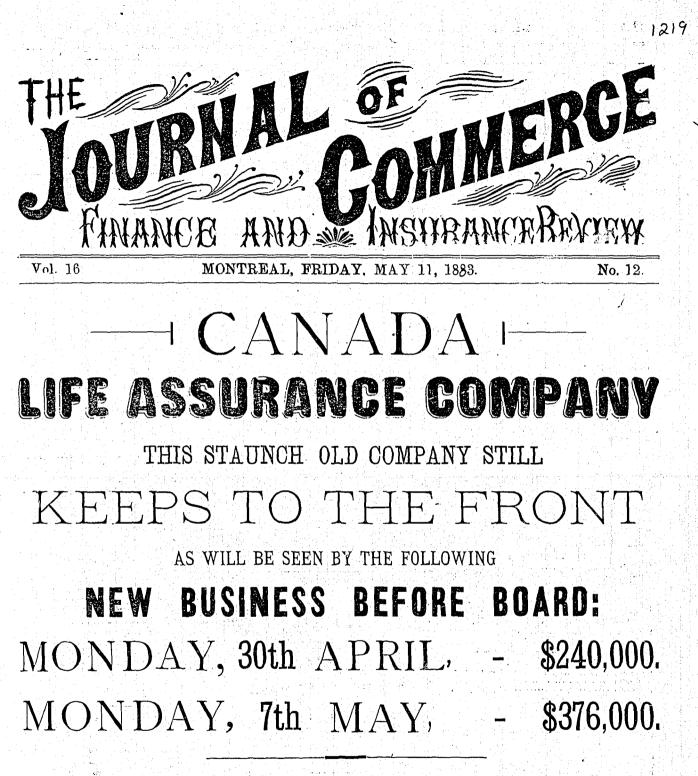
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The 36th year of the Canada Life Company will shortly close, and those joining before then, will share in three years' profits, at the division in 1885. J. W. MARLING, Manager Prov. of Quebec.

Office-180 St. James Street, Montreal.



1883. Winter Arrangements.

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

Vessela.	Tonna	ge.	Comn	wunders,	
Numidian	6,100	Built	ling,		
Hanoverian Parisian	4,000	Capt.	J. G. S	Stephen. 🗆	
Parisian	5,400	"	James	i Wylie,	
Sardinian	4,650	<i>11</i> ·		Dutton.	
Polynesian	4,100		R. Bro		
Sarinatian	3,600	"		Graham.	
Circassian	4,000	Lt. Y	V. H. S	mith, R. N	I.R.
Moravian	. 8,650	Lieu	.F. A	rcher, R.	N.R.
Peruvian	8,400	Capt	J 08, R	itchie.	
Nova Scotlan	8,300	**	W. Ri	chardson.	
Hibernian	8.434		Hugh	Wylie.	-
Caspian	8,200	Lt. P	Thon	son, R.N.	R
Austrian	2.700	Lieut	. K. Bi	urren, R.1	S.R.
Nestorian	. 2,700	Capt	D. J	James.	
Prussian	8,000		Alex	McDouga	11.
Scandinavian		u		l'arks.	
Buenos Ayrean			Jas. S		
Corean	4,000		Barch		
Grecian		**		LeGallais.	•
Manitobau	8,150		McNi		
Canadian	2,600	10		Monzies.	
Phœnician			J. Bro		
Waldensian	2,600			Moore.	1.4
Lucerne	2,200	. "		Kerr.	
Newfoundfand		- 11		8.	
Acadian				Grath.	
The shortest Sei				America	
Therease butter on	12 11207	AL 11 1 1 1	al woon	To not to be	1111 · · ·

Europe, being only five days between land to land,

The Steamers of the

LIVERPOOL MAIL LINE

Sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Boston and Baltimore alternately, and from Italifax every SATURDAY, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and hand Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, and from Liver-pool for Portland every alternate SATURDAY, calling at Queenstown on passages from Britain, are intended to be despatched

FROM HALIFAX :

Nestorian	Saturday, April	21
Pornyian	Saturday, April	28
Sarmatian	Saturday, May	- 5
Parisian	Saturday, May	12
AtTWO o'clock P.M., or on Intercolonial Railway Train from	the arrival of t	tho

FROM PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL,

At ONE o'clock P.M., or on the arrival of the Grand Trunk Railway Train from the West.

FROM BALTIMORE.

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

Persons desirous of bringing their friends from Britain can obtain Passage Certificates at lowest rates. An experienced surgeon carried on each vessel. Berths uot secured until paid for. Through Bills of Lading granted at Liverpool and Glasgow, and at Continential Ports, to all polatis in Canada and the Western States, via Hallfax, Boston, Buttimore, Quebec and Montreal ; and from all Kall-way Stations in Canada and the United States to Liverpool and Glasgow, via Baltimore, Boston, Que-bec and Montreal. For Freight, Passage or other information, apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quaid "Orlenus, Havre; Alex. Uniter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris; Aug. Schmitz, & Co., or Richard Berns, Antwerp ; Huys & Co., Rotterdam; G. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Cu., Bordeaux; Fischer & Behmer, Schnseolkorb, No. S, Brennen Gharloy & Malcolm, Belins; James Scott & Go., Queenstown; Montgomerie & Workman, 17 Graed Ohurch st., London; James & Alex. James Street, Liverpool; Allans, Ras & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 72 La Salle Street, Chicago; H. Bourlier, Toronto; Love & Alden, 207 Brondwy, New York, and 201 Washington street, Boston, or to

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



RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC. CADIX.-...550, S60, S65, and S80; 'return, S90, S105, S117, and S141, according to steamer and berth. Intermediate, S40. Steerage, §24. Prepadd steerage tickets issued at the lowest rates. * These steamers curry neither cattle nor sheep. Through Tickets can be had at all the principal Grand Trunk Railway Ticket Offices in Canada, and Through Bills of Lading are granted to and from all parts of Canada. For Freight or Pussage apply in London to Bower-ing, Jamieson & Co., 17 East India Avenue ; in Liverpool, to Flinn, Main & Montgomery, 24 James Street ; in Quebec, to W. M. Macpherson ; at all Grand Trunk Railway Offices, or to

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,

Exchange Court, Montreal.

Accountants, Agents, &c. (For Legal Cards see other page.)

Barrie, Ont.

JOSEPH ROGERS, Conveyancer, Insurance and General Agent, Austioneer, &c Rents and Chattel Morigages collected.

Brantford, Ont.

(1110S, BOTIIAM, Banker and Broker, Brantford, A Ontario. Justice of the Pence, County of Brant. Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Post Office and Bill Stamp Distributor. Agent for Steamship, Insurance and Loan Companies.

Guelph, Ont. OHN SMITH, REAL ESTATE AND LOAN AGENT, ACCOUNTANT, &c., 32 ST. GEORGE'B SQUARE, GUELPH, ONT. Assignments taken and Estates managed Montreal. OHN FAIR, ACCOUNTANT, COMMISSIONES, For taking allidavits to be used in the Province of Ontario, 115 St. Francois Xavier Street Montreal.

OHN FULTON,

ACCOUNTANT, 242 St. James Street, Monircal.

FDWARD EVANS,

ACCOUNTANT,

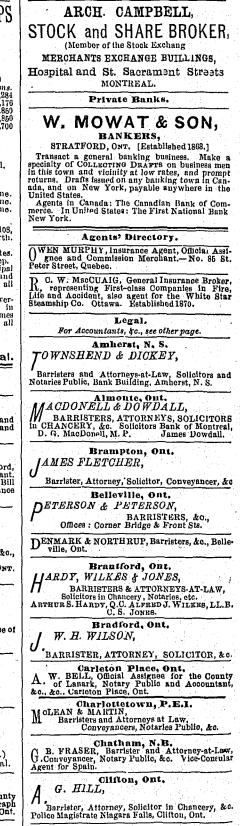
215 St. James, St., (Nordheimer's Block.) Montreal.

Owen Sound, Ont.

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

Uxbridge, Ont.

W.M. SMITH, Official Assignce for the County of Ontario, Agent for the Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company, and Fire Insurance Agent,



Brokers, &c.

Clinton, Ont. W. FARRAR, Division Court Clerk and Conveyancer Insurance Agent, Money to lend and Invested,



1222 THE JOURNAL OF	COMMERCE-FINANCE AND IN	SURANCE REVIEW.
The Chartered Banks,	The Chartered Banks.	The Chartered Banks,
Bank of Montreal.	THE BANK OF	MERCHANTS R

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of

Five per Cent.

Upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, and at its Branches, on and after

Friday, the First day of June next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May next, both days inclusive.

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

Monday, the Fourth day of June next.

The chair to be taken at one o'clock.

By order of the Board,

W. J. BUCHANAN, General Manager.

Montreal, 20th April, 1883.

EXCHANCE BANK OF CANADA.

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

HEAD OFFICE, - MONTREAL.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAIG. President HON. A. W. OGILVIE, SENATOR, _ Vice-President

> E. K. Greene Alex. Buntin.

BRANCHES.

Hamilton, Ont. C. M. Counsell, Manager, J. G. Billett, do E. W. Morgan, do Bodford, P.Q.

FOREIGN AGENTS.

LONDON :- The Alliance Bank (Limited.) NEW YORK :- The Hanoror National Bank, BOBTON :- Maverick National Bank,

Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold. Interest allowed on Deposits. Collections made promptly, and emitted for at ourrent rates.

THE BANK 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 DIR					
J. H. Brodie	J. H. Brodie, John James Cater, J. J. Kingsford,					
John James	Cater, J. J.	Kingsford.				
Henry R. Fa	Free Free	leric Lubbock,				
Dishord II (alum A L	Philpotte				
Million and Anth	Mana X M	I. Philpotts, urray Robertson.				
	Secretary-A. G	WALLIB.				
HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA St. James St., Montreal.						
R, R, GRINDLEY, General Manager,						
W. H. NOWERS, Inspector.						
Branches and Agencies in Canada,						
London.	Kineston.	St. John, N.B.				
Brantford.	Ottawa.	Fredericton, N.B.				
Paris,	Montreal	Halifax, N.S.				
Demilton	Queboa	Victoria, B.C.				
	Canner,	, 101011a, D.O.				
Toronto,						
Agents in the United States:						

NEW-YORK .- D. A. McTavish and H. Stikeman, Agents. CHICAGO.-H. M. Breedon, Agent.

SAN FRANCISCO .- W. Lawson & C. E. Taylor, Agents. FORTLAND, Oregon-H. M. J. McMichnel, Agent.

LONDON BANKERS .--- The Bank of England and Messrs. (1)yn & Co.

Messra, Gryn & Co. Foreign Agents.—Liverpool.—Bank of Liverpool. Australia.—Union Bank of Australia. New Zealand. —Union Bank of Australia, Bank of New Zealand, Colonial Bank of New Zealand. India, China and Japan.—Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China ; Agra Bank, Limited. West Indies, Colonial Bank, Parks.—Mosrs. Marcuard, Krauss & Co. Lyons—Credit Lyonnais.

137" 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.

Directors. THOMAS WORKMAN, Esq., - President. J. H. R. MOLBON, Esq., - Vice-President. R. W. SHETHERD, Esq., HON. D. L. MACTHERGON, MILBS WILLIAMS, Esq., S. H. EWING, Esq. F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS, - Gen'l Manager. M. HEATON, Inspector.

Branches of the Molsons Bank.

Brockville,	Meaford,	Toronto,
Clinton.	Morrisburg,	St. Thomas,
Exeter,	Owen Sound,	Sorel, P.Q.
Ingersoll.	Ridgetown,	Trenton.
London,	Smith's Falls,	Waterloo, Ont.
AG	ENTS IN THE DO	MINION.
Ovehec -Mo	rchants Bauk and	Eastern Townsl

nshins

Quebec --Merchanis bank and Eastern rowusnips Bank. Ontario and Manitoka--Dominion Bank and Fed-eral Bank and their Brauches. New Brunsteick-Bank of N. Brunswick, St. John. Nova Scotia-Halifax Banking Company and its

Branches. Prince Edward Island-Union Bank of F. E. I., Charlottetown and Summerside. Nenfoundland-Commercial Bank of Newfound-

Neufoundland-Commercial Bank of Newfound-and, St. Johns. AGENTS IN UNITED STATES. New York-Michanics' National Bank, Messrs. Morton, Blirs & Co., Messrs, W. Watson and Alex. Lang; Baston, Merchanis National Bank, Messrs. Kluder, Peabody & Co.; Portland, Gazeo National Bank; Chicago, First National Bank; Cleveland, Commercial National Bank; Detroit, Mechanics' Bank; Buffalo, Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank; Milwaukee, Wisconsin Marine and Fire In-surance Co. Bank; Toledo, Second National Bank; Helena, Montana-First National Bank; Fort Ben-ton, Montana-First National Bank; Fort Ben-ton, Montana-First National Bank; Fort Ben-ton, Montana-First National Bank AGENTE IN EUROPE. London-Alliance Bank, "Imitted," Mesers, Glyn, Mills. Currie & Co., Mesers, Morton, Rose & Co. Liverpool-The National Bank of Liverpool. Antherp, Belgium-La Banque d'Anvers. Collectious made in all parts of the Dominion and returns promptly remitted at lowest rates of ex-change. Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the world.



NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of

Three and One-Half per Cent.

For the Current Half Year, being at the rate of

Seven per cent. per annum,

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

Friday, the 1st day of June next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the

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

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

Wednesday, the 20th day June next.

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

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD,

G. HAGUE, GENERAL MANAGER.

Montreal, April 25th, 1883.

La Banque du Peuple.

Capital \$1,600,000.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

C. S. CHERRIER, Esq., President. GEO. S. BRUSH, Esq., Vice-President. A.A. TROTTIER, Esq., Cashier.

FORRIGN AGENTS.

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

The Ontario Bank

CAPITAL . \$1,500,000.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - -TORONTO.

DIRECTORS :

Sir WM. P. HOWLAND, LT.-COL. C. S. GZOWSKI, President. Vice-President. Donald Mackay, E-q. A. M. Smith, Esq. Geo. M. Rose, Esq. Hon. G. F. Fraser. C. A. Massey, Esq.

C. HOLLAND, General Manager.

BRANCHES.

	DIGULO DI DI	
Alliston	Montreal,	Port Hone.
Bowmanville,	Mount Forest.	Port Perry.
Cornwall,	Oshawa,	Pr. Arthur's Land'g
Guelph	ottawa,	Toronto.
Lindsay,	Peterboro,	Whitby,
Winnipeg,	Man. Por	tage la Prairie, Man.
	AGENTS.	

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

Henry Bulmer.

1		THE (ANADI	AN		
E	Bank (of	Con	nme	erc	e.
	Head Off	lce.	 	To	ronto	.

Paid-up Capital - - -\$6.000.000 1,650,000 Rest -

DIRECTORS.

Hon. WILLIAM MoMASTER, President. WM. ELLIOT, Esq., Vice-President. Noah Barnhart, Esq. T.Sutherland Stayner, Esq. John Waldie, Esq. Hon. S. C. Wood, W. N. ANDERSON, General Manager. JNO. C. KEMP, Ass't Gen'l Manager. ROBT. GILL, Inspector.

Nete York-J. H. Goadby and B. E. Walker, Agents, Chicago-A. L. Dewar, Agent.

	BRANCHES.	1
Ayr Earrie,	Goderich, Guelph,	St. Catharines Sarnia,
Belleville,	Hamilton,	Seaforth,
Berlin	Loudon,	Simcoe,
Brantford,	Lucan,	Stratford,
Chatham,	Montreal,	Strathroy,
Collingwood,	Norwich,	Thorold,
Dundas,	Orangeville,	Toronto,
Dunnville,	Ottawa,	Walkerton,
Durham Galt,	Paris, Peterboro',	Windsor, Woodstock.

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

merica. Sterling and American Exchangeboughtand sold. Collections made on the most favorable terms. Interestallowed on deposits.

BANKERS.

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



DIRECTORS:

H. S. HOWLAND, Esq., President, T. R. MERRITT, Esq., Vice-President, St Ca-

T. R. MDRINGLY, tharines, How, JAS. R. BENSON, T. R. WADSWORTH, ESQ., St. Catharines, WM. RAMSAY, ESQ., JOHN FISEEN, ESQ., JOHN FISEEN, ESQ., P. HUGHES, ESQ., JOHN FISKEN D. R. WILKIE, Cashier.

HEAD OFFICE-TORONTO.

