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HEAD OFFICE, - MONTREAL.

DIRECTORS.

H. H. GAULT, M.P., T. CAVERHILL, President Vice-President Hon. A. W. Ogilvie, E. K. Greens,

THOMAS CRAIG, . - Cushier.

BRANCHES,

Hathilton, Ont. . C. M. Counsell, Manager. Aylmer, ". J. G. Billett, do Park Hill, ". T. L. Rogers, do Bedford, P.Q. . E. W. Morgan, do

FOREIGN AGENTS.

LONDON :- The Alliance Bank (Limited.) NEW YORK .- The National Bank of Commerce. Bostos :- Maverick National Bank. Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold. Interest allowed on Deposits. Collections made promptly and remitted for low rates.

First Day of APRIL next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to 31st MARCH, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS.

General Manager.

Montreal, 23rd February, 1882.

AGENTS.

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

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clared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the office of the Bank, in Montreal, on and after the

CAPITAL PAID-UP . \$3,000,000.

A B B G L

HEAD OFFICE, - - - TORONTO. DIRECTORS :

The Ontario Bank.

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

Sir WM. P. HOWLAND, LT.-COL. C. S. GZOWSKI, President Vice-President, Hon. John Simpson, Hon. D. A. Macdonald, Donald Mackay, Esq. A. M. Smith, Esq. Robert Nichols, Esq.

C. HOLLAND, General Manager.

BRANCHES.

Alliston,	Montreal,	Port Hope.	
Brussels.	Mount For	est, Port Perry,	in the
lowman ville,	Oshawa,	Pr. Arthur's I	andig
luelph	Ottawa,	Toronto.	್ರಂಗ್
indsay,	Peterboro,	Whitby,	stratil j
Winnipeg	Man.	Whitby, Portage la Prairie	Man,

The Cha	rtered Banks.
THE	DANADIAN
Bank of	Commerce.
Head Office,	Toronto.
Paid-up Capital	\$6,000,000
Rest	1,400,000
DIR	ECTORS.
HON WILLIAM	MOMASTER President

WM. ELLIOT, Eso., Vice-President.-Nosh Barnbart, Esq. James Michie, Esq. Hon. Adam Hope. T. Sutherland Stayner, Esq. George Taylor, Esq. Jno. J. Arnton, Esq. W. N. ANDERSON, General Manager. J. C. KEMP, Ass't Gen'l Manager.

ROBT, GILL, Inspector .

New York-J.H. Goadby, and B. Walker, Agente. Chicago-A. L. Dewar, Agent. -

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

Goderich. Commercial credits issued for use in Europe, the East and West Indies, China, Japan, and South America. Sterling and American Exchangeboughtandsold. Collections made on the mostfavorable terms. Interestallowed on deposite.

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

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

DIRECTORS

H. S. HOWLAND, Esq., President, T. R. MERRITT, 1889., Vice-President, St Oa-

T. R. MINISTRA-, tharines, Hon JAS. R. BENSON, T. R. WADEWORTH, Esq. St. Catharines, P. HUABRS, Esq., JOIN FISER, Esq., JOIN FISER, Esq., P. HUGHES, ESQ., JOHN FISKEN D. R. WILKIE, Cashier.

HEAD OFFICE-TORONTO.

BBANCHES-Fergus, Ingersoll, Port Colborne, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Welland, Winnipeg. Woodstock. Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and in-

terest allowed. Prompt attention paid to collections.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL, \$1,500,000
CAPITAL PAID in May 15, 1879 1,881,568
BESERVE FUND
Board of Directors.
R. W. HENEKER, President.
Hon, T. LEE TERRILL Vice-President.
Hon. M. H. Cochrane, G. N. Galer,
G. K. Foster, Hon. J. H. Pope.
G. A. FOBLEL, HOL. S. L. TOPE.
A. A. Adams, Hon. G. G. Stevens,
T. S. Morey.
WM. FARWELL, General Manager.
Head Office-Sherbrooke, Que,
Branches.
Waterloo, Richmond,
Costicook. Stanstead.
Cowansville Granby.
Agents in Montreal-Bank of Montreal.
London, England-London & County Banks.
Boston National Exchange Bank

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

10.5

The Chartered Banks,

The Bank of Toronto, CANADA. Incorporated 1855.

Capital, \$2,000,000, Reserve Fund, \$750,000.

DJRECTORS : WILLIAM GOODERHAN, President, JAMEB G. WORTS, Vice-President, WILLIAM CAWTHRA, GEORGE GOODERHAM ALEX. T. FULTON, HENRY COVERT, HENRY COVERT.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

DUNCAN COULSON, CASHIBE. HDGH LEACH, ASSISTANT CASHIBE. J. T. M. BURNSIDE, INSPECTOR,

BRANCHES. BRANCHES. MONTREAL, J. MURTRY Smith, Manager; PHTER-BORO, J. H. Roper, Manager; COBOURG, JOReph Henderson, Manager; PORT HOPE, W. R. Wade-worth, Manager; BARRIE, J. A. Strathy, Manager; ST. CATHARINHE, E. D. Boswell, Manager; CATHARINHE, E. D. Boswell, Manager; LINGWOOD, G. W. Hodgetts, Manager. BANKERS. LONDOR, EMG, The City Bank; NEW YORK, Na-tional Bank of Commerce.

LA BANQUE NATIONALE. HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.

HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC. CAPITAL PAID-UP DIRECTORS. HON. ISIDORETHIBAUDEAU, President. JOSEPH HAMEL, Esq., Vice-President. JOSEPH HAMEL, Esq., Vice-President. JOSEPH HAMEL, Esq., Vice-President. JOSEPH HAMEL, Esq., Vice-President. Otheralier OI. Robitalle, M.D. E. Baudet, Esq. M.P.P. Hy. Atkinson, Esq. U. Tessier, jr., Esq. Nontreal. BRANCHES: --Montreal. BRANCHES: --Montreal. BRANCHES: --Montreal. BRANCHES: --Montreal. AGENTS: --England --National Bank of Scotland, London; France-Messrs. All. Grunebaum & Co., La Banque de Pariset de Pays Bas; United States-National Bank of the Republic. New York; National Revere Bank, Boston; Neufoundland.--The Com-mercial Bank of Newfoundland. CANADA --Prov. Ontario--The Bank of Tor ont Maritime Provinces--Bank of New Brunswick, Mer-chants Bank of Halfax, Bank of Montreal; Manitoba --The Merchants Bank of Canada. A general Banking; Exchange and collection busi-tess transacted. Particular attention paid to collec-ons and roturns made with utmost promptness. EST-Orrespondence respectively solicited.

L/A BANQUE JACQUES-CARTIER,

HE. D OFFICE, - MONTREAL. Capital A athorized, Capital Subscribed, \$500,000 . . •

500,000.

Capital Subscribed, 500,000. DIRECTORS : ALPH. DESJANDINS, ESQ., M.P., President. L. H. Massue, ESQ., Vice-President. J. L. Cassidy, ESQ., O. Faucher, Fils, ESQ. La. S. Monat, ESQ., J. B. Renaud, ESQ. Lucien Huot, ESq. A. L. DEMARTIGKY, Cashler. Branch at Beauharnois, A. Clement, Manager. Branch at St. Hyacinthe, S. A. Durocher, Manager. Branch at Valleyfield, C. F. Jrish, Agent. Agents in New York: National Bank. of the Republic. Agents in London, Eng.: Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co.

THE MARITIME BANK -OF THE-

DOMINION OF CANADA.

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

Board of Directors, THOS. MACLELLAN, President, LEB. BOTSFORD, M.D., Vice-President, ROBT ORUIKSHANK (of Jardine & Co., Grocers), JER. HARRISON (of J. & W. F. Harrison, Flour Merchante). JOHN H. PARKS (of Ym. Parks & Son, Cotton Manufacturers). JOHN TAPLEY (of Tapley Bros., Indiantown). HOW, D. TROOF (of Troop & Son, Shipowners). CASHIER, - ALFRED RAY. THE BANK under now menacomment and with

CASHALIA, - AMARAN ANA CASHALIAN ANA CASHALIAN (THE BANK, under new management and with Fresh Capital, is now open and prepared to transact a general Banking Business transacted for Banks and Mercantile Houses in Quebec and Ontario, Correspondence solite terms on favorable terms.



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President:

Hon. E. DUCLERC (Senator), Paris. Canadian Directors:

The Hon. J. A. CHAPLEAU, Q.C., Vice-President, The Hon. J. A. CHAPLEAU, Q.G., YIOG-Freenous, Montreal.
J. S. C. WURTELE, Q.C., M.P.P., Managing Di-rector for Cauada, Montreal.
FIJSEE BEAUDET, M.P.P., Quebec.
The Hon. E. T. PAQUET, M.P.P., Quebec.
The Hon. ISDORE THIBAUDEAU, President of the Banque Nationale, Quebco.
THOS. WORKMAN, President of Molson's Bank, Montreal.

Montreal. Censor:

GUSTAVE'A. DROLLET, Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur, Montreal.

For the management of business the Province of Quebec is divided into two divisions: the Quebes Division, comprising the territory east of the Rivers St. Maurice and Ricolet; and the Montreal Division, the territory west of those Rivers.

MONTREAL DIVISION.

Office open to the Public from 10 A.M. to 8 P.M.

Manager: EDMOND J. BARBEAU.

" Operations of the Company.

The objects of the CREDIT FONCIRE FRANGO-CANADIEN are the following:-I. Hypothecary loans, either for a long term with payment by aunuities, or for a short term without amortization. II. Loans on security of hypothecary or privileged

11. Lotins on security of hypothecary or privilege claims, either for a long term with payment by az-huities, or for a short term without amoritation. III. Loans, for long or short term, to municipal or school corporations, or to fabriques. IV. The acquisition, by way of transfer or subro-gation, of hypothecary or privileged, claims on real estate

estate. V. The acquisition of bonds and debentures issued by municipal or school corporations, and by incor-porated companies doing business in the Dominion, VI. The acquisition of public funds.

THE HAMILTON Provident and Loan Society.

HOD. ADAM HOPE, Senator-President. W. E. SANDFORD-Vice-President.

TEMPORARY OFFICE,

No. 23 James St, South Hamilton,

H. D. CAMERON, Tfeasurer. November, 5th 1880.

Private Banks.

W. MOWAT & SON, BANKERS,

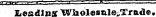
STRATFORD, ONT. [Established 1868.]

Transact a general banking business. Make a specialty of COLLECTING DRAFTS on business men in this town and vicinity at low rates, and prompt returns. Drafts issued on any banking town in Cani-ada, and on New York, payable anywhere in the United States

Add, and on new low, popule any next on the United States. Agents in Canada: The Canadian Bank of Com-merce. In United States : The First National Bany New York.







D Morrice & Co.

Canadlan Manufactures. MONTREAL AND TORONTO,

Hochelaga

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Brown Cottons, Canton Flannels, Yarns and Bags,

Valleyfield

Bleached Shirtings, Wigans and Shoe drills.

Stormont

Col'd Cotton Yarns, Ducks, Tickings, Checks, &c. Knitted Goods,

Tweeds,

Flannels, &c., &c.

The Wholesale Trade only supplied.

DOMINION BOLT CO.

Front and Sherbourne Sts., Toronto.

FIRST PRIZE DOMINION EXHIBITION, 1880. CARRIAGE BOLTS:

"Best Bost."—Made from square and round Norway iron, the latter by putented machinery ensuring a like full square to that made from square iron.

"Bost."-Made from Best Staffordshire iron, same finish as "Best Best," and annealed.

" Common."-Made from Best Staffordshire iron, with black heads, the burr only being edged. Railway Track Bolts.

Railway Track Spikes.

Quality not excelled by any, native or foreign. Hot Pressed Nuts. Machine Forged

Nuts.-None better. In a few weeks there will be another machine in operation for small sizes of Cold Pressed Nuts. Rivetting Burrs. and very soon there will be in operation an improved machine for

Plough Bolts. Boiler Rivets. No better and no greater variety can now be lad

Fancy Head Bolts,

for Carriage Builders and others, which always aford satisfaction to buyers.

Machine Bolts. Coach Screws. Bridge Bolts. Tire Bolts and Rivets.

Sleigh Shoe Bolts. Elevator Bolts, All of best quality and annealed, not second to any imported.

Stove Bolts. Stove Rods. Rivets.



Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

CANTLIE. EWAN & CO., MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS.

CANADIAN TWEEDS,

CORNWALL BLANKETS,

LOMAS' (Sherbrooke) FLANNELS,

LYBSTER COTTONS, &c., &c., 38 St. Joseph Street, Montreal.

18 Wellington Street, East, TORONTO.

WM. PARKS & SON,

NEW BRUNSWICK COTTON MILLS

ST. JOHN, N.B.

Awarded the only Medal given at the CENTEN-NIAL EXHIBITION of Cotton Yarns of Cauadian Manufacture. Gold Medal at Montreal Exhibition. Two Silver and Two Bronze Medals at Toronto In-dustrial Exhibition. Diploma and Seven First-Class Prizes at Hamilton, London, and St. John Exhibi-tions for their tious for their

COTTON VARNS, CARPET WARPS, BEAM WARPS. ROSIERY YARNS.

BALL KNETTING COTTONS.

Which, for Quality and Brilliancy of Colour, cannot be excelled.

ALEX SPENCE, WM. HEWEIT, 21 Lemoine St., Montreal. 11 Colborne St., Toronto.

POPULAR STEEL PENS

M. P. & B.'s BANK PEN, M. P. & B.'s LEDGER PEN, M. P. & B.'s RED INK PEN. "THE ANCHOR PEN." 4 different points.

THE POSTAL TELECRAPH PEN. Turned-up points.

Also, Gillott's, Muson's, Perry's, Mitchell's Ester-brooke's, Lowo's, Spencerian, Heath's, Collins', McNiven & Cameron's, Rudhall's, Blanzy, Poure & Co.'s,

and other popular makers. The largest assortment in Canada. Send for samples and prices. Liberal Discount to the Trade.

MORTON, PHILLIPS & BULMER, Stationers, Blank Book Makers, and Printers,

375 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL,



THE Montreal Knitting Co., 73 ST. JOSEPH STREET. 00000 TO . Wholesale Trade SUPERIOR Seamless Woollen Hosiery, FOR FALL DELIVERY. In all the fashionable Colors and Styles. All Goods warranted equal to sample. SPECIAL LINES. FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS: MILLINERY and MANTLES. HOSIERY AND LACES, Small Wares and Notions Dress Goods and Silks. Merchant Tailors' Goods, CARPETS AND HOUSEFURNISHING. STAPLES. HUCHES BROTHERS. WAREHOUSE: Youge, Melinda, Jordan Sis., Toroute. OFFICE: 214 St. James Street, Montreal, Mr. E. O'BRIEN, Representative 1854. 1882. BUY E. B. EDDY'S MATCHES, PAILS, TUBS. AND Washboards

Leading Manufacturing Firms.

