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Cashier.

D. R. WILKIE, Cashier.

HEAD OFFICE-TOBONTO,

BRANCHES. St. Oatharines,

Forgus, Bi. Oatharines, Winnipeg, Ingersoll, Bi. Thomas, Woodsboe Fort Colloome, Welland, Brandon, J Drate on New York and Sterling Exchange b and sold. Deposits received and interest all Frompt attention paid to collections.

FRED I VICE VICE-PRESIDENT. DB. MORTON. B. O. JAMIESON. FRED. WYLD. J. L. BRODIE, CASHTER. AGENCIES. Campbellford. Harriston, Cannington. Markham. Colborne. Newcastle. Bowmanville, Bradford, Brighton, Picton. Moniveal-Bank of Moniveal. New York-Mears. Watson & Lang. London, Eng.-The Royal Bank of Sootland

Toronto, 26th March, 1884.



1805



W.F. COWAN Bag., Vice-Press.

T. H. MOMILLAN, Booy-Treas

1806

PEOPLES BANK OF HALIFAX

THE BANK OF LONDON

THE CENTRAL BANK

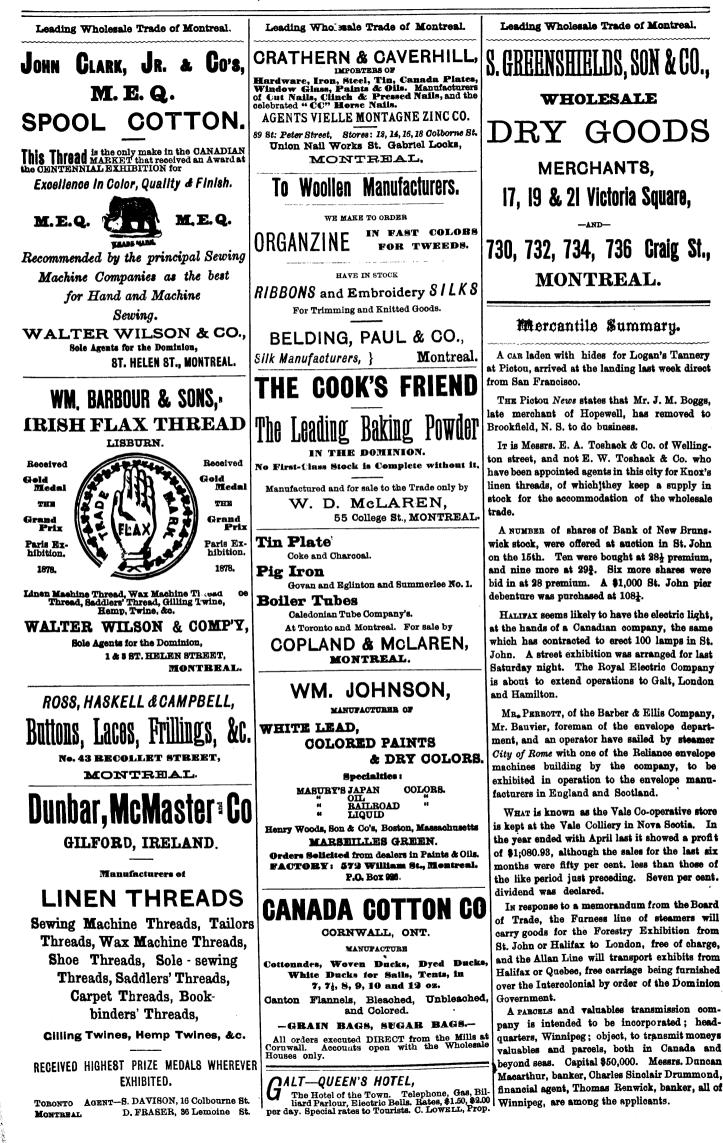
Branches-Brampton, Durham, Guelph and Rich-mond Hill.

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









At a meeting of the directors of the Bank of New Brunswick, last week, Hon. J. D. Lewin signified his intention of retiring from the active performance of his duties as president. The board appointed Mr. George A. Schofield manager.

ONE week's shipments of lumber &c., from Boston to foreign ports were 642,000 feet lumber 184,000 shingles, 73,000 laths. Their destinations were as under: To Melbourne 241,000 feet lumber and 73,000 laths; to Buenos Ayres. 142,379 feet lumber; Cape Verde Islands and Africa, 62,176 feet lumber and 184,000 shingles; Aspinwall, 151,300 feet lumber; Hayti, 12,218 feet lumber; Cienfuegos, 24,803 feet lumber; St. John's Nfid., 8,600 feet lumber.

BURDETTE philosophically writes to young men. Do you be diligent in your own business and be content with its rewards. You may not walk so many miles in six days as Fitzgerald; but you can sleep a great deal more in that time; and if you do not get so much money for it neither do you get so many blisters. On your little salary at the suspense counter, you can not clean up \$300,000 on Wall street this week. But then neither can you be cleaned out of \$450,000 next year.

At a meeting of the Peters Combination Lock Company, held at Moncton the other day a resolution was passed authorizing the directors to wind up the affairs of the company, and recommending them to dispose of the property if enough to cover the liabilities could be secured. If this cannot be done the matter will likely be put into the court. The *Transcript* says that a resolution recommending that "in the opinion of the shareholders, a call of 50 per cent. on capital stock be made," was lost by vote.

WE have frequently published items, says a Boston journal, show the fact that advertisieg does pay. The following price will convince any person with a reasonable education that the "Key-stone to success" is a paying advertisement:—The following notice appeared in the New Haven Morning News, a couple of days ago:—"Boy wanted. Apply to G. D. R. Hubbard, Printer's Warehouse, 879 State street." The News received the following notice last night:—Born in this city, April 9 a son to Mr. and Mrs. G. D. R. Hubbard.

IN THE Superior Court at Wilmington, Del. on Monday last, David M. Richardson, of Detroit, petitioned for a writ of mandamus to compel Wm. H. Swift, President of the Diamond Match Company, to grant him access to the books and records of the company for 1881 and 1882. He claims that during 1881 and 1882 the Diamond Co. a monopoly, paid \$61,800 in dividends on his stock. He claims to be entitled to \$58,000 as his share in the profits of the busiduring those years in excess of said dividends, but has been refused access to the books and records.

THE week's business happenings are not great in number or importance : C. Vance & Co. grocers Essex Centre are offering to pay 20 per cent of their debts in full of account.-----A small grocer at Leslie, named W. H. Swift, has failed for the second time. About four years ago he settled at a reduction of 75 per cent. He has assigned .---- The stock of Partridge & Sabiston, wire workers in this city, was sold for rent last week. They were hard workers, but want of capital was their trouble .----- After being in business harness-making six years in the village of Tweed, W. H. Davis has assigned.---Theo. Beall, general storekeeper, Columbus, has continued business since his brother's death. A few days ago he assigned because he had not sufficient capital.----C. Freeman, hardware dealer in St. Mary's has made an assignment.

FEANCOIS DEGLET, a Quebec shoe man only a short time in business, has assigned to Messrs. Chas. Ray and G. Rochette, two of his principal creditors, and offers 30 cents which is not likely to be accepted. When he commenced business he stated that he had \$1,600, but now declares that he had little if any capital when he began.

THE use of the telephone as "an instrument of commerce" is steadily enlarging, and the Canadian organization, The Bell Telephone Company, has its hands very full. In order to increase its business still further, it purposes to raise money by means of first mortgage bonds, to bear six per cent. and employ it in extensions and equipment. The company's revenue for 1888 was \$112,000, which exceeded that of 1882 by more than sixty per cent.

THE collections of revenue from the manufacture of tobacco, cigars etc., in the second and third districts of New York amounted in the month of April to \$264,000. Twenty millions of cigarettes were made in the second district, but in other items it was exceeded by the third, whose figures of production and revenue were as under :--

Manuf'd tobacco Snuff Cigars Cigarettes	324,800	lb s .	\$ 25,984	00
Snuff	7,198	**	575	88
Cigars	54,071,478	No.	162,214	42
Cigarettes	13,116,000	""	6,558	00

A LETTER dated April 7th, from the City of Mexico, gives the prices of various articles. Pig iron was at that date \$80 a ton in the City of Mexico, against \$18 to \$20 in New York; butter was \$1 a pound; petroleum oil, 80 cents a gallon; hard coal, \$24.50; soft coal, \$23; potatoes \$3 per bushel; beans, \$2 per bushel; flour, \$20 per barrel; ham, 50 cents per pound, and other things in proportion. The value of such a market to the United States producers is selfevident.

Among the new patents in Canada, are improvements in Knitting Machinery; a rotary braiding machine; india rubber boots and shoes having the sole turned up all round over the upper, as a protector; novel buttons and improved button fasteners; Clay's improved Knitting machine. This last is the invention of Mr. W. W. Clay, of the firm of Clay and McCosh, Paris Ont., manufacturers of knitted goods, and possesses some very valuable features. Of seven points claimed under the patent, the first is a presser wheel in combination with devices "whereby the said wheel may be converted into a plain or tuck presser, as desired."

WE have to record this week another batch of failures in the leather trade, being directly due to the suspension of Cassils, Stimson & Co. The first is that of J. M. Roby & Co., of Montreal. A meeting is called for the 26th inst., with liabilities estimated at from \$8,000 to \$10. 000. The most important assignment is that of T. J. Donovan & Son, tanners, of Stanfold, Que., whose indebtedness will probably reach close on to \$60,000. Cassils, Stimson & Co., and the Eastern Townships Bank are the principal creditors. Mr. Donovan Sr., was formerly of the Montreal firm of Donovan & Moran which failed badly in the fall of 1877, Mr. Donovan subsequently buying in the estate.-J. P. McNamara, a currier, also of Stanford, Que., who began business only in the fall of 1882, is involved through the Donovan failure, and has likewise assigned, owing probably about \$15,000. He is spoken of as a steady deserving mad who had a little means at start, and sympathy is expressed for him.----A small shoe man of Valleyfield, Que., W. H. Madden by name, has been obliged to assign through pressure due to the failures in Montreal. His liabili ties are quite light, not exceeding \$1,000.

THE Glasgow Herald of May 9th. contains a circular dated 8th. instant, which announces that, in consequence of the stoppage of Messrs. Dunlop and Twaddell, Craigpark Works, Messrs. G. W. Rainey, Knox & Co., are compelled to suspend payment. "We have placed our books in the hands of Messre. Moore & Brown, C. A., who are preparing a statement of our afiairs, which will be submitted to a meeting of our creditors, to be heldat an early day"

WM. SMART, who bought the Queen's Hotel in Brandon in March last has already been sold out. -The Brandon Sun was advertised for sale on the 20th inst under power of chattel morgtage. It had a subscribed capital of \$2,300----Rop. CAMPBELL, dealer in furniture at Portage La Prairie, assigned in March 1883. After that time, a couple of the creditors managed the business until a settlement was made, when it was handed back to Campbell. Since then he has seemed to make no progress. An investigation is now being made and it is stated that Campbell has transfered all his available assets to his wife. -Ths effects of T. O. Davis, general storekeeper at Prince Albert, N. W. T. have been garnisheed by Mrs. S. B. Fish for the sum of \$700.--J. O. Davis & Co. in the same place appears to be in trouble. Stock is being taken, and it is thought that a dissolution will take place. S. B. Fish, who forms the Co. has been sued for a large amount by his wife and it is probable that Davis will assign for the benefit of creditors.

Among smaller failures of the week are those of Daniel Hayes, a Montreal grocer, with small -J. H. Rose, late a general local liabilities. dealer at Danbar, Ont., has compromised liabilities of about \$3,000 at seventy-five cents on the dollar, cash. He had recently given up business. -A meeting of the creditors of the late Malcolm Campbell, general dealer, at Springfield, Que., will be held this week at Sherbrooke. No particular of liabilities are yet known.----Ronniold Breton, in business some six years at St. Antoine de Tilly, Que., has just effected a settlement of liabilities of about \$3,000 at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar, payable in two, three and four months.----A general agent of St. Johns, Que. Henri Maynard, who has been doing a considerable business in organs, sewing machines, etc., and also run a billiard room, is reported in difficulties and has made his creditors an offer of 25 cents on the dollar, which has not yet been accepted. ----F. Naubert, in business for a good many years at St. Philippe d'Argenteuil Que., has assigned, owing \$5,700, and shows a small deficit. He was unfortunate in 1876, when he settled on a 50 per cent, basis. ---- An old established store concern at St. Denis Que., H. Page & Co., has assigned. No figures regarding the failure are yet obtainable, but it is understood that the liabilities are considerable.

THE Kingston Daily News of the 19th instant contains a long and extremely interesting sketch of the career of Mr. D. D. Calvin the well known lumberman, forwarder and shipbuilder of that city, who died on Sunday night previous, after a second paralytic stroke, in his 86th year. He was born in Rutland County, Vermont, in 1798, and "struck out" on his own account some twenty years after, building his first raft at Spicer's Bay, Lake Ontario, (below Clayton) in 1825 and sold it at Quebec, clearing \$610. Soon after, he entered partnership with Hiram Cook, and by-and-by they established steam communication between Kingston and Montreal, with headquarters at Garden Island, five acres of which were purchased from the Col. A. Cameron. (Finally the entire island was bought at a cost of \$17,000. It contains 65 acres.) The Kingston Steam Forwarding Company was established in 1835. The firm was at one time Calvin, Cook & Counter, but the interest of the latter was

bought out in 1840. In the year 1847, Mr. Cook took the Hamilton end of the business and Mr. Calvin assumed the business on Garden Mr. Calvin assumed the business on Gatten Island, taking as a junior partner, his brother-in-law, Mr. I. A. Breck. During this partner-ship many fine steamers and vessels were built on Garden Island, and their vessels can be found engaged in ocean as well as lake trade. In 1880 and after a partnership of thirty years, Mr. Breck retired, being succeeded by Mr. Hiram Calvin, (son of Mr. D. D. Calvin, and nephew of Mr. Breck.) Since the retirement of Mr. Breck the business has been managed more particu-larly by Mr. H. Calvin. It was about 1848 that the deceased arranged with the Government of Canada to furnish steam tugs on the upper St. Lawrence. Mr. Calvin was a strict temperance man for over fifty years. At one time a barrel of whiskey was thought as necessary on a raft as was a barrel of pork, but he discontinued its consumption and would not allow liquor on the island. He was, without a doubt, the pioneer steamboatman, as he took the first raft to Quebeo by steam power. The steamer William steamboatman, as he took the first raft to Quebec by steam power. The steamer William was used. She had four smoke stacks. He never insured any of his numerous vessels, of which the Queen Victoria (1836) was the first and the steam barge D. D. Calvin the last. Mr. Calvin was known as a man of honour and sterling integrity, and through his perseverance and business ability he amassed a fortune. Hospitable, kindly and just, he knew well what economy and industry were, and what a great part they play in business success. In Parliament as well as in the business world, his influence was felt, and Kingston will not readily forget what she owes to D. D. Calvin. she owes to D. D. Calvin.

HE KICKED.

A farmer's mutual insurance company, doing business in Virginia, had a meeting of directors the other day, and after the transaction of routine business, one of the Board rose up and

said: "I notice among the bills of expense one for \$3 for printing our annual statement on 4,000 postal cards."

"That's all right," explained the President. "How all right? Don't we employ a secre-

"How all right? Don't we employ a secre-tary at a salary of \$400 per year?" "Yes and the secretary prepared the copy and contracted for the printing." "I don't say he did'nt, but I'd like to know what business he had to contract for any such printing when we furnish him pens and ink. It was his duty to write them cards, sir, and I, for conclusive them cards, sir, and I, for one, shall kick against any such extravagance.' --Wall Street News.

