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HE MONETABY TIMES, TRADE BEVIEW AND INSUBANCE OHBONICLE.								
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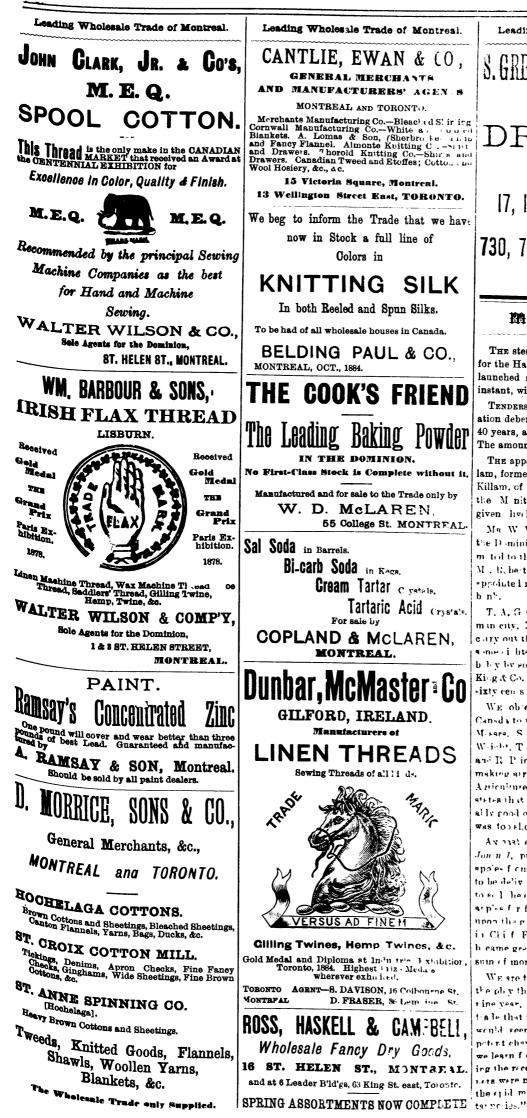
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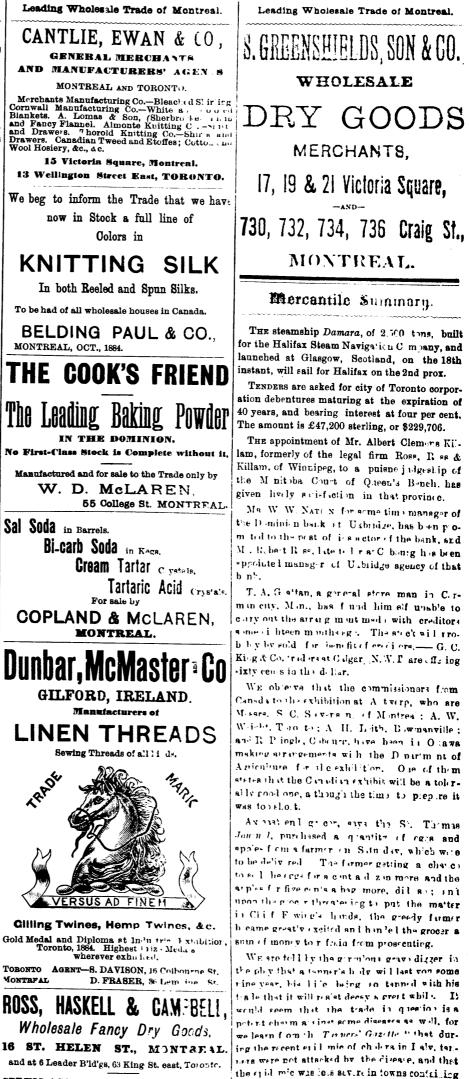




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A FIRM of ship-builders and general dealers, E. Bigelow, Son & Co., at Canning, N.S., has assigned, with liabilities about \$35,000, and nominal assets in excess of this sum. A Halifax despatch states that the immediate cause of the failure was that the Commercial Bank of Windsor shut down on them. The Bigelows having a'ready given the bank security for a ship they were building could not get endorsements under the circumstances, and there was nothing to do but assign.

The large brick premises situated on the corner of Don and River streets, in this city, formerly occupied by Booth & Son, coppersmiths, and which were purchased by Messrs. M. & L. Samuel, Benjamin & Co., have been sold to Messrs. T. McDonald & Co. of the Dominion Tin Works on Queen street, east, for \$20,000. The last named firm has taken possession and expects shortly to have things in running order. This should have an improving effect upon property in the vicinity named, as Messrs. Mc-Donald & Co. will give employment to some 200 hands.

INTELLIGENCE has been received of the death, at Lisburn, Ireland, of Mr. Thomas Barbour, of the important firm of Barbour Brothers & Co. The deceased was fifth son of the late Mr. Wm. Barbour, J. P, the founder of the eminent firm of William Barbour & Sons, makers of shoe threads, &c., of Hilden and Sprucefield. He was early sent to New York to be apprenticed to A. T. Stewart & Company. While residing on this side of the Atlantic, Mr. Thomas Barbour founded (in 1862) the Patterson, N. J., thread factory, now known as the Barbour Flax Spinning Company, which employs to-day as many as 2,000 hands.

A STATISTICIAN Of ability as well as painstaking and a careful, trustworthy officer, is lost to the Detroit Board of Trade in the death of John K. MacIver, secretary of that body, who died last week from paralysis of the heart. Deceased, who was 44 years of age, was born in Montreal, and when a young man was purser on a St. Lawrence River steamer. He was in the East Indies a number of years, going to Detroit in 1879, where he was superintendent of the Michigan Central elevators for four years and secretary of the Board of Trade for three years. This journal, among others, has cause to mourn his loss as that of an obliging correspondent and a valued contributor.

SURPRISE, as well as very general regret has been occasioned, we are sure, amongst the business community by the intelligence of the suspension last week of the wholesale hardware and crockery house of William Thomson & Co., of this city. The house is known as one of high character and was presumed to have adequate capital. Indeed it now shows, we are told, a large surplus, and in a letter to the press " desires to express the hope that our suspension will be of a temporary character. Out of regard to the interests of those to whom our firm has business relationship, we do not deem it our duty to say more." It is probable that the crockery department of the business, which had not of late years been active, has proved a drag upon the resources of the firm. Depreciated values in hardware and metals and the narrowing margin of profit has probably had to do with the stoppage.

THE following are the week's principal business troubles in Ontario: J. H. Harkaway, shoedcaler, Burford, stock seized under a chattel mortgage.——H. E. Squier & Co., general store, Colborne, assigned in trust.—A Meekinson, grocer, Hamilton, stock to be sold under power of a chattel mortgage.——W. J. Hopwood, dry goods, Lindsay, assigned.— G. R.

Wright, hardware dealer, Napanee, reported to be seeking a compromise.—J. E. Shidman, hotel keeper, Stratford, assigned.—G. R. Grant & Co., and Lukes, Dagge & Co., both retail dry goods dealers in this city, assigned, the former to E. R. C. Ciarkson the latter to J. W. Gale.—Hall & Co., crockery dealers, Woodstock, sold out under chattel mortgage; Jno. Ackland, shoes, St. George, assigned.— Alf. Suhler, clothing, Sarnia and Point Edward, assigned.— Rich. Taylor. waste metal, Toronto, business closed up.

In the province of Quebec, failures among the smaller traders are rather more numerous of late. We note the following :-- Mrs. F. Sulte dry goods, Magog, has assigned to Kent & Turcotte, Montreal, owing \$1,115, assets \$1,054. -Hetu & Pelland, grocers, Berthierville, have -Mrs. assigned to same firm of accountants .---H. Jouan, dry goods, St. Cunegonde, has failed, liabilities about \$4,000.---H. Dionne, a Qua-bec grocer, has failed, and shows nominal assets of \$2,500 to pay \$2,850 ; he offers 75 cents. -J. E. Marceau, a general dealer of Isle Verte, has assigned.——R. Duthie, general trader at New Richmond on the Gaspe coast, has assigned, and shows liabilities of \$1,900, assets about \$70<sup>°</sup>.----At Vercheres, Bienvenu & Brazeau, cabinet makers, have assigned : they owe between \$5,000 and \$6,000, assets nominally \$4,000.-J. W. Taylor, grocer, Cowansville, is asking an extension.--D. Dubois, general store, Drummondville, has -At Quebec, R. Bolduc, jeweller has assigned.assigned.

A COUNTRY dealer issues a card to his customers about the New Year. He is very polite, thanking every one for "his kind and liberal patronage during 1884," wishing all good sleighing and saying sweet things all round. Then he suddenly changes front and abruptly says : "Please take notice that I want all book and note accounts due us paid before the first of March. Now I hope those interested will see the necessity of this and act accordingly. I have come to the conclusion that your friends will like you the better if you make them pay up." Then again he reverts to the honeyed sweetness of an old country shopman and says, " Hope to see all the old faces and many new ones, all paying cash. All my goods will be sold away down, for money." There is some virtue in this kind of appeal, we believe, if it is persisted in, particularly is there virtue in forcing delinquents to pony up. It would be a great thing for Canada if the retail trade generally could be got to adopt the cash system, or even adhere to some intelligent system of short credit and regular periods of collecting, instead of helplessly allowing accounts to accumulate on one's books without the pluck to say " No."

MB. THOMAS CRAMP, whose name has long been prominent as one of Montreal's most intelligent and enterprising merchants, died suddenly last week of laryr gitis. Mr. Cramp was first employed, nearly forty years ago, in the office of Mr. John Leeming, auctioneer, St. Francois Xavier screet, and afterwards entered the service of the well known firm of David Torrance & Co., with which he has ever since remained, becoming a partner a number of years ago. In 1872 the firm opened a branch in Toronto, under the style of Cramp, Torrances & Co. To Mr. Cramp is largely due the establishment of the Dominion Line of Ocean Steamers whose business has so greatly grown. He was president of the Board of trade and chairman of the Harbor Commissioners for years, and at the time of his death was president of the Corn Exchange & Montreal Forwarding Company and of many other companies. He has always been identified with the advancement of the trade and commerce of the

country and especially of Montreal. Genial, resolute and full of energy, Mr. Cramp was in demand when any public project was needed to be forwarded. The Corn Exchange Association passed a resolution of condolence with his family and adjourned till after his funeral.

J. J. HARGRAVE, of Richmond and Melbourne, Que., rather extensively engaged in the flour and grain trade, is reported to have called a meeting of his creditors. Liabilities will likely be considerable and largely due in the west .---O. G. Clement, a dry goods dealer of St. John's, Que., has failed and assigned. He owes \$6,000, assets about \$4,000, and is offering 50 cents in the dollar .----- Wiggell Bros., of Sherbrooke, formerly connected with C. H. Fletcher, and who started a brewery on their account about two years ago, have got into deep water, and have assigned. They owe some \$35,000, \$15,000 of which is secured, and show apparent assets of \$40,000. It is believed they will get a settlement enabling them to continue.-----J. L. Marcou & Co., a Montreal fur concern, which has not been free from misfortune in the past, has assigned to Angus McKay, owing \$3,400, assets \$2,700.--Joseph Larocque, a general dealer at Chute Blondeau, is reported as having compromised at 50 cents in the dollar. --- James Sterns, grocer, Carleton Place, is endeavoring to arrange a composition on the basis of 40 cents on the dollar.----Lamalice Bros., of Montreal, wholesale fancy goods dealers, find themselves in a hampered condition, and are reported to be seeking a settlement at 50 cents on the dollar. -A druggist at Granby, Que., named F. Gatien, has failed and assigned. For a country druggist he is reported to owe the very respectable sum of \$12,000; assets stated at \$8,000.---Z. Simard, of Rimouski, a furniture dealer and general store keeper, has failed with liabilities of about \$9,000. A compromise has been arranged at 75 cents on the dollar.

#### LEVELLING DOWNWARD IN LIFE ASSURANCE.

A bill is now before the Dominion Honse which, it appears, proposes to admit co-operative or assessment insurance societies to do business in Causda, under license from the Government without requiring deposits, putting them virtually on the same plane with the regularly constituted life companies. This bill, we understand, is to be an amendment to the Consolidated Insurance Act of 1877.

It appears to us that by such an enactment as this bill proposes, the Government would assume a very serious responsibility. It is one thing to say to these assessment societies, home or foreign: "You may carry on your operations under the supervision of our Insurance Department, making annual returns and holding yourselves open to surveillance or suspension, until such time as the strength or weakness of your methods is shown, and until the public sees the radical difference between the temporary character of your provisions for indemnity and the permanency of a company based on the tested principles of safe assurance." But it is a very different affair to admit concerns of yesterday, offering life insurance on cheap and easy terms, contingent upon the assured coherence of bodies of men, shown to be unlikely, to do business on equal terms with companies operating upon scientific lines which have borne the test of long experience.

It appears to us impracticable to frame provisions in a general act which shall do justice to two kinds of societies whose principles have so little in common. To gauge the soundness of an assessment society, for instance, by the rules laid down for testing the solvency of a stock of a mutual life company, must prove a farce. It is stated, for instance, that the Mutual Reserv Fund Life Association makes the boast that it is confident of getting a license at Ottawa upon making a deposit ; nay more, that it agrees to increase that deposit as its business increases. But what does this mean? How can the requisite increase of deposit be arrived at ? The company agrees, we understand, to deposit 25 per cent. of the assessments made for deaths - so that to increase the deposit the deaths must be increased. It is possible to make great additions to the number of certificates without anything like a proportionate addition to the number of deaths, so that this professed safeguard of an increased deposit is no safeguard at all. It is to be borne in mind, besides, that when the death rate reaches a certain point the reserve of this company becomes liable for the payment of death claims. This, Again, tends to shake the value of the boasted (contingent) increase of deposit.

If the bill proposed to deal with co-operative societies separately, admitting them to do business, under supervision but without deposit, after their own plans, and professing to be what they really are, we should see no harm in it. But to raise them to a level with old established insurance companies, and to lift above them the ægie of a virtual government guarantee, would be a proceeding which we must consider illadvised and dangerous.

-During the present winter, Chatham, N.B., has shipped to the United States 1,250,000 pounds of frozen fish, for which about \$25,000 has been paid.

-"'Sambo, can you tell me why dey inwari-ably take de pennies from de ehildren in de Sunday school?" "Course I kin. Dat is to get de cents of de meetin'."



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a representative of the Commercial :--- "Any kind of a life insurance policy, in a standard company, is well worth having, but I particular-

-A rich young farmer of Dakota having announced that he would never marry until wheat sold at \$1 per bushel, a neighboring farmer who has a daughter willing to relieve the loneliness of the situation, has offered to take his entire crop at a dollar a bushel and give him a check for it at the wedding.

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People's ..... Molson's ....



-A prominent banker of Cincinnati stated to

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# THE MONETARY TIMES

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

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IORONTO, CAN., FRIDAY, FEB. 27. 1885

# PROVINCIAL DEMANDS ON THE DOMINION.

If the demands made by the Province on the Treasury of the Dominion were enforced by any substantial arguments, he would be a short-hearted patriot whose courage would prevent him from despairing for the the future of his country. But they all originate in impecuniosity and the local authorities in their extremity bethink themselves of the Dominion Treasury as the readiest resource provided the door can be pried open and the enterprise be rewarded with a satisfactory share of the spoils. The averment that the customs revenue was surrendered for an inadequate subsidy, and that now it is in order for any Province to demand a larger subsidy by way of getting back a greater portion of the surrendered revenue than was stipulated for, is one that has of en been made to do duty in applications for "better terms." There is every reason t, believe that the conditions of the surrender was well considered, and that the terms were regarded as equitable. A new Federal Government was being created, and as its control extends to the whole Dominion It were no secret for any one that it would require a large revenue for its support. In confederating, the Provinces undertook to provide for a larger expenditure; and in handing over to the general government the customs and excise duties, they were well aware that they were diminishing their own revenue from pre-existing sources ; that the ubsidies they were to get would not equal what they had previously received from the two chief sources of revenue which they were giving up.

It was therefore provided that the Provinces should constitutionally be empowered to raise revenue for Provincial purposes by any form of direct taxation to which they might think proper to resort. The States of the American Union, when they framed the present constitution, made still greater sacrifices, in the surrender without equivalent of any kind of the customs and excise duties. Under the original form of union, the old Confederation, the separate states retained both these sources of revenue, but when they found they were necessary for the maintenance of the general government, they did not hesitate to surrender them. What would be thought of any State

if it should now allege a want of means as a reason why it should get part of the proceeds of these two taxes ? Would Congress listen to the petition for a moment ? Could the application be made with the remotest chance of success ? So wild or unreasonable a thing would never be dreamed of. And yet this is precisely what different Provinces of the Canadian confederation have done from time to time and are still doing. The great mistake was in listening to these demands at all; it would have been comparatively easy to maintain the original terms of the union, but once the door was opened to re-arrangement everything was at sea ; each new concession makes a complete re-arrangement necessary. But the balance being once restored, the fact that isolated concessions have been made is no reason why they should be repeated ; it is rather a reason why the peril of a farther departure from the original terms of the union should be avoided.

When the Provinces talk about what revenue they had before they entered the confederation and what they would now have had if the union had never been formed, the estimates they adduce are of no use as means of enlightening us on the realities of of the actual position. For better for worse these Provinces have become united and retrogression by disolution is impossible. The facts that the Provinces did enter a confederation and that they surrendered the customs and excise duties on certain stipulated terms remain, and it is mere child'a play to attempt to go behind these terms or to attempt to show they made a bad bargain. How a bad bargain ? They were gave what they surrendered in their individual capacity to themselves in their united capacity, a step in the course of development which most of them regarded as an absolute necessity. It was the price of union which the Provinces were wiliing to pay. It is matter of regret that Nova Scotia was brought into the union against her will. But after exhausting every form of protest, her greatest public man, Mr. Howe, gave up the contest for repeal as hopeless and accepted the actual state of things. At one election at least, the Province sent to Ot awa a large majority in favor of the Government, and ever since confederation she has regularly played her part in the union. Nova Scotia has therefore, by her own act, ceased to be in an exceptional condition. She has accepted the conditions of the union and can show no title to have them cancelled or altered in obedience to the demands of local convenience. If any Province dreads the idea of having to fall back on direct taxation, and most if not all of them do, the fact may show a want of forethought in the framers of the constitution. A practical question to raise would be the reconsideration of the restriction of the provinces to direct taxation. It certainly is a fair question whether in the actual aversion to direct taxation, the taxing powers of the provinces should not be enlarged. Let the provinces address themselves to this question and out of it they may extract the aid of which some of them say they are so greatly in need.

them. What would be thought of any State settlement with Manitoba settles nothing. them from its own resources."

