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618 THE MONETABY T	MES, TRADE REVIEW AND INSUE	ANCE CHRONICLE.
The Chartered Banks.	The Chartered Banks.	The Chartered Banks
BANK OF MONTREAL.	The Bank of British North America.	CAPITAL paid-up \$5,700,000.
Head Office, Montreal. BOARD OF DIRECTORS. C. F. SMITHTERS, Esq.	PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 STG.	Head Office, Montreal.
HON. D. A SMITH, ESQ., <i>Vice-President.</i> Edward Mackny, Esq. Gilbert Scott, Esq. Alexander Murray, Esq. Alfred Brown, Esq.	London Office-8 Clements Lane, Lombard St., E.C.	BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
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Brockville, Brockville, Chatham, N.B., Cornwall, Goderich, Gueiph, Halifax, N.S., Peterboro, Brockville, Cornwall, Gueiph, Halifax, N.S., Cornwall, Corn	HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA-St. James St., Montreal. B. B. GRINDLEY, General Manager. W. H. Nowers, Inspector. Branches and Agencies in Canada. London, Kingston, St. John, N.B.	BRANCHES IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC. Belleville, Kingston. Renfrew. Berlin. London. Stratford. Brampton. Montreal. St. John's, Que. Chatham. Napanee. St. Thomas. Gait. Ottawa. Toronto. Ganaboque. Owen Sound. Walkerton.
Agents v. 6 North Lane, Lombard Street, C. Ash- treal, 9 Birchin Lane, Lombard Street, C. Ash- worth, Manager. London Committee—E. H. King, Esq., Chairman; Robert Gillespie Esq., Sir John Bose, Bart., K.C.M.G. Bankers in Great Britain.—London—The Bank of	Brantford, Ottawa, Fredericton, N. B. Paris, Montreal, Halifax, N.S. Hamilton, Quebec, Victoria, B.C. Toronto. Agents in the United States.	Hamilton. Perth. Windsor. Ingersoll. Prescott. Kincardine. Quebec. BRANCHES IN MANITOBA.
Bankers in Great Britain - Johnon - Tong Dank; The England; The London & Westminster Bank; The Union Bank of Loudon. Liverpool - The Bank of Liverpool. Scotland - The British Linen Company and Branches. Agents in the United States New York - Walter Watson and Alex. Lang, 59 Wall St. Chicago-Bank of Montreal, 154 Madison St., W. Munro, Manager; B.	NEW YORK-D. A. McTavish & Wm. Lawson, Agts. CHICAGO-B. Steven, Agent. SAN FRANCISCO-A. McKinlay, Agent. PORTLAND, ORBGON-J. Goodfellow, Agent. LONDON BANKERS-The Bank of England; Messrs.	Bonkers in Great Britain.—The Clydesdale Bank (Limited), 30 Lombard Street, London, Glasgow and elsewhere. Agency in New York, 48 Exchange Place, Messrs. Henry Hague and John B. Harris, jr., Agents. Bankers in New York.—The Bank of New York,
Y. Hebden, Assistant Manager. Bankers in the United StatesNew York-The Bank of New York, N.B.A.; The Merchants National Bank. Boston - The Merchants National Bank.	Giyn & Co. FOREIGN AGENTS-LiverpoolBank of Liverpool. Australia-Union Bank of Australia. New Zealand -Union Bank of Australia, Bank et New Zealand, Colonial Bank of New Zealand. India, China and Japan-Ohartered Mercantile Bank of India. Lon-	N.B.A. A general banking business transacted. Money received on deposit, and current rates or interest allowed. Drafts issued available at all points in Canada. Sterling exchange and drafts on New York bough
San Francisco The Stand of TerrespondentsSt. John's, Colombia and Foreign CorrespondentsSt. John's, NidThe Union Bank of Newfoundland. British Columbia-The Bank of New Zealand. India, China, Japan and Australia-Oriental Bank Corporation. (Jesue Circular Notes and Letters of Oredit for	don and China-Agra Bank, Limited. West Indes- Colonial Bank. Paris-Messrs. Marcuard, Andre & Co., Lyons-Credit Lyonnais.	Letters of credit issued, available in China, Japan and other foreign countries. Collections made on favorable terms
Travellers, available in all parts of the world.) THE CANADIAN	THE QUEBEC BANK. Incorporated by Boyal Charter, A.D. 1818.	BANK OF TORONTO
BANK OF COMMERCE	CAPITAL \$3,000,000.	CANADA.
Head Office, Toronto.	Head Office, Quebec. BOARD OF DIRECTORS.	Incorporated - 1855.
Paid-up Capital, - \$6,000,000 Rest, 1,650,000	 JAS. G. ROSS, Esq., President. WILLIAM WITHALL, Esq., Vice-President Sir N. F. Belleau, Kt. Jno. R. Young, Esq. R. H. Smith, Esq. William White, Esq. Geo. R. Renfrew, Esq. 	Paid up Capital\$2,000.000 Reserve Fund 1,000,000
DIRECTORS: HON. WILLIAM MoMASTER, President. WM. ELLIOT, Esq., Vice-President.	JAMES STEVENSON, Esq., Oachier. Branches and Agencies in Canada. Ottawa, Ont. Toronto, Ont. Pembroke, Ont. Montreal, Que. Thorold, Ont. Three Rivers.	DIRECTORS. GEO. GOODERHAM, Esq., Toronto, Presiden
W.R. Enhart, Esq. James Michie, Esq. George Taylor, Esq. J. Sutherland Stayner, Esq. Jno. J. Arnton, Esq. John Waldie, Esq. W. N. ANDERSON, General Manager.	Montreal, Que. Thorold, Ont. Three Rivers. J. L. BOARTH, Inspector. Agents in New York-Messre. Maitland, Phelps & Co. Agents in London-The Union Bank of London. THE ONTARIO BANK.	WM. HENRY BEATTY, Ésq., Toronto, Vicc-I A. T. FULTON, Esq., Toronto. W. G. GOODERHAM, Esq., Toronto, HENRY CAWTHRA, Esq. Toronto. HENRY COVERT Esq., Port Hope.
J C. KEMP, Ass't Gen'l Manager. ROBT. GILL. Inspector. New York-J. H. Goadby and B. E. Walker, Agents. Chicago-A. L. DEWAR, Agent.	CAPITAL, Paid-up, \$1,500,000. HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.	W. R. WADSWORTH Esq.
BANOHES. Ayr, Guelph, St. Catharines, Barrie, Hamilton, Sarnia, Belleville, London, Seaforth, Berlin, Lucan, Simcoo,	DIRECTORS. SIE WM. P. HOWLAND, LTCOL. C. S. GEOWSEI, President. Vice-President. Hon. C. F. Fraser G. M. Rose, Esq. Donald Mackey, Esq. A. M. Smith, Esq. C. A. Massey, Esq.	DUNCAN COULSON
Brantford, Montreal, Stratford, Chatham, Norwich, Strathroy, Collingwood, Orangeville, Thorold, Dundas, Ottawa, Toronto, Dunnville, Paris. Walkerton. Durham, Peterboro, Windsor,	C. HOLLAND, General Manager. BBANCHES. Alliston, Montreal, Port Perry, Bowmanville, Mount Forest, Pr. Arthur's Land'g Gnalph, Oshawa. Whitby.	BRANCHES. MONTEBALJ. MURRAY SMITH, MANAGE PETERBOROJ. H. ROPER, " COBOTRGJOS. HENDERSON, " PORT HOPEW. R. WADSWORTH, "
Goderich, Commercial credits issued for use in Europe, the East and West Indies, China, Japan, and South America. Starting and American Exchange bought and sold	Lindsay, Ottawa, Portage la Prairie, Peterboro, Man Winnipeg, Man. AGENTS.	BARBIEJ. A. STRATHY, ST. CATHARINESE. D. BOSWELL, COLLINGWOODG. W. HODGETTS,
Collections made on the most lavorable terms. Interest allowed on deposits. BANKERS.	New York.—Mesars. Waiter Watson and Alex. Lang Boston.—Tremont National Bank.	BANKERS.
New York-The American Exchange National Bank. London, England-The Bank of Scotland.	INFERIAL DARK	NEW YORENATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE
THE DOMINION BANK	OF CANADA.	STANDARD BANK OF CANADA.

Dividend No. 14_

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three and one-half per cent for the current half year, be-ing at the rate of seven per cent. per annum upon the paid-up capital of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after

Tuesday, the 2nd day of Jan. next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 31st December, both days inclusive. By order of the Board, J. L. BRODIE, Cashier

Toronto, 20th Nov., 1882.

CAPITAL, \$1,500,000. REST, \$750,000. DIRECTORS:

JAS. AUSTIN, President. HON, FRANK SMITH, Vice-President. James Crowther. Edward Leadlay. E. B. Osler. James Scott. Wilmot D. Matthews.

Head Office-Toronto.

Head Office-Toronto. Agencies at Brampton, Belleville, Cobourg, Lind-say, Napanee, Oshawa, Orillia, Uzbridge, Whitby and Queen Street Toronto, corner of Esther St. Drafts on all parts of the United States, Great Britain and the Continent of Europe bought and sold. Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of Europe, China and Japan.

The Trapsfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th December, both days inclusive. By order of the Board. D. R. WILKIE, Cashier.

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DIVIDEND NO. 15.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of eight per cent per annum upon the Capital Stock of this Institutio has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and at its Branches on and after

Tuesday, the 2nd day of Jan next.

Toronto, 23rd Nov., 1882.



OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Head Office, - - St. John, N.B.

Paid up Capital, \$697,800.

THOS. MACLELLAN, ALFRED RAY, President. Cashier.

BoARD oF DIRECTORS-LeB. Botsford, M.D., Vice-President; Robt. Cruikshank, (of Jardine & Co., Grocers), Jer. Harrison (of J. & W. F. Harrison, Flour Merchants), Thos. Maciellan, 'of Maciellan & Co., Bankers), John H. Parks (of Wm. Parks & Son, Cot-ton Manufacturers), John Tapley (of Tapley Bros., Indiantown), How. D. Troop, (of Troop & Son.) Ship-owners.

Agency-Fredericton-A. S. Murray, Agent. "Woodstock-G. W. Vanwart. Agent.

John Lovitt. Hugh Calif. J. W. Kossiles. Correspondents at Halifax......The Merchants Bank of Halifax. Bt John......The Bank of Montreal. do......The Bank of British North America. Montreal.....The Bank of Montreal. New York.....The National Citizens Bank. Boston.....The Eliot National Bank. London, G.B. ..The Union Bank of London. Gold and Currency Drafts and Sterling Bills of Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed. Prompt stiention given to collections.

YABMOUTH, N.S.

Directors :

C. E. BROWN, Vice-President.

John Lovitt. Hugh Cann. J. W. Moody. T. W. JOHNS CASHIEB.

. E. BAKER

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PRESIDENT

OF

THE PEOPLE'S BANK NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON, N.B. Incorporated by Act of Parliament 1864.

A. F. RANDOLPH, President, J. W. SPURDEN, Cashier. FOREIGN AGENTS. London-Union Bank of London. New York-Fourth National Bank. Boston-Eliot National Bank. Montreal-Union Bank of London -Union Bank of Lower Canada.



Subscribed Capital, \$2,044,100. Money lent on the security of Real Estate at lowest rates of interest. Mortgages, Municipal and School Debentures purchased on liberal terms.

Money advanced at lowest current rates and on most favorable terms, on the security of productive farm, city and town property. Mortgages and Municipal Debentures purchased.

A. M. COSBY, Manager.

it to their savaume this Company. HON. ALEX. VIDAL, DUGALD J. CAMPBELL President, Manager

Parties having mortgages on their farms will find to their advantage to apply at the Head Office of

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of four per cent on the paid-up capital stock of this company has been decladed for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Company's Office, 23 'oronto btreet, on and after the and day

of January next. The Tran-fer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th December, both days inclusive. By order of the B. ard.

D McGEE, Secretary. Toronto, 29th Nov., 1899.

Directore Mesars. William Ramsay, Arthur B. Lee, W. B. Hamilton, J. G. Worts, Jr., Alexander Nairn, George Taylor. Henry Gooderham, Frederick Wyld and Henry W. Darling.

64 King St. East, Toronto.







W. D. BAND, doing a hardware and general business at Sackville N. B., under the style of T. Baird & Sons, has assigned. Liabilities about \$4,000.

MICHAEL HARNEY of Point du Chene, N. B., selling ships' stores, liquor &c., has assigned. The impression prevails that the assignment has been made in the interest of local creditors.

THE decision as to the legality of seizures of goods in transit to Hope & Co., who became insolvent, has been left to three eminent commercial lawyers.

A RECENT despatch states that Messrs. T. and W. Murray, of Pembroke, have disposed of their south timber limits, comprising 19 sq. miles, to Messrs. H. and F. McLean, of Eardley for \$46,-000.

L. E. BUSSIEBE, a store-keeper of St. Andre Avelin, Que., has been brought to Montreal upon a *capias*. He claims he has been robbed by a clerk, and has been seeking a compromise. He owes only \$1,700.

THE suit against Wm. Angus by the assignee of the Agricultural Insurance company for \$24,000 for unpaid calls on stock was heard and judgment reserved. It will be remembered that Mr. Angus was president of the company.

MR. W. HICKLING began business as a tailor, in Toronto, nearly two years ago, with a capital of about \$1,300, so he himself states. For some time he was supposed to be doing well, but on the contrary, he has gone back in his payments, and creditors have removed his stock.

MB. THOS. W. GIBBS, of Oshawa, is again in difficulties. In 1877 he compromised with his creditors, agreeing to pay them sixty per cent. of their claims. He was slow in paying his composition notes, and since August last has been trying to get a favorable settlement with creditors. Although very respectable, and understanding the hardware business well, he has not made money.

TOUSSAINT & FBERE, grocers, Quebec, who suspended last spring, with liabilities (jointly with A. Toussaint) of \$47,000, afterwards compromised at sixty per cent., have assigned to their three leading creditors, evidently unable to complete the arrangement. It has been the firms intention to wind up and go to Winnipeg, where Mr. Toussaint, senior of the firm, is engaged in business, as Toussaint, Ratti & Co. A meeting is to be held on the 7th inst

DANIEL FRASER, of Matapedia, Que., a general dealer and hotel keeper, well known to pleasure seekers in the Matapedia Valley, has been obliged to call a meeting of creditors. The meeting was held in Montreal last Monday; he shows liabilities of \$18,000, with nominal assets of \$35,-000, but consisting largely of lands and other un realizable items. In the meantime he has assigned his estate over for the general benefit but hopes to effect a loan enabling him to pay his obligations in full. He was unfortunate in having his large hotel burned last fall, and this together with his many unavailable assets conduced to his embarrassment.

JOSEPH BERGEVIN, of St. Martine, Que., a far. mer with good prospects, was induced in the spring of 1880 to tempt the troubled sea of trade, and has just come to shipwreck, after having been in the sheriff's hands, more or less, for the last several months. Mr, B. had means to the extent of \$3,000 or \$4,000, and was credited with considerable natural ability, so that many looked upon him as a rising man; but he had no business experience whatsoever, and this was the one thing wanting. He was to be sold out under execution last week, and is now before his creditors with an offer of 30 cents on the dollar, owing \$15,000, with assets of about \$4,000.

LUMBERING is active in Westmoreland County, New Brunswick, Mr. Abner Jones' surveyor reports 750,000 feet already in the yards.

THE total tonnage of the United States at the close of the past fiscal year was 4,165,923 tons in 23,368 vessels. The number of vessels built was 1871, with a tonnage of 282,270 tons.

F. X. ABPIN, of Marieville, Que., a young man who began business in 1879 on limited capital, is reported as being in difficulties, and has been closed up. His liabilities are stated at \$3,000, with assets nominally \$2,500.

MRS. ELIZA WARNOCK, milliner, Goderich has failed the second time. The first in 1879. The sheriff is now in possession. The lady is said to be very industrious, respectable and worthy of sympathy.

D. L. MCCANNON, hotel keeper at Stirling, succeeded in getting possession of a house there by making mistatements, about two months ago. Since then he has been fined several times for selling liquor without a license, and now everything he has is offered for sale by the sheriff.

J. F. ROGERS, shoe manufacturer, who left Toronto to start business in Montreal about sixteen months ago, has been obliged to close up through lack of financing facilities, and it is expected will assign to his two principal creditors. He shows anominal surplus over liabilities of about \$5,000.

LETTERS patent have been issued by the Quebee Government incorporating the Ingersoll Rock Drill Co., of Canada, with a capital stock of \$50,000. The letters patent are issued to James Cooper, F. Fairman and A. Thom of Montreal, and G. C. Cullingworth and F. M. Pierce of New York.

A CHARTER is being applied for on behalf of the Granby Rubber Co. The capital stock is to be \$160,000, and the first directors will be Messrs. S. H. C. Miner; J. McKechnie, W. W. Miner, A. Haywood and T. V. Brown. The factory is already in operation, turning out a good quality of rubber clothing.

IT is proposed to establish a woolen and cotton manufacturing industry at Acton Vale, on the Eastern section of the Grand Trunk. To this end the Rosconi Woolen & Cotton Mfg. Co., seeks incorporation, the chief promoters being Messrs. C. & F. Rosconi, the leading merchants of the village. The capital stock is placed at \$50,000 in fifty dollar shares.

MESSES. A. CAMPBELL & Co., offer to build in St. Thomas a full roller brick and stone flouring mill, with a capacity of not less than 360 barrels of flour per 24 hours, with necessary elevator and cooper shops (estimated cost \$50,000), upon conditions of a grant of land from the city valued at \$2,500; exemption from taxes for ten years; with sufficient water for mill and condenser free; the council also to supply drainage.

MESSES. ANGUS & BUCK have about completed a chemical pulp mill at Angus, Quebec, about sixteen miles from Sherbrooke on the St. Francis river. The main building is 150x75 feet with a wing 60x50 feet, the latter being used as the furnace room. The principal structure is $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories in height, having a basement of ten feet in depth, in which are stored the tanks for the chemical liquor. They expect to use ten cords per day and employ about fifty hands.

THE report of the Kinburn Cheese Co., showed that from 1,285,083 pounds of milk, 122,266 pounds of cheese had been made. The average price realized by the patrons for ten pounds of milk was eight cents and six mills, making a cost of 2½ cents per pound. A dividend of twenty-five per cent, was declared. In the White Lake factory 689,252 lbs. milk produced 71,427 pounds of cheese. The average price realized was 103 cents.

--The Bank of Halifax has established an agency in Windsor. N, S.

-A branch of the Halifax Banking Co. was some months since opened at Barrington.

