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Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:

The Shareholder

AND INSURANCE GAZETTE.

"NOTHING IN MALICE."

Vol IV.-No. 38.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 22, 1882.

\$2.00 per Annum

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2011



SEPTEMBER 22, 1882.

BANKS.	BANKS.	BANKS.	BANKS.
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or Travelers available in all parts of the world.)		France-Messre, Alf. Grumbaum, & Co. La	New Brunswick-Bank of New Brun
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Brockvillo, "	London,	"	Sarnia	Ont.
Chatham, N.B.	Moncton, 1	Т.В.	Stratford,	"
Cornwall, Ont.	Nowcastlo	. "	St. John, N	Ъ
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SHAREHOLDER. THE

MONTREAL, FRIDAY MORNING, SEP. 22, 1882.

THIS NUMBER.			
The Contested Tax.			
The Stock Market.			
New Legal Adviser of the			
Bank of Montreal.			
Bank of England Returns.			
Grain Elevators.			
Editorial Notes.			
Canada Life Assurance Co'y.			
Odds and Ends.			
Contemporary Press.			

THE MONTHLY BANK STATEMENT.

THE official bank statement for August is at length received from Ottawa, with not quite its usual punctuality. Contrary to the usual experience of the month in question the circulation has considerably decreased, that is, to the extent of \$300,000. This is no doubt to be largely accounted for in the exceptional lateness with which the crops fully ripened, and the necessary capital to remove them was not therefore called for at the customary period. On the other hand payments were pressed by importers and wholesalers, and a good deal of currency was returned to bank in the shape of deposits during August, so that between collections, deposits and a late harvest, it is not a matter of surprise that the circulation has failed to show an expansion. The current month will, however, bring about a very different exhibit, and when the next return comes to be made public, we may look for a very heavy increase in the outstanding currency brought about by an active crop movement, the only possible hindrance to this result being an unwillingness on the part of farmers to part with grain at current prices, which are considerably lower than the average of the past year. During August the public deposits increased \$1,735,000, and are now larger than ever before in the history of the country, indicating the steady accumulation of wealth by the people. The movement in foreign exchange has been considerable. The balance due from agencies in the United States is down \$1,800,000 by the purchase of sterling exchange, while the amount due to agencies in Great Britain has decreased \$400,000, and the amount due from these agencies increased \$1,080,000. making a net gain of nearly \$1,500,000 in this account. In the month of July there was a net decrease in the balance due from foreign agencies of \$1,983,000, while the net decrease in August has been only \$300,000, and in the current month by the shipment of grain and produce to Great Britain and the United States we may expect to find a substantial increase in the balances due enlarged \$3,200,000 last month, including loans to corporations and joint-stock companies, but of this considerable augmentation a portion is doubtless due to preparations

increase in circulation in the current month ought to exceed the expansion in discounts. The effect of the enlarged demand for commercial loans has been to curtail the advances upon stocks and bonds by \$646, 000, while the loans to other banks show a decrease of \$300,000, and the loans to Government a decrease of \$500,000. The specie and Dominion notes reserve have augmented \$382,000. The overdue debts are a trifle less than on July 31. The statement in detail is as follows :----

1			
1	LIABIL	ITIES.	
1		July 31st.	August 31st.
1	Capital paid up	\$ 59,041,679	\$ 59,318,111
	Capital paid up	\$ 55,041,015	\$ 00,010,111
		01 700 000	01 450 101
1	Circulation	31,729,233	31,458,191
ļ	Dominion Gov. deposits	12,406,491	11,995,598
1	Provincial Gov't. deposits	2,906,173	2,770,132
1	Deposits for contracts	960,281	1,095,930
	Public deposits	97,999,418	99,734,662
ł	Deposits by other Banks	2,034,579	1,725,855
1	Due to banks in Canada	1,558,737	1,757,425
i		1,000,101	1,101,120
I		00 550	CO 449
l	States	93,556	62,443
ł	Due to banks in United		
ł	Kingdom	2,908,677	2,505,808
ł	Other liabilities	221,906	337,876
I		······	·····
I	Total Liabilities	\$152,819,051	\$153,443,919
I			\$100,110,010
1	Asse	rs.	
ł	Specie	\$ 7,506,237	\$ 7,621,363
	Dominion notes	11,278,947	11,545,126
	Cheques on other banks	5,881,368	6,222,296
1			
	Due from banks in Canada	3,245,871	3,208,671
1	Due from banks in United		
•	States	16,173,588	14,371,653
•	Due from banks in United		
	Kingdom	460,471	1,541,507
	Government debentures	1,157,269	1,157,269
	Foreign public securities	1,398,287	1,544,023
	Loans to the Government	2,228,270	1,734,860
:			
	Loans on public securities	16,577,609	15,931,234
	Loans to municipal corpora-		
	tions	1,714,625	1,763,794
1	Loans to other corporations.	10,140,583	11, "09, 118
	Loans to other banks	1,329,703	1,033,193
"	Current discounts	139,342,032	141,471,143
	Overdue debts unsecured	1,575,447	1,526,138
	Overdue debts secured	1,747,487	1 750 157
• i		1,141,401	1,756,157
	Rcal estate	1,510,735	1,519,495
• [Mortgages on real estate sold.	776,587	774,904
	Bank premises	3,028,296	3,040,218
5	Other assets	2,641,051	2,086,938
			·
,	Total	\$229,714,473	\$231,059,100
	Liabilities of directors	9,673,274	9,888,556
	Manifilles of allocious	0,010,414	9,000,090
1			

NEW ENGLISH PORTS.

THERE seems to be a "boom" in England in the direction of new ports. London, Manchester and Milford appear to be specially developing this new idea. Every one who knows the Thames is aware that notwithstanding the enormous amount of capital invested in and on the banks of that river for the facilities of shipping and the improvement of navigation the incomparable growth of commerce still leaves it largely deficient in the necessary accommodation. As an intended partial remedy the South-Eastern Railway Company has just opened up a new sea and railway route to England, which is expected to be largely used for continental and transatlantic traffic. The new line leaves the North Kent system about three miles below Gravesend, and reaches the banks of the Medway at Port Victoria, as the new port has been called, a point nearly opposite to Queenborough in the deep-water channel of the river. The here that Paris contemplates making a great from these countries. The discounts were advantages claimed for the new line and seaport of itself by rendering the Seine the docks which it is intended shall form navigable as far inland as the great metropart of the completed scheme are that it polis of France. This has for many years shall at once give facilities for loading and been a dream of French ambition, but we unloading the largest sea-going vessels, in have little idea that it will ever take subfor grain purchases, in which case the any state of the tide, at a point within 50 stantial form.

minutes by rail of London, and without any of the delays which necessarily result from navigating the tortuous and crowded water way of the Thames between Gravesend and the docks ; with the additional prospect when the new pier is built of having the means of accommodating, for loading and unloading purposes, vessels in 27 ft. of water at low water in ordinary spring tides. The pier, which has already been completed, is 450 ft. in length by 50 ft. wide, and has, close in, a depth of 22 ft. at low water. The main pier will be built in the stream about 100 yards distant from the present structure, and will have a length of 600 ft. and a width of 60 ft. The trains will run directly on to the pier over lines laid on cylinders and latticed girders, and will discharge passengers and cargo directly into the vessels moored alongside. By this means much of the inconvenience to passengers and delay in the transit of merchandise, now existing not only in the port of London but elsewhere, will be avoided, and it is expected that the commercial advantages afforded by ocean steamers of the largest tomage combined with rapid railway communication between London and all parts of the world will be attained. The Company have secured some 500 acres of ground in the neighborhood of the port, on which it is intended to construct docks capable of accommodating the largest ships afloat, and which will be further utilized in such other ways as may be necessary for the success of the undertaking. One great advantage of the scheme will be that, the railway now having communication with Woolwich Arsenal, a heavy train of military stores can be discharged on shipboard within a few hours of quitting Her Majesty's storehouses. It would seem that this project is calculated sensibly to diminish the at present overtaxed powers of the Pool and of the upper portion of the river generally, and it is not so far down the Thames as to be outside the plan for the naval and military defence of that wonderful stream. The Manchester scheme, before alluded to in THE SHAREHOLDER, appears to be likely to be persisted in, and safe navigation to the great Cottonopolis for ocean-going vessels drawing thirty feet is said to be entirely feasible. If the construction has become, as is stated, a mere question of money, its early opening may be looked upon as pretty certain. We have already devoted several articles to Milford Haven.

so that it is unnecessary to recur to it

further than to state that the completion of

both or either of the great projects at Man-

chester and Milford cannot fail to have a

more or less injurious effect on the fortunes

of Liverpool. It is quite in place to mention

COMMERCIAL PANICS. Some New York authorities of no mean standing in the commercial world contend that a possible panic in the United States is one of the incidents that may at an early day be witnessed. We are not without the same dismally prophetic class here, but whether its members are fairly to be regarded as wise warners or mere croakers it must be left to time alone to determine. In the meanwhile, Professor ATWATER has turned his attention to the subject. This distinguished authority considers that the fatal element in a panic is that it impels people to turn their bank credit into lawful money, so as to be sure of being prepared to meet their legal obligations when worst comes to worst. This quickly throws the bank into temporary bankruptcy, by depriving them of those reserves of lawful money or currency which, aside of such a panic, are ample to sustain, and, in normal conditions, do sustain, many times their amounts in deposits. Checks can be drawn against these, which, in ordinary times, pay twenty times the amount of debts paid by currency. The effect is to render such checks unavailable. The attempt to turn all these credit substitutes for money at once into a currency which exists to only one-tenth or less of their amount, is like trying to make a man or an animal perform in a day the work of twenty days. It is only less monstrous than attempting to turn the whole property of society immediately into cash. It is like subjecting the financial machinery, and with it the circulating life blood of society, to the grip of ten thousand anacondas. It is simply intolerable, and must, somehow, be brought to an end; because destructive, not merely to the unsound and imprudent, whom it is best to put in form, where they are in fact, i.e., into bankruptcy; but to more solvent parties, who lie under matured or maturing obligations. In proportion to the danger of this is the anxiety of the strongest houses to secure loans in advance, in order to fortify themselves against impending perils. This increases the strain and feeds the panic. When, beyond reasonable doubt, such a panic is developing, the sooner banks and bankers give up attempting to save themselves, by refusing usual accommodations to solvent houses, the better. The more fully these are sustained, the more likely is the crash to be averted, or, if not wholly averted, to be mitigated. The more such are cramped, the more certain and imminent is the explosion which will bring down both banks and their customers together. If it cannot be prevented by keeping up solvent customers, much less can it by bringing them down. At best, this can only aggravate the common disaster. When the panic becomes fairly and Japan. There is also a cable from initiated, the sooner banks stop paying out Hong Kong to Manila. The second main their reserve to no purpose to parties whose system proceeds from Singapore to Ausonly use for them is to lock them up, while tralia, touching at Java on the way, and they at the same time extemporize some connects Australia with New Zealand.

