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THE MONETARY TIMES AND TRADE REVIEW. - INSURANCE CHRONICLE -

VOL. XV—NO. 44

TORONTO, ONT., FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1882.

SUBSCRIPTION
\$2 a Year.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

Woolen Department

JUST RECEIVED

A choice lot of

New Worsted Coatings.

SPLENDID VALUE.

John Macdonald & Co.

21 & 23 Wellington St. East, } TORONTO.
30 & 32 Front St. East,

30 Faulkner St., Manchester, England

Toronto, Apr. 7, 1882.

JONES'
SPADES & SHOVELS.

PARKES'
DRAINING TOOLS.

Rice Lewis & Son

Hardware & Iron Merchants,

TORONTO.

ARTHUR B. LEE.

JOHN LEYS

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

A. R. McMASTER
& BROTHER,

DRY GOODS
IMPORTERS.

No. 12 Front Street West,

TORONTO.

Office—34 Clement's Lane, Lombard St., London, E.C.

Toronto 1882

IN STORE!

VALENCIA RAISINS!

SYRUPS—Dark, bbls.

—Medium, bbls.

—Bright, bbls.

— half bbls.

PRUNES (Kegs), LONDON LAYERS,
PRUNES (Cases), FINEST DEHESA, (Boxes),
SULTANAS, FINEST DEHESA, (3 Boxes),
LAYERS, LOOSE MUSCATELS,
MALAGA FIGS. TARRAGONA ALMONDS,
WALNUTS. LEMON PEEL,
FILBERTS. CANNED PEACHES,
BRAZIL NUTS, " TOMATOES,
LOBSTERS, " CORN,
MACKEREL, SALMON,
SARDINES, CODFISH,
BONELESS FISH, SCALD HERRINGS.

And 472 Half-Chests, Season 1882, Finest MOYUNE
YOUNG HYSONS, ex. S. S. "Yorkshire."

SMITH & KEIGHLEY,

9 FRONT ST. EAST, TORONTO.

A. M. SMITH.

W. W. KEIGHLEY.

Toronto, March 23, 1882

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

Gordon, Mackay & Co.

Importers

—AND—

Manufacturers

OF

DRY GOODS,

48 FRONT ST. WEST,

TORONTO.

Toronto, 1882

IN STOCK

A complete assortment of

Window Hollands.

WHITE—28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 Inch.

BUFF— 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 "

GREEN— 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 "

CARDINAL— 36, 38 Inch.

SAMSON,
KENNEDY,
& GEMMEL

44 SCOTT AND 19 COLBORNE STS.

TORONTO

Toronto, April 21, 1882

The Chartered Banks.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

ESTABLISHED IN 1818.
 CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, - - - \$12,000,000
 CAPITAL PAID-UP, - - - 11,999,200
 RESERVE FUND, - - - 5,000,000

Head Office, - - - Montreal

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

C. F. SMITH, Esq., President.
 G. W. CAMPBELL, Esq., M.D., Vice-President.
 Peter Redpath, Esq., Hon. Donald A. Smith.
 Edward Mackay, Esq., Gilbert Scott, Esq.
 A. T. Paterson, Esq., Alexander Murray, Esq.
 Alfred Brown, Esq.

W. J. BUCHANAN, General Manager.

A. MACNEIDER, Ass't Gen. Man. & Chief Inspector.

Branches and Agencies in Canada.

Montreal—E. S. Clouston, Manager.

Almonte, Ont., Hamilton, Pictou,
 Belleville, Kingston, Port Hope,
 Brantford, Linx say, Quebec,
 Brockville, London, Sarnia,
 Chatham, N.B., Moncton, N.B., Stratford,
 Cornwall, Newcastle, N.B., St. John, N.B.,
 Goderich, Ottawa, St. Marys,
 Guelph, Perth, Toronto,
 Halifax, N.S., Peterboro, Winnipeg,
 Agents in Great Britain.—London, Bank of Montreal,
 9 Birchin Lane, Lombard Street, C. Ashworth, 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 Watson and Alex. Lang, 59 Wall Street. Chicago—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, Nfld.—The Union Bank of Newfoundland. British Columbia—The Bank of British Columbia. New Zealand—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.

Head Office, - - - Toronto.

Paid-up Capital, - - - \$6,000,000

Rest, - - - 1,400,000

DIRECTORS:

HON. WILLIAM McMASTER, President.

WM. ELLIOT, Esq., Vice-President.

Noah Barnhart, Esq. James Michie, Esq.
 Hon. Adam Hope. T. Sutherland Stayner, Esq.
 George Taylor, Esq. Jno. J. Arnton, Esq.

W. N. ANDERSON, General Manager.

J. C. KEMP, Ass't Gen'l Manager.

ROBT. GILL, Inspector.

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

BRANCHES.

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

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

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

BANKERS.

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

The Chartered Banks.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$1,000,000 STG.

London Office—3 Clements Lane, Lombard St., E.O.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

J. H. Brodie. H. J. B. Kendall.
 John James Cater. J. J. Kingsford.
 Henry R. Farrer. Frederic Lubbock.
 Richard H. Glyn. A. H. Phillipotts.
 E. A. Hoare. J. Murray Robertson.

Secretary—A. G. WALLIS.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA—St. James St., Montreal.

R. R. GRINDLEY, General Manager.

Branches and Agencies in Canada.

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

Agents in the United States.

NEW YORK—D. A. McTavish & Wm. Lawson, Agts.

CHICAGO—R. Steven, Agent.

SAN FRANCISCO—A. McKinlay, Agent.

PORTLAND, OREGON—J. Goodtellow, Agent.

LONDON BANKERS—The Bank of England; Messrs. Glyn & Co.

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

THE QUEBEC BANK

Incorporated by Royal Charter, A.D. 1818.

CAPITAL \$3,000,000.

Head Office, - - - Quebec

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

IAS. G. ROSS, Esq., President.
 WILLIAM WITTELL, Esq., Vice-President
 Sir N. F. Belleau, Kt. Jno. R. Young, Esq.
 R. H. Smith, Esq. William White, Esq.
 Geo. R. Renfrew, Esq.

JAMES STEVENSON, Esq., Cashier.

Branches and Agencies in Canada.

Ottawa, Ont. Toronto, Ont. Pembroke, Ont.
 Montreal, Que. Thorold, Ont. Three Rivers.

J. L. SCARTH, Inspector.

Agents in New York—Messrs. Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Agents in London—The Union Bank of London.

THE ONTARIO BANK.

CAPITAL, Paid-Up, \$3,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - TORONTO.

DIRECTORS.

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

Hon. John Simpson. G. M. Rose, Esq.
 Donald Mackay, Esq. A. M. Smith, Esq.
 Robert Nicholls, Esq.

C. HOLLAND, General Manager.

BRANCHES.

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

AGENTS.

London, Eng.—Alliance Bank, Bank of Montreal.
 New York.—Messrs. Walter Watson and Alex. Lang.
 Boston.—Tremont National Bank.

The Chartered Banks.

MERCHANTS'

BANK OF CANADA.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A

Dividend of Three & One-half Per Ct.

for the current half year, being at the rate of

SEVEN PER CT. PER ANNUM

upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution, has been declared, and that the same will be PAYABLE AT ITS BANKING HOUSE, IN THIS CITY, on and after

Thursday, the First of June next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 31st May next, both days inclusive.

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

Wednesday, 21st day of June next.

The Chair to be taken at TWELVE O'CLOCK, NOON.

By Order of the Board.

G. HAGUE,

General Manager.

Montreal, April 22, 1882.

THE

BANK OF TORONTO,
 CANADA.

Paid up Capital.....\$2,000,000
 Reserve Fund..... 860,000

DIRECTORS.

J. G. WORTS, Esq., Toronto, President.
 GEO. GOODERHAM, Esq., Toronto, Vice-Pres.
 A. T. FULTON, Esq., Toronto.
 W. G. GOODERHAM, Esq., Toronto,
 HENRY CAWTHRA, Esq. Toronto.
 HENRY COVERT Esq., Port Hope.
 W. R. WADSWORTH Esq.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

DUNCAN COULSON.....Cashier
 HUGH LEACH.....Assist. Cashier
 J. T. M. BURNSIDE.....Inspector.

BRANCHES:

MONTREAL.....J. MURRAY SMITH, MANAGER.
 PETERBORO.....J. H. ROPER, "
 COBOURG.....JOS. HENDERSON, "
 PORT HOPE.....W. R. WADSWORTH, "
 BARBIE.....J. A. STRATHY, "
 ST. CATHARINES.....E. D. BOSWELL, "
 COLLINGWOOD.....G. W. HODGETTS,

BANKERS.

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

The Chartered Banks.

THE MOLSONS BANK.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1855.
HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL.
 Paid-up Capital, \$2,000,000.
 Rest Fund, - \$250,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
 THOS. WORKMAN, J. H. R. MOLSON,
 President. Vice-President.
 R. W. Shepherd. Hon. D. L. MacPherson.
 H. A. Nelson. Miles Williams.
 S. H. Ewing.
 F. WOLFFSTAN THOMAS, M. HEATON,
 General Manager. Inspector.
BRANCHES—Montreal, Brockville, Clinton, Exeter,
Ingersoll, London, Meaford, Waterloo, Morrisburg,
Owen Sound, Ridgeway, Smith's Falls, Sorel, St.
Thomas, Toronto, Trenton.
Agents in Canada:
 Quebec—Quebec Bank, Eastern Townships Bank.
 Ontario—Ontario Bank, Dominion Bk, Federal Bank
 and their branches. *New Brunswick—Bank of New*
Brunswick. Nova Scotia—Halifax Banking Com-
pany and its branches. Prince Edward Island—
Union Bank of P. E. I., Charlottetown and Summer-
side. Newfoundland—Commercial Bank of New-
foundland, St. John.
In Europe.
 London—Alliance Bank (Limited); Messrs. Glyn,
 Mills, Currie & Co.; Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co.; Liver-
 pool, The National Bank of Liverpool. *Antwerp,*
Belgium—La Banque d'Anvers.
In United States.
 New York—Mechanics National Bank; Messrs.
 W. Watson & Alex. Lang; Messrs. Morton, Bliss &
 Co. Boston—Merchants' National Bank; Messrs.
 Kidder, Peabody & Co. Portland—Casco National
 Bank. Chicago—First National Bank. Cleveland—
 Commercial National Bank. Detroit—Mechanics'
 Bank. Buffalo—Farmers' & Mechanics' Nat. Bank.
 Milwaukee—Wisconsin Marine & Fire Ins. Co. Bank.
 Helena, Montana—First National Bank. Fort Ben-
 ton, Montana—First National Bank. Toledo—Second
 National Bank.
 Collections made in all parts of the Dominion, & re-
 turns promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange.
 Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of
 the world.

THE DOMINION BANK.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of FOUR
 PER CENT upon the capital stock of this institu-
 tion has been this day declared for the current
 half year, and that the same will be payable at the
 Banking House, in this city, on and after Monday,
 the first day of May next. The transfer books will
 be closed from the 17th to the 30th April next, both
 days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of
 the Stockholders for the election of directors for the
 ensuing year, and for other purposes, will be held at
 the Banking House, in this city, at twelve o'clock
 noon, on Wednesday, the 31st day of May next. A
 resolution for an increase of the capital stock of the
 Bank will be submitted to the shareholders by the
 directors at the annual meeting.
 By order of the Board,
 H. H. BETHUNE, Cashier.
 Toronto, March 23th, 1882.

STANDARD BANK OF CANADA.

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED, \$1,000,000
 CAPITAL PAID-UP, 509,750
 REST, 25,000
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.
DIRECTORS:
 HON. T. N. GIBBS, President.
 W. F. COWAN, Vice-President.
 A. T. TODD, W. F. ALLAN,
 JNO. BURNS, DR. MORTON.
 R. C. JAMIESON.
 J. L. BRODIE, Cashier.
AGENCIES.
 Bradford, Harriston, Newcastle.
 Oanington, Markham, Colborne.
 Pictou, Campbellford, Ont.
 Montreal—Bank of Montreal
 New York—Messrs. Watson & Lang.
 London, Eng—The Royal Bank of Scotland

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE

Established in 1855.
 CAPITAL \$2,000,000
Head Office, Montreal.
 O. S. CHERBIER, President.
 A. A. TROTTIER, Cashier.
Foreign Agents.
 London—Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
 New York—National Bank of the Republic.
 Quebec Agency—La Banque Nationale.

The Chartered Banks.

THE FEDERAL BANK

Capital Paid-up, - - \$1,483,780.
 Rest, - - - - - 525,000.
HEAD OFFICE, - - - TORONTO.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
 S. NORDHEIMER, Esq., President.
 J. S. PLAYFAIR, Esq., Vice-President.
 Edward Gurney, Jun., Esq. Benjamin Cronyn, Esq.
 William Galbraith, Esq. Geo. W. Torrance, Esq.
 John Kerr, Esq.
 H. S. STRATHY, Cashier.
Branches—Aurora, Chatham, Guelph, Hamilton,
Kingston, London, Newmarket, Petrolia, Simcoe,
St. Marys, Strathroy, Tilsonburg and Yorkville.
Agents—London, Eng—The National Bank of Scot-
land.
 New York—American Exchange National Bank.
 Canada—Merchants' Bank and its Branches.
 Collections made in all parts of Canada and the U.S.
 Drafts on New York bought and sold.
 Interest allowed on Deposits according to agree-
 ment.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

Capital Paid-up\$1,000,000
 Rest 175,000
DIRECTORS:
 H. S. HOWLAND, Esq., President.
 T. R. MERRITT, Esq., Vice-President, St. Catharines.
 John Smith, Esq. T. R. Wadsworth, Esq.
 Hon. Jas. B. Benson, Win Ramsay, Esq.
 St. Catharines. John Fiskin, Esq.
 P. Hughes, Esq.
 D. R. WILKIE, Cashier.
HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO.
BRANCHES.
 Fergus, St. Catharines, Winnipeg,
 Ingersoll, St. Thomas, Woodstock,
 Port Colborne, Welland, Brandon, Man.
 Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange bought
 and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed.
 Prompt attention paid to collections.

LA BANQUE NATIONALE

CAPITAL PAID UP, - - - \$2,000,000
HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.
 HON. ISIDORE THIBAUDEAU, President.
 JOS. HAMEL, Esq., Vice-President.
 P. LAFRANCE, Esq., Cashier.
DIRECTORS
 Chevalier O. Robitaille, M.D. U. Tessier, jr., Esq.
 Hy. Atkinson, Esq. E. Beaudet, Esq., M. PP.
 J. B. Z. Dubeau, Esq.
 Hon. Dir. Hon. J. R. Thibaudeau, Montreal.
BRANCHES—Montreal—C. A. Vallee, Manager; Otta-
wa—C. H. Carriere, do.; Sherbrooke—John Camp-
bell, do.
AGENTS—England—The National Bank of Scotland.
London; France—Messrs. Alf. Grunbaum & Co. and
La Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, Paris; United
States—The National Bank of the Republic, New
York; The National Revere Bank, Boston; New-
foundland—The Commercial Bank of Newfound-
land; Ontario—The Bank of Toronto; Maritime
Provinces—The Bank of New Brunswick, The Mer-
chants Bank of Halifax, Bank of Montreal; Mani-
toba—The Merchants Bank of Canada.
 A general Banking, Exchange and Collection busi-
 ness transacted. Particular attention paid to Col-
 lections, and returns made with utmost promptness
 Correspondence respectfully solicited.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF HALIFAX.

CAPITAL PAID UP, - - - \$900,000
 RESERVE, - - - - - 180,000
HEAD OFFICE—HALIFAX, N.S. | Geo. Maclean, Cashier
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
 THOMAS E. KENNY, Esq., President.
 MICHAEL DWYER, Esq., Vice-President.
 Hon. James Butler, M.L.C. Thos. A. Ritchie, Esq.
 Allison Smith, Esq., J. Norman Ritchie, Esq.
AGENCIES
 Antigonish—T. M. King. Bridgewater—Andrew Gow.
 Pictou—Chas. W. Ives. Sydney—J. E. Burchell.
 Maitland (Hants Co.)—George Frieze.
 Truro - Martin Dickie.
 Weymouth - G. D. Campbell.
 Charlottetown, P.E.I. - Owen Connolly, Agent.
 Summerside - F. H. Arnaud,
 Port Hawkesbury, C.B., - Peter Paint, sr.,
 Lunenburg - Stephen Finck,
 Londonderry, Acadia Mines Edwd. Walsh,

The Chartered Banks.

Eastern Townships Bank

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL - \$1,500,000
 CAPITAL PAID IN 15th MAY, 1880, 1,383,037
 RESERVE FUND - 300,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
 R. W. HENEKER, A. A. ADAMS,
 President. Vice-President.
 Hon. M.H. Cochrane. Jno. Thornton. Hon. J. H. Pope
 G. K. Foster. G. N. Galer. G. G. Stevens.
 T. S. Morey.
Head Office—Sherbrooke, Que
 WM. FARWELL, General Manager
BRANCHES.
 Waterloo. Cowansville. Stanstead.
 Coaticook. Richmond. Granby.
Agents in Montreal—Bank of Montreal.
London, England—London and County Bank.
Boston—National Exchange Bank.
 Collections made at all accessible points, and
 promptly remitted for.

UNION BANK OF LOWER CANADA

CAPITAL PAID-UP, - - \$2,000,000
Head Office, - - - Quebec.
DIRECTORS.
 ANDREW THOMPSON, Esq., President.
 Hon. G. IRVINE, Vice-President.
 W. Sharples, Esq. Hon. Thos. McGreevy.
 D. C. Thomson, Esq. E. Groux, Esq.
 Jas. Gibb, Esq.
 Cashier—P. MACGOWEN. Inspector—G. H. BALFOUR
BRANCHES—Savings Bank (Upper Town) Montreal.
Ottawa, Three Rivers, Winnipeg.
Foreign Agents—London—The London and County
Bank. New York—National Park Bank.

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Incorporated 1832.
 Capital paid up \$1,000,000. Reserve Fund 25,000
 PRESIDENT—JOHN S. MACLEAN.
 CASHIER—THOS. FYSHE.
 John Doull. Samuel A. White.
 James J. Bremner. Daniel Cronan.
Head Office - - - Halifax, N.S.
Branches:
 Amherst. Digby. North Sydney. Annapolis.
 Kentville. Pictou. Liverpool, N.S. Bridgetown.
 New Glasgow. Moncton, N.B. St. John, N.B.
 Yarmouth. Newcastle, N.B. Woodstock.
 Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Peoples' Bank of Halifax.

Capital authorized.....\$900,000
 Capital Paid-up..... 600,000
Directors:
 GEORGE H. STARR, Esq., President.
 R. W. FRASER, Vice-President.
 THOMAS A. BROWN, Esq. PATRICK POWER, Esq.
 W. J. COLEMAN, Esq. AUGUSTUS W. WEST Esq.
 PETER JACQ, Esq., - - - - - Cashier.
Branches: Lockeport and Wolfville, N.S.
Agents in London.....The Union Bank of London.
 " *New York.....*The Bank of New York.
 " *Boston.....*Williams & Hall.
 " *Ont & Que.....*The Ontario Bank.

UNION BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1863.
 CHARLES PALMER, Esq., President.
 GEORGE MACLEOD, Cashier.
HEAD OFFICE.....CHARLOTTETOWN.
BRANCHES.....SUMMERSIDE AND MONTAGUE
AGENTS IN
 Montreal.....Bank of Montreal.
 New York.....National Park Bank.
 Boston.....Merchants' National Bank
 London, England.....Union Bank of London.

The Chartered Banks.

BANK OF HAMILTON.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, - - \$1,000,000

Head Office, - - - Hamilton.

Directors.

JOHN STUART, Esq., President.
 JAMES TURNER, Esq., Vice-President.
 D. McInnes, Esq., Dennis Moore, Esq.
 Edward Gurney, Esq., John Proctor, Esq.
 George Roach, Esq.
 H. C. HAMMOND, Cashier.
 E. A. COLQUHOUN, Assistant-Cashier.

Agencies.

Beeton—W. P. Robarts, Agent.
 Georgetown—H. M. Watson, Agent.
 Listowel—J. O. Mowat, Agent.
 Milton—J. Butterfield, Agent.
 Port Elgin—H. S. Steven, Agent.
 Wingham—W. Corbould, Agent.
 Agents in New York—Messrs. John J. Cisco & Son.
 Agents in London, Eng.—The National Bank of Scotland.

BANK OF YARMOUTH, YARMOUTH, N.S.

L. E. BAKER - - - PRESIDENT.

Directors:

O. E. BROWN, Vice-President.
 John Lovitt, Hugh Cann, J. W. Moody.
 T. W. JOHNS - - - CASHIER.

Correspondents at

Halifax.....The Merchants Bank of Halifax.
 St. John.....The Bank of Montreal.
 do.....The Bank of British North America.
 Montreal.....The Bank of Montreal.
 New York.....The National Citizens Bank.
 Boston.....The Eliot National Bank.
 London, G.B.....The Union Bank of London.
 Gold and Currency Drafts and Sterling Bills of Exchange bought and sold.
 Deposits received and interest allowed.
 Prompt attention given to collections.

THE PICTOU BANK,

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1873.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, \$500,000.

HON. R. P. GRANT - - - PRESIDENT.
 J. R. NOONAN, Esq., - - - VICE-PRESIDENT.
 ISAAC A. GRANT, Esq., DONALD FRASER, Esq.
 JAS. KITCHEN, Esq., JAMES McLEAN, Esq.
 JAMES D. MCGREGOR, Esq.
 THOMAS WATSON, MANAGER.

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

EXCHANGE BANK OF CANADA,

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

THOMAS CRAIG, Cashier.

CAPITAL.....\$500,000
 SURPLUS.....260,000

BRANCHES:

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

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 OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament 1864.

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

The Chartered Banks.

THE MARITIME BANK

OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

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

Paid up Capital, \$664,000.

THOS. MACLELLAN, ALFRED RAY,
 President, Cashier.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—LeB. Botsford, M.D., Vice-President; Robt. Cruikshank (of Jardine & Co., Grocers), Jer. Harrison (of J. & W. F. Harrison, Flour Merchants), Thos. Maclellan (of Maclellan & Co., Bankers), John H. Parks (of Wm. Parks & Son, Cotton Manufacturers), John Tapley (of Tapley Bros., Indiantown), How. D. Troop, (of Troop & Son,) Ship-owners.

The Bank, under new management and with fresh Capital, is now open and transacting a general Banking Business. Correspondence solicited. Business transacted for Banks and Mercantile Houses on favorable terms.

The Loan Companies.

THE CANADA LANDED CREDIT COMP'Y

IS PREPARED TO MAKE

STRAIGHT LOANS

—and to—

PURCHASE MORTGAGES

On the Security of Improved Farm or Substantial City Property,

ON THE MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS

Forms of Application and full particulars may be had on application

D. McGEE, Secretary,
 23 Toronto St., Toronto.

UNION LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY.

Offices: COMPANY'S BUILDINGS,
 Nos. 28 & 30 Toronto St.

CAPITAL, - - - - -	\$1,000,000
PAID-UP, - - - - -	500,000
DEPOSITS & DEBENTURES, - -	458,000
RESERVE FUND, - - - - -	110,000
TOTAL ASSETS, - - - - -	1,072,768

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

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

THE HOME

SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY, (LIMITED),

Office: No. 72 Church St., Toronto

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$2,000,000.
 SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.

Deposits received, and interest, at current rates allowed thereon.

Money loaned on Mortgage on Real Estate, on reasonable and convenient terms.

Advances on collateral security of Debentures, and Bank and other Stocks.

Hon. FRANK SMITH, JAMES MASON,
 President, Manager

The National Investment Co'y OF CANADA, (Limited.)

HEAD OFFICE, - - TORONTO.

Subscribed Capital, - \$1,460,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—William Alexander (of Alexander & Stark), President; Hon. J. C. Aikins, Vice-President; J. G. Cooper, A. V. DeLaport William Galbraith, Edward Gurney, Jr., John Jacques, Newman Silverthorne, Prof. Young, of University College, Toronto.

Money lent at lowest rates of interest. Mortgages purchased.

AND. RUTHERFORD, Manager.

The Loan Companies.

CANADA PERMANENT LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY

Incorporated A.D. 1855.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	\$2,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....	1,000,000
TOTAL ASSETS.....	6,850,000

THE COMPANY

Receives money on Deposit at current rates of interest, payable half-yearly, the principal being repayable on demand or on short notices.

ALSO

Receives money for more permanent investment for which Debentures are issued with interest coupons attached.

TO EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES,
 The laws of Ontario authorize the Investment of Trust Funds in the Debentures of this Company.

For further information apply to
 J. HERBERT MASON, Manager.
 Office—Company's Buildings, Toronto.

THE FREEHOLD Loan and Savings Co. TORONTO.

ESTABLISHED IN 1859.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	\$1,050,400
CAPITAL PAID UP - - -	690,080
RESERVE FUND - - -	251,500
CONTINGENT FUND - -	7,631

President, - - HON. WM. McMASTERS
 Secretary-Treas., - CHARLES ROBERTSON
 Inspector, - ROBERT ARMSTRONG
 Money advanced on easy terms for long periods repayable at borrower's option.
 Deposits received on interest.

THE HAMILTON PROVIDENT AND LOAN SOCIETY.

PRESIDENT: HON. ADAM HOPE.

