIAN, Drab or White Double Busk Embroidered 18 to 28 in.

CIRCISSIAN, Drab or White Double Busk Embroidered 18 to 28 in.

SCANDINAVIAN, Drab or White Embroidered spoon Busk 18 to 28 in.

PERUVIAN, Drab or white Contille spoon Embroidered Busk 28 to 28 in.

GRECIAN, Drab or White Contille Double Embroidered Busk 18 to 28 in. Misses White or Drab.

NEW GOODS

NOW TO HAND:

COLD STRIPED MOIRE SATINS

LADIES, KID GLOVES

ALL COLOURS AND PRICES.

FULL RANGE OF BLACK SILKS.

S. CARSLY,

113 ST. PETER STREET, Montreal.

Montreal, 1st. June, 1882.

unchanged. Manufactured Black goods—3s, 6s and 12s, 39½c to 42c. Bright goods—Navy, 48c to 57½c; Myrtle Navy, 61c to 62½c; Solaces 41c to 50c; Virginia, 85c to 95c.

HARDWARE AND IRON.—There has been a moderate demand for hardware the past week, and prices ruled steady. Builders' supplies have been fairly active, and shelf goods have received some attention. The stock of pig iron is yet small, and sales of Carnbroe, of which the stock is chiefly composed, were made at \$23. Payments are fair, and prospects considered good for a large movement later on.

HIDES AND SKINS.—The supply of hides is small, and prices rule firm, there being sales of a car or two of cured at 8½c. Green are unchanged at 7½c and 8½c. *Sheepskins* nominal. *Lambskins* offering more freely, and taken at 25c. In a day or two the price will be advanced to 35c. *Calfskins* in small supply and steady, at 11c to 13c for green and 15c for cured.

LEATHER.—There has been a moderate demand this week, and prices rule steady at the quotations of last week.

LIVE STOCK.—Cattle.—The receipts are very small and insufficient for the demand. Besides a local demand there were buyers from outside, and a few good stock sold at 6¼c to 6½c per lb. Medium would bring 5½c to 6c, and good shipping cattle 6¼c to 6½c. Of the latter there are few offering. *Sheep* are in moderate demand and a little firm at 5½c to 6c per lb. Spring lambs sell at \$3.50 to \$5 a head. *Culves* are rather firmer, the offerings being less than a week ago. They are worth \$7 to \$12 a head, according to weight. *Hogs* steady, with prices ruling at 6¾c to 7¼c per lb.

PROVISIONS.—Butter.—The receipts have been limited this week, and prices are a shade firmer. The demand is from city dealers chiefly, and it is likely to be several weeks before the export movement will commence. Sales of large rolls in boxes are reported at 13½c to 15c according to quality, and inferior lots at 12c. Pound rolls sell on the open market at 17c to 19c. *Bacon* continues in moderate demand and firm, with sales of round lots of Cumberland cut at 11c, and of long clear at 12c. *Jobbing lots* sell at an advance of ¼c on these prices. Rolls unchanged at 13c to 13½c. *Hams* are firm, with sales of sweet pickled at 13c and smoked at 14½c. *Mess Pork* is in small stock, and held at \$22.50 to \$23. *Lard* is unchanged, with sales of small lots at 15c, and rounds lots in tubs and pails at 14½c. *Dried Apples* unchanged at 6½c to 7c per lb. for selected lots. *Cheese* is in moderate demand and steady, with transactions at 11c to 11½c.

Wool.—The receipts of new fleece are yet small, and prices steady at from 18c to 20c. Dealers do not appear anxious to take it even at these low figures. Sales of pulled super are reported at 27c to 28c, and of extra at 34c to 34½c.

WOOL	WINANS & CO.	Cotton Warps
WOOL		Cotton Warps
WOOL	WOOLS of every description, at Bottom Prices, Send for Samples!	Cotton Warps
WOOL		Cotton Warps
WOOL		Cotton Warps
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WOOL		Cotton Warps
WOOL	COTTON WARPS, 1st PRIZE, Common numbers kept constantly in stock. Orders filled with greatest despatch.	Cotton Warps
WOOL		Cotton Warps
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WOOL		Cotton Warps
WOOL		Cotton Warps
WOOL	THE BEST WARPS ever made in the Dominion. Satisfaction Guaranteed!	Cotton Warps
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WOOL	13 CHURCH ST., TORONTO.	Cotton Warps
WOOL		Cotton Warps
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WOOL		Cotton Warps

Intercolonial Railway.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned until the *1st July next* for the grading and bridging of the Eastern Section of the St. Charles Branch from St. Charles Station, Intercolonial Railway, to a point about eight miles west of that Station. Plans, profiles and specifications of the work may be seen at the office of the Station Master, Point Levis, on and after the *17th June next*.

A certified bank cheque for one thousand dollars must accompany each tender as a guarantee of good faith, and this amount will be forfeited if the person tendering neglects or refuses to enter into a contract for the work when called upon to do so.

The person whose tender is accepted will be required to deposit to the credit of the Receiver General cash or Government securities for money to the amount of five per cent of the bulk sum of the Contract.

Tenders must be marked on the outside "TENDER FOR GRADING ST. CHARLES BRANCH."

D. POTTINGER,
Chief Superintendent.

Railway Office, Moncton, N.B.,
26th May, 1882.



TRENT NAVIGATION.

Fenelon Falls, Buckhorn Rapids and Burleigh Canals.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Trent Navigation," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western Mails on **WEDNESDAY, the Fifth Day of July next**, for the construction of two Lift Docks, Bridge Piers and other works at Fenelon Falls; also the construction of a Lock at Buckhorn Rapids, and for the construction of three Locks, a Dam and Bridge Piers at Burleigh Falls. The works at each of these places will be let separately.

Plans of the respective localities, together with plans and specifications of the works, can be seen at this office on and after **WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-first Day of June next**, where printed forms of Tender can be obtained. A like class of information relative to the works at Fenelon Falls will be furnished at that place, and for those at Buckhorn and Burleigh, information may be obtained at the resident Engineer's office, Peterborough.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that Tenders for the different works must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, as follows:—

For the Fenelon Falls work... \$1,000
Do Buckhorn Rapids work... \$500
Do Burleigh Falls work... \$150

And that these respective amounts shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works at the rates and prices submitted, subject to the conditions and terms stated in the specifications.