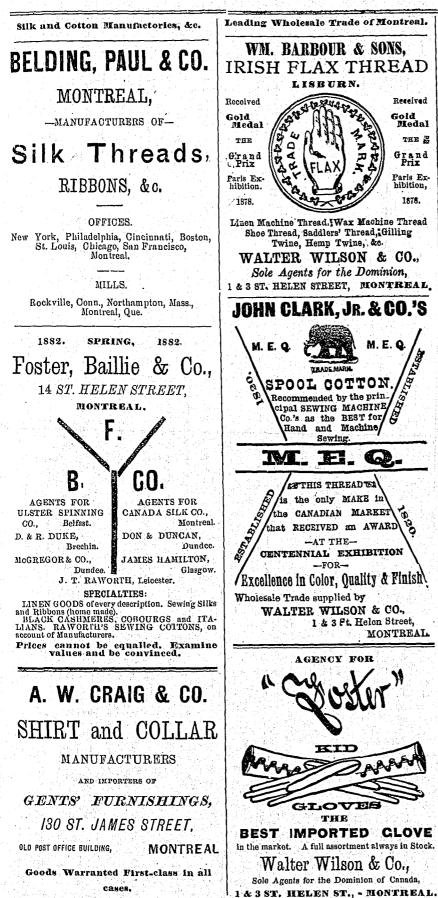
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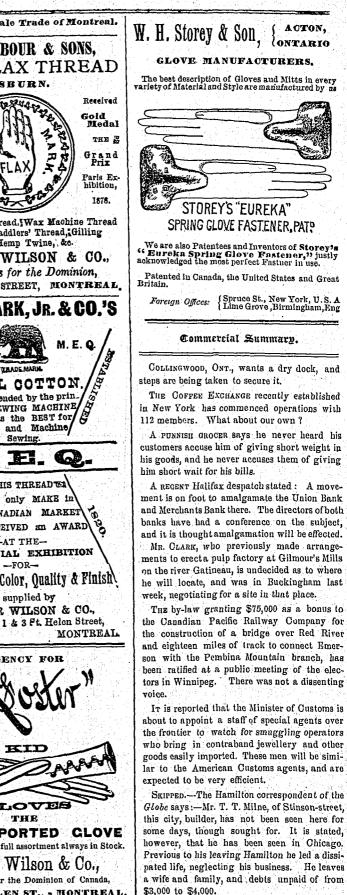
HULL, P. O., CANADA.

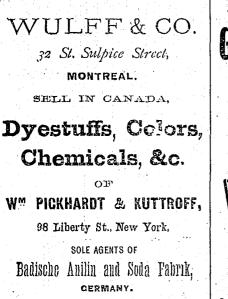
CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned have entered into Co-Partnership as GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS under the style or firm of

BOWN & WOODS,

We respectfully solicit consignments. Ruturn promptly made. Good references on application. ALFRED A. BOWN. CHESLEY WOODS. St John's, Nfid., Jan. 81st, 1882.







AT THE LATE SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Bank of Ottawa resolutions were passed approving of the proposed action of the Board in seeking to extend the Bank's business by opening a branch in Winnipeg, also approving of a by-law which the directors proposed to pass for the allotment of the unsubscribed stock among the present shareholders under the provisions of the Act.

THE Midland Railway Elevator, to be created at Belleville this coming season, is estimated to cost about \$60,000, and will have a capacity of 150,000 bushels. It is to be completed in time for the grain trade next Fall, and will probably be erceted at the G. J. R. dock. It is understood that the Midland Railway authorities will petition the City Council for an exemption from taxation on the building.

IT appears that the Government have determined to compel the Pullman Car Co. to pay duties upon all the stationery, car repairs, and other dutiable goods brought into Canada during the *regime* of the Pullman Company. The law will, however, allow the three years' limitation to protect the Company, and probably no fine will be imposed since the Company's officials seem to have been alone to blame in the matter.

The liabilities of Eugene Boreham, boot and shoe dealer, Halifax, referred to last week are estimated at \$18,000, \$10,000 preferred, with apparent assets of \$15,000, of which \$11,000 are in stock. The largest sum is due to his father, \$3,000 preferred and \$4,000 additional as general creditor. The \$8,000 is said to have been borrowed money upon his father's name to meet his liabilities, but the refusal of the father to become liable for any further sums caused his stoppage. He is reported to have bought too largely for the amount of business done, which it appears did not pay expenses.

THE bailiff has taken possession of the premises of J. R. Colby, a Toronto conl dealer; the stock of K. C. Marshall, jeweller, London, has been seized for rent; the stock of feed, etc.



of J. S. McKay, Halifax, N.S., has been sold by the Sheriff; B. Allan, blacksmith, Stratford, previously referred to, has given up possession to the bailiff; J. H. Barnes, hotel kceper, Amherstburg, T. T. Milne, builder, Hamilton, and J. C. Beatty, stationer, Ottawa, are reported to have left for parts unknown, with creditors unpaid; Augustus Bertram, flour and feed dealer, Berlin, Ont., is also away. J. W. Herington, dry goods dealer, Colborne, and Geo. Degel, saddler, Dublin, Ont., are reported to have left; and Lindsay Bros., general dealers, Shelburne, Ont., have closed up.

MESSES. G. D. Sutherland & Co, dry goods dealers, London, Ont., whose assignment was referred to in a recent issue, are endeavoring to effect a compromise at 30c on the dollar.—R. Balfour, general dealer at Port Colborne, previously referred to, has settled with his creditors at 80c on the dollar.—The stock of Messes. White & Co., general store keepers, Thornbury, Ont., advertised to be sold by auction.—J. Poitras, grocer, Conticook, Que., is offering 25c on the dollar; his liabilities are \$6,600, with nominal assets fixed at \$7,170.

INFORMATION has been received to the effect that Mr. Marcotte, the absconding dry goods merchant of this city, whose liabilities amounted to a quarter of a million, has taken up his residence in Chicago, where he is said to have purchased a house and is about to start business again. The assignces of the estate here have taken proceedings in the American courts against the defaulter, with a view to forcing him to disgorge. Since his departure he gave up about \$10,000 to his creditors. His assets in the hands of the assignces consist of stocks of goods that will pay about 25 or 30 per cent. of the total liabilities. On receipt of the news in this city, a lawyer caused the seizure of Marcotte's store, residence and diamonds, valued at \$10,000. He (Marcotte) is believed to be in Missouri, but will likely be arrested shortly.

The recent assignment of the Brown-Patterson Agricultural Implement Manufacturing Co. with head-quarters at Whitby, Ont., has been disputed by the Ontario Bank, who hold a judgment against the Company for \$54,000, on the ground of its being illegal for a Company to assign. The case came up for hearing at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, last Saturday, but was enlarged. The Company has been embarrassed for a long time, and some do not hesitate to say that in the interest of creditors they should have suspended five or six years ago; the Company is said to have been under the control of one of the banks for years, and, besides the judgment for the large amount above-named, writs have been issued against them for several smaller sums. Their liabilities, direct and indirect, amount to some \$240,000, and the assets are valued by the Company at \$111,252, but by the trustce at only \$70,000. The company had a branch in Belleville.

The settlement agreed upon at the meeting of creditors of Thos. Johnston & Co., produce commission merchants, Toronto, previously mentioned, was: 25c in the dollar at six months, secured, and Mr. Johnston's own notes at one year for 25 per cent., and at two years for 25 per cent.,—a total of 75 per cent. on liabilities of \$10,000. Johnston was formerly in business at Mount Forest, but not meeting with success commenced in Toronto about three years ago; he prospered for two years, but is said to have lost heavily the past year on consignments to the Maritime Provinces and Manitoba. Perhaps he over-reached himself.



THE boot and shoe factory estate of T. Laurin & Co., this city, whose assignment was referred to in our last issue, was sold by auction on Wednesday last at 65c on the dollar for the stock, 48c for the book debts, and 241c for the machinery.

MR. A. D. FORCHERON, the well-known wholesale tobacco manufacturer of this city, has published in pamphlet form a valuable little treatise on the cultivation and treatment of Canadian tobacco, which we may refer to at more length on a future occasion.

MR. M. L. HYMAN, dealer in hats, caps and furs, Kingston, assigned a few days ago to Mr. J. M. M. Duff, this city. Hyman succeeded his father (who died about five years ago) with a capital of probably \$1,200 or \$1,500,-his share of the estate,-but has not succeeded, owing, it is said, partly to inattention and extravagance. It is stated that he is desirous of leaving Kingston: Liabilities about \$3,000, and assets \$2,000, consisting of stock-in-trade, which has been sold to Mr. Jas. Galloway, at 55e on the dollar.

MESSRS. HALL & O NNELL, Midland, Ont., who commenced a general store business a few months ago with limited means, have not been successful, and have assigned .- Young Bros., grocers, Paris, Ont., and Eugène Brunel, grocer, Halifax, N.S., are also reported to have assigned.—Benj. F. Youngs, carpenter, etc., Stratford, reported to have failed, and the

and A. Toussaint, grocer, Quebec, at 60c on the dollar; Messrs. Mackinnon & Sharing, dealers in wrapping paper, etc., this city, at 25c cash on the dollar of liabilities amounting to about \$2,500; F. C. Bond, druggist, Hamilton, and F. W. Burton & Co., fruit and confectionery dealers, Windsor, Ont., also reported as offering to compromise .- The stock of dry goods of Octave Gendron, Sherbrooke, previously referred to, is advertised for sale by tender.

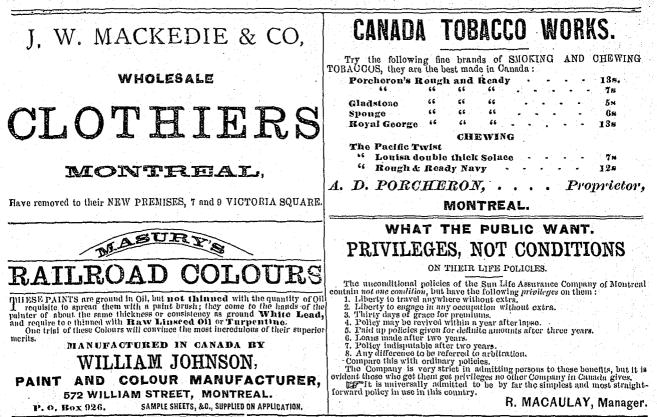
Now that the Act has been repealed, the Post Office authorities here have received instructions to take bill stamps at their face value in exchange for postage stamps at the accountant's office. Other post offices have doubtless received similar instructions.

"WINTER lingers in the lap of Spring," and March is coming to a close with more show heaped along the sides of our streets than during the depth of the season. Occasional slight falls of snow make sleighing tolerable for a few hours, but the equinoctial sun thaws it out slowly. Wheeled vehicles are making their appearance. Frosty nights and mornings are still favoring the keepers of skating rinks and lovers of the "poetry of motion." The river blockade is giving some signs of a breaking-up.

In the case of La Banque Jacques Cartier, appellant, and Giraldi et al., respondents, in the Court of Queen's Bench, this week, the majority of the Court considered that the pretension of the Bank should be maintained.

The action was taken against the Bank appellant, by the heirs of the late Dame Marie Bosna, the first wife of the late Serafino Giraldi. Mr. Giraldi had a deposit account at the Bank. and after his death his second wife, who had been appointed administratrix by his will, continued to make deposits to the credit of the succession. The action claimed half of the revenues of the real estate belonging to Mr. Giraldi at the time of his death, and which belonged to the community existing between him and his first wife. The bank answered that Mr. Giraldi died insolvent, and that the bank was accountable to the creditors of the succession for the amount of the deposit, and a division could not be made. The judgment in the Court below went against the bank. on the ground that the real estate in question belonged in equal shares to the succession of the first Madame Giraldi and the succession of Mr. Giraldi, and that the amount at the credit or the former succession (which was claimed by the action) could be ascertained from the account.

In the case of Lord et al., appellants, and Elliott et al., respondents, concerning a demurrage at the rate of fifty pounds sterling for seventeen days, allowed by the Court below, judgment has been reversed in the Court of Queen's Bench. The S.S. Gresham, then at Liverpool, was chartered to proceed to Sydney, C.B., and there load from the factors of the appellants a



full cargo of coal, taking her turn with other steamers and taking precedence of sailing vessels, and receive prompt despatch in loading and unloading. The Gresham arrived at Sydney, 19th July, and on the 28th of the same month the captain protested the appellants on account of the delay in loading. It was for the detention after this notification that demurrage was claimed. The defence to the suit was that there had been no detention for which the appellants were liable to pay demurrage ; that the Gresham had her turn with the other steamers, and had received prompt despatch in loading according to the custom and usage of the port of Sydney. The Court below allowed £850 sterling for 17 days' demurrage at £50 per day, and it was from this judgment that the appeal was instituted. The majority of the judges in appeal were of opinion that the judgment must be reversed. What the appellants undertook to do was to give prompt despatch; there was no unconditional engagement to load within a fixed time. When prompt despatch only is promised, the freighter is bound merely to use diligence, and the diligence is understood to be such as is usual according to the custom of the port. It was complained that the coal was not ready on the wharf, but this was simply a coaling station, and the respondents should have been aware of the usual mode of providing cargoes, and have taken the precaution to stipulate that the loading should be completed in a certain number of days. One of the judges dissented.

JUDGMENT has at length been rendered in the case of Mr. James Court, assignce of the Mechanics Bank, vs. Mr. F. E. Gilman, of this city, a stockholder, by which the latter is held

to pay only the first two of five calls on 60 shares held by him, being 20 per cent. of the par value thereof. The total assessment was for \$3,000; Mr. Gilman pleaded that he was a shareholder for only 26 shares, but although documentary proof on this point was not forthcoming owing to the destruction by some means of a leaf of the register said to record the purchase of the 34 additional shares, the evidence of employes of the bank was deemed sufficient. The Superior Court ruled that the assessment should be raid in full. The defendant then entered a plea of irregularity of notice, and demanded compensation for \$1,300 contra account with the bank, and for some \$50 of the bank's notes held by him at the time. These pleas were rejected by the Court below. The Court of Appeal agreed with the previous rulings as to the matter of compensation, and held that the law clearly stated there could be no transaction of that nature, except between parties who were both solvent. Compensation only takes place between debts of solvent persons, and no claim acquired by a shareholder after the suspension of the bank could be opposed in compensation to the action for calls. The next question was as to the legality of the calls. The assignce first gave notice of the five calls of 20 per cent each-all in one notice. The decisions in England and in Ontario showed that this was not a valid call except for the first 20 per cent. However, the assignee repeated the notice before each call. Each call, therefore, would be valid for the first instalment mentioned therein if the proper interval had been allowed. between the notice and the time of payment. In the first and second cases the time was sufficient, but for the third, fourth and fifth calls the legal notice had not been given. The judgment would, therefore, be reversed in part; the action would be maintained with costs for the amount of the first and second calls, and dismissed as to the balance with cost of the appeal against the respondent.

MESSRS. ANGUS & TOURVILLE, who have carried on business in the "Parlor boot and shoe store," Notre Dame St., this city, for a considerable time, called a meeting of creditors on Wednesday last; they showed liabilities amounting to about \$8,000, with a surplus of some \$1,670. The firm not being able to meet their engagements asked an extension, but the creditors were in favor of an assignment, and finally appointed Mr. S. C. Fatt, this city, to check the stock and report at an adjourned meeting to be held next Monday, when an offer for the assets, made by Mr. Geo. T. Slater, the chief creditor, will also be considered. Mr. Angus commenced the business some five years ago, and entered into partnership with Mr. Tourville about nine months ago, in the manufacture and sale of ladies' and children's foot wear.

J. W. KINBEAD, joweller, Moncton, N.B., is offering to compromise his liabilities of \$2,500 at 35c on the dollar, with satisfactory sceurity, but it seems doubtful if the estate will pay that figure if wound up under the trust deed. His assets, not in the best shape, amount to about \$1,145. Kinread commenced business some two years ago, with little or no capital, and consequently was placed at a disadvantage in buying; besides, he is said to have been too inattentive to his business.—C. O. Weldon, the Moncton druggist previously referred to, has gone to the North-West, his composition deed



tor to report on the nature of the loss and

promised with their creditors at 30c on the

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of sale of the goods at Wentworth and first

charge on the policies; unsecured, \$2,000.



there are rare instances of individuals acting with one party in Dominion and with another in Provincial politics, but these cases only prove the soundness of the general rule. It must be acknowledged that the harmony that has prevailed in the United States during upwards of a century between the Federal and State Governments, notwithstanding their conflicting views on party politics, is strongly in favor of that feature in their system, which has secured state autonomy. Notwithstanding the serious antagonism between the Northern and Southern States on the subject of slavery, it may be doubted whether it would have culminated in Civil war, but for the requirement on the part of the South, that the Northern States should not only execute a fugitive slave law, but likewise recognize the institution of slavery in new States. The complete independence of the States of the American Union in regard to all matters within their constitutional jurisdiction has been the means of preserving the Union, and it is much to be feared that the power given to the Dominion Government by the British North America Act of 1867 will be fatal to the Canadian Confederation. Let it be assumed for argument sake that the Federal Government could disallow an Act of one of the States of the American Union, and it would follow, almost as a matter of course, that the power would be exercised on party grounds, and with the certain result of bringing about a speedy dissolution of the Union.