BEANCHES - Fergus, Ingersoll, Port Colborne St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Welland, Winnipeg Woodstock, Brandon. Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposite received and in-terastellowed Prompt attention paid to collect terest allowed. Prompt attention paid to collections.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK.

and the second
AUTHORISED CAPITAL,
Board of Directors,
R. W. HENEKER, President.
A. A. ADAMS, Vice-President.
Hon. M. H. Cochrane, G. N. Galer,
G. K. Foster, Hon. J. H. Pope.
T. S. Morey. Hon. G. G. Stevens.
WM. FARWELL, General Manager.
Head Office-Sherbrooke, Que,
Branches,
Cowansville Granby,
Farnham.
Agents in Montreal-Bank of Montreal.
London, England-London & County Banks.
noncon, angiano-rondon & County Banks.

Boston-National Exchange Bank. Oollections made at all accessible points and promptly remitted for.



Incorporated 1855.

Paid up Capital, \$2.000.000.

Paid up Capital, \$2.000.000. Rost \$1,000,000. DIRECTORS: GEORGE GOODERHAM, President. WM. H. BEATTY, Vice-President.
W. R. WADSWORTH, WM. GEO. GOODERHAM, ALEX. T. FULTON, HENRY CAWTHRA, HENRY COVERT.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. DUNCAN COULSON, CASHIER. HUGH LEACH, ASSISTANT CASHIER. J. T. M. BURNSIDE, INSPECTOR.

BRANCHES.

BRANCHES. MONTREAL, J. Murray Smith, Manager; PETER-BORO, J. H. Roper, Manager; COBOURG, Joseph Henderson, Manager; Port HOPE, W. R. Wads-worch, Manager; BARRIE, J. A. Stradhy, Manager; ST. CATHANINES, G. W. Hodgetts, Manager; CoL-LINGWOOD, W. A. Copeland, Manager. MANKERS. TONDON, ENG., The City Bank Limited. NEW YORK, National Bank of Commerce. New York, W. Watson & A. Lang, Oswego, N Y., Second Na-tonal Bank, Quebee, La Banque Nationale. Ottawa, La Banque Nationale. Winnipeg, Bank of Nova Scotie.

Scotie. Collections made on the Best Terms.

LA BANQUE NATIONALE.

HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC. 2,000,000

CAPITAL PAID-UP DIRECTORS. 2. HON. ISIDORETHIBAUDEAU, President. JOSEPH HAMEL, Esc., Vice-President. M.P.P

Ion. P. Garueau,	- ,	E. Baudet, Esq.
Lollroit-Keo		M W Bayla Ke

ET

Hon. P. Garuean, E. Bandet, Esq. M. P. P. T. LeDroit, Eso. M. W. Bayle, Esq. U. Tessier, jr., Esq. P. LAFRANCE, Cushier, HONORARY DIMEOTOR: -HON. J. R. Thibandeau, Montreal. BRANGHES: --Montreal--(), A. Vallée, Manager; Sherbrocke-John Campbell, Manager; Ollaica---C. H. Carrière, Manager--AGENTS: --England---National Bank of Scotland, London; Frunce--Messrs. Alf. Grunebaum & Co., La Banque de Pariset de Pays Bas; United States--National Bank of the Republic. New York; National Revere Bank, Boston; Neufoundland--The Com-mercial Bank of New foundland. CAMADA--Prov. Ontario--The Bank of Toronto-Maritime Provinces--Bank of New Brunswick, Mer-chants Bauk of Italifax, Bank of Montreal; Manitoba -The Merchants Bank of Canada. A general Banking, Exchange and collection busi-ness transacted. Particular attention paid to collec-tions and: returns made with utmost promptness. EST Correspondence respectfully solicited,

Correspondence respectfully solicited.

JACOUES CARTIER BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of

THREE and A HALF PER CENT. on the paid-up capital of this institution has been declared

for the current six months,

nd will be payable at the Office of the Bank on and

and will be payable at the Onice of the NEXT. after THE FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May next, both days included. The ANNUAL GENERAL MELTING of the Shareholders will take place at the Office of the Bank, in the City of Montreal, on WEDNESDAY, THE 20th of JUNE next at ONE o'clock, p.m. By order of the Board, A, DE MARTIGNY,

A. DE MARTIGNY, Montreal, April 22, 1833. Cashier.

THE MARITIME BANK -OF THE-DOMINION OF CANADA.

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

HOSANG OF DIrectors. THOS. MACLELLAN, President. -LZB. BOTSFORD, M.D., Vice-President. ROBT. CRUIKSHANK (of Jardine & Co., Grocers). JER. HARKISUN (of J. & W. F. Harrison, Flour Merchants). JOHN H. PARKS (of Wm. Parks & Son, Cotton Manufacturers). JOHN TAPLEY (of Tapley Bros. Indiantown). HOW. D. TRUOP (of Troop & Son, Shipowners). CASHIER. - ALFRED RAY.

ALFRED RAY.

CASHIER, -AGENCY-FREDERICTON : A. S. Murray, Agent. 44 -WOODSTOCK : G.W. Vanwart,



The Chartered Banks.

The Western Bank of Canada.

JOHN HARVEY, ESQ .- Vice-President.

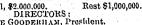
half-yearly

Office: Cor. of King and Hughson Sts., HAMILTON, CANADA. H. D. CAMERON, Treasurer.

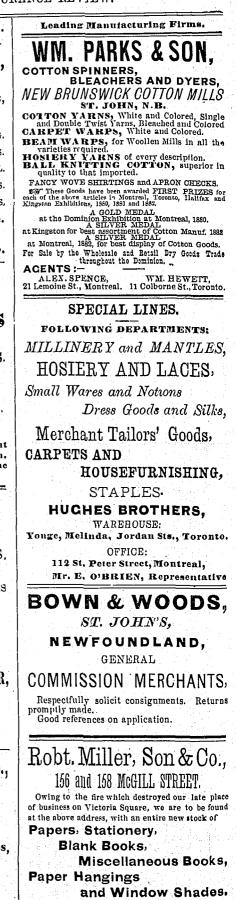
Dominion Savings & Investment Soc. LONDON, ONT., INCORPORATED. -1872.

Capital.	- \$1,000,000.00
Subscribea,	- 1,000,000.00
Paid-up,	- 864,982,86
Reserve Fund,	- 140,000,00
Contingent Fund,	2,696,54
Loans made on farm and city most favorable terms.	property, on the
Municipal and School Section	Debentures pur-

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



Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal. Leading Wholesale Trade. CO., CANTLIE, EWAN & D. Morrice & Co CENERAL MERCHANTS General Merchants Manufacturers' Agents, &c., AND MANUFACTURERS' ACENTS, MONTREAL and TORONTO. MONTREAL AND TORONTO. HOCHELACA COTTONS. Brown Cottons, and Sheetings, Fine Bleached Merchants Manufacturing Co., BLEACHED SHIRTING. Shirtings, Canton Flannels, Yarns & Bags. Cornwall Manufacturing Co., WHITE & COLORED BLANKETS. A. Lomas & Son (sherbrooke), PLAIN AND FANCY FLANNEL. Almonte Knitting Co., SHIRTS AND DRAWERS. STORMONT COTTON CO. Ducks, Tickings, Checks, &c. Colored Cotton Yarns. VALLEYFIELD COTTONS. Thorold Knitting Co., SUIRTS AND DRAWERS, Canadian Tweed & Etoffes, Bleached Shirting, Wigans, Silesias, Shoe Drills, Corset Jeans, &c. Cotton and Wool Hosiery, &c., &c. ST. CROIX COTTON MILL. Fancy Checks, Ginghams, Bleached Shirtings, 38 St. Joseph Street, Montreal. Wide Sheeting, &c. 13 Wellington Street, East, TORONTO. WINDSOR COTTON MILL. Brown Cottons. E.B.EDDY'S STE. ANNE SPINNING CO. (Hochelaga). Heavy Brown Sheetings. UNMATCHABLE Tweeds, Etoffes, Knitted Goods, MATCHES Flannels, Shawls, Woollen Yarns, Blankets, &c. IN BOTH The Wholesale Trade only supplied. BRIMSTONE AND PARLORS. THE Brimstone Matches put up, viz : Telegraph and Telephone. Bolt and Iron Co. Rubys in 100s, 200s and 300s. Parlor Matches without Sulphur. OF TORONTO Lion Parlors also in 200s and 300s, put up expressly for family consumption. Manufacture every kind of Warranted the finest match in the known world. Carriage and Fancy HeadBolts, Menu Cards, Tire and Sleigh Shoe Bolts, Invitation Cards, Stove and Sink Bolts. Wedding Invitations, **Railway and Machine Bolts**, Neatly put up in 100s with envelopes. **Boiler Rivets and other Rivets**, NEW STYLE PAPER AND ENVELOPES TO MATCH. Railway Spikes & other Spikes, Advertising Cards. Lag and Gimlet-Pointed Screws Steel Engraved Folders, &c., &c. Plough & Special Shaped Bolts. BEST VARIETY IN MONTREAL. MORTON, PHILIPS & BULMER. Specify early. Specify now and avoid disap pointment in deliveries. Stationers, Blank Book Makers and Printers. CANADA MARBLE 375 Notre Dame St., Montreal. AND International Granite Works, Hodgson, Sumner & Co., R. FORSYTH, Proprietor, IMPORTERS OF Manufacturer of DRY GOODS. MARBLE & POLISHED GRANITE WORK. Mill, St. Gabriel Locks, 522 William St. Office, 130 Bleury St., - MONTREAL, SMALL WARES and FANCY GOODS. OUARRIES. NEAR GANANOQUE, ONT. AND CLAYTON. N.Y. 347 & 349 ST. PAUL ST. Importer of Italian and all Foreign Marbles, and dealer in Floer Tiles, &c. MONTREAL.



Received

THR

Grand Prix

Paris Ex-hibition,

1878.

M. E. Q.

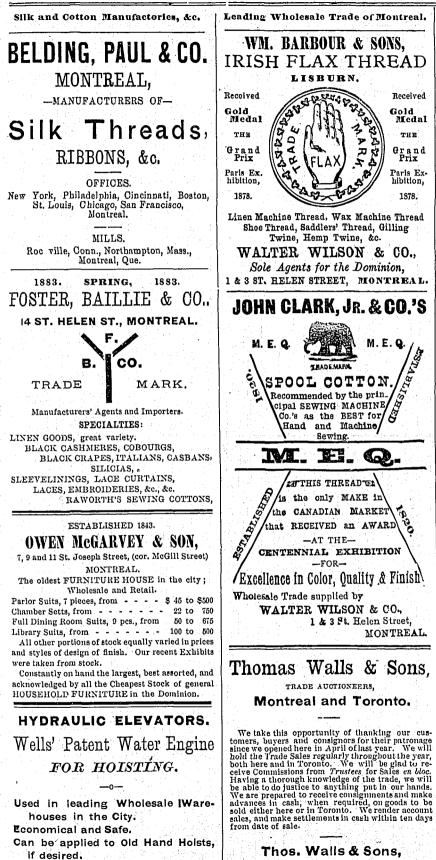
Causy

MONTREAL.

Gold Medal

37

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J.

O'FLAHERTY.

32 Lemoine St., Montreal.



Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal. Just Received lokio & Belg Direct from YOKOHAMA. A CHOICE LOT OF JAPAN TEAS. TURNER, ROSE & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS. Cor. St. John & Hospital Sts., MONTREAL. Commercial Summacy. REMOVAL .- The editorial and business offices

of the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE have been removed to the Citizens Insurance Company's buildings, 179 & 181 St. James Street, first floor,-opposite the City & District Savings Bank.

THE Asbestos Mining and Manufacturing Company at Quebec will shortly commence operations in their premises in that city.

THE new factory at Picton, Ont., belonging to the Canada Spring Horse-shoe Co. is about complete, and the machinery'is being placed in position.

THE Kingston grocers are about to close their stores at six o'clock every evening, except that of Saturday.

MESSRS. Bambrick & Wall, a small grocery firm in Ottawa, are reported to have assigned ; the amount of the liabilities is not yet known, but is supposed to be small, due chiefly in Ottawa.

THE Marmora Gold and Iron Company, with a capital of \$500,000 has been organized at Belleville, with Mr. T. P. Pearce, of Marmora, elected President. The head office is to be in Toronto.

THE Ontario & Quebec Railroad from Sharbot Lake to Perth is being constructed as rapidly as possible, and it is expected that by the end of July trains will be running over the line. The bonus by-law granting \$10,000 will be voted on about the 1st June next.

W. C. McKAY, the shoemaker at Kincardine, referred to last week as having failed, owes about \$1,200, and his assets, consisting of stock, have been sold at 591c on the dollar. McKay had been in business about five years, and attributes his difficulty to the pressure of one of his creditors.

THERE is a project on foot to erect an elevator at Strathroy, Ont. The business men generally are taking hold of it, and and the stock will no doubt be quickly taken up. The proposed elevator is to have a capacity of from 50,000 to 60.000 bushels. The town has just been surplied with a number of street lamps, which give the place quite a city appearance.



brick maker has been engaged, and the company are creeting a kiln capable of burning 5,000 bricks at a time.

MESSRS. C. C. SNOWDON & Co., wholesale hardware dealers, this city, whose suspension was recently noted, have not, it seems, so far, been able to find the security combined in the recent proposal of 5fc in the dollar for the estate. The creditor chiefly opposed to the acceptance has obtained 50c in the dollar cash, that being his ultimatum. Other creditors were disposed to accept each at the rate of 45c in the dollar.

MR. J. H. HANLEY, who has for someyears been successfully carrying on an eggpacking business in Strathroy, Ont., has sold out to Mr. D. Hill. Mr. Hanley has been speculating largely in land in Manitoba, and left for that province last week, taking with him a complement of horses, implements, etc.; he intends locating on his land .- The west end woollen mills have been sold to Mr. James Butler of Ridgetown.-Another business change is the retirement of Mr. D. Ferguson from the millinery business; he goes to Sarnia, where he intends opening a grocery store.

JAMES LENIHAN, wholesale dealer in wines and liquors, this city, held a meeting of his creditors on Tuesday last, when a statement of affiairs was submitted showing liabilities of about \$10,000, and assets in stock and bookdebts about \$6,750. An offer of 40c on the dollar, unsecured, was not accepted, and, acting upon the advice of the creditors, he assigned in trust. Mr. Lenihan has been in business in Montreal for many years, and has been before his creditors in a similar way three or four times. The present difficulty is attributed to his expenses being altogether disproportionate to the profits received.

The people of Ottawa are evidently determined to leave no stone unturned to convert the capital into an essentially manufacturing centre. At a meeting of ratepayers held in the City Hall last Friday evening it was resolved to recommend the Council to grant exemption from taxation, free site, reduction of water rates, and cash bonnses, the total amount of the latter not to exceed \$50,000, to be divided among bona fide manufacturing companies that will not clash with any factories at present established in the city. "Perseverance and labor will surmount almost every difficulty."

RECENT minor failures include the assignment of A. Lecompte, of Ste Therese de Blainville, Que., who has been in business a little over a year .-- E. Rochette, a small dealer at Nicolet, Que., is in difficulties, an execution having been issued against him .-- R. F. Hunter dry goods dealer, Ingersoll, Ont, previously referred to, has settled with his creditors at 80 per cent.-J. P. Dupuis, general dealer at Henderson, Ont. has been sold out by auction, at the instance of his creditors ; he will perhaps return to his former business, as a hotelkeeper .- The stock of Alonzo Fee, grocer, Milbrook, is said to have been sold to satisfy the claims of an endorser.-E. Sawtell, a small hardware dealer at Orangeville, is endeavoring to compromise at 60c on the dollar. -C. A. St. Pierre, the Rimouski grocer referred to in a previous issue, shows liabilities to the extent of \$1,250 with assets \$940 .- J. F. Muir, the Toronto hatter mentioned last week, as having assigned, is missing for the past fortnight; his liabilities are estimated at about S1,500. The stock is advertised to be sold by the Sheriff.

The most perfect BAKING POWDER of the age. Warranted vastly superior to any Canadian Fowder, s unrivalled by best brands of American, and costs 30 per cent. less.

MANUFACTURED BY WM. LUNAN & SON, SOREL, QUE.

Sold by leading Grocers in Canada, Newfound-land, the West Indies, Bermuda and South America

ANOTHER " co-operative" store has come to grief in Boston, known as the Civil Service Cooperative Society's general store. The society was organized December 13, 1880, with a paidup capital of \$10,000, Thomas A. Hutchins being the president. The concern ran behind \$2,000 last year, and an attempt to increase the capital stock to \$25,000 fell through.