The cheques thus sent in will be returned to the different parties whose tenders are not accepted.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 22nd May, 1882.

WELLAND CANAL.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for the Welland Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western Mails on **TUESDAY, the eleventh day of July next**, for certain alterations to be made to, and the lengthening of Lock No. 2 on the line of the old Welland Canal.

A map of the locality, together with plan and specifications of the works to be done, can be seen at this office, and at the Resident Engineer's office Thorold, on and after **TUESDAY, the twenty-seventh day of June next**, where printed forms of tender can be obtained.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that an accepted Bank Cheque for the sum of \$1,500 must accompany each tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into contract for the execution of the work at the rates and prices submitted, and subject to the conditions and terms stated in the specifications.

The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Dept. of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 22nd May, 1882.

Manitoba and the North West Territory

FARMING AND STOCK-RAISING LANDS
FOR SALE BY THE
HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

Under agreement with the Crown, the Hudson's Bay Company are entitled to one-twentieth of the Lands in the fertile belt, estimated at about seven millions of acres, and they are prepared to offer for sale land in the Townships already surveyed by the Government of Canada.

Pamphlets and full information in regard to these Lands will be given by the undersigned at the offices of the Company in Montreal and Winnipeg.

C. J. BRYDGES,
Land Commissioner.

Retail Merchants who wish to keep abreast of the times, and have a continual and reliable guide to the leading markets, should subscribe to the **MONTREAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE**. The Market Reports in the **JOURNAL** are unequalled for comprehensiveness and correctness of detail. No Merchant or other business man can afford to do without it. Published every Friday. Subscription to all parts of Canada, except Montreal, \$2.00 a year. Address,

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STOCKS AND BONDS.

SURETYSHIP.

THE GUARANTEE CO.

Of North America.

Capital Subscribed, . . . \$1,000,000
 Paid up in Cash (no notes), . . . 290,000
 Assets, March, over . . . 350,000
 * Deposit with Dominion Gov't. 57,000

THE BONUS SYSTEM

of this Company renders the Premiums in certain cases annually reducible until the rate of

One-half p. Cent per Annum is reached.

This Company is under the same experienced management which introduced the system to this continent seventeen years ago, and has since actively and successfully conducted the business to the satisfaction of its patrons.

Over \$150,000 have been paid in Claims to Employers.

President—SIR ALEXANDER T. GALT, G.C.M.G.
 (Formerly Finance Minister of Canada.)

Vice-President, . . . JOHN RANKIN (Merchant.)

Managing Director, . . . EDWARD RAWLINGS.

Secretary—JAMES GRANT.

Legal Adviser—J. C. HATTON, Q. C.

Bankers, . . . THE BANK OF MONTREAL.

HEAD OFFICE:

260 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.

EDWARD RAWLINGS,

Managing Director.

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

NAME.	Par Value	Capital subscribed.	Capital paid-up.	Rest.	Dividend last 6 Months.	Closing Prices, June 1.
British North America	\$ 50	\$ 4,386,686	\$ 4,386,686	\$ 1,215,000	2 1/2	103 103 1/2
Canadian Bank of Commerce	50	6,000,000	6,000,000	1,400,000	4	147 148
Dominion Bank	50	1,000,000	1,000,000	451,000	4	213 213 1/2
Du Peuple	50	1,600,000	1,600,000	240,000	2	89 90
Eastern Townships	50	1,500,000	1,381,568	230,000	2 1/2	122 125
Exchange Bank	50	500,000	500,000	270,000	4	170 175
Federal Bank	100	1,500,000	1,500,000	300,000	2 1/2	105 105 1/2
Hamilton	100	1,000,000	751,559	100,000	4	180
Hochelaga	100	950,000	684,000	175,000	2 1/2	180 187 1/2
Imperial Bank	100	1,000,000	995,000	175,000	2 1/2	126
Jaques Cartier	25	500,000	500,000	0	0	135
Maritime	100	575,000	505,370	0	0	0
Mercantile Bank of Canada	100	5,758,257	5,615,073	555,000	2 1/2	190 130 1/2
Molson's Bank	50	2,000,000	2,000,000	250,000	3	127 125 1/2
Montreal	200	12,000,000	11,990,000	5,000,000	4 1 p. c. B	207 209
Nationale	50	2,000,000	2,000,000	150,000	3 1/2	210 214
Ontario Bank	40	3,000,000	2,995,758	0	0	87 68 1/2
Quebec Bank	100	2,500,000	2,500,000	0	0	115
Standard	50	761,600	734,355	25,000	8	117 117 1/2
Toronto	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	750,000	2 1/2	178 180
Union Bank	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	15,000	2 1/2	93
Ville Marie	100	500,000	461,995	0	0	98 100
Building and Loan Association	25	750,000	743,255	0	0	97 1/2
Canada Cotton Co.	100	0	0	0	0	143 144 1/2
Canada Landed Credit Co.	50	1,500,000	683,890	120,000	4 1/2	129 129 1/2
Canada Perm. Loan and Savings Co.	50	2,000,000	2,000,000	980,000	6	146
Dominion Savings & Inv. Co.	50	800,000	717,250	80,000	4	120
Dominion Telegraph Co.	50	711,700	1,000,000	0	0	150 100
Dundas Cotton Co.	100	0	0	0	0	123 124
English Loan Co.	100	2,044,100	295,847	8,500	4	97
Farmers' Loan and Savings Co.	50	1,057,250	611,480	53,000	4	26 127
Freehold Loan & Savings Co.	100	1,050,000	690,030	234,024	0	175 1/2
Hamilton Provident & Loan Society	100	1,000,000	867,700	0	0	135
Huron Cotton Co.	100	0	0	0	0	160
Huron & Erie Sav. & Loan Soc.	50	1,000,000	893,150	245,000	4	161
Imperial Savings and Investment Soc.	50	600,000	563,950	69,000	4	113
London & Can. Loan & Agency Co.	50	4,000,000	580,000	143,000	3 1/2	114 115
London Loan Co. of Canada	50	494,700	330,950	17,432	4	123 133 1/2
Manitoba Loan	100	615,500	0	0	0	114 132 1/2
Montreal Telegraph Co.	40	2,000,000	2,000,000	0	0	143 144 1/2
Montreal City Gas Co.	40	2,000,000	1,300,000	0	0	117 1/2
Montreal City Passenger Ry Co.	60	600,000	600,000	0	0	66
Montreal Cotton Co.	100	0	0	0	0	107 1/2
Montreal Investment and Building Co.	50	500,000	401,027	0	0	110
Montreal Loan & Mortgage S'y.	50	1,000,000	612,532	64,000	3 1/2	124 128
National Investment Co.	100	1,460,000	230,000	11,500	3 1/2	69 70
Ontario Saving and Investment S'oy.	50	1,000,000	999,000	158,000	4	141 142
Richelieu & Ontario Nav. Co.	100	1,565,000	1,565,000	0	0	132 133 1/2
Toronto City Gas Co.	50	800,000	800,000	0	0	210
Union Loan and Savings Co.	50	610,000	550,000	110,000	4	390,300
Western Canada Loan & Savings Co.	50	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	0	0

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT—THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1882.

Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.
Boots and Shoes.		Soda Ash.	\$ 1 75 1 80	Japan, fine to choice lb.	\$ 0 40 0 55	Spices: Cassia.	per lb. \$ 0 12 0 20
Men's Thick Boots Wax.	2 25 3 25	Soda Bicarb.	3 10 3 15	Japan Nagasaki.	0 20 0 25	Glove.	per lb. 0 30 0 35
" Split	1 60 2 25	Salt Soda.	1 10 1 20	N. Hyson common to gd.	0 20 0 25	" "	0 30 0 45
" Kip Boots.	2 50 3 25	Farrie Acid.	0 67 0 60	N. Hyson fine to finest, lb.	0 35 0 60	Nutmegs.	0 60 0 80
" Calf Boots, pegged.	3 00 3 75	Bleaching Powder.	1 75 1 80	Gump, fair to med.	0 30 0 35	Jamaica Ginger (lb.)	0 22 0 23
" Kip Brogans.	1 35 1 40	Chloric Acid.	0 75 0 80	" Good to fine.	0 45 0 50	Jamaica " Unbl.	0 17 0 20
" Split do.	0 90 1 10	Campior Eng. Ref.	0 46 0 48	Gump, Finest.	0 60 0 65	African.	0 10 0 12
" Bull Congress.	1 50 2 25	" Am. Ref.	0 38 0 40	Imper'l, med. to gd.	0 40 0 45	Limento.	0 17 0 14
" Bull & Puddled Bals.	1 75 2 25	Gum Arabic, per lb.	0 20 0 35	" Fine to finest.	0 47 0 55	Pepper.	0 14 0 16
" Split do.	1 35 1 75	" Traj.	0 45 0 90	Twankay, com. to gd.	0 15 0 20	Mustard, 4 lb. Jar.	0 19 0 20
Shoe Packs.	1 10 2 10	Coppers per 100 lbs.	0 95 1 00	Colour.	0 30 0 55	" 1 lb.	0 24 0 25
Wom's Puddled & Bull Bals	1 00 1 60	Blue Vitrol.	0 54 0 7	Cougon common.	0 18 0 21	Rice: Arracan, & p. 100 lb.	3 25 3 57
" Split Bals.	0 90 1 10	Dry Goods.		" med. to good.	0 20 0 26	Sago.	per lb. 0 05 0 06
" Prunella do.	0 50 1 60	Flour.		" fine to finest.	0 33 0 41	Tapioca, Pearl.	0 03 0 04
" Inferior do.	0 45 0 60	(See Many's of Cotton.)		Seuchong common.	0 20 0 27	Flake.	0 07 0 09 1/2
" Cong. do.	0 50 1 25	Flour.		" med. to good	0 27 0 33	Glass.	
" Huskies, do.	0 40 0 75	Superior Extra.	6 25 6 30	Fine to choice	0 38 0 63	7 1/2 x 9, 7 x 9, 8 x 10.	1 90 2 00
Misess' Puddled & Bull Bals	0 99 1 15	Extra Superfine.	6 10 6 15	Coffee, green Mocha per lb.	0 30 0 35	10 x 12 10 x 14.	2 00 2 10
" Split Bals.	0 75 0 100	Strong Bakers.	6 50 6 75	Java.	0 20 0 25	12 x 16 14 x 20.	2 30 2 40
" Prunella do.	0 60 1 00	Do American.	7 50 8 00	Maracibo.	0 17 0 22	18 x 24.	2 30 2 40
" Inferior do.	0 60 0 70	Fancy	6 75 6 90	Cape.	0 16 0 18	Hardware.	
" Cong. do.	0 60 0 90	Spring Extra.	5 05 6 10	Jamaica.	0 12 0 16	Fin. Block, per lb.	0 26 0 27
" Huskies, do.	0 50 0 90	Superfine.	5 50 5 60	Rio.	0 10 0 15	Grain.	0 27 0 28
Infants' Cacks, pr. doz.	3 75 6 50	Flour.	5 00 5 25	Singapore & Ceylon	0 20 0 25	Copper: Ingot.	0 18 0 18 1/2
Dairy Produce.		Middlings	4 15 4 35	Calcutta	0 12 0 12 1/2	" Sheet.	0 23 0 24
Creamery, choice sweet'ns.	5 21 0 00	Pollards	3 50 3 75	Porto Rico.	0 70 0 81	Cut Nails: 3 in. to 6 in.	2 70 0 00
Township, new.	0 18 0 20	Ont. Bags.	3 00 3 05	Cuba.	0 70 0 85	2 1/2 & 2 3/4 ins.	2 65 0 00
" choice lines dairies	0 00 0 00	City Bags.	3 80 4 00	Barbados.	0 70 0 88	2 & 2 1/2 ins. Am.	3 20 0 00
Brookville, new.	0 17 0 18	Oatmeal.	5 25 5 50	Yellow Refined.	0 70 0 88	1 1/2 & 1 3/4 ins.	3 45 0 00
" choice lines dairies	0 00 0 00	Commeal.	3 90 4 00	Gabes.	0 70 0 88	1 1/2 & 1 3/4 ins. Cold Cut, Can.	3 20 0 00
Morrisburg, new.	0 17 0 19	Bran, per ton.	18 00 20 00	Granulated.	0 16 0 10 1/2	1 1/2 ins.	3 70 0 00
" choice lines dairies	0 00 0 00	Grain.		Syrups—Extra. imp. gal.	0 90 1 10	2 1/2 & 2 3/4 ins.	3 20 0 00
Western Dairy, nny.	0 16 0 18	Canada White, No. 2.	1 35 1 37	Good.	0 65 0 70	1 1/2 & 1 3/4 ins. Am.	3 45 0 00
" old butter, per lb.	0 13 0 15	" Spring No. 2.	1 35 1 40	" "	0 65 0 70	1 1/2 & 1 3/4 ins.	4 20 0 00
Kamouraska.	0 12 0 14	" Red Winter	1 46 1 44	Molasses (Barbados).	0 55 0 58	2 in. and up	3 60 0 00
Cheese, fine Sept. & Oct.	0 19 0 20	Extra White Michigan.	0 00 0 00	Trinidad.	0 47 0 52	Casing, Box, Shook:	
" second quality.	0 00 0 00	White Michigan, No. 1.	0 00 0 00	Fruit: Loose Muscatel, new	2 70 0 310	1 1/2 in. p. 100 lb. keg.	4 70 0 00
Drugs & Chemicals.		Red Winter, No. 2 Toledo.	0 00 0 00	Layers in boxes.	2 60 0 200	2 in. to 2 1/2 in.	3 15 0 00
Aloes Caps.	0 20 0 00	Spring, Chicago No. 2.	0 00 0 00	Sultanas.	0 10 0 12	2 in. to 2 1/2 in.	3 70 0 00
Alum.	1 81 1 90	Spring, Milwaukee No. 2.	0 00 0 00	Seedless.	0 09 0 11	2 1/2 in. to 2 3/4 in.	3 45 0 00
Borax.	0 17 0 20	Oats, No. 2.	4 31 4 41	Valencia.	0 10 0 12	3 in. to 4 in.	3 20 0 00
Castor Oil.	0 10 0 10 1/2	Barley.	0 67 0 75	Currants.	0 16 0 17	Cut Spikes, all sizes.	2 95 0 00
Caustic Soda.	2 50 2 60	Peas.	0 99 1 00	Prunes.	0 07 0 07 1/2	Finishing Nails:	
Cream Tartar.	0 31 0 34	Rye.	0 85 0 87	Figs.	0 06 0 12	1 in. to 1 1/2 in. p. 100 lb. kg	5 35 4 00
Epsum Salts.	1 25 1 40	Corn in bond.	0 80 0 82	H. S. Almonds.	0 06 0 00	1 1/2 in. to 2 in.	4 95 4 10
Extract Logwood.	0 09 0 10	Flax Seed, prime.	1 20 1 30	S. S. Tarragona.	0 16 0 17	2 in. and up	3 60 0 00
Indigo Madras.	0 85 1 00	Groceries.		Walnuts.	0 09 0 12	Tobacco Box Nails:	
Madder.	0 12 0 13 1/2	TEA, (H.C. & Cad.)		Pilberts.	0 09 0 11	1 1/2 in. & 1 1/4 in. p. 100 lb kg	4 75 3 80
Opium.	4 69 4 75	Japan, com. to med. lb.	0 17 0 24	Brazils, new.	0 08 0 09	2 1/2 in. " "	3 65 3 45
Oxalic Acid.	0 15 0 17	" fair to good.	0 25 0 35	Billy's Nabob Pickles, doz	4 00 0 09	2 1/2 in. " "	3 85 2 95
Potass Iodide.	2 65 2 75			" Mixed do.	2 90 0 00	Nett 30 days or 7 p. o. 4 mos.	3 85 2 95
Quinine.	2 65 2 75			" Nabob Sauce, pts.	3 60 0 00		