Experience has proved that the power of interference may exist without being exercised. It will scarcely be denied that the object of conferring the power of interfering in Provincial affairs by the Dominion Government was to prevent the possibility of any one of the Provinces adopting a policy prejudicial to the general interests of the Dominion. We have had a recent instance of such interference in the disallowance of the Manitoba Acts, chartering companies to construct railroads to connect with foreign lines, and to divert traffic from the Canadian Pacific. Whatever opinion may be formed as to the merits of the disallowance, the case seems one in which it may be fairly held that the Dominion as a whole has an interest. And yet the principle of Provincial independence has been invoked on the other side. The truth is that those who argue in favor of the Dominion right to interfere in such cases as the Ontario Rivers and Streams Bill, and the dismissal of the late Lieutenant-Governor Letellier, would be the very first to raise an outcry if the Imperial Government were to exercise its powers of interference, even in cases in which the interests of the people of the United Kingdom were involved.

At no distant period, and long since the concession of responsible Government, there can be no doubt that the present tariff would have been disallowed by the Crown. The early advocates of responsible Government were most scrupulous in limiting their demands to non-interference on the part of the Imperial Government with the administration of local affairs, and the commercial policy of the Colonies was formerly looked on as strictly an Imperial question. In the present day our independence is so completely recognized that the only effect of separation would be the substitution of republican for monarchical institutions. Would such a result have been attained if Canada had been in a position, by Imperial federation or otherwise, to take a part in Imperial politics? We believe not. If we had Imperial federation, and if the dominant parties in Canada were antagonistic to those in London on questions of public policy, we should unquestionably have the same interference in local affairs that has been exercised by the Dominion Government, and that will continue to be exercised so long as party purposes can be served thereby. The resolutions on which the British North America Act was framed distinctly provided for local Governments "charged with the control of local matters in their respective sections." It never could have been imagined by the framers of the Confederation scheme that the power to make laws on the subjects defined, might be practically annulled by the disallowance of acts by a Dominion Government supported by a party in opposition to the Provincial Government. During the debate in the House of Commons Mr. Cardwell, who had been himself Secretary of State, expressed an opinion that the central' Legislature ought to have had an " overriding and controlling power," but he added that "the noble Earl at the Head "of the Colonial office (Lord Carnaryon). " and my Right Hon. friend (Mr. " Adderly) are perfectly right in not press-"ing the question more at the present "moment. It is as he justly said, not our "arrangement but their's. It has been "made by men of great ability, patience "and temper, and they have done it with "a perfect knowledge of the circum-"stances with which they had to deal." It must be clear that Mr. Cardwell's opinion, as well as that of the Earl of Carnarvon, was that it was intended to

give to the Provincial Legislatures the

real control over the subjects which by the Imperial Act were confided to them. and Sir John Macdonald in moving the address based on the Quebec resolution stated that "the Local Legislatures will deal with matters of local interest." Experience has taught the lesson that the theory on which the Canadian Confederation was based cannot be carried into practical effect. The party which is dominant in the Dominion Parliament will employ the powers conferred on the Federal Government to nullify the acts of the Provincial Legislatures, when the latter consist of a majority of an opposite party. Should this policy be perpetuated it is merely a question of time when there must be a disruption of the present system of government. It is perhaps fortunate that the violation of the principle of Provincial autonomy should have been exercised in regard to Ontario legislation, as that Province is the one best able to defend rights which are common to all, but which only cause serious excitement when they are violated.

MR. THOMAS WHITE'S SPEECH.

That Mr. White's speech on the budget was amongst the ablest on the Conservative side has been very generally acknowledged. The arrangement was lucid, and every question at issue was treated on its merits, from a Protection stand-point. It would not be difficult to find many passages in Mr. White's speech deserving of special notice, laudatory or the reverse, but we have no desire to enter into the political controversy, and we propose drawing attention to two only out of the numerous topics treated by Mr. White.

We have observed with much regret that on more than one occasion personal allusions have been made to one of the most estimable of our Montreal capitalists, Mr. Peter Redpath, who has been taunted with his connection with the sugar industry of this city. Mr. Redpath, as is well-known, is the eldest son of a Montreal capitalist, who, having acquired wealth long before sugar refineries were thought of in Canada, embarked capital in that business many years ago. Owing to the United States bounty system, the firm in which Mr. Redpath was a partner was compelled to abandon the business, suffering a heavy loss, owing to the buildings and plant, in which a large capital was invested, being unproductive. After the new tariff was brought into operation a joint stock company was started to carry on the old business, and Mr. Redpath is doubtless a considerable shareholder in that company. The principal management of the business has for many years devolved on Mr. Drummond, while Mr. Redpath has devoted his leisure, and a considerable portion of his income, to the promotion of various objects of usefulness in his native city. The taunts to which he has been subjected owing to his recent munificent donation of a museum to McGill University are certainly in very bad taste, especially coming from the Chancellor of the University of Toronto, an institution largely endowed by the Province of Ontario. Mr. Redpath has never been an active politician, and we venture to assert has never actively interfered with the fiscal policy of the Government. Wherever he may live, we feel assured that his native city will continue to occupy a large share of his thoughts, and to benefit by his wealth. whether inherited or acquired by the legitimate investment of his capital.

Mr. White has likewise done no more than justice to Sir John A. Macdonald in reference to his declaration in Toronto that if separation from Great Britain became inevitable he would prefer annexation to independence. We believe that there are few statesmen in the Dominion, no matter what their political views may be, who do not hold the opinion expressed by Sir John Macdonald. It certainly does not imply disloyalty to the Crown. Sir John Macdonald, we feel persuaded, believes that under our present system of Government Canada enjoys practical independence, with institutions very much preferable to those which, in the event of separation, it would be necessary to adopt. If circumstances should compel the people of Canada to adopt republican institutions it is most improbable that any attempt would be made to establish a separate Government, and if such should be made and prove temporarily successful, the conquest of Canada would be merely a question of time. It is evident that Sir John Macdonald made the declaration which has been more than once cited as an evidence of disloyalty, in order to impress upon the thoughtless advocates of independence that the inevitable result of such a revolution would be annexation to the United States. Mr. White has moreover pointed out that loyalty to the Crown is not inconsistent with loyalty to Canada. The advocates of independence have no claim to the designation of "Canada First."

THE QUEBEC COMPLICATIONS.

It is long since there has been such a concurrence of opinion on any subject as on the refusal to state the cause of Mr. Robertson's dismissal from the Government. It is simply absurd for the Ministers to attempt to shield themselves by declaring that the cause was not political, as if the removal from office of one of the responsible Ministers must not necessarily be political. The refusal can have no other effect than to damage the Ministers as a body and their supporters in the House. The time is at hand when Mr. Robertson will be compelled to declare in his place in the Legislature whether he approves of the system which has prevailed in Quebec, of allowing the Lieutenant-Governor to be the judge of the amount of extra allowances which on one pretext or another, he requires the Ministers to furnish him with on their responsibility. The contingent expenses of the Governors and Lieut.-Governors will continue to be a fruitful ground of complaint until they are placed on such a footing as to leave nothing to the discretion of individuals. There is no reason whatever why a system which has been adopted in other Colonies with complete success should not be introduced in Canada. That system is to place a fixed sum annually at the disposal of the Lieutenant-Governors for contingencies of all kinds, and which they should not be permitted to exceed. The rumors in circulation as to the nature of the expenditure for which the Province has been called on to provide have naturally led to the inference that Mr. Robertson must have resisted the demands made on him, and that he was dismissed in consequence. To what extent these rumors are true will appear when Mr. Robertson has had an opportunity of expressing his views on the actual expenditure for the Lieutenant. Governor's residence and contingent expenses. The feeling in the Eastern Townships at the refusal of permission to Mr. Robertson to explain is said to be very strong, but the responsibility must rest on the Ministers and on their supporters in the Legislative Assembly, who appear to have abandoned Mr. Robertson to his fate without even a murmur.

THE SUGAR DRAWBACK.

It has been at last definitely announced that a drawback will be granted on the exportation of refined sugar. Theoretically it seems most reasonable that where duties are charged on an article imported they should be refunded on exportation. There are, however, peculiar difficulties in the case of sugar, and we have had ample experience of them during the period when we were large importers of sugar from the United States on which the import duties had been refunded. It was found by experience that the refined sugar exported was adulterated with glucose and other articles, and that when the drawback was calculated on the weight the effect was to give a bounty to the exporter in excess of the duty actually paid on the sugar used in the manufacture. The result, as is well known, was that the Canadian refiners were unable to compete with manufacturers who enjoyed a bounty, and measures had to be adopted to countervail the bounty. Those measures have been successful. and the importation of sugar from the United States has been effectually stopped. We have decided to adopt the American system, and to give a premium for adulterating our sugar. We are inclined to believe, what we have frequently been assured is the case, that hitherto our Canadian refined sugars have not been adulterated. We are now about to try the experiment of offering a premium to those who use other substances than raw sugar, and it is not difficult to make a forecast of what will ensue. The revenue will be defrauded, and the consumers of sugar will get an inferior article.

CITY FINANCES.

The report of the Auditor for the year 1881 has been completed and is a clear exposition of the financial state of the city. The aggregate debt is large, indeed we doubt whether any city in the United States has as large a debt in proportion to its population. Philadelphia has a debt of \$16,251,696 with a population of 847,170; Buffalo, \$8,211,934 with a population of 155,134; Boston, \$28,244,017 with a population of 362,839; Chicago, \$12,794,-271 with a population of 503,185; Montreal with a population of about 140,000 has a debt of rather over \$11,000,000, or in round figures \$80 per head. New York city and one or two others are perhaps slightly in excess of Montreal, estimating the debt by the population. It is not satisfactory to take the debt in the aggregate without knowing the objects for which it was contracted. In Montreal the water works have absorbed more than half the entire amount, and these works ought to be reproductive. The experience of the past is that the water rates are allowed to fall largely in arrears, and it does not appear that any of our city financiers has attempted to grapple with

the difficulty. We learn that Alderman Grenier, the Chairman of the Finance Committee, on being interviewed by one of the reporters for the press, admitted that "the water rates arrears are very large," and on being asked, "Why not put these water rates upon the real estate?" he replied, "Well you would not tax pro-" prietors of real estate for the bread, "fuel, and other necessaries of life-"would you? Water is one of them." It does not appear that the reporter pointed out to the worthy Alderman that the Corporation does not undertake to supply the tenants of capitalists with bread, fuel and other necessaries; if it did, the question might arise as to the best mode of securing payment. The landlord is liable for other taxes and he contrives to be recouped, and, as the defalcations chiefly occur with monthly tenants, it is probable that the landlord would be the best agent for collection. and if he were allowed a liberal commission he would probably be satisfied with the arrangement. If, however, there should be insuperable objections to making the landlord liable for the water tax, some other mode than the present should be adopted with the class of consumers who allow their water tax to fall into arrear. It may be feared that the dread of incurring unpopularity is the real cause of the repugnance on the part of the City Council to grapple with the difficulty, which has been long felt, and which operates very unjustly towards those who pay their rates.

The aggregate, expenditure of the city is rather over 14 million of dollars, about one half of which is for interest on the debt. The other large appropriations are \$140,000 for schools, \$166,000 for roads, \$131,000 for police, \$65,000 for water department, and \$51,000 fire brigade. We have stated round amounts, and we see no ground for criticism on the score of extravagance. It is to be hoped that no increase to the debt will be authorized, as it is apparent that the city has gone quite as far in that direction as is desirable. We have been led to notice the debts of several cities in the United States chiefly owing to the avowal of the Chairman of the Finance Committee that he is in favor of borrowing another million. This is for the special object of improving the roads of the city, and the case is put as if the only choice were between an increase of the debt and an increase of taxation to a considerable extent. The debt has more than doubled in ten years, and when Alderman Grenier refers to the increase in the receipts he is obliged to admit that this has been caused by increased taxation. It is possible that Alderman Grenier may be right in his surmise that there will be an increase in the valuation of real estate, but there has been as yet nothing to justify it. We sincerely hope that the members of the City Council will pause before they sanction any increase to the very large debt for which the city is already responsible, and which is in addition to the burthen which the citizens have to bear for the Dominion and Provincial debts.

THE CREDIT FONCIER FRANCO-CANADIEN.

Mr. Girouard's Bill for amending the Charter of the Credit Foncier has been rejected by a large majority. The chief object of the amendment was to authorize the Company to charge a higher rate of interest, but there was likewise a most objectionable provision that it should be allowed to issue bonds to five times the amount of its capital. Mr. Girouard, however, was very reasonable, as he only desired the Bill to be read a second time, and referred to the Committee on Banking and Commerce.-The Bill was rejected on a division of 106 to 35, and in the majority are the names of several of the Ministers, and the leaders of the Opposition. The permission to charge a higher rate of interest is indispensable to the Company, and the refusal may be attended with very serious consequences. It seems probable that, had the authority been asked for in the original Charter, it would have been granted without hesitation, but the argument is used that special privileges were conceded to the Company on the ground of its lending at a low rate of interest, and it is now trying to violate the conditions of the Charter.

THE ONTARIO BANK.

If we can believe the reports which are put in circulation, the Bill for the reduction of the capital of the Ontario Bank is opposed by some of the shareholders on the very untenable ground that 50 per cent. is too large a reduction, and that 331 would be sufficient. A little reflection ought to satisfy those who take this view that the extent of the reduction of the capital is of no real importance. The object of recommending 50 per cent. was obviously the convenience of reducing by exactly one half. The value of the assets of the Bank will not be affected in the slightest degree by the nominal value placed upon the shares, which will command a price on the exchange in proportion to the estimate formed of those assets. It is admitted that the capital must be reduced, and the question is, whether there shall be a considerable rest and a fair prospect of a large dividend. If the shares were reduced by 33's per cent, it would cause great inconvenience, and it may be assumed that one reason for deciding on 50 was that fractions would be avoided. The Committee to which the Bill has been referred will do justice in the matter.

THE ST. CHARLES BRANCH.

It has been at last demi-officially announced that an Order in Council has been passed by the Dominion Government providing for the submission of estimates for the necessary works to extend the Intercolonial Railway by the construction of the St. Charles Branch. As we have already pointed out, the negotiations for the construction of these works have been wretchedly conducted, and we require no better evidence in support of our position than the announcement made in the Montreal English organ of the Dominion Government. We are assured by the organ that the work in question "cannot fail to largely increase the business of the Intercolonial. and confer a substantial benefit upon the trade of Canada." Why, if this be true, has there been so much delay in agreeing to the demand of the Quebec Government: and why were the estimates brought down with the omission of works estimated to cost no less than \$536,000 ? Why again have the French organs of the Quebec Government insisted on the expenditure as an act of justice to the Province, and as a compensation for the expenditure on the Canada Central in Ontario? It would be difficult to give a satisfactory reply to these queries. The Dominion Government has had to undergo the humiliation of having its policy regarding this work announced in the speech of the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec to the Legislature of that Province, and the very details of the expenditure, as they are to be submitted in the supplementary estimates, an. nounced in advance by the organs of the Quebec Government. It would be interesting to learn when the Order in Council for the construction of these works was passed, and whether the Governor General of the Dominion was first informed of the measure by the speech of the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec. We presume that the Dominion expenditure

will be incurred, no matter what may be the decision of the Quebec Legislature on the sale of the Eastern section of the road to the Senécal syndicate. It seems probable that the opposition to that sale will be more formidable than was at one time anticipated. Several influential politicians in Quebec concur with the Hon. Mr. Ross in his objections to the sale, and a very grave charge of corruption has been publicly formulated by Mr. Tarte. It is true that it has been positively denied by the very parties who, as Mr. Tarte alleges, would be compelled to admit that Mr. Senécal had offered to sell the road to the Allan Syndicate, provided he was paid \$75,000. There is an increasing want of confidence in the management, and the working expenses are enormous. Those expenses too are on the entire line, and it is probable that if the Eastern section were treated separately, the running expenses would be more than the receipts. This of course is an argument for the sale, and there has been considerable alarm created by the rumor that the result of the opposition to the Government scheme may be the withdrawal of the proposition for the sale of the road, and the continuance of the present management. The proceedings at Quebec will be watched with considerable anxiety, and it seems far from improbable that a select committee may be appointed to investigate the very serious charge which Mr. Tarte has publicly made.