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The sooner will will the panic cease. regular currency creep out of its seclusion into the natural channels of circulation, and thus, as far as needed, to the bank vaults. The factitious temporary substitute will simultaneously vanish away. Historically the dissolution of panics has been effected by the application of this principle in some form. In Great Britain, an order in council suspending the restrictions upon issues of notes incorporated in the charter of the Bank of England, has more than once arrested panics, sometimes even without actual resort to such extra-legal issues. This ceased to be wanted as soon as it was known it could be had if wanted. The temporary suspension of specie payments in this country in 1837 and 1857, thus furnishing a temporary irredeemable currency, effected the same result and prepared the way for the restoration of the specie standard. The substitution of secured certificates for ordinary currency by the banks in 1873, speedily brought about similar results. When a disease so desperate comes, the sooner the needed remedy, even though in some sense desperate, should be applied We trust it will be long before the necessity arises to test the soundness of Mr. ATWATER'S views as expressed above, though we know none whose opinion is entitled to be listened to with more respect. But better than to study how best to act in a panic is for the community generally to conduct business on such safe and prudent principles as to make impossible the recurrence of anything like one of the old-fashioned, wide-spread, desolating panics of the past.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPHY. ,

THE extent of the entire ocean cable systems of the world is but little known. Some idea of it may, however, be conceived that of a portion of it in which Mr. JOHN PENDER. M.P., is a director, that gentleman is enabled thus to speak :-- "We have outside of the eight Atlantic cables a through system direct to India, touching at the following points: It proceeds from Porthcurno, in Cornwall, to Vigo, Lisbon, Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria, Suez, Aden, Bombay, A duplicate cable system starts from Marseilles across to Algiers, and thence to Malta and Alexandria. A further system connects the whole of the Greek Islands with the Levant, Constantinople, Cyprus, and Odessa. Another line starts from Madras, goes to Rangoon in one direction, and thence to Penang. A duplicate line also starts from Madras, goes to Penang, Malacca, and Singapore. From Singapore one of the main systems proceeds to Saigon, Cochin China, and Hong Kong, connecting the latter place with a system in connection with Shanghai to fill the vacuum of currency, the sooner Cape of Good Hope, touching en route at for a new "ring" d la "boss" Tweed?

Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Durban and the Cape. Our system in the Brazils connects that country with Eu ope. These cables are submerged in depths varying from a few fathoms to nearly three miles. On one occasion a message was sent from London to San Francisco in less than two minutes." Other lines are projected from the western coast of America under the Pacific, and of these much of the necessary capital is already subscribed. It seems not improbable, too, that our great inland freshwater seas may soon be able to count a noticeable addition to the total length of the grand system of sunken telegraphic communication.

THE GRAND TRUNK.

Herapath's Railway Journal of the 2nd inst. says in reference to traffic returns on the consolidated lines in the first week of their united existence :- Those who have embarked in the Grand Trunk must be quite startled by the announcement on the traffic return of this week. All the lines owned by the Grand Trunk are now thrown together, including not only the Great Western but the Chicago and Grand Trunk and the Detroit and Milwaukee. The aggregate mileage is thus 2,811[§] miles against 2,736[‡] miles in the corresponding week last year, including the same lines as far as then open. But the additional mileage, it will be observed, is not much in reference to so large an undertaking as the Grand Trunk now is. The week's traffic is £83,-082 against £73,659, or £9,423 increase. This large increase of £9,423 in one week has been obtained notwithstanding the Detroit line shows a decrease in the week of £1,500. The week's increase on the Grand Trunk (including the Great Western) is as much as £8,666, and on the Chicago line £2,257, together between £10,000 and £11,000, which would have been the increase if the Detroit had only kept up. As it is, however, an increase of £9,423 upon £73,659, without any material increase in the length of the line, is a great advance, and gives rise to strong hopes that the Grand Trunk is now going to move up.

HARVESTS OF THE WORLD .-- In summarizing the result of M. ESTIENNE'S annual review of the harvests of the world, issued at Marseilles, the London Times says :---"Never, during the time since these reports were collected, has the harvest in the northern hemisphere been so good all round. We usually had to report a deficiency, either in Europe or America. This year there is absolutely none. The world has over an average harvest, and with such a harvest, the year is likely to be one of cheap abundance."

The assessed NEW YORK ASSESSMENT. valuation of real and personal property in the city of New York in 1882 is \$1,233,476,-000, an increase of \$47,528,000 compared with last year. The rate of tax levy is \$2.25 temporary substitute of a little lower grade Another system proceeds from Aden to the against \$2.62 last year. Is it not about time

THE BEYOND-SEA FOREIGN TRADE OF CANADA.

THE growth of the foreign trade of Canada; since the institution of a national policy, is already plainly perceptible. It is speially shown in the establishment of the Brazilian line opening up for the first time direct communication with South America, in the revival and extension of the West Indian trade, and in some few consignments straight from the East. These successes should give confidence for new efforts in other directions, and it is worthy of consideration whether Mexico might not be profitably selected as one of these. Of late years the United States seem to be monopolising this important trade, the year 1881 showing a remarkable advance over any of its predecessors. From 1867 to 1877 the value of exports of domestic merchandise to Mexico did not vary materially. A sudden impulse was received in 1878, however, which fell off slightly in 1879, only to steadily and rapidly increase ever since. The figures abridged from the government reports are as follows :---

TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES WITH MEXICO.

Domestic	Foreign	Total		Total imps
exports.	exports.	exports.	Imports.	and exps.
1867\$4,823,614	\$572,182	\$5 345,796	\$1,071,936	\$6,407,732
1870. 4,544,745	1,814,955	5,859,700	2,715,665	8,575,365
1872. 3,420,658	2,122,931	5,543,589	4,002,920	9,546,509
1875 3,872,004	1,865,278	5,737,282	5,174,594	10,911,876
1877 4,593,802	1,389,692	5,893,494	5,201,261	11,097,758
1878. 5,811,429	1,649,275	7,460,704	5,251,502	12,712,206
1879. 5,400,380	1,351,864	6,752,244	5,493,221	12,245,465
1880 6,005,974	1,800,519	7,866,493	7,209,593	15,070,086
1881 9, 198, 077	1,978,161	11 171,238	8,317,802	19,489,040

The recent great development of the rail way system between the two countries may largely account for the great increase of 1881. The American total exports of domestic merchandise and products have therefore increased in value during the fourteen years noted almost 100 per cent., and those of foreign and domestic over 100 per cent. or from \$5,395,796 in 1867 to \$11,171,238 in 1881. The purchases from Mexico during that period have grown from \$1,071,936 in 1867 to \$3,317,802 in 1881, but bear a much more healthful relation to the exports at the date last named-nearly 80 per cent., against about 20 in 1867. The development of trade with Mexico, however, is best shown in the totals of imports and exports, the gain being 300 per cent. in fourteen years, over 100 per. cent since 1872, and 50 per cent. since 1879. Great Britain, formerly largely at the head, now ranks second to the United States in supplying the commercial wants of Mexico, yet her sales to and purchases from that republic have grown to be comparatively small and are yearly decreasing, if the reports of United States consuls are reliable, and we have no proof they are not. It is certain, however, that Canada should be able to compete successfully with any country in some of their exports to Mexico. Of these we might mention agricultural implements, malt liquors, wheat flour, sewing machines, plain soap, refined sugar, the readiest access, and which is reported number of grounds in support of this prebuilding and other lumber, house furniture as being equal in fertility to any part of the tension. After duly considering the petition, and other manufactures of wood, cottons, continent. The steamer in question will be the learned Judge issued an order that the &c. What should give our neighbors any provided with powerful machinery of the Revenue Inspector should be notified, and advantage over us in such a competition as most modern character, only equalled by should be called upon to show cause why sundries enumerated are concerned, we are on the Saskatchewan. Few people can case was adjourned.

at a loss to see. However, we throw out the idea for the consideration of our commercial readers, who will no doubt turn it over and regard it from every practical point of view.

THE BANKERS' CONVENTION.

DURING the progress of the above con vention at Saratoga last month we gave such details as the very meagre Canadian press despatches on the subject admitted of. How thoroughly deficient these were was matter of much comment in our banking circles, and for full details resort has neces sarily been compelled to the American press. It will be welcome news here to financiers and others interested in this important subject that an excellent account of the whole proceedings may be found in Rhodes' Journal for September. The same number of this invaluable periodical contains also the addresses, namely, that of Mr. GEORGE S. COE, the president of the Association, on the present position of banking and the financial situation generally; of Professor LYMAN H. ATWATER, mainly on the future currency, already gone into at length in these columns; of Mr. W. H. GROSVENOR, on Clearings and What They Teach; of Mr. A D. LYNCH, on Banking in the West, and others till the close of the Convention. These latter need not be specially enumerated, as they bear more or less on merely local matters, and are therefore not of interest to every reader on financial subjects. A careful perusal of them all, however, enables us to say that even those which appear to be of only topical interest are really pregnant of much profound thought, covering ideas which few bankers anywhere would not profit by reading. At all events we consider we are doing our readers a real service in pointing out to them where, within one single num ber, they can obtain such an exhaustive account of the proceedings at the late Bankers' Convention.

NAVIGATION IN THE NORTH-WEST. THE Hudson's Bay Company is develop-

ing its territory with an energy and a degree | KERR, Q.C., with Hon. RUDOLPH LAFLAMME. of enterprise unsurpassed at least by any of Q.C., and Mr. EDWARD CARTER, Q.C., as its numerous land competitors. It has now in contemplation a project for putting a steamboat on the Athabasca River-a movement that promises the most important results to daring of the many flights of enterprise that present suit should be decided. The peti-

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form an adequate conception of the difficulties to be overcome in taking the ponderous machinery overland to its destination, nor the amount of labor that will be involved in getting the necessary timber and material ready in those remote regions, where everything is done by hand, and where skilled workmen of the various classes necessary to construct the vessels must all be taken in by the Company. The successful working of this boat will give an impetus to travel and trade that will soon make the present organized territories, with their lines of steamers and railways, seem to be among the central if not the eastern territories. This boat will be the pioneer in opening up a system of magnificent water-stretches as grand and of as great extent as the famed St. Lawrence system.