It gives the province so much additional revenue at the expense of the Dominion, but it does not purchase local satisfaction. Mr. Norquay still demands for the local government all the public lands situate in the Province. He talks as orators who make the same doubtful claim about "our public lands have been accustomed to talk." But in no sense do these lands belong to the provinces. At the time of confederation, there was only a handful of half-breeds in the country, with the smallest sprinkling of whites. To the halfbreeds land was freely given and that put an end to their claims. The lands were not Crown Lands, and they were not handed over to the local authorities ; the lands were the property of the Hudson's Bay Co., from which the federal government purchased, after which it virtually made a second purchase in extinguishing the Indian title. The lands which the Dominion holds by right of purchase are in no sense the property of Manitoba, and it is a misuse of terms to represent them as such. The fact that the Dominion agreed to pay the price of converting the tenure of lands of Prince Edward Island into free and common soccage forms no precedent to which Manitoba can appeal. The money paid was the chief condition on which the island came into the union, and the whole transaction was a bargain between the union and the island. The case stands alone, and is useless as a means of illustrating what ought to be done or to have been done in any other case.

Some of the new States of the American Union claimed, as Manitoba claims, the lands within their boundaries; but Congress did not listen to the petition, but continued to deal with the public lands in the States and Territories as national property. The old States had voluntarily surrendered the lands which they owned to the general government, most of them without price and without conditions. There was, from first to last, a spirit of generosity in the States towards the federal government, which we do not find and have no right to lo k for in the provincial governments. But as little have we a right to expect that no unfounded claims will be made by the provinces on the Dominion in a grasping spirit, from which the spirit of Justice is absent. Mr. Norquay himself still holds out for all the public lands in Manitoba; and he does it with a full knowledge what all the future provinces would be encouraged to claim, if his request were granted, which he is not very diplomatic in admitting. The other political party is determined not to be outbid by Premier Norquay, and it also has issued a manifesto in the same strain. In this document the late Mr. Brown is quoted as saying that, under confederation, each province would have control of its own lands; but the quotation has no applicability to Manitoba, which owned no public lands; the lands within its borders are owned, like those of Illinois and Dakota, by the federal government. A further quotation is made from Mr. Brown, which, if regarded, would settle the whole difficulty. It is that "each province is to determine its own wants and find the money to meet If this

# THE MONETARY TIMES, TRADE REVIEW AND INSURANCE CHRONICLE.

privilege were taken for what Mr. Brown offered it for, it would put an end to the whole difficulty. Let each province pay its own way from its own resources, and all will go well; the wretch d squabbles over attempts to loot the Dominion treasure will be at an end, and a settled financial basis will at last be reached.

# BANKING REVIEW.

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

	Jan. 1885. D	ec., 1884.	are
Capital authorized	\$71,896,666	71,896,666	less
Capital paid up	61,623,800	61,605,520	wie
Reserved Funds	18,259,129	18,339,129	in
-			pro
Notes in Circulation	29,689,046	31,935,933	da
Dominion & Provin-	<b>7 919 790</b>	7,349,235	
cial Gov't deposits	7,318,720	1,040,200	she
Deposits held to se- cure Government			de
contracts and for			th
Insurance Co's	585,424	575,113	ve
Public deposits on			va
demand	41,580,101	42,904,831	
Public deposits after	FO 007 059	49,405,039	tra
notice	50,027,253	45,400,000	is
Bank loans or de- posits from other			di
banks secured	290,783	310,295	di
Bank loans or de-			10
posits from other		10.000	1.
banks unsecured	1,085,683	1,113,220	· ·
Due other banks in	1,371,034	1,074,581	<b>\$</b> ]
Canada Due other banks in		1,011,001	10
Foreign Countries	140,523	60,104	L   \$4
Due other banks in	-		F
Great Britain	659,829	339,65	
Other liabilities	264,350	806,977	4
	A100 010 709	0195 974 03	-   8ª
Total liabilities		#100,074,00	
	ASSETS.		0
Specie		<b>7,469,7</b> 5	
Dominion notes		11,007,62	"   t
Notes and cheques of		6,100,27	0   n
other banks Due from other b'nk		0,200,20	t
in Canada	2,672,558	2,331,31	7
Due from other b'nk	6		
in for'gn countrie	s 11,905,994	12,411,21	
Due from other b'nk	8	5,118,91	4   t
in Great Britain.	4,061,046		1
Immediately avail			t
able assets		\$ 44,439,10	)5   t
Dominion governm	't		
debent. or stock.	1,198,805	1,405,48	<b>~</b> 1
Public sec'rit's othe		1,612,98	36
than Canadian		1,012,30	ין יי
Loans to Dominio & Prov. Gov		2,398,8	31   1
Loans on stock			
bonds or deben.	. 11,310,296	11,929,6	56
Loans to municipa	al	1 001 0	
corporations	1,170,873	1,331,8	03
Loans to other co		15,878,3	52
porations Loans to or deposi		10,010,0	
made in oth	•B A <b>T</b>		- 1
banks secured		498,8	94
Loans to or deposi			
made in oth		047 0	14
banks unsecured			96
Discounts current	122,395,581	122,200,1	
Overdue paper una cured	. 3,409,593	3,222,8	65
Other overdue deb	· · ·		
unsecured		2 122,6	577
Notes and del			
overdue secured		<b>1 3,091,8</b> 0 <b>1,219,</b> 4	
Real estate		J 1,010,7	
Mortgages on to estate sold	847,44	8 834,	360
Bank premises		9 3,188,	745
Other assets	0 1 70 00		199
		-	<b>E10</b>
Total assets		3 \$215,787,	012
Average amount	of		
specie held duri		9 7,421,	138
the month Av. Dom. notes do		- 40.001	888
Loans to Direct			
or their firms .		8 7,596,	401

Some of the daily papers are commenting it is probable that inflation would have run on the above as an unfavorable statement, and drawing the conclusion that the financial condition of the country is becoming worse. In this they do not display much judgment. Political leanings unfortunately influence the comments of the daily press. For this reason they are really unreliable. A calm and judicial consideration of the position from a purely business standpoint will not bear out the unfavorable judgment that has been formed. A period of contraction after undue expansion, is the only process by which a sound and healthy condition of business can be reached. When traders are taking in sail, reducing their stocks, and essening their credits, they are pursuing a wise and conservative course, such as will in the end lead them farther on the path of progress than the opposite one. The only danger is lest this process of contraction should be carried on too sharply and suddenly. Judging by the banking returns there is no danger of this. These returns very largely indicate the operation of the various forces which make up the total transactions of our business community. It is principally the column showing loans and discounts to the public that reflects the condition of business. A year ago, the current loans and discounts to the public amounted to \$130.000,000. This year they amount to \$123,000,000, not a very heavy reduction in itself. But, of this reduction, more than \$4,000,000 occurred in the business of the Federal Bank. The disastrous collapse of the former management of this institution gave rise to considerable changes in the banking returns of the year. Amongst other things, it transferred nearly \$1,500,-000 from the column of " current discounts" to the column of "overdue paper." Tt must be remembered too when estimating the bearing of these returns on the trade of Canada, that by far the heaviest account in the books of that bank was that of a lumberer whose operations were entirely in the United States. Putting all these considerations together, it is evident that the reduction in the volume of business as indicated by current discounts has been both gradual and moderate. It must further be borne in mind that the reduction has come about, not by pressure from the banks, but by the prudent action of traders themselves.

That there should be a decrease in the deposits of the public with the banks in a time of contraction, is only what any sensible person might look for. The decrease during the year has amounted to \$6,000,000. But again the disturbance in the Federal Bank operates to misl ad those who forget to take account of it. Of the \$6,000,000 reduction, \$3,000,000 was withdrawn from the Federal Bank. Only a portion of this found its way into other banking institutlons-the balance was deposited with the Government and with the loancompanies. The whole aspect of things shows plainly that we are passing through a process of purgation, and that this process has been a gradual one, that its operation has been spread over a considerable period, which is not yet exhausted, is due to the foresight of the Banks that put forth notes of warning in due time. This journal may take some credit in

its course, and only have been stopped by a panic and revulsion which would have carried desolation and ruin in its train to a large portion of the community.

With regard to the outlook for the future, there are already some signs of improvement. Stocks of goods, both imported and of native manufacture, have been considerably reduced, and a healthier demand is apparent. The cotton interest is slowly recovering from the depression of last year. Mills are running with more or less of their looms engaged. Stockholders need not expect dividends, however; for some time to come at any rate. But if the mills can pay expenses for a year or two they will probably by that time find out methods of working which will enable them to do something for their owners.

Stocks of grain in the country are slowly accumulating at shipping centres. We hear the old story constantly repeated that farmers will not sell at current prices. This is no doubt true in a majority of cases where farmers can afford to hold and even where they cannot afford to hold without injustice to their creditors the grain is still kept back. There are scores of debts due to storekeepers by farmers who have their barns full of grain and will not sell it. Storekeepers invariably hesitate to sue a farmer. The debt is generaliy certain to be paid in time, and with the keen competition in the business country merchants cannot afford to drive safe customers away, slow though they may be in paying. The only remedy the storekeeper has in his power is to charge a good round rate f interest.

We append comparisons of the figures of the banking returns for January, 1884 and January, 1885 :

ABSTRACT OF BANK RETURNS.

S1st JANU	ABY, 18	84.	[In tho	usands.
Description.	Banks in Que- bec.	Banks in On- tario.	Banks in Mari- time Prov's.	Total.
	\$	8	\$	\$
Capital paid up	36,293	18,442	6,739	61,474
Circulation	15.138	11.145	3.748	30,081
Demogita	157 321	39,988	11.006	108.315
Loans & discounts.	. 85,412	63,083	13,383	166,828
Cash and foreign balances (Net).		1		

81st Janu	ARY, 18	85.	[In tho	usands.
Description.	in Que-	Banks in On- tario.	Banks in Mari- time Prov's.	Total.
	8	\$	8	\$
Capital paid up	36,305	18,936	6,383	61,624
Circulation	,  15 <b>,</b> 920	10,542	0,421	
Demogite	51 909	37.337	110.267	99,512
Loans & Discounts	. 83,843	60,798	16,462	161,103
Cash and Foreign	1	0.000		

Balances (Net). 22,016 9,308 3,388 34,7

There is thus a decrease in circulation of \$342,000 last month as compared with the previous January ; decrease in deposits, \$8,-803,000 ; in loans and discounts. \$5,725,000 ; in cash and foreign balances, \$5,302,009.

#### LEGISLATION.

We observe that Dr. Orton is again endeavoring to get parliament to sanction the foolish scheme he has on hand of raising the same direction. Had this not been done money for the benefit of farmers on debentures guaranteed by government. A good deal of unwise talk was indulged in on the occasion when the bill was brought forward. One would suppose it was the hardest thing possible for a farmer to borrow money in this country, The truth is that in numbers of cases farmers have been injured by the borrowing facilities with which they were so plentifully surrounded. They have borrowed far too much. It is surely well known to everybody that we have a large number of loan companies in the country, whose business almost solely consists in lending money to the farmers. These companies employ in this way, not only their own capital, but large sums deposited by the Canadian public, and further large sums borrowed in England at low rates. They compete keenly for business with one another and keep down rates.

Their agents penetrate into every county and township of Ontario and to other parts of the country. It is not now as it was twenty years ago when these companies lent money at rates of 9 to 12 per cent. There are men amongst us of the Bourbon stamp, who 'learn nothing and forget nothing.' They talk and argue and reason upon a state of things which has entirely passed away. Not only can farmers borrow abundance of money from loan companies-they borrow a good deal from the banks too. There are hundreds and perhaps thousands of small loans to farmers in the books of our banks in their ramified system of branches. Bankers know well that the farmer who borrows a little in the summer is apt to be a depositing customer in the fall and winter; consequently he is glad to see him. As to the proposal of Dr. Orton, we may rest assured that it will be dismissed to the limbo of all visionary projects; it is an absurdity on its face.

#### INSOLVENCY.

Farliament has appointed a committee to dea with this knotty question. The committee has already taken a step in advance of what many persons deem the urgent requir ments of the case. The memorials and petitions on the subject all refer to a measure for the prevention of unjust preferences and the equitable distribution of assets, and to this they are confined. The committee, however, has not only declared that a general bankruptcy law is desirable, but have taken the further step of declaring that such a law must provide for the discharge of the insolvent. Here they enter upon a region of wide and bitter difference of opinion. It is very doubtful if any measure of this character can be passed. On the other hand if it is not passed, the time that might have been occupied in preparing a measure that could have been got through Parliament will have been thrown away.

#### PACIFIC RAILWAY.

It is certain that deep cogitations are taking place at Ottawa with respect to further aid for this company, and that some scheme is being considered with a view to its relief. Whether such a scheme can be matured as will have any reasonable chance of being acceptable to Parliament and the country it is impossible to say. The whole subject is enveloped in a sort of impene trable mist. One thing, however, stands

construction of the road is still progressing with marvelous rapidity. A sort of Herculean energy, that knows no such word as impossible, presides over the construction department of this gigantic concern. That construction and tracklaying could go on in the depth of a winter like this, on the north shore of Lake Superior, would have been pronounced, only a few years ago, beyond the bounds of possibility. But it is being done under our very eyes. The enterprise compels our admiration and good will' in spite of the serious demand it is making on the national purse.

## LUMBER AND TIMBER.

Good, dry pine lumber is an article whose value is every year made more assured. The demand for it continues and the supply grows short. Sage & Co., the big Saginaw operators, for example, are looking round Eastern cities for car-lots, and we hear that the Buffalo yards, which usually carry half a million of feet, are to-day almost bare of clear pine. The feeling among lumber makers and dealers at Ottawa is more buoyant, and opinions are expressed that the spring demand will open fair. Some transactions in deals have already taken place. We are told that a large sale has been made by E. B. Eddy. and another by Perley & Pattee. The figures have not transpired, but there is no weakness in prices of deals. It is reported that the firm last named has also sold in connection with the transaction in deals two rafts which they have been wintering some little distance up the river above the capital. The Grant trustees have also, we understand, sold a raft.

Enquiries from the States have been continuous of late. Clear pine is what everybody seems to want most, but as there is not enough of that to go round, fair sales of inferior have resulted. The iron mills starting up in the United States, and the improvement in other industries, will stimulate consumption of lumber. It is said that all the available supply of good pine lumber in this sec ion of Ontario has been already sold for delivery. Prices of ordinary are steady and of best very firm.

As to timber, Klock's sale of square and waney, in the raft, mentioned in the Associated Press despatches, took place last week. The prices were 34 cents and 25 cents per foot.

## COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND CASH TRADING.

There are some subjects which it is never inopportune for the country storekeeper to consider. Busied as he is from day to day buying pork, wheat, ashes, butter; selling cloth, iron, tea, kerosene; bargaining for cordwood, lumber, skins, or what not; waited on by travelling salesmen who are anxious to have him purchase, it seems to him that the days go by so fast that he has no time to consider matters other than those that lie closest to his hand, such as we have described above. But there are some things which it is essential for him to attend to, and if he does not see to them he is in danger of ceasing to prosper. One of these out nost bright and clear, viz : that the is the regular settlement of accounts due the permanent line the maximum will not

him. A correspondent in London sends us the following remarks upon this subject. Referring in complimentary terms to the MONETARY TIMES, he says :---

"I like your paper very much, and fully endorse a good many of your sentiments and ideas. There is one subject you should strongly advocate and press upon the country and town storekeepers, and that is that they should insist on a quarterly or halfyearly settlement with their customers in some way or other, either by cash, note, or mortgage. They would be better without the trade of the man who will not settle in that way in the majority of cases. They are themselves very largely to blame for being behind in their payments, from the fact that when times are good and money plentiful they neglect collections and sending accounts. When times are good is the very time they should be the most diligent in making collections. Rendering of accounts is another thing they are very lax about. Accounts should be made out every three months, monthly in many cases, and they should make a point to educate their customers up to regular settlements."

#### THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The government chief engineer, Mr. Schreiber, puts forward to the autumn of 1885 the time when it will be possible, "if the work proceeds with the same vigor as heretofore," to finish the road so as to have the connection complete from ocean to ocean. The total length of main line, by the route finally selected through the Rocky Mountains will be 2,550 miles, of which, accor 1ing to the latest location, the portions to be built by the company will be 1,909 miles in two sections, from Callander to Port Arthur 657 miles, and from Red River to Savona's Ferry, 1,252 miles. At the end of last year there remained only three miles of track to be laid between Savona's Ferry and Port Moody, though ballasting and other minor work remained to be done. The government engineer thinks the connection between Callander and Port Arthur can be made by May or June. Between Callander and Sudbury, a distance of ninty-eight miles, the road has been for some time under traffic. The section from Port Arthur to Winnipeg, handed over to the company by the government in an incomplete state, will soon have the b llasting and valley-filling completed. At Fort William the company has a million-bushel elevator under construction. At the end of December last 1,029 miles of track had been laid between Red River and Savona's Ferry, 966 miles of which, reaching to a point a little beyond the summit of Kicking Horse Pass, were completed and in operation. On the rest of the distance there remained 195 miles to be graded. There is some heavy work to be done on the Rocky Mountains and the Selkirk range, which will take a longer time to do than that mentioned; and meanwhile, under authority of an order-in-council a temporary but substantial line will be built a distance of nine miles, to be used till the heavier work on the permanent road can be done. On the temporary line the grades are heavy, but on

exped 116 feet to the mile. Of the t.t.1 has been obtained. 2,550 a.il s, there has been graded 2.2.14 miles, and the rails laid a distance of 2 070 miles ; leaving 25) miles of grading and 430 eavisfactory. of track loving to be done. There is howover a d.s a ice of 670 miles yet to be ballasted.

Of the subsidy of \$25,000,000, \$19773 -037.87 had been pail to the company on the 31st D camber, leaving a balance to be earned of \$5 220.952 13. And in respect of loon of last sersion of \$22,500,000, \$17,970,-730 had been puid, hoving a bala ce of \$4,529 270. Of the land subsidy of 25 000.-000 ac es, 13 755,763 had been earled, but of which (no firth, 2,751,152 acres, was ratained by the government as sourcey under the contract. More land has it ce be n erned by the company, but it forms part of the sccurity hold for the gavernment loan.