VICE-PRESIDENT: W. E. SANFORD, Esq.
 Capital Subscribed..... \$1,000,000
 " Paid-up..... 900,000
 Reserve and Surplus Profits..... 174,000
 Total Assets..... 2,496,000

MONEY ADVANCED on Real Estate on favorable terms of Repayments.

The Society is prepared to issue DEBENTURES drawn at THREE or FIVE YEARS with interest coupons attached payable half yearly.

Office: Corner King & Hughson St., Hamilton.
 H. D. CAMERON, Treasurer.

Hamilton, Canada, 1892.

THE ONTARIO LOAN & DEBENTURE COMPANY, OF LONDON, CANADA.

Capital Subscribed, - - - - -	\$1,000,000
Paid-up Capital, - - - - -	1,000,000
Reserve Fund, - - - - -	305,000
Total Assets, - - - - -	2,896,000
Total Liabilities, - - - - -	1,655,000

Money loaned on Real Estate Securities only.
 Municipal and School Section Debentures purchased.

WILLIAM F. BULLEN,
 Manager.

London, Ontario, 1890.

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

Capital, - - - - -	\$1,000,000.00
Subscribed, - - - - -	1,000,000.00
Paid-up, - - - - -	855,181.09
Reserve and Contingent, - - - - -	135,539.16
Savings Bank Deposits and Debentures, - - - - -	769,995.75

Loans made on farm and city property, on the most favorable terms.

Municipal and School Section Debentures purchased.

Money received on deposit and interest allowed thereon.

F. B. LEYS, Manager.

The Loan Companies.

**WESTERN CANADA
Loan & Savings Company.**

Offices: No. 70 Church St. Toronto.

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000
RESERVE, 454,909
TOTAL ASSETS, 3,558,010

Money loaned on straight loans or on the Sinking Fund system at the lowest current rates.
Money received on Deposit and interest allowed half-yearly.

WALTER S. LEE,
Manager.

**HURON AND ERIE
LOAN & SAVINGS COM'Y
LONDON, ONT.**

CAPITAL STOCK PAID UP \$984,150
RESERVE FUND 300,000

Money advanced on the security of Real Estate on favorable terms.
Interest allowed on Deposits.

WM. SAUNDERS, President.
W. P. R. STREET, Vice-President.
R. W. SMYLLIE, Manager.

**LONDON AND CANADIAN
Loan & Agency Co.
(LIMITED).**

PRESIDENT—SIR. W. P. HOWLAND, C.B., K.C.B.
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
C. S. GZOWSKI, Esq., C.E.
A. T. FULTON, Esq.

Money lent on security of Improved Farms, and productive City and Town Property.
Mortgages and Municipal Debentures purchased.
J. G. MACDONALD,
Manager.

44 King Street West, Toronto.

BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATION

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$781,688
TOTAL ASSETS, 1,920,465

DIRECTORS
Larratt W. Smith, D.C.L., Pres. John Kerr, Vice-Pres.
Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, M.P. G.B.R. Cockburn, M.A.
James Fleming, Joseph Jackson.
W. Mortimer Clark.
Walter Gillespie, Manager.

Offices—Cor. Toronto and Court Streets.
Money advanced on the security of City and Farm Property.
Mortgages and Debentures purchased.
Interest allowed on deposits.
Registered debentures of the Association obtained on application.

**The Ontario Loan & Savings Co.
OSHAWA, ONTARIO.**

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED \$300,000
CAPITAL PAID UP 295,000
RESERVE FUND 45,000
DEPOSITS & Can. Debentures 550,000

Money loaned at low rates of Interest on the security of Real Estate and Municipal Debentures. Deposits received and Interest allowed.

HON. T. N. GIBBS, Pres.
W. F. COWAN Esq., Vice-Prest.
T. H. McMILLAN,
Secy-Treas.

The Loan Companies.

**THE ONTARIO
Investment Association.**

Capital Subscribed \$2,650,000
Reserve Fund 500,000
Invested 1,500,000

—DIRECTORS:—

CHAS. MURRAY, Manager Federal Bank, President.
SAMUEL CRAWFORD, Esq., Vice President.

BENJ. CRONYN, Barrister. W. R. McREDITH, Q. C.
DANIEL MACFIE, Esq. C. F. GOODHUE, Barrister.
JOHN LABATT, Brewer. J. B. STRATHY, Esq.
JAS. A. MAHON, Banker. THOS. BEATTIE, Merchant
ISAIAH DANKE, Secretary F. A. FITZGERALD, President
Water Commissioners. Imperial Oil Co.

This Association is authorized by Act of Parliament to Loan Money on Real Estate, Building & Loan Companies' Stocks, and has the largest Reserve Fund of any Company in Western Ontario.

HENRY TAYLOR,
Manager.

OFFICE—Richmond Street, London, Ont.

THE

English Loan Comp'y

LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON, CANADA

Subscribed Capital, \$2,044,100.

Money lent on the security of Real Estate at lowest rates of interest. Mortgages, Municipal and School Debentures purchased on liberal terms.

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

HON. ALEX. VIDAL, DUGALD J. CAMPBELL
President. Manager.

THE LONDON & ONTARIO

Investment Co., Limited.
OF TORONTO, ONTARIO.

President—HON. FRANK SMITH.

Vice-President—WILLIAM H. BEATTY, Esq.

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

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

Mortgages and Municipal Debentures purchased.

A. M. COBBY, Manager.
84 King St. East, Toronto.

The Loan Companies.

**AGRICULTURAL
SAVINGS & LOAN COMPANY,
LONDON, ONTARIO.**

Office: Corner Dundas and Talbot Streets.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$800,000
PAID UP CAPITAL 569,485
DEPOSITS & DEBENTURES 728,330

DIRECTORS—William Glass, (Sheriff Co'y Middlesex.) President; Adam Murray, (Treas. Co'y Middlesex.) Vice-President; Lieut.-Col. Moffat, D. Regan, John Stewart, Thos. McCormick and John W. Little.

Deposits received at current rates of Interest. Money loaned on Mortgage of Real Estate.

JOHN A. ROE, Manager.

Financial.

GZOWSKI & BUCHAN,

50 King Street East, Toronto,

BANKERS & STOCK BROKERS.

American and Sterling Exchange. American Currency, &c., bought and sold. Stocks, Bonds, and Debentures bought and sold on Commission.

C. S. GZOWSKI, JR. EWING BUCHAN

JACKSON RAE,

General Financial, Investment and Commission Agent.

Municipal or other Bonds and Stocks bought and sold. Loans on Mortgages or other Securities effected.

Advances on Stocks, Merchandise or Commercial paper negotiated.

Royal Insurance Chambers, Montreal.

JOHN LOW,

(Member of the Stock Exchange.)

STOCK & SHARE BROKER,

58 St. Francois Xavier Street,
MONTREAL.

John Stark. Geo. T. Alexander. Fred. J. Stark.

John Stark & Co.

(FORMERLY ALEXANDER & STARK.)

Members of Toronto Stock Exchange,
Buy and Sell Stocks, Debentures,
&c., for cash or on margin.
Orders promptly attended to.

20 ADELAIDE ST. EAST, TORONTO.

**Jas. S. Macdonald & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,**

MEMBERS OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE,

HALIFAX, N.S.,

Transact a General Banking Business. Exchange purchased.

Drafts on London, New York, Boston and Montreal at lowest rates.

Stocks, Shares, Bonds, Debentures, and all negotiable securities bought and sold.
Collections made on all accessible points.

Globe Tobacco

COMPANY,

Detroit, Mich., and Windsor, Ont.

The Largest Exclusively Cut Tobacco Concern in the World.

SPECIALITIES:

GLOBE FINE-CUT CHEWING.

A sweet strong lasting chew. Acknowledged the Best in the World.

VICTORIA FINE-CUT CHEWING

A mild and pleasant chew. For twenty-nine years the Standard of Canada.

GOLD-FLAKE CUT PLUG SMOKING.

The best pipe smoking Tobacco ever made in any country.

WINDSOR SMOKING MIXTURE.

A good smoke for little money.

WIG-WAG SMOKING.

A Standard Brand in Canada.

GOLD-FLAKE CIGARETTES.

With or without our Patent Amber Tips the Purest, Finest, Sweetest, and Best ever made.

All our goods are neatly and securely packed and fully guaranteed.

Quotations sent to responsible Wholesale Houses on application.

Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa & Occidental RAILWAY.

Travellers and Tourists will save time and Money and enjoy the sight of beautiful scenery by patronizing our line.

THE

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE

Between Quebec, Montreal and Ottawa. New and Elegant Palace Cars on Day Trains and Sleeping Cars on Night Trains. Three Express Trains between Montreal & Quebec. Two Express Trains between Montreal and Ottawa daily and each way.

SUNDAY TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL AND QUEBEC AT 4.00 P.M.

TICKET OFFICES:

MONTREAL—13 Place D'Armes; 202 St. James St. Corner St. James and McGill Sts.

QUEBEC—Opposite St. Louis Hotel.

OTTAWA—Opposite Russell House.

J. B. LABELLE, L. A. SENECAI, Gen. Passenger Agt. Gen. Superintendent.

TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.—April 27, 1882.

Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.
Boots and Shoes.	\$ c. \$ c.	Hardware.	\$ c. \$ c.	Oils—Continued.	\$ c. \$ c.
Men's Calf Boots.....	2 20 3 40	Tin (4 mos.)		Olive, ½ Imp. gal ..	1 40 1 50
" Kip Boots.....	2 30 3 25	Grain	0 30 0 31	Salad.....	2 10 2 20
" No. 1 do.....	2 65 2 90	Ingot	0 27 0 28	" qt., ½ case	3 00 3 20
" Split Stogas.....	1 60 2 15	Copper: Ingot	0 20 0 21	Seal	0 65 0 80
Men's Cong. Gait & Bal	2 00 2 85	Sheet.....	0 25 0 26	Spirits Turpentine.....	0 98 1 00
Boys' Kip Boots.....	1 25 2 00	Lead (Amos) Bar 100 lbs	0 05 0 05½		
" No. 1 Stogas.....	1 50 2 00	Pig.....	0 00 0 04	Paints, &c.	
" Split	1 55 1 70	Sheet.....	0 05½ 0 05½	White Lead, genuine	
" Gaiters & Bals.....	1 20 1 65	Shot.....	0 06 0 06½	in Oil, ½ 25 lbs.....	1 80
Wom's Bals & Gait, peg	1 10 1 60	Zinc: Sheet	0 06 0 06½	Do. No. 1	1 65
" M.S.....	1 20 1 85	Cut Nails:		" 2	1 50
" Batts.....	0 90 1 30	10 to 60 dy. p. kg 100 lb	2 85 2 90	" 3	1 35
" Goat Bals	1 90 2 75	8 dy. and 9 dy	3 10 3 15	White Lead, dry.....	0 06 0 07½
Misses' Bals	0 90 1 15	6 dy. and 7 dy	3 35 3 40	Red Lead	0 05 0 06
" Batts.....	0 80 1 10	4 dy. and 5 dy	3 40 3 60	Venetian Red Eng.....	0 02 0 02½
Child's Bals	0 60 0 90	3 dy.....	3 65 4 35	Yellow Ochre, Frnch	0 01½ 0 02½
" Batts.....	0 50 0 75	Galvanized Iron:		Vermillion, Eng.....	0 75 0 90
" Turn Cook p. dz	4 00 6 00	Best No. 22.....	0 05½ 0 06½	Varnish, No. 1 furn.....	1 10 1 20
Drugs.		" 24	0 05 0 06	Bro. Japan	1 00 1 10
Aloe Cape.....	0 20 0 22	" 26	0 06 0 06½	Whiting	0 70 0 75
Alum	0 02 0 02½	" 28	0 06½ 0 07½		
Borax	0 19 0 20	Iron: Pig—Coltness ..	27 50 28 00	Petroleum.	
Camphor.....	0 33 0 40	Summerlee	27 50 28 00	(Refined, ½ gallon):	
Castor Oil	0 10½ 0 11	Eglinton No. 1	27 50 28 00	Delivered in Toronto:	
Caustic Soda.....	0 02½ 0 03	Nova Scotia No. 2 ..	26 00 0 00	No. 1, carload.....do.	0 00 0 00
Cream Tartar	0 83 0 85	Nova Scotia bar	2 50 2 60	" 5 to 10 bris. do.	0 18 0 18½
Epsom Salts	0 02 0 03	Bar, ordinary	2 25 2 30	" single bris. do.	0 18½ 0 19
Extract Logwood, bulk	0 09 0 10	Hoops—Coopers	2 75 0 00		
" boxes	0 14 0 16	" Band	2 75 0 00	Breadstuffs.	
Indigo, Madras.....	0 85 0 95	Boiler Plates.....	3 00 4 60	Flour: (½ brl.) f.o.c.	
Madder	0 12 0 14	Canada Plates:		Superior Extra.....	6 00 6 10
Opium	5 00 5 25	Hatton	3 10 3 15	Extra	5 85 5 95
Oxalic Acid	0 17 0 19	Boars Head	0 00 0 35	Strong Bakers	6 00 6 10
Potass Iodide	2 30 3 00	Pontypool	0 00 0 35	Spring Wheat, extra	0 00 0 00
Quinine	2 30 2 65	" W.F.G."	3 15 3 20	Superfine	0 00 0 00
Soda Ash.....	0 03½ 0 05	Pen	0 00 0 35	Oatmeal	4 70 4 80
Soda Bicarb. per keg...	3 25 4 00	Iron Wire:		Corneal	3 85 4 00
Tartaric Acid	0 60 0 62	No. 6 ½ bundle 68 lbs.	2 00 2 10	Bran.....	19 00 20 00
Morphine	3 00 3 25	" 9	2 35 2 40		
Brimstone	0 02½ 0 03	" 12	2 65 2 75	Grain: f.o.c.	
Groceries.		Window Glass:		Fall Wheat, No. 1 ..	1 35 1 36
Coffee: Java, ½ lb.....	0 20 0 26	25 and under	2 00 2 10	" No. 2	1 33 1 34
" Rio	0 11 0 12	26 x 40 do.	2 10 2 25	" No. 3	1 29 1 30
" Mocha	0 29 0 31	41 x 60 do.	2 40 2 45	Spring Wheat, No. 1	0 00 1 40
" Ceylon native	0 21 0 23	51 x 60 do.	2 65 2 70	" No. 2	1 36 1 37
" planta'm	0 26 0 29	Steel: Cast	0 12½ 0 13½	" No. 3	1 31 1 32
Fish: Herring, scaled...	0 25 0 27	Boiler plate	0 03½ 0 04	Oats	0 46 0 47
" Salmon, hf bris	9 00 10 00	Sleigh shoe	0 02½ 0 02½	Barley, No. 1.....	0 90 0 91
" Dry Cod ½ 112 lbs.	5 50 5 60	Tin Plates: IC Coke.	4 85 5 00	" No. 2	0 87 0 88
Trout.....	0 00 0 00	IC Charcoal	5 75 6 00	" No. 3 Extra	0 85 0 86
Fruit: Raisins, Layers	3 00 3 25	IX	7 75 8 00	" No. 3	0 86 0 81
" London Lay.....	3 25 3 50	IXX	9 75 10 00	Peas	0 83 0 85
" Sultanas.....	0 11 0 12	DC	5 00 5 50	Rye.....	0 82 0 85
" Val'nti's, new	0 92 0 10	Hides & Skins ½ lb.		Corn	0 90 0 91
Loose Muscatel	8 00 3 25	Steers, 60 to 90 lbs ..	0 00 0 08½	Timothy Seed p. bu.	3 10 3 30
Currants, new.....	0 06½ 0 07	Cows.....	0 00 0 07½	Clover	5 15 5 25
Molasses:		Cured and Inspected	0 06½ 0 09½	Provisions.	
Syrups: Golden	0 63 0 65	Calfskins, green	0 11 0 13	Butter, choice, ½ lb.	0 21 0 23
" Amber	0 67 0 70	" cured	0 14 0 15	rolls	0 14 0 17
" Pale Amber.....	0 72 0 75	Sheepskins	0 90 1 30	Cheese	0 12 0 13
Rice:		green.....	1 25 1 60	Dried Apples.....	0 06 0 07
Spices: Allspice	3 90 4 00	Tallow, rendered.....	0 07½ 0 08	Beef, Mess.....	00 00 0 00
Castia, whole ½ lb.....	0 20 0 25	Wool.		Pork, Mess.....	22 00 22 50
Cloves	0 43 0 48	Fleece, ½ lb	0 23 0 00	Bacon, long clear ..	0 11½ 0 11½
Ginger, ground	0 25 0 35	Pulled Super.....	0 27 0 28	" Cumberland out	0 10½ 0 10½
" Jamaica, root	0 23 0 30	Extra	0 32 0 35	" B'kfst smoked ..	0 13 0 13½
Nutmegs	0 75 1 10	Salt, Etc.		Hams	0 13 0 13½
Pepper, black	0 15 0 16	Liverpool coarse ½ bg	0 85 0 90	Lard	0 14 0 15
Sugars: Porto Rico :		Canadian ½ bbl	1 12 1 20	Eggs	0 14 0 15
Dark to fair	0 07½ 0 08	Stoved	0 00 1 50	Hops (new).....	0 20 0 24
Bright to choice	0 08½ 0 08½	Leather.		Dressed Hogs	8 25 8 75
Canada'n refined.....	0 07½ 0 09	Spanish Sole, No. 1 ..	0 27 0 28	Wines, Liquors, &c.	
Standard Granulat'd ..	0 09½ 0 10	Do. No. 2	0 25 0 28	Ale: English, pts ..	1 60 1 75
Redpath Paris Lump ..	0 10½ 0 11	Slaughter, heavy.....	0 28 0 30	" qts	2 55 2 75
Scotch Refined.....	0 07 0 08	Do. light	0 27 0 29	Porter: Guinness, pts.	1 55 1 65
Teas:		Buffalo	0 21 0 23	" qts	2 50 2 60
Japan:		Harness	0 28 0 33	Brandy: Hen's y case	11 50 11 75
Yokoha, com. to good ..	0 20 0 35	Upper, No. 1 heavy ..	0 35 0 37	Martell's	11 00 11 25
" fine to choice	0 45 0 55	" light & med	0 36 0 40	Old Dupuy & Co ..	9 50 10 00
Nagasa, com. to good ..	0 21 0 28	Kip Skins, French ..	0 85 1 05	J. Robin & Co	9 00 9 25
" fine to choice	0 30 0 40	" English	0 70 0 75	P. Castillon & Co ..	9 00 9 25
Congou & Souchong	0 20 0 62	" Domestic	0 60 0 65	A. Matignon & Co ..	9 50 10 00
Oolong, good to fine ..	0 30 0 55	" Veals	0 70 0 75	Gin: De Kuypers, ½ gl	2 37 2 55
" Formosa.....	0 45 0 65	Hem'l'k Calf (25 to 30)	0 65 0 75	" B. & D	2 25 2 53
Y. Hyson, com. to g'd ..	0 18 0 35	36 to 44 lbs	0 80 0 95	" Green cases.....	4 50 4 75
" Med. to choice	0 33 0 45	French Calf	1 20 1 40	" Red	8 50 8 75
" Extra choice.....	0 50 0 65	Splits, large, ½ lb ..	0 25 0 30	Booth's Old Tom.....	0 00 0 60
Gunpowd, com to med ..	0 25 0 35	" small	0 22 0 28	Rum: Jamaica, 16 o.p.	2 85 3 00
" med. to fine	0 36 0 50	Enamelled Cow, ½ ft	0 17 0 19	Demerara,	2 54 2 65
" fine to finest.....	0 55 0 75	Patent	0 17 0 20	Whisky:	
Imperial	0 27 0 50	Pebble Grain	0 14 0 16½	Scotch	3 80 3 90
Tobacco manufactured		Buff	0 14 0 16½	Scotch	3 50 3 75
Dark	0 38 0 42	Russets, light	0 40 0 50	Dunville's Irish, do	Bond Paid
" Western Leaf.....	0 38 0 42	Gambier	0 05 0 05½	Alcohol, 65 o.p. ½ gl	0 99 2 75
Bright's Western to fine	0 48 0 57	Sumac	0 04½ 0 05	Pure Spts	1 00 2 75
choice	0 70 0 80	Degras	0 05 0 05½	" 50	0 90 2 50
Solace	0 41 0 52½	Oils.		" 25 u.p.	0 45 1 25
Gold Flake	0 70 0 80	Cod Oil—Imp. Gal ..	0 55 0 00	F'mily Purf W'isky, 1/2	0 53 1 25
Globe chewing.....	0 85 0 93	Straits Oil	0 45 0 50	Old Bourbon	0 58 1 25
Victoria	0 74 0 80	Palm	0 7½ 0 11	" Rye and Malt ..	0 50 1 20
V.T.C. cut smoking....	0 78 0 80	Lard, ex. No. 1 Morse's	0 96 0 98	D'mestic Whisky 22 u.p	0 45 1 20
		" ord. No. 1	0 99 0 92	Eye Whiskey, 4 yrs old	0 75 1 20
		Linseed, Raw	0 72 0 78		
		Linseed boiled	0 78 0 83		

Leading Brewers.

**ASK YOUR GROCER
FOR
COSGRAVE'S
EXTRA STOUT.**

Equal to the best imported, at less than half the cost.

Recommended by the Medical Faculty as being perfectly Pure, Wholesome, and strengthening. A fair trial of it is all we ask to convince. Put up in quart and pint bottles.

**THE TORONTO
Brewing and Malting Company,**

Are now supplying the Trade and Families with their Superior ALE and STOUT, brewed from the finest malt and hops.

Special attention is invited to the Company's large stock of INDIA PALE ALE and XXX STOUT, brewed expressly for Bottling and bottled solely by the Company.

J. N. BLAKE, Prest. JAS. E. MILLETT, Secy.
Simcoe St., Toronto,
April 12, 1881.

**GEORGE SEVERN,
BREWER OF
ALE AND PORTER,
Yorkville Brewery,
ADJOINING TORONTO.**



TELEGRAPH LINES.

SELKIRK TO EDMONTON.

NOTICE.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of May next, in a lump sum, for the purchase of the Government Telegraph line (embracing the Poles, Wires, Insulators and Instruments), between Selkirk and Edmonton.

The conditions to be that a line of telegraph communication is to be kept up between Winnipeg, Humboldt, Battleford and Edmonton, and that Government messages be transmitted free of charge. The parties tendering must name, in addition to the lump sum they are prepared to give for the telegraph line, the maximum rate of charge for the transmission of messages to the public.

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Dept. of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 18th April, 1882.

**RUSSELL, BLACKWELL & TOUCHBURNE,
Produce & Commission Merchants,**

DEALERS IN

Coal-Oil, Salt, Plaster, Wool, Butter, Cheese, etc.

Ample Storage. Liberal advances made on all kinds of Produce.

LINDSAY, ONTARIO.

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Paper Makers & Wholesale Stationers**

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Intercolonial Railway.

The Great Canadian Route to and from the Ocean. For Speed, Comfort, and Safety, is unsurpassed.

Pullman Palace Day and Sleeping Cars on all through Express trains. Good Dining-Rooms at convenient distances.

NO CUSTOM-HOUSE EXAMINATION.

Passengers from all points in Canada and Western States to Great Britain and the Continent should take this route, as hundreds of miles of winter navigation are thereby avoided.

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

Will find it advantageous to use this route, as it is the quickest in point of time, and the rates are as low as by any other. Through freight is forwarded by

FAST SPECIAL TRAINS

and the experience of the last two years has proved the Intercolonial route to be the quickest for European freight to and from all points in Canada and the Western States.

Through express trains run as follows:—

GOING EAST.		GOING WEST.	
Leave Toronto 7.35 a.m.	Leave Montreal 10.00 p.m.	Leave Halifax 2.45 p.m.	Leave St. John, N.B., 7.25 p.m.
" " Quebec 8.10 a.m.	" " next day.	" " next day.	" " Montreal 6.00 a.m.
Arrive St. John, N.B., 7.30 a.m., day after.	" " Halifax 12.40 p.m., do.	" " Toronto 11.15 p.m., do.	

The Pullman cars which leave Montreal on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday run through to Halifax without change, and those which leave Montreal on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, run through to St. John, N.B., without change.

All information about the route, and also about freight and passenger rates, will be given on application to

R. ARNOLD, Ticket Agent,
Cor. King & Yonge Streets, and 20 York St., Toronto.

R. B. MOODIE,
Western Freight and Passenger Agent,
72 Yonge Street, Toronto.

GEORGE TAYLOR,
General Freight Agent, Moncton, N.B.

A. S. BUSBY,
General Passenger & Ticket Agent, Moncton, N.B.

D. POTTINGER,
Chief Superintendent, Moncton, N.B.
Railway Office, Moncton, N.B., 18th Nov., 1881.

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Mr. W. A. REEVE, Counsel.

Offices, Bank of Toronto, cor. Wellington and Church Streets.

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Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c.,
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TORONTO.
Branch Office, Newmarket.
ALFRED MACDOUGALL. ARCH. J. SINCLAIR.

