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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a

DIVIDEND OF

PER CENT. FIVE

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

SATURDAY.

the first day of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th NOVEM-BER, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

W. J. BUCHANAN,

General Manager.

Montreal, 23rd Oct., 1883.

EXCHANCE BANK OF CANADA.

CAPITAL PAID UP - \$500,000 SURPLUS - - - - 360,000

HEAD OFFICE, - MONTREAL,

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAIG, President L 3 11 HON. A. W. OGILVIE, SENATOR, . Vice-President

> Alox. Buntin. E. K. Greene,

> > Henry Bulmer.

BRANCHES,

- C. M. Counsell, Manager J. G. Billett, do L. E. W. Morgan, do Hamilton, Ont. Aylmer. Bedford, P.Q.

FOREIGN AGENTS.

LONDON :-- The Alliance Bank (Limited.) NEW YONK :-- The Hanover National Bank, BOBYON :-- Mayerick National Bank, Sterling and American Exchange boughtand sold, interest allowed on Deposite.

Collections made promptly, and remitted for at current 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. Brodle, H. J. B. Kondall, John James Cater, J. J. Kingsford, Henry B. Farrer, Frederic Lubbook, Richard H. Glyn, A. H. Philpotts, Edward Arlhur Hoare, J. Murray Robertson. Secretary-A. G. WALLIS.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA .- St. James St., Montreal. R. R. GRINDLEY, General Managor. W. H. NowEns, Inspector. nahes and dagnates in Can

London.	Kingston,	St. John, N.B.
Brantford.	Ottawa,	Fredericton, N.B.
Paris,	Montreal.	Halifax, N.S.
Hamilton.	Quebeo,	Victoria, B.C.
Toronto,	Annuts in the Torite	

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

Agents. OHIOAGO.-H. M. Breedon, Agent. SAN FRANCISCO.-W. Lawson & C. E. Taylor, Agents.

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

Messre. Glyn & Co. Foreign Agents.—Liverpool—Bauk of Liverpool. Australia—Union Bauk of Australia. New Zealand, —Union Bank of Australia, Bauk of New Zealand, Colonial Bank of New Zealand, India, China and Japan—Chartered Mercantile Bauk of India, London and China ; Agra Bank, Ilmited. West Indies, Colonial Bauk, Faris-Messre. Marcuard, Krauss & Co. Lyons—Credit Lyonnais.

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

The Molsons Bank. INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1855.

Capital paid-up, \$2,000,000. Rest, \$425,000.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

Directors.

THOMAS WORKMAN, ESQ., - President. J. H. R. MOLBON, ESQ., - Vice-President. R. W. SHEFHERD, ESQ. | HON. D. L. MACFIERBON. MILES WILLIAMS, ESQ. | S. H. EWING, ESQ. A. F. GAULT, ESQ. F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS, - Gen'l Managor. D. HAGNA

F. WOLF EAS. M HEATON, Gen'l Manager. Inspector. . nuches of the Ploisons Ba

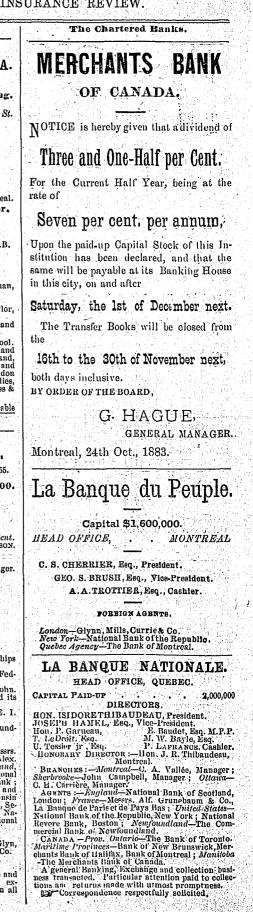
Dranci	TOS OF THE DROP	aona wantes
Aylmer,	Meaford,	Toronto.
Brockville,	Morrisburg,	St. Thomas,
Olinton.	Owen Sound,	Sorel, P.Q.
Exeter.	Ridgetown,	Trenton.
Ingersoll.	Smith's Falls,	Waterloo, Ont.
London,		

AGENLS IN THE DOMINION Quebec -Merchants Bank and Eastern Townships Bank

Bank. Ontario and Manitoba-Dominion Bank and Fed-eral Bank and their Branches. New Branswick Bank of N. Brunswick, St. John. Nova Scotia-Halifax Banking Company and its

Nota Scotia-Halifax Banking Company and its Branches. Prince Edward Island-Union Bank of P. E. I. Charlottetown and Summerside. Newfoundland-Commercial Bank of Newfound-and, St. Johns. AGENTS IN UNITED STATES. New Fork-Mechanics' National Bank, Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., Messrs. W. Watson and Alex, AGENTS IN UNITED STATES. New Fork-Mechanics' National Bank, Portland, Oasco National' Bank; Chicago, First National Bank; Oleveland, Commercial National Bank; Detroit, Mechanics' Bank; Buffalo, Farmers and Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Bank; Toledo, Se-cond National' Bank; Itelena; Montana-First National Bank; Course N. VINAR

Bank. AGENTS IN EUROPE. London-Alliance Bank," imited." Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Curric & Oo. Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co: Liverpool-The National Bank of Liverpool. Intwery, Belgium-La Banque d'Auvers. Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and returns promptly romitted at lowest rates of ex-change. Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the world.



The Chartered Banks.	The Chartered Banks.	Loan Societies.
THE CANADIAN		Montroal Loon & Martwara Ca
Bank of Commerce.	BANK OF TORONTO.	Montreal Loan & Mortgage Co.
Head Office, Toronto.		AND TRUST COMPANY.
aid-up Capital \$6,000,000	DIVIDEND NO. 55.	Incorporated 1858. CAPITAL • • • \$1,000,000 00
.est 3.900,000	NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of	TOTAL ASSETS \$1,583,263 52 LOAN MONEY ON REAL ESTATE AND
DIRECTORS.	FOUR PER CENT.	PURCHASE MORTGAGES.
HON. WILLIAM MOMASTER, President. WM. ELLIOT, Esq., Vice-President.	for the current half year, being at the rate of	of Trust, either as Executor, Administrator, Guar dian, Trustee or Receiver.
Sutherland Stayner, Esq. Jas. Crathern, Esq. bhn Waldie, Esq. Hon. S. C. Wood.	이 같은 것 같은 것 같은 것이 같은 것 같은 것 같은 것 같은 것 같은	PURCHASE MORTGAGES. This Company is authorized to act in any position of Trust, either as Executor, Administrator, Guar dian, Trustee or Receiver. Registrars and Transfer Agents of the Stocks am Bonds of Iucorporated Companies. Trustees of Mostergrase acounted by Reilwood by
George Taylor, Esq.	Eight per Cent, per annum.	Trustees of Mortgages executed by Railroad an other Corporations. Every facility offered in matters of a fiduciar
, N. ANDERSON, General Manager. JNO. C. KEMP, Ass't Gen'l Manager.	upon the naid-up capital of the Bank, has this day	character. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
ROBT. GILL, Inspector.	been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bauk, and its branches, on and after	DEBENTURES.
ero York-J. H. Goadby and B. E. Walker, Agents, hicago-A. L. Dewar, Agent.	Saturday, the First day of December next.	Issue Sterling Debentures payable in London also Currency. Debentures, payable in Canad bearing five per cent, interest.
BRANCHES. Goderich, St. Catharines	The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th	BOARD OF DIRECTORS. M. H. GAULT, Esq., M.P., President, Hon. A. W. OGLIVIE, Senator, Vice-President, G. F. C. SMITH, of the L. L. and Globe Insuranc
arrie. Guelph, Sarnia, elleville, Hamilton, Seaforth, erlin London, Simcoe,	to the 30th day of November, both days inclusive.	G. F. C. SMITH, of the L. L. and Globe Insurance Company.
hatham, Montreal, Stratford,	By order of the Board,	 G. F. C. SMITH, of the L. L. and Globe Insuranc Company. JAMES CRATHERN, of Grathern & Caverhill. THEODORE HART, Esq., Director Liverpool Loudon & Globe Insurance Company. A. F. GAULT, Esq., of Messrs. Gault Bros. & Co. THOMAS CRAIG, Esq., President Exchange Bar of Canada.
ollingwood, Orangeville, Thorold, Jundas. Ottawa. Toronto,	D. COULSON, Cashier.	A. F. GAULT, Esq., of Messrs. Gault Bros. & Co.
Dunnville, Paris, Walkerton, alt, Parkill, Windsor, Peterboro', Woodstock.	Toronto, 24th October, 1883.	of Canada, TO EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES :
Peterboro', Woodstock. Commercial credits issued for use in Europe, the ast and West Indies, China, Japan, and South	The Western Bank of Canada.	Trustees and Executors are authorized by Act of Parli
merica. Sterling and American Exchangeboughtandsold.		ment to invest the Debentures of this Company. GEORGE W. CRAIC, Manager.
Collections made on the most reverable terms. Interest allowed on deposits.	CAPITAL AUTIIORIZED \$1,000,000	OFFICE, 181 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL,
BANKHES. ew York—The American Exchange National Bark.	CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED 500,000 CAPITAL PAID UP 150,000	THE HAMILTON
London, England-The Bank of Scotland.	그는 그는 그는 것이 같이 많이 많이 많이 가지 않는 것이 많이 많이 많이 많이 많이 많이 있는 것이 많이	Provident and Loan Society
IMPERIAL BANK	BOARD OF DIRECTORS. JOHN COWAN, Esq., President. REUBENS, HAMLIN, Esq., Vice-President. W. F. Cowan, Esq.	
OF CANADA.	Robert McIntosh, M.D. J. A. Gibson, Esq. Thomas Paterson, Esq.	GEORGE H. GILLESPIE, ESQ., President. JOHN HARVEY, ESQVice-President.
apital Paid up	T. H. MCMILLAN, Cashier.	Subscribed Capital
oborvo Fund 650,000 DIRECTORS ;	available on all parts of the Dominion. Sterling	Reserve and Surplus Profits
H. S. HOWLAND, Esq., President,	and American Exchange bought and sold.	Ald-up Capital
F. R. MERRITT, Esq., Vice-President, St. Oa tharines,	LA BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER.	YEARS with interest coupons attached, payal half-yearly
HON. JAS. R. BENSON, T. R. WADSWORTH, ESQ. St. Catharines, WM. RAMSAY, ESQ.,	에는 그는 말을 통하는 것이 없는 것 <u>이 하는</u> 사람이 있는 것이 같다.	Office : Cor. of King and Hughson Sta
P. HUGHES, ESQ., JOHN FISKEN, ESQ., D. R. WILKIE, Cashier.	NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of THREE and A HALF PER CENT.	HAMILTON, CANADA.
HEAD OFFICE-TORONTO.	on the paid-up capital of this Bank has been	H. D. CAMERON, Treasurer.
BRANCHES-Fergus, Ingersoll, Port Colborne St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Welland, Winnipeg		Dominion Savings & Investment So
Woodstock, Brandon. Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchang. bought and sold. Deposits received and in	and this bo phytore to bac opice of the balant	
terest allowed. Prompt attention paid to colle	3 Montreal on and atter	LONDON, ONT., Incorporated, - 1872.
i 018 ,	The Ist day of the month of December next.	네는 사람이 있는 것은 가슴이 가슴을 알 <u>~~~~~~</u> 같은 것이 같은 가슴을 수 있는 것 같은
EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK	• to the 30th of November next, both days inclusive.	Capital, \$1,000,000 Subscribod, - 1,000,000 Paid-up, - 864,932
AUTHORISED CAPITAL, \$1,500,00	D By order of the Board, A. DEMARTIGNY, CASHIER.	Reserve Fund,
CAPITAL PAID in May 15, 1880 1,440,65 RESERVE FUND	Montreal, October 24th, 1883.	IIIOSt Involabio turino.
Board of Directors. R. W. HENEKER, President.	THE MARITIME BANK	Municipal and School Section Debentures p chased. Money received on deposit and interest allow
A. A. ADAMS Vice-President, Hon. M. H. Cochrane, G. N. Galer,	-OF THE-	thereon F. B. LEYS, Manager
G. K. Foster, T. S. Morey. Hon. G. G. Stevens.	DOMINION OF CANADA.	
WM. FARWELL, General Manager.	Head Office, ST. JOHN, N.B. Board of Directors.	CANADA LOAN
Head Office—Sherbrooke, Que, Branches,		AND BANKING CO.
Waterloo, Richmond, Coaticook, Stanstend.	 THOS. MAOLELLAN, President, JER. HARRISUN (of J. & W. F. Harrison, Flour Morchants), Vice-President, JOHN TAPLEY (of Tapley Bros., Indiantown). HOW D. TROOP (of Troop & Son; Shipowners), JOHN MCMILLAN, (of J. & A. McMillan, Book- 	
Cowansville Granby, Farnham,	HOW D. TROOP (of Troop & Son, Shipowners), JOHN McMILLAN, (of J. & A. McMillan Book-	SAVINGS BANK
Agents in Montreal-Bank of Montreal. London, England-London & Count-Bank	JOSIAH WOOD, M.P., Sackville,	HAMILTON, Ont.
Eoston-NationalExchange Bank.	A. A. STERLING, Fredericton.	Interestallowed on deposits of one dollar and a wards. Money to loan on real estate.
New-York—National Park Bank. Collections made at all accessible points an	A GENOV EUROPERIONALI A S MURRAY Acont	wards. Money to loan on real estate. ROBT. DUNCAN, Eso., W. KERNS, M.P.P. Vice-President

promptly remitted for.

ion Savings & Investment Soc. LONDON, ONT., ORPORATED, -1872.

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Capital,	:000.0	00.00
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Contingent Fund		696.51
Loans made on farm and city propert	v	n the
most favorable terms.	", "	
THODE ANT OTHOR OUT MIDE	section.	1.1.1.1.1.1



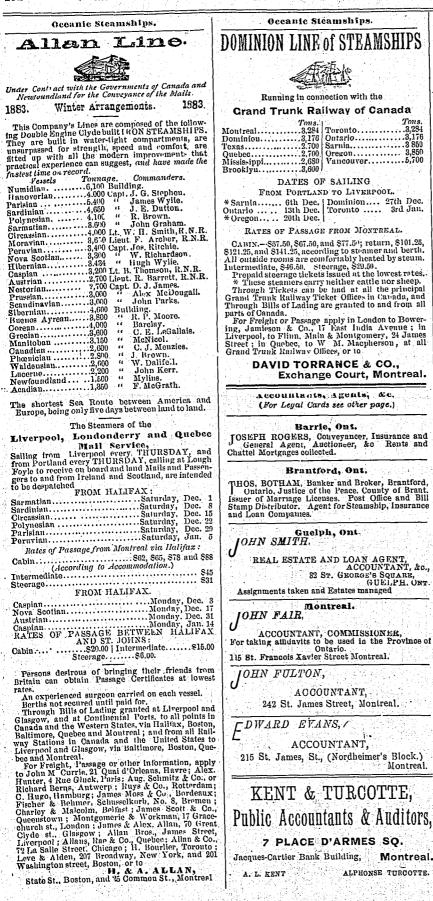
HAMILTON, Ont. stallowed on deposits of one dollar and up Money to loan on real estate. DUN GAN, Esc., W. ICEINNS, M.P.P., Vice-President, President J. A. KENNEDY, Manager.

