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MONETARY TIMES

— TRADE REVIEW —

AND INSURANCE CHRONICLE.

VOL. XVIII—NO 42.

TORONTO, ONT., FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1885.

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10c. per single copy

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

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Toronto 1885

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Elome, Valencia, Sultana and Seedless Raisins;
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Toronto, 1885.

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GREAT VARIETY,

BLACK AND COLORED,

LEATHER,

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CANVAS,

AND SILK.

ALL WIDTHS.

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44 Scott and 19 Colborne Streets
TORONTO.

25 Old Change, London, Eng

Toronto, April, 1885.

The Chartered Banks.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1818. CAPITAL (All Paid Up) \$19,000,000 RESERVE FUND 6,000,000

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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.

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BANK OF COMMERCE

Head Office, Toronto. Paid-up Capital, \$6,000,000 Rest, 2,000,000

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THE DOMINION BANK

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of five per cent. upon the Capital Stock of this institution 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 Friday, the 1st day of May next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of April next, both days inclusive.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, in this city, at 12 o'clock noon, on Wednesday, the 27th day of May next.

By order of the Board.

R. H. BETHUNE, Cashier.

Toronto, March 25, 1885.

The Chartered Banks

Bank of British North America.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 stg.

London Office—8 Clements Lane, Lombard St., E.C.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

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Secretary—A. G. WALLIS.

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W. H. NOWERS, Inspector.

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THE QUEBEC BANK.

Incorporated by Royal Charter. 4 D 1828.

CAPITAL \$3,000,000.

Head Office, Quebec.

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CAPITAL, Paid-up, \$1,500,000. RESERVE FUND . . . 425,000

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IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Paid-up \$1,500,000 Reserve Fund 680,000

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HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO.

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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.

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MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.

CAPITAL Paid-up \$5,700,000 RESERVE FUND, 1,250,000

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J. H. PLUMMER, Assistant General Manager.

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A general banking business transacted. Money received on deposit, and current rates of interest allowed.

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

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

THE

BANK OF TORONTO CANADA.

Incorporated 1855.

Paid up Capital.....\$2,000,000 Reserve Fund..... 1,100,000

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THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA.

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED, \$1,000,000 CAPITAL PAID-UP, 608,000 RESERVE FUND, 185,000

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FRED. WYLD, J. L. BRODIE, Cashier.

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The Chartered Banks.

THE MOLSONS BANK.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1855.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

Paid-up Capital, \$2,000,000.

Rest Fund, \$600,000.

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 A. F. Gault, M. Heaton, Inspector.
 F. Wolfherstan Thomas, General Manager.

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In United States.

New York—Mechanics' National Bank; Messrs. W. Watson & Alex. Lang; Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co. Boston—Merchants' National Bank; 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 Benton, Montana—First National Bank. Toledo—Second National Bank.

Collections made in all parts of the Dominion, & returns promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange. Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of the world.

UNION BANK

OF LOWER CANADA

CAPITAL PAID-UP, \$2,000,000.

Head Office, Quebec.

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THE PICTOU BANK.

(Incorporated by Act of Parliament.)

Subscribed Capital \$500,000.

Paid up 250,000.

JEFFERY McCOLL, President.
 JAMES KILPATRICK, Vice-President.
 DONALD FRASER, JAMES HUDSON, ALEX. FISHER, D. M. FRASER, Manager.

BRANCHES:

New Glasgow, N. S., Stellarton, N. S., Amherst, Antigonish, BANKERS—Bank of Montreal and Branches Union Bank of Halifax. AGENTS—Bank of Montreal, New York Imperial Bank, Limited, London.

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 YARMOUTH, N.S.

L. E. BAKER, President.

Directors:

C. E. BROWN, Vice-President.
 John Lovitt, Hugh Conn, J. W. Moody.
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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.

ST. STEPHEN'S BANK.

Incorporated 1836.

ST. STEPHEN'S, N. B.

CAPITAL, \$200,000

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The Chartered Banks.

THE FEDERAL BANK OF CANADA.

Capital Paid-up, \$2,966,800.
 Rest, 1,500,000.

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 OTTAWA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$1,000,000
 SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, 1,000,000
 PAID-UP CAPITAL, 999,580
 REST, 160,000

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CAPITAL PAID UP, \$1,000,000
 RESERVE, 200,000

HEAD OFFICE—HALIFAX, N.S.

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HALIFAX BANKING COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1872.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$1,000,000
 CAPITAL PAID UP, 500,000
 RESERVE FUND, 50,000

HEAD OFFICE—Halifax, N.S.

W. L. FITZPATRICK, Cashier.

DIRECTORS: Robie Uniacke, Pres't. L. J. Morton, Vice-Pres. Thomas Bayne, F. D. Corbett, Jas. Thomson.
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THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON, N. B.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1864.

A. F. RANDOLPH, President.
 J. W. SPURDEN, Cashier.

FOREIGN AGENTS

London—Union Bank of London.
 New York—Fourth National Bank.
 Boston—Eliot National Bank.
 Montreal—Union Bank of Lower Canada.

The Chartered Banks.

BANK OF HAMILTON.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, \$1,000,000

RESERVE FUND, \$250,000

Directors.

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Agents.

Alliston—A. M. Kirkland, Agent.
 Georgetown—H. M. Watson, Agent.
 Listowel—H. H. O'Belly, Agent.
 Milton—J. Butterfield, Agent.
 Orangeville—R. T. Haun, Agent.
 Port Hope—W. Corbould, Agent.
 TORONTO—W. F. Roberts.
 Wingham—S. Willson, Agent.

Agents in New York—Bank of Montreal.
 Agents in London, Eng.—The National Bank of Scotland.

Eastern Townships Bank.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$1,500,000
 CAPITAL PAID IN 15th MAY, 1880, 1,449,067
 RESERVE FUND, 375,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

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Head Office—Sherbrooke, Que.

WM. FARWELL, General Manager.

BRANCHES:

Waterloo, Cowansville, Stanstead, Coaticook, Richmond, Granby, Farnham, Bedford.
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 London, England—Nat. Bank of Scotland.
 Boston—National Exchange Bank.
 New York—National Park Bank.
 Collections made at all accessible points, and promptly remitted for.

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

Established in 1855.

CAPITAL \$2,000,000

Head Office, Montreal.

C. S. CHERRILL, President.

A. A. TROTTER, Cashier.

Foreign Agents.

London—Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
 New York—National Bank of the Republic.
 Quebec Agency—La Banque Nationale.

THE MARITIME BANK OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Head Office, St. John, N.B.

Paid up Capital, \$391,900. Rest, \$40,000.

THOS. MACLELLAN, President.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—Jar. Harrison, Merchant, Thos. Maclellan, (of Maclellan & Co., Bankers), John McMillan, (of J. & A. McMillan, Booksellers), John Tapley (of Tapley Bros., Indiantown), A. A. Sterling, Fredericton.

Agency—Fredericton—A. S. Murray, Agent.
 Woodstock, N.B.—G. W. Vanwart, Agent.

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

Incorporated 1832.

Capital paid up \$1,114,000 Reserve Fund, \$470,000
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 CASHIER—THOS. FYBEE.

Head Office, Halifax, N.S.

AGENCIES at Amherst, N.S., Annapolis, Bridgetown, Canning, Digby, Kentville, Liverpool, New Glasgow, North Sydney, Pictou, Yarmouth, Campbellton, N.B., Chatham, Fredericton, Moncton, Newcastle, Richibucto, St. Andrews, St. John, Stephen, Sussex, Woodstock, Winnipeg, Man., lotetown, Montague, and Summerside, P.E.I.
 Collections made on favorable terms and promptly remitted for.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LIMITED.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

HEAD OFFICE—EDINBURGH.

Capital, £5,000,000. Paid up, £1,000,000. Reserve Fund, £860,000.

LONDON OFFICE—37 Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept agreeably to usual custom.
 DEPOSITS at interest are received.
 CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT available in all parts of the World are issued free of charge.
 The Agency of Colonial and Foreign Banks is undertaken and the Acceptances of Customers residing in the Colonies, domiciled in London, retired on terms which will be furnished on application.
 All other Banking business connected with England and Scotland is also transacted.
 JAMES ROBERTSON, Manager, London.

The Chartered Banks.

THE WESTERN BANK OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, OSHAWA, ONT.

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED..... \$1,000,000
 CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED..... 500,000
 CAPITAL PAID UP..... 200,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
 JOHN COWAN, Esq., President.
 REUBEN S. HAMLIN, Esq., Vice-President.
 W. F. Cowan, Esq. W. F. Allen, Esq.
 Robert McIntosh, M.D. J. A. Gibson, Esq.
 Thomas Paterson, Esq.
 J. H. McMillan, Cashier.
 Deposits received and interest allowed. Collections solicited and promptly made. Drafts issued available on all parts of the Dominion. Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold.
 Correspondents at London, Eng., The Royal Bank of Scotland. At New York, The Bank of Montreal.

PEOPLES BANK OF HALIFAX

Capital authorized..... \$500,000
 Capital Paid-up..... 300,000

Directors:

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 W. J. COLEMAN, Vice-President.

THOMAS A. BROWN, Esq. GEORGE H. STARR, Esq.
 AUGUSTUS W. WEST Esq.

PETER JACK, Cashier.

Branches: Lockport 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.

LA BANQUE NATIONALE

CAPITAL PAID UP, \$2,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC:

HON. ISIDORE THIBAudeau, President.
 JOE. MAMEL, Esq., Vice-President.
 P. E. LAFRANCOE, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Theophile LeDroit, Esq. U. Tessier, jr., Esq.
 Hon. P. Garneau. Ant. Painchaud, Esq.

M. W. Baby, Esq.

Hon. Dir., Hon. J. B. Thibaudeau, Montreal.

BRANCHES—Montreal—C. A. Vallee, Manager; Ottawa—C. H. Carriere, do.; Sherbrooke—John Campbell, 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 Bovere Bank, Boston; Newfoundland—The Commercial Bank of Newfoundland; Ontario—The Bank of Toronto; Maritime Provinces—The Bank of New Brunswick, The Merchants Bank of Halifax, Bank of Montreal; Manitoba—The Union Bank of Lower Canada.

THE BANK OF LONDON

IN CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON, ONT.

Capital Subscribed..... \$1,000,000
 Capital Paid-up..... 125,000
 Reserve Fund..... 50,000

MANAGER—A. M. SMART.

HY TAYLOR, President. JNO. LABATT, Vice-Pres.
 DIRECTORS—W. R. Meredith, W. Duffell, Isaiah Danks, F. B. Leys, Thos. Kent, Benj. Cronyn, Thos. Long (Collingwood), Jno. Morison, (Toronto), John Leys (Rice Lewis & son, Toronto), Hy. Northrop (Northrop & Lyman, Toronto).

Branches—H. gersoll—C. W. M. Simpson, Acting Manager. Petrolia—P. Campbell, Manager.
 Correspondents in Canada.—Molson Bank and Branches. In New York—National Park Bank. In Britain—National Bank of Scotland (Limited).

Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and returns promptly remitted at lowest rates of Exchange. Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the world.

THE CENTRAL BANK

OF CANADA.

Capital Authorized, \$1,000,000
 Capital Subscribed, 500,000
 Capital Paid-up 255,000

HEAD OFFICE. . . . TORONTO.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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 SAM'L TREES, Esq., Vice-President.
 H. P. Dwight, Esq., A. McLean Howard, Esq., C. Blackett Robinson, K. Ohisholm, Esq., M.P.F., D. Mitchell McDonald, Esq.

A. A. ALLEN, Cashier

Branches—Brampton, Durham, Guelph and Richmond Hill, North Toronto.

Agents in Canada—Canadian Bank of Commerce; in New York—Importers & Traders Nat. Bank; in London, Eng.—National Bank of Scotland.

The Loan Companies.

Canada Permanent Loan & Savings Co

Incorporated A.D. 1855.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL,.....\$8,000,000
 PAID UP CAPITAL,..... 2,900,000
 RESERVE FUND,..... 1,100,000
 TOTAL ASSETS,..... 7,900,000

Office: Coy's Buildings, Toronto St. Toronto.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED at Current Rates of Interest, paid or compounded half-yearly.
 DEBENTURES ISSUED in Currency or Sterling, with Interest Coupons attached, payable in Canada or in England. Executors and Trustees are authorized by law to invest in the Debentures of this Company.
 MONEY ADVANCED on Real Estate securities at current rates and on favorable conditions as to repayment.
 Mortgages and Municipal Debentures Purchased.
 J. HERBERT MASON, Manager.

THE FREEHOLD LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY, TORONTO.

ESTABLISHED IN 1859.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$1,050,400
 CAPITAL PAID UP - - - 690,080
 RESERVE FUND - - - 261,500
 CONTINGENT FUND - - 6,872

President, HON. W.M. McMASTER
 Manager, HON. S. O. WOOD
 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: G. H. GILLESPIE, Esq.
 VICE-PRESIDENT: JOHN HARVEY, Esq.

Capital Subscribed \$1,500,000 00
 Paid-up 1,100,000 00
 Reserve and Surplus Profits 133,028 21
 Total Assets 2,997,128 64

DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at the highest current rates.
 DEBENTURES for 3 or 5 years. Interest payable half-yearly. Executors and Trustees are authorized by law to invest in Debentures of this Society.
 Banking House, King St., Hamilton.
 H. D. CAMEBON, Treasurer.

AGRICULTURAL SAVINGS & LOAN COMPANY, LONDON, ONTARIO.

Pres. WILLIAM GLASS, Sheriff, Co. Middlesex.
 Vice Pres. ADAM MURRAY, Co. Treas.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... \$500,000
 PAID UP CAPITAL..... 575,000
 RESERVE FUND..... 67,000
 TOTAL ASSETS..... 1,266,000

The Company issues debentures for two or more years in sums of \$100 and upwards, bearing interest at highest current rates, payable half-yearly by coupons. Executors and Trustees are authorized by law to invest in debentures this Company.
 For information apply to JOHN A. BOE, Manager.

Dominion Savings & Investment Soc, LONDON, ONT.

INCORPORATED, . 1872.

Capital, \$1,000,000.00
 Subscribed, 1,000,000.00
 Paid-up, 883,121.09
 Reserve and Contingent, 126,878.16
 Savings Bank Deposits and Debentures, 768,996.75

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. F. LEYS, Manager.

The Farmers' Loan and Savings Co.

OFFICE: No. 17 Toronto Street, Toronto.

Capital \$1,067,860
 Paid-up 617,450
 Assets 1,186,000

MONEY advanced on improved Real Estate at lowest current rates.
 STERLING and CURRENCY DEBENTURES issued.

MONEY received on Deposit, and interest allowed payable half-yearly. By Vic. 42, Cap. 21, Statutes of Ontario, Executors and Administrators are authorized to invest trust funds in Debentures of this Company.

WM. MULLOCK, M. P., President
 Geo. S. C. BETHUNE, Secretary-Treas

The Loan Companies.

WESTERN CANADA LOAN & SAVINGS CO.

Fixed & Permanent Capital, (subscribed) \$2,000,000
 Paid-up Capital 1,200,000
 Reserve Fund 600,000
 Total Assets, 5,111,325

Offices: No. 70 Church Street, Toronto.

Deposits received, Interest paid or compounded half-yearly.
 Currency and Sterling Debentures issued in amounts to suit Investors. Interest Coupons payable half-yearly at all principal Banking points in Canada and Great Britain.
 Executors and Trustees are authorized by Act of Parliament to invest in these Debentures.
 Money to Loan at lowest current rates. Favorable terms for repayment of principal.
 WALTER S. LEE, Manager.

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

CAPITAL STOCK SUBSCRIBED ... \$1,500,000
 " " PAID UP..... 1,100,000
 RESERVE FUND..... 391,000

Money advanced on the security of Real Estate on favorable terms.
 Debentures issued in Currency or Sterling.
 Executors and Trustees are authorized by Act of Parliament to invest in the Debentures of this Company.
 Interest allowed on Deposits.
 E. W. EMLIE, Manager.

THE HOME SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPY. (LIMITED.)

Office: No. 72 Church St., Toronto.

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

Deposits received, and interest a 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, President.
 JAMES MASON, Manager

BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATION

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... \$750,000
 TOTAL ASSETS..... 1,613,904

DIRECTORS.

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

Office—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 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 Ontario Loan & Savings Co. OSHAWA, ONTARIO.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED \$800,000
 CAPITAL PAID UP 300,000
 RESERVE FUND 50,000
 DEPOSITS & Can. Debentures.. 601,000

Money loaned at low rates of interest on the security of Real Estate and Municipal Debenture Deposits received and interest allowed.
 W. F. COWAN, President.
 W. F. ALLEN, Vice-President.

T. H. McMILLAN, Secy-Treas

The Loan Companies.

THE Ontario Investment Association, (LIMITED.)

OF LONDON, ONTARIO.

Capital Subscribed, \$2,650,000.00
 Capital Paid-up, 634,715.71
 Reserve Fund - 500,000.00
 Investments, 1,993,621.06

DIRECTORS:

CHAS. MURRAY, Manager Federal Bank, President.
 SAMUEL CRAWFORD, Esq., Vice President.
 SEN. CRONIN, Barrister. W. R. MEREDITH, Q. C.
 DANIEL MACFIE, Esq. F. GOODHUR, Barrister.
 JOHN LABATT, Brewer. H. TAYLOR, Esq.
 JAS. ELLIOTT, Manufacturer. HUGH BRODIE, Esq.
 ISAIAH DANES, Secretary. F. A. FITZGERALD, President Imperial Oil Co.
 Water Commissioner.

This Association is authorized by Act of Parliament to Loan Money on Real Estate secured by Mortgages; buying and advancing Money upon School, Municipal, and other Debentures, and Public Securities, and the Debentures of the various Building and Loan Societies, Investment Companies, and other Societies and Companies of this Province, and has the largest Reserve Fund of any Company in Western Ontario.

HENRY TAYLOR, Manager.

OFFICE—Richmond Street, London, Ont.

THE ONTARIO LOAN AND DEBENTURE CO.
 OF LONDON, CANADA.

Capital Subscribed, \$2,000,000
 Paid-up Capital, 1,300,000
 Reserve Fund, 285,000
 Total Assets, 3,741,191
 Total Liabilities, 1,607,573

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

WILLIAM F. BULLEN, Manager.

London, Ontario, 1885.

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

PRESIDENT—SER. W. P. HOWLAND, O.B., K.O.B.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

Col. C. S. GZOWSKI, A.D.C. to the Queen
 A. T. FULTON, Esq.

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

J. G. MAUDONALD, Manager.

44 King Street West, Toronto.

The Canada Landed Credit Co'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.

The National Investment Company OF CANADA, Limited.

Equity Chambers, Adelaide Street, Toronto.

CAPITAL - \$2,000,000.

President:—WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Esq.
 Vice-President:—WM. GALBRAITH, Esq.

Money Lent on Mortgage of Real Estate. Debentures issued bearing interest at FIVE per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

ANDREW RUTHERFORD, Manager.

The Loan Companies.

UNION LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPY.

(Incorporated 1885.)

Capital Authorized..... \$1,000,000
 Capital Paid-up..... 600,000
 Deposits and Debentures..... 652,327
 Reserve Fund..... 175,000

OFFICE—28 & 30 TORONTO ST., TORONTO.

Money to loan at lowest current rates. Deposits received and Debentures issued at Highest current rates.

Executors and trustees are authorized by law to invest in these debentures.

FRANCIS RICHARDSON, W. MACLEAN, President, Manager.

The United Empire Loan Corp.

PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDINGS,

TORONTO.

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Vice-Pres.—BARNARD SAUNDERS, Esq., Merchant.

Advisory Board—W. C. Matthews, Esq., Thos. Milburn, Esq., A. Willis, Esq., Geo. P. McKay, Esq., M.P.P., Wm. E. Wellington, Esq.

Money advanced on Real Estate Securities at Current rates. Favorable terms to borrowers. Deposits received. Interest allowed.

JAS SCROGGIE, Manager.

Financial.

ESTABLISHED 1868.

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Stock and Exchange Brokers.

Special attention given to reliable investment stocks and the investment of money on mortgage.

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Rents Collected, Estates Managed.

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The Toronto General Trusts COMPANY.

27 & 29 Wellington St. East,

TORONTO.

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Vice-President—E. A. MEREDITH, LL.D.

Manager—J. W. LANGMUIR.

Directors—Hon. W. McMaster, Hon. Alexander Morris, B. Homer Dixon, Amelius Irving, William Elliot, William Mulock, M.P., Geo. A. Cox, William Gooderham, J. G. Scott, Q.C., James J. Foy, A. B. Lee, James Maclean, Q.C., J. K. Kerr, Q.C. T. Sutherland Stayner, W. H. Beatty and Robt. Jaffray.

The Company acts as Executor, administrator and Guardian, and receives and executes Trusts of every description. These various positions and duties are assumed by the Company, either under Deeds of Trust, Marriage, or other settlement executed during the life-time of the parties, or under Wills, or by appointment of the Court.

The Company also undertakes the investment of money in real estate mortgage securities; collecting and remitting the interest for a moderate charge. It will either invest the money as agent in the usual way; or should the investor prefer, it will for an extra charge, guarantee the principal and the prompt payment of the interest on fixed days, yearly, or half-yearly. Mortgages thus guaranteed and taken in the name of the investor, are the safest class of investments, and specially commend themselves to Trustees, as well as to Municipal Corporations and Public Companies desirous of establishing Sinking Funds.

The Company also acts as agent for the collection of interest or income, and transacts financial business generally, at the lowest rates.

Financial.

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GZOWSKI & BUCHAN

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Canadian, American, and English Stocks. American and Sterling Exchange, Greenbacks, and all foreign money bought and sold. Special attention given to purchase and sale of debentures.