ROSE, MACDONALD, MERRITT & COATSWORTH,

Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Proctors,
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*J. M. ROSE, Q.C. J. H. MACDONALD.
W. M. MERRITT. E. COATSWORTH, JR.
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OFFICE—Corner Richmond & Carling Streets,
LONDON, Ont.
GEO. C. GIBBONS. GEO. McNAB.
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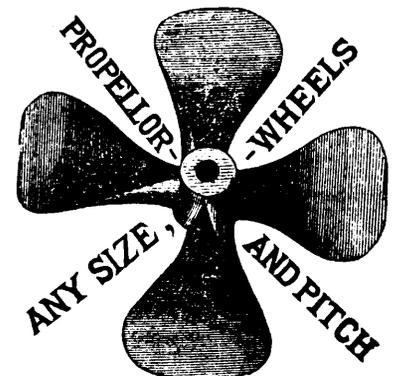
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Has much greater covering power than Lead, and is suitable for all work, either inside or out. It is the best and most brilliant WHITE PAINT made. It is prepared from stone, and is as durable. For sale by dealers, or

A. RAMSAY & SON, Montreal.

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OWEN SOUND,
MANUFACTURERS OF**

Steam Engines,
Wood Work Machinery, &c.



Propeller Wheels, all sizes. Lffel Water Wheels and Mill Machinery a speciality.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

Moss & Rushton

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Anchor Spool Cottons,
PAISLEY.

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Linen Thread Manufacturers,
JOHNSTONE.

C. A. RICKARDS,
Sewing and Knitting Silk Manufacturer,
BELL BUSK.

H. MILWARD & SONS,
Needle and Fish-hook Makers,
REDDITCH.

E. BLANK,
Worsted and Cotton Braids,
LONDON.

Also on hand, assortment of Shirt
Pearls on Duplex Cards.

THOMAS ROBERTSON & CO.,
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Metal and Tin-Plate Merchants,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WILSON'S CELEBRATED BOILER TUBES,

Made from Iron and Steel.

SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR

William Baird & Co., Glasgow, "Gartaherrie,"
"Eghinton," pig iron.

Lonsdale Hematite Iron Co., "Lonsdale."
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Manufacturers of Rubber Shoes, Felt Boots, Belt-
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Direct Importers of

TEAS, ETC.

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Successors to Barry, Smith & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

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Fire Engine Hose, Lace Leather, Rolled
Skirting and Shoulders.

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Plain and Ornamental Sheet, Polished, Rolled
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PAINTERS' & ARTISTS' MATERIALS, BRUSHES, &O

312, 314, 316 St Paul St., & 253, 255, 257 Com-
missioners St.,

MONTREAL

JOHN TAYLOR & CO.,

Manufacturers & Importers of

Hats, Caps, Furs, &c.,

537 St. Paul St., Montreal.

W. & J. KNOX,



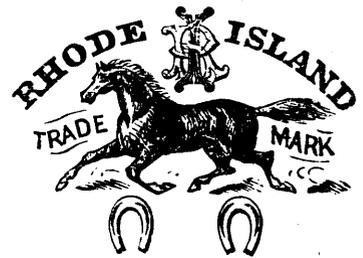
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And Linen Thread Manufacturers,
KILBIRNIE Scotland.

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WILLIAM NEW & CO.,
648 Craig Street, Montreal.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.



We are manufacturing above celebrated make

HORSE SHOES,

made from selected Wrought Scrap Iron, which
for general excellence, both as regards quality and
uniformity, are unsurpassed.

The Rhode Island Horse Shoes are preferred
over all others. They are used entirely by the principal
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Orders solicited, which will be promptly executed.
We also manufacture every description of Nails
Tacks, Brads, &c. Railway and Pressed Spikes.

PILLOW, HERSEY & CO., Montreal.

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(Successors to Smith, Cochrane & Co.)

BOOTS AND SHOES WHOLESALE,

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Charles Cassils,

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LYBSTER COTTONS, &c., &c.,

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THE BELL TELEPHONE CO. OF CANADA.

ANDW. ROBERTSON, Pres. C. F. SIRE, Vice-Pres.
C. P. SOLATIER, Secretary-Treasurer.

This Company having an exclusive license to use
or let for use the instruments of the CANADIAN
TELEPHONE COMPANY LIMITED, which owns
the original Telephone Patents in Canada of Bell,
Blake, Edison, Phelps, Gray and others, is now pre-
pared to furnish, either directly or through its
Agents, Telephones of different styles, and applic-
able to a variety of uses.

This Company will arrange for Telephone lines
between Cities and Towns where exchange systems
already exist, in order to afford facilities for personal
communication between subscribers or customers
of such systems. It will arrange to connect places
not having telegraphic facilities with the nearest
telegraph office, or it will build private lines for in-
dividuals or firms, connecting their different places
of business or residence.

Attention is respectfully invited to this matter,
and any further information relating hereto can be
obtained from the Company.

No. 12 Hospital St., Montreal.

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

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

JOHN CLARK, JR. & Co's,
M. E. Q.
SPOOL COTTON.

This Thread is the only make in the CANADIAN MARKET that received an Award at the CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION for

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M. E. Q.  **M. E. Q.**

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Recommended by the principal Sewing Machine Companies as the best for Hand and Machine Sewing.

WALTER WILSON & CO.,
Sole Agents for the Dominion,
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IRISH FLAX THREAD
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Linen Machine Thread, Wax Machine Thread, Shoe Thread, Saddlers' Thread, Gilling Twine, Hemp, Twine, &c.

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KID GLOVES

THE

BEST IMPORTED GLOVE
IN THE MARKET.

A full Assortment always in Stock.

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Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

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BOILER PLATE.
BOILER TUBES.
SHEET IRON.
Also Canada and Tin Plate.

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Wellington Chambers, | Wellington Mills,
GLASGOW. | MONTREAL.

THE COOK'S FRIEND

Baking Powder is a staple article with every store-keeper and Grocer in the Dominion.

The many attempts to take advantage of the high and well earned reputation of the COOK'S FRIEND, by imitating its name and style, are the strongest evidence of its popularity.

Manufactured and for sale to the Trade only by
W. D. McLAREN,
55 & 57 College St., Montreal.

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(Successors to James Jack & Co.)

IMPORTERS OF TEAS
AND GENERAL GROCERIES.
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HODGSON, SUMNER & COY

IMPORTERS OF

DRY GOODS, SMALLWARES,
AND FANCY-GOODS.
347 & 349 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL.

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LEATHER MERCHANTS,

Importers of Calfskins, Kipskins, Fancy Kid & Sheepskins, English Oak Sole.
Agents for Canadian and American Leather Board & Leather Board Counters.

COMMISSION Dealers in Domestic LEATHER.
18 ST. HELEN ST., MONTREAL.

MASSURY'S RAILROAD COLOURS.

These Paints are ground in Oil, but not thinned with the quantity of Oil requisite to spread them with a paint brush; they come to the hands of the painter of about the same thickness or consistency as ground White Lead, and require to be thinned with Raw Linseed oil or Turpentine.
One trial of these Colours will convince the most incredulous of their superior merits.

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P.O. Box 926. Sample Sheets supplied on application.

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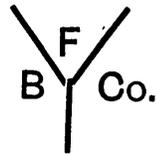
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OFFICES.

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FOSTER, BAILLIE & Co
MONTREAL.



Linen Merchants and Agents

The largest stock in the Dominion direct from Manufacturer.
Sole Agents in Canada for the CANADA SILK COMPANY. Inspection invited.

Mercantile Summary.

THOMAS NORMAN, grocer, Montreal, has assigned, owing about \$1,000, and the estate will be disposed of at auction.

G. R. McLENNAN, grocer, Cornwall, has assigned to D. McDonald for benefit of creditors. Claims must be filed before May 20th, on which date distribution will be made.

A CONTRACT has been let for the erection of an addition, 80x40 feet to the moulding shop at the Peters Combination Lock Co.'s works in Moncton N. B.

ALEX. McKENZIE of St. John, Newfoundland, a fancy goods dealer, has failed and assigned in trust. Is offering ten shillings in the pound, spread over thirty-three months.

R. H. GADBOIS, a St. Hyacinthe storekeeper, has effected a composition at the rate of 75 cents on the dollar, 50 cents secured and payable in three months, balance on longer time.

E. M. COTE & Co., a grocery concern in Quebec, on a small scale and with a poor record, are trying to effect a composition at 50 cents on the dollar. The liabilities are altogether local.

GEO. GUNN, a general dealer of Truro, N. S., who has been financially uneasy for some time and who suffered loss by recent fire, has assigned, owing \$6,869. He shows assets of \$8,000 odd, but subject to shrinkage.

The general store firm of Hancock & Co. who removed from Leamington to Wheatley, Ont. nearly a year ago, are now reported as missing. The concern was an un-important one, and its personnel has undergone various changes.

The organization of the Montreal Meat Com.

pany progresses. At a recent informal meeting of shareholders it was announced that \$45,000, of the \$100,000 proposed capital, had already been subscribed.

In the case of McLaren vs. the Canada Central railway the costs of the plaintiff were taxed the other day at Osgoode Hall, and were found to amount to \$2,285. Certainly an expensive law suit.

H. G. DUGUAY, of Sherbrooke, who started a grocery business only last summer, has already run the length of his tether, and his premises and stock are in the bailiff's hands, to satisfy several suits taken by creditors.

THE dry goods firm of H. L. Bottoms & Co. of Belleville, have assigned in trust to M. B. Roblin. It may be remembered that the firm's predecessors, Holton, Bottoms & Co. assigned in September last, and compromised liabilities of \$17,000 at 55 per cent.

R. H. CURRIE, a shoe dealer of Truro, N. S., and who has had but little business experience, has assigned for benefit of creditors. He has been fairly covered up with bills of sale and judgments for some months past, and his effects will realize poorly.

THE government Telegraph line between Selkirk, Manitoba and Edmonton N. W. T. is to be put up for sale by public tender. It is a condition of purchase that wire communication is to be kept up between Winnipeg, Humboldt, Battleford and Edmonton.

THE Medical Specialties Manufacturing Coy., with head quarters at Montreal, has obtained letters of incorporation. Its chief promoters are the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, Jas. Muir, G. Simpson, T. C. Fields and Geo. Bury. The capital will be \$8,000 in one hundred dollar shares.

The Toronto firm of builders, Dixon & Oddy who began business last autumn, appear to have been building cottages &c. on speculation, and had no means of moment. They are reported as having left the city leaving unpaid debts, but to no startling amount.

AN extension of time is sought by J. C. Middleton, who went from Yorkville to open a grocery in Warton a year ago. He has succeeded in getting 3, 6 and 9 months time, on notes endorsed by his wife, and bearing ten per cent. interest.

A SCOTCH correspondent of an English newspaper, gives the following specimen of an Irish bull: "In the Irish bank bill passed by Parliament in June, 1808, is a clause providing that the profits shall be equally divided, and the residue go to the governor."

THE retail dry goods firm of G. R. Grant & Co of Queen St. in this city, are not satisfied with their prospects, having been unable of late to meet payments falling due. They are now taking stock, with a view of consulting creditors, the principal of whom is secured.

A CABLE despatch of last evening announces that a meeting of Great Western railway shareholders pronounced in favor of the scheme already mentioned of fusion with the Grand

Trunk, and that a new board of directors has been chosen with Lord Bury as president.

LEVI ABRAHAMS, cigar manufacturer, of Montreal, whose factory was recently seized for infraction of revenue laws, has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. The liabilities are \$6,000 or \$7,000, but the amount of assets cannot be learned, as the government still retains possession.

JOHN B. WILSON, storekeeper of Annapolis, N.S., is insolvent, and there is little prospect of general creditors getting anything. He owes some \$4,000 and has assets representing nominally about \$2,500, but he gave a bill of sale thereon lately for \$1,200, and some creditors holding confession of judgment have taken execution.

A MEETING of the creditors of Angus McQuarrie of Sydney, N.S., was held at Halifax, when he proposed to pay 40 cents on the dollar, 30 cents when he received his insurance on the recent fire and ten cents at a later date. He owes \$3,700, and aside from his insurance of \$1,200, has no assets beyond a few hundred dollars in book debts.

THE Dominion Wrecking Co., only just organized, has already undertaken some important contracts among them being the contract for floating the steamship "Lartington" ashore at Anticosti. This company has also contracted to float and dock at Portland the Allan steamship "Moravian", which went ashore at Mud Island, on the coast of Nova Scotia last fall.

A WESTERN journal gives, under the caption "A Miser's Greed," the story which follows, of an Ontario farmer: A wealthy farmer, of Norwich, has 1,000 bushels of wheat in his barn of the harvest of 1880. He was offered \$1.25 a bushel over a year ago, but preferred to hold on. Now it has become heated, and is unfit for food for man or beast. He can't even sell it for distilling.

THE new offices of the Bradstreet Mercantile Agency Company, in the Toronto General Trusts Co. building, are very commodious and handsome. The fittings are of ash and other native woods in their natural colors, and the offices of the General Manager and Superintendent are separated from the main room by ornamental glass partitions. The Convenience of the building, in the heart of the wholesale quarter, is enhanced by the fact that there are two entrances, one on Front Street and one on Wellington.

ANOTHER Quebec Railroad Scheme, to which the Provincial Government is being strongly urged to grant a bonus, is the Leeds and Eastern Township Railway, which propose building a short line to connect the Grand Trunk at Craig's Road with the Quebec Central at Robertson's. The principal object to be gained is the opening up of the extensive iron deposits in Leeds Township, which have long been waiting that development which railway facilities alone can occasion. It is stated that several American iron concerns are ready to go to work getting out the ore as soon as they are assured of shipping facilities.

A FAILURE which creates some lively comment

among creditors in Toronto, London and elsewhere is that of Reuben S. Wilson, who was a carpenter in Sharon, and opened a grocery and liquor shop in Newmarket last July. He owned some property in Sharon, which he mortgaged to begin business. His connections are well-off, and their respectability had much to do with his obtaining liberal credit here. It now appears that he has left the place, and has besides sold his stock to G. P. Smith, who in turn is selling goods at much less than invoice prices. The creditors, who are mostly in Toronto, suspect the *bona fides* of this sale and will try to upset it. The liabilities are some \$3,000 or \$4,000.

THE Winnipeg Board of Trade complains that accounts of the recent flood and damage occasioned there by the rising of the Red River, have been "exaggerated by the press of the older provinces." While it is true that one of the bridges at Winnipeg has been carried away by the pressure of ice and water, and that a portion of the city was flooded, it is contended in a despatch to the *Mail*, dated 26th inst., that the flooding did not arise from an overflow of the river but was caused by a sudden thaw of snow and the neglect of the city authorities to open the water courses blocked up last fall by the railway people building across them. The Canada Pacific bridge still stands. At Emerson, the bridge across the Jo River was carried away last week and one over the Maria River at West Lynne. Serious damage to railway property and delay in transit has resulted from the flood, and complaints are loud that the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba road has not appliances to overtake its enormous traffic. "Wash-outs" have also occurred on the C. P. R. R. beyond Portage la Prairie, which interrupt communication with Brandon.

THE new Board of Directors for the Midland Railway of Canada, as amalgamated, held its first meeting in Peterboro on the 19th inst., when the following gentlemen were present:—Geo. A. Cox, Peterborough; H. P. Dwight, J. D. Edgar, R. Jaffray, and Wm. Gooderham, Toronto; J. R. Dundas, Lindsay; Thos. Kelso and John Bell, Q. C., Belleville; J. M. Ferris, Campbellford; F. W. Henshaw, Montreal; and Lewis Ross, Port Hope. Mr. George A. Cox was appointed President and General Manager and Mr. Wm. Gooderham, Vice-President. Other appointments were made as under: General Traffic Manager—Arthur White; Superintendent—W. B. Ferguson; Secretary-Treasurer—Henry Read; Auditor—J. F. Jeffers; Locomotive Engineer—J. Haggas; Engineer—T. A. Hay; Solicitor—John Bell, Q. C., Belleville. Executive Committee—Messrs. Cox, Gooderham, Ferris, Jaffray, Edgar, Dwight, and Dundas. Committee in London, Eng.—Sir Henry Tyler, M. P. Sir Charles Young, Bart., Lord Claud John Hamilton, M. P., Henry Grissel, Ulick Ralph Burke and E. J. Halsey, Esquires. A by-law was passed fixing the chief office at Peterborough with a branch office in Toronto for the transaction of business. This, we

understand, will be situated in the Toronto General Trusts Co. building.

GILBERT MOORE, of Norwich, is dead, at the age of 63, and few men have ever been more sincerely mourned. Respected in his various public relations, beloved by all who knew him intimately, he leaves behind fragrant memories of his public spirited and yet benevolent character. As is well put by the Woodstock *Sentinel Review*, He "was a man of much ability, immense energy, great individuality and force of character, and yet of warm heart, kindly disposition and frank manner." Among all acquaintances, "old and new alike, he left the impress of an active, rugged, forceful nature." The deceased gentleman was a member of the Society of Friends, and came of good, old U. E. Loyalist stock. In 1847, he began to build in Norwich, and has ever since led an active and useful life, not only as a successful merchant but as farmer, public official and promoter of social and civic improvements. To him more, perhaps, than to any other citizen, it is said, is due the growth of Norwich, and to him also justly belongs the chief honor of the revival and subsequent completion of the Port Dover and Lake Huron Railway scheme.

The occupation of dog catcher, in Toronto, is so odious that none can be got to undertake it. The dog catcher is first cousin to Jack Ketch, but as he does not get Jack Ketch's wages, the odium outweighs the pay; besides, the hangman does his office in peace, while everywhere is shown a disposition to mob the dog catcher. There is a feeling in the public mind that Jack Ketch is performing a necessary though odious duty; while the dog catcher may be caught in the act of netting a dog which the neighbourhood knows to be harmless. Morally, the dog catcher is regarded as worse than the hangman. The hangman is an officer of justice; the dog catcher kills noble animals, as well as despicable ours, which have committed only an artificial and constructive crime against society; they have been found without the wedding garment—the corporation tag—which has, in half the instances where captures are made, been stolen by boys over whom the police ought to have kept better supervision. Dogs that have paid the tax have been captured; and dog catchers have been accused of taking animals with the tag on—this is said to have happened to a dog belonging to the chief of police himself—and the tax paid; and the public will readily believe anything ill of one who will undertake the office of seizing dogs that have committed no real offence. Some kinds of dogs are as valuable as cows, some as horses, some are preferable as companions to some men. Nevertheless, we cannot allow vicious dogs to run at large. All the dogs in the city are not worth the life of a human being.

The announcement that A. T. Stewart & Co., the great American dry goods firm, were about to retire from business, occasioned much wonderment. "Stewart's" had come to be looked upon as an integral part of Broadway, one of the

sights of New York, and was dear to the American heart as being the "biggest thing" of its kind. In the history of American society, says an exchange, a place like Stewart's forms a mark and a little epoch, which neither the ladies, nor the trade, nor the careful students of social customs are likely to forget. The firm employed some 6000 persons at their mills and European and American houses. But some of the papers, in their haste to account for the unexpected fact, have printed fanciful stories of the decline of the business, and furnished all sorts of reasons for the decision reached by Mr. Libbey and Judge Hilton, the managing partners, to give up business. We find in the *New York Commercial Bulletin*, a respectable and well-informed journal, some figures, evidently authentic, which go to prove that the business has not dwindled away or its profits ceased. We quote, condensing: "Up to January of the present year, and for each of twenty years preceding, a gain of millions of dollars annually has been made by this house. We repeat, that in each year of the two decades since 1862, a handsome net return over the interest on its entire capital, and over the enormous volume of its expenses, has been secured. During the last three years, the transactions recorded in its ledgers have been greater than at any equal period in the history of the house. The conduct of the business in its entirety, both at home and abroad, has never been better poised, nor its management more thorough, and successful, than at the present time. And yet it does not seem to have occurred to many that anyone, after years of patient and persistent industry have been devoted to securing that independence which is the purpose of every one who goes into business at all, should care to realize fully the privileges and benefits which that independence furnishes. It is to be said of this great firm, that it leaves a historic record, that its managers carry into their retirement reputations which are unstained."

The principal stove manufacturers in the Maritime Provinces met at Amherst, N. S., a few weeks ago, when it was decided to advance the prices of stoves and repair castings. The reasons given are the great increases in prices of pig iron and labor, also the fact that from undue competition and cutting in prices, the business has not, of late years, been a remunerative one.

Nestle's Milk Food



This Infants Food is now prescribed by the Medical Faculty as the SAFEST and BEST Substitute for the mother's milk known.

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK (same trade mark as Nestle's Food) is now offered to the trade For domestic use it is unrivalled.

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

THOS. LEEMING & CO.,
Montreal, Sole Agents.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto

Bryce, McMurrich & Co

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

We are now prepared to show our large and varied stock to buyers visiting this market. Special attention directed to our immense stock of DRESS GOODS AND PRINTS.

BRYCE, McMURRICH & CO.,
34 Yonge Street
TORONTO.

SUGARS!

Just arrived in store Ex ALHAMBRA, from Jamaica, Porto Rico, also now arriving Ex GRECIAN BEND, from Ponce, Porto Rico. NEW RAW SUGARS both under and over 14 Dutch Standard.

STANDARD GRANULATED and YELLOW REFINED of all grades always on hand. All of which we are offering to the Trade at lowest current prices.

EBY, BLAIN & CO.

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Cor. Front & Scott Sts., Toronto.

G. B. SMITH

&

HENDERSON

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,

39 FRONT ST. WEST.

Travellers are now out on their sorting trips.

Seasonable Goods arriving daily.

G. B. Smith & Henderson

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

WYLD, BROCK & DARLING.**SPRING 1882.**

Our stock is now complete in every department and is the largest and most attractive we have ever offered. We respectfully invite inspection by the Trade of Canada.

TERMS LIBERAL.**WYLD, BROCK & DARLING,****WHOLESALE****DRY GOODS & WOOLLENS,****TORONTO.****J.D. KING & CO**

(Successors to King & Brown),

NO. 27 FRONT ST. E., TORONTO,**Manufacturers of Fine Boots and Shoes,**

Comprising all classes of Peg Work, McKay Sewed Work, Cable Screw-Wire (which is the best wearing work made). We also make specialty of Men's and Boy's Hand-sewed Welt Boots, English and American styles. **SHELL CORDWAIN VAMPS** which are very stylish, and for durability, ease and comfort cannot be surpassed. Our goods are made in sizes and half sizes from two to eight different widths, warranted to fit the largest number or feet comfortably. No veneered soles; No shoddy stiffeners; No pancake nor shoddy insoles, but made of the *Best Solid Leather*. Terms liberal. **NO TWO PRICES.**

LARD OIL.

Free from Fish Oil or any other adulteration.

FULLING AND SCOURING SOAPS.

Send for Circular.

THE MORSE SOAP CO

Toronto, Ont.

COPP, CLARK & CO.,

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LITHOGRAPHERS—Maps, Checks, Drafts, and all Commercial and Fancy Work at lowest rates.**PRINTERS**—Book and Job Printing in all their branches.**BOOKBINDERS**—Blank Books for Banks, Insurance and Loan Companies, Public and Private Mercantile Work, &c., manufactured of the best materials and in the strongest manner.

Estimates given on application.

**CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR
CARDS FOR 1882-3.**

Samples now ready and in hands of our Travellers. We control a line of Cards selected especially for us ranging in price from 1 cent to 25 cents. Liberal discount to the trade.

THE TORONTO NEWS CO'Y.

Sole Agents for Dominion.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

**CROWN
FLINT PAPER****REAMS AND ROLLS**

ALL NUMBERS.

Prices and samples furnished to wholesale trade.

**Peter R. Lamb & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS,
TORONTO,****COOPER & SMITH,**

Manufacturers, Importers & Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS & SHOES,

36, 38 & 40 Front Street West,

**JAMES COOPER.
JOHN C. SMITH.****TORONTO.****THE LACE WAREHOUSE**

IS SHOWING

**EMBROIDERIES,
LACE CURTAINS,
LAMBREQUINS,
LACE GOODS,
REAL LACES.****WHITE & COMP'Y,**

18 and 20 Colborne St.

TORONTO.

ESTABLISHED 1862.

JOHN FISKEN & CO

DEALERS IN

REFINED PETROLEUM.OFFICE—23 SCOTT STREET,
TORONTO.

We beg to advise buyers we have a large stock favorably bought, please write us for present quotations.

FISH. FISH. FISH.

Bbls. Large Split Herrings, do. Labrador Herrings, do. Round Herrings, do. Bonne Bay Herrings, do. Anticosti Herrings, do. Gibbed Herrings, Qtls. Codfish. Boneless Fish, Bloaters, Extra Scaled Herrings.

JAMES BURNS,

81 FRONT ST. EAST.

COBBAN MANUFACTURING CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Mouldings, Picture Frames,
Looking Glasses, Mirror Plates.**

IMPORTERS OF

**Picture Dealers' Supplies
& Cabinet Makers' Sundries.**

GLASS SILVERING A SPECIALTY.

Cor. Hayter & Terauley St., TORONTO.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

Ogilvy & Co.

Offer special value in

Black Cashmeres,

(UNION AND WOOL.)

Letter orders promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

OGILVY & CO.,

41 FRONT ST. WEST.

Toronto, April, 1882.

D. McCALL & CO.,

Beg to call the attention of the trade to their large and varied stock, consisting of the finest and most expensive goods in the trade. We enumerate a few of the Departments well worthy of a look through. Silks, Satins, Ribbons, Laces. See the new "Mascotte" Lace, in White and Cream and Coffee, the finest goods out. Flowers, Feathers, and Sunshades in endless variety and at all prices. Straw Goods, latest novelties. We are opening up daily new Goods, thus keeping our stock well assorted. Every Merchant and Milliner visiting Toronto should give us a call.

