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(Issue Oiroular Notes and Letters of Ordili for Travellers, available in all parts of the world.) THE CANADIAN	THE QUEBEC BANK.	BANK OF TORONTO		
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Head Offloe, - · Toronto.	Head Office, Ouebec.	Incorporated - 1855.		
Paid-up Oapital, \$6,000,000	WITTTAW WINTATT Bee	Paid up Capital		
Best, • • • • 1,900,000 DIBECTORS:	Bir N. F. Bellean, Kt. Jno. B. Young, Beq. B. H. Smith, Esq. William White, Esq. Geo. B. Benfrew, Esq.	DIRECTORS.		
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Britain and the Continent of Europe bought and	Forgus, St. Catharines, Winnipeg,	AGENOISS. Bowmanville, Campbellford. Harriston, Bradforu, Cannington. Markham. Brighton, Colborne, Newcastie.		
sold. Letters of Oredit issued available in all parts of Europe, China and Japan. R. H. BETHUNE ; Coahier	Port Colborne, Weiland, Woodstock, Drafte on New York and Starling Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed. Prompt attention paid to collections.	Picton. Montreal-Bank of Montreal New York - Mestron & Lane		
an an and the other of the second of the	. southe mesonance bald 20 collections	London, EngThe Royal Bank of Scotland.		

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ST. STEPHEN'S, N. B.

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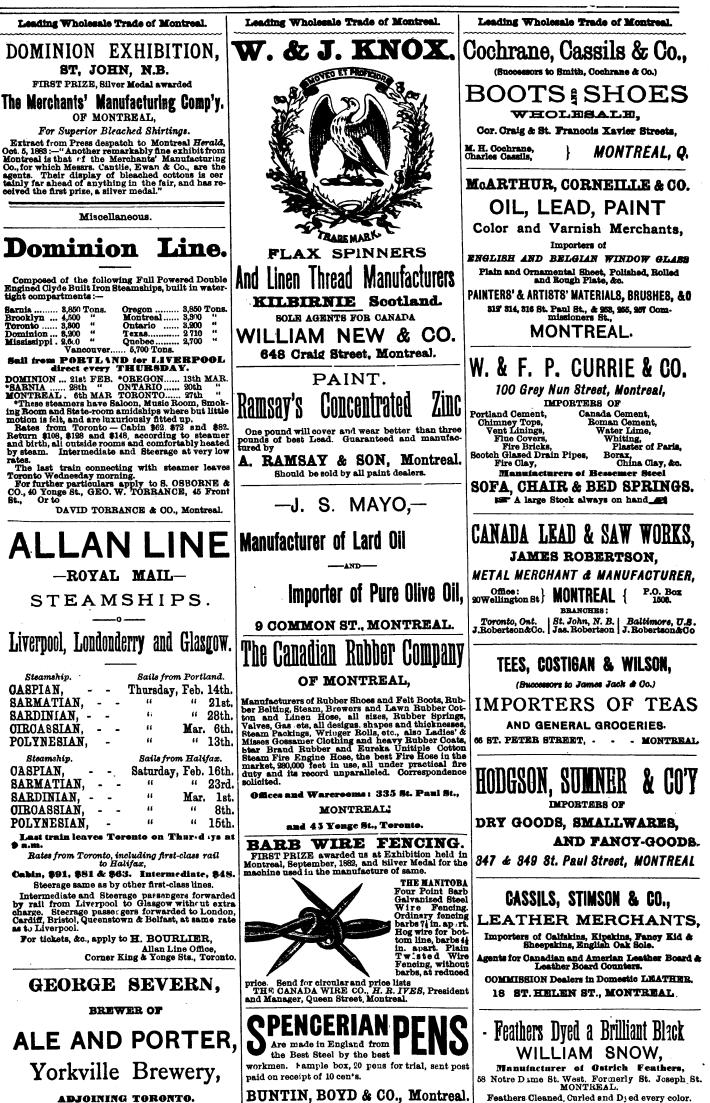


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ADJOINING TORONTO.



THE Star says that the insolvent estate, stock, ect., of N. Joubert & Co., shoemakers, was purchased by Mr. Rich. Smardon, of Montreal, at 66c. on the dollar. The book accounts were, bid in by Mr. J. B. Blanchard at 10 cents.

A wBIT of seizure before judgment for \$246 was taken lately by Fisher & Sons, of Montreal, against the insolvent concern J. E. Clement & Co., dry goods merchants, of St. Johns, Que. The firm's liabilities amount to \$11,000 and the assets to \$8,000.

THE Obsawa Cabinet Co., which had a large warehouse in this city, has assigned. It appears that a relative of the proprietors had advanced money and held a lien of \$10,000, on the furniture manufactured and in process of manufacture.

THE Ottawa district is furnishing rather more than its quota of recentfailures. In addition to those noted elsewhere this week, we have to record the assignment of S. G. A. Raiche, of Mayo, to a Montreal house.

THE assignment of Peter Patterson & Son, hardware merchants in this city, is announced. The house has been in existence for fully seventy years, being established by the grandfather of the present member. The assignee is busy investigating, and will report fully in the course of three or four days.