J. L.MCMILLAN, of Harriston, Ont., general storekeeper, has compromised with his creditors at 75c on the dollar. He showed liabilities amounting to \$5,900, and a deficiency in assets of nearly \$1,000. About a year ago he removed to Mount Forest, but not succeeding returned to Harriston, and it is now stated that he has mortgaged his wife's farm to carry out the compromise.

GEO. W. JONES, manufacturers' agent and commission merchant, Halifax, has compromised at 50c on the dollar, in three, six and nine months. At a meeting of creditors last week he submitted a statement showing liabilities amounting to \$20,000, due chiefly in the upper Provinces; the assets are about \$10,000. B. A. Smith, wholesale merchant of Halifax, was appointed assignee.

A COMPANY has been formed in Yarmouth, says a Halifax press despatch, for the purpose of developing a clay bed recently discovered at Chegiggi Point in that county. A few hundred bricks were made as an experiment and are pronounced of an excellent quality. An English



estate of Messrs. Wightman Bros., of Port Perry, in which several Montreal houses are interested, has been sold at 773 cents on the dollar to Messrs. Jones & Davenport, who intend continuing the business.

THE Molsons Bank Chambers have been enlarged and improved, being provided with a new and more accessible entrance on the St. James Street front .-- The British Empire Life Assurance Co., Mr. F. Stancliffe, manager, has removed to more commodious and accessible premises at 175 St. James street.

EDWARD MCGOVERN, of Danville, Que., general storekeeper, referred to last week, has effected a compromise at 35c on the dollar, secured, in four, eight, and twelve months .-The stock of J. P. Lécuyer, storekeeper at Joliette, Que., whose assignment was reported last issue, is advertised for sale by the trustee.

Some Western creditors of Dr. Fred. Geare, general storekeeper at Lancaster, Ont., are reported to have recently stolen a march on the Montreal creditors. Having obtained judgments against Geare they sold out the stock to satisfy their claims, and the "Dr." levanted before his Eastern creditors woke up to the situatio u

Hawkins has opened out a millinery establishment in same premises .- Mr. J. D. Thomson of Buckingham, who purchased the stock of Dr. Wilson nearly three years since, is now opening out a general store in the premises formerly occupied by the Doctor.

EDWARD SEALE, tobacconist and eigar dealer Toronto, is reported to have skipped out last Saturday night, leaving a number of sorrowing creditors, the largest of whom are in this city. A bailiff, on forcing an entrance to the store, discovered that nearly all the stock had been removed, and there is practically nothing left for the creditors. It is stated here that Scale recently compromised at 50c on the dollar, with time. He had little or no capital, and his business reputation is not good.

MESSRS. Andrew A. & H. Montague Allan, sons respectively of the late Sir Hugh Allan and of Mr. Andrew Allan, have, with Mr. Robert A., Smith, for many years the able manager. of the business, been admitted as partners inthe firm of H. & A. Allan, proprietors of the Allan Steamship Line. Mr. Andrew Allansucceeds his late brother as president of the Merchants Bank, the Citizens' Insurance Co.,

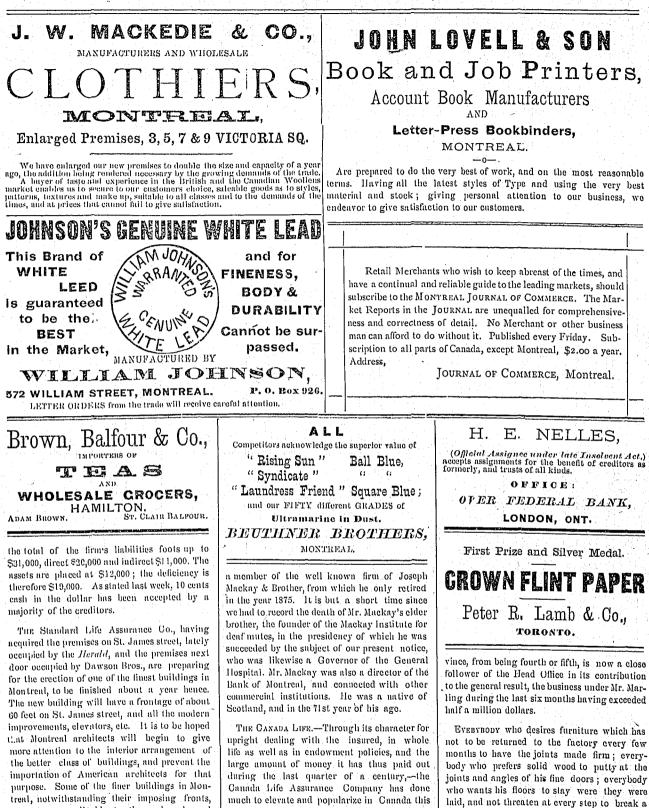
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS NEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. 53 Yonge St., TORONTO.

-1227

and many other of the enterprises with which both gentlemen had been connected for many years.

The annual report of the Life Association of. Canada, on another page, continues to show progress in new business, the number of policies accepted being 384 against 367 in 1881. The revenue also shows some improvement, while \$5,000 has been added to the government deposit. That the amount paid for death losses and on endowment policies is greater than usual is only what may occasionally be looked for, and it is in the prompt fulfilment of such contracts that the value of an insurance company is to be found. The operations for the current year promise well; we learn that the company is doing nearly \$100,000 in new business per month.

F. MCRAR, fruit dealer and confectioner in a small way at Ottawa, is reported to have gone on a prospecting tour to the North-west, forget_ ting to adjust some little accounts before he left. He turned up the other day in the Winnipeg branch store of a Montreal creditor, where he wanted a fresh supply of goods, but the firm demanded a settlement of the old score first .---According to the latest statement submitted to the creditors of L. Abrahams & Co.,



DEATH OF EDWARD MACKAY, Esq.--It is with deep regret that we have to add the name of Edward Mackay to the long list of valuable citizens who have been recently removed from us by death. Mr. Mackay was for many years

are not over creditable to those who planned

the division and accessibility of the interiors.

during the last quarter of a century,--the Canada Life Assurance Company has done much to clevate and popularize in Canada this really most commendable of all economical enterprises. Reference to the announcement on our front page will show that the Company is itself making that progress which it merits. While this is characteristic of all the Agencies it may not be untimely to say that

the management of the Company in this Pro-

hole through the carpet or endanger his shins :

everybody who wants his pianoforte or organ

or sewing machine to endure without shrinking

the dry winter warmth of our dwellings; every

carpenter, furniture maker, planing-mill man,

and all those who prepare the finer quality of

woods for interior ornament or use, will be



bailiff; A. B. Rice, general store, Fonthill,

Ont., has the sheriff in possession; H. Pelo-

quin, grocer and confectioner, St. Hyacinthe,

Que., Jos. A. Authier, St. Eustache, Que.,

general store, John N. Grant, commission mer-

chant, Halifax, and A. L. Slipp, livery stables,

also of Halifax, and H. A. Wallis & Co.,

general store, Broadview, N.W.T., have all

assigned : Thos. Moore, carpenter, Toronto

M. McBride, boots and shoes, London, is to be

sold out by the sheriff; Wm. Douglas, groceries

and dry goods, Newcastle, Ont., is closed up

by the sheriff; Thos. Menhennet, grocer, Port

Hope, has also been closed up by sheriff;

Messrs. Drake & Joyce, furniture, Windsor,

Ont., are asking an extension ; Geo. E. Snider,

auctioneer, St. John, N.B., has assigned in

trust, as has also Wm. Risteen, grocer, Port

and H. A. Black, liquors, Wingham, Ont. have also assigned in trust; Mrs. C. M. Clark, fancy goods, Woodstock, has called a meeting of creditors; J. J. Radford, the Winnipeg jeweller previously referred to, has compromised at 30c on the dollar, and the stock of Wright & Co., druggists, Portage la Prairie, is advertised for sale; Frank Smith, druggist, St. Stephen, N.B., is reported to have given a bill of sale on his stock, etc.



which is the objection entertained by the

Government of Canada to the treaties which have been entered into between

Great Britain and Belgium and Germany:

JAMES AKIN, Montreal District Agent. P. LAFERRIERE, Inspector. Office: 180 St. James Street, Montreal.

The application of Sir Alexander Galt was, in substance, that Canada should have an opportunity of expressing its opinion as to the desirability of its being included in any future commercial treaty, and also that it should be enabled to withdraw from any which are now existing. The reply of the Secretary of State contains an assurance that "the wishes of "Canada as made known in that letter "shall be duly attended to in future com-"mercial negotiations." As to existing treaties the Government of Canada is asked to specify any treaty to which it has an objection, when the Secretary of State will consider what steps are necessary to give effect to its wishes. We learn from the organ of the Government here that Canada has obtained exclusion from the treaties with Ecuador and Montenegro, and that up to the date of the dispatch it had been unsuccessful in regard to Belgium, Germany and Servia. We have, however, no information as to the objections to these treaties, and must, therefore, wait patiently the printing of the documents.

DISCRIMINATING DUTIES.

It seems to be admitted on behalf of the Government that duties which discriminate in favor of foreigners and against British subjects would involve a disruption of British connection, and we therefore need add no more on this subject. It appears to us that to discriminate in favor of one British Colony and against another is open to the same objection as in the case of foreigners. The precedent on which the Canadian Government relies is hardly in point.

It is very similar to the case of the Australasian Colonies, which were long since permitted to have free trade with one another. Even with the United States, a foreign country, Canada had for many years free trade in natural products. Even, however, if the principle were admitted that such reciprocal arrangements as those suggested, in the case of Jamaica could be made, it is clear that the Imperial Government must have a veto on the policy of Governments for which it is responsible to the Imperial Parliament. It would therefore be impossible for Canada to enter into any such arrangements with the West India colonies. It is most fortunate that such is the case, for a more suicidal policy for Canada than that suggested by Sir Leonard Tilley could hardly be imagined. We should offend at least ten of our customers in order to force a trade with an Island which is of comparatively little importance, and we should disturb all our own fiscal policy. If we reduced the duty on rum what would our own distillers say, unless we made a reduction in our excise duty? And as to sugar we should not only have our foreign exporters down on us but we should have complaints from those who have invested capital in the manufacture of beet root sugar. The truth is that discriminating duties are indefensible.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER'S SPEECH.

There will be general satisfaction that Sir Charles Tupper had sufficiently recovered from his severe attack of inflammatory sore throat to be able to deliver his exposition of the policy of the Government in regard to the Pacific railway on Friday evening last. The speech was necessarily controversial, as the Pacific railway has been made one of the principal planks in the Opposition platform. The chief subject of attack has been the enormous subsidy in land and money, and this of course formed a prominent topic of the speech of the Minister. The great difference between the antagonistic parties is to be found in the estimated value of the lands, which is placed by Mr. Blake at \$2.68 per acre, being it may be presumed an estimate based on the sales already made. When the bargain was originally entered into, the lands were estimated at \$1 per acre, and it will, we should think, be admitted that if the Government had put up those lands to tender it would have been impossible to have obtained such a price for them. Sir Charles Tupper made a good point by referring to the land subsidy granted to Mr. Foster, who had offered to the Mackenzie Government to commute it for 20 cents an acre, which was refused. The land has been sold so far much better than the Government could possibly have anticipated, but it has been pointed out that, in order to obtain good prices for the remaining lands, the Company will have to construct branch roads at their own expense, which will materially add to the value of the Government lands. There is no doubt that in the case of the railroads subsidized with lands in the United States there has been, as a rule, a very considerable advance in value. This very circumstance is a justification of the policy of constructing the railway, as the lands belonging to the public have increased in the same ratio, and whether sold for cash or given to actual settlers, the result will be to relieve the people of the Dominion of a large portion of the cost of the railroad.

THE ROUTE.

Sir Charles Tupper did not fail to vindicate the pelicy of insisting on the construction of the road through Canadian territory north of Lake Superior, and he made a good point by demonstrating that, on the assumption that the lands are worth what Mr. Blake estimated them at, the prairie sections alone would have entitled the Howland syndicate to a much larger subsidy in proportion than the Canadian Pacific Company have obtained. The practical effect of giving the contract to that syndicate, which would necessarily have been under the control of the Northern Pacific Company, would have been that our whole Western system would have been tributary to the United States lines. It is inconceivable how the Opposition leaders could have failed to perceive this.

THE GRADES.

The route by Kicking Horse Pass through the Rocky Mountains has been severely condemned on account of the unfavorable gradients, which it is admitted will be 116 feet to the mile on two sections of 20 miles each going east, and one section of 20 miles going west. On the Northern Pacific there are gradients as high as 128 to 130 feet per mile, and on the Union Pacific several of 116 feet. The steep gradients are compensated for by the immense saving of distance, viz., 119 miles as compared with the Yellow Head Pass. and 79 as compared with that by the Big Bend of the Columbia river. The sections with steep gradients can be worked advantageously with a pilot engine. Between Montreal and the Rocky Mountains there will be no grades exceeding 52 feet to the mile.

DISTANCES.

Sir Charles Tupper did not fail to draw attention to the great saving in distance between China and Japan and Europe by the Canadian Pacific Railway. The distance between Chicago and San Francisco is 2,408 miles, and from Chicago to Port Moody by way of St. Paul and Winnipeg 2,342 miles. The distance from Montreal to Port Moody 2,875. From New York to San Francisco the distance is 3,331 miles. Now the distance from the Asistic ports in China and Japan is much shorter to Port Moody than to San Francisco. Sir Charles Tupper held that with its advantages in distance, grades and the use of its own railway from seaboard to seabord. the Canadian Pacific will be in a position to command its full share of the trans-Pacific traffic, as well as that of an extensive section of the Pacific coast. It seems to us that Sir Charles Tupper made out a good case for through traffic to Europe.

CHARACTER OF THE ROAD.

Sir Charles Tupper gave as his authority for the very satisfactory character of the road Mr. Sandford Fleming, Mr. Brydges, and the Chief Engineer of the Pacific railway. Mr. Fleming travelled twice over 845 miles, and he stated that the work was better than he expected. The road bed on the prairie was raised several feet with a view to the working in winter, and the work generally was being carried on with wonderful energy and great success. Mr. Brydges entered into more detail. The grading he said is being very well done, the banks being wide, and of a good height. The rails are all of steel with an excellent joint, having four bolts and nuts in each. The sleepers average 2,650 per mile, thus securing ample strength and solidity. The bridges are of iron, with stone masonry, and from the commencement everything has been done to give the Canadian Pacific railway the highest possible character as a first-class road in every respect. There is a general concurrence of opinion as to the remarkable energy that has been displayed by the Company, one result of which is that there is reason to believe that the road will be completed fully four years before the time stipulated in the contract. It was stated by Sir Charles Tupper that in no previous instance has the same progress been made in the construction of any line of railway. He gave as an instance the fact that in 53 consecutive working days 174 63-100 miles of main and side tracks were laid, being an average of 3, 29 100 miles per day.

THE LAKE SUPERIOR ROUTE.

It is of course generally known that the Company has been engaged in the construction of a branch line to Algoma Mills, and it is satisfactory to learn that so much progress has been made that by next year steamers will be running from that port on Lake Huron to Thunder Bay. Sir Charles Tupper stated that the expenditure for steamers would be \$\$50,000. The voyage it is said will not exceed twenty-four hours, and it will give us a line by which traffic can pass through the heart of the country instead of by a circuitous route six or seven hundred miles long through the United States.

THE POLICY OF THE OPPOSITION.

No part of Sir Charles Tupper's speech was more interesting than the comparison which he instituted between the former estimates of the cost of the railroad by the Opposition leaders and those which they have recently made. Estimating the land at the value which is now put on it, and the various subsidies proposed by

the Mackenzie Government, Sir Charles arrived at an aggregate cost of \$198,866,-700, adding the question to the Opposition leader, whether we are not in a position to congratulate "the people of this country "for having deprived him and his friends "of an opportunity of securing the con-"struction of the Canadian Pacific Rail-"way at such a cost." We have endeavored to convey to our readers some at least of the most important points made by the Minister of Railways in his exhaustive speech, and we shall resume the subject in a future issue.

DISTRIBUTION OF INSOLVENT ESTATES.