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MEMBERS TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE,

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Buy and Sell Canadian and American Stocks for Cash or on Margin, also Grain and Provisions on the Chicago Board of Trade.

F. W. BALL,

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No. 5 TORONTO ST., YORK CHAMBERS, TORONTO.

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Stocks, Bonds and Debentures bought and sold on commission. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.

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Commissions for the Valuation or Transfer of Real Estate in Manitoba and the North-West

Also, will attend to the payment of taxes, collections and other business in connection with lands belonging to non-resident proprietors.

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 Address, German Consulate, WINNIPEG, Man.

H. N. W. BRYANT,

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 General Financial Agent,

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Liverpool and Halifax Mail Line.

Steamship. Sails from Halifax.

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PARISIAN	April 4
CASPIAN	" 11
CIRCASSIAN	" 18
PERUVIAN	" 25
SARDINIAN	May 2

At Two o'clock p.m. or on the arrival of the Intercolonial Railway train from the west.

Rates from Toronto, including first-class rail

Cabin, \$91, \$81 & \$63. Intermediate, \$48.

Steerage same as by other first-class lines.

Intermediate and Steerage passengers forwarded by rail from Liverpool to Glasgow without extra charge. Steerage passengers forwarded to London, Cardiff, Bristol, Queenstown & Belfast, at same rate as to Liverpool.

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Composed of the following Full Powered Double Engine Clyde Built Iron Steamships, built in watertight compartments:—

Sarnia	3,850 Tons.	Oregon	3,850 Tons.
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Toronto	3,800 "	Ontario	3,200 "
Dominion	3,200 "	Texas	2,710 "
Mississippi	2,600 "	Quebec	2,700 "
			Vancouver	.....	5,700 Tons.

Sail from PORTLAND for LIVERPOOL.

DOMINION	.....	MAR. 5
MONTREAL	.....	" 13
BROOKLYN	.....	" 26
TORONTO	.....	APR. 9
MONTREAL	.....	" 23

Rates of passage—Portland to Liverpool, \$50 and \$60. Return, \$90 and \$108, all outside rooms and comfortably heated by steam.

Steerage at lowest rates.

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Lands at very low prices within easy distance of the Railway, particularly adapted for MIXED FARMING—Stock raising, dairy produce, &c., Land can be purchased

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Payments may be made in full at time of purchase, or in six annual instalments, with interest. Land Grant Bonds can be had from the Bank of Montreal, or any of its Agencies, and will be accepted at 10 per cent. premium on their par value, and accrued interest, in payment for lands.

Pamphlets, Maps, Guide Books, &c., can be obtained from the undersigned, and also from John H. McTavish, Land Commissioner, Winnipeg, to whom all applications as to prices, conditions of sale, description of lands, &c., should be addressed.

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 Secy etay.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

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SOFA, CHAIR & BED SPRINGS.

— A large Stock always on hand —

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AND APPRAISER.

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Wilhelm Vogel, Chemnitz, Saxony.
 Curtains, Covers, Furniture Coverings,

J. N. Richardson, Sons & Owden, Belfast, Ireland.

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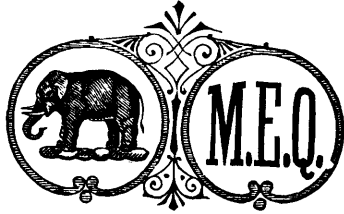
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 Velveteens Cords, &c.

Gebruder Koch, Lausigk, Saxony.
 Utrecht Velvets, Plush, &c.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

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SPOOL COTTON.

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Orders will receive prompt attention.
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Agents for the Dominion.
1 and 3 ST. HELEN STREET, MONTREAL.
3 WELLINGTON STREET, East, TORONTO.

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IRISH FLAX THREAD
LISBURN.



Received Gold Medal THE Grand Prix Paris Exhibition. 1878.
Linen Machine Thread, Wax Machine Thread Shoe Thread, Saddlers' Thread, Gilling Twine, Hemp, Twine, &c.

WALTER WILSON & COMPY,
Sole Agents for the Dominion,
1 & 3 ST. HELEN STREET, MONTREAL.
3 WELLINGTON STREET, EAST, TORONTO.

D. MORRICE, SONS & CO.,
General Merchants, &c.,
MONTREAL and TORONTO.

HOCHELAGA COTTONS.
Brown Cottons and Sheetings, Bleached Sheetings, Canton Flannels, Yarns, Bags, Ducks, &c.

ST. CROIX COTTON MILL.
Tickings, Denims, Apron Checks, Fine Fancy Checks, Gingham, Wide Sheetings, Fine Brown Cottons, &c.

ST. ANNE SPINNING CO.
[Hochelaga].
Heavy Brown Cottons and Sheetings.

Tweeds, Knitted Goods, Flannels, Shawls, Woolen Yarns, Blankets, &c.

The Wholesale Trade only Supplied.

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 furnished on application.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

CANTLIE, EWAN & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS
AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,
MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

Merchants Manufacturing Co.—Bleached Shirting
Cornwall Manufacturing Co.—White and Colored Blankets. A. Lomas & Son, (Sherbrooke)—Plain and Fancy Flannel. Almonte Knitting Co.—Shirts and Drawers. Thorold Knitting Co.—Shirts and Drawers. Canadian Tweed and Etoffes; Cotton and Wool Hosiery, &c., &c.

15 Victoria Square, Montreal.
13 Wellington Street East, TORONTO.

We beg to inform the Trade that we have now in Stock a full line of Colors in

KNITTING SILK

In both Reeled and Spun Silks.

To be had of all wholesale houses in Canada.

BELDING PAUL & CO.,
MONTREAL, OCT., 1884.

THE COOK'S FRIEND

The Leading Baking Powder

IN THE DOMINION.

No First-Class Stock is Complete without it.

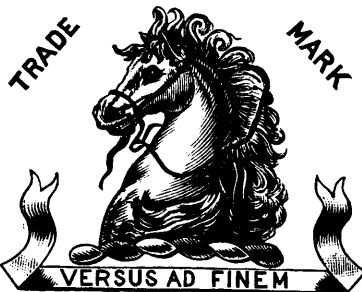
Manufactured and for sale to the Trade only by
W. D. McLAREN,
55 College St. MONTREAL.

Sal Soda in Barrels.
Bi-carb Soda in Kegs.
Cream Tartar Crystals.
Tartaric Acid Crystals.
For sale by
COPLAND & McLAREN,
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Dunbar, McMaster & Co
GILFORD, IRELAND.
Manufacturers of

LINEN THREADS

Sewing Threads of all kinds.



Gilling Twines, Hemp Twines, &c.

Gold Medal and Diploma at Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, 1884. Highest Prize Medals wherever exhibited.

TORONTO AGENT—S. DAVISON, 16 Colbourne St. MONTREAL D. FRASER, 36 Lemoyne St.

ROSS, HASKELL & CAMPBELL,
Wholesale Fancy Dry Goods,

16 ST. HELEN ST., MONTREAL,
and at 6 Leader B'ld'gs, 63 King St. east, Toronto.

SPRING ASSORTMENTS NOW COMPLETE

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

S. GREENSHIELDS, SON & CO.,
WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS

MERCHANTS,

17, 19 & 21 Victoria Square,

—AND—

730, 732, 734, 736 Craig St.,
MONTREAL.

Mercantile Summary.

A LONDON (Eng.) watch manufacturing firm offers five per cent. discount to testotalers.

CUSTOMS' collections at the port of Victoria, B. C. for March last were \$86,430 as compared with \$65,294 in the previous March.

It is estimated, says the St. John Courier, that the season's lumber out on the St. Croix will amount to about 42,000,000 feet.

A BRANCH of the Bank of London has been opened, we understand, at Watford, under the charge of Mr. Telford, late of the head office.

THE St. John firm of W. H. Thorne & Co. has admitted into partnership Mr. T. C. Lee and Mr. A. T. Thorne, both of whom have had a long connexion with the establishment as clerks.

D. SABOURIN, general dealer at St. Isidore de Prescott, Ont., has made a compromise. He pays 72½ per cent. on liabilities of about \$3,000. Assets shown were nominally \$4,900, but largely unavailable.

AFTER being closed for six weeks, the Canada Cotton Company's works at Cornwall is starting again. By raising \$400,000 on bonds the Co. is enabled to pay off floating obligations and have \$150,000 active capital.

THE Magog Textile & Print Co's. works are running full time and pressed to fill their orders. The temporary stoppage last week, says the St. Johns News, was on account of their coal not arriving, the storms delaying the trains.

We understand that Mr. Thomas Ballantyne is shipping this month a large quantity of cheese to Britain which has been stored in Stratford for the winter. In all nine carloads have been sent this week, to go by way of Portland to Liverpool.

A NICE distinction in terms is given by a financial paper, which says that the word "point" in regard to English consols means a sixteenth of 1 per cent., while in American stocks it signifies 1 per cent.; in grain it means 1 cent, and in provisions 2½ cents.

Up to date H. M. McCartney & Co. have shipped, says the Victoria Times, of April 6th, over 500,000 pounds of freight from Spokane Falls to Little Dalles, for the builders of the Canadian Pacific railway. The railroads are reported as thoroughly dry, and getting dusty.

OUR friend of the Quebec Chronicle makes a little joke about the Russian commander on the Herl-rud, to the effect that "there is more goer-on than Komaroff about the Russian General." When we remember that the general's name, being translated, is Mosquito there is still further point to the joke.

A PROPOSAL has been mooted that Woodstock shall give \$85,000 in cash, exemption from taxes and free water for ten years, to induce the firm

of Patterson and Brother, of Patterson, Ont., to remove their agricultural implement manufactory to Woodstock. Such an arrangement ought to be satisfactory—to the Messrs. Patterson.

Messrs. James Bros. & Co., manufacturers of roofing materials at Montreal and Bridgewater, Ont., have dissolved by the retirement of Mr. Wm. Angus as special partner. Chas. Taylor has been admitted to an interest, under the style of James Bros. & Taylor.

A DISSOLUTION is announced by Messrs. Moreison, Taylor & Co., of the well known Morse-Soap works. Mr. J. L. Morrison knows his connection with the firm to devote his attention more especially to his other interests, and Mr. Taylor carries on the works, including the manufacture of dye-stuffs, under the style of John Taylor & Co.

THE building of the Northwest Coal and Navigation Co.'s coal line of railway from Medicine Hat to Whoop-up will be recommenced at once. About forty men have already arrived on the work from the Rockies, and the grading will be pushed on rapidly. Three six-wheelers, 18-ton, Baldwin mogul locomotives have arrived for the road. The company's boats have left Medicine Hat for Swift Current.

At a meeting of the council of the Kingston Board of Trade last week it was decided to ask the Grand Trunk Railway to issue a circular of rates for places east of Kingston, similar to that marked No. 6 for Kingston, to points west of that city, and also for such a modification of the tariff as shall place Kingston merchants on the same footing as those of Montreal for places half way between those two cities.

THE hay shipping business in the Province of Quebec does not seem to be a very profitable one judging by recent heavy failures. The latest is that of P. Bourgeois of Napierville, against whom an attachment has been issued at the suit of La Banque de St. Jean for a claim of \$18,000. As is usual the poor farmer suffers too, several of them being creditors for amounts as large as \$800 and upwards. The total liabilities will exceed \$25,000.

THIS year's maple sugar and syrup crop in the Eastern Townships is said to be one of the largest for many years. At Bonaventure depot, a fortnight ago, some 30 tons came into Montreal per South Eastern Railway, and on Saturday last 11½ tons more. Besides, there are stacks of it, according to the *Star*, piled up awaiting transport to Montreal. This sugar is not from the Frelighsburg factory, but made by the township farmers. Much of it is of superior quality.

THE ingenuity of uselessness, is a phrase we have heard used often with appropriateness with reference to the production of wares for sale at church or charitable bazaars. The London *Spectator* thus defines a church fair:—"It is that for which people make what nobody values, in order that other people may buy what nobody wants, all to help an association which badly needs both time and money, and ought, therefore, to encourage in every way the economy of time and money."

THERE is a difference between busy-ness and fussyness. Some people are fond of saying they are too busy to read trade papers. For a man to say he has not time to read the current literature of his profession is to say he is in such a hurry to get along that he cannot keep up, that he is too busy spending strength to have time to repair it, that he is so eager to shoot that he can't wait to load. The busy man has time for all things needful to his work, the fussy man has never time enough for anything. The busy men keep familiar with the contents of the

papers, the fussy men complain that there are too many.

UNITED STATES Consul Taylor, of Winnipeg, states in his report that the exports of wheat from that province, mainly to eastern Canada, have increased over \$1,100,000, in 1884, over the exports of 1882. The surplus crop available in 1883-4 was \$1,000,000 bushels against half that amount in 1882-3. The estimated surplus for 1885 is 3,000,000 bushels. He declares that Manitoba promises to be a good country for all the small grains. He notes a large commerce with the United States, which he attributes to the construction of the Canadian Pacific.

THE dissolution is announced of the representative French wholesale dry-goods house of Thibaudeau Bros. & Co. of Montreal, Quebec and London. The Hon. Senator J. Rossaire Thibaudeau retires from the business, which will be continued under the usual style by Messrs. Isidore Thibaudeau and Alfred Thibaudeau.—Messrs. Inglis, Picard & Co., wholesale watch dealers, of Montreal, have also dissolved.—In Quebec, the leading retail dry-goods house of Glover, Fry & Co., has been dissolved by the retirement of Mrs. Glover, Mr. Wm. Dyer has been admitted a partner under unchanged style.

A MINNEAPOLIS correspondent of the North-Western *Lumberman*, writing last week, makes the following estimate of the cut on the Upper Mississippi and its tributaries:

	Feet.
Total stock for 1884.....	518,500,000
Total stock for 1885.....	388,000,000

Decrease 130,500,000
"Mr. Sinclair's estimate is certainly a conservative one and is probably fully 10,000,000 less than the actual cut. The figures upon which the comparison is based were also conservative, but the approximate measure of decrease is pretty clearly shown."

THE brick block, corner of Teraulay and Hayter streets, occupied by the Cobban Manufacturing Co., has been purchased by Mr. John Bacon, of that firm who will enlarge the premises. Plans for an extensive addition are out and the contracts let. When finished the company will have a frontage on two streets of 292 feet. The new wing will be fire-proof and used as warehouses and offices. When the improvements are completed the Cobban Manufacturing Co. will have one of the largest and most complete establishments in Canada. The lot on Hayter St. opposite the factory, 100 feet frontage has been purchased by Mr. Bacon for a lumber yard.

CANOEING as a pastime has made rapid strides in this country during recent years, and Canada is celebrated for its canoes. The best makes come from Peterborough and surrounding district, the Ontario Canoe Company, (limited,) at Peterborough, occupying a large building devoted exclusively to the industry, makes its boats of bass-wood, cedar, juniper, &c., and has some folding ones of canvas. Its catalogue for 1885 contains illustrations of everything appertaining to a canoe, and what is not to be found in the pamphlet on the subject is doubtless not worth knowing. We observe that the company has an agency in London, Eng., as well as in Montreal, Halifax, Ottawa and Toronto.

A WRITER in the *Fancy Goods Record* has the following remarks about misplaced *hauteur* in employes:—"I am constantly in and about the trade, and occasionally—probably once a day—I meet what some people might call a dignified man. Let me say a word or two about this unfortunate being. Dignity works all right in a wooden Indian or a drum major, but the man who desires to draw a salary through life, and to be sure of a visible means of support, will do

well to make some other provision than a haughty look and an air of patronage. Dignity does not draw. It answers in place of intellectual tone for twenty minutes, but after awhile it fails." We in Canada are not seriously troubled with this sort of thing in warehouses. There is more of it, we are sorry to say, to be met with in banks and public departments.

In the Province of Quebec.—Joseph Masse, a threshing machine maker of St. Lin, has failed and assigned.—George Viens, a grocer at Actonvale, has left the place and the creditors have taken possession of his estate.—Vigeant & Desparois, a small jobbing house in hats &c., in Montreal, have assigned.—R. Broult general store Stottsville, whose trouble and arrest on a *capias* we noted in a late issue, has settled with creditors at 25 cents in the dollar, payable in three and six months.—J. M. Dubois, marble dealer, Waterloo, has failed and assigned.—E. Rinfret, of St. Lazare, a general dealer, has likewise failed.—E. Bernier, general storekeeper at St. Thomas, is unable to pay liabilities of \$2,300 in full, and has put his assets in an assignee's hands. He shows nominal assets of \$2,200.

DURING the last week of March, the British Government ordered canned beef to the extent of 4,000,000 lb, at Fairbanks Canning Company, and 5,400,000 lb. of the Armour Packing Company, Chicago. These are the heaviest orders ever received, and will require two weeks to fulfil. This is equal to the supply of 50,000 men each with eight ounces of cooked meat daily for a whole year, or 100,000 for six months. The beef, in six-pound cans, is shipped to Woolwich. And a London journal states that British contractors have invited specifications from American river steamboat builders for the construction of thirty iron hull stern-wheel steamboats, for use in the operations on the Nile. Each boat is about 600 tons. Specifications have been forwarded to England by builders at Pittsburg and St. Louis.

WITH respect to lumbering in Westmoreland and Cumberland counties, on the isthmus joining New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the *Chignecto Post* has the following: "The outlook in business circles in Baie Verte and its surroundings is somewhat flattering; lumbermen have got out a large quantity of logs, perhaps more than in any one winter before. Milton Anderson has out some 1,300, and is about commencing to cut them up into deals. D. E. Casey & Son, 4,000, R. D. Wood and C. Prescott some 6,000, much of which will be made into hooks for lobster factories along the coast. Copp Bros. Bale Road, have out some 10,000 logs, being made into deals and boards. Henry Oulton, has out some 2,000 and a number of other persons have smaller lots, which will amount to several hundreds, and the deal market has advanced.

THE weakest feature of co-operative insurance and benefit concerns, is that while their members are young the losses are small and the assessments trifling, but as they grow old and one by one fall away, the losses increase, the assessments become large in proportion, and the rapid withdrawal of the members and the winding up of the concern, ensue. The New York *Insurance Journal* says:—"The Railway Employees' Mutual Benefit Association, St. Louis, Mo., a co-operative of fifteen years' endurance, is about to succumb to the inevitable. During its existence it has paid to beneficiaries \$400,000. But the heavy assessments of recent years alarmed the survivors; who gradually withdrew from membership. And now the president with depleted treasury and disappointed hope announces that the members are reduced to 100, and recommends the dissolution of the associa-

tion. Thousands are blindly rushing to the same goal, but nothing will enlighten them but experience."

The creditors of Mr. George Smith, of the Lambton Woollen Mills, have met and appointed a committee to arrange a basis of settlement; the aggregate of unsecured debts is \$40,579, but there is \$49,621 indirect and unsecured, and how much of this may rank is a question. The assets are \$50,039, half of it in machinery and plant, 20,000 pairs of shoddy blankets, partly hypothecated, is a main item among the products of the mill. Mr. Smith's difficulties have been hastened, it would appear, by an excess of enterprise in certain directions. Of sealettes, for example—a cloth imitation of sealskin—he made some 15,000 yards, and sent it to Britain to be stamped and finished. This cost him freight, insurance and handling both inward and outward, besides the duty on the printing, and these neutralized all the advantage of protective duty and swamped his profit.

The Hamilton Bridge and Tool Co. held its annual general meeting on Tuesday last at the company's works. All the shareholders were present. The annual statements presented for the year ending 31st March, 1885, being found very satisfactory a motion was passed declaring a dividend of 8 per cent. on the year's business. The election of directors for the ensuing year resulted as follows: Mr. William Hendrie, president; Mr. W. A. Robinson, vice-president; Directors, Messrs. A. T. Wood, D. Moore and M. Leggat. Officers of the company are Mr. C. Teiper, engineer and manager, and Mr. John Stewart, secretary and treasurer. The following are some of the principal structures turned out

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

IMPERIAL FRENCH BLACKING.

Put Up in Half Gross Cases. ONLY TWO SIZES.

No. 1 Retails at 5 cents per Box. No. 2 Retails at 10 cents per Box.

For Sale by all Wholesale Grocers and Wholesale Boot and Shoe Merchants in Canada.

Large handsome COLORED SHOW CARDS sent free of charge to any address where advised by wholesale trade.

Montreal Agent, H. BERNARD, 309 St. Paul Street.

Quebec Agent, ROBT. MITCHELL, P. O. Box 575.

STEELE BROS. & CO.,
Seed and Produce Merchants,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Foreign and Home Grown Seeds.

Special attention to Red and Alsike Clover Seeds, Timothy, Orchard Grass, Blue Grass, Red Top, Hungarian, Millet, Seed Grain, Choice Seed Potatoes, Oil Cake, Corn, Oats, Hay, and Feeding Stuffs of all kinds.

WANTED.

OATS AND CORN.

Correspondence solicited by mail or wire form all dealers wishing to buy or sell.

STEELE BROS. & CO.
Seed and Produce Merchants,

Cor. Front and Jarvis Streets, TORONTO.

by the company during the year: Six turntables for the O. & Q.; C. P. R., N. & N. W.; Queen street subway bridge, Toronto; Province of Nova Scotia, three iron bridges; Quebec, two iron bridges; Ontario, four iron bridges; G. T. R., four iron bridges, &c., &c.

This week's failure list is not a large one, and more than half the mishaps have occurred amongst general store keepers. One of this number is a well-known name, that of Jas. Whitesides, at Delhi, who, after thirty years experience, as a country dealer, has assigned with liabilities of \$14,000 and assets nominally \$17,500.—D. C. McFarlan, of McIntyre, Hy. Knister, of South Woodalee, and Jno. Melross, of Beeton, all in the same line of business, have also assigned.—J. F. Atkinson, who kept a small grocery at Glanford, and who acted also as postmaster, has failed but cannot owe much.—As was anticipated, the failure of the

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto

BRYCE, McMURRICH & CO.
34 YONGE ST., - TORONTO.