[Established 1750.]

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Contractors to the British Government,
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CHAINS,

Anchors, Anvils, Vices, Hammers, &c., Close-link
Coil Chain, Traces, Back-bands, Cow Ties, Tug
Chains, and Chains of every description.
All kinds of Wrought Nails, including Rose, Clout,
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Tacks.

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26 St. Sulpice Street, MONTREAL,

Agents for the Dominion of Canada.

Legal.

(For Assignees, Accountants, &c., see other page.)

Kingston, Ont.

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192 Ontario Street, Kingston, Ont.
E. H. SMYTHE, M.A., LL.B.
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FREDERIC BARRETT, M.A.

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A full assortment always on hand.

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Timothy, Clover, Seed Wheat, Tares, Barley, Oats,
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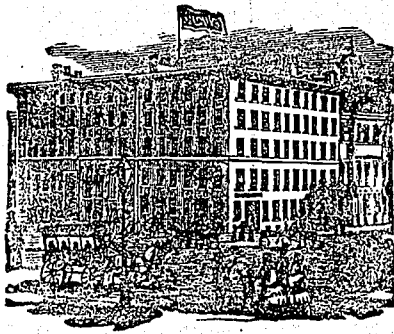
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WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. -THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1882

Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.
Hochelaga (Brown), G30 in	\$ 0 07 1/2 0 00	AA 33 in.....	\$ 0 23 1/2 0 00	Basswood, 1/2.....	11 00 13 00	Brandy: Hennessy's...gal	4 60 5 00
" A 27 in.....	0 06 1/2 0 00	36 in.....	0 24 0 00	Basswood.....	15 00 19 00	" " " " " " " " " " " "	11 00 15 00
" B 27 in.....	0 06 1/2 0 00	Check, 33 in.....	0 22 0 00	Black Walnut, culls.....	90 00 65 00	Bisquit, Dubouché & Co.gal	8 60 3 60
" B33 in.....	0 08 0 00	Denims Bluefor Brown A A	0 21 0 00	Do do 1st & 2nd.....	100 90 110 00	" " " " " " " " " " " "	8 00 0 00
" H1136 in.....	0 08 1/2 0 00	" A.....	0 19 0 00	Do do.....	110 00 120 00	Jules Duret & Co.....gal	4 00 4 50
" DD.....	0 09 1/2 0 00	" B.....	0 17 0 00	Cedar, round, lineal foot.....	60 00 09 08	" " " " " " " " " " " "	9 00 9 50
" H11136 in.....	0 09 1/2 0 00	" C.....	0 14 1/2 0 00	Cedar, flat, lineal foot.....	60 04 00 06	Pinet, Castillon & Co.....gal	8 50 3 50
" XX36 full.....	0 10 1/2 0 00	" D.....	0 12 1/2 0 00	Cedar, square, lineal foot.....	60 07 00 09	Cheaper shippers.....case	2 50 2 75
" XXX36 in. full(st'd)	0 11 1/2 0 00	Shirtings:		Elm, soft, 1st.....	26 00 19 00	" " " " " " " " " " " "	8 00 8 50
" M drilling.....	0 11 1/2 0 00	Oxford striped BX.....	0 11 1/2 0 00	Elm, Rock.....	15 00 30 00	Irish Whiskey—Roe's case	6 00 6 50
X.L. Sheeting, 8-4 plain	0 27 0 00	" " C X.....	0 10 1/2 0 00	Hemlock, 1 to 3 in, M.....	8 00 10 00	Dunville.....case	7 75 3 75
" " " " " " " " " " " "	0 30 0 32	" " check B.....	0 13 1/2 0 00	Hemlock, timber, M.....	13 00 14 00	Mitchells.....imp gal.	6 50 7 00
Stormont (Brown) A 30 in.	0 07 0 07 1/2	" " C.....	0 10 1/2 0 00	Maple, hard, M.....	18 00 20 00	" " " " " " " " " " " "	2 50 2 50
" A 23 in.....	0 07 1/2 0 07 1/2	Galatea Stripes.....	0 16 0 00	Soft, do.....	14 00 16 00	Scotch Whiskey...case-pts	5 50 6 50
" B 33 in.....	0 08 1/2 0 05 1/2	Regattas, Check A.....	0 16 0 00	Oak, M.....	35 00 40 00	Encore.....case	5 50 6 00
" C 336 in.....	0 09 0 09 1/2	Check Solids A.....	0 15 1/2 0 00	Pine, clear, M.....	36 00 40 00	Hay, Fairman & Co.'s case	6 00 0 00