The Bill introduced by Mr. Curran, to provide for the distribution of the assets of insolvent traders, is in marked contrast to that introduced by Mr. Beaty early in the session. This Bill has at least the merit of aiming steadily at the object it professes to have in view, andthe matter of costs, beyond some preliminary expenses of no serious proportions, is well within the control of creditors. That creditors are the proper parties to attend to the realization of their own property can require no argument to render evident; the assets of a trader who finds himself unable to pay his debts in full are, or ought to be, the common property of all his creditors, none of whom ought to have any preference or priority : that is the principle on which this Bill appears to be framed, and considerable pains have evidently been taken to give effect to the principle. In some respects the reduction of different orders of creditors to a common level has not been carried so far as has been done in the Bankrupicy Bill now before the English Parliament, where even Government claims are put on a par with those of other creditors ; but it may have been prudent not to attempt too much at once, and creditors will have good grounds for satisfaction if Mr. Curran's Bill can be made law this session, even with the privileges it recognizes, in view of the atrocities that are at present legal, in the way of prior executions, preferential assignments, bills of sale, chattel mortgages, landlord's privileges, and many other unjust devices whereby creditors are constantly being defrauded of the debts due them.

There is not a merchant doing a credit business but is suffering from the injustice produced by the causes referred to, and all are clamorous for relief from the unnecessary losses they are sustaining. The outery is not so much for the getting

of more out of the debtor, as for restraining him from being led into benefiting one or more at the expense of the body of creditors, and in that sense the demand is for their protection against each other and the placing of all upon equal terms, as nearly as may be. No legislation on the subject in question will ever procure the payment of debts in full, or prevent traders from becoming insolvent, any more than the absence of all legislation on the subject will achieve these results. The truth of the latter proposition is so thoroughly established by the past three years' experience, that if any creditors ever doubted it, there is nothing now necessary to dispel their doubts; that has been done once for all.

This is not a measure for the oppression of the debtor, while it is a measure for the relief of the creditor; there need therefore be no hesitation about enacting it in order to avoid injustice; on the contrary, the avoidance of injustice is the strongest argument that can be urged in its favor.

One feature of the Bill, which is calculated to do much for its success, is the control creditors will have over the liquidators. These will be indebted in every case to the good-will of creditors for their appointment, and as no unreliable person can ever hope to obtain the necessary votes to appoint him to the office, the complaints made of official assignees are not likely to be made against the liquidators. Guardians under this Bill, who act as seizing officers merely, and are appointed by the Boards of Trade in cities of over 20.000 inhabitants, are disqualified from ever being liquidators to any estate; and in other districts, the sheriff acts as seizing officer, under similar disqualifications. The necessity for effective control over liquidators has been sharply defined in a recent case in Montreal, where a section of the creditors upon an insolvent estate endeavored to procure the appointment of a nominee of creditors to act with the two trustees who had been selected by the bankrupts. It may not be necessary to suggest any reason for the refusal, but trustees and bankrupts alike did refuse to nermit the services of the creditors' nominee ; rather an anomalous position to take up, considering that the trustees are the servants of creditors who own the property, and the bankrupts are neither more nor less than any other intending purchaser of it. But such is the effect of want of efficient control over trustees appointed by bankrupts. Under Mr. Curran's Bill, no such conduct on the part of liquidators need be apprehended ; their subordination to creditors, and independence of bankrupts, will never be in doubt, a state of things that will certainly not operate to the disadvantage of creditors.

Much of the Bill is not new; that it should have been otherwise is not desirable. The introduction of familiar clauses will be much more acceptable to the mercantile community than any new phraseology would have been; besides, for the accomplishment of the end in view, the provisions are necessarily stable so long as existing laws remain undisturbed; but in various places throughout the Bill, provisions have been introduced which are calculated to render its operation effective, and which indicate the pains that have been taken in the framing of the measure.

No provisions relating to composition and discharge are incorporated in the Bill. The facilities for procuring these having been advanced as the reason for abolishing the Insolvent Laws, merchants appear to have thought it wise not to imperil provisions for the distribution of assets by the introduction of what does not necessarily appertain to that object, and have left the question of the debtor's discharge to be dealt with separately, so that, should the discharge of bankrupts be called in question at any time hereafter, the distribution of assets may not be involved in an issue with which it has nothing to do, and the existing injustice may not be re-enacted.

In conclusion, the Bill now before Parliament aims at the removal of grievances whose existence ought to be impossible in any well-organized commercial community. Their removal will produce no injustice to any one. The question therefore to be answered is, whether the mercantile community is of sufficient importance in the estimation of Parliament to have the interest of its members considered. It is through importers and certain manufacturers that the great bulk of the revenue is collected; the amount so collected has to be recovered by means of transactions with debtors scattered all over the country; in view of the risk that is unavoidable, it is manifestly fair that those who advance the import and excise duties in the first instance, should not be exposed to avoidable danger in the recovery of the amounts advanced; it will therefore require some very good reason, which, to an ordinary mind is not apparent, to justify legislators in refusing to pass Mr. Curran's Bill, if any justification is possible. It is hardly necessary to remark that the interests of the honest and solvent retailers are no less considered in the legislation proposed.

SIR ALEXANDER GALT AT EDIN-BURGH.

Sir Alexander Galt has availed himself of opportunities afforded him by the Chambers of Commerce of Edinburgh and Glasgow to bring Canada prominently before the British public. We are glad, to find that he abstained in his late speech at Edinburgh from any reference to that Imperial Federation, which, on a former occasion, he so injudiciously brought forward. He expressed in very strong terms his conviction that the time was not even approaching, when any severance of the Empire ought to take place, and declared that, if the people of Britain held that the Empire was one and indivisible, they would find that the Canadians would stand by them. It is most satisfactory to find that Sir Alexander Galt's matured opinions are so widely different from those, which he has from time to time expressed in days gone by, but we own that we are inclined to think that there is a qualification attached to them. The sentiment that we have called attention to is immediately followed by a complaint that the Imperial Government has not made greater efforts to direct the tide of emigration to the colonies of the Empire, instead of abstaining from all attempts, fruitless as they might have been, to interfere with the free choice of the emigrants from the United Kingdom. Sir Alexander Galt can hardly be unaware of the fact that the emigration from the United Kingdom has been largely stimulated by remittances from pioneers, as we may term them, who, after seeking their fortunes on the American continent, have remitted to their relations in Britain the means to join them. In view of the fact that the population of the United States is about twelve times as great as that of Canada, it would be a very extraordinary circumstances if the distribution of the emigrants had been different from what it has been. Canada has, according to Sir Alexander Galt's own figures, obtained nearly 13 per cent. of the aggregate immigration to America, and this notwithstanding the fact that there are political reasons to induce Irish emigrants of the Roman Catholic persuasion, to give the United States a preference. We think that the complaint made by Sir Alexander Galt of "the way in which England had dealt with Canada," is most unjust. England could not, with even a semblance of propriety, have interfered to prevent emigrants from choosing their future homes. Sir Alexander Galt does not think it a difficult question that of controlling and directing emigration, and yet

he has neither pointed out the mode of doing so, nor has he succeeded in directing it to Canada, since he has had the opportunity. The inducements to the settler in Canada are considerable, and it is desirable to lose no opportunity of pointing them out, but it is vain to imagine that it is possible to force the emigrant to come to Canada if he has friends in the United States. It is most unjust to charge the Imperial Government with dereliction of duty because it has left the emigrant perfectly free to select for his future home whatever country he may choose.

THE TARIFF.

Sir Alexander Galt undertook a difficult task when he attempted to convince a British audience that protective duties were calculated to stimulate trade with Great Britain in preference to the United States. The reason assigned for the adoption of the national policy was the refusal of the United States to continue that reciprocal exchange of natural products in which it can hardly be said that Great Britian had any interest. Sir Alexander Galt endeavored to convince his audience that the Canadian protective duties are chiefly directed against the United States; but, as we have on more than one occasion pointed out, the practical effect of the combined specific and ad valorem duties has been to discriminate against Great Britain. The decreased imports into Canada from the United States in recent years are easily accounted for. In a period of depression, such as existed after 1873, the cessation of a large home demand compelled our neighbors in the United States to seek a foreign market, even though it might be what has been termed a sacrifice market. It is scarcely necessary to remind our readers that neither merchants nor manufacturers are particularly anxious to send their goods to a sacrifice market, and that when, owing to a revival of business, the home market is available to absorb the supply, they will cease to make sacrifices to foreigners. The falling-off in the importation of United States goods was the natural result of the revival of trade throughout the world, and, with competition on equal terms, Great Britain has obtained the preference as the cheapest market for goods.

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THE COLONIAL TRADE.

We confess that we were rather surprised to find that Sir Alexander Galt had boasted to a Scotch audience of the remarkable increase in the West India trade with Canada, in view of the fact that it was at the expense of the Scotch

sugar refiners. In 1878 the imports of sugar from Glasgow were over \$1,000,000, while in 1882 they were reduced to almost nothing. The policy of the sugar duties is in accordance with the general protective policy of the Government, which has been framed to encourage domestic manufactures. Sir Alexander Galt stated that its effect had been to increase the trade with certain countries, which he named, by 400 per cent. It is possible that if Sir Alexander Galt had substituted for "trade" "imports from" he might have been correct. Trade, as generally understood, means the aggregate imports and exports. Now it so happens that the exports of the Dominion to the countries named were larger in 1879 than in 1882. The extension of our export trade is highly desirable, just as the merchant finds it most important to find customers who will buy, feeling well assured that if he can only sell enough, he will have no difficulty whatever in buying. The general increase in our import trade from the tropical countries is owing to the encouragement given to the importers of sugar from thence, which has had the effect of diverting the trade from Glasgow, and the United States. It is unfortunately out of the power, even of a Protectionist Government, to obtain markets for our exports, and accordingly there has been rather a falling off in that branch of trade.

We were glad to notice that Sir Alexander Galt, who has been called on to deal with the question during his incumbency of the office of High Commissioner, referred in terms that are sufficiently explicit to the treatment of Canada by France. He said that "the Canadians were determined that if a country did "not treat them on the most favoured "nation footing, they would no longer "treat them as they had done." We desire to point out that this is precisely what has long been contended for in this journal, but without the support of a single paper, so far as we can recollect, French or English.

AN INSURANCE CASE.

The loss through the burning of the Canada Manufacturing Oo.'s premises, already referred to in our "Fire Record," has become troublesome of adjustment, in order to meet the demands of Mr. John S. McLachlan, the proprietor, well known as one of our leading dry goods merchants. It will be remembered that rather than have his name in any way identified with any concern which did not pay 100 cents in the dollar, Mr. McLachlan, who was merely a shareholder in the unfortimate enterpsise, agreed to assume the entire liabilities, and take over the assets for better or worse.

He had begun to get the business into some shape again, under capable management-the formation of another joint stock company being under advisement-when the fire of the 23 ult., which originated in the adjoining premises, put a period to his plans. It was understood that the machinery, including the fittings and fixtures of same, had been insured by the absconding manager for \$5,000 each in the Phoenix, the Queen, the Citizens, and the London Assurance Corporation. The former differences as to the value of the machinery were supposed to have been settled by a recent appraisement which valued it at about \$10,000. The owner offered to take \$10,000 from the insurance companies, but they, claiming a salvage of \$2,500, tendered only \$7,500, and recourse to the law was not improbable. The matter is rendered worse by the refusal of the London Assurance Corporation to pay anything, alleging that they held no risk in the concern. It appears that the books of the Canada Manufacturing Company show that the premium for renewal in the last-named Corporation had been paid, but the runaway manager, Richard Thomas, is supposed to have appropriated that, among other and greater missing things. It was charged at the recent insolvency meeting of the Manufacturing Company that the machinery and plant, although originally costing nearly \$40,000, had been purchased for \$5,000 from the bank, which held it as security, but had been valued at \$20,000 in the formation of the company and in the division of the shares (stock). The purchasing price was in reality much more that \$5,000, but in negotiating for the purchase of the entire premises, including the building, it mattered not how much was allotted to machinery and how much to building. The reduction eventually agreed upon appeared as made only on the machinery, nobody fancying that it should bear such unpleasant results.

With a view to the proper understanding of the former valuation of the machinery, it may be well to explain that the failure of Chas. Alexander, some few years ago, threw into the hands of the Molsons Bank, among other securities, the premises occupied by him, with the machinery and plant for carrying on the manufacture of confectionery. "Two or three gentlemen of means conceived the idea of assisting Mr. Alexander to resume business ; one of them, Mr. McLachlan, entered into negotiations with the bank for the purchase of the machinery. The bank wanted to get \$65,-000 for buildings with plant and machinery, or they would take \$50,000 for the building alone. An offer of \$10,000, made to Mr. McLachlan, for the machinery was refused, and a further offer of \$15,000 was also refused. During Mr. McLachlan's compelled absence from the city, shortly afterwards, his negotiations fell through. On his return, the absconding Richard Thomas informed him that, on the strength of having taken a three years' lease of the premises, and a conditional promise to purchase the buildings for \$60,000, he had bought in the machinery at \$5,000, and that he was about to form a joint stock company to resume the wholesale manufacture of confectionery. In the natural expectation that Mr. Alexander would have an interest in the concern, Messrs.

McLachlan, Claxton and others took stock in it but, much to their disappointment, the gentleman for whose benefit they first entered into the affair, refused to have anything to do with it as he could not be the manager. As the wily Richard had arranged to take that position himself, and the company having been formed, there was no alternative but to go on, and the new manager played his cards so well that he won not only the confidence of the shareholders, but of some of the weaker ones employed about the premises, all under the influence of a devout exterior, which he knew well how to assume.

Since penning the foregoing, the case has been submitted to appraisement. The manner of the appraisement was a matter of difference at first, the proprietor contending that it should determine the proportion to be paid,—the companies the proportion of dumage. The debris and the \$10,000 claimed would make up the valuation of \$12,500 given into court. Mr. McLachlan says he had bonght it at a valuation of \$15,600. The appraisers, after two days examination, decided that the damage to the whole machinery was about \$7,500. A further arbitration will probably determine what portion of the property is covered by the insurance policies.

Meetings &c.

THE CO-OPERATIVE STORE.

The annual meeting of the Canada Cooperative Supply Association (limited), held in this city last Wednesday, was not largely attended. The statement is to the 31st Marcklast. The report states:

The liabilities on old stock last year of \$184,-677 were reduced to \$78,339, and a further sum of \$22,784 has since been paid, bringing the total due down to \$54,555. New goods purchased during past year amount to nearly \$224,000, of which over \$270,000 was for each. The business shews an increase, and is steadly increasing, proving that the Society is being thoroughly appreciated, and, should the efforts being made to obtain the full capital meet with success, the utility of the society can be enlarged and its benefits increased. The sales for the year amounted to \$330,786,38, an average daily cash receipt of over \$12,000. An increased capital being absolutely necessary, they appeal to the share-holders for additional subscriptions to the preference stock to the extent of \$50,000, which, would complete the issue of authorized capital, \$150,000.

Assets.

Aldse. in stock Paid on goods not yet in stock Gash Furniture	\$185,420 801 14,849
Less 10 per cent written off. 734	6,606
Preliminary Expenses :	a secolar
Balance last year \$3,585 Added since 492	
4,077 Less written off 1,093	2,984
Preferential stock 1,567 Less 20 per cent written off. 313	1,253
Costs settlement account 2,364 Less 50 per cent written off. 1,182	

Fire Ins. unexpired Coal Balances being adjusted	550 35 225
Balance, at debit of profit and loss	\$213,911 7,742
- Liabilities.	\$221,653
To the Public :-	
Bills Payable—Bal. of set- tlement on goods bought 1881-82	\$83,907
For advances (secured) Open accounts Rent due to 31st March Deposits and credit notes	37,065 11,158. 500 1,205
- To the Shareholders :—	\$133,836
Capital accounts :— Old stock subscribed.\$54,550	

Paid.....\$51,844

Pref. stock subscribed, 47,510 Paid 35,973

\$87,817 \$221,653

By the company's own showing, and taking furniture and preliminary expenses as assets, they still seem to be some \$7,000 behind, and this without allowing any interest on either the original or preference stock. After the reading of the report, Mr. Kinloch, of the firm of Kinloch, Lindsay & Co., made some comments on the statement, animadverting on the company's raising money to the extent of \$37,000 on the security or bonding of the company's goods. Ile also took exception to the placing as assets so large an amount made up of preliminary expenses, &c.