HENRY W. DARLING & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Imported and Canadian Woollens AND CLOTHIERS' TRIMMINGS.

GENERAL DRY GOODS Commission Merchants.

52 FRONT STREET WEST, TORONTO.

AGENCY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

A N UIG Established House in amongst manufacturers of Soft Goods, Crock-ery, and others, is at present open to take up the Agency of a firm in Canada importing Britsh goods. They are in a position to place such a firm desirous of buying through them, on the best possible footing in the markets. All communications will be con-sidered strictly private and confidential. Highest references can be given both in Canada and Great Britain. Address No. 101 "MONETARY TIMES' Office, Toronto. N Old Established House in



		Mont	RMAL,	May	21, 18	84.
STOORS.	Lowest Point in Week.	Highest Point in Week.	Tota Transao'n in Week.	Buyers.	Bellers.	Average Price like Date, 1883.
Montreal	1891	191	187			
" x.d.	185	188	1201	188	189	198
Ontario x.d	1024	10	50	1(3	104	••••
People's	57		64	56ł	61	
Molson's	108	110	260	107	108	
Toronto x.d	174		104	173	174	
Jac. Cartier						
Merchants x.d			272	108		193
Commerce	121	123	465	122 [123	1342
Eastern Tps					••••	••••
Union		••••			·····	
Hamilton				••••	•••••	
Exchange						
Mon. Tel	1101	112	760	110	111	
Dom. Tel					603	8)
Bich.&O	60	613		601		1 01
City Pass	119		745	122	178	1754
Gas	176	179	815	1 144	1108	1101
X.Q				·····	•••••	·····
B. C. Ins. Co				·····		
	1	1	l I	•		

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto. Jas. Bravley and ĽO, Wholesale Millinery. OPENING DAYS March 4th, 5th & 6th,

AND FOLLOWING DAYS.

Pattern Hats, Bonnets Mantles, and a large stock of NOVELTIES in every Department. CALL AND SEE OUR STOCK

> 9 & 11 Wellington St. East. TORONTO.

STEELE BROS. & Co., SEED MERCHANTS,

Importers & Dealers in Foreign & Domestic Seeds.

Frequent personal tours among leading dealers and seed growers in Britain and the Continent, have enable 1 us to make best possible arrangements for supplies of

Foreign Seeds.

We also devote special attention to Home Grown Seeds, embracing Red, Alsike and other Clevers; Timothy, Orchard Grass, Blue Grass, Red Top, Hungarian, Millet, Flax, Corn, Choice Seed Potatoes, &c., &c.

Correspondence invited by mail or wire. Telephone communication with all districts connected with Toronto. Cor. FRONT & JABVIS

Steele Bros. & Co. N.B.-COTTON SEED MEAL TORONTO, Ont to close consignment \$24 per ton including cost of sacks.

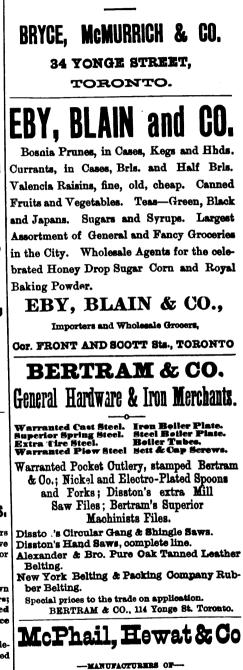
STREETS.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto



Our MR. McMURRICH leaves this week for Britain to purchase full stock of BRITISH and FOREIGN DRY GOODS.

We are now offering special inducements to clear out present stock of SPRING and SUM-MER GOODS.





Dealers in Raw & Dressed Skins.

---Importers of and dealers in---

ENGLISH, FRENCH,

AMERICAN & CANADIAN Stiff and Soft Felt Hats and Straw Goods.

MCPHAIL, HEWAT & CO., 44 Yonge & 3 Wellington St., W. TORONTO.





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

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING A SPECIALTY

Office-Nos. 64 & 66 Church St., Toronto, Ont. EDWD. TROUT, MANAGEB.

TORONTO, CAN., FRIDAY, MAY ,23 1884

THE CANAL TOLLS.

For a suspension of the canal tolls, there may be reason; for their abolition we The abolibelieve there is none. tion of the tolls would be a great advan-It would tage to the Americans. enable the American farmer to send his produce to the sea-board through Canadian canals free. But what we made him a gift of would cost us money. He is a competitor against our agriculturists in the markets of Europe ; and if we pay his tolls -for somebody must pay them in one form or another-he can afford to sell his produce so much the cheaper and to press us the more severely by his competition. At present, he gets the use of our canals at a cost to us ; for the tolls he pays are less than the interest of construction and working expenses. But as he gets this by treaty, it must be assumed that he gave some equivalent. If we are now to abolish the tolls altogether, the concession should be part of an international arrangement and an equivalent should be received. If we are to have a new Reciprecity Treaty with the United States, the freedom of our canals would be one of the most valuable things we could have to offer. To give away this privilege without compensation would surely be an act of folly. In the freedom of our canals and easy condition of access to our fisheries, we have the wherewithal to purchase valuable concessions from the United States. The fishery question requires readjustment; and the international arrangement which it involves should be made as wide as possible. That arrangement might include free canals, provided the equivalent offered were sufficient.

But if we gave the Americans the freedom of our canals, if we undertook to pay their tolls, the better to enable them to compete with our farmers, one of the best levers for obtaining reciprocity would have been thrown away ; and the chances of getting a reciprocity treaty that would be worth having would be greatly diminished. If there were no questions of reciprocity, it would be difficult to show that Canada ought to pay canal tolls for the Americans. The Canadian farmer cannot escape payment of these tolls, in one form or another. If the tolls were abolished, he would still have to pay them. in the shape of interest on the cost of the canals and expense of working and maintenance. From these charges his American

competitor would be free, and he would enjoy that freedom at the expense of the Cana-The cost of production dian farmer. being the same, the American farmer could afford to place his produce on the English market at a lower price than the Canadian farmer could. The Canadian farmer would have made the American farmer a gift which the receiver would use against the giver. If Indian wheat could, under certain conditions which might be called into existence, be grown for fifteen cents a bushel, the price at which it could be sold in the European market would depend upon the average cost of sending it from India to Europe. A canal

across the Isthmus of Darien. would lower the cost of transport; and if Canada were to give a bonus to the promoters of the canal, she would clearly inflict an injury on herself. The farmer of India would be, like the American, a competitor against the Canadian. The difference is that the Canadian canals are built; and the question is whether we are to permit foreigners to use them at our cost and to cur injury.

We shall be told that the Forwarding and Shipping interests must be protected, at the cost of free canals for foreigners, though they cannot be free to ourselves, except in name. This means that these interests are to be indirectly subsidized at the expense of a still greater interest,-that of agriculture. But the measure of protection already accorded to various industries presses with sufficient weight on the farmer, in his character as consumer. If the farmer can get any equivalent, through a reciprocity treaty, well and good ; if not, it must be remembered that the interest of agriculture is too great to be subordinated to the other.

If we abolish canal tolls, without getting such free access to the American markets as would stimulate production and increase the quantity of produce to be moved, the railway companies would probably claim compensation. When English railways took the traffic from the turnpikes, the turnpike trusts de.nanded, and in some cases obtained compensation. Whether an equitable claim for compensation could be made out, in the event of our canal tolls being abolished, would depend upon the accompanying circumstances. If the abolition opened the American market for our produce, there would be more freight to carry, and the railways might not suffer ; but abolition, if it came alone would certainly be injurious to the railways; and it would not then be so easy to resist demands for compensation. We do not say that compensation ought to be granted, in any case, but it is not desirable to do what would give strength to claims which it might be difficult to deal with.

What assurance is there that the abolition of tolls would turn the scale in favor of the water route? The experience of New York tells in the other direction. Abolition there, so far as we can judge by a single season, is a failure. This is poor encouragement for us to follow the example of New York. And if the result had been otherwise, what right have we to conclude that railway freights, which have been declining for years, have reached a point below which they cannot

go? The probability is all the other way: it may almost be assumed, as a certainty, that the railway companies will put themselves in a position to meet any competition; and that they will make successful bids for the great bulk of the traffic. It is quite possible that the only effect of the abolition of the tolls would be that railway rates would come down a fraction to meet the new competition.

The canals, especially our great water route, would act as a steadying influence, in the event of the trunk lines of railway combining to form monopoly. But a permanent monopoly is impossible, in presence of so many elements of competition. The agreements between the companies, being in restraint of trade, are seldom capable of being legally enforced. No member of the compact who violates the terms of the agreement can be fined : the agreement being of such a nature that the courts will not enforce it. A member of the combination that fancies it is not getting its share of the traffic is tempted to cut rates ; and on discovery a plea of justification is set up. Pre-contracts, or what are alleged to be such, are always interfering with the conditions of the compact. The means of competition between railways are always being increased ; often there are two railways to do the work of one; in this state of things, permanent monopoly as the product of combination, is impossible. Experience here conforms to theory; and if the Erie canal were closed to-morrow, there would be no real danger from railway monopoly. The indications are that the Erie canal, an entirely artificial work, on a scale which is large only when the length is considered, has nearly survived its usefulness ; and it is mere folly to keep it open at a loss. It is not probable that the great state of New York will long submit to a direct loss for which no indirect equivalent is received. Our canal system is wholly difførent-it merely links together great navigable waters-and, whatever present discouragements may be, it is destined to endure. That the abolition of the tolls would permanently aid the canal is very uncertain, and with the abolition of the tolls almost our last card, in favor of reciprocity, would be played.

A temporary suspension of tolls, to meet an emergency, might find ample justification in the circumstances ; but in such an event it ought to be understood that the necessity of the moment should in no way affect the permanent policy. A state of things might exist, may even now exist, which would authorize a suspension of canal tolls. This must depend upon the facts, which are only to be ascertained after careful enquiry. The representations made by special interests present only one side of a case ; and very often there is wanting a counter interest sufficiently strong and sufficiently organized to assure the public an equally good view of the other side. When this happens, the press has a clear duty to perform ; its duty is to speak for those who cannot speak for themselves. The abolition of canal tolls is one thing, their suspension is another; and suspension might be necessary, when abolition would not be justifiable.

WITHOUT AN INSOLVENCY ACT.

The state of our laws which permits certain creditors, to obtain, in case of a bankruptcy, preferences which sometimes absorb all the assets of the estate, is creating, as might be expected, profound dissatisfaction on the other side of the Atlantic. As it is put by the London Chamber of Commerce Journal, "The discreditable preferences under the Canadian law have come strikingly to the front within the past few weeks, and are now occupying the attention of several Chambers of Commerce in this country.' The state of the law has become a grievance, which is being resented by not only individual merchants who do business with Canada, but by their representative bodies. At the last monthly meeting of the Textile Trades Section of the London Chamber, the injustice suffered by English traders through local preference claims in connection with insolvent estates, was the principal subject of discussion. The President of the Toronto Board of Trade, Mr. H. W. Darling, being present at the meeting, was able to give the Chamber some idea of the drift of commercial opinion with respect to the iniquity of such preferences, and also to describe the efforts made by the Montreal, Toronto and other Boards of Trade, to procure the passage of an act for the equitable distribution of insolvent debtors' estates. H) took occasion, at the same time, we are glad to see, to state that there were those in Canada who thought that if the present state of the law led to a little more discrimination on the part of British merchants in dispensing credit and in restricting the exceptionally long terms of credit given, it might not be regarded as an unmixed evil.

The London representative of R. G. Dun & Co's. mercantile agency, Mr. T. A. Richardson, was also present at the meeting and related incidents which had come under his notice, illustrating the glaring anomalies existing under present conditions. As a result of the discussion following the remarks of these gentlemen, the following resolution was passed by the Textiles Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, and will probably be confirmed by the Council at its next meeting :--- "That in the opinion of this Chamber the lack of a bankruptcy law in the Dominion of Canada, and the fraudulent preferences resulting therefrom, is highly detrimental to the honourable name as well as the commercial credit of the mercantile community of Canada, and that immediate steps should be taken to induce the Canadian Government to carry through a measure dealing with the question. That copies of this resolution be sent to the different Boards of Trade in Canada, to the Prime Minister and the Minister of Justice, as well as to the Chambers of Commerce in England, inviting their co-operation."

TOO MUCH CREDIT.

The undue extension of business upon credit is objected to in very vigorous terms by a portion of the American press. The liberties taken by the Western farmer with the shop-keeper are described in a way which shows that the cultivator of the soil in the Western States does not differ materially

from his Canadian brother in this particular. There, as here, credit appears to be cheap to the farmer and he takes it eagerly, often and in abundance. And it is often a drawback to him, for there can be no doubt that a man is induced to buy what he does not really want and cannot afford by the temptation "never mind the money, I can put it down." So it is charged to h m and the tacit understanding is that it will be paid for next harvest. Sometimes it is so paid for, sometimes not; nor for the next harvest after that.

The North Western Lumberman declares that the long credit that is generally given to farmers is one of the most common causes of monetary stringency. "In the retail lumber business it is a serious drawback. While men in other lines of business consider it a grave matter to pass a time of payment without meeting the obligation with cash, or providing for it in some other way, the farmer takes it easy, and falling back on the assumption that he is "good for it," says that "after harvest," or "next June when I sell my corn," or "next fall when I sell my butter and cheese, I will pay up."

We remark that the common but much abused phrase : "I am good for it," has occasioned, and still occasions, abundant rage and profanity to the average country storekeeper. It is a mis-use of words to say that a customer is "good" when he does not pay his account for two years, and refuses to give a note in the meantime. A shortage of a single crop, says the Lumberman, is excuse enough for the average farmer to refuse to pay anything when it comes due. "Such an attitude towards creditors in any other line of business would be denounced in the most emphatic terms. Now that a large number of the farmers in the Northwest are in independent circumstances, would it not be well for them to apply the ordinary rules of business to their vocation. A Bradstreet or a Dun is needed for the agricultural as well as the mercantile and manufacturing classes."

It is stated that in the Western States, just as in Canada, farmers' notes are taken, running from one to three years, in payment for farm machines. One case is instanced in which a Minnesota manufacturing company got into financial difficulty and was found to have farmers' notes to the extent of \$2,000,-000-two millions of dollars-many of which run for three years. Now, one might as well offer three-year-old eggs to a confectioner as offer three-year notes to a banker in a time of stringency, however possible it might be for a weakly house, such as Mc-Cormick of "reaper" fame to make money at it. But there is not the same justification for long credits to-day that there was a generation ago.

BANKING REVIEW.