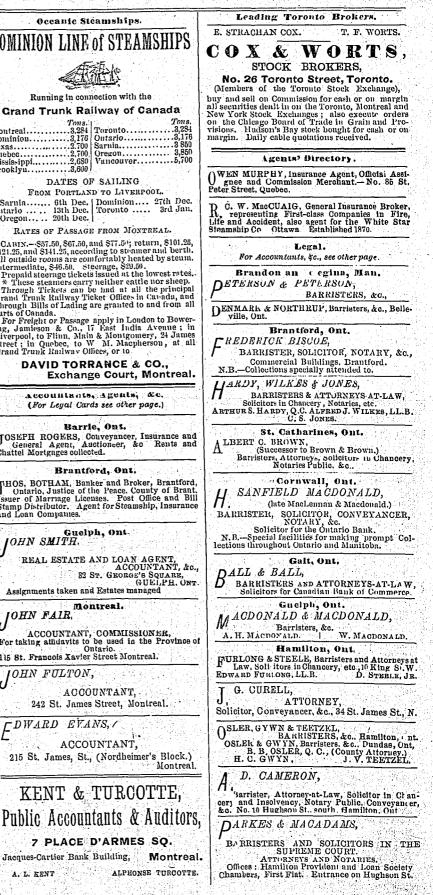
Collections made at all accessible points and AGENCY-FREDERICTON : A. S. Murray, Agent. -WOODSTOCK, N.B.: G.W. Vanwart, "



7 PLACE D'ARMES SO.

A. L. KENT





'462

1883.



Trade Sales every Two Weeks on the above premises. Dry Coods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Woollens and Ceneral Merchandise.—Special attention given to Sales of Bankrupt Stocks and Estates.

Consignments solicited of surplus merchandise from Manufacturers, Importers and General Merchants.

Cash advanced on Merchandise warehoused on reasonable Terms. Correspondence solicited. Goop Storage, Large Premises. Low Insurance. MANUFACTORERS OF Stotting Paper, Flour Sack Paper, Music Paper, Fine Manilla Paper, Colored and Brown & Grey Wrapping White Printing Paper, Paper, Roofing Felt and Match Flour Sack Paper Brgs, &c., &c. Paper. Special Sizes and Weights made to order 389 ST. PAUL ST., MONTREAL.

JOHN CRILLY & CO..

MANUFACTURERS OF

LIRMATINGER & ROBINSON, Barristers, &c., Li Solictors for Imperial Bank and South-Western Loan. Society. Collections promptly attended to in all portions of Western Ontario.

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, s.c. Office: Washburn Block, Main St., Ploton.

St. Thomas, Ont.

463

Seaforth, Ont. MoCAUGHEY & HOLMESTEL, Barristers, žo Seaforth; Ontario.





Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal. WM. BARBOUR & SONS, IRISH FLAX THREAD LISBURN. AN AN AN Received Received W.S.S. Gold Gold 1927 Medal Medal 2 4 THR THE AR Q చ đ Grand Prix Grand Prix 2 e C 2 2 Paris Ex. hibition. Paris Ex-hiuition, 1878. 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. TRACEL SPOOL COTTON. Calasi Recommended by the principal SEWING MACHINE Co.'s as the BEST for Hand and Machine Sewing 6 THIS THREAD TO is the only MAKE in 1ego. 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. MONTBEAL **MERCANTILE BOOKS. MEYER'S** Liverpool Codes, A FULL LINE. THE U.S. TARIFF COMPLETE. Harvey's Cable Codes, Robinsonian Universal INTEREST TABLES From Il per cent. to IO per cent. The Traveller's Expense Books, At 15 and 20 cts. Ready printed, pocket size. MORTON. PHILLIPS & BULMER. STATIONERS, Blank Book Makers and Printers, 375 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

465 Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal NEW FRUITS. Box Valencias, (Extra selected in Layers). i. Ordinary Layers. 11 London do 11 Best Londondo " Choice Dehesa do 46 Imperial Cabnet do Bris. Malaga Grapes. Bris. Provincial Currants. Bris. Cases ou "Patras do do Bostizza do PRUNES IN 216. JARS. Choice Imperial, Imperial, Superior, Extras. TURNER, ROSE & CO, IMPORTERS OF TEAS. WHOLESALE GROCERS, Corner ST, JOHN AND HOSPITAL MONTREAL. Commercial Summary. THE PIN factory in Galt will probably be under way by the beginning of the year. Something which the country is sadly in need of : Less high pressure in schools. QUINN; MOORE & Co., printers, of Toronto, have assigned in trust with liabilities of \$4,-000. THE cut of lumber at Ottawa for the year is estimated equal to that of last year, or about 800 million feet. THE Toronto lumber tirm of McIntosh & Co. has arranged with its creditors at 40 cents in the dollar, in 3, 6, 9 and 12 months, and 25. cents cash when the mill is sold. THE single asset discovered by the assignce of an insolvent coal merchant in Chicago was a copy of a somewhat noted work written in that city, entitled "Getting On in the World." A PHILADELPHIA paper notes the arrival in that city of a woollen goods manufacturer from Yorkshire, England, with several tons of machinery and some fifty operatives, to embark in the manufacture of woollens: MOONEY BROTHERS of this city, retail dry goods dealers, late Clarke & Mooney, have secured some additional capital, and an extension, the latter from their creditors, and it is to be hoped are now in a fair way to success, IN THE number of post offices established Canada ranks fourth, being only excelled by the United States, Great Britain, and Germany, the latter having 11,088, while Canada has nearly, 7,000. France ranks fifth, with 6.158: The United States has one post, office to every 1,200 of the population. Canada has one to every 600 of her population. A MACHINE for the preparation of tea for the market, invented by an ingenious north-countryman; was recently exhibited in Edinburgh. It's purpose is to supersede the present slow process of drying: in the sun or in a hot cham-

ber. There is said to be a large saving in the

loss through dust. Eighty pounds of teas can

be rolled at a time.



THE well-known dry goods, clothing and millinery firm of J. & J. F. Scott, Chatham, Ont., are giving up the retail business in that town. They intend embarking in the wholesale business in Toronto as soon as their present stock is disposed of, in what line is not yet decided, but it will probably be in connection with their old established business there.

R. H. TEMPLE, of Temple & Co., and Wm. Hope, of Hope & Miller, both formerly known as Hope & Temple, are said to have been temporarily suspended from the Toronto Stock Exchange, owing to inability toput up margins through losses by decline in Federal Bank stock. The liabilities of Temple & Co. are placed at \$30,000, and Hope & Miller at \$20,000. Somebody's loss is somebody's gain.

MR. EDWARD EVANS, trustee, has finished making up the accounts of Job C. Thompson & Co., hatters, etc., who failed ⁶ in Winnipeg last spring, leaving their affairs in a very unsatisfactory condition. The liabilities foot up some \$30,000; the net proceeds of the estate are \$10,000, out of which the trustees propose to pay a dividend of 20 cents in the dollar; the balance to be held pending the adjustment of a certain real estate matter in which Mr. Thompson was concerned.

The reason for the indignation at St. Albans, Vt., over the failure of the Trust Company becomes plain when one reads the stories of the ruined depositors. A paper gives a list of fifteen persons, five of them widows, three washerwomen, one a teacher, and one a carpet weaver, two servant, girls, and one a carpet girl, and the others working persons, who lose all their savings. One widow had saved \$25, a quarter at a time, for her winter's coal, and lost it. A one-arined man with a wife and children loses the \$900 he had saved for a rainy day. MR. DAVID PLEWES, of Brantford, the well known mill-owner, has fallen a victim to overambition. He carried on business in Winnipeg in company with John Mann; he owned and operated the Holmedale Mills at Brantford, and was owner of the Kerby Mills of the same city, leased to Mr. Sloan. Mr. Plewes handled the products of these and other mills, his operations being on an extensive scale, but recent losses crauped his operations and compelled his bankers to call a halt.

The HISTORY of the highly respectable firm of John Sharples & Sons, Quebec, whose temporary troubles were adverted to last week, is briefly sketched by the Chronicle of that city The original house was one of the oldest either in Quebec or Liverpool. In 1790 the name of the firm appears as Henry Sharples & Co., and in 1690 an ancestor of the head of the firm was Mayor of Liverpool. The Quebec branch house was established in 1821, and since that period there have been six changes in the title and composition of the firm. The shore portion of Sillery Cove is still known as the shipyard from the fact that fifty years ago the firm built there their ships. Subsequently the house was known as that of Sharples, Wainwright & Co., and later still as C. & J. Sharples & Co. Mr. Charles Sharples r-tired in 1870, when the present firm was established, composed of Hon. John Shurples, of Quebec, and sons, and Mr. George Oswald Sharples, of Liverpool Hon. John Sharples died in 1877, and his fortune of some quarter of a million dollars was largely invested by his family in the business, which Invested by his family in the business, which has been continued under the old siyle and name by the sons of the late John Sharples, Messrs, William and John Sharples, and their cousin, Mr. Geo. Oswald Sharples, of Liver-pool. The present financial trouble is attributed to the large amount of unsold goods held by the form in England. Us lisbilities are some S680. firm in England. Its liabilities are some \$650,-000, which are distributed principally among the Union, Quebec, and other banks. All the firm ask is an extension, and the basis of this has been already agreed upon by the basks in erested, leaving only details to be settled.

SOREL, QUE. Sold by leading Grocers in Canada, Newfoundand, the West ludies. Bermuda and South America PROPLE should not be easily misled by the counterfeit \$5 notes on the Bank of British North America, recently issued. The engraving and paper of the genuine notes are fairly

WM. LUNAN & SON,

nary scrutiny. The statement of goods entered for consumption in October shows:-Dutiable, \$7,164,084; coin and bullion (except U. S. silver coin), \$11,222; free goods, all other, \$2,821,202; grand total entered for consumption, \$9,396,508; duty collected, \$1,824,561.

imitated but not well enough to escape ordi-

L. W. SHERMAN, lumber dealer, Fredericton, N.B., who assigned on the 9th inst., shows liabilities of about \$10,000; assets about \$2,-000, the latter consisting of household furniture, stock, etc.—The falling off in the lumber cut in New Buuswick this season is estimated at 25 per cent.

A TELEPHONE manager in Windsor, Ont., is reported by the Detroit News as having invented a new kind of insulator to supersede the glass cups now in use. The new insulator consists of a thin piece of rubber enclosing the wire where supported by the wood. If successful, it should be of use to telegraph companies also.

THE well-known and popular representative of a certain foreign Government in this city is about to re-engage in trade, this time in the wholesale importation of French wines. We wish him every success, but we cannot refinin from tendering the advice contained in the popular translation of "Pas de leur on que nous."



THE Confederation Life Association, publishes some interesting figures in their announcement this week.

JANKS DAY, miller, New Carlisle, Que., and Madame Sifroid Dumont, a supposed well-to-do storekeeper, of St. Andre de Kamouraska, have assigned.

D CAMPBELL, merchant tailor, Winnipeg, has assigned in trust to S. B. Fish of that city. He owes some \$4,300 ; the estate may pay 35 cents in the dollar.

H. G. CHARBONNEAU, a general dealer of Plantagenet, Ont., has assigned to Kent & Turcotte, owing \$3,000. ;Mr. Charbonneau compromised at 30 cents in 1879.

E THE Herall of this city began a new carrer. last Monday, the price being reduced to one cent per copy, probably following the example: of other great dailies on the continent,although the peculiar announcement was re-



Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

marked as being rather more typical of the monthly.

E. H. SWEETMAN, a grocer of Deer Park, Ont., for the last five years, (referred to last week) and who failed on the 13th, has assigned with liabilities of \$3,200 and assets of \$3,000, in stock of \$2,500 and outstanding accounts of about \$500.

MR. J. R. AYER, moccasin manufacturer, at Sackville, N.B., has assigned. Judgments amounting to \$5,000 have recently been obtained against him.-Henry Maher, a supposed well-to-do dealer in groceries and liquors, Portland, N.B., has assigned.

MADAME E. H. Prince, nee Hebert, who succeeded her late husband some three years ago, of St. Thomas de Pierreville, Que., bas failed, owing S4,000. She claims a small surplus, but the assets are probably about three-fourths. The assignment is to Kent & Turcotte.

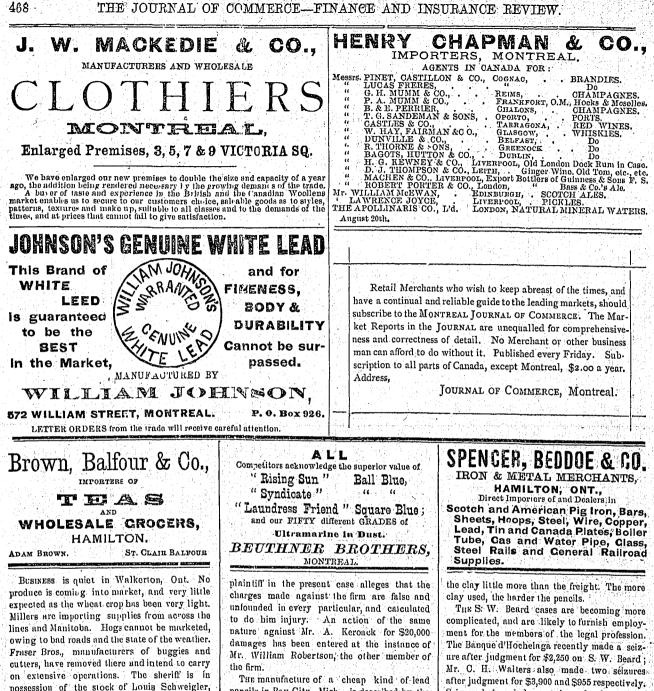
BOOTH & Son, coppersmiths, Toronto, have assigned in trust; liabilities \$30,000; assets unknown. The firm failed about a year ago, one of the partners having set out for Buffalo, the result of North-West speculations, and the present assignment is not a snrprise.

R. MCKIN, postmaster and general storekeeper of Parker, Ont., and M.P.P. for North Wellington, has assigned, as his misfortune is referrable to a fire by which he was a heavy loser, general regret is expressed at his failure and the creditors will, doubless, allow him to resume.

467

A MEETING of the creditors of P. Deschamps. dealer in boots and shoes, St. Cunegonde, this vicinity, was held last week. He asks for an extension of twelve months. Troubles caused by overstock of unseasonable goods. The estate is estimated to show a surplus. A meeting will be held next week to make final arrangements. The "Agency" reports him as offering to compromise at 50c in the dollar.

