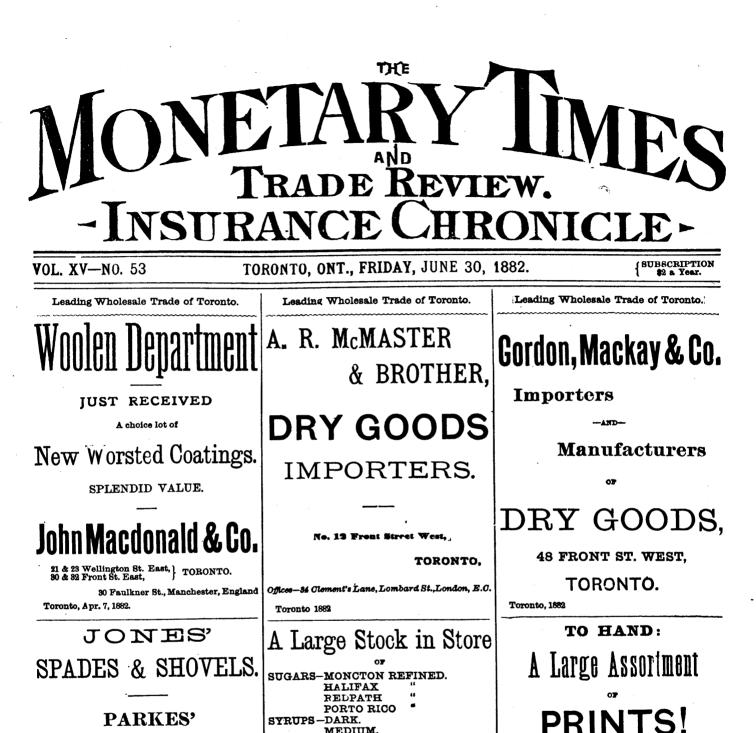
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PARKES' DRAINING TOOLS.



Hardware & Iron Merchants,

JOHN LEY

TORONTO.

P FRONT St. EAST. TORON TO. A. M. SMITH Toro to, May 13, 188

Valencias, cheap.

-DARK. MEDIUM BRIGHT.

VERY BRIGHT.

-PRACHES. APPLES. PEARS. CORN

TOMATOES.

Malaga Figs in mats, Sultanas, and very fine

W KRIGHLEY

Eleme Raisins suitable to take the place of

SYRUPS

CANNED

NEW AND CHOICE IN STYLE.

SAMSON. KENNEDY. & GEMMEL

44 SOOTT AND 19 COLBORNE STS. TOBONTO

Toronto, 1888

ABTHOR B LER

3	The Char	rtered B	anks.	[۱
BANK	OF	MO	NTR	EAL.	
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I	BOARD O	F DIREC	TORS.	President.	P
C. F. SMITHER G. W. CAMPBI Peter Reduct	ет.т. Кел	M.D. Hon. D	Vice onald A.	President.	1
Peter Redpat Edward Mack A. T. Paterson	n. Esq.	Alexan	der muri	sq. sy, Esq.	
W . J.	BUCHAN	Brown, E	l Manaa	er.	J. Je
A. MACNIDI Bra	EB, Ass't (nches and	ien. Man. d Agencies i	t Unief I in Canad	a.	HRE
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Guelph, Halifax, N.S.,	Pert Peter	n, rboro, it <i>ain</i> Lou	Toron Winn	ipeg, nk of Mon-	L

Halifar, N.S., Peterboro, Winnipeg, *Agents in Great Britain.*-London, Bank of Mon-treal, 9 Birchin Lane, Lombard Street, C. Ash-worth, Manager. London Committee-E. H. King, Esq., Chairman; Robert Gillespie Esq., Sir John Rose, Bart., K.C.M.G. Bankers in Great Britain.-London-The Bank of England; The London & Westminster Bank; The Union Bank of London. Liverpool-The Bank of Liverpool. Scotland-The British Linen Company and Branches. *Agents in the United States.*-New York-Walter

and Branches. Agents in the United States.—New York—Walte Watson and Alex. Lang, 59 Wall Street. Chicago-Bank of Montreal, 154 Madison Street. Harb. The

Bank of Montreal, 154 Madison Street. Bankers in the United States.-New York-The Bank of New York, N.B.A.; The Merchants National Bank. Boston - The Merchants National Bank. San Francisco-The Bank of British Columbia. Colonial and Foreign Correspondents.-St. John's, Nid.-The Union Bank of Newtoundland. British Columbia-The Bank of Newtoundland. British Columbia-The Bank of New Zealand. India, China, Japan and Australia-Oriental Bank Corporation. (Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for Travellers, available in all parts of the world.)

The Canadian

BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 30.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT

upon the Capital Stock of this institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches

ON AND AFTER

Monday, the 3rd day of July next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from June 18th to July 2nd, both days inclusive

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

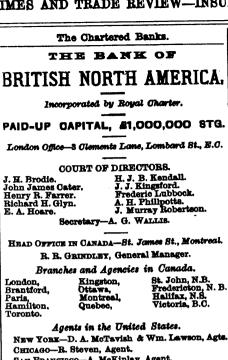
Of the Shareholders of the Bank will be held at the Banking House, in Toronto, on

Tuesday, the 11th Day of July next.

The Chair will be taken at TWELVE o'clock noon. By order of the Board,

> W. N. ANDERSON, General Manager.

Toronto, 28rd of May, 1882.



SAN FRANCISCO-A. McKinlay, Agent.

PORTLAND, OREGON-J. Goodfellow, Agent. LONDON BANKERS-The Bank of England ; Messrs.

Glyn & Co.

HYIN & CO. FOREIGN AGENTS-Liverpool-Bank of Liverpool. Australia-Union Bank of Australia. New Zealand --Union Bank of Australia, Bank si New Zealand. Golonial Bank of New Zealand. India, China and Japan-Chartered Mercantile Bank of India. Lon-don and China-Agra Bank, Limited. West Indies-Colonial Bank. Paris-Mesera. Marcuard, Andre & Co., Lyons-Credit Lyonnais.

BANK THE QUEBEC

Incorporated by Royal Charter, A.D. 1818.

GAPITAL \$8,000,000.

Quebec Head Office,

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

President Vice-Pres JAS. G. BOSS, Esq., WILLIAM WITHALL, Esq., ice-President Sir N. F. Belleau, Kt. Jno. B. Young, Esq. B. H. Smith, Esq. William White, Esq. Geo. B. Renfrew, Esq. JAMES STEVENSON, Esq., Cashier.

Branches and Agencies in Canada. Ottawa, Ont. Toronto, Ont. Pembroke, Ont. Montreal, Que. Thoroid, Ont. Three Bivers. J.L. SOARTH, Inspector. Agents in New York-Messrs. Maitland, Phelps & Co. Agents in London-The Union Bank of London.

THE ONTARIO BANK

CAPITAL, Paid-Up, \$1,500,000.

- TORONTO. HEAD OFFICE, 🕒 DIRECTORS.

SIB WM. P. HOWLAND, LT.-COL. C. S. GROWSKI, President, Vice-President.

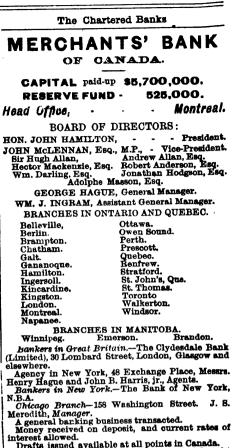
Hon. C. F. Fraser G. M. Bose, Esq. Donald Mackay, Esq. A. M Smith, Esq. C. A. Massey, Esq.

C. HOLLAND, General Manager.

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

AGENTS.

London, Eng.—Alliance Bank, Bank of Montreal. New York.—Mesars. Walter Watson and Alex. Lang. Boston.—Tremont Nationa IBank.



Drafts issued available at all points in Canada. Starling exchange and drafts on New York bought

and sold. Letters of credit issued, available in China, Japan and other foreign countries. Collections made on favorable terms

THE

BANK OF TORONTO,

CANADA. Incorporated - -1855.

Paid up Capital......\$2,000.000 Reserve Fund..... 1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

GEO. GOODERHAM, Esq., Toronto, President. WM. HENRY BEATTY, Esq., Toronto, Vice-P. A. T. FULTON, Esq., Toronto. W. G. GOODERHAM, Esq., Toronto, HENRY CAWTHRA, Esq. Toronto.

HENRY CAWTHRA, Esq. Toronto. HENRY COVERT Esq., Port Hope. W. B. WADSWORTH Esq.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

DUNCAN COULSON	Cashier
	Acrist Cashing
HUGH LEACH	
J. T. M. BUBNSIDE	Inspector.

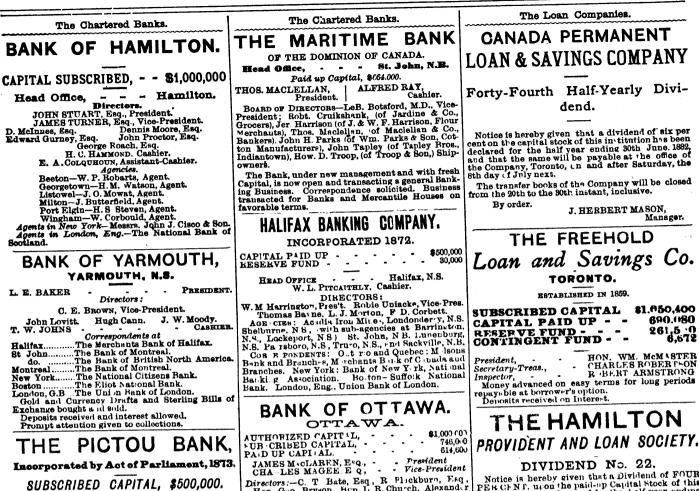
BRANCHES:

MONTREAL	I, MANAGEI
PETERBORO J. H. ROPER,	64
COBOURGJOS. HENDERSON	, "
PORT HOPE	тн, "
BARBIEJ. A. STRATHY,	•
ST. CATHABINESE. D. BOSWELL,	
COLLINGWOODG. W. HODGETTS	3,

BANKERS.

LONDON, ENGLAND THE CITY BANK (Limited) NEW YORE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.





HON. R. P. GRANT J. R. NOONAN. Esq. ISAAC A GRANT, Esq. JAS. KITCHEN, F.sq. JAMES D. MCGREGOR, Esq. THOMAS WATSON, MANAGER.

- {D. M. Fraser, Agent. - {_______ New Glasgow Stellarton E. D. Arnaud, " BANKEKS.— Bank of Montreal and Branches; Union bank of Halifax; Imperial Bank, Limited, London. -

EXCHANGE BANK OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

THOMAS CRAIG, Cashier. SURPLUS BRANCHES: HAMILTON, Ontario, C. M. Counsell, Manager. AYLMER, "J. G. Billett, " PARKHILL, "T. L. Rogers, Jr., " BEDFORD, P.Q., E. W. Morgan, " AYLMER, " PARKHILL, " BEDFORD, P.Q.,

Transacts a general BANKING BUSINESS. Collections receive Special and Careful attention, and remittances made on day of payment. Sterling Bills of Exchange bought and sold, also Drafts on New York and Boston.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK NEW BRUNSWICK. OF FREDERICTON, N.B.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament 1864.

A. F. RANDOLPH, President. J. W. SPURDEN, Cashier. FOBEIGN AGENTS. FOREIGN AGENTS. London—Union Bank of London. New York—Fourth National Bank. Boston—Eliot National Bank, Montreal—Union Bank of Lower C -Union Bank of Lower Canada, Agents in Canada, Canadian Bank of Commerce " New York Meers A. H Goadby and B. E. Walker. Agts in London, Eng. Adjance Bank.

The Loan Companies.

THE CANADA

LANDED CREDIT COMP'Y

DIVIDEND No 42.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of four per Notice is hereby given that a divide the company cent of the paid up expital flock of this (ompany has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Company's Office, 23 Toronto street, on and after the 3rd day of July next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the Soth June, both days inclusive. By order of the Board.

D. McGEE, Secretary.

Toronto, 25th May, 1882.



SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY, (LIMITED,

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM has this day been declared on the paid-up capital stock of the Heme Savings and Loan Company, (Limited), for the six months ending 30th inst., and that the same will be paid at the Company's Office in Teronto on ond after 3rd July next. and after 3rd July next.

The transfer books will be closed from 18th Jnne inst., to 2ad July prox., both days inclusive.

JAMES MASON, Manager.

8119



Notice is hereby given that a dividend of six per cent on the capital stock of this in titution has been declared for the half year ending 30th June. 1882, and that the same will be payable at the office of the Company, Toronto, in and after Saturday, the 8th day of July next.

THE FREEHOLD Loan and Savings Co. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$1.050,400 690.080 261,5 0

THE HAMILTON PROVIDENT AND LOAN SOCIETY.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of FOUR PERCENT. upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Society has been dec ared for the half-year ending 3 th June, 1882, and that the same will be payable at the Society's Banking House, Hamilton, Untario, on and effect on and aiter

Monday, 3rd day of July, 1882.

The Transfer Fooks will be closed from the 17th to the 36th June, both days inclusive.

H. D. CAMERON, Treasurer. Hamilton, Canada, 1882.

UNION LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY. Offices : COMPANY'S BUILDINGS.

Nos. 28 & 30 Toronto St.

CAPITAL,	-	\$1,000,000
PATD UP		 500,000 458,000
DEPOSITS & DEBENTURES, RESERVE FUND,	-	- 110.000
TOTAL ASSETS,		1,072,763

FRANCIS RICHARDSON, Esq. W. MACLEAN. President, - -Manager

Interest allowed on Deposits at highest cur-rent rates. Money advanced on security of Real Estate. Mortgages bought. No Commissions.

Dominion Savings & Investment Soc, LONDON, ONT.

INCORPORATED, - 1872.