Mr. Nott, in reply, said that the balance of \$7,742 entered to the credit of profit and loss could not be entered in any other way. The preliminary expenses represented the good will of the concern, and was being reduced 20 per

cent annually. A shareholder asked if any action was being taken by the board to enforce payment of sub-

taken by the board to enforce payment of sub-scribed stock yet unpaid. The president, Mr. F. B. Mathews, stated that several persons had not paid; he also intimated that it was their intention to proceed against one who had subscribed for \$1,500 of the pre-ference and \$500 original stock. Mr. John Ordity colled attention to the fact

Mr. John Ogilvy called attention to the fact that while it was stated that the report was that while it was stated that the report was certified by the auditors, no auditor's name was appended to it. He also remarked that at the last annual meeting the then vice-pre-sident and chairman, Mr. J. S. Hunter, stated \$50,000 had been subscribed and more was rapidly coming in ; now only \$36,000 serms to have been so far paid, how was this ? He also asked how it came that "as you say \$284,000 worth of goods were hought last year, of which worth of goods were bought last year, of which amount \$270,000 was purchased for cash, \$11,-000 on credit—leaving only \$3,000 unaccounted for; what then has been done with the \$37,000 borrowed? Am I right in supposing you have used this and the \$36,000 of preference stock in reduction of your old liability?" Mr. Ogilvy's motion to adjourn the meeting for a fortnight, in order to verify the valuation of the assets, was not curried not carried.

Mr. B. J. Coghlin spoke in glowing terms of the position of the company and of his satis-faction in his dealings with them, but con-sidered the expenses of the concern might be considerably reduced.

The President, while regretting that some firms had declined dealing with the Co., con-sidered the institution in a flourishing state.

The gross profits of the Association appear to be about 171 per cent, the expenses about 14 per cent, leaving 31 per cent net profit, irrespective of interest on preference or original stock, of the concern. It was stated last year that the expenses were about \$1,400 a day; this may have been reduced, but there appears to be little or no reduction in the liabilities or the stock of merchandise, both of which appear to maintain the high figure of last year. The method of stock-taking by departmental clerks would scarcely pass muster everywhere. A valuation by disinterested outsiders would tend to increase confidence,

Mr. John F. Nott, the general manager, and the directors who have given so much of their attention to the business, are deserving of no little praise for the persistence with which they have endeavored to extricate the concern from the condition in which they found it on taking office a year ago. The confidence reposed in them by the shareholders was testified by the re-election of the old Board.

THE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.

The annual meeting of the Life Association of Canada was held at the offices of the Association in Hamilton, April 17th. 1883.

chailon in Hamilton, A pril 17th, 1883. Among those present were the following stockholders and policy holders: Messrs. Jas. Turner, Edward Martin, Q.C., Alex. McInnes, Alex. Harvey, J. M. Gibson, M.P.P., W. E. Sanford, Alex. Turner, W. R. McDonald, W. Garey, H. D. Cameron, John L. Stoney, E. E. Kittson, H. B. Johnson, L. T. Newburn. The president occupied the chair, the man-ager acting as secretary.

ager acting as secretary. The statutory notices calling the meeting,

and also the minutes of the last annual meeting, having been read by the secretary, the direc tors' report and financial statement, which had been previously distributed among those pre-sent, was accepted as read.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The directors beg to submit berewith their annual statement of the business of the Association.

Appended hereto will be found the Revenue and disbursement accounts, and also the balance sheet.

The new policies issued during 1882 numbered 384, covering \$604,912 48 of insurance.

The increase in new business and amount at risk during the past four years are shown in the following table :

	New Business.	Amount at Risk.
1879	.\$291,000 00	\$1,266,000 00
1880		1,364,000,00
1881	. 546,000 00	1,571,000 00
1882	. 694,000 00	1,834,000 00
The increase in	Revenue and	Government

deposit for the past four years may also be noted :

Revenue.

Government Deposit.

1879	\$43,027 26	1879	7,000 00
1880	45,859 02	1880	90,788 33
1881	50,777 20	1881	101,000 00
1882	54,168 88	1882	106,000.00

It will be seen from the financial statement that, during the year, \$7,750.00 was paid for matured endowments, and \$10,454.80 for claims by death, showing that already in the history of the Association important benefits have been directly realized by policy-holders and their families.

The guarantee stock for \$200,000 00 authorized by charter was subscribed, and \$50,066 66 has already been paid up in cash.

Since the organization of the association, the large sum of \$112,000.00 has been paid for death claims, endowments matured, and com-muted policies.

In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Incorporation, the following directors— James Turner, J. M. Williams, Dr. Ridley, W. E. Sanford, Hon. Donald McInnes, W. B. Mc-Murrich, Rev. Henry Holland and Duncan Mc-Arthur retire from the Board. Int are alignible Arthur retire from the Board, but are eligible for re-election.

JAMES TURNER, President.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

n.

Dr.		
To Balance from last account	\$187,635	17
" Premiums	46,588	29
" Interest	7,580	59
	\$241,804	05
Cr.		
By death claims a directed and noid	C10 454	80
By death claims adjusted and paid. Matured endowment policies paid	\$10,454	00
paid	7,750	00
" Values on surrendered policies	.,	
paid	1,545	45
(Total paid policyholders, \$19,750.2	25).	
" Salaries of officers and clerks,	. <u>`</u> .	6 (
interest, rent, printing, ad-	0 767	67
 Paul	9,767	41
" Medical examiners' fees	1,429 1,371 341	75
" Directors' fees" " Commissions to agents, salaries and travelling expenses, general and special agents.	311	00
" Commissions to agents, salaries		
and travelling expenses,		1
general and special agents.	11,706 424	.99
ne-assurance premuna	197,012	2.1
" Balance	101,012	0.1
	\$241,804	05
1. A state of the state of t		
BALANCE SHEET.		
Cr.		
By stock subject to call	\$149,933	34
By stock subject to call	117,653	35
" Cash deposited in bank at in-		. ÷.
terest " Cash in Canadian Bank of	15,000	00
" Cash in Ganadian Bank of	0.000	00
Commerce on call " Cash in head and branch offices	8,369 6,107	09
" Interest accrued on investments	0,101	
'and securitics	1,605	91
" Loans and liens on policies in		1.1
force NOTE-(The reserves held by the	6,417	84
NOTE-(The reserves held by the		
Note—(The reserves held by the association on these policies amount to \$15,970.00). Bills provide the second secon		а., <u>а</u>
amount to \$15,970.00). Bills receivable	5,150	00
Bills receivable By first mortgage on real estate	2,500	00
By first mortgage on real estate " Furniture in offices	2,500 1,514 2,377	12
" Agents' ledger balances	2,377	15
" Premiums due and in course of		
Collection	16,301	. 69
collection (Liability on above included in re- serve fund).		
Premiums deferred	12,003	65
Premiums deferred (Liability on above included in reserve fund.)		
reserve fund.)		
Contingent account	2,011	. 95
	0010010	
,	\$346,940	00
Dr.		
To death claims in course of pay-	C 1 1 4 P	
" Quarantee stock neid un	\$ 1,145 50,030	1 00 1 00
" Guarantee stock paid up " Reserve on policies in force	157,795	5 00
" Surplus resources for protection	,	
of policy-holders, exclusive of		÷Р,
above	137,938	42
18 · 김국 동말 제공 동안 (19 8)	F242 04	
Examined and found correct,	\$346,945	אט י
H. STEPHENS, Auditor.	n	
JAMES TURNER,	1'TC81 1+1	u.

DAVID BURKE, Manager.

The president, in moving the adoption of the report, said: Gentlemen, I have again the honor to submit for your consideration and approval the annual report of the Life Association of Canada.

The new business and annual revenue shows a progressive and satisfactory increase, the amount of Assurance in force being now \$1,834,000.00.

The directors have made a further deposit of \$5,000.00 with the Dominion Government, such deposit for the protection of policy-holders, now amounting to \$100,000.00.

As proposed at the last annual meeting, the directors have, at a reasonable expenditure, extended the operations of the association to Manitoba and the Maritime Provinces, with satisfactory results as to the increase of business during the close of the past, but especially so during the current year.

The liberal policy adopted by this association as regards the payment of death claims immediately on receipt of proof of death and the necessary discharge papers has given much satisfaction to the families of deceased policyholders.

The manager, home office staff and agents have attended to their duties and forwarded the interests of the association to the satisfaction of myself and the board.

The adoption of the report was seconded by the vice-president, Mr. Alexander Harvey, and

carried unanimously. A vote of thanks to the directors was moved by Mr. William Carcy, seconded by Mr. Alex. Melnnes, and carried unanimously.

A resolution, moved by Mr. Edward Martin, seconded by Mr. W. R. Maedonald, appointing Messrs. Alex. Melanes and E. E. Kittson scrutineers to take votes for the election of directors

for three years, was carried. The vote having been taken, the scrutineers reported the retiring directors unanimously reelected.

The meeting then adjourned. At a meeting of the board held immediately afterwards, Mr. James Turner was re-elected president, and Mr. Alexander Harvey, re-elected vice-president.

elected vice-president. The following directors now comprise the bourd: Messrs. James Turner, Dr. Ridley, Alexander Harrey, Anthony Copp, J. M. Williams (registrar), Hon. Donald McInnes, Ald. J. J. Mason, W. E. Sanford, Edward Martin, Q.C.; J. M. Gibson, M.P.P.; H. D. Gumeron, John Waldie, of Hamilton; B. B. (Seler, Q.C.; W. B. McMurrich, J. M. Buchan, M.A.; Geo. M. Rae, of Toronto; Rev. Henry Holland, of St. Catharines; Duncan McArthur, of Winniver of Winnipeg.

Correspondence.

ATTACK ON THE STANDARD,

To the Editor of THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

DEAR SIR,-Allow me through your columns to reply very briefly to an article which appeared in the last issue of an advertising sheet pub-lished in Montreal by Chas. E. Goad, for the purpose of coaxing the Insurance Companies into the use of his "Block Plans." Mr. Goad's attack on the Standard Fire Insur-

ance Company was by way of a grossly unfair criticism of an Annual Report now nearly a year and a half old. I will not pretend to question Mr. Goad's motive here, or to say what form my answer should take, but there are some facts that may be briefly stated as follows :

Ist. The Standard did not patronise his "Block Plans" only to a very limited extent, because we found them to be not only incorrect, but at the same time exorbitantly expensive.

2nd. Our Annual Report for 1882 was not allowed to appear at a high figure in the adver-

tising columns of his poorly circulated sheet. 3rd. We quite recently discontinued our subscription to the "Fire Record," a publica-tion we found to be of no service to us, but with which it appears Mr. Goad has now identified himself,

I have replied at length to his criticism of our Report for the year 1881 in a circular letter to our policy-holders, a copy of which I enclose you. Being somewhat lengthy I would not trespass on your valuable space by embodying it in this letter. The three clauses above, are, however, undeniable; and it is somewhat singular that only now, *glier the lapse of sitteen months* from the date of the Report, does he refer to it.

If Mr. Gond thinks he can stimulate the Standard Fire Insurance Company to adopt his "Block Plans" and support institutions with which he happens for the moment to be identified, I can only say he will most signally fail in the contract he has undertaken. Yours truly,

H. THEO. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

Hamilton, May 1st, 1883.

THE SHAREHOLDER AND INS. GAZETTE.

To the Editor of THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE :

Sin,--My attention has been called to many editorials in the above journal wherein severe condemnatory remarks are made upon our local Insurance Companies. In their last issue, in reviewing the advance sheets issued from the Insurance Department, Ottawa, the following remarks appear :

"This report covers Fire and Marine business "for the year 1882, and, as far as local com-"panies are concerned, cannot be said to be "gratifying. Their rates are ruinously low, "and, but that a run of good luck has been "experienced, a sorry tale would have had to " be told."

Again, further on, it is stated : "That the net " premiums received by these (Canadian) Com-"panies decreased about 16 per cent, and the "amount at risk decreased little over $\frac{1}{2}$ per "cent. This shews that these companies are "still cutting down rates to ruinous figures, " and it is apparent that they have been saved "from severe punishment only by the fact that "they have been much more fortunate than "either British or American Companies in the "amounts of their losses," etc., etc.

llad the writer of the foregoing given the matter one moment's consideration, for I can hardly believe that ignorance of the subject he is descanting upon as a MENTOR could be the cause—though possibly many others, imbued with less charitable feelings than myself, would believe that the "bray proclaims the presence of the ass"-he would have noticed that the very fact which he endeavors to discredit the Canadian or local companies upon is the one upon which he should have most praised them. That the Canadian companies show a less ratio of premium to amount in force is not indication of "slashing or cutting of rates in a ruinous manner" but simply the fact that they are writing fewer dangerous risks.

If a company's income is made up of seven per cent risks as against another made up of one per cent risks, the former company will show just seven times greater business for carrying the same amount at risk as the latter company; and, as a matter of fact, it is well-known that several of the more important Canadian companies will not touch special hazards at the prevailing rates. As I have frequently noticed other just as silly remarks concerning insurance business generally in this "weakly" I will advise that they apply for the assistance of a tyro from an insurance office, who will give better pabulum upon

INSURANCE TOPICKS.

Toronto, 3rd May, 1883.

FREDERICTON JUSTICE.

To the Editor of the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

On the 4th ult. a citizen of Montreal, being in Fredericton, made some inquiries regarding the value placed by the trustees of an insol-vent estate upon some \$22,000 of debts which formed part of assets. By noon of the first

day he was stopped on the street by an individay he was stopped on the street by an instru-dual who made a demand that the visitor should take out a license to permit him to do business. Upon answering that he was doing no business and did not intend to do any, the collector insolently stated that the stranger would be watched in order to discover what he was doing. About four o'clock the collector came into the ollice and renewed the demand, came into the onice and renewed the terman, having been listening outside for some time, as subsequently transpired, and about seven o'clock in the evening he appeared blustering about the Hotel office, with a warrant for the arrest of the accused on the charge of acting as a professional accountant without first having busined a license at the cost of ten dollars, one-fourth of which would have formed the commission of this city official. The basis for the demand proved to be a chause in the Act of Incorporation of 1863, inflicting a fine of not incorporation of 1805, infiltence a fine of not over 540 for following any occupation or calling within the city limits by such as are not rate payers, without first taking out a license, the charge for which the Council was empowered In the exercise of its power the Council to fix. framed a tariff whereby \$5 a week is exacted from commercial travellers, and \$10 a month from such as practice medicine and members of other professions. Numerous other imposts under the tariff are aside from the object of the present article.

To magnify inquiries made regarding the value placed on the debts in question into the practice of a profession requiring the payment of \$7.50 into the city treasury and \$2.50 into the pockets of the collector, was a stroke of genius worthy only of these who expected to profit by a piece of imposition, which, it may be safely as-serted, is without a parallel in any other capital or city in the civilized world. The basis for a demand for people's dollars is, out of Fredericton, universally admitted to be the delivery of value by the party making the demand. Was there any pretence of value delivered here? Is the presumption of the Council, or of any of its members, so supreme as to beget the folly of pretending that the city or its collector had given any thing in compensation for the sums they respectively attempted to extort from an unoffending stranger who asked nothing from any one but what he was willing to pay for ? Such an interference with the liberty of the subject is intolerable. On an equally flinasy pre-tore on professional thick would but here tence, no professional thief would have been in danger of having a warrant issued against him, for the very good reason that the Govern-ment does not hold out inducements by payment of commissions to trump up charges, even against known criminals, and it is safe to say that Government never contemplated the use to which Fredericion would put the power en-trusted to its Conneil or the power never would have been granted. That the Council should value the right to seek employment as a professional accountant within the city limits at \$10 a month will afford no little amusement to such as follow that business. The farming out of the collection of taxes has in every age resulted in oppression and injustice, but that does not appear to be known or cared for by those who are responsible for the extortions practiced in Fredericton. The dismissal by the Police Magistrate on the following day of the charge in question saved the intended vic-tim from the payment of the fine and the license. at the same time that it dissipated the hopes of plunder on the part of the city and its worthy official. His multifarious roll of spy, constable, collector, informer, city prosecutor, city witness and participator in the extorted funds are naturally too much for any ordinary intellect, and while his performance of the roll of prosecutor, flanked by a brace of dictionaries, and his zeal as a winess, which carried him so far as to call forth from the magistrate a re-minder that he could not contradict his own witness, were decidedly mirth provoking. One may be excused for preferring an exhibition of buffoonery at a more convenient hour than eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and for taking his dose of fun when his humor tends in that direction, with the accompaniments of the saw-dust, paint, tinsel and accessories usually

regarded as necessary for the due enjoyment of the exhibition, not forgetting the orange peel, which for the benefit of Dogberry would be exwhich for the benefit of Dog berry words be ex-ceedingly convenient for emphasizing the dis-approval of the audience of the liberties taken with Her Majesty's English, notwithstanding the presence of the brace of dictionaries,—but, to be serious, the dignity of the Capital of New Brunswick ought not to be dragged through the wirsh's moth oblighte and methions of these any plane which officials and practices as those com-plained of. The reputation of the Dominion, as well as of the Province, for the estimation in which the liberty of the person is held, are both compromised by outrages of this sort. If in the exercise of a power committed to them the councillors of Fredericton have been guilty of counciliors of rederiction have over guilty of its abuse, the Province has the right to recall the power, and the Province ought to exercise the right. Every unjust claim made, and sub-mitted to, is neither more nor less than an act of robbery, no value being given in exchange, and the Legislature of the Province ought not to and the Legislature of the Province ought not to allow the present session to pass without remov-ing the disgrace. Restitution may not be easy or possible, but perpetuation of the wrong ought to be at once rendered impossible. If anything more were necessary to expose the iniquity of the practices, it is to be found in the discrimination that grants immunity to lawyers in spite of the sweeping word "Profession," rated at \$10 in the Tariff. Fredericton is the seet of the Supreme Court, and in that way seat of the Supreme Court, and in that way offers a fine opportunity for the parading of the marshall's powers, as the blue bags make their appearance at the station, but the bullying served out to mere suspects, with the threaten-ings of law and fines, vanish before those who can fight the official with his own wenoes, and after the fashion of curs that show their teeth and snarl at such as don't look like fighters, but slink off ignominiously before those, who do, this official is very cureful to make no ten dollar demands from the legal profession, ten uonar uomanus from the legal profession, ready as he may be to play a hectoring role over such as are unused to the use of legal weapons, or the recovery of law costs from defeated opponents.