IN Winnipeg, J. W. Winnett, a furniture dealer, has assigned in trust.——A crockery firm in the same city, Jno. A. Mcore & Co., offers 35 cents on the dollar, which creditors, with one exception, express a willingness to accept. The liabilities are stated at \$37,000.——Parker & Dickson, general store men, at Oak Lake, ask an extension; and H. Marlatt, in the same line, at Oak River, has assigned.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway steamers Algoma, Alberta, and Athabaska, will run between Owen Sound and Port Arthur, until the obstacles to the navigation near Algoma Mills are removed. Each of these steamers can carry 69,000 bushels of grain, and can accomodate hundreds of passengers. The Ontario and Quebec Railway, owned by the C.P.R. Co., will connect with the Toronto, Grey and Bruce. It is said that passengers will be taken from Liverpool to Winnipeg for \$25, and from Quebec to Winnipeg for \$12.

BUSINESS in New York last week, as shown by the clearing houses, was of smaller volume than in the like week of 1883, according to the Shipping List. The gross bank clearings showed a decrease of 11.6 per cent. compared with the corresponding period last year. Most of the other cities also show decreased clearings, the exceptions being Pittsburg, with an increase of 13.9 per cent. Milwaukee, 3.6 per cent. Kansas City, 28.5 per cent., Memphis, 6.4 per cent., Columbus, 35.9 per cent., and Peoria, 2.1 per cent. The statement of the New York banks for the past week shows a loss of \$1,018,000 in specie and \$450,500 legal tender notes, with a decrease \$1,628,500 in deposits, and a small increase in loans. The banks lost \$1,061,375 in surplus reserve, but still hold \$18,700,975 in excess of the 25 per cent. legal requirements.

JOHN A. Cameron, a grocer, of Guelph, has assigned. He compromised in July last at 65 cents on the dollar, and his present trouble is doubtless due to his inability to meet this composition. Liabilities at last settlement with creditors were \$6000, and assets \$5000.---- A dry goods dealer in Hamilton, J. Naylor, offers creditors 50 per cent. of their claims at six months secured.-Two young men in Ingersoll, Mills & Buchanan, began business in the tin line last September. The sheriff has sold them out. --- The grocery store of G. J. Shrapnel, in the same place has been closed by creditors. ---- A judgment of \$2000 has been recorded against a Napanee grocer, I. Kimmerley, and to satisfy this, the sheriff will dispose of his effects.

THE following minor assignments have taken place during the week—A. McBride, general store, Brampton.—J. A. Garliek, druggist, Brussels.—C. Tedrow, general store, Leamington.—H. Brown, fish dealer, Shelburne.— C. B. Gamble, woollens, Toronto.

WE learn that the firm of Richmond & Boyden, dry goods dealers in Kingston, was dissolved on the 11th February last, Mr. Boyden retiring. The business is being carried on by James Richmond under the name and style of James Richmond & Co.

Some thirty or forty of the most prominent men on the continent in the coal trade, were on Monday last, registered at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, anxious to tender for the contract to supply the Grand Trunk Railway with some half a million tons.

THE customs' duty collected at Toronto for February was \$357,861, being a decrease of \$51,155 on February, 1883. At St. John, N.B. the customs' receipts in February amounted to \$52,230, a decrease of \$1,761 compared with the same month last year.

I. ROZAND, one of the many clothiers gracing St. Lawrence Main St., Montreal, is in trouble, and not for the first time. His landlord put in a seizure for rent recently, and a leading creditor has followed suit, but it is said there is hardly enough to pay privileged claims, and creditors representing liabilities to the amount of about \$4,000 will fare but poorly.

A SMALL country trader, of the comparatively new village of Disraeli, Que., has assigned, and owes \$2,700. He shows assets to nominally the same amount.— Alex. Third & Co., doing a small commission business at Huntingdon, Que., have assigned to Jas. Ross, of Montreal. Liabilities are light.— L. Perodeau, of St. Jerome, Que., doing a small business as a tailor, has assigned to Lamarche Prevost & Co., of Montreal.

MILOT & DE COUBVAL, general dealers, of St. Clothilde de Horton, Que., met their creditors on the 3rd inst., when they arrange for a compromise at the rate of 75 cents in the dollar secured. The business was started in 1882 by Milot alone without capital of any consequence, and De Courval, who is a farmer, was shortly afterwards induced to join him in the business, risking his little all in the shape of a small farm worth about \$1,000.

WE learn from the Hamilton papers that a final settlement of the affairs of the Canadian Mutual Fire Insurance Company is being arranged. Policy-holders in the hydrant branch, who paid in full the last assessment of 50 per cent. on or before the 15th of September last, on producing receipt of same will receive 20 per cent. rebate with their premium notes, upon application from Monday the 10th until Saturday, 15th of March.

A raw facts will give a good idea of the state of the cotton industry in England. The average dividend paid by the Oldham, England, cotton companies last year was 71 per cent. against 7 per cent in 1882. There were 68 companies engaged in this manufacture, with an aggregate paid up capital of £2,567,297, the present market value of which is £2,704,289. The average loans and mortgages with which the companies are burthened (£2,486,275) are nearly equal to their whole paid up capital. The amount to the credit of 57 of the companies on the 1st January was £53,920 and that to their debit £29,442. Last year six of the companies failed to earn a dividend but only three omitted to declare one. While cotton advances one eight of a penny per lb. yarn fell three sixteeenths of a penny, and shirtings eleven sixteenth's curtailing the small margin of profit which the manufacturer previously enjoyed.