P. N. BRETON, carrying on a small stationery business in this city, had a meeting of creditors last Tuesday, and assigned to Messrs., Beauchemin & Valois. The assets, including stock and fixtures amount to about \$860, and the liabilities to some \$700. The assignment was precipitated by two seizures before judgment, one for \$50 by Z. Chapleau, safe-maker, the other by one Mignault for \$130. The stock is represented as being poor, and will not realize much. The assignees are creditors for \$200.



cutters, have removed there and intend to carry on extensive operations. The sherift is in possession of the stock of Louis Schweigler, confectioner and grocer. Tom Leete has made an assignment, with linbilities of \$375 and assets of \$125 in stock-in-trade. Cause: competition and want of capital. Mrs. Goodfellow wife of the tinsmith of that name, has closed up her, millinery, store at the request of hercreditors.

MESSIS. TAYLOR and Robertson, of the firm of Taylor, Robertson & Co., the insolvent wholesale hat and fur house, have been arrested on a *capias* issued at the instance of Mr. A. Keroack, a creditor for \$3,000, on a charge of secreting their goods. Messrs. Taylor and Robertson have given bail. As the result of the foregoing, an action for \$30,000 damages, *i*t the instance of Mr. Taylor, of the firm of Taylor, Robertson & Co., has been taken against A. Keroack. The

pencils in Bay City, Mich., is described by the Lumberman's Gazette. The proprietor employs about 10 persons, and makes some 4,000 pencils a day. The codar is from fallen trees in Florida, and is received in slabs of pencil length, The leads are transferred from hot glue to the grooves. The slabs being joined and divided by a molding machine into lots of four, the pencils are run between grooved wheels to burnish them, and then tied in dozens for sale. The powdered graphite is mixed with equal parts of fine white clay, and ground to a fine paste. This is pressed in dies of four lengths to each, and baked at an intense heat. The pencils sell at 85 cents, \$1.50 and \$2 a gross. The manufacturer says he makes 100 per cent. selling the pencils at 85c a gross, and the retailers make a good thing selling them at a cent a piece. The graphite costs 25 cents a pound and Seizure before judgment has also been made at instance of B. Peacock, proprietor: of the steamer "Birts." Mr. Beard, having secured. bail and been set free, was again arrested a few days ago on a capias for the sum of \$5,800. The plaintiffs, Messrs. John Taylor & Brother, made general charges of secretion, and also allege the sale of between four and five thousand tons of coal, worth \$5 a tonclaiming that it was falsely described as only 1,500 tons, and sold at twenty-five cents per ton. Mr. S. W. Beard has made an assignment of his estate and effects, for the benefit of his creditors, to Mr. Edward Evans. Mr. Beard holds some fine residence property, but it is supposed to be secured to his wife. At last accounts he had been unable to procure bail and is being accompanied in his movements by the bailiff.



money paid him by the Canada Paper Co., was

largely employed to pay part of his matured.

liabilities to western creditors and others who

would not wait, and the balance to tide over

his diff cul: es while waiting to real'ze on Christ-

mas Cards. At the meeting held Wednesday

last the liabilities, were shown to be some

\$47,000, of which some \$12,000 are indirect; of

these perhaps \$7,000 are good. The estate shows a small nominal surplus, but, allowing for bad debts, &c., a deficiency of about \$14,000. It was decided to allow Mr. Bennett until Wednesday next to make some proposal to the cre-dito s. Mr. Beanet's endeavors to work up a fan, y goods business last year and the present sea in would have been successful had he had sufficient capital to go on.

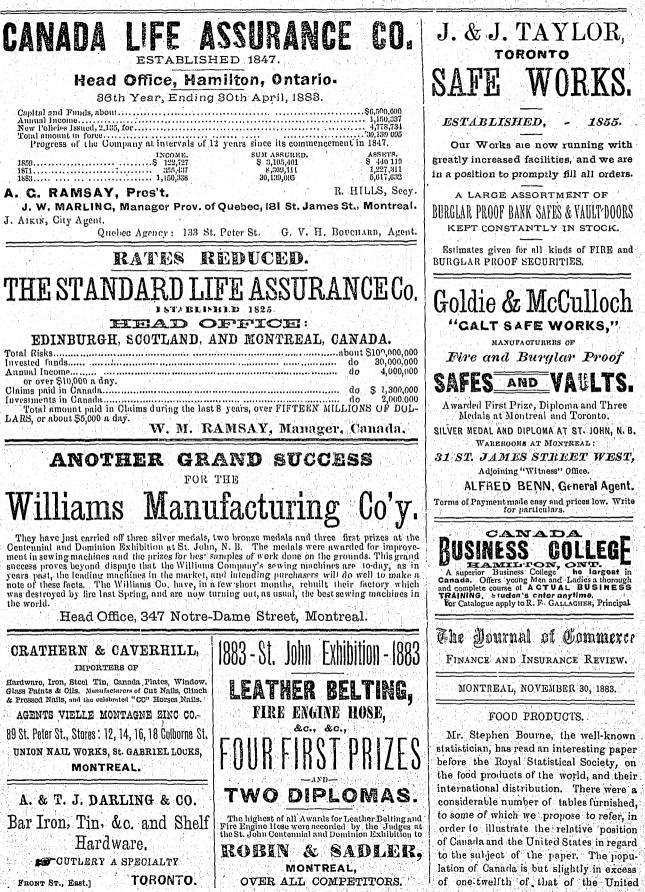
SOME western creditors of the tate of Wm. Bennet, paper dealer, this city whose assignment has been noted, are not over pleased with

Quebec bank agency. His sudden flight is

attributed to personal business troubles, arising

from expenses incurred during his recent con-

tested election.



States. In Mr. Bourne's tables of exports the principal articles from both countries are classed under " Animal " and " Cereal and Farinaceous." There are, however, three other headings under which there are exports from the United States, viz. : "Tobacco," "Sugar, Fruit, etc.," and "Alcoholic Beverages." Under the first two headings the exports of the United States are given as \$411,500,000, while those of Canada were \$47,450,000, which is rather more than its proportion, which would be under \$35,000,000. The total value of the three other articles, is \$29,100,000, which would not materially affect the relative exports.

We have next to consider the estimated value of the products of the two countries, which are classed under the respective heads of wheat, barley, oats, other grain, and potatoes. As potatoes were not included in the Canada return we have deemed it better to exclude that item from the United States estimate. The wheat product in the United States is estimated at \$642,950,000, in Canada at \$49,750,000-or rather more than 71 per cent. In barley, the United States product is \$40,850,000 against \$22,150,000. In oats the product of the United States is \$241,750,000, and of Canada, \$38,750,-000. In other grain, Indian corn being presumably the principal item, the United States produced \$1,474,150,000, and Canada only \$3,800,000, or a mere trifle over a quarter of one per cent. Except in barley and oats, Canada is very low as compared with the United States. in its products of grain, etc., although it compares advantageously in its exports. This may be accounted for, first by the greater demand for wheat for home consumption, owing to the larger proportion of the people engaged in manufactures, and also by the immense demand for Indian corn for feeding hogs, which will be shown under another heading.

We proceed to consider the value of the live stock existing in the two countries. These are classed under three heads, viz. : cattle, sheep, lambs and goats, and pigs. The estimated value of United States cattle is \$2,165,150,000, and of Canadian, \$132,600,000, or rather over 6 per cent. In sheep, the value in the United States was \$479,350,000, and in Canada, \$17,150,000 or a little over 34 per cent. In pigs the value in the United States is \$598,100,000, and in Canada \$47,700,000 or about 8 per cent. It may be conveniently noticed here that the estimated value is too high, being based upon values in the English market, but, as regards the United States and Canada, the comparative value will not be serious-

ly affected. If any reliance can be placed on Mr. Bourne's figures, and he is a very careful student of statistics, it is evident that the products of the United States in animals and cereals are largely in excess of those of Canada, while, on the other hand, the Canadian exports are larger in proportion to population than those of the United States.

In goods other than food the exports of the United States exceed the imports by \$46,700,000. This is doubtless chiefly owing to the large exports of cotton wool. In Canada the imports exceed the exports by \$27,400,000. Having disposed of the tables from which we have taken the figures which illustrate our own position as compared with the United States, we shall notice the conclusion of Mr. Bourne's paper, so as to convey some idea of its object. Mr. Bourne points out the "singular position" of the United Kingdom, which is unable to produce its own food, and is, consequently, dependent upon that of other countries, the inability and dependence increasing from year to year. So long as the markets of the world are open to British manufactures, it is immaterial whether labor is expended on food, or on what procures the food which is required. It is held, nevertheless, that prohibitory duties abroad are not favorable to progress, and that the condition of trade is by no means so satisfactory as to prevent uneasiness as to the results. Efforts should be made to suggest a remedy, and accordingly certain remedial measures are discussed.

The first of these is to stimulate the growth at home of food products by reimposing duties on what is imported. This is dismissed as wholly impracticable, and for the reason that the laborer can produce what will obtain for him two bushels of corn from abroad with as little toil as would produce one bushel at home. The next suggestion is a shifting of the burden of taxation from the shoulders of the home producer of food on to those of the community generally, so as to enable him to stand against foreign competition. The objection to this scheme is that, if any attempt were made to levy taxes on manufactured articles, the price of all would be raised, and it would be found difficult to meet the protected foreign manufacturers in their own markets. The suggested remedy is, therefore, dismissed. The third and last remedy discussed is that, if producers at home cannot supply the wants of the people, the surplus labor of the United Kingdom should be sent to the fields where food can be produced. Mr. Bourne asks, "Why not then extend "cultivation in our own possessions "abroad, and there raise up consumers "for an additional quantity of our home "manufactures? Every thing points to "the freest exchange between the "nations of the world of that which each "produces, and it should be matter of "intense gratitude that if the world will "not yet admit us to free trade with "them, we have both land and labor "of our own to do without them."

With regard to this last important paragraph, it is strange that Mr. Bourne made no reference whatever to colonial tariffs, which are now generally framed with the express object, of excluding British goods. There were several criticisms on the paper, but they were generally confined to points of no special interest to us. One gentleman (Mr. Harris) remarked, with regard to the last paragraph in the paper (that cited above), he did not think our colonies "were for "the future more certain to take our "goods in return than other nations, so "long as they had equal tariffs against us " as against others, and therefore it was a "most important thing for us to try and "induce them to reduce their duties in "our favor, by making concessions to "them in return, and thus to encourage "more free exchange than existed at pre-"sent." In his reply to these remarks Mr. Bourne did not enter into the question of colonial tariffs, but merely stated that "he quite agreed with Mr. Harris's "desire to promote free trade between "the colonies; and the statistics showed "that trade was increasing with the "colonies in a much greater ratio than " with other portions of the world.". The president, Mr. Giffin, referred to the discussion, and closed his remarks by stating, "There can be no doubt, I think, "that the conclusion to which the Free "Trade party of that time (1842 and 1843) "came, namely, that we should take care "of our imports and let the exports take "care of themselves, was really the wise "conclusion in this matter." What seems to us startling is the admission on all hands that there is cause for uneasiness as to the results of prohibitory duties in the countries to which British manufactures are exported. Three remedies alone are suggested by the writer of the paper, and the only one deemed practicable is to raise up consumers for British manufactures in the colonies. The colonies, as a rule, have no discrimination in their favor in the English markets, and are therefore not likely to give any. Mr. Giffin repudiated discrimination, and it seems clear. to us that the united wisdom of the society. could discover no remedy for the evil described by Mr. Bourne.

COMMERCIAL UNION.

We can assure the Winnipeg Free Press that in his reply to the remarks in our issue of the 16th inst., on our "Commercial Policy," he has quite satisfactorily explained his own views, and has convinced us of what we inferred from his former remarks, that we were correct in assuming him to be opposed to the subsisting connection of Canada with Great Britain. The Free Press must be aware that no member of the House of Commons has ventured to advocate the principle for which he contends. We admit that there are several newspapers which make no secret of their desire to separate from the Mother Country, but they do not pretend either to belong to any party or to have any principle in common. We learn now that the Free Press does not profess to belong to the party led by Mr. Blake and Mr. Mackenzie. The Free Press seems to think it is "absurd" in us to hold that there should be no discriminating duties, not even in favor of the "dear Mother Land," but we are unable to discover any inconsistency in our doing so. The inconsistency is with our contemporary, who seems to imagine that, because Canada has imposed heavy duties on imports from all countries, she may consistently establish discriminating duties against Great Britain.

It is difficult, we admit, to know how to answer one who asks, "what difference could it make if we were at the same time to decide on admitting American goods free of duty ?" If the Free Press is unable to comprehend that the establishment of discriminating duties by one state against another is looked on as an act of aggression, we can only regret that he knows so little of the commercial policy of the world. If Canada were an independent nation to-morrow she would have to enter into commercial treaties, and would most assuredly have to insert the clause generally adopted, and known as "the most favored nation" clause. We endeavoied to point out to the Free Press, what seems to us clear as the sun at noon-day, that Great Britain would never permit Canada to enter into a treaty with a foreign state under which the exports of such foreign state would be admitted on more favorable terms than her own. It is simply absurd to imagine the possibility of her doing so. Even independence would not enable Canada to escape the difficulty, for, as an independent state, we should have to make treaties with Great Britain, France and other countries, and we should be obliged to insert the most favored clause,

so that, if we admitted United States manufactures duty free, we should have to treat all other countries alike.

We are told by the Free Press that many United States journals are advocating commercial union, without reference to annexation. We have not noticed any such advocacy, and we do not believe that there has been any. We have more than once cited authorities on the other side. The Free Press holds that "independence is only a question of time, and that hastening it by a year or two would not be a very serious matter." It would in our judgment be only reasonable for the Free Press to offer some evidence in support of its opinion. No member of the Canadian House of Commons has made an attempt to form a political party on such a question, nor has any member been elected to the House of Commons to advocate independence. Manitoba has already had a little experience of the consequences of rebellion, although the rebels of 1870 were of a different class. It is easy to write treasonable articles, especially at a time when there is no real excitement in the public mind, but it is very doubtful whether those who do so would have the courage of their convictions, if there were any real attempt made to overthrow the Government under which we live, Nothing is easier than to sit in one's study and make forecasts. Plenty have been made as to the future constitutions of Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy and other countries. Many, even after the events that we have witnessed, believe in the disruption of the United States. All these forecasts are silly in the extreme, indeed worse than silly. The real question is: Have we a system of Government under which we enjoy practical independence under the protection of one of the greatest nations of the world? If so, are we prepared to engage in a revolution to effect a change? The response to the foregoing questions would, we are persuaded, be in favor of our present constitution. Commercial union with a foreign nation on the basis of a hostile tariff against the Mother Country is an absurdity, and we own that it is inconceivable to us that the Free Press fails to perceive that it is so. One's only wonder is that the Free Press has not been read out of the ranks of Her Majesty's loyal opposition.