Notwithstanding the large quantity of goods sold by us during the past two months our stock is still well assorted in all departments. An immense stock of LINENS on hand, purchased before the recent advance.

Inspection of Stock Invited.

BRYCE, McMURRICH & CO.,
34 Yonge st., - TORONTO.

EBY, BLAIN & CO.,
IMPORTERS

AND

Wholesale Grocers,

Cor. Front and Scott Sts.,

TORONTO.

BERTRAM & CO.
General Hardware & Iron Merchants.

SPECIAL TRADE PRICES

Will be given by the undersigned on application for

Bar Iron, Horse Nails, Axes.
Boiler Plate, Horse Shoes.
Tire Steel, Anvils & Vices, Files.

CROSS-OUT SAWS,

All our Importations are made direct from the Manufacturers.

BERTRAM & COMPY,
114 Yonge St., Toronto.

Messrs. Phelps, at St. Catharines, has brought about the assignment of the Merritt and Phipston firms bearing that name.—A Toronto jeweller, Wm. Wharin, is offering 50 cents on the dollar.—The estate of W. Leslie, Puelinch, who kept a store, is offering fifty per cent., but his creditors are not in accord on the matter; the estate will be, or has been, placed in chancery.—The creditors of B. B. Hamilton, a grocer at Neepawa, Man., have granted him an extension of 3, 6 and 9 months.—H. L. Reynolds, in the grocery and liquor line at Winnipeg, has called his creditors together; he finds himself unable to meet maturing liabilities.—R. Dick, a tailor in Belleville, and J. & D. Shoults, millers, of Park Hill, have assigned.—C. H. Errington, a hotelkeeper in Petrolia, offers 50 cents on the dollar, his liabilities amount to about \$36,000.—A lumber dealer in Aurora, Alex. Brodie, has assigned.

—"John," said a certain grocer to his new clerk, "to succeed in the retail grocery line, it is necessary to practice a reasonable amount of economy. 'Wilful waste makes woeful want,' is a truism you should always bear in mind." "Yes, sir." "Now I was surprised," the underselling grocer went on, "when you picked the flies out of the sugar barrel this morning, that you didn't brush their legs off. Don't let that happen again, John."

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

SPRING, 1885.

Millinery Opening.

BRAYLEY, McCLUNG & CO.

WILL SHOW THEIR

PATTERN BONNETS,
PATTERN HATS,
PATTERN MANTLES,
FRENCH COSTUMES,
and a Magnificent Stock of Novelties in every Department.

On Tuesday Next, March 3rd and following days.

Every buyer of these Goods should see our Stock

BRAYLEY, McCLUNG & CO.,
9 & 11 Wellington St. East,
TORONTO.

BOECKH'S

CELEBRATED

"STANDARD"

BRUSHES

Send for New Catalogue.

CHAS. BOECKH & SONS,
80 YORK ST., TORONTO.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

Wyle,
Brock & Company
SPRING, 1885.

OUR STOCK OF

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,
WOOLLENS, &C., &C,

is now complete, and UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE

WAREHOUSE:

Corner of Bay and Wellington Sts.

COOPER & SMITH,

Manufacturers, Importers & Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS & SHOES,

86, 88 & 40 Front Street West,

JAMES COOPER,
JOHN C. SMITH.

TORONTO.

Quetton St. George & Co

TORONTO, ONT.,

IMPORTERS OF

Wines, Brandies & Liqueurs,

FROM THE

VINEYARDS OF FRANCE, SPAIN,
GERMANY, &c.

VAULTS—12, 14 and 16 KING STREET
WEST.

WM. B. HAMILTON,

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in

BOOTS & SHOES

16 & 17 Front Street East

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 speciality 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 of feet comfortably. No veneered soles; No shoddy stiffeners; No pancake nor shoddy insoles, but made of the Best *Bold Leather*. Terms liberal. NO TWO PRICES.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

HENRY W. DARLING & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Imported and
Canadian Woollens
AND CLOTHIERS' TRIMMINGS.

GENERAL DRY GOODS

Commission Merchants.

52 FRONT STREET WEST, TORONTO.



* PURE GOLD *
MANUFACTURING CO.

31 FRONT ST. E.

TORONTO.

**WESTERN CANADA
COFFEE**

Spice and Mustard Steam Mills.

Obtained the highest award at the Industrial Association Exhibition, Toronto, 1884, for the best qualities of Coffees and Spices.

GEORGE PEARS,

527 Yonge St.,

TORONTO.

Jennings & Hamilton,

IMPORTERS OF

British & Foreign Dry Goods

—WHOLESALE—

No. 7 Wellington St. East,

TORONTO.

COBBAN MANUFACTURING CO.,

JOHN BACON

F. J. PHILLIPS.

TORONTO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Mouldings, Frames & Looking-Glasses.

IMPORTERS OF

Plate, German & Sheet Glass, Cabinet
Makers' Sundries, &c.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

**OGILVY,
ALEXANDER
& ANDERSON**

OFFER

150 CASES WHITE COTTONS

AT SPECIAL PRICES.

Cor. of Front and Bay Sts., Toronto.

S. F. McKinnon & Co.,

— HAVE —

REMOVED

— TO THEIR —

New Warehouse

Corner Wellington

& Jordan Streets,

A FEW DOORS WEST OF YONGE STREET.

H. A. NELSON & SONS

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

Fancy Goods, Dolls, Toys, Xmas
Cards, &c., &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BROOMS, BRUSHES, WOODENWARE,
Matches & General Grocers' Sundries.

H. A. NELSON & SONS,

56 & 58 Front St. W., 59 to 63 St. Peter St.,
TORONTO. MONTREAL.

TINNED SHEETS,

Cut to Sizes for Cheese Vats, Dairy
and Railway Cans.

Also, Fixtures complete for from 8 to 40
Gallon Cans.

Our customers, to insure early delivery, will please
send in their orders at once.

M. & L. SAMUEL, BENJAMIN & CO

58 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

Established 1845:

L. COFFEE & CO.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 30 Church St., Toronto, Ont.

LAWRENCE COFFEE.

THOMAS FLYNN

BROWN BROS.

PREMIUM

ACCOUNT BOOK

MANUFACTURERS.

A large stock on hand or manufacture to any pat-
tern. Unsurpassed for Quality, Durability and
Cheapness. Established 26 years.

THE MONETARY TIMES

AND TRADE REVIEW,

With which has been incorporated the INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, of Montreal, the TRADE REVIEW, of the same city (in 1870), and the TORONTO JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

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Book & Job Printing a Specialty.

OFFICE: Nos. 64 & 66 CHURCH ST.

EDWD. TROUT, MANAGER.

TORONTO, CAN., FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1885

THE BETTER TERMS GRANTED TO MANITOBA.

It appears by a message from the Governor General to the House of Commons, that the arrangement made between the Dominion Government and the Province of Manitoba was to be accepted by the Local Legislature "as a settlement of all questions in discussion between the Province and the Dominion up to the date of this letter," January 10, 1885. The Legislature, when it met, accordingly ratified the agreement, by which the Dominion is to pay to the Province the sum of \$100,000 a year in lieu of lands. In consideration of this payment the debt capital is to be allowed on a population of 12,000 instead of 150,000, and the Province agrees to waive its claim to re-imbursment by the Dominion of costs incurred in the government of the disputed territory and the reference of the boundary question to the Privy Council. The trouble is that there seems to be no end of these demands. In 1881 an annual cash payment was made to the Province in lieu of the lands which were then as now claimed, and the chances are that some future demand will be declared not to be barred by the present arrangement.

The report of the committee of the Privy Council, May 30, 1884, deals fully and satisfactorily with the claims made by the Province on the Dominion. The Province had claimed a right which certainly did not exist, to the "control, management and sale of the public lands within its limits, for the public uses thereof, and the mines, minerals and timber thereon, an equivalent therefor, and to receive from the Dominion Government payment for the land already disposed of by them within the Province, less the cost of surveys and management." As we have frequently pointed out, no ground whatever exists for such a claim. Not only were the lands purchased by the Dominion from the Hudson Bay Company, but the additional cost was incurred of extinguishing the Indian title of occupation, so that, in the words of the committee's report, "the Dominion Government has a very large pecuniary interest in the soil, which does not exist in respect of any other of the confederated provinces."

On account of railway construction, the Dominion Government gives figures to show

that \$28,650,000 has been expended "to make connection with and through the province of Manitoba." This is an extreme view of the case, since the expenditure of \$10,000,000 on the road from Callendar to Port Arthur, cannot be said to be exclusively for the benefit of Manitoba. It is true that the construction of the Pacific Railway was one of the stipulations made with British Columbia when it agreed to become a member of the Confederation, but the railway is not less valuable to Manitoba than to the Pacific Province. If there had not been an extensive intervening territory to be passed over, it is safe to say that no agreement would have been made by the Dominion to build the railway. And parliament agreed to construct the railway on the distinct understanding that its cost would be ultimately defrayed by the sale of the lands which the road would make valuable. Land subsidies have formed part of every scheme of construction by a private company; and the cash expenditure was incurred in anticipation of the sale of the rest of the lands, which was not offered for homesteads. Lands in Manitoba, which the Dominion bought twice over, have been given in aid of the local railways in the Province. The Committee of Council shows that "the success of all the undertakings by the Dominion Government, in and for the North-West, depends largely upon the settlement of the lands. Combined with a great expenditure in organizing and maintaining an immigration service abroad and at home, Parliament pledged its faith to the world that a large portion of those lands should be set apart for free homesteads to all coming settlers, and another portion to be held in trust for the education of their children. No transfer could therefore be made without exacting from the Province the most ample securities that this pledged policy shall be maintained; hence, in so far as the free lands extend, there would be no monetary advantage to the Province, whilst a transfer would most assuredly seriously embarrass all the costly immigration operations which the Dominion Government is making, mainly in the half of Manitoba and the Territories." The Dominion having promised free homesteads to settlers must keep itself in a position to fulfil its obligations. The Dominion was willing to give all the swamp lands in the Province to Manitoba irrespective of the \$45,000 a year which it was previously paying in lieu of lands. But the local government wants money which it again takes in lieu of lands. Even in respect of the lands set apart for education the Dominion Government has had to make an advance prior to the making of sales. If it were not that the Province could not do without such an advance, there would, perhaps, have been no good reason why it should not have the control of these lands, in which it has a greater interest than the Dominion can have.

The right to charter railways to the International boundary line was foregone by the Province as a condition of the enlargement of its area, in these words:—"That the said increased limit and territory hereby added to the Province of Manitoba shall be subject to all such provisions as may have been or shall hereafter be enacted respect-

ing the Canadian Pacific Railway and the lands to be granted in aid thereof." Having got the consideration for which this claim was foregone, it is difficult to see the good faith of the revived demand, or a reason why it should be granted. But this is not the only bargain that is binding on the contracting parties; that made between the Dominion and Pacific Railway Company is equally so, and the claim made by Manitoba is one which the Dominion is no longer at liberty to grant; in another bargain it has bound itself not to do so. The Province asked a further extension of its boundaries which would have added 180,000 square miles to the existing area, made it much larger than any other Province was in 1882:

Provinces.	Square Miles.	Acres.
Ontario.....	109,460	70,087,800
Quebec.....	193,355	123,747,300
New Brunswick.....	27,322	17,486,080
Nova Scotia.....	21,731	13,907,840
Prince Edward Island..	2,133	1,365,120
Manitoba.....	150,000	96,000,000
British Columbia, including Vancouver & other islands.....	390,344	349,820,160
North-West Territory..	1,868,000	1,195,520,000
Kewatin District.....	309,077	197,809,280
Islands in Arctic Ocean	311,700	199,488,000
Islands in Hudson Bay	23,400	14,976,000
Total.....	3,406,542	2,180,186,880

The reasons for refusing the further extension asked are that it "would add about 180,000 square miles to the already large area of the Province, and would be viewed with disfavor as well by the old Provinces as by the new Districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Arthabasca, which have been created in the North-West Territories and which will ultimately become Provinces of the Dominion. It would largely add to the expenses of the Government without increasing the resources of Manitoba, already pronounced by the Government of the Province to be insufficient to meet its normal and necessary expenditure." These reasons will, we think, generally be held to be conclusive.

There are in Manitoba persons who, for party purposes, declare that the acceptance of the "better terms" by the legislature of the Province was a "violent and tyrannical usurpation." They profess to believe that the resolves of a party meeting carry higher authority than the deliberate decisions of the legislature. There is no real distinction between the doctrines of these persons and those on which Riel is acting.

DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.

The president of the Belleville Board of Trade, Mr. Thomas Ritchie, sends us for insertion, two letters, in which, as he states, "the seeming apathy and indifference of the people in regard to the Insolvent Debtors' Act, complained of by Sir John Macdonald, are explained." These letters are of such a length as would occupy five or six of our columns, which may explain why, as Mr. Ritchie laments, they were refused insertion by both the *Globe* and *Mail*, even if paid for. But we observe that the *Globe* of Wednesday last gives a summary of the first letter.

It is contended in these letters that the Insolvency Bill now before the House would be, if made law, a mischievous piece of class

legislation. "There is nothing more demoralizing in trade at the present day than the manner in which credit is dispensed. The root of the evil is here. And while dispensers of credit are chiefly responsible for the loss they bring upon themselves, for Parliament by special class enactment to aid these in inflicting injustice and wrong on thousands of others by their reckless haste to increase riches and wilful perversion of the use of capital, is most pernicious and thoroughly vicious in principle. When the law provides for the distribution *pro rata* of the assets of insolvent debtors, the dispensers of credit rely to a great extent upon this partial security and neglect the true commercial basis, honesty, integrity and ability. Thus an indefinitely greater number of industrious and legitimate traders, directly and indirectly, are made to suffer loss and injustice under a law than of those would suffer loss without a law." "Such a law would entail far more loss and injustice among honest traders than the absence of such a law can inflict on the dispensers of credit. And there is this essential difference between the two, that in the first case those would suffer chiefly who could not possibly avoid it, not being immediately connected either with the debtor or the creditor. In the other case suffering would fall on those who had brought it on themselves by reckless credit-giving. Without such a law the good name and honest earnings of the upright trader stand to him for what they are worth."

Mr. Ritchie feels strongly upon this subject, it is evident, for he uses very strong language. In his view, manufacturers and importers, in whose interest he declares this proposed law is framed, are "unscrupulous and scheming traders;" "inconsiderate but wealthy dispensers of credit," who, the wealthy few, in "their rapacity" desire "a law that will give them more power to crush their poorer brethren in trade, and draw from them their very heart's blood." They have the "impudence" to ask this—which Mr. Ritchie qualifies as "what wretched cant." They (wholesale dealers, bankers and other managers of monetary institutions) "ask parliament to protect them from the consequences of their own evil doings, and this in order that they may do more evil and roll it as a sweet morsel under their tongues." All but one in a hundred of them are, it seems, "by their reckless haste to increase riches, the direct cause" of prior judgments, preferential claims, &c. against debtors, "and indirectly the cause of most of the fraudulence and wrong-doing of the debtor." Nay, more. Experience shows the worthy young retailer that "the majority of the wholesale houses care little or nothing for commercial morality." They "cajole" the retail dealers and "make them their slaves and tools," while they maintain an army of 400 commercial travellers, at an outlay of \$5,000,000 per annum, employed in "forcing credit on their victims."

A pretty strong arraignment, this, of the parties on one side of a bargain. But what of the other parties to the contract? Are we to believe that the man who receives credit, the retailer, the country dealer, the bank's customer, is faultless, admitting, as we do, that credit in Canada is sadly lax?

Are the customers of these cormorants, these "unscrupulous and scheming" importers and bankers, all like the typical young shop-keeper instanced by Mr. Ritchie "honest, industrious, prudent, nobly resolved to do the right?" Certainly not, and the president of the Belleville Board of Trade forgets himself when he classifies so sweepingly all who give credit as commercial goats and all who take credit as mercantile sheep.

It is surely a forlorn hope of the writer of these letters to influence public opinion against the passage of a distribution of assets law by such violent and one-sided contentions. The wisdom of legislators must be sadly at fault in enacting, as has been done in all ages and countries, laws governing insolvency, if as the writer contends, these laws are in the interest of the wealthy few and for the crushing of their customers. There have always been "bad debts" in commerce, and it is probable there always will be. Credit is given too freely the world over. But let Mr. Ritchie put himself in the place of an English exporter who sells goods to a Canadian firm: suppose this firm falls behind, creditors on the spot get judgments against it by the dozen, the assets are inadequate to pay all debts, and for the English house, unaware of the circumstances, as has been the case many a time and oft, there is left but five shillings in the pound, would there be no hardship in this case? We are unable to coincide with the view that the proposed measure is "oppressive and unjust," and have no fear that by the adoption of a law for the equitable distribution of an insolvent trader's assets the country will be "enslaved under the despotism of the wretched few." With reference to the farmer, who is quoted in Mr. Ritchie's second paragraph as being aggrieved by such a law, it is fair to say that the bill now reported to Parliament *does not* provide for the release of the insolvent from liability to a farmer who may have sold him produce on credit.

THE WOOD TRADE.

What the insurance fraternity might term "the war hazard" is being considered, just now, with reference to prices in many lines of goods. The wood trade we find, is no exception. An active trade in lumber and timber, at good prices, is so important to Canada that the interest felt in the prospects for our lumber in this coming season of navigation is quite natural.

As we note elsewhere, the demand for our best pine boards and bill stuff, from the United States, is constant, and the price had advanced even before war with Russia was deemed imminent. But of ordinary or inferior goods there is no scarcity nor is there for these any decided rise in quotations. Advices from American markets are to the effect that the natural consumptive demand will call for a heavy distribution of lumber. But the late opening of navigation means, as the *North-West Lumberman* says, that lumber will come forward late and that the mills will start late; and meanwhile, in the eastern markets, winter has lingered long in the lap of spring and movement is as yet limited. The state-

ment is made, on good authority, that all the cut of good Canadian pine lumber is pretty well placed for spring delivery; and the proportion which this bears to the whole crop is sufficiently small to make a good price certain.

The *resume* made by our Chicago contemporary on the 11th instant is that while business in the Eastern States is backward, the distributive trade west of Lake Michigan is active. Building operations in New York and New England cities, however, promise well for the season, and a brisker movement may be expected later. As for Chicago, "it is sufficient to say that shipments in March were considerably in excess of the aggregate in March last year."

Supposing war to be declared, there is no doubt that the Baltic would be blockaded, and shipments of lumber thence practically stopped. This means much when we remember that Britain receives most of her timber and deals from Baltic seaports. Norway and Sweden constitute the great source of supply, but Russia furnishes no small amount. Russian cruisers might seriously damage the British carrying trade, and give rise to a much greater export from the United States, carrying in American bottoms. According to last mail advices from England stocks at the receiving ports for timber are very low, and imports must be soon begun in order to furnish the yearly supply for that market.

At Liverpool business in wood was paralyzed by uncertainty and transactions limited. "Orders from the country are small in extent and few in number" says the *Timber Trades Journal* of 4th. With the withdrawal of tonnage from the Atlantic trade in two Cunard mail steamers and two of other lines, some sailing vessels have already been withheld from market, looking for higher freights; 21/- to 22/- Quebec to Liverpool, were the figures talked of in the first week of this month. Accounts from other ports in the United Kingdom state that at Hull, the political strain with Russia is still showing its effects on the wood trade. The salesmen are nearly all withdrawn from the road, and there is no desire to sell stock except at an advance.

Slackness of trade is noted at Cardiff; Norway mining timber a drug there; some Baltic orders in market. A Sunderland letter says the building and shipbuilding trades are far from brisk, and everything points to a bad year. At Leith, "trade remains in the same depressed condition."

Deliveries of wood goods at Glasgow during March fell off nearly a fourth as compared with the previous March and stocks of everything at Yorkhill yards except red pine deals, St. John spruce boards and oak plank were smaller than a twelvemonth before. As to Clyde shipbuilding, the amount of tonnage launched last month has touched a low point, comparatively, the total being 15 vessels, 18,667 tons. The first of the timber fleet, the *Somand*, a Norwegian owned vessel, left Greenock for Quebec on the 30th March.

—Every week there is now manufactured at the St. Croix soap factory in St. Stephen, 15,000 lbs. of soap.

COAL CONSUMPTION.

We have already given figures showing the total yield of Nova Scotia coal mines during 1884, as well as the quantities sent to different countries. In the subjoined list the output of the various collieries is given.

Collieries.	Seams.	Produce. tons.
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.		
Chignecto	North Seam.....	11,644
Joggins	Joggins.....	25,034
Milner	.....	155
Minudie	.....	10,023
Scotia	North Seam and Main	609
Springhill	Black and South.....	232,481
CAPE BRETON COUNTY.		
Baraisois	Lingan Main Seam	78
Blockhouse	Blockhouse	23,668
Bridgeport	Phelan	3,115
Caledonia	Phelan	69,461
Glace Bay	Harbor.....	36,138
Gowrie	McAulay	89,384
Ingraham	.....	200
International	Harbor.....	87,216
Lingan	Lingan	23,404
Ontario	Phelan	5,890
Reserve	Phelan	96,114
Sydney	Sydney Main.....	149,378
Victoria	Vic oria	14,112
PICTOU COUNTY.		
Acadia	Acadia Seam	115,451
Albion	Third and McGregor	201,557
Intercolonial	Acadia	120,656
Vale	McBean and Greener	73,529

Total production in gross tons ...1,389,295
 The total output was 1,389,295 tons, the largest ever made in a year except in 1883, which exceeded it by 33,268 tons. The sales made were 1,261,650 tons and the colliery consumption was 116,769 tons.