There are basides the branch lines : the Algoma branch, extending from Sud-bury Jacction, 98 miles west of C lland r. to Algoma on Georgian Bay; the Emerson branch, 15 miles long, to connect the town of Emerson with the company's Pembina Mountain branch, at Pembina Mountain Junction, and through this connection with the main line. The track is laid but the line is not yet under traffic; the Pembina Mountain branch, 1023 miles long, is under construction and 60 miles more has been located. The total length of the branches acquired or built is 4321 m l s; making, with the main line, a total of 3.327} miles of railway. This total will be it creased by branches ready for construction to a grand total of 3,3871 miles.

#### LOAN SOCIEFIES MEETINCS.

The Real Estate Loan Company of Canada, (limit e) has a paid no equival of \$478 765, and deposits of \$102 361. Its loacs now amon at to about \$600,000, and after payment of dividend there remains a balance of \$10.455 at crudit of profis and loss, apart from rest and contingent accounts. Ref. rei co is made in the report, which we published last we k, to the piopesed amalgamation with the Secturh Canadian Land M Itgige Co., a step which, owing to some minunderstanding, has not correspondence. The dir clorabok forward to rn + xtens on of the company's operations when "the general busin as of the country assumes the lthistone, acoud trough hings which they are encouraged to lock forward to as i car at hand."

It extent and character, the transme tions of the H me Swigd & L an Company of this city for 1881 cl sely resemil d the e of the previous year, loans amoun'i, g at c cseef the year t (\$1.23),80), one fit h of which was on morig ges Doposits amount to \$1(225.90), an increase of \$56 00). In I anieg open stocks and bonds, which is the main business of this computy, it is not always ro.a.b.e to avoil 1 s. 1: appears likely, from the report, that a considerable less may ir so upon a s cu ity held for a lar, and the b and has made an ab-

It consequence, no distince betw. en Callander and Port Moody. addition is m de to reserve, which stands at \$40,000 The extenses of management cultume to be low, and the earning power

The pation of the report of the Ontario Industrial Loan Co., to which readers will naturally first refer, is that which alludes to the tandsome Arcade building, which has been erected by this company. It is stated that, with two-thirds of the structure rented, the return already represents nearly 54 per cent. upon cost of erection. This means that if the shops and offices can be all continuou ly let at present rentals, the enterpr se will return 71 per cent. to its proprietor, which will r present a profit upon the in n y berrowed for its erection. From the earnings of the year a dividend of seven per cont. was declare', against eight in the previens year. The assets of the company stand now at \$534725, of which real estate constitutes \$433,820, and loans \$93,591. Liabilities, aside from capital and reserve, are about \$280,000, of which \$62,000 is for deposits and \$201,000 mortgages on company's real estate.

The total loans made by the Ontario Investment Association amount now to \$1,-900,000, of which sum \$1,200,000, an increased proportion, consists of mortgage loans, \$488,000 of loans on debentures, the remainder of building society stock. Earnings of 1884 were at the rate of seven per cent on investments and (gross) 12.15 per cent. on capital and rest. The suspense account of 1883, amounting to \$35,242, representing losses of previ us years, has been reduced by \$17,701 out of the surplus earnings of last year. The increase, nearly fifty thousa d pounds sterling, in sale of debentures during the year, is fair evidence of the energy of the company's British agents, and they doubtless deserved the vote of thanks accorded them. It does strike one as odd, however, that a company with the earning power displayed in this report, and with a reserve of \$500,000, should place among its assets a sum of £1,767 expended usion debenture commission. We are perf c lv aware that this is done by other compassies, especially those which are either q i e new or which cannot afford to write off preliminary expenses all at once. But nei her of these conditions would be admityet been taken, but still forms a subjet of ted to describe the Ontario Investment Association.

> Creditable figures have been attained by the Midland Loan & Savings' Company, acc rding to the statement submitted at its last an usl meeting. The aggregate of loans is naw \$63) 462; the carnings for 1884, \$48,229. Aiter paying seven per cent. divid nd, an addition of \$4,500 was made to rest ( hich is now \$81,000) and the continge t fund is raised to \$3,629. The company has borrered on debentures \$234,223 and has \$147,302 of deposits. The paid capital now san is at a quarter of a million. We r gret to learn of the continued illness o' i's respected | resident, Mr. William Craig, of Port II ge.

The bu iners energy of Mr. D. Marshall Lang was not allowed to shumber on his retirement pro ria ion (f  $\leq 21.00$ ) from profits of the Union Aturanee C mpuny of London, as he is year to meet it, although o her collateral now ergand in the formation of a new insur-a\_c: c mpuny to be known as the Vietor.

## BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The showing made by this company for the year 1884, has been looked for with a like degree of interest to that which attaches to the other leading Canadian company which does business in the United States, the Western, whose meeting takes place to morrow. In both cases, losses were believed to be heavy ; and this belief on the part of the public, or "the Street," has for months had a very depressing effect upon the shares. The fire losses of the British America were \$485,111, a d the marine losses \$44,658. Commissions, charges and government taxes absorbed \$236,674; agents' balances and other items written off, \$39,776; rent and taxes \$3,762, total \$806,220. Items of income are these : Premiums, less re-insurance, \$762,656, interest and rent \$44,033; \$806,689. It is clear therefore that dividend was not paid out of earnings but came out of reserve. The net surplus over all liabilities has been reduced from \$173,191 a year ago, to \$106,646 to-day. The directors' report assures us, and the governor's speech confirms it, that marine business paid a handsome profit, while the Canadian fire business showed losses only  $54\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the premiums. It follows that the United S ates business must have been a losing one, and it is admitted that the company's European risks show continued loss. Comforting expectations are based upon the greater accord among Canadian companies, and their more satisfactory rates, as well as upon a dawning improvement in the industrial and commercial interests of the Dominion. Whether the best that is possi le has been done with respect to the foreign business of the company is a matter upon which shareholders are not agreed. But the Board is certainly none the worse of practical insurance men upon it, and in this regard the addition to the directorate of a practical insurance man, in the person of Mr. T. R. Wood, is to be welcomed.

-The Commission sppointed to enquire into Chinese immigration has reported. Mr. Chapleau dealing with the general question, and Mr. Justice Gray, more particularly with the aspect it presents to British Columbia Mr. Chapl au thinks Chinese labor would be a great benefit in the development of British Columbia, and that the time to consider restrictive legislation has not yet come. The charge of immorality so often brought against Chinese immigrants, he does not find warranted by the facts ; they are not worse than the same classes of other nationalities. Mr. Justice Gray thinks that stringent sanitary and police regulations should be enforced in the interest of cleanliness and health. It is not probable that any restrictive legislation of a prohibitory nature will grow out of the Report of the Commission.

-The special committee of the House of Commons on Bankruptcy has instructed the chairman, Mr. J. J. C. Abbott, who has paid a great deal of a tention to the subject, to draft a bill the operation of which shall be confined to traders and close the door against voluntary assign ments.

### MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE LEGIS-LATION

A Bill was introduced into the Ontario Legislature last year by Mr. O'Connor, member for South Bruce, the principal feature of which was to compel mutual insurance companies to bring suits for unpaid assessments, not at the head office of the company as provided in the Mutual Insurance Act, but in the Division Court nearest to the residence of the asssured. Mr. O'Connor introduced the Bill again this session, and the motion for the second reading was made on Tuesday last, when that gentleman, in a speech of some length gave, from his standpoint, reasons for the propriety and necessity of his Bill becoming law. He quoted what he considered a parallel case in which the legislature recently rejected a proposition to extend the like privilege to manufacturers of agricultural implements.

The promoter of the Bill appeared to have overlooked a very important distinction between these two cases. In one a premium note is given, in the other a promissory note. All the evidence required in securing a verdict for the plaintiff in this latter case, is proof that the defendant signed the promissory note, and obtained value for it. In the case of a premium note taken by a mutual fire Insurance company if sued, it must be proved that the assessment was not only necessary, but that it was made according to law, which would require the production of the books of the company. Mutual fire insurance companies are in the habit of taking in some instances, short date promissory notes in lieu of cash payments. These notes when not paid at maturity, and requiring to be sued, must be sued in the Division Court where the assured resides. The premium notes of a mutual insurance company are its capital, and the proposal to make assessments payable at the residence of the assured instead of at the head office of the com-Pany, as is the case now, would materially affect the value of these premium notes, and conse-**Quently** impair the security of policy holders.

Mutual insurance companies do by far the greater part of the insurance on farm property throughout the Province of Ontario, and have been the means of reducing the rates of insurance about a hundred per cent. The Legislature cannot be to careful in dealing with this class of companies, not to deprive them of a privilege enjoyed by them from their very formation, where no real hardship can be shown to have erisen from its exercise. The proposition made by the Hon. Mr. Fraser "that no man could be ened at the head office, unless the premium note bore on it a printed notice, that this note might be sued at the head agencyof the company," is sensible one which we trust will be adopted by the Legislature if any thing is done in the matter. TheHon. Mr. Young who has had much experience in connection with mutual fire insurance com-Penies warmly opposed the Bill as "dangerous to mutual insurance societies," and gave cogent tessons for the stand he took. The bill passed a second reading and was referred to a Special Committee with the understanding that the Principle of the Bill was not thereby assented

Correspondence.

MBOLVENCY LEGISLATION VS. COM-MERCIAL INSURANCE.

To the Editor of the Monetary Times :

reasonable objections or difficulties might present themselves in the perfecting and working of a Commercial Guarantee Company, the charter for which is being applied for. In reply to this letter I have to state that

whoever sells goods on credit does perforce charge what is equivalent to a premium, viz. : a whoever higher price than he would charge if selling for cash, and the longer the term of credit the higher the premium or increased price charged, or vice versa. Observe the headings of invoices, 5 per cent. off for payment on 30 days," "Special discounts for eash," &c., &c., and so "A Trader" should not "presume" against

an established practice. Favors would be and are shown to "reliable dealers," "old customers," and other usually favored persons, by grading the extra charge for credit or for premiums, and it is presumption to that if the Company guaranteed presume " the payment of a debt, that they would repudi-ate liability. If the merchant paid the premium instead of insisting upon its payment by the customer, he would simply charge for his goods just what he would have charged had he had no Just while has no would have charged had he had no guarantee of payment, and would transfer the risk of payment to the Company. If a merch-ant attempts to charge the same prices for goods sold for each as he does for goods sold at 4, 6,  $0 \approx 10^{-10}$ 9 or 12 months, or, in other words, gives no preferences or abatements for cash, he naturally loses his cash customers.

Such a company as is proposed would weed out unscrupulous traders and would not be deceived by the glare and glitter of those who live upon their expenditures instead of their incomes. I say that, in a properly conducted business, losses by insolvencies are counted upon and provided for by extra charges on goods sold on oredit, these extra charges are the premium sredit, these extra charges are the premium against such losses, such a firm is proof against the effects of such losses, and does not need insolvency legislation. If it prefers to secure itself against such losses it can do so by securing guarantee policies for the payment of accounts for goods so sold on credit

If a dealer believed his customer to be perfectly sound and sure pay, he would neither demand nor secure a guarantee—if he had doubt, he would either charge extra prices, or demand security or procure guaranty. As to the whole question, a fair premium is not necessarily a high premium or a low premium; it is a premium adequate to the risk. In Canada "Business is Business;" if a man wants his notes or his credit endorsed he must show good reason why his request should be complied with, and the proper requirements of the company would ensure better management of his business than is now generally the case, "mistrust," "distrust," are foolishness; as would be " "delicacy" trader's" banker's scruples as to requiring him to provide for an overdue bill or an overdrawn bank account, if such were necessary. A responsible organization would ensure the

realization of an estate at less cost and with less loss of time than has been the case with the majority of assignees, and it would be amenable the strong arm of the law." It would require to obey the law; to commend itself to the confidence of the public; to be economical in its working, and it would check rather than foster speculation and unsafe methods of trading.

I would like to ask "A Trader" when "legislation" ever "administered an effectual (or other) death blow to dishonest preferences or bogns traders" and if it is not carelessness in giving oredit without proper security for payment, which promotes "bogus traders ?"

Yours faithfully, ALKALI.

## meetings.

## BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO'Y.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company was held at its offices, Front street, Toronto, on Wednesday, February 18th. There was a very large attendance, among those present being the following gentlemen :--J. Morison, H. S. Northrop, Hon. Wm. Cayley, Geo. Boyd, J. Y. Reid, John Leys, Chas. D. Warren, G. M. Kinghorn (Montreal), Henry Taylor (London), T. B. Wood, Wm. Adamson, W. J. Baines, A. H. Campbell, Rev. John Douse, B. C. Fitzgerald, Composition of the Monetary Times:
Composition o P

son, Richard Dunbar, Chas. Duckett, John Dunoan, Jas. Fraser, O. Gilpin, C. H. Greene, Robert Gill, E. D. Howe, A. Myers, Rev. T. W. Pater-son, T. H. A. Martens, Wm. M. Wills, J. H. Taylor, Hugh Moore, James Mason, Samuel Mar. J. Machinel, J. M. son, T. H. A. Martens, Will. M. Wills, S. H. Taylor, Hugh Moore, James Mason, Samuel May, J. J. Macdonald, Dr. Hugh Robertson, Ald. Steiner, John Sinclair, T. R. Wood, Percival F. Ridout, Wm. Ross, Alex. Mills, James Scott, Wm. Thomas, John H. Taylor, Geo. T. Alexan der, C. H. Ritchie.

The Governor of the Company, Mr. John Morison, occupied the chair, and Mr. Silas P. Wood acted as Secretary.

The Directors presented the annual report for 1884 as follows :---

#### REPORT.

The directors have the honor to submit their annual statement, giving the results of the business of the company for the year ending December 31, 1884.

They have the satisfaction to inform the shareholders that the business done in marine shows a very handsome profit, and to state that the fire business done in Canada shows a loss ratio of only fifty-four and a half per cent., which may be considered a very gratifying result.

It is to be regretted that the company's fire business in the United States has been unprofitable, but almost without exception every large English and American company doing an agency business there has suffered in an equal degree

In closing up the fire business in Europe and other foreign countries, under arrangements made by a former management, the company is still sustaining loss, but the shareholders will be pleased to know that the foreign business is now greatly reduced, and there is every reason to hope that future losses from that source will be comparatively light.

The directors anticipate a satisfactory business during the ensuing year, as fire insurance companies were never more in accord with each other. Boards have been organized throughout the United States and Canada for the purpose of securing an increase in rates, and for the establishment on a better basis of insurance business generally. As the manufacturing and commercial interests of the country improve, the directors confidently look for a correspond-ing improvement in the business of fire insurance.

All of which is respectfully	submitted.
SILAS P. WOOD,	J. MOBISON.
Secretary.	Governor.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AT THE S1st DECEMBER, 1884. Acata

8	Assets.		
ю	Cash in hand and in banks	74,750	87
n	Mortgage on real estate	1.849	
	MUDICIDAL debentures	65,215	
e	bauk and other dividend-paying	00,210	~~
8	Stocks	169,536	10
e	1681 estate-company's building	90,000	
θ	United States bonds	569,540	
<b>)-</b>		14,273	
e	Dills receivable	19,588	
	Agents' balances	36,567	
2	-		
•		1,041,819	95
	Liabilities.		
-	Capital stock	500,000	00
)	LOBSON UNDER Adjustment	86,602	
3	Dividend No. 81 (Balance)	2.725	
3	82	20,000	00
1	Balance	431,992	61
	-		
	•	1,041,319	95
•	PBOFIT AND LOSS.		
1	Fire losses paid \$401,449 72		
1	" unsettled 83,662 05		
	Maning La La	485,111	77
	Marine losses paid 41,718 88		
	" unsettl d 2,939 96		
	Commission and the second	44,658	
	Commissions and other charges	816,585	
	Government and local taxes Depreciation on securities	20,089	
L	Old balances of agents written off	17,797	
	Rent account (including taxes)	18 806 8 8,671 8	14 10
E	Balance	5,467 7	
1		0,201 /	0
l	•	806,689 2	7
h	Premiums, fire\$724.983 63		
	Less re-insurance 48,109 76		
	\$	676,873 8	7
I	<b>remiums, marine</b> 90.039 71		•
I	ess re-insurance 4,257 31		

85,782 40

# THE MONETARY TIMES, TRADE REVIEW AND INSURANCE CHRONICLE.

Bent account		
-	\$806,689	27
SURPLUS FUND.		
Dividend No. 81	\$ 25,000	00
" " 82	. 20 000	00
Balance	. 431,992	61
	\$476,992	61
Balance from last statement	. 471,524	83
Profit and loss	. 5,467	78
	\$476,992	61

. . . . . . . . . . . . .

36.989 29

#### REINSURANCE LIABILITY.

Balance at credit of surplus fund .. \$431,992 61 Reserve to reinsure outstanding risks..... 825.345 99

Net surplus over all liabilities.....\$106,646 62 AUDITOR'S REPORT.

To the Governor and Directors of the British America Assurance Co'y :

America Assurance Co y: GENTLEMEN.---We beg to report that we have carefully audited the books, accounts, and youchers of the company. up to the 31st De-cember last, and find the same to be correct. We have also examined the several securities and find the same to be in their possession as at fand the tatement and helpene theory and set forth in the statement and balance sheet as hereto annexed.

ROBERT R. CATHRON, Auditors.

R. C. FITZGERALD, Mr. Morison, in rising to move the adoption of the report said :

GENTLEMEN.-When a merchant at the end of the year takes stock and finds that he has lost of the year takes stock and finds that he has lost money during the year, he certainly is not in a very happy frame of mind, but as he has no one to blame but himself he tries to do better the next year. When, however, the directors of a company bring in a statement at the end of a year whereby they show that they are poorer than they were the year before, it is quite an-other matter, for you as shareholders ratur.lly think there ought to be a profit.

However, I will be brief as I possibly can, and will state simply where we have lost money during the year, and where we have made it. I shall, therefore, take up first the marine business.