J. L. TAILLEFER, long in general business at Montebello, Que., has just assigned to James Ross, of Montreal. He is said to have failed in 1875, and again became hard up last March, when he obtained an extension spread over fifteen months. He owed at that time \$4,000, and showed quite a surplus. A meeting of his oreditors was called for the 5th inst.

E. J. FAULKNER, who had been doing a considerable business at Hull for the last eleven years, and who latterly opened up a branch business at St. Albert, a new place on the Canada and Atlantic R. R., has assigned to Messrs. Gault Bros. & Co. of Montreal. Over expansion may be blamed for his troubles. He probably owes a good deal, for he has been in the habit of carrying pretty heavy stocks.

On the 1st of this month a material reduction in rates to far distant points in the United States was arranged by the Great North-Western Telegraph Company. The tariff to points in Arizona, California, Texas, South Washington Territory, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, &c., has been reduced from \$1.50 to \$1 for 10 words. The maximum charge from Canada to any office on the Western Union Telegraph Company's lines is now \$1.00 for ten words.

ALF. WRIGHT & Co., shoe dealers Lindsay, offer 25 cents on the dollar.——Another shoe dealer, living in Ailas Craig, D. Stevenson by name is in difficulties. He owes his father, the principal creditor, \$2,400 who has asked the sheriff to interfere.——The estate of R. B. Smith has assigned and compromised at 75 cents.—— Mrs. C. D. Morden, Picton; Mrs. M. Campbell, London; N. R. & A. Palmer, Ingersoll, all in the millinery line, have failed.

NEW material is being laid down for the rebuilding of the woollen mill of Mr. Van-Egmond at Seaforth, which was burned a few weeks ago. Provided the town will loan him \$5000, the proprietor will make the new factory a two-set mill, 50x84 feet, which is double the extent of the old one, and employ 30 to 50 hands. He will make knitted goods, besides tweeds and other woollens. A draft of the proposed loan by-law was placed before the council last week, which referred it to a solicitor.

JOHN HOWLE, in business some twenty years at St. Johns Que., as a tinsmith and roofer, is in difficulties for the third time. He made some sort of a settlement about ten years ago, and in 1878 was reported as having compromised. He has now assigned.—M. A. Plamondon jr., of Arthabaskaville, Que., whose troubles we have already alluded to, has assigned to Dufresne & Mongenais of Montreal, and is offering fifty cents in the dollar, forty cents secured and ten cents unsecured. Liabilities are \$3,200.

It is curious to observe the fascination which storekeeping seems to possess for some men. They may fail once, twice, thrice, each time more hopelessly than before, but it does not occur to them that ploughing, or lumbering, or horse trading, or some other line of life may suit them better. But there is method in the folly of some, who, finding that they can still get goods on credit, after repeated failures, keep on trading and keep on compromising. Here is where the importers' folly is shown, in supplying them. Mr. Andrew Neville, is evidently not calculated to succeed as a storekeeper. He formerly did business at Calumet Isle, where he failed in 1869; he afterwards opened a store at Rryson but was no more successful there, failing in 1878. His offer of compromise was not accepted and he was for a time out of business, having this last time been in business only since 1881. For the last few years he has been doing a general business at River Desert, Que., but has now assigned to A. W. Bell of Carleton Place, owing \$4,000, assets \$2,800.

THE Gazette will contain notice of applications for letters patent by the Bishop Engraving and Printing Company, Montreal, with a capital \$100,-000; by the American Export Co., capital \$50,-000, and by the Hetherington Mining, Exportation and Improvement Co., capital \$400,000;

M. GODFROI CHAPLEAU, who has worked up a very fair reputation as a manufacturer of safes, vault doors, etc., in Montreal, has got into "deep water," and being pressed by some of his creditors, has called a meeting of them all with the object of soeking an extension of time. His liabilities reach to about \$32,000, and he shows assets of \$40,000, but largely locked up in real estate, plant, etc. He has met with a good many losses in the last couple of years. —A furniture dealer in a small way in Montreal, Stansilas Gareau by name, has assigned, and is to be wound up. His debts will foot up to about \$1,600, assets \$300 less.

WE note a rather important business change in Montreal. Messrs. Crathern & Caverhill having decided to retire from the geners' hardware trade, sold their stock of shelf goods to the new firm of of Caverhill, Learmont & Co., composed of Messrs. Frank Caverhill, Joseph B. Learmont, George Caverbill, and Thos. H. Newman, all of whom have held positions of trust with the old firm. Messrs. Crathern & Caverhill will hereafter devote themselves, we learn, entirely to a wholesale business in metals, heavy hardware, &c.---Mr. G. A. Broillet has retired from the wholesale fancy goods business of Broillet, Bogue & Co., which will hereafter be carried on under the style of Bogue, Broillet & Co.