Canada (Grey) A W 30 in.	0 07 0 00	Bags: 3-ply 16 oz. B, per ble	26 50 0 00	2nd quality, Jo.....	22 00 25 00	" " " " " " " " " " " "	2 00 2 75
" A D 32 in.....	0 07 1/2 0 00	Park's Yarn, White.....	0 26 0 00	3rd.....	14 00 15 00	Sheriff's Islay..... imp gal.	2 90 3 00
" A 11 35 in.....	0 08 0 00	" Colored.....	0 38 0 00	Lath, M.....	1 50 0 00	" " " " " " " " " " " "	0 00 0 00
" A C 35 in.....	0 09 1 10	" " " " " " " " " " " "	0 23 0 00	Spruce, 1 to 2 in., M.....	10 00 12 00	Jamaica Rum per imp gal.	3 20 3 40
" A B 35 in.....	0 09 1/2 0 00	Do. Knitting Cotton Balls:				Geneva Spirits...imp gal.	2 10 2 15
" A E 36 in.....	0 10 0 00	No. 8 Unbleached.....	0 49 0 00			" " " " " " " " " " " "	4 15 4 60
" A A 36 in.....	0 10 1/2 0 00	" Bleached.....	0 51 0 00			" " " " " " " " " " " "	8 00 8 10
Yarns:—White per lb.....	0 26 0 00	" Colored.....	0 56 0 71			Champagne	
Tickings:—" B2 30 1/2 in.....	0 12 1/2 0 00	Paints, &c.				G. H. Mumm, Dry Verzon'y	25 50 23 00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	0 15 1/2 0 00	White Lead, gen, 100lbkgs	7 00 0 00			Pommery.....	25 00 23 00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	0 07 1/2 0 00	No. 1.....	6 00 6 50			J. Mumm Extra Dry.....	21 50 23 00
" " " " " " " " " " " "	0 08 1/2 0 00	White Lead No. 2.....	5 00 5 50			Bollinger.....qts.	25 25 27 50
" " " " " " " " " " " "	0 07 1/2 0 00	in Oil, per 25 lbs.....	1 90 2 00			Piper Heidsieck.....	25 00 26 00
Colored Goods:—		Do., No. 1.....	1 60 1 80			Sherries—Pemartin's.....	1 60 5 60
Denims, blue & brown.....	0 18 0 00	" 2.....	1 40 1 50			Ports—Cockburn, Smiths	
Checks, blue, brown, fcy.....	0 15 1/2 0 00	" 3.....	1 30 0 00			& Co.'s.....	1 90 5 00
Checks, Prince Victor.....	0 15 1/2 0 00	White Lead, dry.....	0 06 0 08 1/2			G. B. Sandeman, Sons & Co	1 90 5 00
Ticking, 28 in. No. IX.....	0 14 0 00	Red Lead.....	0 05 0 06			Graham's.....	2 10 4 50
" " " " " " " " " " " "	0 16 0 00	Venetian Red, Eng'h.....	1 75 2 00			Claret, (cases.)	3 50 & up
" " " " " " " " " " " "	0 14 0 00	Yel. Ochre, French.....	1 75 2 00			Tarragona Ports. Imp.gal.	1 10 1 30
" " " " " " " " " " " "	0 17 0 00	Whiting.....	0 55 0 60			Native Wines....."	0 80 1 50
Dundas (Grey) D 30 in.....	0 07 0 00	Salt.				Can. Spirits, Imp. gallon.	Duty In Bond
" C 33 in.....	0 07 1/2 0 00	Liverpool Coarse, per bag	0 70 0 75			Alcohol— 65 O. P.	2 71 1 04
" B 33 in.....	0 09 0 00	Canadian porbrl do	0 00 0 00			" " " " " " " " " " " "	2 72 1 05
" A 36 in.....	0 10 0 00	Factory filled, do	1 30 1 35			" " " " " " " " " " " "	2 47 0 95
" AX 30 in full.....	0 10 1/2 0 00	Eureka factory filled, do	2 40 0 00			" " " " " " " " " " " "	1 29 0 53
" E 30 in.....	0 08 1/2 0 00	Timber, Lumber, &c.				Whiskeys:—Family Proof.	1 39 0 58
Tickings:—C 30 in.....	0 15 1/2 0 00	Ash, 1 to 4 in., M.....	17 00 18 00			Old Bourbon.....	1 39 0 58
" D 30 in.....	0 13 1/2 0 00	Ash, timber, M.....	20 00 25 00			Rye, Toddy, Malt.....	1 31 0 55
" B 33 in.....	0 13 1/2 0 00	Birch, 1 to 4 in., M.....	17 00 20 00			Rye, 4 years old.....	1 60 0 78
" A 33 in.....	0 20 0 00					" " " " " " " " " " " "	1 70 0 88
						" " " " " " " " " " " "	1 80 1 98
						" " " " " " " " " " " "	1 90 1 08

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A. G. RAMSAY, Managing Director.