CANADA.	
---------	--

Net premium	\$51,149	44
Losses	37,911	31
or 74 per cent of the premiums.		
Or 14 per cout of the premiumer	8,489	88
Expenses	0,403	00
or 161 per ct. of the preniums.		
Msking a profit of	4,747	77
UNITED STATES.		
Net premiums	\$34,632	38
	6,747	03
191 per cent. of premiuma.	•	
19 per cent. or promitant :	. 3.617	08
Expenses	. 0,011	
24 per cent. of premiums.		~ "
Leaving a profit of	19,268	85

But, gentlemen, the Marine Manager ought to credited with \$9,892 50 paid in losses last year that occurred in the years from 1878 to 1880. that occurred in the years from 1878 to 1880. If you remember, I told you that for five years before 1882 our marine business was in a very unsatisfactory state. We had lost \$50,000 in five years, and we then determined to do a smaller business and not so extended, and try to make money out of it. In our judgment we had reason to anticipate a profit; the result is that we show a profit for these three years of \$41,136.78. But for the \$9,893 of old losses that we paid last year, \$8.364 of similar losses that we had to pay in 1883, and nearly \$12.500 of the year before, all of which losses were not provided for by the former management, you will see that we ought former management, yon will see that we ought to have had a profit in the last three years in our marine business of about \$71,000.

Now, gentlemen, we come next to the fire bu iness. In Canada we have a handsome sum to our credit for amount of business done.

#### CANADIAN.

.....\$156,035 19 Netpremiums.... L reses (541 per cent. of premiums... 85,225 57 Expenses (24 per cent. of premiums). 37,124 14 Leaving \$33,685.48 to our credit, after deduct-

ing \$7,473.73 losses outstanding at the end of the year.

I am sorry that I am not able to say the same of the United States.

UNITED STATES. Net Premiums...... \$525,155 65 Losses (75 per cent. of 574,872 50

\$ 49.716 85

Leaving \$49,716.85 to our debit, which includes \$76,188.32 losses outstanding at the end of the year. This also includes pro rata share of the year. This also includes provide shalls of home office expenses for conducting that business. Now, I hear you say :---"What are you doing to try and stop this loss?" I can simply answer that we believe we have as able men as any other company; that we are doing as well as most foreign, and a creat mers American companies in the and a great many American, companies in the United States; and that we have given our American business the greatest care and atten-tion. The secretary says he is prepared to let the facts in connection with every loss be seen by anyone, and that he would take the same risks again if they were offered to us, so that you can see that the loss is one of those things your board have no control over.

In many small places where we would only get about \$50 to \$100 per year, and where we believed the expense of this business and the taxes on it were not justified by the class of business, we retired; and instead of having as we had two years ago 940 agents there, we have reduced them to about 56C, so that you see our aim is to try to concentrate our business into the larger cities where there is not only business for us to do, but where we can also get a fair share of the best risks of the place. When we started in these smaller places where older companies had been located for years, there was nothing left for us but perhaps sp cial hazards, and our policy is now to try and get our full share of the better class of business. For that reason we are not extending our business cr increasing in volume, but what we try to do is to get a good risk where there had been a poor one before, and the secretary has instructions to come out of any place. State or city, where he sees by experience he is not getting that class of business from the agent that we should receive.

We certainly expected a profit from the United States the past year, but though we are disappointed we are not discouraged, because in look. ing over the business of the best American and English companies we find that our expense ratio and loss ratio are on a par with the best of them.

We have also to report a loss of over \$11,000 on European business during the past year, but I am sure you will be glad to hear that we are getting that business greatly reduced.

Now, gentlemen, I think I have told you where we have lost and where we have gained this year, and I think if you will take those old mat-ters out, you will find that we are just about even. But there are the facts that show that we have gone behind. The directors have no excuses to make, nor apologies to offer. We believe that we have worked as well as men could. We have given our best judgment, and though we have been disappointed it has not been for want of care.

On the motion of Mr. Morison, seconded by Mr. Northrop, the report was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Robert Thompson, seconded by Mr. H. L. Hime, it was resolved "That the thanks of the shareholders are due, and are hereby tendered to the directors for their atten-tion to the interests of the company during the past year.

Moved by J. Y. Reid, seconded by W. S. Lee, That Messrs. Hime, Pellatt, Macdonell, and Baines be appointed scrutineers for taking the ballot for directors to serve for the ensuing year and that the poll be closed as soon as five minutes shall have elapsed without a vote being taken." Carried.

The vote resulted in the following gentlemen being elected directors :-

Messrs. John Morison, H. S. Northrop, Hon. Wm. Cavley. John Leys, J. Y. Reid, Geo. Boyd, and T. R. Wo'd, of Toronto; Henry Taylor, of London; and G. M. Kinghorn, of Montreal.

At a special meeting of the board held on Thursday, Feby. 19th, at which Messre. Mori-son, Northrop, Cayley, Reid, Leys, and Taylor, were present, Mr. Morison was unanimously re-elected governor, and Mr. Northrop deputy governor for the ensuing year.

# ONTARIO INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting of the sharehold-The annual general meeting of the sharehold-ers of the Ontario Investment Association was held in the offices in London on Wednesday, 17th inst. There were present Messrs. C. Mur-ray (president), Henry Taylor (manager), S. Crawford, Isaiah Danks, Hugh Brodie, A. E. Pavey, B. Cronyn, R. M. Meredith, J. Johnson, Arthur Wallace, W. Duffield, Daniel Dewar, T. Hook, and many others. Mr. Charles Murray occupied the chair, and Mr. Henry Taylor acted as secretary.

After the notice calling this meeting and the minutes of the last annual meeting had been read and confirmed, the secretary read the annual report and financial statement as follows :---

#### REPORT.

The directors have pleasure in submitting their annual report to the shareholders, shewing the continued and substantial improvement in the affairs of the Association.

Notwithstanding the unusual depression in trade, which has to some extent adversely affected all loan companies, this association has been able not only to maintain its usual rates of divi-dend to shareholders, but after payment of exceptionally heavy charges, to apply a handsome sum to reduction of the suspense account, which now stands at \$17,541.19 (£3,604 7s. 1d.), and which it is expected will be fully extinguished by the surplus profits of the current year

The gross earnings of the association for the past year were \$137,812.94 (£28,317 14s. 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d.), about 7 per cent. upon the average investments. out of which were paid the usual half-yearly dividends at rate of 8 p.r cent. per annum, all expenses of management, and the proper pro-portion of commission and charges on sales of portion of commission and charges on sales of debentures, leaving a surplus above referred to of \$17.70159 (£3,637 63, 3d.) It will be observed that a considerable in-crease has been made in investments in mort-

gages on real estate, and a corresponding reduction in loans on stocks.

The directors have pleasure in referring to the successful placing of debentures upon the English market, and from late advices from the general agents there is good reason to antici-pate even more favorable returns during the present year.

The investments of the association being carefully selected, and under the inspection of an experienced officer, the probabilities of loss are brought within very narrow limits.

The affairs of the association have been subjected to a competent audit, and the various officers have been prompt and efficient in the discharge of their duties.

#### All of which is respectfully submitted. CHARLES MUBRAY, President.

# ASSETS.

Loans on Mortgages of	000 110 59	£248,447 7 5
real estate\$1	488,761 07	100,430 7 9
Loans on debenture	488,701 07	100,100
Loans on building society	300,749 46	61.797 16 8
stocks	17 541 19	3,604 7 1
Sus ense account	17 541 19	3,004
Proportion of debenture		1,767 <b>0 3</b>
com. account	8,599 4 <b>6</b>	1,767 0 0
The Bank of London in		0.049.10 7
Canada balance	14.325 17	2,943 10 <sup>9</sup>
The National Bank of		
Scotland, limited	4,391 82	902 8 1
With agents in Edinburgh	917 67	188 11 27
Cash on hand	24 1 33	50 0 0
		0.104
\$2	2,044,639 68	£420,131 8 10
	-	
LIABII	LITIES.	
Liabilities to th	s Sharehold	ders.
Capital stock paid up	500,000 00	£150,421 102,739 14 6
Reserve fund	500,000 00	102,100
	1,194,715 71	£233,160 15 4
•	1,134,110 11	2,200,200
Liabilities to	o the Public	s
Sterling debentures	612,226 65	125,798 1
Interest on sterling de-		
bentures accrued, but		-01 19 74
not yet due	2,538 60	
Currency debentures	292,514 79	60,100
Interest on cuvrency de-		
bentures accrued, but		543 55
not yet due	. 2,613 93	545 V
-		810
) 5	\$2,044,639 68	£420,131 8 10
PROFIT	AND LOSS.	
	Dr.	19 £10,358 13 5
Permanent stock dividen	d. \$ 50,412 1	19 £10,500 14 10
Interest on debentures		42 9.000
Interest accrued on deb		18 01
tures, but not yet due	5,182 5	53 1,00%
Expense account, includi	ing	
salaries, directors' fe	:08,	a 103 4 48
taxes. dc	15,491 (	66 3,183 4 43
Comr ission and inspect	ion	(m) 14 P
on loans	2.334	CA 410
I Step dependure com. * ex	·h.	
S*g. debenture com. * ex	·h.	

Interest

Carried count	to	suspense	80-	17,701 59	3,637	6	3
			\$	137,812 94	£28,317	14	71

Cr Interest earned ..... .....\$137,812 94 £28,317 14 7 We hereby certify that we have completed the audit of the books, accounts, and securities of the Ontario Investment Association (Limited), for the year ending December 31st, 1884, including a monthly audit of cash account, and bank account, mortgage, ledgers, real estate and debenture books, and have pleasure in confirming the above statement as correct.

#### J. BUBNETT, THOS. BLAKENEY, { Auditors.

London Canada, Feb. 6th, 1885 In rising to move the adoption of the report,

the president said :-GENTLEMEN, —I beg to move the adoption of the report which has just been read, and in doing so congratulate all concerned upon the continued prosperity of the Association. You are all aware of the great depression during the past two years or more in all branches of business, Loan Companies not excepted, and it is gratifying in the face of that to-day to present such a favorable statement of our affairs. You will notice the satisfactory progress which has been made in the sale of our sterling debentures, and we have assurances from our British agents, Messrs, Paulin, Sorley and Martin, that we may look a set of the set of t Mesars. Paulin, Sorley and Martin, that we may look for a steady increase in the future. I may mention in this connection that our transactions with these gentlemen have been very satisfac-tory, and we have found them most energetic and reliable. The statement before us is so full and complete that it is hardly necessary for me to go further into the affairs of the Association, unless in answer to any questions the share-holders may choose to ask. One matter of a more persona character I should refer to, and that is, the valuable services of our manager, particularly in connection with the arrangements he has made with our English agents. He has, to the knowledge of the directors, made Several trips across the ocean, at loss and incon-venience to himself, and it is due him that this should be recognized. I have pleasure in mov-ing the adoption of this report. The motion was seconded by Mr. S. Crawford, and edopted was seconded by Mr. S. Crawford,

and adopted unanimously.

The manager made a few remarks relative to the wars gratifying progress which the Association was making, stating their arrangements were as perfect as possible for the facilitation of business and the safety of investors, and the prospects for the coming year were very good. The President pointed out that there had been a very large reduction in the volume of Canadian obligations.

Upon motion, Messrs. John Burnett and Thomas Blakeny were re-elected auditors, at a salary of \$200 each.

election of twelve directors for the ensuing year was then proceeded with, Messrs. R. M. Meredith and Thos. Hock being appointed L. M. Meredith and Thos. Hook being appointed scrutineers, and after a careful examination of the ballots cast, they declared the following Manager Federal Bank; Samuel Crawford, Eeq.; C. F. Goodhue, Esq., Barrister; W. R. Meredith, F. G., Q. C.; Benjamin Cronyn, Esq., Barrister; F. A. Fitzgerald. Esq., President Imperial Oil John Labatt, Esq., Brewer; John Elliott, Esq., Manufacturer; Isaiah Danks, Esq., Secretary Wet

Wanufacturer; Isaiah Danks, Esq., Secretary Water Commissioners; Hugh Brodie, Esq. Moved by Benjamin Cronyn, seconded by William Duffield, that the hearty thanks of the hareholders of this Association are hereby william Duffield, that the hearty thanks of the shareholders of this Association are hereby the financial agents of the Association in Scot-have carried out the sale of the debentures of have carried out the sale of the debentures of the Association, and the shareholders (including the President of Thirston of the Association) desire to the Association, and the sharenous to the Association) desire to the Association of the Association Danlin Sorley and desire to express to Messrs. Paulin, Sorley and Wartin the great pleasure it gives them to put hereby ordered to be forwarded to the gentle-Mattin the next mail. Carried unanimously.

After the customary votes of thanks had been

At a subsequent meeting of the directors Mr. Oharlas Monthle Manager Considered President, and Charles Murray was re-elected President, and Mr. Samuel Crawford, Vice-president.

THE HOME SAVINGS AND LOAN CO'Y.,

LIMITED.

The sixth annual general meeting of the share-olders was half in the company's offices, No. holders was held in the company's offices, No. |

72 Church St., Toronto, on Thursday, 19th Feb., 1885, the Hon. Frank Smith, president, in the chair.

The manager of the company, Mr. James Mason, acted as secretary. The minutes of last meeting having been confirmed he read the following

BEPOBT.

The directors herewith submit their sixth annual report, with the accompanying financial statement, showing the result of the company's business for the year ending 31st December, 1884, and its position on that day.

The demand for money throughout the year as good and fair rates of interest obtainable.

After paying and providing for two half yearly and paying all expenses, including salaries, printing, advertising and auditors' fees, there remained a balance of \$21,357.87.

During the year there occurred a depreciation in the value of a security upon which a loan had been made. Additional collateral securities have since been obtained, and are being realized on. It is at present difficult to determine the value of the securities now held for this loan, as on. they consist partly of real estate, and it will be some time before they can be advantageously disposed of. In view of these circumstances the directors have deemed it advisable to add \$21,-000 of the above balance to contingent account, making that amount \$25,000, and to place the remainder, \$357 87, at credit of profit and loss account, leaving the reserve fund as it was at 31st December, 1883, viz., \$40,000.

The deposit account has somewhat increased, the excess being largely made up of accrued interest added to depositors' accounts.

The mortgage loans show a small increase for the year. The new loans being somewhat in excess of the repayments. These loans are in a very satisfactory shape, no properties having fallen into the hands of the company, as the payments of principal and interest have been promptly made when due.

The directors would add that the manage and staff performed their respective duties with efficiency.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

FRANK SMITH, President. Toronto, February 11, 1885.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 31st DECEMBER, 1884.

## Assets

Деесце.		
Loans on collaterals of stocks,		
bonds and debentures	993,261	55
Mortgage loans	240,539	43
Debentures and bonds	70.451	08
Real estate-office premises	15,000	00
Cash in bank		
" on hand 3,357 44		
	75,613	69
Office furniture	1,168	56
Preliminary expenses	1,000	00
Sundry accounts	267	48

#### \$1,397,301 79 - . . . . . .

Liabilities.	
Capital stock, subscribed, \$1,000,-	
000-upon which has been paid	
10 per cent., amounting to\$ 100,000	00
Due depositors, iacluding interest	
added, December 31st, 1884 1,225 943	92
Dividend, psyable 2nd January,	
1885	00
Directors' compensation 2,500	00
Reserve fund 40,000	00
Contingent acct., as at	
31st Dec., 1883\$ 4,000 00	
Contingent acct., added	
31st Dec., 1884 21,000 00	
25,000	00
Profit and loss account 357	87
\$1,397,301	79
PB FIT AND LOSS.	

#### Dr.

Interest paid and credited depositors	47,025	26
Expenses of management	9,692	56
Auditors' fees	600	00
Directors' compensation	2.500	00
Dividend paid		
" payable Jan'y 2. 1885. 3,500 00		
	7,060	
Added to contingent account	21,000	00
Balance	357	87

\$88,175 69

Cr. Gross earnings for the year ... ..\$87.871 19 Balance profit and loss account last year ..... 304 50

\$88.175 69

JAMES MASON, Manager.

Toronto, 11th February, 1885. We hereby certify that we have examined the books and accounts of the Home Savings and Loan Company, Limited, for the year ending 31st December, 1884, and find the above state-

ment correct. We also examined the vouchers and securities,

and found them all correct and in accordance with the above statement.

H. JOSEPH, ANGUS D. MACDONELL, To the President and Directors of The Home Savings and Loan Company

(Limited).

The adoption of the annual report and financial by Mr. P. Hughes, and carried. It was then moved by Mr. Oliver Gilpin, seconded by Mr. James Cooper,

That the thanks of the Shareholders be and are hereby tendered to the president, vice-president, and directors, for their careful attention to the affairs of the company during the past year."-Carried.

A resolution of thanks to the manager and A resolution of thanks to the manager and other officers of the company, for the efficient manner in which they performed their respective duties during the past year was moved by Mr. M. O'Connor, seconded by Mr. Jas. Gunn, and carried.

The election of directors was then proceeded with, the result of the ballot being the unani-mous re-election of all the retiring directors, as follows:-Hon. Frank Smith and Messrs. Eugene O'Keefe, Patrick Hughes, Wm. T. Kiely and John Foy.

Messrs. Henry Joseph and Angus D. Macdonell were elected auditors for the ensuing year.

After a vote of thanks to the Hon. Frank Smith, for his conduct in the chair, the meeting adjourned.

At a meeting of the new board, held immediately after the close of the above, the Hon. Frank Smith was re-elected president, and Mr. Eugene O'Keefe re-elected vice-president of the company.

# ONTARIO INDUSTRIAL LOAN AND IN-VESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED).

The fourth annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, To-ronto Arcsde, on Thursday the 19th Feb'y, inst. The chair was taken at 1 o'clock p. m., by the president, Mr. David Blain. There were present also a number of shareholders from the city and several from the country. The president read the following report to the shareholders :

REPORT.

The directors beg to submit for your consideration the following report of the business of the company for the year ending 31st December, 1884, with the financial statements, duly audited.

The subscribed capital at that date amounted to \$479,800.00, on which had been paid \$235,-135.64

In the balance sheet the item of \$433.820.62 shows the amount of investments in real estate. A large portion of this is represented by the company's new enterprise, the "Arcade," con-sideration of which has been before you repeatedly and met with your approbation; the item \$64,761.33 represents the loans on real estate mortgages, and the item of \$27,480.80 refers to loans on personal security covered by collaterals.

erals. The real estate and other securities of the company have been carefully inspected and ex-amined, as usual, by the special committee appointed under the by-laws for that purpose. As will be seen by the profit and loss account, the net profits for the year (after deducting all expenses of management) have been \$17,218.88, to which add balance from last year, \$77,962, making in all \$17,998.00, out of which two half-yearly dividends of four and three per cent. respectively (making seven per cent. for the year) have been declared amounting to \$16,-142 54. The directors recommend that the sum of \$696.51 be written off, to allow for losses or of \$696.51 be written off, to allow for losses or denbtful debts, and that the balance be carried forward to the credit of profit and loss account.