The sales of the year amounted to 945,518 tons round coal, and 316,132 tons slack. A decrease, as compared with 1883, of 70,900 tons of round, and an increase of 35,027 tons of slack. At present about 85,000 tons of the slack is burned into coke. The principal customers using slack for other purposes during the past year are:—United States, 51,519 tons; Quebec, 46,353 tons; New Brunswick, 38,061 tons; P. E. Island, 27,532 tons; Nova Scotia, 75,000 tons. It is important to observe that this grade of coal namely, slack, now forms the bulk of the export of fuel from Nova Scotia to the United States. Most of that sold in the Dominion is for steam raising in stationary boilers, and some, especially in Prince Edward Island, for lime burning. It is in many cases an excellent fuel for raising steam, and "its introduction at the boilers of our collieries has given results equal to those of round coal, at a diminished cost."

The sales to the United States were 64,515 tons, as against 102,755 tons last year, and of this only 12,996 tons was round coal, the smallest recorded since the year 1850, except during 1879, when they were 51,641 tons. It is also seen that while local sales, within the province, as well as to P. E. Island and Newfoundland have increased, those to New Brunswick, Quebec and the West Indies are lessened.

The distribution of the sales was as below:—

Markets.	Year 1884.	Year 1883.
Nova Scotia.		
Land sales	266,475	259,266
Sea borne.....	226,575	212,061
New Brunswick	158,420	167,740
Newfoundland.....	86,216	61,678

P. E. Island.....	50,399	48,088
Quebec	396,782	410,605
West Indies.....	9,595	31,860
United States	64,515	102,755
Other countries	2,673	3,470
Total.....	1,261,650	1,297,523

LIFE ASSURANCE IN NEW YORK STATE.

Life, Casualty and Assessment Insurance is the theme of Superintendent McCall's second volume of the New York Insurance Report for 1884. Mr. McCall's report proper extends over about fifty pages. The volume contains, besides, 100 pages of statistical tables, &c., relating to life and casualty matters; 170 pages abstracts of reports of life companies, receiver's statements—those of the Atlantic, Mutual, and Globe Mutual among them—151 pages containing reports of Co-operative Insurance Associations, to the number of one hundred and twenty-seven, doing business in New York State; insurance decisions by the State Court of Appeals; insurance laws of N. Y. passed last year.

The results of the business of the life companies in 1884 are considered by the superintendent to be extremely gratifying in view of the great financial losses of the year. "The truth is, that the companies are now established on such a firm foundation that they command and receive the confidence of every thoughtful person." Notwithstanding that the year has been one of numerous business failures, accompanied by the excitement and distraction caused by the long canvass of a presidential campaign, the business of all the companies, doing business in the State, has continued to increase. The number of regular life companies was the same as in the previous year, namely twenty-nine. A comparison of the two years is furnished in the subjoined table:—

	1883.	1884.
Number.....	29	29
Assets.....	\$471,805,920	\$491,487,719
Reserve.....	384,845,455	402,884,463
Total liabilities..	391,507,827	409,676,528
Surplus.....	80,298,093	81,811,191
Premiums received	67,822,119	72,016,264
Total income ..	92,562,753	96,974,376
Claims paid.....	\$ 33,894,306	\$ 35,602,543
Dividends to policy-holders	13,417,465	13,043,498
Paid for forfeited policies.....	8,837,856	9,508,530
Expenses	15,295,265	18,153,436
Total disbursements	71,743,589	76,632,098

It is shown by the above table that about 13½ per cent. of the whole income has been paid to policy-holders in the shape of dividends, the amount so paid amounting to \$18,000,000; while for dividends to stockholders, only the trifling sum of \$329,000 was paid. The number of policies issued has gone up from 705,659 at the beginning of the year to 750,567 at its close and the aggregate insurance in force in the State from \$1,763,780,000 to \$1,870,728,000.

Mr. McCall evidently recognizes the feeling which exists in the minds of many people, namely, that while life insurance of some sort is necessary, the "old-line" sort, while admittedly the safest, is too dear, and therefore they must join some co-operative concern. Perhaps if these people knew be-

forehand how much their heirs would get at their death, they would see that the regular life companies were the cheapest, not only relatively but actually. The report has this to say about assessment companies:—

"The operations of the assessment organizations have not in any way interfered, apparently, with the transactions of the regular companies; in fact the co-operative societies have created an interest in life insurance protection that but for their efforts would otherwise have remained uncultivated. The customers of the regular companies and that of the co-operative organizations differ essentially in financial standing; while the rates which the former are compelled to exact to provide for the amounts they pledge and promise positively to pay, force the less prosperous of our population to seek protection for their families in the fraternal societies and co-operative institutions, knowing, however, that the contributions of their fellow members will be the maximum amount of the benefit to which their dependents will be entitled by the terms of their certificates at the maturity of their claims."

—Some alterations by the new United Secretary of Treasury in the form of the statement of the public debt, result in representing the debt of that country as nearly a hundred millions greater than appeared in the previous arrangement of the accounts. By the addition of \$64,623,572, the amount of bonds issued to the Pacific railways, the interest-bearing debt at the close of March, which was placed at \$1,196,149,600 by the old form, is increased by Mr. Manning to \$1,260,773,112. It would appear that the liability in respect of these roads had not hitherto been considered in making up the debt statements. The amount of debt upon which interest has ceased since maturity is unchanged at \$4,951,505, but the debt bearing no interest, i.e. the legal-tender issue, gold and silver certificates, and certificates of deposit, is nominally reduced \$69,500,000 under the new arrangement. Instead of giving simply the lump sum, an analysis of the cash in the treasury is made by Mr. Manning, and it appears that out of a total of \$484,474,174 described as cash, only \$261,150,165 is available for the reduction of the debt, a reserve fund of \$100,000,000 is held for the redemption of United States legal tenders, and cannot be otherwise employed, and \$31,508,377 of fractional silver coin is also held which cannot be used to reduce the debt. The new form shows a slight increase of the gross debt on April 1st, the figure being \$1,885,988,376, and the net debt \$1,502,579,184.

—If sawdust can be used as fuel successfully—and it is done every day in saw-mills in the United States and Canada—there should be but little difficulty in using slack or pulverized coal on steam ships. A patent has been secured, it seems, by an Italian Engineer which may work "nothing short of a revolution in the steam coal trade." He claims to have solved a system by which small coal or "slack" may be exclusively used on board ocean-going steamers. The Societa Navigazione Generale Italiana thinks of applying the method to their fleet of steamers, which number over 100, and consume annually 150,000 tons of large steam coal.

NOTES ON THE NORTH-WEST TROUBLES.

THE Canada Life Assurance Company is prepared to accept, in the usual way, risks on members of the volunteer corps, whether in active service or otherwise, without extra charge.

A CONSIDERABLE order for military cloth has been received by the Rosamond Woollen Company, of Almonte, from the Dominion Government.

Six hundred pairs of good boots have been sent to the North-West for the troops there, by order of Minister Caron.

A FIRM in Pembroke delivered, for the use of the volunteers going over the C. P. R. on their way to Saskatchewan over a ton of canned meat, 5,000 pounds ham and bacon, 2,500 pounds of fresh beef and pork, 50 tubs butter, 80 barrels biscuit, and 25 cases of canned goods.

It was a good idea to despatch a couple of intelligent and expert telegraphers, like Messrs. Pike and Lanskall, along with the force now on its way to Prince Albert via the Touchwood Hills and Humboldt. The skill of these gentlemen can often overcome "faults" in the insulation of the telegraph wires in those distant regions; while their pocket relays and a convenient "ground" may enable them to send or receive messages at any point along the route. Gen. Middleton is greatly pleased with this additional facility for keeping him advised, and we understand that the Minister of Militia has repeatedly thanked Mr. Dwight, the telegraph company's manager for this and other arrangements made to provide news from the gallant volunteers, in whom so many thousands of our people have family and friendly interests.

A NUMBER of different statements having been made in various newspapers as to the identity of the Mr. and Mrs. Gowanlock, whose cold-blooded murder by Indians at Frog Lake formed a part of the saddest chapter of the present North-West uprising, we think it well to state the truth about the young couple. Mr. John A. Gowanlock, aged 25, was born in the township of Ellis, near Stratford, Ont.; his father is Mr. James Gowanlock, now of East Otto, N.Y. State, whose sisters, Mrs. Jenny K. Trout, M.D., and Mrs. John Cameron reside in Toronto. John was the youngest of three brothers—Andrew G., proprietor of the Parkdale Times, and James, who is a millwright in this city, being the others. He had previously kept store at Battleford and removed last year to Frog Lake for the purpose of erecting a grist and saw mill under government subsidy. He had been married but four months to a Miss Theresa Johnson, of Clinton. It is not true that he was a son of Dr. Gowanlock of Stratford and a brother of Mrs. Dr. Lynch of Manitoba.

MESSRS. A. A. ALLAN & Co., wholesale manufacturers of furs in this city, have completed an order consisting of cloth helmets for the medical corps accompanying the troops in the North-West. The order was received at ten on Monday last, and the goods delivered, complete, at noon on the following day.

A SUBSCRIPTION, started among the business men of Toronto, for the praiseworthy purpose of equipping a Red Cross Ambulance Corps for service in the North West, has reached an aggregate of more than \$2,000, in sums ranging from \$5 to \$200.

The legislature of Manitoba has passed a resolution which is calculated to re-assure those who, from ignorance, may have placed the scene of the rebellion within that province. Therein it is shown that Manitoba is entirely peaceable and law-abiding, without a known rebel within 200 miles of her borders, so that intending settlers may come to the province with perfect con-

fidence. Mr. G.W. Yarker, who has just returned from a prolonged visit in that province, states that there is very little apparent excitement in Winnipeg about the rebellion in the North-West, and that needless injury has been done to Manitoba by confusing the province with the territories of Saskatchewan and Alberta, far to the north-westward, where the troubles really are.

The case of Lieut. Morrow, of the firm of Musson & Morrow, of this city, who was accidentally shot by a pistol, in the hands of a newspaper correspondent, while on the journey to the scene of the disturbances, is a most regrettable one. The ball, which entered the thigh, has not been found, and the severity of his journey homeward, together with enforced delays and the lack of comforts—it is two weeks since he was shot—have combined to render his condition critical. Capt. Spencer, himself invalided, accompanied and nursed Morrow faithfully until Toronto Hospital was reached.

FIRE INSURANCE TABLE.

The full-page table representing fire insurance business in Canada in 1884, which may be seen on another page of to-day's issue, will be found to give, at a glance, the salient features of Mr. Cherriman's report, compiled as it mainly is from advance figures obtained from the Insurance Branch of the Finance Department at Ottawa. The last two columns of the table, giving the ratio of fire loss to premium and that of expense to premium, are our own calculation. They show that the business as a whole has not been a losing one, for out of \$100 premium taken by all the companies, \$64.70 was paid out for losses and \$25.90 for expenses, leaving \$9.40 to the good. The British companies, which did nearly two-thirds of the business, paid \$64.10 for loss and \$24.60 for expenses, in all \$88.70 per \$100 premium. The Canadian companies got somewhat less than a third of the whole premiums and paid out \$96.00 per \$100, namely \$65.80 in losses and \$30.70 in expenses. Doing the smallest share of the business, the American companies made the most profit, for their business cost them only \$21.60 expense and \$50.10 loss per hundred dollars.

THE COTTON MILLS.—An encouraging degree of activity is reported from the principal Canadian cotton mills. The Hochelaga Mills for example, has sufficient orders to keep it employed till the end of June. The Dundas Cotton Co. making shirtings, denims and tickings, is also full of orders for the ensuing three months. The Halifax cotton factory has orders ahead for greys, and we learn from the Herald that a new department is being added to it for the production of colored yarns. It would appear that most of the mills are fairly well employed; at all events we hear of no clearing lots being offered, as was the case so generally in recent seasons. An advance in price is being obtained, too, on gingham and shirtings, which are produced by the St. Croix and the Dundas mills. In bleached cottons there is not the same degree of improvement, demand is slack. The factories which effected a combination in cottonades have maintained it rigidly and have managed to get a living profit on these products while at the same time they appear to have satisfied the wholesale trade. Magog prints are offered in greater variety of pattern, and it is stated by the St. John News that the works, which were for a week or two stopped for lack of fuel, are now running night and day.

—A comb manufactory is about to be started at River de Chute, Carleton Co.

—A cable despatch to the Globe dated Monday last states that the report of the directors of the Grand Trunk Railway Company deals at length with the causes of the continued falling off in the receipts of the railway. This is attributed by the Board of Directors to the following causes:—The commercial depression which Canada has shared in common with the rest of the world; the general decline of passenger business, while the rates have been diminished by undue competition; the freight traffic adversely affected by the low prices of produce prevailing in England and America; and excessive competition. It is contended that the Grand Trunk system has suffered less from these causes than the other great lines of railway in America. The total decrease in the net receipts, for the half year ended 1884 as compared with the same period of 1883, is £221,000. Working expenses show a decrease of £64,000.

—In the British House of Lords on the 26th ultimo, the Lord Chancellor introduced a bill for the amendment of the law relating to lunatics. The present law in England is that a person can be committed to a lunatic asylum at the instance of any private individual who makes a statutory declaration that the person in question is insane, and gets a certificate to that effect from the medical men. In Scotland it is necessary to hold a formal inquiry before the sheriff. This practice has been found to work well, and it is now proposed to imitate it in England by requiring the consent of a county court judge, stipendiary magistrate, or justices of the peace.

—Shipbuilding on the Great Lakes is greatly overdone, according to a recent review of that business in the Chicago Tribune. The same thing became too evidently true some ten years ago, American shippers being proved to be as shortsighted as some Canadian manufacturers at a more recent date. The tonnage seeking employment as soon as navigation opens will likely be larger than ever heretofore known. "Repair work is equally light, vessel owners being extremely cautious about laying out more money on their vessels than is absolutely necessary until they can see some signs of improvement in the carrying trade." It looks as if there would be little or no vessel-building on the Lakes this coming summer.

—According to the Manchester correspondent of a Cleveland journal the average value per ton of the whole of the iron ores raised in the United Kingdom in 1883 was 7s. 7d. against an average value of 7s. 3d. in 1864. The increase of value in ten years has thus been only 4d. per ton. The average official value of the iron ores imported into the United Kingdom during 1883 at home ports is stated at 17s. 2d. per ton, the difference between the two being 9s. 5d. per ton, against imported ores.

—It is proposed to consolidate, under the name of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the two leading Exchanges of that city, the Produce and the Commercial. Committees from both bodies, to which the matter was referred for consideration, have reported in favour of the plan, recommending the surrender, by each, of its charter and the procurement from the Legislature of a new charter for the new organization, to which is to be given the right to hold real estate and personal property to the amount of \$1,000,000. The question was to be voted upon by the members of both Exchanges this week, and the indications are that the project will be approved. Commenting upon the project the

New York *Herald* says: In 1862 about 700 merchants formed the New-York Commercial Association, and by the end of the first year the membership had increased to over 1,200. In 1872, the Commercial Association became the Produce Exchange. The value of the seats in the new Exchange increased from \$200 in 1872 to over \$4,000, and the membership doubled. With a start of thirteen years in its favor, the New York Produce Exchange can look upon the consolidation of its Boston rivals, if they can be called such, with equanimity.

—The Commercial Travelers' Protective Association of the United States is to meet in Buffalo in June. The objects of the association are to secure the doing away with taxes and restrictions on the business of commercial travelers, a reduction in passenger rates, a fair allowance for baggage and to prevent discrimination in hotel accommodations. The membership now is over 4,000, while there are in the country about 100,000 commercial travelers.

—The Board of Managers of the New York Metal Exchange have adopted important amendments to the trade rules, reducing the size of contracts and original margins. The minimum quantities to be dealt in, according to the *Shipping List*, will now be about 100 tons of iron, value \$1,700; 5 tons of tin, value \$2,000; 200 bxs. tin plates, value \$900, and 12,500 pounds of copper, value \$1,250. The margin to be deposited on each contract for iron will \$200, tin \$75, tin plates \$50, and copper \$75.

—The first meeting of the shareholders of the Commercial Bank of Manitoba, was held on the 6th instant, at the office of Messrs. MacArthur Boyle & Campbell, Winnipeg. There was a fair representation of stock holders present, and after the usual preliminaries the election of directors took place, with the result that the following board was chosen:—D. MacArthur Esq., Hon. John Sutherland, Alexander Logan, Esq., Hon. C. E. Hamilton, William L. Boyle, Esq. At a meeting of the directors afterwards held, Mr. Duncan McArthur was elected president of the new bank.

—The Peterboro Real Estate Company invites applications for \$500,000 of its first issue of currency debentures. They will be placed on the market in sums of \$100 and upwards for periods of from two to ten years and will bear interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum. When reviewing the company's last annual report (17th Oct, 1884), we wrote as follows:—An improvement is observable in this company's figures as well as in the methods of management. The doctrine that loan companies need never have a reserve has been dropped and now we are glad to see, the nucleus of a reserve has been formed out of the balance of undivided earnings for the current year added to the amount brought forward from 1882-3. New loans are \$215,000 this year against \$171,000."

Correspondence.

CREAMERY BUTTER.

To the Editor of the MONETARY TIMES:
SIR,—What is to be done with the cream now made into butter in Canada? This, I submit, is an important question.

There is little doubt that the 300,000 tubs annually exported from this country to England excepting about 10 per cent. of it which is made in creameries, does not really bring us back

much over the cost of production, so that while our country is favorably situated for butter making, our efforts in this direction are practically wasted. We receive one million and a half to two millions of dollars less annually than England is prepared to pay if we will only use common sense and turn out our dairy product in the way the English trade requires it.

One would think that it would be only necessary to place these facts before farmers to bring about a complete revolution in the business. And yet so wedded are our farmers to old styles, and so little does the loss affect individuals, though aggregating so large a sum to the country, that year after year we go on as before, netting loss to producer and dealer in butter, alike.

It has been frequently pointed out that the remedy for this state of things is the general adoption of the creamery system. The product can then be made uniform and being in large quantities, can be marketed frequently while fresh, and without going into details from three to five dollars per tub more can be obtained for it in the English markets.

Of this business, almost more truly than of any other it may be said, there is little risk in it; the cost of production is well known, the product is always in demand and at steady prices. The market is too large for any likelihood of overproduction so long as we produce butter of a high grade quality. The Ontario Government has from time to time promised to take steps towards educating the people. Their last promise was, I believe, that they would establish factories in different parts of the province. But of these there is but one, at the Ontario Agricultural College in Guelph. But apart from all the information they are gaining there has been before the country some years the question of real importance has remained untouched, viz.:—What is the actual value of milk, treated on this system, to the farmer? Yet it is upon the satisfactory determination of this unknown value that the Creamery system must stand or fall.

Most people are aware that two distinct plans of operation are adopted by the factories: in the one case the whole milk is brought to the factory as in the case of cheese-making, in the other the cream only is collected leaving the skim only on the farm. The latter is the plan recommended by the commission sent two years ago to Iowa and other butter-producing States, as best adopted to our wants.

It is obvious, then, that where cream-gathering is followed, some twenty-three pounds out of the twenty-six pounds of milk required to raise sufficient cream to make one pound of butter is left with the farmer and the determination of its value is a most important factor in the calculation. The skill and ability of Government professors cannot be directed to a better object than the instruction of farmers as to what combination of food with skim milk to feed to animals will produce best results, and what is really the value of the skim milk for feeding purposes.

Those best acquainted with the working of creameries are satisfied that no fear need be entertained in comparing their working with that of cheese-factories. While infinitely better results will be obtained than by the old home methods, the net return will be found fully equal to cheese. The farms, it is contended, will be enriched and the product will go to a ready and quick market.

Yours truly,

E. L. GALES.

GUELPH,
April 13th, 1885.

HAVE YOU PAID UP?

There is still a great deal of local stringency in money matters. No one has money—or money enough. The stringency is not local merely, but general. One important cause of this unusual "tightness" of money is the persistent holding of grain by farmers. Although a good deal of grain has been sold there must be an enormous quantity still held in the country. We are told of one wealthy farmer in this district who has four years' wheat in his granaries. He has plenty of money, however, and pays cash for all he gets; so that with him holding or selling is simply a matter of wisdom or unwisdom. But there are great numbers who are not paying debts that ought to have been paid last fall or in January, and who would now

let their bills stand unsettled till May or June. A merchant the other day asked a well-to-do farmer for the amount of his 1884 account, and the farmer replied that he really could not pay it—did not see how he could manage to pay it "unless he sold his wheat!" He did not want to sell it until June! It is this course pursued generally, as we believe it is, that seriously hampers business men and almost paralyzes trade. It becomes, in fact, a very serious evil. Merchants have notes and accounts to pay at stated times. Prompt and regular payments are absolutely necessary; and farmers and all others who owe should not forget how important it is for a merchant to have his accounts paid. It is probably the most important that the small items should be paid promptly. We may give our readers an illustration of the importance to merchants of those indebted to them paying up promptly. The 4th of March is a date on which a very large number of mercantile notes are due in Montreal, Toronto, and all over the country. The character of the payments, as an indication of the state of trade, will be chronicled in the financial papers and considered with deep interest by the banks. It is therefore of much importance to the merchant that accounts due him should be paid—and not put off till May or June. All who read this article may ask themselves the practical question herein suggested; and evince their appreciation thereof by contributing their quota to the general paying up.—*Lindsay Post*.

DISCOUNTS.