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY.

The most encouraging feature of the report submitted at the recent meeting of the shareholders of the Northern Railway Company, and which will be found elsewhere in our columns, is the increase of local traffic, which is over 12 per cent. in excess of 1880. It is satisfactory to learn that the gauge of the line has been assimilated to the standard gauge of the continent, and that the benefits resulting from this change are now making themselves felt, and that they are likely to conduce greatly to prosperity in the immediate future. The report enters fully into the difficulties with which the Company has had to contend owing to the interference with traffic caused by the change of gauge and the war of rates on the leading lines in the United States, which caused a loss on gross earnings estimated at \$70,000. It is hoped that this suicidal policy will be abandoned. It seems to us that a passage in the report is liable to misconstruction, and we feel assured was not intended to be construed

literally. We refer to the expression of regret that the net revenue does not admit of the payment of dividend on the preference stock. Surely it must likewise be a subject of regret that it does not admit of a dividend on the ordinary stock. There is no doubt that the ordinary shareholders are far from satisfied with the management, which is entirely controlled by the English bondholders. They have only recently obtained a representation of one on the Board, and they are of opinion that much greater economy might be practised in the controllable expenses at the head office. In the absence of all details it is out of our power to criticize, but we should have been glad if the report, when referring to the preferential shareholders, had contained a few words of regret and sympathy for the ordinary shareholders. On the whole, even that class of shareholders must feel encouraged by the report, and we cannot but feel some confidence that specific recommendations of economy would receive attention from the Board of Directors. We sincerely hope that the anticipations of future prosperity may be realized.

to prosperity may be realised

THE TELEGRAPH AMALGAMATION.

It is to be inferred from the fact that the provision in the Charter of the Canada Mutual Union Telegraph Company permiting amalgamation was opposed by the Government, and rejected in Committee, that a similar decision will be arrived at in the case of the Montreal Company. It seems not improbable that the provision was purposely insisted on in order that it might be rejected. The member who had charge of the Bill made no great fight for his clause, saying that "all the Canada Mutual Telegraph Com-" pany asked was that if such power was "granted to the Montreal Company it "might also be granted to them," whereupon Sir John Macdonald expressed himself adversely to granting powers of amalgamation, and the Bill was amended, as the Montreal Company's Bill will certainly be. It is unfortunate that the permission was ever granted to the Dominion Company, as the effect of the amalgamation of that Company with an American Company, which subsequently amalgamated with the Western Union, has been deeply injurious to the shareholders in the Montreal Company. It does not appear that this was urged on the Committee, having no application to the Mutual Company, but it will scarcely be forgotten when the Montreal Bill comes up.

NORTHERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

REPORT OF THE CANADIAN DIRECTORS.

To the Proprietors of the Northern Railway of Canada.

The Canadian Directors have the honor to present their Report for the year ending 31st December, 1381 :--

1. It is with feelings of the deepest regret that your Directors have to report the death of the late General Manager, Mr. F. W. Cumberland. Had he been spared for another year, he would have completed thirty years of service in the Company.

On the 16th June, 1852, he first became connected with the Railway as Chief Engineer, and in 1860 he was appointed Managing Director, a post which he held until his death, on the 5th August, 1881. From the first day on which he joined the Company until his death, hus chief motive was to promote the prosperity and wellbeing of the Northern Railway; and your Directors feel that to his untiring energy, unceasing watchfulness, undanned persverance and never-failing courage, you are largely indebted for the prosperity of the Northern Railway in the jast, and for its excellent prospects in the future.

Resolutions were passed at the time of his death by your Directors, here and in England, expressive of their sorrow for his loss and their condolence with his family in their bereavement.

2. Your Directors have given the deepest and most careful consideration to the appointment of a suitable successor to Mr. Cumberland. The vacancy has not yet been perminently filled, but the Secretary, Mr. Walter Townsend, has been apointed to perform the duties of General Manager and Chairman of the Executive Committee.

3. The report of the Joint Executive Committee is herewith submitted.

4. The earnings of the line in local traffic, both passengers and freight, have shown very gratifying advances amounting to £27,375 113. 11d., or 12.09 per cent. over 1880. Uwing to the war of rates in the United States, the through earnings showed a decrease of £14,-445 173. 3d., thus making the net increase £12,369 188. 3d., or 5.10 per cent. over 1880. 5. The working expenses for 1831 have been £162,840 138. 3d., or at the rate of 61.45 per

5. The working expenses for 1881 have been $\pounds 162,840$ 13s. 8d., or at the rate of 61.45 per cent, as against 63.33, for 1880; but to this, as will be seen by the report of the Executive Committee, has to be added, all extraordinary and exceptional expenditure during the year amounting to $\pounds 5,327$ 19s. 1d.

6. The proportion of net revenue to which this Company is entitled for the year now reported upon by the Executive Committee has amounted to £66,467 4s. 8d., out of which all interest dividends accruing due on the debentures of the Company have been fully paid.

7. Your Directors regret that the balance, viz., £455 vs. 10d., is not sufficient to provide any dividend on the Preference Stock. It will be seen, however, from the report of the Excentive Committee that this disappointing result has been caused by entirely exceptional circumstances, and that the outlook for the future is exceeding y hopeful and gratifying. S. The gauge on your line has, during the year, been assimilated to the standard gauge of the context of the discover and the outlook for the result.

8. The gauge on your line has, during the year, been assimilated to the standard gauge of the country; and although the benefics arising from this could not be fully experienced during the past year, they are now making themselves felt, and will conduce greatly to prosperity in the immediate future.

9. Your Directors have co-operated in promoting the Northern & North Western Junction Railway Company referred to in the report of the Executive Committee; they attach great importance to this link, and anticipate beneficial results from its construction.

10. The Directors append the usual statements of accounts duly certified as correct by the joint auditors; together with the Depart-

mental reports and statistical returns for the year. All of which is respectfully submitted.

FRANK SMITH,

President. WALTER TOWNSEND.

Secretary.

NORTHERN RAILWAY,

TORONTO, Wednesday, 15th March, 1882.

NORTHERN AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAYS.

REPORT OF THE JOINT EXECUTIVE COMMITTER FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1881.

To the Presidents and Directors of the Northern Railway of Canada, and of the Hamilton and North-Western Railway.

The Joint Executive Committee acting under the terms of the Agreement of the 6th June, 1879, have the honor to report :

1879, have the honor to report: 1. It is with sincere regret that your Com-mittee refer to the death of their late Ohairman, Mr. F. W. Cumberland, which took place on the 5th August last. Your Committee feel that both Companies are deeply indebted to him for the energy, foresight and ability with which he entered into and carried out the Agreement of the 6th June, 1879, under which your Committee acts. The successful issue of that Agreement, which has conduced so much to the prosperity of both properties, is largely due to his administrative ability and devotion to the interests of those whom he served. His sad illness and death, which would have been a serious blow to the Companies at any time, oc-curred at a peculiarly unfortunate moment, and curred at a peculiarly unfortunate moment, and undoubtedly, in some degree, injuriously affect-ed the result of the year's working.

2. Under the Agreement between the Com-panies, the appointment of General Manager rests with the Northern Railway Company, who have given the most anxious consideration to the selection of a suitable successor to the late Mr. Cumberland, and your Committee have been courteously consulted on the subject by the Northern Railway Directors. The vacuacy Northern Railway Directors. The vacuation has not been permanently filled, but in the meantime the Secretary, Mr. Walter Townsend, has been appointed to perform the duties of General Manager and Chairman of your Committee. Your Committee have pleasure in acknowledging the consideration shewn to them by the Northern Directors in the matter, and their satisfaction with the arrangement made.

3. The gross earnings for the year have year have "Stg. amounted 10.....\$1,289,507.44--£264,967 6s. 4d. whilst the working expenses, including all ex-ceptional and extraordi n a r y expenditure. have amounted to \$826,524.20-£169,833 15s. 1d.

yielding a net

revenue of...... 462,983.24— 95,133 11s. 3d. To the Northern Railway.....£66,593 9s. 10d. To the Hamilton and North-

western Railway £28,540 1s. 5d. 4. The total earnings for the year (\$1,289,-4. The total earnings for the year (5,38)-507.44 - £264,967 6s. 4d. stg.) show an advance of \$62,633,57 - £12,869 18s. 3d. stg. (5.10 per cent.) over those for 1880, and the detailed comparison between the two years is as follows:-

Local Passg'rs, Inc37,082 55 or 10.79 p. c. do 44.95 or 4.19 p. c. do 2,453.99 or 74.74 p. c. Other sources

\$133,227.88

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Net increase, 1881...... 62,633.57 or 5.10 £12,869 188. 3d. stg. 62,633.57 or 5.10 p. c.

or 54.74 p. c.

or 1.15 p. c.

It will be seen there was a very large decrease in the through business, which was caused by the war of rates among the American lines: and also to some extent by the unfortunate and also to some extent by the unfortunate loss of three steamers running in connection with your lines on the upper lakes. On the other hand, there has been a most gratifying increase in the local traffic. The increase in passengers has amounted to \$37,082.45-47,61915s. 7d. stg., or 10.79 per cent., and in local freight of $\$88,237.97-\pm18,131$ Is. Iod. stg., or 12.91 per cent 12 81 per cent.

When the partial stoppage of traffic, owing to the change of gauge, and the very disadvan-tageous circumstances which attended the working of the lines until that change was completed, are taken into consideration, these large increases in local traffic are most encouraging. Had the through business of 1881 been equal to that of 1880, the increase in earnings would have been more than doubled. It is hoped that the snicidal policy adopted last year by the American lines will not be again reby the American must win not be right re-peated, and that in the ensuing season the through business will shew a considerable increase even over that of 1880; and with regard to local traffic, a substantial increase over 1881 may be confidently anticipated.

5. The ordinary working expenses for the year have been at the rate of 61.45 per cent, to which has to be added exceptional expenditure amounting to \$25,929.33-£5,327 19s. 1d. stg. (See appendix, L.) 6. The largest item in this exceptional ex-

penditure is losses by Fire which have amounted to \$17,980.59-£3,694 12s. 10d. stg. This heavy

loss was occasioned :-Ist. By bush fires which raged over the whole country during the months of September and October, destroying many miles of fencing on both lines; and, 2nd. By the total destruction by fire of the

Hamilton Round House, and the partial destruc-The initial house, and the partial destruc-tion of the eight (8) locomotives contained in it at the time of the fire, the loss exceeding the insurance as shown in Appendix L. 7. The ordinary working expenses have been 61.45 against 63.33 last year, or a reduction of

1.88 per cent. This reduction may be deemed satisfactory when it is remembered that the year was one of when it is remembered that the year was one of transition, that the gradual conversion of the rolling stock on the Northern Railway from broad to narrow gauge of necessity impeded the working of the traffic, and seriously affected the working expenses. Your Committee think, therefore, that the experience of the year fairly justifies the belief that the expectations held out to you last year of ultimately working the lines at a rate under 60 per cent. will be realized in the future.

8. The Capital Expenditure, apart from the 8, The Capital Expenditure, apart from the change of gauge, has amounted during the year to \$35,646 36, £7, 324 11s. 11d. sig., which chiefly represents the cost of 5.49 miles of new sidings and of important additions to the stution buildings on both lines. Your Committee thought it advisable to re-place the Hamilton Round House with a larger structure of first-class character. The new

structure of first-class character. The new House is a sub-tantial brick and iron building, House is a sub-tantial brick and iron building, with twelve stalls and with stone foundations, and may be considered practically fireproof. It was necessary in constructing this building to re-arrange the Hamilton yard, for which pur-pose additional property to the extent of two acres was acquired. The amount expended on these improvements to the end of the year is included in the above Gapital Expenditure. 9 The chainge of the grance was most suc-

9. The change of the gauge was most suc-cessfully curried out. It was made in sections, and the rolling stock had therefore to be gradually altered. This method of conversion, although less costly as a capital expenditure than a more rapid one, caused, as stated above,

some embarrassment in working the lines during the busicst season, and made a serious addition to the working expenses, but it was the only practicable method which the circum-stances of the companies permitted. The ad-vantages from the assimilation of the gauge vantages from the assimilation of the gauge over the whole system to the standard gauge of the Continent are already apparent, but the full benefit of the change could not be ex-perienced in the past year. 10. The issues of the new Capital under 44 Vic, chap. 38 of the Dominion Parliament, and 44 Vic, chap. 68 of the Outpris Lorisly under variant

Vic., chap, 66, of the Ontario Legislature, were Vie, cnap, 66, of the ontario logisticure, were duly authorized, at a Special General Meeting of the Northern Railway, held on 29th June, 1881, and at a Special General Meeting of the Hamilton and North-Western Railway, held on 20th June, 1881.

These Bonds have not yet been offered to the public, but satisfactory arrangements were made for raising the funds n cessary for the change of gauge. The estimate of the cost of this change of gauge. The estimate of the cost of this change, as presented to you last year, was $\pm 107,044$. The expenditure to the 31st Dec. 1881, has been $\pm 102,722$. There is an estimated expenditure still to be made of $\pm 6,500$.

11. During the session of the Ontario Legislature, a Company was incorporated under the title of the Northern and North Western Junction Railway, and a charter obtained to construct a line from Burlington on the Hamil-ton and North-Western Railway to Parkdule on the Northern line, a distance of about twenty-eight (28) miles.

Your Committee have actively promoted this Act with a view to arrangements being made for the working of the line by the joint Compafor the working of the line by the joint Compa-nies. This link will not only make a new and most favourable line between Toronto and Ha-milton, but will, in conjunction with the Grand Trunk, Canada Southern and other Railways, form part of an excellent through route from Toronto to the United States, both east and west, besides bringing the whole south-west peninsula of Ontario into more direct connec-tion with Toronto. It will also materially peninsula of Ontario into more direct connec-tion with Toronto. It will also materially strengthen the whole of your system, by pro-viding an additional connection between the two lines, and by furnishing direct and ind-pendent access by way of Port Dover to the coal-fields of Pennsylvania. A large and prolitable traffic may be looked for from the construction of this short link, and, indeed, its importance can hardly be over-estimated. 12. In closing their report, your Committee

importance can intraly be over-estimated. 12. In closing their report, your Committee desire to express their regret that the net reve-nue does not admit of the payment of a dividend on the Preference stocks, as might have been reasonably expected. This, however, is due to the following causes :---1. The war of rate in the United States expected here to ever average of 200 000 10

enused a loss to gross carnings of \$70,303.18, £14,445 17s. 3d., or to net revenue of \$27,101.89,

£5,568 17s. 8d. 2. Losses by fire and other exceptional ex-penditure which amounted to \$25,929.38, £5,327 19s. 1d.

Total loss to net revenue \$53,031.27, £10,896 16s. 9d.; an amount which represents a substantial dividend to the Preference stocks.

13. The works and equipments of the lines have not only been indicating in automatical in substantial and efficient condition, but, by the change of gauge, and consequent extensive renewals of and additions to the Rolling Stock, the properties are now in a very perfect condition. By order of the Committee, WALTER TOWNEED, Chainem and Sent town

Chairman and Secretary.