This discrimination in the application of the law is-bah I disgusting. Away with it, gentlemen, if you have any regard for your reputation for honesty and fair dealing, and for the pros-perity of your Capital. That the system has been allowed to continue so long, that pliant tools can be found to execute such unsavory work, is a sad commentary upon the manliness of the age in which we live, and justifies one in believing, that if you will only make it worth his while pecuniarily, it is still possible to find a veritable specimen of what Punch calls—"A Nass."

ONE WHO KNOWS.

DECIDING THE QUESTION.

"I have decided that, if I die during the next twenty years, I will leave my family, at least two thousand pounds," said George Brush to his friend Arthur Mace, as they walked home

"Oh ho! So you're 'decide' it, have you?" said Arthur, laughing. "Well, I sup-pose that is all there is to it. While you were about it why didn't you 'decide' to leave them about it why dan't you' decree to leave them twenty thousand, or a million, for that matter ? It would have been just as easy. Why so modest?" "You think I'm joking," replied George,

" but I was never more in earnest in my life." have not only decided to leave my family that amount if I die, but I have decided to have that amount for myself at the end of twenty years, in clean cash, if I live."

"Good for decision, say I," returned the ther. "I have heard and read a good deal other. about the value of decision of character, but I never heard of its being turned to practical account in that way before. Some sort of magic about it, I suppose. Have you the secret for sale? Couldn't you let me in as a friend, or allow me the trade discount ?"

"Go on with your fun, and when you get, ready to talk sense I'll tell you the secret for nothing; all that I require is that you believe that I am in earnest, and listen to what I say. "All right, old fellow; I'm all faith and

"Well," said George, " a friend of mine, with ample means, has made me this offer; if I will pay him one hundred pounds a year for twenty years, he will pay me two thousand pounds." "Twenty times one hundred is two thou-

sand," said Arthur, interrupting, " I should think he might well afford it. Don't you see he gets the use of your money for nothing ?"

Hear me through before you make any comments, and your comments will be worth more," said George. "If I stop paying any time before the twenty years end, he is to pay time before the twenty years end, he is to pay me at the end of the time a proportionate part of the $\pounds 2,000$; and if I die any line during the twenty years, the $\pounds 2,000$ is to be paid to my jumily at once, and all payments on my part to cease. Here is where the decision comes in, for I have accepted his proposition and made the first payment."

"Then he takes the risk of your dying during the next twenty years for the use of your money ?"

" That is about what it amounts to."

"That is about what it amounts to." "That is about what it amounts to." "I'm blest if it isn't a good lay. You can afford to pay £100 a year to secure the return of £2,000 in twenty years, if you live, when you have the promise of the same amount for your family if you die in the meantime. Who is your family if you die in the meantime. Who is your family if you die in the meantime. Who is your family if you die in the meantime. Who is your family if you die in the meantime. Who wasn't I born lucky instead of handsome?" "No, he isn't my uncle; he isn't even a relation; and he will give you the same chance if you want it—and better, for you are a younger man than I am. My friend is the —Life Insurance Company, and the 'offer'' I have taken is a twenty-year endowment

I have taken is a twenty-year endowment policy. You would never listen while I ex-plained the advantages of life insurance, but this time I was crafty, and caught you with guile."

"Have a cigar," said Atthur, "I have de-cided to insure."—London Paper.

As a result of the decreasing accessibility of pipe lumber in the hitherto great lumber-producing States of Michigan and Wisconsin, it seems that energetic men engaged in that trade are not only reaching northward for a fresh hold, but have invaded the South with the hold, but have invaded the South with the requisite capital and machinery, and the are of the Northern chopper is already heard in the forests of South Eastern Mississippi, where an immense forest of valuable pine exists, which furnishes a superior quality of lumber, and is very easy of access. According to the Chicago *Tribune*, several enterprising gentlemen con-nected with the lumber trade of the Northwest have commenced work on an extension severa have commenced work on an extensive scale, employing a large number of men and erecting mills which will soon be running, and can hardly fail to be remunerative, as a brisk demand may be looked for and good prices obtained for the product.

THE FOLLOWING SUMS have been appropriated for the use of the United States army since 1856:

1856	5 16,963,160	1870\$	57,655,675
1857	19,159,150		35,799,991
1858	25,679,121	1872	35,372,157
1859	23,154,720		46,323,138
1860	16,472,202	1874	42,313,927
1861	23,001,530	1875	41,120,645
1862	389,173,562	1876	38,070,888
1863	603,314,411	1877	37,082,735
1864	690,391,048	1878	32,154,147
1865	1,030,690,400	1879	40,425,660
1866	283,154,676	1880	38,116,916
1867	95,224,415	1881	40,466,460
1868	123,246,648		27,000,000
1869	78,501,990		

CIGARS.—The tobacco trade, possibly contains more mysteries than any other in this age of commercial immorality. It is almost as difficult to purchase a good cigar promiscuously in Havana as it is in London; unless you know the right shop to go to you are as likely to buy Whitechapel and Bremen abominations, exported from Europe for the purpose, and put up in the most orthodox "Habana" boxes. In Vera Cruz you may buy eigars for five shillings a hundred, which the vendors for a few cents extra will pack and label with the name of some famous brand. So they will in Porto Plata or San Domingo. So they used in Brazil; but Babian and other Brazilian eigars have now made their own name, and have estab-lished an honorable claim to be considered among the best cheap eigars in the world. It is impossible to get an inexpensive good cigar in Cuba itself; the best brands are never exin Cuba itself; the best brands are never ex-ported, for few people here would care to give half-a-crown or three shillings apiece for their "smokes" which the wealthy Cubau-w'o consumes them soft and green, wrapping th m in oiled silk to preserve the flavor-pays on the spot. There is much in a name. Thousands of really excellent weeds are made in England and Germany from good raw tobacco imported for the purpose; but it would never do to offer for the purpose; but it would never do to offer, them for sale as British or German produce. What a charm lies in the words "Vuelta Abajo," to be read on your cigar-boxes I Vuelta Abajo is a small district between Havana and Santiago, consisting of a few acres of hand only, now in the possession of two or three of the richest planters in the Island; and probably not an atom of the tobacco -noted for its richness — which is grown there finds its way beyond their own air-tight blad der eigar pouches, or those of their intimate friends.— Chambers Journal.

Osu of the most grievous cases which seem possible under the present law governing the relations between debtor and creditor in Ontario, is that of J. P. Thorne, general merchant, of Picton, referred to at length in our issue of the 27th ult. As we before stated, the Montreal creditors decided to protest the judgment obtained by Mr. Hepburn, by which he seized the store goods of Thorne to satisfy the mortgage for \$5,000, which he held on the farm; but to their sorrow they discovered that he also held Mr. Thorne's notes for the amount of the mortgage, and a legal instrument providing that when the notes were paid the farm should revert to Mrs. Thorne, unincumbered. Mr. Hepburn also sta ed that Thorne had compelled him, to promise not to sell the mortgage to his other promise not to sell the morigage to his other creditors before allowing him (Hepburn to get-judgment; and it is said that Mr. Allison, who acted as counsel for both Thorne and Hepburn, would not permit the latter to sell out. The result is that Hepburn realizes upon the store goods, Thorne gets back the form and the Montreal end other architers the farm, and the Montreal and other creditors get nothing. Thorne owed about \$12,000, and get nothing. Thorne owed about \$12,000, and had stock and book-debts to the value of about \$15,000, and it is said that he need not-have stopped at all. This is one way of paying off a mortgage.

WE regret to have to record the temporary difficulty of the well-known firm of Emil Poliwka & Co., of this city, importers of and dealers in glues, gelatines, etc. The firm called their creditors together last Monday and showed a statement of liabilities aggregating about \$25,000, with assets of some \$20,000, chiefly in stock, but no action was taken pending inquiry into certain book-accounts and other items of assets. At an adjourned meet-ing held yesterday afternoon an offer of 200 cash was accepted by those present and the bank interested; and there are fair prospects of a settlement being effected on this basis.

FIRE RECORD.

ONTARIO.

Waterdown, April 26 .- A fire in the bake-shop Waterdown, April 26.—A fire in the bake-shop of Jas. Rodgers, on Mill street, spread to Mr. Eager's barn, and centre building of his store destroyed, with bake-shop, kitchen and barn. Loss '\$5,000; covered by insurance. Ridge-town, Muy 2.—Tohnie & McMartin's sash, door and furniture factory destroyed. Loss \$8,000; insured for \$1,000 in London, Huron, and Mid-dlesex. Prescott, 2.—The Old Junction House, owned by Mr. Wilkinson, destroyed with part of contents. Insured in Royal. Part Edin. May 3. owned by Mr. Wilkinson, destroyed with part of contents. Insured in Royal. Port Elgin, May 3. -J. Settler's house destroyed. Loss \$1,000, insurance, \$450. Ottawa, May 7.—The carriage and fanning mill of J. Gordon destroyed. Loss not known. Grand Bend, May 7.—The Foun-tain House, kept by Jos. Brennan, with stables and contents. Loss \$4,000; covered by insur-nnce. Toronto, May 4.—Leadley & Barber's knitting factory damaged to the extent of \$300. QUEBEC.

Quebec, April 28.—Mullavey's Hotel partly destroyed. Loss \$1,000. A house occupied by Mrs. Connell burnt. Loss \$800; insured. Quebec, May 4.—A building owned by Mr. Lewis and occupied by several tenants destroy-ed. Mr. Lewis is insured in Western for \$1,700, and Mr. Considine, one of the tenants, in the Sovereign for \$400.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

St. John, March 6.-E. J. Armstrong's printing office damaged, also J. Rubins' tailor shop damaged by water. Crawford & Bell and J. Campbell, also damaged by water. Mr. Armstrong is insured for \$3,000 in Fire Association, and Mr. Rubins for \$800 in London ciation, and Mr. Hubbs for 5000 in Humbor and Lancashire. *Douglas*, Match 7.—The re-sidence of Mrs. Smith with contents destroyed. No insurance. *Hoodstock*, Match 16.—Ameri-can House, occupied by J. Estey, burat. Loss \$1,000; insured. *Hampton*, March 15.—A can mouse, accupied by 5 [Estey, burnt. Loss \$1,000; insured. *Hampton*, March 15,—A wooden house owned by T. A. Peters destroyed. Joss \$2,300; insured for \$300. *Bathurst*, March 19,—A house owned by Mrs. Borns totally destroyed. Insured for \$600 in Western Assume the second second by Mrs. Borns totally destroyed. rance Company. Hawthorn Hill, 27.-The Deaf and Dumb Asylum with barns and outbuildings totally destroyed. Insured for \$1,500 in City of London. Fredericton, April 4.—The barn and woodshed in rear of J. Me-Nully's residence totally destroyed. Insured for \$2,000 in Imperial. Woodstock, April 6.-107 S2,000 in Imperiat. *Bootstock*, April 6.— Messre, Lamb & Graham's warehouse with contents completely destroyed. Insured for S400 in Gity of London, and S1,000 in Western. St. John, April 11.—The dwelling house with outbuildings belonging to M. McKinnon; and contents totally destroyed. Loss \$2,000; in-surance \$1,600. Dorchester.-- A building occu-Surance \$1,000. Dorenester.—A building beech-pied by M. Atkinson and S. Pattison, destroyed. Pattison loses \$1,000; no insurance. Atkinson loses \$5,000; insured in Western for \$2,000. (Sir A. J. Smith, who owned the building had \$200 insurance on it. South Richmond, April 5200 martine dwelling house of J. Crawford, burnt, Loss \$1,500; house and burns insured in Western for \$1,000. *Debcek*, April 16.—The western for \$1,000. *Debcek*, April 16.—The in Western for \$1,000. Debeck, April 16.—The New Brunswick Railway Station building destroyed with contents. Lyss not known. *Fredericton*, April 17.—The Brayley House partly burnt. Loss \$5,000. The building and furniture are insured. *Woodstock*, April 19.— A cottage owned by Mrs. J. White totally destroyed. Insured for \$300 in Agricultural of Waterlower, *Conference* and the Laboration of the state of t Watertown, Carleton, April 24.-J. Fly's house burnt, Insured for \$1,000 in the Western, Fredericton, April 24.-A fire occurred in the shed of Mr. Spafford which destroyed a barn and two sheds with back of building owned by St. John, April 25.— The Central Hotel, owned by Mrs. Wm. Root, destroyed with portion of

furniture, also barn and contents. Insured for furniture, also barn and contents. Insured for \$3,000 in the Commercial Union. St. John, April 27.—The drying room of Parks cotton factory damaged to the extent of \$2,000, Shediac, April 27.—The carriage and black-smith shop of Sweeney & Richard, with con-tents, destroyed. Loss not known, Campbellford, April 27 .- A large building owned and occupied April 21.—A large building owned and occupied by Wn. Fergnson totally destroyed ; no insur-ance. Woodstock, April 30.—A fire broke out in a barn attached to S. L. Churchhilts residence, which was destroyed with contents. Loss \$900; insured for \$1,100 in London and Laa-Sou; insured or Si, 100 in London and Lan-cashire. Dryden, May 3.—The house and barn belonging to Mrs. Jane Rogers destroyed with contents. No insurance. Woodstock, May 5.— A barn owned by C. Oliver destroyed. Loss \$300.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Digby, April 27 .- A fire broke out in Keen's jewellery store, and spread to Turnbull's & Welsh's, the l'ost office, Burns & Longstaff's and E. Burnhaut's. Keen had no insurance; store completely destroyed. The others saved part of stock. Loss \$20,000. Burns & Long. staff had \$5,000 on stock in Ætna. E. Burn-haur's stock insured for \$2,000 in Hartford, and Turnbull & Welsh's for \$1,500.

Market Reports.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

THERSDAY, 10th May, 1883.

The trade situation shows little improvement, as compared with a week ago. The Spring season, now well advanced, has for the most part been disappointing; the cool backward weather materially aflects the dry goods trade, but remittances in most branches have improved, and a confident feeling pervades the mercantile community, it being generally believed that, notwithstanding the somewhat late opening of navigation, a good year's business will be done. The almost unprecedented flow of immigration to Canadian shores this Spring greatly enhances the trade outlook, and manufacturers and importers are as a rule wisely pursuing a conservative course in their prospective transactions. The harbor already wears a busy appearance, steamships of nearly all the leading lines having arrived; the Richelieu and Ottawa river lines of steamers, together with the local boats and various schooners and freight vessels have also been put upon their regular routes. The canal tolls are more than ever a source of anxiety to our exporters, since the tolls on the Erie Canal and wharfage dues at New York have this year The money market been abolished. continues easy, with rates unchanged. During the early part of the week the stock market was active, at good prices, but yesterday and to-day a reaction was noticeable, and the market closes weak, with values declining. In Banks, Montreal has been the favorite security, and in Miscellaneous stocks, Canadian Pacific, City Gas, and Richelieu have commanded the chief attention. As compared with a week ago all the leading bank stocks show a tractional decline, and Toronto has fallen off 14 per cent, selling to-day at 194. Canadian Pacific sold at 621, with buyers closing at 621. City Gas sold at 1741, a decline of 1 per cent for the week. See table on another page.