What can be done by one house can be done by others. There is constant complaint among manufacturers of the abuses which exist, but those who complain loudest are the last to take any decisive steps to remedy matters. We have seen cases in which individual firms have taken firm steps and insisted on their terms, and in the end they have carried their point. Thus, one house prints upon its bill-heads:

This bill is considered as from
November 1st, payable within
four months and subject to
6 p.c. 10 Days.
5 p.c. 30 "
4 p.c. 60 "
2 p.c. 90 "
Net 4 months.
Time limit.

All bills sold from the first to the thirty-first of October are looked upon as under the date of November 1st, and the discounts from that date rigidly observed according to the time as specified. The monthly statement bears the following:

The 6 p.c. 10 days discount
is forfeited unless paid
before November 10th.

The result has been that payments have been regular and can be depended on simply because the terms are impartially and strictly carried out. This house has been complimented by its bank for showing the greatest amount of collections every month.—*Manufacturing Jeweller*.

WHAT TO DO WITH ONE'S SAVINGS.

What use to make of savings is a question frequently asked us, and our invariable answer is, invest them in something which is not speculative. It is possible that a purchase of sugar, beans, or other staple commodities would prove satisfactory in this instance, but if so it would surely lead to further ventures of the same kind. Speculation is the ruin of hundreds where one person is successful, and as a rule should be avoided. No person can long be a successful speculator without closely watching his ventures, and, therefore, the chances are that young men employed in mercantile houses would prove very poor speculators or else neglect the business of their employers. Unless a person is so situated that he is able to keep his money actively and safely employed at all times, it is much better to invest it in bond and mortgage and content himself with the interest thus earned. Investments in real estate are generally the safest and best. This is particularly true when the person desiring to invest is living in a growing town where property is continually increasing in value, as in a great many towns on this coast. While growth is going on the property may be made to earn something, and the care of it does not take the mind from other pursuits.—*S. F. Grocer*.

FIRE RECORD.

ONTARIO.—St. Thomas, April 8.—Elliott Bros. saw mill, near here, burned, loss \$4,000.—Collingwood, 5th.—Lockerie's boat house burned.—C. Telfer's book store partially burned.—Welland, 7th.—A brick house occupied by J. E. Kelly, burned, insured in the London for \$1,000.—Belleville, 7th.—A frame store occupied by C. Lapoint partially consumed insured for \$300.—Belleville, 12th.—A dwelling house owned by Hiram Young burned, insured in Queen for \$1,300.—Newmarket, 10th.—Wm. Cane & Son's planing mill, destroyed, loss \$50,000, insurance as follows, Queen \$3,000, Gore District, \$2,000, Hartford, \$2,000, Waterloo Mutual, \$2,000.—Pembroke, 15th.—McAllister's woollen mill burned; loss \$16,000; insured for \$5,500 in Western.—Brighton, 16th.—Clark's Variety Hall and seven other buildings destroyed, and the whole village in danger, no particulars.

OTHER PROVINCES.—Winnipeg, April 4th.—A large building occupied by several families completely gutted, loss \$10,000. Total insurance \$10,000.—Alberton, P.E.I., 6th.—A fire occurred last night and destroyed Benjamin Rogers' store and stock, value \$10,000; A. Clarke's building value \$3,000; Henderson & Gordon's store, value \$4,000; Alex. McLeod's stock, value \$15,000; Wallace's store, Phidham's photo saloon, and the dry goods store of Birch & Dyer. Rogers is insured for \$6,000 on his stock and \$1,600 on buildings. Insurance on Clarke's stock, \$1,200; Henderson & Gordon's, \$3,000; McLeod, \$1,000, and Birch & Dyer, \$3,000.—Montreal, 13th.—A large barn owned by D. Day and occupied by four hackmen burned, loss \$3,000, partially insured.—Quebec 10th.—The house and outbuildings of F. E. Lamothe destroyed, loss \$3,000 no insurance.—Brandon, 11th.—The Albion hotel burned; insurance \$1,000 in City of London.

STOCKS IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, April 15th, 1885.

STOCKS.	Sellers.	Buyers.	Highest Point in Week.	Lowest Point in Week.	Total Traded in Week.	Average Price like date 1884.
Montreal.....	196	195½	193	738	196½	190½
" x. d.						
Ontario.....	111	109				
People's.....		47½	51	21		63
Molson's.....	175	112		167	112	
Toronto.....	182	181½	180	105	181	
Jac. Cartier.....		51				
Merchants.....	112½	112	114½	235	112	
Commerce.....	122	121½	120	797	121½	
Eastern Typs.....						
Union.....						
Federal.....	46½	45				
Exchange.....						
Mon. Tel.....	119½	118½	118	272	118½	115
Dom. Tel.....						
Rich. & O.....	56	55½	54½	450	55½	
City Pass.....	120	119½	119	350	120	120½
Gas.....	177½	176½	176½	1220	177½	
C. Pacific R. R.....	37½	36				
N. W. Land.....	35½	35				

THE MEXICAN STORE KEEPER.

Mexican merchants never classify their goods. They have no system in arranging them. Silks and cottons are indiscriminately mixed on the shelves. There is no place for anything, and nothing is ever in place. Hence shopping requires the exercise of a vast deal of patience. I went to buy a pair of gloves the other day. The clerk pulled open a drawer in which were shoes, corsets and ribbons. He found some gloves, but there being none in the box to fit, he hunted around on the shelves and in the drawers until he discovered another lot.

Nor are goods ever delivered at the residences of purchasers. If your package is too bulky to carry in your hands or in your carriage, it is sent to your house by a licensed carrier, similar to the district messenger boy of New York, to whom you pay a fee. Each carrier has a brass badge like a policeman's, bearing a number, and if he does not deliver the goods promptly and in good order, you report him at police headquarters, where he is heavily fined. On the other hand, if he can not find your residence, or there is a mistake in the directions, he takes the goods to police headquarters, and you can find them there, and discover the reasons why they were not delivered.—*Correspondent N. Y. Times.*

KINGSTON & PEMBROKE RAILWAY.—The annual meeting of shareholders of the Kingston &

Pembroke Railway was held on Wednesday, 25th Feb. The earnings of the road for 1884 were \$118,878.66; expenditure, running account, \$102,340.54; leaving a profit of \$14,538.13 as compared with \$36,192.58 for 1883. The difference was occasioned by a great falling off in the amount of timber and iron ore carried. Mrs. Schley, of New York, bought \$982,000 worth of second preference bonds of the road at 75c. on the dollar. The following directors were elected: R. H. Flower, J. D. Flower, New York; J. Munson, Watertown; H. H. Porter, Chicago; C. F. Gildersleeve, J. Swift, W. Nickle, G. A. Kirkpatrick, and R. W. Folger, Kingston.

THE EAST INDIA TEA TRADE.

The quantity of tea exported from India to Great Britain from the 1st of May last to the 31st of January was 56,318,762 lbs. as compared with 53,284,872 lbs. exported in the corresponding period of last season. The exports to Australia and New Zealand during the same period were 1,054,934 lbs. as against 299,925 lbs.; whilst those to America were only 95,184 lbs. as against 155,476 lbs. The exports to other places were 286,002 lbs. as against 296,400 lbs.; and these figures make the total exports from Calcutta 57,655,862 lbs. as against 54,009,673 lbs. Turning to the exports of the month of January alone, it appears that 5,423,582 lbs. were sent to Great Britain, as against 5,887,625 lbs.; to Australia and New Zealand, 205,962 lbs. as against 70,000 lbs.; to America, 35,080 lbs. as against 33,785 lbs.; and to other places 49,913 lbs. as against 61,917 lbs. Comparing the exports of the present season with those of 1882-83, there has been an increase of a little over seven million pounds.

—Thousands of women and girls, says the Albany Argus, rushed to a dry goods store in Cohoes to purchase silk which it was advertised would be sold "three yards for 1 cent." No less than 5,000 people crowded the store and street shortly after 10 o'clock. Pandemonium prevailed inside the store, and counters were pushed to one side, shelves broken, and several women actually jumped upon a lace counter and trod upon the material in their endeavor to get a few yards of the silk. Two women fainted away, but no attention was paid to them by other females, who acted as if they were mad. Several hundred dollars worth of lace goods, &c. were destroyed by being walked upon, and the clerks were obliged to stand upon counters and shelves. One old lady fell down and several fell over her, and the greatest excitement prevailed. It is said that many articles of value were stolen. But a few yards of the cheap silk were sold.

—A New York firm applied to Abraham Lincoln, some years before he became President, as to the financial standing of one of his neighbors. Mr. Lincoln replied as follows: "Yours of the 10th inst. received I am well acquainted with Mr. —, and know his circumstances. First of all, he has a wife and baby; together they ought to be worth \$50,000 to any man. Secondly, he has an office in which there is a table worth \$1.50, and three chairs worth, say \$1. Last of all there is in one corner a large rat-hole which will bear looking into. Respectfully yours,

A. LINCOLN.

—At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the St. Lawrence Sugar Refinery Company (limited) the following gentlemen were re-elected directors for the year ensuing; Messrs. James Crathern, J. M. Douglas, R. Wolff, M. B. Elmenhorst, A. Baumgarten and Theo. Labatt. After the adjournment of the general meeting a meeting of the new board was held, when Mr. M. B. Elmenhorst was re-elected president, Mr. A. Baumgarten re-elected vice-president, and Mr. Theo. Labatt re-elected secretary-treasurer.

—A St. Louis man has discovered that oodfish skin may be tanned into elegant leather. It has a pearl-gray color and is very tough. This bids fair to prove another profitable way of disposing of these skins. They are now used principally for the manufacture of glue and isinglass.

—A lawyer received this indignant postal from a client to whom a type-writer letter had been sent: "I want you to understand that you needn't print letters sent to me. I can read writing, even yours; and I don't want to be insulted by reflections on my education."

Commercial.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, April 15th, 1885.

Now that spring seems pretty well assured, and spring freight rates gone into effect, there is a little more merchandise moving in a general way. But reports from country parts say that roads are in a bad state, and until they dry up and travel in the interior gets better no very marked improvement can be expected. Navigation must be late of opening this spring, as the ice still holds in the St. Lawrence. Payments continue to be slow and unsatisfactory. The stock market has ruled pretty strong, and Bank of Montreal sold to-day at 195½; Commerce 121½; Merchants 112; Toronto 181; Molsons 112½. Loan and discount rates are unchanged.

ASHES.—Rather more activity is shown in shipments, and receipts continue small, but prices are if anything easier. We quote \$4 to \$4.05 for No. 1 Pots, with nothing doing in either seconds or pearls, and quotations for these latter lines purely nominal. It is not expected that there will be any receipts of consequence until the opening of navigation.

DRY GOODS.—Matters are rather brighter than they were, though there is still ample room for improvement, and reports from outside hardly warrant the sending out of travellers on the sorting trip yet. A few buyers have appeared in town and city retailers are getting busier with the fine, sunshiny days and dry sidewalks. One benefit from the prolonged winter has been the reduction of wholesale stocks of certain lines of woollens, such as underwear, &c., to very narrow limits. Cottons continue pretty firm, and the mills seem fairly employed. Linens in Britain are also firm and liable to advance if war is declared. Some houses report a little improvement in remittances during the last day or two, but the majority report matters in this respect as not materially altered from what they were.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—There is nothing specially new in these lines, except that European complications are likely to affect the price of some sorts of chemicals, and some are already quoting advanced figures for saltpetre and some other articles, but there has been no well defined advance so far. Quinine, opium and kindred drugs remain the same. We quote: Sal Soda, \$1.10 per 100 lbs.; Bi-Carb Soda, \$2.50 to 2.60; Soda Ash, \$1.65 to \$1.75. Bichromate of Potash, per 100 lbs.; \$850 to 10.00; Borax, refined, 11 to 12½c; Cream Tartar crystals, 32 to 34c; do., ground, 36 to 38c; Tartaric Acid crystals, 52½ to 55c; do. powders 55 to 58c per lb.; Caustic Soda, white, \$2.40 to 2.60; Sugar of Lead, 9 to 11c; Bleaching Powder, \$2.50 to 2.75 according to lot; Alum, \$1.85 to 2.00; Copperas, per 100 lbs., \$1.00; Ground Sulphur, \$2.75 to 3.00; Flowers Sulphur, sublim. per 100 lbs., \$3.00 to 3.25; Roll Sulphur, \$2.40 to 2.60; Sulphate of Copper, \$5.00 to 5.75; Epsom Salts, \$1.25 to \$1.40; Saltpetre, \$9 to 9.50; German Quinine, about \$1.10 to \$1.15 American do. \$1.20, Howar's about \$1.25; Opium \$4.55 to 4.50; Morphia, \$2.20 to 2.30; Gum Arabic, sorts, 35 to 40; White, 45 to 60c; Carbolie 5 acid, 4 to 50c; Iodide Potassium, \$4.25 to 4.50 per lb.; Iodine, \$5.00 to 5.50; Iodoform, \$7.50 to 8.00.

FISH.—Little doing in this line. With the exception of a few odd brls., herrings are out of the market, also green cod and other lines except dry cod \$3.25 to \$4.50 as to quality; North Shore salmon \$14, \$13, and \$11.50 for Nos. 1, 2 and 3; British Columbia \$11; boneless cod 8½c; boneless fish 4½c.

FURS.—The market for raw furs is virtually dead, and dealers are declining to buy any shipping furs, in view of the serious aspect of matters in Europe. In event of war all lambskins, linings and European furs generally will be advanced. The quotations here-following are nominal Beaver, fall \$2; do winter, \$2.50; spring Beaver \$3; Bear, \$7.00 to \$10.00; do., cub, \$4.00 to \$6.00; Fisher, \$3.00 to \$5.00; Red Fox, 75c. to 90c.; Cross do., \$2.00 to \$3.00; Marten, 60 to 80c.; Lynx, \$1.75 to \$2.75; Mink, average 35c; fall muskrat 5c.; winter Muskrat, 8c.; spring muskrat will be about 12c.; Otter, \$5.00 to \$7.50, Raccoon, 50c. average; Skunk, 15 to 50c. Referring to late London sales we quote from a late issue of the "Canadian Gazette," published in London, as follows: "We regret to have to report that the prices realised at these sales are about 30 per cent. less than those of last year. Last March there was an average rise of 15 per cent., and it would not have been surprising had this been lost, but the fall of

Red, \$1.75 to \$2.00; Yellow Ochre, \$1.50; Spruce Ochre, \$2 to \$3.00.

PROVISIONS.—New butter is about the only line in request, last year's makes are in full supply and hard to dispose of. We quote 20 to 22c. for new fall creamery 19 to 21c.; choice fall Townships 14 to 16c.; Morrisburg 13 to 15c.; Western selected 13 to 15c. Cheese is steady with a moderate demand. Eggs in good demand at 19 to 20c. Pork is rather in better request and there is a tendency to stiffness in prices. Western Mess \$15.75 to \$16; Canada S.C. \$16 to \$16.25; Western lard 10½c.; hams 12 to 12½c. bacon 11½ to 12c.

SALT.—The ordinary business for the season is being done at 5½ to 5½c. for elevens ex car, 57½ to 60c. ex store; factory-filled \$1.20 to \$1.35. Higgins Enreka \$2.40.

WOOL.—Dealers still report a very fair movement; domestics are not in very full supply but prices prevalent all winter still hold. Cape is scarce on spot, but a cargo for this market is expected shortly at Boston. We quote A. supers 26 to 28c.; B. do. 22 to 24c.; Cape 17½ to 19c.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, April 16, 1885.

Confidence in speculative stocks has been further restored by the continued rise in wheat and reported large earnings of the Bank of Montreal, which is expected to declare its dividend next week. In bank Montreal leads the advance with a rise of 2 to 195 bid, while Toronto has gained 1½, to 181 bid, 182 asked. Ontario and Commerce are each asked for at 1½ higher, the closing sale of the latter being at 122. Hamilton has gained one and Standard ¾ for the week, while Federal is the only bank stock which declined, though only ½. 185 ex div. is bid for Dominion. Western Assurance sold at 83 to 83½, while British was not dealt in. A few shares of Dominion Telegraph changed hands at 83. Buyers have advanced 1/ for Canada North-West Land. Dealings in loan societies' shares have been about at old rates, with rather a better feeling.

DRY GOODS.—A bright spring day now and then since our last has helped retail trade in the cities, but the country roads are full of either snow or wet mud and there is as yet no activity in trade. Stocks of woollen goods of all kinds except say shoddy blankets, have been reduced. Low-priced tweeds have been materially reduced in stock. Prices too, show some firmness; indeed it will not be possible to get goods at last year's figures, and dry goods, dealers need not expect any more knitted goods at the sacrifice prices of last year, the wares are not on hand and are not likely to be made in such profusion. Better reports come from the cotton mills, several of which, so far from being full of goods, are behind on orders. But these are for other goods than grey domestics, of which there can never be a scarcity while the present capacity of the mills is maintained.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—A very good and satisfactory business is being done at steady, and for the most part unchanged prices. A firmer feeling in certain lines is occasioned by the apprehensions of war.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—A very marked advance will be noticed in prices since our last. During the early part of the week the market was much excited. Consequent upon European war rumors, but as we write a quieter feeling prevails. There have, however, been few transactions at the advance. We now quote superior extra \$4.35 to \$4.40; extra \$4.20 to \$4.25; strong bakers' \$5 to \$5.50; spring wheat extra \$4; superfine \$3.65 to \$5.70. Oatmeal shows no increase in price, \$4 25 to \$4.50 still rules; cornmeal \$3.25 to \$3.40, and bran \$14 50 to \$15.

GRAIN.—The wheat market is in an unsettled condition, owing to the much-talked-of war between England and Russia, and rumors of a short crop. A comparison of the prices now ruling with those prevailing last week will show an increase of 12 to 13c. But wheat is dull at the advance and we hear of few transactions here. In fall No. 1 quotes at 97 to 98c.; No. 2, 95 to 97c.; and No. 3, 92 to 93c. Spring No. 1, 96 to 97c.; No. 2, 94 to 95c.; No. 3, 91 to 92c. Barley is a few cents cheaper than a week ago say for No. 1, 68 to 69c.; No. 2, 65 to 66c.; No. 3 extra 62 to 63c.; and No. 3, 57 to 58c. There

is a steady feeling in oats at 39 to 40c., with corn and rye nominal.

GROCERIES.—There is nothing new to chronicle this week, except perhaps an advance in the price of rice. The Montreal mill advises that the quotation for 1,000 bag lots has advanced 10c. The cable announces an advance of 9d. per 100 pounds in the English market. All other articles on our list are steady and a fair trade is passing.

HARDWOODS.—With the opening of spring and the prospect of considerable building, prices of hardwood lumber are generally well maintained, walnut and cherry are firm and in request, without any excessive supply. Birch is wanted all the time, and in fair supply. Maple steady as formerly quoted; black ash plentiful but not wanted; elm dull; white oak steady. We quote: walnut \$85.00 to \$100.00, as to dimension; birch, No. 1 and 2, \$22 to \$25; inferior \$17 to \$20; maple \$16 to \$18; cherry \$50 to \$60; ash, white, \$30; black \$18 to \$20; elm, rock, \$18; soft \$12 to \$14; oak, white, No. 1 or 2, \$30; red or grey \$18 to \$20; cottonwood \$13 to \$15.

HIDES AND SKINS.—The market for hides presents no new features this week and our previous prices still rule. A fair amount is changing hands and there is no accumulation of stock. The supply of sheepskins has fallen off and \$1 to \$1 35 is now the quotation. Lambskins would bring \$1 to \$1.25. There is a fair enquiry for tallow, which is selling at our figures, rough 3½c.; rendered 6½ to 6¾c.

LEATHER.—Prices generally are unchanged, but there is not much life in the market. Sole is perhaps the only article which shows strength. Manufacturers are not making much demand on stocks at present.

PROVISIONS.—Trade generally in this market very quiet, and is not yet affected in any way by war matters. Sales of common butter, with white thrown out, have been made at 8c., and there are still orders to be filled at that figure; choice is in limited demand at 15 to 16c. Cheese is dull and neglected. The movement in hog products is still limited, long-clear selling at 8 to 8½c. Lard is dull and weak at 9 to 9½. Heavy receipts have caused a rather easier feeling in eggs which sell at 16 to 17c. Nothing doing in dried or evaporated apples. The receipts of dressed hogs are about at an end.

PINE LUMBER.—A firm feeling pervades the trade, and the expectation of an active spring and summer trade is indulged. Values have been looking higher all through February and March, and we advance quotations of best clear and pickings \$1 per thousand. Goods of this kind are scarce, and the Americans have begun to find it out. In inferior goods no great advance in price is expected, and there is no scarcity. The demand for shingles is improving. Laths are scarce, the manufacture of them got behind some winters ago and has never since caught up to the demand.

Since the opening of the C. P. R. hence to the

Ottawa River, a new feature in the lumber trade has been developed. Laths of his own manufacture are now shipped by E. B. Eddy to the Toronto market, several millions of them have already been sold here.

PAINTS AND OILS.—The continued severity of the weather up to a recent date has had the effect of making the movement in paints somewhat slow, but a continuance of the present mild temperature will give an impetus to building and in turn favourably affect the sale of painters' materials. Prices of leads, &c., are without change. Oils are said to be taking an upward turn although our figures remain as previously and will fairly represent the market price.

WOOL.—There is a moderate enquiry from the factories for pulled wools, especially low grades for which our quotations are paid. In fleeces the low grades also command the most attention and the better qualities are comparatively neglected. Our price list remains unchanged from last week. It is very evident that credit in this line is not so cheap or so easily got as in former years. The over-production has resulted in a locking-up of capital in dead stock which makes many a factory man slow pay.

BRITISH MARKETS.

LONDON, 15th April.