D. McCALL & CO.,**Wholesale Millinery & Fancy Dry Goods,****TORONTO.****TAIT, BURCH & CO.,**

64 & 66 YONGE STREET,

TORONTO.**WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.**

Our SPRING STOCK is now forward and we are desirous of calling the attention of the Trade to the following Departments:

Plain and Fancy Dress Goods,
Silks, Velvets, Kid Gloves,
Hosiery, Gloves, Small Wares,
Gents Furnishings, Lace Goods,
Imported Staples,

Canadian Staples.

In all these lines we give the very closest prices and invite inspection.

TAIT, BURCH & CO

The Monetary Times AND TRADE REVIEW,

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

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

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TORONTO, CAN. FRIDAY, APRIL 28 1882

COMMERCIAL AUTONOMY.

Since the commencement of the present session Sir John Macdonald announced that henceforth Canada was to make her own treaties. The statement was not made without some qualification, and even then, it does not appear, in the light of subsequent events, to have been wholly justified. At a later date, the first Minister, dealing with the resolutions of Mr. Blake on commercial autonomy, argued that Canada could not send a negotiator of such a rank as other nations would require in diplomatic relations of that kind. He mentioned Spain as a nation unlikely to negotiate with a colonial envoy; because, having colonies of her own to which she will not allow commercial autonomy, she is not likely to receive the envoys of a colony of another nation. But this objection would have no force, if England were willing that Canada should take upon herself this additional responsibility. "The rank and standing of our envoys," which Sir John thinks would not be acceptable to European nations, need not surely be an obstacle in the way. It is difficult to understand precisely what is meant by the word "rank" here used. It cannot mean that every negotiator from a democratic country must be a lord or a duke. If he were duly authorized to treat by a country enjoying full commercial autonomy, this ought to remove any objection on the score of "rank and standing." We can understand, of course, that a foreign nation could not recognize in the representatives of a dependency, attributes which the metropolitan country denied them. There are various degrees of dependency, and the question is whether complete commercial autonomy is compatible with the condition of the freest dependencies of a free country. There are many rights of which Canada has long had full and entire possession which, before they were conceded, were declared to be incompatible with the position of a dependency. Of these, responsible Government is

one. Lord John Russell was fully convinced that responsible Government meant separation. And this contention has been set up to block the way to a dozen other advances in self-government. One by one, they were all swept away; and now the same objection comes again to do duty as a means of preventing Canada from making commercial arrangements with other countries.

At present, we are at liberty to prescribe, and do prescribe, the conditions on which the produce and manufactures of other nations are admitted at our ports. We can even levy a higher duty on the products of one nation than on those of another; we can, if we like, have two tariffs, one to apply to our dealing with the most favored nations, the other to apply to the rest of the world. We can come to an understanding with other nations about legislative reciprocity. Invitations to foreign nations to meet us on this footing are to be found in our laws. The acceptance of such invitation would give us the essence of a commercial treaty. Our commercial autonomy would find its complement in the acceptance of this rule.

The negotiation of a formal commercial convention, it may be admitted, is not so simple a matter. The proposal that the Queen should authorize Canadian negotiators to act alone in the negotiation of treaties with foreign nations, is surrounded with some difficulties. It is not enough to say that the negotiations would then be by the Queen, who is our Queen as well as the Queen of England. The Queen cannot act without constitutional advisers, and the fiction that the Privy Council of this country would, in any real sense, be the advisers of the Queen, in the making of such treaties, is too unsubstantial to afford the guarantee of a real responsibility. If Canada is to make her own commercial treaties, she must do so in pursuance of legal authorization, and in her own name. She will never be allowed to use the name of the Queen to perform acts of an international character for which there would be no responsible Minister in the British Parliament to stand sponsor. A Canadian Privy Councillor is not an English Privy Councillor, and no constitutional fiction can make him one.

The use we make of the name of the Queen, unauthorized by the Local Government, is often unmeaning, and is sometimes strangely anomalous, when the legal authority to use this political formula is not doubtful. A protective duty levied by the Canadian Parliament, in the name of the Queen, would almost certainly be considered by the Queen's responsible advisers and the Parliament and people of England, as striking at the interests of Great Britain. The

meaning of this formula, under such circumstances, it is difficult to understand. The Queen is at the same time made to appear to be doing two different and contradictory things, perhaps several different things, which conflict with one another in the most positive way, and yet history plainly shows that on this continent as well as in Europe, the disposition to take shelter under the sovereign's name often extends even to persons who desire to subvert the sovereign's authority. This is the most extreme instance of its employment. The vanity of seeming to be entitled to make laws to run in the Queen's name, when the right does not exist, is scarcely more harmful than any other form of barren egotism; but it is child's play all the same.

That Canada ought to have complete control over her commercial arrangements with foreign nations we fully concede. But she can do so only in one way. She must get legal authority to do it, of her own motion, just as she now makes her own tariff. The act of making commercial conventions must be her own act, from its initiation to its completion, in pursuance of a distinct Canadian policy. This, we are told, is independence. We reply, it is commercial independence. It alters some outward forms, but it leaves the political connection subsisting, with indeed some modifications, not of a more alarming character than many that have gone before. Foreign nations could not object to the status of a negotiator whose powers were complete, legal, free from doubt or uncertainty.

When England and France conclude a treaty which admits English ships into France on more favorable terms than Canadian, the effect on this country is the same as that which the treaty of Methuen (1803) was designed to have on the French wine trade. By this treaty, the duties on French wines were made one-third higher than those on Portuguese wines. The result aimed at by Portugal was the exclusion of French wines from the English market. The effect of the Cobden treaty, whatever the intent, was to exclude our ships from the French market, while the trade between the two contracting countries was nearly quadrupled in nineteen years. It was the one-sided treaty of Methuen that barbed the arrows which Adam Smith shot at commercial treaties in general; if he had had the modern form of commercial treaty before his eyes his objections must have been modified. The treaties which England makes with foreign countries to the exclusion of Canada, place this country in the disadvantageous position in which the treaty of Methuen placed France. The disability is one which was formerly only put upon a

hostile nation. Now it is not unfrequently thrown upon the colonies. It is a disability from which this country has a right to be relieved, and from which she will demand to be relieved.

In defending the Anglo-French treaty of 1860 Mr. Cobden said: "We give no concessions to France which do not apply to all other countries;" "a reciprocity of freedom" which Mr. Morley applauds. Mr. Gladstone, in the same strain, bestowed high praise on the Cobden treaty. "A treaty with France," he said, "is even in itself a measure of no small consequence, but that which gives to a measure of this kind its highest value is its tendency to produce beneficial imitation in other quarters. It is the fact that in concluding that treaty, we did not give to one a privilege which we withheld from another, but that our treaty with France was, in fact, a treaty with all the world, and wide are the consequences which engagements of this kind carry in their train."

When Cobden claimed that this treaty applied to all other countries as well as France, he must have thought Canada not worth consideration because she was not a country, or, which is more likely, never allowed a thought of her to impress itself upon his mind. When Gladstone lauds the treaty as a treaty with the whole world, he simply ignores Canada, and takes no note of the ill-office it does to her. The consequences of that treaty were, as he predicted they would be, wide-reaching; five years after it had been concluded, France had made similar conventions with Belgium, the Zollverein, Italy, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland and Austria. But each of these treaties only extended the injury which the original exclusion did to Canada; France giving to all these nations advantages which were denied to this country. In this form commercial treaties are injurious to the excluded dependency. They stab our trade in its most vital part.

It is not fair to place a great dependency of England, like Canada, in a worse position with respect to its foreign commerce, than foreign nations. The mother country and the contracting foreign nations, do in fact, form an international league against her. This "common commercial system of European confederation" has been extolled by a member of the English diplomatic service. "By means of this network," he said, "of which few Englishmen seem to be aware, while fewer still know to whom they owe it, all the great trading and industrial communities of Europe [year 1870] i. e. England, France, Holland, Belgium, the Zollverein, Austria and Italy, constitute a compact international body, from which the principle

of monopoly and exclusive privilege has once for all been eliminated, and not one member of which can take off a single duty without all other members at once partaking of the increased facilities thereby created. By the self-registering action of the most favored nation clause, common to this network of treaties, the tariff level of the whole body is being continually lowered, and the road paved towards the final embodiment of the free trade principle in the international engagement to abolish all duties other than those levied for revenue purposes."

As far as the confederating nations are concerned, the statement is correct, the appeal just; but the reverse of the benefits enumerated falls to the lot of excluded Canada. In her case, every one of these new treaties sets up against her a new exclusion and inflicts a new injury on the most vital part, that of her commercial freedom with the confederating countries. This is not a condition to which a country like Canada, with its large and growing commercial marine and immense capabilities of commercial development, ought to be reduced; it is not a condition under which, if we rightly interpret the signs of the times, she will long consent to remain.

Canada must have the right to make her own commercial arrangements with other countries; in a word, she must have complete commercial autonomy.

DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.

The bill introduced into the Commons by the member for West Toronto for the distribution of the assets of insolvent debtors, has just been printed after its second reading. The name proposed for this measure is "The Insolvent Estates' Act, 1882." The objects of the proposed enactment, as explained by its promoter, are: firstly, to secure ratable distribution of assets; secondly, to secure speedy winding up of insolvent estates; and thirdly, to save expense. There can be no doubt that the bill, if it becomes law, will meet the first of these purposes. Possibly it may also secure the second, but it too closely resembles the notoriously expensive English bankruptcy laws to leave much ground for hope of any material improvement over its predecessors in the matter of costs.

The first feeling of the reviewer on perusing the bill is disappointment at its length. Ninety-seven sections with an equal number of subsections covering together thirty-two foolscap pages of printed matter, is more law than the public will readily believe ought to be enacted on this subject at the present time. We thoroughly

sympathise with the objects in view, and believe the proposed Act is an honest and an able attempt to grapple with this difficult question. Its fault is that it is too ambitious. What is needed just now is the simplest law that can be devised to effectively secure ratable distribution of insolvent estates and prevent fraudulent preferences by persons in insolvent circumstances. The great danger in submitting such an elaborate measure as the present is that in the existing state of the public and parliamentary mind it is likely to be entirely rejected. It would be better just now to obtain less than justice than to have no relief at all.

No doubt Mr. Beaty's bill, if passed, would place this matter on an infinitely more satisfactory footing than it now occupies; and with some necessary emendations and a considerable amount of judicious paring down, it might be made a permanent remedy for the evils of the present system. The danger is that it will be thought that there is no time now for the necessary consideration, and so another session will pass without any measure being enacted. Thus by aiming at too much we shall have obtained nothing. The boy, the nuts, and the small mouthed jug over again.

It is suggested that the new law shall apply to traders and nontraders alike. This point at once opens a wide field for discussion. It may be that there is as much need for such a law in the case of other debtors as it is generally admitted exists in reference to insolvent traders. But there cannot be said to have been thus far a general demand for any such law emanating from other quarters. Under these circumstances it is doubtful whether it would not have been the wiser course to have supplied the relief which the mercantile community asks, and leave the broader question to be dealt with hereafter.

It is next proposed that the expensive English process of a petition for an adjudication in bankruptcy shall be substituted for the more direct application to the Court for an order provided for by the late insolvent Act. The acts and defaults of the debtor upon which proceedings in insolvency may be based, are practically the same as those named in the Insolvent Act, except that the cumbersome and costly debtor's summons, allowing defendant three weeks after service to settle or compound, takes the place of the demand to assign within five days formerly in force. It is further proposed to introduce the reputed ownership clause which has given rise to so many doubts and difficulties under the English Acts, and which is the enunciation of a principle hitherto unrecognized by our law,

Some of the best features of the proposed law are carefully prepared sections for the expeditious disposal of assets, and for the punishment of fraudulent conduct on the part of debtors. On the first point, creditors will have themselves to blame if they do not insist on speedy liquidation. Unfortunately past experience does not justify the hope that creditors will, in the majority of cases that arise, pay the attention to the proceedings which will be necessary to secure the advantage of these clauses. On the second point, the offences which it is proposed shall lay debtors open to criminal proceedings are startlingly numerous. Careful inspection, however, discloses that many of the suggested amendments are such as have long been needed in dealing with the evil-disposed.

Among the more objectionable clauses are those which propose to permit a trustee to continue the business himself, or to allow the debtor to do so for the benefit of creditors. Experience has abundantly shown that in the very great majority of cases heroic treatment is the wisest course, in the interest of creditors, after notorious suspension has taken place. It has been almost invariably found that a continuance of an insolvent business has resulted in further loss and greatly added expense, besides leaving a wide door for fraud. In view of this, our legislature should hesitate to enact a law which would be a standing temptation to continue unsound concerns in the vain hope of thereby recouping creditors for loss already sustained. The same objection, and others not less grave, apply to the proposal to give the trustee power to mortgage or pledge any part of the insolvent's property for the purpose of raising money for payment of his debts. True, we have a precedent for these provisions in English practice; but the practical working of these clauses in England has not, it is believed, been such as to recommend the precedent.

The proposal to allow any number of guardians to be appointed in each county is one which, with our experience, no one ought to be willing to support. One official guardian in each county is surely sufficient, and this one, in the absence of good reason to the contrary, ought to be the sheriff. As to the appointment of trustees by creditors themselves it is fairly open to doubt whether the proposition that more than one may be appointed in one estate, is calculated to promote either efficiency or cheapness. The suggestion that the official guardian should not be eligible for appointment as trustee, so much esteemed in many quarters, does not appear to have commended itself to the framer of the present bill.

There is a lack of harmony in the different sections on some points, arising no doubt from the diverse sources from which the promoter derives his inspiration. These defects will no doubt be eliminated before the bill passes through committee. Their existence is not to be wondered at, at this stage. Altogether the measure displays many good features, and probably some of the sections to which we have objected, may have been inserted more to call attention to the points they cover than with the purpose of insisting on the principles they embody. Shorn of a number of these English excrescences, and simplified in some of its details, the proposed Act is what we need, and ought to have, before another year is allowed to pass.

OUR MINERAL POSSESSIONS.

To possess mineral deposits of great value without utilizing them has been a common experience in commercial countries. Until recently, the export of Canadian minerals was comparatively insignificant. Considering the vastness of our resources and their high quality, it is wonderful that the products of the mines should stand in the export returns at the low figures of \$2,767,829 for the year ending June 30, 1881. These are as follows:

	Tons.	Value.
Coal	420,055	\$1,123,091
Gold Quartz.....		767,318
Gypsum	130,961	119,399
Antimony	46	3,921
Copper	19,802	150,412
Iron	44,677	114,850
Manganese	2,101	38,738
Silver.....		34,494
Phosphates	15,601	239,493
Salt, Bushels	253,555	39,566
Stone and Marble	28,189	81,924
Oil, Refined.....		631
Sands and Gravels		21,511

The most suggestive of these items are those of coal, copper and phosphates. The foundation of all manufactures is coal, and of chemical products, coal and sulphur ores. He we have the two primary requisites for the manufacture of chemicals on a large scale. How soon our chemical products may be increased by a more extensive manufacture of sulphuric acid is largely a question for the capitalists who own the mines yielding the raw materials for the purpose. Hitherto crude brimstone has been preferred to pyrites by United States manufacturers mainly because their appliances were laid down to treat that form of sulphur. It cannot be long before all the old brimstone burners must be regarded as unworthy of an economic age like the present. A comparison of the sulphur ores of a few well-known mines may serve to show the relative values of the two sources of sulphur.

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION.

	Capelton Mines, Que.	Spanish.	San Domingo.	Virginia.	Coal Brazes.
Sulphur ..	46.60	46.00	49.00	47.50	36.00
Iron	45.00	43.50	43.50	44.00	42.00
Copper ..	4.10	3.10	3.20	2.60	
Silver....	0.04 oz.	1.40 oz.	1.10 oz.		
Zinc ....	.15	.30	.35	.20	
Lead ....	.45	1.60	.93	.60	

Taking a fair average of these samples, they would work out in large operations 46 per cent. of sulphur extracted or 80° sulphur, at, say, thirty-five dollars per ton ... \$14.00
Against which we may place the cost of one ton of pyrites, delivered in New York, and working out of sulphur as sulphur dioxide at about 10.00

Leaving a profit on pyrites over brimstone 4.00

To put the case in another form :
One ton brimstone 94 per cent. sulphur, 1880 lbs. at \$35.00 per ton \$35.00
Equivalent to—
Two and one third tons pyrites, 1880 lbs., at \$10.00 23.34
\$11.66

Such a comparison of cost indicates at once the possibilities of a large Canadian trade. Authorities on the other side of the line estimate the capacity of the Capelton mine as sufficient to supply the whole needs of this continent.

Liebig gives it as his opinion that the commercial prosperity of a country may be estimated by the amount of sulphuric acid it consumes. It will readily be acknowledged when one reflects that there is scarcely an industry which, directly or indirectly, does not need to use sulphuric acid for carrying on some of its processes. So great is the demand in Great Britain that nearly one million tons of that acid are made annually. Such is the importance of this comparatively modern industry that scarcely one of the arts could exist without it. Soap, candles, bleachings and dyes, calico printing, galvanizing, color making and a host of others are among the uses which this acid is made to supply. The progress made in the manufacture of sulphuric acid has been marvellous. Although in a very rude manner, its manufacture was begun in the fifteenth century, and as far back as a century ago its value was as high as sixty cents per pound. The magnitude of the change may be imagined from the fact that to-day acid is not one twentieth part so costly as then, and in Great Britain the prices for brown and white acids varies from one to two cents per pound. The invention of the Gay Lussac and Glover towers has reduced the waste to almost nil, a fact of great importance to those who con-

template the erection of acid chambers here. It is indeed singular that a country like Canada should possess but one or two sulphuric acid manufactories.

At present the rich ores of Capelton are worked merely for their copper. The anxious desire of the Quebec Government to see established in its province a fertilizer factory may probably hasten the period when acid will be made at the mine or at some adjacent point. In Europe and in the United States it has been found more economical to carry on the two businesses in the same factory. Under such an arrangement, it is not necessary to incur the cost of concentrating the acid for transportation.

Another important industry which might be expected to come from the manufacture of sulphuric acid is the production of phosphorous. Hitherto bone ash has been the source of the English makers' phosphorus. The price of bone ash in Liverpool is from \$30 to \$32 per ton, and in New York about the same or a shade higher, while Canadian phosphate costs f. o. b. Montreal \$20 per ton at 80 per cent of phosphate (bone ash 70 per cent.) Bone ash at 70 per cent. would contain 14 per cent. of phosphorus, while Canadian phosphate at 80 per cent. contains 16 per cent. of phosphorus. Canadian phosphate costs \$7 to \$8 per ton grinding to the proper degree of fineness for chemical manipulation and more careful treatment to thoroughly decompose it. The difference in price, however, is great, and enough to leave a margin of profit.

In the production of this important article of commerce there is an enormous by-product of sulphate of lime containing from two to three per cent. of soluble phosphoric acid which would be worth from \$2 to \$3 per ton more than ordinary land plaster—not to mention the value of the sulphate itself, which would be much stronger than the ordinary plaster sold to farmers. If the price of superphosphate testing 13 per cent. of phosphoric acid be valued at 13 cents per pound, it follows that one ton will contain 260 pounds of phosphoric acid, which, at 13 cents, would be worth \$33.80; to this has to be added the value of the sulphate of lime in the superphosphate, which would give a still greater value to the article. In the increased consumption of fertilizers must lie the hope of our country for its manufactures. We have abundance of raw materials, but ere they can be developed there must be a market at our doors for the products. The pyrites, phosphates and coal of the country afford possibilities for great manufactures. The acid wants of this continent are known to be large enough for all the requirements of important chemical industries.

Georgia, with six millions of acres under

cultivation, consumes 100,000 tons of fertilizers, North Carolina, with 4,663,000 acres, 80,000 tons, yielding a product of \$51,770,000, and Virginia, with \$3,500,000 acres, of \$40,000,000 value, consumes 40,000 tons. How much does Ontario and Quebec use? Here lies the question for Canadian agriculturists: Will they continue to pursue old methods or adapt their practice to the requirements of our times? If we raise meat and dairy products, more roots and fodder must be fed, and roots and fodder crops require to be fertilized. To will improvements is to accomplish them.

THE FIRE INSURANCE SITUATION.

It was shown, in an article in these columns last week, that, unsatisfactory as the fire insurance business is in Canada, it is as bad, perhaps worse, in the States. We find further allusions to the situation in the Insurance press. It has been sought to form a Tariff Association in New York, but some companies hold out against it and week after week passes without any agreement as to better rates. The *Spectator* urges the companies to "stiffen their backbones," another insurance journal has some sarcastic references to "companies bent on suicide trying to end their existence by making their expenditure exceed their income"; and Mr. Fairman, the N. Y. State Superintendent of Insurance, deprecates the excessive competition in fire underwriting, as dangerous alike to the companies and the insuring public. He uses these sensible words:

Strong and well established companies, even at the expense of temporary suffering from diminution of business, can well afford to refuse to run this race for a lowering of rates beyond the paying point. There are plenty of business men and property-holders needing insurance, who understand the principles of business and know that it cannot be done for less than cost. There are enough of them to give all the business they need to such companies as stand firm for adequate rates. Those people ignoring cheap insurance as dangerous and false will seek out those companies which do business on a business footing.

Although, the group of American companies which are doing business in the Dominion have done it in the year 1881 more successfully than the home or British companies doing Canadian business, there is, as we have said, room for great improvement in both the rates and the methods of United States underwriters' rates before we can take them as exemplars. We have already cited the case of the Western Assurance Company as having done much better in Canada than in the States. And by the way, some errors crept into the figures last week which makes it necessary to reprint a portion of our comments, correcting the figures as under: The

Canadian premiums of the Western were \$282,409, and losses in Canada \$172,275; allowing 25 per cent. for expenses, there was a profit of \$39,532 in Canadian business. But this sum and much more was swallowed up by the losses and expenses of the United States business of the company in fire and marine. In the fire branch of the company's United States business, \$734,839 was taken in premiums; in the marine branch, including inland and ocean, \$257,808. But the losses in these two departments were \$827,625, a clear margin on the wrong side, when we allow for expenses. It does not, therefore, become American critics to point a finger at Canadian underwriting when the Canadian business of a prominent and sound company like the Western shows so well in comparison with that done in the United States. American agents must either secure better risks and adequate rates, or they must be content with lower commissions and expenses. Indeed on both counts it is quite possible for them to make a very great improvement on the business of 1881, as exemplified in the case of this company.

A word as to the general question of the position and prospects of insurance companies in this country and across the lines. Well may Superintendent Fairman say, as he does in his annual report for 1881: "It is simply criminal for an insurance company to provide insurance at rates that will not insure." And if insurance managers or agents do not choose to consider the ethics of the question, perhaps they will take some notice of the dollars and cents view—looking to the future. Since we last wrote, the *Hartford Courant* has reported that fire insurance shares in that city exhibit very great weakness, and "the prices at which transactions have taken place during the past week are the lowest made in many months." This surely has some significance. And the feeling among Canadian shareholders in insurance companies is no whit stronger or more hopeful of profit than in the States, and cannot be expected to be, till underwriters cease in their eager competition, accepting risks at rates which are below cost.

CANADA AND IRELAND.

The Canadian Parliament, in asking the British Government to release the political prisoners has rendered itself liable to the rebuke that it is meddling with a matter which does not specially concern it. The motive which prompted this action is very likely to be mistaken and in some degree confounded with the blatant utterances of those American politicians of the Robinson stamp, who busy themselves with the

affairs of Ireland. The real difference which undoubtedly exists in the motives of the actors, on the two sides of the line, may not be readily recognized, and a minority in the Canadian Parliament may be regarded as unduly meddlesome, if not positively unfriendly to the British Government.

Our interest in this question is not of a kind to require or, it seems to us, to warrant any action on our part. If we want Irish immigrants, the expression of this kind of sympathy is not likely to bring them. The vast majority of Irish emigrants have hitherto gone to the States; but the time is near when such of them as are in quest of free land will not be able to find it anywhere in North America outside of Canada. What degree of self government can safely be given to Ireland is a question which discussion at Ottawa can do nothing to advance towards a solution. It is quite certain that if repressive measures had not been resorted to, Ireland would long since have been in a state of hopeless anarchy, with no security for life or property, even if open rebellion had not declared itself. The truth is, the blow which the government was compelled to strike should have been dealt sooner than it was; and the proper time to release the political prisoners will be when there are some indications that such a course would be safe and judicious; as yet it cannot be said there are any. When the question is raised in the Canadian Parliament of our right to make our own commercial arrangements with foreign countries, we ought surely to leave to the parties directly interested the settlement of the Irish question. It will not do to blow hot and cold. If we undertake to meddle with Irish affairs, why may not the British Parliament interfere in Canadian matters of purely local concern? No good can come of this interference, and it would have been better if it had not been undertaken.

ECONOMY OF EXTENDED MANUFACTURES.

It is a maxim of political economy that, in manufactures, the larger the production the lower the cost. This is owing mainly to a more perfect division of labor and the use of better machinery. Mr. Blake, in his speech on commercial relations, last week, recognized this principle, though he confined its operation to a somewhat arbitrary limit, of which political economy knows nothing. He was contending for the right of Canada to extend her commercial relations, by means of treaties, with foreign countries, as a means, among other things, of giving us larger markets for our manufactures. "There are," he said, "many classes of

manufactured goods capable of being produced in this country, which require for their economical production a large market. There is nothing clearer as to numerous classes of commodities than that within certain limits, which far transcend our population, the larger the market the cheaper the goods can be produced." He accepted, as all who are capable of intelligently discussing the subject must, the theory "that economy of production will ensue from largeness of production," and that "in the economized production the consumer will obtain a portion of the benefit." This is true; but the limitation of the operation of this principle to a population larger than ours finds no warrant in the theory in question.