The reserve fund stands at \$27,000 00.

The directors are pleased to be able to state that the "Arcade," the construction of which was in progress at the time of the last general meeting, is now in complete running order. The cost has been confined within the estimate, and the result of the endeavors at renting have been satisfactory. The rent roll now shows been satisfactory. The rent roll now shows sufficient to ensure an annual net return (after summent to ensure an annual net return (alter allowing for all expenses) of over 5% per cent.; and as fully one-third of the building is yet to be rented (all the proceeds of which will of course be additional net profit,) your directors feel safe in anticipating a handsome perman-ent return upon the investment, increasing as the city progresses.

Upon realizing the advantage and desira-bility of operating in the buying and selling of real estate, your directors after careful consideration, concluded that in no part of Canada could such investments be made with greater certainty, and better prospects of profit, than in the city of Toronto, and have therefore confined their operations entirely to real estate in and around this city.

The depression in the real estate market referred to in the last annual report, unhappily continued throughout the year. Indications, however, are, it is thought, already apparent of greater activity during the coming spring, and no effort will be spared by the management to develop the company's valuable property. All of which is respectfully submitted

D. BLAIN. J. GORMLEY, Managing Director. President.

The financial statements as follows were also laid before the meeting :--

#### GENERAL BALANCE SHEET.

#### Liabilities.

1		
Capital stock paid up	\$235,135	64
Mortgages on real estate	201,899	16
Deposits	62,036	79
Sundry accounts payable		86
Dividend No. 7, payable 2nd Jan.		
1885	7,040	
Reserve fund		00
Profit and loss account, carried forward	l 1,158	95
	\$534,725	12
Assets.		
Real estate	\$ <b>433,82</b> 0	62

Real estate	• • • • • •	\$	433,820
Loans, Mortgages	64,761	33	
Loans, bills receivable, and			
collaterals	27,480	80	
Interest accrued			
			93,591
Cash in bank	3,112	81	
" on hand	37	60	
			3,150
Office furniture	• • • • • •		348
Rents receivable			3,813

#### \$534,725 12 PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

12

98 99

PROFIT AND LOSS	ACCOUNT.		- 1
Dr.			
To interest paid depositors, h	ank. etc.	87.597	27
" cost of management	,	5,300	63
" commissions		319	
		010	
Net profits for year	1,210 30		
Add balance at credit			
from last year	779 62		
-			
8	17,998 00		
Appropriated and pro-			
posed to be approp-			
riated as follows :			
Dividend No. 6. Four			
per cent., paid 2nd			
July, 1884	9,101 82		
Dividend No: 7. Three	0,101 01		
Dividend No. 7. Theo			
per cent., payable	F 040 F0		
2nd Jan., 1885	7,040 72		
Written off, doubtful			
debts	696 51		
Carried forward to			
credit of profit and			
loss account	1,158 95		
-		17,998	00
		\$31,215	03
Cr.			
By balance at credit 1st			
Jan., 1884	\$2.783 65	2	
Less amount voted to	*-,		
president, directors,		~	

and auditors..... 2,004 00 779 62

" interest on investments, rents, etc. 19.608 57 " profits on sales of real estate.... 10,826 84

\$31,215 03

AUDITORS' BEPORT. We hereby report that we have carefully audited the books and vouchers of the company for the year ending 31st December, 1884, and have found them correct. We have also examinuaye found them correct. We have also examin-ed the foregoing statements of account and certify that they furnish a true exhibit of the affairs of the company, as shown by the books. We have also inspected the securities held by the company and have found them in order.

CHABLES B. PETRY, Auditors. JOHN PATTON

Toronto, 11th February, 1883.

The president, in a brief address, moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by the 1st vice-president, Mr. E. H. Duggan, and carried unanimously.

Resolutions were passed thanking the presi-dent, directors, and officers for their close attention to the business of the company.

The election of directors was then proceeded with, the following gentlemen being elected : Messrs. David Blain, L L.D., (president Central Bauk), E. H. Duggan, James Langstaff, M D, (Richmond Hill), C. Blackett Robinson, James Robinson, (reeve of Markham), John J. Cook, A. McLean Howard, Alfred Baker, M. A., John

A. mcLean Howard, Alfred Baker, M. A., John Harvie, James Gormley, and Wm. Booth. The meeting then adjourned. At a subsequent meeting of the board of directors David Blain. Esq., was chosen presi-dent, and E. H. Duggan, Esq., and Jas. Lang. staff, Esq., M.D., vice-presidents.

We are in receipt of a letter from Fort Qu'Appelle, N.W.T. remarking that our quotations of Beaver, R<sup>2</sup>d Fox, Lynx, and Skunk in Montreal are lower than prices paid in Winnipeg. There was a letter written by a Peterboro' man some weeks ago which complained that, on the other hard, our Montreal fur quotations were too low. Our Montreal correspondent thus comments on both :

These somewhat contradictory complaints are, These somewhat contradictory complaints are, I think, a fair proof that the quotations given are a fair general average, and I am prepared to stand by them as such. There are no trade quotations which are so peculiar as rawfurs. These are all graded as to locality, and range very widely as to size and quality of the fur, according to the district that produces it. Every dealer understands this, if he doesn't he don't know his business. For instance, between furs from the north shore of the St. Lawrence, and those from the south side there is a great differ-ance in quality and value, while those from the those from the south side there is a great differ-ence in quality and value, while those from the Upper Ottawa are again of a superior quality. Red for from the North-West are undoubtedly superior in both size and quality to Eastern for, and the same is true of lynx. We find skunk in the North West, again, very different from Eastern skunk, being large and long striped, and in fact so different as to afford no compari-eon at all And wo on throughout the list. With son at all. And so on throughout the list. With regard to beaver more especially, there is also a difference, but not so marked as in some other furs. Our quotation of beaver is, I think, a close one, and the sconer the party buying at Qu'Appelle comes down to our level the better for himself, as private advices received here from London both by letter and cable say prices at coming sales will show a decline, and our quotation is if anything on high side. There are 120 000 beaver to be offered in London at Hudson There are 120,-Bay sale, with Curtis Lampson's to follow, and it is confidently said that these sales of such large lots will show a lowering of prices. Dealers here have given up sending buyers to Manitoba, as they found some buyers in many cases paid more than New York prices, and there was no inducement or profit in the proceeding.

#### Commercial.

#### MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, Feb. 25th, 1885. The stock market has not shown much ac-

tivity lately, and the volume of daily transac-tions is small. The market is quiet and easy. Neither bulls nor bears show any inclination to enter into contest at present. Money on call is easy, the rate now ruling being 4 per cent., but it was reported yesterday that loans had been effected at 34 per cent. The wholessle trade effected at 34 per cent. The wholessle trade shows more activity, and merchandise is mov-ing more freely. The retail trade is slow, as buying on spring account has not yet set in. The stocks held by country merchants are not large, but their orders con inue small. Remit-

The Twenty-fifth Annual State ment of the

# EQUITABLE Life Assurance Society

Of the United States,

For the Year Ending December 31, 1884.

#### REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Balance, January 1st, 1884. from last account .....

INCOME.

Premiums Interest and Rents	 12,031, <b>3</b> 30 2,972,149	22 83	15,003,480 05
		_	\$65,435,729 78

#### DISBURSEMENTS.

I		
	Claims by death and matured endow- ments	\$4,000,668 00
	Dividends surren er values and annu- ties	2 H82 078 30
	Discounted endowments	312,040 77
	TOTAL PAID POLICY-HOLDERS	\$7,194,786 07 7,000 00
	Dividend on capital Premium on securities chorged off	314,060 05
	Commissions, advertising, postage and exchange	1,215,549 91 1,040,641 10
	General expenses	125,971 01
	TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS BALAN E, DEC. 31, 1884, TO NEW ACO'T	\$9,898,009 19 \$55,537,720 66
	ASSETS.	
	Bonds and mortgages. New York real estate, including the	\$15,494,726 72
	Equitable Building and purchases under foreclesure	6,676,095 11
	IInited States stocks State Stocks, City	
	stocks, and stocks authorized by the laws of the State of New York.	18,400,407 00
	Loans secure i by bon is and stocks (market value, \$7,160,057 00)	5,819,641 08
	Real estate outside the Stale of New	
	foreclosure and Society's buildings in other cities	4,016,146 56
	Cash in banks and trust companies, at idterest; and in transit (since re-	
	ceived and invested)	6,073,901 <b>6</b> 6 210,372 99
	Commuted commission. Due from agents on account of pre-	
	miums Interest and rent due and accrued	404,590
	Premiums due and in process of col- lection (less premiums paid in ad-	00 1001 00
,	vance, \$27,486) Deferred prem ums	385,721 00
•	TOTAL ASSETS, Dec. 31, 1884	\$58,161,925 54
t	LIABULITIES.	
,		L
1	Reserve on outstanding policies at 4 per cent	
	Size,580 00	- 41,010,000
2	STRDT TO Dec 21 1894	\$10,483,617 10
t	Of which the proportion contributed	1
1	(as computed) by policies in gene	
	<b>1 76</b> 019.89 18	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Ĩ	(as computed) by policies in Ton	6,408,861 00
	tine class is	. 0,900,000

tine class, is ...... \$10,493,617 10

INCREASE OF	1884	OVER	1883.
PREMIUM IN COME SURPLUS, LFGAL STANI ASSETS	DARD	····· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	\$1 303,798 1,620,575 5,131,345

#### Contested Claims, -

From the undivided surplus, contributed by poli-cies in the General class. reversionary divident will be declared, availab'e on settlement (1 annual premium, to ordinary participating policies From the undivided surplus cont ibuted by Policies in the Tontine class, the amounts apolicable to par-cies maturing within the current year will be de-come due.

GEO. W. PHILLIPS, . G. VAN CISE. } Actuaries

HENRY B. 9 YDE, PRESIDENT. JAMES W. ALEXANDER, VICE-PRESIDENT. A. C. EDWAR'S AND B. A. FIELDING, GENERAL AGENTS, HALIF X, N. S. W. J. SMYTH, \* ATAGER, TORONTO. R. W. GALE, MANAGER, MONTRAL

tances continue unsatisfactory, and complaints

are frequent that farmers are holding back their Produce in the expectation of higher prices. Anna, The receipts are light, and business in and the price prices are light, and business

ASHES.—The receipts are man, and the second and both are nominal, the former at \$3 to \$3.15, according to tares, and the latter at \$5.

Day Goods.—The stocks now on hand are complete and varied and merchants are engaged in alling their spring orders. Travellers are returning and report business quiet, but promising. The volume of business quiet, but promising. with that of last year up to this date. The a number of buyers to the city but their pur-chases were somewhat limited. There is a moderate demand for cotton goods which are moderate demand for cotton goods which are how firm with an advance in greys, and a num-ber of the mills are fully occupied and refuse order the mills are fully occupied to move orders at former prices. In woollens the move-ment is confined to tweeds, many of the mills having orders for all they can produce. Under-wear, block of all they can woollens are wear, blankets and miscellaneous woollens are not in active demand. Prices are unchanged and are still unsatisfactory. Remittances are coming in very slowly.

DEUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Stocks are light and DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Stocks are light and in some lines are pretty well exhausted, notably bleaching powder, sal soda and caustic soda, but fresh supplies are now on the way. There is an improvement in trade owing to increased con-sumption, which has given rise to a more active demand

FISH. The advent of Lent has given rise to an active demand and the market is firm, with a source demand and the market is that, which stiffening in prices of some descriptions. The movement during the week has been a good one and stock which mark not large, have been movement during the week has been a good one and stocks, which were not large, have been pretty well reduced, those of herrings being tierces, \$18 to \$18.50 for No. 1 to \$16.50 to \$17 \$18 for No. 2, and \$15 to \$15.50 for No. 3; barrels, labrador herrings \$5.50 to \$6. Cape Breton for hol \$4.75 to \$5.25, for barrels and \$2.75 to \$3 end of the state and the state of helf do : Anticosti \$4.25 to \$4.50; green for half do : Anticosti \$4.25 to \$4.50 ; green and a do : Anticosti \$4.25 to \$4.50 ; green and a do : Anticosti \$4.25 to \$4.50 ; green ave half do : Anticosti \$4.25 to \$4.50; green end \$5 to \$5.25 for large, \$4 to \$4.25 for No. 1, per 100 lbs.; American do \$3 to \$3.50; sea tront \$8 to \$8.25 per bbl.; lake or speckled tont \$4.50 boneless codfish 4 to 42c per lb. in lb. bores

PRUTTS. The demand during the week for Steen has been a very satisfactory one and prices have been firm. We quote: Valencia Granges are been firm. oranges \$5.50 to \$6 per case; lemons \$2.50 to \$3 per box; cranberries, Cape Cod, \$13 to \$14, quality box; box \$6 sock \$3 to \$6 according to Quality ; bananas \$5 per punch.

GROCERIES. Business has been of an active en accesses. Business has been of the sand sugaracter during the week especially in teas and sugara angars, and some large round lots have changed hands. Orders from travellers are satisfactory and payments are above the average. Barba-ton molasses are held at 32½c. There is no inquiry for Porto Rico, and Sugar House can be thad at 20c. Brown nutmegs are 65 to 67½c. : 18 to 20c., and cloves 16 to 25c. according to 16 to 19c.; O. G. Jawa 20 to 22c.; Rio is scarce 41 to 12c. In sugars, yellows are firmer at Consols.; If granulated is 6§ to 7c. In teas, Bysons are offered at 17 to 30c. Young 40c., low grades, 16 to 20c. and others 36 to 40c.

LEATHER. - Manufacturers of boots and shoes LEATHER. Manufacturers of boots and ELICES equadous a good many orders in hand and there is prices.

METALS AND HARDWARE — The market has been that and steady during the week with business have steady during the week with business have been made which lead to the values of reducing country travel. En-tandiation that the business of the week those of considerable improvement. We still the officient of reducing country travel. En-trade in the state of the business of the week those officient of the business of the week those officient of the business of the week those officient of the business of the still the still store in the business of the still the still store in the business of the still the still store in the business of the still the store in the still store in the still the store is the store in the store still the store is the store in the store store in the store is METALS AND HARDWARE -The market has been to 7c. according to brand; Tinned Sheets, coke,

No. 24. 6 jc., No. 26, 7c., the usual extra for large sizes. Hoops and Bands per 100 lbs., 2.10 \$2.20; Sheets, Boiler Plate, per 100 lbs. Staf-fordshire, \$2.50 to 2.75; Steel Boiler Plate \$2.75 to 0.00; heads, \$4.50; Russian Sheet Iron, 10 to 11c. Lead per 100 lbs.:—Pig, \$3.75 to \$4.00; Sheet, \$4.00 to \$4.25; Shot, \$6 to 6 50; best cast Steel, 11 to 12c.; firm; Spring, \$3.25 to \$3.50, firm; Tire, \$3.25 to \$3.50, firm; Sleigh Shoe, \$2.25 to 2.50; Round Machinery Steel, 320, per lb. Ingot tin, 19 to 21c. Bar Tin, 24c; Ingot Copper, 14 to 15 jc.; Sheet Zinc, \$4.50 to 4.75; Spelter, \$4.00 to 4.50; Bright Iron Wire, Nos. 0 to 6, \$2.75 per 100 lbs. OILS —The price of linseed oil having advanced

OILS -The price of linseed oil having advanced in the English markets to £20 per tin has had a stiffening effect upon the market here, and it is now firmly held at 63 to 65c. for boiled and 60c. for raw. Other oils are quiet, steam refined seal being held at 65c. with buyers holding off. Straw sold at 57c. and 574c. Cod is dull and unchanged at 58 to 60c. for Newfoundland and 55 to 561c. for Halifax. There is no Gaspe offering.

PROVISIONS .-- The market for cheese is quiet and a shade easier, quotations being 11 to 114c. for choice fall makes, 8 to 10c. for medium, and 5 to 90. for summer makes. Butter continues depressed, and business is wholly of a jobbing character, at last week's quotations. In hog bilately at last week's quotations. In hog products the market is firm generally, the only change being in tallow which is now quoted at 6 to 6 to 6 to 7 c. for rendered, and 6 to 7 c. for cake. Dressed hogs are \$6.10 to \$6.20 for heavy aver age and \$6 35 for light average in car lots, and

\$6.25 to \$0.50 in jobbing lots. SALT.—There is a light demand and stocks are small. Elevens ex cars are now selling at 50 to 524c., and ex warehouse at 574c. Wool.—The market is bare of Cape and Aus-



Geoke's Sash Supporter and Sash Leck, Tubular Lanterns.

Of NEW FRUITS, all descriptions. NUTS, all kinds
A Full Stock of Xmas Groceries,
SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, SYRUPS and GENERAL GROCERIES.
Salt and Fresh Water Herrings and an assortment of other Fish for sale by
BRUWN, BALFOUR & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers & Importers
HAMILTON.
JAMES TURNER & CO. HAVE NOW IN STOCK,
No. 1 WHITEFISH, in 4 barrels. 1 SALMON TROUT, in 4 barrels. 1 LAKE HERAING, n 4 barrels. 1 SPLIT S. W. HERRING, in 5 barrels. 1 SHORE S. W. HERRING, in bris. and 4 bris. 1 SHORE S. W. HERRING, in bris. and 4 bris. 1 PRIME CODFISH, in guintals. PURE BONELESS CODFISH, in 1 lb. rolls. CRATES
<ul> <li><sup>4</sup> I SPLIT S. W. HERRING, in <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> barrels.</li> <li><sup>4</sup> I SHORE S. W. HERRING, in brls. and <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> brls.</li> <li><sup>4</sup> 1 PRIME CODFISH, in quintals.</li> <li>PURE BONELESS CODESES (a. 1).</li> </ul>
CRATES " 1, 2, 5 lb. boxes. " 6 lb. " EXTRA BONELESS CODFISH, in 5 lb."
BONELESS " " "401b."
Also the following Canned Goods:-FINNAN HADDIES, LOBSTERS, SALMON and MACKEREL, in 1 lb. tias, BROILED MACKEREL in 1 and 2 lb. tins.
W. H. GILLARD. JOHN GILLARD. H. N. KITTSON
COFFEES.
Direct importation from Rio de Janeiro. 200 Bags ex Steamship "Sirus,"
175 " " " Advance."
All grades of CHASE & SANBOR ROASTED and GROUND.
Morand.)
W. H. GILLARD & CO.
Importers & Wholesale Grocers, HAMILTON.
Jas. Simpson & Son,
HAMILTON
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE ADAMS TOBACCO CO.
FREDK. C. LEWIS & CO.,       New York,         W. C. BEVAN & CO.,       Malaga         W. C. BEVAN & CO.,       Denia,
ONTARIO CANNING CO. Hamilton THISTLE FINNAN HADDIE CO., Digby, N.
J. M. DOUGLAS & CO., - New York J. M. DOUGLAS & CO., Montreal JNO. OSBORNE, SON & CO., - Montreal.
C. J. HOPR. B. E. HOPR.
ADAM HOPE & CO.
HAMILTON, Hardware and Metal Merchants.
Cutlery-Rodger's, Lockwood's and other Makers.
AXES — Gladstone, Choppers' Hope and other Makers. Sleigh Shoe Steel, Cast Steel, Spring Steel, Toe
Caulk do. I.BATHER BELTING, GOODHUE'S.
SKATES, Acme, Barry & Barry. Canada Plates, Pen and Blains for six and seven inch Pipe.
Tin Plates, Charcoal, Coke and Terne. Iron, Shotts No. 1, the best brand offering fo PigStove Plate, White, Hematite and Londonderry Car Wheels.