THE FEDERAL BANK.—The Federal Bank, says Rhodes' Journal, is one of the most enterprising and successful monetary institutions in Canada, and is about to open a branch in Montreal. Mr. W. J. INGRAM, well known in New York banking circles, and lately Assistant General Manager of the Merchants' Bank of Canada, in Montreal, will be the Manager. Mr. INGRAM joined the Merchants' Bank in evil days, four years ago, and proved a trusty lieutenant to the then newly-appointed General Manager, Mr. HAGUE. The proud position occupied by that bank to-day is in no small degree due to the unbounded energy displayed by Mr. INGRAM. The Federal Bank has done well to secure his services, concludes the Journal.

THE CONTESTED TAX.

THE more interested parties opposing the tax with which Mr. WURTLELE's name is so closely identified have again sought the opinion of the Courts. Some of the companies are trying to force a test case upon the Government and to stay all proceedings in the numerous suits until such time as the constitutionality of the act was decided. The first important move in this direction was taken last week by Mr. WILLIAM H. counsel, by presenting a petition to Mr. Justice JETTE, praying for an injunction against the revenue inspector, Mr. WM. LAMBE, restraining him from further action that far-off country, and one of the most in the name of the Government until the have marked the development of the North tion was taken out in the name of the North West. Its mission will be to open up a British and Mercantile Insurance Company, country at present unsettled by any save representing all the Companies doing busithe employees of the Hudson Bay Company, ness in the Province, and was supported by some missionaries, a few fur-traders, and a the affidavits of Messrs. THOMAS DAVIDSON mere handful of men who have gone in this and WILLIAM M. RAMSAY, to the effect that season to test the agricultural capabilities of they verily believed the act to be unconthe country to which the Athabasca affords stitutional and ultra vires, and advancing a that suggested, so far at all events as the that of the new steamer now being placed the petition should not be granted, and the

GRAIN-ELEVATORS.

THE introduction of the American system of country grain-elevators into Canada is a subject that has engaged the attention of this by the wide circulation of a report that Bank of England returns, the rate of disgrain men here for some time past, says the a rival Gas Company was in course of for-Gazette, and the opinion seems to obtain mation in this city, of which, however, there leading exchanges, during a period of three that such a plan would work well in this is nothing so far but mere idle rumor. years :-country and greatly facilitate business. In the working of the above system the railway company gives the land for the erection of an elevator or elevators, the minimum capacity of each being 20,000 bushels. Each elevator has a licensed warehouseman and an inspector of grain, and sometimes both positions are combined in one, the inspector acting under instructions from the corporate bodies governing the grain trade of the country. It is also made compulsory that all grain pass through the elevator before being shipped. By this means a uniformity of grades is established at interior points, thereby expediting business to a great extent, and it is the opinion of some of our leading grain men that it would amply repay the outlay of capital required for the carrying out of such a scheme. It is stated that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company intend to adopt this system at its principal grain shipping stations. Its advantages over the present system are many, and its advocates believe that it will soon be introduced by all the railroads of Canada. It affords producers fair play by grading the grain, and thus insuring its being sold upon its merits, while on the other hand it facilitates the transaction of business, as orders for certain grades of grain can then be filled in the country with much greater satisfaction to the purchaser, a regular warehouse certificate of the grain shipped being a guarantee of quality.

THE STOCK MARKET.

THE Stock Market during the past week has but a poor record to report. On Friday and Monday some degree of activity and firmness was observable, but it was followed by a general descent of prices and a marked falling off in sales. Montreal receded from 2131 to 2081, with 1,198 sales this week and 1340 last. Merchants' fell to 129 with a total of only 228 sales during the entire week. Commerce dropped from 145 to 142 with only 1,100 sales, which last week reached Toronto sales amounted to but 2.635. 75 as compared with 818 before, and quotations fell from $195\frac{1}{2}$ to 190. Montreal Telegraph only changed hands to the extent of 415, prices falling to 1311 and closing at 1311. Richelieu shared in the general collapse, falling to 70¹/₂ and closing at money at the current rates, instead of being 704. City Passenger "booming" is for the limited to a 6 per cent. rate. From the present over, the transactions being 1,220 annual statement it appears that the amount this week and 1,705 last, while the maximum of capital invested in Canada is \$1,250,000, of 162} of last week is exchanged for a of which \$500,000 is loaned in Montreal, minimum of 156 this, and closing at 156³. \$320,000 in Quebec, \$163,000 in Ontario, City Gas excitement has also greatly abated, and \$30,000 in Prince Edward Island. The though this stock opened well on Friday net profit for the year is \$16,700. The arranged at Amsterdam to open in May, with 1,780, gradually decreasing day by popular impression has been that a much 1883, and continue until October of that day till an accumulation of only 3,722 could larger sum was already invested in this year. Its design is to stimulate commercial be shown for the entire week, as com- country.

pared with 14,538 last week, while quotations tumbled from 1981 to 1941, closing at 195. An attempt was made to account for up to week ending the 9th inst., shows the The late "splurge" has failed simply because it was wholly artificial and had no real backbone in it, and because the Electric Light will certainly put in a triumphant appearance here very shortly. The directors of the City Gas Company yesterday declared a half-yearly dividend of 6 per cent., payable October 16. This is an advance of 1 per cent. on the rate of dividend previously paid. St. Paul, M. and M., even, felt the depression. the sales falling in number from 4,700 to 1,775, and the quotations receding from 167 to $159\frac{1}{2}$, closing at 159. In Cotton, the sales were confined to 105 of Dundas at 108. It should be mentioned, however, as perhaps partially accounting for the limited business done dur ing the past week, that there was no Board either on Saturday or Tuesday, the latter being proclaimed a public holiday and the former being always treated as a dies non during the summer months.

The Money Market exhibited considerable stringency during the early part of the week, but relaxed towards the end; and brokers are now obtaining call loans at 6 to 7 per cent. The banks are accommodating customers at $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 per cent., the latter rate being the rule, and good commercial paper is readily accepted. Sterling exchange is more done credit to their own sagacity by quoted at 83 prem. for round amounts of 60day bills, 71 to 9 prem. cash over the counter, 95 to 93 prem. for demand bills.

How MANY BUBBLES ?- An idea of the immense number of new companies floated in England during 1881 may be had from the following comparative table :---

Year.	No. of Co's.		Stock Capital.
1881	1581		£210,711,657
1880	· 1302		168,466,322
1879	1034		75,568,047
1878	886		67,856,975
1877	990	••••	66,800,186
			48,314,085
	• •	0	

In 1874 the number of new companies was 1234 and the capital £152,056,545. It would be curious to know how many of these companies exist at the present time, and what amount of capital was paid up.

THE CREDIT FONCIER.-As mentioned in our last, the Credit Foncier Company at its recent annual meeting in Paris decided to renounce its monopoly privilege in order that it might be placed in a position to loan

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS. THE following valuable table, prepared count, price of consols and wheat, and the

At corresponding dates	Sept. 8,	Sept. 7,	Sept. 6.
with week named.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Circulation Public deposits Government securities. Other securities Reserve Coin and Bullion Back rate Price of Consols Average price of Wheat	£ 26,959,760 5,915,706 24,933,926 15,313,792 17,685,806 16,414,895 28,374,655 2 ¹ / ₂ p. c. 97 ¹ / ₄ 438, 3d.	25,780,960 14,557,649 22,374,837 12,422,148	23,552,844 12,180,154 23,186,555 11,006,605

FLOATING CAPITAL. - The mercantile marine of Great Britain includes 5,207 steamers of more than 100 tons register, of the aggregate measurement of 5,934,851 tons, and at £15 per ton, of the gross value of £89,022,765; iron and steel sailing ships amounting to 1,722,657 tons, valued at $\pounds 12$ per ton, at $\pounds 20,671,884$; wooden and composite sailing ships of 2,840,258 tons, valued at £6 per ton, at £17,041,548, giving the total value of vessels afloat at £126,-736,197. This may truly be called "floating' capital.

NEW LEGAL ADVISER OF THE BANK OF MONTREAL.

THE lamented death of Mr. RITCHIE, Q. C., left the Bank of Montreal without a legal adviser. The Directors have once filling up the vacancy in the person of Mr. W. W. ROBERTSON, lately re-elected batonnier for the Bar of this district. The new Counsel for the Bank has already a very large and lucrative practice, and in the commercial branches of jurisprudence has certainly no local superior. Great personal popularity is by no means an inseparable accompaniment to the profoundest legal knowledge, but Mr. ROBERTSON happilv combines both, and his eminent professional merits are appreciated at the commercial if ungenerously and unfairly slighted at the political capital of the country.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANKS. - The Canada Gazette contains a statement showing the balances at the credit of depositors in Government Savings Banks on June 30. 1882. During that month there was deposited \$605,348.60, against \$512,528.98 during June, 1881. The interest allowed during the year ended June 30, 1882, amounted to \$411,948.61, against \$323,873.85 during the previous fiscal year. The total balance to the credit of depositors on June 30, 1882, was \$12,295,000.16.

A NOVEL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION .---A novel international exhibition, and one with a very practical object, has been relations between European countries and

September 22, 1882.

THE SHAREHOLDER AND INSURANCE GAZETTE.

their colonial possessions by exhibiting the exportable articles of the one, side by side with the indigenous products of the other. together with all the means and appliances to facilitate an exchange. The King of Holland will patronize the affair. France, Belgium and Germany have applied for considerable space, and England is also taking a good deal of interest in it.

TELEPHONE LITIGATION.-The case of the Canadian Telephone Co. vs. The Toronto Electric Despatch Co. was heard this week in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, at Osgoode Hall, a perpetual injunction being granted against the defendants, thus establishing invalidity of the Bell Telephone patent, already sustained by the Quebec Courts in a test case.

THE HUNTER CASE.—At a meeting of the Board of Notaries, held on Wednesday after noon, a resolution was adopted authorizing the Board to enquire minutely into the accusations made against J. S. HUNTER N.P., and to report at the next meeting as to what action should be taken in the matter. This affair goes worse the more it is engine is of recent date. It is precisely in those counts investigated.

WHAT MAKES IT SURE.