WE have to record the failure of another victim to misplaced confidence and accommodation paper, F. Florent general dealer of Iberville, Que. Mr. F. is on \$1,400 of paper discounted by the notorious defaulter Esinhart, the late mayor of the town, who has just obtained his release from St. Albans jail. Florent was in a fair position aside from this liability, and had reduced his general business obligation to \$400 or \$500 when Esinhart absconded. The St. Jean Bank however having pressed for a settlement he has had to close up.

THE City Council of Winnipeg authorized a by-law for the purpose of borrowing \$1,000,000 to construct sewers and other city improve-The \$60,000 required annually for mente interest on the \$1.000,000, loan, is to be raised as a special rate. Another \$20,000 per annum, with interest at six per cent. is to be raised and set aside as a sinking fund. The annual special rate of taxation for this purpose, in addition to all other rates, is two and eight-tenth mills. The debentures are to be for sums of not less than \$1,000 each, and to be payable at any place in Great Britain, the United States and Canada. They are to bear interest at six per cent. payable in 1907. Interest is to be paid half yearly, An equal special rate per annum of two and eight-tenth mills on the dollar, in addition to all other rates and taxes, is to be levied in each year from 1883 to 1907, both inclusive, upon all the rateable property within the city.

The record of recent failures among country storekeepers shows that a large proportion of the unfortunates are young farmers and others, possessing but a moderate share of business capacity, and generally altogether lacking in any mercantile experience whatever. These have been doubtless induced to enter upon a commercial career by the general prosperity around them, under the mistaken impression that as they can buy and sell they must do well. Anyone persuing our mercantile summary columns must have been struck by the number of such cases reported, and the probabilities are not that they will become less frequent, but that the approach of any even slight stringency, will only tend to increase the record of business shipwrecks of this kind as long as credit is granted so promiscuously as it now is. The ranks of trade, in all its departments are already, if anything over-filled, and it should be the policy of the wholesale trade rather to discourage any would-be storekeeper, unless convinced of his general fitness, and that there is a fair opening and chance of success. Unfortunately the temptation to make a sale generally proves stronger than any other consideration, even where there is a lack of the first of the three C's.-(capital, character and capacity) essential to success upon the part of the applicant for credit. The latest case in point is that of A. Ledoux, a dry goods dealer of St. John, Que., who, after a ten month's clerkship, started business last spring, and is already in such bad shape that he has had to call his creditors together. The capital invested is believed to have been raised upon paper endorsed by a relative, and his liabilities are stated at from \$8,000 to \$10,000. At the meeting held last week, Mr Ledoux absented himself for a short time upon the plea of keeping an engagement, promising to return. This he failed to do, and returned home without further consulting his creditors, upon learning which he was arrested upon a capias, and his chances of getting a settlement are slight.

-We regret to announce this morning the death of Mr. D. J. Greenshields, of Montreal, which occured yesterday in London, Eng. The deceased gentleman had long occupied a foremost position in commercial circles in this city as head of the drygoods firm of S. Greenshields, Son & Company, and earned for himself by his integrity, zeal and kindly qualities the respect and esteem of all with whom he came in con-tact. His health had been but poorly of late, and his trip to England was undertaken in the expectation that a change of air would prove beneficial.—Montreal Gazette, Dec. 5th.

D. J. Greenshields dead! Those only who knew the man can know what keen regret the announcement has caused. There was but one David Greenshields. No one of to-day can quite fill his place. Enterprising, successful and worthy as business men though his successors may prove, none will seem, to those of this generation, comparable to the upright merchant, the generous citizen, the frank acquaintance, the kindly, genial, charming companion whose death The fragrance of his is chronicled above. pure and lovable character will long linger while he sleeps in dust.

Among the business changes of the week in Ontario is the retirement of Mr. John Ferguson from the Toronto wholesale millinery firm of McClung, Briggs and Ferguson. The business will be continued by the remaining partners, under the style of McClung, Briggs & Co.--EH. Talmage & Co., essential oils, dissolved partnership-Chas. S. Landam, retires. E. H. Talmage continues alone under old style. L. J. Beemer, whol. Shoes, has admitted D. L. Beemer and Wm, Garside, under style of L. J. Beemer & Co.----The firm of W. J. Reid & Co., whol. & retail crockery dealers in London is Dissolved-N. & W. J. Reid continue under old style. ---- Kilbourn, Bishop and Co., general storekeepers, Owen Sound, have dissolved partnership. H. J. Kilbourn retires, and his place is taken by T. L. Kilbourn .---- Franklin, Fair & Co., grocers at Leamington have dissolved partnership. Robert Fair retires and Geo. F. Cronk takes his place under style Franklin & Cronk. Messrs. Scott, Sutherland & Co., auctioneers in this city, have sold out to Peter Ryan. -J. B. Gauthier, grocer, has been sold out by the sheriff.---C. S. Morningstar, grocer, Arkona, and John Barnes, general store, Buttonville, have sold out .---- E. Kilmer, has bought the general store of G. H. Howson, Bobcaygeon.

THE TELEPHONE -The Compagnie Internationale des Telephones have collected and pub-lished statistics, showing, as far as possible, the extent to which telephonic communication has been untilised throuhout the world. Of necessity, the statistics are imperfect, as complete information on a subject of this kind is almost impossible to obtain. Still, the figures give a fair idea of the extent to which the new system have been developed. As might have been ex-pected, it is in the United States that the telephone is most widely used, for their private enterprise has been left free to work as it liked the companies have no need to ask for State concessions. We find, therefore that there even villages of little more than 1,000 inhabitants have the telephone system in operation; and altogether it is calculated that the various American companies have, amongest them about American companies nave, amongest them about 100,000 subscribers. In New York the number of subscribers is set down at 4,060, while Chicago is credited with 2,726. Next to the United States stands Great Britian, which is returned as having the telephone in operation in 47 towns, supplying 4946 subscribers. of1.561 are in supplying 4,946 subscribers, of1,561 are in London, 692 in Manchester, 681 in Liverpool and 600 Glasgow. Only 8 Fiench towns are reported to be supplies with system of telephonic communication, and and out of the 3,640 subscribers with which these towns are credited, 2. scribers with which these towns are created, 2.-422 are in Paris, which relativle to population therefore, makes much more general use of the new instrument than London. Berlin with about half the population of Paris, has only 581 sub-scribers, or little more than a fifth of the number

in the French capital, and throughout Germany there are, occording to these statistics, only 2,322 subscribers to have been established. Belgium is credited with 2,156 subscribers or Belgium is credited with 2,156 subscribers or very nearly os many as Germauy. In Austro-Hungary, only Vienna, Pesth, and Trirste are returned as posseesing means of telephoic com-munication, the number of subscribers in Vienna being 600, in Pesth, 300, and in Trieste, 30. Very much better supplied is Italy, which has the system in operation in 12 towns, the aggre-gate number of subscribers being 2,902. As yet, only three Bussian towns—St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Odessa—are reported to be furonly three Russian towns-St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Odessa-are reported to be furnished with the telephonic ; but concessions, it is stated, have been obtain for several others. stated, have been obtain for several others. Switzerland has the system in operation at Bale. Berne, and Zurich. In Holland, Amsterdam and Rotterdam only are given as enjoying a service In Denmark, the system is stated not to have extended beyond Copenhagen; and as regards to Sweden, we have details respecting Stackburg along although it is stated that in Stockholm alone, although it is stated that in most of the important towns the system is being established. Outside of Europe and the United States, the only countries returns os posseasing this means of communication are India, which has it in operation at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras; Egypt, which has the system in Alexandria, and Cairo; and Mexico, in the capital at which a telephoic company is established.



The prosperity of the EQUITABLE LIFE AS-SURANCE SOCIETY in Canada, has been such that my duties and responsibilities as its General Manager have been largely increased. I consequently find it impossible to give proper attention to the Maritime Provinces. I have requested the Society, and have received

their consent, to be relieved from the care of the business in those Provinces.

Before surrendering the charge of them I desire to place the Society in correspondence with some first class Life Insurance Canvasser, who will take up his residence in Halifax or St. John, and conduct the business there for the Equitable Life. The opportuntiy is a rare one, and men who have shown themselves efficient in the business and can furnish evidence of their fitness, may apply at once for the position at the Head Office of the Society in New York, addressing, William Alexander, Secretary, 120 Broadway, N. Y. R. W. GALE, Genl. Manager,

N.B.-Wanted for Provinces of Ontario and Que bec four or five firs' class Special Agents. To such as can show a good record Good Contracts will be given either Salary or part Salary and Commission or ali Commission. Apply until 15th December to Rossin House, Toronto, afterwards to 223 St. James Street,

Montreal. to

R. W. GALE. Genl. Manager



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TUBS,

WASHBOARDS, CLOTHES-PINS, &c. QUALITY GUARANTEED.

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WHOLESALE DRY GOODS. 139 Front St. West.



The Monetary Times AND TRADE REVIEW, With which has been incomposited the university

With which has been incorporated the "Intercolonial Journal of Commerce" of Montreal, the "Trade Review" of the same city (in 1870), and "The Toronto Journal of Commerce."

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING A SPECIALITY Office-Nos. 64 & 66 Church St, Toronto, Ont. EDWD. TROUT, MANAGER.

TORONTO, CAN. FRIDAY DEC. 8. 1882

COTTON MANUFACTURES.

From the United States Census Bureau come some interesting statistics on cotton manufacture. Perhaps the most striking feature in this exhibit is the great increase in the consumption of cotton fabrics, during the last decade. This increase is put down at thirty per cent. The previous decade included the period of the civil war in the United States, when the growth of cotton in the South was seriously interfered with. The want of raw material diminished the manufacture; for, though supplies were, after a sharp cotton famine, obtained from other countries, the production of cotton fabrics was undoubtedly, for a time curtailed. Part of the increase during the last decade is due to this cause, part to an increasing market for cotton goods.

To the great increase in consumption is probably due the rise in price, which is put down at twenty per cent. Here the reverse of the general law, that manufactures have a tendency to become cheaper, is observed. A continuance of this tendency cannot be counted on. Sconer or later cotton manufactures must follow the general law. How soon, it may now be impossible to say; but that this must happen it would be well for all concerned to bear in mind. The fall, when it comes, may be twenty or thirty per cent.

So long as the United States supplies seventy-five per cent. of all the raw cotton in the world, Great Britain must be conscious of a somewhat perilous dependence upon a single country. What that peril may amount to we know from experience. When the supply from the Southern States was cut off, Egypt was one of the countries that found the growing of cotton very lucrative; but, for some reason, which may not be easy to fathom, the cotton manufacturers of the world are now again mainly dependent, for their raw material, upon the United States.

Great Britain continues to be the chief seat of the cotton manufacture. Out of 70,000,000 spindles in use in all countries, in 1880, no less than 40,000,000 were owned in that country. Far as the United States was behind this formidable figure, she was the next largest cotton manufacturer; the number of her spindles was 10,000,000, nearly as much as those of France (5,000,000) and Germany (6,600,000) combined. To all other countries are assigned only 8,500,000 spindles. Great Britain must possess some secrets of superiority, which enable her to maintain this pre-eminence. One advantage

she has, which we were not prepared for. In this manufacture, Euglish labor is proved to be more effective than American. In England there is only one operative for every 83 spindles, while in the United States there is one for every 66. The efficiency of the English workman is therefore twenty-five per cent. more effective than the American. But, in efficiency of labor, America beats every other country except Great Britain. Germany employs one operative for every 46 spindles, and France one for every 24. These figures curiously illustrate the relative efficiency of labor and show the fallacy of reckoning the cost of production in nominal wages. It is probable that American labor has relatively lost something in productiveness in this branch of manufacture, though there has been an actual gain, during the last forty years. In 1840, the hours of labor were thirteen to fourteen hours a day-a great deal too much-now they are ten to eleven hours, which would seem to be quite enough. Then, most of the labor was American now it is mainly foreign. This change has probably prevented the general efficiency from rising as high as it otherwise would It is doubtful whether even the present hours of labor can be permanently saved from curtailment. But labor must live and even the high protective tariff does not save the labor from the hard conditions that might be expected under severe competition. Nominal wages are nearly double what they were in 1840; but the labor is much more efficient now than it was then since the number employed in proportion to spindles has been reduced nearly one half. On the whole, the actual cost of the labor is less than it was in 1840.

How far American cotton manufacture can stand on its own bottom is even yet a problem, the solution of which will come when the payment of the public debt necessitatos a heavy reduction in the tariff. The United States possesses the advantage of growing the raw cotton, which competing countries have to import. But this advantage is measurable and may be overestimated. Though the cotton is grown in the country, the chief seat of manufacture is remote from the cotton fields. Four-fifths of all the spindles are in New England, the Southern States having only a little more than a twentieth of the whole. There is therefore a question of carriage for a dist. ance which is not short. Still the distance is greater from the Southern States to Europe than to Maine and Massachusetts.

In the ten years from 1870 to 1880, the number of spindles and looms, in the United States nearly doubled; a rate of progress which must be considered satisfactory:

	1880.	1870.
Number of spindles	10,713,677	7,132,415
Number of looms	229,784	157,310
Bales of cotton	1,610.941	835,027
Number of hands	191.138	135,369
Amount of wages	50,132 385	39,044.132
Capital invested	230,729,242	140,706,291
During the same tim	•	•
cotton used increased	l 93 per ce	nt. An in-
crease of 43 per cent.		
sufficed to do all the	iis extra wo	rk at a cost
of only 28 per cent.	additional.	Improved
machinery must hav	e played s	ome part to
produce a result like	this.	•

THE LUMBER TRADE.

Lumber shipment by water being now over for the season, we have made some enquiries, among the firms and companies represented here, as to the character of the season's trade and the prospect for the coming cut. All agree that the business of the year has been remunerative. A good demand has prevailed and good prices have been obtained for lumber of all kinds. The stock to be wintered over in the Peninsula and on the Georgian Bay will probably be smaller than last year. At some particular points there may be more, but upon the whole the supply will be less.

It is too early, as yet, to discuss the probable make of logs during the season 1882-83. The mills have this season cut just as much as they could do, and whatever favoring weather may permit to be done in the way of logging this winter, it will not be possible for steam mills to cut more lumber than they did this present year, unless, of course, their number is increased, and we hear of only one important addition, that on French River. The disposition appears to be to restrict the cut. And that this is the feeling in the United States is shown by the circumstance that one firm of operators in Michigan, who last season got out 60,000,000 feet of logs are getting out this season only 40,000,000 feet. The argument being that if excessive quantities are produced the price will be weakened, which, having regard to the increased cost of labour and logging plant, is a matter which manufacturers probably do not desire. At country points in Ontario the demand for lumber is steady; at this point it is not specially brisk, for there is rather a lull in building which during the year has been decidedly active, if not overdone, in this city and suburbs. Prices continue firm, but will likely be unchanged until the spring opens, or until the winter season has so far advanced as to enable an intelligent forecast of the crop to be made.

On the south shore of the St. Lawrence, in the Province of Quebec, the past season's operations in lumber have been more encouraging than for several years, although it is true that till late in the fall there was but a light demand for wood goods for the English market. A firm of operators on the Chaudiere and St. Francis rivers thus express themselves as to the business:

"While business has been much more active, with higher prices ruling for most classes of sawn lumber, there are several facts in connection with lumbering that must not be overlooked. Wages have increased from 15 to 25 per cent. in one year; the prices of staple provisions, connected with the lumbering industry, have been very high, and the Crown (speaking of the local Government of Quebec) has increased its tariff of stumpage. The manufacturer does not, therefore, immediately benefit much by the improved state of things, though with the prospects of a more favorable future the horizon assumes a brighter hue."

The trade in hard-wood lumber is good. The American demand is active, and appearances indicate that there will be a market for all we can furnish. Some kinds are growing scarcer and prices may be expected to advance.

UNITED STATES FINANCES.

The plethoric condition which the United States Treasury is liable to assume is a puzzle to which both President Arthur and Secretary Folger have given their attention. They both see that something ought to be done to get rid of the evil of fiscal congestion, and they make some suggestions as to what the remedy ought to be. Secretary Folger, without going to the extent of doubting the wisdom of the Gover ment having an independent Treasury for deposits, repeats the complaints of the commercial class about the locking up of undue amounts of money. The losses which the Government sustained from the old practice of depositing public monies in the banks gave birth to the Independent Treasury; but when the Treasury was created, it was not foreseen that the serious locks up of money now liable to occur would take place. The Secretary of the Treasury, deplores the want of some natural, automatic means of relieving the occasional plethora of the Treasury. "There is," he observes, "no advisable and lawful mode of disbursing an excess of assets but that of the payment of the public debt." And the laws are such that great difficulties stand in the way of doing this. Besides the public revenue. there is over fifty millions of trust money in the Treasury Department-the fund held for the redemption of the national bank notes and the fund for the redemption of the notes of national banks that have failed. This, of course, makes matters so much the worse.

The remedy which a remission of taxes would bring is not overlooked. The President does not view with favor the attempt to reduce the public debt by bringing a surplus of \$150,000,000 a year into the Treasury. He is not in favor of sweeping away the whole of the internal revenue duties, at one stroke; and he gives two reasons why this procedure would not be advisable. He is not certain that, if this were done, there might not be too little revenue left; and he sees that to sweep away the whole of these taxes would be to give the war tariff a new lease of life. The tariff, in his opinion, should be revised. The free list he would extend, while revising the duties on cotton, iron and steel, sugar, molasses, silk, wool and wooden goods. In this recommendation, the President is in accord with Secretary Folger, from whom comes a suggestion in favor of a substantial reduction of the tariff. This functionary thinks the coarser cotton manufactures can take care of themselves without protection.

President Arthur seems to expect something to result from the Tariff Commission; but surely there is little ground for any hope of this kind. The object of creating the Commission was to find arguments in favor of the tariff. There is reason to believe, that the year 1883 will not pass without some reduction of the tariff being made. Both parties are now, if these official recommendations are to go for anything, more or less committed to a reduction of the tariff. There is no probability that any violent reductions will be made; but something must before long be done, not as a result of the Tariff Commission, but as the growth of opinion that the war tariff in times of peace is both unnecessary and injurious.

THE PHOSPHATE TRADE.