Asnes. - Receipts have been light, and with a good demand prices have advanced to \$5.20 to \$5.30, with two or three small lots at over this figure. Seconds \$4.90. No Thirds here. In Pearls we have to report a slight demand for First Steamers, and a sale of 10 barrels Firsts on private terms. Receipts since 1st January, 2,380 barrels Pois, 52 barrels Pearls. Deliveries, 1,226 barrels Pois and 108 barrels Pearls. Stock in store at six 108 barrels Pearls. Stock in store at six o'clock on Wednesday evening, 1,378 barrels Pots and 36 barrels Pearls.

CATTLE, ETC .- Cable advices from England report an improvement in the cattle markets, an advance of from 1d. to 1d. having been established. In Liverpool and Glasgow good steers are quoted at from 8d. to 81d. per lb. live weight. Sheep have also advanced in price, good qualities being quoted at from 9d. to 91d. At the local markets there was a brisk demand on export account, and sales were effected at from 54c to 64c for good to choice cattle. The offer-ings of butchers' stock comprised about 250 head, and there being good enquiry a fair business was transacted at from 53c to 6c for choice offerhas transacted at from spectro concernings, from 5e to 34 of or medium to fair, and from 4jc to 4j for common kinds. About 300 calves were offered, and sales were reported at from 52.00 to 54.00 for small, and from S5 to \$10 each for the better class. There were about 100 sheep and lambs on the market, the former selling at from \$5 to \$10 each, and the latter from \$3 to \$5 each. Live hogs were plentiful, and were quoted at from 7c to 7½c per lb live weightons to quality.

DAIRY PRODUCE .- The local Butter market favors the buying interest; the movement so far is chiefly in lots for the jobbing trade ; and 23c to 24c is a fair representation of values, although more money has been paid for occasional packages. Old American butter has sold in small lots down to 18c to 20c for common to good qualities. Quebec dealers have also been forced to import American butter, There has been a fair enquiry this week on shipping account, and several lots of both new and old are said to have been purchased for the Gulf Ports. One of the most peculiar features in the butter, trade is the continued importation of American goods after the season for the new make is so far advanced, which only serves to emphasize the marked contrast between the wind-up of the past season in the United States and that experienced in Canada. At this season, when the supply of new butter is expected to increase daily; and prices are declining, it seems too risky to import old butter from the United States, and pay the duty and express charges. Several lots of new Cheese, white and colored, have been offered during the week, and values rule firm, at 13c to 14c; it is stated that shippers have bought at 12c, but the movement has been chiefly for the retail trade, the supply being scarcely large enough yet to afford a basis of values for It is understood that business has round lots been done in the Belleville district at about 114c.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS .- The week has opened up with an active business. Two steamers have left full for the Lower Ports, and considerable shipments have also been made by canal westward. The arrival of ocean steamers has been a relief, as stocks of heavy chemicals were, in some lines, completely exhausted. There has not been much done as yet by way of offering from new arrivals, and prices are a little uncer-tain, but several lines will doubtless be lower. Some -ales of *Alum* at \$1.75 to \$1.90, according to package and quantity. In other lines we cannot yet report changes. The English market by last reports were firm, with a fair amount of business doing. In finer goods there is not much to report by jway of change, excepting *Quinine*, which is about 10 cents per oz. lower. A large sale of this article took place in New York last week when some 35,000 ounces changed hands, all in large lots. The market has since stillened up again there, but no serious advance is expected.

Day Goops.—Trade continues quiet; travellers out are forwarding light, sorting-up orders, but they report that, owing to the cool, unseasonable weather, the spring trade in the country is very backward, and that in some remote sections, east and west, the people are still wearing their heavy winter clothing. The city retail merchants also report trade inactive the past week, attributing it to the interruptions incident to moving season, together with the continued unfavorable weather. One or two of the leading wholesale houses, however, find business about as good as usual at this period, and remittances are uniformly reported good, an improvement being noticeable in this respect in some quarters.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—English breadstuffs markets have ruled steady and firm, and the Western wheat markets have also been firm most of the week, with an advance of 1½ per bush. in Chicago to-day. Imports in the United Kingdom for the week show a decrease of 25,000 barrels of flour, 70,000 qrs. wheat, and 50,000 qrs. corn, compared with the week previous. In the local grain market there has been a fair business done in Canada wheat and pens, several cargoes having changed hands at about last week's prices; pens, however, show a slight decline, being now quoted at 97c to 99c. Since the opening of navigation there has been more enquiry for *Flour* for the local trude, Quebec and the Lower ports. There has been a fimited enquiry on export account, and a lot of 2,000 sacks of Superior was sold yesterday for the Glasgow market on p.t.

FREIGHTS.—As the supply of ocean tonnage in this port increases grain freights decline, and 2s to 2s 3d per quarter being now the quoted rates to Liverpool and Glasgow by steamer, 3s 9d to London and 4s Bristol. Seven barges of the Montreal Transportation Co. arrived here Tuesday last with about 13,000 bush wheat and pease being the first grain arrival this senson per the canal.

FRUITS.—Trade is steadily improving, but cannot yet be called active. Oranges are arriving in poor condition, and have to be repacked; a fair demand has been experienced during the week, at S6 to S7 per case. Lemons steady at S5 per case, or S3 to S4 per box. A couple of steamers direct from the Mediterranean are expected in port in a few days, and one is reported to bring 5,000 boxes and cases of Messina lemons and 2,500 cases Valencia oranges, the fruit being described by dealers who have examined it as very fine. A trade sale of oranges is advertised to take place here to-morrow. Pine apples are rather slow of sale at the moment, the weather being at S2 to S3 per bunch, but the demand for these is also restricted by the unfavorable weather. Cocoanuls meet with a fair enquiry at S5 to S5.50 per hundred. Apples dull, at S3 to S4.50 per brl., as to quality. and euporated apples still quoted at 15e to 17e per lb.

HIDES AND SKINS.—As the season advances, the quality of native *hides* improves, and offerings are about sufficient for the demand, which is steady at unchanged prices. The supply of Western States bides in this market is light, and under a good demand values rule firm; car lots have been sold during the week at 94c per 1b. for No. 1 Buff, while No. 2 are quoted at 84c. *Calfikins* continue to arrive in fair quantities, and all offering bring 12c per 1b. Sheepskins quiet and unchanged, at \$1.10 to \$1.25 each for the bulk of the offerings; *lambskins* in limited supply, and selling at 20c to 30c each, as to size.

Fors.—The Spring catch of raw furs is being offered slowly in small lots in this market, and values are governed by the quality of the goods, which varies considerably. *Muskrats* command 18c to 19c for the bulk of the offerings, but 20c has been paid for choice prime skins. *For* are dull at \$1_to \$1.25. No other kinds coming forward in quantity, and prices rule nominal, as previously quoted.

GROCERIES. -Sugars .- Activity has been prevailing in Yellow Refined at advance of to to fc from lowest point, Granulated is also advanced about ic. West India Grocery Grades are firm at slight advance. Teus .- Market is quiet for Japans, as also China Green and . Black Teas. Molusses; dull. Syrups of high Coffces. - Business class in some request. remains but moderate. Mocha and Java keep well up. Maracaibo, Rio Jamaica steady in value. *Rice* is quite active, with operations at advanced figures. For a length of time this article has not been so active. English market shows a some section at Spice Person Spices .- Penner shows some excitement. Spices.—Pepper firm both for Black and White. East India and African Ginger also steady at the advance. Nutmegs and other Spices unchanged. Fruits. -Valentia Raisins dull, but without much to note in change. Malaga Fruit also shows inactivity. Gurrants some sales of new arrivals per SS. Avlona at values just about as for some time current. Figs, Sultanas, Prunes, quiet. Tarragona Almonds firm; some other finds of firming former. Fillwords dull and howor kinds offering lower. Filberts dull and lower for quite ordinary. Walnuts not much asked for. Brazil nuts firm.

HARDWARE AND IRON.—A fair business in general hardware is reported as being done by the leading houses, but there is no change in quotations or other special feature to note. Payments are generally satisfactory. A steady consumptive demand for Bar Iron, Tin Plates, Copper and Tin has been experienced, but the day of large transactions in these metals appears to have passed by. As navigation has now opened, however, the movement will likely be increased, and the tendency in values easier. Bayers of Pig Iron are rather inclined to hold off for the larger Spring arrivals, with the hope of lower prices, which dealers say are quite improbable. There have been sales during the week of No. 1 Galder at \$21.50 to \$22, for fair sized lots; also of Gartsherrie, Summerlees and Langloan, at about the same figures, ex-ship.

LEATHER.—Manufacturers have not yet commenced to buy freely for the Fall make, and the market continues quiet, under a steady demand for most descriptions; sales, however, are restricted to quantities required for immediate use. First class *Slaughter* is wanted, and readily commands outside quotations. *Spanish Sole* is also in fair request, with sales reported of moderate-sized lots at unaltered prices. The best makes of *Urper* are in limited supply, and choice lots command a ready sale. *Buff* and *pebbled*, *Splits*, etc., steady and unchanged. Latest transactions comprise 500 sides heavy waxed *upper* sold at 3346, and 200 sides light do at 36c. The English market is reported easier for *Splits* leather.

LUMBER.—Nothing special to notice, very little improvement yet. Prices remain as fornerly.

Oils.—The market remains dull and unsettled, with few transactions in any kind occurring. Latest advices from the Newfoundland fisheries report the catch of seals far below what was originally reported. An average catch is about 350,000 or 370,000 and, so far, the number landed this season only foots up to 274,890. A despatch received yesterday by a Montreal firm reports the second trip of the

theet a failure. New Seal oil has been offered here to arrive at 70c, but nothing doing yet. In Cod there is no movement of consequence; it is quoted at about 65c to 674c per Imperial gallon. Linseed quiet and easier, and since the reduction of 10 per cent in the duty on Turpentine prices have declined here to 75c per Imperial gallon.

PROVISIONS .- The Liverpool market continues firm, and Chicago market has generally ruled firm, at higher prices during the week. Pork sustained a slight shrinkage in the West yesterday, however, prices having dropped 5c to 7kc per barrel; Lard also was weak, and closed 15e ber marrer; Dara also was weak, and closed for to 174c per 100 lbs. lower than on Tuesday. The Chicago hog market opened firm, at an advance of 5c to 10c per 100 lbs.; estimated receipts were 11,000 head and shipments 1,914. A good jobbing demand continues to be ex-A good jobsing denata contacts to be ex-perienced in the local market, and prices have advanced, in sympathy with foreign advices, and the week closes with a very firm market; Western Mess Pork is selling in round lots at \$23, and Canada short cut do at \$23.50 to \$24 for small lots. Lard firm at 15c to 151c for Fairbanks' in pails. Smoked meats firm at quotations. Eggs, owing doubtless to the withdrawal of considerable quantities for packadvanced to 17c for fresh, sales being reported at that figure to day. Maple Sugar and Syrup are so scarce as to be almost not quotable, but last week's figures may be repeated, with market firm.

SEEDS.—The market for clover is rather quiet with reduced stocks. We quote it to-day in small lots at \$15.50 to \$16.00 per cental Timothy in fair supply, and without change. We quote at \$2.40 to \$2.60 per bushel, accordto quality.

Woot.—There has been little business done in this market during the past fortnight, and values remain purely nominal. Wool is a commodity for which there is never a steady demand for any length of time; manufacturers stocked up a few weeks ago, and will probably not be in the market for a fortnight bence. Stocks, especially of foreign descriptions, are very light, but fair shipments are *en ronte* to this market.

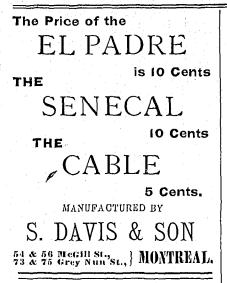
AMERICAN MARKETS.

Boston, May 10.—*Flour*, market dull, prices nuclanged. Sales of Superfine from \$3.50 to \$4; Extras from \$4.25 to \$5, including choice Baker's from \$5 to \$6.25. Patent Spring selling at from \$7.25 to \$6,25. Patent Spring selling at from \$7.25 to \$6,30. Patent Winter from \$6,25 to \$7.25. Commeal selling at \$3.10. Outmeal selling at \$6.50 for fair to good, and \$7.50 for choice. May, demand good; sales of choice at from \$17 to \$18; fuir to good from \$15 to \$16. Butter, in good demand; choice quoted at from 72 to 29c, and from 24c to 26c fair to good. Cheese unchanged; sales of new at from 12c to 134c; sales of old at from 142c to 144c for choice, and from 12c to 132, fair to good. Eggs lower, sales at from \$1.10 to \$1.15. Polatoes, receipts large, prices unsettled; sales of choice grades from 85c to 95c.

Chicago, 3.00 p.m.—Wheat, June, \$1.134; July, \$1.164; Aug., \$1.164. Corn, June, 554c; July, 573c; Aug., 583c. Oats, June, 424c; July, 42c; Aug., 35c. Pork, June, \$20.174; July, \$20.374; Aug., \$20.524. Lard, June, \$12.05; July \$12.124; Aug., \$12.10.

New York, 3.00 p.m.—Wheat, No. 2 Red, May, \$1.22; June, \$1.231; July, \$1.251; Aug., \$1.201; Sept., \$1.262. Corn, May, 642c; to 642c; cash, 642c; June, 642c; July, 664c; Aug., 672c; September, 682c.

Milwaukee, 3.00 p.m.-Wheat, June, \$1.13; July, \$1.16⁸/₅.



ENGLISH MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, May 10, 1883.

(Beerbohm's Advices.) Cargoes of Const-Wheat, firm. Corn, nothing offering. Cargoes on passage-Wheat firm. Corn steady. Red Winter Wheat of Const. 458 6d. to 463. Quantity Wheat on passage for U. K. 2,625,000 qrs. Maize 266,000 [qrs. Liverpool Wheat on spot quiet but steady. Corn, strong. Weather in England cold and wet.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS. (Revised by Telegraph.)

TORONTO, May 10, 1883.

Business generally is reported improved during the past week. Dry goods in rather better inquiry, and the prospect is now better than at any time for some weeks past. Hardware steady, and trade reported good in all lines, except in building material, which is not so much required as was expected. Groceries are improving also, and larger orders are coming in. Drugs and chemicals are reported steady, and a fair business doing. Boots and shoes are reported in slightly increased demand, but the trade is still not satisfactory. Leather is in moderate demand again, as shoe manufacturers expect larger orders. Provisions are quiet in most lines, but meats are in strong demand. allogether business has experienced a satisfactory turn. Payments are reported improved also. The money market shows little change. Sterling Exchange quoted at 1094 for 60 days between banks, at 109% to 1091 across the counter. Demand bills are 1 higher. New York Exchange stendy at a to 3 premium to customers. Following are the closing stock bids to-day compared with last Thursday :

Banks.	Rid May 3.	Bid May 10,	Loan Cos.	Bid May 3.	Bid My. 10
Mont'l x-d	196j 191		Can. Permanent Freehold		226
Ont'in x-d	1131	1123	Western Can	193	1935
Merchants Commerce	125 135	1351	Bidg. & Loan Farmers', L. x-d		$103 \\ 125$
Dominion Hamilton	1983		Hond, & Can'du Huron & Erie		135 160
Standard., Fed'i x-d.,	116		Dom. Savings . Onfario Loan	116	116
Imperial . Molsons	145]		Itamilton Prov Imperial Savin's		108

FLOUR AND MEAL .- There has been a rather declining tendency for two days past. On last Friday prices were firm, when Superior Extra would have been bought at \$4.75, and Extra reported sold outside at \$4.65 and \$4.70. On Saturday prices were still firm, with no transactions. Un Monday the market was rather quiet with buyers holding off, but sellers quoting prices as before; the best bid being \$4.60 for a lot of choice Extra. Tuesday's market was very similar, and not much disposition shown to trade by either sellers or buyers. At Wednesday's market business was again slow. Superior Extra quoted at S4.70; a lot of choice brand sold at \$4.75 and Extra quoted at \$4.60. Stocks have been reduced ; on Monday last there were 6,795 barrels against 7,920 on the Monday previous; 4,527 burrels May 8, 1882; and 6,048 barrels May 9, 1881. *Meal* is quiet, but prices steady. Outmenl selle at \$5.25 for standard and \$5.50 for granulated. Commenl jobbing at \$4 per barrel. Shorts quoted worth \$16 to 18 per ton in car lots, according to quality. Bran in moderate demand at \$14.