ABSTRACT OF 34th ANNUAL REPORT TO 30th APRIL, 1891.

1. Assets 30th April, 1891.	\$4,569,161
2. Income for the year.	967,288
3. Income from Interest (included in above).	284,208
4. Claims by death during the year.	231,757
5. Do as estimated by the Co.'s tables and provided for.	326,135
6. Difference in Co.'s favor between actual and estimated death rate.	101,878
7. Excess of Interest revenue over death claims.	59,451
8. Number of Policies issued for the year 257, for.	4,157,165
9. Total Policies in force at date, 13,993, upon 11,498 lives, for.	25,034,270

New Business exceeds a fourth of the returns for 1890 of 23 licensed Companies. Total on the Co.'s books exceeds a fourth of the entire amount in force in Canada. Bonus Additions to Life Policies for past fifteen years have added \$375 to each \$1,000 of original Assurance. Cash Profits for same period have been 35 to 39 per cent. of all premiums paid according to age at entry.
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RESERVE FUND,	141,000
GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT,	101,000

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Insurance.

CITIZENS
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF CANADA.

CAPITAL, . \$1,188,000.

CASH ASSETS, 1st January, 1881,
per Government Blue-Book 352,101.20
Deposit with Dominion Govt. - 142,000
Losses Paid to 1st Jan, 1880. 1,648,176-

DIRECTORS:

President:—SIR HUGH ALLAN,
Vice-President.—HENRY LYMAN.
Andrew Allan. N. B. Corsé. Robert Anderson.
J. B. Rolland. Arthur Prévost.
AROH. MCGOUN, SEC.-TREAS.

GERALD E. HART, GEN'L MAN'R.

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RISKS TAKEN AT MODERATE RATES.

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HALIFAX, N. S.—MOSWENNEY & FIELDING, Agts.
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Agent.
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HEAD OFFICE, 179 St. James Street,
MONTREAL.

ALFRED PERRY, late General Manager of the
Royal Canadian Insurance Co.,

AGENT for the CITY OF MONTREAL.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

INSURANCE COMPANIES. — CANADIAN.—Montreal Quotations, June 1, 1882.

NAME OF COMPANY.	No. Shares.	Last Dividend.	Share par value.	Amount paid per Share.	Canada quotations per ct.
British America Fire & Marine.....	10,000	5-6mos.	\$50	\$50	133½ 140
Canada Life	2,500	7½-8mos.	400	50	400
Citizens, Fire, Life, Guarantee & Acc't	11,880	.....	100	22½	.....
Confederation Life.....	5,000	5-6 mos.	100	10	290
Sun Mutual Life and Accident.....	5,000	4-6 mos.	100	12½	175
Queen City Fire	2,000	10	50	10	.....
Western Assurance.....	20,000	6 6 mos.	40	20	181
Royal Canadian Insurance.....	20,000	5	100	15	.....
Accident Ins. Co. of North America...	2500	6 per ct.	100	20	.....
Canada Guarantee Co. of North America	10,000	6 per ct	50	20	.....

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.—(Quotation on the London Market, May 15, 1882.)

				Market value p'd up share
Briton Life Association.....	50,000	10	1	.....
British & Foreign Marine.....	50,000	50	20	£23½ £23½
Commercial Union Fire Life & Marine..	50,000	30	50	£21½ £22½
Edinburgh Life.....	5,000	10	100	£43½
Fire Insurance Association	100,000	5	£10	70s 80s
Guardian Fire and Life.....	20,000	18	100	£74 £76
Imperial Fire.....	12,000	£7 p. sh.	100	£147 £150
Lancashire Fire and Life.....	100,000	30	20	£7½ £7½
Life Association of Scotland.....	10,000	15	40	£ 25
Lion Fire	500,000	.....	10	15s 20s
Lion Life	92,000	.....	10	20s 25s
London Assurance Corporation	35,302	48	25	£60 £62
London & Lancashire Life.....	10,000	10	10	32s 6d
Liverp'l & London & Globe Fire & Life	£391,752	70	20	£22½ £22½
Northern Fire & Life	30,000	70	100	£51
North British & Mercantile Fire & Life	40,000	56	50	£60½
Phoenix Fire.....	6,722	£21 p. s.	.....	£235 £305
Queen Fire & Life.....	200,000	30	10	68s 6d 70s
Royal Insurance Fire & Life	100,000	80	20	£30½ £30½
Scottish Commercial Fire & Life.....	125,000	22½	10	24s 24s 6d
Scottish Imperial Fire and Life.....	50,000	6	10	33s
Scottish Provincial Fire & Life	20,000	15	50	£14½ £14½
Standard Life	10,000	58½	50	£6½
Star Life.....	4,000	5	25	£15

THE DOMINION

SALVAGE AND WRECKING CO.'Y,

H. HERRIMAN,

President.

OFFICES, 26 HOSPITAL STREET,

MONTREAL.

THE

METROPOLITAN MUTUAL BENEFIT
SOCIETY.

Head Office, . . . Montreal, P.Q.

President: WM. DONAHUE, Wholesale Merchant. Vice-President: ROBT. EVANS
(of Evans Bros.), **General Manager: A. W. BISSON.**

Correct and full information will be cheerfully furnished on application to the
General Manager, at 215 St. James Street, Montreal.

Agents wanted in Every City, Town, Village and County in the Dominion.
The following is an extract from a letter received from His Excellency the
Governor General of Canada:

"It is in such Associations as yours are founded those principles of mutual
"help and support which bind communities together.

"They also teach the importance of laying by during the years of youth, health
"and energy, a provision for old age or poverty, and to those left behind in dis-
"tress, and thus impart provident habits amongst a large section of your fellow-
"subjects. Your Association has, therefore, my earnest wishes for its welfare,
"and I trust its branches will continue to spread in all parts of the Dominion."
(Signed) **LORNE.**

ROYAL INSURANCE CO'Y.

OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

FIRE AND LIFE.

LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS UNLIMITED.

CAPITAL **\$10,000,000**
FUNDS INVESTED **21,000,000**
ANNUAL INCOME **5,000,000**

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA—MONTREAL.

Every description of property insured at moderate rates of premium. Life
assurances granted in all the most approved forms.