The figures of the April bank statement will be found in condensed form below, and are compared with those for the previous month :

LIABILITIES,

A Capital authorized Capital paid up Reserved Funds	.\$71,896,666 . 61,761,417	61,628,748
Notes in Oirculation.	. 29,239,635	30,197,882

•		
Dominion and Provin- cial Gov't deposits Deposits held to secure		7,039,377
Governm't contracts and for Insurance Companies		520,812
Public deposits on de- mand	42,480,223	43,133,272
Public deposits after notice Bank loans or deposits from other banks se-	54,058,662	54,104,420
Bank loans or deposits from other banks un-	•••••	••••
secured Due other banks in	1,235,622	1,149,040
Canada Due other banks in	1,352,789	1,269,461
Foreign Countries Due other banks in	120,745	152,490
Great Britain Other liabilities	2,992,916 293,297	1,981,132 253,720
Total liabilities \$	139,174,293 JETS.	\$139,801,61 0
Specie	\$6,953,397	\$6,937,104
Dominion notes Notes and cheques of	12,078,345	11,764,807
other banks Due from other banks	5,568,440	5,811,067
in Canada Due from other banks	3,087,451	2,731,439
in Foreign Countries. Due from other banks	13,168,643	14,920,194
in Great Britain	1,650,794	2,730,643
Immediately available.		
assets	42,507,070	\$44,895,254
debentures or stock. Public securities other	907,049	90 7,049
than Canadian Loans to Dominion &	1,502,378	1,368,925
Prov. Governments.	6,108,132	5,378,809
Loans on stocks, bonds or debentures	12,192,872	12,119,533
Loans to municipal cor- porations	1,484,617	1,493,785
Loans to other corpora- tions	14,413,784	13,614,880
Loans to or deposits made in other banks	, -,	,,,,,,,,,,,,,
secured Loans to or deposits	186,702	212,911
made in other banks		
Discounts current	316,675	408,185
Discounts current Overdue paper unse-	TOO'OOO'AIJ	131,342,829
oured	1,884,577	2,003,607
Notes and debts over-	193,611	118,764
due secured	2,421,416	2,398,679
Real estate Mortgages on real es-	1,184,387	1,168,632
tate sold	820,618	805,494
Bank premises Other assets	3,102,513 1,787,274	3,116,123 1,967,515
Total assets		
	aa1,110,001	g420,000,907

Average amount of spe-

month	6,838,413	6,850,196
Av. Dominion notes do. Loans to Directors or	12,110,183	11,719,115

their firms 7,646,305 8.072.728 The increase in "Reserved Funds" is accounted for by the addition of 250,000 to the rest of the Bank of Montreal, \$90,000 to that of the Bank of British North America. \$80,000 to that of the Dominion Bank, and so on. The books of these institutions closing with April. Circulation is seen to be somewhat lower, which is in the ordinary course of events. The balances due to or from English banks appear against us for the month, but that may be quite as much because of the price of Exchange as by reason of the lack of produce to send forward. A decrease of \$700,000 is shown in deposits by the public, and Government deposits are also slightly less.

Among assets, specie and Dominion notes 17,567,718 are somewhat greater, and balances between 30,197,882 banks in Canada are larger, but the other items which go to make up available assets are in smaller amount. Loans to governments are slightly larger, other loans not materially changed in extent. There is a decline in current discounts from a total of \$131,342,000 in March, to one of \$130,806,-000 in April. Indications appear that an effort is being made, as the ends of the bank years approach, to "clean the sheet," for the amounts represented by overdue debts and notes and real estate &c., are lessened in the statement found on other pages.

The Wall S reet troubles and failures have not incommoded us here; indeed it is said that our banks represented in New York made a snug little harvest while the "pinch" lasted, by lending gold on good securities. But it is possible that the end of these speculative revelations is not yet; and the most serious feature of the New York situation is the distrust engendered by what is now known of the falsehood and fraud of which people in positions of trust have been guilty.

CANADIAN CATTLE IN BRITAIN.

Something more than a month ago, reference was made in the British House of Commons, to an outbreak of disease among Canadian cattle, on their arrival at Cambridge. The Liverpool Post admits that these cattle must have contracted the disease after their arrival in England. They passed the usual examination on their embarkation. and another examination after they landed. There was no cattle disease in Canada when they were shipped, and none has broken out since. After they left the lairages, where they went on landing, they were passed by the market inspector as healthy; and " that being so," says the Post, " and as foot and mouth disease invariably exhibits itself in three days after contagion, it will be seen that it was an utter physical impossibility for the disease which some days after manifested itself at Cambridge, to have been contracted in Canada." The rest of the consignment not sent to Cambridge, was free from disease. The trade in live cattle, sent to the English market, from Canada, has now become large, the value of the cattle exported last year, being \$3,500,000. This trade originated in a suggestion made by Mr. Dyke, Canadian emigrant agent at Liverpool, has grown up and attained its present importance in the short space of ten years. Indeed it may be said to have grown up, in a little more than half that time ; for six years ago, the value of the cattle exported was only a little more than \$36,000. The farming interest in Great Britain, looks upon this trade with a jealous eye; and in 1878, it came near being put an end to by the Cattle Bill, brought into the House of Commons by the Duke of Richmond, then President of the Privy Council. But when it was shown, by persons interested in Canada, that no cattle disease existed here, this country was exempted from the operation of the bill. Mr. Dyke now makes another suggestion, which is not altogether new, but which has not yet been acted upon to any great extent. It is that Canada shall breed superior horses for the English market; first-class stock for breeding purposes being first obtained from the country

which is to form the ultimate market for the sale of their progeny. Something has been done towards realizing this idea, but much yet remains to be done.

PROVINCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES,

It was stated last week that there were now only two Stock Fire Insurance Companies doing business, exclusively in Ontario, namely the Mercantile, of Waterloo and the Queen City, of Toronto. Each of these companies on the business of the past year has a creditable balance on the right side, and we made reference to this at the time we published the annual reports of these companies. The other provincial Companies of this class have succumbed, from one cause or another to which we need not now refer. Peace to their ashes.

We may now give some items of public interest in connection with the business of the six mixed mutual and cash companies. These differ from what are known as purely mutual companies in that they are permitted under certain restrictions to insure property on the cash system, without the assured giving a premium or undertaking. A person insured in this way incurs no liability beyond the cash premium paid at the time the insurance is effected. The premiums taken by such companies on the cash system, must not exceed in amount the year's income on the premium note or mutual system. A person insuring in this way signs a premium note for a three years' insurance. The proportion which this premium note bears to the yearly cash premium of Stock Companies varies in different companies. The multiplicator generally adopted by the mixed mutuals is four-that is, the premium note for a three years' insurance is four times the cash premium for one year. Should the assessment on such premium notes during the three years for which they are given be equal to the three annual premiums in a stock company, there is still twenty-five per cent. of the premium note unexhausted. This is what may be considered the "Stock Capital" these companies are supposed to possess, and on the strength of which they are permitted to issue Cash Policies without possessing a Cash Capital.

Until a few years ago all mutual insurance companies made an annual assessment on their premium notes for the losses and expenses of the past twelve months. This was done at the close of the year. As new members of the company entered at different times during that year, the assessment on such new members had to be made for broken periods. This mode of assessment was complex and unsatisfactory, and necessitated the borrowing of money to meet the losses and expenses of the companies in anticipation of the yearly assessment. Some of the Mutuals we believe still practice this antiquated system. To Mr. Thomas M. Simons, who for many years was manager of the Gore District Mutual in Galt, is due the credit of originating the system of a daily assessment on premium notes, which makes the income of Mutual Insurance Companies as regular and systametic as that of Stock Companies, and

obviates the necessity of borrowing money to meet their losses and expenses. The way in which this is done is something like this :

On the first day of January all the policies whose year expires on that day are assessed and notices of such assessment are sent to policy-holders, requesting payment within thirty days of the date of such notice. The fact that the policy becomes void if the assessment so made be not paid at the specified time, secures in almost every case its prompt payment by the assured. The policies whose year expires on the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, January and every subsequent day, are treated in the same manner. This system has so many obvious advantages that it is surprising that all the mixed Mutuals and the purely Mutual Companies doing a general business, have not adopted it even yet. We understand that the Wellington Mutual, which has so long and so tenaciously stuck to the old method of assessing once a year, are so convinced by the logic of facts, of the superiority of the "Simons system," that it-or something like it-is to be adopted by that old and reliable company. Mr. Simons, who is probably one of the best Mutual Fire Insurance men in Canada — is now an official in the Ontario Insurance Department where his experience is, doubtless, of great advantage, and, we trust, is appreciated. We shall next week give some figures from the Abstract Report of the Inspector of Insurance in connection with the Mutual Insurance Companies.

PREFERENTIAL JUDGMENTS.

The latest interpretation placed upon the Statute, which is supposed to do duty in this Province for the prevention of fraudulent preferences, by means of collusive judgments, is by Mr. Justice Taylor of the Manitoba Court of Queen's Bench, in the case of the Union Bank of Lower Canada vs. Douglas. Of course the Statute of our Province, as such, is not in force in Manitoba. but having been enacted there in the same language, the interpretation in both provinces should be the same. The judgment impeached in that suit was recovered by the active intervention of the defendant with the object of facilitating the recovery of the claims of certain creditors, who combined together and transferred their claims all to one party, the avowed intention being to "get ahead of the banks." Under these circumstances, His Lordship, after reviewing the decisions of the Ontario courts, by which such judgments have been sustained, declines to follow them, and adopts instead, the opinion expressed by Mr. Justice Armour, of the Queen's Bench Division, in the cases Turner vs. Lucas, and Macdonald vs. Crombie.

What view the ultimate tribunal of Canada may take of this question, will probably be seen when the case of Macdonald vs. Crombie comes on for argument before the Supreme Court. Meantime the bringing into effect of the creditors' relief Act, makes this question of comparatively little interest so far as this Province is concerned, unless it should turn out that that Act is held to be ultra vires.

STERLING EXCHANGE.

We present, with this issue, a table of rates of sterling exchange for eight years past, which our banking and importing subscribers may find worth preservation. The table was compiled in the first place for the purpose of ascertaining what laws, if any, govern the fluctuations in the price of Exchange, and to learn if there was any regularity in the periodicity of these fluctuations. To those who have to deal in exchange, it is of the first importance to know when to buy and when to sell, and to such persons we think this table must be of considerable value. The rate per centum and its equivalent in dollars and cents are given; 109¹/₂, the par of exchange, being equal to \$4.86% to the pound sterling. It will be observed that in January, the market ordinarily opens at from \$4.84 to \$4.87, tending upward until July and then declining until the lowest point is reached in the autumn. The most remarkable fluctuations appear to have taken place in 1878 and 1882, while in 1876 the price was unusually steady until September, when it declined from \$4.89 to \$4.841, recov. ring to par in December. In June of last year the price reached \$4.90 af er having touched \$4.83 and a fraction in March.

-It is satisfactory to know that the report of the Ontario Bureau of Industries, based upon the communications of over six hundred correspondents, show that the condition of the fall wheat in the Province is much more satisfactory than it was in May, 1883. Of course, everything is not as might be desired. From the meridians west of London and east of Kingston come complaints. From the middle districts, the accounts are favorable. Of the average under crop the means of making the ordinary estimates have not arrived; but Mr. Blue tells us, and this is the serious feature, that the returns received indicate twenty per cent. less than last year. In the United States, the returns, dated May 13th, of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, make the wheat average 94, against 831 in May 1883, which means, if present indications could be relied upon, a winter wheat product of 350,000,000 bushels. New York's average, wheat is 97. Rye promises as well as wheat; general average, 96. Barley, general average over all the States, 101; it is 100 in New York. Meadows and pastures are generally promising. A few reports of injury by fly have been received, but the aggregate loss from insects will be trivial.

HAMILTON TRADE.

Hamilton is a city of which Ontario has good reason to be proud. In manufacturing and wholesale interests it has always been prominent, and the claim is proudly made that in diversity of product as well as in aggregate value, in manufactures it surpasses, relatively, any Canadian city, while the sales last year in one branch of its wholesale trade, that of groceries, is stated at eight million dollars. Twelve columns of last Friday's Spectator, are devoted to a description of the wholesaling companies and firms in that city,'and a brief sketch of some of the leading ones among them will doubtless prove of interest.

As long ago as 1848, the firm of James Turner & Co., was founded in Hamilton, and it has ever since enjoyed a deservedly high reputation as one of the large Canadian importers of groceries. Brown, Balfour & Co., in the same line of business, succeeded, a quarter of a century ago, the firm earliest established of that kind, viz., W. P. McLaren & Co., and has been since known in succession as Brown, Gillespie & Co., Brown, Ronth & Co., and now, Brown, Balfour & Co., the same popular senior partner having continued throughout. Messrs. W. H. Gillard & Co., are a firm of later growth, giving evidence of careful training to the business and of marked energy in its prosecution. Simpson, Stuart & Co., whose estate is now being closed by a tuustee, J. Stuart, Son & Co., Lucas, Park & Co., and McPherson, Glassco & Co., are other firms in this line. Reid, Goering & Co., make a specialty of importing wines, liquors and cigars, and are, besides, proprietors of the Hamilton Cigar Factory, employing sixty hands, and producing two millions of cigars a year. Messrs. Adam Hope & Co., at one time a branch of the extensive firm of Hon. Isaac Buchanan, has been established for thirty odd years and is a large importer of iron and hardware. The wholesale dry goods interest is less prominently represented in Hamilton than that of groceries. The principal representative to-day is the firm of A. Duncan & Co.

Gurney is a firm well known, and favorably, among the manufacturers of Canada. The E. & C. Gurney Company has an extensive foundry for stoves and hollow ware in Hamilton apart from their large stove works in Toronto, and the scale works of Gurneys & Ware in the former city afford employment to sixty or seventy hands. The Wanzer Sewing Machine Factory has been already described in these columns, it is one in which any city might take pride. Osborne. Killey & Co., build cut-off engines and steam boilers of the most improved patterns. Walter Woods manufactures wooden-ware, brooms and brushes. Then there are the Cotton Factories, the Rolling Mills, the Bridge & Tool Works, the Tobacco Works, and many other industries which we have not space to describe.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. A.; Hamilton.—According to the Act, the legal holiday, the Queen's Birthday, will this year be, not the 24th of May, but the 28th of June. No local agreement to observe the 26th May, or any other date, as a public holiday, can over-ride the law which governs promissory notes, &c., in this regard.

BONHOMME; Quebec.—The term Societe en commandite means a concern in which the manager is liable. Un Societe anonyme is a company without personal liability.

A GROCER'S CLERE; Barrie.—We have never heard the term employed. If you mean the Winchester bushel, which is a very old English measure, it contains 2,150.42 cubic inches, whereas the Imperial standard bushel contains 2,218.19 cubic inches.

POLICY-HOLDER.—The address of the Insurance Commissioner for Connecticut is Ephraim Williams; address, Hartford. We do not know that you can *compel* a life assurance company to pay you the cash surrender value of your straight life policy, unless it has in terms of its agreement promised to do so. You may have a claim for a paid-up policy, if you wish to discontinue payments and withdraw. Perhaps you hold one of the old-style half-note policies, in which case your equitable claim would be materially modified. We consider the company a good one.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIBE INSUBANCE CO. -The twenty-second annual meeting of the shareholders was held on the 29th April when the report was adopted. Notwithstanding the unfavorable experience of Fire Insurance recently, says the report, the Directors are gratified with the state of the accounts. There is an improvement on the year 1882 in both the nett premiums and the nett claims, the former having risen £9,000, and being for the year £499,000; the latter having declined more than £18,000, and amounting for the year to about £325,000. The balance of profit was nearly £43,300, which added to the balance in hand left the sum of about £179,000 to be disposed of. A dividend of 8 per cent. absorbs £14,800 of this amount. £200,000 is carried to the Reserve fund, and the balance of upwards of £44,000 is carried forward. On comparing these results with the past year, the outcome is very satisfactory. Nothing was carried for 1882 to the Reserve, and the amount brought in 1883 was £35,682 (which we may notice, showed a large increase upon the former year,) whereas for 1883 the amount carried forward is £43,289. Besides this, there has been an improvement in the dividend, that having been for 1881 and 1882, 5 per cent., as against 8 per cent. now declared.