ONEZIME BOISVERT, of St. Zephilin, Que., who since a former failure has done business under the name of his wife, C. G. Boisvert, has obtained an extension of 9 months. He claims a surplus of \$3,000.---P. O. Frigon, doing a small general business at St. Tite, Que., is reported in difficulties. We understand that he failed at St. Germain a few years ago, and also at St. Prosper in 1882. Query, will the third time be the lucky one for him ?----Methot & Jaire, two young men who made a plunge into business at Fraserville, Que., early last summer, are already embarrassed and call their creditors together to consider their affairs .---- L. P. Lesage, for some years general dealer at St. Leon, Que. has apparently fallen behind, and creditors have sent a man to examine juto his affairs. He owes only \$3,000 to \$4,000.

MESSES BEETON BEOS., well known commission merchants of St. John N. B., have assigned. When the firm failed before in 1879 it owed some \$87,000, which was compromised at a very low figure. One of the partners died suddenly in Janury last, and the remaining partner has now assigned the firm's assets to H. L. Sturdee. —W. E. Blanchard, a fancy goods dealer, of St. John N. B., whose career in the past has not

Leeding Wholesale Trade of Toron'to. CLINTON E. BRUSH & BROTHER, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Buttons, Dress Trimmings, etc. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ BALL'S COILED WIRE SECTION -- CORSETS--Every pair Guaranteed Satisfactory or Money Refunded. 33 FRONT ST. WEST,

TORONTO.

been unmarked by disaster, has assigned. He compromised some seven years ago at thirty cents, and again in 1879 at fifty cents. His present indebtedness amounts to somewhere near \$12,000, one of his larger creditors is preferred. ——Reuben S. Thorpe, a general dealer of Centreville, N. S., has assigned owing about \$6,000, preferences covering about \$2,000 of this amount. Thorpe claims assets of \$8,000, and says if the season had not been so unfavorable he could have pulled through.

THE plan to extend by cable the telegraphic system of Ontario, to the Islands of Lake Erie, for meteorological and marine purposes, originally brought before the Government by Mr. J. C. Patterson, M. P., for North Essex, at the request of Dr. McCmmick of Pelee Island, is, we hear, to be revived this session. A telephonic connection, (by a second wire in the same cable) is also shadowed forth. The idea is to exter <sup>3</sup> the line from Lesmington, South Essex, to Point Pelee Dunney light, thence to Pelee Island Light House, and down the island to the south end, from which a short cable only about two miles long would connect with middle Island Light House, the excreme southerly point of the Dominion, and from thence if deamed dor rable to Killip Island Ohio, thore connecting with the American system, as these American Islands have long had telegraphic connection. Upon each light house storm signals would be shown and from them despatches sent in case of wreck, a very common occurence upon the shores and sunken reefs off the east and south shores of Pelee Teland



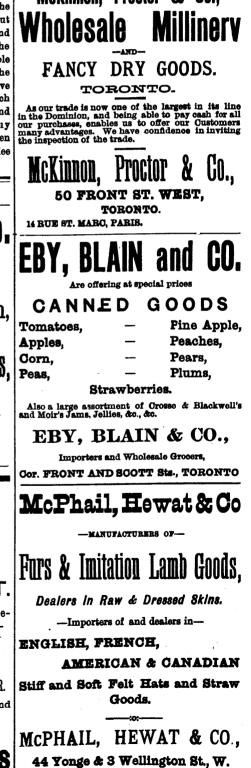
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TORONTO.



## The Monetary Times AND TRADE REVIEW,

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

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TORONTO. CAN., FRIDAY, MAR. 7, 1884

#### THE BUDGET.

From a National Policy tariff to protection for its own sake a few steps sufficed; and as these were made on the down grade of an inclined plane, the very least degree of exertion was necessary for the feat. The agitation that preceded the National Policy tariff was not avowedly in favor of protection other than what might result from a judicious re-arrangement of the tariff. There was more than a half promise that the taxes would not, on the whole, be increased although previous deticits, which recurred far too often, showed the necessity of increased revenue. Sir Leonard Tilley had the duty laid upon him of getting as much revenue each year as would meet the year's expenses. But he got a great deal morelast year \$7,064,092 more-than the sum of the ordinary expenditure. The Minister of Finance came to look upon a large surplus as a normal thing, as somethin that ought to be repeated, year after year, for a succession of years. He estimated the surplus, in advance, for a number of years, as part of the financial policy to which he committed Parliament. And here, we venture to think, he made a grave mistake. A surplus without an adequate financial object-such as the payment of pressing and burthensome debt-can never be a justification for the increase of the burthens of the people which it implies. The rule should be that the year's revenue shall suffice to pay the year's expenses, with only a small surplus, if any, for contingencies which it may be impossible to foresee.

Fate has baulked the Minister of Finance when he felt most secure. The surplus of 1882-3 is not going to be repeated ; at the end of the eighth month of the current year we get a revised estimate. All the surplus we are now promised is \$2,000,000, and this includes \$1,000,000 from the sale of North Western lands. It is quite enough, if it be realized, and more than the surplus ought to be.