We think the present a favorable opportunity of submitting to our readers a few passages from the confidential correspondence of a statesman who passed away about twenty years ago, leaving behind him a reputation unsurpassed by any Colonial Governor. We refer, of course,

to the Earl of Elgin. In a letter to Earl Grey on the 23rd March, 1850, he wrote : "For one 1 have never been able to com-"prehend why, elastic as our constitu-"tional system is, we should not be able, "now more especially, when we have "ceased to control the trade of our "colonies to render the links which bind "them to the British Crown at least as "lasting as those which unite the compo-" nent parts of the Union." Mr. Baldwin having on one occasion complained to Lord Elgin of remarks calculated to give the impression that the connection was not likely to last, His Lordship replied, as he himself wrote :-- "I held it to be a per-"fectly unsound and most dangerous "theory that British Colonies could not "obtain maturity without separation, and "that my interest in laboring with them " to bring into full play the principles of " Constitutional Government in Canada "would entirely cease if I could be per-"suaded to adopt it." The foregoing are but specimens, of Lord Elgin's opinions, repeatedly communicated during a period of about seven years to the Secretary of State. They are worthy of the thoughtful consideration of young Canada.

FIRE LOSSES.

The fire losses in Canada and the United States, during nine months of the present year, number 9,965; the total loss was \$74,848,445; insurance loss, \$40,348,558. The total loss for the period named exceeds by \$7,683,545 the largest corresponding nine months' period (1879) for the previous five years. The loss is, thus far, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. greater than that for The N. Y. Ins. Chronicle, which 1882. supplies the information, says : "In Canada, the January loss was exceeded four times in eight years (1875-77-78-79); the February loss, once (1879); the March loss five times (1875-77-78-79-80); the April loss three times (1879-80-81); the May loss five times (1875-76-77-81-82), the June loss was the lightest in eight years; the July loss was also exceeded every year but one. (1882); the August loss was exceeded twice (1877-79); the September loss was the lighest in eight years, with one exception (1879)." Of the 133 fires in Canada during September, 33 were dwellings, 25 barns and stables, 12 private sheds, 4 grist mills, 3 churches, 3 hotels, 3 lumber yards; 3 saloons, and 3 livery stables.

Taking the United States and Canada, the total annual loss in round numbers is about \$100,000,000. Outside of these the losses not reported are variously estimated at from \$20,000,000' to \$40,000,000. It would be safe to put them at \$25,000,-000. Here, then, is an absolute destruc-

tion of property to the amount of \$125,-000,000 annually, for which there is no compensation, for though individuals may recover from insurance companies for their losses, yet the actual loss to the country is total. It is so much value annually annihilated. This is a tremendous loss for the country to sustain, altogether too great a loss, and indicates two things, one of which is too great neglect of proper precautions to guard against fires and the other serious defects in the construction of buildings, in both of which a decided reformation is most urgently called for. The business man, from the necessity that exists that his business (except in country localities) should be conducted in proximity to others, often in the same building, is doubly exposed to danger from fires. Besides those that may occur on his own premises, he is constantly exposed to danger originating on the premises of others. Over these he can, of course, exercise no control. But over his own premises he has actual control. Should fires originate there, except caused by unavoidable accident, he has no one to blame or hold responsible but himself. The cold weather is now upon us, when business men will be putting their heating arrangements in order. These should receive the most careful attention, to see that every part is absolutely safe. All woodwork near stoves or pipe should be so protected that by no possibility could it take fire. If oil lamps are used they should receive special attention ; should be always filled and cleaned by daylight. Many explosions of oil lamps occur from allowing the oil to burn out till the lamp is nearly empty. In such case the space above the oil becomes filled with a highly inflammable gas which ignites and explodes if brought in contact with or near a flame. A nearly empty burning lamp is always dangerous. It is always dangerous to draw and sell kerosene by lamplight, and, as far as possible, its sale should be confined to daylight. Lights, whether gas, or kerosene, should never be arranged so near inflammable matter that it can take fire from them. Many fires originate from this source. Matches are dangerous stock which the retailer is compelled to handle. As, far, as practicable, they ought to be kept in fire-proof receptacles. Many fires originate from mice nibbling matches, or by a sudden jar to the package. Too great care cannot be observed in regard to throwing down burning matches after, they have served their use. Spontaneous combustion is another frequent cause of fires – greasy rags, like those used in cleaning lamps, if allowed to

accumulate in a pile, are liable at any time to generate a case of spontaneous combustion. In short, the whole ground of possible danger from fires should be carefully gone over in the mind of each person, and all sources of danger removed as far as possible, as well as all available means of extinguishing a fire, should one occur, provided." They may not be needed for years, but when they are wanted they are badly wanted. Lastly, every business man should carry such an amount of insurance, in reliable companies, that, if burned out, he will be fairly reimbursed for his loss. Only in this way can be be sure that a fire will not ruin him, and he cannot afford to run this risk.

A FRENCH TREATY.

La Minerve has announced, on the authority of private information, that Sir Charles Tupper has succeeded in inducing the Government of France to ameliorate our commercial relations. We are further told that Sir Charles Tupper has obtained for us exceptional advantages. These advantages, as we understand the statement in La Minerve, are that our exports will be allowed to enter France, by way of England, Belgium, and, we presume, other countries without an extra tax, just as we have always allowed French exports to enter Canada via New York. We have no desire whatever to withhold from Sir Charles Tupper the praise which is accorded to him by La Minerve for his "tact, zeal and perseverance," but we shall wait to learn precisely what he really has accomplished before we accord it. We have reason to believe that Sir Alexander Galt was unable to procure the concession which is said to have been made to Sir Charles Tupper; and, as we entertain a high opinion of Sir Alexander's tact, we are curious to learn more precisely what has been granted and the cause of the long delay that has taken place in granting a just demand.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

When a retailer finds himself unable to pay a maturing note he renews wholly or in part by sending another note for the full amount, with interest added, or he pays a part in cash and sends a new note for the remainder. The renewal note usually arrives some days before the maturity of the old one, and a receipt is sent for the cash payment, generally for the note also. The old note is usually taken out of the bank in due time, and, instead of being returned to the maker, is filed among the office papers. It is not uncommon in any case to include the new note among the discounts before the old one is retired. This is all plain enough, and can result in no harm to him who deals with respectable houses.

It is otherwise, however, when the old note is in the hands of a third party,--when it remains in the possession of the bank-when it has been renewed by the banker-who is not supposed to know that the renewal note given by the retailer does not represent a fresh bill of goods sold him. It is quite possible, in case of trouble overtaking the wholesale dealer, for his customer to be called upon to pay a second time the amount of the old note. In a recent issue we referred to the case of one Cedras of this city, who has been driven into insolvency by the demand of the Exchange Bank for payment of a promissory note for \$500 which he had renewed, neglecting to get back his old note. He was held liable for both notes in full, the difficulties of the wholesale firm having driven them to neglectful practices. Other customers in different parts of the country are similarly situated, and it is possible that some legal action may ensue against the members of the wholesale firm, recently insolvent. The bank is now suing a number of these retailers right and left ; some have been driven to the wall, and others may follow.

There is hardly a wholesale firm in Canada which has not in their safes or vaults a large number of such notes, and who would be glad to return them to the makers on demand. Let every retailer see to it that he gets his old notes back in his possession, and, as no respectable firm has any use for them, the firm who is practising such methods 'as that described will be discovered, and the necessary precautions taken to avoid the threatened danger. As long as a man's name is on a note he can be made to pay ; he may prove fraud afterwards, but meantime disaster and ruin may overtake him.

"FRANCOPHOBIA."

The recognized organ of the French Canadian element in the Dominion Government is laboring, with an industry which would be worthy of commendation if it were applied to a good purpose, to revive the war of races, by charging the English press with what it terms "Francophobia," when it fails to approve of measures which are advocated either in the interest of a foreign power or of a particular section of the people of the Dominion. As we found no argument whatever in any of the three articles published in La Minerve in the early part of last week, and as we had already taken all the notice of its impertinent personalities that we deemed necessary, we should have refrained from any further notice of that journal but for its further reference to the contemplated expenditure by the Dominion of the public funds in promoting the immigration into the Province of Quebec of French Canadians who have voluntarily taken up their residence in the United States. A more outrageous misappropriation of Dominion funds has never been suggested.

La Minerve, although it chooses to attribute our opposition to this expenditure to national prejudice, is perfectly aware that we object to it without the slightest reference to race. Believing, as we do, that it is a mistaken policy for the Provinces of the Dominion to spend money in bringing back people who have emigrated voluntarily, we have nevertheless abstained from censuring the Quebec Government and Legislature for voting money for that purpose, trusting that they must have some assurance that the immigrants were settling on the public lands. La Minerve fails to comprehend that the Dominion possesses an immense territory in the North-West, and that it is for the interest of all the Provinces that this land should be settled. The Dominion holds no land in the Province of Quebec, and it is therefore most unreasonable that the funds of the whole people should be applied to a mere local object. We can well realize the truth of Grip's illustration of the scene at Ottawa between Sir John Macdonald, Sir Leonard Tilley and Sir Hector Langevin. When Sir Hector declares "I will transfer ze French element stolen by ze New England mills "back to its propaire residence," Grip makes Sir John declare, while Sir Leonard is raising his hands in consternation :---"Its a wild-cat scheme, but there's "no other, bring in your bill we'll back "you."

Whether the members of the Dominion Parliament will lend themselves to this infamous attempt to rob the public treasury to supply funds which Quebec provided as long as she was able to do so, remains to be ascertained. La Minerve boldly recommends that if the members from the other Provinces oppose the expenditure of Dominion money in settling Quebec lands, the French Canadian members should unite in opposing the expenditure of money on placing immigrants on the Dominion lands in the North-West. Such threats may have their effect. It would appear that they have prevailed with Sir Hector Langevin's colleagues, and they may be equally efficacious with the members who support

them, but we shall venture to maintain that the claim of the French Canadians is wholly indefensible by argument. We have great doubts as to the wisdom of the immigration policy of the Government. Ontario, which formerly voted money in aid of immigration, has given up doing so, and the Dominion can only justify its policy on the ground of the necessity of settling the North-West lands.

La Minerve might have spared itself the trouble of vindicating the love of its countrymen for their "only true Mother "Country, (leur seule véritable mère-"patrie.)" We find no fault with it or them for their sentimental attachment, but we shall continue to protest against French injustice. We have advanced no claim on France beyond that of being placed on the same footing as the most favored nation. We know that this demand has been pressed on France, and that it has been refused unless we submit to mould our tariff according to what are deemed the interests of France. We have refused to yield to the wishes of the Government and people of England, in regard to our tariff, and at the very time that we have done so we have had French officials intriguing with French Canadian Ministers to accomplish the object which France has had in view. La Minerve knows as well as we do that the Ministry which it supports declared during last session through its Finance Minister that. unless France abolished its discriminating duties against Canadian exports, it would be prepared to recommend a retaliatory policy.

We defy La Minerve to point out one line that has appeared in this journal in which any other policy was recommended, and yet because we claim justice for Cunada we are charged with " Francophobia." The time is now rapidly approaching when the sincerity of the members of the administration will be tested; but when we find that the press which professes specially to support the French Canadian section of the Government is so rabid in its abuse of all who coincide with the Finance Minister we cannot but have our doubts. Should the Minister propose a modification of the tariff in the interest of France we venture to think that even the most devoted of his British adherents will feel not a little disgust. We have stated fairly the arguments in support of our views as to the expenditure of Dominion money for settling French Canadian emigrants on lands belonging to the Province of Que-bec and on the refusal of France to treat her beloved children otherwise than as outcasts, and we leave to the judgment of an intelligent people whether we have been justly charged with Francophobia.

SUICIDAL TACTICS.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Our American exchanges furnish Caradian newspapers with an example which we are rather slow to follow. The columns of the former abound in descriptions of the advantages offered to all classes by local industries, fertility of lands, richness of mines, etc ; let party feeling run ever so high, the press of the country is seldom or never found befouling its own nest. In Canada a great many party journals stick at nothing where the interests of party are concerned; mistrust is produced by croaking; the great institutions of the country, our public undertakings, our large manufacturing establishments, our enterprising capital. ists are made the objects of censure, and correspondents are actively running about seeking for some rift or flaw in our commercial affairs, or grossly exaggerating some misfortune, in order to wire it over the length and breadth of the land, to western party journals, papers in New York and Chicago, which by these means manage to keep up a general impression at home and abroad that Canada is simply going to the dogs. Let us have less croaking, let there be more honest recognition of the blessings we enjoy under the freest Government in the world, of the progress of the people in material comforts- let us examine the substantial growth of our towns and cities, the increased area of fertile lands being laid under tribute,-let us consider the climatic reasons which led British life insurance companies to reduce their rates for Canada,- let us exercise a little of that tact, employed in attracting settlers to other regions and, being true to ourselves, we shall direct to our shores a class of emigrants for whom we always have employmenton our barely half-tilled farms, or as their own masters 'on virgin lands, and who, in turn, become the profitable customers of trade and manufactures. Party criticism should be possible without resorting to such suicidal attacks upon the economical welfare of the country.

The Witness has commented on the communication of last week—" Whose Business is it?" Had the Witness read the article on the "Cotton Industry" in the same issue of the JOURNAL he would not have fallen into the idea of "misery among employees." His information was probably, derived from the discomfited reporter who had perhaps some satisfaction in stating about a fortnight ago that the Hudon mills would "not be opened till next month, with a few operatives." The editor did not perhaps see the cooler statement in

Tuesday's paper-that the company had resumed the previous day with some 900 hands. It is questionable how much of the decline in bank stocks is referable to the recent over-production in grev and bleached cottons. The Witness save that a "certain policy" has caused a " collapse of the cotton trade." We fail to perceive any general collapse ; we cannot find the whereabouts of the several small cotton companies reported by the Globe's correspondent as having failed. The enterprising merchant who undertook to place the output of several cotton and woollen mills exceeded his strength, and has suffered the consequences, and some of the companies for whom he financed were put to temporary inconvenience by the change. The Canada Cotton Co., Cornwall, the St. Henri mills, this city, and others, have suffered little interruption, beyond reducing their output, in compliance with the terms of the cotton congress. The attention of the Witness is directed to the condition of things at present prevailing in England, where no change of " policy " has been made. We quote from the London Spectator, of Oct. 27th, under the head of "The Crisis in the Cotton Trade : "---

"Lancashire men who are old enough to know say that, with the single exception of the time of the American War, the weaving branch of the cotton trade is just now in a worse condition than it has been since the Repeal of the Corn Laws: Although there is no general stoppage of machinery, many weak masters have succumbed, others are discharging their less efficient hands, and there is hardly a town in the county where weavers are not idling in the streets, and asking vainly for work. Even in the Burnley district, where manufacturers practice an almost ferocious economy, and live like their own workmen, they cannot make both ends meet. their capital is lessening week by week, and many see ruin staring them in the face. Frequent failures attest the severity of the crisis; but private arrangements, the particulars of which are known only to those concerned, are said to exceed in number those publicly announced. Embarrassed manufacturers who find it impossible to go on show a statement of their affairs to their principal creditors, of whom there are not probably more than three or four, and these, to save the costs of liquidation, the loss arising from forced syles of muchinery and stock, and, above all, to avoid-publicity, accept the best offer they can get, and consent to the smaller creditors being paid in full. According to report, there are manufacturers who have made more than "one arrangement" of this sort, which the French phrase à l'aimable seems best fitted to characterise.".