Increase of production in manufactures, causing a more perfect division of labor and the use of better machinery, do tell in a population no larger than that of Canada, though they do not tell as much as they would in a country having a larger population. The other day, Mr. Abell of Woodbridge, explained before a committee of the House of Commons that the reason why agricultural implements, of which he is a manufacturer, had not increased in price under a tariff, which, in some particulars, adds to the cost of production, was, that the effect of the operation of that tariff had been to enlarge the market for his products and enable him, by manufacturing on a larger scale, to produce at less cost than before. He also showed the tendency to a more perfect division of labor. He was now manufacturing, he said, a smaller variety of articles than before; experience proving that it was best to confine himself to a few for which there is ample demand. Here practice agrees with and confirms theory, which is in reality only the result of observation and well established facts.

It is one thing to command the home and another thing to command the foreign market for manufactured goods. A country which cannot, without a tariff specially arranged for the purpose, command a considerable share of its own market, cannot compete against the whole world in foreign markets. With the greatest international freedom of commerce, a long time must elapse before Canada can become a large exporter of those classes of manufactures which other countries produce on a larger scale and therefore at less cost.

ART EDUCATION A NECESSITY.

The address of the president at the third annual meeting of the Royal Canadian Academy of Art just held in Montreal, puts some important statements plainly, not to

say bluntly. It would be well for our manufacturers to heed these statements, and for our legislators to heed them; because much of the future manufacturing importance of Canada depends upon her action in view of them.

First, Mr. O'Brien tells us that no adequate means exist in Canada whereby a rural mechanic who wishes to obtain art training which may improve his skill and taste in his particular business, can get that training in this country. If, for example, he is a carpenter, and wishes to become an artistic carver, there is no training school to which he can go. If, again, he chances to be a house painter, and would like to study the harmony of colors, and to become a designer and high class decorator, he is still at fault. We have not, in Canada, appliances for the advanced education of such men in the higher departments of their work. They need models, picture and sculpture galleries, they need lessons in relief, in perspective, in light and shade, in grouping, and they cannot obtain them.

True, a beginning has been made, Ontario teaches drawing in her schools; there are a dozen art schools in Quebec, and New Brunswick is doing something, more indeed than any other province relatively, in that direction. But more might be done, and needs to be done.

Secondly, we are told that those amongst us—and there are a number—who desire that kind of education go abroad to obtain it. Some go to the United States, others to Britain, some to France and Belgium; and further, that having obtained it they do not come back. This is a serious consideration, for Canada cannot afford to be drained of her rising generation of artists, or of artisans with artistic tastes, who go to enrich other countries. And the statement made has much truth in it, for we ourselves know of a group of young Canadians, one of whom went to the States to complete a course of engineering and drawing, and who remains there, getting a third more salary than he can command at home. Another, a student of chemistry, etc., went to New York to make technical studies in color. He made such progress that he was offered a good position to remain in that State. A third was a first class machinist, and found opportunities of study, not obtainable at home, which induced him to remain across the lines.

Now follows the natural result, as manufacturers in various lines well know: When skilled workmen, heads of departments, "top sawyers" are needed for Canadian mills, we are obliged to go to other countries for the thoroughly educated mechanic. This should not be. We are devoted

ing much time to manufactures and are extending them in a very marked way. The Canadian market will not long be satisfied with imperfect or mediocre products of her factories, but will demand the handsomest and best. Therefore, opportunity should be given within the country, to her own youth and artisans to learn, *au fond*, what is needful to result in the highest taste and skill. If our exports of manufactured goods are in question, how can we hope to rival American or European goods in foreign markets if we have to continue importing our best designers and our most skilled workmen? We are nearly destitute of necessary appliances.

It is as if a machinist at a lathe should attempt to turn out a shaft to measurement without a pair of callipers, or by constantly borrowing someone else's callipers, having none of his own. Or as if one should attempt to produce highly finished wood-work by means of hand planes only, ignoring sand-paper and polishing machinery. It is a race of fingers against sewing machines in making clothing. And in a race under such conditions we cannot expect to win.

—The conservative policy observed by the banks in the matter of dividends as thus far exemplified proves that the lessons of the past have been well learned. Not until the rest or contingent fund of a bank, or both combined, reach safe proportions, should a higher rate than that derived from ordinary investments be paid to shareholders. We have reason to think that when the closing entries are made and the statements issued, our large monetary establishments will make such an exhibit as will illustrate the activity in earnings of past months, and will confirm public confidence in the condition and working of the banks.

MANUFACTURERS' NOTES.

Messrs. Cowan & Co., of the Galt Foundry, are filling an order for two boilers, large engine, and saw-mill machinery generally, for Messrs. Drake & Rutherford, of Stonewall, Manitoba. This saw mill will be erected on a timber limit some two hundred miles north of Winnipeg. The same firm has contracted with Mr. S. McIlvanie, of Portage la Prairie, for two large boilers and engine to match, together with a smaller engine and boiler, for the new paper mill at the Portage, to be shipped by the first week in July.

Messrs. Chesley Bros., at St. John, N.B., are forging knees for Henry Lewis, of Yarmouth, vessel of 1,350 tons; for D. D. & C. F. Eaton, of Three Sisters, vessel of 1,200 tons; also, sets for David Vaughan, of Quaco, and John McLeod of Black River; besides supplying ironwork for vessels being built at Courtenay Bay.

Messrs. Hazelhurst & Co. are about to extend their workshop at Cold Brook, N.B., in order to commence the manufacture of car wheels.

The Nova Scotia Steel Company, with a capital of \$160,000, has been organized at New Glasgow. Building operations are to commence at once.

Mr. E. Moire, of the Cornwall woollen mills, in his evidence before the Agricultural Committee, stated that the mills now employ 225 hands, and the wages paid amount to about \$5,000 per month. Within three years the number of hands employed has increased by ten per cent. In 1874 the mill had to drop the manufacture of blankets, in consequence of the importation of English blankets, but immediately after the inauguration of the protective tariff the suspended work was resumed.

Among the latest consignments to Chicago, says a correspondent of the *Montreal Gazette*, is one of 500 bricklayers from Canada to work at the new dwellings and works being erected at Pullman, the great manufacturing suburb of that city. The growth of this little town on the open prairie is little less wonderful than some of the stories in the "Arabian Nights."

We observe that the mills of the Ontario Worsted Company at Elora are now complete, and that they are ready to make wool carpets. A feature in the Company's prospectus is that it will make carpets to order according to designs furnished, which is pretty sure to be taken advantage of by churches, Masonic or Odd Fellows lodges, or such institutions as desire their carpets as well as their other furniture to be emblematic.

Over 50 employes are at work in the Halifax Sugar Refinery, which has been re-opened under the supervision of Mr. John Turnbull, the new manager from Scotland. The refinery has a good stock of sugar on hand, and the directors "hope to have a more favorable report to make at the next annual meeting than was made at the last." The Brazil steamer "Comte d'Eu" has brought for it 1,200 bags of sugar. The brigantine "W. E. Stowe," 200 hogsheads, and there are seven vessels laden with sugar, now on the passage to Halifax—three from Brazil and the others from the West Indies with cargoes for it. The Toronto Agency has been placed in the hands of Mr. George Stanway.

Messrs. Cant, Gourlay & Co., who have an iron foundry and machine shops, and a special line of manufacture, wood working machinery at Galt, in which they have been engaged for the past ten years, say that they are now "extending our foundry business into another line, viz.:—that of loom building, which in the past seems never to have taken a firm foothold in the Province, which we would not have felt warranted in touching under the old tariff."

Statistics recently published show that the first cotton mill in what is now the city of Lowell was started in 1823. In 1835 there were nine corporations, including the Locks and Canals Company, and the total capital invested was \$6,650,000. The number of mills was 22,

in addition to print works, etc. There were 116,804 spindles, 3,933 looms, 5,051 female operatives, 1,512 male operatives and a product of 753,270 yards a week. Lowell in 1882 has manufactures representing an invested capital of \$17,300,000. There are 153 mills, upwards of 806,000 spindles, 20,521 looms, 12,809 female operatives employed and 9,750 male operatives. The annual product is 209,056,000 yards of cotton, about 8,335,000 yards of woollen goods, about 2,700,000 yards of carpetings, 350,000 shawls and 13,695,520 pair hose.

OUR INSANE.

We have been favored with a copy of the official report, for the year ended with September last, upon Toronto Asylum for the Insane. The number of patients at that time inmates was 673, of whom 343 were men and 320 women. It is gratifying to learn that of 88 patients admitted during the year, the large proportion of 45½ per cent. recovered and were discharged, as compared with 19 per cent. in the year previous. Also that the rate of deaths was below the average, being 4.59 per cent. This asylum, it is recorded, raised agricultural products to the value of \$14,295 last year upon the farm attached to the institution. Out of the proceeds of the sale of these, after purchasing stock, and some potatoes and hay, of which the supply raised was insufficient, about \$770 was returned to the Provincial Treasury.

It is not a little interesting to gather from the tables supplied in the report of the superintendent, Dr. Daniel Clark, the previous social condition and occupation of the inmates. Since the opening of this asylum forty-one years ago, there have been admitted 2,870 males, and 2,521 females. Married patients, we remark, have been most numerous among the female, but single ones among male inmates. The occupation of the largest number of inmates was that of domestics (female) 890; next to them farmers 824; labourers (male) 676; housekeepers (female) 243. Without attempting an analysis of the influence of occupation on mental health, we cannot forbear remarking the singular circumstance that what is known as a healthy, and generally an out-door trade, namely, carpentering, has contributed 125 persons to the ranks of the insane in Toronto asylum. This is a larger number than can be accounted for, it seems to us, by the relatively greater proportion of carpenters to other trades. It exceeds the number of masons, blacksmiths, machinists and mechanics in this list, all put together. "Shoemakers, 73," does not surprise us, nor does "tailors, 63," for these are sedentary and confining trades.

The life of a commercial traveller, be it remembered, is as hard as that of most mortals, with its exposures, its anxieties, and (shall we say the word?) its excesses. But we are glad to find that in Ontario the traveller appears to keep his head pretty level, for only five appear here among those who have lost their reason. The book keepers, however, number 16, and the

clerks 125. Merchants and shop-keepers are put down at 80, but we venture to say that in the hard times of four or five years ago, the proportion was larger than this average of 1½ per cent, makes it appear, for "business trouble" and "mental worry" are distinctly among the moral causes of insanity. The learned professions claim but a small number of the inmates, viz: clergymen, 22; doctors, 12; lawyers, 15; while teachers number in the list 94, and students 16.

RENEWAL OF LIFE POLICIES.

Judgment has just been delivered by the Ontario Court of Appeal in the suit of Neill vs The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company. This judgment affirms the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench. The facts of the case are somewhat peculiar. The policy of insurance was upon the life of the late John Neill of Toronto, machinist. Among other conditions it was stipulated that if any premium should not be paid when due, the consideration of the contract should be deemed to have failed and the company should be released from liability. By another clause, if any overdue premium was received it was upon the express condition that the assured was in good health. If the fact were otherwise the policy, it was provided, should not be regarded as brought again into effect by the receipt of such premium. In this case a check was given for a quarterly premium, with a request to hold it for a few days as there were no funds. It was frequently presented for payment but not paid. On the 21st October funds for the check were provided, but it being after banking hours before the Company was aware of this, the check was not presented. That night Mr. Neill was killed on the railway track. The premium receipt had never been given up by the company. Under these circumstances the Courts hold that the Company is relieved from liability; and as both Courts have been unanimous in their decision it is unlikely that the case will be carried further.

PRINCIPAL AND SURETY.

There are few questions upon which the uncertainty of decisions at law is so great as those that arise upon the liability of sureties. The suit of Barber vs Morton, decided by the Ontario Court of Queen's Bench some months ago, and then referred to in these columns, furnishes a good example. Morton agreed with the plaintiffs and a customer of theirs, that whatever goods the customer should order, Morton would become surety for. The customer sent a written order to the plaintiff. In addition to the goods ordered, the plaintiffs sent others and the whole consignment was invoiced at higher prices than those quoted by the plaintiffs. The prices were also higher than those at which the customer ordered the goods. The customer however, retained the goods and made no objection to the price. Without disclosing these facts to the defendant but, as the Court finds,

without any fraudulent intention, the plaintiffs presented a bill of exchange drawn upon the customer for the defendant's signature. The defendant signed the draft, supposing it to be for the price of goods regularly ordered.

Under these circumstances the Court of Queen's Bench held that defendant was under no liabilities whatever; the draft not being for goods which the customer had ordered, and consequently not being in accordance with the terms of the original bargain. This decision is now reversed by the Court of Appeal. At the same time that Court does not hold the defendant liable for the amount of the bill, but to the extent of the goods ordered. As to the balance of the bill the Court holds that there is a failure of consideration which, however, it is adjudged does not do away with the original contract. Glorious indeed is the law's uncertainty.

"MANY A LITTLE MAK'S A MUCKLE."

An American contemporary has been figuring up the importance of little things, which by constant adding to become great things, in one's private or business expenditure. Some of the suggestions made are worth the attention of the retail merchant, or of anyone else who chooses to learn a lesson in economy. "Many a little makes a muckle," says the old Scotch proverb, and that careful, thrifty race of people knew what they were talking about. It is the little things which count up. Says the writer:—"It is by carefully looking out after the pennies and dimes that the store of dollars is made to increase and multiply. It may not seem to make much difference if you do pay five cents a dozen more for peaches, than you should, because you only buy two or three cases at a time, or an eighth of a cent more for your coffee when you only get a bag. Your weights get dirty, and probably have half an ounce of dirt on them. Half an ounce don't make much difference; but after you've weighed out thirty-two pounds of sugar you've given away a pound. You must attend to the little things yourself, for if you don't you can make up your mind that nobody else will." When all the little odds and ends, the trifling leaks, come to be looked into, their total at the end of the year will astonish one. The price of one cigar a day will buy a suit of clothes if saved up for a twelve-month. So a leaky faucet if neglected may cost the profit upon the contents of a barrel.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. & B.; HALIFAX.—The Brockville Chemical Works, at Brockville, Ont., and the firm of Walker & Smallman, at London, manufacture sulphuric acid. You may also, we should think, procure it of the Orford Copper Company at Sherbrooke, Que.

X. Y. Z., OWEN SOUND—Yes, a volume of the Census of 1881 is already issued. It contains "the religions of the people."

READER, Montreal—It was Prof. Walter C.

Smith of Boston. You may find a report of his address on the subject, "Industrial Drawing," in the *Montreal Herald*, and a fuller one still in the *Gazette* of recent date.

—The report of the chief engineer of the Montreal Fire Department for the year 1881 has lately been issued, and contains statistical and other information of interest. The requirements of the brigade are stated, and important recommendations made with reference to the fitting of new buildings with proper fire-escape ladders, etc. The report expresses the satisfaction of the force at their salaries being restored to their former standard, together with the amount deducted in 1878. The amount of salaries paid during the year was \$37,382, and the total expenditure for all purposes was \$51,098, which included donations of \$500 and \$300 each to the widows of two firemen. The quantity of hose in serviceable condition in use is 11,100 feet. There were 323 alarms rung during the year, or almost one per day. This number was 69 more than in the previous year. Out of these there were 213 for fires causing damage, and 110 for chimneys and false alarms. False alarms were 26 in number, and in only one case was the guilty person captured—he was half-witted. Several fires were attended with heavy loss, viz.: Nordheimer's Hall, on 23rd of February, and the boot and shoe factory of Messrs. J. Whitham & Co., on the 10th of July, when Joseph Towers, of the salvage corps, was crushed dead by a part of the wall falling on him. Only one fire had taken place during the year at which a steam fire engine assisted, the hydrants being found sufficient for all purposes. Assistance had been rendered to the neighboring municipalities in several cases. No citizen had received fatal injuries at any fire in the city during the year, and the casualties to members of the force had been very light.

—A walk through the Toronto Custom House and Examining Warehouse, discloses some recent alterations which have been made with a view to expediting business, and to the more effectual systematizing of the work at so important a point. When it is known that from 150 to 200 entries are made at this port every business day, and that the duties collected last year amounted to \$3,151,000 and will this year probably reach \$4,000,000, the importance of system and despatch are apparent. The burglar alarm attached to the vaults is a necessary modern feature; and the arrangement, in an easily accessible mode, of manifests and other documents connected with business of past years is a very desirable step, as the experience of some of our importers attests. Changes, intended to increase space and to prevent crowding, have been made in the long room, where more wickets and some needed desk room for the public are now provided. An apartment is being fitted up especially for dutiable packages coming through the post office, a branch of the Customs' business which is now far from trifling.

Upon a recent visit of Sir Hector Langevin some improvements were authorized by him in the interior of the Examining Warehouse, which are now about completed. The result is increased room, light and ventilation. An additional hoist, worked by steam-power, now facilitates the handling and examination of packages in a department where, perhaps more than in any other, the commercial public demand expedition and are not slow to complain if they do not get it. Shelving glass, partitions, trucks, speaking tubes, printed notices and other aids to the separation of packages and the prompt transaction of business, have been provided. We trust that the re-arrangement made in these handsome public buildings will result in that convenience to the mercantile community and that added comfort to the staff of 60 officials, which it has been the manifest desire of Collector Patton to attain.

—A company which promises to be serviceable in procuring desirable settlers for this province is the Canada West Land & Agency Company, the first general meeting of which took place in this city the other day. The chairman stated that something like \$3,000,000 worth of farm property had been placed in the hands of the company to be disposed of, and that a number of sales had already been made to new-comers from Britain, and others. Agents have been appointed in London, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee and Aberdeen, who will endeavor to induce emigrants to settle in Ontario. Agents have also been appointed in different parts of the province, who will collect information as to property for sale near them, and will attend to purchasers whom the company may send out to look after these properties. The company publishes a pamphlet containing a list of many hundreds of farms, their description, locality and prices. Thousands of copies are to be distributed in Britain as well as in Canada. A description of each county is given, abridged from the report of the Ontario Agricultural Commission, giving area, character of soil, products and nearest markets. There is certainly need for some such depot of information about land in Ontario as this company proposes to supply, and we shall be glad if their valuable publications have the effect of attracting old country farmers to this province. The directorate of the company is an influential one, consisting of the following gentlemen: Hon. G. W. Allan, Senator; Mr. Robert Gillespie, Governor of the Canada Company, England, and London Director of the Bank of Montreal; Messrs. A. H. Campbell, Goldwin Smith, H. S. Howland, T. Sutherland Stayner, J. S. Lockie, Noah Barnhart, of this city and Mr. W. F. Smith, of London, England. At a subsequent meeting of the board the Hon. G. W. Allan was elected president and Mr. A. H. A. H. Campbell vice president, of the company.

—The dividend of the Merchants' Bank of Canada has been declared for the current semi-annual period at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

—We called attention, some time ago, to the formation of the General Trusts Company of this city, for which we considered there was need in this growing community. The company has since acquired the premises 27 and 29 Wellington Street East, which have been fitted up in the complete and secure manner which so responsible a business demands. The company's functions, we may repeat, are the execution of trusts committed to it by the courts, by corporations or by individuals as receiver, executor, &c., and we perceive that by a recent Order-in-Council, it has been accepted by the Ontario High Court of Justice for the purposes of the Court in this direction. It will also act in the capacity of financial agent, collecting dividends, interest, &c., undertake the winding up of estates or properties, and the management of railway or municipal sinking funds, bonds or other obligations. For the safe-keeping of valuables, the company has an elaborate series of bars, bolts, vaults, locks, burglar alarms, watchmen, ciphers, passwords, and the like, which are ingeniously designed to baffle the burglar, and to outwit the sneak-thief or the confidence-man. There is an outer and an inner vault; within the last is a range of small steel strong boxes, from the size of a post office box upwards, which may be rented for an annual sum, and in which persons who do not possess safes, or who desire greater security for valuable documents than ordinary safes can possibly afford, may put away their valuables and themselves keep the key. When we remember that the large Safe Deposit companies in the States have such boxes by the thousand—in the Equitable Life Assurance Building, New York, alone there are 6000—it does not seem as if the Toronto company had discounted the future at all heavily in providing one or two hundred, which we understand is the number at present available. By its charter, the company is bound to furnish the Government of the province, year by year, a sworn statement of its affairs; and the provision is made that its liability to those interested in any estate it may hold as assignee, guardian or executor, shall be the same as if the estate had been held by a private person.

—In the matter of the Mechanics' Bank, a final dividend of 12½ cents on the dollar has just been declared, making in all 57½ cents which will have been realized by the assignee, as compared with 30 cents offered for the Bank's assets after the suspension, and which offer was strongly supported at the time by a considerable proportion of the creditors. Despite the publicity given to the assignee's notice calling upon bill-holders to file their claims,—and to which we directed their attention through these columns at the time—there were quite a few a day too late for the fair, and the very day the dividend sheet was closed, bills were brought and sent in for redemption, but of course were refused. There is a general feeling of satisfaction at the manner in which this very complicated estate has been handled by the assignee, Mr. James Court, of Montreal.

—The half-yearly report of the Grand Trunk Railway company of Canada for the six months ended December 31st, 1881, has been issued. From it we gather that the gross receipts upon the whole line, deducting working expenses which were 73-52 per cent, were £339,682, out of which £208,778 has been paid for interest and rents, leaving a balance of £130,904. Add £8,122, the balance from the preceding half year's after paying the preference dividends. And this sum, makes a total of £139,027 available for dividends, against £197,895 in the like half-year of 1880. Of this balance the first and second preference stock at 5 per cent. per annum will absorb £138,895. The gross receipts for the half-year were less in 1880 by £37,174. The passenger receipts have increased by £46,632, and the number of passengers by £243,558. Freight traffic decreased £90,515 although the tonnage increased £220,774.

—A week has produced a very great change in the general appearance of Montreal harbour. The heavy masses of ice which encumbered the wharves after the break-up, have been made away with, under the combined influence of sun, pick and shovel, and the bustle of preparation for the summer's traffic is everywhere apparent. A number of schooners are already loading flour, &c., for gulf ports, while the ferries and river steamers have begun their regular trips, with the exception of the Richelieu steamers to Quebec. Among the earliest expected arrivals from sea is the steamship "Barcelona" with a cargo of French products consigned to Messrs. R. Reford & Co., which firm has also two *en route* for Montreal loaded with unhulled rice from British Burmah.

—The announcement of the half-yearly dividend of the Bank of Montreal, which has been anxiously looked forward to, has just been made and proves to be at the rate of five per cent., the directors, true to their understood policy, preferring to make a substantial addition to rest, rather than increase the rate of dividend, until the reserve reaches 50 per cent. of the capital stock or say \$6,000,000. It is expected that the statement shortly to be made will show the reserve, with addition to be made, to be somewhere about \$5,700,000, so that another half year's business will likely see the reserve placed at the desired point.

—The Farmers' Loan & Savings Company declares its usual dividend of four per cent. for the half year.

BREAKERS AHEAD.

CAUSED BY DATING AHEAD.

To the Editor of the *Monetary Times*:
SIR,—From the interest your valued paper takes in general business, I feel sure you will permit me a few lines of your space to ask your powerful aid to try and stem the mad career entered on by our dry goods importers and

retailers in the unbusiness-like mode of selling and buying goods to be dated months ahead. Will not retailers pause and consider how much of the spring and summer stock was bought for 1st April, and how many packages are still entire? Why should all our goods to be sold in May, June and July be bought in mid-winter? Sir, if we probe this evil, we shall find it to be the source of nearly all troubles that beset us, the main cause of renewals and the sole cause of bad stock accumulating; we shall be pleased to see commercial travellers, for they are good fellows, in season very useful, and should be received with every courtesy. But in future I do not intend to buy one dollar's worth to be dated ahead. I hope to hear through your columns the opinion of the retail trade on this subject.

RETAILER.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.

The usefulness of the telegraph in conducting business transactions is so great that private wires are increasing. The Western Union Telegraph Company leases about one hundred private wires and the Mutual Union about twenty. The cost of a private wire from New York to Philadelphia is \$2,500 a year, the Company furnishing nothing but the wire and the instruments at both ends of the line. To Boston it is \$4,500 a year, and to Chicago \$7000 a year. The expense of an operator at each end adds about \$1,500 a year to the total cost. There is a saving of money to concerns doing a large business, but the chief advantage is in the saving of time, especially to stock brokers, as minutes on the Stock Exchange sometimes represent fortunes.

Communication between New York and Boston has been successfully established. The sound of the voice is transmitted so perfectly that the call bell is unnecessary, the voice being distinctly heard forty feet away from the instrument. It is believed that conversation between New York and Chicago will be a matter of hourly occurrence within a year, and that eventually San Francisco will be brought into telephonic communication.—N. Y. Shipping List.

STOCKS IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, April 26, 1882.