Loading Wholesale Trade of Hamilton

A Full Stock

STATEMENT OF BANKS acting under charter, for the month ending 31st January, 1885, according to the

									т.	TAR	TT.TT	IES.			
	_		CAPI	TAL.				1	L Depos		1	Prov.			
NAME OF BANK.  ONTARIO.	6	Capital uthor- ized.	Capital sub- scribed.	Capital paid up.	Reserve Fund.	Notes in circula- tion.	Dominion Governm't deposits payable on demand.	Dominic Governn deposit payabl after not or on a fiz day.	on held n't securi is for Do e Gover nice contra	as Pr ity Go om. dep n't pay acts C ns. den	ov'nt. d oosits r able af on ti	Gov'nt. leposits payable Iter no- ce or on a fixed day.	Other deposits payable on demand.	Oth deposite able a notice a fixed	s p <b>ay</b> liter or op
Bank of Toronto Can. Bank of Commer Dominion Bank Ontario Bank Standard Bank Federal Bank of Can Bank of Hamilton Bank of Ottawa Bank of Ottawa Bank of Canadon in Can Central Bank of Canadon	eda	\$2,000,000 6,000,000 1,500,000 2,000,000 3,000,000 1,500,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000	$\begin{array}{c} 2,000,000\\ 6,000,000\\ 1,500,000\\ 903,700\\ 2,966,600\\ 1,500,000\\ 1,000,000\\ 1,000,000\\ 1,000,000\\ 500,000\\ 1,000,000\\ 500,000\\ \end{array}$	2,000,000 6 (00,000) 1,500,000 1,500,000 803,700 2,966,800 1,500,000 98,870 999,580 230,584 192,054 254,290	1,100,000 2,000,000 930,000 425,000 1,500,000 680,000 160,000 Nil. 50,000 Nil.	$\begin{array}{c} 1,113,779\\ 2,787,155\\ 1,142991\\ 1,145,972\\ 621,507\\ 495,789\\ 970,538\\ 899,:05\\ 573,t58\\ 194,295\\ 146,165\\ 250,895\end{array}$	39,046 13,132 13,939		99, 	,666 ,860 ,550 ,313	10,816	250,000 150,0:0 100,000 191,579 50,000 150,000	2,494,70' 3,953,29 1,782,15 2,167,89 1,242,98 1,075,97 2,161,78 1,130,08 451,73 148,55 137,04 341 49	9 6, 4 3, 0 1, 0 8 1, 8 1, 8 1, 8 1, 9 6 1, 2	766,173 442,131 228,378 598,553 912,310 925,127 430,639 816,309 02,704 250,060 187,955 451,060
QUEBEC. Bank of Montreal Banque Jacques Cart Banque Jacques Cart Banque Ville-Marie La Banque d'Hochels Exchange Bank of Ca	ier	$12,000,000 \\ 4,866,666 \\ 1,600,000 \\ 500,000 \\ 500,000 \\ 1,000,0$	12,000.000 4,866,666 1,600,000 500,000 500,000 710,100	12,000,000 4,866,666 1,600,000 500,000 464,300 710,100	981,129 Nil. 140,000 20,000 50,000	6,240,647 889,272 240,999 230,491 303,807 375,147	4,18 57,63 30,27 35,93	4 2 5  3 	1	,100 535 ,490	5,176	1,200,000 109,000 200,000 34,041	8,289,89 1,316,83 697,59 303,45 93,76 230,14	3 <b>4</b> , 9 5 6 7	616, <b>536</b> 412,086 590,227 247 688 323,642 161,464 .037,988
Moisons Bank Moisons Bank Banque Nationale Quebec Bank Union Bank Banque de St. Jean . Banque de St. Hyacin Eastern Townships F	nthe.	$\begin{array}{c} 2,000,000\\ 6,000,000\\ 2,000,000\\ 2,000,000\\ 2,000,000\\ 1,000,000\\ 1,000,000\\ 1,500,000\\ \end{array}$	2,000,000 5,798,267 2,000,000 2,500,000 2,000,000 540,000 504,600 1,479,600	2,000,000 5,724,676 2,000,000 2,500,000 2,500,000 2,500,000 226,420 263,290 1,449,488	Nil 325.000 Nil. 10.000 35,000 375,000	$1,809,943 \\3,151,295 \\623,038 \\590,853 \\523,438 \\146,551 \\134,935 \\668,691 \\$	188,74 6,02 26,59 18,05 5,34 30 40,70	8 5 6 8 1 1 2 	37 14 	7,788 1,884 3,370  3,669	52,014 224,314 25,387	10,390 127,500 100,000 2,593,511	3,419,6 1,187,80 3,053,66 399,20 8,70 28,33 275,72	13 4 16 14 1, 15 14 16 14 16 14 16 14 16 14 16 14 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	571,266 572,904 123,062 851,816 172,719 467,454 ,563,596
Halifax Banking Co. Bank of Yarmouth Exchange Bk. Yarm	lifax. ifax o	61,466,666 1,250,000 1,500,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 400,000 280,000 500,000	57,269,733 1,114,300 1,000,000 600.000 1,000,000 500,000 400,000 280,000 500,000	1,114,800 1,000,000 500,000 500,000 390,870 245,910 250,000	200,000 35,000 40,000 50,000 30,000 30,000 Nil.	877,563 716,563 175,533 119,500 355,313 71,360 33,522 179,555	1 185,91 3 75,05 3 10,73 3 7,47 2 33,64 0 32,06 7	2 8 	·····	4,816 778	145,788 147,200		760,8 486,7 155,7 131,0 254,4 6(),2 23,9 131,4	56 1 08 1 01 54 32 42 68 57	,905,815 497,915 345,020 443,493 736,783 195,723 84,965 378,970 170,931
Piotou Bank Commercial Bk. Wir NEW BRUNSWIC Bank of New Brunsw Maritime Bk. of D. of People's Bank St. Stephens Bank Grand total	Can.	500,000 1.000,000 2,000,000 200,000 71,896,666	500,000 1,000,000 821,900 200,000	260,000 1,000,000 321,900 200,000	78,000 300,000 40,000 50,000	386,92 285,20 170,33	$\begin{array}{c c} 0 & 140,33 \\ 7 & 9,86 \\ 3 & 24,24 \\ \hline  & 24,24 \\$	34 56 3	0,000	641 50,147	144,6`4	2,593,51	. 423,1 . 119,5 	.51 196 756	621,361 133,899
			1		1	<u> </u>	SETS.		<u> </u>						
BANK.  ONTARIO.	Specie	Domin' Notes.		Balances due from other Barks in Canada.	or from other banks of	Balance due fro of agencies the Balance of from other banks in agencies the Uni	es m lk n do f O Domin'n Ment deben- or tures or stock.	ties other than	Loans to the Do- minion Government		icipal, Cana-	Loans on current account to Mu- nicipal- ities.	Loans de	lepos- d ts in i other anks	oans or eposiss n other banks unse- cured.
Bank of Toronto C. Bk of Commerce Dominion Bank Standard Bank Federal Bank Imperial Bank Can Bank of Hamilton Bank of Ottawa Western Bk. Can Bk. of London, Can Central Bk. of Can.	\$257,02 516,31 173,75 215,03 106,96 96,8: 301,80 133,77 97,92 11,6 28,5 26,7	18         958,06           51         519,31           31         328,47           87         135,29           23         256,93           81         371,99           32         119,72           99         112,25           95         24,72           60         33,69	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 112,722\\ 161,154\\ 6),946\\ 73.604\\ 264,124\\ 84,357\\ 78,082\\ 97,246\\ 10,532\end{array}$	86,06 2,992,08 402,75 90,61 22,36 46,47 104,9 54,17 13,99 13,11	35         182,           13	152,000 093 474 24,338	554,913 462,758 120,857 122,490		1,117 1,810 1, 4,097 2,255	452,878 365,699 ,444,998 342,223 162,918 203,331 256,780 33,000 50,422	87,140 116,873 63,100 175,920 5,100	163,000 680,257 329,163 206,736 102,122	10,000	25,000 40,000
QUEBEC. Bank of Montreal Bank of B. N. A Bank du Peuple. Bk JacquesCartier Bank Ville-Marie Bk de Hochelaga Ex Bk, ot Canada.	2,969,3 427,2 30,4 16,3 12,3 40,3	4,138,77 595,65 43 90,16 349 22,70 364 34,21 365 31,93	1 999,684 2 153,966 7 116,742 6 17,83 0 46,6 3 7 22,183	51,716 77,086 49,212 99,121 33,589	727,2 30,7 9,0 6,8 22,2	05 22 22 68 80 80 68	,192 ,273 			<b>39,961</b> 1	8,292.404 1.0\5,412 144,679 11,051 55,599 123,400	13,781 	680,925 4,00 703,752	130.129	5,000
Molsons Bank Merohants Bank Isank Natonale Quebec Bank Union Bk of L. C Bank de St. Jean B. de St. Hyacinthe Eastern Tp. Bank.	13 ( 113,	446         705,4           33         261,0           940         260,1           820         141,8           433         7,7           848         37,7           185         98,2	11         557,318           49         67,410           53         79.23           06         92,10           69         5,48           27         1.1,29           68         28,60	69,405           166,746           34,825           319,935           821,085           732,737           9208800	682,9           3         80,5           3         115,5           5         15,5           9         14,7           7         37,7           3         2'4,5	16         160           144         55           383         249           973	0,643 256,25 2,450 9,710 148,43 262,10 8,094	3 6 	533,030 1,625		1,599,910 38,751 1,004,523 291,591 	268,848 3 104,810 . 2,50 5 9,05	1,473,036         436,221	50,900 43,654	50,009
Total Ont. & Que NOVA SCOTIA. Bk of Nova Scotia Merchants Bk. Hal People's Bk of Hal Union Bk of Hal'x Halifax Bank'g Co Bank of Yarmout Exchange Bk Yar Pictou Bank	<b>879,</b> 282, 27, 5, 42, 1 23, 11, 17,	290         336,7           208         225,9           002         265           921         133.0           ,218         21,5           ,339         11,6           ,441         32,5	78 90.00 96 63,0 95 12,44 55 19,15 75 54,93 06 7,8 80 1,55 177 14,9	130.59           8         126,26           12         48,29           20         54,92           96         6,85           16         14,03           39         7,77           25         11,06	4 51, 3 42, 0 23, 8 17, 3 6, 2 5, 4 6, 9	729 884 9 313 9 453 534 851 9 280	6,483 6,687 5,035 9,408 6,249 18,21		6,058  1,190 289	5,870 479	147,350 29,50 14,11	8 1 31 	2 595,122 6 909,455         		
Com. Bk. Windsor N. BRUNSWICK. Bk of N. Brunswici Maritime Bk of Can People's Bank St. Stephon's Banl Grand Total	k 94, n 20 k 29	,619 13,0 ,804 348, ,140 68, ,437 ,850 11,928,	290 <b>82,7</b> 975 26,5 <b>38,4</b>	98 58,64 38 13,65 84	56 98 31 12 31 49	,448 2 ,736 ,662	11,091 12,578 10,071		97,196 	57,364 	117,54 57,10	41 00	26,609 54,464		

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

			LIABII	LITIES.			
	Loans from or deposits made by other banks in Canada unsecured.		Due to agen- cies of bank or to other banks or agencies in foreign countries.	Due to agen- cies of bank or to other banks or agencies in the United Kingdom.	Liabilities not included under fore- going heads.	Total liabilities.	Director liabilitie
••••••	192.009	33,729			1 190	F 000 000	1
******	66 593	38.779			1,138	5,660,230	11,90
••••••		28.418				13,972,387	68,31
		149.487		0,200	•••••	6,461,901	462,30
*****	1	2,627	(*** · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			5,313,896	152,90
410.7.11		68,836	27.871	141,272		2,918,264	51,48
		16,797		141,274		2,942, 42	158,94
	1	23,693				4,841,860 2.689.078	211,55
		467					109,15
		315				2,078,635	552,65
	1	2.563				593,221	4,35
••••••••••••••		19,613				473,804 1,063,081	50,010 54,785
•••••••••••••••••••	525.538	100.000	10				
	010,000	108,827	18,027			26,535,261	1,0:6,90
		48,120				6,697,515	9,73
*****		0,498				1,642,359	129,87
		1	6,341			1,088,373	94,75
			·····	] <b></b>		790,633	95,73
	1	2,457		••••		839,139	135,389
		110.919					
	/ 25,000		4,686	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		6,546.216	156,55
******		350 903			12,338	11,808,972	1,099,200
***		46,034 14,148	87		2,486	2,462,956	248,200
150,000	175,000					4,834,684	528,830
******	10,000	· ·	••••••	149,620		2,800,604	275,898
		••••••	••••••	]	670	334,0+1	41,576
•••••		6,459	••••••		·····	631,027	37,469
290,733					7,089	2,687,850	236 125
ma0,133	1,085,683	1,124,301	92,443	594,022	43,551	118,738,042	5,994,019
*****		29,676	31,438	!	46.472	3.842.814	964.93
		13,686			35,014	2,971 615	320,169
•••••		5,525	. <b></b>		12.379	85,096	74 71
		1,744	4,891		91.7 2	799.873	333 50
		10,204	10,951	53,832	15,658	1,470,-17	4.10
******		2,085	492	11,974	11,726	385.688	98,78
					1,286	93,761	
************		15,941	·····		236	701,727	72,537
		80,195			3,393	369,557	
*****		86,475				1 650 004	070.00
***************		426			2,918	1.658,884	273,268
		120				776,515	44,849
		772	305			351,407	
290,733	1,085,683	1,371,034 59	140,523	659,829	261,350	133,012,703	7,480,863

ASSETS.

ASSETS.										
discounts and advances to the public.	Notes, &c., overdue and not specially secured.	Other over- due debts not speci- ally secur'd.	Overdue debts secured.	than	Mort- gage on Real Estate sold by the Bank.	Bank Pre- mises.	Other Assets not includ'd before.	Total Assets.	Average amount of specie held during the month.	Average amount of Domin- ion Notes held during month.
6,497,339	4 104		97.842	1 000			1	1	1	1
	134.358		340,099		14,309 70,715	50,000 290,148				436,163
5290.094	34 244		31,786		10,115	120,618		22,483,023		
5,141 526	42.227		27.852		51,957	166,772			175,000	487,003
2,732,836	12.101		2.000		1,000				233,200	
3107.08R	1,486,774		83.657	39,716	1,000	142,691	0,110			
4,281,526	40,828		111,536	58,570	41 107			7 381,175	93,355	
2,542,812	15,987		A1 915		41 107				298,931	
2,661,556	4,027		32.357	2,212	3,362	46.071			133,170	
672,366	•••••••••		4.294	-,	5,502			3,319,210 847,993	96,488	
<b>46</b> ),811 1,(61,409							9,908	718,045	11,482 27,292	
-,-01,409	2,790						14,345	1,326,060		
							11,010	1,520,000	25,777	46,523
16,619,868										
4,964,044	<b>400,63</b> 6		134,387	39,906	52,151	440.000	848,519	45,265,879	2,564.629	2 704 041
8,432,676	74,406		96,977	6,629		200,000		9,069,894	435.976	
814,989	66,458		93,9 6	17.826	43,294	35,000	25,144	3,271,412	30,137	615,46) 93,968
637 620				66,874	226,999	80,000	217,509		15,795	16,902
1,222,245				70,486	8,700	47,000	309,8 0	1,281,552	12,859	18,207
				56.364	25,378		11,575	1,617,707	38,720	36,549
6,313,170	••••	•••••					/		•0,120	30,743
	37,342	117,214	1(9,446		41.130	184,000	20,09	9,332,937	343,230	591,385
	277,597	117,214	210,666		77,946	430,000	93,829	19,334,598	408,000	1,099.000
3373 3 1	48,558			247,100	15,573	96,869	28,754	4,+01,767	127,000	248,000
3.515 329	77,775			94 696	81,218	70,090	6,809		75.459	204,003
449 277	122,608				40,000	112,590	57,200	4,845,978	54,835	104,662
640.000		[. <b></b> .				18,789	4,988	591,011	8,526	8,952
3,105,776	31,967	·····	50,447	3,198	7,296	10,979	37,300	963,675	13.855	36,805
100	160,640		23,765	30,659	73 948	101,700	14,103	4,563,069	111.641	94,036
109,241,024	0.145.000		· · · · · ·	I						
	3,145,269	117,214	2,590,472	1,126,938	825,888	2,880,453	1,758,957	190,912,123	6,187,780	10,132,258
0.5			1							,-02,200
2,511,789	53,064	8,395	01 5-0		10					
9,4) 709			91,718		16,559	91,170	302,107	5,301,642	382,516	430.655
90U.5R1	91.047		11,478			60,000	9,143	4,267,680	246,210	440,174
	Q ) 501	••••••	7,134	·····		35,900	1,444	1,498,513	27,232	212,888
1.588,658	31 510	·····				48,000	15,821		16,646	51,492
V2R 714	4 24	····			····		14	2,018,102	38,061	124,063
<b>447.95</b> 6	≡,3 € 107		0 710		••••		28,377	815,558	23,245	22,598
676,051	8055	•••••••••	009.647	1 404	•••••••	22,881		387.623	11,175	11,805
467,798	23,306	1.362	223,647 31,516			11,000	23,965	965,013	18,397	33,709
	a0,000	1,002	31,510	1,000	•••••••	•••	200	719,048	14,322	11,977
1,923,793			1							
799,793	13,459		7,166	<b>3</b> 1,580	5.000	90.000	0 700		_	
783,927				51,080	5,000	30,000 7,153	9,762	3,066,193	93,398	304,837
410				•••••		1,103	28,265	1,184,129	19,215	36,528
412,987	40,000		3.000	3.926	•••••	4,000	••••••••			
122,395,531			3,000	5,520		1,000	•••••	613,400	29,250	
	3,409,593	126,979	3,027,144	1,242,780	847 448	3,198,559	0 179 000	010 000 000		
			0,041,111	a, 232, 00	021,330	9,190,009	2,173,060	213,088,903	7,107,429	11,822,978
								· · · · · ·	1	

J. M. COURTNEY, Deputy Minister of Finance.

sales are being made to arrive. The movement in domestics is greatly improved. Values are firm. We quote:—Cape, to arrive,  $17\frac{1}{2}$  to 18c.; Port Phillip 22 to 23c.; Adelaide, 21 to  $22\frac{1}{2}c.$ ; Domestic A super 26 to  $27\frac{1}{2}c.$ ; B do.,  $22\frac{1}{2}$  to 24c. unassorted 19 to  $21\frac{1}{2}c.$  and combing fieces 20 to 21c. until the 1st of March next, after which it will be 22c.