The first year of the National Policy Tariff was a year of experiment. It was very difficult to foretell what the revenue would be But as soon as it became evident that there was an abnormally large surplus, a reduction of taxation ought to have taken place. Last year, there was some reduction ; and to that reduction two millions and a quarter of the decrease in the surplus is attributed. To over-importation, last year, another part of the decrease is officially put down ; and both. The increased output of domestic terested parties ; for self-interest will gener-

a shrinkage in the price of imported goods leads, where the duty has an ad valorem form, to a corresponding reduction in revenue. These things, though they might have been foreseen, interfered with the calculations of the Minister of Finance; and luckily the surplus will this year be less than one-third of what it was last; less money will be taken out of the pockets of consumers.

The estimated income for the fiscal year 1884-5 is a trifle less than for the current The amended estimate places the vear. revenue of the year of which two-thirds is gone at \$32,200,000. The estimate for next year is \$200,000 less. An additional cause of the reduction of revenue next year is mentioned : the increased producing power of Canadian manufactories. If this cause is to operate to any appreciable extent, we must assume that the cuses which are reducing the revenue, this year, will be less active; a d of this there are some certain indications. Importations are less; the diminished productiveness of the tariff, as c mpared with last year may be expected to be repeated; for the tariff alterations now proposed are expected, if anything, rather to dec.ease than augment the revenue. But the shrinkage in prices may continue; and if so the proportion of duty to revenue will continue to be less than in 1882. Should the revenue be diminished by any unforeseen cause, the estimated surplus revenue for next year, \$2,650,000 m y not be reached. Supplementary estimates are yet to come, which it is admitted, will swallow up \$800.000

Looking at the succession of surpluses, it is impossible to deny that taxation has been unnecessarily high. It is equally impossible to deny that, in some directions, the high duties tempted too much capital into manufactures, causing a glut and striking with sterility the excess of capital so employed. Still, to Sir Leonard Tilley these untoward facts bring no lesson of wisdom. For him they have no voice of warning, no admonition that a change of policy is necessary; he does not gath r from the fac s that, though a tariff may legitimately be arranged on a national basis, it is not in accordance with equity or good policy to bolster up industries which could not exist without artificial support. On the contrary, Sir Leonard thinks it a dictate of sound policy to protect industries which without protection would fall. An industry which is not self-sustaining, but is propped up by high duties which artificially increase the cost of the product to the consumer, lives on enforced charity ; it is a pauper organization leading a useless life at the expense of the rest of the community. Useful it cannot be if it cannot, without state aid, earn enough to support itself; if it imposes a burthen on the public, it is not, and cannot be, a public benefit. Even if an infant manufacture may legitimately be nursed, for a while, there will come a time when, if it cannot go alone it must be left to its fate. The coal duties are a blight and a mildew on the very industries in the name of which protection lives and breathes; the taxes on food are a delusion and a bane; and yet Sir Leonard Tilley elects to retain

coal is no justification for compelling struggling manufacturers and not less struggling househoulders, in this severe climate, to pay an artificially high price for coal. The fact that it is possible, in agricultural districts, to raise a hurrah in favor of the bread tax is no justification for the tax which handicaps those very manufactures in favor of which protection is supposed specially to exist.

Sir Leonard Tilley contends that foreign manufacturers have paid into the Canadian treasury a large part of the \$16,000,000 (f Customs duties which, under the tariff, has been received, over and above what was necessary to meet the expenses of the Government. He goes farther and says every body understood that this had happened. We must here protest that we do not so understand the facts. The theory is that these foreign manufacturers reduced the price of their goods by the amount of the increase of duty, and in that way paid the duty, indirectly. Any one who believes this must believe also that the price was lowered, in consequence of the duty. Of the truth of all this, strange as it may seem, a living Finance Minister is firmly convinced. He is so sure of his facts ; for does not the Minister of Customs come in contact with such cases every day? Nevertheless the whole this g is a waking dream, a fantastic delusion. How can Sir Leonard be sure of his facts? The sellers of the goods assure him of their verity. But we should be very indiscreet if we believed every witness in his own cause, without question and in the absence of corroborative testimony of disinterested persons. The object of the foreign mannfacturer was to sell his goods, and what reason have we to believe that he would not have sold them at the same price if the present tariff had not been in existence? Do we derive any such reason from experience ? No. Before this tariff was enacted, one of the reasons most frequently urged for its enactment was, that Canada was being made. a sacrifice market for American manufacturers ; and it was said this country must build a wall high enough to keep these intruders out of the country. The wall was built, and now the Minister of Finance says this wall does not prevent the admission of cheap American goods; that Americans pay the toll and throw millions into the Canadian If this theory were not delusive, treasury. it would show that the tariff has not proved protective to Canadian manufacturers; has not prevented this country from being made a sacrifice market for American manufactures. If this theory were true, every nation could enrich itself at the expense of its neighbors by the simple expedient of putting on high customs' duties. If this theory were true even then no general argument could be built upon it, because the facts on which it rested would be only of accidental and exceptional occurrence.

The adoption of the rolariscope as a test of the saccharine value of sugar is postponed but we venture to predict it is only postponed. It is well to proceed with caution in making important changes, in connection with revenue collection, especially when the changes are urged on the Government by inally not scruple to mislead, when it has an object to gain. An investigation is to be made into the merits of the two methods of sugar tests; and if that investigation be conducted by competent persons, practically only one conclusion is possible: the polariscope test must, on experiment, prove to be the best.