The remarkable development of this trade within the short space of about nine years is full of hope and promise for the future. In its first year much less than two hundred tons were exported, the export of year 1876 swelled to 2,713 tous. The progress has been steady, for there were shipped in 1880 13,000 tons and 15,000 in 1881, while this year the export is expected to reach 20,000 tons. The prices obtained for this valuable mineral have varied a great deal since the inception of the trade in 1873. As low as nine dollars per ton has been paid for the article in the port of Montreal, and just now the prices range from \$20 to \$22 f.o.b. Montreal. The prices ruling in Liverpool for the lost years since the recovery of brisk trade in England have been as follows; January 1880, 10d. per unit or per centage of phosphate, in January 1881, prices advanced to 15d. per unit while last January the figure of 17d. was reached. Now their prices are made on a basis of 75 per cent. of phosphate of lime which means that since January 1880 prices have been \$15.00 \$22.50 and 25.50. Phosphates of high grade testing from 80 to 90 per cent are of course worth from five to fifteen units more. At 17d. per unit a differerence of \$3.40 per ton is realized on a mineral running up to 85 per cent of the tribasic phosphate of lime.

It is interesting to note how these advances in the value of the mineral have been obtained in so short a time as three years The low prices of 1879 and '80 were due in part to the depressed condition of the English trade, but also and to no mean extent to the method of treating apatils phosphate. Its very high grade shows some five to eight units more than the richest French and Spanish minerals. But against this fact there has to be set the hard and crystaline nature of the apite, To the manufacturing Chemist this is a matter of very serious importance, inasmuch as it could not be used alone for the manufacture of superphosphate of lime. For a generation and longer the French and Spanish minerals had been manipulated without admixture of any kind. The prolem of the Chemist was to disolve the apitite as we would any other raw phosphate, and obtain a dry and friable powder like fine coal ash. Canadian phosphats was so hard that the mineral had to be reduced to the greatest possible degree of fineness ore sufficient surface could be obtained for the complete chemical action of the sulphuric acid. First the apitite was saturated with more than the proper quantit of acid to decompose it, and afterwards treated with a large dose of soft phosphate of high grade to dry up the excess of acid; then the plan of mining several phosphate together in the raw state was resorted to previous to chemical treatment until experience determined the most economical method of working. There is uow little or no trouble experienced in dealing with the article as it is almost invariably used in mixtures.

ductions will be made; but something must There are improvements however which before long be done, not as a result of the might be introduced with advantage here Tariff Commission, but as the growth of and they are in modes of mining and pack-

ing the article. Hitherto few serious attempts have been made to mine the mineral in any systematic way. What is wanted is the machine rock drill and blast, in place of the little tinkering hand implements one one meets with in many mines. There should also be mills located at some point convenient to the shipping stages where the mineral might be passed through a milling process which would reduce it to the size of Canadian peas or corn. In this process the mica and other impurities would be departed and the grade of the phosphate would be raised. Now as the average of these impurities would seldom exceed four per cent. it follows that the phosphate would be improved to that extent and the value of the improvement would be four times 34 cents which would give us \$1.36 per ton. Now the question is who will do the milling for \$1.00 per ton ? if ten thousand tons can be obtained it would be worth doing, but not a less quantity, unless the milling could be done in some existing establishment as an auxiliary busines. A profit of 36c. would be \$36 per hundred tons, and would be enough to tempt any shipper to mill his phosphate before shipment. The \$36 per hundred would not be any consideration, but an improvement in the grade of four per cent. on the Liverpool market would be greater.

If such an improvement were set about, much of the phosphate in Kingston district could be improved. The rock drill and blast and the milling of the mineral at some convenient stage, say Montreal, would materially advance the value of all the second-rate phosphate lands. Lately there has been a brisk enquiry for phosphate lands all round, and those in the Kingston district are receiving a good share. Hitherto mining there has been a "peddling" trade with those engaged in it, but the mining of the near future will remedy any defects of that kind. To mine economically a large area of land is necessary, that the proper plant and other accessaries be called into operation. The trade is in its infancy yet, and its future lies all before it.

SALES BY COMMERCIAL TRAVEL-LERS.

How far the advantages of the system of selling goods through travelling_salesmen outweigh its disadvantages, is a question which sometimes presents itself to the mind of the merchant. If only prudent and competent men were employed as commercial travellers, there would be no two opinions as to the utility of the system. The problem. as the New York Shipping List puts it, is how to "separate the goats from the sheep," i. c., the qualified and sensible travellers from the incompetent and foolish ones who do more harm than good. The journal quoted concludes that the commercial traveller system has become too important a factor in business to be dispensed with at this late day. The distributing merchant or manufacturer who should in these days sit down to wait for trade to come to him would have a decidedly slow and unremunerative time "The rank and file of travelof it. ling salesmen, it is generally conceded, is composed of bright, intelligent, honorable,

1879.

284 183 153

8 16 60

54 307 395 67

and upright men of good address and of large experience, but it also contains not a few who are unscrupulous, of unfixed habits and without business training."

A convention of wholesale druggists has lately been held at Cleveland, Ohio, where some statistics were presented as to the number of "drummers" at work in the United States. The number of salesmen who sell goods by sample throughout the States and Territories is roundly stated to be not le s than 200,000, maintained at an average cost to their employers, in the shape of salary, travelling expenses, hotel bills, &c., of \$3,000 for each salesman, or an aggregate of \$600,-000,000 per annum.

Though scarcely more than a quarter of a century old, the commercial traveller system has kept pace with the increasing facilities of travel furnished by the American railroad net-work. "As the railroads have brought a market to every farmer's and producer's door, so have they brought to every country merchant's door the enterprising commercial traveller with his different wares." While it is conceded that commercial travellers have promoted trade between remote sections, and been of great benefit, both to their employers and to the merchants who purchase their wares, still, not a few business men in the States have come to regard the travelling system as being too expensive, in comparison with the results attained, besides being fraught with evil, and would be glad to dispense with it if it were possible to do so.

The conclusion of the Druggists' Convention, if properly stated by its chairman, is, "that the system can best be reformed by the merchants specially educating their clerks as to their own methods of business, and then requiring them to strictly adhere to that system, leaving the responsibility of success or failure to the employers. In addition to which the ranks of the travelling salesmen, it is said, need to be thinned out. They are becoming so numerous, so heavy a tax a d burden upon the business of the country, that unless some limit is put upon the system, it must go down of its own weight." Merchants have it in their power to raise the standard of commercial integrity among commercial travellers; and to the credit of the Commercial Travellers' Associations, be it said, it is a work which they themselves are doing with gratifying effect.

VALUE OF FIRE INSURANCE SHARES.

The declining market value of shares in fire insurance companies is attracting attention in Britain as well as in the States. A recent number of the London Economist devotes some space to the subject, having discovered that the present year has w tnessed a decided change in the market estimation of the value of the shares of fire insurance companies. For a number of years, it appears, these have been steadily rising in value, but at the close of 1881 this upward movement was arrested and it has since given place to a general, and not unimportant, decline. The following comparison of the quotations of a few of the chief British companies on November 11th, and at a like date in each of the past three years, will show the decline :

		1882.	1881.	1880.
1	Alliance	361	37 1	34 ł
	Commercial Union	201	25	92 1
	Imperial	141.	1574	150
1	Lancashire	71	8	8
	Liv. Lon, & Globe	211	201	193
	London		66	64
	London & Lancashire	41	51	67
	Phœnix		335	807
	Sun Fire	425	450	405

"For the fall that has recently been in progress .t is not difficult to account," says the Economist. "The year 1881, it will be remembered was a very unfortunate one for the companies. Nearly all of them sustained heavy losses; so heavy, indeed, that in some cases the premiums received were insufficient to cover the claims and the cost of working, and it was necessary to fall back upon the reserve funds in order to make both ends meet." The journal quoted fears that, too, the current year has in this respect been no more satisfactory than was 1881. "Losses have continued to be unusually heavy, and there is every probability that the balance sheets to be presented a few months hence will be no improvement on those of last year. In these circumstances it may be said that the wonder is not that the shares of the companies have fallen, but that the fall has not been heavier than that actually recorded. It is to be remembered, however, that the periodic recurrence of bad years is one of the incidents of fire insurance business. * * * * There is only one thing that makes the entertaining of such a hope at all doubtful, and that is, that of recent years the struggle for business has grown very much keener than it used to be, and that to secure business measures of very questionable expediency are being resorted to."

Discussing the same subject, the New York Commercial Bulletin discovers that American fire insurance shares have been subject to a similar fluctuation, and are suffering a present decline. Quotations are given of the stock of Hartford companies as under, showing that the Hartford is the only company of the group whose shares are not lower now than in 1880:

	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Ætna	228	244	234	33
Atlas	35	25	15	••
Hartford	234	26 0	295	300
Phœnix	230	247	214	200
National	155	165	142	130
Orient	116	126	120	103
Connecticut	120	134	135	130

Taking the same dates, the Bulletin proceeds to show that, although in a very few instances, present quotations are as high as those of former years, yet, as a result "of lawless and crazy competition," the majority of the companies have "managed" to work down their share quotations to a point which represents a serious shrinkage from the figures of 1880 thus : (we cull the following f om a list of some eighty companies)

	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.
COMPANY.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Bowery	200	228	200
Broadway	210	203	193
Brooklyn	194	195	195
Citizens'	200	168	150
Continental	180	250	230
Eagle	239	240	226
Exchange	105	105	93
Firemen's	101	97	88
Firemens' trust	110	114	105
German American	150	185	194
Germania	145	160	147
Home	137	155	150
Howard	114	115	84
Merchants	122	120	108
Nassau	166	160	158
National	107	119	103
New York Equitable	160	156	150
New York Fire		115	95

Niagara	160	196	180
Pacific.	226	220	175
People's	112	120	120
P. Cooper	180	207	176
P. Cooper Phenix Tradesmen's	$180 \\ 124 \\ 105$	146 110	140 75

But wo se remains behind. Out of this list of eighty companies, thirteen, whose stocks were quoted in 1879, have since that t me gone out of exist nce, among them the Hope, the Columbia, the Lamar, and last of all the Manhattan. Our contemporary concludes that unless better rates and wiser business methods are brought in to the held of stockholders, lower quotations are bound to rule, and in the case of quite a number of companies we may safely predict that their shares will soon be past quoting at all.

We may add to this record that since January, 1881, the shares of two leading Canadian insurance companies show the following decline: the Western, from 225 to 165, and the British America from 225 to 165.

THE RELATION OF DEPOSITS TO DISCOUNTS.

Some errors appeared in our table of goverument and other deposits last week, owing partly to the omission to state that the figures were confined to two Provinces. The following corrected statement does not materially affect the argument founded on the relation of deposits to discounts. The figures are confined to the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec :

			Govt.	Other
	Date		Deposits.	Deposits.
End	April	1873	\$10,948,398	\$48,947,841
"	Oct.	1873	9,237,453	51,740,424
"	April	1874	12,104,530	55,354,811
* *	Oct	1874	15,795.120	60,302,458
**	April	1875	14,943,725	56.271,505
"	Oct.	1875	10,633,611	51,203,018
**	April	1876	9,403,215	56,111,311
44	Oct.	1876	8,887,556	59,649,645
	April	1877	8,818,662	60,514 122
4.	Oct.	1877	6,514,871	58,579,187
**	April	1878	6,176,242	56,726,724
**	Oct.	1878	4,853,757	59,368,464
**	April	1879	7,436,008	55,949,671
"	Oct.	1879	10,098,467	59,125,424
16	April	1880	10,369.460	64,920,059
**	Oct.	1880	7,800,134	71,887,098
**	April	1881	7,989,469	71,774,623
" "	Oct.	1881	8,775,054	80,045,349
\$ 6	April	1882	11,718,678	81,979,375
"	Oct.	1882	11,650,208	87,889,791
			-	

Last week we gave only the discounts exclusive of loans. Of course, loans and discounts taken together would show a large total; but our intention was to deal with capital, the bulk of which must have gone into commerce in the shape of discounts current.

The loans and discounts of the Banks in Ontario and Quebec at the end of October 1880 amounted to \$108,982,452 of which amount \$4,498,515 was overdue. By the close of October 1881, the loans and discount of the same banks had risen to \$135,833,000 and the amount overdue had fallen to \$3,407,420. In October of last year we find the loans and discounts. had gone up to \$164,055,000, of which \$2,781,870 was overdue.

THE Minneapolis & Manitoba earnings for the 84 third week in November were \$204,502.51, an increase of \$76,713.06 over the corresponding week last year. The increase for three weeks is stated at \$227,249.67, and for the year 103 150 95 \$3,482,154 05.

THE COMMISSION SYSTEM.

A year or two ago, we took occasion to comment upon the practice, among officials in loan companies and other corporations, of taking commission from fire insurance companies for influencing risks in their favor. Now, again, the ugly practice of "commissions on the quiet" is coming up, this time among bank-employes. Managers and agents, here and there, are given to the practice. And in one case which has come under our notice, a bank clerk to whom it fell to place some insurance for the bank, demanded, as the condition of placing the risk with a certain insurance company, a commission from the insurance agent. And upon being remonstrated with for making so unjustifiable a demand, he pleaded that his salary was but a limited one, and he was obliged to supplement it wherever he could.

It may be remembered that when, a few years ago, attention was called to the existence among loan companies of the practice we have referred to, the managers of several prominent loaning societies took strong ground against it. They forbade representatives of the company to receive commissions upon such transactions. The reasons were, if we recollect aright, that such sub rosa compacts were unbusiness-like and demoralising : unfair to the borrower, upon whom pressure was brought to consent to an arrangement which benefitted not him but third parties : unfair to the insurance company which had to stand the "shave " taken off its premium by the underhand means of another brokerage. The light thrown upon the practice at the time we write of, and the demonstration made of its inexpediency, to use no harsher term, did something toward its repression but it is not yet abolished by any means.

"If," as an agent puts it, "the banks are going into the insurance business, and determine to make their clerks or managers touters for the underwriters, I, for one, am bound to try some other means of livelihood; for the pressure which they can bring to bear is much too heavy for me." It does not appear necessary to argue the matter further. The system of private commissions, though doubtless it commends itself to the purse of such as profit by it, cannot, if they are wise business men, commend itself to their judgment.

-The Trust and Loan Company, which is to pay a dividend of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., is to transfer from the reserve fund to the suspense account, £35,000, as a provision for bad debts. The bad debts are spoken of as resulting from a depreciation of securities, which must mean a shrinkage in the value of the land under mortgage. It is likely that arrears of unpaid interest have something to do with the so-called depreciation. For thirty years, the Company's average loss has been a little more than one-third of one per cent.—and this is too much—the di vidend meanwhile having been $7\frac{3}{4}$. The reserve fund is £170,000. These results have been achieved under very indifferent management. It must be remembered that, in its early days, the Company had little competition and could make its own terms; but this opportunity has passed, never to return.

-Rumor has been busy, during the week, about the purchase of the North Shore Railway, which runs between Montreal and Quebec, by the Grand Trunk Railway Company. Some mysterious denials have been reported; but we incline to believe that an arrangement has been virtually completed. The fashion is to speak of the Pacific Railway Company as euchred, in this deal. The difficulty is to see what either the Grand Trunk or the Pacific Railway Company could want with this road. Both these Companies would seem to have on hand quite as much as they can successfully deal with already. The North Shore would not be easy to work at a profit, especially if it should turn out that the Senecal Syndicate has pocketed a million or a million and a half as its share in the transaction. But we await definite authoritative statements.

-A rumor came the other day from Montreal, where it was said to have considerable effect on the stock market, to the effect that some new legislation is contemplated on the subject of loans on Bank stocks. It is no secret that the Minister of Finance has a strong opinion on the subject; and we are quite prepared to believe that whatever may be necessary to make the present law effective will be done.

MIRAMICHI WOOD EXPORT.

We find in lower province journals some interesting statistics of the exports of lumber and timber from the Miramichi region, New Brunswick. It appears that the total quantity of deals shipped from Chatham and Newcastle, in 1882 was 115,601,679 superficial feet. A feature of the business is in recent years the falling off in the exports from Chatham and the increase in those from Newcastle. The following figures show the deal shipments for the two ports in the last five years :--

and applied to for the two ports In
the last five years :
Newcastle. Chatham. Total. Sup'l. ft. Sup'l ft. Sup'l ft
Sup'l. ft. Sup'l. ft. Sup'l. ft 1878 26 250,000 85,725,000 106,275,000
10-00
1380 $59,550,000$ $95,393,000$ $154,893,0001881$ $66,200,000$ $71,374,000$ $137,574,000$
188263,716,000 $51,885,679$ $115,601,679$
The traffic was this season carried on by 237
vessels of 136,699 tons, as compared with 281
vessels of 145,565 tons in the previous year.
All the palings, laths and square timber went
to the United Kingdom. A noticeable feature
of the shipments is the growth to a large extent
of the export to France, as will appear from the
following table. Shipments from the port of
Newcastle were made to the following ports :
Vs. Ports. Deals &c. Bds &c
100 U. Kingdom46,869,000 3.451.000
25 France
4 Spain 1,563,000 182,000
2 Italy 790,000 40,000
3 Africa 1,375.000 99,000
1 Australia 650,000
1 B. W. Indies 15,000 460,000
2 U. States
138 63 716 000 4 844 000
00,110,000 4,044,000
The Chatham Advance supplies the following
figures for both places—Chatham and Newcastle.
Shiman S. F. Deals
Shippers. Vsls. &c.
R. A. & J. Stewart
J. B. Snowball
Geo. McLeod
Guy, Bevan & Co
A. Morrison
3,572,000

237

115,601,679

The palings and timber shipped were as follows:---

		Timber	Tons
Pai Pai	lings, pcs.	Birch.	Pine.
R. B. & J. Stewart	440.000	449	628
J. B. Snowball	878,712	148	1,108
Guy, Bevan & Co	2,657,954		25
A. Morrison		62	91
D. &. J. Ritchie & Co	. 69,000	124	
Geo. Burchill	9,000	••••	••••
	4,054,726	783	1.852

Besides the above, says the St. John Telegraph: there were miscellaneous items, many of which are new in cur wood shipments for the first time. such as 103,315 squares for spools, 106,156 broom handles, 1.163 cubic feet brush backs, 2,471 feet cloth boards, 570,000 box shooks 726 slate frames, 19,000 slate laths, 40,980 laths, 32 spars, etc. The cargo of the bark "Winona," of 767 tons is to be added. This is estimated at 650,000 deals.

Comparing the Miramichi shipments of the last two seasons we find them as follows :--

	S. F. Deals	Palings	Tons
Ves.	etc.,	pcs.	Timber
1881281	128,290.875	3,148,853	2,043
1882237	115,601,679	4,054,726	2,635

The port of Dalhousie, on the Baie des Chaleurs, shipped in 1882 no less than 15,552,000 superficial feet of sawn lumber, and 4,011 tons timber, in 38 vessels of 20,687 tons. The principal shippers from that point were Geo. Moffatt & Co., R. A. & J. Stewart, and John McNair.