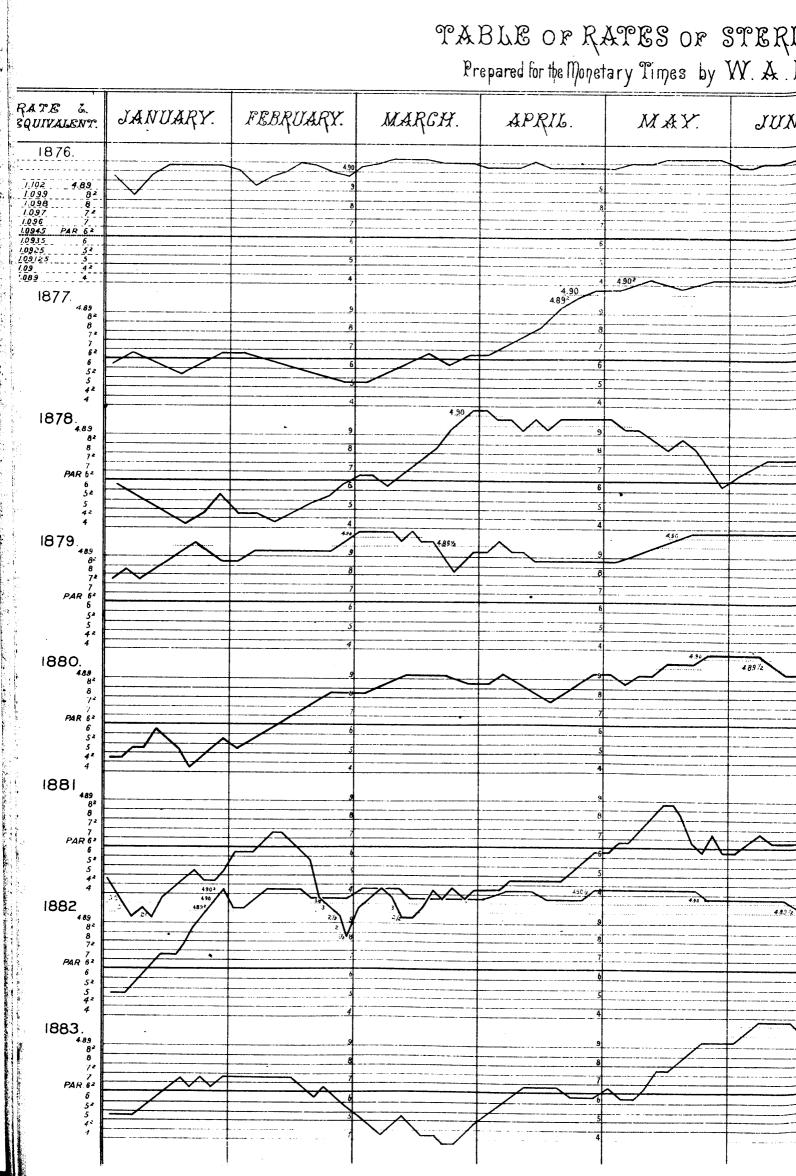
-The failure of the Oriental Bank is a serious affair. A London despatch declares that no single failure since the suspension of the City Bank of Glasgow has caused such wholesale ruin and so many cases of absolute destitution. There were over one hundred thousand shareholders, although its entire capital was only £1,500,000, and the liability is unlimited. The head office was in Threadneedle street, London, Sir William John Walter Baynes, chairman; and there were branches in India, China, and Australia, where it had the reputation of great strength. The April report revealed the fact that one half of the paid-up capital of £1,500,000 was to be written off, on account of losses in Ceylon and the Mauritius. This fact being cabled to New South Wales and Victoria, a run took place. A scheme for introducing new capital to supply the place of that lost came too late. The charter provided that " in case there shall be a loss of any of the capital, it shall be lawful for the directors to make rateable calls on the shareholders, and in proportion to the amounts then payable or paid up on their shares for the amount of such loss." In case the bank is wound up the proprietors are liable to contribute "to the extent of twice the amount of their subscribed shares."

-A meeting of the Halifax Chamber of Commerce was held on Friday last, Mr. W. C. Silver in the chair. Complaints were made by Mr. George Boak, Mr. F. D. Corbett and others, as to the working of the Fish Inspection Act, and after some words from Senator Power, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Whereas, Under the Inspection Act of 1874 no provision is made for settlement of disputes arising between the purchaser of fish in our county on fish inspected in another county; *Resolved*, That this Chamber recommend to

Resolved. That this Chamber recommend to the Minister of Inland Revenue that a clause be inserted in the Act by an Order-in-Council to cover this deficiency, and that the matter be referred to the Committee on Fish Inspection and the Board of Examiners of Inspectors, instructing them to commu lisate with the Dominion Government on the subject.

Some discussion ensued regarding the Short Line Railway, to determine the route for which it appears that Mr. Vernon Smith has been appointed as the engineer for Nova Scotia. The following resolution, moved by Senator Power, and seconded by Mr. John Starr, was unanimously passed :



^{}*

IVG EXCHANGE, 1876 TO 1883. Luglas Asst Mgr. Freehold Loan & Savings Co.

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Resolved, that the joint committee of the Chamber of Commerce and City Council on the Short Line Railway matter, confer with the Provincial Government, and request them to take such steps as they may deem necessary and advisable, for the purpose of seeing that the interests of the Province of Nova Scotia are not overlooked in the selection of a route for the proposed Short Line railway from Montreal to the Lower Provinces.

-So great has the destruction of property by fire become in the United States that, at the annual meeting of the board of fire underwriters in New York a week ago, thirty-five companies being represented, the president thought some legal measures should be adopted to compel more caution. The aggregate loss of property by fire during the year exceeded \$100,000,000. The average rate of premium should be increased. The report of the committee on incendiarism showed nine rewards amounting to \$1,900 have been paid, and ten convictions obtained. There has been an increase in the total preminms for the year of \$9,899,000, and an increase in the losses paid of \$4,698,000 was shown. Ten thousand millions of risks have been written by three hundred companies, and \$86,000,000 premiums have been taken with a loss by fire of **\$**49,760.000.

-A description of how raw sugar from South America and the West Indies is handled at Halifax and distributed to the various refineries or shipped in hogsheads to Hamilton, Brantford, London, &c., is given the Halifax Herald, of last Saturday. The number of vessels from which car soes of sugar were discharged at Richmond, " as follows during six months: From Pernambuco, 7 vessels; from Bahia, (including 1 steamer) 7; Maceio 5; Parahiba, 3; making a total of 22 from Brazil. From Demerara, 5; Porto Rico, 3; Jamaica, 2; Havana, 1; Formosa, 1; Rotterdam, 1 steamer. Making a total of 35 vessels from Nov. 9, 1883. to 22nd April, 1884.

-A TRANSPOSITION of figures in our stock and bond report in last week's issue, discovered too late to be remedied, produced some queer reading among the Bank Rests. The Merchants Bank Rest was credited to the Maritime, the Bank of Montreal Rest to the Molson's, the Bank of Toronto Rest to the Standard and so on. Although this unfortunate accident would not mislead any one familiar with stocks or banking, it is very annoying, and we regret its occurrence.

-We learn from Le Clairon of Three Rivers, that Mr. F. G. Wotherspoon, hitherto agent of the Quebec Bank in that city, who leaves to take a position in connection with the Ontario Bank, was presented with an address and a solitaire diamond at a gathering of business men in his honor the other day.

Correspondence.

GRAND TRUNK BAILWAY.

TOBONTO, 21st, May, 1884. To the Editor of the Monetary Times.

SIB,---I observe in your issue of the 9th, inst. an article on the Grand Trunk Railway which seems to me to contain several statements which sure not warranted by the facts, and which I am sure you will allow me to point out. 1. Referring to the recent half-yearly meeting

of the Company held in London, Eng., you say that contrary to expectation there was nothing for "Third Preferences." This is a somewhat serious misstatement, and one which I believe must have been made under a misapprehension. must have been made under a misapprehension. As a matter of fact, you will find on referring to the report that the total amount available for dividend is £255,986, 15. 0. out of which a divi-

dend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the first and second Preferences and 3½ per cent. per annum on the third Preferences had been declared, and I find on enquiry that the same is now being paid.

now being paid.
2. You further remark that complaint was
"made that the Canadian Government has as"sisted the C. P. R. to build roads competing
"with the Grand Trunk. There is however
"only a modicum of truth in this. Towards the
"Ontario and Quebec road, the Government
"gives nothing." I hardly think these statements are in accordance with the facts, other wise the statement made during the late session of Parliament that the Canadian Pacific had actually purchased some £500,000 of Credit Valley securities must be untrue, but it has never been denied. If the Ontario & Quebec Coy., as alleged, is a thoroughly independent concern on a financially sound basis, may I ask, whence the necessity for leasing it to the Cana-dian Pacific? Possibly the independent stock-holders of the O. & Q. Company, with a gener-osity and patriotism rare in these times, desire to present the Canadian Pacific with whatever surplus there may be in excess of the working expenses and interest charges, whatever they might be; or it may be that the lease was so prepared as to enable the C. P. to secure the means to complete the O. & Q road. There appears to me but little difference between a government supplying the funds necessary for the construction of a road and government guaranteeing the interest on the capital expended on that account. If the Canadian Pacific lease was not intended to strengthen the financial position of the O. & G, what could be the object of it? The position of the O. &. Q. is such as to render it of no use to the C. P. proper, either as a feeder, or as an outlet for business.

3. You observe further that "when all the circumstances are fairly weighed, we do not "think the Grand Trunk has much to complain "of, and its own conduct in opposing itself with "or, and its own conduct in opposing itself with "extreme violence to the policy of the Govern. "ment, in constructing this national railway, "compelled the Government to act on the "defensive." What was the real defense of the Government? If it engaged to aid the con-struction of competing lines, then I submit it is indisputable proof of the accuracy of the charges made at the recent meeting of the Grand Trunk Company, and as regards the alleged opposition on the part of the Grand Trunk towards the Canadian Pacific, I am aware Mr. Hickson has publicly announced over his own signature that the Grand Trunk had no quarrel with the Canadian Pacific. Furthermore Sir Henry Tyler stated at one of the meetings of the Proprietors " that they "had all reason to be glad to see the construction "of the Canadian Pacific road." Although it is very well known that the Premier was personally opposed to the granting of the charter of the O. & Q. and both spoke and voted to that end in the Railway Committee.

4. I think you are somewhat unjust when you state that "the mode of warfare carried on by the Grand Trunk against the C. P. in Eng-"land, passed the bounds of legitimate criticism

and, particular of a second se Canada etc." the Grand Trunk policy during the past twentyfive years, and have yet to le rn of any efforts made on this side of the water or the other to injure the credit of Canada. Surely you do not question the right of the Chief executive officer does upwards of \$100,000,000, of British Capital and the largest tax payer in the Dominion to express with all his characteristic force and zeal, whatever may be his views on all matters of vital importance to the road which he so successfully manages; and I believe it is quite possible to criticise the policy of the Grand Trunk board without necessarily subjecting its President and Manager to unfair and sometimes groundless accusations.

5. The following extract from Sir Henry Tyler's speech at the half-yearly meeting is a sufficient refutation to my mind of the charge sufficient refutation to my mind of the charge that he had attempted to injure the credit of Canada "It must always be wise for the Grand "Trunk Company to do all that it can do to "benefit Canada. I am sure we should all agree "to that. The prosperity of Canada is the "prosperity of the Grand Trunk, and I am sure "it will be wise for the Canadian Government to "do everything it can to assist the Grand Trunk "Company because the gradit of the Grand

the fact could readily be established that the promoters of the C. P. R. have systematically resorted to all sorts measures inimical to the credit and welfare of the Grand Trunk Railway. and have engaged in schemes having no moral or legitimate connection with the C. P., from motives of personal gain. 7. In the light of these facts it is clear that a

great responsibility rests with the Government for countenancing such disreputable and iniqui-tous transactions, and specially with reference to those involved in the grant of \$30,000,000, to the Canadian Pacific Railway, the interest on which at 6 per cent. will form an additional tax of nearly \$2,000,000 per annum and will fall on the tax payer to which the Grand Trunk must largely contribute, and which the future will most assuredly reveal as the most gigantic extravagance and waste-that has been ever perpetrated by any government at the expense of the people of Canada.

8. In your issue of the 16th inst., another article appears, chiefly devoted to a statement made by the President about doubling the line, who in reply to Mr. Abbott said : "We have incurred no liability for doubling the line what ever, the only statement which has been made " for which there is some color is this, that when "the Grand Trunk act was before Parliament "there was a question of recommitting it, be-"cause the lower House did not agree to the amendments of the Senate and in order to get it through this session Mr. Hickson said he would have no objection if one million was reserved for the object of doubling the lines between Montreal and Toronto," but no undertaking appears to have been given, nor desired, although in Committee, as is well-known, the Canadian Pacific influence was strongly felt, and members of the Government did everything in their power to retard, and oppose it. The authority for this expenditure must come from England where the money is provided, and no doubt will soon be forthcoming when the necessity arises, to meet the steadily increasing traffic requirements, and travelling facilities of the road. LEONIDAS.

HURON AND MIDDLESEX MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

London, Ont., 20th May, 1884. Editor Monetary Times.

SIR .--- With reference to the allegations against this company contained in your issue of 16th inst under the heading "Provincial Insurance Companies," permit me to state that they are Companies," permit me to state that they are absolutely and entirely without foundation. I may also add, in justice to the Inspector of Insurance, that he made a careful investigation into this very matter at the time these charges were made, some six months ago, when he found them to be totally untrue. This Company does not belong to the Tariff Association and our rates remain as they always have been. To say there-fore that adoption of higher rates by other companies has compelled this Company to have being antice an illegal mode of doing business is manifestly an absurdity. The fact is that our business has naturally benefitted considerably by this very Tariff, and certain parties who have found this out to their cost and that they are not able to compete successfully with our ag ents in the open field, have apparently resolved on adopting the policy of misrepresentation to achieve their ends.

As you have given such prominence to the charges against the Company, I trust that you will in fairness give an equal prominence to this denial.

HENRY L. ATNSLITE Sec. and Man.

STATUTORY HOLIDAY

To the Editor of the Monetary Times, SIR.,—The amount of discussion going on at present relative to the Statutory Holiday, shows that the matter is one of great public interest. Would it not be advisable to have the Governor General proclaim the day for Thanksgiving at least six months before it is to be observed. Leaving the proclaiming of this holiday to within a few weeks before held, causes a considerable loss to note disconters, especially to our large banks should they have a large amount falling due on the day proclaimed, as they consequently lose one day's interest on such amount. BANKER.

Waterdown, May 20th, 1884.

meetings.

LA BANQUE NATIONALE.

The twenty-fourth annual general meeting of the shareholders of this institution was held at the office of the bank, Qaebee, on Wednesday, the 14th of May, 1884, at 3 o'clock, p. m. Hon. I. Thibaudean was called to the chair

and Cyrille Tessier, Esq., was requested to act as Secretary

Hon. I. Thibaudeau, President, read the fol-lowing report and statement of the affairs of the Bank :

REPORT.

GENTLEMEN.-Your Directors have the honor to submit to you the Report of the operations of the Bank for the year ending 30th April last

The net profits of the year (including \$30,000 profits on recalled circulation) are \$173,837.47. This result, considering the stagnation of business in general, should be considered satisfactory. This amount, added to \$12,202.31, balance of last year's profit and loss account gives \$186, 040.78.

From this sum the Directors have appro-priated \$109,234.66 for bad and doubtful debts, leaving a balance of \$76,806.12 to be disposed of. Out of this balance of \$76,806,12, the Board of Directors, after having passed over three half-yearly dividends, thought they were justified in taking \$40,000 to pay a dividend of 2 per cent. for the last half-year, leaving a balance of \$36, 805.12 to credit of profit and loss account.