The country, as Sir Richard Cartwright admits, is not in a bad financial position. Far from it. But the demands of the Provinces are extremely disturbing, and if they be yielded to, the future financial prospect of the country will be over-clouded. The improvement of the public credit is shown by the fact that, as compared with the year 1880-1, we gained, last year, the sum of \$290,-000 by a reduction of interest; and in less than a year hence some \$10,000,000 of five per cent. sterling debentures will fall to be redeemed, and then a further saving of interest will result from a substitution of four per cents. That the attempt to float a four million dollar domestic loan was a mistake, is attested by its failure ; especially as there would have been no difficulty in placing it in England. But the circumstances under which the failure took place are understood, and the misadventure will not greatly prejudice the loans which it will be necessary to raise in England, during the year 1884,--- the Canadian Pacific Railway loan and the loan to pay off the five per cent. maturing debentures.

#### FEDERAL EXPENDITURE ON LOCAL OBJECTS.

There is no reason to doubt that the Federal government has agreed to pay to the government of Quebec, some \$3,600,000 in guise of a re-imbursement of an expenditure on the Montreal and Ottawa railway. It is difficult to understand in what sense this payment can be a reimbursement ; since the Local government has already sold the road. The Quebec members, who sit on the ministerial side of the House, took advantage of the occasion of the \$30,000,000 loan to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, to demand this money, well knowing that without their vote the loan could not be carried. They matured their plans in caucas; for y-five of them unanimously agreeing to make the most of the opportunity. The journals which express the views of these members tell us that the Canadian Pacific Ry. will never be complete till it connects with the Intercolonial. The link between Montreal and Ottawa, they say, had the same right to a Dominion subsidy as the Canada Central and the road which is to connect Gravenhurst with Callander. If the subsidy had been asked for when the road was projected, and if the road had not been sold by the province of Quebec, there would have been some force in this reasoning. But the late Sandfield Macdonald could not have been far wrong when he refused to grant aid to any road already built ; and in this case the province has parted with its interest in the road. If the road was sold below cost, there yet remained to the province the indirect advantages to secure which the railway was built.

But if this claim, which the Federal gov-

ernment has conceded, rests on a sandy foundation, what must be said of the demand for money in connection with another link, as it is now called, of the Canadian Pacific between Montreal and Quebec? Here the hand of Mr. Senecal was seen. He desired, so the story goes, to realize on the bonds which he received from the Grand Trunk, on the sale of the North Shore road. It is notorious that he has been hawking them about, in Europe, for months. The Grand Trunk wants to exchange that road with the Canadian Pacific Co.as a means of preventing competition. Could the government be forced to use its influence to compel the Canadian Pacific to purchase ? Its power to do so, while the \$30,000,000 loan was pending, was not doubted. We need not repeat the many stories told about the caucusing, scheming, threatening, intriguing, conspiring that are said to have taken place ; it is sufficient to note that the sale was not made ; and that the alternative scheme is to force the Federal government to subsidize a third and totally useless railway between Montreal and Quebec. If a third road be subsidized, the subsidv will be so much more added to to the cost of the Canadian Pacific and its connections; and it is difficult to see how any body but that company can have any interest in the construction of a third line, unless, as has been hinted, it is to be made to strike deep into the forest to make it available for colonization purposes. But if colonizati n reads are to be built at the expense of the Federal exchequer, a new and dangerous mode of granting "better terms" by means of a sidewind will have been found. Grants to local roads were made, last year, but they were not made under a menacing demand for better terms.

#### FIRE INSURANCE IN NEW YORK STATE.

It is something new in the history of the New York Insurance Department, to have its report upon a year's fire and marine business complete by the 25th February in the following year. This is a degree of promptitude never known before ; it has been usually mid-summer or later before the report of the State Superintendent reached us. This year, Mr. McCall's report was laid before the Assembly at the date mentioned, an advance copy reached us on Feb. 28th, and now we have the complete volume of 430 pages, reporting on 175 companies. The marrow of the whole matter is in the first fifty pages of the volume, containing the Superintendent's report proper ; fifty pages more are devoted to Statistical Tables, the remainder consists of abstracts from the annual statements of each company showing its condition at the close of the year.

Turning first to the Superintendent's general summary of the business of 1883, we find that at the close of the year, the Fire, Fire-Marine and Marine Insurance companies doing business in New York State (175 in number as against 174 in the previous year) had \$204,578,000 admi.ted assets, exclusive of assets held abroad and premium notes of Mutual companies. This sum is ten and a half millions larger than in 1882. The liabilities of the companies were \$74,535,000 an

increase of eight millions over 1882. The income was greater and the expenditure also, as compared with the previous year, thus :

All Companies.	1873.	1882.
Income\$	99,136,956	\$ 90,265,273
Expenditure	91,167,943	82,296,260
Assets	204,578,024	\$194,026,701
Liabilities	74,535,486	66,580,460