#### TORONTO MARKETS.

#### Toronto, Feb. 26th, 1885.

By using as a lever the recent embarrassment in the the wholesale trade here, and by diligently circulating disquieting rumours that further financial troubles were impending, the "Bears" hoped to induce outsiders to sell bank stocks, but without attracting much public sympathy. Buyers receded 1<sup>‡</sup> for Standard Bank, 1 for Ontario, and <sup>‡</sup> each for Merchant's and Federal, while Montreal, Toronto and Commerce are <sup>‡</sup> lower. Dominion and Hamilton are unchanged from last week.

Western Assurance rose 6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> to 82, but closed rather easier at 80 to 81<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>. Canada North West Land, in sympathy with the decline in London, fell 3/- to 38/- bid, and 38<sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub> asked. The demand for Loan Societies shares is unabated, and buyers are offering decidedly better rates. Land Security Company's shares have risen 5, to 142, London & Canadian Loan 4, to 145, Canada Landed Credit 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, to 123<sup>1</sup>/<sub>8</sub>, Building & Loan 2, to 108, Imperial Loan 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, to 110, Peoples 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, to 104, and Western Canada, Farmers', and Hamilton Provident, 1 per cent. each. The general feeling at the close was steady.

DEY GOODS.—In spite of the severe weather, thesnow blockades and the croaking of some persons, a very fair sorting business has been going on in this line. It is true that orders to travellers for spring goods have been sparingly given, and that most retailers prefer to wait a month and see the snow gone, but the facts remains that a steady out-turn is shown by our wholes ale houses. Prices of grey domestics have undergone a slight advance; before paying rates are reached a other advance will have to come. The requisite shutting down of machinery, does not seem to be reached as yet, which will proportion the product to the requirement, but there is a reduced out-put, and for this let us be thankful. In knitted goods the production is very much lessened, though we doubt if this be the result of the so-called combination. As to woollens, the continued cold weather has been rather favorable to them; and while it would be an verror to say that there is searcity of stock in any line, greater quantities have been sold than would have moved in a warmer winter.

MILLINERT.—Preparations are being made by our houses for an opening day on Tuesday next, the 3rd of March. A good display of novelties may be expected. We observe that gold effects are a characteristic of the season in millinery. *Tricotine* is a novel material for millinery purposes, in all colors and gold effects. Etamine or, is another. Luces are abundant: flourning loces, Oriental and Spanish laces; Soutache laces for dress and mantle trimmings; jet laces of the season. Beaded passeme teries, so sought after last year, are still to be had. A more considerable feature than ever in this market is found in American straw goods, to which some houses pay great attention. En, lish straw goods are also in variety, with the usu d assortment of muslin embroideries, woollen dress and mautle fabrics. Bombazines and nun's veilings, &c., In feathers, the *tigre* or variegated ostrich forms a large line, the colors are of all shades, from the loudly contrasting to the delicate and faint. There is a great and attractive display of flowers, millinery ornaments, mantle and dress trimmings.

FL UB AND MEAL —We have the same story to tell, and prices although not quotably changed are weaker. There have been sales during the week of super extra at \$3.75; extra still commands \$3.60, superfine is worth probably \$3.20, there is little or none of this brand on the market. Oatmeal is quiet but steady, continuing to sell at \$3.75 to \$4 00. Commeal is not worth more than \$3.25. Bran is higher and now sells at \$18.00 to \$13.50. The stock of flour in store here on the 23rd inst. was 3,925 barrels, against 2,800 barrels at February 16th, and 1,125 barrels

on February 25th, 1884. GRAN.—Grains, like flour, are for the most part exceedingly dull. Quotations for wheat are a cent exceedingly dull. Quotations for wheat are a cent lower than at this time last week, say 84c. for No. 1 fall; 82c. for No. 2; while No. 3 remains as previously quoted, 80c.; epring No. 1 is sell-ing at 83c.; No. 2 at 81c.; and No. 8 at 79c. There is a firmer feeling in barley, and No. 1 now quote s at 75c.: No. 2, 69c; No. 3 extra, 64c.; and No. 3, 60c. Oats are wanted at 34 to 55c. Peas are not so strong, but without any quot-able change in price. Corn and rye still rule nominal. The following are the

	STOC	KS IN STO	BE.	
		Feb. 23.	Feb. 16,	Feb. 25,
		1885.	1885.	1884.
Fall wh	eat, bush	. 156,683	149,421	
Spring	wheat, bush	140,027	139,396	
Oats	**	1,500	2,200	
Barley	**	152,784	165,166	196,603
Peas	66	20,767	10,831	35,321
Rye	**	8,379	2,265	• • • •
Corn	**	1,000	1,650	

Total Grain....476,080 479,928 403,409 GROCERIES .- This branch of trade calls for no GROCERIES.—Ins branch of trade calls for ho special remark at this time. Matters are ex-tremely quiet, yet prices in most lines maintain a remarkable steadiness. Some houses report payments very fair, while others find far too many renewals requested. HABDWARE AND METALS.—The demand for

metals and heavy goods shows a slight increase as the season advances and from present indica-Prices still tions an active trade is looked for. remain exceptionally low, which fact may possi-bly act as an incentive to building operations. bly act as an incentive to building operations. The tin plate market is firm at quotations. In got tin, is some what improved. The condition of the copper market is a little unsatisfactory and prices favour buyers. A fair sorting up trade is being done in general hardware. Pay-ments cannot be called good. HIDES AND SEINS — The quality of hides is at present somewhat inferior but the demand is good and the market bare of stock. Sheepskins, all offering find a ready sale at quotations. Rough tallow is unchanged, but the large supply of rendered has a weakening effect on prices of

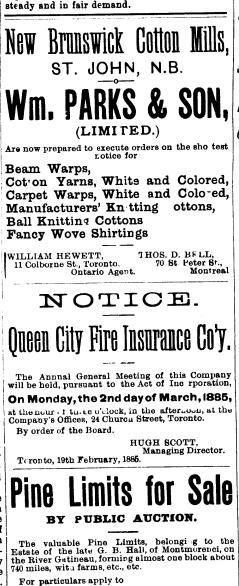
of rendered has a weakening effect on prices of that article. Our price list shows current values.

Wool.—Fleece wool meets with no export demand, but there is an actual local enquiry for low grades. Palled is selling better to the fac-tories. Prices unchanged from last week and

steady. LEATHER.—Dealers report that there have been fitful indications of an improvement in trade, but nothing that can be termed reliable or continuous, even, although the volume of business will probably compare favorably with other branches. There is still no great accumu-lation of stock, except sole leather, which may be called a little weaker; round lots could be bought at a shade under our quotations. Whether there will be any permanent decline is doubtful, as Spanish hides have stiffened up in New York and Boston. There is no despondent tone observable any where. Payments are on the whole, being fairly well met, still there are a good many seeking renewals.

good many seeking renewals. LUMBER — Prices of all good pine lumber are well maintained and the supply is short. Enquiry from the States has been steady of late of by private sale.

and we are told that nearly every foot of good lumber in this section of Ontario has been sold to be delivered. There is a prospect of a good local trade; for if the new Parliament Buildings are decided on and a new Court House, with the college buildings and other structures projected, much lumber must be required. Clear and pickings are in present request and we do not alter quotations, dressing is less active, joists and scantling steady. Lath are searce and higher, we quote \$2.10 to \$2.25. Shingles steady and in fair demand.



HALL BROS. & CO., QUEBEC

Or to I. B. TACKABERRY, Aucti Leer, Ottawa.



34 COLBORNE ST.,

AND APPRAISER.

-TORONTO

-REPRESENTING-

William Baines, Leeds, England. Unions, Meltons, Costume and Carriage Cloths Darwen Paper Staining Co., Darwen, Eng. Wall Papers, Decorations, &c

Wilhelm Vogel, Chemnitzy, Saxony. Curtains, Covers, Furniture Coverings, &c.

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

Ireland. Linen Manufacturers & Bleachers

Robt. Andrews & Co., Manchester, Eng. Velveteens Cords, &c.

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



#### CITY TORONTO OF

CORPOLATION DEBENTURES

Tenders will be received at the City Treasurer's Office at or before 3 p.m. on

# Thursday, 12th Narch, 1885,

Thursday, 12th ~ arch, 1885, Addressed to Alderman Defee, Chairman of the Executive Co mittee of the City Council, for the purch as of Consolidated Loan Debentures of the purch se of Consolidated Loan Debentures of the purch se of Consolidated Loan Debentures of the purch se of Consolidated Loan Debentures of the provisions of the Act of 1879. 42 Victoria, cap. 75, consolidating the city debt, to renew certain deben-tures maturing on the 1st April, 1885, as named in the said Act, amou ting to £47,200 sterling, or \$229,706. Tuese de entures will be made payable in str-ing at the Banking H. use of Mes-rs. Lloyds, r ar-nets & Bosanquet, London, England, with interest conpous attached for the payment of interest there-on, half-yearly, at the rate above named. Tender to be endorsed. "Tender for City of Toronto 4 Per Cent Convolidated Loan Debentures." Parties who propose to the res if accented. The debentures, "uly stamped, will be delivered to the party whose tender is accented at the above bas king hcuse of Me srs. Lloyds, I anetts & Bosanquet, '3 Lon bard street, London, England, where the proceeds of the sale will be payable. The highest or any t nder not necessarily ac-cented. Any further infor ration can be obtained at this

cepted Any further infor ration can be obtained at this office.

City Treasurer's Office, Toronto, 24th Feb., 1885.



Pull-up Handle Commide.

and the P

Self-Acting Apparatus.

SAMU L B. HARMAN, City Treasurer.



The Largest Saw Works in the Dominion.

₩ ACTON ONT, IK D

# THE MONETARY TIMES, TRADE REVIEW AND INSURANCE CHRONICLE.

Leading Barristers.	STO	CK .	AND B	OND R	EPOR	т.		
A NDREWS, CARON, ANDREWS & PENTLAND,	BANKS.	Shares	Capital S'bscr'b d	Capital paid-up.	Rest.	Dividend last 6 Months.	CLOSING Toronto, Feb. 26.	PRICES. CashValue per share.
ADVOCATES, Corner of St. Peter and St. Paul Streets, VICTORIA CHAMBERS, QUEBEC. Solicitors for the Quebec Bank. FRED. ANDREWS, Q.O. FRED W. ANDREWS, Q.C.	British North America Canadian Bank of Commerce Central Bank Commercial Bank, Windsor, N.S.	50 	6,000,000 500,000 500,000	255,000 260,000	2,000,000	4	$ \begin{array}{r} 113\\ 119\\ 119\frac{1}{2}\\ 124 \end{array} $	276.17 59.50 49.60
DELAMERE, BLACK, REESOR & ENGLISH BABBIBTERS, ATTORNEYS, SOLICITORS,	Dominion Eastern Townships Federal Halifax. Bamilton Imperial	50 50 100 20 160	$\begin{array}{c} 1,500,000\\ 1,500,000\\ 1,250,000\\ 500,000\\ 1,000,000\\ 1,500,000\\ 1,500,000\end{array}$	1,449,067 $1,250\ 000$ 500,000 984,770	375,000 1,000,000 50,000 250,000	4  3 4	187 108 109 463 473 99 1181 120	93. 0 54.00 47.25 19.80 118.25
ETC. OFFICE-No. 17 Toronto Street, Consumers' Gas Company's Buildings) TORONTO. T. D. DELAMERE, DAVIDSON BLACE.	La Banque Du Peuple La Banque Jacques Cartier La Banque Nationale London	25 100	2,000,000 500,000 2,000,000 1,000,000	1,600,000 500,000 2,000,000 140,000	240,000 140,000 150,000	21 31	123 125 48 50 55 64 60	12:00 24.0) 13.75 60 00
R. A. BBESOB. R. TAYLOUB ENGLISH. GIBBONS, MONAB & MULKERN,	Maritime Merchants' Bank of Canada Merchants' Bank of Halifax Molsons Bank Montreal	100 100 50	$\begin{array}{r} 321,900\\ 5,798,267\\ 1,000,000\\ 2,000,000\\ 12,000,000\end{array}$	5,721,726 1,000,000 2,000,000 12,000,000	1,250,000 200,000 600,000 6,000,000	31 31 4 5	110 10 ½ 114 189½	110 0 100.50 57 0 378.50
BARRISTERS & ATTORNEYS, OFFICE-Corner Richmond & Carling Streets, LONDON, Ont.	Nova Scotia Ontario Bank Ottawa People's Bank of Halifar	100 100 100 100	$\begin{array}{c} 1,000,000\\ 1250,000\\ 1,500,000\\ 1,000,000\\ 800,000\end{array}$	1,114,300 1,500 000 999,580 600,000	470,000 425,000 160,000 70,000	4 3 34	130 107 <u>1</u> 109 95	130.00 107.50 19.00
GEO. C. GIBBONS. GEO. M'NAB. P. MULEREN. FRED. F. HARPER.	People's Bank of Heinex Pictou Bank Quebec Bank St. Stephen's Bank	100	500,000 2,500,000 3 200,000	250,000	325,000		90 96 100	4 .00 96.00
HALL, FULLERTON & COOK, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors	Scandard Bank. Toronto Union Bank, Halifax Union Bank, Lower Canada	50 100 50 100	1,000,000 2,000,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 500,000	803 700 2,000,000 500,000 2,000,000	185,000 1,100,000 80,000	31 6 3 3	112 112 178 179 1*5 602 62	( 6 00 178 25 5 ) 25 60.50
Notaries, &c., Offices, 18 King St. East,	Vermouth	100	500,000 400,000	250.000 383,970	20,000	3	118	118.5)
Up-stairs over World Office, TORONTO, Ont. WM. M. HALL. JAS. S. FULLERTON, W. COOK.	Agricultural Savings & Loan Co British Can Loan & Invest Co British Mortgage Loan Co Building & Loan Association Canada Landed Credit Co Canada Porm. Loan & Savings Co	160 25 50	600,000 1,350,000 450,000 750,000 1,500,000 2,000,000	268.066 223,770 750 000 663,990	27,000 30,000	3 31 3 4	103 107 1 42 124 210	103.00 26.75 61.00 105 0 )
Barristers, Attorneys, &c. MCARTHUR & DEXTER, Barristers, Solicitors, &c.	Canada Perm. L. & S Co-New Stock Canadian +avings & Loan Co	50 50 50 50	$\begin{array}{c c} 1,000,000\\ 700,000\\ 1,000,000\\ 1,057,250\\ 1,200,000\end{array}$	200,000 650,410 866,000 611,430 839 680	120,000 157,000 82,383 364,250	4 4 3 <u>1</u> 5	111 10.14 111 162	55.F0 54.75 162.E0
OFFICES:-HARGRAVE BLOCK, MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG. J B. McAbthub, Q.C. Hugh J. Macdonald.	Huron & Erie Loan & Savings Co Huron & Lambton Loan & Savs. Co Imperial Loan & Investment Co Landed Banking and Loan Co London & Can Loan & Agency Co	50 50	1,500,000 1 500,000 350,000 629,850 700,000	1,100,000 230,690 621,704	391,000 32,000 90,000 30,000	5 4 3 3	118 157 109½	118.00 73.50 109.50
J. STEWART TUPPER, H. J. DRITER. MACLAREN, MACDONALD, MERRITT & SHEDIEV	London & Ont. Inv. Co	100 100 100	4 000,000 659,700 2,225,000 400,000 1,250,000	560,000           464,620           450,000           100,000	260,000 45,565 80,000 3,000	5 4 31 4	140 <sup>3</sup> 144	71.87
W SHEPLEY, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c., Union Loan Buildings 28 and 30 Toronto Street, Toronto,	Montreal Building A sociation Montreal L an & Mortgage Co National Investment Co Ontario Industrial Loan & Inv. Co Ontario Investment Association Ontario Loan & Debenture Co	50 100 100	1,000,000 1,700,000 308,900 2,650,000 2,000,000	<b>471,718</b> <b>338,762</b> <b>230,796</b> <b>500,000</b>	45,000 20,000 27,000 500,000	31 31 4 4	571 59 80 83 106 108	28.75 80.00 106.0 )
J. J. MACLAREN. J. H. MACDONALD. W. M. MERRITT. G. F. BHEPLEY. J. L. GEDDES. W. E. MIDDLETON.	Ontario Loan and Savings Co. Oshawa People's Loan & Deposit Co Real Estate Loan and Debenture Co. Royal Loan and Savings Co Union Loan & Savings Co	50 50 50	300,000 500,000 500,000 500,000 600.0 x	300,000 492.661 473,766 390,000	50,000 64,000 5,000 36,500		124 103 	62.00 51.50 66.00
THOMSON & HENDERSON, Barristers, Solicitors, &c.,	Western Canada Loan & Savings Co MISCELLANEOUS.	50	2,000,000				187	\$3.50
Offices:18 Wellington Street East, TORONTO. D. E. THOMSON. DAVID HENDEBSON.	Canada Cotton Company Montreal Telegraph Co. New City Gas Co, Montreal N. S. Sugar Refinery Starr M'Ig. Co. Halifar Toronto Companyare' Gas Co. (old)	40	2,000,000				30 50 1161 117 1822 1831 25	30.00 46.60 73.10 25.00
THOS. T. POBTEOUS,	Toronto Consumers' Gas Co. (old) INSURANCE COMPANI	00	800,000	800,000	RAIL	5	102	102.50 75.25 vl London
Steam Pumps.	ENGLISH—(Quotations on Londo			Canada S	outhern	awrence 5 p.c. 1st M nary stock	ortgage	0 1331 100 et
NORTHEY & CO., TOBONTO.	No. Divi- Shares. dend. NAME OF COMPANY	Amount Paid	Last Sale. Feb. 14.	5 p c. pe Do, Do, Do, Do, Do,	rpetual Eq. F. Eq. B First Secon	debenture M. Bds 1 c onds, 2nd c Preference d Pref. Stoo	stock h. 6 % c 10 harge	
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.	20,000 5 Briton M. & G. Life £ 50,000 £1 C. Union F. L. & M. ( 5,000 108 Edinburgh Life 10 100,000	50 5		Do.	sternor 57₽°C. 63₽°C.	Pref. Stoci dinary stoc Debenture Bonds, 189 lge 6 p c. M	t 10 k £20 Stock ort. Bds d series	10 10 <sup>3</sup> 10 <sup>7</sup>
TO PRINTERS.	20,000         £3         Guardian         11           12,000         £7 yrly         Imperial Fire         111           150,000         88         Lancashire F. & L. i         12           35,862         £3         London Ass. Corp.         2	0 50	61 63 149 152 4 <u>3</u> 5 <del>1</del> 49 51	Northern Do. Toronto,	of Can.5 do. Grey & 1	6 Pc. First 3 ruce 6 # c.	1908 10 Mtg 10 nd do 10	0 100 0 108 0 701
	74,060 0-5-0 Lon. & Lancash. F. 2 2,000,000 £1 Liv.Lon. & G.F. & L. 10 30,000 £2-10 Northern F. & L. 10 120,000 £1 North Brit. & Mer. 2	25   24 tk 2	43 51 24 25 40 42			URITIES.	C.186m.	London, Feb. 19.
PRESS FOR SALE.	200,000 3s6d Queen Fire & Life 1 100,000 £1-5 Royal Insurance 2 50,000 74 Scottish Imp.F.&L 1 20,000 10 Scot. Prov. F. & L 5		13 24 284 294	Do. Do. Domi'on 5 Do. 4 Dominion	do. do. Wot.st do. Bonds.	5 9 ct.) 5 9 ct.) ock 1903 of lo 1904 5, 5 p.c. 1904 5	stg. 1882-4 Inscr'bd 6tk stg. 1885 Ry. loan 6, 8, 6 Ins. Stock	101 1104 106 106
One Wharfedale Press 46j x 36 inches; larger than Double Royal. In good order and can be seen in operation at this office.	CANADIAN.           10,000         5-6 mo           9,500         74           Canada Life         40           5,000         5           0,000         5           0,000         10-12mo           Sun L <sup>1*a</sup> Ass. Co         -110	0 50	Feb.26. 83	Do. Do. St. John (	Harbour Corpora 5 \ ct. 1	tion 5 % ot 909	.c	107 107 107 1184 117
MONETARY TIMES, 64 & 66 Church St.,	4,000 19	50 £5 10 15 10 65 10 40	50 52	TOwnship	COUNT	BATES.	Lod	on Feb. 18
TOBONTO.	a,000 10 ( deen Oity Fire 5	0 10 0 20	77# 79#	Trade Bil	5 " 1s, 3 " 6 "			51 51 51