·····	_			-	-	\$1,000,000.00	
apital,	-	-	_			1.000.000.00	
Subscribed,	-			-		833.121.09	
Paid-up,	-			•	-	- 135 539.16	
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Municipal	ana	BCHO	01 990			avaros pas	
chased.						hawolf a tear	

Money received on deposit and interest and F. B. LEYS, Manager. thereon.







A NEW post office is to be built in Hamilton, and tenders for construction are being asked.

THE dissolution is announced of the wholesale paint and oil firm of John McArthur & Son. Mr. M. Pennington retires, and the business will be continued under the style of McArthur, Corneil & Co., by the remaining partners.

JOSEPH A. LAZURE, who opened up a dry goods business in Montreal only 12 or 15 months ago is in the hands of the Philistines and has been obliged to assign to John Fair. He has been very slow for some time past, so that his failure is not altogether a surprise. Liabilities about \$5000; stock is being taken and assets will probably show nominally about the same amount.

THE Kingston Dry goods firm of Hickey & Ilett is in difficulties and will have to get a compromise if they are to continue in business The principal creditors, to whom they owe some \$6,000, want them to assign, but this they do not seem disposed to do. Owing some \$8,000 in all, they show nominal assets to exceed this amount.

MR. N. B. GRIEB, of Priceville, general dealer, was drowned while fishing a month ago. His wife and her brother, Mr. Brown, are creditors to the extent of \$2,300. They are now taking stock, which is supposed to be worth about \$3,500, and we understand that they propose to offer creditors 75 per cent. on their claims of \$5,400.

WM. MULDREW, a city tailer, in business for a number of years, will be obliged to assign. The dividend to creditors will likely be small.—— A. W. Rowland, general store-keeper, Watford, assigned some time ago, and is likely to get a settlement by giving security for 55 per cent. on liabilities of \$7,000.——T. H. Smith, hotelkeeper, London East, has cleared out, and his effects have been sold for the benefit of his creditors.

HAMEL & MAGNAN, a Quebec firm engaged in the manufacture of shoes for the jobbing trade, have assigned. Both the partners were formerly in the employ of the Messrs. Woodley, and commenced as a firm only about eighteen months ago, on very small capital, but soon grew into manufacturing on quite an extensive scale. Their liabilities, direct and indirect, are said to foot up to nearly \$50,000, and a meeting of creditors is to be held next week, when they will make an offer.

THE dry goods firm known as W. G. Lawton's Sons, St. John, N. B., has assigned in trust to Messrs. A. C. Smith and A. B. Sheraton. They started a steam laundry and shirt manufacturing business last fall, in addition to their regular trade, which does not seem to have been a good move, and as they have shown signs of tightness for some time past their failure does not create surprise. It is understood that most of their local creditors are secured.

MESSE® ROBERTSON BROS., who began as boot and shoe dealers last year in Palmerston, about two months after their arrival from Scotland, have learned that they were innocent as to the which a group of our business men were placed by an accident in the Bay, only the other day, has proved a valuable lesson to such of them as their \$1,000 capital did not go far, for they spent

too much on premises and did not get value. This, with the heavy interest they have been paying to a local money lender, has already overburdened them, and it is thought they must ask creditors to share in the loss caused by lack of experience in this country.

IN December last the stationery jobbing firm of Payette & Bourgeault, Montreal, suspended, subsequently compromising at seventy five cents, secured by Mr. F. X. Brazeau, a neighboring merchant. The first payment was duly met, but Mr. Bourgeault having left some weeks ago in a rather irregular manner, and not being likely to return, the affairs of the concern have become much complicated. A second payment of the composition fell due last week, and was made the occasion of a meeting of creditors, at which Mr. Brazeau, the endorser, desired to be released, and offered the estate back to the creditors in return for a discharge. This offer has not been nor is it likely to be accepted.

An item appeared in our columns recently which Mr. James Evans, of Omemee, considers did him injustice. That gentleman thinks our statement that his works "could not go on" inaccurate, and so it was if understood to mean that the place was shut. We are glad to say that Mr. Evan's place is not closed. Indeed he writes us that things are booming with him as far as regards abundance of work offering Still, he will not deny that he has had financial difficulties, and we have reason to know that some of his employees left his service. It is pleasing to learn, as we do from Mr. Evans, that anything which was overstated in our item has not done him harm, for nothing could be farther from our intention. He writes: "My creditors are few, and none of them seem alarmed as yet. . . . I have lots of work for more men if I only can get them and can pay them their wages every Saturday."

A FORMER resident of Toronto has done for this city what does not appear to have occurred to any of her own philanthropists who had the means. Mr. Erastus Wiman has erected at his own expense, and presented to the city, a floating bath with 60 dressing rooms, now anchored in the Bay, and also a bathing pavilion on the Island, with accommodation for 150 persons, (ladies' rooms as well as gentlemen's), for such such as desire a swim in the Lake. Besides affording, free of charge, opportunity to tired workers, women and girls as well as men and boys, "to throw aside their cares with their clothes " as Mr. Wiman expresses it, and to indulge in this recreation as a means of health and cleanliness. There is the prospect that these bathing places will do much to teach our community to swim. A committee of ladies has agreed to arrange for the use of the baths by females, while the Dolphin Swimming Club will aid the men to learn swimming. Some valuable lives have been lost from our midst for lack of this easily acquired art; and the peril in which a group of our business men were placed by an accident in the Bay. only the other day.

Trust as now constituted, is as follows:—Ald. McMurrich (Mayor, *ex officio* member), Capt. McMaster, Mr. R. W. Elliot, Ald. Boswell, Ald. Boustead, Mr. J. J. Withrow, Mr. James Beaty, Jr., M. P., and Mr. H. P. Dwight.

-A bill which, if successful, would have killed a considerable manufacturing interest in New Brunswick was presented the other day in the Senate at Washington. Under the existing order of things, timber cut in the State of Maine could be taken across the New Brunswick boundary sawed into lumber of various kinds and returned again into Maine in the shape of the manufactured article free of duty. The free movement of the logs and their product across the line thus afforded, had given rise to a very considerable industry. There are numerous mills and factories in the province of New Brunswick, close to the boundary whose business it is to cut the American timber into various shapes, after which it is returned to be sold in Maine and other states. This being the case, a bill was brought in at Washington recently to place a tax of twenty per cent. upon the Manufactured product of American logs. This was supported by certain local interests "way down in Maine" and having reached the Senate was in charge of Hon. Senator McPherson of New Jersey. Representations were made however, which induced that gentleman to withdraw the measure, and the New Brunswick mill men breathe more freely. It is not a little singular that, almost at the same time of this proposal with respect to wood and its products. a directly opposite course is advocated with respect to grain and flour between Maine and New Brunswick. A bill was last week introduced into the United States Congress to make provision that American grain which had crossed the New Brunswick boundary to be ground. should be re-admitted by the authorities in Maine in the shape of flour.

-The export of breadstuffs from the United States and Canada for the period from 1st September, 1881, to 24th June last, is thus given by the New York Shipping List:

To Great Britain and Ireland.

	1882.	1881.
Flour bbls	2,006,035	2,788,124
Wheat, bush	49,583,173	64,511,285
Corn, "	18,677,008	41,567,886
To other places.		
Flour, bbls	2 025,727	2,492,254
Wheat, bush	19,279,911	42,835,444
The quantities shipped	from seve	al different
ports were, to Great Brit	tain and the	o Continent
in the period named in 1	881-82 (flou:	r reduced to
bushels added,) from :		
Mar Vaul	00 000 0	00 1 1 1

New York	bushels.
San Francisco	**
Boston 3,871,935	"
Montreal 3,167,176	"

—The lumber trade continues in satisfactory shape at Quebec according, to advice of 23rd. There have been few transactions in square timber but prices are fairly maintained. The Ottawa mills are about sold out of cut lumber, at better prices than realized last year. Spruce lumber is worth \$11 per 1000 ft. B. M. delivered on craft. Spruce deals are not in so good demand, prices ranging about \$40 per 100 for firsts, \$28 for seconds and \$25 for thirds. In pine deals, the cut of a mill has been lately sold at \$108 for firsts, \$70 for seconds, \$37 for thirds, \$26 for fourths. On the whole, although the trade is not active, owing to late arrival of the spring fleet, a fair business may be reasonably expected, more particularly with American dealers, who are needy buyers even at this comparatively early season.

—It is reported that a possible hitch may yet take place in the arrangement between the Grand Trunk and the Great Western railways. Vanderbilt is reported as having said that he has, in his own hands, the means of preventing the ratification of the agreement; three-fourths of the Great Western stock holders being required to assent, while he holds over one-fourth of the stock himself.

-Mr J. H. Plummer, formerly chief Inspector of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, has been appointed Superintendent of Branches of the Merchants Bank of Canada. The position indicated by the title—which is itself modelled on that of a similar officer in the Scottish Banks is a very important one; and Mr. Plummer is likely, from his experience and capacity, to fill it creditably.

-The Bank of Nova Scotia is opening an agency at Charlottetown, where it has acquired the building of the Bank of Prince Edward Island.

CROPS AND BUSINESS IN QUEBEC.

The following notes regarding the crops and the general business outlook in the province of Quebec are condensed from letters written last week and the present, by leading business men in their several localities, who are close observers and whose opinions are worthy of every consideration.

SHEBBROOKE.---Reports from various parts of the district of which this town is a business centre, justify the expectation of a good crop, unless the rains, which have of late prevailed hold on too long. The spring has been a very backward one, cool dry weather prevailing up to a late date, but crops had been pretty well sown before the rains set in, and with a fair amount of warm weather everything will do well, so that a good average yield may be looked for. Referring to the business outlook, the opinion is expressed that business men have not yet forgotten the late depression and are mostly disposed to "go slow." Many storekeepers have felt the effects of the bad winter, having been obliged to carry over large stocks of goods. It is urged that the present is a favorable opportunity to begin to enforce the cash system, as produce of every kind, as well as labor, brings ready money now.

COATICOOKE.—All crops are at least a fortnight late. Grass was somewhat injured during the winter, and may prove a light crop. Grain, though late, is coming up well under the influence of copious rains, but the yield in this vicinity will not probably exceed a bare average. The general feeling is that the fall trade will not prove as good as last year's, particularly in this village, where the same amount of money will not be spent in building operations. A number of petty stores have been started during the past year whose proprietors will have hard work, to make ends meet.

STANSTEAD.—The present prospects are that there will be an excellent grass crop, the late rains and warm weather having given it a good start. Grain and roots having been so recently put in, it is hard to say yet what the result will be.

VAUDREUIL.—The cold late spring and high winds retarded agricultural operations; but the late rains have done a deal of good, and only warm weather is now needed to ensure a fair average crop.

QUEBEC AND VICINITY.—The spring has been an extraordinary late and backward one; residents of thirty years standing say that they recollect nothing like it in previous years. Up to the 6th of June, which was about the first spring-like day experienced, a large number of farmers had not put their seed in. Still, with favorable weather from now till the 1st of August, matters may turn out pretty well.

-Yesterday, at a meeting of the shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railway, held in London, only eight votes were recorded against the fusion with the Western. A cablegram to the *Globe* says: "Sir H. Tyler, in his speech at the meeting, said that proxies to the value of ten million pounds had been received in favor of amalgamation, and only forty-three thousand pounds in value against it. At a meeting of the Great Western Railway shareholders, there was a warm discussion. The amalgamation resolution was overwhelmingly carried by a show of hands, only seven votes being recorded against it. The minority demanded a poll.

You don't talk slang when you ask a washerwoman where she hangs out.—Hartford Journal.

STOCKS IN MONTREAL.

		Mont	BEAL,	June	29, 18	82.
STOCES,	Lowest Point in Week.	Highest Point in Week.	Total Transac'n in Week.	Buyers.	Sellers.	Average Price, like Date 1881.
Montreal	207	208	1159	208	2081	191
" x.d.						
Ontario	123	127	28	1231	124	76
Consolidated						
People's		89	54	89	•••••	
Molson's		128	20	127	128	. 112
Toronto	1801	1814		181	182	
Jac. Cartier		119	485	110	119	
Merchants				127		
Commerce		143	1407	142	142	143
Eastern Tps		1194	100	119	122	
Union				94	100	
Hamilton		170				
Exchange	1001		254	101	175	
Mon. Tel	1304	181	640	181	131	
Dom. Tel			21	93	100	96
Rich.&O. Nav	751		2269	75		61
City Pass	145	146	225	146		130
Gas	162		2340	165		138
R C. Ins. Co		50	125		50	
Merchants x. d.				• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	· · · · · · · · · ·	-
Commerce x.d.		····			••••	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1	1		!		1



Sold by Druggists and the best Family Grocers throughout the Dominion.

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TORONTO, CAN. FRIDAY, JUNF 30 1882

THE FIFTEENTH YEAR.

The present issue closes the fifteenth year of the MONETARY TIMES. As this is the largest volume, in respect of bulk, yet issued (1620 pages) so we hope it will have been found by our readers to have contained the largest amount of information, suggestion and criticism.

A large part of the work of such a journal as this is necessarily critical. We cannot be always "prophesying smooth things," and do not wish to be. For when a journal ceases to be outspoken with respect to abuses and real grievances, it abdicates one of its most essential functions. Nay, our experience has confirmed what was already well known: that however much those whose toes are trodden upon disrelish the process at the time, the result is usually to be seen in increased respect for the critic. provided his views are just, and a larger influence for his utterances. Hence we have the pleasure of numbering among our admirers and supporters to-day, those who have most warmly and indignantly resented the arguments or strictures we had in previous years deemed it our duty to make use of.