WHEAT .- During the week the market has been irregular, with an advance in the earlier part, and prices rather weaker at the close. The Liverpool market has latterly been rather firmer, with slight nominal improvement. Chicago has been excited but irregular and giving at latest reports. The advance in Chicago is based on amount of damage to the winter wheat by Frost. It is certain that the crop is damaged, but to what extent cannot be determined till later. The market here was strong on Friday and Saturday with No. 2 Fall quoted at \$1.06 and \$1.07; and No. 2 Spring at \$1.10; No. 3 Fall quoted at \$1.04 and \$1.05; and Goose sold outside at \$1.02. On Monday the market weakened, with buyers offering from Ic to 2c less than Saturday's figures. Tuesday's market was a repetition to some extent of the day before ; but a small lot of No. 3 Fall sold at \$1.05; and a lot of No. 2 Fall outside at \$1.07; 51.05; and a lot of No. 2 Fan onisate at S1.07; No. 2 Spring was quoted at S1.11. To-day a lot of No. 2 Fall sold at S1.07; No. 2 Spring quoted at \$1.10; and Goose sold at \$1.02. Stocks are decreasing, owing to shipments. On Monday last there were 309,668 bushels, against 434,486 bushels on the Monday previous; 209,-777 bushels May 8, 1882; and 254,401 bushels. May 9, 1881.

COARSE GRAINS AND SEEDS.—Barley has been exceedingly dull, with very little demand for shipping lots. Prices have been quoted nominal during the week. The figures to-day are about 68e for No. 1; 65c for No. 2; 56c for 3 Extra; and 45c to 48c for No. 3. These prices are entirely nominal, as there is no business reported. Stocks on Monday last were 94,628 bushels, against 96,237 bushels on the Monday previous; 11,430 bushels May 8,1882; and 110,163 bushels May 9, 1881. Oats have been stendy; sales have been few at 46c to 47c for Western, and Eastern quoted at 44c on the track. There are no stocks. *Peas* have not been in active demand, but prices are steady, at 78c to 80c for good shipping lots. Stocks on Monday last were 17,727 bushels, against 17,133 on Monday previous; 2,602 bushels May 9, 1881. *Hye* is quoted, nominal, at 65c; Corn, Canadian, 68c. Seeds have been active up to this week, but demand is fulling off. Red Clover is easier, jobbing tots Seling at SL10 for American, and 63c for Canadian; Millet, \$1; Hungarian Grass, \$1.10; Flaxseed, \$1.70.

PROVISIONS.—Meats are advancing. Bacon, long clear is quoted firm at ll2c for carlots, and 12c for box lots. Cumberland cut quoted at 102c to 103c, in large and small lots. Rolls, jobbing at 134c. Breakfast bacon, fine, at 14c. Hams, round lots are quoted at 132c for smoked; 132c for canvassed. Smoked in small lots selling at 14c. Pickled selling at 124c. Pork very firm at \$22.50 to \$23. Beef steady at \$16 for prime, \$17 for mess, \$18 for plate. Lard quiet at 132c for to \$25. Heef steady at \$16 for small pails. Butter is easier, large rolls worth 16c to 18c. Eggs have been scarce and prices advanced, quoted now at 15c for box lots. Cheese is steady at 132c to 14c. Beans selling at \$1.75 to \$1.90 per bushel. Dried Apples at 102c to 11c for common and 16c to 174c for evaporated.

OTHER. PRODUCE.—Polatoes worth 65c per bag in car lots. Hoys on the street market \$9.25 to \$9.50. Poultry firm; turkeys, 14c per lb.; geese, 75c to 80c a piece; fowls, 75c to 80c a pair. Tullow buying at 8c, and selling at 9c for rendered. Pot Barley \$5 a barrel. Pressed Hay \$12.50 to \$13 for medium to best. Salt \$1.40 per barrel for Oanadian.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Business is reported very fuir. Quotations are:—Glycerine, 35c. to 40c; musk, pure grain, §54 oz.; Otto Rose, S7 per oz.; chamomile flowers, 50c; cubeb berries, 65c per 1b; cream tartar, 38c to 40c; turpentine, 70c to 80c per gal.; linseed oil, raw 65c, boiled 70c; madder, 13c to 14c; tartaric acid firm, at 65c per 1b; morphia steady at \$2.80 to \$2.90 un oz.; opium \$4.90; borax, 17c; fresh ergot, 55c to 60c; alcohol, \$2.75 per barrel. Quinine, Howard's, \$2.10 per oz.; German, \$1.80 in oz. bottles; Sumac, \$100 per ton; Gentian root, 13c to 16c; colombo root, 30c; Powd. Helleborc, white, 13c to 15c per lb; gum arabie, all grades, 20c to 35c per lb; opium, \$5; fresh ergot, 55c to 60c. Cochineal, 40c to 45c per lb.; madder, best, 13c to 14c per lb.; Newfoundland cod liver oil. \$2.25 per galion; Norwegian, \$3.60 to \$4.25 per galion.

GROCERIES.—There is a moderate improvement in business. Quotations are i— Rice \$3.624 to \$4 per 100 lbs.; Raisins, Muscatel, loose, \$2.65 to \$2.80; Layer \$2.90 to \$3; Valencias 74c to 74c; Pranes 74c to \$3c; Ourrants 7c to 74c; Pranes 74c to \$4c; Ourrants 7c to 74c; Canadian refined 74c to \$4c; Scotch refined 74c to 74c. Syrups, common, 55c 557c; Amber, 63c to 66c; Molasses, 40c to 43c; Almonds, 16c to 18c; Filberts, 94c to 10c; Peels, Lemon, 21c to 22c; Orange, 21c to 22c; Oitron, 25c to 27c; Allspice, 17c to 20c; Cloves, 38c to 45c; Nutmegs, 75c to \$1.25. Caffees are quiet: Java, 18c to 25c; Mocha, 30c to 38c; Ceylon, nutive, 23c to 25c, and Plantation, 28c to 31c; Rio, 10c to 114c. Tobacco dark, 31c to 32c; Western Leaf 30c to 34c; bright 40c to 48c; choice 68c to 72c; Solace 32c to 44c; Gold Flake 62c to 72c; Globe chewing 76c to 55c; Victoria do, 67c to 72c.

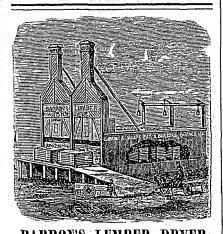
HARDWARE.—The only change to note is the reduction in the price of nails, which is 15c per keg, since last report. Quotations are:—Nails, 10d to 60d, \$2.90 to \$2.95; 8d and 9d, \$3.20 to \$3.25; 6d and 7d. \$3.50 to \$3.60; 4d and 5d, \$3.60 to \$3.70; 3d, \$3.95 to \$4.05. Glass, 25 and under, \$2.10; 26 x 40, \$2.25; 41 x 50, \$2.55. Tin, Bar, 26c to 28c; Ingot, 25c to 27c. While Lead, per keg, \$1.50 to \$2. Manilla Rope, 124 cto 13c per 1b. Glue, Sc to 20c per 1b. Barbed fencing wire 84c for galvanized and 7c for painted. Borax 15c to 17c per 1b; brass kettles 35c to 36c; har iron, ordinary, \$2.10 to \$2.15; hoops, coopers', \$2.65 to \$2.75; baud, \$2.65 to \$2.80; pig lead, per lb., 4c to 44c; sheet, 5c to 54c; shot, 6c; steel, cast, 12c to 13c; sleigh shoc, 2c per 1b.

LIVE STOCK TRADE .- The market here has been very steady during the past week. There have been about 20 loads of cattle sold. The market on Tuesday was not so firm, nor the market on Tuesday was not so hrm, nor the demand equal to what was expected. There were about 140 head offered, all fair to good butcher's cattle, and sales were made at 5c to 5½c. A few second class export cattle were taken at from 6c to 6½c. It is said that there will be sent on from Western Ontario this week as many as 3,000 head of cattle for ship-ment at Montreal. Sheep and yearlings are still quoted at 6c to 7c. Hogs are rather easier, such at \$7 to \$7 25 nor 100 lbs, live weight. quoted at \$7 to \$7.25 per 100 lbs. live weight. Calves are quoted on the street market at \$3 to \$10, according to condition. Spring lambs at \$3 to \$5. Farmers' cattle, for export, are selling at 5½c to 6½c at the farmers' stables.

FREIGHTS .- Lake and river freights from here are 15c (nominal) on flour to Montreal, 4kc on wheat to Montreal; 11c on wheat to Kingston; S1.15 on lumber to Oswego. By Grand Trunk flour, to Belleville 20c; to Gananoque and Prescott 23c; to Montreal 25c; to Quebec 37c; to Ottawa 35c; to Island Pond 50c.

HIDES AND SKINS .- The market is firm. Green hides buying at 7c for cows and 8c for steers. No. 1 cured unchanged; a car lot sold at 8c. Calfskins are abundant, but all are taken; buying green at 13c for No. 1 and 11c for No. 2; cured selling at 15c. Sheepskins buying at \$1.25 to \$1.35; spring lambskins, buying at 20c

WOOL.-Fleece is dull and quotations entirely nominal at 18c to 20c. The demand for clothing wools from the factories is reported fair. One house here sold during the week 60,000 lbs. imported wools. Pulled and clothing wools are unchanged. Supers quoted at 26c to 27½c; and extra supers at 31c and 32c.



BARRON'S LUMBER DRYER J. J. CURRAN, Inventor. CURRAN & WOLFF, Proprietors for the U.S.,

39 & 41 Franklin Street, Chicago.

A. F. BARRON.

Patentee and Builder for the Dominion of Canada. Office, 9 Corn Exchange, MONTREAL.

Send for descriptive Pamphlet containing list of parties using this Dry Kiln in the United States. Dryers built and in working order by the following

Dryers built and in working Companies: James Shearer, Montreal ; James Crossen ; . (car builder), Cobourg, Ont.; Canada Pacific R. R. Perth, Ont.; Kingston Car Works, Kingston, Ont. Pike & Richardson, (Cooperage Co.) Chalhani, Ont and in course of construction, Grand Trunk, R. R. London, Ont., Steinhoff, Schnoor & Co., Staves & Heading, Wallaceburg, Ont.



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the under-signed, and endorsed "Tender for the Forma-tion of Basins near St. Gabriel Locks," will be re-ceived at this Office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western mails on WEDNESDAY, THE Grit DAY OF JUNE next, for the formation of TWO SLIPS or BASINS, on the north side of the Lachine Canal, at Montreni.

Canal, at Montreat. A plan and specification of the work to be done can be seen at this office, and at the Lachine Canal Office, Montreal, on and after TUESDAY, the 22nd day of MAY next, at either of which places printed forms of tender can be obtained. Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms.

An accordance with the prime routes. An accordance with the prime routes of $\2,000 , must accompany each tender, which sum shall be forfeited, if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted. The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

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

By order,

A, P, BRADLEY,

Secretary,

Dept. of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 21st April, 1883.

Hamilton. Bank of DIVIDEND NO. 21.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of

Three and one-half per cent,

upon the paid CapItal Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half year and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its agencies on and after

Friday the First day of June next.

The Transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May both days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders for election of directors for the ensuing year will be held at their Banking house in this City on Tucsday, 19th day of June next—Chair to be taken at 12 o'clock noon. By order of the Board.

ra. E. A. COLQUHOUN, Cashier. Bank of Hamiton, Hamilton, 25 April, 1883.

VILLE-MARIE BANK.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three Per Cent

on the pald-up Capital Stock of the Ville-Marie Bank has been declared for the current half-year, and will be payable at the principal Office of the said Bank in Montreal, on and after

Friday, the first day of June next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 22nd to the 31st, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the Shareholders for the election of Directors, and the transactions of general business will be held at the office of the said Bank in Montreal, on

Wednesday, the 20th day of June next.

By order of the Board.

UBALDE GARAND, Cashier.

Montreal, April 27, 1883.

CARSLEY & CO. DRY GOODS WHOLESALE. 93 ST. PETER STREET,

MONTREAL.

AND

18 BARTHOLOMEW CLOSE,

London, Eng.

Having now opened out our Spring Goods in the New Premises

93 St. Peter Street.

our Stock will be found replete with the latest lines, and very best value, in all kinds of Dry Goods.

The First Floor

CONTAINS

HOUSE FURNISHINGS,

Raw Silk Damasks, Cretonnes, Table and Piano Covers, Tablings, Towellings, Quilts and all lines of Domestics.

The Second Floor

DRESS COODS.

Silks, Satins, Cloths, Prints, Parasols, &c A large variety of the latest and most saleable lines.

The Third Floor

IS FOR

FANCY GOODS,

Laces, Ribbons, Gloves, Scarfs, Embroideries, and all the fashionable Novelties of the season.

The Fourth Floor

IS CROWDED WITH

a very large stock of Smallwares and Gent's Furnishings.

> CARSLEY & CO., MONTREAL.

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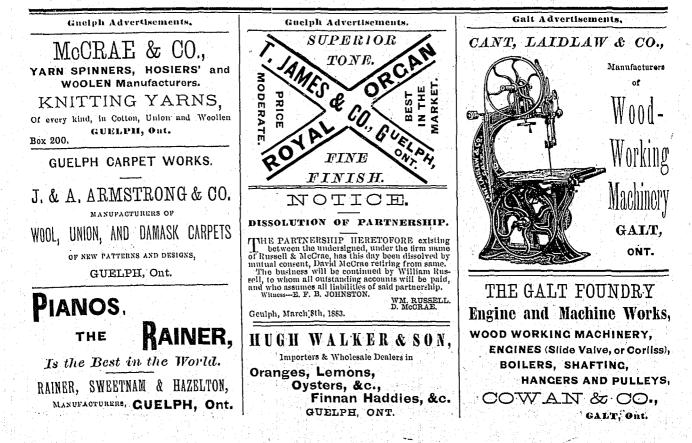
WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-THURSDAY, MAY 10th, 1883.

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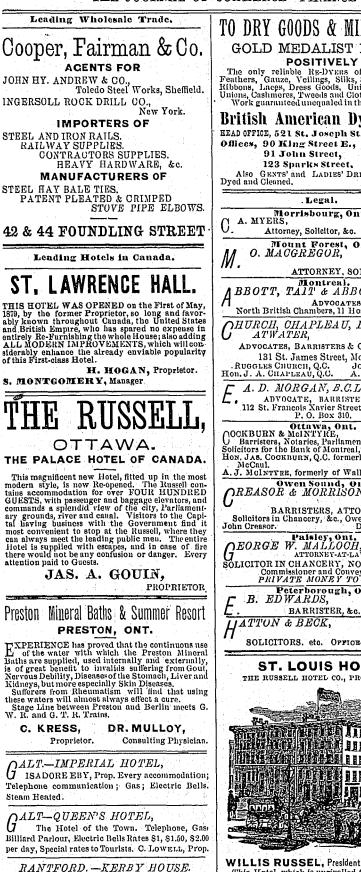




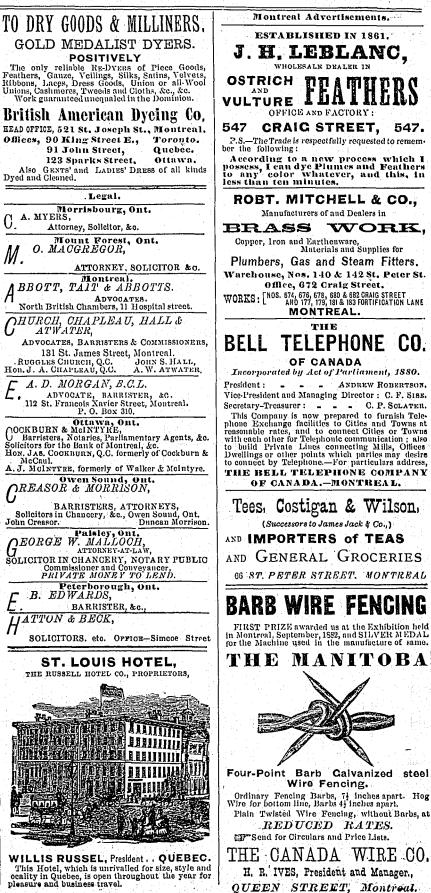
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WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT THURSDAY, MAY 10th, 1883



: Every accommodation for Commercial Men Palmer, Proprietor.



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 3.49 "

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 9.15 "

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