The offices which our Montreal branch oc-cupied being rather small for its increasing business, your Directors have leased those of the Life Association, of Scotland, situated on James street. The rent of these offices, which are more comfortable than those formerly occupied, is not higher than what was paid these latter years.

The head office and the branches of the Bank have been examined during the year by the Inspector, and at the end of the year by some Directors and the cashier.

The Cashier, the Managers and the other officers of the Bank have given full satisfaction in the discharge of their respective duties. The whole respectfully submitted to the Di-

rectors. I. THIBAUDEAU. President.

Quebec, 14th May, 1884.

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PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

1883 -Balance to credit of pro-April 30fit and loss \$ 12,203 31 1884. April 30-Net profits of the year

(including \$30,000 profits on re- called circulation) after deduct- ing cost of management and ac- orued interest on deposits	173,837	47

	\$186,040	78
DEDUCTING.		
Dividend 2 per cent.		
payable 1st May, 1884 \$ 40,000 00		
For old doubtful and		
bad debts 109,234 66		
	149,2 34	66
Leaving balance at credit of pro-		
fit and loss on 30th April, 1884	\$ 36,806	12
Assets and Liabilities of La Bang	ue Nationa	ile,
the 30th April, 1884.		
LIABILITIES	•• •••	~~
Capital paid up	\$2,000,000	00
Notes in circulation		
Dominion Government deposits		4 8
Deposits to secure Government		• ~
contracts and for ins		
Provincial Government deposits	10,390	
Other deposits		
As after notice		
Due other Banks in Canada		
Due banks in States	1,891	96
Due banks in Britain		
Other Liabilities	2,581	25
Profit and loss account	36,806	12
,	\$4,662,384	01

ASSETS.	
Specie	\$117,337 90
Dominion Notes	261,169 00
Notes or checks, other banks	109.872 00
Due from other Banks in Canada	77,519 70

Balances due from bank agencies in U.S..... Balances due from bank agencies **39.681 84** in Britain Loans on stock bonds.. Other current loans, discounts to do. secured.... Real estate, the property of the bank (other than the bank premises)... rtgages on real estate sold by Mo the bank Bank premises and furniture assets not included under Other

the foregoing heads

N. MATTE.

Inspector.

P. LAFRANCE.

Moved by Hon. I. Thibaudeau, seconded by

Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, That the report and statement of the Directors now read, be adopted, printed and published for distribution amongst the shareholders. Adopted.

After votes of thanks to Mr. Beaudet, a tiring Director, and to the Bank officers, the election was proceeded with, when the following gentlemen obtained the largest number of votes and were duly elected directors for the ensuing Vear :-

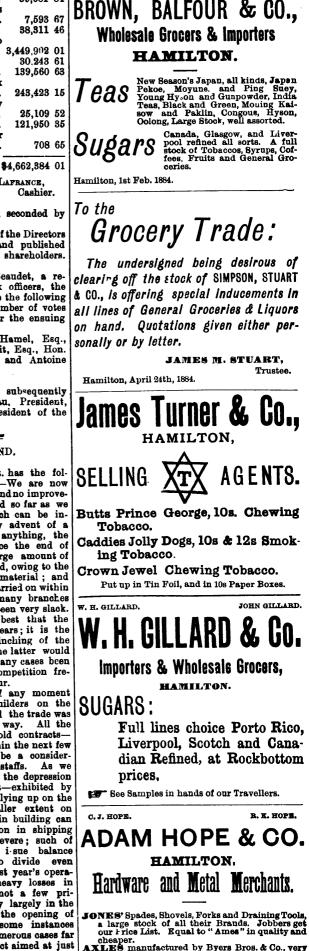
Hon. I. Thibaudeau, Joseph Hamel, Esq., Ulric Tessier, Jr., Esq., T. LeDroit, Esq., Hon. P. Garneau, M. W. Baby, Esq., and Antoine

P. Garnesu, M. W. Baby, Esq., and Antonio Painchaud, Esq. Quebec, 14th May, 1894. The following gentlemen were subsequently elected, viz: Hon. I. Thibaudeau. President, and Joseph Hamel, Esq., Vice-President of the Bank for the ensuing year.

TRADE IN SCOTLAND.

The Glasgow Herald of May 1st. has the following about trade generally :--We are now through a third part of the year and no improve-ment in trade can be reported, and so far as we terpreted as pointing to an early advent of a better state of things. Indeed, if anything, the prospect has become worse since the end of March. There is an unusually lows odd jobbing work being executed, owing to the low level of prices for labor and material; and the heavy railway undertakings carried on within and around the city are keeping many branches busy that otherwise would have been very slack. The season has been one of the best that the labouring workman has had for years; it is the skilled artisan who has felt the pinching of the times most, but the position of the latter would have been worse had he not in many cases been relieved at this time from the competition fre-

Quently offered by unskilled labour. We have heard of no orders of any moment having been booked by shipbuilders on the Clyde during the past month, and the trade was probably never in such a bad way. All the principal yards are clearing off old contracts— in fact all contracts—and within the next few weeks it looks as if there must be a consider-able reduction in the working staffs. As we have before remarked, so long as the depression existing in the freight market—exhibited by the large amount of tonnage lying up on the North-East Coast, and to a smaller extent on the Clyde--continues, no spurt in building can be looked for. The depreciation in shipping property of late has been very severe ; such of property of late has been very severe; such of the Transatlantic lines as i-sue balance sheets have been unable to divide even 1 per cent. of profit on the past year's opera-tions; many have sustained heavy losses in the last twelve months, and not a few pri-vate firms have dropped money largely in the general carrying trade. With the opening of general carrying trade. With the opening of the spring season, rates in some instances rallied; but they are still in numerous cases far below paying point. The object aimed at just now is to reduce loss, and the fear is that some time will yet elapse before the corner is turned. While shipbuilding remains quiet, those branches of the iron trade with which it is intimately related must suffer sympathetically. Marine engineers have little work on hand and have less to begin to. Malleable ironworkers are worse off possibly than any other branch of the iron industry; and those steel works which depend largely on shipping are working very irregularly. Some ironmasters have kept 19 70 irregularly.



Leading Wholesale Trade of Hamilton.

cheaper. **AXLES** manufactured by Byers Bros. & Co., very superior quality and finish. **CABELAGE SPEINGS** complete stock of Gan-anoque Spring Co., second to none. **HOOKS** & HINGES, heavy and light, T hinges, Butts and Washers, Cowan & Britton, celebrated

WRINGERS, Royal Canadian, by Cowan, best in

WHINGE HES, HOyal Canadian, by Cowan, best in the market.
 SNATHES & CBADLES, Skinner & Co. make also Parmenter & Bullock and Goulette good, in stock; "Gananoque," we are glad to proclaim, still ranks high in its Iron & Steel masufacture.
 CVTHES, Grass and Grain, from the celebrated makers Hubbard, Bicke & Co.

several of their mills off since the year came in, and they are almost driven to their wits' end to secure orders to keep the remainder running. Only two or three works are on full time; the majority are practically idle. Prices of iron and steel are cut down severely, and it is hardly possible to conceive of any further reduction of the former. Bar iron is selling at 25 7s. 6d., and plates at 25 10s. Steel angles are quoted £6 15s.; ditto ship plates, £8; and ditto boiler plates, £9. Pipe founders, however, are well employed, chiefly on foreign orders—this is another branch of trade in which Glaggow is steadily taking the lead—and so are structural and bridge engineers. What are known as land boile makers, too, are well provided for for some time to come. New works and extensions are telling in their favour. Locomotive engineers are still fully engaged on old contracts. When at the end of last year we reviewed the position of the sugar machinery trade the prospects for that now current were fair, but unfortunately the past four months have seen exceptionally heavy shipments without any corresponding influx of orders to keep the shops in this branch employed. One of the firm who make sugar machinery a specialty is, we believe, less favourably placed as regards orders than at any previous time during the past ten years; whilst the other, though still fairly employed, will within three months complete all contracts on hand. The exceedingly low price of sugars, and the prospect for some time to come that the market will remain much as at present, hold out but little hope of improvement in this branch of industry. Large numbers of workmen have been discharged, and still further reductions must follow.

-The annual meeting of the shareholders of La Compagnie de Prets et Credit Foncier was held in Montreal on the 19th inst. The President, Mr. J. G. Guimond, ocupied the chair. The liquidators submitted their report, showing the liabilities to be \$485.297.59, and the assets \$301,199.15, leaving a deficit of \$181,098.44. This report was adopted.

Commercial.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTBEAL, May 21st, 1884.

The trade situation presents no new features. Shipping is dull, and in no line is there the amount of activity which should be present at this season. All buying is being cautiously done, and it is readily apparent that the general inclination is to defer all large orders until the crop prospects can be gauged with some degree of certainty. The weather has kept showery and cool most of this month, but is now setting in waamer, and farmers as a rule are satisfied so far. Money has not come in so freely as before the first of the month, but still we do not hear of any special call for renewals, and except in the leather line, there are not very many failures. The money market is unchanged ; call loans are still at 4 per cent. and the regular discount rate remains at 7 per cent.

ASHES.—Receipts continue very light for the season, but stocks in store pretty full, as shipping is not active. Local sales are small and on the basis of \$3.90 to \$4.00 for No. 1 Pots. In Pearls there is very little doing, and we hear of only one recent transaction on private terms. The bulk of the winter's make of ashes is doubtless still to come forward, but is kept back owing to prices now ruling.

BOOTS AND SHORS.—Business, which has been slack in this line for a while is improving. Travellers are getting on their grounds, and some of them report fair orders for fall stock. Payments are moderately good depending a good deal on the locality.

DBT GOODS,—The situation is very much the same as last week. Trade as a whole is quiet. Most travellers are home from the sorting trip, and those who are out report only fair orders. Travellers out selling woollen goods are doing somewhat better. City retail trade has been alightly stimulated by the warm weather, which set in last Friday, and good payments are reported from this class of trade. Country remittances are hardly as good as before the first of

the month. Buyers are all on the other side as yet, and are purchasing carefully.

DEUGS AND CHEMICALS.—A fair steady trade is being done, but there is no particular briskness or activity apparent. Heavy chemicals have not yet come forward, in any large supplies, nor are the importations expected to be as large as usual. We quote: Sal Soda 95c. to \$1.05 per 100 lbs.; Bi. Carb. Soda, \$2.35 to 2.50; Soda Ash \$1.50 to \$1.75; Bichromate of Potash, per 100 lbs., \$9.00 to 10.00; Borax refined, 12 13 jc. Cream Tartar crystals, 30 to 31c.; do ground 35c. to 37c; Tartaric Acid, 54 to 58c. per lb.; Caustic Soda, white, \$2.40 to 2.60; Sugar of Lead, 10 to 12c.; Bleaching Powder, \$2.00 to \$2.50; Alum \$1.75 to \$1.90; Copperas. per 100 lbs., \$0c. to \$1.00; Flowers Sulphur, per 100 lbs., \$2 60 to \$2 75; Roll Sulphur, \$2.20 to \$2.40; Sulphate of Copper, \$5.50 to \$6.00; Epsom Salts, \$1.15 to \$1.25; Saltpetre, \$9-00 to 9.50; German Quinine, \$1.50 English and American do., \$1.66 to \$1.75, as to makers, per oz. bottles; Opium. \$4.00 to \$4.25; Morphia, \$2.15 to \$2.30. Gum Arabic, sorts, 28 to 33c. White, 40 to 55c.

FLOUB.—Trade still continues far from satisfactory, and prices are not very firm, except in upper grades, v hich are not in very full supply. We quote Superior Extra, \$5.50 to \$5.55; Extra Superfine, \$5.20 to \$5.25; Fancy, \$4.85; Spring Extra, \$4.60 to \$4.70; Superfine, \$4.00; Canadian Strong Bakers \$5.40; American do., \$5.35 to \$5.50.

SALT.—Some seven or eight cargoes have arrived so far at Quebec, a rather small number as compared with other years. The bulk of the import is coarse *Elevens* which sell at 38c. ex stream at Quebec, ex wharf here 40 to $42\frac{1}{5}c$: *Twelves* 35 to $37\frac{1}{2}$ ex wharf; *Factory Filled* \$1.10 to \$1.12 ex wharf, \$1.20 ex store; *Eureka* \$2.40.

FUBS.—There are considerable lots of muskrat coming in but prices for this article are weak, and skins are sorted very closely for prices quoted. There is a good demand existing for Beaver and Lynz, and parties holding such furs in the country are strongly advised to send them in while the present prices hold. We quote: Beaver, \$3 00 to \$3.50 per lb.; Otter \$9.00 to \$12.00; Bear, large, \$9.00 to \$12.00; small, \$4.00 to \$7.00; Cub do. \$3.00 to \$5.00; Fisher, \$4.00 to \$6.00; Lynz, \$3 to \$3.50 Red Fox, \$1.20 to 1.35; Cross do., \$3.00 to \$7.00; Mink, 50c. to \$100; Marten, \$1.00 to \$1.20; Skunk, 40 to 60c.; Raccoon, 50 to 80c.

GROCRERS.—A moderate and conservative trade is being done. The West is rather more liberal in orders than the East, in which latter quarter seeding operations are not finished. Payments are fair, and not many calls for indulgence reported. Sugars show no new features either here or abroad, though there are some who seem to anticipate a rise, which may help to account for the active buying of late. Redpaths are reported sold out. Molasses are very dull and we hear quotations placed as low as 35 to 36 cents. Teas are in same position as last reported, with a fair general demand. Greens reported easier in Britain. No new samples of Japans have come to hand yet,

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

WM. PARKS & SON,

Cotton Spinners, Bleachers & Dyers, now have their mill in the Most Complete Running order and are prepared to fill the largest orders, on the shortest notice for the following goods, vis.:

Beam Warps, of Every Description. Bundle Cotton Yarns, 5's to 10's. Carpet Warps, White and Coloured, Hosiery Yarns, of Every Size and Make. Ball Knitting Cottons in great variety,

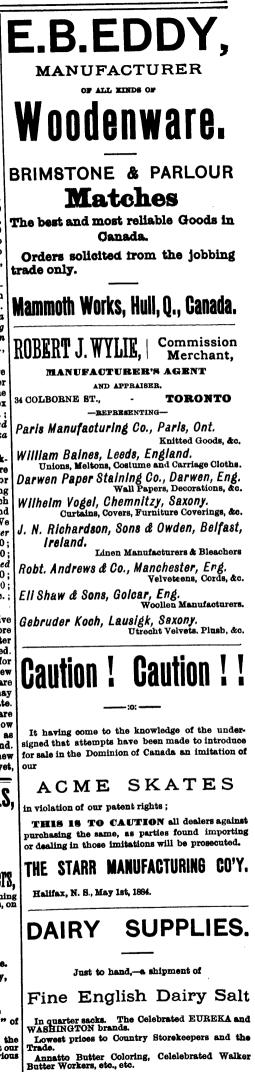
____ AND_____

FANCY WOVE SHIRTINGS, Noted for their "brilliancy" and "instances"

colours. We hold "Gold and Silver Medals" for all the above named "First Class Goods," obtained at our Canadian Exhibitions during last and previous years.