Unscrupulous adventurers, dishonest traders, the whole tribe of deadbeats. dislike and occasionally decry THE MONE-TARY TIMES. But this is something to be proud of. Imitators are found who will snarl at imperfections, real or supposed. Narrow-minded politicians, or purblind bigots may dissent from views which they either misunderstand or cannot afford to express. Such differences do not alarm us. Sometimes, too, though seldom, we have had to lament giving pain to those who through misfortune-oftenest, however, by violation of economic laws-have become subjects for our animadversion. Still the increasing number of firms and incorporated companies which we have the satisfaction of counting among our patrons, and the thousands of intelligent subscribers and readers of this journal on both sides of the Atlantic, are

sufficient approval of its course and influence to stimulate us to further efforts in the cause of impartial journalism and fearless criticism of wrong-doing amongst high and low.

THE GRAND TRUNK AND GREAT WESTERN LEASE,

The arrangement between the Grand Trunk and the Great Western railways has, after no long delay, been signed. It is in the form of a lease; the Grand Trunk being the lessee and the Great Western the lessor. But the transaction means a great deal more than would ordinarily be implied by the execution of a lease. The Great Western not only surrenders its independence : its very name will cease to exist. Of the Great Western nothing but its history now remains. The two corporations have been rivals ever since they came into existence, and the rivalry was sometimes marked by the acrimony born of adverse interests. The Great Western, the older of the two, viewed the appearance of the Grand Trunk on the scene as a rival, and each did what it could to injure the other. Both roads were aided by Government funds; part of the advance to the Great Western was remitted; of the advance to the Grand Trunk nominally nothing was written off and practically everything.

Of the two roads, the Great Western has, on the whole, had the more prosperous career. For a long time it paid a good dividend; the Grand Trunk shareholders never got a shilling return on their capital. They were allured to subscribe by the most enticing of prospectuses, put forth, we doubt not, in perfect good faith, by which they were encouraged to hope for exceptionally high dividends. The miscalculations of the promoters were greater than ordinarily occurs in American railways, and they must have been based on very inadequate information. The weak point was in estimating the working expenses far below the rate which experience proved had to be paid. The Grand Trunk was for a time perhaps somewhat handicapped by a government representation in the directorate. But there is no reason to suppose that that representation had any controlling influence on the management. And the sacrifice of the Government directors did not bring a dividend. So that the case presents no evidence of value on the question of Government control of railways : for there never was any Government control of the Grand Trunk, and the abolition of Government directors did not put the road in a better condition financially. The Great Western was never subjected to even the

semblance of Government control; and its last days have been worse than its first.

The Great Western, no one can now doubt, showed too much of the ambition which seeks to command traffic by contributing to the construction of numerous branches. It allowed itself to be goaded into those expenditures by local rivalry, of which the managers perhaps scarcely understood the motives. As a rival of the Grand Trunk its influence was, locally considered, confined to a small area; and for through traffic the two roads were not more rivals than many others which the united companies will still have to encounter.

This lease gives the Grand Trunk practical control over the western peninsula of Ontario. All the outspread arms of the Great Western, by which it hoped to gather in local traffic, are henceforth devoted to the service of the Grand Trunk. The last battle between the two companies was fought over the control of the Toronto, Grev & Bruce Railway. The Great Western, just before it made a surrender of itself, snatched a nominal victory by means of a reckless bid, which the shareholders of the broken down road. forming the prize, clutched at. That bad bargain the Grand Trunk must now, we presume, father. But the monopoly of the Grand Trunk will not be absolute, even over the western peninsula. There is still the opposition of the Canada Southern at one point, and that of the Credit Valley is likely henceforth to count for something, under the connections it is understood to have formed. The practical evils likely to arise from the union of the Grand Trunk and the Great Western will be mitigated by the competition of these roads, unless some traffic agreement be made among them, which is possible, but not probable.

Neither of the two companies which this lease welds into one, was in a prosperous condition, at the time of the union. The shareholders of both were suffering. It is unfortunate, in every point of view, that this state of things should exist. Nobody would grudge the companies the benefit of any economies the union would produce. provided he were certain that the union would not be otherwise used to the disadvantage of the public. The question of rail. way monopoly now present, on this continent, is pregnant with future troubles, possibly with disaster; for it may be taken for granted that the public will not always patiently submit to be robbed, under whatever form, by railway monopolies. But the crisis will come in the neighboring States before it reaches us ; there the struggle will first take place. If the legislatures prove corrupt, of which there is always danger when unscrupulous men controlling untold millions seek to sway them to their purposes, the unbribed millions may seek a rough remedy in some form which may bring about a social cataclysm. Whether a railway ought to be allowed to charge more in proportion, the cost of handling being taken into account, for short than for long distances, is a question which has been answered, in the States, so far as it has received an answer, in the negative. Pro rata charges are much less difficult on an island where the railways begin and end, than they are where the roads extend far into a foreign Where there is one competitor country. for local traffic, there are certain to be several for through traffic. If the profits on the through traffic be so low that all the traffic, carried at the same rate, would not yield a reasonable return on the best managed roads, moral reasons can be adduced why there should be some addition to local rates. But, if moral reasons are to weigh, the railway managers must show that they are amenable to them before they can claim the benefit of their application by the legislature. A competition for through traffic which sweeps away all profit, or even involves a loss, is destitute of moral sanction ; besides a war of rates which aims ultimately at monopoly, in one form or another, is contrary to the public interest well understood, however pleasant the poison may taste as long it lasts. Unless railway managers can show that their through traffic leaves some profit, but not enough to give a reasonable return on their capital, it would be impossible for them to show why their operations should be exempted, in their local traffic, from the general law of pro rata charges.

It will not be beyond the power of the legislature to correct any abuses that may arise out of the union of two of our principal railways. Whether the legislature will have the disposition, in that event, to guard the public interest, is the question; even when the law is clearly on their side, individuals cannot successfully fight a powerful railway corporation. This was proved in England, in the case of a man who beat a company every time, in all the courts, up to the House of Lords ; and the sum of all his conquests was that he was a ruined man. But a remedy came from the legislature; and now a railway company, in England, cannot impose any conditions on the reasonableness of which the courts are not at liberty to pronounce. This principle requires to be consecrated in the railway legislation of America, and then unless judges are corrupt-and sometimes elected judges are suspected-the public has a shield against extortion, on which it can rely.

FANCY CHEESE MAKING.

SECOND ARTICLE.

Returning to the subject dealt with in a recent article, the production of small skimmilk cheese, as pursued in France, we notice the methods employed in making other kinds than the Suisse double creme, the description of which occupied the most of our previous article.

Camembert is another and more delicate kind of cheese needing great skill to secure a good make. It is not advisable to attempt competition here until experience has been gained in the manufacture of Swiss cheese. Some farmers who can obtain a yield of 550 gallons per cow, realise from the manufacture of this cheese as much as \$190 to \$200 per head. Three pints of milk will make one of these delicacies.

- Livarot is a skim-milk cheese about twice the weight of the Camembert, and takes its name from a town in the Pays d' Auge, about nine miles from Lisieux, the principal seat of the manufacture of Camembert cheese at the present time. It is calculated that the quantity made of this kind of cheese is worth \$500,000 annually, and about onefourth is sold in Paris. which takes the best of this as of every other kind of French dairy produce. It is a most point with farmers whether it is not better to make a large quantity of butter and Livarot cheese with the skim milk than a small quantity of butter and Camembert cheese with whole or nearly whole milk. Unskilful cheese makers do best by adopting the Livarot system. because they make fewer losses than by the management of the delicate Camembert.

As in the case of every other kind of skimmilk cheese, the quality of the Livarot depends on the length of time which the milk has stood before being skimmed. This varies from twenty-four to forty-eight hours. The skim milk is warmed to the natural temperature of milk just drawn from the cow, and rennet is added sufficient to coagulate the curd in from half an hour to two hours according to the season, the shorter time being in the heat of summer. When fit. the curd is taken with a bowl out of the pail in which it is set; it is spread upon a cloth placed upon a table shelf, which is furnished with a gutter to carry off the whey, and is there broken up fine. The broken curd is then placed in perforated tin moulds upon reed mats, and left to drain, the moulds being frequently turned at twenty or thirty minutes. By degress the turning takes place less frequently, but the cheeses are kept in moulds, first of tin and afterwards of wood, until they are sold the next market day. As a rule, the cheeses are thus kept

by the farmer for seven or eight days, after which time they are sold green, as we should say, to dealers who cure and otherwise prepare them for the market.

The size and quality of this cheese vary so much that it is not easy to give a mean price. The richest are smaller and mature sooner than the poorer sorts.

The price of good cheeses may be put at from one franc, or say 20c. each to 25c., except in Lent, when they are much dearer on account of the large demand created by the fast. As the returns vary with practice, it is better to give the average. which is about \$150 per cow per annum. The value of the butter is from \$60 to \$65, and the cheese \$75, to which, of course, must be added the value of the whey and the calf.

Much might be said with regard to other cheese, but we confine attention to these small ones because they seem specially suited to our agricultural wants. Farmers at a distance from market may, with the help of members of the home circle, undertake this kind of work themselves and at a season of the year when it pays best. In winter they have little to do except attend to the cattle and the manufacture of these soft fancy cheeses, affords an opportunity of utilizing the skim milk of the farm to great advantage. It makes some demand on labour, it is true, but it is so well rewarded as to become a source of great profit. If the ensilage system be true, and there is no reasonable doubt of it, one acre of land of average quality could be made to yield food enough for one cow. Imagine the cultivation of one hundred acres for a dairy of 100 cows, vielding \$100 per head.

There is no system of farming so lucrative as dairying, and none less exhausting if conducted properly. It affords the greatest range of work and provides more regular labour for the hands on the homestead. Where cheese as well as butter is made, there is least waste ; and cheese of the kind under consideration has done more to promote the consumption of the article in five years than the manufacture of the hard and firm texture sort has in a generation. Small cheeses of the soft kind are easily digested, and can be bought in quantities sufficient for a meal or a day's provision, thus avoiding the waste incidental to the chipping of dried surfaces of large cheeses. The subject is in every way worthy of attention, and should be discussed with a view to experiment.

The butter and cheese factory system is making progress in the province of Quebec. From a statement published by the government of that province, there were in operation in that province in 1881 no less than 198 cheese factories, 30 creameries, and five

factories which made both butter and cheese. The bulk of these are in the Eastern Townships, and we learn that seven creameries and twenty-two cheese factories are in the county of Huntingdon alone.

THE ONTARIO BOUNDARY.

The Ontario Boundary dispute formed an issue in the late contest. Ontario was as much a party in the struggle, as she would have been if the election had been for an Ontario House ; the two premiers distinctly taking opposite sides. The occasion was one on which the policy, on an important question, of the Dominion and of Ontario, were distinctly put in issue : and as there were two sides to this question, one provincial, the other general, the contest could not have been avoided. The issue, on one side, was of course confined to Ontario, and it has been dealt with in a way which shows that the electors of that Province do not fear that they will lose their just rights : in other words, they believe that their just rights will be safe in the hands of the highest tribunal in the realm. The award of the arbitrators, if it had been accepted by the Dominion, would have been binding on the two parties which agreed to the reference; but it is a well understood principle that a conventional arbitration cannot bind third parties. For instance, the award in this case could not bind Manitoba, or anyone who, before a tribunal, might object to the jurisdiction of the court. Thus the question is reduced to one of procedure, and in no way affects the merits of the case. Ontario has not decided that the award of the arbitrators was right or wrong, but only that a conventional arbitration could not give us a settlement that would be binding on all parties. For a just settlement Ontario is not afraid to go to the Privy Council. She has never yet shown a want of confidence in the courts, and she is not going to begin with the highest tribunal in the Empire. This is Ontario's view of the matter, and a very sensible view it is.

SMELTING WORKS IN MADOC.

Our readers will remember that some time ago [MONETARY TIMES, January 9th 1880, and February 11th 1881,] we gave particulars of the iron bearing lands of the township of Madoc, north of Belleville, in this province. The ores from this district have been in steady request by the iron workers of Pennsylvania and other States, and something like 200,000 or 300,000 tons them have been got out since we last wrote on this subject. The Belleville & North Hastings Railway, the Kingston and Pembroke Railway, and now the Prince Edward Railway, have greatly increased the facilities for transporting the ore. We are told that 1000 tons per day can now be delivered at Weller's Bay for shipment across the lake.

We have already mentioned six concessions of Madoc township which contained Hematite and Magnetic ore, and we said [Mon. TIMES. Vol. XIII No. 28] "it is expected that alone it will be found suitable for making Bessemer Steel." An analysis, bearing the name of J. Blodget Britton, of Philadelphia, of specimens taken from a ledge of metallic ore in the 1st concession of Madoc has been put before us. This shows a fraction over 70 per cent. pure metallic iron, while an assay made by E. S. Wayne, of Cincinnati, of ore from an adjoining mass, is stated to exhibit 65 per cent. iron and very trivial proportions of sulphur phosphorus or other extraneous matter. These specimens, if they fairly represent the quality of the ore, show how valuable it is, and justify the belief of experts that Bessemer steel can be made from it with readinogg

It is this property which, we are told, is in the possession of Mr. Thurston G. Hall of Niagara Falls, who with his associates have formed the Steel Association of Ontario, and propose the immediate erection of reducing works at some convenient point. There are to be eight Canadian and seven American directors in the company. The list of directors and officers thus far chosen includes T. G. Hall, Niagara Falls, president; H. M. Clay, Buffalo, vice-president; H. H. Stow, of Bradford, secretary; G. H. Van Vleck, Buffalo, treasurer. Messrs. Wm. P. Taylor of the Canada Southern Railway, T. T. Greene of Cincinnati, Saml. A. Wheeler, Bradford, Thos. Hodgson, Buffalo. The enterprise is one of the the greatest importance to the country, and with honest and skilful management, cannot fail to prove remunerative to the proprietors and give a marked impetus to the industrial activity of that rich mineral district.

INSTITUTE OF ACCOUNTANTS.