STOCKS.	Lowest Point in Week.	Highest Point in Week.	Total Transac'n in Week.	Buyers.	Sellers.	Average Price, like Date 1881.
Montreal	209½	213½	4988	209½	210	198½
" x. d.	207	207½	206½	207	207	198½
Ontario	66½	68½	4535	66½	66½	102½
Consolidated	90	90½	480	89	90	.....
People's	126	126½	300	125	126	.....
Molson's	175	175	425	170	173½	249½
Toronto	122½	125	1545	121	125	.....
Jac. Cartier	131½	134½	1048	133	133½	121
Merchants	144½	146	1075	144½	144½	144
Commerce	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern Tps	.....	.....	.....	118	.....	.....
Union	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	.....
Hamilton	.....	.....	.....	.....	170	.....
Exchange	.....	.....	.....	.....	131	118½
Dom. Tel.	130	132	6855	131	131½	.....
Dom. Tel.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rich. & O. Nav	61	62½	638	61½	62½	.....
City Pass	146½	149	630	148	149	.....
Gas	165	166	385	164½	166	137
R. C. Ins. Co	.....	50½	24	50½	.....	.....
Commerce x. d.	130½	131	450	130½	131	.....

Commercial.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL 25th APRIL 1882

Navigation may now be called open from the Lakes to the Ocean. Water was let into the

Lachine canal on Sunday night, and it was opened yesterday for traffic. The first vessel for sea sailed hence on Saturday with a cargo of flour to the Lower Ports. A number of Schooners are in port loading for below, and the wharves are beginning to look like business. News from Newfoundland report the Seal fishery to be poor, not more than a third of the usual catch. The Greenland seal fishery is also reported to be a total failure. Holders of fish oils are in consequence very firm. In Hardware the inquiry is good and a large number of orders for heavy goods have been received. Engagements for freight to Europe have begun, but from all appearance rates are going to be lower than will induce ships to come here. Weather is fair but very cool for the season.

ASHES.—Pots—We have experienced a falling market all week, business has not been large owing to the smallness of receipts. Sales have ranged from \$4.90 to \$5.00; Pearls, a few brls have been taken up for shipment at \$8.00 the market keeping very stiff. The stocks at present in store are Pots 1,239 brls.; Pearls 265 brls.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Travellers now out for sorting orders and report trade fairly active, no change at present in price, but the prospects are that they will be advanced for the fall. We quote: Men's Stoga Boots, \$2.00 to 2.90; ditto Kip Boots \$2.50 to 3.25; ditto French Galf \$3.25 to 3.75; ditto Buff Congress, \$2.00 to 2.50; ditto Split Brogans, \$1.00 to 1.10; Boys' Split Brogans 85 cents to \$1.00; ditto Buff and Pebble Congress \$1.35 to 1.60; Women's Buff and Pebbled Balmorals, \$1.20 to 1.50; ditto Prunella Bals, 50c to \$1.50; ditto Prunella Congress, 50c. to \$1.50.

CATTLE—A moderate demand existed yesterday for butchers' cattle, and prices were easier than on the previous Monday sales ranging from 5½ to 5¾ for really good cattle, inferior stock brought from 3½ to 4¾; three car loads of shipping cattle were bought at 6c. per lb. Calves were in ordinary supply and brought from 5 to \$10. each according to quality. sheep were placed at the same figure, and Lambs at 1.50 to 4.50 each; Live Hogs are strong and are now worth from \$8.00 to \$8.25 per 100 lbs.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Business has been dull the past week, awaiting the opening of navigation. Morphia and castor oil are expected to advance, very little doing as yet in heavy chemicals, but prices are likely to be well maintained owing to the high rates of freight from Europe. Next week we hope to have more business to report, meantime we quote Bicarb. Soda, \$3.10 to 3.20; Soda Ash, \$1.65 to 1.75; Bi-chromate of Potash, per 100 lbs., \$12.50 to 14.00; Arrowroot, per lb., 10 to 14c.; Borax, refined, 17 to 19c.; Cream Tartar Crystals, 29½ to 31c.; ditto ground, 32½ to 34c.; Caustic Soda, white, \$2.40 to 2.50; Sugar of Lead, 12½ to 13c.; Bleaching Powder, \$1.60 to 1.70; Alum, \$1.80 to 2.00; Copperas, per 100 lbs., 90c. to \$1.00; Flour Sulphur, per 100 lbs., \$5.00 to 3.10; Roll Sulphur, \$2.30 to 2.40; Epsom Salts, per 100 lbs., \$1.25 to 1.35; Sal Soda, per 100 lbs., \$1.15 to 1.25 Saltpetre, per keg, \$10 to 11; Sulphate of Copper, \$5.50 to 6.00; Quinine, \$2.75 to 2.90; Morphia, \$2.90 to 3.00; Opium, \$5.00 to 5.50; Shellac, 35 to 40c.; Castor Oil, 10½ to 11½c. per lb.

DRY GOODS.—Business during the week has been dull; the weather wet, cold and backward for the sale of spring goods; complaints of the restricted nature of sales have been received from numerous quarters. A few buyers from the Ottawa region have been in the city and left fair orders, but travellers who are now out upon the road do not appear to be doing much, while remittances are not in all cases what would be

desirable. Stocks in our warehouses are adequate and prices meantime steady.

FURS.—Quite a quantity of muskrat has offered the past week, but the market was not strong. The very choicest lots being bought up at 18c., and poor lots at 13c. to 16c. A few lots of Fox were bought at \$1.00 to \$1.40, most of them having been late-caught skins which are not desirable, a few Mink, Skunk, and Beaver were taken at about our quotations. We do not make any change in our price list. Mink, \$1.00; Martin, prime, \$1.00; Beaver prime dark, per lb, \$2.25 to \$2.75; Bear, prime, large black, \$8.00 to \$10.00; ditto, small, \$4.00 to \$6.00; Red Fox, prime, \$1.25 to \$1.40; Muskrat, winter, 12 to 15c; ditto, spring, 15 to 18c; Lynx, prime, large, \$2.00 to \$2.50; Skunk, prime, dark large, 50 to 75c; ditto, prime, white, large, 25c; Raccoon, 25 to 60c.

FREIGHTS.—There has not been much done in the way of engagement of tonnage. We hear of an engagement by steamship to Liverpool at ½ per quarter for heavy grain. In Boston freight cannot be had and steamships are taking ice for ballast. Prospects for shipping from this port are rather gloomy. A ship has been taken up for lumber to Montevideo at \$14.00 and there is a good enquiry for Lumber tonnage to Ports in the United Kingdom at 50 to 55s. for steamers and 60s. for sailing vessels from Montreal.

FLOUR.—Receipts for past week, 12,615 brls., total receipts from 1st January to date 167,094 brls., being a decrease of 1,238 brls. on the receipts for the same period of 1881. Shipped during the week 3,473 brls., total shipments from 1st January to date 74,815 brls., being an increase of 5,125 brls. on the shipments for the same period of 1881. We have had a firm market with an improved demand for shipment to the Lower Ports, and the liberal receipts of the past week have met with ready buyers, but yesterday the market was barely so firm, and to-day business was very quiet but prices ruled firm at the following figures which are a considerable advance since the previous Tuesday. We quote Superior Extra, \$6.55 to \$6.60; Extra Superfine, \$6.35 to 6.40; Fancy, nominal; Spring Extra, \$6.20 to 6.25; Strong Bakers' Flour, American, \$7.50 to 8.00; do, Canadian, \$6.50 to 6.75; Superfine, \$5.75 to 5.85; Fine, \$5.15 to 5.25; Middlings, \$4.25 to 4.50; Pollards, \$3.75 to 4.00; Ontario Bags, medium to strong, \$3.05 to 3.10; do. do., Spring extra, \$2.95 to 3.00; do. do. Superfine, \$2.85 to \$2.90; City Bags, delivered, \$3.90 to 4.00; Oatmeal, \$5.15 to 5.25; Cornmeal, \$3.85 to 4.00, nominal.

GRAIN.—Wheat.—Receipts for the past week 23,013 bush., total receipts from 1st January to date 672,999 bushels, being an increase of 202,459 bushels on the receipts for the same period of 1881. Shipments during the week, 23,013 bush., total shipments from from 1st January to date 530,424 bushels, being an increase of 109,356 bushels on the shipments for the same period of 1881. The demand for wheat for May delivery continues to improve and a moderate business has been doing in Canada white wheat at \$1.41. Closing prices are as follows: Canada Red Winter, \$1.47½; White Winter, \$1.40½; Canada Spring, \$1.40 to 1.50, our outside quotation being for hard wheat. Peas are steady at \$1.00; Maize is nominal; Oats for May delivery are taken at 43c.

GROCERIES.—Teas.—The current of trade this week has been decidedly in favor of sellers and a moderate business has been done at stiffer figures. We quote Japans from 15 to 55c. while some very choice is held as high as 60c.; Young Hyson 15 to 50c.; and Congou 17 to 50c. Coffee.—Sales have been of small lots and prices generally favor the buyer, except for Mocha which is scarce and retains its price at 30 to 32c.; Java, 15 to 25c. Jamaica 10 to 16;

Ceylon Plantation 18 to 20c. with small sales within that range. *Sugar*, hardly so active, but no lower in price although there were some signs of weakness on Monday. We quote Granulated 10 to 10½c.; Grocers' A 9½ to 9¾c.; Yellows 7½ to 8½c. *Raw Sugars* are quiet, stocks are low and prices are nominally 7½ to 7¾c. *Molasses*.—Trade is quiet for Barbadoes, holders are asking from 54 to 56c.; Antigua 50 to 52c. These are the only kinds here at present. *Syrups* are scarce and firm for refining at 4 to 4½c. per lb. *Spices*.—In moderate request, a fair trade has been done at firm prices. Cassia, 13 to 15c.; Cloves 31 to 35c.; Nutmegs, 55 to 90c.; Jamaica Ginger, 18 to 23c.; Pimento, 11 to 12c.; Black Pepper firm and scarce at 13½ to 15½c.; White Pepper, 22 to 23c.; Mace, 60 to 85c. *Rice*.—Some small lots have been changing hands at \$3.40 to \$3.50. *Sago* is worth \$5.00 to \$5.50 and Tapioca \$6.50 to \$7.50. *Sardines*, quarters 9½ to 11½c., and halves 20 to 22c. *Fruit*.—Valencia raisins may now be called out of market, nominal price being 9½ to 10c. Very little doing in other dried fruits and prices favor buyers. Layer Raisins \$2.65 to \$2.75; Loose Muscatels \$2.80 to \$4.15; Sultanas 12 to 13½c.; Seedless Raisins, 9c.; Currants 6½ to 6¾c.; Figs 6½ to 7¾c.; Tarragona Almonds 16c.; Filberts 8½ to 9½c.; Brazil Nuts, 7½c.; Walnuts 8 to 10c.; ditto Grenoble 10 to 15c.

HIDES.—Have been somewhat scarce and prices although not advanced are firm at \$8, 7, and 6; *Calfskins* are dearer at 14c.; *Lambskins*, 25c. each.

HARDWARE.—The demand for goods in the heavy hardware line seems to be improving; a good enquiry with fair supply of orders is already general in the trade. *Pig Iron* continues in good demand for lots from store at our prices. A good many contracts have been made on private terms for future delivery both here and through the west. *Tin Plates* are about as previously reported. *Canada Plates* are also in the same way although enquiries are being made for delivery through the season, but little or no business of any consequence has as yet transpired. *Ingot Tin* is a shade easier owing to cable advices received. We have as yet no change to make in our last quotations.

LEATHER.—There has been a continued good enquiry for the best brands of B. A. Sole and prices are very firm in the absence of a liberal supply. Good Slaughter sole is also fairly active, several large sales have been made of upper and splits but at very low prices compared with the cost of hides. The supply of splits is still excessive though shipments to England will follow the opening of navigation and thus relieve this market somewhat. In other lines the call is only fair at previous quotations. We quote *Hemlock Spanish Sole* No. 1, B. A., 24 to 26c.; ditto No. 2 B. A. 22 to 23½c.; No. 1 *Ordinary Spanish*, 24 to 25c.; No. 2 do., 22 to 23c.; *Buffalo Sole*, No. 1, 21 to 23c.; No. 2 do 19 to 21c.; *Hemlock Slaughter* 26 to 29; *Waxed Upper*, light and medium 32 to 37c.; do., heavy, 30 to 35c.; *Grained Upper*, 35 to 38c.; *Splits*, large, 22 to 28c.; small, 17 to 22c.; *Calfskins*, (27 to 36 lbs.), 70 to 85c.; ditto., (18 to 26 lbs.), 65 to 80c.; *Sheepskin linings*, 25 to 50c.; *Harness*, 26 to 34c.; *Buffed Cow*, per ft., 13 to 16c.; *Enameled Cow*, 14 to 16c.; *Patent Cow*, 15 to 16c.; *Pebbled Cow* 11 to 15c.; *Rough*, 24 to 27c.

OILS.—The market is strong both for *Cod* and *Seal* oil, but transactions have been limited to small lots. Newfoundland seal fishery is not a third of the usual catch, and the Greenland seal fishery is reported a total failure. We quote *Cod Oil* Nfd., 52½c. and Halifax 51½c.; *Seal* pale, 60c ditto straws, 55½ to 57½c.; ditto; steam refined, 62½ to 65c.; *Petroleum*, the market is quiet and firm, and decidedly stiffer all round; We now quote car lots 18½c.; broken lots, 19 to 19½c., and single brls., 20 to 21c. *Linseed Oil* is steady at 71 to 71½c. for Raws and 74 to 75c. for boiled.

PROVISIONS.—*Butter*.—Receipts for the past week 7 kegs; shipments 350 kegs. The market has been weaker for the past week, but the article is in small supply. New fresh butter is worth about 25c.; old butter 14 to 16c.; prices are expected to decline as soon as stocks begin to arrive freely. *Cheese*.—Receipts 117 boxes, shipments 789 boxes; market quiet for Autumn make, we quote 12 to 13. *Pork* is the turn dealer, we quote Canada short cut \$22.00 and Western \$21.25 to \$21.75. *Lard* is also a shade dearer; Canada pails 14½ to 14¾c.; Fourbanks 14½ to 15c. *Salt*.—Nothing doing just now, new stocks are soon expected, holders in the meantime are firm. *Coarse* 70c. and *fine* \$1.35.

Wool.—Manufacturers appear to be well stocked as there is little demand in this market, and any sales we hear of are small lots of Cape and Australian. We have no change to make in late quotations.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, April 27, 1882.

In nearly all branches of trade the movement during the past week has only been moderate. Labor strikes and the raw weather have caused buyers to hold off. The volume of trade in dry goods and hardware from the beginning of the year to the present time is quite up to that of last year. The sorting-up trade in the former, however, has been restricted the past few weeks owing to country stocks not being broken much in consequence of bad roads and unseasonable weather. Payments in most lines have been good and an improvement on last month. The city retail trade is suffering somewhat from the strikes, and at present there appears to be little evidence of their speedy termination. The female boot and shoe operatives resumed work on Monday, on the understanding that a schedule of higher rates, to be made up by the employers, would be paid. It has been reported, however, that the men employed in the factories would soon go out.

The money market has been fairly active and rates are firm at 6 to 6½ per cent. on call. The discount rates are unchanged, sterling exchange is steady at 109½ between banks for 60 day bills and 110½ on demand. Gold drafts on New York dull at 110 between banks. The Montreal stock market has declined the past few days under the influence of a stiffer money market and a disappointment in banks not declaring larger dividends. Our stock market sympathized, Montreal selling down to 209½, Toronto to 174, Commerce to 144½, Ontario to 66½, Merchants to 133½, Imperial to 138, Federal to 168½, Dominion to 210, and Standard to 118½.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Hamilton.

SIMPSON, STUART & CO., IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE GROCERS, HAMILTON, ONT.

Offers to Cash and Prompt Paying Buyers, New Seasons Teas, embracing Blacks, Congous, Bouchongs, Indian, Young Hysons, Gunpowders, Japan Colored and Basket Fired. Coffees of all grades. Valencia Raisins in large supply, together with the various brands of Blue Fruit, also Sultanas and Smyrna Raisins. Currants, Figs, Turkey and Malaga in Boxes and Mats. Nuts. Canned Goods. Fruits, Fish and Vegetables. A specialty in Finnish Haddies in 1 lb. Tins superior to the fresh Haddies usually handled "so liable to spoil" and must supersede them at an early day. Sugars from the various Refineries with the usual assortment of Sundries suited to first class Grocers.

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," and via Pacific Mail and San Francisco.

A full assortment of Pure Scotch and Canadian

REFINED SUGARS.

Bio, Jamaica, and Java Coffees direct from countries of growth.

A large stock of Syrups—Sugar goods—excellent values.

ALL OFFERED AT CLOSE PRICES.

BROWN, BALFOUR & CO., HAMILTON.



Free Breakfast Table.

TEA & COFFEE TAX REPEALED 24th February, 1882.

The subscribers, in anticipation of repeal of the Tea tax, purchased extensively in China and Japan, and now offer to the trade, with the full benefit of repeal of duty, a complete assortment of all styles and grades of this season's crop, specially selected for cup quality and adaptation to the Canadian trade.

JAMES TURNER & CO., HAMILTON, Ont.

W. G. REID.

W. GOERING.

Hamilton Cigar Co

Hamilton, Ont.

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Platform and Counter Scales of every description.

HAMILTON, ONT.

CATTLE.—The receipts of cattle during the week were larger than usual, there being about 540 head. Most of these however, came in the latter part of last week. Within the past few days few have offered and prices remain firm. The export demand is good, with sales of a few head at 5½ to 6c. per lb. The best butchers' cattle are worth 5 to 5½c. and inferior to good bring from 3½ to 4½c. *Sheep* are scarce and firm, with a few sales at 6 to 6½ per lb. *Lambs* are in moderate demand with few offerings, and prices firm at 6½ to 7c. per lb. Spring lambs bring \$4.50 to \$6 a head. *Calves*, in fair supply and steady; first-class \$12 to \$15; second-class, \$8 to \$10; third-class \$5 to \$7 a head. *Hogs* firm at 6½ to 7c. per lb; receipts small.

CLOVER SEED.—There is a moderate jobbing trade and prices are firm at \$5.15 to \$5.25 per bushel. Timothy is in fair demand in a jobbing way at \$3.15 to \$3.30.

COAL AND WOOD.—The demand for coal is slack, and receipts large. Prices are unchanged at \$6.50 per ton for all kinds of hard as well as the best soft, and \$6 for second quality of soft. Wood in fair demand at \$5 per cord for hard and \$4 for pine.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—*Flour.*—Stocks in store 7,825 barrels against 5,788 bbls. last week and 9,546 at a like time last year. There has been some movement this week at higher prices but at the close values are easier. Sales of some very choice brands of superior extra were made on Monday at \$6.25 to 6.30, and of an ordinary brand at \$6.10. Yesterday old standard superiors offered at \$6.10, but they would not have brought over \$6. Extra sold at \$5.90. Other grades are purely nominal, there being no demand for them. *Bran* is not in such active demand as last week and prices are easier; sales were made on Saturday at \$20 and on Wednesday at \$19. *Oatmeal* is firmer on account of limited offerings; a car sold on Tuesday at \$4.77½ on track. *Cornmeal* quiet, with business confined to small lots at \$3.90 to 4.00.

FREIGHTS.—There was a change on Monday in rail freights, they being now about 5c. lower. Flour to Montreal, 25c. per barrel; to Quebec 41c.; to Ottawa, 34c.; to St. John and Carlton, N. B., 55c.; to Picton, Truro and Halifax, 60c.

GROCERIES.—Trade, generally speaking has been dull; but here and there it is reported moderately active. There are few changes in quotations. *Sugars*, which have been very firm, are somewhat easier as we go to press, in sympathy with the Montreal market. Offerings there are liberal with sales of granulated at 9½c. car loads of medium bright sold at 7½c. *Fruits*, firm and in small stock; some sales of Valentias are reported on Chicago account at equal to 10c. here, and this was refused for 500 boxes. *Syrups*, firm at outside quotations. *Teas* in moderate demand, with sales of Young Hyson on p. t. Blacks sold fairly well; congou at 42c. for fine and 31c. for medium. *Tobaccos* and *Liquors* firm.

GRAIN.—Total stocks in store 444,500 bushels as compared with 474,957 bush. last week, and 522,776 bush. at a like time in 1881. The volume of transactions was smaller than last week and prices close easier in sympathy with outside markets. *Fall wheat.*—Stocks in store 249,215 bush. as compared with 246,857 bushels last week and 136,184 bush. at a like time in 1881. There was a fair movement at near the close of last week, with sales of several cargoes of No. 2 at \$1.35; on Monday a car sold at \$1.34 and on Tuesday a cargo outside at equal to \$1.34. Yesterday there were sellers at the latter price, but buyers are holding off. *Spring wheat.*—Stocks in store 89,208 bush. as compared with 100,615 bush. last week and 117,252 bush. at a like time in 1881. A round lot of 15,000 bush. consisting of Nos. 1, 2, and 2 choice, sold a few days ago at \$1.38, and a car of No. 1 at \$1.38 on track. No. 2 sold on Tuesday at \$1.36 and now

offers at that price. No. 1 is nominally easier at \$1.38 f.o.c. *Oats.*—Stocks in store 5,883 bushels against 6,293 bushels last week and 1,900 bush. at a like time in 1881. The supply has been moderate and the demand fair. Prices continue firm with sales of choice western throughout the week at 46½c. and 47c. on track. Eastern are worth a cent less. *Barley* Stocks in store 70,764 bush. against 90,754 bush. last week, and 163,929 bush. at a like time last year. Business has been quiet during the week, owing to small stocks and the lateness of the season. Prices have been maintained in consequence of cool weather, which is favorable to malting. Sales of No. 1 were made at 90c., No. 2 at 88c., No. 3 extra at 87c. The low grades are extremely scarce. *Peas.*—Stocks in store 9,228 bush. as compared with 10,227 bush. last week and 96,325 bush. at a like time in 1881. A few sales of No. 2 are reported at 84c. and 85c. The demand is good and all offerings are readily taken. *Rye.*—Stocks in store 20,203 bush. against 20,211 bush. last week and 7,186 bush. at a like time in 1881. There has been a moderate demand, but no sales reported since Friday, when a number of cars sold at 85c. f.o.c. *Corn.*—No business reported, but prices are nominally easier in sympathy with the west at 89c. to 90c.

HARDWARE.—Trade has been moderately active with fair orders of a sorting-up description. The demand has increased for tinmiths' and plumbers' materials, and some difficulty is experienced in getting supplies of implements and the like. Factories are kept very busy, but they are unable to turn work out fast enough. Tin is easier, although not quotably changed. There have been wide fluctuations in Liverpool ingot tin, but cables report more steadiness at the close. Heavy goods generally are easier to buy. Remittances have been very satisfactory this month, and prospects are considered bright.

HIDES AND SKINS.—In hides business has been but moderate, and prices unchanged; small lots of cured have sold at 8½ to 8¾c. *Calfskins* in fair supply and steady at 13c for green and 14 to 15c for cured. *Sheepskins* are unchanged, prices ranging from \$1.25 to 1.60, the latter for the best which offer slowly.

LEATHER.—The volume of trade for the week has been light, but the enquiry is better, owing to the return of the boot and shoe operatives to work. Values are slightly easier.

PETROLEUM.—The refined market is quiet at unchanged prices, but the feeling is rather firmer in sympathy with London prices. American sells fairly well at 25c. for prime and 28 to 29c. for water white. The crude market in Petrolia is firm at \$1.50 per barrel.

PROVISIONS.—Trade has been quiet during the week. *Butter* continues firm for choice lots of new tub and rolls; tubs sold at 21 to 22c., and pound rolls at 25c. Old stock is very dull and prices easy at 13 to 17c for medium in boxed lots, and 10c for culls. *Cheese* is in moderate demand and steady at 13 to 13½c for the best; which is in small stock; ordinary qualities 12c, new will offer shortly. *Dried Apples* dull, without sales; loose lots offer at 6½c., and barrelled at 6½ to 7c. per lb. *Eggs* in good demand and slightly firmer the past two days; dealers pay 14c. and sell at 15c. per dozen in case lots. *Bacon* is quiet and steady in a jobbing way at 11½c. for long clear; a round lot of Cumberland cut sold at equal 10½c. and 100 sides at 10½c.; jobbing lots sell at 10½ to 10¾c. Rolls are firm at 12½ to 13c., and bellies at 13½ to 14c. *Hams* sell in small lots at 13½c. and car lots of smoked held at 13c.; pickled 12c. *Mess Pork* firm at \$21.50 to \$22.00, the latter for small lots. *Lard*, firm at 14c. for tierces and at 14½c. for pails. American refined sells at 15c. *Dressed Hogs* firmer on the open market at \$9.25 to \$9.75.

WOOL.—There is little demand for fleece and limited quantities offering at 13c. Supers. sold at 28c. and extra at 33c. to 35c.

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

In order to meet the increasing demand for
BEAM WARPS
from WOOLLEN MILLS in all parts of the DOMINION,

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 workmen employed for this department.
Our Warps warranted to be correctly numbered, and full length.

BALL KNITTING COTTONS,
in all numbers, made from the finest long staple cotton. The colours perfect—especially our Fast Scarlet and Royal Blue.

AGENTS: **ALEX. SPENCE,** **WM. HEWETT,**
Lemoine St., Montreal. 11 Colborne St., Toronto

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND SAVINGS CO.

DIVIDEND NO. 20.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of four per cent. on the paid-up capital stock of this company has this day been declared for the half year ending 30th inst., and that the same will be payable at the company's office, 17 Toronto Street, Toronto, on and after Monday, the 15th day of May next.
The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 14th May, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board.

GEO. S. C. BETHUNE, Sec.-Treas.
Toronto, April 20, 1882.