ACENTS:

ALES. SPENCE, WM. HEWETT, Lemoine St., Montreal. 11 Colborne St., Toronto



1319

JAMES PARK & SON, St. Lawrence Market,

THE MONETARY TIMES, TRADE REVIEW AND INSURANCE CHRONICLE

			CAP	TAL.					-	LIA	BILI	TIES.			
NAME OF BANI ONTARIO.	Ca	Capital athor- ized.	Capital sub- scribed.	Capital paid up.	Reserve Fund.	circula-	Dominion Governm't deposits payable on demand.	Domin Govern depos payal after n or on a day	tion h m't se sits for ble G otice co fixed at	overn't	Prov. Gov'nt. deposits payable on demand	Prov. Gov'nt. deposits payable after no- tice or on a fixed day.	Other deposits payable o demand.	n abl noti	other eits pay- le after oe or on red day.
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ierchants Bank ierchants Bank anque Nationale uebec Bank nion Bank anque de St. Jean anque de St. Hyac castern Townships	inthe. Bank.	2,000,000 6,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,500,000 61,466,666	2,000,000 5,798,267 2,000,000 2,500,000 2,000,000 540,000 540,000 1,479,600 57,269,733	$\begin{array}{r} 2,000,000\\ 5,721,726\\ 2,000,000\\ 2,500,000\\ 2,900,000\\ 226,420\\ 262,220\\ 1,449,067\\ \hline 55,017,209\end{array}$	1,150,000 80,000 325,000 10 000 35,000 350,000	3,194,410 693,995 639,585 577,628 164,982 166,928 759,910 25,505,740	221,61/ 4,996 31,580 18,070 10,899 300 59,100 3,127,510		407 00,000 15,000	37,436 14,728 44,032 31,044 	10,222 165,345 18,028 923,406	10,390 125,000 	2,992,56 1,059,86 3,056,66 611,36 7,55 9,99 369,20	98 51 35 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37	5,036.21 674,53 789,81 1,056 98 189,45 497,33 1,690,79 46,579,61
Total Ontario and Qu NOVA SCOTIA Bank of Nova Scotia derehants Bk. of Hi People's Bank of Ha People's Bank of Ha Halifax Banking Co Bank of Yarmouth Scohange Bk. Yarn Pictou Bank Ommercial Bk. Wi	alifax. lifax do	$\begin{array}{c} 1,250,000\\ 1,500,000\\ 800,000\\ 1,000,000\\ 1,000,000\\ 400,000\\ 280,000\\ 500,000\\ 500,000\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,114,300\\ 1,000,000\\ 600,000\\ 1,000,000\\ 500,000\\ 400,000\\ 280,000\\ 500,000\\ 500,000\\ 500,000\end{array}$	1,114,800 1,060,000 500,000 500,000 388,230 245,717 249,960 260,000	470.000 200,000 80,000 50,000 20,000 30,000 70,000	1 017,220 756,605 194,580 124,904 356,759 82,903 50,926 168,752 75,033	170,344 112 30- 17,88- 27,58 42,122 46,691	9 4 		2,106 946	503	7,106	647,6	19 72 67 77 34 24 74	2,592,50 1,420,59 337,13 454,51 543,44 18 : 35 52,24 468,84 144,01
NEW BRUNSWI Bank of New Bruns Maritime Bk. of D. o People's Bank St. Stephens Bank	wick I Can.	1.000,000 2,000,000 200,000	1,000,000 686,000 200,000	1,000,000 686,000 200,000	Nil.	441,705 296,458 168,946	107,963 17,322 25,02	9	50,000	691 49,342			478,3 183,8 124,8	83 22	959,99 3 .7,39
Grand total		71,896,666	65,050,033	61,761,417	17,989,129	29,239,635	3,722,17	2 2	90,407	517,865	329,357	2,540,59	42,480,2	23	54,018,66
BANK. ONTARIO.	Specie.	Domin'n Notes.	Notes of	from other Barks	or from other banks or	ASS Balances due from agencies o the Bank or from other banks or agencies i the Unite Kingdom	f Domin'n Govern- ment deben- tures or stock.	Public securi- ties other than Cana- dian.	Loans to the Do- minion Government	Loans to Provincial Governments.	Loans secured by Mu- nicipal, Cana- dian or foreign bonds.	Loans on current account to Mu- nicipal- ities.	Loans di de., to it Corpo- o rations. b	oans o or epos- ts in ther anks cured	Loans o deposits in other banks unse- cured.
Bank of Toronto C. Bk of Commerce Dominion Bank Ontario Bank Standard Bank Federal Bank Can Bank of Hamilton. Bank of Ottawa Western Bk. Can Bk. of London, Can. Central Bk. of Can.	\$270,698 736,591 176,424 241,901 99,699 447,366 298,162 117,566 88,260 15,331 2,602 3,221	1,198,303 400 513 441,784 140,635 669,429 360,467 111,148 126,05 21,751 17,915	5:2,293 214,197 295 745 106,800 410,417 144,049 54 971 63,039 9,678 25,270	45,694 197,018 177,687 542,269 34,919 60,292 209,211 48,756 172,713 53,957 881 2,697	2,376,754 557,995 223 549 24,472 62,917 82,200 141,433	2 2 63 2 2 63 2 5,70	152,000 8 24,333 7	594,913 498,040 121,842	612	59,304 12,738	439,020 366,727 1,244,353 415,864 656,462 256,462 277,082 	246,387 207,969 34,900 385 253,265 7,500	690,521 885,000 641,292 188,776 224,897 135,996 1,882 		97,3 104,3
QUEBEC. Bank of Montreal Bank of B. N. A Bank du Peuple. Bk JacquesCartier Bank Ville-Marie Bk de Hochelaga Bk de Hochelaga	2 005,495 316,938 27,621 15,911 9,396 £0,108	116,612 33,825 5 16,839	223,413 92,167 21.917 59,381	77,227 14,163 79,316 73,503 6 802 34,812	5,599,29 1,911,555 5,10 6,89 1,52 9,06	2 4 6,21 5 10,93	9 1 	36,065	3,846,C8	•		12,000	6,033		
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Total Ont. & Que NOVA SCOTIA. Bk. of Nova Scotia Merchants Bk. Hal People's Bk of Hal Union Bk of Hal's Halifax Bank'g Co Bank of Yarmouth Exohange Bk Yar	6,164,80 8*3.49 154,50 22,03 19 01 30,23 28 21	7 10,992,418 8 264,085 4 288,126 5 52,977 9 54,673 0 32,776 2 27,313	5 130,580 6 75,474 6 36,847 5 34,885 6 51,027 3 6,931	106,271 203,664 14,288 183,258 12,169 32,973	67,02 11,49 9,03	99 4 33 32 20 8 33 33 77 42,7 31 17,8	65 15 16 167 84 67 18,213		3,90148 11,90 1,27 1,78	118,190 09 63,157 79,419 70 33 45,000	4,00	9 28,140 . 48,419 	746,359 		

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N. BRUNSWICK. Bk of N. Brunswick Maritime Bk of Can People's Bank St. Stephen's Bank

Grand Total

82,210 13,119

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Returns furnished by the Banks to the AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

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though some are expected by next steamer. All late importations of Valencia raisins are cleared late importations of valencia raising are cleared out, and the present demand is only moderate at last named quotations. *Currents* unchanged. *Rice* was never scarcer, but a cargo is at hand, and the mill will probably have new rice on the market in course of a week or so. Orders for new Columbia canned salmon are being solicited but the price does not seem to have been definitely fixed yet.

LEATHER .--- There is a further stiffness in certain lines of upper leather, and a general firm-ness all round. Best makers of buff have advanced their prices, and best splits have sold in small lots at 29 cents. There is an improved in small lots at 29 cents. There is an improved demand for waxed upper and splits which are in small supply. The after erop of failures result-ing from the Cassils, Stimson suspension is apparently not yet exhausted, and two tanners and a local leather dealer have stopped since last writing.

METALS AND HARDWARE, --- Matters are not Orders for materially changed within a week. pig iron &c. are coming in a little better, but still the trade is hardly better than a "hand-tomouth" one, and stove and implement makers cc., are not disposed to buy freely till crop pros-pects are more assured. Prices rule about the same. Warrants are cabled at 41/5d, and local quotations are no firmer. Bar iron is being sold as low as \$1.75 for lots, and hoops and bands, and ordinary boiler plate are lowered in sympa-thy with the cheapness of bar. Tin and Canada plates are on former basis and show no new features. In general hardware, trade is only of an ordinary character, and not marked by any special briskness; payments however are well spoken of. We quote Gartsherrie and Summeran ordinary character, and not marked by any special brickness; payments however are well spoken of. We quote Gartsherrie and Summer-lee about \$19.00; Calder, very little in market; \$19.00; Langloan, \$19.50 to \$20.00; Coltness, \$20.00 to \$20.50; Dalmellington, \$17.00; Eglin-ton, \$17.00 to \$17.50; Hematite, \$23.00 to \$25.00; Siemens, \$19.00 to \$20.00; Bar Iron \$25.00; Siemens, \$19.00 to \$20.00; Bar Iron \$311 \$1.75 to \$1.85; Canada Plates \$2.90 to \$3.00 as to brand: Tin Plates Bradley Charcoal, \$6.15 to 6.25; Charcoal I O \$4.90 to \$5.25 as to brand; do. I X. \$6.50 to 6.75; Coke I O., \$4.25 to \$4.40, Galvanized Sheets, No. 28, 6 to 7c. according to brand; Tinned Sheets, coke, Nos. 24 to 26, 71 to 72c; Hoops and Bands per 100 lbs., \$2.25 to \$2.30; Sheets, Boiler, Plate per 100 lbs. Staffordshire, \$2.40 to \$2.50; Steel Boiler Plate \$3.25 to \$0.00; heads \$4.50; Russian Sheet Iron, 101 to 11c. Lead per 100 lbs.:-Pig, \$3.75 to \$4.00; Sheet; \$4.00; Shot, \$6 to \$6.50; best cast Steel, 12 to 13c., firm; Spring, \$3.50, firm; Tire, \$3.50, firm Sleigh Shoe, \$2.50 to \$2.75. Round Machinery Steel, 32 to 4c per lb. Ingot Tin, 22 to 24c. Bar Tin, 25; Ingot Copper, 161 to 17c Sheet Zime, \$4.75 to \$5.50; Spelter, \$4.75 to \$5. Bright Iron Wire, Nos. 0 to 6, \$2.75 per 100 lbs. PROVISIONS.--Receipts of new butter are increasing and prices getting easier ; new brings

Bright Iron Wire, Nos. 0 to 6, \$2.75 per 100 lbs. PROVISIONS.—Receipts of new butter are increasing and prices getting easier; new brings 19 to 21 cents for Morrisburg, and 20 to 22c. for T.wnships. Cheese is quiet and sells at 11½ to 11¾c. for fine white, and 11½ to 11½c. for colored. Eggs somewhat scarce and bring 15 cents. Pork is more active at \$21.50 to \$22.00 for Canada Short Cut; Western Mess \$20.50 to \$21; Ham 14 to 14½c.; Lard 12 cents for West-ern, Canadian 11¾ cents. Wool.—Business has been rather better on

WOOL.-Business has been rather better on WOOL.—DUBINESS HAS DEEN FATHET DETER ON the whole, of late, though some mill men still decline to buy. We hear of some considerable lots going to Almonte and elsewhere. We quote Domestic A Supers at 26 to 28 cents; B ditto. 22 to 24c.; Cape 17 to 19 cents; Australian 22 to 20c. for Acad 30c. for finest.

88,124

308.218

296,931 78,481 43,852

44 251 27,264

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199,331 62,290

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338,941 147,348 20,706 17,764 29,033 29,028 16,909 34,955 15,711

80 863 12,565

26,273

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TOBONTO MABKETS.

TOBONTO, May 22, 1884.

DRY GOODS.—May advices from English manufacturing centres state that in Bradford the peace market has a rather more hopeful tone. Orders in fancy dress goods are placed rather more freely. Lustre fabrics are rather more in favor. There is no appreciable improvement in favor. There is no appreciable improvement in favor. There is no appreciable improvement in the demand for export. At Huddersfield busi-ness moved very slowly. Though the makers of the best worsted goods are running their machi-nery full time, the majority of manufacturers are keeping their hands only partially employed; consequently, while novelties in the best goods are making headway. The general trade in medium and low-priced goods is dull and un-profitable. In the Leeds cloth trade, buyers do not expect lower prices. What they most strongly insist upon is new styles and designs.

J.	M.	COUBTNEY,	Deputy	Minister	of Finance.
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101,700

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3,927,762 2,312,721 1,061,241 856,968 1,516,073 565,740 272,518 1,008,198 543,188

2,419,685 958,990

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2.116.382

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58,439 28,899 5,801

18,296 39,116

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198,611 9,421,416

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198,284,291

6,391,082 4,070,665 1,414,694 1,379,334 1,793,010 833,311 423,747 1,165,617 655,125

8,486,976 1,280,182

584,621

221,770,661

Before long something new in worsteds, wool fancies, tweeds, and Meltons will be brought out, unquestionably. Canadian and Continental buyers are on the lookout for early samples. Dulness has prevailed in the Manchester cloth market and the leading questions Dulness has prevailed in the Manchester crown market and the leading quotations are un-changed. Shirtings are steady, but generally in-active. The same may be said of heavy goods cester the hosiery trade is in a very healthy con-dition, heavy woollen goods and faney fabrics being ordered more extensively. At Nottingham it is inactive. No perceptible improvement in the lace trade of Nottingham; prices of Plauen and St. Gall embroidered [goods are tanding downwards. Valenciennes laces sell steadily. The German and Swiss embroidered edelweis laces, which for some time past have been for-midable rivals of Nottingham millinery laces, are reported to be in diminished request.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS .- The change in quota-DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Ine change in quota-tions are few and unimportant. Camphor brings 32 to 43c.; extract of Logwood in bulk is quoted 84 to 10c.; Hellebore sells from 17 to 22c. and Shellac is worth 35 to 40c. Trade is described as being good and remittances as satisfactory. FLOUR AND MEAL.—Prices of flour have ad-vanced since our last. There is a fair demand;

vanced since our last. There is a fair demand; a good many mills have shut down for lack of wheat. Superior Extra is quoted at \$5.20 to \$5.25; Extra \$4.95 to \$5.00. There is no Strong Bakers in market. Spring wheat extra still rules at \$4.40 to \$4.50. Oatmeal is worth \$4.50 to \$4.60 and Cornmeal is unchanged at \$3.50. No Bran is selling at under \$12. The stocks in store are as under, 19th May 1884, 1,935 bris. 22th May 1884, 2510 bris. 21st May 1883, 6.230 bris. 1883, 6.230 brls.

GEOCERIES.-There are no features of special importance to note in this department of trade. Coffees are without change; Govt. Java being worth 22 to 27c.; Rio, 12 to 14c.; Jamaics, 15 to 22c.; Mocha, 30 to 32c., and Native Ceylon 15 to 20c. The stock of fruits is still being reduced to 20c. The stock of fruits is still being reduced and prices are very firm for all descriptions. Malaga fruit is nearly out of the market. As is usual at this season of the year the demand for Syrups is slack, but prices nevertheless are well sustained. There is a great scarcity of Rice; this will continue until new arrivals. There is nothing new to note in Spices. The market for Surgers has a much more homeful market for Sugars has a much more hopeful appearance, and advices from Liverpool are most reassuring. All kinds of Teas are firm, particularly for low grades which are scarce and wanted. The usual demand exists for Tobaccos wanted. The usual domain desires in 10 bacoos at our list prices, and wines and liquors remain unchanged. Canned Fruits are very slow of sale, but the canners hope for a revival very soon. Too many canneries is said to be cause of the present dullness.