The meeting of the Institute held to inaugurate the session of 1882-3, took place in the Council Chamber, City Hall, Mr. S. B. Harman, D.C.L., ex-Mayor, City Treasurer, the President. in the chair. The address of the president examined the scope of such bodies as the Institute and traced their growth in other countries. It referred to the function of such a body as being the higher education, in a practical direction, of those who aim at responsible mercantile positions. Among those present who spoke to resolutions on the occasion were Mr. Warring Kennedy, Alderman Hallam, Mr. Walter S. Lee. ex-Ald. Lobb, Mr. W. A. Douglas, Mr. Edward Trout, Mr. J. J. Mason, of Hamilton, and his Worship the Mayor. The Institute now numbers over 120 members who represent six cities and as many towns in Ontario besides Winnipeg, Manitoba, and Stanstead, Quebec.

Mr Wm. Ince, of the wholesale house, Perkins, Ince & Co., said in proposing a resolution com-The very mending the objects of the institute.

those who took part in it. He knew of no profession which required the exercise of more intellectual ability than that of a good accountant. It required a constant exercise of the mind exceeded in very few professions. He took interest as a commercial man in the subject, feeling that it was one of the necessary appliances of commerce; for without a proper system of accounts, commerce, however well devised, would be imperfect, and those engaged in it would find themselves at a loss at almost every point; therefore it was that, as one of them, he was deeply and largely interested in the matter that the Institute was intended to promote. He thought every commercial man should have some knowledge of accounts, and in every firm there should be at least one principal thoroughly conversant with the same, otherwise it would be impossible to keep that due track of business which was the first guarantee of success. Hence, while it was necessary for those who made the calling of an accountant their special profession to use every means to qualify themselves for its discharge, it was also of the utmost importance that those who were engaged in commerce, trade manufacture, or business of whatever kind. should also become familiar with the subject. A great deal of the want of success we daily hear of, was to be attributed to a want of knowledge of accounts. Men were seen to be engaged in business for a number of years, and to be apparently successful for a time; they go on, matters get behind, and then when their affairs are investigated the trouble is found to have arisen in almost every case from their accounts not having been properly managed. He believed that if more attention was given to this matter, more care used in seeing that men who go into business had either a true knowledge themselves, or provided themselves with accountants thoroughly acquainted with the management of accounts, we should see fewer failures, and the conduct of business would be more generally satisfactory to all concerned.

Mr. W. B. Hamilton, past President of the Board of Trade, of the manufacturing firm of W. B. Hamilton & Co, seconded the resolution, and after eulogistic remarks on the address of the President, he proceeded to speak in the highest terms of the objects the Institute had in view, which " he hoped would have the result of making men more alive to the paramount influence of good accountancy on success in business and the prevention of failure and insolvency."

meetings.

MERCHANTS' BANK.

We give below the continuation of the remarks by Mr. Hague, the General Manager of the Merchants' Bank, at the meeting of thet institution last week, together with a portion of the report of proceedings held over :-

It has been a particular care with the general manager for many years back to search into the causes of the losses which Canadian banks gencauses of the losses which outside the set of the losses which outside the losses which outside the losses in the future. When in England last October, he directed particular attention to the subject, and on his return, in a memorandum laid before the Board, he observed amongst other things as follows :-

"Our banks, as is well known, were modelled on those of Scotland, but are sadly deficient in many of the elements of safety by which banking in Scotland is surrounded. I may add to this the North of England; for banking in Yorkshire and Lancashire, so far as loaning and discounting are concerned, is conducted on similar principles. Nothing impressed me morenature of the subject implied intelligence in and I took pains to draw out the information-

business: 3. In importing and wholesale merthan the small amount of losses of the banks of chandise ; 4. In manufacturing of all kinds ; 5. Great Britain. Apart from such exceptional In miscellaneous occupations connected with cases as the City of Glasgow Bank, it is noteagriculture or commerce. In addition to this worthy that the losses of most of these banks have been of the most trifling character.

The Managing Director of one of the Sheffield banks, in which all my early years were spent, on whom I called in passing through Yorkshire, informed me that their losses had not averaged Yet the bank for thirty years £500 a year! back has done the leading business of that great manufacturing centre.

The Clydesdale Bank's business in London has been singularly free from casualties. The losses during the four years of its establishment have been the merest trifle, while a very large business has been done.

There are, in my judgment, three causes for this.

In the first place, there is in Great Britain a clear and distinct line drawn in banking operations between the lending of money (including the granting of standing loans), and the discounting of trade bills. The former are invariably under the cognizance and control of the Board, to whom all applications are submitted, with securities off red. The manager's discre-tion is confined to the discounting of trade bills.

In the second place, trade bills themselves are invariably bona fide, representing goods sold, delivered, and to be paid for at the time the bill is due.

Any attempt to pass off upon a banker bills not representing actual sales, would be considered equivalent to forgery, and brand the person attempting it with such dishonor that no bank would deal with him again.

In the third place, competition between bankers is kept within such reasonable and proper limits, that the playing off of one bank against another so as to obtain unreasonable and dangerous extension of credit is almost entirely unknown. There is an admirable system of co-operation between the different banks of Scotland, by which a common understanding is kept up and strictly observed with regard to rates of discount and commission charged for various classes of business, and with regard to interest allowed on deposits.

Competition there is, of course, and will be. but it is strictly competition on equal terms. It would be extremely desirable were efforts made to bring about a similar common understanding amongst the banks of Canada.

The absence of it, I am convinced, has led to untold losses."

These observations have a pertinent bearing on our own position. Since returning, he has endeavoured to bring about in our own administration as close an assimilation as possible to the methods of Scotch and English banks, and has good hopes that the adoption of this course will have the best results in the future.

Before closing these remarks the general manager may be permitted to refer to the remarkable expansion which has taken place in the discounts and loans of the banks generally during the last year, and to the position of business generally.

He has ascertained, by an examination of the books of the Merchants' Bank, in what direction our own expansion has occurred, and has compared the range of expansion with the progress of trade and commerce. For it is tolerably clear that if the bank discounts have grown with the volume of legitimate trade, and if the reserves of the banks have been well kept up the expansion is a natural and healthy one; if otherwise, it is the reverse.

The money of the Merchants' Bank is employed in loans and discounts to persons engaged in the following lines of business. 1. In the movement of agricultural produce of all kinds, and manufactures connected there-with; 2. In the timber and sawed lumber

the bank lends to municipal corporations and employs large sums in short loans on stocks of various descriptions. It is only the first five of these that can be called business loans and discounts Now, looking at the total line of discount as it was a year ago and as it is now, I have noticed the following changes :---In produce and provision accounts, a slight diminution. In saw mills and timber, a very considerable increase (nearly 50 per cent.); in manufacturing accounts an increase of about 12 per cent; in importers' and merchants' accounts a large increase, nearly 40 per cent.; in miscellaneous loans a very considerable increase, about 30 per cent. The largest increase has thus been in accounts connected with our leading exports, The next viz., the productions of our forests. large increase has been in our whole line of importing. As to the soundness and healthiness of this or otherwise, there can be no doubt that the value of our wood products in foreign countries (our great market) has very largely increased, and that, not only has production been stimulated, giving rise to the employment of more money, but the amount of money required to carry on the same amount of operations has largely increased, too. As to the increased im-ports, these are, as a rule, only healthy and sound when arising out of larger production. There has been a large increase of money value in our productions, as you have seen, and hence some foundation for increased imports. Duties have increased the selling value of goods, so that there has been an increase both in quantity and value. But our large railway expenditure should also be taken into account. This kind of expenditure always stimulates the consumption during the time it is going on. But when it ceases consumption decreases in the same proportion. Then the demand for imported goods and manufactured articles falls off, and unwary merchants, both wholesale and retail, who have failed to note that their large sales were due to temporary causes, are caught with great stocks, which they find it hard to sell. Then comes difficulty in meeting payments, numerous failures, and all the phenomena with which the country was so familiar in 1857 and following years, when the completion of the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railways brought about such a disastrous collapse. This, it appears to me, is that for which we must keep a careful lookout from this time and onward. Merchants, in addition, will do well to take a careful note of the production of our farms and the condition of the lumber trade, and not only of the quan-tity produced but the prices obtained. For it must ever be borne in mind that for the prices obtained for our great staples we are entirely dependent on the condition of trade in Great Britain and the United States. Neither of these can suffer without our being affected. Canada is altogether too small a country for any market to be controlled by her operations. But the banks have evidently been furnishing, by loans on stocks, a considerable amount of the capital required for new manufacturing enterprises, or the extension of old ones, and for various other forms of enterprise now carried on in the shape of joint stock companies. Time will show whether these will be successful or not. After all, so far as the amount of discounts is concerned, it is really a question whether the banks generally are holding sufficient reserves of available funds. Taken as a whole, the banks undoubtedly are. But in some directions, a heavier holding, and of an independent character would undoubtedly be desirable. There is always a pressure to lend as on deposits. There has been improvement in Hague and the Board of Directors associated

this matter of late years. But, there is again arising a tendency to increase rates, but it is to be hoped that it may be checked. Generally, the banks are, no doubt, in a good position, and if they discriminate against long credits, by discounting short paper at a cheaper rate, de-clining long renewals, if they also check unreasonable expansion as well as speculation, by refusing to lend to impecunious traders, they may keep the business of the country in a sound

condition for years to come. (Applause.) Sir Hugh Allan,-Mr. Chairman and gentlemen : From the terms of the address read by the President it would naturally be supposed that the majority of the Board had been acting in a manner injurious to the interests of the Bank. The majority of the Board interfered in no way until we found that the action of the President and Vice-President was such as, in their opinion. would injure the bank They were going to so alter the relations of the General Manager and Assistant General Manager that it was inevitable that the one or the other should give way. The Board considered the question very carefully, and satisfied themselves that the correct and right course was to sustain the General Mana (Hear, hear and applause.) This was ger. brought about more particularly when the General Manager made a statement to the Board that under no circumstances would it be possible for them [the General Manager and Assistof the Bank together. The arrangement proposed by the President and Vice-President was one which would have been subversive to the management and discipline of the Bank, namely, that they should try to do the work of the Bank jointly. (Hear, hear.) The majority of the jointly. (Hear, hear.) Directors considered it their duty to sustain the General Manager (hear, hear) in his views of the matter. It was his policy that had been successful from the beginning. He has conducted the Bank through many disastrous periods, and they considered that the General Manager should be supported. The Directors, therefore, had no hesitation in taking the course they did. They did not interfere in anyway with the management of the Bank, except to say simply that in their opinion the General Manager should be sustained. (Applause.) It would be impossible for the President and Vice-President to de-clare that their views alone should prevail in the management of the affairs of the Bank. The Board are elected for a certain purpose, and every member of it has a right to give his opinion on the subjects coming before it. Acting upon these principles, the majority of the Board has taken the course I have indicated to you, and I am perfectly willing to leave it with you to say whether they have taken the right course or not. (Applause).

Mr. Anderson then moved .-

That the thanks of the stockholders are due and are hereby tendered to the General Manager for his efficient management during the year, and that the action of the Board in making with him a new engagement for a term of five years be hereby confirmed; also, that thanks be tendered to the officers of the institution for their services.

I have very great pleasure in moving this resolution. The state of the Bank speaks for the management, and the matter now rests with you, the confirmation of the appointment having been placed in your hands.

Ald. Hood-The duty of seconding that resolution is the most pleasing that has devolved upon me for a long time, I feel that Mr. Hague during the past five years has, by his judicious management and energy, lifted it from the mire removed it in fact from the slough of despond in which it was a few years ago. I feel proud to day that the Bank is in the position it is in,

with him. No business man would change his managers and clerks while he could advantageously retain those who had been in his employ for years. No, he would retain those who had served him well, and I feel that every stockholder in this Bank and every citizen in Mont real who is not a stockholder will feel that it is due to Mr. Hague that we should confirm his reappointment for another five years. I think it is the smallest mark of gratitude the stock-holders of this Bank should show him I think it desirable that in this manner the shareholders should afford an evidence of the estimation in which they hold him. As one of the stockholders who have suffered in connection with this Bank, I am proud of its position to day, a position due to the able and untiring energy of Mr. Hague. I hope a unanimous vote in favor of this resolution will be given. (Applause.)

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Hague-I may state, Mr. President and gentlemen, that this vote is one that cannot fail to be very gratifying to myself and the staff. Even in the best of times very trying difficulties beset the general manager of a bank. Not to speak of the difficulty of navigating the ship through a storm, or a continued series of storms. such as we had for two or three years, even in calm weather the conduct of a great bank like this is a matter of great difficulty indeed. And such generous manifestations on your part will be a great support to me in the future. I shall feel. I shall know that I have the support not only of the Board but of the whole body of the stockholders. It has been with great pleasure that I have had the entire support and hearty co-operation, until quite recently, of the whole Board. It has been, however, my great misfortune to have differed during the last few months with the President and Vice President. I felt that I could give way to suggestions which involved no material sacrifice of the interests of the bank; but when it came to a point where the interests of the bank were affected I could go no farther. I had to make a stand, and say, when it seemed to me, speaking from a professional standpoint, that the interests of the bank were involved, that beyond that point I could not go. With regard to the ordinary business of the bank, it has gone on as usual but in this matter it did come to a position that required decisive action. With regard to the officers, I may thank you on their behalf We have now, as stated in the report, 220 officers of the bank at various points, and they have, many of them. especially managers and inspectors, very arduous duties to discharge. We have on our staff, a large number of young men beginning life, many of them under promising auspices Some of our young managers are giving promise of becoming most useful servants in higher positions. Altogether I think the staff of the bank will compare favorably with the staff of any bank in the country. On their behalf I thank you again.

The balloting was then proceeded with and the following gentlemen were reported by the sorutineers as elected:—Adolphe Masson, Robt. Anderson, H. Mackenzie, J. Hodgson, Sir Hugh Allan, John Cassils, Jas. Benny. The new Board met the same afternoon, when Sir Hugh Allan was elected President, and Mr. Robert Anderson, Vice-President.