DOUBLE STAMPING.

The Legislature conferred a boon upon the business public when it abolished the stamp duties on bills of exchange and promissory notes. The practical difficulties which prevented a general compliance with the law's requirements, and the amount of annoyance to business men occasioned by disputes about the regularity of stamping, were infinitely more than the revenue derived from this source by the country atoned for. But there is one step further in the same direction yet to be taken The law enacted last session applies only to instruments made after it was passed. As to all negotiable instruments made before that time, the rule of law has not been changed, and where there has been any failure to stamp, or any irrregularity in stamping, it is still necessary to double stamp the instrument. The trouble about this is that the stamps have all been recalled, and it is almost impossible to procure them from any source. For some years yet occasions will arise for double stamping instruments about which disputes arise, and it will soon be practically impossible to comply with the law. When it is remembered that double stamping must, in order to be eff-ctual, be done immediately upon the discovery, by the holder, that the law has not been complied with, it will be seen how unreasonable it is to continue the requirement without issuing stamps with which to enable the public to meet it. True, wilful offenders would have no room to complain if the law's penalties fell upon them, but nearly all ihe difficulties about stamping arise from either inadvertance or ignorance of the law. Under these circumstances it is not, we think, too much to ask the Legislature to take the one step more which is needed to wipe out the last vestige of this unpopular tax.

-Comptroller Knox reports that 173 banks in the United States, with a capital of \$17,000,-000, paid no dividend for the six months ending March 1, and 219 banks with a capital of \$26,-060,000 paid no dividends for the six months ending Sep. 1. 1882.

MANUFACTURERS' NOTES.

It is proper that we should say, in these notes intended especially for the eyes of manufacturers, that a strong feeling of resentment is engendered in the minds of dealers, against tanners, woollen-mill men, and other manufacturers, who do not insure their premises and stock. Cases are mentioned to us, and might easily be cited here, of firms or persons who have been burned out without a dollar of insurance, and who, in consequence lose not only their own capital, but make holes in the pockets of their creditors. This, it is complained, is especially true of woollen mills; but we are certain that in other branches of manufacture similar laxity prevails. The factory is scheduled, we will say, at what seems a high rate of premium-the owner thinks he cannot afford to pay it; or he concludes to wait till he visits the city, when he will try to make better terms with the insurance company : or he puts the matter off till a more prosperous year ; till his improvements are completed; till a more convenient season, in fact. He is generally going to do it, but in the meantime a fire comes and wipes out the savings of years, perhaps his entire capital and some of that belonging to his creditors. It is not right that such negligence should prevail. It is not business-like or in accord with equity for a man who owes more than he could pay if his mill should be burned, to become his own insurer to the peril of his creditors' capital as well as his own: and we would recommend dealers to be chary in their credits to men who through carelessness or obstinacy refuse to fulfil the plain duty of insurance.

Strikes and lock outs have become feature of modern industrial systems. It is not long since, that the iron workers of this country indulged in the luxury of a summer strike. They are now threatened with the discomforts of a winter lock-out. The very state of affairs that seemed a few months ago sufficiently promising to warrant a demand for higher wages appears now to have contained all the elements of a decline. Low prices and a limited outlet for the products of the Bessemer steel industry may compel not only a reduction in the money value of labor, but a partial suspension of work in leading establishments. The prospect is furthermore clouded by the possibility of tariff legislation hostile to the interests of this great industry. An intelligent discussion between "men" and "masters," of the new conditions imposed upon their trade by the force of circumstances might lead to a timely acknowledgement of present necessities, to mutual concessions during the crisis, and-better stillto the adoption of a policy calculated to disconcert the free traders, whose hopes are built upon antagonisms. Yet, nothing is more improbable than such an adjustment without a struggle. Other branches of production may suffer alsomore indirectly, perhaps, but not less effectually ---from the slackening of railroad enterprise; but in all we notice the same determination of labor to resist and resent any attempt on the part of capital to lower the level of money wages.-N. Y. Coml. Enquirer.

The Hamilton Wheel Works have found trade so brisk during the year that it is intended to enlarge their capacity about one-half in the coming summer. "As we are now," write Mes-sers. Hore & Son, "we have the largest and most complete establishment of our special line in Canada, and with our proposed additions we shall have one of the best works in America." The firm makes carriage hubs, spokes, rims, shafts, etc., etc.

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Nearly all of the \$25,000 stock in the proposed tannery at Windsor N. S. has been subseribed.

LEATHER.

The outlook for tanners is not bright. The present high prices of hides, with no present likelihood of a permanent or adequate reduction in them, holds out but little hope of any return upon the capital invested. There can be no doubt that more leather is being made than the Canadian market can possibly absorb. And in spite of the energetic efforts made by many who send their products abroad, stocks of certain kinds go on accumulating. The only radical cure will be a "pulling up" for quite a length of time, on the part of the tanners, if not a complete closing. And here comes in the question which is constantly before the mind and is often passing the lips of the tanner, that of stopping production. "Impracticable," he says, "impracticable to shut down; loss of interest, possible diversion of skilled labor, dispersion of our business connection-all these make closing down not to be thought of." Well, but then there is the alternative of lessening production, and so relieving stocks and enhancing prices. This, certainly is practicable and this is a pressing necessity of the situation.

Hides in the West are a little lower at present, and green hides in this market sympathize. But the reduction in price of cured and inspected hides does not correspond to that in green, and there is no certainty that the reduction will continue. Trade in this market, at present, verging towards the holidays as we are, is fairly good, but experienced dealers predict that there will be a lull very soon, and that is not calculated to help an already over-burdened market. Prices are not strong, prime spanish sole and prime harness excepted, and in some lines there is evidence of weakness.

THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.

Meetings have been held during last week of the several organizations of commercial travellers in Canada for the election of officers and for general business. The Commercial Travellers Association met at their rooms in the Mechanics' Institute Building in this city on Saturday evening last, when nominations of officers were made. Captain W. F. McMaster was unanimously re-elected president, and Mr. Hugh Blain, Treasurer, there being no opposition to these gentlemen. The nominations are for 1st vice president, Mr. Joseph Bonnick and Mr J. C. Black ; 2nd vice-president, F. H. Maulson and A. Finlayson. For directors of Toronto Board : John Burns, John Allen, T P. Hays, J. Haywood, C. Vannorman, H. Goodman, R. J. Orr, A. S. Hart, R T. Davidson, R. R. Mitchell, R. B. Linton, W. G. H. Lowe, Thos. Wright. A. Ansley, A. A. Allan, A. G. McIntosh, George Virtue, Lewis Samuels, A. E. Belcher, H. A. Galbraith, T Mealey, G. W. Hasard, H. McLaren. Mr. Adam Brown was re elected by acclamation president of the Hamilton Board, and Mr. E. A. Dalley, 2nd vice-president, also by acclamation. Those nominated for directors of Hamilton Board were J. D. Stewart, J. H. Herring, J. A. Orr, R. D. Coles, W. G. Reid, M. McFarlane, H. Bedlington, H. Wright, George E Hamilton, E. J. Fenwick, T. M. Davis.

By a recent arrangement of this association, as well as the Dominion Association, with the railways, the rate of 21c per mile has been fixed as the passenger rate for its members. Three hundred pounds of baggage are allowed free to each, the excess baggage rate remains as before, with through tickets and lay-off privileges. This scale of charges gives, as well it might, very general satisfaction to the travelling salesmen whom we have consulted on the subject, an excess of importation.

and the managers of the Association speak in warm terms of the liberal spirit in which the Grand Trunk authorities in particular have acted in the matter.

The annual meeting of the Montreal Association is announced for the 16th instant, and that of the Toronto Association for the 28th.

The Western Ontario Commercial Travellers' Association meet at London on last Saturday afternoon to elect officers and transact general business. The following officers were unanimously elected ;— President William Lind; 1st Vice-President, Thomas Bryan; 2nd Vice, Hector LaViolette; 3rd Vice, S. N. Sterling, of Hamilton: Treasurer, Joseph Atkinson: Auditors, Thos. Muirhead, John Marshall, Direc. tors, London-J. A. Kennedy, H. McIntyre, W. Mayo, S. Munro, H. E. Turner, Jas. Banthorn, John Dillon; Toronto-J. W. Lester, John J. Quarry : Hamilton-R. K Hope, D Morrison ; Brantford-Geo. Watts, Jr., James Smith; Stratford-James Dows; Paris-James Maxwell; Ayr-J. G. Watson; Oshawa-E. Feit. The annual meeting takes place on the last Friday in December.

THE OIL CRAZE.

The passion for making sudden wealth without labor is a will-o' the-wisp that is continually leading men to destruction. In the recent oil excitement, in the United States, we have the latest illustration. As usual the victims were led on by the manipulation of interest d parties, the Standard Oil and Pipe line companies, by which the principal fruits of the temporary craze were realized. Beggary, sudden descent from wealth to poverty, insanity, suicide, figure among the tragic results. One of the fraudulent operators has been arrested. But whether he will suffer the just penalty of his crime is question able. The blame, however, is by no means all on one side. If people would avoid such disasters they must keep their heads cool and let alone subjects of speculation which admit of dangerous manipulation.

Less than a month ago [MONETARY TIMES Nov. 10th.] we remarked that the price of Pennsylvanis crude petroleum had gone to \$1 35. On Saturday the 25th, it sold as low as 871c. per barrel, a decline of 50c per barrel from the highest point reached during this month. It afterward rallied and went up, closing on Saturday, the 2nd, in the vicinity of \$1. per barrel. The press reports say: "The shrinkage of actual values is estimated at not less than \$15, 000,000. There is just as much oil in the country as before prices were forced up to \$1.874 or tumbled to 874c., and it has the same intrinsic value." The gambling alone forced it up and the collapse let it down, with the sad result we have seen.

-The annual meeting of the St. John Board of Trade was held on Monday last, 4th inst. The retiring president Mr. T. W. Daniel in his report dwelt with the work done during the year and the condition of shipbuilding, etc. Referring to St. John as a winter port he said ; "The early completion of the Megantic line to Montreal is looked for. On it depends the chief hope for securing to us the Dominion winter port. Efforts are being made towards its completion more or less effectively, and we may reasonably hope that ere the Canada Pacific line is finished we may have this line completed and thus give to St. John the shortest through line from the Atlantic to the Pacific." Mr. Howard D. Troop was elected president of the Board.

-The tea trade is greatly depressed in the United States, owing, it would seem, mainly to

HOW HAVE YOU FOUND BUSINESS?

Replies to this query continue to come to us from all quarters. We endeavor to give a fair selection which will show the general tenor.

We have the following from Mr. W. G. Mc-Connel, flour and grain merchant in Berthier, Que.: "Business has been good here for the last twelve months, and prospects are still very good."----From Dresden, Ont., a dry goods firm Johnston & Colville, write us. "In comparison with last year we find trade somewhat improved. Here we are largely benefitted by a cash circu-lation created from the shipment of cordwood, stone, bolts, lumber, and with the good winter now generally predicted, we anticipate trade will be unusually active and satisfactory. O'Doherty & Co, Ottawa: "Our trade for the year now closing has been fully one third more than the preceding year."—S. S. Young, Tren-ton, a merchant in groceries: "My sales have exceeded last year's business by about 35 per cent,"—M. B. Perine & Co., flax millers, etc., cent,"—M. B. Perine & Co., flax millers, etc., Doon; "We have found business very brisk during 1882."—The opinion of a prominent merchant in Arnprior is that while business here has been very fair, the bulk of the trade has been done by people who are not worth anything and who do not pay for their goods in full. I have been thirty three years in the mercantile business and I am now retiring, as the mercantile business is overdone.—.Mr. Peter Zoeger is good enough to write as follows from Millbank Station: "Regarding business during the year, I must say that I am perfectly satisfied, only that money has not been circulating much a month or so back, but sleighing having set in, business resumes."—A Seaforth grocer writes: "Business has shown in each month of this year a decided improvement upon 1881. this year a decided improvement upon 1881.— This is from a tinsmith and stove dealer in Ingersoll; H Campbell, Jr.: I have found the business of the year good up to the present, and now find it booming."—A firm in the same line at Owen Sound, Butchart & Brother, state that "Business has been excellent during the year, especially during the autumn. And prospects are bright for a more than ordinarily good -An Ottawa dealer in furs has found winter." business very good in his line thus far during the year.

-This morning's post brings us a cluster of replies from the Atlantic coast of the Dominion; respecting the condition of business. They will be found below :-- Messre, J. & T. Jardine, extensive ship builders at Kingston, Kent County, New Brunswick, write that "Business has been good with us this year."----Messrs. John Le Boutillier & Co., the well known fish merchants and traders of the Baie de Chaleurs, &c., write us from Gaspe "Business throughout the year has been fair."----Mr B. H. Calkin, dry goods merchant at Kentville, N. S, writes : "Business for the past year has been good, and as crops of all kinds have been large and farmers are realizing good prices, the prospect looks very favorable. Messrs. Chambers, Brothers & Douglas, of New Glasgow, Amherst and Truro, N. S. write us : "Business has been fairly good, but we look for a few failures before spring, as there are large stock on hand and the season has been so very open." Now come a few of different tenor : "Trade in this eastern part of the Dominion"---so runs the letter of Messrs. Fotheringham & Co., of Chatham, Miramichi "does not enjoy the boom you appear to have in the West." -Mr. Edward Albro, of Halifax tells his experience of the year's trade in hardware to have been that " there was not much improvement in the way of business this year."----and Messrs. Dodd & Rogers, hardware importers, are "sorry to say that business is very dull in Charlottetown. The great N. P. is a failure, and has proved a curse to our trade, and to the prospects of our fair island." Very different is experience of the Sackville foundry, which is situated across the Northumberland Strait, some fifty miles away from the firm just quoted, for Messrs. Cogswell & Co. bear the following testimony: "Our business has been, and still continues to be excellent. We have sold more company.

this year than in any year since the foundry was built, (1872) and payments have been very satisfactory. We presume the season's trade will soon be over, although it will take us two weeks yet to complete orders in hand."

-The satisfactory character of the business being done by the Canada Permanent Loan & Savings' Company is indicated by the declaration of a dividend of 7 per cent. for the current half-year. The earning power of this old and staunch company is great, and when such dividends as twelve and now fourteen per cent. yearly can be earned, there is no wonder that its stock went yesterday to 235 per cent.

-Herapath's Journal remarks on the growing anomaly of a lower discount rate outside than inside the Bank of England; discount brokers charging only 3½ per cent. when the Bank's rate was 5 per cent. There is an obvious economical cause for this difference, and that is that the Bank's rate is artificial, put up as a means of attracting or retaining gold, while the outside rate is the natural market rate.

-A very good business has been done, we are told, among the manufacturers of Dundas during the past year. The mills claim to have plenty of orders ahead, and they seem hopeful and full of "go." A stove manufacturing company is being started in the town, also a soap factory. There has been but one failure among the manufacturers of Dundas during the year, it appears, and that a small one.

-From a firm of private bankers in Harriston we learn as follows: "Our business is very good and continues to improve. We also find a number of our former customers who were borrowers in 1880, but who are now depositors. The business men of this place are, we believe, on a sound basis, and we find business transactions with them very satisfactory."

-A statement of the exports of sawn lumber to the United States from Ottawa and vicinity during the monihs of September and October last gives the quantity and value as under:-September 17,692,000 feet, value \$277,267; October, 21,480,000, value \$510,873. Total 39,-172,000 feet, the value of which is \$788,140.

--Mr. R. R. Dobell proposes to build a grain elevator at Levis, opposite Quebec, on condition that the corporation of the town will give exemption from taxation fo^{*} twenty years. This is said to be agreed to, and Mr. Dobell is expected to procure capital in England this winter to prosecute the work.

-A meeting of the Stock Exchange in this city was held on 2nd inst., when Mr. W Kersteman, jr., was elected secretary, and Mr. James Browne treasurer. Messrs. W. J. Baines and H. L. Hime were elected to the Board of Management.

-Tho New York Shipping List of the 6th says: "the money market is working more easily and smoothly. Our local banks gained \$3,555,897 in reserve during the week, and have now a surplus of a million and a half, against a deficiency of half at the corresponding date last year."

—The Western Canada Loan & Savings' Company has just declared a dividend of 5 per cent. for the half-year. This is the thirty-ninth consecutive half-yearly dividend, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, of this prosperous company.

-The Canada Landed Credit Company announces this week a dividend of four per cent. for the current half-yearly period, and the National Investment Company one at the rate of three and a half per cent.

Correspondence.

CASH SALES AND CREDIT.

Editor Monetary Times :

SUNDERLAND, NOVEMBER 28th, 1882. SIE,--Cash sales have been larger this year than any year of my experience. Prices of farmers' produce have been better.

I entertain the opinion, Mr. Editor, that the public press throughout the Dominion of Canada should agitate a great deal more the advantages to be derived from the cash system being adopted by the retail trade. Retail merchants, as a rule, get credit from wholesale houses altogether too easily. There are at the present time men doing business in every city, town, and village throughout the Dominion who have nothing of moment to lose but their reputation; and unfortunately far too many of this kind place little or no value on their reputation as business men. If they succeed in business well and good; but if they find competition too keen against them, the next resort is to slaughter their goods whether they are paid for or not. If credit were more difficult to obtain, more care and precaution would be used in selling these goods. Not only would profit be required, but the customer who bought them on credit would have to be perfectly good, and all net goods would have to be paid for when sold to the consumer, then losses would be few, and punctual payments would be the result. Men who understand their business would, under such conditions, almost certainly be successful.

Such, my friend, is my opinion, the result of my experience in business. Hoping that I am not intruding in making the foregoing observations.

Yours very respectfully, NEIL MCPHADEN.

FIRE RECORD.