Beerbohm says: Floating cargoes—Wheat selling weaker; maize, *nil*. Cargoes on passage—wheat and maize, buyers hesitate to operate. Mark Lane—Wheat firm and less active; maize firm. English country markets generally 1s. to 2s. dearer; French dearer. Paris—Wheat and flour a turn dearer.

The London money market—Consols 95½ for money and account, Erie 13; at 4 p.m. consols 95 and 13/16ths, an advance of nearly 1 over yesterday. At Paris, rentes higher, 77 francs, 65 centimes.

Liverpool, 1 p.m.

Cotton steady, uplands 5½d. Orleans 5 15/16th d. Spot wheat, a pause in transactions, prices unaltered, maize firm, 1d. dearer at 5s. 1d. Spring wheat advanced 6d. on the week, to 7s. 9d.; red winter from 7s. 4d. to 8s. 3d. top price; pork up 1s. to 62s., cheese up 6d. to 60s.; lard up 2s. to 37s. 3d.

J. A. CHIPMAN & CO., Millers' Agents & Commission Merchants, HALIFAX, N.S.

Consignments handled in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland. Liberal advances made on consignments of flour. Samples and correspondence solicited.



ALL KINDS OF

Small Fruits

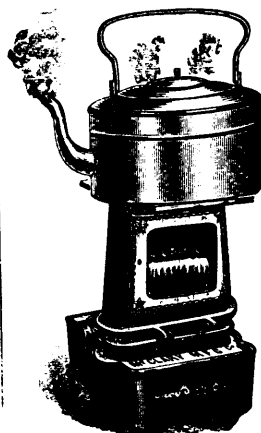
New Strawberries, New Blackberries,
New Raspberries, New Currants & Grapes.

GOOD PLANTS: FAIR PRICES!

(Latest Descriptions, with hints on successful planting and cultivation, given in my NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, which will be Sent Free to all interested in Small Fruits, who apply.—Post Card will do.)

T. C. ROBINSON,
Drawer 465, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

(Please mention this paper.)



LAMP STOVE,

FOR

CARPENTERS,
BARBERS,
SALOONISTS,
DRUGGISTS,
DRESSMAKERS,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
SICK ROOMS,
&c., &c.

NOW READY.

SPECIAL PRICE LIST OF

OIL STOVES

AND

Sheet Metal Refrigerators,

made in all varieties and of the very latest design and improved principles.

Send for price list and discount sheet, if you have not yet been supplied.

McCLARY MANUFACTURING CO.

Makers of McClary's "Famous" Stoves.

LONDON. TORONTO. MONTREAL. WINNIPEG

FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS IN CANADA IN 1884.
From the Abstract issued in advance of his Report by the Superintendent of Insurance.
CANADIAN COMPANIES.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Total Cash Income.	Net Cash received for Premiums.	Net Amount at Risk at Date.	Net Amount of Losses incurred during the Year.	Unsettled Claims.		General Expenses.	Reserve of Unearned Premiums (F. I. & O.) and other Liability.	Excess of Assets over Liabilities excluding Capital.	Excess of Income over Expenditure.	Total Assets.	Nature of Business.	Ratio of Loss to Prem.	Ratio of Expenses to Prens.
					Not Registered.	Registered.								
British America.....	\$ 806,249	\$ 152,920	\$ 16,264,815	\$ 87,306	\$ 7,474	None.	\$ 35,786	\$ 467,828	\$ 46,245	\$ 1,043,949	Fire, In'd & Ocean	p. c. 57.1	p. c. 23.4	
Citizens'.....	248,082	228,497	26,668,094	149,497	14,016	2,701	80,361	46,848	19,189	245,564	Fire	65.4	35.6	
London Mutual Fire.....	122,232	118,246	4,483,508	80,606	10,841	4,303	37,539	83,663	8,885	368,466	Fire	68.1	31.7	
Quebec.....	73,719	66,720	7,041,593	38,266	6,900	None.	16,915	102,074	16,282	158,883	Fire	57.3	27.0	
Royal Canadian.....	413,475	243,729	22,076,577	158,907	14,677	None.	32,515	391,030	94,096	643,239	Fire, In'd & Ocean	65.2	37.9	
Western.....	1,469,552	330,548	35,429,358	231,129	23,157	None.	87,199	320,068	102,676	1,179,587	Fire, In'd & Ocean	69.9	26.3	
TOTAL, CANADIAN COMPANIES..	3,133,309	1,140,661	147,968,945	745,711	77,065	6,303	350,375			3,639,748		Av. 65.3	Av. 30.7	

BRITISH COMPANIES.

Caledonian.....	95,349	90,947	8,211,249	61,956	6,308	None.	22,004	68,360	6,312	130,688	Fire	68.1	24.2
City of London.....	181,795	171,602	15,473,888	83,979	9,952	4,736	41,502	2,016	45,708	127,269	Fire	48.9	28.4
Commercial Union.....	317,182	312,381	28,060,143	280,205	15,388	1,300	61,910	3,506	17,661	202,984	Fire	73.8	19.8
Fire Insurance Association.....	138,109	134,109	17,762,005	98,529	8,160	5,588	37,854	11,245	12,024	123,638	Fire	69.7	28.2
Glasgow and London.....	269,475	141,358	13,268,733	115,044	5,135	300	82,758	74,016	77,108	165,420	Fire	81.3	31.1
Guardian.....	147,849	143,518	12,408,610	72,714	3,438	1,115	33,858	39,724	45,429	116,641	Fire	50.6	23.5
Imperial.....	203,638	205,142	20,181,050	98,686	4,551	None.	54,503	9,372	38,325	131,969	Fire	48.1	20.9
Lancashire.....	292,155	226,468	22,123,378	155,180	12,952	4,400	44,807	24,153	26,396	180,949	Fire	68.0	24.6
Liverpool and London and Globe.....	256,370	213,133	29,487,959	115,428	2,765	None.	23,509	677,600	89,352	890,506	Fire	54.1	21.0
London and Lancashire.....	97,204	93,115	10,647,447	55,357	5,676	None.	15,694	40,864	15,722	110,339	Fire	59.4	25.2
London Assurance.....	70,095	63,415	7,677,227	38,042	None.	None.	15,694	135,866	13,775	178,690	Fire	60.0	24.7
National of Ireland.....	49,975	45,969	4,146,563	27,125	6,220	None.	18,345	22,075	6,930	108,893	Fire	59.0	39.9
North British.....	364,226	323,171	39,704,241	200,176	16,935	8,184	74,687	80,597	99,004	913,892	Fire	61.9	23.1
Northern.....	198,750	193,755	18,167,952	167,821	9,124	3,044	39,826	1,926	7,316	126,954	Fire	86.6	20.5
Norwich Union.....	98,311	92,451	9,065,638	167,235	1,817	2,540	22,995	49,980	2,497	155,263	Fire	74.1	23.2
Phoenix of London.....	231,531	225,510	24,544,403	167,235	1,817	9,986	52,439	145,476	2,497	160,078	Fire	60.9	22.3
Queen.....	234,363	226,932	138,322	344,894	22,075	None.	127,363	82,953	83,588	875,792	Fire	64.9	23.9
Royal.....	561,085	531,307	104,490,355	17,845	2,585	None.	11,356	26,782	27,550	123,496	Fire	34.9	22.2
Scottish Union and National.....	57,200	51,033	6,074,950	17,845	2,585	None.	11,356	26,782	27,550	123,496	Fire	34.9	22.2
TOTAL, BRITISH COMPANIES..	3,810,604	3,485,216	413,441,198	2,235,645	135,245	51,153	859,295			5,041,203		Av. 64.1	Av. 24.6

AMERICAN COMPANIES.

Ætna.....	122,684	114,885	7,450,320	52,701	5,675	None.	21,732	38,163	45,467	139,129	Fire, In'd & Marine	45.8	18.4
Agricultural of Watertown.....	74,840	74,840	20,139,379	34,866	3,023	None.	24,376	22,078	16,234	130,567	Fire	48.5	33.2
Hartford.....	138,759	135,369	12,045,719	78,542	4,197	None.	23,413	70,386	30,812	110,191	Fire	68.0	16.5
Phoenix of Brooklyn.....	74,063	42,487	4,462,228	18,297	1,025	None.	17,910	25,508	6,758	127,873	Fire, In'd & Ocean	43.0	24.2
TOTAL, AMERICAN COMPANIES..	410,346	367,531	44,097,646	184,406	13,920	None.	86,931			504,760		Av. 50.1	Av. 21.6

RECAPITULATION.

6 Canadian Companies.....	3,133,309	1,140,660	147,968,945	745,711	77,065	6,303	350,375			3,639,748	F. I. and O.	65.3	30.7
19 British Companies.....	3,810,604	3,185,216	413,441,198	2,235,645	135,245	51,153	859,295			5,041,203	Fire only.	64.1	24.6
4 American Companies.....	410,346	367,531	44,097,646	184,406	13,920	None.	86,931			504,760	F. I. and O.	50.1	21.6
GRAND TOTAL.....	7,354,259	4,993,457	605,507,789	3,165,762	226,230	57,956	1,296,601			9,185,711		Av. 64.7	Av. 25.9
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1883.....				4,624,741	572,264,041	37,338							

*Not including \$124,372 for insurance of risks of 'Sovereign' Insurance Company.
 †Not including \$6,034 for re insurance of risks of Scottish Imperial Insurance Company.
 ‡This includes \$724,139 assets deposited in the United States by the British America, and \$681,284 by the West ern.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

It has been brought to the notice of

Wm. PARKS & SON,
(LIMITED),
ST. JOHN, N.B.,

That certain houses are palming off inferior YARNS and WARPS as WM PARKS & SON'S under OTHER BRANDS. We beg to notify the PUBLIC that all our

YARNS and WARPS

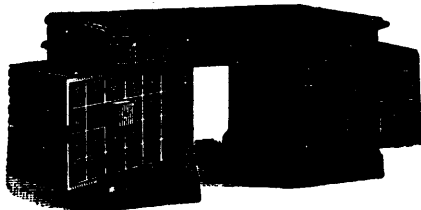
are Branded with our Name on the Cover of Each. "That none are genuine" unless marked WM. PARKS & SON (Limited).

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WILLIAM HEWETT, DUNCAN BELL,
Toronto. Montreal.

W. STAHLSCHMIDT,
PRESTON, ONTARIO,
MANUFACTURER OF

School, Office, Church & Lodge Furniture



Rotary Desk, No. 50.

Send for circulars and price lists. Name this paper.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY FOR SALE.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 28 x 16 ft. Engine Lathe. | 1 Siding Machine. |
| 1 12 x 6 ft. " " | 4 Boring Machines. |
| 1 Lever Drill Press. | 4 Wood Lathes. |
| 2 Screw Feed " " | 1 Moulder, 3 sides. |
| 1 No. 1 Sturtevant Blower. | 2 " 1 sided. |
| 1 No. 00 " " | 1 Blind Slat Wiring Machine. |
| 2 12 in. Chopping Stones. | 1 Morticing Machine. |
| 1 Daniels Planer. | 1 Pony Saw Mill |
| 2 24 in. Surfacers. | 1 Automatic Saw Mill |
| 1 Planer and Matcher. | |

Address

H. W. PETRIE,
BRANTFORD, Ont.

Notice to Creditors.

In the matter of JOHN ZIMMERMAN, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of chap. 107, R.S.O., and 46 Vic., chap. 9 (out), to all creditors and others having claims against the Estate of John Zimmerman, late of the city of Toronto, in the County of York, Jeweller, deceased, who died on or about the eighth day of March, inst., to deliver or send by post prepaid to Messrs. Thomson & Henderson, No. 18 Wellington Street East, Toronto, Solicitors for James Henry, M.D., and Thomas Marshall, the executors of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased, on or before the twenty-eighth day of May, A.D. 1885, a statement of their names and addresses and full particulars of their claims duly attested, with the vouchers upon which they are based and a statement of all securities (if any), held by them.

And further notice is hereby given, that after said date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, regard being had only to the claims of which notice shall theretofore have been given, and the said Executors will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof to any person of whose claim said Executors shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution.

Dated at Toronto, the 27th day of March, A.D. '85.

THOMSON & HENDERSON,
18 Wellington St. East, Toronto,
Solicitors for Executors.

THE ÆTNA LIFE.

A Successful Year's Business.

The business of the Ætina for the past year has been very successful. Its insurance force in Canada has been increased, and its assets now cloely touch \$30,000,000 of which about \$6,000,000 is surplus, giving it exceptional strength. Its Interest Income is now nearly enough to pay Death Losses and running expenses combined—a position few companies have attained. During the year it paid to holders of matured Endowments, and for Death Claims, \$2,124,235.56, divided among the States and Canada as follows:

Alabama	\$ 45,423 87	Mississippi	\$ 20,251 00
Arkansas	6,945 67	Missouri	34,368 30
California	26,475 00	N. Hampshire	35,950 34
Canada	208,003 46	N. Jersey	43,424 16
Connecticut	201,439 28	New York	277,337 82
Illinois	149,047 76	N. Carolina	68,441 59
Indiana	35,979 98	Ohio	78,358 05
Iowa	14,634 78	Pennsylvania	175,805 46
Kentucky	59,744 00	Rhode Island	17,010 00
Louisiana	22,190 00	Tennessee	67,824 00
Maine	30,195 00	Texas	26,166 00
Maryland	57,510 09	Vermont	25,796 00
Massachus'ts	168,676 30	Virginia	26,060 00
Michigan	35,661 00	W. Virginia	19,012 00
Minnesota	9,366 00	Wisconsin	100,469 00
Ten others			\$58,436.

The Ætina Life Insurance Company enters upon the new year with brilliant prospects. With an improvement in all departments of its business, including increased dividends to its insured, the year 1885 must add another to its long series of years of successful experience.

For further particulars respecting this plan of Life Insurance, call upon or write the undersigned, or any of the Company's agents.

WILLIAM H. ORR, MANAGER.

Office, No. 9 York Chambers, Toronto.

CHEAP LIFE INSURANCE!

The old Ætina's Time-tested Renewable Plan.

The following table shows the results of Renewable Term Policies for \$1000 issued by the Ætina in 1875, and now being renewed at the same very low premiums for another ten years from 1885:

ACTUAL RESULTS:
For ten years with \$1000 policies issued 1875.

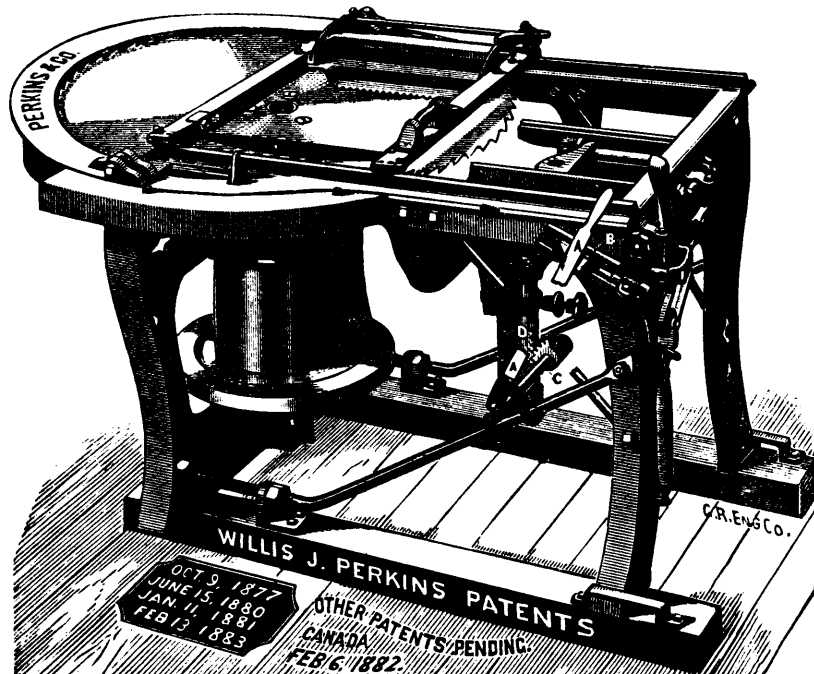
Age at Entry	Annual Prem's Paid	Paid up of Pol's	Value of Paid up Pol's	Average Annual Cost.	Present age.
20	\$11 00	\$115 00	\$ 35 21	\$ 7 57	30
25	12 64	135 00	45 86	8 05	35
30	14 67	157 00	59 85	8 69	40
35	17 36	184 00	77 86	9 47	45
40	21 02	210 00	101 36	10 88	50
45	25 19	231 00	124 29	13 71	55
50	33 17	247 00	148 20	18 35	60

Annual cost, average of all ages, \$10 96.

On this plan there are no Entrance Fees, Expense Charges, Monthly Dues, Night Meetings, Travelling Expenses, Relief Assessments, Funeral Calls or Annual Increases. All policies are Non-forfeitable and Indisputable after three years and can at any time be exchanged for Endowments, and the money which has accumulated be applied toward paying the endowment premium. Or they may be canceled for cash after three years. A new medical examination is not needed at the end of any ten years, or in changing to any other plan, while the original is in force.

WILLIS J. PERKINS' DROP-TILT SHINGLE MACHINE, A GRAND TRIUMPH.

The only Horizontal Saw Machine on which a thick slay can be cut from the bolt and every shingle sawed riftways. Second cut always a shingle. Knots, roes, hearts, and all irregularities cut off at one clip, and bolt squared riftways. This improvement will pay the price of the whole machine every season by increase of quality and quantity, also close cutting up of both.



The undersigned are the sole agents and manufacturers of Perkins' Improved Patent Shingle Mills and Machinery for the Dominion. Send for book with price list. We also manufacture the most improved Iron Oscillating Gangs, Heavy and Light Circular Mills, with our Patent Improved Steam Feeds, Cunningham's Patent Oscillating Twin Engine for Long Carriages, with Rack or Rope Feed. Portable and Band Saw Mills, Covell's Patent Saw Sharpeners, Saw Benches and Swages, Lath Mills and Bolters, Trimmers and Slash Tables, with all the latest improvements in Saw Mill Machinery. Plans and specifications of Mills given when required.

THE WILLIAM HAMILTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY (Limited), Peterboro', Ont.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED FOR A FIRST ISSUE OF \$500,000, CUR. DEBENTURES

IN THE

PETERBOROUGH REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT CO.

(LIMITED.)

Incorporated 1878 by Letters Patent Under Great Seal of Canada.

Authorized Capital	\$2,000,000 00
Subscribed Capital	1,493,600 00
Paid-Up Capital	373,400 00
Assets 31st January, 1885	1,150,000 00
Paid-Up Capital held in Great Britain	117,400 00
Debentures issued in Great Britain	672,753 40

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GEORGE A. COX, Esq., Mayor of Peterborough.

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THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

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The Assets of this Company are exclusively invested in Mortgages of Real Estate.

The Company is prepared to issue Debentures in Canada to the extent of \$500,000, in sums of \$100 and upwards, for periods from two to ten years, bearing interest at five per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, Coupons payable at any Branch of the Ontario Bank.

THE DEBENTURE HOLDER HAS THE FOLLOWING SECURITY:

1. The Paid-up Capital of the Company.
2. The Liability of the Shareholders for unpaid portion (which is three times the paid-up portion) of the Subscribed Capital.
3. The investment of all the funds of the Company in first-class Mortgages of Real Estate.

Further information can be obtained at the Head Office, Peterborough, Ontario.

Applications for Debentures to be made to the Managers.

POUSSETTE & ROGER,

MANAGERS,

PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

Insurance.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO'Y, ESTABLISHED 1806. RESOURCES OF THE CO.

Authorized Capital	\$3,000,000 Stg
Subscribed	2,500,000 "
Paid-up	625,000 "
Fire Fund and Reserves as at 31st December, 1883.....	£1,592,235 5 2
Life and Annuity Funds	3,841,194 9 1
Revenue—Fire Branch.....	1,186,865
Life and Annuity Branches.	551,307

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. LOBN MACDOUGALL,
THOMAS DAVIDSON,
General Agents.

SURETYSHIP. THE GUARANTEE CO. Of North America.

CAPITAL, (authorized), \$1,000,000
PAID UP IN CASH, (no notes) 300,000
ASSETS and Resources (over) 775,000
DEPOSIT with Dominion Gov't 57,000

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

**Over \$210,000 have been paid in
Claims to Employers.**

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

President: **SIR A. T. GALT, G.C.M.G.** Vice-President: **HON. JAS. FERRIER,**
Managing Director: **EDWARD RAWLINGS.** Secretary: **JAMES GRANT.**

Directors in Toronto:
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C. S. Gowski, Vice-President Ontario Bank.
Hon. D. L. Macpherson, President of the Senate.
T.utherland Stayner, Director Bank of Commerce
Sir W. F. Howland, C.B., President Ontario Bank.

Agents in Toronto.
JOHN STARK & CO.,
28 & 30 Toronto Street.
EDWARD RAWLINGS,
Managing Director.

Montreal, Aug., 1883.

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

GUARDIAN Fire and Life Assurance Company, OF LONDON, ENGLAND. ESTABLISHED 1821.

Capital - - - \$10,000,000
Invested Funds - \$19,000,000
Dominion Deposit - \$107,176

Gen. Agents for { **ROBT. SIMMS & CO.** } Montreal
Canada. { **GEO. DENHOLM.** }
Toronto—**HENRY D. P. ARMSTRONG,** 58 King St. East.
Kingston—**R. W. VANDEWATER,** Ontario Street.
Hamilton—**GILLESPIE & POWIE,** 20 James St. E.

Insurance.

RATES REDUCED. The Standard Life Assurance Co. HEAD OFFICES: Edinburgh, - - - Scotland. Montreal, - - - Canada.