TORONTO, 3rd March, 1882.

THE imports at Montreal for last month amounted in value to \$3,497,810, against \$2,-482,853 for February, 1881, an increase this year of \$1,014,952. As compared with February, 1881, the imports for last month show an increase of \$155,000 in cottons, \$103,000 in fancy goods, \$38,000 in iron and steel, \$169,000 in woullen manufactures, \$46,000 in furs, and \$89,000 in silks.

A LARGE number of the European emigrants to the Prairie Province this year will, like the Arabs, carry their tents with them, as will also many from different parts of the Dominion. This is said to be due to the extravagant Ludging rates charged in Manitoban towns, instances having been cited of settlers having to pay \$2 for sleeping on a three-by-six feet space of bare floor. Several families leaving Toronto about the 1st April next will carry tents with them. It is reported that hundreds of tents are being put up in all parts of Winnipeg to accommodate immigrants now pouring into the city, the regular and special trains being laden every trip with people from both Canada and the United States. The majority of the settlers, following the time-honored advice of Horace Greeley, continue their journey West, to the new city of Brandon and the fertile region beyond.

J. R. STITT & Co., one of the oldest dry goods firms in Ottawa, have assigned to their principal creditor. The cause of their trouble is said to have been the open winter, which prevented the anticipated sale of heavy goods; judging from the number of recent dry goods failures in that city, all attributed to the same cause, the season has been severely felt at the Onpital. The liabilities are about \$60,000, with assets slightly under this amount.

THERE is not the slightest danger that the world will ever want for slate pencils. hard, black German ones have been superseded of late years by the round white ones of clay slate. At the quarry near Castleton, Vt., about thirty-five workmen produce 50,000 pencils daily, and it is proposed to increase the output to 100,000. The blocks when quarried are sawed into pieces seven by twelve quarted are saved into pieces seven by twelve inches, split to the thickness of a half inch and smoothed by a planer, placed under a semi-circular knife, and, after having been turned over, the process is repeated. A parti-cle of quartz in the block would break all the pencils. They are pointed by a grindstone; turned, assorted, and sent to market in boxes if a bard for the process is the bardstone in the set of the section of the secti of a hundred .- San Francisco Grocer.

FIRE RECORD-INSURANCE.

ONTARIO.

Farmsville, March 2.-Shop and dwelling of G. Kincord, owned by T. Koyle; cause lamp explosion. Furniture insured for \$600 in Royal; explosion. Furniture insured for \$600 in Koyai; insurance on building unknown. Hamilton, 7.-Furniture in residence of Mr. Duncan damaged to about \$300; insured for \$900; cause unknown. Georgetown, 7.-Silver Greek Hotel totally destroyed; loss \$1200; insurance \$800; cause unknown. Underwood, 6.-Dwell-ing of John McLean; all contents destroyed; cause unknown; no insurance. Brooklin, 6.-Stock in store of Mrs. R. C. Warren damaged Stock in store of Mrs. R. C. Warren damaged to extent of \$2,000, fully insured. Belleville, 6. Building occupied by Mrs. Mallory destroyed ; Mrs. Mallory lost \$100 in notes, 5700 in notes, gold watch and chain, three kuitting machines, some furniture, and all her clothing. Mr. Can-nif, her son-in-law, lost all his stock, furniture, bianc and waaring tunnafil ho is insured in niff, her son-iu-law, lost all his stock, furniture, pinuo, and wearing apparel; he is insured in Royal for \$1,500. The building was owned by Loan Co. Strathroy, 7.—Brick building occu-pied by C. P. Heat & Co., R. Diprose, and P. H. Mathews was damaged by fire. As soon as fire was subdued, the roof and front wall shot out into street; instantly killing one man and injuring eleven others. New Bridge, 10.—Thomas Lee's saw mill burned to ground; loss \$3,000; no insurance. Mount Forest, 10.—Stables of Royal Hotel, owned by Wilkes & Sheppard, were burned to ground; loss unknown; insured in burned to ground; loss unknown; insured in

Phoenix. Dundas, 12.—Fire consumed stores of J. Atkins, M. Swanson, W. A. Wood, J. Cankwell, C. Fry, and W. B. Williams; also dwelling-house of J. B. Thomas badly damaged. Total loss \$7,000; insurance unknown. Brad-ford, 12.—Drying kiln belonging to McGilvery & Stevenson's pail factory; loss \$300 on stock, \$100 on building; no insurance. Balteville, 12. Fox's dry goods store damaged to about \$3,000; ortent inversore unknown. extent insurance unknown. Peterbore, 13.-House of Alfred Willis, in township of Cardiff, was burned, together with his three children, aged was burned, logether with his three children, aged 11, and 7 years, and 11 months. London, 16. --Residence of Richard Evans, owned by W. Hornsby, damaged to about \$400; covered by insurance. Toronto, 17.—Dorenwend's hair store; \$5,000 worth of goods destroyed. Insured for \$3,500 in Northern, and London and Lan-cashire. Queenstoro, 18.—Frame house and stable owned and occupied by D. E. Clapp, totally destroyed. Contents insured for \$600. Fire originated from store-nine. Betlenille 18. Totally destroyed. Contents insured for \$600. Fire originated from stoye-pipe. Belleville, 18. Barn and contents on the Narn bridge farm destroyed; loss \$1,000. Woodstock, 18.—The stables of the Queen and Riverside Hotels destroyed; loss \$1,000, divided among the Ætna, Imperial, Canada, and North British. Dunduk, 20.—Flour and oatmeal mill of T. Clourdhoy. destroyed : loss \$5000. insurance Cloughley destroyed; loss \$9,500, insurance \$6,000. Supposed origin, drying kiln. Buck-horn, 20.—Geo. C. Stripp's store and contents totally destroyed; no insurance; cause unknown.

MANITOBA.

Winnipeg, March 3.—Knapper House entirely destroyed; cause explosion of builer of heating apparatus; loss \$100,000; small insurance. *Winnipeg*, 13.—Losses by this fire amount to \$100,000; with the following insurance:—Zin-kan & Co., \$2,500 in British America, and \$2,500 in Hartford; McLenahan, \$1000 on building; D. McArthur had \$800 in Phenix on Caldwell's drug store; J. G. Hargreave, \$10,000 in Pheenix on building; J. A. Brooke's, \$2,000 in Western; W. Hunter, \$1,000 on stock in Western; A. S. Empey, \$1,000 in Queen; J. Adams & Son, \$2,000 in Queen; E. H. Taafe, \$1000 in Pheenix of Brooklyn.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Elgin, March 2.-W. H. Webster's bouse, work-sliop and barn destroyed; loss \$1,000; no insurance. St. John, 7.-House of P. & J. Riley consumed, together with adjoining build-ing owned by K. McLeod. Riley house was insured for \$400 in the Quebec; and the Mc-Leod for \$200 in Royal Canadian. St. John, 9. Leod for \$200 in Royal Canadian. St. John, 9. --Calvin Baptist church, loss \$12,000; insured for \$1,500 in Citizens, \$1,500 in Canada Fire and Marine, \$2,000 in Sovereign, and \$2,000 in Western. Chamcook, 20.-Residence of Geo. S. Grimmer destroyed; with contents; loss \$20,-000; insurance light.

OUEBEG.

Montreal, March 7.—Compain's restaurant damaged; loss unknown. Montreal, 11.— Black & Locke's stock slightly damaged; inbured. Sherbrooke, 13.—Timber shed owned by British America Land Co.; supposed incen-diarism, ioss about \$2,000; insured in Phonix.

Financial and Commercial.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. THURSDAY, 23rd March, 1882.

March is not usually an active month in general wholesale trade, owing largely no doubt to the unsettled weather of this period, the breaking up of the country roads, which greatly retards retail business, and the disposition among many merchants to postpone heavy spring purchases until the opening of navigation, when the lower summer rates of freight will rule. Accordingly we have to report a rather quiet, steady business for the week in most branches, with few fluctuations in values. The dry goods trade have been kept busy supplying the wants of Western customers, and have reason to believe that the second half of the season will be fully as good if not better than the first. The tone of the markets in other departments is noted below, under the respective headings. The money market remains steady, with no new features to note for the week, or changes in rates of interest or discount. Sterling Exchange rules quiet at about 91 for sixty-day bills between banks, 93 over the counter, and 101 for demand. Drafts on New York drawn at 1-16 to 1 prem. Stocks have continued strong, with a general advance in values, the appreciation in quotations for the week being as follows : Montreal Bank, 11 per cent; Ontario, 21; City Gas, 5; Commerce, 1; ; Toronto, 2, and City Passenger, 6 per cent. The market to-day, although stronger generally, developed quite a reaction in City Passenger, which stock fell 5 per cent., closing at 138 bid. Those who had been anticipating an interim dividend were sadly disappointed to learn that the Directors at their meeting to-day decided to declare none. Montreal Telegraph, which had declined 5 per cent. during the week, fell 21 per cent. further to-day; this stock has been depressed by the late advices from Ottawa, affecting the clauses of the amalgamation. Richelien advanced 1 per cent. to-day, buyers closing at 62. It appears that the negotiations for the sale of five of the Richelien Company's steamers on the Upper Lakes line to an American Syndicate have not yet terminated in a sale, as previously stated.

Sales to-day : Morning Board-55 Montreal at 214; 150 do at 214]; 75 do at 214]; 475 Ontario at 65; 50 do at 65]; 25 Toronto at 1773; 55 Merchants at 1334; 150 do at 1334; 170 Commerce at 147; 250 do at 1471; 10 Exchange at 160; 600 Montreal Telegraph at 1203; 975 do at 121; 10 Richelieu at 624; 160 do at 1021; 300 City Gas at 177; 1860 do at 1771; 125 do at 1774; 125 do at 1763. Afternoon Board-165 Montreal at 2141; 5 do at 214; 160 Ontario at 65; 10 Toronto at 781; 15 Merchants at 1331; 30 Commerce at 47; 450 Montreal Telegraph at 1201; 175 do at 201; 250 do at 120; 50 Richelien at 621; 100 City Gas at 1761; 300 do at 1761; 125 do at 1761; 175 do at 177.

Asnes .-- Receipts of Pots light, of Pearls none. Pots suddenly advanced, after a dull period. to \$4.90 to \$5.00 for First Sort, and in one instance \$5.05 for good tares; they are now worth \$4.90 to \$5.00 with only one buyer. There are no Second or Thirds to be had. The mar-\$4.90 to \$5.00 with only one buyer. There are no Second or Thirds to be hnd. The mar-ket closes strong. *Pearls* are purely nomi-nal. No arrivals, and no sales for some time; in Liverpool they are selling at 143. 6d. to 453. per 112 lbs. Receipts since 1st January, 1667 bbls Pots, 46 bbls Pearls. Deliveries, 1,245 bbls Pots, 57 bbls Pearls. Stock in store at six o'clock p.m. on Wednesday 1,161 bbls Pots and 295 bbls Pearls.

BOOTS AND SHOES .- The travellers have nearly all returned home, and are getting prepared for their sorting-up trip. The leading manufactur-ers have orders in hand sufficient to keep them busy with full staff of operatives until the 1st May, and it is rather early for direct purchases from buyers visiting the market. The volume of business for this season may not prove much larger than for last Spring, generally speaking, but the profits on certain coarse goods will undoubtedly be better where prices have been sustained, owing to the low rates that have ruled for material. Paymenis, although not as good last month, are reported fair; the open winter, it is said, has hindered business with the farmers in many sections, consequently some renewals are being asked for.

CATTLE, ETC.—The offerings at the local markets last Monday consisted of 849 head cattle, 50 sheep, and 19 hogs. The demand for export was fair, and within the past few days transactions have been reported at from 54c to 54c per b., live weight, while a few lots even ranged higher. There has also been a good local demand, with prices well sustained. The following were the quotations realized: for good to choice export beeres, 54c to 55c; good to fair butchers' cattle 44c to 5jc; lean and coarser grades, 34c to 44c. Spring *lambs* were in fair supply, and sold at prices ranging from \$5.50 to \$6.50 each. Sheep scarce and selling at \$6.50 each for ordinary; choice large sized quoted at \$8 to \$9. Calces sold at \$7 to \$12 each as to size. During the month of February the shipments of live stock from leading Chanadian and American ports were:—To Liverpool. 344 eattle and 882 sheep, to London 875 cuttle, and to Glasgow 436 head cattle and 660 sheep. The average loss on cattle was 3.20 per cent, and on sheep not quite 8 per cent.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—A decidedly strong ione has characterized the English breadstuffs markets during the week, but to-day they are reported quieter by cable. Imports in the United Ningdom show a decrease of 5,000 qrs. wheat and 15,000 qrs corn, with an increase of 30,000 brls floar, as compared with those for the week previous. The western wheat markets also have been strong and tending upward, but today a decline of 1c. for No. 2 Spring wheat was established in Chicago, which market closes weak for futures. Rates of occan freight in New York are weak and declining, the lowest figure known for a long time having been reached yesterday, viz, 1d per bushel by steamer from New York to Liverpool. The local grain market has continued quiet, with values generally stendy ; the only movement has been in car lots of coarse grains on the track. Peas for May delivery are saleable at 92c, but holders are asking 95c. About 2,000 bushels oats along the line have been sold at 424c to 43c per 40 fbs. There has heen considerable improvement in business in *floar*; and in sympathy with outside markets, values have advanced on an average 10c per brl. on the higher grades and for 10c on the lower grades. Recent transactions include lots of 500 brls. of Extra at \$6.05 to \$6.10; 500 brls. of inspected Superior at \$6.15. It is reported that \$6.20 is now asked for Superior. About 700 brls. Middlings have changed hands in round lots during the week at \$3.60 to \$3.80. There is some enquiry for Superiors, for Liverpool and Glasgow, but no sales yet, reported on export account.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—The demand for goods is fairly active for the season without any special features to note. Prices are without change, and on the whole rule firm. The English market shows little alteration, although the tone is rather firmer; stocks in, second hands are pretty well exhausted, and the manufacturers are better able to control prices. Caustic Soda, which had advanced, has again eased off.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—The local Butter market has remained in statu quo, business being almost confined to the local trade demand, and prices remain nominally unchanged. Good qualities are exceedingly scarce, and command outside figures, 25c to 26c; fresh new butter brings 27c to 28c, butvery little of this kind offering. In Cheese there is an improved feeling in Liverpool and New York this week, prices in the formermarket having advanced 1s 6d; here there has been little business done, and values are unaltered. On Tuesday 100 boxes on spot were sold to the local trade at 124c. For small jobbing lots 124c to 13c has been obtained. A Liverpool bayer, who has been in the city this week, gives a rather gloomy picture of the trade on the other side of the Atlantic. The New York *Bulletin* says:—"As the supply of fine goods gradually works off, holders of the most desirable parcels manifost a somewhat firmer tone, and the best lots of stock are generally held at full former figures. On the major portion of the supply, however, the tone continues unsettled, with an average tendency in buyers' favor. *Butter* has been taken almost entirely on home account, and buyers were careful to limit themselves to immediate necessity. Receipts from this State and the West are not quite up to calculations, and fresh goods fail to accumulate. *Cheese* secures some little attention from exporters, who cannot afford to pay the rates asked on choice and fancy goods, and still insist upon having everything else very cheap. The advices from abroad, it is said, are not quite so bad, but do not greatly benefit our unarket.

Day Goons.—A fairly busy week has been experienced; all the leading houses report a goodly number of Ontario customers in the market buying tolerably good-sized parcels. Payments are fairly good for the time of year, and some firms notice an improvement in this respect on the previous week, yet in some quarters they are not considered as satisfactory as they should be. Some of the agents of the Bradford (England) firms, companions of spring, have been making their annual visits to our wholesale houses this week. Judging from the number of applications being received for tickets at the special reduced rates on the Grand Trunk from Western merchants, there is still a large number of buyers to visit this market during the next month.