GRAIN.—There appears to be a moderate de-mand for wheat which is still scarce. No. 2 Fall quotes at \$1.12 to \$1.14 and No. 3 is pro-bably worth \$1.10 to \$1.11. The offerings of spring are limited; No. 2 has brought \$1.12 and a better trade a cent or two more. Quota-tions of Barley must still be regarded as nominal the transactions occurring being very few. Corn tions of Darley must still be regarded as nominal the transactions occurring being very few. Corn and Rye are also nominal 60 to 68c. is still the figure for the former with 60 to 61 for the latter. Oats have not varied much some sales; during the latter part of last week were reported at 43 to 44c. according to quality. No change to note in the value of Peas, business is of an unimportant nature. Stocks in store are as unimportant nature. follows :

STOCKS IN STORE.

	М	ay 19, N	fay , 12, 1	May 21,
		1884.	1884.	1883.
Fall wheat,	bush	70,141	84,462	151,223
Spring "		88,041	93,912	159,634
Oats	"			
Barley	**	10,398	54,877	68,754
Peas	"	43,632	47,913	12,634
Rye	"			
Corn	"	••••	••••	1,400
Total Grain	· " ····	212,212	281,164	393,648

HARDWARE AND METALS.—Our quotations, as per printed list, remain for the most part firm and unchanged. 'Tinsmiths' supplies are in active demand and there exists a very fair sort-ing up enquiry from the general trade. Dealers complain of an inability to fill orders promptly form the inability to fill orders promptly for window glass, the imports from manufactur-ers being delayed. Stocks of this article are yery much reduced. Roofing material is in good request, especially for galvanized sheets. Tin plates are beginning to arrive, although LAWRENCE COFFEE.

makers in England are very dilatory in filling, consequent upon strikes in a few of the works. Remittances are fair.

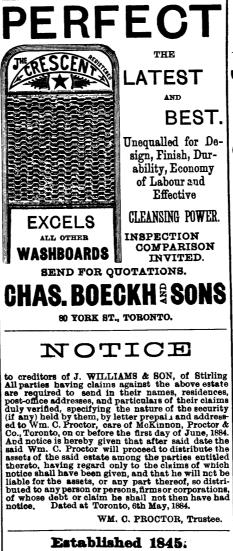
LEATHER.-The condition of this market has shown very little, if any, variation during the past two or three weeks. Prices of nearly all grades remain as previously quoted, and there is no active demand.

PROVISIONS.—Butter is arriving freely, and as a consequence the price is declining; large rolls selling at 15 to 16c. There is no demand for old quality. The feeling in Cheese is also easier, and it is jobbing at 12¹/₂ to 13c. The trade in Hog products still continues of a retail nature, no large transactions having takan place. no large transactions having taken place; Long Clear commands 104 to 104e., although some houses claim to get 11c. Speaking of Hog products the Cincinnati Price Current remarks, some houses claim to get 11c. Speaking of Hog products the Cincinnati Price Current remarks, that a further increase in the Hog supply for packing operations in the West is shown for the past week, the returns indicating a total of 175,-000, compared with 120,000 since March 1st., against 880,000 hogs a year ago. No essential change has occured in range of prices for hogs. Some improvement in quality. The tendency of the provision market has been to a reduction in val-ues. For June delivery, Mess Pork in Chicago has sold at \$17.15 to \$17.65, closing at \$1.22, Lard \$8.25 to \$8.62; closing at \$8.27; short rib sides \$8.20 to \$8.60, closing at \$8.22; thot decline for the week being 35c. on pork, 32; c. on lard, and 27; c. on sides. Shocks are not exces-ive, and the trade seems to be in fairly healthy condition. There is a good demand for smoked mests, Hams being held at 13; to 14c. Eggs are somewhat easier selling at from 15 to 15; do. A very limited trade is being done. Dried Apples at our quotations. Lard continues to bring 12 to 13c. bring 12 to 13c.



USE.

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No. 30 Church S .. Terente, Ont.

THOMAS FLYNS

THE MONETARY TIMES, TRADE BEVIEW AND INSURANCE CHRONICEL



THE MONETARY TIMES, TRADE REVIEW AND INSURANCE CHRONICLE.



THE MONETARY TIMES, TRADE REVIEW AND INSURANCE CHRONICLE.

Leading Barristers.	STOCK AND BOND REPORT.								
ANDREWS, CARON, ANDREWS & PENTLAND,	BANKS.		Capital S'bscr'b d			Rest.	Dividend last 6 Months.	CLOSING Toronto, May 21.	CashValue
		erica	\$243 50	\$4 866,666 6,000,000	\$4,866,666	\$981,129	3 p.c.	1121	273.37
ICTORIA CHAMBERS, QUEBEO.	Central Bank	f Commerce k, Windsor, N.S		500,000 500,000 500,000	6,000,000 100,000 260,000			122 122	61.00
BED. ANDREWS, Q.C. FRED W. ANDREWS, Q.C.	Dominion	ps	50 50	1,500,000 1,500,000	1,500,000 1,399,739	930,000	5	1891 191	94.62
DEATTY CHADWICK BLACKSTOCK	Federal	-	100 20	2,965,800 500,000	2,950 210 500.000	1,450,000 50,000	31 3	1211 1221x.d 101	121.50 20.20
D de GALT.	Imperial		100 100 50	1,000,000 1,500,000 2,000,000	976,510 1,500,000 1,60),000	200,000 650,000 240,000	4	120x d 1371 1372	120.0) 137.25
Pontty Abadwick Disabotaak & Novilla	La Banque Jacqu	euple les Cartier nale	25	500,000 2,000 000	50,000 2,000,000	140,000	31	50 60	
Barristers, Solicitors, &c.	London			. 1,000,000 683,000	100,000 6 5,000				·····
Dhurch streets.	Merchants' Bank Merchants' Bank	of Canada of Halifax	100	5,798,267 1,000,000	1,000,000	20.000) 3 I -	1081 117	1?8.50 117.00
D ELAMERE, BLACK, REE8OR & ENGLISH	Montreal		200	2,000,000 12,000,000 1,000,000	12,0 ,00,000	5,750,000	5	111 187½ 188½	55 50 875.00
BABBISTERS, ATTURNETS, SUMUTURS,	Nova Scotia	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	100	1 250,000	1,114.300	470,000) 4	142 102 104	142.25 102.50
Consumers' Gas Company's Buildings) TOBONTO.	Ottawa People's Bank of	Helifax	100 20	1,000,000	992.578 600,000	110,000) 3	108	21.60
T. D. DELAMERE, DAVIDSON BLACE, E. A. BEESOR.	People's Bank of Pictou Bank	N.B.	50 40	500,000	150,000 200,000	50,000	2 <u>3</u> 1	105	42.00
	St. Stephen's Bay	nk	100	2,500,000 200,000 1,000 000	200,000	50,0 (0 4	110 115 116	110 00
TIDDUNO, MUNAD & MULKENN.	Toronto		1 100	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,060,000	0 6	172 172 x.d 108	11201
	Western Bauk	ifax wer Canada	100	2,0.0,000	2,000,000 250 000) 	. 3		104.12
OFFICE-Corner Richmond & Carling Streets, LONDON, Ont.		OMPANIES.	. 100	400,000	383,970	20,000	0 4		••••••
GEO. C. GIBBONS, GEO. M'NAB.		ings & Loan Co	50	600,000	578,313	67,00	4		
P. MULEBEN, F. HARPES,	British Can Loa British Mortgage	n & Invest Co Loan Co	. 100	1,350,000	268 066	27,00	0 8 0 81	1032	103.75
MACDONALD & TUPPER,	Canada Landed	Association	50	1,500,000	663,990	130 00	0 4	1051 107 123	26 37 61.50
Barristers, Attorneys, &c.	Canada Perm. L	an & Savings C) & S Co-New Stock gs & Loan Co	s 50	1,000.000	200,000			215] 217 120 124	107.75
MCARTHUR & DEXTER, Barristers, Solicitors, &c.	Dominion Sav. d	Inv. Society	50	1,000,000	862,400) 149,00	0 4	1151 117	60 00 57.75
OFFICES : HABGRAVE BLOCK,	Hamilton Provid	e Savings Company	100	1,050,400	690 080 1,100 00	261,50 110,00	J 5 0 4	165x.d 140	55 87 165.00 35.00
WINNIPEG.	Huron & Erie La Huron & Lambt	oan & Savings Co on Loan & Sava Co	. 50 50	350,000	2:0, 90) 32,00	0 4	16)	80.00
J. B. MCARTHUR, HUGH J. MACDONALD, J. STEWART TUPPER, H. J. DEXTER.	Landed Banking	t Investment Co and Loan Co	1	700,000		30,00	0 3	110 140	
MACDONALD, MERRITT, SHEPLEY	London & Can I London Loan Co	o oan & Agency Co nv. Co	50	6 9,700	560 000 464 62	0 240,00	0 5	1381 1391 138	
M GEDDES.	Manitona invest	ment Agene	1 100	400,000	0 100,00	0 50,00 0 3,00	0 31 0 4	113	
Barristers, Solicitors, &c.	MONTRARI BUILDI	Company ng Association Mortgage Co	1 54	1,000 000				120	120.00
H. MACDONALD, W. M. MERRITT, G. F SHEPLEY, J. L. GEDDES.	National Investi	ment Co ial Loan & Inv. Co	100					107	107.00
Union Loan Buildings 28 and 30 Toronto Street,	Ontario Investm Ontari) Loan &	Debenture Co	. 50	2,650,000) 500,00 1,200.00	0 500,00 0 276,00	10 <u>4</u> 10 <u>4</u>	196 125 13)	
Toronto.	People's Loan &	d Savinge Co. Oshawa Deposit Co	. 5)		490 56	6 54,00	0 31	105 107	52.50
T HOMSON & HENDERSON,	Royal Loan and Union Loan & S	n and Debenture Co Savings Co avings Co Loan & Savings Co	5 0	500,000	390,00	0 36,50	0 4	1271	
Barristers, Solicitors, &c.,			. 50	2,000,000		0 600,00			
Offices :		LLANEOUS. Company	100		0.000.00				
D. E. THOMSON. DAVID HENDERSON.	Montreal Telegr New City Gas Co	aph Co D. Montreal	. 40)	2,000,00	•	. 4	85 50 1094 111 178 1783	43.80
THOS. T. PORTEOUS.	N S Sugar Refir	lery Halifax lers' Gas Co. (old)	1 10)	•		. 5	82 100	71.20 81.50 100.50
GORE DISTRICT	Toronto Consun	16rs' Gas Co. (old)	50	8:0.00	0 800,00	0¦		152	76.00
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.		JRANCE COMPANI				RAIL	WAYS.		rvl Londo ars May 1
Head Office, Galt, Ontario.	ENGLISH-(Quotations on Lond	on Ma	rket.)	Atlantic	and St.	Lawrence.	£1	00 137
Established 1836. PresidentHon. JAS. YOUNG, M.P.P.	Test			Last	Grand T	runk ord	n 5 p.c. 1st h linary stock l debenture	fortgage k 1	.00 10
Vice-PresidentA. WARNOCK, Esq. Manager	No. Last Shares. dend.	NAME OF COMPANY	r va	Sale.	Do. Do.	- Eq. I	F. M. Bds 1 Bonds, 2nd	ch.6% c 1	00 114 121
			ຂື≊່≰ 	May 10.	Do. Do.	First	Preference ad Pref Sta	e 1 ock 1	00 90
GEORGE SEVERN,	20,000 5	Briton M. & G. Life	£10 £	1	Do. Great W Do.	antern n	d Pref. Sto rdinary sto	vrb £9	00 26
BREWER OF	50,000 £1 5,000 10s	C. Union F. L & M. Edinburgh Life	50 100 °1	5 17 18	Do.	6 🍎 c ional Br	Bonds, 18	ce	113 109
ALE AND PORTER,	20,000 £3	Guardian	10 5	2 14 9 0 58 60	Do Midland	6 p.c. Stg. 1st	Mor. Bds. 2 Mtg. Bonde 6 Øc. First	fort. Bds ad series s 1908 1	00 94
	35,962 43	Imperial Fire Luncashire F. & L. London Ass Corp.	81	5 135 140 2 5 6 23 48 52	1 Do.	do	6 Pc. First 6 Pc. Sec Bruce 6 P	ond do 1	00 102 00 101 00 70
Yorkville Brewery,	10,000 1s4d 40,000 0-5-0	Lon. & Lancash. L Lon. & Lancash. F. Lon. & Lancash. F. Liv Lon. & G.F. & L.	10 2 25 2	7	Wellingt	on, Grey	& Bruce 7	C.1stM.	00 70 95
ADJOINING TOBONTO.	01,004 2.2-10	Northern F. & L	100 4	2 24 25 5 41 43		O D		······	Londo
	80,000 £1 6,722 £10-10 200,000 3s6d	North Brit. & Mer. Phœnix		87 261 271 195 205 1 21 27	Canadian		CURITIES D.b. 6 \ ct	. stg 1882-4.	May :
ESTABLISHED 1856. Telephone Communication between all Offices,	00,000 18	Royal Insurance Scottish Imp.F.&L	20 10	3 294 314 1	1)0. 1)0.	do. do.	5 ₩ ct. 5 ₩ ct	. Inser'bd St . stg. 1885	k 103 103
	20,000 10 10,000 £2-10	Scot. Prov. F. & L. Standard Life	50 1 50 1	B	Domi'on	4 \$ ct. s 5 do.	stock 1903 o	f Ry. loan . , 6 Ins. Stoc	118
P. BURNS,		Canadian.		May 21	Dominio Montreal Do.	Harbou	r bonds 5	, 6 Ins. Stoc p.c pt	104
Wholesale and Retail Dealer	10,000 5-6 mo 2,500 7	Brit. Amer. F. & M. (Canada Life	850 \$ 5	0 1131117 0 400	Do	5 39 et.	1874		104
	5,0 0 5	Canada Life	00 10)	Toronto	Corp ra	tion 6 49 c	t er Wks. Del	119 b 116
IN	5,000 10-12mo	Sun Life Ass. Co 1	00 19	24 \$244	Torono				
IN	5,000 10-12mo 4,000 12	Montreal Assur'ce.	250 £		Township	p Deben	tures 6 🥐 o	st	<u> </u>
	4,000 12 5		250 £	50 52	Township DIS	COUNT	RATES.	1 Long	lon, May 9 p. c.

THE MONETARY TIMES, TRADE REVIEW AND INSURANCE CHRONICLE.