We do not believe there has been anything as bad as this in Canada, nor in the United States with their still stronger "certain policy," where the protection is

about 5 cents a yard on an article that may be purchased for 4 to 5 cents per yard at the factory door.

ROYAL CANADIAN INSURANCE CO.

The meeting of the Royal Canadian Insurance Co., called at the instance of Mr. Gilman. was held on the 28th inst., in the company's offices, the president, Andrew Robertson, Esg., in the chair. Although there was really nothing in Mr. Gilman's propositions to cause division, yet it was fully understood that the general management of the company would be attacked. The charges were of a most frivolous character. The losses, the heaviest of which, by far, were those caused by the fire at St. John, N.B., six years ago, were referred to as if the directors were responsible for them. Those directors stood by the Company in its embarrassments, and on their personal responsibility obtained loans to carry it through. The gentleman, who is now assailing them bought a large amount of stock at low prices from shareholders who had no longer any faith in a Canadian institution, which has, at all events, fulfilled the object with which it was started, viz.: the reduction of rates. Mr. Gilman wants the scrutineers of votes appointed by the shareholders instead of the directors, and he wants the number of the directors reduced to five, to save the fees. To all his propositions the directors were ready to assent, for peace sake, although it may be open to doubt whether the reduction to five directors will be agreed to by the shareholders.

The main question just now-is the propriety of selling by auction a large number of forfeited shares. It is contended by those who side with Mr. Gilman that this would be unjust to the existing shareholders-who have paid up 55 per cent of which about 40 per cent has been wined out, owing to losses. It is estimated, as we understand the matter, that \$300,000, or 15 per cent on the reduced stock, is about its par value. The old shareholders have lost in round figures \$800,000, which cannot be recovered. If the present stock is worth more than par it will bring more at auction, but it is not for the interest of the Company that the forfeited stock should remain in its present position. The sale by auction should take place, as advertised, and there is not the veslige of an argument against it. Mr. McIntyre, who is one of the old directors who, like the President, and his other colleagues, stood by the company in its difficulties, was very energetic in his remarks, which carried the bulk of the audience with him. The commercial community are to be congratulated on the satisfactory result of the meeting. which is calculated to relieve the company from the danger of being wrecked.

CATTLE SHIPMENTS.

The	shipm	ents o	f : Canao	lian live	stock to
Great	Britain	during	1883 we	re as foll	ows:
			Cattle	Sheep	Horses.
From	Montrea	1	50.655	100,11	3 6
	Canad				
			1 2,519	9,11	4 0
	11111111				

Will be, shipped				
from Canada via		1.1		
U.S. Ports up to				
Jan. 1, 1884	2,500		4,500	0

Total to Gt. Britain 55,674 113,725

In the absence of customs returns, from best information at present obtainable, and judging from the past few years' exports, there may safely be added to the above figures, not less than 9.500 cattle and 265.000 sheep and lambs sold to the United States markets, making the aggregate exports from the Dominion this year 65,174 cattle, and 378,725 sheep and lambs. valued at \$7,759.000. Add to the above, 2,304 horses valued at \$538,380, also 403 brood mares and stallions valued at \$70,236, exported from the District of Montreal to the United States from January 1st, 1883, to date, we find the total value reaches \$8,417,616. The following comparison with the previous seven years will be of interest :

	Cattle	Sheep
1876	6,940	9,506
1877	13,400	23,200
1878	18,655	41,225
1879	25,009	80,332
1880	50,905	81,843
1881	45,535	62,400
.1882	42,393	76,053

While there was a falling off of both cat le and sheep exported to Great Britain during the years 1881 and 1882, Canada sold to United States buyers 7,558 cattle, and 264,910 sheep, the former year, and 16,145 cattle, 233,602 sheep in 1882, thus making the total exports considerably in excess of any previous year. As was expected, the present year shows a large increase in the exports of live stock, also a marked improvement in quality and value. From the commencement of this great and growing trade, cattle raisers have seen the importance of employing the best breed of bulls, such as Polled Angus, Hereford and Short Horn, the*former becoming very popular and profitable among the farmers,—the result has been a gradual advance in quality till the present state of things has been attained. Reports from the coming year. Freights during May, June and July ranged from 80s. to 90s, and in some cases as high as £5, for cattle ; and the rate was 9s. to 11s. for sheep: the remainder of the senson 65s. to 75s. for cattle and 8s, to 9s. for sheep. Insurance covering death on ship, from the op ning of the senson, May to September, ruled at the rate of 2 per cent on sheep; from soptember to the close of the senson, 42 per cent to 7 per cent on cattle, 7 per cent to 12 per cent on sheep. During the present year there was a smaller percentage of cattle is on passage than ever before, but that the loss of sheep was much larger than for any previous year.

RETHING. - At a meeting of the directors of the Standard Fire Insurance Co. of Hamilton, Out., held last Friday, it was decided to retire from business and wind up under the Dominion Act. The departure of the late president weakened confidence in the company, and this, together with insufficiency of capital and the expense of securing business, led the directors to the above conclusion. A call of 5 per cent. was contemplated some time since. The winding up order was made at Osgood Hall, Toronto, and the Receiver took charge on the 27th. A wiss man has said that there is nothing new under the sun, but a new insurance company with certainly a most novel purpose has been started in Berlin, Germany, a city which daily receives the light of Sol. This organization has been "dubled". the appropriate name of Eureka, and the wisdom of its Pythagorean managers will be concentrated in the "means and ways of finding lost objects." For this worthy purpose a sort of clearing house for objects lost and found is to be established. The company will supply "a long-felt want," and in the future no denizen of Berlin need bother his brains about misplaced hats, cigar cases, canes or umbrellas, for he shall have ready recourse to the Eureka, which will soon restore to him his lost article or the value thereof. Strange this thought did not first find birth in Yankeedom rather than in staid Germany. The promulgators of the plan, state that they have requested, with success, the cooperation of the railway authorities in the furtherance of their project.—Ex.

The exports from the Dominion for the month of October are as follows :----

Produce
f of other
countries.
\$ 22,200
253,085
124,364
1,488,079
93,421
6,319
\$1,987,468

The exports for October last year were :-Produce, Canada, \$11,430,018; other countries, \$1,496,630. The decreases this month in produce of Canada are:--Mines and agricillural products, \$1,156,300; miscellaneous, \$1,686. The increases this month over same month last year are :--Mines, \$01,742; fisheries, \$199,415; forest, \$42,432; animals and their produce; \$450,851; manufactures, \$60,096.

As eminent lawyer undertakes the defense of a miserable and dejected-looking man, accused of stealing a coat. He cross-examines the prosecuting witness and involves him in numerous contradictions, tears in pieces the flimsy sophistries of the opposing counsel, and winds up with such an eloquent peroration that the jury bring in a verdict of "not guilty" without leaving the box, amid a perfect Wiggins tornado of applause. The rehabilitated prisoner casts himself in the arms of his defender, bursts into tears, and sobs : "My preserver t My preserver tr "That's all right, my good fellow 1" says the advocate, patting him on the shoulder ; "your innocence has been attested by a jury of, your peers, and henceforth you can walk abroad, holding your head high in the consciousness of your integrity." "And can I wear the coat now ?"

The scarcity, and consequent high price, of many farm products such as butter, cheese, eggs, etc., and the low price of grain should suggest to agriculturists the advisability of turning their attention not less perhaps to the latter, but certainly more to the raising of those lesser products, which pay so well for the extra care devoted to them. Good butter retails in Montreal at 30 cents a pound, and will, probably command 50 cents during the winter. Eggs are in demand at 26 cents; but strictly fresh are exceedingly scarce, and will probably be much dearer before Spring. The lesser products of

the farm are too much neglected for wheatraising in which we have the whole world as competitors.

THERE is much difficulty experienced in judging oleomargarine from butter. We here give one method for so doing. Procure a vial of oil of vitriol (sulphuric acid) which will cost about five cents. Use a glass rod, and put one drop on the article to be tested. Pure, fresh yellow butter will turn almost white, while tallow changes to a deep crimson red. Lard gives diversified colors, showing all colors of the rainbow.

FIRE RECORD.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Woodstock, Nov. 16.-Messrs. Craig & Hall's steam saw mill destroyed. Insured for \$5,000 in Queen's, \$3,000 in Western, and \$3,000 in the Laucashire. Aroostock Junction, Nov. 19.-The large barns occupied by Messrs. Hopkins destroyed with contents. Loss \$2,000, partially insured. Andover, Nov. 20.-Hanney Bros' tannery totally consumed. Loss \$2,000,-Coverdale, 22.-Angus Wilbur's house destroyed. Loss \$2,000; no insurance. Also the house and barn, occupied by J. E. Betts and owned by J. W. Horseman; no insurance. Mr. Horseman had \$500 on the buildings, and his loss is \$1,000. Peel, 23.-The dwelling-house and outbuildings of W. B. Harman destroyed. Loss \$1,600; insured in Western for \$3,000. Charlottenon, 23. -The stables belonging to T. Campbell and T. Murphy destroyed. Campbell estimates loss at \$1,500; insured for \$600 in British American Assurance Co.; Murphy's loss over \$1,000. Wolf Creek, 23.-The saw mill.owned by G. Walton destroyed; insured for \$5,000. Campobello, 24.-The barns of J. M. G. Holland destroyed. Loss \$700.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Halifar, Nov. 15.—One of the buildings in connection with the gas works partly burnt. Insured in London & Lancashire for \$1,200 and the machinery for \$2,000.—The three-storey building, belonging to the estate of the late J. A. Clarke, partly burnt. The insurances are as follows:—Lambert Bros.' stock was insured in Queen for \$4,000, only one-half of which was renewed. The building and stock of Smith & Kaye are insured, the former in the Halifax office for \$4,000, and the latter in the Acadia for \$2,000.

ONTARIO,

Brantford, Nov. 16.—The corn canning factory of D. Baldwin destroyed with contents. Loss \$10,000; insured in the Northern for \$4,500, Lancashire for \$3,000, Mercantile for \$1,500, Waterloo Mutual \$800. Toronto, Nov. 20.—The wood-working machine shop occupied by Brankeft & Co., at the central prison, destroyed with contents. Loss \$50,000, distributed among eight or ten companies. Nov. 24.—Messrs. Elliot & Co.'s drug store considerably damaged. Loss \$25,000; well insured. Merchandise insured for \$77,000, shop furniture for \$4,000, and building for \$8,000 —divided amongst eighteen companies. Nov. 25.—The store of. Westman, bellows maker; partly burnt. Loss \$400; insured : also a small fire in the stable of Dr. Ferguson. Loss \$100. Brougham, 23.—Fire in the implement shop occupied by W. Matthews and spread to the residences of Dr. Freel and W. Fuller, and the Granger's Hall; Iusured in waterboo for \$200; loss \$500; the Doctor loses \$200, no insurance, W. Mathews' loss on stock \$700; insured in Royal for \$300. W. Fuller's farniture saved, loss \$500; no. insurance. Mapanee, 25.—The Westend of the Campbell House block

damaged. The buildings were occupied as follows:--Post Office, contents destroyed, Postmaster loses everything. Hick's grocery, loss \$1,000 ; insured with City of London for \$750. L. Scott's barber shop, loss small. Campbell House billiard room and bed room destroyed. Insured as follows:--Fire Association, \$4,000 ; North British and Mercantile, \$1,500 ; loss about \$6,000. R. Mills, jr., commercial traveller lost \$2,000 worth of fur samples. G. Maybee; loss \$500 ; insured with Phanix for \$2,000, Imperial \$1,000. Loss on building.\$14,000 insured for \$22,500 as follows:--Northern \$3,-000 ; Citizens, \$3,000 ; Scottish Imperial, \$4,500 ; National, \$3,000 ; Hartford, \$2,000 ; Lancashire, \$4,000 ; Imperial, \$3,000. Guelph, 24.-The extensive flour mill owned by David Spence, destroyed, with contents. Loss fully \$50,000 ; insurance not known. Port Perry, 26.-About \$110,000 worth of property destroyed in the centre of town ; commenced in Ridley's Hotel and made a clean sweep of Queen spreet. Insurance about \$40,000. Cbourg, 28.-The twostorey brick building, owned by Mr. Doody, destroyed with part of contents. Loss \$1,000 ; insured in Royal for \$2,500.

QUEREC.

Montreal, Nov. 19.—A fire occurred in rear of 146-150. Note: Dame West, which spread to adjoing buildings. The following are the losses: -J. fleinrich's stock destroyed, loss \$800; no insurance. Mrs. C. Morgan's stock damaged, covered by insurance. Mrs. D. Larin's stock of ladies' underclothing totally destroyed. Loss \$8,000; insured for \$1,100 in Otilzens, \$2,600 in Scottish Imperial, and \$1,300 in Fire Association. Building dumaged but well insured. Mrs. H. Poitras, T. Dymont, P. Leblanc' and M. F. Nolan, all slightly damaged but well insured. Ascot, Nov. 22.—J. Green's barn and sheds destroyed with contents. Loss \$1,500; insured for \$1,000. Montreal, 28.—Messrs, Cassels & Son's paint shop damaged to the extent of \$1,000; fully insured.

Market Reports.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

THURSDAY, Nov. 29, 1883.