LA BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER.

The annual general meeting of this bank was held in the bank premises at Montreal on Wednesday, the 21st inst. The President, Mr. A. Desjardins, having been called to the chair, and Mr. A. De Martigny, the cashier, appointed Secretary, the President proceeded to read the annual report, as follows:

REPORT.

The directors have the honour to submit the

following report of the operations of the bank for the year closing on the 31st May last : Balance at credit Profit and Loss May 31st, 1881 8 97.674 75 Profits of the year just closed (including profits from the sale of real estate) expenses of management deducted, also allowance made for probable losses 67.888 60 \$165,563 35 This sum has been appropriated as follows: Dividend of 2 per cent., paid December 1st, 1881.....\$12,500 Dividend of 31 per cent., paid June 1st, 1882 17,500 --\$ 30,000 00 \$135,563 36 Set aside as a Reserve fund...... 125.000 00 Leaving a balance to be carried to Profit and Loss account of\$ 10,563 35 STATEMENT OF LA BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER, MAY 31st, 1882. Liabilities Itai \$ 500,000 00 \$125,000 00 Capital 135,563 25 Dividend 81 per cent , due June 18,665 62 - -- \$ 654,228 87 Other liabilities 638 55 81.794 524 74 \$2 448,753 61 Assets 17 852 30 44,9-3 00 54,689 12 60.403 27 30.259 75 2.338 09 .\$1.497,675 70 210,496 13 Current discounts Discounts due and not speci-Discounts due and not speci-ally secured. Discounts due and secured. Various properties. Mortgages on property sold... Bank premises Other Assets 5.014 82 164,954 12 85.647 14 264,074 25 80,000 00 140,891 45 \$2,258,257 48

\$2,238,257 48 \$2,448,753 61

(Signed)

A. DE MARTIGNY, Cashier.

The directors are happy to have been able, out of the profits of the past year added t_{-} the Contingent fund accumulated previously, to oreate a reserve equal to twenty-five per cent. of the capital of the bank.

The whole respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

ALPH. DESJARDINS,

President.

The following resolutions were then put and unanimously adopted :

Proposed by the President, seconded by Mr. Jacques Grenier, that the report just read be received and approved.

Proposed by Mr. Grenier, seconded by Mr. J. Leman, that the thanks of the shareholders be tendered to the President, Vice-President and directors for their services rendered to the bank during the year recently closed.

The President then stated that he regretted to have to announce the resignation of Mr. L. Massue, one of the directors of the bank. Mr. Massue had consented to join the Board at a very critical period in the bank's affairs, and his influence and reputation had been of great advan-

tage during the crisis. Mr. Massue was deserving of the hearty thanks of the bank for his services.

The election of directors was then proceeded with, and the votes having been deposited, the following gentlemen were declared elected: S. St. Onge, L. Monat, J. O. Gravel, P. S. Hamelin, A Desjardins, J. L. Cassidy.

At a meeting of directors held June 22nd, 1882, Mr. A. Desjardins was elected President, and Mr. S. St. Onge Vice-President of the bank. A. DE MARTIONY.

Cashier.

FIRE RECORD.

ONTABIO .- Toronto, June 17.- The Rose-Belford Publishing Co.'s extensive brick printing house badly damaged from a fire in the drying room. Stock and machinery damaged by smoke and water. Insurances are as follows: On building, \$12.000 in the Lancashire and Western ; on stock and material, Phœnix, \$7,500 ; Royal of England, \$5,000 ; British America, Royal of England, \$5,000; British America, \$5,000; Quebec, \$5,000; Standard of Hamilton, \$5,000; Merciantile, \$5,000; Western, \$5,000; Royal Canadian, \$5,000; and Guardian, \$5,000.
Belden & Co., covered in Guardian for \$16,000; and Smith & Loith \$770 in Workshop 100; Standard 1 and Smith & Leith, \$750, in Norwich Union. —Trenton, 21.—Messrs. Gilmour & Co.'s loss at late fire over \$100,000, insured \$60,000 in English and American companies.— Envis-more, 25.—Two barns of Wm. Curtain and contents burned, loss \$700, ins'd in Lon. & Mut. \$320. Mitchell 22.—Collison House burned with stables, loss \$5000, insured in Gore District **\$**3 000--Welland 22 .- Mr. Cook's dwelling house destroyed by fire loss \$500, insured .-Peterboro 23 .-- The following are the losses and insurance at late fire: Robert Innes, furniture, Royal \$500; loss \$200. D. Pentland, furniture, Canada, \$600; loss \$200. Miss A. Fergueon, dwelling, Phoenix, \$1,000; loss, \$2000. Mrs. M. Clementi, dwelling, North British and Mer-cantile \$1,500: loss, \$800. Richard Hall, North British and Mercantile, \$1,000; loss, \$2,000. T. Dolau, furniture, Liverpool, London and Globe \$800; loss, unknown.—Brockville 23.— Btan & Gill's lows canding factors humad loss Starr & Gill's large candy factory burned, loss about \$35,000, insured for about \$22,000. 40 hands thrown out of employment. Rielley's Bridge 27.-Mrs. Eastman's barn with 150 bush. wheat. a carriage, waggons, 2 horses and 10 sheep destroyed.

OTHER PROVINCES .- St. John. N.B., 15th. -Building owned by Ferguson estate and occupied by Tippett & Co., burned, former insured in Lancashire \$3000, the latter in the London L. & Globe \$5000.—St. Marys, N.B., 27th.—A great fire devastated this place. Quadruple house owned by Rev. William Jaffray and John Leslie was completely destroyed, loss \$4000, John Ranford's house and barn, valued at \$1000; house of Joseph Smith, valued at \$1,200; the grocery store owned by Elisha Vanwart, valued at \$10,000; the house owned by James Riley, value \$1,000; the Douglas Hote, owned by Thomas Tambersa; residence of Walter Mo-Farlane, value \$1,000; the dwelling of Allan Moorehouse, value \$500; the house of John Hughes, value \$1,000; the house of John Hughes, value \$1,000; the barn of Jas. Hughes, value \$300; the St. Mary's harness factory, owned by Walter McFarlane, value \$8,000; the dwelling of Wenslew Tilley, owned by C. L. Estabrock, value \$1,000. McFarlane's harness factory was insured for \$15,000 in the Central: Tilly, drugs, in Ætna; Elisha Vanwart, dwelling \$209, woodshed, \$100, bark \$300, in North British and Mercantile; store \$900 in Commercial Union; R. H. Rainsford, dwelling \$450. barn \$50, in North British and Mercantile, Water was scarce.

Commercial.

TRADE AT THE CAPITAL.

OTTAWA, 28th June, 1882.

The lumbermen in this city are complaining that the Quebec market is dull and overcrowded. though there is less stock on the English market than usual. Mr. Dobell, who had the contract for supplying the Imperial Government, has now 4.000.000 feet of timber on his hands at Quebec, while Mr. Latour has also two rafts remaining unsold there. The drive of the latter named gentleman has got on to the Kippewa from Brennan's Creek, having been since the 12th of May passing the short distance of 20 miles. Since the 23rd inst. 35,724 saw logs, 64 pieces of square timber, 343 pieces of round timber, and 6.212 railway ties, belonging to different owners, left the Gatinean boom.

The recently completed improvements on Garden Creek, which were to shorten the exit of timber from Kippewa Lake into the Ottawa, have been to some extent destroyed. It appears the sheeting of the dam was too thin and very much curved, so that the velocity of the water causes the timber to pass through the sheeting. More than half of the dam, which cost something like \$55,000, has been wrecked in this way.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, June 27th. 1882.

Since the date of our last report there has been little doing in the wholesale markets; the "St. Jean Baptiste" festival and other holidays interfere very much with business. The only feature worthy of remark is the "boom" in refined sugar; a very large business has been done, the refineries being nearly cleared out. Breadstuffs have been very quiet. Provisions are enquired for at stiff prices. We have had beautiful growing weather; the appearance of the crops is all that could be desired, and they will not be so late as anticipated.

ARMES .- Pots-Receipts and shipments have been about equal during the week, and holders have been stronger in their views; prices have advanced and to day the market closes at \$5.20 to 5.30. Pearls .-- Only some twenty bris. have been received, no sales reported and prices still nominal. The stocks at present in store are Pots 710 bris; Pearls 149 bris. DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Drugs are pretty

steady but the demand has been light at our quotations. In heavy chemicals there has not been much doing, few important arrivals have taken place since our last report, and most sales have been ex store at rather bigher prices. The English market is dull but freights continue very high. We quote: -Bicarb. Soaa, \$2.90 to 3.00; Soda Ash, \$1.50 to 1.75; Bi-chromate of Potash, per 100 lbs. \$12.50 to 13.50; Arrowroot, per lb., 10 to 14c.; Boraz, refined, 18 to 200.; Cream Tartar Crystals, 291 to 31c. ; ditto ground, 31¹/₄ to 33c. ; Caustic Soda, white, \$2.25 to 2.40; Sugar of Lend, 12¹/₄ to 13c. ; Bleaching Powder, \$1.50 to 0.00; Alum, 2 to 21c. ; Copperas, per 100 lbs., \$1.00 to 1.25; nominal Fiovers Sulphur, per 100 lbs., \$2.874 to 3.05; Roll Sulphur, \$2.25 to 2.85; Epsom Salts, per 100 lbs., \$1.25 to 1.35; Sal Soda, per 100 lbs., 90. to 1.10 Saltpetre, per keg, \$10.00 to 11.00; Sulphate of Copper, \$5.25 to 5 75; Quinine, \$2.50 to 2.60; Morphia, \$2.55 to 2.75; Opium, \$4.75 to 5.00; Shellac, 35 to 45c.; C. Oil, 10 to 11c per lb. DET Goods .- The disturbing presence of the suited to first class Grocers.

elections last week and the keeping of holy-days and holidays this week keeps busine's in a dull and unsatisfactory state. Beeides these reasons the dullness usual at this season tells against business. Orders have been few in number and amount, and until travellers are heard from on their first fall trip, no activity is looked for. The auction sales of goods damaged by the late fire at the premises of Greenshields & Sons, and McIntyre, French & Co., went off well and realized good prices. These sales, indeed, have helped to injure the regular trade for the time being. The retail trade in dry goods, clothing, millinery, &c. has been pretty brisk. Remittances are generally reported by our wholesalers as improving.

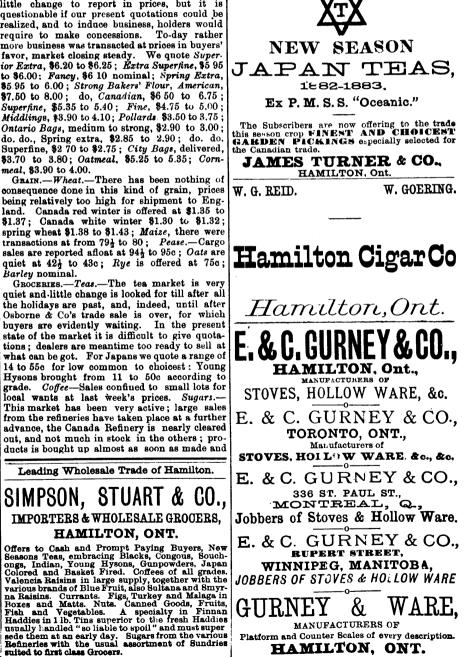
FLOUR.-Since the date of our last report business on the corn exchange has almost been at a standstill, people having been attending to election matters. Yesterday was St. Jean Baptiste day and the exchange was nearly deserted, no business being done. We have very little change to report in prices, but it is questionable if our present quotations could be realized, and to induce business, holders would To-day rather require to make concessions. more business was transacted at prices in buyers' favor, market closing steady. We quote Super-ior Extra, \$6.20 to \$6.25; Extra Superine, \$5 95 to \$6.00: Fancy, \$6 10 nominal; Spring Extra, \$5.95 to 6.00; Strong Bakers' Flour, American, \$7.50 to 8.00; do, Canadian, \$6.50 to 6.75; Superfine, \$5.35 to 5.40; Fine, \$4.75 to 5.00; Middlings, \$3.90 to 4.10; Pollards \$3.50 to 3.75; Ontario Bags, medium to strong, \$2.90 to 3.00; do. do., Spring extra, \$2.85 to 2.90; do. do. Superfine, \$2 70 to \$2.75; City Bags, delivered, \$3.70 to 3.80; Oatmeal, \$5.25 to 5.35; Corn-

meal, \$3.90 to 4.00. GRAIN.-Wheat.-There has been nothing of consequence done in this kind of grain, prices being relatively too high for shipment to England. Canada red winter is offered at \$1.35 to \$1.37; Canada white winter \$1.30 to \$1.32; spring wheat \$1.38 to \$1.43; Maize, there were transactions at from 791 to 80; Pease.—Cargo sales are reported afloat at 941 to 95c; Oats are quiet at 421 to 43c; Rye is offered at 75c; Barley nominal.

GROCERIES.-Teas.-The tea market is very quiet and little change is looked for till after all the holidays are past, and, indeed, until after Osborne & Co's trade sale is over, for which buyers are evidently waiting. In the present state of the market it is difficult to give quotations; dealers are meantime too ready to sell at what can be got. For Japans we quote a range of 14 to 55c for low common to choicest : Young Hysons brought from 11 to 50c according to grade. Coffee-Sales confined to small lots for local wants at last week's prices. Sugars.--This market has been very active; large sales from the refineries have taken place at a further advance, the Canada Refinery is nearly cleared out, and not much in stock in the others ; products is bought up almost as soon as made and

Leading Wholesale Trade of Hamilton.

HAMILTON, ONT.



Leading Wholesale Trade of Hamilton.

Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Syrups.