Life insurance was born from human love, to extend benefits to others who need them, to build in memory a prominent place, to minister to helpless infancy and to faltering age, to help in part to do for others what could not be secured in any other way. There can be no higher motive than when one so acts that his own friends and kindred may be benefitted, and there is no greater incentive than the promptings of love. Thus as long as human life binds us together, will there be a demand for life insurance among those who seek to make others happier and more comfortable. It is like the rainbow which follows the storm, full of cheer and hope as the clouds roll away. It is a promise which will be fulfilled. It is a shield for the Is it a wonder then that the best people, who are home. moved by this divine love for their dear ones, should become patrons of life insurance? When the poet sang

"The union of hearts The union of hands,"

he could well have added

And the UNION MUTUAL forever.

SHE was a Boston girl. She was visiting her country cousins. While walking out, several butterilies passed her "Oh, dear me, what charming little birds! They are perfectly exquisite." "They are not birds, my dear," replied her country cousin, "they are butterflies." "Oh! you don't say so. Then these are the dear little creatures that fly from flower to flower and gather the sweet yellow butter that we use? They are too lovely for anything"

LIFE RATE ENDOWMENTS .- The new accelerated endowment of the Union Mutual furnishes endowments at about ordinary life rates, and with a combination of conditions favorable to the policy-holder, such as does not exist outside of this company.

LIFE Insurance reduces crime so far as it is promoted by ignorance and want.

TOSSING RECRUITS IN A BLANKET .- Among the diversity of amusements, none was more heartily entered upon, or more thoroughly enjoyed by all, except possibly the hapless victim, than the old-time method of initiating the recruits into the service by tossing them in a blanket. During the morning one of the companies instituted the ceremony, and four or five unwilling candidates were bundled into the blankets and thrown aloft with a will while as they came down and rebounded from the tightly drawn blanket, another effort would send the ill-starred wights high in the air, some of the victims floating above the tops of the tents. All, however, seemed to take the sport in good part, excepting a lank "bomhardier," whose

practice even in these happy countries where the existence of an unclouded sky may be looked for with any degree of certainty for more than a few hours consecutively. The notion, however, of concentrating the heat of the sun's rays and causing them to generate steam in a stationer. 125 180 in 180, 62 actions of 180, 62 actions and 11702 foreign rays and causing them to generate steam in a stationary 135,180 in 1880, 83,387 are native and \$1,793 foreign,

STOCKS IN	ure.	Capital	Rest.	F	ri.	Sa No H		Me	on,	Tu No B		W (ed.	Thu	rs.	Total
MONTREAL.	Share.	Paid up.		L.	н.	L.	н.	L.	н.	. L.	н.	ь. 	н.	L.	ы.	
			\$5,500,000	2091	210}			210	210]			209	210	2081	2693	1198
Bank of Montreal	\$200 1 100	\$11,999,200 5,614,570	525,000	130					130		• • • • • •		130 113	120	$\frac{1291}{1421}$	220
Merchants Bank CanadianB'k of Com.	50	6,000,000	1,400,000	148	143				144		• • • • • • •	1423			191	7
Bank of Toronto	100		660,000	1914					1071							10
Intario Bank	40	2,998,280	100,000	• • • • • •											88	5
Banquedu Pouple	50	1,600,000	240,000	•••••	60		•••••									
Bank British NorthA	£ 50	4,866,666	1,216,000	••••												
Molson's Bank	50		140,000			1							•••••]
Dominion Bank	50		140,000 415,000 300,000									•••••	· • • • •	• • • • • •	· • • • • •	
Federal Bank	100		400.000					1				• • • • • •		• • • • • •		
mperial Bank of C Banque Jac's Cartier.	25															
Luebec Bank			325,000	{	[· [• • • • • •	([[[•••••			•••••		{•••
Banque Nationale			150,000	1							1			•••••		
Eastern Townships.			325,000 150,000 220,000 1×,000 200,000		•••••		•••••	• • • • • •								
Union Bank			18,000	• • • • • •	•••••				1 180		1					
Exchange Bank	100	500,000	200,000				• • • • • •	1	1				1			1
Banone d'Hochelaga.			171,432				•••••		1							
Manitime Bank	100	697,800	171 499		132				132		1		131		131	4
Montreal Tel. Co	40													1		
Dominion Tel. Co	50	1	21 704	159	71	1	1						1 (02)	701	70]	3
Rich. & Unt. Nav.Co.			41,103	159	160			158	159			156	105	1.6	150	12
City Pass. Ry. Co	50	1 800,000	1	1 1071	197					 	1	1 1945	190	1041	195	37
City Gas Co Canada Cotton Co										• • • • • • •		•••••		•••••		
RoyalCanadianIn.Co								j	01	•••••	•••••		1			
Dominion 5 p.c	1										1					
Mont. 5 p.c. Stock.			100,000 64,000		• • • • •	• •••••				• • • • • • • •				{		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1	1 100 000	1 100.000					1			1				1	1
Loan & Mortgage	100	612,532	64,000			• • • • • •	•••••		1012		1	1				
Mont. Building Ass.	50	481,027		1.101	1.1991	• • • • • • •		1401	1.624	• • • • • • • •		1594	1 160		.59	l iż
St. Paul M.& M.R'way	100) 		101	1043			1 1003					1			
Graphic Printing Co	1										1		1	j		1
Ont. Investment Ass. Loan & Mortgage Mont. Building Ass St. Paul M.& M.R'way Graphic Printing Co Canada Shipping Co Montreal Cotton Co	• • • • •		1	1	1]	1		J		J	· · · · · ·		
Montreal Cotton Co Dundas Cotton Co																
Dundas Cotton Co	1			1					· · · · · ·	• • • • • • •	•••••			• • • • • •	••••	1.
Canada Paper Co CanadaCentralBonds				1					. 103}		4	• • • • • • •	[·····	• • • • •	[· • • • • •	±2,
CanadaCentralBonds Champlain & St.L. "			1	1							. .		1	1		<u></u>

THE STOCK MARKET.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of stocks on the Montreal Stock Exchange on each day

where wood is scarcest that the sun's rays are fiercest, and labor consequently more irksome; and in these localities such a system is likely to be of the most practical use. A such a system is inkery to be of the most practical use. A French engineer has devised a little engine in which the sun is made to take the place of a fire, and steam can be got up in a very little more time than when necessary to light and draw up a coal fire. A step forward from this idea—or, rt her a step backward—is the application of this extern of supplying solar heat to the "condensation" this system of supplying solar heat to the "condensation" --that is, the evaporation and distillation---of drinkingwater from water otherwise undrinkable.

A \$20.00 Biblical Reward.

The publishers of Rutledge's Monthly offer ten valuable rewards in their Monthly for October, among which is the following

We will give \$?0.00 in gold to the person telling us which verse in the Old Testament Scriptures contains the greatest number of words by October 10th, 1882. Should two or more correct answers be received, the reward will two or more correct answers be received, the reward will be divided. The money will be forwarded to the winner October 15th, 1882. Persons trying for the reward must send 20 cents in silver (no postage stamps taken) with their answer, for which they will receive the November Monthly, in which the name and address of the winner of the reward and the correct answer will be published. This may be worth \$20 00 to you; cut it out. Address RUTLEDGE PUBLISHING COMPANY, Easton, Penna.

LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONY.

Telephony was one of the subjects to which considerable prominence was given at the recent British Association meeting. The difficulty in speaking over long distances, it appears, arises chiefly from the environment of the wire employed. If a wire were erected from Land's End to employed. If a wire were erected from Land's End to John O'Gront's upon lofty poles, and away from all other wires, there would be no difficulty in holding electrical conversation between these two distant points. Experience has demonstrated this fact. Conversation has been held in America over 410 miles; in Persia it had been effected between Tabrez and Tiflis, 390 miles apart; in India, over a distance of nearly 500 miles; in Australia, of 300 miles But in all these cases it was done either at night or under exceptional circumstances, and in all cases the wires were underground. It has so far proved impossible to speak underground. It has so far proved impossible to speak through more than one hundred miles of sumarine cable. The time when the Canadian merchant will be able to make sales in England by telephone is still in the distance.

ONE MILLION IMMIGRANTS -The number of immigrants landed at New York for the year ending June 30, 1882, was 502,171, out of a total of 780,003 landing in the entire country, an increase of 102,000 at that port. Since Jan 1, the arrivals at New York to date amount to about 340,-000. About 75 per cent. of the immigrants go West. It is difficult to ascertain the amount of money which the sport in good part, excepting a lank "bombardier," whose forcible pretestations against the treatment only afforded an additional incentive to the participants, who prolonged the vigorous exercise, and hugely enjoyed the ungainly motions of the victim.—London Free Press. THE SUN IN HARNESS—The idea of utilizing the sun's rays for cooking purposes is, the Colonies and India says, as "old as the hills;" but it has not been put into general practice even in these happy countries where the existence

BRIGANDS STORM A HOTEL.

That brigandage still flourishes in Spain, despite the efforts made to suppress it by successive administrations since King Alfonso a cended the throne of his ancestors, is only too tragically proved by the accounts published in a Spanish newspaper of an outrage recently committed by a horde of banditti at Fuens nta, a watering-place frequented by the elite of the Peninsular society. It appears that one night a large party of fashions de holiday-makers had assembled in the grounds attacked to the principal hotel, when suddenly a number of men, armed to the teeth. presented themselves at the main entrance to the garden " Tedo el Munde beca abajo l" (Lie down, all of you, with your faces to the ground.) Instead of obeying this injunction, the guests rushed into the hotel and barricaded themselves in their rooms. The ladies' screams attracted the attention of two Guardias Civiles, or gendarmes, who happened to be near the hotel at the time, and these brave fellows charged the brigands, but were received with a volley which stretched them dead upon the ground, as well as the landlord of the hotel, who had armed bimself with a revolver and volunteered to share their courageous enterprise. The bandits then endeavoured to carry the hotel by storm, but were unable to break in the doors, and after several ineffectual attempts to effect an entrance withdrow, carrying with them, however, the murdered landlor.i's two young daughters, since ransomed by their relatives. Next day, as may well be imagined, Fuensanta, was evacuated by its summer visitors, and left for the remainder of the season to its native inhabitants, whose prospects of legitimate spoil have thus been shattered by their professional rivals in the predatory art.