Total Risks	\$28,000,000
Accumulated Funds	27,500,000
Annual Income	about 4,000,000
Claims paid in Canada.....	over 1,200,000
Investments in Canada	2,000,000
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.
LOANS ADVANCED on Mortgage of Policies to the extent of the office value.
C. GREVILLE HARSTONE,
Gen. Agent. **W. M. RAMSAY,**
Manager for Canada.
Office—A1 York Chambers, 9 Toronto Street, Toronto.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Invested Funds,	\$28,000,000
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.
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Toronto Agent, Chief Agent for the
20 Wellington St. E. Dominion, Montreal

QUEEN INSURANCE CO. OF ENGLAND

FORBES & MUDGE, Montreal,
Chief Agents for Canada.

GEO. GRAHAM, Agent, Toronto, 6 Wellington street East.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF LONDON.

(Established 1803.)
Head Office for Canada, 6 Hospital St., Montreal
RINTOUL BROS., Agents.

Subscribed Capital,	\$1,800,000 Stg.
Paid-up Capital.....	700,000 Stg.
Cash Assets, 31st Dec., 1879.....	1,596,014

Toronto Agency—**ALF. W. SMITH.**

CITIZENS' Insurance Co., of Canada.

HENRY LYMAN, - - - - - PRESIDENT.
ANDREW ALLAN, - - - - - VICE-PRESIDENT.
GERALD E. HART, GENERAL MANAGER.

CAPITAL AND ASSETS,
\$1,370,090.07.

Losses Paid to 1st January, 1885,
\$2,283,202 90.

The Stock of this Company is held by many of the wealthiest men in Canada.
Loans promptly and equitably adjusted.

FIRE. LIFE ACCIDENT.
MALCOLM GIBBS, Chief Agent.
Toronto Office, 12 Adelaide Street East.

Insurance.

NORTH AMERICAN LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Incorporated by Special Act of the Dom'n Parli'mt
FULL GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT.
DIRECTORS:
HON. ALEX. MACKENZIE, M.P., ex-Prime Minister of Canada, President.
HON. ALEXANDER MORRIS, M.P.P. and **JOHN BLAIRIE, ESQ.,** Pres. Jan. Landed Credit Co. Vice-Presidents.

Hon. G. W. Allan, Senator.
Hon. R. Thibault, Senator, Montreal.
Hon. D. A. Macdonald, Ex-Lieutenant-Gov. of Ont.
Andrew Robertson, Esq., Pres. Mont'l Harbor Trust
L. W. Smith, D.C.L., Pres. Building & Loan Ass'n.
W. R. Meredith, Q.C., M.P.P., London.
J. K. Kerr, Esq., Q.C. (Messrs. Blake, Kerr, Laah & Cassels).
John Morrison, Esq., Governor British Am. Fire A. Co.
E. A. Meredith, Esq., L.L.D., Vice-President Toronto Trusts Corporation.
Wm. Bell, Manufacturer, Guelph.
A. H. Campbell, Esq., Pres. British Can. L. & In. Co.
D. Macrae, Esq., Manufacturer, Guelph.
E. Gurney, Jr., Esq., Director Federal Bank of Can.
H. H. Cook, Esq., M.P., Toronto,
John N. Lake, Esq., Broker and Financial Agent.
Edward Galley, Alderman.
B. B. Hughes, Esq., (Messrs. Hughes Bros., Wholesale Merchants.)
James Thorburn, M.D., Medical Director.
James Scott, Esq., Merchant; Director Dom'n. Bank.
Wm. Gordon, Esq., Toronto.
Robert Jaffray, Esq., Merchant.
W. McCabe, Esq. L.L.B., F.I.A., Managing Director.

British Empire MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMP'Y, OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

Established 1847.
CANADA HEAD OFFICE, - - MONTREAL
Accumulated Funds,

Annual Income,

Investments in Canada,

Canadian Government Deposit,

MANAGER FOR WESTERN ONTARIO,
J. FRITH JEFFERS,
LONDON, ONTARIO.
J. E. & A. W. SMITH, General Agents Toronto.
JOHN DENNIS, Special Agent.
Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.

F. STANCLIFFE,
General Manager,
CANADA.

LONDON and LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE CO., Of London, England. LIFE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

CANADIAN INVESTMENTS
Exceed \$300,000 and Increasing Yearly.
LOW RATES OF PREMIUM.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA
**217 ST. JAMES STREET,
MONTREAL.**
WM. ROBERTSON, Gen. Man'r.

THE GLASGOW & LONDON INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA :
87 & 89 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal.
JOINT MANAGERS
EDWARD L. BOND, STEWART BROWNE.
J. T. VINCENT, Inspector.
DONALDSON & FREELAND, Agents,
TORONTO.
Active Agents Wanted.



NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received at this office up to noon of MONDAY, 25th MAY 1885, for the delivery of Indian Supplies during the fiscal year ending 26th June, 1886, consisting of Flour, Bacon, Groceries, Ammunition, Twine, Oxen, Cows, Bulls, Agricultural Implements, Tools, &c., duty paid, in Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

Forms of tender containing full particulars relative to the Supplies required, dates of delivery, &c., may be had by applying to the undersigned, or to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Regina, or to the Indian Office, Winnipeg.

Parties may tender for each description of goods (or for any portion of each description of goods) separately or for all the goods called for in the Schedule.

Each Tender must be accompanied by an accepted Cheque in favor of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs on a Canadian Bank for at least five per cent. of the amount of the tenders for Manitoba, and ten per cent of the amount of the tenders for the North-West Territories, which will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned.

Tenders are required to make up in the Money column in the Schedule the total money value of the goods they offer to supply, or their tender will not be entertained.

Each tender must, in addition to the signature of the tenderer, be signed by two sureties acceptable to the Department, for the proper performance of the contract.

In all cases where transportation may be only partial by rail, contractors must make proper arrangements for supplies to be forwarded at once from railway stations to their destination in the Government Warehouses at the point of delivery.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 19th MARCH, 1885.

THE BELL TELEPHONE CO. OF CANADA.

CAPITAL, - - \$1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL.

Notice is hereby given that the various telephone instruments not manufactured by this company, which are now being offered for sale or for hire to the public, are believed to be infringements of the patents held by the Bell Telephone Co. of Canada; that suits have been instituted against the companies proposing to deal in these infringing instruments to restrain their manufacture, sale or use, and for damages; and that similar actions will be commenced against

ALL USERS OF SUCH TELEPHONES.

This notice is given for the express purpose of informing the public of the claims made by the Bell Telephone Company, and of warning all persons of the consequences of any infringement of this Company's patents.

C. F. SISE
Vice-Pres't and Man'g Director,
Montreal

HUGH C. BAKER,
Manager Ontario Dept.
Hamilton.

JOHN LOW,
(Member of the Stock Exchange.)
STOCK & SHARE BROKER,
58 St. Francois Xavier Street,
MONTREAL.

W.H. STOREY & SON,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS
IN CANADA
of
PAT. NAPA BUCK GLOVES
BEST
IN THE WORLD
SEE THAT THEY BEAR OUR NAME.
ALL OTHERS ARE FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS.
ACTON ONT.

ESTABLISHED 1856.
Telephone Communication between all Offices.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealer
IN
COAL & WOOD.

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TORONTO, will receive prompt attention.

THE PENMAN
MANUFACTURING CO., Limited.
Manufacturers of

Ladies' Misses',
Gent's and Boys' Underwear,
Glove and Rubber Lining,
Yarns, Horse Blankets, &c.

Also, The Celebrated PATENT SEAM-
LESS HOSIERY, smooth and equal to hand
knitting, in COTTON, MERINO, WOOL,
with three-ply heels, double toes for Ladies, Misses
Gents and Boys.

Mills at PARIS, ONTARIO, Canada.
JOHN PENMAN, President.

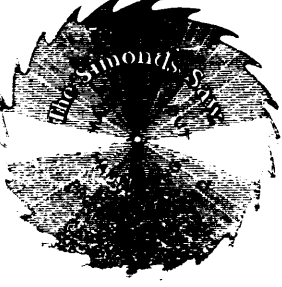
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MAIL BUILDING TORONTO.

SEEDS PEARCE, WELD & CO.,
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FARM, GARDEN and FLOWER SEED.
FARM SEEDS A SPECIALTY.
Send for Trade List. Address,
PEARCE, WELD & CO., LONDON, ONTARIO.



ST. CATHARINES SAW WORKS
R. H. SMITH & CO.,
ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO
Sole Manufacturers in Canada of
THE "SIMONDS" SAWS,

All our Goods are manufactured by the "Simonds" process.
Our CIRCULAR SAWS are unequalled. We manufacture the
Genuine HANLAN, LANCER TOOTH, DIAMOND, NEW IMPROVED
CHAMPION, and all other kinds of CROSS-CUT SAWS. Our Hand
Saws are the best in the Market and as cheap as the cheapest. Ask
your Hardware Dealer for the St. Catharines make of Saws.
The Largest Saw Works in the Dominion.

NOTICE
TO CREDITORS OF
GEORGE SMITH,
OF THE VILLAGE OF
LAMBTON MILLS,
In the County of York, Woollen Manufacturer.

Notice is hereby given in pursuance of Section 34, of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, Chap. 107, as amended by statute of Ontario 46 Vic., Chap. 9, that George Smith, of the Village of Lambton Mills, in the County of York, carrying on business as a woollen manufacturer, under the firm name of "George Smith & Co.," has made an assignment of all his estate and effects to me in trust for the benefit of all his creditors; and that all persons, firms and corporations having claims against the said George Smith are required on or before the TWENTIETH day of MAY NEXT to send particulars of their claims, together with the vouchers upon which they are based, and a statement of the securities, if any, held by them, to me at my office, 26 Wellington St. East, Toronto.

And notice is hereby further given that after the said TWENTIETH day of MAY NEXT I will forthwith proceed to distribute the proceeds of the assets of the said estate, or make such disposal thereof as I may be lawfully required by the creditors whose claims I shall then have notice of; and will not be liable to any person of whose claim I shall not then have had notice.

Dated at Toronto this 20th March, A. D. 1885,
E. R. C. CLARKSON,
26 Wellington St. East, Toronto,
Trustee.

Notice to Creditors. Estate of W. L. Roberts of Harning's Mills.

The Creditors of William Lewis Roberts, of Harning's Mills are hereby notified that the said William Lewis Roberts has executed an assignment of his stock and other assets to me, John Wilson Lawrence, of the City of Toronto, as trustee for the creditors of the said William Lewis Roberts, and are further notified to send their claims to me on or before the 15th May next, accompanied with vouchers upon which said claims are based, as I will after the said date forthwith proceed to distribute the assets of the estate among the parties entitled thereto, and will not be liable for the same to any person of whose claim I shall not then have had notice.

JOHN WILSON LAWRENCE,
Trustee.
Toronto, March 23th, 1885.

WOOLEN MILL FOR SALE.

The two-set woollen mill in Orangeville recently operated by Stevenson & Graham, and which is in good running order is for sale by the town of Orangeville, the greater part of the building was erected last year, at which time the principal part of the machinery was placed in it. This is a splendid opportunity to acquire a good property on reasonable terms. Full information will be given intending purchasers by the undersigned.

W. L. WALSH,
Solicitor for the Town of Orangeville.
Orangeville, Feb. 21, 1885.

Enterprise Salt Works, Brussels, Ont.
F. C. ROGERS,
Manufacturer of Fine Dairy and Table Salt, acknowledged by all who have used it to be the Purest and Best Salt in the Dominion—no Chemicals used in its manufacture—consequently its strength is not in the least impaired.
Put up in 3 1/2, 5, and 10 lb. bags, packed in barrels, also in 56 lb. sacks and loose in barrels and half-barrel. Prices can be obtained on application, and all orders promptly attended to.
Brussels, Jan. 20, '85.

Leading Barristers.

ANDREWS, CARON, PENTLAND & STUART,

ADVOCATES,
Corner of St. Peter and St. Paul Streets,
VICTORIA CHAMBERS, QUEBEC.
Solicitors for the Quebec Bank.
FRED. ANDREWS, Q.C. C. A. PENTLAND,
A. F. CARON, B.C.L., Q.C. G. G. STUART.

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BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, SOLICITORS,
ETC. OFFICE—No. 17 Toronto Street,
Consumers' Gas Company's Buildings) TORONTO.

T. D. DELAMERE, DAVIDSON BLACK,
K. A. REESOR, E. TAYLOR ENGLISH.

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BARRISTERS & ATTORNEYS,
OFFICE—Corner Richmond & Carling Streets,
LONDON, Ont.

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F. MULKERN, FRED. F. HARPER.

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Offices:—18 Wellington Street East, TORONTO.

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Steam Pumps.

NORTHEY & CO.,

TORONTO.

—SEND FOR CIRCULAR.—

STOCK AND BOND REPORT.

BANKS.	Share	Capital \$'s'c'd	Capital paid-up.	Rest.	Dividend last 6 Months.	CLOSING PRICES.		
						Toronto April 15.	Cash value per share.	
British North America	\$243	\$4,866,666	\$4,866,666	\$381,129	3 p.c.	117	244.31	
Canadian Bank of Commerce	50	6,000,000	6,000,000	2,000,000	4	121 12 1/2	60.5	
Central Bank	40	500,000	250,000					
Commercial Bank, Windsor, N.S.	40	500,000	260,000	78,000	4	125 1/2	50.20	
Dominion	50	1,500,000	1,500,000	930,000	5	185 x-d	92.50	
Eastern Townships	50	1,500,000	1,439,067	375,000	4	109	54.50	
Federal	100	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,000,000		45 1/2 45 1/2	45.50	
Halifax	20	600,000	500,000	50,000	3	102 1/2	20.55	
Hamilton	1.0	1,000,000	984,770	250,000	4	121 12 1/2	121.00	
Imperial	100	1,600,000	1,500,000	680,000	4	122	122.00	
La Banque Du Peuple	50	2,000,000	1,603,000	240,000	2 1/2	47	23.50	
La Banque Jacques Cartier	25	600,000	50,000	140,000	3 1/2	50	12.50	
La Banque Nationale	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	150,000				
London	100	1,000,000	140,000					
Maritime	100	321,900	321,900	40,000	3			
Merchants' Bank of Canada	100	5,798,267	5,721,726	1,250,000	3 1/2	111 1/2 112 1/2	111.50	
Merchants' Bank of Halifax	100	1,000,000	1,000,000	200,000	3 1/2	103 1/2	13.50	
Molson Bank	50	2,000,000	2,000,000	600,000	4	112	56.00	
Montreal	200	12,000,000	12,000,000	6,000,000	5	195 195 1/2	390.00	
New Brunswick	100	1,000,000	1,000,000	400,000	4			
Nova Scotia	100	1,250,000	1,114,300	470,000	3 1/2	135	135.00	
Ontario Bank	100	1,500,000	1,500,000	425,000	3	108 1/2 109 1/2	108.50	
Ottawa	100	1,000,000	999,580	160,000	3 1/2			
People's Bank of Halifax	20	800,000	600,000	70,000	2	98	19.60	
People's Bank of N. B.	50	150,000	150,000					
Pictou Bank	50	500,000	250,000		4	90	45.00	
Quebec Bank	100	2,500,000	2,500,000	325,000	3 1/2			
St. Stephen's Bank	100	200,000	200,000	50,000	4			
Standard Bank	50	1,000,000	803,000	165,000	3 1/2	112 1/2	6.12	
Toronto	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,100,000	6	181 182 1/2	181.00	
Union Bank, Halifax	50	1,000,000	500,000	80,000	3	103	51.50	
Union Bank, Lower Canada	100	2,000,000	2,000,000		3			
Ville Marie	100	600,000	434,300	20,000	3 1/2			
Western Bank	100	500,000	25,000					
Yarmouth	100	400,000	383,970	20,000	3	121	121.00	
LOAN COMPANIES.								
Agricultural Savings & Loan Co.	50	600,000	599,150	75,000	4			
British Can Loan & Invest Co.	100	1,350,000	268,066	27,000	3			
British Mortgage Loan Co.	100	450,000	229,770	30,000	3 1/2			
Building & Loan Association	25	750,000	750,000	85,000	3	106 10 1/2	26.50	
Canada Landed Credit Co.	50	1,500,000	663,990	135,000	4	123	61.50	
Canada Perm. Loan & Savings Co.	50	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,100,000	6 1/2	210	105.00	
Canada Perm. L. & S. Co.—New Stock	50	1,000,000	200,000					
Canadian Savings & Loan Co.	50	700,000	650,410	120,000	4			
Dominion Sav. & Inv. Society	50	1,000,000	866,000	157,000	4	113 1/2	56.75	
Farmers Loan & S. vings Company	50	1,057,250	611,430	82,383	3 1/2	111	55.50	
Freehold Loan & Savings Company	100	1,200,000	839,680	364,250	5	163	163.00	
Hamilton Provident & Loan Soc.	100	1,500,000	1,100,000	125,000	4	123	123.00	
Huron & Erie Loan & Savings Co.	50	1,500,000	1,100,000	391,000	5			
Huron & Lambton Loan & S. v. Co.	50	350,000	240,900	32,000	4			
Imperial Loan & Investment Co.	100	629,850	621,704	90,000	3 1/2	111	111.00	
Landed Banking and Loan Co.	100	700,000	373,070	40,000	3			
Land Security Co.	25	176,984	176,984	100,000	5	141	35.25	
London & Can Loan & Agency Co.	50	4,000,000	590,000	290,000	5	137 137 1/2	68.50	
London Loan Co.	50	659,700	464,620	45,565	4			
London & Ont. Inv. Co.	100	2,250,000	450,900	80,000	3 1/2			
Manitoba Investment Assoc.	100	400,000	100,000	3,000	4			
Manitoba Loan Company	100	1,250,000	312,031	94,000	4			
Montreal Building Association	50	1,000,000	471,718	45,000		50 55	25.00	
Montreal L. an & Mortgage Co.	100					81 83	81.00	
National Investment Co.	100	1,700,000	338,762	20,000	3 1/2	107	107.00	
Ontario Industrial Loan & Inv. Co.	100	306,900	235,135	27,000	4			
Ontario Investment Association	50	2,650,000	634,715	500,000	4			
Ontario Loan & Debenture Co.	50	2,000,000	1,200,000	285,000	4	121	62.00	
Ontario Loan and Savings Co. Ontario	50	300,000	300,000	50,000	4			
People's Loan & Deposit Co.	50	500,000	493,661	64,000	3 1/2	105	55.50	
Real Estate Loan and Debenture Co.	50	500,000	473,768	5,000	3			
Royal Loan and Savings Co.	50	500,000	390,000	36,500	4			
Union Loan & Savings Co.	50	600,000	576,060	175,000	4			
Western Canada Loan & Savings Co.	50	2,000,000	1,300,000	600,000	5	188	94.00	
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Canada Cotton Company	100	2,000,000	2,000,000			30 50	30.00	
Montreal Telegraph Co.	40				4	118 1/2 119	47.80	
New City Gas Co., Montreal	40				6	177 177 1/2 x-1	70.80	
N. S. Sugar Refinery	103					27 1/2	27.50	
Starr M'fg. Co., Halifax	100				3	97	97.00	
Toronto Consumers' Gas Co. (old)	50	800,000	800,000		5	150	75.00	

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

ENGLISH—(Quotations on London Market.)

No. Shares.	Last Dividend.	NAME OF COMPANY	Share par val.	Amount Paid.	Last Sale. Apr. 4
20,000	5	Briton M. & G. Life	£10	£1	
50,000	15	C. Union F. L. & M.	50	5	14 1/2
5,000		Edinburgh Life	100	15	
100,000		Fire Ins Assn	10	2	3
20,000	5	Guardian	100	50	57 50
12,000	32	Imperial Fire	100	25	149 152
150,000	10	Lancashire F. & L.	20	2	41 5 1/2
35,862	20	London Ass Corp.	25	12 1/2	43 45
10,000	10	Lon. & Lancash. L.	10	1	
74,080	8	Lon. & Lancash. F.	25	2	4 1/2 5 1/2
2,000,000	57 1/2	Liv Lon. & G.F. & L.	Stk	2	23 1/2 24 1/2
30,000	2 1/2	Northern F. & L.	100	10	40 42
120,000	24	North Brit. & Mer.	25	6 1/2	27 1/2 28 1/2
6,722	5 1/2	Phoenix	50	50	210 214
200,000	10	Queen Fire & Life	10	1	2 2 1/2
100,000	4 1/2	Royal Insurance	20	3	27 1/2 28
50,000		Scottish Imp. F. & L.	10	1	
20,000		Scot. Prov. F. & L.	50	3	
10,000		Standard Life	50	12	

CANADIAN.

No. Shares.	Last Dividend.	NAME OF COMPANY	Share par val.	Amount Paid.	Last Sale. Apr. 16.
10,000	5-6 mo	Brit. Amer. F. & M.	\$50	\$50	80 84
2,500	7 1/2	Canada Life	400	50	
5,000	5	Confederation Life	100	10	
5,000	10-12 mo	Sun Life Ass. Co.	100	12 1/2	\$24 1/2
4,000	12	Montreal Assur'ce.	£50	£5	
5,000	5	Royal Canadian	100	15	52
5,000	10	Quebec Fire	100	65	
1,065	15	Quebec Marine	100	40	
3,000	10	Queen City Fire	50	18	
2,000	11-12 mo	Western Assur'ce	40	20	83 83 1/2

RAILWAYS.