	TORONTO PRICES CURRENTMay 21, 1884.								
J. HARRIS & CO.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Bates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Bates.					
(Formerly Harris & Allan,)	Breadstafs.		Greceries, '		Hardware.				
ST. JOHN, N.B,	Flour : (P brl.) f.o.c. Superior Extra	\$ c. \$ c. 5 20 5 25	.ogees: Gov. Java,♥ib Bio	0 12 0 14	Tin (4 mos.) Bars per lb.	\$ c \$ c. 0 24 0 96 0 29 0 28			
New Brunswick Foundry,	Extra Strong Bakers Boring Wheat, extra	4 59 00 0 00 0 00 4 40 4 50	Jamaica Mocha Ceylon native	0 15 0 22 0 30 0 52 0 15 0 20	. Ingot Copper : Ingot Sheet	0 25 0 26			
Railway Car Works, Rolling Mill.	Superine	4 50 4 60	Fish: Herring, scaled Salmon, hf. bris	9 00 10 00	Lead (4mos) Bar Pig Sheet	0 039 0 04			
	Grain: 1.o.c. Fall Wheat, No. 1	12 00 00 00 0 00 0 00	Dry Cod ¥ 112 lbs. Sardines, Fr. Qrs. Fruit: Raisins, Layers	0 11 0 12 1 1 10 12	Shot Zinc: Sheet Solder: hf. & hf	0 05 0 05			
Hanniscurrers of Namway Cast of Ocar Axles, Railway Fish-Plates, Hammered Car Axles, Balway Fish-Plates, Hammered Shafting and Shapes, Ship's Iron Knees and Nail Plates.	" No. 2 " No. 3 Spring Wheat, No. 1 " " No. 2	1 12 1 14	" London " Valentias old " Val'nti's, new	0 052 0 061	Out Nails: 10 to 60 dy. p. kg 100 lb 8 dy. and 9 dy	9 85 0 (0 3 20 0 00 3 35 0 00			
PROSPECTUS.	" " NO. S Barley, NO. 1	108 109	Loose Muscatel Currants Prov'l Patras	0 0/4 0 0/4	6 dy. and 7 dy 4 dy. and 5 dy	8 55 0 00			
	" No. 9 " No. 8 Extra " No. 8	0 66 0 67 0 60 0 00 9 50 0 55	Vostizza Pranes Almonds, Taragona	0 08 0 09 0 05 0 10 0 16 0 18	Horse Nails: P & F. Ordinary	{ £0 to 55pe disct.			
Province of Ontario.	Oats, Peas Bye	0000000	Filberts Sicily Walnuts Molasses:	0 12 0 12j 0 07 0 10 0 20 0 32 0 50 0 53	Galvanised Iron : Best No. 29 " 24 " 26	0 05 0 06			
	Corn Timothy Seed p. bu Clover "	. 1 50 1 70 6 50 6 75	Syrupe: Common " Amber " Pale Amber.	0 55 0 63 0 70 0 79	" 28 iron: Pig- Summerlee				
FORTY-YEAR ANNUITIES	Flax screen'd 100 lbs Provisions.	. 0 00 0 00	Rice: Arracan Patna Carolina	0 043 0 05 0 084 0 09	(arnbroe Nova Scotia No. 2 Nova Scotia bar	21 00 00 00 20 00 00 00			
TORI I-ITEAU AUROIIIES	Butter, choice, 🌮 lb " large colls	. 0 15 0 16	Spices: Allspice Cassia, whole " lb Cloves	0 15 0 17 0 2J 0 25 0 25 0 85	Bar, ordinary Swedes, 1 in. or over Hoops-Coopers	1 90 9 CO 0 00 4 50			
The Treasurer of the Province of Ontario will receive tenders for the purchase of terminable annuittes, running for a period of forty years.	Cheese Dried Apples Evaporated Apples	. 0 15 0 19	Ginger, ground "Jamaica, root Mace	0 23 0 97	"Boiler Plates	2 40 0 00 2 65 4 00			
issued by the Province under authority of an Act of the Provinci al Parliament (4/ Vic., cap 31)	Beef, Mess Pork, Mess Bacon, long clear " Cumberl'd cu	. 14 00 15 09 . 20 00 20 50	Pepper, black		Clifton	8 25 8 30 8 25 8 30			
The annuities will be in the form of certificates signed by the Provincial Treasurer, guaranteeing half-yearly payments at the office of the Provin-	" B'kfst smoke Hams	1 0 12; 0 13; . 0 13 1 0 14	Barbadoes Vac. Pan Demerata Dark to fair	0 (82 0 (9	Boars Head Blaina Pen	325390 325390			
cial Treasurer, in Toronto, of sums of \$50, \$100, or larger sums, on the 3 th day of June and 31st day of December in each year, for forty years from 30th day of June next, the first half-yearly certifi-	Lard Eggs per dos Hops	. 015 0154 021 026	Bright to choice Canadi'n refined, Extra Granulat'd	0 0 0 0 00	No, 6 \ bundle 681bs.	1 75 1 85 3 05 3 10			
cate being payable on Sist December next.	Dressed Hogs Shoulders	. 0 09 0 091		0 07 0 06	" 12 " Galv. iron wire No. 6 Barbed wire, galv'd	2 60 2 80 0 07 0 17			
1884, and for which tenders are asked, is \$13,400 annually, but tenders will be received for any part of the same not less than \$100 annually.	Leather. Spanish Sole, No. 1 Do. No. 2	. 0 27 0 28	Teas: Japan: Yokoha.com.togood " fine to choice	0 18 0 80	Coil chain # in Steel: Cast	0 06 0 06			
Tenders will be required to state the capital sum which will be paid for either the whole an- nuities offered or such portion as may be tendered	Slaughter, heavy Do. light Buffalo	. 0 25 0 27	Nagasa. com. to good "fine to choice Congou & Souchons	0 21 0 28 0 30 0 40 0 20 0 65	Sleigh shoe Tin Plates: IC Coke	0 021 0 021 4 £0 4 75			
for. Tenders will be received up to 14th day of June	Harness, heavy iight Upper, No. 1 heavy. iight & med	025 028	Oolong, good to fine "Formosa Y. Hyson, com. to g'd	0 30 0 55 0 45 0 65 0 18 0 98	IC Charooal	8 50 8 75			
tenderers on or before 24th Jave, and payments from accepted tenderers will be required to be made within ten days thereafter.	Kip Skins, French. "English. "Domesti	. 0 85 1 00	" Med. to choice. " Extra choice Gunpwd, com to med	0 30 0 45 0 50 0 65 0 20 0 85	DC " IC Bradley Charcoal Gunpowder :	6 25 0 00			
Tenders for the whole amount offered, if prefer- red, may be uron condition that the annuities be payable in Great Britain in stering.	" Veals Heml'k Calf (25 to 3	0 70 0 75) 0 60 0 70	" med. to fine " fine to finest Imperial	0 36 0 50 0 55 0 75 0 27 0 60	Can blasting per kg "sporting FF "FFF	450 000			
Copies of tenders can be obtained from the un- dersigned, or at the offices of the leading untario banks at Toronto, Hamiltun, Loudon, Montreal,	So to 44 106 French Calf Splite, large, ♥ lb small	. 1 10 1 85	Tobacco manufactured Dark renew Brights'rts gd to fine	0 33 0 34	" rifie Window Glass : 25 and under 26 x 40 do. :	200 000			
and (itawa The highest or any tender not necessarily ac- cepted, unless otherwise satisfactory.	Enamelled Cow, W Patent Pebble Grain	0 17 0 19	Solace	036 050	41 x 50 do. 51 x 60 do. Rope, Manilla	2 45 0 00			
Provincial Treasurer's O'fice, } Toronto, May 1st, 1883. } W. R. HARRIS,	Buff Russets, light Gambier	0 14 0 16 0 40 0 50	Globe chewing	075 085	"Sisal Azes, L'man's Pride "Keen cutter	0 07 1 0 08			
Assistant Treasurer.	Sumac	. 0 05 0 06	Ale: English, pts	1 65 1 75	" Dufferin " Black Prince " Lance	8 00 8 25			
NoTE-Illustration of calculation on interest basis at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum (or in strictness 2 per cent. half-yearly), a present payment of		1	"Younger's pts " " qts Porter: Guinness, pts " qts	- 9 55 9 75 - 1 65 1 75	Petroleum.				
sl.967 25 would represent an annuity of \$100 for 40 years, payable half-yearly.	Cows. Cured and Inspecte Calfskins, green	0 07 0 00 d 0 064 0 09 0 11 0 18	Brandy: Hen'es'y cas Martell's "	11 50 11 75 11 00 11 95	(Refined, ¥ gallon) Canadian, 5 to 10 bris "single bris Americ'n Prime Whit	. 0 134 0 00			
FORTY-YEAR ANNUITIES PROVINCE OF ONTABIO.	Sheepskins	0 18 0 15 1 00 1 30 0 034 0 00	J. Robin & Co. Pinet Castillon & Co.	900 925 900 925	" Water "	0 961 0 00			
hereby tender for forty-year annuities, payable half-yearly to the amount of \$ an- nually, and to pay therefor for each hundred dol-		0 062 0 07	Gin: De Kuypers, ¥ B. & D Green cases. Bed "	1 2 25 2 37	Cod Oil—Imp. Gal. Straits Oil Palm per lb	. 056 060 010 011			
lars of annuity the present fun of a side hereby agree to accept the said amount or any	Fleece, comb'g ord "Southdown	0 22 0 24	Booth's Old Tom	. 0 00 6 50	Lard, ext. Nol Morse' Ordinary No. 1 do Linseed, Haw Linseed boiled	.1080 082			
your prospectus of date May 1st, 1894.	" super Extra	0 2: 0 23	Winas ·	1 01 2 00	Olive, Wimp. gal .	9 10 9 90			
• Name, Address,	Salt, Etc. Liverpool coarse	bg 0 65 0 75	" fine old Sherry, medium " old	. 250 400	Seal straw	. 075 090 . 085 090			
Date, To the Hon.	Canadian V bbl "Eureka," per 56 ll Washington 50	050 059 050 059	Ayala&Co.,ext.dry q		Drugs.				
The Provincial Treasurer, Toronto.	C. Salt A. 56 lbs dai Rice's dairy " Sawn Lumber.	0 50 0 00	Dunville's Irish, d	- 3 80 8 90 9 3 50 8 75 Bond Paid	Alum Blue Vitriol				
J. H. KILLEY & CO., HAMILTON, ONT	Clear pine,11 in. or ov Pickings Clear and pickings 1	er 85 90 97 50 ' 26 00 27 00		0 90 9 50	Boraz Camphor	0 13 0 14			
	Flooring, 1; & 1; in	14 00 15 00	FmilyPri WiskyI	0 45 1 98 6 0 53 1 38 0 58 1 38	Cream Tartar	0 15 0 4			
	Dressing Joists and Scantling Clapboards, dressed Shingles, XXX, 16 in "XX	11 50 19 00 12 50 00 00 9 55 9 60	" Bye and Malt D'mestic Whisky 32u Bye Whiskey 7 yrs of	p 045 118 d 105 190	Gentian	10 10 0 10 0 1 10 19 0 1 10 19 0 1			
	L6.10	1 50 1 70 9 00 9 9	" Kip Boots	2 50 8 75 2 25 3 25	Madder	076 09			
	Paints, &c. White Lead, genui in Oil, ¥ 25 lbs	ne 1 70) -	" Split Stogas Men's Buff, Cong&Ba	150 200 ls 175 940	Opium Ozalic Acid	4 40 4			
	" 2	1 80 B	o "No. 1 Stogas	1 95 1 60) Potass Iodide	1 75 1 9			
	White Lead, dry Red Lead	0 054 0 0	👔 🐘 Gaiters & Bais	b 100 160 090 180) Saltpetre	0 094 0 1 0 85 0 4			
Builders of the most Simple, Economical and Modern of all CUT-OFF ENGINES. C. H. Ne. 1 Iron and Steel Boilers	Vermillion, Eng Varnish, No. 1 furn) Batta	0 90 1 15 0 90 1 00	5 Sulphar Roll 9 Soda Ash	0 024 0 0			
of all sizes in stock ready for delivery	Bro. Japan Whiting		Uhilds' Bals	0 60 0 90 0 50 0 75					

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A CARACTER AND A CARACTER

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and the second second

Agents' Directory

Watertown Agricultural Insurance Co.

Of Watertown, New York, Organised, 1858 MET ASSETS, \$1,650,057. LOSSES PAID, \$8,725,262.

*** ASSATTS, SLOOU,UN. LAUSSES FALD, 85,725, \$100,000 Deposited with Government for exclusive protection of Pelicy-holders in Canada. Sures only Residences and Farm Property, and has never yet lost over \$5,000 by any one fire. Insures against damage by lighting whether fire ensues or not, and insures live stock against being killed by lighting in the field. The largest and strongest resid nose Insurance Company in the world.

B. F WILLIAMS. City Agent. 50 Yonge St.

J. FLYNN, Gen. Agent Cobourg, Ont.

PHŒNIX

Fire Insurance Company of London ESTABLISHED DE 1789.

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Montreal, December, 1883.

CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary.

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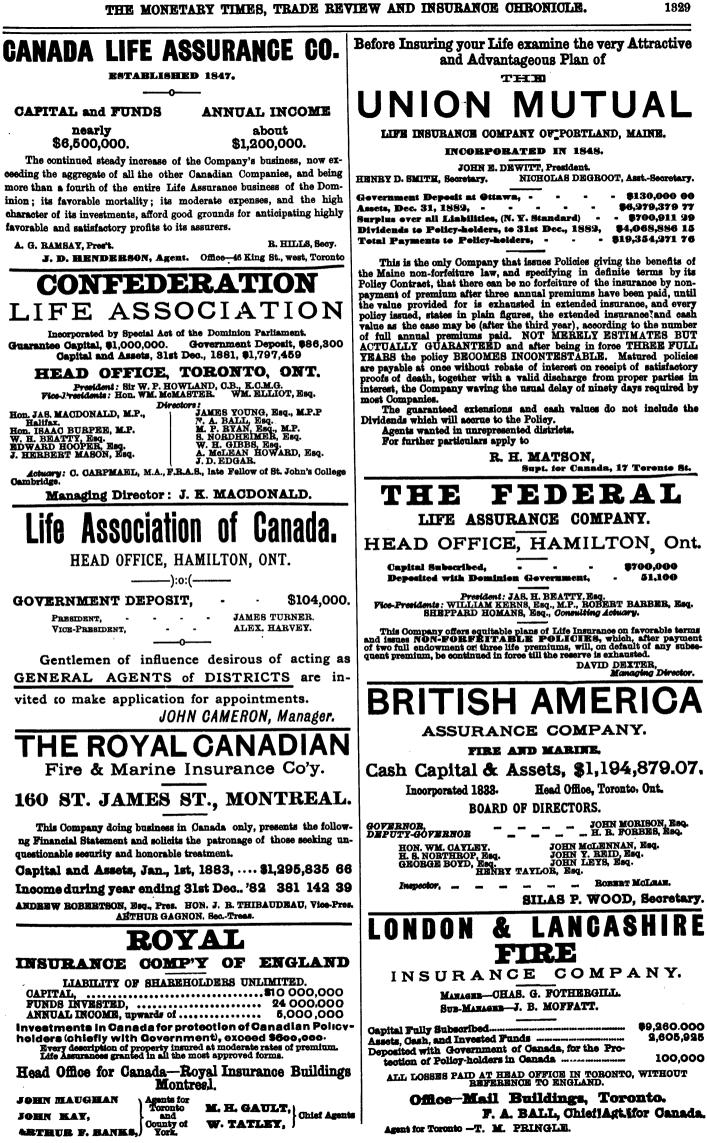
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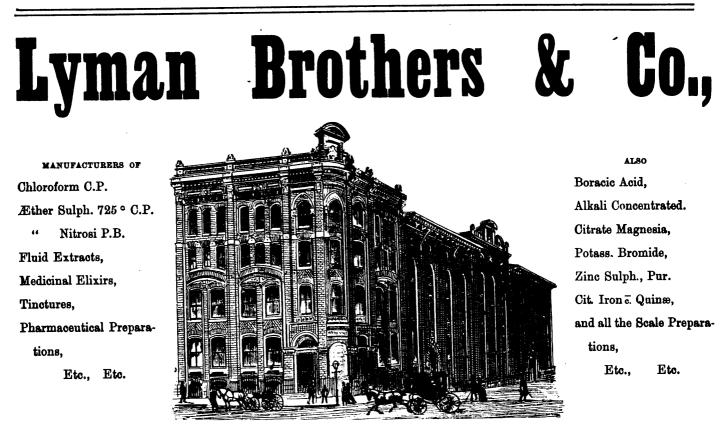




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