THE SCHOOLMARM ON 'CHANGE .--- " Guess I won't go to THE SCHOOLMARM ON 'CHANGE.—" Gluces 1 won't go to school to-day," said a Carson urchin with an Appeal in his hand. "Why not?" "Concordia has fallen off teu cents, and I don't dare to show up until it picks up again." "What have the fluctuations of Concordia to do with your studies?" "A good deal," answered the boy. "My teacher has a hundred shares of the stock, and when it falls off a few cents we all catch it heavy. I keep my eye in the list and when there's a break you hat I don't go to on the list, and when there's a break you bet I don't go to school. I play sick. Golly! how she basted me the time Mount Diablo busted down to two dollars. When it was sellin' at twenty she was as good as pie. I was the first feller that got on to the break and told the boys of my class that if she didn't sell there'd be the devil to pay. I heard Uncle Fraser say it was a good short, and I never slept a wink for a week. I grabbed the Appeal the first thing every morning; when I saw her keel down to sixteen I skipped to the hills. Lord, how she did bang Johnny Dobson round that morning 1 I was in hopes that the blasted mine would pick up, but the water get in the lower levels; and I knew we were in for it. She liewed somebody for every dollar it dropped After it struck eight it picked up a little, and we had time to git. My mother's been patchin' my pants now ever since the big break in Sierra Nevada, and if the market don't take a turn pretty soon I'm goin' to quit the public school and go to work on a ranch."-Carson City Appeal.

THE Traffic returns of the Midland Railway of Canada, for the week ending Sept. 9th, 1882, was as follows :--Passengers and Mails, \$8,792.34; Freight, \$15,132.20; total, \$23,924.54, as compared with \$21,188.84 for the corresponding week of 1881, being an increase of \$2,735.70 ; and the aggregate traffic to date is \$693,182.65, being an imurease of \$163,077.11 over 1881,

DIRECTORS AT WHOLESALE

Mr. Fender, M.P., the English telegraph magnate, now on a visit to the United States, is described by the New York Times as the champion director of England. He is chairman of ten companies, director of England. He is one, viz., the Submarine Cables Trust. These companies are of the most various kinds. Six are telegraphic, one is telephone. telephonic. Then comes the Fore-street Warchouse Com-pany, (which was founded to continue the enormous dry goods business of Dillon, Morrison & Co.,) the Isle of Man Railroad Company, Oude and Rohilkund Railroad Company, Railroad Debenture Trust Company, Railroad Share Trust Company, Young's Parafiin Light and Mineral Oil Company, &c. Mr. Peter Watson directs fifteen companies, Company, &c. Mr. Peter Watson directs fifteen companies, all mineral. Then comes Sir Daniel Gooch, who appears to be connected with only one company less than the other goitlemen named. The extent to which the aristocracy avail themselves of their position to dabble in the schemes of "the city" is seen in the connection of the Duke of Abercorn's brother and son with ten companies each, of the most varied possible character. The Duke himself once burned his fingers most severely in connection with a company reflected great credit on him, and now appears only as joint vice-president of an insurance company. The chief directory Duke is Sutherland, who is on the board of eight companies, of which six are closely allied with his own vast properties, in the improvement of which he has vast properties, in the improvement of which he has expended enormous sums. Earl Poulett directs more companies than any peer. He "gees in for" date com-panies and mines. The Hon. T. Bruce directs fifteen com-panies, and the Hon. Ashley Ponsonby, also brother of a peer, is, in common with Lord Poulett, connected with ten. These companies are harbors of refuge for the "swell" whose bank account is at odds with his position. A man of push, so circumstanced, can generally get a living in this way, and always if in Parliament as an English member. The Bishops appear on the list only in connection with life assurance. Bishop Wilberforce was most of his life on the board of the University Life Assur-ance, and the Bishop of Gloucester has a seat at it now.

THE CANADA LIFE.

INTERESTING ANNUAL REPORT.

The annual general meeting of shareholders of the Canada Life Assurance Company was held on Tuesday at

Canada Life Assurance Company was held on Tuesday at the offices of the Company, on James Street, Hamilton. There were present:—Senator McInnes, John Stuart, James Osborne, Dennis Moore, Lyman Moore, George S. Papps, W. F. Findlay, F. W. Gates, Henry McLaren, Alexander Bruce, Rev. Canon Innes (London), Thomas Swinyard, W. F. Burton, W. A. Morrow (Peterboro'), John Riddel, Henry Yates (Brantford), William Hendrie, Adam Brown, Dr. Macdonald, W. R. Macdonald, Campbell Ferrie, George A. Young, Dr. Mullin, A. Ramsay, President: B. George A. Young, Dr. Mullin, A. Ramsay, President; R. Hills, Secretary. Mr. A. G. Ramsay, President of the Association, took

the chair shortly after 12 o'clock and called the meeting

to order. Mr. R. Hills, the Secretary, read the advertisements ceiling the meeting, the circular which had been sent to each shareholder and the minutes of the last general meeting of shareholders.

The minutes as read wore confirmed.

The Secretary also read the following REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS :

In the 35th year, ending 30th of April Iast, the applications made to the Company were 2,572, for assurance of \$4,783.665. Of these there were 226 for \$386,500, which the Directors did not deem it prudent to accept, and of the remaining 2,346 for \$4,397,165, there were not perfected and not taken up 173 for \$263,800, leaving the new assurance business of the year \$4,133,365, under 2,174 policies, yielding a new premium income of \$124,758 49. There was existing, at 30th April, a total sum assured, the barre addition of \$27,000 for 52

including bonus additions, at some highly it total sum assured, including bonus additions, amounting to \$27,429,725.6 upon 12,370 lives, under 15,202 policies, and the income of the year, it will be seen by the accounts, exceeded a million dollars, b ing as there shown \$1,008,164.31. During the year under review 105 deaths occurred, while in claims for \$233,421.51, under 120 molicies the

resulting in claims for \$233,491,51, under 120 policies, the mortality looked for having, however, been \$362,858.00. The assets of the Company at 30th April amounted to \$5,064,206.65, having in the past year been increased by the considerable sum of \$504,045.33.

The usual dividend at the rate of 15 per cent, was paid The usual dividend at the rate of 15 per cent, was paid to the proprietors during the year, leaving at the credit of their account at 30th April last, a balance of \$106,334.47. The subject of disponsing with the period of three months; required to clapse by this and most other companies, before payment of claims under policies, has had the consideration of the Directors, and with the view of adding to the already likewal toward and the test of adding to the already liberal terms and advantages offered by this Company, it has been resolved that in future claims for sums assured shall become due and payable upon the completion of the usual proof required by the Board, and upon a valid legal receipt being given to the Company

by the party or parties competent to discharge the policy. The Directors had hoped that the present annual meeting could have been held in the Company's new building ; but while much progress has been made towards its completion, it has not yet been found possible to enter upon its occupation. Arrangements are being made however with a view to the Company taking possession of the new offices on lst November next, when it is anticipated that the much, needed improved and enlarged office and vault accommodation will greatly conduce to the Company's interests. It may be added that the larger part of that

portion of the building not at present necessary for the Company's own use has been leased to very desirable tenants, upon terms which satisfy the Directors that the erection of the new building will prove a desirable investment.

By the recent lamented death of Mr. T. W. Ritchie Q.C., of Montreal, the Company has lost the benefit of his very valuable services and influence there as one of the Directors.

The Honorable Mr. Justice Burton, Col. C. S. Gzowski, A.D.C. to the Queen, and Mr. N. Merritt, of Toronto, retire at this time from the Board by rotation, as pre-scribed by the Company's charter, but are eligible for re-election.

(Signed) A. G. RAMSAY, President. R. HILLS, Secretary. The Canada Life Assurance Company, Hamilton, Ont, 6th Sept., 1882.

- Statement of Receipts and Payments of the Canada Life Assurance Company for the 35th year, ending 30th April,
 - 1882. RECHIPTS. balance at 30th April, 1881.....\$4,227,871.62 Premiums received on new policies and renewal.....\$735,470 19 Extra risks..... 1,276 27 Fines 185 23 Interest carned on investments and profit on sale of debentures, etc..... 271,232 62

-\$1,008,164 31 \$5,236,035 93 PAYMENTS. By expense account.\$ 140,322 50 Liens on half-credit policies (suspended), written off..... Reassurance premiums.... 1.115 24 3,736 24 Claims by aeath..... \$205,041 86 Claims by matured endowments.... 7,000 00 212,041 86 Cancelled (purchased) policies..... 19,864 83 Annuities. Profits of mutual branch-**6**48 00 Profits bonus.....\$ 31,227 06 Profits cash Profits Diminution of Pre-35,999 49 145,100 22 Dividends on stock 18,750 00

\$ 511,518 89 Balance of assets as per general abstract of assets and liabilities 4,694,517 04 \$5,236,035 93

A. G. RAMSAY, President. R. HILLS, Secretary. (Signed)

The Canada Life Assurance Company, Hamilton, 29th August, 1882. Audited and approved. (Signed) JA. Syns

JA. SYDNEY CROCKER, Auditor. General Abstract of the Assets and Liabilities of the Canada

Life Assurance Company as at 30th April, 1882. ASSETS.

Cash on hand \$22.68, and in

1	Odnks \$8,003.77	\$	8,576	41
ļ	Mortgages on Real Estate-value			
	in account		988,931	1
	Debentures-value in account :		•	
	City\$403,380	79		
	^a County 295,273	34		
	Town 576,416			
1	'Township 359,719			
	Village 501,759			
	Harbor of Montreal 112,400			
	Ontario Governm't (subsidy) 4,728			
	Canadian Pacific Land Grant	00		
	Bonds 148,500	00		
	101103	00	. · `	
,		\$	2,393,177	
	Bank stocks	• • •	241,933	3
	Stock in Loan Companies		16,812	б
	Loans on policies		324,847	2
	Loans on stocks, etc	• • •	216,725	

Ground rents (present value).... 22,441 07 Real Estate, Hamilton, Montreal and Toronto properties..... 274.722 04 Liens on half-credit policies in force..... 203,164 41 Office furniture 2,575 00 Suspense account..... \$4,694,517 04 OTHER ASSETS. Cash in agents' and others hands, including receipts held by

them for premiums which have since been accounted for.....\$ 199,165 13 Half-yearly and quarterly premiums secured on policies, and

payable within nine months... 112,224 24

\$311,389 37 Deduct 10 per cent. for cost of collection 31,138.94

280,250 43 Accrued interest on debentures, etc..... 89,439,18 \$5,054,208 65 ate amount, and the fact that they are each year so con-