Fish.—The season being about over, there is scarcely any stock in first hands, and values rule nominal. Labrador herrings still quoted at \$6.50, with small do at \$5, and California Salmon selling in small quantities at \$16 to \$16.50 per barrel.

FRUITS.—Oranges still arriving in Liverpool in bad condition from Valencia, consequently the supply in this market continuas light, while the enquiry is good at \$4 per box; case oranges quoted at \$7 to \$8, but few if any in the market. Lemons also continue in very good request, at \$4 to \$5 per box, or \$6 per case. Naples lemons, in chests, nominally worth \$7 to \$8, but both supply and demand light. Apples meet with a ready market at \$3.50 to \$4 per brl. for good sound fruit, and \$5 for fancy stock; latest cable advices from Liverpool note an improvement in that market, prices having slightly advanced. The sale of 150 brls. Maine apples at 195.60 was reported by cable on Tuesday. Evaporated and dried apples dull, at unchanged prices, 15c and 7c per lb. respectively. Goconnuts, \$5.50 to \$6 per hundred; Bananas \$3 to \$3.50 per bunch; new Tomatoes imported, offering at \$1.50 per crate, with no demand.

Funs.—With the exception of a few lots of Red Fox and Skunk, which sold at \$1.25 to \$1.40 for the former, and 50c to 80c for the latter, as to quality, there have been no quotable offerings of raw furs in this market during the week. Cable advices just received from London state that at the Hudson Bay Company's fur sales, which opened on the 13th inst. Otter sold 15 per cent. lower, Fisher 10 per cent. lower, Red Fox 5 to 10 per cent. lower, Marten 5 per cent, lower, and Mink 25 per cent. lower; Janx and Skunk were 10 to 15 per cent. higher, a like advance being experienced for Beaver. At C. M. Lampson & Co.'s sales, which commenced on the 17th instant, Beaver, and Otter declined 10 to 15 per cent, and Spring Musk Rat was 10 per cent. lower than at the January sales, when prices receded 15 per cont. below those of the year previous. Fall and Winter Muskrat sold well. Fisher declined 5 per cont. The above reductions will be felt with more force in this market, as the European mode of sorting is much stricter than the Canadian. For the same reason the advance here will not be in full proportion to that on the other side. The sorting in Europe is said to be very strict as regards size, quality and handling.

GROCERIES.—Sugars.—There is a firmer tone, although not resulting in positive advance. Last week's quotations therefore may be repeated. Raw Sugars in very light supply here. Teas.—Dullness and low figures for inferior Teas, while really fine maintain values. New York market is stronger, and advices from Japan do not show any probability of importations for anything like good Teas at low prices. Molusses.—Steady for Barbados, demand not active. Other kinds quiet. Syrups remain firm and scarce for good qualities. Coffees.— Lake Dutch sule shows higher figures for Java. Mochia a little easier, Other kinds steady. Rice dull. Spices.—Pepper firm. Nutmegs maintain full value, and other Spices quiet.

HANDWARE AND IRON.—A good seasonable business continues to be done in general hardware at firm prices for all kinds of goods, in sympathy with stiffer markets in Great Britain. Latest cable advices quote "Warrants" in Glasgow at 49a, but there is no change advised in makers' iron; the arrangement between the Scotch and Cleveland iron masters, curtailing the output by 12½ per cent, has been extended for six months more. The Liverpool market for *Tin Plates* is reported by cable very strong, values for Coke and Charcoal having advanced do to sper box. This market rules quiet and steady for *tin and tin plates*, sales having been made during the week at 20c to 27c for round lots of *Tin,* and \$5.50 and \$4.50 respectively for Charcoal and Coke plates. For small lots higher prices rule. Ingot *Copper* rules steady and unchanged. Freights continue high j Engagements for *Pig Jron* from Glasgow to this city have recently been made at 17s. 6d., and rates mail advices, comprised \$03,705 tons, so that not much activity is lodked for there until stocks have been materially reduced. Consumers throughout Canada are undonbtedly short of supplies, but are apparently holding off still for lower prices; this market therefore remains very quiet, transactions being confined to small lots at about \$26 for No. 1 Scotch Pig. Values here rule quite firm for spot lots, owing to the great scarcity of iron in the market, but for future delivery dealers might probably concede somewhat to buyers. The demand for Siemens pig iron continues in excess of the supply; sales of 250 tons have been made during the week at \$25 to \$26 In *Bar Iron* a fair volume of business is being done, at unchanged quotations.

HIDES AND SKINS.—A good demand is reported this week for *Hides*, but the native article is scarce and insufficient for the wants of buyers, it is said, hence the sale of several car lots of American hides during the week at be to 94c for No. 1 *Baff*. In Chicago and other Western markets also the supply of hides is reported only about one-third of the ordinary quantity at this period. 'Values for butchers' offerings in this market remain steady at the figures previously quoted.

LUMBER.—Several large sales are reported Mill Culls having been sold at \$10,00 the highest price on record; good sidings at 30c to 33c, and other lumber in proportion. These are the prices at the mills, an advance of 50 to 60 per cent. in three years, caused by demand being in excess of the supply. The present seasonable weather is a great boon to manufacturers—all that could be desired. The stock on the North side of the Ottawa is likely to

be large, but on the South very little could be produced for want of snow ; the same drawback will cause poor driving. Basswood and A > h are selling at high prices, the production being small. brisk demand, All other lumber reported in

LEATHER .-- A rather more active movement in some kinds of black leathers, notably Upper and Splits, is advised; of Walced Upper, about 4,000 sides have changed hands during the week at from 32c to 36c, and several lots of from four to twelve tons each of Splits have been sold at from 20c to 32c. The demand, been sold at from 20c to 32c. The demand, however, especially for the latter kind, cannot be said to have improved much, the sales having been induced by liberal concessions on the part of needy sellers. Some decidedly tempting offers have been made to shoe manu facturers in this city of late, and it is just this fort of meeting and the part of the let be trade sort of practice on the part of the leather trade that causes buyers to oversiork themselves and encourages men of no capital to embark in business and cut price below a profitable basis. The market is still overstocked with Splitz, and no large lots can be disposed of except at prices below our quotations. A stead of extert an prices below our quotations. A stead b business continues to be done in Sole leather, at un-ehanged rates; good plump B.A. Sole and Slaudher continue searce and firm. Sales comprise only small quantities to jobbers and monufecturence manufac urers.

Oils .- Market continues dull, no quotable movement being reported in any of the several kinds, and values remain nominally unchanged. Small jobbing lots of Newfoundland God oil have been sold at 54c to 55c, and Halifax A is quoted at 52c to 53c per imp. gal. Steam Refined Seal very quiet, and steady at 60c to 624c.

PETROLEUM.-Refined in car lots quoted at 154c f.o.b., at Petrolia, at 60 days approved credit, or 20 por cent. cash discount. There is a small quantity of old oil still on hand here, but it is becoming a question with the traders whether fresh filled oil in full barrels is not the chenpest. Th above terms. This cannot be had except on the ns. Crude firm at \$1.50 per brl. in tanks at Petrolia.

PROVISIONS -The Chicago hog market opened to strong yesterday, and prices advanced 5c to 10c per 100 lbs. Estimated receipts yesterday were 14,000, against 1,360 on Tuesday, and shipments were 7,654. The Chicago pork market has generally ruled firm during the week, but there was a decided re-action yesterday, at define of 224 to 25c per brill, having been established. Lard, in sympathy, also fell 74c to 16c per 100 lbs. The local market has ruled quiet all week, busi-ness being confined to supplying a fair country demand and the wants of the local partial being confined to supplying a fair retail trade. Values have generally remained steady. Mess Fork still selling at \$20.50 to \$21 for Western, and Canada short cut at \$21.25 to \$21.75, as to size of lot. Lard is perhaps a triffe easier, quoted at. 14c to 144c for Fairbanks', and 134c to 133c for Onnada. Smoked hams worth 13c to 14c, but demand for them very light. Eggs quiet and easy, at a further de-cline, now selling at 14c to 15c for fresh.

WINES AND LIQUORS .- The rapidly increasing trade with Manitoba will absorb much of the goods coming here by direct vessels in the spring. It is worthy of remark that much larger shipments of goods to Manitoba would It is worthy of remark that much have taken place during the cold weather had the G. T. Railway been supplied with Refrige-rator cars for through shipments. The rates rator cars for through shipments. The rates by steamers are becoming more favorable for the Montreal merchants, and shipments can now be effected at any time of the year from Tarra-goua, Cadiz, etc., to Halifax or St. John (N. B.) t about the same through rates as via Montreal The agent in this country for Bollinger Cham-pagne has been obliged to cable some heavy orders.

WOOL .- This market, in sympathy with the English, remains quiet but firm ; and no change in prices have occurred since our last reference. Sales are reported of some few lots of Cape at 191, but transactions have been few and unimportant.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

Bostox, March 23, 1882.—Flour—Firm feeling and stendy demand. Sales of Superine at S4 to \$4.59; Extras, including Choice Bakers, \$4.75 to \$7.25. Winter Wheats selling at \$6.25 \$4.59; Extras, including Choice Bakers, \$4.75 to \$7.25. Winter Whoats selling at \$6.25 to \$7.50; Patent Spring ranges from \$7.50 to \$59, and Patent Winter at \$7 to \$7.75 per bbl. Comment sold at \$2.10 to \$2 20 per bbl. Rye Bour from \$5.25 to \$57.75, and Ontmeat \$650 to \$7.25 per bbl. Hay-Ohoice scarce and market firm. Sales of choice at \$20 to \$21, and medium grades at \$16 to \$10 per ton. Produce. -Firm feeling and good demand for choice butter, all other kinds dull. Sales of choice at ranger, after \$100 per ton. Alles of choice \$100 per ton. Alles of choice \$100 per ton. Alles of choice \$20 per \$100 per ton. Alles of choice \$20 per \$100 per ton. Alles of choice \$20 per \$100 per creameries at from 40c to 43c; new dairy, 35c to 40c; all other kinds, 18c to 35c as to quality. Choose in moderate demand and prices unchanged. Eggs arriving freely, and prices are easier; sales of Canada and Eastern at 17c to 18c per dozen. Canada Peas selling at \$1.05 to \$1.10 for choice, and 85c to 95c for common Polatoes dull, moderate demand. per bush. Sales of choice at from Si to \$1,10, other grudes suc to 95c per bush. Onions selling at \$2 to \$2 25 per bl. Green apples dull, best grades difficult to sell at over \$3 per bl, for lots Maple sugar selling at 12c to 14c; new syrup Soc to 95c per gal of 11 lbs.

Soc to 555 per gat of 11 tos, Chicago, 1.03 p.m. – Whent, May, S1.25§; June, S1.273. Corn, May, 673c; June, 674c. (Ats, May, 443c; June, 433c. Pork, May, S17.05; June, S17.25. Lard, May, S10.774; June, \$10.874.

\$10.874.
Milwaukee, 1.03 p.m. -- Wheat, March, \$1.32;
cash, \$1.27; April, \$1.27⁴/₅; May, \$1.284.
New York, 2.00 p.m. -- Wheat, No. 2 Red,
April, \$1.394 to \$1.40; cash, \$1.40²/₅; May,
\$1.39²/₅; June, \$1.39⁴; July; \$1.25. Corn, April,
746 to 776; cash, 746; May, 756; June, 751c; July, 751c.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

LONDON, March 23, 1882.

(Beerbohm's advices)—Floating cargoes of Wheat and Corn quiet; Cargoes do on passage quiet. English and French Country. Wheat markets generally dearer. Liverpool Wheat on spot steady; Corn quiet. Liverpool American west mixed Corn, 65 42d; Pens, 65 11d. Amount of Wheat on passage for the United King dom, 9550 000 are 1. Corn 170 000 are 2,850,000 qrs.; Corn, 170,000 qrs.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

(By Special Telegraph.)

TORONTO, March 23, 1882.

This has been another quiet week in general merchandize. There are few new features to note, but merchants look for a fair trade before the senson is over. The deliveries of goods generally were large during the months of January and February, but they have been somewhat restricted this month owing to unfavorable weather. As yet the number of merchants coming to the city to sort up has been small, and the bad condition of country roads hinders a free movement. Payments for this reason have been more back ward, and although some houses report them as fairly satisfactory, they have as a rule been much slower than for some time back. In dry goods there is a moderate trade in light spring goods, and prices are firm throughout. Store customers have not been as numerous as they should, and some dealers look for a large influx, the next two

weeks. The hardware trade is fairly satisfactory at unchanged prices. Groceries remain quiet, with numerous complaints of bad roads from travellers. The provision trade is confined to jobbing lots, but prices of cured meats are firmer than they were. Breadstuffs have improved, the export demand now being better than for some time back, but transactions restricted o.1 account of the firmness of holders. The money market has been fairly active, and rates still continue firm. Call loans rule at 6 to 6½ per cent, and there is little demand for time loans. Commercial paper is discounted at 6 per cent. for gilt-elged, and 7 for the general run. Sterling exchange is firm ; 69 day bills between banks are quoted at 1091 to 1091, and across the counter at 1091. Demand bills firm at 110g to 110g. Drafts on New York unchanged at | premium between banks. The stock market has been fairly active, and higher prices for bank shares are recorded. Sales within the past few days are as follows : Montreal at 2143 and 215, Toronto at 1751, 177] and 178, Ontario at 651, 65 and 644, Merchants at 1331 and 1331, Commerce at 1461 and 147, Imperial at 1391, 1404, and 1381, Federal at 169, 1682, 168 and 167, Dominion at 209, 208, 207 and 2074, Standard at 11:14. Loan and Miscellaneous shares were quiet and as a rule steady, with the following sales : Canada Permanent at 223, London and Canadian ut 1434 and 142, Real Estite at 1014, Freehold at 180, Canada Landed Credit Co. at 129, Building and Loan at 107, Farmers Loan at 1274, Consumers Gas at 155 and 154, Western Assurance at 181. The market closes today irregular, with sales of Toronto at 1771, Merchants at 133, Commerce at 147, Imperial at 138, Dominion at 2061, Standard at 1181, and Western Canadian at 187.

Following are closing bids to-day as compared with those of last Thursday :

Banks.	Bid Mch. 16.	Bid Mch. 23,	Loan Cos.		Bid Mh. 23.
Montreal. Toronto Ontario Merchants Commerce Dominion Hamilton Standard Federal. Imperial. Molsons	213 1741 623 1824 1451 196 1151 1661 138	1771 643 133 147 205 11Sj 167 1871	Can. Permanent Freehold Western Can Bidg. & Loan Imp. Savings Farmers' Loan. Lond. & Can'dn Huron & Brie. Dom. Savings Ontario Loan Ulamilton Prov	185 1063 1433 155	107 1111 127

BOOTS AND SHORS .- Our leading houses are well supplied with orders, but as a rule shipments will be less this month than during the two previous months. The unfavourable weather and bad roads have prevented an active country trade, and payments are by no means satisfactory. Factories are kept busy making up Spring and Summer goods.

COAL AND WOOD .- In coal there has been no change in the state of trade. The demand is moderate and prices steady at \$6.50 per ton for all kinds of hard as well as the best soft, at d S6 for second quality of soft. Wood unchanged at \$5.50 for hard and \$4 for pine.

COAL OIL .- The refined market has been quiet at steady prices. Barrel lots sell at 184c per Imperial gallon, and five to ten barrel lots at 18c. American prime unchanged at 26c and water white at 30c.