— CHIEF AGENTS: —

M. H. GAULT, | W. TATLEY.

PROVIDENT MUTUAL ASSOCIATION

OF CANADA. Incorporated C. S. C., Chap. 71.

HEAD OFFICE, . . . MONTREAL, P.Q.

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Vice-President: C. C. SNOWDON, Esq., Wholesale Hardware Merchant.
B. A. T. DeMontigny, Esq.; Recorder of Montreal; G. Globensky, Esq., Advocate;
J. McIntyre, Esq., Merchant; J. Thomson, Esq., Merchant; J. A. I.
Craig, Esq., Manufacturer.

HIRAM J. DUCLOS, Secretary and Treasurer. JOHN HOPPER, Gen. Agent.

We solicit all persons intending to secure protection on their lives for those
dependent on them, or to provide against sickness, infirmities, &c., in old age,
either to call and examine the plans of our new classes, or write for our circular.
After receiving all necessary information (which we shall always be most happy to
give) they will not fail to find them so equitable, safe, cheap, and on such easy terms,
as to convince them of being greatly to their advantage to join as members.

The best possible proofs of the popularity of the features of our new classes are,
first, the number of members increases at such a rate that within a few months
more we shall be the largest Mutual Association in Canada; secondly, the large
majority of our members are composed of the leading and most influential class of
citizens in the Cities and Towns of Quebec and Ontario.

We especially solicit an examination of "Our Provident Class," which pro-
vides for old age. This form of protection on the mutual system is new on this
continent, and its features are so well adapted to the ideas of the present age that
no plan ever proved so popular.

Insurance.

THE ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated by Dominion Parliament, A.D., 1872

Authorized Capital, - - \$500,000.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

President, Vice-President.
Sir A. T. GALT. JOHN RANKIN, Esq.

MANAGER.

EDWARD RAWLINGS.

THE ACCIDENT

Is the only Purely Accident Insurance Company in Canada; its business is more than twice that transacted by all the other Canadian Companies combined; it has never contested a claim at law, and is the only Canadian Company which has made the *Deposit with Government* for the special transaction of Accident Insurance in the Dominion.

RATES REDUCED.

THE STANDARD LIFE

Assurance Co.'y. Estab. 1825.

HEAD OFFICE;

EDINBURGH, Scot., and MONTREAL, Canada.

Total Risksover \$90,000,000
Invested Funds....." 26,000,000
Annual Income.....about 4,000,000
or over \$10,000 a day.
Claims paid in Canada.....over \$1,200,000
Investments in Canada.....over 1,000,000

Total amount paid in Claims during the last 8 years, over Fifteen Millions of Dollars, or about \$5,000 a day.

W. M. RAMSAY, Manager, Can.

Established 1803.

IMPERIAL Fire Insurance Comp'y OF LONDON.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA;

Montreal, No. 6 HOSPITAL Street.

RINTOUL BROS., Agents.

Subscribed Capital, . . . £1,600,000 Stg.
Paid-up Capital, . . . £700,000 Stg.
ASSETS, £2,222,552 Stg.

Insurance.

QUEEN INSURANCE CO. OF ENGLAND.

FIRE AND LIFE.

Capital, £2,000,000 Stg.

INVESTED FUNDS.....£660,818.

FORBES & MUDGE,

Montreal,

Chief Agents in Canada.

SOVEREIGN

Fire Insurance Company

OF CANADA.

CAPITAL, . . . \$600,000.

Deposit with the Dominion Government, \$100,000

President—Hon. A. MACKENZIE, M.P.

Vice-President for P.Q.—Hon. J. H. BELLEROSE.

F. A. BALL, Manager.

Insurance effected at reasonable rates.

TIME-TRIED AND FIRE-TESTED.

QUEBEC

FIRE ASSURANCE CO.'Y,
ESTABLISHED 1818.

Deposit with Dominion

Government, - - - \$100,000

Fire Insurances accepted on the most favorable terms.

MONTREAL OFFICE,

99 St. Francois Xavier Street,
THOMAS SIMPSON, Agent.



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Commerce, Finance, Insurance, Railways
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Stock Enterprises.

Issued every Friday Morning.

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Office: Exchange Bank Building,

102 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,

Corner of Notre Dame St., Montreal.

M. S. FOLEY, Managing Editor and Proprietor.

Q. M. O. & O. RAILWAY.

CHANGE OF TIME.

COMMENCING ON

Monday, January 2nd, 1882,

Trains will run as follows:

	MIXED.	MAIL.	EXPRESS
Leave Hochelaga for Ottawa.....	P.M. 8 20	A.M. 9 30	P.M. 5 00
Arrive at Ottawa.....	A.M. 7 55	P.M. 1 20	9 50
Leave Ottawa for Hochelaga.....	P.M. 10 10	A.M. 8 10	4 55
Arrive at Hochelaga.....	A.M. 9 45	P.M. 1 00	9 45
Leave Hochelaga for Quebec.....	P.M. 6 40	8 00	10 00
Arrive at Quebec.....	A.M. 8 00	9 50	6 30
Leave Quebec for Hochelaga.....	P.M. 5 30	A.M. 10 00	10 00
Arrive at Hochelaga.....	A.M. 7 30	P.M. 4 50	6 30
Leave Hochelaga for St. Jerome.....	P.M. 6 00		
Arrive at St. Jerome.....	A.M. 7 45		
Leave St. Jerome for Hochelaga.....	P.M. 6 45		
Arrive at Hochelaga.....	A.M. 9 00		
Leave Hochelaga for Joliette.....	P.M. 6 15		
Arrive at Joliette.....	A.M. 7 40		
Leave Joliette for Hochelaga.....	P.M. 6 20		
Arrive at Hochelaga.....	A.M. 8 50		

(Local Trains between Aylmer, Hull and Ottawa.)
Trains leave Mile-End Station Ten Minutes Later than Hochelaga.

Magnificent Palace Cars on all Passenger Day Trains and Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.
Trains to and from Ottawa connect with Trains to and from Quebec.

Sunday Trains leave Montreal and Quebec at 4 p.m.
All Trains run by Montreal Time.

GENERAL OFFICES—13 PLACE D'ARMES.

TICKET OFFICES:

13 Place d'Armes, } MONTREAL.
202 St. James Street, }
Opposite St. Louis Hotel, QUEBEC.
Opposite Russell House, OTTAWA.

L. A. SENECAL, Gen'l Sup't.

Intercolonial Railway.