ONE THOUSAND HALF CHESTS

Choicest Japan and Moyune, Young Hyson Teas ex-steamships "Devonshire" and "Harter,"

A full assortment of Pure Scotch and Canadian

REFINED SUGARS.

Bio, Jamaica, and Java Coffees direct from

countries of growth.

ALL OFFERED AT CLOSE PRICES.

BROWN, BALFOUR & CO.,

HAMILTON.

TAITAR

A large stock of Syrups-Sugar goods-excellent

ex-steamships "Devonshire" and "Harte and via Pacific Mail and San Francisco.

a further advance is looked for: we quote Granulated, 95 to 93; Yellows are firm and ad-vancing, but no Bright now on hand, we quote them from 7¹/₅ to 8¹/₂. Molasses.—A fair quantity has moved; prices for Barbadoes are the turn easier, it being now possible to buy at 55c; Antigua has been sold at 50c. Syrups are in good demand at the refineries, prices remain firm at 4 to 43c per lb. Rice.-The Milling Company has been turning out some low grade which has sold at \$3.35, but best grades are firm at \$2.65 to \$3.75. Sago, \$5.00 to \$5.25; Tapioca, \$5.75 to \$6.50, according to quality. Spices are very firm; Black Pepper is steady at 15 to 16c; White Pepper, 24 to 25c; other kinds of spice are unchanged in value. Fruit is very quiet and little business transpiring, indeed stocks are very low. No Valencia Raisins in Market. Currants are in slightly better demand at 53 to 61; Eleme Raisins are more asked for and sales of some magnitude have taken place at 81 to 83c; Sultanas are dull at 10 to 11c; French Prunes 61 to 81; Nuts and Almonds are scarce and prices well maintained.

HIDES.—The market is not very animated, and buyers are only buying for immediate wants, prices remain very steady at \$8, \$7 and \$6 for Nos. 1, 2 and 3, respectively. Lambskins 35 to 40c.; Calfskins 14c. per lb.

HARDWARE. Business is dull and there is little of any account to report upon. Prices show no change, and transactions are only for actual requirements. A few orders for Canada plates for future delivery are being taken at about \$3.25 for round lots. Tin plates are moving slowly; stocks here at present are moderate ; Ingot tin is reported a shade firmer. Pig iron is as reported, although a slight concession would be made to effect sales for round lots. Freights are still ruling high, which renders it impossible to reduce prices much if at all. We now quote: Pig Iron, per ton, Coltness, \$23 to 23.50; Siemens, \$23.00 to 00.00 Gartsherrie, \$22.50 to \$23.00; Summerlee, \$22.50 to \$23.00; Langloan, \$23.00 to \$23 50; Eglinton, \$20.00 to Langton, \$25.90 to \$25.50; Egninton, \$20.00 to 21.00; Carnbroe, \$21.00 to 22.00; Hematite, \$27.00 to 28.00. Bars, per 100 lbs., Scotch and Staffordshire, \$2.10 to \$2.15; Swedes, \$4.00 to 4.25; Norway, \$5.00 to \$5.25; Lowmoor and Bowling \$6.25 to 6.50. Canada Plates per box. Glamorgan and Budd, \$3.25 to 3.30; Penn. \$3.25 to 3.30; Hatton \$3.00 to 3.10; Thistle and Clifto 3.30; Hatton \$3.00 to 3.10; Thistle and Chi-ton, \$3.25 to 3.30; Tin Plates, per box, Char-coal IC, \$5.50 to 5.75; Charcoal IX., \$7.00 to \$7.25; ditto, DC. \$4.75 to 5.00; ditto, DX., \$6.50; to 6.75; Coke IC., \$4.35 to 4.50. Galvanized Sheets, 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}c$; Tinned Sheets, No. 26, Charcoal, 10 to $10\frac{1}{2}c$; ditto Coke No. 24, 81 to 9; Hoops and Bands, per 100 lbs., \$2.50 to \$2.60; sheets best brands \$2.75 to \$3.00; Boiler Plate per 100 lbs. Staffordshire \$2.75 to 3.60; Russian Sheet Iron $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 13c. Lead per 100 lbs:—Pig \$4.30 to \$4.40; Sheet \$5.50; Bar \$5.00 to \$5.50; Shot do \$6 to \$6.50. Steel, cast 111 to 12c; Spring \$3.25 to \$3.50; Tire, \$3.50 to \$3.75: Sleigh Shoe, \$3.00 to \$3.25. Ingot Tin 24 to 25c.; Bar Tin 26 to 27c.: Ingot Copper 183 to 191c.; Sheet Zinc \$5.50 to \$5.60; Spelter \$5 to \$5.25. Horse Shoes, \$3.90 to \$4.00. Glass, boxes 50 ft. up to 25 in. \$2.00, 26 in. to 40 in. \$2.10; 41in. to 50in. \$2.35; 51in to 60in. \$2.50.

PROVISIONS.-Butter.-The market is quiet, receipts having been very meagre, but there is considerable enquiry for choice butter on English account for which about 211c would be paid ; We quote Eastern Townships 21 to 211c; Morrisburg, 19 to 20c; Brockville, 18 to 19c, scarce. Cheese is in good demand, but in small supply and prices favor sellers, being now 101 to 111c. Pork stocks are getting low, dealers do not care about buying at present high prices, in the west. We quote Car ada short cut \$25 to

143c. for Canadian pails and 15 for Chicago :

Eggs 18c per doz. SALT.—The market is without material change there is a good healthy demand but stocks are not arriving very freely. We quote Liverpool coarse at 65 to 70c for 11s and 10s; factory filled \$1.20 \$1.45.

WOOL.-The London sales continue very brisk at slightly higher prices, they terminate on the 29th inst., some days earlier than was expected, but the catalogues have been eagerly picked up. In our local market there is no change. Aus tralian, 23 to 31c; Cape, 181 to 20c; domestic wools are still nominal, almost nothing doing.

TOBONTO MARKETS.

TOBONTO, June, 29, 1882.

In several branches of trade there is increased activity, but the turnover is yet smaller than at this time last year. Retail trade seems to be more active, there being quite a number of visitors in town. Prospects for the fall are very encouraging. They are based chiefly on the crop reports, which so far are favorable. The demand for dry goods has improved somewhat, and sorting-up orders are more numerous. Stocks are so varied that the most fastidious can be easily suited. The movement in fancy goods. as well as all descriptions of seasonable fabrics, is moderate and prices are not quotably changed. Payments generally are reported as fair.

The money market continues moderately active and firm. The demand for call loans is good at 61 per cent. and time loans are quoted at about the same rate, but there is apparently little enquiry for the latter. Gilt edged commercial paper is discounted at 6, and the general run at 7 per cent.; sterling exchange is unchanged : 60 day bills between banks are 1093 ; across the counter at 109¹/₂ to 109²/₃; demand bills are 109²/₃ to 110¹/₂. Gold drafts on New York are one-sixteenth discount to par between banks. The stock market since Monday has been moderately active and steady with the chief activity in Federal. This stock opened weak at 1521, but has since advanced to 156; Dominion has sold from 1921 to 193, and Standard is steady at 113. Montreal sold at Standard is steady at 113. Montreal sold at 208 and 207¹/₂, Toronto at 179¹/₂, 180, 181 and 180; Imperial at 135, Commerce at 142³/₂, and Ontario at 125¹/₂ to 124¹/₂. CATTLE.—The demand has suddenly fallen off,

and prices are much easier since last quoted. The receipts have been only moderate, but notwithstanding this, sales were difficult to make, and a few car loads had to be sent to Montreal for want of buyers here. Sales were made on Tuesday of a few car loads of prime grass-fed. averaging 1,000 to 1,100 lbs. at 41 to 42c. per lb., of ordinary stock at 4c. to 41c., and inferior at 31c.; the shipping demand is small. Sheep continue in moderate offer and unchanged at 51 for choice and 5c. per lb. for ordinary. Lamb in fair offer and easy, there being sales at \$2.50 to \$4 a head. Calves steady at \$8 to \$14 a head according to quality. Hogs in limited offer and firm at 7 to 71c. per lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES .- The sorting-up trade is small, and there are few signs of activity apparent in warehouses. Travellers out with fall goods are reported as doing well, and prospects are very encouraging. Factories are not in full blast, a number of operatives now taking their holidays. Next month there will be more work, and shipments are expected to be large.

FLOUR AND MEAL .- Trade in Flour has been exceedingly flat all week. Offerings are not large, and buyers apparently not anxious to take

\$5.80, without being sold, and extra is nominal at 5,65 to \$5.70. A bid of \$5.65 was made for a car of choice extra, but, we believe not accepted Oatmeal quiet and firm, car lots worth \$4.90 to 5.00 and small lots 5.25 to \$5.50. Cornmeal firm at 4.15 to \$4.25. Bran is lower, the demand being limited and offerings fair; a sale of a car was made a few days ago at \$11.50.

GRAIN. - Wheat. -- But little demand for this grain, and the transactions for the week are very small. Prices have been irregular at the leading wheat centres, and most dealers look for much lower prices when the new crop comes on the market. Purchasers are confined to immediate wants. No. 1 spring sold on Tuesday at \$1.32 on track, and the day before No. 2 was reported sold \$1.32 f.o c. At the close yesterday there was a feeling of weakness. No. 2 fall offers at \$1.27, but \$1.25 seems to be the best bid. Bar. ley dull and prices purely nominal. Oats are a triffe firmer since our last; the demand has been fair, and offerings limited; car lots of western sold at 49c. on track. Peas are inactive; there are few offering and prices are nominal at 81 to 83c Rye is dull and nominal in absence of any business. Corn firm in sympathy with the week, but no sales reported.

GROCERIES .--- Business has been inactive all week, and the movement almost confined to sugars. The demand for these has been good and prices are rather firmer, with a number of sales on p t. St. Lawrence granulated sold at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. and Redpath's at 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. There were sales of bright Porto Rico at 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. and Paris lump is rather firmer. Fruit inactive but firm on small stocks ; Valencias sell in small lots at 101 to 11c. and Eleme at 8½c. Sultanas offered at 10½c. A sale of 100 bags of rice was made at \$3.60, but fine qualities are higher at \$3.75. Teas quiet and unchanged, sales being chiefly for small quantities. New Japans have arrived, but no sales reported. A line of fine Young Hysons sold at 48c., firsts at 38c. and seconds at 30c. Tobaccos and liquors in moderate demand and firm.

HARDWARE AND METALS .- There has been a slightly increased movement during the past week, with one house reporting large orders from the North west. The demand is for light goods generally, and includes building material and the like. There are no changes in prices, although a cable reports an advance of £2 in ingot tin. This article, however, is subject to violent fluctuations. Heavy goods are by no means active, but there appears to be considerable confidence in the future. Payments generally are being met promply.

HIDES AND SKINS. -Hides continue firm at old quotations, the supply not being large. A few small sales of cured are reported at 8½c., and dealers pay 7. for green cows and 8. for steers. Calfskins in rather better supply and unchanged at 13c. for green and 15c for cured. Pelts are also unchanged at 25c., and Lambskins at 30c. Tallow in good demand and firm, with sales of small quantities of rendered at 81 to 81c.

LEATHER .---- Trade has been slower than usual during the past week. Orders from the country are restricted, and manufactures here not buy. ing largely. Stocks are large in most lines, and the tendency seems to be to over-production. Prices of uppers, splits and a few other lines are easier.

PROVISIONS.-Trade has been very fair this week, and prices of nearly all lines firmer. Butter is in good demand, but receipts are in-sufficient. A number of buyers in the country are purchasing for export, and sales are reported of seven or eight cars of choice selections at 16 to 17c. per lb The jobbing trade here is fair, with sales of rolls and tub lots at 17 to 18c. for the best. Medium qualities are quoted at 15c. \$25.50. Hams 141 to 15c; ditto canvassed, 15 hold, thinking that prices will be lower later on and inferior at 12c. Pound rolls on the open to 16; Bacon 14 to 141c; Lard firm 141 to A very good brand of superior extra offered at market sell at 20 to 22c. Cheese rather firmer,

with stocks at factories nearly all bought up at 101 to 101c; jobbing lots firm at 111 to 111c. Eggs are in good supply and rather easier dealers pay 16c. per dozen for case lots, and sell Beans unchanged at \$3 to 3.25. Hops at 17c. firm at 25 to 26c. for choice, and 21 to 22c. for medium · Bacon is a shade higher, there being jobbing lots at 131 to 131c. Cumberland but is firm at 12 to 121c, and rolls at 14. Hams – Very scarce and firm; sweet pickled sold at $13\frac{3}{4}c$, and a car of smoked at $14\frac{3}{4}c$; jobbing lots of the latter are quoted at 15 to $15\frac{1}{2}c$. Mess Pork firm, with sales of small quantities at 24c. Lard is also very firm at 15 to 15¹/₂c for tub and pail lots. Dressed Hogs in limited receipt and firm, there being sales to butchers at \$9.50 to 10.00.

WOOL .--- The market has been quiet this week, and prices steady at 27 to 27 to 27 to supers, and 33 to 34c for extra The receipts of fleece have been increasing, and prices continue easy at 18 to 20c, the latter for the best offering.

NEW BRUNSWICK GOTTON MILLS. ST. JOHN, N.B.

In order to meet the increasing demand for BEAM WARPS

from WOOLLEN MILLS in all parts of the DOM-INION,

WM. PARKS & SON.

have erected a large building in connection with their Cotton Mills, completed in every respect with the latest and best description of machinery for the manufacture of Cotton Beam Warps, for making Union Tweeds, Satinets, Flannels, and Blankets Only first-class competent and experienced work-men employed for this department. Our Warps warrauted to be correctly numbered, and full length.

BALL KNITTING COTTONS,

in all numbers, made from the finest long staple cot-ton. The colours perfect—especially our Fast Scarlet and Royal Blue.

AGENTS: WM. HEWETT, ALEL. SPENCE, Lemoine St., Montreal.