COUNTRY PRODUOE .- Apples .- There is little or no demand for car lots, but they are held at \$3 to \$3.25 Beans unchanged at \$2.50 to \$2.00 per bushel, with stocks very light. Eggs are in abundant supply, and the demand good; prices are easy at 13½ to 14c for case lots. Hogs are in fair offer on the street and prices steady at \$8 to \$8.25 for small lots. Car lots nominal. Hops are in the hands of a few holders, and prices are steady at 22c to 25c for choice lots in a jobbing way, and 18c to 20c for medium. Onions are dull and unchanged at \$2 to \$2.25 per barrel. Polatoes are a little finmer and receipts small; car lots are worth \$1,10 per bag. Poultry are scarce and firm with no boxed lots offering; chickens are worth 60c to 85c per pair, and geese \$1 to \$1.25. Tallow is in demand with sales of small lots at &c; dealers pay 4c for rough and 7½ c for rendered.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—During the week trade has been fair, and prices in some instances are lower. Oil Lemon is unchanged, at \$4.25 to \$4.50 per lb. Golden Seal Root firm at 50 c per lb., and Cuttle fish bone at 55 c to 60 c. Opium is firm at 55 to \$5 25. Quinine is steady at \$2.75 to \$3.00 per oz. Tartaric Acid is unchanged at 58 c to 60 c. Cream of Turtler unchanged at 35 c. Turpentine ensier at 874 c to 90 c. Linseed Oil steady at 76 c for boiled and 72 c for raw. Glycerine firm at 45 c to 47 c. Tolass Iolide steady at \$2.75 per lb. Potass Bromide, 45 c to 50 c per lb. Alcohol continues firm at \$2.75 per gallon. Morphia firm at \$2.80 to \$3 an ource. Oube Berries steady at 65 c per lb. Chemicals are firm, and dye stuffs quiet; cochineal ensier at 60 c to 65 c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Flour has been in better demand during the past week, and prices are firmer. Offerings continue small, holders seeming inclined to hold for higher figures. Sales have therefore been small. Superior Extra, old standard, would bring \$5.60 to-day and Extra sold at \$5.50. New Standards are worth 10c additional. The stock in store is 7,773 barrels against 7,718 barrels last week and 9,643 barrels the corresponding week of 1881. Bran is wanted at \$16 on track, but none offering at that price. Outmeal quiet, with car lots of ordinary worth about \$4.50. Cornmeal is steady, with dealings confined to small lots at \$3.80 to \$3.90.

WHEAT.—The tone of this market is much stronger than for several weeks, in sympathy, with Britain and the West. There has been a fair enquiry, but, like flour, transactions have been small, owing to the high prices asked by holders. A round lot of No. 2 Fall sold outside on Tuesday at equal to \$1.27, and \$1.28 was bid for 5000 bushels May delivery. No. 3 Fall offered at \$1.28, without bids. No. 1 Spring s worth \$1.30 to \$1.31 and No. 2 Spring \$1.28 to \$1.29, a round lot of the latter was wantd yesterday at \$3.30 [May delivery. The stock in store is 360,221 bushels against 352,985 bushels last week and 219,781 bushels the corresponding week of 1881. Wheat closes firm to-day with no sales.

COARSE GRAINS.—Barley.—Trade has been fairly active during the week, and prices rule firm. Considerable enquiry has been heard from the States with sales of round lots on p.t. Cars sold to dealers here the latter part of last week at 85c for No. 1, at 83c and 84c for No. 2 choice, and at 81c and 82c for No. 2. On Monday and Tuesday No. 1 sold at 86c, No. 2 choice at 84c, No. 2 at 82c, and No. 3 extra at 78c. Yesterday the market was unchange 1. Barley market firm to-day with a good demand and sales of No. 1 at 87c. The stock in store is 225,243 bushels against 230,486 bushels last week and 266,719 bushels the corresponding week of 1831. Oats have been in moderate request and steady, with sales of Western almost daily at 404c and 41c on track. The stock in store is 6,488 bushels against 6,223 bushels last week and 700 bushels the corresponding week last year. Peas are in better enquiry but few offer; a round lot outside sold on Monday at equal to 79c. The stock in store is 21,984 bushels against 89,866 bushels the corresponding week of last year. *Ryg* stendy, at 80c on track. The stock in store is 17,474 bushels against 13,132 bushels the corresponding week of last year. *Corn* quiet, and nominally firm at 80c.

FREIGHTS.—Rail freights on flour have been reduced, and now stand as follows: To Montreal 30c per barrel; to Quebec, 37c; to Ottawa 42c; to St. John, N.B., 60c; to Halifax, Pictou and Truro 65c.

GROCENES.—The past week has been a quiet one in this branch of business, but values show little or no change. Sugars are steady, with sales of few round lots. Fish scarce and firm. No. 1 Labrador herrings, \$6.75. Sardines, 11c for 4s and 22c for 4s. Canned lobster sells at \$1.40 to \$1.70. Salmon, \$1.80 to \$2.10. Quintal cod is quoted at 54c; boneless, in 40 lb. boxes, 5c; do, in 5 lb. boxes, 54c. Fruit in moderate demaind and steady : Valencias firmer at 95c to 10c; Sultanas, 12c to 14c; Currants steady at 65c to 65c; choice do, in barrels, 74c to 74c; do in half barrels, 74c to 75c; Vostizza in cases, 94c. Malaga fruit firm; London Layers, \$3.25; loose Muscatels, \$3.25; common Layers, \$3.25; loose Muscatels, \$4.50; finest Dehesa, \$7.00 to \$7.25; do 4 boxes, \$2.25. Figs, 15c.; Almonds, 184c to 20c; Brazil nuts, 84c; Walnuts, 84c; Filberts, 10c; Lemon peel, 20c; Orange peel, 20c; Citron, 30c. Sugars steady; round lots of Granulated are quoted at 93c to 94c, small quantities at 93c. Low Yellows are quoted at 73c to 84c per imperial gallon; Amber, 68c to 74c; Molasses, 40c to 42c. Teas in moderate demand and unchanged. Young Hyson-common, 25c to 28c; good to medium, 35c to 40c; finer sorts, 45c to 55c; extra firsts, 65c. Concou Teas-common, 22c to 32c; good, 35c; fime, 60c to 65c. Teppers unchanged at 23c for white and 16c for black in lots. Rice steady at 33.87j to 54.12j. Tobaceos unchanged. Manufactured Black goods—3s, 6s and 12s, 394c to 42c. Bright goods—3x, 9s and 12s, 394c to 42c. Bright goods—3x, 9s and 12s, 394c to 42c. Bright goods—3x, 9s and 12s, 394c to 42c. Bright goods—3x, 48c to 574c; Myrtlo Navy, 61c to 624c; Solaces, 41c to 50c; Virginia, 85c to 95c.

HARDWARE AND IRON.—A fair trade is reported for the week at the quotations of last week. Sales of building material and farmers' implements are quite up to those of last year in volume.

HIDES AND SKINS.—The hide market has been quiet during the week, but prices are rather firmer on account of small stocks. Cured are held at $\$_2^{\circ}$. Dealers pay $7\frac{1}{2}$ of or green cows and $\$_2^{\circ}$. for steers. Cal/skins quiet and unchanged, at lic to 13c for green. Sheepskins a e in fair demand, with but a moderate supply; prices rule at $\$_1.25$ to $\$_1.60$, according to quality.

LEATHER.—Trade has been quiet, without particular feature. Prices are about the same as those of last week, while round lots for cash would be shaded.

LIVE STOCK — Cattle.— The receipts of cattle have been greater than for several weeks and prices a shade easier. There is a good demand for expirit, and choice steers weighing 1200 to 1400 command 54c per 1b. Good butchers cattle are worth 44c to 44 medium 34c to 4c, and inferior 3c. Sheep are in fair demand with receipts light and prices firm at 44c to 5c per 1b. Hogs are unchanged, with sales of a few store lots at 6c to 64c. Calves in moderate demand and unchanged at 55 to 57 for ordinary and 59 to \$15 per head for first class.

PROVISIONS.—Butter.—Has been but quiet the past week, with the chief demand for choice selected tub lots at 19c to 21c. Large rolls of good butter bring 14c to 18c, and inferior lots DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE, 113 St. Peter Street, MONTREAL, AND 18 Bartholomew Close, London.

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Chenille Capes,

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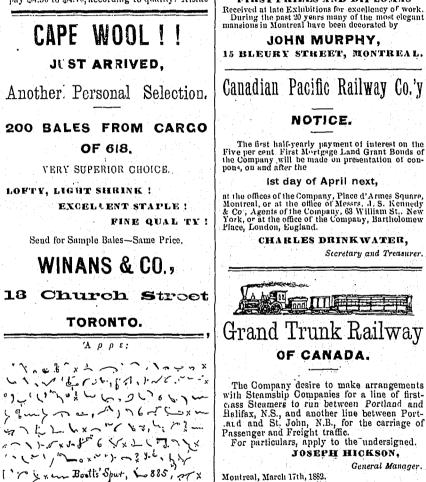
9th March, 1882.

33 to \$3.25 per bushel.

to quality.

12c to 13c. There is an absence of inquiry for export. $\exists Bacon$ has been quiet, the demand being restricted to small lots of long clear at week at 11c. A car sold the latter part of the week at 11c. Cumberland Cut unchanged at 10jc to 10jc. Hans unchanged at 11c to 11jc for pickled, and 1sc to 13jc for smoked. Mess Pork quiet and stendy of Sel A car sold the latter part of the for pickled, and 13e to 134c for smoked. Mess Pork quiet and steady at \$21 Lard is also quiet and unchanged, at 14c to 144c for tubs and pails, and 15c for American refined. Dried Apples are dull, with fair offerings, little or no demand : prices rule at 6c to 6jc for loss and 6jc for barrelled lots. Cheese is nucleust demand and steady at 120 to 13c in moderate demand and steady at 12c to 13c per lb., according to quality.

SEEDS .- Clover is quiet, the demand being chiefly for small lots from store, and some inquiry from [the], Lower Provinces. Dealers pny \$4.50 to \$4.70, according to quality. Alsike



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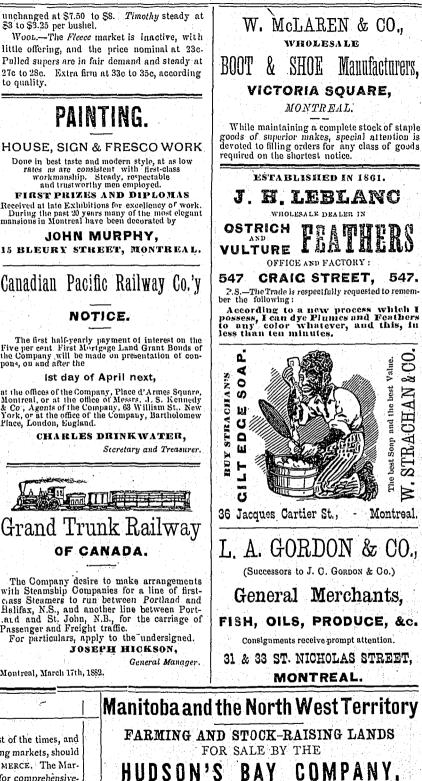
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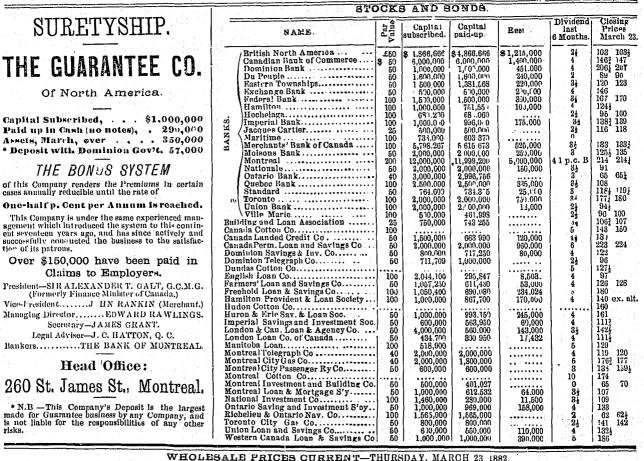
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C. J. BRYDGES,

Land Commissioner.





WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-THURSDAY, MARCH 23 1882.

	Name of Article: Wholes Rates	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates,	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates
Drugs & Onemicars White Michigan No. 1.: 000 000 Layers in boxes	Rates of Artuble; Rates. Boots and Shoes. \$ 0. \$ Men's Thick Boots Wax. 225 \$ '' Split<''	Name of Article. A Soda Ash. Boda BlCarb. Soda BlCarb. Soda BlCarb. Soda BlCarb. Sal Soda. Sal Soda. Sal Soda. Sal Soda. Sal Soda. Sal Soda. Gum Arabic, per lb. "Truj." "Truj." Gum Arabic, per lb. "Truj." "Truj." Copperas por 100 lbs. Blue Vitrol. Bue Vitrol. Bue Vitrol. Superior Extra. Extra Superfine. Spring Bakere. Do Americau. Fancy Spring Extra. Sodatmeal. Cont Bags. Cotty Bags. Cotty Bags. Cotty Bags. Cotty Bags. Cameal . Bran, per ton. Bran, per ton. White Michigan No. 1. White Michigan No. 1. White Michigan No. 2. "Barley	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Rates.} \\ \hline \textbf{Rates.} \\ \hline \textbf{Rates.} \\ \hline Rotardown and a strain a strain and a strain and a strain and a strain a $	Japan, fine to choice lb. Japan Nagasaki" Y. liyson common to pd Gunpd., fair to nied" Good to fine Gunpd. Finest" Imper!. med. to gd "Fine to finest" Twankay, com. to gd. "Oolong" Congou common" "med. to good. "fine to linest" Souch ong common" "med. to good " Fine to choice " ''offers, green Mocha per lb. Java," Maracalbo " Gape" Sugars, (Ceks. & Bris.) Porto Rico" Sugars, (Ceks. & Bris.) Porto Rico" Ganulated " Granulated " SyrupsExtra" Molassee (Barbados)." Trinidad	Rates. \$ c. \$ c. \$ v. \$ c. \$ v. \$ v. \$ v. \$ v. \$ v. \$ v. \$ v. \$ v. \$ v. \$ v. \$	Name of Article. Spices: Cassiaper lb. Maceper lb. Ulovesper lb. Jamaica Ginger, lBI. Jamaica Ginger, lBI. Jamaica " Unbl. " African "imento" Peppor" "limento" Peppor" "limento" "Rice: Arracan, &c p. 100 lb. Sago per lb Tapioca, Pearl. "Glass. 74 x St, 7x 9, 8x 10	$\begin{array}{c c} \textbf{Rates} \\ \hline \textbf{Rates} \\ \hline \textbf{S} & \textbf{c}, & \textbf{S} & \textbf{c}, \\ 0 & 12 & 0 & 295 \\ 0 & 80 & 0 & 45 \\ 0 & 80 & 0 & 45 \\ 0 & 60 & 0 & 95 \\ 0 & 22 & 0 & 23 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 11 \\ 0 & 114 & 0 & 114 \\ 0 & 114 & 0 & 114 \\ 0 & 114 & 0 & 114 \\ 0 & 114 & 0 & 114 \\ 0 & 114 & 0 & 114 \\ 0 & 114 & 0 & 114 \\ 0 & 114 & 0 & 114 \\ 0 & 114 & 0 & 114 \\ 0 & 114 & 0 & 114 \\ 0 & 114 & 0 & 114 \\ 0 & 114 & 0 & 114 \\ 0 & 114 & 0 & 114 \\ 0 & 114 & 0 & 114 \\ 0 & 114 & 0 & 114 \\ 0 & 114 & 0 & 114 \\ 0 & 114 & 0 & 114 \\ 0 & 0 & 114 & 0 & 114 \\ 0 & 0 & 114 & 0 & 114 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 114 \\ 0 & 0 & 114 & 0 & 114 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 114 \\ 0 & 0 & 114 & 0 & 114 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 114 \\ 0 & 0 & 114 & 0 & 114 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 114 \\ 0 & 0 & 104 & 0 & 200 \\ 0 & 114 & 0 & 114 \\ 0 & 114 & 0 & 11$