Business generally is marked by the usual seasonable quiet, but wholesale firms appear to be occupied more or less with small orders, and a fair movement is noted. In holiday, goods the principal wholesale firm reports business up to the 1st inst. as having been in excess of last year, but during the present month it has fallen off below the average of good seasons; on the whole, the volume of business will be, in excess of that for 1882. Money is abundant, but not moving. Rates to good firms are unchanged, but weaker ones are not encouraged. Call loans on stock collaterals are made at 51. Sterling Exchange is quoted at 81 to 8 5-16 between banks for 60-day bills, and 82 over counter. Stocks are depressed and lower, and the market closes weak with a downward tendency. The depreciation during the week has been quite marked. Bank of Montreal fell off over 10 points ; Ontario Bank fell 54. The decline is due to a feeling of mistrust which prevails and which is being, made the most of by the bears. The bulls and some of their customers have lost heavily. Following are the bids this afternoon : Montreal 173, Ontario 94, People's 59, Molsons 110, Toronto 1601, Merchants 1041; Commerce 1181; Federal 1263; 'Telegraph 1163, Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co. 543, City Passenger 1064, St, Paul and Manitoba -98, Montreal Gas 1673. Canada Cotton Co. 50, Dundas Cotton Co. 51,

Montreal Cotton Co. 60 (offered), Canada Pacific Railway 57, Do. bonds 54, N. W. Land 6343; Union Bank is about 67. The following table shows the number of shares sold and the highest and lowest prices of actual sales for the week :

	Shares sold.	Highest price.	Lowest price.
Banks.	som.	price.	prices
Lunns:		a strade	사람을 가는
Montreal	3,466	1802	173
Merchants	2,996	1093	1033
Toronto	:1,047	1663	159
Ontario	843	100	93
Molsons	223	113	109
Commerce	3,020	123	118
Peoples	347	62	60
Federal	68	1294	1274
Quebec	. 18	$XD 108\frac{3}{4}$	
Miscellaneous.			
City Passenger R'y	2,090	107	1033
Montreal Gas Co	2,025	108	166
Telegraph	870	1174	115
Richelieu & Ont.			
Nav. Co	799	55	521
Can. Pac. Ry	1,430	59	563
N. W. Land	450	65	62
Dundas Cotton Co.	25	54	
Hudon """	125	60	
Manitoba R'y	250	98}	98
Mont. Build Soc	20	70	
IntrolonialCoal Co	50	25	
Duke Land Co	300	62s. 6d.	[

Asnes.—Receipts fair for the season; the sales of Pots range from \$4.70 to \$4.80 chiefly at \$4.75 for First Sort. Seconds \$4.20 to \$4.25. There are no Thirds offering. *Pearls*, about 40 barrels were sold on Tuesday at about \$6.75 for First Sort. We have now a fair stock of both Pots and Pearls. Receipts since 1st January, 7,590 barrels Pots, 564 barrels Pearls. Deliveries, 7,010 barrels Pots, 575 barrels Pearls. Stock in store at six o'clock on Wednesday evening, 895 barrels Pots, 81 barrels Pearls.

Boors AND SUCES.—Business is quiet, the majority of the manufacturers having commenced to take stock. Orders for spring goods have commenced to come forward. Payments continue good.

CATTLE.—At the local markets last Monday the market ruled dull, nothing being done in export cattle or sheep; cattle sold at from 2c to 4c, and hogs were lower at from \$4.50 to \$5. The offerings of butchers' cattle comprised about 600 head; demand was fair, prices being quoted at from 3c to 5c. Some 400 sheep and lambs met with a good enquiry, the former selling at from \$5 to \$15 each, and the latter from \$2.50 to \$4.50. A few calves sold at from \$5 to \$15 each as to size.

DAINY PRODUCE.—Butter has, generally speaking, ruled quiet during the week, except for tubs of perfect flavor and texture, for which there is a sharp demand from the local and grocery trade. In the lower grades trade has ruled very quiet, owing parity to the soft and unsettled state of the weather during the close of the former week and the first few days of the past one. From shippers there is scarcely any enquiry, and altogether a dull slow trade is reported, with no sales of importance. The present winter weather is expected to have a hardening effect, and a brisker demand is expected for the future. Prices firm and unchaiged, Last Friday large lots of *Cherse* changed bands at 11c to 112c; since then trade has been dull, with no sales outside of the usual local transactions. The market closes steady, but goods of poor quality, which comprise the larger part of the slock in the hands of dealers, are only disposed of at a discount. Prices unchanged.

DRUGS AND OREMICALS.—During the past week there has been no movement to any extent in this department of business. Prices are merely nominal. The English markets are also quiet.

Fish.—Quiet. Lake Trout \$4,50 to \$5 per ½-brl.; British Cotumbia Salmon, \$16 to \$17; North Shore Salmon, \$20 to \$21 for No. 1, \$18 to \$19 for No. 2, and \$13 to \$14 for No. 3; Finnan Haddies, 7c to 8c per 1b; Lobsters, \$1,25 to \$1,374; Scaled Herrings, 22c per box. For prices of other fish see our "Prices Current."

FLOOR AND GRAIN.—The flour market is very dull, and daily receipts are greatly in excess of demand. No improvement in business is expected till sleighing commences. The only enquiry at present is for local wants; prices, in consequence, are rather weaker. Grain.— Business is finished for the season, and there is almost nothing doing. A few carloads of wheat have been sold to local buyers. A lot of Peas exchanged hands at 89c to 90c.

FRUITS.—Apples firm, with few offering; and generally light stocks, and it is estimated that there are not over 7,000 barrels stored here this season. Straight carloads of winter sell at \$4 per barrel, and small lots at \$4.50. Grapes are also firm and advancing in price, and sell at \$5 to \$6.50 per keg. Malaga Oranges, \$7.50 to \$8 per case; Havanas, \$4.50 per box; Jannicas, \$6 to \$6.50, per barrel; Malaga Lemons, \$9 to \$10, per case; Californian Pears, \$5 to \$5.50 per box; Cocoanuts, \$5.50 for fresh; black Dates. 6c to 6.6 per lb. Onions, \$2 per barrel; Cranberries very scarce and high at \$13 per barrel.

Fors AND SKINS.—Last week's remarks and prices apply equally well the present week. The evident approach of winter will bring about some stir among retailers. The recent failures occurring in nearly every quarter of the city have demoralized the local trade, and those who pay 100 ceuts in the dollar must wait till those stocks become exhausted, and casual purchasers are again obliged to pay normal prices for their head-gear.

HARDWARN AND METALS.—Wholesale firms keep fairly occupied with small orders, but business on the whole is quiet, partaking of the characteristics of the period when stocktaking is the chief concern of the trade. Prices are unchanged, but there are some indications of a slight reduction in one or two departments for the new year, which will be noted next week.

HIDES AND SKINS.—An easy feeling is notice able in the market, and business is reported fairly good. No large transactions in either *Green* or *Western* hides. Offerings of sheepskins continue large, and are bought up at 60c each.

Hops.-Dull. Prices in New York are quoted at 25c for good qualities, 27c for strictly choice, and even as high as 30c on one occasion; but the grades sold most readily are worth 15c to 20c per lb. No change of importance has occurred there, buyers and sellers generally pursaing a cautious policy. English markets rule firm, with a good demand.

LEATHER.—Business is quiel, pending spring manufacture, but prices remain steady at quotations. The agreement affecting credits still awaits the return of the largest dealer in the trade, one who formerly refused to sign a somewhat similar document. A prominent French Connadian firm appears to withhold their confidence from the movement. Some of

the heavy wholesale boot and shoe manufacturers do not view with favor any action that may interfere with the usual discount of 5 per cent. 30 days or 6 per cent net cash, which their strength has hitherto enabled them to obtain. The new arrangement, as reducing the time from 6 to 4 months, would cut the discount to 4 per cent.

LUMBER.—Trade is unusually quiet, owing to bad roads and the close of navigation, but with good sleighing the country trade would improve. Prices in Ottawa have fallen about \$1 per m. for common lumber; upper grades are scarce, and prices firmly maintained.

Ons.-Cod Oil is in fair supply, and prices are a shade easier. Linseed Oil, rather firm, owing to light stocks and a better feeling in England. Spirits Turpentine dull, and sales are confined to the wants of consumers.

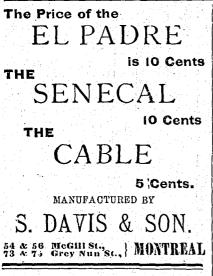
PRTROLEUM.—Demand light and price in buyers' favor, there is an entire absence of speculation, and Crude at 'Petrolia'is nominal. Refiners are not selling ahead, and all producers able to do so are holding their oil. The cause of this temporary decline is an increase in the production and insufficiency of tankage other than at the Refineries. The producers have formed a new Tanking Company, which is actively at work preparing tankage, to take care of surplus oil, and when they commence to receive price will advance as rapidly as it has declined.

PROVISIONS.—In Liverpool yesterday, provisions were strong, pork closing 1s. higher at 64s., lard 2s. higher at 43s. 6d., bacon 1s. 6d. higher at 39s. to 40s. Pork in Chicago weakenod off 25c to 45c. per barrel, closing at \$12.75 Nov., \$13.50 Jan., \$13.70 Feb. Lard 174c to 20c lower, Jan. and Feb. at \$8.40 and \$8.524 respectively. The hog market in Chicago was firm, and from 5c to 10c higher than, previous quotations. Estimated receipts 40,000 head, against 44,467 on Tuesday, and shipments 2,553. The cattle market was stronger; receipts 6,000 head. The home market is firmer in sympathy with yesterday's advance in Ohicago, although there is little demand. Dressed Hogs. During the early part of the week, with soft, rainy weather; the market was unsettled, in fact there was a demonstrate feeling among inders, and sales were made down to \$5.75 from \$6 to \$6.25 being the extreme highest that could be realized for first killed. Yesterday having changed to wintry weather biyers took hold more freely, and there is scarcely a fresh killed lot 16ft, while receivers ask from \$6.50 to \$6.75. Higher prices are not expected, but a good steady "deinand's looked for at present quotations. Egys.—Little change; demand continues light, owing to buyers holding off in anticipation of lower prices. To day, we notice more firmass, the market loaking is demand continues light, owing to buyers holding off in anticipation of lower prices. To day, we notice more firmass, the market closing steady and strong, with fresh stock scarce, and-held firmer at outside quotations. Held and limed stock quite plentiful, and held with confidence

TOBACCO — Prices are maintained for nearly all kinds at quotations.

WINES AND LIQUORS.—The demand is good with unchanged quotations. Payments reported fair.

Wool.—The market remains unchanged. Several small lots having sold at 20c to 22c for Australian, 17c to 184c for Greasy Cape, and 25c for Scotch. London markets reported firmer, with an advance of 5 to 7f per cent on previous quotations. American markets' dull and unchanged; five fleeces being the only grades showing strength. Nothing doing in antive wools.



ENGLISH MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 29, 1883.

(Beerbohm's Advices.) Oargoes off Coast-Wheat, quiet but steady. Corn, nothing offering. Oargoes on passage-Wheat, steady. Corn, firm. -Mark Laze Wheat, quiet. Corn, strong. Enlish country 'markets, quiet. French, turn easier. Imports into United Kingdom, Flour, 80,000 to 85,000 qrs.; Wheat, 190,000 to 195,000 qrs.; Maize, 60,000 - to 65,000 qrs. Liverpool Wheat on spot, steadier; Corn, strong. Liverpool Red American Spring Wheat, 8s 3d, henceforth new Paris Wheat and Flour steady. Liverpool mixed Maize 5s 7d. Peas 6s 10d.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

FBOSTON, Nov. 29.—Flour, very dull, prices, unimproved. Superfine quoted from \$3 to \$3.50 Extras from \$3.75 to \$4.25, including choice Bakers, from \$4.50 to \$6. Patent Spring sold at from \$6.75 to \$7.25; Patent Winter from \$6 to \$6.75. Cornmeal sold at \$2.85; market from Oatmeal selling at \$4.75 to \$5 ground; \$5.75 to \$6.25 for cut. May,—Fair demand for choice at \$17; other grades selling from \$13 to \$15. Bullar, choice firm, price advanced, sales from 32e to 350; fair to good from 22e to 30c. Cheese firm, and has been in demand, sales of choice at from 12c to 12gc; fair to good 10e to 114c. Eggs in demand, market firm, Sales of Canadian from 20c to 30c. Potatoes. arriving quite freely, prices low. Sales of choice grades from 50c to 55c.

Chicago, 2.00 p.m.— Wheat, Dec., 984c; Jan. 994c; Feb., \$1.034c. Corn, Nov., 54c; Year, 534c; Jan., 534c. Oats, Nov., 31c; Dec., 31c; Jan., 314c. Port, Nov., \$12.90; Jan., \$13.673 Feb., \$13.90. Lard, Nov., \$8.25; Jan., \$8.45; Feb., \$8.55.

New York, 2.00 p.m.—Wheat, No. 2 Red, Dec., \$1.124; Jan., \$1.144; Feb., \$1.164; May, \$1.214. Corn, Dec., 63[c; Jan., 64c; Feb., 634c; May, 65ic.

Milwaukee, 2.00 p.m.-Wheat; Dec., 97ic.' Jan., 99c; May, 97ic.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

(Revised by Telegraph.)

TORONTO, November 29, 1883.

The weather has been remarkably mild, and on a dull market the effects have been felt. Dry goods are still stagnant; the wholesale muc remeating the retail dulness. Groceries are not in active demand; but there is a moderate trade doing. Hardware is rather quiet; but

the prospects are considered to be moderate, and prices are in buyers' favor. Provisions quiet, but outside markets are improving, and the feeling here is relieved from extreme dulness. Money is not easier. Burley has been moving pretty freely, which has assisted in the circulation of funds; and the hog movement will further assist in the distribution of money. Call and time loans are quoted alike at 7 per cent, and 6 per cent on stock and debenture security. Commercial paper is discounted at 7 to 8 per cent, according to class. Sterling Exchange is tirm. Gold drafts on New York are in light demand and weak at 1-16 premium between banks and 1 to customers. The stock market has been weak. During the week Montreal sold down to 1721; Toronto from 165] to 160; Ontario from 100 to 94; Merchants' from 110 to 104; Commerce from 122 to 1163; Imperial from 1351 to 131; Federal from 131 to 126]; Standard from 113 to 110. There has been a lull in the market, and transactions were very light. Loan Companies' shares have been quiet, with no fluctuations to speak of. Miscellaneous stocks have also been in small request, and prices irregular and in most cases lower. The general tone on the Stock Exchange indicates a likelihood of dull times approaching. Following are bids to-day compared with those of last Thursday :--

Bavks.	Bid Nov. 1 22		Bid Loan Cos. Nov 22	Bid Nov 29
Montreal.	180	17.3	Can. Permanent	
l'oronte	1651		Freehold 1621	162]
Ontario	1001	944	Western Can., 193	193
Merchants	107	105	(Bldg. & Loan : 191)	191 -
Commerce	$122\frac{1}{2}$	118	Farmers Loan 123	121
Dominion	187)	186	Lond. & Can'dn 139	136
Hamilton	113 1.		iluran & Erie 162	
Stand'd	112.	109	Dom. Savings	
Felera'	129 i	1271	Ontario Loan 120	- 124
Imper'l	135		Hamilton Prov	
Molsone			Imperial Savin's 109	1094

FLOUR.-The market has been rather more depressed during the past few days. The embarrassment of Mr. Plewes, the President of the Ontario Millers' Association, has probably contributed to the change. There is only a slightly easier feeling reported. Prices are quoted nearly at the figures of last week, with few and small transactions. Inspected Superior Extra at \$5.15 to \$5.20; Extra at \$5, and Spring Extra at \$4.85. Patent process flour is likely to be steady on account of the scarcity of good wheat. On Monday last quotations were \$5.10 for Superiors; and \$4.95 to \$5 for Extras. There is no flour in store. Outmard is rather dull, and quotations are easier. Oar lots are offered at about \$4.20, for ordinary brands. Cornmad sells in small lots at \$3.50. Bran is very quiet, and price nominal at \$12.