The strife for premiums, says the report, has been seemingly entered upon without other thought than that of income." All the companies, with rare exceptions, were parties to the strife, and its result is graphically given in a table covering ten years' underwriting in the State. In 1874 the proportion of loss paid to premium received was 43 per cent.; by 1878 it had gone up to 53 per cent. and in the years since it has varied from 57 to 62 per cent. standing at about 61 in 1883. In this comparison the foreign companies and companies of other States make the poorest showing. The former lose an average of 57 per cent. of their premiums by fire in ten years, the latter 58 per cent. while the average loss of New York companies is only 51 per cent. More than this, while the average losses of New York and other State companies which in 1879 stood at 60, have since been reduced, those of foreign companies have gone up steadily from 57 per cent. four years ago, to 61, 62 and 65 per cent in the three last years. No wonder that the President of the National Board declares that "the record of the past six or seven years points out with unmistakable clearness the downward path we have trodden." And no wonder that one hundred and seventeen companies retire from business in New York in those ten years.

The increasing ratio of expense is another point dwelt upon by the Superintendent. It cost New York State companies last year 39 per cent of their premiums to conduct their business; other State companies got off with  $32\frac{1}{3}$  while foreign companies paid 321 per cent for expenses. The average expense ratio of all the companies was  $32\frac{1}{2}$ which added to 60.51 disbursed for losses, makes say 93 per cent. absorbed by these two items. Referring to these high expenses the report says : "Too often is it the case that the employes who do the work are ill paid, while the figure-heads who confiscate the the bulk of the salary account, are always ready to sacrifice the subordinates' pay when a reduction of expenses is recommended."

Another circumstance referred to is "the injury caused by the rapid increase in the long term business now practiced in a way that does not help where aid is needed and is in fact another method of cutting rates." The returns for fifteen years show that where one-year policies have increased 25 per cent., these for three years have increased six hundred per cent., and for four years or more about five hundred and fifty per cent. But the ratios in these tables if accurate would be nothing short of "startling." The average premium for one year's risks is, in the case of N. Y. State Companies, \$89 per \$100 insured; in other State Companies it is \$1.31, and in foreign companies \$1.07, showing an average of \$1.06. But over two-fifths of the risks carried consist of two to five or more years' risks, done at the following rates :--

TERM OF BISE.	Amount of insurance.	Rate on \$100
One year or less Two years	\$5,564,510,013	1.06 .77
Three years	2.343.365.184	.91
Four years or more	1,309,282,203	1.01 1.17
Totals	\$9,401,867,503	1.04

It is to be borne in mind, however, that they are not risks of the same character which are usually written at one and at three or more years. The longer term policies probably cover first class risks, isolated buildings and the like, while in the one year aggregate sawmills, even, may be included. So that it would not be fair to conclude that \$1.17 for five years in the above table covered the same class of property as \$1.06 for one vear.

"To the courtesy of the Home officials," continues the report, "the Department is indebted for the interesting statistics that follow relating to remittances to and from the American branches to the parent offices during the full period of their operations here. The two Canadian companies are not included, because, practically, the business in the United States, in each case, is managed from Canada, and their receipts and pay ments are different from the others."

Table showing amounts forwarded to and received from the Home Offices of Foreign Fire Companies, since date of admission to the United States. The Imperial did not report.

COMPANY.	Remitted to United States	Received from United States.
City (f London	\$636,856	\$85,459
Commercial Union	2,165,640	***************************************
Fire lusurance Association	302,967	1,010,370
11187(1)9n	450, 00	005 000
namourg~Bremen	3:5.682	225,089
Lancashire	1,322,412	352,355
L 01		1,908,806
Liverpi & London & Globa	546,275 5,797,748	12,985
London an l Lancashire		10,118 969
London and I rovincial	295,841	209 495
Lon ion Assurance Corp'n	532,133	49,141
North British & Mercantile.	392,840	304,669
North German	5,633,6 0	4,549,092
North rn	270,355	19,548
Norwich U. ion	252,012	162,331
Phoenix	650,148	96,536
Oneen	418,235	000 075
Queen Royal	1,014 835	968,875
Sco tish Union & National	4,477,884	4,724,609
Sug	709,959	
	+47,625	45,140
Transatlantic	458,502	
Uaited Re-In urance	456,649	48,455
Totals	\$28,668,198	\$25,466 819

It is not too much to say that this volume is a valuable compendium of statistics, and that the recommendations and remarks of the Report emanate from a clear headed and competent man of business, who, while chary of adjectives of praise and compliment, is not afraid to speak his mind about improprieties or abuses. What he says, and the way he says it, ought to have a good effect upon insurance management.

The report is to be commended for its plain speaking, upon points of procedure which, under other superintendents, have given occasion for criticism of State supervision. It also calls attention to insurance laws of the State, which, fill a volume of 390 pages, some specimens given of which are amusing reading. The Superintendent thinks the whole of them might easily be condensed into a pamphlet of 25 leaves, from which existing blunders and absurdities ought to be eliminated. Much of the later legislation proposed or enacted "has little to commend it, and is frequently prompted by selfish, not to say unworthy, motives."

MB. HEBBING hopes to have the Napaneo glass works running in September next.