Clinch and Heavy Clinch: 0 081 0 1 and 14 in. per 1b 0 081 0 2' "21" 0 071 0 2' "21" 0 071 0 2' "21" 0 071 0 2' "21" 0 071 0 2' "21" 0 071 0 1 and 14 in. per 1b 0 071 0 1 and 14 in. per 1b 0 071 0 2' "21" 0 071 0 2' "21" 0 091 0 2' "21" 0 091 0 2' "21" 0 091 0 2' "21" 0 091 0 2' "21" 0 091 0 2' "21" 0 091 0 2' "21" 0 091 0 2' "21" 0 091 0 2' "21" 0 091 0 3'm. and up " 0 062 0 1'' '8 1b. '' 0 21 0 '' '8 1b. '' 0 22 0 '' '8 1b. '' 0 22 1 '' '8 1b. '' 0 22 1 '' '8 1b. '' 0 22 1 '' '8 1b. '' 0 02 1 '' '8 1b. '' 0 061 0 Galcanzied Irms: No. 21 0 061 0 '' 'No. 25 0 07 0	081 0 08 TC Charconl. 071 0 071 1X 072 0 061 1XX " 063 0 00 DC " 010 0 029 DXX " 011 0 07 Lion & Crown, Tin'd Sheets 064 0 07 Lion & Crown, Tin'd Sheets 050 00 Sheet " " 20 000 Sheet " " 20 000 Sheet " " 20 2 02 Prowder: Canada Blasting F. P. to F. F. F. 90 4 00 Gauge To I Columna's Speciallies: 90 4 00 Gauge To I Columna's Columna's Speciallies: 90 4 00 Gauge To I Columna's Columna's Deciallies:	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	No. 1 Ordinary Sole No. 2 " " " Buffalo Sole, No. 1 " " No. 2 China " No. 1 " " No. 2 Zanzibar, No. 1 Slaughter, No. 1 Harness Upper Heavy Upper Heavy Grained Upper. Scolch Grain Kip Skins, French English Cana.da, Kip Hemlock Calf " Light. French Calf	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	" frefis." 2 " Sririts Turpentine, brls Whale Refined Cool Oil: Imp. Gals. f.o.b. (London) Car Loads in Store Brokon Lots Small Lots (single brls.). Ostrich Plumes, (widd.) Cape, Nos. 1 to 3 Mongador, Nos. 1 to 3 Mongador, Nos. 1 to 3 Domesic Plumes \$1 lower for higher Nos, and 256. to 50e. cheaper for lower Nos. Bunches, 3 tips " Yult. tips	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Summerice. 25 00 2 Garisherrie 00 00 0 Glengaruock. 0 00 0 Rarnbrao. 0 00 0 Reinaruock. 0 00 0 Reinaruock. 0 00 0 Reinaruock. 0 00 0 Bar Iron. 24 00 22 Hoen atito 30 00 0 Bar Iron. 24 00 22 Host Relined 2 50 Stemens 2 35 Swedes 4 60 Sheiet Iron to No. 20 2 85 Boller Plates 2 75	61 9 25 50 T. F. French Medal 62 5 50 Imperial White 60 26 00 Moran Scase 60 26 00 Axle Grense, (Beaver Br'd) 60 00 00 No. 1 and 2 60 00 00 Favorite Gelatine, box 60 00 00 Hides and Skins. 60 00 00 Hides and Skins. 60 27 52 S 60 26 00 Hides and Skins. 60 27 60 Green Ilids, No. 1, p.160 lbs. 60 27 52 Green Ilids, no. 1, p.160 lbs. 60 27 65 Calfskins, each 61 4 75 Calfskins, per lb	0 18 0 15 0 18 0 85 6 50 0 00 10 00 8 00 8 60 0 00 5 00 9 09 7 00 8 00 6 0.0 7 00 1 25 1 35	Splits, Light & Medium. "Heavy" Leather Board, Canada Enamelled Cow, per ft Patent Pebble Grain Brush Kid Buft Russetts, Light "Heavy 0ils. Cod Oil, Newfoundland Straits Oil, American	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Natural Grey Boos, doz Dise. 5 pc. 80 days. Meats, Eggs, &c. Pork, Mess, Can short cut ""Western, new Hams, City Cured Lard, Palls and Tubs Bacon, per lb. Eggs, Fresh "Luned and Packed. Tallow, Rendered "Rough. Beef, Mess, per brl Dressed Hogs per 100 lbs. Manuf's of Cotton.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Bouler 1 intersection 2 75 Hoops and Bands 2 75 Canada Plates: Hatton 3 50 Penn, and W. P. & Co 3 25 Jron Wire: No. 6, p. bdlo 1 75 "No. 9, " 2 10 "No. 12, " 2 50 "No. 16, " 3 25 "No. 16, " 3 25 "No. 16, " 3 25 "Wright Iron pipe60p.c. dis. 0 06 Stadt cast per lb 0 12	75 2 25 Wool. 50 0.00 Fleece Pulled, unassorted 75 1 85 "Extra Super 75 2 80 "B Super 75 3 57 Australian	$ \begin{smallmatrix} 0 & 27 & 0 & 29 \\ 0 & 32 & 0 & 85 \\ 0 & 29 & 0 & 32 \\ 0 & 22 & 0 & 26 \\ 0 & 224 & 0 & 32 \\ 0 & 19\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 21 \\ \end{smallmatrix} $	Straw Seal. S. R. Pale Seal. Pale Seal. Ordinary Lard Oil, Extra "No. 1. Linseed Raw "Boiled Olive Machinery "Eating "Gt. per caso	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Valleyfield, (blch'd) B 28 in. "X 30 in" "XX 33 in" "O 36 in" "D 36 in" "E 36 in. Soft Finish "OO 36 in" "EE 36 Soft Finish "OO 36 in"	0 103 0 0

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT, THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1882.

* Discounts on Nails apply only for immediate delivery, and for quantities named of each Kand separately. *D. Terms for cut. casing, box and shock, finishing and Tobacco Box; also for Clinch and Frussed, and Barrel Nails, Ner cash within 20 days; or 4 months Note, adding interest from the date of delivery at seven per cent. Discount on Bolts, Carriage, Tire and Machine, 70 to 75 per cent.

> Montreal March 23

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SECURITIES. FAIRBANKS & CO'S Can. Government Debentures, 6 p. ct.. 1877-30 eading do. 5 per ct do. 5 per ct., 1885 STANDARD Do. Favorite in SCALES Warehouse, 377 St. Paul St., Montreal. Cities of SCALES of every description on hand. BUY ONLY THE GENUINE. Special attention to repairing of Fairbanks' Scales. Housekeepers Shrs Railway"and other Stocks. TO INVESTORS. the Domin tilantic & St. Lawrence Shs 5 p. c... Do, 6 p. c. Ster. Mt. Bonds... Do. do, 3 rd Mort. 1991... Buffulo and Laks [furen... Do, do. 3 p. c. ist Mort... Do, do. Cubral 5 p. c. ist M H8 int. guar. by Gør... 100 10 100 10 100 10J THE MONTREAL 100 Loan and Mortgage Co IS PAYING Five (5) per cent. Interest ABSOLUTELY PURE. o ist Pref Bonds. ON DEPOSITS. No other preparation makes such light, flaky hot breads, or luxurious pastry. Can be eaten by dys-penties without fear of the ills resulting from heavy indigestible food. EF Commended for purit' nd wholesomeness by the eminent Analytical Chemisus : Prof. Croft, Toronto University, Toronto. G. P. Girdwood, M.D., Prof. of Chemistry, McGill College, Montreal. Wm. F. Best, Government Analyst, St. John, N.B. Patronized by H.R.H. Princess Louise and 11. E. the Earl of Dufferin, Gov. Gen'l of Canada, (see letters in the "Princess" Baker, Sca., &o. Canada 6 p c 1st Pref Bonds. do 2nd do 5 p c 1st Mort...... hern Extension, 6 y c. guar. sion, 6 p c. guar... 6 p c. Imp. M nce. 7 p c Bds, 1st Money to loan on favorable terms. do Grey & Bruce 10 1st mort & B. 6 p o bonds 1st mort. aw. & Ott. 6 p o Bds..... sh Columbia, July, 1907 6 p c. HEAD OFFICE: and July 1879-81 ad July 181 ST. JAMES STREET, o 1881-4, Jan and July..... o 1885, Jan and July..... o Ins Stock..... n Stock of 1903, April and Oct... minion Stock of 1904, 4 p c.... MONTREAL. Dominion Stock of 1904, 4 p c.... Do 1904 Ins Stock 4 p c... Brunswick 6 p c. Jan and July. Scoth 6 p c, 1886.... e. 1 rov. 5 p c.... WM. LUNAN & SON, Sole Proprietors, GEO. W. CRAIG, MANAGER. SOREL, Que., Canada,



This Hot 1 is fitted, furnished and kept as an un-exceptional, First-class Hotel. It has impleaceom-modation for five hundred guests, and is delightfully and centrally situated, being in close proximity to the Parliament Buildings, the Post Office, and all the volume of interpret. points of interest.

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ľ ST, LAWRENCE HAI F THIS HOTEL, WAS OPENED on the First of May, 1879, by the former Proprietor, so long and favor-ably known throughout Canada, the United States and British Empire, who has spared no expense in entirely Ro-Furnishing the whole House; also adding ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, which will con-siderably enhance the already enviable popularity of the First class Hotel ŧĭ siderably enhance the a of this First-class Hotel. at H. HOGAN, Proprietor. S. MON'TGOMERY, Manager. ł Legal Picton, Ont. CDWARDS MERRILL, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, E &c. Office; Washburn Block, Main St., Picton. Perth, Ont. RADENHURST & SHAW, Solicitors for the Merchants' Bank of Canada, Perth, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors-in-Chancery, Notaries Public, Conveyancers, &c Port Elgin, Ont. FROUDFOOI, BARRISTER, S SOLICITOR, CONVEYANCER, NOTARY PUBLIC. C Head office-Port Elgin. Branch office-South-mpton. Private Funds to Lond. ampton. Penetanguishene, Ont. ALTER J. KEATING, SOLICITOR, &c., VV SOLICITOR, &c., Quebec, P.Q. A NDREWS, CARON & ANDREWS, ADVOATES, Victoria Chambers, cor of St. Peter and St Paulsts., Solicitors for the Quebec Bank. Frederick Andrews, Q.C.; Adolpho P. Caron, B.C.L. Q.C., Frederick W. Andrews, Q.C. Quebec, Que. CHARLES FITZPATRICK, B.A., LL.B., ADVOCATE, OFFICE, NO. 2 ARTIUR STREET, Opposite Bank of Montreal.

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Sydney, Cape Breton. <i>I. MACKAY</i> , <i>Q.C.</i> Barrister at Law, Attorney, Notary, &o	will afford great satisfaction to all who will receiv. it. This Box will be mailed prepaid on receipt of Scents. S. S. MOYER & CO., Berlin, Ont
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Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesalo Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.
Hochelaga (Brown), G30 in " A 27 in	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 $	Cheek, 33 in Denims Bluejor Brown "A "B "B Shirtings: Oxford striped BX. ""C. Galatea Stripes Regattas, Check H. "Coheek B. "C. Check Solids A Bags: 3-ply 16 oz. B, pe Park's Arn, White "Colored Do. Knitting Colton Bad No. 8 Unbleached. "Colored Do. Knitting Colton Cond No. 1 Unbleached. "Bleached "Bolascher No. 1 Subleached. "No. 1 Subleached. "No. 1 Subleached. "No. 1 Subleached. "No. 1 Subleached. "Solits & C. White Lead, gen, 10011 "No. 1 Subleached. "Solita Strates Under States Salt. Liverpool Coarse, pel Canadian per bri C Factory filled Eureka factory filled. Timber, Lumber, & Ash, 1 to 4 in., M Ash, to 4 in., M	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Eim, Rock	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	SuerriesL'emartin's PortsCockburn, Smithes & Co.'s. G. B. Sandeman, Sons & Co Graham's Claret, (asses.) Tarragona Forts.imp.gal. Native Wines "Can. Spirits, Imp. gallon. Alcohol	$\begin{array}{c} 4\ 0\ 0\ 4\ 6\ 0\ 8\ 0\ 0\ 8\ 0\ 0\ 8\ 0\ 0\ 8\ 0\ 0\ 8\ 0\ 0\ 8\ 0\ 0\ 8\ 0\ 0\ 8\ 0\ 0\ 8\ 0\ 0\ 8\ 0\ 0\ 8\ 0\ 0\ 8\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\$
FRE	SH				a parta di	I. RICHARDS	DN
APPOLLIN	ARIS	500	ith East	ern Railway		CKLES, CATSUPS ST. JAMES STREE	

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. -THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1882.

Montreal and Boston Air Line.

WATER.

The Subscribers have just landed,

Ex "Statsminster Stang"

FROM ROTTERDAM,

A shipment of above named popular

NATURAL MINERAL WATER

Henry Chapman & Co.,

Sole Agents for the Dominion.

-AND-

The Direct Route to all points in NEWHENG LAND, also to the EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.

Leave Montreal,

S.30 A. M.-Day Express, with Parlour Car, Montreal to Boston. **5.30** P. M.-Night Express for Boston, Puilman Palace Sleeping Car.

Arrive at Montreal.

9.05 A.M.-Night Express for Boston, with Pullman Sleeper. 8.45 P. M.-Day | Expres from Boston, with Parlour Car.

BAGGAGE PASSED BY THE CUSTOMS AT BONAVENTURE STATION, and checked through to allprincipal points in New England, &c. For Tickets, apply at 202 St. Jamos slreet, Wind-sor Hotel and Boneventure Station.

H.P. ALDEN,

BRADLEY BARLOW President and Geperal Manager.

Nevember 14th, 1881.

Tenders are invited for the supply to the Company of the Wire Fencing which they may require to use during the present year, in Canada, the estimated quantity being 150 tons.

N.B.-First-class and Extra Prizes awarded at

Dominion Exhibition, 1850.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Galvanized Steel Barbed Wire Fencing.

MONTREAL.

P.O. Box No. 1567.

Delivery to be made to the Company, in Montreal, from time to time, in quantity as required. Payment in four months after delivery.

Tenders endorsed "Tender for Barbed Wire Fen-

cing," and accompanied by samples, will be received by the undersigned on or before

Tuesday, March 28th.

Supt. Traffic.

JOSEPH HICKSON,

MAROH 18th, 1892,

General Manager,



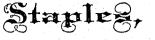




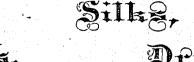
JOHN MACDONALD & CO. WHOLESALE IMPORTERS

DRY GOODS, CARPETS and FANCY GOODS, TORONTO.

ANNOUNCE THAT THEIR STOCK IN



Carpets, Drezz Goodz,



Embraidery, Moollenz,

Haberdashery and Fancy Goods,

is now complete, and is probably the largest and most varied ever exhibited in this country, and they would invite a thorough inspection of same.

They beg to note that they have rented the very extensive premises, No. 31 South Side of Wellington Street, for the purpose of holding their contracts for CANADIAN **COTTON GOODS** and British purchases made last year, where they will be pleased to sell goods in original packages, TOWHOLESALE JOBBERS AND LARGE BUYERS, at a price they are confident they cannot Buy or Import.

• 🐎 🕅 N. B. 🔆

The Reasons why they are enabled to sell Cheaply:

They buy all their Goods for Cash, thereby being enabled to purchase from Manufacturers direct, and not from dealers.

They buy at the very closest prices, and get the cash discount.

They buy in very large quantities, getting the additional allowance given to large New York and Chicago buyers in European Markets, and also by Manufacturers in this Country.

They buy all their Goods by expert Departmental buyers, who, buying for their special rooms only, bring to bear on all lines bought, great attention, knowledge and expertness.

Doing a large trade, they are able to make the rate of expense low, which would be impossible in a smaller concern, and, selling largely, they are satisfied with a small profit.