ONTARIO.—Brussels, Nov. 29.—A defective stove pipe caused a fire in J. Stretton's block of frame stores. His loss about \$1,600, partly insured. The Queen's Hotel, occupied by Mr. Roe; loss \$400. Tait, liquors, loss small, insured. McCormack, boots and shoes, loss \$600; insured in the Lancashire. Andrew Currie, butcher, small loss; no insurance. O'Neal, on stock of furniture lumber, loss \$600, insured in the Western. The building is a total loss, \$1,200, insured for \$800. E. Smales, merchant tailor, loss on building \$50.—Bridgeport, 30th.—A fire broke ont in J. W. Farrand's woollen mill. The building was owned by J. S. Bowman, of Mildmay, but the machinery and stock belonged to J. W. Farrand. Loss about \$15,000, insured for about \$5,000.—Orangeville, Dec. 4th.—A fire broke out in a frame building owned by Wilkins & Stewart, occupied by Brown Bros., clothiers, Embray, baker, and J. W. Shaw, music dealer. Wilkins insured \$1,400; Wilkins in Western; Brown's \$1,500 on wool, in Waterlo Mutual; Shaw & Embray both insured. The total loss is about \$2,500. —Belleville, Dec. 4th.—Brown's foundry with some small buildings destroyed. The losses are: A. S. Brown, \$3,000, insured in the Imperial for \$1,000; J. & J. Brown, \$2,000, insurance; James Cooper, household articles in stable, \$150; Josiah Smith, on dwelling, \$100.—Lynden, Dec. 1st. —The residence of Dr. J. G. Davidson was burned this morning, including his library, surgical instruments, &c. Loss upwards of \$2,000. —Toronto, Dec. 5th.—The stable of N. Mc-Farlane burned, loss \$250.—Wallacetown, Dec. 4th.—Jos. Sifton's barn, implements and grain, insured in Dunwich Mutual \$800.— Peterboro, 4th.—The Stewart House stables burned with some hogs, hay, grain, etc., loss \$400, insured \$700; W. Cluxton owned the building, insured \$300.—Chatham, Dec. 5th. —Chas. Evans' store and contents burned, building insured \$200.—Chatham, Dec. 5th. —Chas. Evans' store and contents burned, building insured in Queen.—Hamilton, 4th. —Martin & Kittson's law-office damaged \$100. OTHER PROVINCES.—Quebec Nov. 30—A large fire broke out in the Abestos Co. formerly occupied by Hossack & Wood and extended to the premises adjoining, A Joseph & Son bonded warehouse. Their loss is estimated at nearly \$100 000 As for as hown the following is warehouse. Their loss is estimated at nearly \$100.000. As far as known the following is a list of insurances:—Royal, \$7,500; Lancashire \$5,000 on the Hossack factory; Phœnix, \$10,000 on Hossack's stock; Imperial \$7,500 and Citizen,s \$3,500 on the Asbestos factory; Citizens, \$1,000 on Wagner's furniture; Liver-pool London & Globe, \$10,000 on Joseph's stock in the wooden store, and \$4,000 on Helm, sfurni-ture: Onebas: \$7,000 on wooden warehouse and ture; Quebec; \$7,000 on wooden warehouse and Commercial Union, \$3,300 do.: Queen \$6,000; Western, \$9,000; City of London, \$2,000, and Royal Canadian \$800 on Joseph's stock.——St. John N. B. Abram C. Stones residence (Chilleton county) burned Insured in Liverpool London & Globe \$1,000—Quebec Dec. 4.—The upper part of Jno. Felix house burned.——St. John N. B. Dec. 2.—Grant & Atherton's warehouse Grafton, Carleton C unty, was burned with con-tents. The loss amounts to \$3,500, and insur-ance \$2,500 in Commercial Union, North British ture; Quebec; \$7,000 on wooden warehouse and ance \$2,500 in Commercial Union, North British and Western offices.—Quebec 3.—Talbot's building and stock burned insured in the Quebec for \$2,000 and \$1,000 respectively.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE RETURNS.

	Nov.			Inc. or Dec
	\$719	,669 ,548	\$684,068 136 559	35,601 I 23,989 I
" excise Toronto customs	253	,809	224,864	28,945 1
" excise Hamilton customs		,277 ,741		3,548 1
" excise	33	,009 ,906	30,295	/ '
" excise	24	1,184 1,509	24,174	10 I
St. John customs " excise	1 00	5,581 5,581		1 - 1
London customs	. 3(),787		2,878 I
Kingston customs	1 0	L,298 2,920		
Belleville customs		6,180 8,674		
Guelph customs	•	4,54	3,99	
" excise Brantford customs		••••		
" excise Ottawa customs		••••		
" excise St.Catharines cust'm		1,17 	4 19,08	0 2,094 <i>I</i>
" excise Winnipeg customs	· ·	 1,38	9 62,50	8 90,881 I
•• excise	1	8,60		
Victoria customs	• •			

Commercial.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL 5th Dec. 1882

The week has shown no activity in any branch of the wholesale trade. The usual quiet prevails before the holiday trade shall open, and merchants are or will be busy stock-taking. The want of good winter roads is very much felt, for there is not enough snow for sleighing. The leather business is especially dull and likely to remain so as long as the lasters strike continues. All the shoe factories are now shut down and about 5000 persons are idle. The master's are determined to fight it out to the bitter end, and to settle at once, and for all who shall dictate how the factories are to be carried on.

-With very small receipts we ASHES --- Pots -have had another weeks dull market, prices however are now higher than at the date of our last report, and from \$5.15 to \$5.20 and \$5.25 is now being paid; the outside quotation for very extra tares. *Pearls*—In the absence of trans-actions are quite nominal at \$9. Receipts for the past week were, Pots 47 brls.; Pearls 12 brls.; deliveries for the same time, Pots 28 brls; Pearls 28 brls. Stocks now in store, Pots 243 brls.; Pearls 31 brls. BOOTS AND SHOES.—Trade is as usual at this time of the year, very quiet, the lock out of the lasters still continues, and is now extending to the other workmen, as the work finished by the lasters is now completed, it is estimated that by last report, and from \$5.15 to \$5.20 and \$5.25 is

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the end of the present week fully 5000 persons will be out of employment. There is no proba-bility of an early settlement of the difficulty as bility of an early settlement of the difficulty as the manufacturers will not resume until such time as the workmen will be willing to resume work unconditionally. We quote prices firm as follows: Men's French calf boots \$3.75 to \$4.00; do Kip Boots \$2.50 to \$3.25; do Cowkide Boots \$2 50 to \$3.00; do Split Stogas \$1.75 to \$2.40; do Buf Congress \$2.00 to \$2.50; do Split Con-gress \$1.75 to \$1.90; do Split Brogans \$1.00 to \$1.10; Boys' and Youths' Brogans \$5 to 95c.; Womens' Buff and Pebb'ed Balmorals \$1.20 to \$1.50; do Split Balmorals \$5c. to \$1.10; Misses Buff and Pebb'ed Ba'morals \$1.00 to \$1.15; do Split Balmorals 85c to \$1.00. Split Balmorals 85c to \$1.00.

CATTLE .- The supply for the season yesterday was fair, the majority of which was of rather inferior quality and not in much demand, for choice cattle there was a good deal of competi-tion and prices ranged from \$4.75 to \$5.25 per 100 and prices ranged from \$2.75 to \$2.25 per 100 lbs; inferior grades ranged from \$2.50 to \$4.50 per 100 lbs. Lambs were plentiful and in good demand at from \$2.50 to \$4.50 each. Sheep were scarce and sold at \$4.50 to \$7.50 each. Dressed Hogs come in but slowly, but with the cold weather are likely soon to be more plentiful; sales average from \$8.75 to \$9.00 per 100 lbs.

sales average from \$8.75 to \$9.00 per 100 lbs. DRY GOODS.—The present is a very quiet eea-son for this branch of trade, mostly all travellers are home and orders filled so that merchants have time to take a rest in the way of stock-taking which is now becoming general, and may possibly keep all hands occupied, by that time it is most probable that winter roads will be good, and some more active business will be good, and some more active business will be looked for. Fancy mills are likely to be in good domand for Christmas wants. Collections

are reported as being satisfactory. DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Now that navigation has closed and the bulk of business over there has closed and the bulk of business over there has been little of any consequence to note in the sale of heavy goods, only a small jobbing demand existing not sufficient to make any change in quotations. Prices of Quinine are steady here, but in New York there appears to be some weakness in the market. The following are present prices for round lots: Bi. Carb. Soda \$2.90 to \$3.00 S da Ash, \$2 00 to 2.12½ for high test Bi-Chromate of Potash, per 100 lbs., \$12.50, to \$13.00; Borax, refined, 15 to 17c; Gream Tartar Crystals, 32 to 33c; do., ground, 34 to 36c; Caustic Soda, white, \$2 35 to \$2.50; Sugar of Lead, 12½ to 13c; Bleach-ing Powder, \$1.50 to 1.60; Alum, \$1.87½ to \$2.00; Copperas, per 100 lbs., \$1.25 to \$1.30; Sal Soda, \$1.20 to \$3.25; Saltpetre, \$10 to \$11; Sulphate of Copper, \$5.50 to \$650; Quinine, \$2.65 to \$2.75 per oz. bottles: Opium, \$4.75 to \$5.00; Morphine, 2.75 to \$2.85; Shellac, 32 to 35c; Castor Oil, 10½ to 11c. FURS.—The first lots of skins coming in have not been well received being very poor on account of the open season. latterly very few has been little of any consequence to note in the

not been well received being very poor on account of the open season, latterly very few have been offered. But a few good Otter, Beaver, Bear, Lynx aud Mink could now be sold at Bear, Lynx aud Miuk could now be sold at figures to pay, being wanted for immediate use, any skins now bought for shipping purposes are only wanted at low prices, the European markets being very unsettled. We quote Mink \$1.00 to \$1 25; Otter \$8 to \$10; Beaver \$2.00 to \$2.50; Skunk 50 to 60c. each; Lynx \$2 to \$2 50; Bear large, \$8 to \$12; ditto small \$3 to \$6. Fish.—We have not heard of much being

Figh.-We have not heard of much being done in large parcels, business being chiefly con-fined to small lots, and even that sort of trade fined to small lots, and even that sort of trade was limited and likely to be till winter roads are formed, prices are without quotable change. We quote Labrador Herrings scarce, at \$6.50; Dry Cod, \$5.75 to \$6.50; Green Cod, No. 1, \$7 00 to \$7.25; ditto No. 2, \$5.25 to \$5.20; ditto large, \$7.00; Salmon, \$20, \$19, and \$18 for No. 1 2 and 3 respectively. Lake Superior White Fish \$6.00. Lake Superior Salmon Trout, \$5.25.

Lake Superior Satmon Trout, \$0.20. FLOUR.-Stocks in store and in the hands of millers on the morning of the 2nd inst were 37,188 brls. against 34,341 brls. on 25th Nov. and 43,798 on 1st Dec. 1881. Receipts for the past week 14,849 brls.; total receipts from 1st January to date 796,762 brls, being an increase of 13,849 on the receipts for the corresponding period of last year. Shipped during the week 5406 brls - total shipments from 1st January to period of last year. Shipped during the week 5406 brls.; total shipments from 1st January to 5406 brls.; total shipments from 1st Jahuary to date 742,137 brls., being an increase of 128.585 brls. on the shipments for the same period of 1881. There has been nothing doing in the market beyond the supply of the local demand which has not been very brisk and prices are without material change. We quote superior Extra \$4.90 to \$4 95; Extra Superfine, \$4.821 to

\$4.85; Fancy, nominal; Spring Extra, \$4.80 to \$4.85; Fancy, nominal; Spring Extra, \$4.80 to \$4.85; Strong Bakers' Flour, American, \$6.50 to \$7.00; ditto, Canadian, \$5.40 to \$5.60; Superfine, \$4.40 to \$4.50; Fine, \$4.00 to \$4.15; Middlings, \$3.75 to \$3.85; Pollards, \$3.50 to \$3.60; Ontario Bags, new medium, \$2.40 to \$2.56; do. do., Spring extra, \$2.30 to \$2.35; do. do., Super-fine, \$2.15 to \$2.20; Oity Bags, delivered, \$3.25 to \$0.00; Oatmeal, \$5.00 to \$5.10 for Ontario; Cornmeal, \$4.25. Cornmeal, \$4 25.

-Receipts for the past week GRAIN.-Wheat.-118 486 bushels; total receipts from 1st January to date 7,981,473 bushels, being an increase of 645,880 bushels on the receipts for the corres-



DUNDAS, ONT., WIRE MILLS, SCREW & BOLT WORKS, MANUFACTURERS OF Flat Head Iron Wood Screws. Round Head Iron Wood Screws. Flat Head Brass Wood Screws. Round Head Brass Wood Screws. Flat Head Stove Bolts. Round Head Stove Bolts. Bung Head Stove Bolts. Flat and Round Head Machine Screws. Norway Tire Bolts, Rivets.

Bright Iron Wire Drawn, Straightened, and Cu to length. Special Screws made to order.



ponding period of 1881; shipped during the week 23,640 bushels, total shipments from 1st January to date 6 668,135 bushels, being an increase of 345,597 bushels on the shipments for the same period of 1881. There is nothing doing here at the moment on which to base quotations.

GROCERIES .- Teas .- The market is in a very unsettled state and prices are not satisfactory to importers, stocks both here and in New York being much shead of the demand, consequently there is a feeling of depression in the market. There have been small sales of low grade to fine Japans at from 15 to 32c. Coffee market is quiet, some Jamaica was sold at 114c; we quote it 10 to 12; Mocha is scarce, holders ask 29 to 31c., but we hear of a sale a shade under our inside quotation; Java, 16 to $24\frac{1}{2}$. Super, a good deal of refined sugar has gone ont this week, granulated at 8§ to $8\frac{3}{2}e$: Yellows have all been in fair demand at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}e$, according to bright-ness. Raw Sugars have been very dull and the **Dess.** Raw Sugars have been very dult and the price may be quoted f om $7\frac{1}{4}$ to $7\frac{5}{3}c$. Molasses, there is more business doing and a better feeling in the market; sales of Burbadoes have taken place from 52 to 53c.; and Trinidad at 47 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 48c.; Antigua, 49c. Rice is steady at \$3.60 to 83.72. Spices are scarce and in demand; Black Pepper is held for 16 to 17c; stocks in E-gland are very low; white Pepper. 26 to 27c; Cloves are scarce and held for 25 to 25c; Pimento, 11 to 15c; Jamaica Ginger, 15 to 17c.; Nutmegs, 40 to 90c. Fruit - The movement is slow in is good enough to with fruit. Valencia Raisins-

tanas have sold from 10 to 11c; Loose Mucatels are plentiful and have been sold at \$2.10; London Layers are freely offered at \$2.65; Currants are in light demand at 61 to 7c; Figs in 1-lb. boxes sell at 15c. and 16c for 9-lb. boxes; not much doing in Nuts.

HARDWARE .- Now that stock taking has com menced most merchants will have little else to do for this month, and until after the New Year little or no business of much account is expect ed. Prices are nominally unchanged. Stocks are not heavy, and better prices for most lines are expected. We quota *Pig Iron*, per ton, Coltness, \$24.00 to 24.50; Siemens, \$23.00 to \$24.00; Gartsherrie, \$24.00 to \$24.25; Summer-lee, \$24.00 to \$24.50; Langloan, \$24.25 to \$24.75; Eglinton, \$21.50 to \$22.00; Calder, \$22. to \$22.50; Cambroe, *22.00 to 22.50 ; Hematite, \$26 00 to 27.00. Bars, per 100 lbs Siemens. \$2.25; Scotch and Statfordshire, \$2.25; Best do \$2.40; Swedes, \$4.25 to 4.50; Norway, \$5.00 to \$5.25; Lowmoor and Bowling \$6.25 to 6.50. Iron Pipe 55 per cent off best. Canada Plates per box, tHamorgan and Budd, \$3.10 to 3.15; Penn, \$3.20 to 3.25; Swansea, \$3.20 to 3.25; Hatton, \$3.00 to 3 10; Thistle and Clifton, \$3.25 to 3.20; Tin Plates per box, Charcoal IC, \$5.25 to 5.50; Charcoal, IX., \$7.25 to \$7.35 : ditto, DC. \$4.50 to 4.75; ditto, DX., \$6.50; to 6.75; Coke IC., \$4.35 to 4.50.

HIDES.--- Tanners have been complaining of the high price of hides and threatened to close the high price of nices and threatened to close up their tannerics, unless a considerable reduc-tion was made in Raw hides, and yesterday prices were lowered to \$8, 7, and 6, with the prospect of a further decline. Lamb kius are steady at \$1, but this month's rate has not been fixed yet.

-There is hordly anything doing at LEATHER. present as the larger factories are all shut down on account of the difficulty with the lasters. Until this matter is arranged there will not be Until this matter is arranged there will not be much doing in the trade. Quotations are unchanged. We quote Hemlock Spanish Sole B. A. 26 to 27 Je; ditto No. 2 B A 23 to 24 Je; No. 1 Ordinary Stanish 26 to 26 Je No. 2 ditto 22 J to 23 Jo; Buffalo Sole, No. 1, 21 to 23 c; ditto No. 2, 19 to 21 c; Hemlock Slaugh-ter, No. 1, 26 to 28 c; Wax'd Upper, light and medium. 33 to 37 c; ditto ditto heavy, 33 to 35 c Grained, 34 to 38 c. Sp its, large, 21 to 28 c; ditto small, 15 to 21 c. Caliskins (35 to 40 lbs.) 70 to 75 c; ditto (25 to 34 lbs.) 00 to 60 c. Shern. altto small, 15 to 21c. Calishus (35 to 40 lbs.) 70 to 75c; di.to (25 to 34 lbs.) 00 to 60c; `heep-skin Linings, 25 to 5 c; Harness, 24 to 34c. Buffed Cow, per ft., 14 to 16c. Enamelled Cow, 15 to 16c. Patent Cow. 15 to 16c. Pebbled Cow, 12 to 15c. Rough, 22 to 27c.

OILS.-We note a considerable advance in the price of fish oils, the market however has b en auiet but very firm. The supply in the market quiet but very firm. The supply in the market is fair. Cod Oil, A Nfd. 674c., ditto Gaspe 66c.; Seal pale, 75c., ditto Straw 70c., and steam refined 874 to 90c. Petrol um, since the boats stopped running there has not been so much demand, and business is likely to be dull till soft. such time as we have good winter roads. There

is if anything a show of weakness in the market. We quote car lots 19 to 194c; broken lots 20c, and single brls 20 to 21c. per Imp. gallon. Lin-

and single bis 20 to 21c. per Imp. gallon. Lin-seed oid is unchanged, as also is vilive. PROVISIONS.—Butter.—Receipts for the past week 3,498 pkgs. Shipments, 3,198 pkgs. There appears to be some little improvement in the English market, but there is not much doing here, the stocks in the hands of farmers and others annear to be super lightly lightly and an others appear to be much lighter than was exothers appear to be much lighter than was expected, and on the whole prices are firm as under: Creamery, 23 to 27c.; Eastern Townships, 20 to 22c.; Morrisburgh, 18 to 20c; Brockvile, 17 to 19c.; Western. 15 to 18c. Cheese — Receipts for the week, 7.401 boxes; shipments, 14,657 boxes. The market has been moderately active and the fact that the second moderately active, and for fine t) choice lots of September and October make 113 to 123c. has to be paid; while August make is worth from 10 to 1040. Pork.—The country trade has not 10 to 1010. opened up yet, for the want of winter roads, the market is consequently dull: Western pork is still quoted at \$22 to 22.50. Lard in pails is in moderate demand at 142 to 15c.; some considerable transactions have taken place at 143. Hams and bacon are unchanged. Eggs are scarce, and for extra fresh lots 30c. is paid, and for others 26 to 29c., according to freshness.