Capital stock paid up.....\$ 125,000 00 Proprietors' account..... 106,334 47 Note.—From this falls to be deducted \$50,157.66, as it is paid for Death Claims not fully due, or for which claimants had not presented valid discharges at 30th April . 3,596,631 88 1882, nearly all since paid. Assurance and annuity funds..... 85 00 Annuity funds..... 5,559 59 Profit funds, being declared profits upon 841,576 51 \$15,772.75, as it is paid for vested profits on the above unpaid Death Claims, and "Cash" and "Diminution" Profits unpaid at 30th April, 1882. Reserve profit on mutual policies 19.328 23 \$4,694,517 04 (Signed) A. G. RAMSAY, President, R. HILLS, Secretary. The Canada Life Assurance Company, Hamilton, 29th August, 1882. Audited and approved. (Signed) JA. SYDNEY CROCKER, Auditor. REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON INVESTMENT. We hereby certify that we have carefully examined and passed in detail the several securities specified in the General Abstract of the Assets and Liabilities to the 30th April last," and find the same to be correct, and have also verified the balance of cash. (Signed), F. W. GATES, JAS. OSBORNE, THOS. SWINYARD. Canada Life Assurance Company's Offices, Hamilton, 6th September, 1882. AUDITOR'S REPORT, 1882. the President, Vice-President and Directors of the то Canada Life Assurance Company :-Genttemen,-I have examined the books of account of the Canada Life Assurance Company for the financial year ending 30th April last, and found them to be correct, and receipts and payments are duly vouched and properly recorded, and the cash balance agreeing with the banker's statement after deducting the outstanding charges. The accompanying statement of receipts and payments, and the general abstract of assets and liabilities have been compared with the ledger balances, and are certified as correct. The debentures, mortgages and other securities were produced and separately examined; their amounts corres-pond with the schedules of investments herewith pre-sented, and their totals agree also with the balance of the several investment funds as recorded in the ledger. I remain, gentlemen, yours wery faithfully, (Signed), JAS. SYDNEY CEOCKER, Auditor. Hamilton, 29th August, 1882. Mr. Ramsay, in moving the adoption of the report, said:--Gentlemen,--The report of the Directors in your hands, while brief, as it is well such reports should be, contains, I think, full information as to the business of the past year, and with the printed accounts which accompany it, enable you to see clearly the position of the Company, and the character of its business, and on these points there is I believe little more to be desired. Of the new business of the year I may say that it is again over four millions of dollars, carrying, as you will observe, a new premium income of \$125,000. The total income of the year was \$1,008,164, equal to nearly \$3,000 per day, and I may mention that but for the fact that during the previous year, 1881, an amount of some \$12,500 of interest really due in 1882, but of which payment had been received and included in the said :-15 5 of which payment had been received and included in the 1881 account, the 1882 income would have been just so much larger than the accounts submitted indicate. The general rate of interest on investments of the superior 'general rate of interest on investments of the superior class for which we look has fallen somewhat during late years, but we are obtaining satisfactory and profitable returns in that respect. The assets of the Company now amount to over five million dollars, having last year had added to them over half a million dollars, and I may state have that all the securities held are of such a character 37 б0 21 here that all the securities held are of such a character, 00 that while many of them are of greatly enhanced value, there is not a single one upon which any loss whatever has to be feared or expected. As the report points out the total life assurance business carried by the Company is twenty-seven and a half million dollars, equivalent to about six dollars on the life of every man, woman and child in the Dominion. It will be observed that during 611 40 child in the Dominion. It will be observed that during the year the Directors unfortunately felt it necessary to decline to assure the lives of 226 applicants. Such a course on the part of the Board is sometimes, not very un-naturally perhaps, a cause of complaint and even of offence against the Company, for few persons are willing to suppose that their lives and family history especially are otherwise than of the best and most desirable kind. We can only say, however, that to have to decline them ecause they do not appear to us up to the s ra which the safety and success of Life Assurance Companies require to be maintained is a source of much regret to the Board.

To those who are successful in joining our Company, the

care and caution exercised in that way are sources of safety

and profit, and they doubtless contribute to the preference

which a large and desirable class of assurers accord to this

LIABILITIES.

· 1.

siderably under what is calculated upon fully confirms the advantage of the care which I have already referred to as being exercised by the Board in the selection of the lives offered for assurance. The liberal concessions to policyholders which, it will have been observed, has been made in providing that death claims shall be payable at once, in place of after the lapse of three months, as hitherto, will add to public confidence and satisfaction, and will prove what this Company has always claimed, viz., that it offers what this company has always claimed, viz., that it ollers assurers every advantage which prudence and liberality can suggest. The percentage of expenses was lower last year than it had ever before been, and as its continued diminution will contribute largely to the profits of the Company, that result will not be lost sight of by the Directors Directors

As the report remarks, we had contemplated to have this year met in our new premises, but that has not been found possible. We hope, however, to occupy them by the 1st of November, and shall undoubtedly have the satisfaction of holding our future meetings there. If there be any information which I can give to the meeting, it will afford me much pleasure to do so.

I beg to move the adoption of the annual report and statements in your hands.

In seconding the resolution, Mr. F. W. Gates referred to the satisfactory condition of affairs as presented in the report and the President's remarks, dwelling particularly on the value of the securities of the Company which had been referred to by Mr. Ramsay. As a proof of their value, he might point out that there was no security for the past twenty years on which the loss would not be covered by a thousand dollars. He was happy to second the President's motion.

Mr. Yates asked for detailed information with reference to the expenses of the Company, and also about certain securities.

The President answered the several questions in a manner entirely satisfactory.

The report was adopted unanimously. Mr. W. R. Macdonald moved a vote of thanks to the Directors for their attention to the interests of the Company during the past year. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Lyman Moore, who said that the Company had the reputation of being the best managed of any on the continent. He was pleased to be present and bear testimony to this fact.

Mr. Adam Brown moved that the thanks of the shareholders be given to Mr. Ramsay and the other officers of the Company for the zeal, attention and faithful services rendered to the Company. In proposing the resolution he said that it was hardly necessary for him to enlarge Proofs of the energy and zeal of the officers of the institution were before the shareholders in the highly satisfactory report and statements to-day presented.

Mr. McLaren seconded the resolution.

Mr. Ramsay neatly thanked the meeting for the compliment paid to himself and the other officers of the Companv.

Mr. Alex. Bruce moved, seconded by Mr. D. Moore, that Messrs. Riddel and Young be scrutineers of votes for the election of Directors in the room of the three retiring, and that the poll shall now be opened, and be closed upon five minutes elapsing without a vote. Carried. The voting resulted in the election of the following Directors for a period of four vars - Hen Wr Instice

Directors for a period of four years :--Hon. Mr. Justice Burton, Colonel Gzowski, A.D.C. to the Queen, and Mr. N. Merritt, of Toronto.

On motion of Mr. James Osborn, seconded by Mn Burton, Mr. Ramsay vacated the chair, and Mr. F. W Gates took the same.

A cordial vote of thanks was then passed to the President for his conduct in the chair, which was duly acknowledged.

The meeting then adjourned.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors Mr. A. G. Ramsay was elected President and Mr. F. W. Gates Vice-President of the Company.

THE NEW FORTH BRIDGE.

The New Forth Bridge will have two spans of 1,700 feet, two of 675 feet, 14 of 168 feet, and six of 50 feet, with a clear headway of 150 feet above high water spring tides. Mr. W. Baker in a recent paper argues that not only will such a bridge prove stiffer than a suspension bridge, but it will also be cheaper. Steel is to be used in the construction of the bridge. No punching or shearing will be allowed, but all holes will be drilled through the whole thickness of plates and angles after being put together. The effect of wind-pressure on the superstructure has been carefully guarded against, and it is thought that the bridge will stand the strongest hurricane yet known. The total length of the great continuous girder is 5,330 feet, or say a mile, and the viaduct approaches, 2,754 feet, or rather over helf a mile. over half a mile. The heaviest train traversing the bridge will not deflect the 1,700-feet girder more than four inches, while a wind-pressure equivalent to 30 pounds per square foot over the entire 1,700 feet will bend the bridge later-ally less than nine inches. About 42,000 tons of steel will be used in the superstructure of the main spans, and 3,000 tons of wrought-iron in that of the viaduct approach. The total quantity of masonry in the piers and foundations will be about 125,000 cubic yards, and the estimated cost of the bridge, over seven millions of dollars.

The Traffic returns of the Midland Railway of Canada, Passengers and Mails, \$8,792.34; Freight,-\$15,132.20;

ODDS AND ENDS.

(From Chambers's Journal.)

CLAQUERS .--- In the Parisian theatres, there is usually a body of persons hired to vociferously applaud certain actors. They are called *claquers*, and sit in the pit, but are indistinguishable from the rest of the speciators. 'On one occasion, Mademoiselle Rachel complained that the claque had failed in its duty. She was representing a new character. The first night the applause was all that could be expected; but next night it fell far short of the proper amount of enthusiasm. In answer to her complaint, she was informed that the head of the claque was ill at the moment, and that he had been obliged to get his place emporarily taken by a confrere, from a theatre on the Boulevards. This latter personage having heard the complaint, wrote to the great actress the following justificatory epistle: ' Mademoiselle, I cannot remain under the oblequy of a reproach from lips such as yours! The following is an authentic statement of what really took place: At the first representation I led the attack in person no less than thirty-three times | We had three acclamations, four hilarities, two thrilling movements, four renewals of applause, and two indefinate explosions. In fact, to such an extent did we carry our applause that the occupants of the stalls were scandalised, and cried out: 'A la portel' My men were positively overcome with fatigue, and intimated to me that they could not again go through such an evening. Seeing such to be the case, I applied for the manuscript, and, after having profoundly studied the piece, I was obliged to make up my mind, for the second convertition the second representation, to certain curtailments in the service of my men. I, however, applied them only to MM.—, and if the *ad interim* office which I hold affords me the opportunity, I will make them ample amends. In such a situation as that which I have just depicted, I have only to request you to believe firmly in my profound admiration and respectful zeal; and I venture to entreat you to have some consideration for the difficulties which environ me-I am, Mademoiselle, &c.

HOME SOLACE .- It is a beautiful and relieving consideration in the struggles of men in this world, that every one of us may have and generally has his little circle within which he is admired, loved, and perhaps revered, whatever be the obloquy thrown upon him by the multitude. man may be the scorn of every newspaper, and hardly able to shew his face in public: he may be regarded by the community at large as little better than a malefactor. But there will be a wife or a daughter, or a whole group of children, who regard him all the time as the best and bravest person in the world, and only another word for perfection. He knows there is a retreat from the peltings of the hooting multitude, available every evening of his life, namely, his love-sighted fireside; and he is content. Give me the partisanship of the parlor group, and I think much contumely may be borne out of doors.