11 Colborne St., Toronto

J. A. MACKELLAR & Co., STOCK BROKERS.

(Members of the Toronto Exchange).

Buy and sell Stocks for Cash or on Margin. Orders promptly attended to. Correspondence solicited.

32 KING STREET EAST.

SALT! SALT! SALT!

The Salt Manufacturers of Ontario having formed an Association and established a Central Office from which all sales will be made, except Table and Dairy Salt sold by Proprietors, beg respectfully to announce to the trade that all enquiries as to prices and orders addressed to the Secretary will receive prompt attention.

T. T. COLEMAN, Esq., President, Seaforth. JOSEPH KIDD. Esq., Vice-President, Dublin. JOHN RANSFORD, Secretary.

Address.

CLINTON, ONT.



SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the under-signed and endorsed "Tender for Post Office, Hamilton, Ont." will be received at this Office until THURSDAY, the 6th day of JULY next, inclusively for the erection of

POST OFFICE, &c.,

HAMILTON, ONT.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the De-partment of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the Post Office, Hamilton, on and after Thursday, the 15th day of June.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, the blanks properly filled in, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works. equal to five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contro de so, or if he fail to be not accepted, the cheque will be returned.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, F. H. ENNIS,

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 24th May, 1882.

NOTICE.

Time for receiving tenders for above works is hereby EXTENDED until MONDAY, 31st JULY next, and the time for seeing the plans and specifi-cations to Monday, 17th July next. By order,

F. H. ENNIS,

Secretary.

Department of Public Works,) Ottawa, 24th June, 1882.

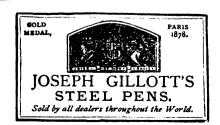
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of November A.D. 1880, the firm of JAMES CAMPBELL November A.D. 1830, the nrm of JAMES CAMPBELL & SON, carrying on business as Wholesale Book-sellers and Stationers and composed of James Campbell, William Cooper Campbell and William Darling Taylor, was dissolved by mutual consent, W. C. Campbell retiring from the firm.

JAMES CAMPBELL, W. C. CAMPBELL, W. D. TAYLOR,

In connection with the foregoing announcement we would take the opportunity of thanking our numerous customers for the liberal patr mage ex-tended to the late firm. The business since the dissolution has been and will continue to be carried on by us under the same style of JAMIES CAMPBELL & SIN, and we hope by strict attention to the requirements of our cus-to main to main the continuence of their tradeby strict attention to the requirements of our c temers, to merit a continuance of their trade.

JAMES CAMPBELL, WILLIAM D. TAYLOR.



NE SECURITY AGAINST ERRORS. TH THE RATE INLAID INTEREST TABLES AND ACCOUNT AVERAGER.

4 TO 10 PER CENT. \$100 to \$10.000. 1 day to 1 year on each page. Free by Mail, \$5.00 each.

WILLING & WILLIAMSON, - Toronto.

THB Steel Association OF ONTARIO, PROPOSE ERECTING

Smelting Works

To Supply the Dominion with

STEEL RAILS, CRUCIBLE STEEL.

Merchantable Bar Iron. MANUFACTURED FROM

ON

Secretary. CANADIAN ORES

CANADIAN SOIL.

THE LOCATION

Will be definitely settled and made known when the Company are prepared to move in the construction of the plant.

The mines of the Company are in the Madoc re-ion and are owned in fee. The ore is of the very gion, and are owned in fee.

Persons who may desire to subscribe to the stock of the Association can get full information regard-ing the property and business plans upon applica-tion to

T. G. HALL. DR. A. F. ROGERS. T. T. GREENE,

Room H, Queen's Hotel, Toronto,

or. W. B. CARMICHAEL,

l elleville, Out.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

of EDWARD JOHN POWELL and ELIZA-BETH WHITNEY, trading in the village of of Essex Centre, under the firm name of E. J. POWELL & CO.

Notice is hereby given that the said John Powell and Elizabeth Whitrey have made an assignment of their estates and effects to Edward R. C. Clarkand Entrated whithey have made an esagiment of their estates and effects to Edward R. C. Clark-son, of the City of Toronto, Accountant, in trust for the bencht of all their creditors, and that persons having claims against them 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 under-signed, on or before the FRST DAY OF AUGUST, 1882. And notice is hereby given that after that date the said trustee will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Edward John Powell and Eliss-beth Whitney among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice shall have been given, and that he will not be lisble 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. CLARKEON, TRUSTER,

E. R. C. CLARKSON, TRUSTER, Toronto.

Toronto, June 12th, 1883.



Cheap Life Insurance.

[From the Ætna Quarterly.]

The co-operative assessment associations have secured a large membership from their representations that they furnish cheap insurance. Men have been induced to join these associations because they recognize the uncertainty of life, and their duty to provide for their families in event of death. They have been led to believe it is the only true form of insurance, and superior to the well-tested plans in use by the legitimate companies. We have frequently shown through the columns of this paper that the representations of these associations and their over-sanguine agents are delusive and untrue, and that they are unworthy of confidence or patronage, having no permanent basis to stand upon.

THE ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE CO'Y,

of Hartford, Conn., was early in recognizing that a considerable number of those seeking insurance desired it upon the most inexpensive plans. With a view of meeting the popular demand it organized a copyrighted system, which combines the utmost cheapness, safety and equity. The plan requires only a minimum rate, and avoids the necessity of taking large premiums for the sake of returning large dividends. It gives all the advantages obtainable under more expensive policies. It is peculiarly adapted to those who desire to secure the largest amount of insurance at the least possible cost; to those who want immediate protection, but are not ready or able to pay for endowments or other plans more expensive, and for those who wish insurance for a limited time, or for a specific purpose. The accumulations under this plan are kept distinct and separate, and the insured receive the benefit of them by the application of the surplus at stated periods.

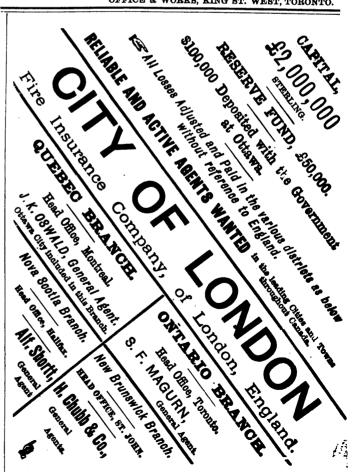
There is, therefore, no further necessity or excuse for trusting the future happiness and support of dependent ones to the deceptive and uncertain system of passing round the hat after the funeral, for the ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY issues policies secured by an accumulation of

\$27,000,000

to back up its promises, and at less expense than the article obtainable of any co-operative company, whose certificates are of no permanent value.

Circulars giving the full particulars of the plan above referred to, can be obtained by addressing the company,

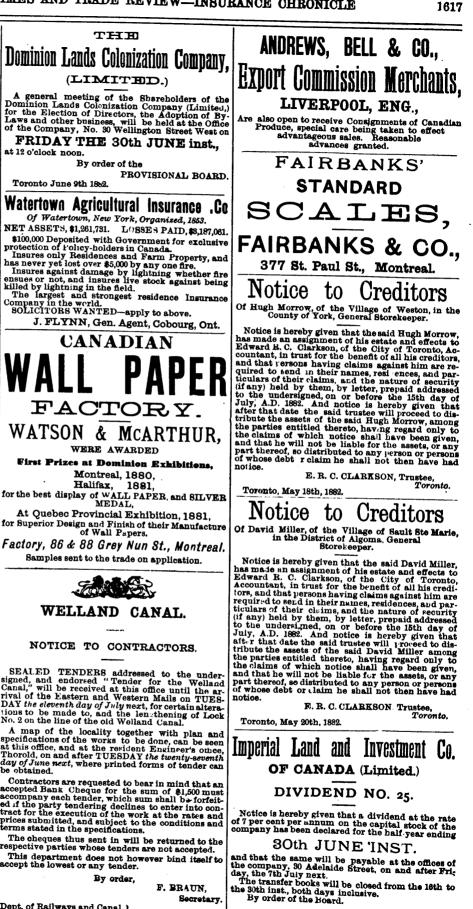
Western Canada Branch: Adelaide St. East, Toronto. WILLIAM H. ORR, Manager.



WM. BARBER & BRÓS.		TORONT	O PRICES CURRE	ENT.—June	29, 1882.	
PAPERMAKERS,	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesal ^e Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.
GEORGETOWN, ONT	Boots and Shoes.	* c. \$ c. 2 20 3 40	Hardware.	\$ c. \$ c.	Dils —Continued.	\$ C. \$ C.
	# Win Roots	8 30 3 25	Tin (4 mos.) Grain Ingot	0 29 0 30	Olive, & Imp. gal Salad	1 40 1 50 2 10 2 20
JOHN R. BARBER.	"No. 1 do "Split Stogas Men's Cong. Gait & Bal	1 60 2 15 2 00 2 85	Copper: Ingot Sheet	0 20 0 21	" qt., 🍄 case Seal	300 320 065 080
			Lead (4mos) Bar 100 lbs Pig	0 05 0 054	Spirits Turpentine	080 085
BARBER & CO.,	"No. 1 Stogas "Split " "Gaiters & Bals	$ \begin{array}{ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Nhoot .	1 0 00 + 0 00 +	Paints, &c. White Lead, genuine	
MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS CANADIAN WOOLLENS, 7 JORDAN STREET, TORONTO.	Wom's Bals & Gait, peg	1 10 1 60	Shot Zinc: Sheet Cut Nails:	0 06 0 06	in Oil, # 25 lbs Do. No. 1	1 65
BOBT. BARBER, JB.	" Batts " Goat Bals	0 90 1 30 1 90 2 75	10 to 60 dy. p. kg 100 lk 8 dy. and 9 dy	2 85 2 90 3 10 3 15	" 3	135
`	"Batts	0 80 1 10	Cut Nats: 10 to 60 dy. p. kg 100 lk 8 dy. and 9 dy 6 dy. and 7 dy 4 dy. and 5 dy 3 dy.	3 35 3 40 3 40 3 60	White Lead, dry Red Lead Venetian Reg Eng. Yellow Ochre, Frach	0 05 0 06
BARBER & ELLIS, Manufacturing Stationers-Ontario Envelope	Childs' Bals "Batts "Turn Cack p. dz	0 60 0 90 0 50 0 75			Yellow Ochre, Frnch Vermillion, Eng	0 012 6 32
Factory,	" Turn Cack p. dz Drugs.		Best No. 22 " 24	. 0 052 0 06	Vermillion, Eng Varnish, No. 1 furn Bro. Japan	1 10 1 20 1 00 1 10
15 JORDAN STREET, TORONTO,	Aloes Cape	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	" 28 Iron: Pig—Coltness Summerlee Eglinton No. 1	0 061 0 07	Whiting	070 075
BLANE BOOKS, ENVELOPES & GENERAL STATIONERY	Alum Borax Camphor	0 20 0 21 0 38 0 39	Summerlee	23 50 24 00	(Refined, \ gallon;	Imp. gal. 0 18 0 00
JAMES BARBER, JBJOHN F. ELLIS.	Camphor Castor Oil Caustic Soda Cream Tartar	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 101 & 0 & 11 \\ 0 & 021 & 0 & 03 \\ \end{array}$	Nova Scotia No. 2 Nova Scotia bar	25 00 00 00	(Refined, & gallon) Canadian, 5 to 10 brls " single brls	0 184 0 00
JOHN LOW,	Cream Tartar Epsom Salts	083 035			Americ'n Prime White "Water"	0 23 0 23 0 23 0 25
(Member of the Stock Exchange.)	Epsom Salts Extract Logwood, bulk " boxes	0 14 0 16	Hoops-Coopers "Band Boiler Plates	2 60 2 75	Breadstuffs.	
STOCK & SHARE BROKER,	Indigo, Madras Madder	0 12 0 19	Canada Plates:	1	Flour : (brl.) f.o.c. Superior Extra	
58 St. Francois Xavier Street,	Opium Oxalic Acid Potass Iodide	0171018 245275	Hatton "W.F.G." Boars Head	. 3 15 3 20 . 0 00 3 35	Extra	5 80 5 85
MONTREAL.	Quinine	2 25 2 50 0 03 0 05	Pontypool Pen	0 00 8 35	Extra Strong Bakers Spring Wheat, extra Superfine	5 90 6 10
	Soda Ash. Soda Bicarb, per keg Tartaric Acid Morphine	3 25 4 00 0 63 0 65	Iron Wire:	. 0 00 0 00	Oatmeat	4 95 5 00
S. LENNARD & SONS,	Morphine	2 85 3 00 0 02 0 03	"9" "12"	000 000 000 000	Bran	11 25 11 50
MANUFACTUREBS OF	Brimstone Groceries.	-	Window Glass: 25 and under	. 200 210	Grain: f.o.c.	1 00 1 90
PLAIN & FANCY HOSIERY.	Coffees : Java, & lb Rio	0 11 0 19	26 x 40 do 41 x 50 do 51 x 60 do	2 10 2 25 2 40 2 45	NO. 2	1 26 1 27
To the Wholesale Trade Only.	Mocha Ceylon native "planta'in Fish: Herring, scaled Balmon, hf. brls Dry Cod ¥ 1121bs. Trout	0 29 0 31	51 x 60 do Steel: Cast	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Spring Wheat, No.	133 134
	Fish: Herring, scaled	0 20 0 29	Steel: Cast Boiler plate Sleigh shoe Tin Plates: IC Cok	0 03: 0 04 0 02: 0 02		3 1 27 1 28 0 48 0 49
DUNDAS, ONT.	Dry Cod ¥ 1121bs.	5 50 5 60	Tin Plates: IC Cok		Barley, No. 1	
	Fruit: Raisins, Layers "London Lay. "Sultanas" Val'nti's, new	3 00 3 10 3 10 3 25	IX " IXX " DC "	9 00 9 15		0 00 0 00
Globe Tobacco	" Sultanas " Val'nti's.new	0 10 0 12	Hides & Skins # II Steers, 60 to 90 lbs	4 75 5 00	Rve	.080083
	Loose Muscatel Currants, new	800 323	DUCOT 5, 00 00 00 100	0 00 0 08 0 00 0 07	Corn	092094
COMPANY,	Molasses:	040 045	Calfskins, green	0 11 0 13	Clover """ Provisions.	0 00 0 00
Detroit, Mich., and Windsor, Ont.	Syrups: Golden "Amber "Pale Amber	0 67 0 70	" cured Sheepskins	000 000	" rolls	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
The Largest Exclusively Cut	Rice:	8 65 3 85	Pelts Tallow, rendered Woel.	0 072 0 06		$ \begin{array}{c} 0 & 11 & 0 & 11 \\ 0 & 06\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 07 \\ \end{array} $
Tobacco Concern in the World.	Cassia, whole \$ 10	. 0 15 0 18	Fleece, # lb	0 18 0 20 0 27 0 27	PORK, Mess	23 30 24 00
	Ginger, ground	0 38 0 40 0 25 0 35	Extra		" Cumberl'd cu	t 012 12
SPECIALITIES :	" Jamaica, roo Nutmegs	. 75 1 10		og 0 85 0 90	Hams	0 13 0 14 0 14 0 14 0 14 0 14 0 14 0 14
GLOBE FINE-CUT CHEWING. A sweet strong lasting chew. Acknowledged	Sugars: Porto Rico:		Canadian # bbl Stoved		Eggs	. 0 16 0 16
the Best in the World.	Dark to fair Bright to choice	. 0 08 2 0 09	Spanish Sole, No.	1. 0 26 0 24 0 24 0 24	B Dressed Hogs	. 9 50 10 0
VICTORIA FINE-CUT CHEWING		al 0 094 0 09	Slaughter, heavy	0 28 0 30) Wines, Liquors, &	
A mild and pleasant chew. For twenty-nine years the Standard of Canada.	Redpath Paris Lum Scotch Refined	p 0 104 0 11 0 07 0 08	Raffelo	0 21 0 2	3 "gts	. 2 55 2 7
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Teas: Japan:		Upper, No. 1 heavy		5 " " qt	s. 250 26
GOLD-FLAKE CUT PLUG SMOKING.	Yokoha. com. to goo "fine to choic	e 045 055	Kip Skins, French "English	085 10	5 Martell's " 5 OtardDupuy&Co"	11 00 11 2
The best pipe smoking Tobacco ever made in any	Nagasa. com. to goo "fine to choic	e 080 040	Domest	ic 060 06	5 J. Robin & Co. "	1900 93
country.	Congou & Souchon Oolong, good to find "Formosa	g 0 240 062 e, 0 340 055	Heml'r Celf (95 to)	30) 065 07	5 A. Matignon & Co 5 Gin: De Kuypers, 🌮	950150 g1 237 25
WINDSOR SMOKING MIXTURE	 Y. Hyson, com. to g' 	d 018 035	Splits, large, # 1b	1 20 1 4 0 23 0 2	B. & D Green cases	225 25 450 47
A good smoke for little money.	" Med. to choice. " Extra choice.	050 065	Enamelled Cow, W	0 19 0 2 ft 0 17 0 1	4 " Red " 9 Booth's Old Tom	85087
WIG-WAG SMOKING.	Gunpwd, com to me " med. to fine .	0 36 0 50	Pebble Grain	017 02 014 01	0 Rum: Jamaica, 16 o. 64 Demerara, "	p. 285 30 254 26
A Standard Brand in Canada.	" fine to finest. Imperial	027 050	Buff Russets, light	014 01 040 05	61 Whisky: 0 Scotch	3 80 3 9
GOLD-FLAKE CIGARETTES.	Tobacco manufacture	0 38 0 42	Gambier Sumac	0044_00		
	" Western Lea	1, 038 042 ue 048 057	dils.		Pure Spts " "	g1 0 99 2 7 1 00 2 7 0 90 2 5
With or without our Patent Amber Tips, the Pures						
With or without our Patent Amber Tips. the Purest Finest, Sweetest, and Best ever made.	Solane	070 080 041 055	24 Straits Oil	0 45 0 5	0ii "95πn "	0 45 1 9
With or without our Patent Amber Tips, the Purest Finest, Sweetest, and Best ever made. All our goods are neatly and securel packed and fully guaranteed.	Solace	0 41 0 55 0 70 0 80 0 85 0 95	24 Straits Oil 9 Palm 3 Lard, ex. No 1 Mors	0 45 0 5 0 7 1 0 1 e's 0 96 0 9	0	0 45 1 9