SALT .- Liverpool course salt is still quoted at 65 to 68c, but very little doing at present; Factory-filled \$1.40 to 1.50.

Wool.—The wool market here is firm, in sympathy with the London sales which are now in progress at firm prices. The United States market is also very firm. There have been sales almost all Allending business during Novybar, at market is also very firm. There have been sales almost all Allending business during Novybar, at market is also very firm. There have been sales some considerable parcels have been actual told among at 17 to 190.; and Australian at 23 to some considerable parcels have been sales of Lapy to the mills claim Domestic wool is 30c, both of Supervilla. cisim Domestic wool is still very quiet and nominal, at the id. still very rates : A Super, 33 to 34c.; B Super, 29 to 30c.; No. 1, 27 to 28c.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Товонто, 7th Dec., 1882.

Glimpses of winter, short spells of sleighing, varied by thaws and threatenings of muddy roads, have been the experience of the week in this neighborhood. Last night's hard frost and the additional snowfall improved the prospect for retail trade. In various parts of the province sleighing has been very fair. Country shopkeepers complain that farmers are not selling their grain; c llections are therefore difficult, and remittances less than they should be. There is this to be said for some farmers: that the harvest being late they were unable to thresh and get grain to market before the roads broke up, and they will probably now take advantage of sleighing. It is, however, true that many are holding back wheat for higher prices, which is folly, in the face of accounts from abroad, for there is nothing now visible to make prices better this winter than they are to-day, and our agriculturists had better realize what they can at once out of their abundant harvest.

The money market continues steady, the best commercial paper being discounted at 7 per cent., while as high as 8 is exacted for renewals. Loans to brokers on collateral are made at 7 per cent. for call and 8 for time. Sixty day bills 1081; Demand bills, 1091 Compared with the prices at close of last week, the average of bank stocks is a trifle higher, Toronto having advanced 13. Imperial 1 to 1¹/₂, Dominion 2 per cent.; the others mostly steady. Transactions have not been large There has been no rush to buy been large There has been no rush to buy Federal, although its statement for the six months showed earnings of \$186 000 on an average capital of \$1,942,000. Of the large ad-dition made to Rest account, nearly the whole was the proceeds of stock sold at a premium. Loan company shares, which had been quiet during the week, were yesterday active, Canada Permanent selling at 235, owing doubtless to the 14 p. c. dividend ; Huron & Erie at 160; but North-West Laud Co., which sold on Satur-day at 544s., sold down to 51s. on Wednesday afternoon.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—The female button hole stitchers at J. D. King & Co.'s factory struck yesterday because some experienced American machine operators in that line were engaged by the firm.

COAL AND WOOD .- Prices of coal are steady at \$6 50 for all kinds of anthracite. with \$7.00 for best bituminous grate. Wood is higher, \$6.00 being now obtained for best hard, and \$5.00 for

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS .--- There are no especial

features in the market. Christmas activity has features in the market. Christmas activity has not shown itself yet, for there is not wintry weather enough. Gentian, quassia, and such goods as the brewers can use in place of hops, continue higher; Morphine is steady at \$3.00 to \$3.10; Opium 25.00 to 5.25; Quinine slighty lower, we quote, \$2.25 to \$2.60. The Soda market, as per Liverpool advices of last month, was steady. A circuitar of 16th ult says: Soda Ash, Liv., steady. Carbonated most asked for: Caustic Ash still offered at lowest pices; Soda A-h, Liv., steady. Carbonated most asked for; Caustic Ash still offored at lowest prices; Caustic Soda, prices weak and demand slow; Soda Crystais steady at 55s. 3d. to 55s. 6d. Newcastle: Cream Tartar, prime white, quoted Liverpool, Nov. 25th, at 128/- to 130/. Turpentine advanced in price, and rosin slightly dearer.

DRY-GOODS — A perceptible fillip has been given to wholesale trade by the snow and frost of the past week. Latter orders are coming in pretry freely for seasonable goods wanted " in a hurry." Fiannels, knitted goods, wraps, and the like are in request, and country dealers say their heavy wooliens have begun to move. Cotton goods, according to recent English ad-vices, are firm, and aith uch a slight decline lately took place, the prospect is in the direction now of an advance. Our cotton mills are filing their orders satistactorily, and who essle dealers have fairly assorted stocks of domestics. Remittances are as a rule good, though some houses fied certain of their customers behind with collections.

FLOUR AND MEAL -There is very little demand for flour of any grade in barrels; bakers of course, must have the patent process flour, but that goes from the millers direct to their shops, and doe not come into this market ; tue same is true of strong baker's flour. The market is 5 to 10c. lower this Week; for some brands of superior extra \$4.40 to 4 45 is stiff analy but others, which will inspect, are said to have changed hands at a shade lower; extra bri ga \$4.30, and in one case more; and Spring extra \$4.25 to 4.30. Outment is scarce, the mills cannot furnish it for immediate shipment, and complain that the price of merchantable oats has been too high; quotations are tudy maintained. $Br_{0}n$ too, is scarce, the out-put of the mills is limited because of low water, and farmers are using it for feed; \$13 would be paid for car lots.

FURS. Business in this line is and has been good; dealers describe the season as one of the most satisfactory experienced for five years, sales to the North-West proving brisk. The demand is mainly for first class goods, these are safe to sell when the common kinds " hang." Not many raw furs offer, as y-t, the season being hardly far enough advanced. Mink are not wanted unless good, and good ones bring 75c., prime, \$1; Mu-krat, the fall prices are, full sized, 12c., kits, 5c.; there are no winter ones in yet. Otter skins command from \$4 to \$9 according to quality. Bearer we quote from \$2.00 to 2.50 per lb. Red For \$1.50 to 1 60; Cross For, \$2.50 to 4.00; Raccoon, 30 to 60c, not many offering; Fisher, \$4 to 7.00; Bear, \$6 to 12, the outside figure can only be commanded by a fine skin. Of Buffalo, the catch this year is large, and sales of robes have been made in New York at less than previous year's prices. A good share of the robes in this market have pud the 15 per cent. duty. The ruling prices here are regarded as giving good value. We quote from \$6 00 to as high as \$12 for a 1st class. Yak robes, alias China fox or Japanese goat, are in fair demand for hearth rugs and rule higher.

GRAIN.—Market quiet all over the list, stocks 341,000 bushels against 325,000 bush. last week. Wheat.—Fall.—Sales of No. 2 and 3 are reported the former brought 92c. on Monday and 91c. on Wednesday, in car lots. Spring Wheat. An occasional car is bought for millers' account season for shipping by lake being over, only limited lots are now moving at about last week's prices. No. 3 is in less demand than in any other grade and has fallen to 50c. Peas are other grade and has fallen to 50c. Peas are somewhat firmer, 76c. would now be paid for No. 1, but that grade cannot be had. Oats. Weaker, and demand very triffing. Ry^{ρ} is unchanged and *Corn* looking downward. The following are the quantities of grain he d here:

Ū	-	Dec. 4	Nov. 27	Dec. 5
Stocks in	store	. 1882.	1882.	1881.
Fall wheat	bush.	106,902	109,065	171 141
Spring "	**	40,218	32 926	41,231
Oats	- •			5,183
Barley	**	187,749	176,393	281.383
Peas	**	1,900	2,969	4,700
Rye		4,217	4,119	$12\ 051$
Grand Tota	1"	340,986	325,472	515,689

Liverpool prices of flour and grain on 4th inst. as compared with those of a year ago, show a decline of 6d to 1s per cental in flour, 1s 5d to 1s 7d in spring wheat, 1s 7d to 2s 1d red winter, 1s 8d to 1s 10d in white ditto, 1s 9d to 1s 11d in whet each other and 10d in cents, while come shows club wheat, and 10d in oats, while corn shows an advance of 2 to 21d, barley 4d, and peas 1s per cental.

HARDWARE.-The movement in heavy goods is especially active, in shelf goods fair, cutlery and plated ware in request as well as other holiday merchandise Prices of metals are firm. Remit tances usually good.

HIDES AND SKINS .- The price green hides is TiDES AND SKINS.—Ine price green mass is ic. lower, buyers paying this week only 8c, for cows, and 9c. for steers. Sales of cured are scarcely so free, car lots of cows bring 9c. and small parcels of steers 91 to 91c. Sheepskins, from \$1 to 1.20 continues to be paid, but the dealers insist that this is too high Tallow, undealers insist that this is too high. Tallow, unchanged.

LEATHER .- There are symptoms of over-stock ing, with a slack demand for stock. Prices for certain kinds, especially prime Sparish sole, heavy weights, continue firm. In other kinds neavy weights, continue nrm. In other kinds there is less enquiry, and prices are less firm. Harness is in plentiful supply and the quality firm, prime makes still being full rates. Ordinary accumulates and prices are weak. The season for cutting upper is over and prices are less firm with a plentiful supply. Tanning materials are unchanged. Only steady

Hors.—The high prices continue to rule, but HOPS.—The high prices continue to rule, but there is not much enquiry. brewers holding off as long as they can. There is no stock of moment held here, and what there is probably is in the hands of men who will hold them. Ist class cannot be got in this market at under 90c. The following is Messers. W H. & H Lemay's report of Nov. 15th at London: Demand for new English hops is quiet for the moment. Lemay's report of Nov. 10'h at London: Demand for new English hops is quiet for the moment, but prices remain firm. The demand here for Americans is good, £30 being made of choice qualities, and the lowest being held for £28. The Nuremberg market is very firm at the late advance the Continental brewers taking all that Ine Nuremberg market is very firm at the late advance, the Continental brewers taking all that is offered. A good demand exists for sound old English hops. Brewers are anxious to secure the few that are left, to economize. WooL.—The present season of the year is not expected to be an extine one for wool and this

expected to be an active one for wool, and this year is no exception. Fleece is moving very slowly, 191c, being obtained for charse heavy cots and 21 Jc. for sortings. Prices of foreign supers and extras are as usual, the demand from factories not especially brisk.

NEW BRUNSWICK COTTON MILLS,

WM. PARKS & SON.

Cotton Spinners, Bleachers and Dyers,

Have been awarded Prize Medals for At the Toronto Industrial Exhibition, Four Silver Medals and Three Bronze.

At the Montreal Exh biton, Silver Medal for "Best Exhibit."

At the Kingston Provincial Exhibition, ilver Medal for "Best Exhibit."

And First Prize for their celebrated

BALL KNITTING COTTONS,

Manufacturers' Knitting Cottons and Apron Checks.

Brillian y of Colour, resulting from the use of the Saint John Waters" cannot be excelled.

ADENTS: ALE & SPENCE, WM. HEWETT, Lemoine St., Montreal 11 Colborne St., Toronto

The smoothness and even finish of the Goods.

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It differs ln some respects from all other books on this subject:

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OF ITS CONTENTS.

Special attention has been given to all the entries pertaining to the renewing and discounting of notes

Fvery Rockkceper, every Accountant, and every Clerk should buy it. It will be found to be a reliable and impo taut aid to office work.

A book of nearly 200 pages. Roy*1 octavo. Replete with valuable and useful information.

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ADDRESS.

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\$1.00.

Send in your orders early.

PRICE,



The Undersigned will receive Tenders up to noon of

Friday, the 15th of Dec. Instant,

FOR THE SUPPLY OF

Butter, **Butchers'** Meat, Flour, Oatmeal. Corn-Meal, Mess Pork, & Cordwood

To the following institutions for the year 1883, viz.: -The Asylums for the Insane at Toronto, London, Kingston, Hamilton, and Orillia; the Central Prison and Reformatory for Fewales, Toronto; the Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene; the Institution for the Desf and Dumb, Belleville; and the Institution for the Blind, Brantford.

N.B.-Butchers' meat is not required for the Asylums in Toronto, London, Kingston and Hamilton, nor for the Central Prison and Reformatory for Females.

Specifications and conditions of contract can only be had on making application to the Bursars of the respective Institutions

Two sufficient sureties will be required for the due fulfilment of the con racts. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. T. O'REILLY.

R. CHRISTIE.

Inspectors of Prisons and Public Charities.

Parliament Buildings, Toronto,) 1st December, 1882.

PUBLIC.

(Until 1876, "THE FINANCIES.")

All the Financial, Mining, and Investment News.

Investment, Railroad, and Banking rews form its specialty. For years, its treatment of Banking, Insurance, Transportation, and other Financial and Economic questions, by the ablest writers in the country, has given it increasing power and circulation.

Among those who have contributed articles since Among those who have contributed interest interest the present management began, are Hon. CARL SCHURZ, Hon. DAV:D A. WELLS, HORACE WHITE, C¹ARLES FRANCIS ADAMS JR., ED-WARD ATKINSON, Frof. F A. WALKER, Prof BONAMY PRICE, and many others.

EDITOR, W. M. GROSVENOR.

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NOTICE

IN OILLOPE Notice is hereby given that the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway company will apply to the L-gi-la-ture of the Province-f Outario, at the next Session thereof, for a Act to Amend the save al Acts relat-ing to the said Compa y; an for further power for the issue f Boults and Debenture stock, and to re-arrange their bounded debt; and for the re-eal of Section Tweive and Thirteen of the Act Forty-Three, Victoria, chapter sixty-six providing for t.e., pt int-ment ined; and also to repeal the Seventeenth Sec-tion of the said Act providing for the Election of a Director by certa n Municipalities therein meetion-ed, and for other pu poses; also power to arrange with other Railway Companies for Station accom-modation(and to join with other Compen-ies in the erection of a Joint-Station; also the right to make Running Arrangements with other Rail-wyrs; also for power to Purch we and Otherwise arrangements for Erecting, Working and otherwise d allogwith El-vators; and to declare Legaland valid all Debentures issue; o to be issued under By-Laws pased by the several Municipalities in aid of the sid Company; and for other purposes. W. SUTHELALAND TAYLOR,

W. SUTHENLAND TAYLOR, Sec. T. G. & B. Ry. Co. Nov. 11th. '82.

NOTICE

To Creditors of William McBain, of Ingersoll, Dry Goods 1 e.der.

Goods 1 e.eler. Notice is hereby given that the said William Mo-Brin, h·s made an assignment of his estate and effects to Edward K. . Clarkson, of the ity of To-ronto, Accountant, in trust for the ben-fit of all his creditors, and that persons having claims against him are equired t. Se d in their names, r sidences, and particulars of their claims, and the nature of security (if any) held by them, by letter, prepaid ad-dre sed to the undersigned, on or before the tenth day of January next, and no ice is hereby given that after that date the said Trust-e will proceed to dis-tribute the assets of the said William MCB an-given, and that he will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed to sny person or persons of whose debt or claim he shall not then have had notice. E. R. C. Clarkson, Trustee, Teronto.

E. R. C. Clarkson, Trustee, Teronto. 26 Wellington St. East, Nov. 27th, 1882.



FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE – Manu-facto ies, milis, merchandise, and grain a specialty; identified only with wealthy old compan-ies; properties inspected in North-Western part of this Province without extra charge. ROBT. CUNNINGHAM, Guelph.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the matter of the estate of James Reid Foster and Richard Morrison Foster of the city of Toronto, lately trading under the firm name of James Foster & Sons.

Lately trading under the firm name of James Foster & Sons. The creditors of the said James Reid Foster and Richard Morrison Foster, individually and as memb-ers of the firm of James Foster & Sons carrying on business at number 145 King street east, Toronto, as retail hardware merchants, are herevy notified that the said James Reid Foster and Richard Morrison Foster have executed an assignment of their stock in trade and other assers to Lewis Samuel of the said James Reid Foster and Richard Morrison Foster. And that the said trustee has effected a sale of the said estate and effects in consideration of a secured composition of forty cents on the dollar to secured composition of forty cents on the dollar to all creditors

Bectired composition of forty cents on the total to all creditors and the creditors of the said James Reid Foster and Richard Morrison Foster are further notified to send their accounts to said trustee at Toronto or to the undersigned, his solicitors, on or before the seventh day of December next, accompanied by the vouchers upon which said claims are based, as the said trustee will then 'orthwith proceed to convey the assets of the said estate to the purchaser upon receiving such composition notes for all claims of which he shall then have notice and will not be liable to any person or persons, of whose claim he shall not then have had hotice. Dated at Toronto this 28th day of October, 1883. Poatter Chedwick Thomson & Rlackstock.

Beatty, Chadwick, Thomson & Blackstock,

TORONTO, Solicitors for LEWIS SAMUEL, Esg., Trustee

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Of FRANCIS WILLIAM THOMSON, of Orillia, Dry Goods Dealer.

Dry Goods Dealer. Notice is hereby given that the said Francis Wil-liam Thomson has made an assignment of his estate and effects to Edward R. C. Clarkson, of the City of Toronto, Accountant, in trust for the benefit of all his creditors, and that persons having claims against him are required to send in their names, re-sidences, and perticulars of their claims, and the nature of security (if any) held by them, by letter, prepaid, addreased to the undersigned, on or before the Eighth day of January next. And notice is hereby given that after that date the said Trustee will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Fran-cis William Thomson among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice shall have been given, and that he will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed to any person or persons of whose debt or claim he shall not then have had notice. E. R. C. CLARKSON, Trustee. Toronto, 23rd Nov., 1882, 26 Weilington St. East. Bethune, Moss, Falconbridge & Hoyles, Solicitors.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Of THEODORE A. SMITH, of Chatham, Dry Goods Dealer.

Dealer. Notice is hereby given that the said Theodore A Smith has made an assignment of his estate and effects to Edward R. C. Clarkson, of the City of Toronto, Accountant, in trust for the benefit of all his creditors, and that persons having claims against him are required to send in their namcs, residences and particulars of their claims, and the nature of security (if any) hell by them, by letter, prepaid, ad-dressed to the undersigned, on or before the eighth day of January next. And notice is hereby given that after that date the said trustee will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Trustee will proceed to namong the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice shall have been given, and that he will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed to any person or persons of whose debt or claim he shall not then have head notice. E. R. C. CLABKSON, Trustee.

E. R. C. CLARKSON, Trustee. Toronto, 26 Wellington street east, } 23rd November, 1882,

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Bethune, Moss, Falconbridge & Hoyles, Solicitors.

THE BELL TELEPHONE CO. OF CANADA

ANDW. ROBERTSON, Prest. C. F. SISE, Vice-Prest. C. P. SOLATEB, Secretary-Treasurer.