Don'T QUARREL .- On this point I lately (1842) fell in with the following rational hints on quarrelling, in the Emporium, an American publication : 'One of the most easy, the most common, and most perfectly foolish things in the world, is-to quarrel, no matter with whom, man. woman, or child; or upon what pretence, provocation, or occasion whatsoever. There is no kind of necessity in it, ne manner of use in it, and no species of degree or benefit to be gained by it. And yet, strange as the fact may be, theologians quarrel, and politicians, lawyers, doctors, and princes quarrel, the church quarrels, and the state quarrels; nations and tribes, and corporations, men, women, and children, dogs and cats, birds and beasts, quarrel about all manner of things, and on all manner of occasions. If there is anything in the world that will make a man feel bad, except pinching his fingers in the door, it is unquestionably a quarrel. No man ever fails to think less of himself after than he did before one—it degrades him in his own eyes, and in the eyes of othersand, what is worse, blunts his sensibility to disgrace on the one hand, and increases the power of passionate irritability on the other. The reason people quarrel about religion, is, because they really have so little of it, and the harder they quarrel, the more abundantly do they prove it.

Politicians need not quarrel. Whosoever quarrels with a man for his political opinions, is himself denying the first principle of freedom—freedom of thought, moral liberty, without which there is nothing in politics worth a groat: it is therefore wrong upon principle. You have on this subject a right to your own opinions, so have others; you have a right to convince them, if you can : they have the same. Exercise your rights, but again I say don't quarrel.

'The truth is, the more quietly and peaceably we all get on, the better—the better for ourselves, the better for our neighbors. In nine cases out of ten, the wisest policy is, if a man cheats you, to quit dealing with him; if he is abusive, quit his company; if he slanders you, take care to live so that nobody will believe him : no matter who he is, or how he misuses you, unless there be something outrageous to complain of, the wisest way is generally just to let him alone, for there is nothing better than this cool, calm, quiet way of dealing with most of the wrongs we meet with.'

KING COTTON .- The yearly statement of the National Cotton Exchange of the United States, for the season ending Aug. 31, 1882, shows that the cotton crop of the United States was 5,456,048 bales,—a falling off from the Passengers and Mails, \$8,792.34; Freight,-\$15,132.20; Foreious season of 1,149,702 bales. The receipts at out-total, \$23,924.54, as compared with \$21,188.84 for the corresponding week of 1881, being an increase of \$2,735.70; year. The exports were 3,551,075, against 4,565,316. The and the aggregate traffic to date is \$693,182.65, being an increase of \$163,077.11 over 1881.

went direct to Eastern delivery ports, 489,170 to mills, and 86,145 from Southern outports to Eastern mills. Canada took overland 31,547 bales, or 31 per cent. more than last year. Exports to foreign ports aggregated 3,557,075, show-ing a falling off of 1,014,241 bales. Northern spinners have taken of this crop 677,581 bales, against 1,713,626 last year. The remarkable feature of the statement is the large increase in Southern consumption, these mills having taken from outports and plantations 286,954, against 225,311 last year. The stock carried from the year's crop amounts to 125,582, against 217,031 last year.

MASONIC STATISTICS.

OFFICIAL FIGURES OF THE STRENGTH OF THE GRAND LODGE OF CANADA MASONS.

From the printed report of the proceedings at the From the prime report of the proceedings at the annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Canada, A., F. and A. M., held in this city last July, is taken the fol-lowing statement of lodges for the year ending June 24th, which has been compiled by the Grand Secretary, R. W. Bro. J. J. Mason, of Hamilton :---

1	LOUFES OFFANIZED and officiated	
e.	Lodges organized and affiliated	401
\mathbf{r}	Lodges ceded to Grand Lodge of Quebec	12
1	Lodges ceded to Grand Lodge of Unebec	38 -
	Lodges ceded to Grand Lodge of Manitoba	4
:		341
1		285
-	initiations reported	1,462
D T	Passings "	1,365
- 1	Laisings	1,205
7	Joinings	•434
r	restorations "	115
9 '	Resignations	768
ן נ	Dearns vi	
5	Suspensions for non-navment of duce	182
1	Suspensions for immasonic conduct	493.
e	Members in good standing	. 17
ł	Gross receipts for the year ending May 31st,	17,967
4	1900 Jack John John Chaing May 318t,	

1882

London Free Press.

WONDERS OF THE HUMAN FRAME.

In the human body there are about 263 bones. The muscles are about 500 in number. The length of the alimentary canal is about 32 feet. The amount of blood in an adult averages 30 pounds or full one-fifth of the entire weight. The heart is six inches in length and four inches in diameter, and beats seventy times per minute, 4,200 times per hour, 100,800 times per day, 36,792,000 times per year, 2,565,440,000 in three score and ten, and at each beat two and a half ounces of blood are thrown out of it, 175 ounces per minute, 656 pounds per hour, 74 tons per 175 ounces per minute, 656 pounds per hour, 74 tons per day. All the blood in the body passes through the heart in three minutes. This little organ, by its ceaseless in-dustry, pumps each day what is equal to litting 122 tons one foot high, or one ton 122 feet high. The lungs will contain about one gallon of air, at their usual degree of inflation. We breathe on an average 1,200 times per hour, include 600 gallons of air, or 24 000 per day. The average and inflation. We breathe on an average 1,200 times per hour, inhale 600 gallons of air, or 24,000 per day. The aggregate surface of the air cells of the lungs exceeds 20,000 square inches, an area very near equal to the floor of a room 12 feet square. The average weight of the brain of an adult male is three pounds and eight ounces, of a female two pounds and four ounces. The nerves are all connected with it, directly or by the spinal marrow. These nerves, together with their branches and minute ramifications, probably exceed 10,000,000 in number, forming a "body guard" outnumbering by far the greatest army ever marshalled! The skin is composed of three layers, and varies from one-fourth to one-eighth of an inch in thickness. from one-tourin to one-eighth of an inen in the next ess. The atmospheric pressure being about 14 pounds to the square inch, a person of medium size is subjected to a pressure of 40,000 pounds! Each square inch of skin of which may be likened to a little drain pipe one-fourth of an inch long, making an aggregate length of the entire surface of the body of 201,166 feet, or a tile ditch for draining the body almost forty miles long. Man is marvellously made.

THE NEW YORK CITY SAVINGS BANKS, numbering twenty-five, have made their semi-annual reports. On July 1, 1882, their aggregate resources were \$254,578,658. Their total liabilities amounted to \$219,478,278, of which sum \$219,417,477 was due to their depositors, leaving a net surplus on the basis of market values of \$35,100,380. Tho total number of open accounts was 566,163. During the is months 64,121 accounts were opened and 47,640 clocked six months 64,121 accounts were opened and 47,040 closed. The deposits received from Jan. 1 to July 1 amounted to \$36,587,840, and the withdrawals to \$32,147,281. The expense of management during the six months was \$314,874.

THE SALVATION NAVY .- The Salvation Army is not THE SALVATION NAVY.—Inc barration Army is not going to have a monopoly in the saving trade. The Salva-tion Navy, under Admiral Tug, possibly a connection of the illustrious puglist, has been started, and those ranging themselves under its flag are cheered by a paredy of a famous old sea song, viz :-

" Come all you sinners young and old With hearts once cast in 'caven's mould And join our Christian Navy hold

On board of the 'Allelujah | We're bound to floor the forts of sin And the devil himself will soon cave in ; Then join the side that is sure to win-On board of the 'Allelujah [""



SEPTEMBER 22, 1882.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL, THE RUSSELL HOTEL CO., PROPRIETORS.

10 P.M.

inclusive.

THIS HOTEL, WHICH IS UN-rivalled for size, style and locality in Gnebec, is open throughout the year for plea-ere and business travel.

SEPTEMBER 22, 1882.

THE SHAREHOLDER AND INSURANCE GAZETTE.



September 22, 1882.





SEPTEMBER 22, 1882.

PROSPECTUS.

Contemplated New Hotel

DUFFERIN TERRACE!

Capital Stock. \$200,000,

LIMITED LIABILITY,

IN SHARES OF \$100 EACH.

Allotment of Shares for Quebec, - \$100,000

Rate of Six per Cent. per Annum.

No Call's till the Company is fully organized,

Directors elected, Tenders received for

Construction of Building, and a Lease

entered with the Russell Hotel Co., which

will provide for the Furnishing of the

Hotel in a manner equal to the Windsor

at Montreal, and full and ample Guar-

antee for Dividend to Stockholders, with

THE NECESSITY OF SUITABLE HO-

TEL Accommodation in Quebec for the constantly increasing travel which will be augmented yearly by the new lines of

grandeur of scenic surroundings, has been obtained from the Government of the Pro-

vince of Quebec on favorable terms; and it now only remains with the citizens at

large, the point coming home to every one who has the advancement of Quebec at heart, to respond to the appeal of the promoters in

Conditions of Stock Subscription.

So soon as \$100,000 is taken up, a meet ing of the subscribers will be called for the

election of five Directors, one of whom shall be chosen president,—three to form a quorum. The Directors will call for tend-

ers, thereby establishing the cost of the building, and forming the basis of proposed arrangements with the Russell Hotel Com-

pany for the lease, guarantee of mock divi-

dends and sinking fund, and until such action is had by the Directors in a manner entirely to their satisfaction, no calls will be made on the stock and the organization

not considered perfected ; it may be proper

to state that the proposal to lease the Hotel for a term of 20 years to the Russell Hotel

Co., covers the guarantee that about \$100,-

600 will be expended in furnishing; this item with an insurance for the amount will

be held as security for the quarterly divi-

dends, payable to stockholders. In addition, the building is also to be insured at the expense of the Russell Hotel Co., who pay

all municipal taxes and ordinary repairs. The promoters cannot close this outline

of the scheme without saying that Quebec,

above all cities on this continent which should enjoy modern hotel accommodation, stands in the connection just where she

the travel, is contrasted sadly to our disad-

vantage, in comparison with American and

Canadian citics which have made such vast strides in hotel accommodation during the

The Committee on Stock Subscription is

period referred to.

Sinking Fund, Sc., Sc.