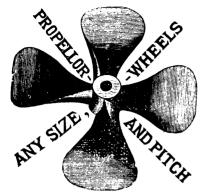
at 12 o'clock noon.

Toronto June 9th 1882.



Dept. of Railways and Canal, } Ottawa, 22nd May, 1892. }

MANUFACTURERS OF Steam Engines. Wood Work Machinery,&c.



WM. KENNEDY & SONS,

OWEN SOUND.

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

5-1 (A)

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Weilington Works," will be received until THURSDAY, the 6th day of July next, inclusively, for the construction of a

BREAKWATER.

---Wellington, Prince Edward County, Ont.

according to a plan and specification to be seen on application to Mr. David Clinton, Keeve, Welling-tod, where printed forms of tender can be obtained.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied and signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accented bank cheque, made payth e to the order of the H n-orable the Minister of Public W rks equal to five, tercent. of the amount of the tender, which will beforfeited if the party decline to enter into a con-tract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to com-plete the work contracted for. If the tender be notaccepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

F. H. ENNIS.

Secretary.

Department of Public Works,) Ottawa, May 24th, 1882.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the matter of the Estate of Reuben D. Van De

In the matter of the Estate of Peuben D. Van De Carr, of the City of ... ochester, in the State of New York, and Norman M. Van De Carr, of the City of Toronto, trading together in Toronto under the firm name of R. D. Van De Carr & Son. The creditors of the sail R. D. Van De Carr & Son, are hereby n tifled that the said R. D. Van De Carr & ron, executed an a simment of their stock-in-trade and other assets to Edward R. C. Clarkson, of the City of Toronto. Accountant, as Trustee for the Creditors of the said R. D. Van De Carr & Son are hereby notified to send their accounts to the said F. R. C Clarkson, at Toronto, on or before the First day of August next, accompanied by the vol-chers upon which such claims are based as the said Trusten will then forthwith proceed to distribute the same to any person of whose claim he shall not then have had notice. Dated at Toronto, this Eighth day of June, 1882. EDWARD R. C. CUARKSON, Trustee.

EDWARD R. C. CLARKSON, Trustee, No. 26 Wellington St. East.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the under-signed, and endorsed "Tender for the Welland Canal," will be received at this office until the ar-rival of the Eastern and Western Mails on TUES-DAY the eleventh day of July next, for certain altera-tions to be made to, and the lengthening of Lock No. 2 on the line of the old Welland Canal.

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

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

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

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

By order.

E. H. KERTLAND, Manager.

5th June, 1882.

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THE OSHAWA	STO	CK A	ND BC	ND RI	POR'	r. ,		
MALLEABLE IRON Co	NAME.	Shares	Capital S'bscr'b'd	Capital paid-up.	Rest.	Dividend last 6 Months.	~	Cash value per share.
Manufacturers of	British North America Canadian Bank of Commerce	£50 \$50	6,000,000		1,400,000	4	1413 142	70.87
MALLEABLE IRON	Du Peuple Dominion Bank Exchange Bank	50 50 100	2,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000	1,000,000 1,000,000	500,000	4	1934 1934	96.62
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,	Federal Bank Hamilton Imperial		1,500,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000	751,550	135,000	3	1551 156 123 1841 1851	155.50 123.00 134.75
PATENT SCREW WRENCHES,	Jacques Cartier Merchants' Bank of Canada Molsons Bank		5,798,267	5,698,696 2,000,000	750,000 250,000	8	126	126.00
OSHAWA, ONT.	Montreal Maritime Nationale	200 100 50	12,000,000 697,800 2,000,000	697,800			2671 208 48 50	414.50 48.00
RAMSAY'S N. P. WHITE	Ontario Bank Ottawa Quebec Bank Standard Toronto	100 100 50	8,000,000 600,000 2,500,000 764,600 2,000,000	600,000 2,500,000 740 000	16,000 325,000 25,000	84 3 8	123 124 113 114 181 182	123.00
Has much greater covering power than Lead, and is suitable for all work, either inside or out. It is the	Union Bank Eastern Townships	100 50	2,000,000	1,992,990 1,397,659	270,000	25 34	•••••	
best and most brilliant WHITE PAINT made. It is prepared from stone, and is as dur-	Agricultural Savings & Loan Co Building & Loan Association British Can. Loan & Invest. Co	50 25 100	600,000 750,000 1,350,000	745,093	39,306		104 107	26.12
able. For sale by dealers, or	Canada Landed Credit Company Canada Perm. Loan & Savings Co Canadian Savings & Loan Co	50	1,500,000 2,000,000 700,000	663,990 2,000,000	125,000 1,000,000		129	64.50
A. RAMSAY & SON, Montreal.	Dominion Sav. & Iav. Society English Loan Co	50 100	1,000,000	833,121 295,847	135,539			
CANADA LEAD & SAW WORKS,	Farmers Loan & Savings Company Freehold Loan & Savings Company Hamilton Provident & Loan Soc Huron & Erie Savings & Loan Soc	100 100	1,057,250 1,050,400 1,000,000 1,000,000	690,080 960,000	261,500 170,000) 5) 4	179 130 158	179.00 130.00 79.00
JAMES ROBERTSON,	Imperial Loan and Investment Co London & Can. Loan & Agency Co London Loan Co	100 50	629,850 4,000,000 434,700	601,807 560,000	75,000	5	107 109 133	107.00 66 50
METAL MERCHANT & MANUFACTURER, Office: } MONTDEAL & P.O. Box	London & Ont. In. Co. Montreal Loan & Mortgage Co	100	1,149,500	229,900 550,000	30,000 64,000) 3 ⁻) 3 1	106	106.00
20Wellington St MUNINLAL 1500. BRANCHES :	Montreal Building Association National Investment Co Ontario Loan & Debenture Co	50	1,000,000 1,460,000 1,000,000	292,000 1,000,000	12,50 205,00		67 68 1081 110 130	83.50 108.50 65.00
Toronto, Ont. St. John, N. B. Bultimore, U.S. J.Robertson&Co. Jas. Robertson J. Robertson&Co.	Ontario Investment Association People's Loan Co. Union Loan & Savings Co Western Canada Loan & Savings Co.	50 50	2,650,000 500,000 1,000,000 1,000,000	480,310 528,204	32,00 150,00	0 84 0 4	130xd 111 133 134 204	65.00 55.50 66.50 102.00
John Moir & Son, Limited.	Montreal Telegraph Co Toronto Consumers' Gas Co. (old)	40	2,000,000	2,000,000) 	. 5	131 150 3	52.40 75.37
FACTORIES: For Jams, Fruits, Pickles, Sauces, &c., LONDON. For Soups, Meats, Scotch Salmon, Herrings, Game, &c., ABERDEEN, Scot- land. For The Seville Orange Marmalade, Quince Marmalade, Olives. &c., SEVILLE, Spain.	SECURITIES. Canadian Government Debentures 6 Do. do. e 6 Do. do. 6 Dominion 5 \$\$ et. stock 1906 of Inter. Do. 7 do. do.	♥ ct. ♥ ct. ♥ ct. R. R.	stg. 1882-4 Inser'bd 81 stg., 1885 loan		NDON, E 03 04 04 13			MONTREAL.
WM. DARLEY BENTLEY,	Dominion Bonds, 4 p.c. 1904 Insoribed Montreal Harbour bonds 6 p.c. Do. Corporation 5 % ct.	1 Stoc	k		.04) 10			
Sole Agent for Canada, No. 317 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL.	Do. 5 % ct. 1874 Toronto Corporation 6 % ct. Toronto Corporation 6 % ct. 1904 Wai Township Debentures 6 % ct.	•••••	••••••	1	10 17	74	····	••••••
ESTABLISHED 1856						Americ		
Telephone Communications between all Offices.	INSURANCE COMPANI ENGLISH—(Quotations on London Mo		June 17).	When org'nzd	No. of			l Offr'd Ask'd
P. BURNS,	No. Shares. dend.	par val.	j Last Sale.	1858	1500	Etna L.of E	8 Iart 100	·
Wholesale and Retail Dealer	20,000 5 Briton M. & G. Life	10 #1		1810 1863 ·	10000] 5000 []	Etna F.of H Hartf'rd, of Frav'lers L Phenix, B'	Har 100 & Ac 100	
COAL & WOOD.	5,000 10 Edinburgh Life 1 20,000 3-10 Guardian	00 18 00 50 00 24	71 74 146 149			WAYS.	Pe	rvl London ars June 27
Orders left at offices, cor. FRONT & BATHURST STS., YONGE ST. WHARF, & 81 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO will receive prompt attention.	35,862 £3 London Ass. Corp. 10,000 1-4 Lon. & Lancash. L. 40,000 0-5-0 Lon. & Lancash. F.	20 2 25 12 10 27 25 2 20 2	60 62 11 14	Canada S	louthern	Lawrence 5 p.c. 1st h	fortgage	L00 132 96
	30,000 £2-10 Northern F. & L 1	00 5 50 5	52 524 59 60	5 p.c. p Do. Do.	erpetul Eq. 1 Eq. 1	linary stoc debenture . M. Bds. 1 Sonds, 2nd	stock ch.6 Pc	115 100
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MONTREAL December 1st 1981.

O.HABLES DRINKWATER, Secretary.

F. BRAUN, Secretary.

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

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