OTTAWA RIVER. GRENVILLE & ST. ANNE CANALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Timber for Lock Gates," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western mails, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of May next, for the furnishing and delivering, on or before the 3rd day of October, 1882, of Oak and Pine Timber, sawn to the dimensions required for the construction of Lock Gates for the new Locks at Greece's Point, Grenville Canal, and the new Lock at St. Anne, Ottawa River.

The timber must be of the qualities described, and of the dimensions stated on a printed bill which will be supplied on application, personally or by letter, at this office, where forms of Tender can also be obtained.

No payment will be made on the timber until it has been delivered at the place required on the respective canals, nor until it has been examined and approved by an officer detailed to that service.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that an accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$800 must accompany each tender, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract for supplying the timber at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

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

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

By order,
F. BRAUN, Secretary.
Dept. of Railways and Canals, }
Ottawa, 15th April, 1882.

1828. Established 1828.

J. HARRIS & CO.

(Formerly Harris & Allan.)

ST. JOHN, N. B.

New Brunswick Foundry,
Railway Car Works,
Rolling Mill.

Manufacturers of Railway Cars of every description, Chilled Car Wheels, Hammered Car Axles, Railway Fish-Plates, Hammered Shafting and Shapes, Ship's Iron Knees and Nail Plates.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

R. W. FRANCIS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

STORAGE BONDED OR FREE.

Having the largest Warehouse in the Province situated near the Canadian Pacific Railway station with switch running to it, we can handle goods consigned to our care with a saving to Consignees of the large Cartage charges heretofore paid. Will receive any kind of goods on Consignment or for **STORAGE**, and will give warehouse receipts when required.

Our thorough knowledge of this country and personal acquaintance with the trade throughout Manitoba and the North-West, give us unparalleled facilities for placing all Consignments in quick time. We solicit correspondence from any person desiring information of any kind, which will have our prompt attention.

As we are not dealing in Real Estate we give our whole time and attention to business.

IF YOU WANT
Really The Best

Steel Pens

FOR
Expert Writers,
Commercial
and Bank
Use,
ask for
The

SPENCERIAN

For sale by all Stationers in Canada and United States.
Special Numbers.
1, 2, 3, 5, 16, 20.
These Pens are made in England, of the Best Steel, by the Best Workmen
Canada Agents:
Alex. Buntin & Co., Montreal.
Buntin Bro. & Co., Toronto.

ONTARIO WORSTED COMPANY.

ELORA, ONT.,

Manufacturer of Wool Kidderminster Carpets.

The Mill is now fully equipped with latest improved power looms and other machinery, and we are prepared to receive orders from the wholesale trade.

Special Patterns for
Churches, Lodge Rooms,
Hotels and Public Buildings
can be executed promptly.

Address enquiries to

JAMES LOCKHART,

Agent,

TORONTO AND MONTREAL.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

—OF—

CHARLES JAMES DUMAS GRAHAM, commonly known as CHARLES JAMES GRAHAM, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Grocer.

Notice is hereby given that the said Charles James Dumas Graham has made an assignment of his Estate and effects to John Charles Fitch, of the City of Toronto, Merchant, in trust for the benefit of all his creditors, and that persons having claims against him are required to send in their names, residences and particulars of their claims, and the nature of security (if any) held by them, by letter, prepaid, addressed to the undersigned, agent for the Trustee, on or before the first day of June, 1882. And notice is hereby given that after that date the said Trustee will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Charles James Dumas Graham, among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice shall have been given, and that he will not be liable for the assets, nor any part thereof, so distributed to any person or persons of whose debt or claim he shall not then have had notice.

E. R. C. CLARKSON,

Agent for the Trustee,

29 Wellington Street East, Toronto.
Toronto, 15th April, 1882.

DEBENTURES

For Sale by Tender addressed to the undersigned. Tenders to be in by 5th May.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

CITY OF BELLEVILLE.

42 Debentures of \$1,000 each, due 31st December, 1896. Interest at 6 per cent., payable half-yearly \$42,000.

TOWN OF WINDSOR.

5 Debentures of \$1,000 each, due 15th September, 1882. Interest at 6 per cent. payable half-yearly \$5,000

5 Debentures of \$1,000 each, due 15th September, 1889. Interest at 6 per cent., payable half-yearly \$5,000

8 Debentures of \$1,000 each, due 15th September, 1893. Interest at 6 per cent., payable half-yearly \$3,000

TOWN OF PALMERSTON.

13 Debentures of \$1,000 each, due 31st July, 1898. Interest at 6 per cent., payable half-yearly \$13,000

TOWNSHIPS OF EASTNOR, LINDSAY, and ST. EDMONDS.

16 Debentures of \$100 each, due 8th April, 1899. Interest at 6 per cent., payable half-yearly.

SCARTH, COCHRAN & CO.,

TORONTO.

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

STOCK & SHARE BROKER,

(Member of the Stock Exchange)

MERCHANTS BUILDINGS,

Hospital and St. Sacrament Sts.,

MONTREAL.

EWARTS PATENT

IS A **FRICITION DRIVE CHAIN**

FOR SPEED

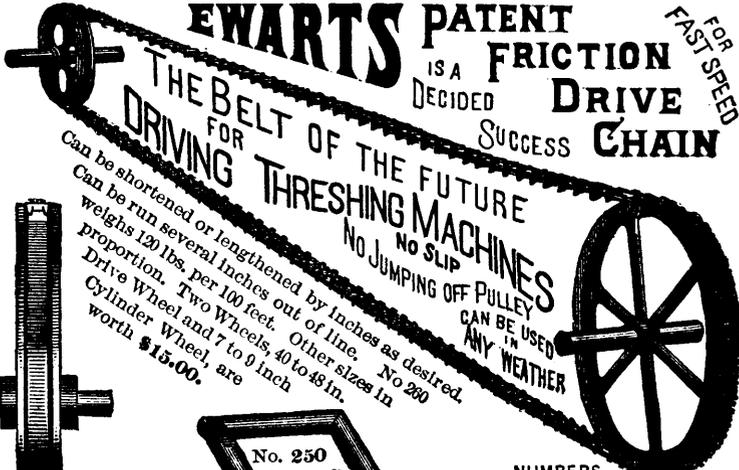
THE BELT OF THE FUTURE

DRIVING FOR THRESHING MACHINES

NO SLIP

NO JUMPING OFF PULLEY

CAN BE USED IN ANY WEATHER



Can be shortened or lengthened by inches as desired. No 250 weighs 120 lbs. per 100 feet. Other sizes in proportion. Two Wheels, 40 to 48 in. Drive Wheel and 7 to 9 inch Cylinder wheel, are worth \$15.00.

Orders Early as it takes four weeks to prepare chain.

Send in Your

No. 250
25c. pr. ft.
Equal 6 in. belt.

NUMBERS.	
250 equals 6 inch belt, 25c per foot.	
257 " 7 " " 30c " "	
260 " 8 " " 30c " "	
267 " 9 " " 33c " "	
277 " 10 " " 37c " "	

We guarantee chain to work well and to be far superior to any belt made.

ADDRESS WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS, BRANTFORD, CANADA,

Sole Manufacturers and Owners of Canadian Patent.

HALIFAX BANKING COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1872.

CAPITAL PAID UP \$500,000
RESERVE FUND 30,000

HEAD OFFICE Halifax, N.S.
W. L. PITCAITHLY, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

W. M. Harrington, Pres't. Robie Uniacke, Vice-Pres.
Thomas Bayne, L. J. Morton, F. D. Corbett.

AGENCIES: Acadia Iron Mines, Londonderry, N.S. Shelburne, N.S., with sub-agencies at Barrington, N.S., Lockeport, N.S., and St. John, N.B. Lunenburg, N.S., Fairsboro, N. S., and Truro, N.S.

CORRESPONDENTS: Ontario—Molsons Bank and Branches. Quebec—Merchants Bank of Canada and Branches. New York: Bank of New York, National Banking Association. Boston—Suffolk National Bank. London, Eng., Union Bank of London.

Moncton Sugar Refining Company,
MONCTON, N.B., CANADA.

JOHN L. HARRIS, - President.
JOHN McKENZIE, - Secretary.
C. P. HARRIS, - Treasurer.
Orders from the wholesale trade only solicited.



A. & S. NAIRN,
COAL SHIPPERS

Shipments direct from mines to all points
lowest rates. Correspondence solicited.

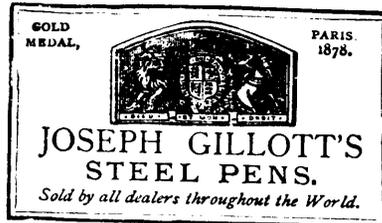
OFFICES
King East, Corner of Yonge St., Nairn's Docks, foot of Church St.,
TORONTO.

BLIGH & CO.,
ST. CATHARINES, Ont

Manufacturers of
PAINTS AND COLORS.

SPECIALTIES

Nevada and Japanese Vermillion
for Agricultural Implements.



WM. BARBER & BROS.

PAPERMAKERS,

GEORGETOWN, - - ONT

—News, Book, and Fine Papers.—

JOHN R. BARBER.

BARBER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS CANADIAN WOOLLENS,
7 JORDAN STREET, TORONTO.

ROBT. BARBER, JR.

BARBER & ELLIS,

Manufacturing Stationers—Ontario Envelope
Factory,

15 JORDAN STREET, TORONTO.

BLANK BOOKS, ENVELOPES & GENERAL STATIONERY

JAMES BARBER, JR.—JOHN F. ELLIS.

BARBER & BARBER,

PAPER STAINERS,

Georgetown, Ont.,

WINDOW SHADES AND WALL PAPERS,

FRED. W. BARBER. J. M. BARBER.

McKECHNIE & BERTRAM,

Canada Tool Works,

DUNDAS, ONTARIO.

Supply complete outfits of Machinery for Railway
Machine Shops, Locomotive Builders, Car Builders,
Implement Manufacturers, Planing Factories, etc.
CONTRACTS taken and fulfilled at shortest notice.
Tenders given, and Price Lists and Catalogues fur-
nished on application.

S. LENNARD & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PLAIN & FANCY HOSIERY.

To the Wholesale Trade Only.

DUNDAS, ONT.

ANDREWS, BELL & CO.,

Export Commission Merchants,

LIVERPOOL, ENG.,

Are also open to receive Consignments of Canadian
Produce, special care being taken to effect
advantageous sales. Reasonable
advances granted.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the QUEEN CITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, has this day declared
a Special dividend on the paid up Capital of the
Company of Four hundred per cent, payable on the
12th day of June next.

Dated this 3rd day of April, 1882.

HUGH SCOTT,
Manager.

NOTICE is hereby given that the QUEEN CITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, has this day made
a call of Forty per cent upon the Capital Stock of
the Company, and upon the Shareholders thereof,
and that the said call or instalment is ordered to be
paid by the respective Shareholders to the Com-
pany, at its Offices, Church Street, in the City of
Toronto, on Saturday, the 10th day of June next.
Dated this 3rd day of April, 1882.

HUGH SCOTT,
Manager.

The Toronto General Trusts' Company.

(Incorporated by Statute of Ontario, 33 Vic., Chap. 83.)

Consolidated Bank Buildings, 29 Wellington-street East, Toronto.

HON. EDWARD BLAKE, Q.C., M.P., President. E. A. MEREDITH, ESQ., LL.D., Vice-President.

DIRECTORS—HON. WM. McMASTER, Senator; HON. ALEX. MORRIS, M.P.P.; B. HOMER DIXON,
Esq.; WILLIAM ELLIOT, Esq.; AMILIUS IRVING, Esq., Q.C.; JAMES MACLENNAN, Esq., Q.C.;
JAMES MICHIE, Esq.; J. K. KERR, Esq., Q.C.; GEORGE A. COX, Esq.

WILLIAM GOODERHAM, Esq., J. SUTHERLAND STAYNER, Esq.,
J. G. SCOTT, Esq., Q.C., President and Vice-President.
JAMES J. FOY, Esq., form the Executive Com-
A. B. LEE, Esq., mittee. W. B. SCARTE, Esq.,
ROBERT JAFFRAY, Esq.

This Company is by law empowered to assume and execute TRUSTS of every kind under
appointment of COURTS, CORPORATIONS, and INDIVIDUALS, and to act as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR,
GUARDIAN, COMMITTEE, ASSIGNEE, RECEIVER, AGENT, ATTORNEY, ETC.

To COLLECT interest, dividends, and all kinds of income; INVEST money; MANAGE estates;
Act as AGENT for the purpose of issuing or countersigning certificates of stock, bonds, or other
obligations of railways, municipalities, corporations, or associations, receive and manage sinking
funds therefor, and transact all other business authorized by its charter.

The Company will have a SAFETY DEPOSIT BRANCH, and offers for rent at reasonable rates
small safes inside its fire and burglar-proof vaults, with larger sizes for corporations and bankers,
the renters alone holding the keys. Rooms and desks adjoining such vaults for safe-renters.
Wills, securities, and valuables of every description, including bonds, stock, plate, etc., taken for
ordinary safe-keeping or special guarantee.

Pending the opening of the Company's Office on 13th March, communications relating to its
business should be addressed to the Manager.

Bankers—THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE. Solicitor—J. D. EDGAR, Esq.
J. W. LANGMUIR, Manager.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

The CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY offer lands in the FERTILE BELT of
Manitoba and the Northwest Territory for sale on certain condition as to cultivation, at

\$2 50 PER ACRE.

Payment to be made one-sixth at time of purchase, and the balance in five annual instalments, with
interest at Six per cent.

A REBATE OF \$1.25 PER ACRE

allowed for cultivation, as described in the Company's Land Regulations.

THE LAND GRANT BONDS

of the Company, which can be procured at all the Agencies of the Bank of Montreal, and other Banking
Institutions throughout the country, will be

RECEIVED AT TEN PER CENT PREMIUM

on their par value, with interest accrued, on account of and in payment of the purchase money thus
further reducing the price of the land to the purchaser.

Special arrangements made with Emigration and Land Companies.

For copies of the Land Regulations and other particulars, apply to the Company's Land Commis-
sioner, JOHN McTAVISH, Winnipeg; or to the undersigned.

By order of the Board,

CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary.

MONTREAL December 1st 1881.

Insurance.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
Fire & Life Insurance Co.
 ESTABLISHED 1809.

Subscribed Capital \$2,000,000 Stg.
 Subscribed Capital Paid-up 500,000 "
 Subscribed but Uncalled Capital..... 1,500,000 "

FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMP'Y.
As at 31st December, 1880.

Fire Accumulated Funds, - - - \$1,201,243 Stg.
 Life do. do. - - - 3,860,107 "
Revenue for the year, 1880.

From Fire Department:
 Fire Premiums and Interest, - 1,018,900 "
 From Life Department:
 Life Premiums and Interest, - 464,400 "
 Total Revenue for 1880 - 1,478,300 "

ESTABLISHMENT IN CANADA
MANAGING DIRECTORS.
 D. Lorn MacDougall, Esq. Thos. Davidson, Esq.

DIRECTORS.
 Gilbert Scott, Esq., of Messrs. Wm. Dow & Co.
 Charles F. Smithers, Esq., General Manager Bank of Montreal.
 The Hon. Thomas Ryan, Senator.

WILLIAM EWING, Inspector.
 GEORGE N. AHERN, Sub-Inspector.

R. N. GOOCH, Agent,
 26 Wellington St. E., TORONTO
 Head Office for the Dominion in Montreal.
 D. LORN MACDOUGALL,
 THOMAS DAVIDSON,
 General Agents.

THE NORTH AMERICAN
Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Guarantee Fund, - - \$100,000
 Deposited with Dom. Gov. 50,000

Hon. ALEX. MACKENZIE, M.P., President.
 Hon. ALEX. MORRIS, M.P.P., Vice-President.

The Tontine Investment Policy of The North American Mutual Insurance Company combines in one form the greatest number of advantages attainable in a Life Insurance Policy. It appeals at once to the intelligence of all who understand the principles and practice of Life Insurance.

All Policies whether on Life or Endowment Rates are subject to no higher charge in Premium Rates, in taking the "Tontine Investment" form.

The extra benefits of this class are conditioned only upon continuance of the Policy for a certain specified term or Tontine period of ten, fifteen or twenty years, selected by the insured himself.

Two things most desired in Life Insurance are the certainty of protection in early death and profit in long life. These are combined in the "Tontine Investment Policy" of the North American Mutual Life Insurance Coy, which also issues Annuities and all the ordinary approved forms of Life Policies.

Agents wanted. Apply to

WM. McCABE,
Managing Director.

IMPERIAL
FIRE INSURANCE CO.
OF LONDON.
 (Established 1808.)

Head Office for Canada, 6 Hospital St., Montreal

RINTOUL BROS., Agents.

Subscribed Capital, £1,600,000 Stg.
 Paid-up Capital, 700,000 Stg.
 Cash Assets, 31st Dec., 1879, 1,566,014 Stg.

Toronto Agency—ALF. W. SMITH.

Insurance.

RATES REDUCED.

THE STANDARD
Life Assurance Co.
 ESTABLISHED 1825.

HEAD OFFICES:
Edinburgh, - - - Scotland.
Montreal, - - - Canada,

Total Risks \$95,000,000
 Accumulated Funds 27,500,000
 Annual Income.....about 4,000,000
 or over \$10,000 a day.

Claims paid in Canada.....over 1,200,000
 Investments in Canada 1,000,000
 Total amount paid in Claims during the last 8 years, over Fifteen Millions of Dollars, or about \$5,000 a day.

CLAIMS settled in Montreal, giving to this Company all the advantages of a local office, with the benefits of an extended business and connection otherwise.

FIXED SURRENDER VALUES.—See report submitted to Annual General Meeting of the Company, held 26th of April, 1870.

LOANS ADVANCED on Mortgage of Policies to the extent of the office value.

R. H. MATSON, W. M. RAMSAY,
 Gen. Agt. Toronto Dist. Manager for Canada.
 Office—38 Toronto Street, Toronto.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Invested Funds, - - - \$29,000,000
 Investments in Canada, - - - 900,000

Head Office, Canada Branch, Montreal.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
 Hon. H. Starnes, Chairman; T. Cramp, Esq., Dep. Chairman; T. Hart, Esq.; Angus C. Hooper, Esq.; Edward J. Barleau, Esq.

Mercantile Risks accepted at Lowest Current Rates
 Dwelling Houses and Farm Property Insured on Special Terms.

JOS. B. REED, G. F. C. SMITH,
 Toronto Agent, Chief Agent for the
 20 Wellington St. E. Dominion, Montreal

The LION Life
Insurance Company of London, Eng.

Subscribed Capital \$4,600,000
 Paid-up 920,000
 British Government Deposit..... 100,000
 Canadian 50,000

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA:
42 ST JOHN STREET, MONTREAL.

General Agents and active local Agents Wanted in unoccupied Districts upon liberal terms.
 Apply to **F. STANCLIFFE,**
 General Manager.

Insurance.

WANTED
 An active
DISTRICT AGENT
 FOR TORONTO & NEIGHBORHOOD
 for the
Briton Life Association, (Limited.)

Apply to
JAS. E. M. CHIPMAN
 Manager for Canada,
 Montreal.

SUN
Mutual Life Insurance Company,
OF MONTREAL.

CAPITAL, - - - \$500,000.

T. WORKMAN, Esq., M. H. GAULT, Esq., M.P.,
President. Vice-President

Unconditional Policies.

No other company in Canada issues Unconditional Policies. They are entirely free from all vexatious restrictions regarding travel, occupation, habits, suicide, etc., and are absolutely indisputable within two years in force. They are thus the best commercial securities of their kind, as they cannot be forfeited by the acts of the assured.

R. MACAULAY,
 Manager.

SCOTT & WALMSLEY,
Fire & Marine Underwriters.
 Queen City Fire, Anchor Ins. Co.,
 Canada Fire and Marine.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION,
HAND IN HAND FIRE,
CANADIAN LLOYDS,
ORIENT MUTUAL,
N. Y. OCEAN MARINE,

Capital Presented, - - - \$19,000,000.

Rates fixed with regard to the Laws of Average and fair compensation for the hazard assumed.
 Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

OFFICES:
Queen City Fire Ins. Co's. Building,
NOS. 22, 24 & 26 CHURCH STREET,
TORONTO.

THE OSHAWA

MALLEABLE IRON CO

Manufacturers of

MALLEABLE IRON

For all kinds of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

ALSO

PATENT SCREW WRENCHES,
OSHAWA, ONT.

R. GARDNER & SON,
NOVELTY WORKS,
MONTREAL,

Are prepared to contract for Shafting, Hangers and Pulleys of the latest and most approved American styles. We have recently added to our plant new patterns, besides special tools and machinery, and will make a specialty of Shafting, Hangers and Pulleys.

R. GARDNER & SON.

CANADA LEAD & SAW WORKS,

JAMES ROBERTSON,

METAL MERCHANT & MANUFACTURER,

Office: MONTREAL { P.O. Box 1500.
20 Wellington St |

BRANCHES:

Toronto, Ont. | St. John, N. B. | Baltimore, U.S.
J. Robertson & Co. | Jas. Robertson | J. Robertson & Co.

John Moir & Son, Limited.

FACTORIES:—For Jams, Fruits, Pickles, Sauces, &c., LONDON. For Soups, Meats, Scotch Salmon, Herrings, Game, &c., ABERDEEN, Scotland. For The Seville Orange Marmalade, Quince Marmalade, Olives, &c., SEVILLE, Spain.

WM. DARLEY BENTLEY,

Sole Agent for Canada,

No. 317 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL.

ESTABLISHED 1856.

Telephone Communications between all Offices.

P. BURNS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer

COAL & WOOD.

Orders left at offices, cor. FRONT & BATHURST STS., YONGE ST. WHARF, & 81 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO will receive prompt attention.

The British Canadian

LOAN & INVESTMENT CO. Lim ted.

The attention of DEPOSITORS in SAVINGS BANKS, EXECUTORS, TRUSTEES, MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS and all others seeking a safe and convenient investment at a fair rate of interest is invited to the Currency Debentures issued by this Company.

For particulars apply to

R. H. TOMLINSON,

Manager.

80 Adelaide St. East, Toronto,
April 17th, 1899.

STOCK AND BOND REPORT.

NAME.	Shares	Capital S'bscr'b'd	Capital paid-up.	Rest.	Dividend last 6 mths.	CLOSING PRICES.	
						Toronto, April 26.	Cash value per share.
British North America.....	£50	\$4,866,666	\$4,866,666	1,216,000	2 1/2 p.c.		
Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	\$50	6,000,000	6,000,000	1,400,000	4	144 1/2	145 1/2
Du Peuple.....	50	2,000,000	1,000,000	240,000	2		72.37
Dominion Bank.....	50	1,000,000	970,250	415,000	4	210 1/2	210 1/2
Exchange Bank.....	100	1,000,000	1,000,000		4		105.25
Federal Bank.....	100	1,500,000	1,483,780	625,000	3 1/2	168 1/2	169
Hamilton.....	100	1,000,000	751,550	100,000	3 1/2	168 1/2	180.00
Imperial.....	100	1,000,000	1,000,000	175,000	3 1/2	138	138 1/2
Jacques Cartier.....	50	1,000,000	960,745				138.00
Merchants' Bank of Canada.....	100	5,798,267	5,617,763	625,000	5	132	133 1/2
Molsons Bank.....	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	250,000	3 1/2		132.00
Montreal.....	200	12,000,000	11,999,200	5,000,000	6	209 1/2	209 1/2
Maritime.....	100	1,000,000	664,000		3		419.00
Nationale.....	50	2,000,000	2,000,000	150,000	2 1/2		
Ontario Bank.....	40	8,000,000	2,986,404	100,000	3	66	66 1/2
Ottawa.....	100	600,000	600,000	16,000	3 1/2		26.40
Quebec Bank.....	100	2,500,000	2,500,000	325,000	3		
Standard.....	50	509,750	509,750	25,000	3	118 1/2	120
Toronto.....	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	860,000	3 1/2	174	175
Union Bank.....	100	2,000,000	1,992,990		2 1/2		174.00
Eastern Townships.....	50	1,500,000	1,386,855	220,000	4		
Agricultural Savings & Loan Co.....	50	600,000	569,485	56,000	3	121	60.50
Building & Loan Association.....	25	750,000	745,098	39,308	4		26.02
British Can. Loan & Invest. Co.....	100	1,350,000	267,066		3	131	106 1/2
Canada Landed Credit Company.....	50	1,500,000	663,900	125,000	4 1/2		65.50
Canada Perm. Loan & Savings Co.....	50	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	6	131 1/2	65.75
Canadian Savings & Loan Co.....	50	600,000	600,000	87,504	4	120	60.00
Dominion Sav. & Inv. Society.....	50	1,400,000	833,121	135,539	4		
English Loan Co.....	100	2,044,100	295,847	7,300	4	130	64.50
Farmers Loan & Savings Company.....	50	1,057,250	611,430	67,642	4	183	183 1/2
Freehold Loan & Savings Company.....	100	1,050,400	690,080	241,500	5	135	135.00
Hamilton Provident & Loan Soc.....	100	1,000,000	960,000	170,000	4	161	80.50
Huron & Erie Savings & Loan Soc.....	50	1,000,000	996,700	300,000	5	112	115 1/2
Imperial Loan Society.....	50	600,000	597,643	75,000	3 1/2	140 1/2	56.00
London & Can. Loan & Agency Co.....	50	4,000,000	560,000	195,000	5	113	52.25
London Loan Co.....	50	434,700	800,950	21,185	4 1/2	107	56.50
London & Ont. In. Co.....	100	1,149,500	229,900	30,000	3	107	115.00
Montreal Loan & Mortgage Co.....	50	1,000,000	550,000	64,000	3 1/2	68	50.00
Montreal Building Association.....	50	1,000,000	471,718	45,000		114 1/2	
National Investment Co.....	100	1,460,000	292,000	12,500	3 1/2	134	110.50
Ontario Loan & Debenture Co.....	50	1,000,000	1,000,000	205,000	4	134 1/2	67.00
Ontario Investment Association.....	50	2,650,000	500,000	500,000	4	134	67.25
People's Loan Co.....	50	500,000	480,310	32,000	3 1/2	134	67.00
Union Loan & Savings Co.....	50	1,000,000	528,204	150,000	4	206	108.00
Western Canada Loan & Savings Co.....	50	1,000,000	1,000,000	454,909	5		
Montreal Telegraph Co.....	40	2,000,000	2,000,000		5	131	52.40
Toronto Consumers' Gas Co. (old).....	50	800,000	800,000		5	154 1/2	155

SECURITIES.