ON THE ----



INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY,

1882 SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, 1882 Commencing 3rd July, 1882.

THROUGH EXPRESS PASSEN-GER TRAINS RUN DAILY (Sunday excepted), as follows :-

 Millousle
 5.0
 "

 Bathurst
 9.50
 "

 Nowcastle
 11,22
 "

 Moncton
 2.05 A. M.
 St. John

 St. John
 6.00
 "

 Hallfax
 10.00
 "

These Trains connect at Chaudiero Curve with the Grand Trunk Trains leaving Montreal at 10 o'clock p.m., and at Campbellton with the Steamer St. Lawrence, sailing Wednesday and Saturday mornings for Gaspe, Perce, Paspebiac, &c., &c. The Trains to Halifax and St. John run

through to their destination on Sunday. The Pullman Car leaving Montreal on Monday, Wednesday and Friday runs through to Hallfax, and the one leaving on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday to St. John.

THROUGH TICKETS at EXCURSION RATES may now be obtained via rail and steamer to all points on the Lower St. Lawrence, Metapedia, Restigouche, Bay Chaleur, Gaspe, Prince Edward Island and all points in the Maritime Provinces.

For tickets and all information in regard to passenger fares, rates of freight, train ar-

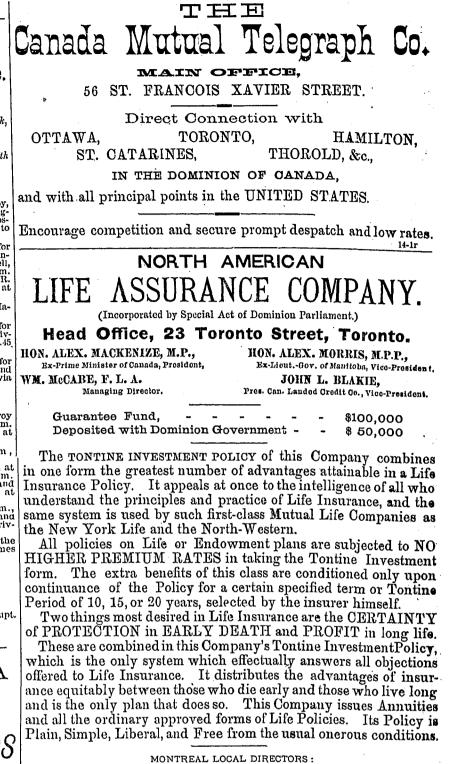
rangements, dc., apply to G. W. ROBINSON, Eastern Freight and Passenger Agent, 130 St. James Street, (Opposite St. Lawrenco Hall,) Montreal.

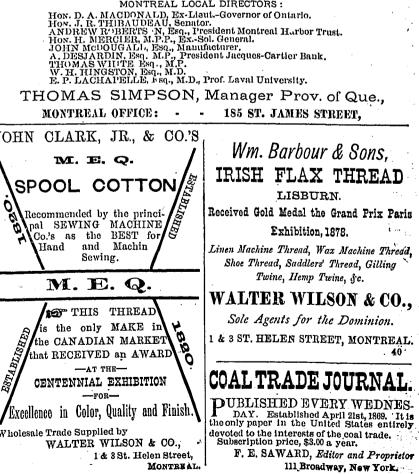


Tickets to Winnipeg and return will be on sale at the principal Ticket Offices of the Com-pany from August 1st to Septomber 30th in-clusive, good to return within forty days from date of issue. First class tickets available via all the usual

routes, those by the lake routes include meals and berths on steamer from Sarnia or Colling. wood to and from Duluth. S Fare from Montreal......\$68.30

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RAILWAYS.	<u> </u>
Constant of the second second	Munual Morty
	Canada Mutu
Central Vermont RR. Line.	MAII
OLD RELIABLE SHORT ROUTE.	56 ST. FRANC
·	Direct C
Three Express Trains daily to New York, with Pullman and Wagner Sleeping	OTTAWA, T
and Parlor Cars attached. Three Express Trains daily to Boston with	ST. CATARINES
Pullman's elegant Parlor and Sleep- ing Cars attached.	IN THE DOI
TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL.	and with all principal point
7.15 a.m. Albany, New York, Spring-	·····
field, New London and Bos- ton, via Fitchburg, also to Waterloo.	Encourage competition and
9.00 a.m. LIMITED EXPRESS for chester, Nashua, Lowell, arriving in Boston at 7 p.m. and New York via W. R. Junction and Springfield at	NORT
arriving in Boston at 7 pm. and New York via W. R.	
10.00 1.111.	LIFE ASSUF
3.20 p.m. For Waterloo and Ma-	(Incorporated by Sp
3.20 p.m. NIGHT EXPRESS for ing in New York via Troy, arriv- ing in New York at 6.45	Head Office, 23
HEAT HIOTHING.	HON. ALEX. MACKENIZE, M.P. Ex-Prime Minister of Canada, Proside
6.30 p.m. Boston via Lowell, and Fitchburgh; New York via Springfield.	WM. MCCABE, F. L. A.
GOING NORTH.	Managing Director.
FAST TRAIN FROM leaves New York at 6.30 p.m. New Yorks.25 a.m.	Guarantee Fund, -
New Yorks.25 a.m.	Deposited with Domin
DAY EXPRESS leaves New York at Sa.m., arriving in Montreal at 10.15 p.m. Day Express leaves Boston, via Lowell, at	The TONTINE INVESTME
9.00 a.m., arriving in Montreal at 7.20 p.m. Leaves Boston via Fitchburgh at8 a.m., and Troy, at 1.30 p.m., arriving in Montreal at	in one form the greatest nu Insurance Policy. It appe
Night Express leaves Boston at 7.00 p.m., via Lowell, 6 p.m., and via Fitchburgh, and New York at 4.30 p.m., via Springfield, arriv-	Ithe New Verlage its such the
ing in Montreal at 8.25 a.m. For Tickets, and Freight Rates, apply at the Central Vermont Railroad Office, 136St, James	All policies on Life or
street. A. C. STONEGRAVE,	HIGHER PREMIUM RA form. The extra benefits
Canadian Passenger Agent. Boston Office, 260 Washington street.	continuance of the Policy
New York Office, 271 Broadway. J. W. HOBART. S. W. CUMMINGS, General Supt	Period of 10, 15, or 20 year
S W. COMMINGS, General Passenger Agent. St. Albans, Vt., July, 1882.	Two things most desired of PROTECTION in EAR
St. Abilitis, 4 5, 5 ki 5, 1002	These are combined in this
MANITOBA	which is the only system offered to Life Insurance.
AND THE	ance equitably between the
NÒRTHWEST.	and is the only plan that d
	and all the ordinary appro- Plain, Simple, Liberal, and
FARMING LANDS	MONTRI
FOR SALE.	HON. D. A. MACDONAL HON. J. R. THIBAUDEA ANDREW ROBERTS N HON. H. MERCHER, M.R.
i	ANDREW R'BERTS N Hon. H. MERCHER, M.P LOUN MCDOUGALL, F
THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY have	ANDREW R MERCHER, M.F HON, H. MERCHER, M.F JOHN MCDOUGALI, E A. DESJARDIN, Esq. M THOMAS WHITE Esq. W. H. HINGSTON, Esq. F. D. LACUADELLR M.
THE GREAT FERTILE BELT	19. 1°. DIAOILAL ISINIS, 3°
TOD SATE :	I HOMAS SIMI
and now offer	MONTREAL OFFICE:
500,000 ACRES	JOHN CLARK, JR., &
in the Townships already Surveyed.	$\mathbf{MI. E. Q.}$
The survey the southers in each township, and	SPOOL COTTO
e They own two sections in each compared have in addition large numbers of farms for sale on the Red and Assiniboine rivers.	Recommended by the princi
2- 5- 5- 5- 5- 5- 5- 5- 5- 5- 5	pal SEWING MACHINE Co.'s as the BEST for
Deters some from \$2 to \$6 per acre. accord	Hand and Machin
 Trices range i for a so to go for all of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution about the participation of the solution about the country, and the i hds for sale, can be had or country, and the i hds for sale, can be had or country, and the i hds for sale, can be had or country, and the i hds for sale, can be had or country. 	
country, and the i nds for sale, can be had on application at the Company's offices in Win nipeg and at Montreal.	M. E. Q.
C. J. BRYDGES,	1 Into Interd
Land Commissioner Hudson's Ray Co	is the only MAKE in the CANADIAN MARKE
THE MINING WORLL	that RECEIVED an AWAI
AND	CENTENNIAL EXHIBITIO
Engineering Record,	
h- LONDON, ENGLAND: A Weekly Journal of Mining, Rellway, Banking, Assurance and	Excellence in Color, Quality and
Joint Stock Enterprise,	Wholesale Trade Supplied by WALTER WILSON &
Subscriptions received at the office, 24 Graham House, London.	1 & 3 St. Helen Mo
Graham House, London.	





SEPTEMBER 22, 1882.





R. MACAULAY, Manager.

Marine Insurance. |COMMERCIAL UNI ASSURANCE CO., Boston Marine Insurance Co Of LONDON, England. Shoe and Leather Insurance Co. CAPITAL, - \$12,500,000. OF BOSTON. FIRE AND LIFE INSURES ALL OCEAN MARINE RISKS AT CURRENT RATES. NO. 64 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET LOSSES PAYABLE at Boston, Montreal

Agents. 18-1k

FRED. COLE. GENERAL AGENT.



Montreal and Hamilton will commonce running about the middle of the week. Due notice will be given when freight can be received.

COMPANY'S TICKET OFFICES, where state-rooms can be secured :-- From R. A. DICKSON, 133 St. James Street; at the Ticket Office, Canal Basin, and at the Company's Ticket Office, Richelicu Pier, foot of Jacques Cartier Square.

J. B. LAMERE, ALEX. MILLOY, General Manager. Traffic Manager. General Office4, 228 St. Paul Street. } Montreal, 1st May, 1882 18

JACKSON RAE.

Office: ROYAL INSURANCE CHAMBERS, NOTRE DAME STREET.

General Financial, Investment and Com-mission Agent. Municipal or other Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold. Loans on Mortgages or other Securities effected. Advances on Stocks, Merchandise or Commercial Paper negotiated. Represents in Caunda the INTER-NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, of Liverpool, and is prepared to insure Cargoes of Merchandise Inwards or outwards at current rates. 20-1r

DAWES & CO. BREWERS AND MALSTERS

INDIA PALE AND XX MILD ALE.

EXTRA AND XXX STOUT PORTER

(IN WOOD AND BOTTLE.) Families Supplied.

LACHINE LAGER now ready.

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