WHEAT.—It is still a surprise that wheat is continuing at the low prices prevailing, but most recent calculations show the American supplies to be larger than they were stated some weeks ago, and that equilibrium of supply and demand will be easily maintained. The prices in our markets are stendy, and very little wheat offering. The demand is entirely for milling purposes; and the requirements of the millers in different localities regulate the prices to some extent. As a general condition Fall wheat is poor, and it is suid that only a small proportion will grade No. 2. Spring wheat is stendy here at SL 17 for No. 1, and SL 14 for No. 2; No. 2 Fall at about -1.11 and No. 3 at SLO7. Goose quoted at 900 to 91c. At the market to day quiet, and prices nominally unchanged. Stocks are increasing. There were in store on last Monday 67,432 bush, against 60,349 bush. the Mondav previous; against 141,991 bushels Nov. 27th. 1882, and 211,526 bushels, Nov. 28th, 1881. Total grain in store here on Monday last was 249,769 bushels; against 354,754 on the Monday previous; against 325,472 bushels, Nov. 27, 1882; and 515,765 bushels Nov. 28, 1881.

COARSE GRAINS.—Barley continues dull; which is also the state of affairs in the United States markets. The demand in this market has been slack. Shipments have been pretty liberal, however, nearly all the vessel capacity having been engaged in the trade. During the week quotations have been steady at 73 e for No. 1; at 67c for No. 2; at 63c for 3 extra; and 52c to 55c for No. 3, according to disiriet of production. Stocks have decreased; on Monday last there were 172,329 bushels, against 276,410 bushels on the Monday previous; 176,393 Nov. 27, 1882, and 285,000 on Nov. 28; 1881. The market to day closed easier at 73c for No. 1 and at 51c for No. 2. Oats continue to be easy, with receipts sufficient for the demand. Offerings yesterday of car lots at 35c and 34c bid, for No. 1, on the track. There are 700 bushels in store, with receipts likely to increase the quantity. Peas are not in demand, but are taken at unchanged prices, from 74c to 75c on the track for good No. 2. There is a slight increase in the stocks; on Monday last 9,498 bushels against 2,969 bushels, Nov. 27,1882, and 11,960 bushels, Nov. 28, 1881. Kye nominal, at 62c to 63c, and nothing doing. There is little said about dover seed, except that the crop will be very deficient.

BUTTER.—There are continued indications that a considerable portion of the late summer and fall make is still in the farmers' hands. Although the product reaching the storekeepers during the summer months was pretty large, there was still a large quantity packed away in farmers' duries, and that has been coming forward in good quantities during the past few weeks. There is still a good demand for all fine goods coming to market, and the farmers' are actually realizing more for good dairy product in consequence of their holding their stock back. Fine dairy is bought by wholesale dealers at 18e to 20c; barrels of rolls, good quality, bring 15c to 16c; and lots of inferior, store-packed are quoted at 12e to 14c, according to quality.

COAL OIL.—Petroleum products continue to be in good demand and prices are steady. Orude at Petrolia is still low, computatively. Refined Canadian unchanged at 18c for common and 19c for carbon safety. American refined in single barrels, at 25c for prime, and 23c for water white.

GROCERIES.—There is a variable trade reported by wholesale houses, but generally a favorable report is made. Sugars, dark to fair Porto Rico, 63 ct. 7 c; bright to choice, 7 cto 73 c; Uanada refined, 63 cto 8 c; granulated, 9 c; lump; 10 c; Scotch refined, 63 cto 7 c. Fruits unchanged and in moderate demand. Rice steady at \$365 to \$3.75. Tobaccos firm, with a possible advance. Fish, herring No. 1 Labrador, \$6.50 to \$7; No. 2, \$5.50 to \$6; Codfish No. 1, \$6 to \$52; No. 2, \$4.50 to \$55; Whitefish, \$4.75; Trout, \$4 to \$4.50.

SALT.—Steady, Liverpool coarse, 65c per bag in car lots; fine bags, 56 lbs., 47c to 50c; Canadian barrels, \$1.40 in car lots; single barrels, \$1.50.

HARDWARE.—Wholesale trade is rather quiet, and futures are rather uncertain. The retail business is dull. Prices are generally unchanged. Leading lines are quoted : *Iron* Nova Scotia bar, \$2.50 to \$2.60; ordinary, \$2 lo \$2.10; coopers, \$2.50; band, \$2.50. Canada Plates, \$2.25 to \$2.35; Fencing wire, galvanized, 74c; painted, 7c, on easy terms. Zine, sheet, 54c to 53. Sleel, cast, 124c to 13c; sleigh shee, 24c; boiler plate, 3c to 4c. Nails are in small demand and unchanged from recent quotations.

HIDES, ETC.—The local market is well supplied. Green hides are bought at 74c for cows and 84c for steers; cured selling in small lots at 8c, and only a moderate demand from tanneries. *Calfskins* buying at 13c for No. 1; cured selling at 15c for No. 1. *Sheepskins* in fair supply, buying at 80c. *Lambskins* buying at 80c to 85c, according to quality.

PROVISIONS, ETC.—The wholesale provision trade is rather quiet, but business is steady, and produce generally in large supply. Ments are nearly sold out. Bacon selling at The to Sc. Lard in small lots at lic. Pork nominal, at \$14 for single burrels. Beef quiet at \$14 for mess, and \$15 for plate. Butter, fine tubs dairy 18c to 20c. Cheese steady, fine goods selling at 12c to 12kc. Eggs him at 23c for fresh in case lots; pickled are not offering yet to any considerable extent. Apples Dried, quoted at 9kc to 10c. Green Apples, choice winter, selling at \$1.80 to \$1.90 per bushel. More selling in small lots at 20c and 21c for inferier grades; good to choice at 24c to 29c. Potatoes in larger supply, and selling at 70c to 75c in car lots. Poultry have been selling the to de for ducks and turkeys. Mogs on the street are quiet, and selling at \$5 to \$5.75. Onions are in good de mand, at \$2 to \$2.25 per barrel for best kinds. Pressed hay quoted nominal at \$11 to \$11.50 in car lots.

LIVE STOCK TRADE.—The demand is confined to wants of the local market. Prices are ruling rather easier. Good to fine cattle for home trade are bought at \$4.25 to \$4.75; and choice beasts at \$5 per 100 lbs. Export cattle are not asked for. Cattle for feeding purposes are bought in the market at \$3.75 to \$4.25. according to weight and condition. Bulls are little wanted for feeding at \$3 to \$3.50 per 100 lbs. Sheep are all taken at \$4 to \$4.50 per head for medium to good beasts. Liambs sell at \$3.75 to \$4.25 per head. Hogs are cheaper, and bring from \$4.50 to \$5 per 100 lbs., live weight. Water the mediation of the second se

Wook.—The market is very dull. Small lots from the country bring 19c to 20c for selected Leicester, and 17c for Co:swold. Southdown is worth 24c to 25c. The demand from factories is light, and sales are few and unimportant. Supers sell at 24c; Extras in better demand at 28c and 29c. There is very little demand or export lots.

JOSEPH E. SEAGRAM, DISTILLER, WATERLOO, ONTARIO. Alcohol, 65 O.P. Pure Spirits, 50 O.P. Pure Spirits, 50 O.P. Pure Spirits, 25 U.P. Old Rye, Malt and Family Proof Whiskies. Sole manufacturers of the celebrated WHITE WHEAT WHISKEY. SPECIAL NOTICE. One of the best shows at the Toronto Indus-

One of the best shows at the Toronto Industrial Exposition this year, was the exhibit of the E. T. Barnum Wire and Iron Works of

Windsor, Unt. The company finding that they could not obtain sufficient space in the buildings erected by the association, put up a very pretty little structure of their own, filled it within, and covered it without, and surrounded it also with a very large display of goods of their manufacture. It would require more space than we have at command to even briefly describe the many beautiful and useful articles which were shown; their general excellence, however, is abundantly evidenced by the fact that, notwithstanding very keen competition, the company succeeded in carrying off a number of Gold, Silver and Bronze Medals, and no less than ten First Prizzs. The "Barnum Pavilion" will remain a permanent feature of the from Exhibition grounds. The company intends to exhibit at the "Industrial" every year in future.

The building formerly occupied by the Canada Life Assurance Co., Hamilton, has been acquired by Mr. H. Maclaren, who has transformed it into three handsome warehouses. Each of these consists of three floors, and a basement, all well lighted and airy. The fittings comprise all the modern improvements, elevators, etc. Hamilton affords an opening for wholesale firms in millinery, fancy goods, etc., and these warehouses would be particularly suitable for these trades. They are in the wholesale centre of the city, directly opposite Brown, Balfour & Co., and within a stone's throw of half a dozen wholesale establishments.

NEW YORK Life Insurance Co.,

Active and energetic men of good standing are wanted, by the New York Life Insurance Company (Invested funds \$52,000,000, Fifty two Million dollars) to take agencies in unrepresented districts throughout the Dominion.

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DAVID BURKE, Montreal,

Superintendent of the Canadian Branch of the Company's business, will receive prompt attention.



MATCH SPLINTS. 4 and 5 in. long x not less than 3 in s. x 1 in free from supor knots; or plank for same. Quote price, f. o. b., to Agnew & Schultz,

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LATEST NOVELTIES

in every department; and this season we are safe in saying that we shall far excel all former efforts; so that our customers may rely upon seeing the

VERY LATEST DESIGNS in French, British and other European products.

We beg to call special attention this season to our carefully selected and fashionable stock of

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, ALSO TO OUR

BLACK AND COLORED French Cashmeres and Merinos,

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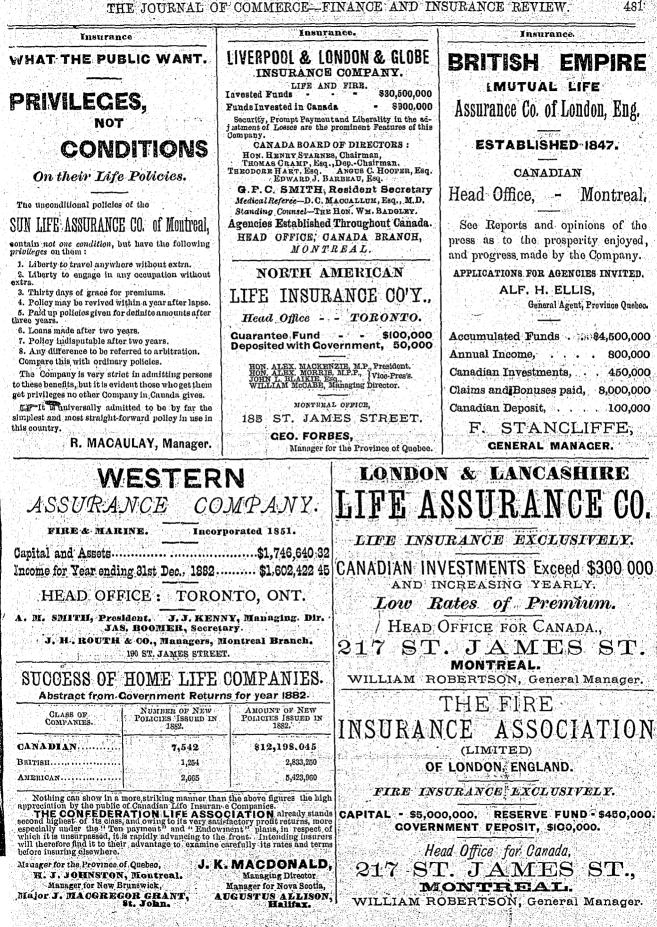
In Cloves, Hosiery, Laces, New Fringes, Trimmings, &c. our stock will prove exceedingly attractive.

Our Fancy Woolens, Knitted Coods, &c., have been specially manufactured for us, and we shall be prepared to offer extra value in these goods.

The HABERDASHERY STOCK will, as usual, be very complete, especially in FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BUTTONS. New designs in Cretonne Fringes, Stylish Plain and Fancy Braids, in Blacks and Colors. Full lines of Men's Silk Handkerchiefs and Braces. Special attention called to our Fingering Wheeling, Shetland, and Berlin Wools.