	LONDON, ENG.	TORONTO.	MONTREAL.
Canadian Government Debentures 6 1/2 ct. stg. 1882-4.....	104		
Do. do. 6 1/2 ct. Inscr'd Stock.....	104		
Do. do. 6 1/2 ct. stg., 1885.....	104		
Dominion 5 1/2 ct. stock 1908.....	110 1/2		
Do. 7 do. do.....			
Dominion Bonds, 4 p.c. 1904 Inscribed Stock.....	107		
Montreal Harbour bonds 6 p.c.....			
Do. Corporation 5 1/2 ct.....	109		
Do. 5 1/2 ct. 1874.....	109		
Toronto Corporation 6 1/2 ct., 1897.....	115		110
Toronto Corporation 6 1/2 ct., 1904.....	115		
Township Debentures 6 1/2 ct.....			

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

ENGLISH—(Quotations on London Market, April 8).

No. Shares.	Last Dividend.	NAME OF COMPANY	Share par val.	Amount Paid.	Last Sale.
20,000	5	Briton M. & G. Life	£10	£1	
50,000	£1	C. Union F. L. & M	50	5	23 25
5,000	10	Edinburgh Life	100	15	
20,000	3-10	Guardian.....	100	50	73 75
12,000	£7 yrly	Imperial Fire.....	100	25	143 148
100,000	8	Lancashire F. & L.	20	2	7 1/2
85,882	£3	London Ass. Corp.	25	12 1/2	62 64
10,000	1-4	Lon. & Lancash. L.	10	27	1 1/2
40,000	0-5-0	Lon. & Lancash. F.	25	2 1/2	4 1/2
87,504	16	Liv. Lon. & G. F. & L.	20	2	21 1/2
30,000	£2-10	Northern F. & L.	100	5	51 1/2
40,000	3-5-0	North Brit. & Mer.	50	8 1/2	59 60
6,722		Phoenix.....	10	1	285 305
200,000	8-6	Queen Fire & Life.	20	3	28 34
100,000	1-5	Royal Insurance Co.	10	1	29 30
50,000	7 1/2	Scottish Imp. F. & L.	20	3	1 11-16
20,000	10	Scot. Prov. F. & L.	50	3	16 5-16
10,000	£3-10	Standard Life.....	50	13	73 74
4,000	5	Star Life.....	25	1 1/2	15
CANADIAN.					
10,000	5-6mo.	Brit. Amer. F. & M.	£50	£50	133 140
2,500	7 1/2	Canada Life.....	400	50	
5,000	5	Confederation Life	100	10	290
5,000	8-12mo.	Sur. Mutual Life.....	100	12 1/2	£22
4,000	12	Montreal Assurance	£50	£25	
5,000	10	Royal Canadian.....	100	15	50 1/2
1,085	15	Quebec Fire.....	100	65	100
2,000	10	Quebec Marine.....	50	10	
2,000	10	Que. City Fire.....	50	10	
20,000	15-12mo	Western Assurance	40	20	180

AMERICAN.

When org'nd	No. of Shares	NAME OF Co'y.	Par. val of Sh's.	Off'd	Ask'd
1858	1500	Etna L. of Hart	\$		
1819	30000	Etna F. of Hart	100		
1810	10000	Hartfd. of Har	100		
1868	5000	Travelers L & A	100		
1858		Phenix, B'klyn	50		
RAILWAYS.					
			Par. val	London	
			Shars	Apr. 26	
		Atlantic and St. Lawrence	£100	130	
		Do. do. 6 1/2 ct. stg. m. bds.	100	105	
		Canada Southern 5 p.c. 1st Mortgage	100	97 1/2	
		Grand Trunk.....	100	17 1/2	
		New Prov. Cert. issued at 2 1/2			
		Do. Eq. F. M. Bds. 1 ch. 6 1/2 p.c.	100	122	
		Do. Eq. Bonds, 2nd charge.....		123	
		Do. First Preference, 5 1/2 p.c.....	100	99 1/2	
		Do. Second Pref. Stock, 5 1/2 p.c.....	100	82	
		Do. Third Pref. Stock, 4 1/2 p.c.....	100	36 1/2	
		Great Western.....	£20 10	124	
		Do. 5 1/2 p.c. Deb. Stock.....		105	
		Do. 6 1/2 p.c. Bonds, 1890.....		111	
		International Bridge 6 p.c. Mort. Bds		10 1/2	
		Do. 6 p.c. Mor. Bds. 2nd series.....			
		Midland 5 1/2 p.c. 1st Pref. Bonds.....	100	84	
		Northern of Can. 6 1/2 p.c. First Pref Bds	100	104	
		Do. do. Second do.....	100	103	
		Toronto, Grey & Bruce 6 1/2 p.c. Bonds	100	70	
		Wellington, Grey & Bruce 7 p.c. 1st M.		90 1/2	
EXCHANGE.					
			Toronto	Montreal	
		Bank of London, 60 days.....			
		Gold Drafts do. on sight.....			
		American Silver.....			

ESTABLISHED 1846.

L. COFFEE & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 30 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

LAWRENCE COFFEE THOMAS FLYNN.

IMPERIAL Shoe Blacking

In One-quarter Gross Fancy Boxes, and in dozen paper parcels, delivered in Montreal.

BEST VALUE IN THE MARKET.
—Wholesale Only—

HENDERSON & POTTS
MANUFACTURERS,
HALIFAX, N.S.

BROWN BROS. PREMIUM ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURERS.

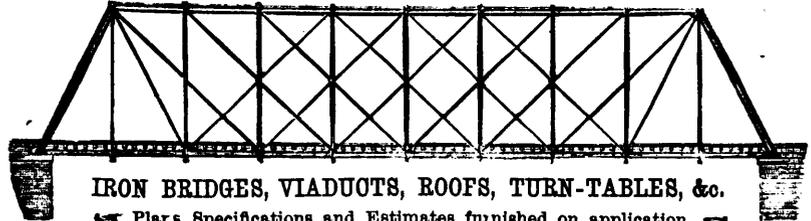
A large stock on hand or manufacture to any pattern. Unsurpassed for Quality, Durability and Cheapness. Established 25 years.

S. HARTLEY WATSON & CO. FRUIT & PRODUCE MERCHANTS,

9 & 11 Temple Court, Liverpool, Eng.,

Supply English and Foreign Goods, and Receive Consignments of Fruit, Provisions, Salmon, Lobsters, and General American and Canadian Produce. Advances on Consignments by arrangement.

TORONTO BRIDGE COMPANY.



IRON BRIDGES, VIADUCTS, ROOFS, TURN-TABLES, &c.

Plans Specifications and Estimates furnished on application. Can refer to the following Railways:—Windsor & Annapolis, Q. M. O. & O., South Eastern, Credit Valley, Welland, Toronto, Grey & Bruce, Stratford & Huron, Canada Atlantic, Canadian Pacific, and to the Municipalities of London, Mitchell, Haysville, Sherbrooke, Bobcaygeon, Downie, St. Hyacinthe, St. Cesaire, Phillipsburg, &c., &c. OFFICE & WORKS, KING ST. WEST, TORONTO.

St. Catharines Saw Works

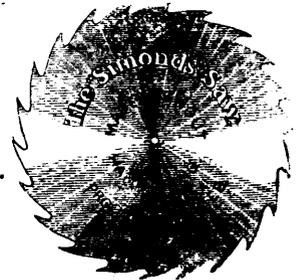
ESTABLISHED 1855.

THE LARGEST SAW WORKS IN CANADA.

R. H. SMITH & CO.,

(Successors to J. Flint) manufacturers of every description of Saws. All Saws warranted. Sole manufacturers in Canada of the celebrated "Simonds Saws." The "Simonds" process for tempering is fully covered by Patents (owned by us). We have nothing SECRET about it, but take pleasure in showing it to any one. Prices on application.

ST. CATHARINES, Ontario.



GOOD DEEDS.

During the past year the **ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY** has paid to the families of its deceased members **\$1,231,630 34**. These payments were distributed as follows:—

Alabama.....	\$ 32,727 23	New York.....	\$162,905 04
California.....	16,987 00	New Jersey.....	33,371 11
Canada.....	70,645 85	New Hampshire.....	11,931 49
Connecticut.....	97,522 29	Nebraska.....	1,469 00
Dela ware.....	11,271 00	Nevada.....	971 28
Georgia.....	40,064 30	North Carolina.....	38,410 00
Illinois.....	111,540 20	Ohio.....	84,366 71
Indiana.....	39,461 42	Pennsylvania.....	140,997 73
Iowa.....	7,435 94	Rhode Island.....	1,358 00
Kentucky.....	42,430 27	South Carolina.....	2,201 00
Louisiana.....	23,759 88	Tennessee.....	37,574 00
Maine.....	11,792 02	Texas.....	15,965 27
Maryland.....	27,773 32	Virginia.....	20,628 00
Massachusetts.....	45,830 09	Vermont.....	6,502 00
Michigan.....	33,844 00	Washington Ter.....	1,000 00
Minnesota.....	11,753 95	West Virginia.....	7,296 00
Mississippi.....	13,192 53	Wisconsin.....	14,594 48
Missouri.....	5,630 00	Florida, Kansas, Oregon..	1,808 00

It is stated that death demands thirty millions of mortals annually; eighty-three thousand daily; three thousand hourly; and nearly one for every second of time. Reader, what guarantee have you that you will not be next. Be wise, and insure in the **ÆTNA**.

DEATH LOSSES AND ENDOWMENTS.

Paid by the **ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY** during each year from 1863 to 1893.

Paid in 1864, \$	81,472 28	Paid in 1870, \$	1,244,415 89	Paid in 1876, \$	1,634,300 62
1865,	91,477 76	1871,	1,219,314 64	1877,	1,747,753 69
1866,	342,306 39	1872,	1,896,531 78	1878,	1,764,558 00
1867,	613,581 50	1873,	1,684,037 04	1879,	2,153,713 00
1868,	855,034 23	1874,	1,392,235 35	1880,	1,907,922 68
1869,	1,005,062 79	1875,	1,870,421 92	1881,	1,955,745 63

It BEGINS at HOME—That's right. If you are making money, give part of it away, and give generously and nobly. There are enough who need it. Extend your charities according to your prosperity, but don't forget one thing—"Charity begins at home." Do not forget that the beginning of it is a round sum of insurance on your own life for the security and safety of your own family, or the comfort and consolation of your own declining years.—*Exchange*.

Of a hundred qualifications that go to make up a good business man, the resolution to get his life insured for a good, solid sum—and then to keep it insured—may count for fifty.—*Daily Stockholder*.

The weekly *Underwriter* of Philadelphia says of the **ÆTNA**: "It is strong, solid, and under most efficient management. The public ought to appreciate the value of a life insurance in such an institution, and it does."

RELIABLE AND ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED
\$100,000 Deposited with the Government
RESERVE FUND, \$50,000.
STERLING.
\$2,000,000 CAPITAL.

CITY OF LONDON
OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

QUEBEC BRANCH.
Head Office, Montreal.
J. K. OSWALD, General Agent.
Ottawa City included in this branch.Nova Scotia Branch.
Head Office, Halifax.Alf. Shortt, H. Chubb & Co.,
General Agents.

ONTARIO BRANCH.
Head Office, Toronto.
S. F. MAGURN,
General Agent.
New Brunswick Branch.
HEAD OFFICE, ST. JOHN.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
All Losses Adjusted and Paid in the various districts as below without reference to England.
in the leading Cities and Towns throughout Canada.

BRITISH AMERICA

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Cash Capital & Assets, \$1,329,731.79.

Incorporated 1833. Head Office, Toronto, Ont.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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 DEPUTY-GOVERNOR, JOHN MORISON, Esq.
 JOHN McLENNAN, Esq. JOHN SMITH, Esq.
 H. R. FORBES, Esq. H. S. NORTHROP, Esq.
 GEORGE BOYD, Esq. HON. WM. CAYLEY.
 W. J. McCALLA, Esq.
 Inspector, ROBERT McLEAN.

L. H. BOULT, Manager.

Before Insuring Your Life Examine the Very Attractive and Advantageous Plan of

THE UNION MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PORTLAND, MAINE.

INCORPORATED IN 1848.

JOHN E. DEWITT, President. DANL. SHARP, Vice-President.
 HENRY D. SMITH, Secretary. NICHOLAS DEGROOT, Asst-Secretary.

Government Deposit at Ottawa, - - - - - \$115,000 00
 Assets, about - - - - - \$7,000,000
 Surplus over all Liabilities, - - - - - \$650,000 00
 Dividends to Policy-holders, to 31st Dec., 1880, \$3,936,118 04
 Total Payments to Policy-holders, - - - - - \$17,421,926 25

This is the only Company that issues Policies giving the benefits of the Maine non-forfeiture law, and specifying in definite terms by its Policy Contract, that there can be no forfeiture of the insurance by non-payment of premium after three annual premiums have been paid, until the value provided for is exhausted in extended insurance, and every policy issued, states in plain figures, the extended insurance and cash value as the case may be (after the third year), according to the number of full annual premiums paid. NOT MERELY ESTIMATES BUT ACTUALLY GUARANTEED and after being in force THREE FULL YEARS the policy BECOMES INCONTESTABLE. Matured policies are payable at once without rebate of interest on receipt of satisfactory proofs of death, together with a valid discharge from proper parties in interest, the Company waving the usual delay of ninety days required by most Companies.

The guaranteed extensions and cash values do not include the Dividends which will accrue to the Policy.

Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.

For further particulars apply to

G. B. HOLLAND, Manager for Prov. of Ontario, 17 Toronto St., Toronto.
 C. L. BOSSE, " " Quebec, 147 St. James St., Montreal.
 F. B. K. MARTER, " " N.S., Queen's Ins. Bldg, Halifax.

CANADA

FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE CO'Y.

Head Office: Hamilton, Ont.

Capital \$1,000,000 fully Subscribed.
 Deposited with Dominion Government, \$50,000.



PRESIDENT—J. WINER, Esq., (of Messrs. J. Winer & Co.) Merchant.
 VICE-PRESIDENTS—GEORGE ROACH, Esq., Mayor City of Hamilton.
 D. THOMPSON, Esq., M.P., Co. of Haldimand.

BRANCH OFFICES—Montreal, Walter Kavanagh, No. 117 St. Francois Xavier Street, General Agent. Toronto, Scott & Walmsley, General Agents. Halifax, N.S., No. 22 Prince St., Capt. O. J. P. Clarkson, General Agent. St. John, N.B., No. 108 Prince Wm. St., M. & T. B. Robinson, General Agents. Manitoba Agency, Winnipeg, Robt. Strang. M. A. Cameron, Charlottetown, General Agent, P. E. I. CHAS. CAMERON, Managing Director.

Standard Fire Ins. Co.

HEAD OFFICE: HAMILTON, ONT.

CAPITAL, \$3,000,000.00.

RECORD.

	INCOME.	ASSETS.	SURPLUS.
1877	\$20,987.69	\$152,464.96	\$133,232.42
1880	82,108.96	238,277.67	197,937.35

The LARGEST gain of Business of any Ontario Company.

D. B. CHISHOLM, Esq., President. H. THEO. CRAWFORD, Sec.
 Prompt and Liberal Settlements are characteristic of this Company, and rates to insurers.

JAS. B. BOUSTEAD & MALCOLM GIBBS,

Secretaries and Managers, Toronto and Co. of York.

Office, No. 14 Adelaide Street East. Issuers of Marriage Licenses.

ALLIANCE

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

PRESIDENT: D. B. CHISHOLM, Pres. & Can. Loan & Bank'g Co.

VICE-PRESIDENT: J. E. O'REILLY, Mayor of Hamilton.

Manager—H. THEO. CRAWFORD. Inspector—R. H. JARVIS.

HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON.

Authorized Capital, \$600,000. Government Deposit Made.

TORONTO BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

W. W. COFF, Esq., Chairman. JOHN TURNER, Esq., Merchant.

ROBERT BARBER, Esq., Manufacturer. J. S. KING, M.D.

GEO. J. PYKE, General Agent, TORONTO DISTRICT
 Office—No. 2 Wellington St. East.

THE ROYAL CANADIAN

Fire & Marine Insurance Co'y.

160 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.

This Company doing business in Canada only, presents the following Financial Statement and solicits the patronage of those seeking unquestionable security and honorable treatment.

Capital and Assets, Jan., 1st, 1882, \$1,257,168 30

Income during year ending 31st Dec., '81 394,438 37

ANDREW ROBERTSON, Esq., Pres. JAMES DAVISON, Manager Fire Dept.

G. H. McHENRY, Inspector Fire Dept. HENRY STEWART, Mgr. Marine Dept.

CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION

Incorporated by Special Act of the Dominion Parliament.

Guarantee Capital, \$500,000. Government Deposit, \$86,300
 Capital and Assets, 31st Dec., 1880, \$1,126,566

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT.

President: Sir W. P. HOWLAND, C.B., K.C.M.G.
 Vice-Presidents: Hon. WM. McMASTER, WM. ELLIOT, Esq.

Directors:

Hon. JAS. MACDONALD, M.P., Halifax.
 Hon. T. N. GIBBS, F. A. BALL, Esq.
 Hon. ISAAC BURPEE, M.P., M. P. RYAN, Esq., M.P.
 W. H. BEATY, Esq., S. NORDHELMER, Esq.
 EDWARD HOOPEE, Esq., W. H. GIBBS, Esq.
 A. McLEAN HOWARD, Esq.

Actuary: C. CARPMAEL, M.A., F.R.A.S., late Fellow of St. John's College Cambridge.

Managing Director: J. K. MACDONALD

Insurance.

QUEEN

INSURANCE CO. OF ENGLAND

FORBES & MUDGE, Montreal,
Chief Agents for Canada.

GEO. GRAHAM, Agent, Toronto, & Wellington street East.

GUARDIAN

Fire and Life Assurance Company OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1821.

Capital - - £2,000,000 sterling
Invested Funds £2,981,000 sterling
Dominion Deposit - \$100,343

Gen. Agents for { ROBT. SIMMS & CO. } Montreal
Canada. { GEO. DENHOLM. }

Toronto—HENRY D. P. ARMSTRONG, 58 King St. East.

Kingston—B. W. VANDEWATER, Ontario Street.

Hamilton—GILLESPIE & POWIS, 20 James St. S.

SURETYSHIP.

THE GUARANTEE CO.

Of North America.

CAPITAL, fully subscribed, \$666,000
PAID UP IN CASH, (no notes) 290,000
ASSETS, over 350,000
DEPOSIT WITH GOV'T 57,000

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

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

HEAD OFFICE,—260 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.

President: SIR A. T. GALT, G.C.M.G.
Vice-President: JOHN RANKIN.
Managing Director: EDWARD RAWLINGS.
Secretary: JAMES GRANT.

Directors in Toronto:

John L. Blaikie, Chairman, President Canada Landed Credit Co.
The Hon. J. C. Aikins, Minister of Inland Revenue.
C. S. Gzowski, Vice-President Ontario Bank.
Hon. D. L. Macpherson, President of the Senate.
T. Sutherland Stayner.
Jas. Michie, Director Canadian Bk Commerce.
Sir W. P. Howland, C.B., President Ontario Bank.

Agents in Toronto.

JOHN STARK & CO.,

Equity Chambers, Corner Adelaide & Victoria Sts.

EDWARD RAWLINGS,

Managing Director.

Montreal, April, 1882.

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

Agents' Directory.

JOHN HAFNER, Official Assignee, Estate, Insurance and General Agent, Guelph.

GEORGE F. JEWELL, Public Accountant and Auditor. Office—No. 3 Odd Fellows' Hall, Dundas Street, London, Ontario.

GEO. B. FISHER, Commission and Real Estate Agent. Purchase and sale of Land Claims of all kinds negotiated. Some choice half-breed lands for sale. Money to Loan. OFFICE—Room 12, Radiger's Block, Main Street, Winnipeg.

R. C. W. MACCUAIG, Licensed Auctioneer, Broker, General Insurance, Passenger and Real Estate Agent, 58 Sparks Street, Ottawa.

TROUT & JAY, Agents for Royal Canadian; Lancashire; Canada Fire and Marine & Sovereign Fire, also the Confederation Life Insurance Cos.; Canada Per. Build. & Sav. Soc.; London and Canadian Loan and Agency Co., Meaford.

J. T. & W. PENNOCK, Fire and Life Insurance Agents and Adjusters, representing first-class Companies through the whole of the Ottawa Valley, Ottawa.

PETER McCALLUM, Agent for the Lancashire Ins. Co.; Accident Insurance Co.; Hartford Fire Ins. Co.; Western Ins. Co., of Toronto; St. Catharines, Ont.

ANDERSON & PEACHY, Parliamentary Agents, Brokers and Commission Merchants, Ottawa District Agency for the Guarantee Company of North America. Agents for the Accident Company of Canada; the Lion Life Assurance Company; the City of London Fire Insurance Co., London, Eng., 15 Metcalfe St., Ottawa.

Insurance.

QUEBEC

FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1818.

CASH & INVESTED FUNDS, - - - \$496,094
GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT, - - - 100,000

AGENTS.

St. John, N.B.—THOS. A. TEMPLE.

Halifax, N.S.—F. D. CORBETT & Co.

Montreal—H. C. SCOTT.

Toronto—GEO. J. PYKE, General Agent for Ontario.

PHENIX

Fire Insurance Company of London

ESTABLISHED IN 1782.

AGENCY ESTABLISHED IN CANADA IN 1804. Unlimited liability of all the Stockholders, and large Reserve Funds. Moderate rates of premium.

GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & Co.,

General Agents for Canada,

12 St. Sacrament St., Montreal.

ROBT. W. TYRE, Manager.

Boiler Inspection and Insurance.

Boilers in Saw Mills, Cotton Mills, Woollen Mills, Flour Mills, Engine Works, Foundries, Refineries, Tanneries, Water Works, Government and other Public Buildings, Periodically inspected and Insurance granted against explosion, by the

Canadian Steam Users' Insurance Assoc'n. Subscribed Capital, \$100,000.

SIR ALEX. CAMPBELL, President.
HON. JNO. McMURRICH, Vice-President.

Head Office—Mechanics Institute, Toronto.

GEO. C. ROBB, Chief Engineer.

A. F. JONES, Sec'y-Treas.

Insurance.

CITIZENS

Insurance Company of Canada.

CAPITAL & ASSETS, \$1,549,625.

SIR HUGH ALLAN, President.
HENRY LYMAN, Vice-President.
GERALD E. HART, Gen. Manager.

FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT.

\$56,000.00

Have been added to our Reserves, and

\$30,000.00

Additional has just been deposited with the Dominion Government on account of our Guarantee business, thus affording insurers the benefit of a large capital and large Government deposits. Liberal terms and satisfactory settlements.

Managers for Toronto and County of York:

JAS. B. BOUSTEAD & MALCOLM GIBBS.

Office of Boustead & Gibbs, 14 Adelaide St. East
ISSUERS OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE LONDON

Life Insurance Company OF LONDON, ONT.

Licensed by the Ontario Legislature, deposits with the Government \$50,000.

Issues Life endowment and Accident Policies, all the most desirable forms.

Joseph Jeffery, Esq., President.

WM. MARDON,

Manager & Secretary

MUTUAL

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Of the County of Wellington.

Business done exclusively on the Premium Note system

F. W. STONE, President.
CHAS. DAVIDSON, Secretary.

Head Office, - - Guelph, Ont

HURON & MIDDLESEX

Mutual Fire Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE: 98 DUNDAS ST., LONDON, ONT.

Business done exclusively on the Premium Note system, giving perfect security with insurance at cost.
A. B. POWELL, President.
H. E. SHARPE, Manager.

LYMAN BROTHERS & CO.

—We make—

Chloroform C.P.

Æther Sulph. 725° C.P.

“ Nitrosi P.B.

Fluid Extracts.

Tinctures,

&c., &c.



—Also—

Nitrate Silver,

Citrate Magnesia,

Potass. Bromide,

Zinc Sulph., Pur.

Cit. Iron c. Quinæ,

&c., &c.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

—AND—

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

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—WE HAVE A FULL SUPPLY OF—

Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Toilet Articles,

and all other requisites of the Retail Trade.

PAINTS, OILS, TURPENTINE—a very large stock.

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