Parvl Shares	London April 9.
Atlantic and St. Lawrence	127 1/2
Canada Southern 5 p.c. 1st Mortgage	101
Grand Trunk ordinary stock	100
5 p.c. perpetual debenture stock	108 1/2
Do. Eq. F. M. Bds 1 ch. 6 p.c.	100
Do. Eq. Bonds 2nd charge	115
Do. First Preference	100
Do. Second Pref Stock	100
Do. Third Pref. Stock	100
Great Western ordinary stock	£20 10
Do. 5 p.c. Debenture Stock	100
Do. 6 p.c. Bonds, 1890	108
International Bridge 6 p.c. Mort. Bds	
Do. 6 p.c. Mor. Bds. 2nd series	
Midland Stg. 1st Mtg. Bonds 1908	100
Northern of Can. 5 p.c. First Mtg.	100
Do. do 5 p.c. Second do.	100
Toronto, Grey & Bruce 5 p.c. Bonds	100
Wellington, Grey & Bruce 7 p.c. 1st M.	85 1/2

SECURITIES.

Parvl Shares	London April 9.
Canadian Govt. Deb. 6 p.c. stg. 1882-4	

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The only Company licensed to do
PLATE GLASS INSURANCE

In the Dominion.

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- CAMPBELL, A. H., President British Canadian Loan and Investment Company.
- COFFEE, L., (Messrs. L. Coffee & Co.) Produce and Commission Merchant, Toronto.
- DIXON, B. HOMER, Consul-General for the Netherlands.
- DOWNEY, JOHN, Barrister, Toronto.
- ELLIOT, WM., President People's Loan & Deposit Company.
- FISHER, D., Esq.
- GZOWSKI, COL. C. S., A.D.C. to Her Majesty.
- HOWLAND, SIR W. P., President London & Canadian Loan & Agency Company, etc.
- HOWLAND, W. H., Merchant, Toronto.
- MACPHERSON, SIR D. L., Senator, Chestnut Park.
- MACLENNAN, JAMES, Q.C., (Messrs. Mowat, MacLennan & Downey).
- McMASTER, HON. WM., President Bank of Commerce.
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- SMITH, L. W., D.C.L., President Building & Loan Association.
- SMITH, H. A., Merchant, London.
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Capital and Assets.....\$1,637,553 10
Income for Year ending 31st Dec., 1879 1,001,052 20

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- J. J. KENNY, Man'g. Director.
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Capital and Assets Over \$20,000,000

FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE.

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\$100,000 Deposited with Government for exclusive protection of Policy-holders in Canada.

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Good Dining Rooms at convenient distances. No Custom House Examination.

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General Managers:
L. O. PHILLIPS, Esq.

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Head Office, Halifax.

41F. SHORTT,
General Agent.

New Brunswick Branch

Head Office, St. John.

H. CHUBB & CO.,
General Agents.

Manitoba Branch.

Head Office, Winnipeg

G. W. GIRDLESTONE,
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Head Office, - - Toronto.

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Canadian Investments. It was founded and is
Edited by THOMAS SKINNER, the Compiler and
Editor of "The Stock Exchange Year-Book," "The
Directory of Directors," "The London Banks" &c.

Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	
Breadstuffs.			Greceries.			
Flour, (47 bbl.) f.o.c.	\$ 6 00	Joyces: Gov. Java, 47 lb	0 22 0 27	Hardware.		
Superior Extra	4 80 4 40	Rio	0 10 0 13	Tin—Bars per lb.	0 22 0 24	
Extra	4 20 4 25	Jamaica	0 15 0 23	Ingot	0 20 0 24	
Strong Bakers	6 00 5 50	Mocha	0 24 0 28	Copper: Ingot	0 15 0 16	
Spring Wheat, extra	4 00 4 10	Ceylon plant'n	0 22 0 27	Sheet	0 20 0 23	
Superfine	3 85 3 70	Fish: Herring, scaled	0 18 0 20	Lead (Amos) Bar	0 04 0 04	
Oatmeal	4 25 4 50	Dry Cod 112 lbs.	4 25 4 40	Pig	0 04 0 04	
Cornmeal	3 25 3 40	Sardines, Fr. Qrs.	0 14 0 13	Sheet	0 04 0 05	
Bran, per ton	14 50 15 00	Fruit: Raisins, Layers	2 50 2 75	Shot	0 05 0 05	
Grain: f.o.c.			" London	2 90 3 25	zinc: Sheet	0 05 0 05
Fall Wheat, No. 1	0 97 0 98	" Val'nti's, new	0 08 0 09	Solder: hf. & hf.	0 17 0 18	
" No. 2	0 95 0 96	Loose Muscatel	2 65 2 75	Out Nails:		
" No. 3	0 92 0 93	Currants Prov'l new	0 05 0 04	10 to 60 y. p. kg 100 lb	2 65 0 00	
Spring Wheat, No. 1	0 96 0 97	" Rain d'gd.	0 44 0 54	8 dy. and 9 dy	2 85 2 90	
" No. 2	0 94 0 95	" New Patras	0 06 0 06	6 dy. and 7 dy	3 10 3 15	
" No. 3	0 91 0 92	Vostizza	0 09 0 10	4 dy. and 5 dy	3 35 3 40	
Barley, No. 1	0 68 0 69	Frines	0 14 0 16	3 dy.	4 10 4 15	
" No. 2	0 66 0 66	Almonds, Taragona	0 09 0 10	Horse Nails:		
" No. 3 Extra	0 62 0 63	Ferrets Sicily	0 08 0 15	Pointed and Finished	40 to 45pc	
" No. 3	0 67 0 68	Walnuts	0 09 0 10	Ordinary	discot.	
Oats	0 59 0 60	Brazil Nuts	0 09 0 09	Galvanized Iron:		
Peas	0 70 0 74	Glucosae	0 25 0 27	Best No. 24	0 05 0 05	
Eye	0 64 0 65	Syrup: Common	0 30 0 35	" 24	0 05 0 05	
Corn	1 60 1 90	" Amber	0 35 0 40	" 26	0 05 0 05	
Timothy Seed p. bl.	6 00 6 50	" Pale Amber	0 50 0 55	Iron: Pig—		
Clover	6 00 6 50	Rice: Arracan	3 50 3 75	Summerlee	20 50 21 00	
Flax screen'd 100 lbs.	2 75 3 00	" Patna	0 04 0 05	Arnbree	20 00 20 50	
Provisions.			Syrup: Alsyope	0 11 0 12	Nova Scotia No. 1	0 00 20 0
Butter, choice, 47 lb.	0 15 0 17	Cassia, whole 47 lb.	0 15 0 17	" No. 2	0 00 19 50	
Cheese	0 04 0 05	Cloves	0 20 0 25	Nova Scotia bar	2 50 2 50	
Dried Apples	0 09 0 10	Ginger	0 25 0 35	Bar, ordinary	1 80 1 90	
Evaporated Apples	0 00 0 00	Ginger, ground	0 23 0 27	Swedes, 1 in. or over	0 00 4 10	
Beef, Mess	15 50 15 00	Jamaica, root	0 70 0 90	Hoops—Coopers	2 25 4 00	
Pork, Mess	1 08 0 08	Nutmegs	0 18 0 19	" Band	2 50 0 00	
Bacon, long clear	0 07 0 00	Pepper, black	0 30 0 33	Boiler Plates	2 50 4 00	
" Cumber'd ont	0 19 0 00	" white	0 30 0 33	" Rivets best	5 00 6 10	
" B'kfst smoked	0 11 0 12	Sugars: Porto Rico:		Russia Sheet per lb.	0 14 0 13	
Hams	0 09 0 09	Dark to fair	0 04 0 06	Canada Plates:		
Lard	0 16 0 17	Bright to choice	0 04 0 06	" E Arrow	2 95 3 00	
Eggs per doz	0 12 0 15	Barbadoes	0 06 0 06	Boars Head	2 95 3 00	
Hops	5 70 0 00	Vac. Fan Demerara	0 04 0 06	Blains	2 95 3 00	
Dressed Hogs	0 07 0 08	Canada refined	0 04 0 06	Pen	2 95 3 00	
Shoulders	0 07 0 08	Extra Granulat'd	0 06 0 06	Iron Wire:		
Leather.			Standard	0 06 0 06	No. 6 47 bundle 68 lbs.	1 75 1 85
Spanish Sole, No. 1	0 28 0 29	Scotch Paris Lump	0 06 0 06	" 9	3 45 3 10	
Do. No. 2	0 25 0 26	Beet'hd Refined	0 06 0 06	" 12	2 50 2 60	
Slaughter heavy	0 29 0 30	do. in bags	0 04 0 06	Galv. iron wire No. 6	2 00 2 80	
Do. No. 1 light	0 26 0 29	Teas: Japan:		Barbed wire, galv'd	0 26 0 40	
Do. No. 2	0 2 0 25	Yokoha, com. to good	0 18 0 20	" painted.	0 05 0 06	
Buffalo	0 21 0 22	fine to choice	0 35 0 50	Coil chain 1 in.	0 40 0 10	
Horns, heavy	0 30 0 33	Nagasa, com. to good	0 18 0 21	Steel: Cast	0 12 0 14	
" light	0 25 0 28	fine to choice	0 23 0 30	Boiler plate	0 04 0 03	
Upper, No. 1 heavy	0 32 0 35	Congou & Souchong	0 30 0 55	Sleigh shoe	0 12 0 02	
" light & med.	0 36 0 38	Coolong, good to fine,	0 30 0 55	2 1/2 Plates: 10 Oaks.	4 15 4 35	
Kip Skins, French	0 90 1 10	" Formosa	0 45 0 65	10 Charcoal	4 65 4 85	
" English	0 60 0 90	Y. Hyson, com. to gd	0 18 0 28	IX	6 15 6 25	
" Domestic	0 55 0 60	" Med. to choice	0 30 0 45	IXX	7 65 7 85	
" Veals	0 70 0 75	" Extra choice	0 50 0 65	DC	10 40 4 25	
Hem'lk Calf (25 to 30)	0 50 0 55	Gunpow, com to med	0 20 0 35	IC Bradley Charcoal	6 25 0 00	
36 to 44 lbs	0 65 0 80	" med. to fine	0 36 0 50	Gunpowder		
French Calf	1 15 1 35	" fine to finest	0 55 0 75	Can blasting per kg	3 50 0 00	
Splits, large, 47 lb	0 25 0 28	Imperial	0 27 0 60	" sporting FF	4 50 0 00	
" small	0 22 0 24	Tobacco manufactured		" FFF	4 75 0 00	
Enamelled Cow, 47 ft	0 17 0 19	Dark P. & W.	0 34 0 34	" rife	7 25 0 00	
Patent	0 17 0 20	Bright'rts gd to fine	0 44 0 50	Windows Glass:		
Pebble Grain	0 14 0 16	choice	0 60 0 75	25 and under	3 00 0 00	
Buff	0 12 0 15	" Myrtle Navy	0 50 0 62	26 x 40 do.	2 15 0 00	
Russets, light, per lb	0 40 0 50	Solace	0 34 0 45	41 x 50 do.	2 45 0 00	
Gumbar	0 06 0 07	Brier	0 43 0 40	51 x 60 do.	2 85 0 00	
Sumac	0 04 0 06	Wines, Liqueurs, &c.		Hope, Manila	0 11 0 12	
Degrac	0 06 0 00	Ale: English, pts	1 65 1 75	" Sinal	0 07 0 05	
Hides & Skins 47 lb.			" qts	2 55 2 75	Aces, L'man's Pride.	0 00 0 75
Steers, 60 to 90 lbs	0 09 0 00	" Younger's pts.	1 65 1 75	" Keen cutter	8 95 8 50	
Cows	0 08 0 08	qts.	2 55 2 75	" Dufferin	10 00 0 00	
Cured and Inspected	0 08 0 09	Porter: Guinness, pts.	1 65 1 75	" Black Prince	8 00 8 25	
Calfskins, green	0 10 0 12	qts.	2 55 2 75	" Lancoe	10 75 net.	
" cured	0 12 0 14	Brandy: Henes' case	11 50 11 75	Petroleum.		
Sheepskins	1 00 1 25	Martell's	11 00 11 95	(Refined, 47 gallon)	Imp. gal.	
Lambskins	1 00 1 35	Old Dupuy & Co	9 50 10 00	Canadian, bris.	0 17 0 00	
Tallow, rough	0 03 0 00	J. Robin & Co.	9 00 9 25	" single bris.	0 17 0 00	
Tallow, rendered	0 06 0 06	Pinet Castillon & Co	9 00 9 25	Carbon Safety	0 19 0 00	
Wool.			A. Matignon & Co.	8 50 10 00	American Prime White	0 23 0 23
Fleece, comb'd ord.	0 16 0 19	44n: De Kuypers, 47 gl	2 25 2 37	" Water	0 96 0 27	
" Southdown	0 20 0 22	B. & D	2 20 2 30	Oil.		
Pulled combing	0 17 0 18	" Green cases	4 25 4 50	Cod Oil—Imp. Gal.	0 02 0 05	
" super	0 20 0 21	" Bed	8 25 8 50	Straits Oil	0 10 0 55	
Extra	0 25 0 27	Booth's Old Tom	0 00 0 60	Palm per lb	0 09 0 00	
Sait, Etc.			Rum: Jamaica, 16 o.p.	2 75 2 80	Lard, ext. No. Morse	0 75 3 77
Liverpool case 47 by	0 65 0 00	Demerara,	2 64 2 95	Ordinary No. 1 do	0 70 0 00	
Canada 47 bbl	0 95 1 00	Wines:		Luneeed, Law	0 02 0 04	
" Eureka, per 56 lbs.	0 64 0 66	Port, common	1 25 1 75	Lined, boiled	0 65 0 87	
Washington 50	0 48 0 50	" fine old	2 50 4 00	Olive, 47 imp. gal	0 97 1 00	
C. Salt A. 56 lbs dairy	0 45 0 00	Sherry, medium	2 25 2 75	Sailed	2 30 2 40	
Rice's dairy	0 60 0 00	" old	3 00 4 50	Seal straw	0 75 0 80	
Sawn Lumber.			Champagne:	" pale	0 80 0 80	
Clear pine, 1 in. over	86 00 88 00	Ayala & Co., ext. dry qts	38 00 00 00	Spirits Turpentine	0 62 0 65	
Pickings	26 00 28 00	" pts	30 00 00 00	Drugs.		
Clear and pickings 1 in.	25 00 28 00	Whisky: Scotch	3 50 3 50	Alum Cape	0 26 0 28	
Flooring, 1 1/2 & 1 1/4 in.	13 00 14 00	Denville's Irish, do	3 50 3 75	Alum	0 02 0 05	
Ship's ovals, skds & dgs	9 00 12 00	" 50 "	0 90 2 50	Bine Vitriol	0 06 0 06	
Dressing	15 00 18 00	" 25 u.p.	0 18 1 25	Brimstone	0 02 0 06	
Joists and Scantling	11 50 13 50	Oldly Pri Whisky 1 g.	0 59 1 33	Borax	0 12 0 14	
Clapboards, dressed	12 50 00 00	Old Bourbon	0 58 1 28	Camphor	0 32 0 43	
Shingles, XXX, 16 in.	2 40 2 50	" Rye and Malt	0 50 1 30	Castor Oil	0 04 0 11	
" XX	1 40 1 60	Domestic Whisky 29 u.p	0 45 1 18	Caustic Soda	0 02 0 06	
Lath	2 10 2 25	Rye Whiskey 7 yrs old	1 06 1 90	Crown Tartar	0 35 0 87	
Paints, &c.			Boots and Shoes.		Extract Logwood, bulk	0 08 0 00
White Lead, genuine	1 70	Men's Kip Boots	2 25 3 25	" boxes	0 14 0 00	
Do. No. 1	1 60	" Kip Stogas	2 30 3 00	Gentian	0 19 0 20	
" 2	1 30	" Split Stogas	1 50 2 40	Hellebore	0 20 0 22	
" 3	1 10	Men's Buff, Cong & Bals	1 75 2 40	Indigo, Madras	0 16 0 19	
White Lead, dry	0 05 0 06	Boys' Kip Boots	1 75 2 00	Madder	0 11 0 24	
Red Lead	0 05 0 06	" No. 1 Stogas	1 75 2 00	Morphia Sul	2 35 2 45	
Venetian Red, Eng.	0 09 0 09	" Split	1 25 1 60	Opium	4 25 4 50	
Yellow Ochre, French	0 04 0 05	" Gaiters & Bals	1 10 1 60	Oxalic Acid	0 12 0 14	
Vermillion, Eng.	0 70 0 80	Wom's Bals Comf & pep	1 10 1 60	Paris Green	0 17 0 20	
Vanish, No. 1 furn.	0 90 1 00	" Batts	0 10 0 30	Potass Iodide	4 00 4 25	
Bro. Japan	0 98 1 00	" Goat Bal	2 40 3 00	Quassia	0 09 0 10	
Whiting	0 75 0 80	" Sheep Go ts	1 40 2 00	Quinine	1 00 1 25	
		Misser' bals	0 40 1 16	Saltpetre	0 04 0 10	
		" Batts	0 80 1 00	Sul Buchelle	0 85 0 88	
		Child's Bals	0 80 0 80	Shalac	0 28 0 35	
		Batts	0 80 0 75	Sulphur Flowers	0 04 0 14	
				Soda Ash	0 04 0 00	
				Soda Bleach, per keg	7 85 8 00	
				Tartaric Acid	3 00 0 00	

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CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION

Incorporated by Special Act of the Dominion Parliament.
Guarantee Capital, \$1,000,000. Government Deposit, \$86,300
Capital and Assets, 31st Dec., 1881, \$1,797,459

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Income during year ending 31st Dec., '82 381 142 39

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ARTHUR GAGNON, Sec.-Treas. GEO. H. McHENRY, Manager.

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CAPITAL, \$10,000,000

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Investments in Canada for protection of Canadian Policy-holders (chiefly with Government), exceed \$300,000.

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Life Insurance Company,

PORTLAND, ME.

JOHN E. DE WITT,

President.

ORGANIZED, 1848.

Assets, Dec. 31st, 1883, \$6,229,684 10
Surplus, (N.Y. Standard,) 715,907 27

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HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - HAMILTON, ONT.

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Deposited with Dominion Govt .. 51,100

NON-FORFEITABLE POLICIES; TONTINE INVESTMENTS,

-AND-

Homans Popular Plan of Renewable Term Insurance by Mortuary Premiums.

DAVID DEXTER,
Managing Director.

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FIRE AND MARINE.

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Incorporated 1833. Head Office, Toronto, Ont.

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LONDON & LANCASHIRE

FIRE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

MANAGER—CHAS. G. FOTHERGILL.

SUB-MANAGER—J. B. MOFFATT.

Capital Fully Subscribed..... \$9,260,000

Assets, Cash, and Invested Funds 2,605,925

Deposited with Government of Canada, for the Protection of Policy-holders in Canada 100,000

ALL LOSSES PAID AT HEAD OFFICE IN TORONTO, WITHOUT REFERENCE TO ENGLAND.

Office—Mail Buildings, Toronto.

W. A. SIMS, Chief Agt. for Canada.

Agent for Toronto—T. M. PRINGLE.

WE HAVE COME TO STAY.

THE SUPERIORITY OF OUR COFFEES HAS SECURED THE UNITED AND VALUABLE SUPPORT OF ALMOST THE ENTIRE LIST OF WHOLESALE GROCERS OF CANADA, AS THE FOLLOWING NAMES WILL SHOW:

MONTREAL, Que.

Turner, Rose & Co.; Tees, Wilson & Co.; T. Doherty & Co.; Geo. Childs & Co.; Kinloch, Lindsay & Co.; L. Chaput, Fils & Cie.; Hudon, Hebert & Co.; Wm. Donahue & Co.; Caverhill, Hughes & Co.; Ransom, Forbes & Co.; W. R. Ross & Co.; N. Quintal & Fils.

QUEBEC, Que.

Thompson, Codville & Co.; John Ross & Co.

OTTAWA, Ont.

C. T. Bate & Co.

KINGSTON, Ont.

A. Gunn & Co.; Fenwick, Hendry & Co.; Geo. Robertson & Son.

BROCKVILLE, Ont.

T. Gilmour & Co.

TORONTO, Ont.

Eby, Blain & Co.; T. Kinnear & Co.

HAMILTON, Ont.

Jas. Turner & Co.; W. H. Gillard & Co.; John Stuart, Son & Co.; Brown, Balfour & Co.; Lumsden Bros.

LONDON, Ont.

Edward Adams & Co.; M. Masuret & Co.

BRANTFORD, Ont.

Geo. Watt & Sons.; A. Watts & Co.; Geo. Foster.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.

Turner, Mackeand & Co.

ST. JOHN, N.B.

Hall & Fairweather; Tippitt, Burditt & Co.; Geo. S. DeForrest; Andrew Myles.

ST. STEPHEN, N.B.

Ganong Bros.; W. B. King.

FREDERICTON, N.B.

Whittier & Hooper.

HALIFAX, N.S.

John Tobin & Co.; Esson & Co.; C. & W. Anderson.

YARMOUTH, N.S.

W. Law & Co.; Parker, Eakins & Co.

AMHERST, N.S.

J. & J. R. Lamy.

All the above firms are selling and distributing large quantities of our Coffees, and unhesitatingly tell us, as they will you, that they are absolutely pure, that they are always uniform, in fact that they are the finest Coffees they ever sold.

REMEMBER,

These gentlemen are merchants who, from long years of experience, are certainly perfect judges of the quality and value of merchandise they buy, sell and recommend.

LOOK OUT!

For a very remarkable circular that we shall send by mail to every Retail Grocer of Canada. In every respect it will command your attention and merit your consideration. **DON'T FAIL TO READ IT.**

YOU WANT THE BEST COFFEE.

WE WANT YOUR TRADE.

BUY OUR COFFEES AND ACCOMPLISH THIS RESULT.

Respectfully Yours,

CHASE & SANBORN,

IMPORTERS AND ROASTERS,

BOSTON AND MONTREAL.