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SURETYSHIP.			S AND I	BONDS			
	NAME	Par Value	Capita) subscribed.	Capita) paid-up;	Rest.	Dividend last 6 Months.	Closing Prices. Nov 29.
THE GUARANTEE CO. Of North America.	Canadian Bank of Commerce	£50 50 50 50 50	3 4,866.666 6,000,000 1,5 %,000 1,600,000 1,600,000	\$4.866.668 6.000,000 1,50 ⁻¹ ,000 1.600,000 1.399,739	889,719 1 9 0.000 830 000 240.000 850.000	8 4 5 21 31	115 117 183 120 1863 1874 614 65 115
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ne-half p. Cent per Annum is reached. Chis Company is under the same experienced man- ment which introduced the system to this contin- over nineteen years ago, and has since actively a successfully conducted the business to the satis- rine of its clients.	Standard Toronto Union Bant of Lower Caunda Ville Marie. Building and Loan Association Canada Louda Condition	50 100 100 25 100 50	764,600 2,000,000 2,000,000 500,000 750,000 1,500,000	764.00) 2,000,000 2,(00,000 464 25) 747,674 663,990	140.0°0 1,063.000 13,000 20,000 63,000 125,000	81 4 4 81 3 5 4	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
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50 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL. EDWARD HAWLINGS, Managing Director. N.B.—This Company's Deposit is the largest do for Guarantee business by any Company, and	Montreal Cotton Co Montreal Building Association Montreal Loan & Mortgage Co National Investment ''o Ontario Loan and Deboature Co Riohelieu & Ontario Nav. Co Toronto City Gar Co Union Loan and Savings Co	50 50 100 50 100 50	500,000 1,000,000 1,460,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,565,000 800,000	393,880 - 882,812 292.000 1,0(0,000 1,065,000 800,000	106.000 15,000 226,000	21	60 50 724 70 90 106 128 534 554 134 x.d
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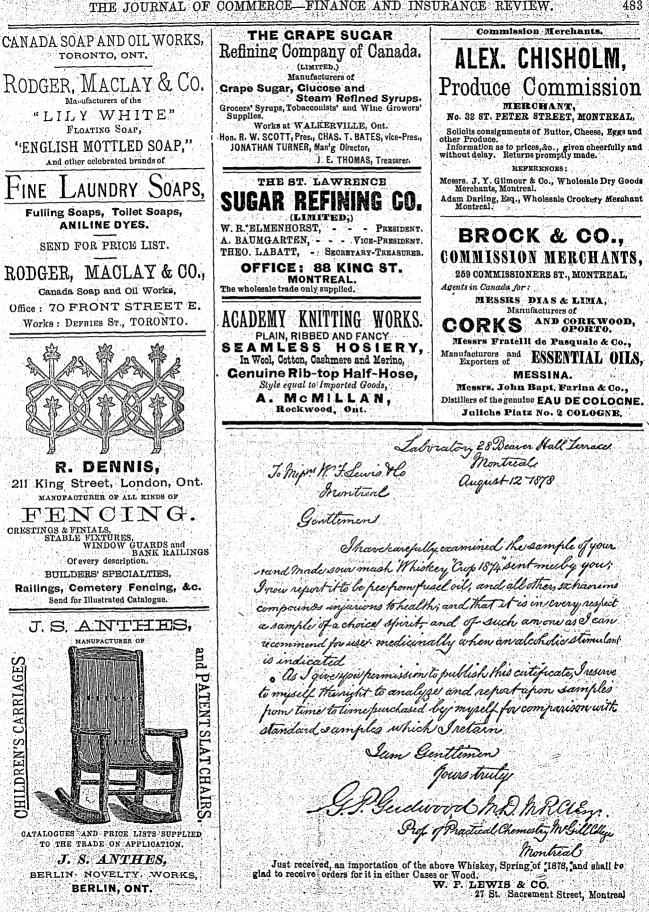
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	VV .	HOLESAI	LE PRICE	8 CURR	ENT-THURSDAY NO	VEMBER 29	Alli, 1883	
Name of Article:	Wholesale Rates	Name of	Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates
Boots and Shoes. Men's Thick Boots Wax " Split "" " Cail Boots, pegged " Cail Boots, pegged " Cail Boots, pegged " Buff & Peubled Bals" " Buff & Peubled Bals" " Wom's Feebled & Buff Bals" " Unif's Peebled & Buff Bals" " Inferior do" " Buskins, do" " Buskins, do" " Split Bals" " Trunella do" " Split Bals" " Trunella do" " Split Bals" " Trunella do" " Trunella do" " Split Bals" " Trunella do" " Tair to good" " Tair to good" " Tair to good" " Tair to good	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Soda BiCarbo Sal Soda Iartario Acid Bleaching Por Citric Acid Camphor Eang "Ann. Gum Arabic, "Traj. Copperas por Bline Vitrion, Potash Bichr Dy Yello Superior E. Extra Super Strong BaH Do Amer Fancy Spring Ext Superior E. Extra Super Tranoy Middlings Pollards Middlings Pollards Garmeal Cornmeal Bran, per to Shorts do Gras Canada W "Botts Midel Red Winter Spring, Mil Oats Barley Pasa, Corn in bo FIRA, (Hf-CI Japan, com	in. hite, No. 2 1 Winter ' ingan, No. 1 , No 2 Toledo. cogo No. 2 waukie No. 2. per 66 lbs. nd prime sries.	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \ 5 \ 2 \ 5 \ 5 \ 5 \ 5 \ 5 \ 5 \ 5 \$	Japan Nagasaki" Y. Hyson common to gd Y. Hyson common to gd Y. Hyson tine to finest, ib Gunda, fair to med. " Gongot, fair to med. " Gongot, Finest" "Twankay, com. to gd " Fine to finest" Congou common" " med, to good." " med, to good." " med, to good." " Bine to finest" Souch ong common" Coffees, green Mooha per Ib. Java," Coffees, green Mooha per Ib. Java," SingaporekCeylon." " SingaporekCeylon." " SingaporekCeylon." " SingaporekCeylon." " Barbadoesper Ib. Good" " Porto Rico" Sugars, (Osks. & Brls.) Porto Rico Fair. Lumps" Granulated" " Trinida" Frait. Loose Mus 1, new Layers in boxes Sultanas" Sultanas" H. S. Almonds bxs S. S. Tarragona" Walnuts " Hazils, new " Barizils, new " Barizils, new " Mixed do " " Mixed do "	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 7 \\ 0 & 7 \\ 0 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 \\$	(Cut Spikes, all sizes Frinshing Nails: 1 in. to 14 in. p. 100 lb. kg 14 in. to 14 in. p. 100 lb. kg 2 in. and up Tobacco Box Nails: 14 in. & 14 in p. 100 lb kg 13 ~ 2 ~ ~ ~ ~	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
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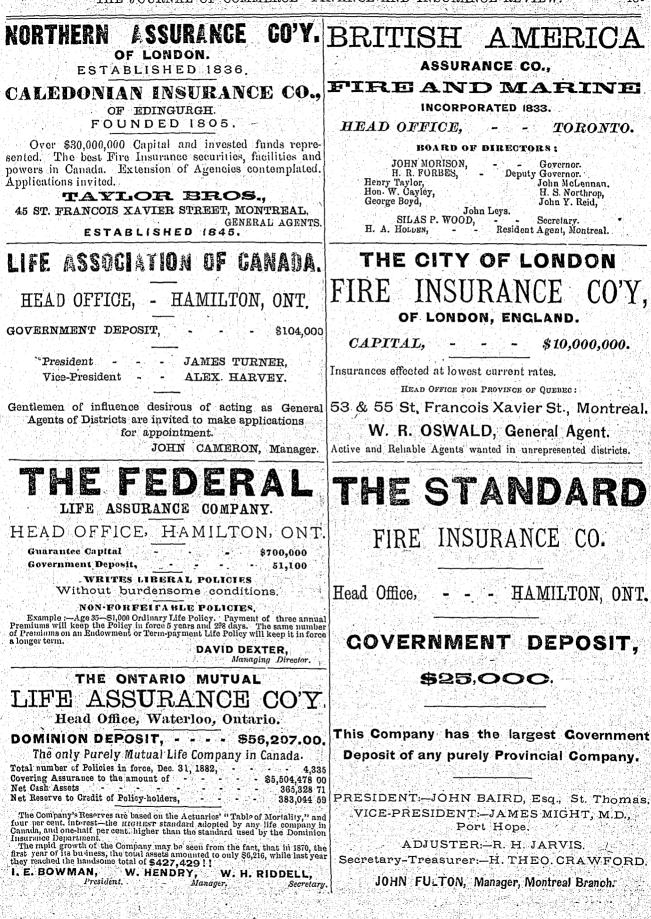
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	W	HOLFSAD	E PRICE		ENT THURSDAY, NO			<u></u>
Name of Article.	Wholesale	Name of		Wholesalo	Name of Article.	Wholesale	Name of Article.	Wholesale
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$1 21 0 \dots 11 0 \dots 0$	0 091 0 08	Russ, Sheet	Iron	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 & 10 \\ 4 & 75 & 5 & 75 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 16 \end{array} $	Scotch Grain Kip Skins, French	0 87 0 42 0 75 0 95 0 65 0 75	Domestic Prime	100 20 050 10
8 in. and up " xes S.S. & D.S Dis. 25 to 30 p c.	0 064 0 00 11 00 13 00	Lion & Crown Lead : Pig, per	100 lbs	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	English Canada, Kip Hemlock Calf. Light	0 45 0 55	Natural Grey Boos, doz Disc. 5 p.c. 30 days.	. 050 06
orse Nails: 7 10. size	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 22 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 21 & 0 & 00 \end{bmatrix}$		per 100 lbs	5 75 6 00 5 75 6 25	u - Frenen Caur		Meats, Eggs, &c. Pork, Mess, Western	. 14 50 15 0
" 9 lb. " " P. & F. Bright. 55 to 574 p.c. dis.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Zinc: Sheet, 1 Powder: Cam	b da Blasting F	4 75 5 00 3 50 0 00 4 75 5 00	Splits, Light & Medium. Heavy	0 23 0 28 0 21 0 25 0 16 0 20	Pork, Mess, Western Hams, City Cured Lard, in pails Bacon, per lb Eggs, Strictly Fresh	0 14 0 1
Horse Shoer alvanized Iron : No. 24.	3 90 4 00 0 06 0 06	Hides an	d Skins.	0 073 0 083	Leather Board, Canada Enamelied Cow, per ft	0 08 0 12 0 15 0 17	Eggs, Strictly Fresh	013 01 026 02 021 02
" " No. 26 " No. 28 " Iron : Slomens No. 1	0 061 0 07		lo.1,p.1001bs. lo.2 lo.3	800 000 700 000 600 000	Patent Pebble Grain B. Calf	. 1 0 11 1 0 15 1	Tallow, Rendered "Rough,	0 081.0 0
Coltness	21 00 21 50 20 50 20 75	Hamilton, 1	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ \end{array}$	8 75 9 (0 7 75 8 00	B. Calf. Brush (Cow) Kid	0 14 0 16 0 14 0 16 0 45 0 50	Mess Beef, per bri Potatoes per bag Turnips " bri	0 75 0.0
Langloan Summerice Gartsherrie	20 75 21 00 20 50 21 00 20 00 20 50	Western Bu	1 2 11, No. 1	9 00 9 25 8 50 8 75 9 25 0 00	Russetts, Light "Heavy "No. 2	035040	FISH.	
Carnbroe	18 50 19 00		No. 1	0 00 0 00	Cod Oil, Newfoundland	0 62 0 65	Labrador Herrings No. 1. Wackerel No. 1.	
Hematite Par Iron,—per 100 lbs Best Refined	22 50 24 00 1 90 2 00 2 15 9 95	1, Lamo a She	epskins, each	0.00 00	Strait's Oil, American Straw Seal	. 0 621 0 65	"No. 2 Whitefish Green Cod No 1 Dby "	0000000 500000 59060
Swedes	4 25 4 50	Wo	er 1b ol.	0 10 0 00	Pale Seal, Ordinary Lard Oil, Extra	0 074 0 70	Dby Oysters	40050
Sheet Iron to No. 20 Boiler Plates Hoops and Bands	2 50 3 60	Pulled, una "Ext	ssorted	0 23 0 25 0 30 0 33	Unseed Raw Boiled Olive Machinery		Manuf's of Cotton. Hochelaga.	
Canada Plates : lintton Penn, and W. P. & Co	8 15 8 25	II - ™ - U -	uper.	$\left \begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 24 & 0 & 27 \\ 0 & 19 & 0 & 21 \\ 0 & 22 & 0 & 32 \end{array}\right $	Enting	1 80 2 10	Hochelaga. (brown Sheeting	3) 0 (51 U C
ron Wire: No. 6, p. bdle.	1 75 1 85	Cape		0 17 0 19	" pts. "	1 8 50 8 75	В G	0 06:00
"No 16, " Vro't Iron pipe 624too5p.c.d	3 25 8 59 0 36 0 41	No. 1, B. A. No. 2, B. A. No. 1 Ordinar	Sole v Sole	0 25 0 27 0 22 0 24	II. LUCCA. BIASKS	7 25 0 00	ин	. 0 071 0 0 . 0 071 0 0
Steel, oast per lb	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Buffalo Sole.	No. 1	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 243 & 0 & 25 \\ 0 & 214 & 0 & 28 \\ 0 & 21 & 0 & 22 \end{bmatrix}$	pis;, "2". Spirits Turpentine, bris Whate Refined	8 25 0 00 0 61 0 62 0 70 0 75		00800 008300
" Sleigh Shoe," " Blister, p lb. "	0 08 0 10	4 4	No. 2	0 32 0 23	Imp. Gals. f.o.b. (Petrolis	a) 0 131 0 00		. 0 10 0 0 . 0 101 0 0
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	IS AND DESIG	N8,		MANUF.	ACTURED BY			Send for Pr and Term
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OF NEW PATTERS GUELP LWAY The RA Where we the usual A lowed to Cas Catalogues Rainer, Sv	H, Ont. STHE AINER J nave no Reg out's discou h Purchasor Free. Addr yeetnam & uelph, Or	gular Agent, nt will be al- 8. Hazelton t.	And f	upplied: HWA AGE I'S Celebr Mallory's,	LKER & SON, sted Finnan Haddies	Engin wood en	IC AND MACHING WORKING MACH GINES (Slide Valve COLLERS, SHAFTI HANCERS AND DW_AN. &	e Worl Inery, , or Corlis NG, PULLET



		LE PRICE		ENT. THURSDAY NO		9th, 1883.	
Name of Article. Wholes Bater	Nameo	of Article	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Artiole	Wholesale rates.	Name of Article	Wholesal Rates.
C Drill. 0 691 0 M 0 691 0 MR 8j4 Brown Sheeting 0 250 0 OZX do 0 30 0 Scantess Eags. 24 00 0 B 26 90 0 C 28 0 B 26 90 0 B 26 90 0 B 26 90 0 B 26 90 0 C 28 0 0 Bleached Shirting. BB 0 10 0 C Brown 0 081 0 Bleached Shirting. 0 101 0 CA Bleached Shirting. 0 104 0 CB Bleached Shirting. 0 104 0 CB Bleached Shirting. 0 104 0 CB do do 0 11 0 Bleached Shirting. 0 104 0 CB do do 0 11 0 CB do do 0 11 0 BC do do 0 11 0 CA Bleached Shirting. 0 102 0 A A 0 60 0 0 11 0 VP do do 0 11 0 MY do 0 11 0 SS 0 11 0 0 13 0 M	00 AB Blue. 01 BB Brown. 02 BB Brown. 03 BB Brown. 04 BB Brown. 05 Brown. 01 BB Brown. 02 Sherthurs 03 Canada 04 Sherthurs 05 Canada 06 Lybster T 07 Dundas (08 Caindos. 09 Windsor. 00 Pain 00 Yhite Lead 00 White Lead 00 White Lead 00 Yhite Loothan 00 Yeainad 00 Yhite Lead 00 Frie Brick	n	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Basswood Black Walnut, culls. Do do 1st & 2nd. Do do 1st & 2nd. Do do 1st guality Cedar, round, lineal foot Cedar, flat, lineal foot Cedar, square, lineal foot Eim, Rock. Hemlock, tro 9 in., M. Hemlock, 1 to 9 in., M. Hemlock, 1 to 9 in., M. Maple, hard, M. Soft, do. Oak, M. Prine, clear, M. 2nd quality, Ao. Shipping Culls Mill do Lath, M. Tobacco (In.Bond.) Black, Chewing in boxes. """ in caddles Mahoganles, Smoking. Do Chowing Finght Smoking. Fancy Bright Smoking. (Duty Paid.) Black, elewing boxes 10's Do Navy, Cada, 3's, 6's, Mahogany Chewing 6's&8's Solace. Common. Solace Fair. "" Good Bright Smoking, 3's & 8 s Do Fancy. American Fancy ch and sm Wines. Liquors etc Ale English. Domestic. "" pre- Stout: Guinness". "" formests. "" Domestic. "" ptr Brandy : Hennessey"s	$\begin{array}{c} 00 \ 06 \ 00 \ 10 \ 00 \ 07 \ 10 \ 09 \ 00 \ 07 \ 10 \ 09 \ 00 \ 07 \ 10 \ 09 \ 00 \ 07 \ 10 \ 09 \ 00 \ 07 \ 00 \ 07 \ 00 \ 07 \ 00 \ 07 \$	Jumaica Rum per imp. gal. Geneva Spiritsimp. gal. Green c'see Red cases. Champagnie G. H. Mum m, Dry Verzen'y Pommery. Bollinger	$\begin{array}{c} {} {} {} {} {} {} {} {} {} {} {} {} {}$
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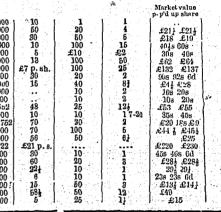
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ACCUMULATED FUNDS,	5,000,000
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