C. F. SOLATER, Secretary-Treasurer. This Company, which owns the original Tele-phone Patents in Canada of Bell, Blake, Edison, Phelps, Gray and others, is now prepared to turnish, either directly or through its Agents, Telephones of different styles, and applicable to a variety of uses. Also to arrange for Telephone lines between Cities and Towns where exchange systems already exist, in order to afford iacilities for personal communication between subscribers or customers of such systems. It will arrange to connect places not having telegraphic facilities with the nearest telegraph office, or it will build private lines for in-dividuals or firms, connecting their different places of business or residence. This Company is also prepared to manufacture telegraph and electrical instruments, electro-medi-cal apparatus, fire alarm apparatus, magnets for mills, electric gas-lighting apparatus, burglar alarms hotel and house annunciators, electric call-bells, &c., Any further information relating hereto can be obtained from the Company. No. 12 Hospital St., Montreal.

N.B.-All persons using Telephones not licensed by this Company are hereby respectfully notified that they are liable to prosecution, and for damages for infringement, and will be prorecuted to the full extent of the law.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Of WILLIAM KEETCH, of Newmarket, General Storekeeper.

Storekeeper. Notice is hereby given that the said William Keetch has made an assignment of his Estate and effects to Edward R. C. Clarkson, of the city of To-ronto, Accountant, in trust, for the benefit of all his creditors, and that persons having claims against him, are required to send in their names, residences, and particulars of their claims, and the nature of security (if any) held by them, by letter, prepaid, addressed to the undersigned, on or before the eighth day of January next. And notice is hereby given that after that date the said Trustee will proceed to distribute the assets of the said William Keetch am ng the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice shall have been given, and that he will not be liable for the assets, or persons of whose debt or claim he shall not then have had notice. Beatty, Chadwick, Thomson, & Blackstock, Solici-tors.

E. R. C. CLARKSON, Trustee. Toronto, 26 Wellington street east, } 23rd November, 1882.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Of DAVID ARNOTT, of the city of Toronto, Dry Goods Merchant, trading under the firm name of D. Arnott & Co.

D. Arnott & Co. Notice is hereby given that the said David Arnott has made an assignment of his estate and effects to Edward R. C. Clarason, of the city of Toronto, Accountant, in trust for the benefit of all his creditors, and that persons having claims against him are re-quired to send in their names, residences, and particu-lars of their claims, and the nature of security (if anv) held by them, by letter, prepaid, addressed to the un-dersigned, on orbefore the First day of February next. And notice is hereby given that after that date the said Trustee will proceed to distribute the assets of the said David Arnott among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which notice shall have been given, and that he will n:t be liable for the assets, or any part thereof, so distrib-uted to any person or persons of whose debt or claim he shall not then have had notice. E. R. C. CLARKSON, Trustee, Toronto, 26 Wellington St East, 23rd Ncv., 1882.

COMPANY,

RAILWAY NOTES.

Mr. Senecal's demand for a subsidy for the Mr. Senecal's demand for a subsidy for the railway from Quebec to Tadousac, says a despatch to the *Globe*, is condemned by all honest people who have the interest of the Prov-ince at heart. A railway to Tadousac is looked upon by commercial men in Montreal as of no more necessity than a railway to the Poie.

The shareholders of the Canada Pacific Railway Company met on the 27th., in Montreal. There were present Messrs. R. B. Angus, George Stephen, Hon. D. A. Smith, J. J. Hill, of St. Paul, and Messrs. Kennedy and Bliss of New York. The object of the meeting was to increase the capital of the company from \$25,000,000 to \$100,000,-000. This having been accomplished, the meeting adjourned.

A dividend of 6 per cent, was declared on Tuesday upon the preferred stock of Erie.

The first regular train left Winnipeg for Morris on December 1.

About 40 new engines have been built for the Canada Southern.

Trains are expected to be running on the Essex Centre cut-off of the Canada Southern by the 15th.

by the 15th. The difficulty between the Canada Southern and Grand Trunk railroads relative to the alleged excessive tolls charge by the latter over the International Bridge between Fort Erie and Buffalo, and the Suspension Bridge has resulted in the Canada Southern closing a contract for the erection of a new suspension bridge over the Niagara River a quarter of a mile south of the old suspension bridge. The new bridge will be ready for traffic on Sept. 1st 1883. The right of way on the Canada and American sides, and ample yard room, have been secured and a depot located. This means close connection under the New York Central and Canada Southern alliance. alliance.

The Intercolonial is at present carrying very large quantities of freight. There is some drawback experienced, however, owing to the want of box cars.

It is now explained, says the Monoton Transcript, that Mr. Schreiber remains Chief Engineer of all the Government railways, while Mr. P. S. Archibald acts and signs as Chief Engineer of the Intercolonial Railway.

The Grank Trunk earnings for the week ended 25th ult. were \$380,444, an increase of \$70,434 over same week 1881. The earnings for fifteen weeks were \$5,463,241, a gain of \$667,-000 compared with last year.

An order has been issued through Mr. Stiff An order has been issued through Mr. Stiff Superintendent of the Great Western Division of the Grand Trunk Railway, to enlarge the foundry recently erected in the Hamilton yard. The premises are to be so enlarged that all the wheels and other castings required for the road west of Toronto can be made there. The sections of road for which the castings will be made are the Great Western divison, the Grand Trunk main line, the Wellington, Grey, and Bruce, and all other branches west of Toronto.

Interesting tables, relating to lumber and phosphate exports from Montreal, compiled by Messrs. Anderson, McKenzie & Co., are pub-lished in the Montreal morning journals of Tuesday. From them we learn that 21,733,000 feet lumber was shipped per sail from Montreal to the River Platte, this year, against 12,865,941 feet in 1881, and 8,566,034 in 1860, showing an increase of 75 per cent upon those of last year. The quantity of deals shipped from Montreal to the United Kingdom for the season just closed amounted to 44,868,125 feet, against 21,838,287 feet in 1881, and 19,784,885 feet in 1880, being over 100 per cent. increase over last year. Interesting tables, relating to lumber and feet in 1881, and 19,784,885 feet in 1880, being over 100 per cent. increase over last year. These shipments extended from 12th May to 25th November; 97 cargoes with 1,211,000 feet were taken by steem, and 32 with 410,286 by sail. From Pierreville, down the St. Lawrence, 2,193,000 feet were dispatched to V. K. Phos-phate exports from Montreal were increased by 50 per cent in 1882 over 1881. Here are the figures: Exports of phosphate from Montreal to the United Kingdom and the Continent, 15,556 tons, against 10,307 tons in 1881 and 7,500 tons in 1880. These shipments were made per 28 steamships and 29 sailing vessels.

BARQUENTINE of 135 feet keel, measuring 400 tons, the Hornet, was launched laat week at Sandpoint, N.B. Messrs Scammell Bros., of St. John, have chartered her to load for Lisbon, Spain.

---TN-SOUTHERN MANITOBA. Without Conditions of Settlement or Cultivation.

THE COMPANY OFFERS FOR SALE ABOUT 2.500,000 ACRES OF LAND

Valuable sections will be offerd in the Pembina Mountain District and along the South Western Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Also in the well settled districts of the Sonris, Pelican and Whitewater Lakes, and the Moose Mountain. These lands will be sold at moderate prices, based on the valuations made by the Company's Land Examiners.

These lands will be bolt as moustain plant, and the execution of the contract; balance pay-Terms of payment: Oue-lixth in cash on the execution of the contract; balance pay-able in Five annual instalments, with interest at six per cent. per annum. A deed will be granted on payment being made in full. PAYMENTS MAY BE MADE IN

LAND GRANT BONDS which will be accepted at 10 per cent. premium on their par value, and accrued interest. Bonds can be obtained on application at the Bank of Montereal here, or at any of its Agencies. For further particulars apply to JOHN H. McTAV1SH, Land Commissioner, Win-nipeg, to whom all applications should be addressed.

Montreal, November 1882.

By order of the Board,



TRUE AND ADDRESS TRUE AND

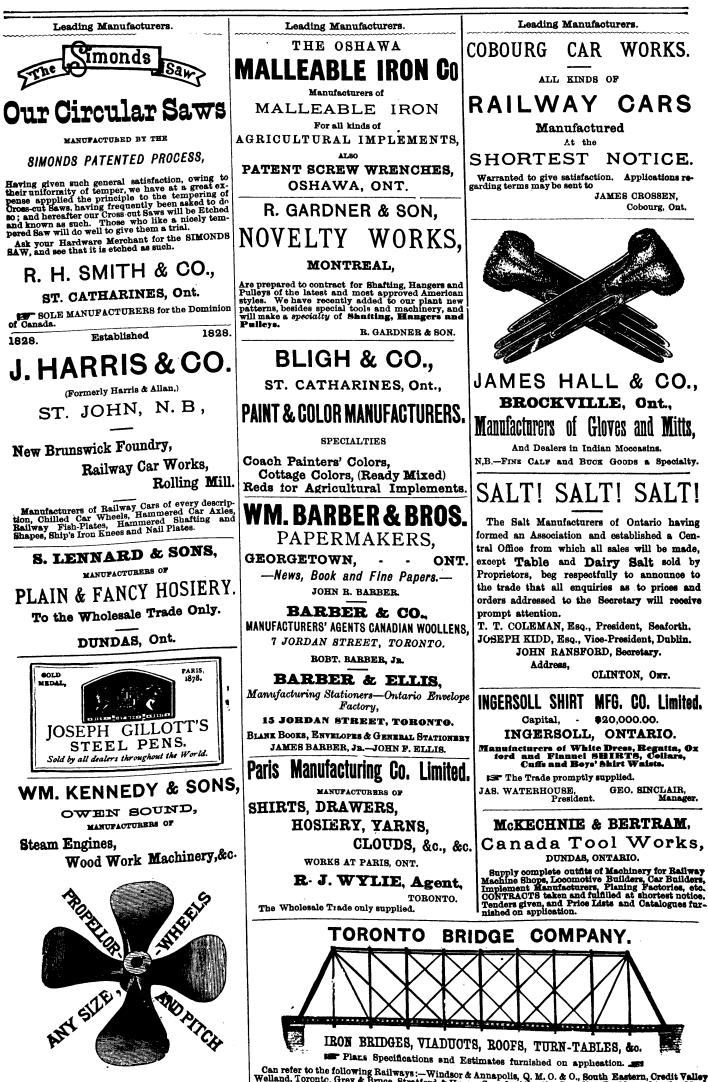
Leading Barristers.	8100	CK a	ND BC	ND RI	POR	г.		*
A NDREWS, CARON, ANDREWS &		89.	Capital	Capital		Dividend	CLOSING	PRICES.
A PENTLAND,	BANKS.	Shares	S'bscr'b'd		Rest.	last 6 Months.	Toronto, Dec. 6.	Cash valu per share
ADVOCATES, Corner of St. Peter and St. Faui Streets,	British North America	£50	\$4,866,666	-4,886,606	832,400	3 p.c.		
VICTORIA CHAMBERS, QUEBEC.	Canadian Bank of Commerce Commercial Bank, Windsor, N. S	\$50	6,000,000 5-0,000	6,000,000	1,650,000	4 4	1354 1357	67.75
Solicitors for the Quebeo Bank.	Dominion Bank Eastern Townships Bank	50 50	1,000,000 1,500,000	1,000,000	500,000	4	1961 1961 1214	98.12 60.75
FRED. ANDREWS, Q.C.FRED. W. ANDREWS, Q.C.A. P. CARON, B.O.L., Q.C.C. A. PENTLAND, B.A., B.O.L.	Exchange Bank	100 100	500,000 1,500,000	500,000	250,000 600,000	4	$171 \ 175 \ 157\frac{1}{2} \ 157\frac{1}{2}$	171 00 157.25
DEATTY, CHADWICK, THOMSON	Halifax Banking Co.	20 100	500,000 1,000,000	852,550		31	109 110 120	21.80 120 00
D & BLACKSTOCK,	Imperial Bank La Banque du Peuple La Banque Jacques Cartier	100 50 25	1,500,000 2,000,000 500,000		240,000	2	141 14 4 86 864 115 120x	141.00 43.00 28.50
Barristers, Solicitors, &c. Mr. W. A. REEVE, Counsel.	La Banque Nationale	100	2,000,000		150,000	24	110 1202.	
Offices, Bank of Toronto, cor. Wellington and	Merchants' Bank of Canada	1(0 90	5,798,287 1, 00 000	5,698 696 900,0+0	750,000	31 31	121 123 1351 1361	121.00 121 95
Church Streets, Toronto. W. H. BEATTY. E. M. OHADWICE.	Molsons Bank Montreal	50 200	2,000,000 12,000,0%	11.999.900	5,500.000	5	125 127 2004 201	62.50 400 50
D. R. THOMSON. T. G. BLACKSTOCK,	New Brunswick Nova Sc tia Ontario Bank	200	1,000,000 1,000,000 1,500,000	1,000,000	325,000	4	147 $147\frac{1}{2}$ $117\frac{1}{2}$ $117\frac{1}{3}$	294 00 117 25
B ^{iggs} æ ^{wood,}	Ottawa Peop'e's of Hali'ax	100 100 20	600,000	600,000	16,000	3	111 112	22.20
BARRISTERS, Etc.,	People's Bank of N. B Pictou Bank		500,000	200,000				
Opposite the Court House,	Standard Bank	100 50	2,500,000 764,600	702 510	80,000	3	118 118	59.00
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA. HON. S. C. BIGGS. E. M. WOOD.	Toronto Union Bank, Halifax	50	2,000,000 500,00			3	$172\frac{1}{2}$ 173 117 118	172 25 58 50
	Union Bank, Lower Canada Union Bank P.E.I. Yarmouth	100	2,000,000	500,0.0	••••••••••	31 	91 92‡	91.00
CHARLES HUDSON SMITH,	LOAN COMPANIES.				•••••••			
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor,	Agricultural Savings & Loan Co Brant Loan & Savings Co	50 50	600.000 130,000			31		
Notary Public, &c,.	British Can Loan & Invest. Co British Mortgage Loan Co	100	1,300,000 450,000	156 693	21,000	4		
HALIFAX, N.S. Commissioner of the supreme and County Courts	Building & Loan Association	25 50	750,000	663,900		4	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	26 06 62.25 117.25
or Nova Scotia.	Canada Perm. Loan & Savings Co Canadian Savings & Loan Co Dominion Sav. & Inv. Society	50 50 50	2,000,000 700,000 1,000,000	2,000,000 603,903 833 121	87,504	4	126	63.0J
nelamere, black, reesor & keefer,	English Loan Co Farwers Loan & Savings Company	100 50	2,044,100 1,057,250	295,847 611,430	8,500	4	126	63.00
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, SOLICITOR:, ETC. OFFICE-No. 17 Toronto Street	Freehold Loan & Savings Company Hamilton Provident & Loan Soc	100 100	1,050,400 1,500,000		74,000	4	•••••	
Corsumers' Gas Company's Buildings) TORONTO. T. D. DELAMERE, DAVIDSON BLACE,	Home Savings and Loan Co Huron & Erie Lean & Savings Co Huron & Lambton Loan & Savs Co	100 50 50	1,000,000 10 4,000	996.700	300,000	5	160	80.00
H. A. BEESOR. RALPH W. KEEFER. E. TAYLOUR ENGLISH.	Imperial Loan and Investment Co Landed Banking and Loan Co	100	350,000 62.7,850 700,000	601,307	75.488	31		
	London & Can, Loan & Agency Co London Loan Co	50 50	4,000.000	560,000	215,08% 43,547	5	$152\frac{1}{2}$ 133 114	66 25 57.00
GIBBONS, MCNAB & MULKERN,	London & Ont. Inv. Co Manitoba investment Assoc	100	2,00 1.0 0 400,000	400 0:0	50,000	3	117	23.40
BARRISTERS & ATTORNEYS, OFFICE-Corner Richmond & Carling Streets,	Manitoba Loan Company Montreal Building Association	50	1,000,000				67	33.50
LONDON, Ont.	Mottreal Loan & Mortgage Co National Investment Co Ontario Industrial Loan & Inv. Co	100 100	1,000,000 1,400.000 306.900	550, AU 292, M 54, 735	14 000	3	107 108± 110±	107 00 108.c0
GEO. C. GIBBONS. GEO. M'NAB. P. MULKERN. FRED. F. HARPER.	Ontario Investment Association	50 50	2,650,000	500,000	500,0AX	4	135 127	67.50 63.50
	e mario Loan and Savings Co People's Loan & Deposit Co		500.000	285,694	41,500) 4	1081 1101	54.25
GLASS, GLASS & LUSCOMBE,	Real Estate Loan and Debenture Co Roy 1 Lean and Savings Co	50 50	50 (600 400,000	288 193	20 000	3	95	47.50
Barristers, &c., LOND IN, ONTARIO.	Union Loan & Savings Co Western Canada Loan & Savings Co.	50 50	1,000,000 1,000,000		15 400 454,909		$\begin{array}{c}133\\194&200\end{array}$	66.50 97.00
GLASS & GLASS, Barristers, Attorneys & Solicitors, 428 Main Street,	MISCE LANEOUS. Canada C tton Company	100					136 140	136.00
Winnipeg, Manitoba.	Montreal felegraph Co New City Gas Co., Montreal	40	2,000,000	2,600,000			$1251 1261 \\ 1841 184$	50 20 73,70
DAVID GLASS, Q.C. CHESTER GLASS. T. H. LUSCOMBE.	R. & O. Navigation	100 100				21	85 88 731 731	85.00 73.25
MACDONALD & TUPPER,	Starr M'fg. Co., Halifax	100 50	800,663	800,001		. 5	100 102 149	100 00 74 62
Barristers, Attorneys, &c.			1	1		I		
MCARTHUR & DEXTER, Barristers, Solicitors, &c.	SECURITIES. London, 1.ec. 5.				INSU	URANCE COMPANIES.		
OFFICES:ĤARGRAVE BLOCK, MAIN STREET,	Canadian Govt. Deb. 6 % ct. stg. 1882-4 1024 Do. do. 6 % ct. Inser bd Stk 104		ENGLISH-	–(Q uota	tions on L	n London Market, Nov. 25)		
WINNIPEG.	Do. do. 6 7 ct. stg., 1885 Domi'on 5 7 ct. stock 1:63 of I. R. R. Do. 7 do. do	loan	104		Leat			Ħ.
J. B. MCARTHUR, HUGH J. MACDONALD, J. STEWART TUPPER, H. J. DEXTER.	Dominion Bonds, 4 p.c. 1904 Ins. Stoel	s	105	Sharea	Last Divi- dond.	AME OF CO	Share Share Val.	Last ge Sale
MCKENZIE & RANKIN, RADDISTEDS AS	Do. Corporation 5 % ct	•• •• {	105 1051				10° 2.	V
BARRISTERS, &c.,	St. John City Bonds Toronto Corporation 64 et., Toronto Cor. 39 ct. 1964 Water Wks. 1		1154	20,000	5 F	Briton M. &	G. Life £10	£1
Main Street, Winnipeg, Man	Township Debentures 6 7 ct			50,0-0 5,000	£1 () 108 F	, Union F. Idinburgh	L. & M 50 Life 100	5 £04 21 15 41
FRED. MCKENZIE. C. S. BANKIN.	RAILWAYS.	20 2 2 2 1	London	50,000 20,000 4 12,000 4	2 3-1 e 6	hardien	58n 10 109 .re 100	2 24 5 50 65 67 25 140 143
		har-	Dec 5.	10,000	56 1	And a standard for the second on the second	F. & L. 20	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
ROSE, MACDONALD, MERRITT &	Atisatic and St. Lawrence		132 97	10,000	1s'd] 0-5-0 I	on. & Lan on. & Lan	cash. I., 10 cash. F. 25	27 11 24 44
COATSWORTH , Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Proctors,	Grand Trunk ordinary stock	100	273 119	87,504 30,000 40,000	£2-10 [N	iv. Lon.&	. & L 100	2 20 2 5 49 1 5
Notaries Public, etc., etc.	Do. Eq. F. M. Bds. 1 ch. 6 Pc Do. Eq. Bonds, 2nd charge Do. First Preference,		125 1 81	40 000 6,722 209,900	I	orth Brit. hœnix Jueen Fire		84 30 3 275 28 1 8
Offices: Union Losn Bldgs, Nos. 28 & 80 Toronto St P.O. Drawer 2698, Toronto.	Do. Second Pref. Stock Do. Third Pref. Stock	100 109	100 ² 61	100,000 50,000	£1-5 1 74 8	toyal Insu cotueh Im	rance 20 p.F & L 10	3 291 3 1 2
⁴ J. E. BOSE, Q.C. J. H. IAUDONALD, ¹⁰ M. MERRITT. E. COATSWORTH. JT. *A Commissioner, etc., for taking affidavits to be	Great Western ordinary stock	£20 10	16 114	20,000 10,000	10 8	cot. Prov.	F. & L. 50	8 1 19 58 5
a commissioner, etc., for taking affidavits to be used in Quebec.	Do. 6 P c. Bonds, 1890 International Bridge 6 p.c. Mort. Bds		113 			CANADI	LAN.	Dec.
MALKER & ANDREWS,	Do. 6 p c. Mor. Bds. 2nd series Midland Stg. 1st Mtg Bonds 1908 Northern of Can. 5% c. First Pref Bd-	100 109		10,000 5 2,500			F. & M. \$50	\$50 13 50
SOLICITORS-IN-CHANCERY, &c.,	Do. do.6%c. Second do Toronte, Grey & Bruce 6 % c. Bonds	100	96 72	5,000	5 0	Confederat	ion Life 100 Ass. Co. 100	10 124
. WALKER & HOWARD,	Wellington, Grey & Bruce 7%c.1st M.		97	4,000	12 1	Montreal A	saur'nce £50	£5
BARRISIERS & ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,	DISCOUNT RATES.		, Nov. 24.	5,000	5 I 10 0	toyal Cana Duebec Fir	dian 100	15 5 65
No. 358 Main Street, W.nnipeg, Man. HON. D. M. WALKEB. G. R. HOWARD. G. A. F. ANDREWS	Bank Bills, 8 months	ž p. (».	1,095	10 0	icean Oity	rine 100 Fire 50	40
	TRACE BILLS, 8 " management 41	x "		20,0011	-130000 \	Western A	Mur'ace 10	30 162