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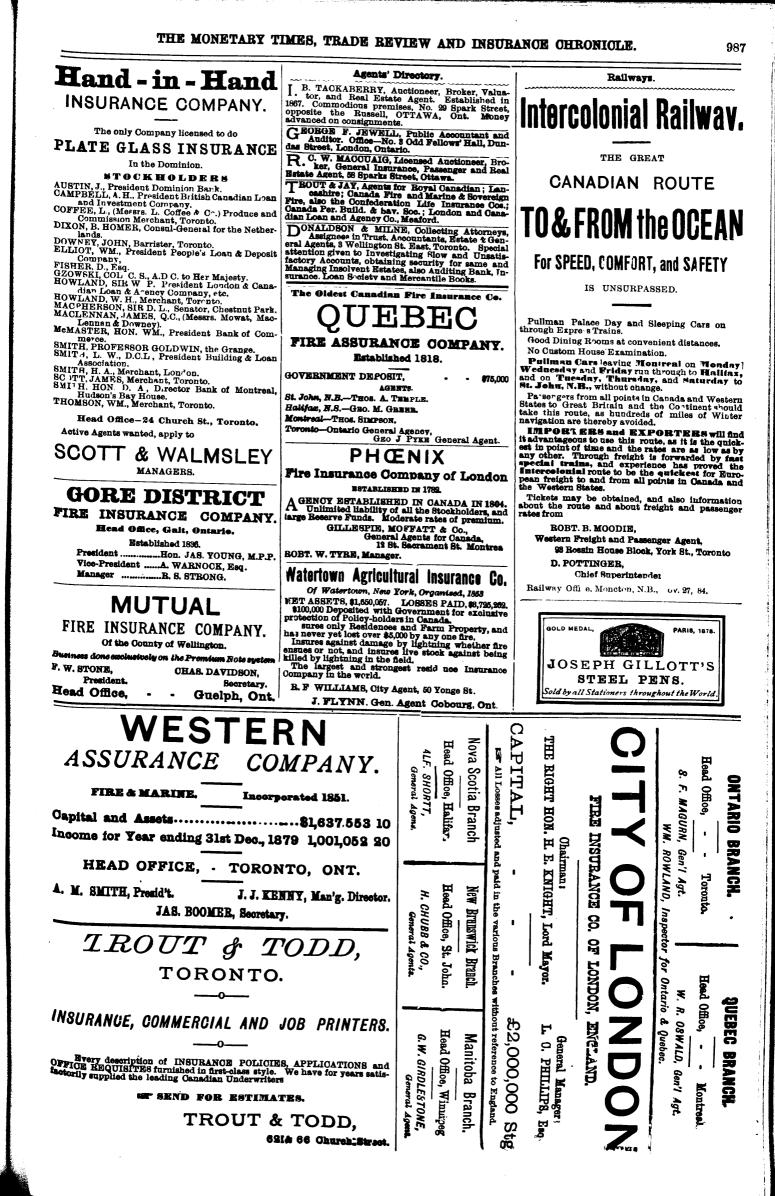
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# THE MONETARY TIMES, TRADE REVIEW AND INSURANCE CHRONICLE

988     THE MONETARY TIMES, TRADE INFORMATION OF CHARACTERIA       Leading Manufacturers.     TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.—Feb. 26, 1885.									
-THE-	Name of Article.	Wholesale Bates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Bates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Bates.			
Toronto Paper Mf. Co.		D-8088.	Groceries.		Hardware.	* * * o			
	Breadstuffs. Flowr : (Y brl.) f.o.c.	\$ c. \$ c.	Corres: Gov. Java, ¥lb Rio	0 11 0 12	Tin-Bars per lb	0 22 0 94 0 20 0 21 i			
	Superior Extra	360 000 4.0 500	Jamaica Mocha Ceylon plant'n	0 15 0 22 0 27 0 32 0 22 0 27	Copper: Ingot Sheet Lead (4mos) Bar	0 90 0 3			
<b>CAPITAL</b> , • • \$250,000.	Spring Wheat, extra Superfine	3 50 0 00 0 00 3 20 3 75 4 00	Pish: Herring, Scaled Dry Cod 🎔 112 lbs. Sardines, Fr. Qrs.	4 75 5 (0 0 11 0 12 0	Pig Sheet Shot Zinc: Sheet	0 044 0 05			
JOHN R. BARBER, (President and Man'g Director.) OHAS. RIORDON, (Vice-President.)	Gornmeal Bran, per ton Grain: 1.o.c.	3 25 0 00 13 50 00 00	" London " Val'nti's, new	2 50 2 75 3 25 3 50 0 09 0 194	Solder: hf. & hf	0 17 0 18			
EDWARD TROUT, (Treasurer.) ———— Manufactures the following grades of paper:	4 No.8	0 00 0 82	Loose Muscatel Currants Prov'l new "Bain d'g'd	0.06 0.06	10 to 60 dy. p. kg 100 lb 8 dy. and 9 dy 6 dy. and 7 dy 4 dy. and 5 dy	3 05 3 10 3 10 3 15 3 40 3 45			
ENGINE SIZED SUPERFINE PAPERS.	" " No. 2	u 79 0 00	" New Patras Vostizza Prunes	0 10 0 11 0 05 0 10	3 dy Horse Nails: Pointed and Fnished	9 20 9 20			
WHITE AND TINTED BOOK PAPER, (Machine Finished and Super-calendered),	Barley, No. 1 "No. 9 No. 8 Extra "No. 8	069000 06400	Almonds, Taragona Filberts Sicily Walnuts Brazil Nuts	0 09 0 10 0 08 0 15	Ordinary Galvanised Iron: Best No. 29	) disct.			
BLUE AND CREAM LAID AND WOVE FOOLSCAPS, POSTS, ETC. ACCOUNT	Oats,	0 34 0 35	Syrups: Common Amber	0 25 U 27 0 30 0 35	** 94	0 05 0 (6			
BOOK PAPERS. Envelope and Lithographic Papers.	Bye Oorn Timothy Seed p. bu Clover "		" Pale Amber Bice: Arracan Patna	0 50 0 55 3 50 3 75	Summerlee	20 59 21 00 20 0 20 50			
Colored Cover Papers, superfinished. Apply at the Mill for samples and prices.	Flax screen'd 100 lbs Previsions.		Spices: Allspice Cassia, whole V lb	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Nova Scotia No. 1 No. 2. Nova Scotia bar	0 0 20 0			
Special sizes made to order.	Butter, choise, ¥ 1b	6 18 0 19 0 12 0 12	Ginger, ground "Jamaica, roo Nutmegs	0 225 0 35 0 23 0 217 70 0 90	Bar, ordinary Swedes, 1 in. or over Hoops-Coopers Band	10 tk 4 CO			
WM. BARBER & BROS.	Oheese Dried Apples Evaporated Apples Beel, Mess	13 00 0 00	White	0 18 0 19	Boiler Plates	5 03 6 0			
PAPERMAKERS,	Pork, Mess Bacon, long clear "Cumberl'd cu	10 00 00 00 1 0 05 0 00 1 0 05 0 00	Bright to choice Barbadors	1 0 05 0 05		1			
GEORGETOWN, ONT	"B'kfstamoke Hams Lard	0 12 0 00 12 0 12 0 12 0 12 0 12 0 12 0	Vac. Pan Demerard Canadi'n refined, Extra Granulat'd	- 6 04 0 0 06 - 0 06 0 07	Pen	2 95 8 00			
-News, Book and Fine Papers	Eggs per dos Hops Dressed Hogs Shoulders	0 15 0 20 5 75 6 00	Redpath Paris Lum Sootoh Refined	0 061 0 06 0 082 0 08 0 051 0 06 0 051 0 06	No. 6 9 bondle 681be	. 3 (5 3 10 . 2 50 2 6			
JOHN B. BARBER.	Leather.	599.09	Yokoha. com. to goo	-	Barbed wire, galv'd	6 2 60 2 80 U 06 1 U 07 U 0 0 ja 0 16			
1828. Established 1828	Spanish Sole, No. Do. No. 2 Slaughter, heavy	026 028 027 029 025 027	Nagasa. com. to goo " ine to choic Congon & Souchon	d 018 021 6 023 033 8 030 055	Steel: Cast Boiler plate	. 012 01 1 012 01 1			
J. HARRIS & CO.	Do. light Buffalo	" 0 21 0 22 " 0 30 0 33 " 0 25 0 26	Oolong, good to find "Formosa Y. Hyson, com. to g	<sup>b,</sup> 030 055 045 065 d 018 0\$8	Tin Plates: IC Coke IC Charcoal	0 (21 0 02) 9 30 4 0 4 75 4 85			
(Formerly Harris & Allan,)	" light Upper, No. 1 heavy light & me Kip Skins, French	ä 036 036 056 100	" Extra choice Gunpwd, com to me	≫6 0 30 0 445 0 50 0 665 ed 0 20 0 35		850865 450 U.U			
ST. JOHN, N. B.,	" English " Domest	ic 0 55 0 60	" med. to fine " fine to finest Imperial	0 36 0 50 0 55 0 75 0 37 0 60	Gunpowder : Can blasting per k	L 3 FO 0 LO			
New Brunswick Foundry, Railway Car Works,	Heml'k Calf (25 to S	0 0 75 0 90	Dark P. & W.	0 36 0 36 1e 0 44 0 50	Window Glass:				
Rolling Mill.	So to 44 los French Calf Splits, large, ¥ lb manuelled Cow, ¥ Patent Pebble Grain Buff	- 0 91 0 1 1 0 17 0 1 1 0 17 0 1	Myrtle Navy. Solace Brier	··· 050 055 ··· 036 055	2 25 x10 dinder	2 15 0 00 			
Manufacturers of Railway Cars of every descrip- tion, Chilled Car Wheels, Hammered Car Axies Bailway Fish-Plates, Hammered Shafting and Shapes, Ship's Iron Knees and Nail Plates.	Patent Pebble Grain Buff	0 14 0 1	• • • •	.c.	51 x 60 do. Bope, Manilla	9 95 0 00 0 11 0 19			
Shapes, Ship's Iron Knees and Nail Plates.	Gambier		0 "Younger's pts	165 17	5 Azes, L'man's Prid 5 Keen cutter 5 Dufferin	ie. 0 00 7 75 8 25 8 50 10 00 00 00			
THE OSHAWA	Hides & Skins V	16.	Porter: Guinness, p	ta i es 17	5 Lance	10 75 net.			
MALLEABLE IRON CO	Gured and Inspec	ed 0 08 0 0	81 OtardDupuye00	4 11 50 11 7 11 00 11 9 9 50 10 0 9 9 00 9 9	Lii 4 ainalahsia	) Imp.gal. 0 161 0 00 0 17 0 00			
MALLEABLE IRON	Calfakins, green . "oured . Sheepskins		A. Matignon & Co		25 Americ'n Prime Wh 00 "Water "	ite 0 231 0 00 0 261 0 00			
CASTINGS	Tallow, rough Tallow, rendered.	····· 0 031 0 0 061 0	064 "Green case	8 25 8	50 Straits Oil				
TO OBDER FOR ALL KINDS OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS	Weel. Fleece, comb's or	a 0 16 0	Booth's Old Tom.	0 00 6					
AGRICULIURAL IMPLEMENTO And Miscellaneous Purposes.	Fleece, comb'g on "Southdow Pulled combing "super	0 20 0	211 " fine old	1 25 1	<ul> <li>Linseed, haw</li> <li>Linseed boiled</li> <li>Olive, ♥ Imp. gal</li> </ul>				
OSHAWA, CANADA	Extra		87 Sherry, medium "old Champagnes:	1	Done nere a semester	8 00 8 ±0 0 75 0 90			
And Miscellaneous Purposes.         OSHAWA, CANADA         Image: Construction of the state	Salt, Etc. Liverpool coarse Ganadian ♥ bbl "Eureka," per 56 Washington 50 Galt & Salta & Salta	Pbg 0 70 0 1 25 1 1bs. 0 64 0	75 Ayala&Co.,ext.dry 40 66 Whisky: Scotch 50 Dunville's Irish	pts 30 00 00 a w 28 00 00 pts 30 00 00 a 8 80 3	9011	1			
	Washington 50 O. Salt A. 56 lbs d Rice's dairy	airy 0 45 0 0 50 0	00 Alcohol, 65 o.p. <b>P</b>		75 Blue Vitriol	0 051 0 06			
	Sawn Lumbe Olear pine, 14 in. or	r. over 85 00 97	00 00 Pure Spts " 50 50 FmilyPrf Waish	" 090 9 048 1 yI.5 058 1	Brimstone       Borax       Second       Castor Oll       Second       Castor Oll       Second       Castor Oll       Second       Cream Tartar       Second       Second       Second       Second       Second       Second       Second       Second       Hellebore       Second       Second	6 12 0 14 0 80 0 43 			
	Clear pine, 14 in. or Pickings Clear and pickings Flooring, 14 & 14 in Ship'g collis, stks & s		of Demostic Whicky	"058 1 lt050 1 Srup 045 1	88 Caustic Soda	0 U3 0 U5 0 35 0 37 0 014 0 U24			
	Ship'g onlis, strada Dressing	15 00 16 ng 11 00 19 ng 12 60 00	00 Bye Whiskey 7 yr		90 Extract Logwood,	Dulk 0 08 0 19 Dues 0 14 0 16 D 19 0 18			
		in 2 40 5 1 40 1 2 10 5	1 50 60 25 Men's Kip Boots Kip Stogas		Hellebore	0 75 0 90			
THOS. WORSWICK,	Paints, dcc. White Lead, gen in Oil, <b>¥</b> 25 lbs	Tino	" Split Stoga	175 1		9 2; 9 45 4 50 4 75 0 12 0 14			
GUELPH, ONT.,	" 9	1 30	Sei "Split "	1 95	00 Paris Green 1 60 Potass Iodide 1 60 Quassia	0 00 0 00 4 00 4 95 			
Manufacturers of the WOBSWICK "BROWN AUTOMATIC CUT-OFF ENGINE.	White Lead, dr Red Lead Venetian Red	Eng. 0 05	Wom'aBalsCon bf Batte Goat Belt Goat Belt	speb 1 10 0 90 2 40	1 60 Quinine	0 094 0 10 0 35 0 58			
my of fuel, this engine has no equal. Boilers Reel or Iron, made to order, Shafting, Pulleys, a	of Vermillion, Eng. Dd Vermillion, Eng.	TROD 0 011 0 7C 0 90	000         Wom'sBalsCon bf           002         Wom'sBalsCon bf           003         Batter           004         Goat Bring           005         Sheep Go           005         Batter           005         Batter           005         Batter           005         Batter           005         Batter           005         Misseer Sals           100         Childr Bais	us 1 40 	1 15 Sulphur Boll 1 00 Soda Ash	0 034 0 05 0			
Rangers furnished on short notice.	Bro. Japan		1 00 Childs' Bals	0 80	0 90   [Soda Biearb, per ] 75   [Tartarie Acid	tag 1 55 0 60			