1881. Winter Arrangements. 1882.

Commencing 21st Nov., 1881.

THROUGH EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAINS run DAILY (Sunday excepted) as follows:

Leave Point Levis.....	8.10 a.m.
Arrive Riviere du Loup.....	12.55 p.m.
" Trois Pistoles.....	2.05 "
" Rimouski.....	3.49 "
" Campbellton.....	8.35 "
" Dalhousie.....	9.16 "
" Bathurst.....	11.17 "
" Newcastle.....	12.52 a.m.
" Moncton.....	4.00 "
" St. John.....	7.30 "
" Halifax.....	12.00 p.m.

This Train connects at Chaudière Curve with the Grand Trunk Train, leaving Montreal at 10.00 p.m.

The trains to Halifax and St. John run through to their destinations on Sunday.

The trains leaving Halifax at 2.45 p.m. and St. John at 7.25 p.m., and which reach Montreal at 6.00 a.m. by connecting at Chaudière Curve with the Grand Trunk train at 8.10 p.m., remain at Campbellton over Sunday.

For information in regard to Passenger fares, tickets, rates of freight, train arrangements, &c. apply to

G. W. ROBINSON,
Eastern Freight and Passenger Agent,
136 St. James Street,
(Opposite St. Lawrence Hall.)
Montreal.

D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent.
Moncton, N.B., 15th November, 1881.

Insurance.

THE

MARINE
INSURANCE

COMPANY (LIMITED.)
Old Broad Street, London.
Established 1836.

Capital (Stg.) . . . £1,000,000—\$4,868,666
Reserve " 370,000—1798,000
Additional Surplus . . . 293,000—1,444,000

The undersigned have been appointed Agents for this well-known and old-established Company, and are now prepared to write

Ocean Marine Risks

at CURRENT RATES, and beg leave to solicit a share of the patronage of the shipping public.

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LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY at any of the Company's Agencies in any part of the world.

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LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE AND FIRE.

Invested Funds 30,500,000
Funds Invested in Canada 900,000

Security, Prompt Payment and Liberality in the adjustment of Losses are the prominent Features of this Company.

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Standing Counsel—THE HON. WM. BADGLEY.

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THE NORTH AMERICAN
LIFE INS. CO.,
(Incorporated by Dominion Parliament.)

Guarantee Fund \$100,000.
Deposited with Government . . . \$50,000.
Head Office—23 Toronto St., Toronto.

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Hon. ALEX. MORRIS, M.P.P., Vice-President.
Wm. McCARE, F.I.A., Managing Director.

In Mutual Branch all Profits Accrue to the Assured, to whom they Legitimately belong, being the only plan which gives insurance at net cost.

Industrial Insurance Adapted to all Classes.
From the poorest to the richest, from the child to the Aged of 60.

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Montreal Office, 185 St. James St.,
[Next door to St. James St. Methodist Church].

Insurance.

THE

LION

Life Insurance Co.'y
Of London, England.

Subscribed Capital \$4,600,000
Paid up " 920,000
British Govern't Deposit . . 100,000
Canadian " " 50,000

NON-FORFEITING LIFE TABLE.
Annual Premium to Assure \$1,000 at Death Only.
WITH PROFITS.

Age	Payments for Life.	5 Years.	10 Years.	15 Years.	20 Years.	Single Pym'ts.
25	18 94	68 34	33 55	23 87	24 23	309 51
30	21 70	77 22	43 66	32 79	27 55	348 96
35	25 16	87 37	49 55	37 32	31 51	393 92
40	29 58	99 14	56 45	42 75	36 36	445 76

WITHOUT PROFITS.

Age	Payments for Life.	5 Years.	10 Years.	15 Years.	20 Years.	Single Pym'ts.
25	15 47	59 15	33 35	25 54	21 43	273 78
30	18 17	66 83	37 77	29 00	24 40	305 66
35	21 53	75 63	42 88	33 02	27 89	345 43
40	25 85	85 78	48 85	37 81	32 15	394 31

HEAD OFFICE,
MONTREAL,
F. STANCLIFFE, General Manager

WESTERN
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE & MARINE. Incorporated 1851.

Capital and Assets \$1,680,785 96
Income for Year ending 31st Dec., 1880 \$1,680,785 96

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, ONT.

Hon. J. McMURRICH, Pres't. J. J. KENNY, Man'g. Dir.
JAS. BOOMER, Secretary.
J. H. ROUTH & CO., Managers, Montreal Branch.
190 ST. JAMES STREET.

A FAVORABLE CONTRAST!

Examples of actual Profits accrued on CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION Policies for the single year 1880, being 9th year of the respective Policies, contrasted with what would be allowed under the arbitrary and antiquated percentage plan of another prominent Canadian Company.

NUMBER OF POLICY	KIND OF POLICY.	AGE AT ISSUE	AMOUNT INSURED.	ANNUAL PREM.	CONFEDERATION PROFITS FOR 1880.		CONTRAST UNDER PERCENTAGE PLAN.	
					CASH.	BONUS.	CASH.	BONUS.
7	10 payment Life...	38	\$5,900	\$259.40	\$111.45	\$265.00	\$48.75	\$125.00
774	20 year Endowment	34	1,000	47.85	19.49	30.00	8.80	14.00
1,000	10 year Endowment	36	5,000	518.25	206.50	206.50	46.25	46.25

These results are unsurpassed by those of any company doing business in Canada.

N.B.—All policies of the CONFEDERATION are non-forfeitable after two annual premiums have been paid, and are indisputable after having subsisted three years.

Manager for the Province of Quebec,
H. J. JOHNSTON, Montreal.
Manager for New Brunswick,
Major J. MACGREGOR GRANT, St. John,

J. K. MACDONALD,
Managing Director.
Manager for Nova Scotia,
AUGUSTUS ALLISON, Halifax.

LIFE INSURANCE
EXCLUSIVELY.

CANADIAN INVESTMENTS
EXCEED
\$250,000,
AND
Increasing Yearly.

LOW RATES
OF
PREMIUM.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA,
217 St. James Street,
MONTREAL.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON
GENERAL-MANAGER.

AN ACTIVE AND ENERGETIC
GENERAL AGENT

Wanted immediately. Salary and Commission

LONDON & LANCASHIRE
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.