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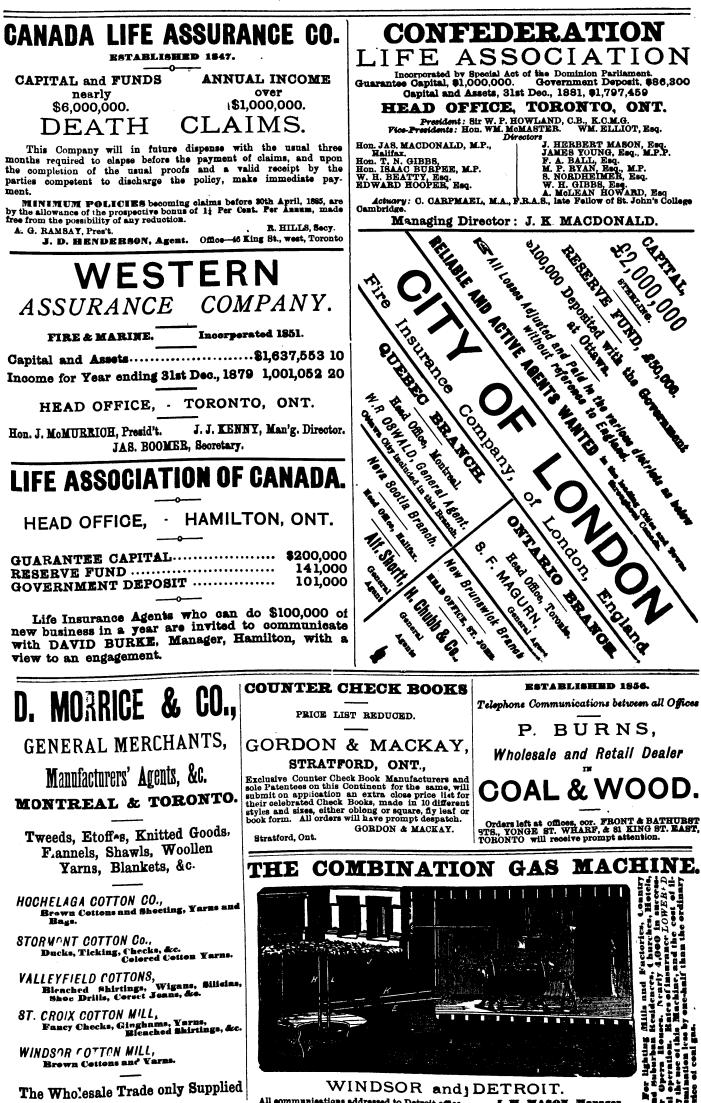
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Propeller Wheels, all sizes. Lefei Water Wheels and MillMachinery a specialty.

Can refer to the following Railways:-Windsor & Annapolis, Q. M. O. & O., South Eastern, Oredit Valley Welland, Toronto, Grey & Bruce, Stratford & Huron, Canada Atlantic, Canadian Pacific, and to the Muni cipalities of Londou, Mitchell Haysville, Sherbrooke, Bobcargeon. Downie, St. Hyzchicke, St. Cesaire Phillipsburg, &c., &c. OFFICE & WORKS KING ST. WEST TOBONTO

Commission and Produce.		TOBONT	O PRICES CURREN	NTDecer	nber 7, 1882.	*
Established 1845.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesa Bates
L. COFFEE & CO.,	Breadstu fs ,		Groceries.		Hardware.	-
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 30 Church St., Toronto, Ont.	Superior Extra	. 4 44 0 00	Coffees : Gov. Java, Ph Rio	\$ c. \$ c. 0 21 0 26 0 10 0 12	Tin (4 mos.)	\$ c. \$
LAWBENCE COFFEE. THOMAS FLYNN	Strong Bakers	4 30 0 00 4 50 0 00	Jamaica	0 15 6 22	Bars per lb Ingot Copper: Ingot	. 0 27 0 0
	Superfine	0 00 0 00	Mocha Ceylon native " planta'tn	0 13 0 20 0 25 0 30 0 32 0 35	Sheet Lead (4mos) Bar	02509
S. HARTLEY WATSON & CO.	Cornmeal Bran, per ton Grain: 1.o.c.	. 0 00 4 25	" planta'to " planta'to Salmon, hf. bris Dry Cod 20 112 lbs. Sardines, Fr. Qrs. Fruit: Raisins, Layers	9 00 10 00 6 75 7 00	Pig Sheet Shot Zinc: Sheet	1005100
FRUIT & PRODUCE MERCHANTS,	Fall Wheat, No. 1 . "No. 2 .	. 0 91 0 00			Zinc: Sheet Cut Nails:	
9 & 11 Temple Court, Liverpool, Eng.,	" No. 3 . Spring Wheat, No.	. 0 85 0 00 1 0 98 0 00	" Sultanas " Val'nti's.new	00910123 008011	10 to 60 dy. p. kg 100 lk 6 dy. and 9 dy 6 dy. and 7 dy	3 35 0 (3 60 0 (
Supply English and Foreign Goods, and Receive	Oats,	3 090000 038040	Currants Prov'l	2 65 2 80 0 062 0 071 0 071 0 00	Horse Naile	1 # 10 # 0
Consignments of Fruit, Provisions, Salmon, Lob- ters, and General American and Canadian Produce.	Barley, No. 1 " No. 2 " No. 3 Extra	. 0 70 0 00	Vostizza Prunes	0 084 0 10	P. & F. Ordinary	0 00 0 0 00 0
dvances on Consignments by arrangement.	" No. 3 Peas	. 050 000 . 074 075	Almonds, Ivica Filberts Walnuts	0 09 0 10	Galvanized Iron: Best No. 23 24	0 053 0
(Established 1859.)	Rye Corn Timothy Seed p. bu	0 75 0 00	Molasses: Syrups: Golden	0 42 0 45 0 63 0 65	" <u>26</u> " <u>28</u>	0 06 0 0
WILLIAM GALBRAITH,	Clover " " Flax " "	0 00 0 00	" Amber " Pale Amber. Rice: Arracan	0 67 0 70 0 72 0 75 3 55 3 90	Iron: Pig-Langloan Summerlee Eglinton No. 1	27 00 00 (00 00 00 (
Commission Merchant,	Previsions.		Patna Carolina Spices: Allspice	0 043 0 05 0 09 0 103	Nova Scotia No. 2 Nova Scotia bar Bar, ordinary	0 00 2 6
FLOUR & PRODUCE DEALER,	Butter, choice, 🌮 lb " rolls Cheese		UR8818. Whole 2015	0 15 0 17 0 15 0 18 0 38 0 40	Swedes, 1 in. or over Hoops-Coopers	00045
No. 80 Front Street, TORONTO .	Evaporated Apples		Cloves	0 20 0 30 0 23 0 27 1 00 1 90	"Band Boiler Plates Rivets, best	3 00 4 6
Advances made on Consignments of Flour, Grain, atmeal, &c.	Beef, Mess. Pork, Mess. Bacon, long clear	00 00 00 00 00 21 00 22 00 0	Nutmegs Pepper, black white	75 1 15	Hatton	3 10 8 1
	Pork, Mess Bacon, long clear "Cumberl'd out "B'kfst smoked	0 11 0 12 0 15 0 16	Sugars Porto Rico	1	Thistle Boars Head Pontypool	000 3 2
GRIFFIN & DOUGLAS,	Lard Eggs per doz	$0 15 0 15_{4}$ $0 14_{2} 0 15$ 0 24 0 25	Dark to fair Bright to choice Canadi'n refined	0 07 0 071 0 073 0 08 6 075 0 09	Iron Wire:	0 00 8 8
OMMISSION MERCHANTS	Hops Dressed Hogs Shoulders.	075090	Redpath Paris Lump	0 095 0 095 0 102 0 105 0 062 0 08	No. 6 🌮 bundle 681bs.	2 30 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
And Wholesale Dealers in	Leather.	0 10 0 104	Teas: Japan :		Galv. iron wire No. 6 Barbed wire, galv'd painted.	260 28
PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.	Spanish Sole, No. 1. Do. No. 2	027029 025026	Yokoha. com. to good "fine to choice	045 055	Window Glass :	0 042 0 0
errie's New Block, Princess St.,	Do. No. 2 Slaughter, heavy Do. light	027 029	Nagasa. com. to good fine to choice Congou & Souchong	0 30 0 40	41 x 50 do.	$ \begin{array}{ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Winnipeg, Man.	Buffalo Harness Upper, No. 1 heavy	0 00 0 00	Oolong, good to fine, "Formosa Y. Hyson, com. to g'd	0 30 0 55 0 45 0 65 0 18 0 35	51 x 60 do. Steel: Cast Boiler plate	0.65 0.7
o Farmers and Country Storekeepers.	Upper, No. 1 heavy "light & med. Kip Skins, French "English	0 33 0 37 0 85 1 10	" Med. to choice " Extra choice	0 33 0 45 0 50 0 65	Tin Plates: IC Coke.	460 47
ON HAND BEST BRANDS	Domestic	0 70 0 75 0 60 0 65 0 70 0 75	Gunpwd, com to med " med. to fine " fine to finest	0 36 0 50	IC Charcoal	55057 72575
NGLISH FINE DAIRY SALT,	Heml'k Calf (25 to 30) 36 to 44 lbs	050055	Imperial Tobacco manufactured	027050	DC "	
comprising	French Calf Splits, large, & lb "small Enamelled Cow, & ft	0.99 0.981	Dark "Western Leaf, Bright s'rts gd to fine	0 38 0 42 0 38 0 42 0 48 0 60	Can blasting per kg. " sporting FF	8 50 0 0 4 50 0 0 4 75 0 0
IGGIN'S EUREKA and	Enamelled Cow, # ft Patent Pebble Grain	0 17 0 20	Solace	070080 0380524	" rifle Rope, Manilla,	7 25 0 0 0 13 0 1
STUBB'S WASHINGTON BRAND	Buil Bussets light	0 14 0 16	Gold Flake Globe chewing Victoria "	070080 085093 074080	"Sisal Axes, Burrell's Single ""D'ble.	0 10 1 0 1 7 50 7 7 8 85 9 1
In large or small sacks.	Gambier Sumac Degras	0 064 0 07	Wines, Liquors, &c.		" Keen cutter " Dufferin	825 · 85 000105
Price List sent on application.	Hides & Skins ¥ lb.		Ale: English, pts qts	9 55 9 75 1	" Black Prince Petroleum.	775 80
JAMES PARK, Lawrence Market and 161 King St. West, Toronto.	Steers, 60 to 90 lbs Cows		Porter: Guinness, pts.	1 65 1 75		Imp. gal 0 21 0 0
	Cured and Inspected Calfskins, green	$\begin{array}{cccccccc} 0 & 09 & 0 & 101 \\ 0 & 11 & 0 & 13 \end{array}$	OtardDupuy&Co "	1 00 11 25 9 50 10 00	" single brls	0 21 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Leading Brewers.	" cured Sheepskins Tallow, rough Tallow, rough	$1\ 00\ 1\ 20$ $0\ 05\ 0\ 00$	P. Castillon & Co	9 00 9 25 9 00 9 25 9 50 15 00	" Water "	03200
ASK YOUR GROCER	Tallow, rendered Wool.	0 09 0 094	Gin: De Kuypers, & gl	2 25 2 37 2 20 2 30		0 00 0 6
FOR	Fleece, comb'g ord	0 18 0 20	"Red "	4 25 4 50 8 25 8 50 0 00 6 50	Straits Oil Palm per lb Lard, ex. No 1 Morse's	$ \begin{array}{ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
COSGRAVE'S	"Southdown Pulled combing " super	0 18 0 20	Rum: Jamaica, 16 o.p.	2 75 3 00 2 54 2 65	Linseed, Raw	09500 07007 07507
EXTRA STOUT.	Extra	0 33 0 35	Port, common	2 50 4 00 1		140 154 210 22
	Salt, Etc. Liverpool coarse #bg	0 80 0 85	Sherry, medium "old Whisky:	2 25 2 75	Seal	300 32 070 07 085 090
a_al to the best imported at less	Canadian 🌮 bbl "Eureka," per 56 lbs. Washington "	1 80 1 35 0 00 0 63	Scotch Dunville's Irish, do	3 80 3 90 3 50 3 75	Drugs.	000 0 5
than half the cost.	Rice's dairy "	0 00 0 52 0 00 0 50	Alashal (Fam BAT 1	0 99 2 75	Aloes Cape Alum Blue Vitriol	0 20 0 20
、 —	Sawn Lumber. Clear pine,11 in. or over Pickings ""	38 00 39 00 28 00 29 00	" 50 " "	0 45 1 28	Bower	0 024 0 0
fectly Pure, Wholesome, and strengthening	Clear and pickings 1 in. Flooring, 14 & 14 in	25 00 00 00 15 00 00 00	" Bye and Malt	58 1 38	Camphor Castor Oil Caustic Soda	0 37 0 3
art and pint bottles.	Ship'g culls, stks & sidgs Dressing Joists and Scantling	10 00 12 00 15 00 16 00	D'mestic Whisky 32u.p (Rye Whiskey yrs old (075 180	Epsom Salta	
GEORGE SEVERN,	Dressing Joists and Scantling Clapboards, dressed Shingles, XXX, 16 in 'XX	12 50 00 00 2 60 2 75	Boots and Shoes.		Extract Logwood, bulk " boxes	009010
1-	Lath	1 60 1 80 2 00 0 00	" Kin Boota I 9	2 20 3 40 3 30 3 25	Hellebore Indigo, Madras	012000 014017 085093
BREWER OF	Paints, &c. White Lead, genuine		"No. 1 do "Split Stogas Men's Cong. Gait & Bal Boys' Kip Boots	0 85 0 00 1	Madder	01301/ 30031/
LE AND PORTER,	in Oil, # 251bs Do. No. 1	1 80 1 65) ਵੱਚ	NO. 1 500888	L50 2400 [[Opium Oxalic Acid Paris Green	022 024
	White Lead, genuine in Oil, ¥ 95 lbs Do, No. 1 * 3 White Lead, dry Venetian Req Eng. Yellow Ochre, Frnch Vermillion, Eng.	1 35) 0 06 0 071	" Gaiters & Bala	55 1 70	Quassia	2 10 2 24 0 12 0 14 2 25 2 60
Yorkville Brewery,	Venetian Reg Eng. Yellow Ochra Frank	0 05 0 06	Wom's Bals & Gait, peg " M.S. " Batts	90 1 30	Saltpetre	0 091 0 10 0 35 0 35
	Varnish, No. 1 frizzo	1 10 1 00 1	" Goat Bals 1 Misses' Bals	90 975 1 90 1 15 1 90 1 10 1	Shellac Sulphur Roll	0 38 0 45
ADJOINING TOBONTO.	Bro. Japan	1 00 1 10	Dhilds' Bals		Soda Bicarb, per keg l'artaric Acid	



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