#### TORONTO FIRE APPLIANCES.

A fortnight ago, we had occasion to remark the resentment shown by some of the officials connected with the Toronto waterworks or fire departments, at the selection by the Board of Fire Underwriters of an expert to report upon the fire appliances of this city. Expressions have since been made, and have found their way into the daily press, to the effect that the fire men were being "fooled," that causeless panic was being risked by the methods adopted to test the condition of the fire appliances.

For example, it has been asked, what is the sense of kindling a fire of benzine in a vacant lot, and of such "infernal nonsense" as ringing false alarms that good may come ? It appears to us that the most likely mode of testing our means of putting out fires is to create an unexpected alarm. Is not that we ask in turn, what is done when dsitinguished visitors come to the city, and we want to show them how promptly our brigade can turn out, and does it not turn out then with alacrity ? Where then is the hardship of the method? These tests were made with a plain object, viz., to ascertain what condition the hydrants, reels and hose were in. The result sh wed that a fire might blaze for five minutes in so prominent a placr as the vacant lot in rear of the Grand Opera House before an alarm was rung and for seven minutes before a hos: reel arrived. At the elevator fires last month, too, far too long a time elapsed before an alarm was given of the plain blaze at Adamson's wharf. Minutes count in the early stages of a fire, and all the efforts of brigades in late years have been to get prompt alarms and so quench fires in their incipient stages. On this point we observe the testimony of Alderman Millichamp, who brings word from Rochester that the "ten circuit system," in use there, has been found to answer admirably. This we understand to be the subdivision of the electric alarm system of the city into ten circuits, instead of having one extensive circuit embracing all the city.

A discovery, which appears to us of great gravity, was made during the recent test. The hydrant at the corner of King and Yonge streets could not be opened, and the firemen had to go to Jordan street hydrant. Other hydrants have been found to be frozen. Dose any one say that this was the "Act of God," and that when hydrants freeze we should fold our hands and do nothing? All the more reason, rather, that they should be frequently examined and freed.

Mr. Alfred Perry has not made his report yet, or at least, it has not been made public. We understand, however, that while in some respects he considers our fire-extinguishing system excellent, much ahead of Montreal for example, he recommends lighter horses, and less weight for them to draw. This, we presume, means lighter men; and there is a clear advantage, under some circumstances, in having light and active firemen to scale ladders and the like. But we defer further comment pending the issue of the report, only remarking meantime, that thin-skinned persons alone will object to radical measures when so important a matter as the safety of our property from fire is at stake.

#### LOAN SOCIETIES MEETINGS.

Twenty or more of the Ontario Loan Societies have held their annual meetings since the beginning of the year, and the experience of most of them has been favourable. Some, by reason of extreme competition, have found rates of interest on loans difficult to maintain; others report a satisfactory business at rates slightly improved. Nearly all have made fair profits and put sums to the Reserve.

The report of the Hamilton Provident and Loan Society shows earnings of \$194,110 on a capital and Rest amounting to \$1,210,000 a very good ratio. The net profits, after deducting management of expenses, commismissions, taxes and interest, were \$104,510.87 out of which dividend at eight per cent. absorbed \$88,000, while \$15,000 was put to Reserve and the remainder to Contingent fund. The Reserve Fund which had been reduced last year by \$100,000 by allotment of that sum in payment of one fifth upon the new shares, has been now made up to \$110,-000. Maturing debentures have been paid off to the extent of \$207,000 and new ones negotiated to the extent of \$377,000 at lower rates of interest. The aggregate of the company's investments reaches \$2,565,000 and its position as indicated in the figures given at the annual meeting, is sound and prosperous.

The earnings of the Ontario Loan and Savings' Company for the past year were equal to about 10.4 per cent. upon its paid capital, which is doing very well. Dividend at eight per cent. was paid, and \$7,063 carried to reserve and contingent accounts. The new loans do not appear to have been quite as great as in the previous year, while repayments were greater. But the rate obtained, we are told, was somewhat better. Expenses are still low, and the company seems to carry on its operations with very little loss upon its loans. We observe a marked change, as compared with the previous year, in the amount of deposits taken and returned. From over a million, the amount handled declined to little more than half that sum; and the deposits in hand at close of the year showed a reduction from last year. But the company has not yet reduced its excess of deposits to the propor. tion which, by law, these must bear to capital, and until it does, it must be open to criticism in this particular.

The Ontario Investment Association shows the considerable earnings of \$132,000, against \$117,000 in 1882, and has a surplus of \$13,-401, after paying its dividend. This surplus earning it has placed to the debit of suspense account. In the abstract of assets and liabilities is found the sum of \$35,242, also at the debit of suspense account. This we understand has reference to the loss by their English agents in 1882-3, part of which, we are told, has been already recovered, and it is pleasing to hear that more is likely to be got. Instead of the items of last year "Sterling Loan \$486,666," and "Debentures and interest \$320,833; " there are now debited "Sterling debentures \$362,823," and "Currency debentures \$492,978." The directors are to be commended for not having, as some companies do, taken credit among their assets for advance in value of stocks before that advance has been realized.

-The fight over grocers' liquor licenses, in Toronto, ended for the present in the refusal of Vice-Chancellor Proudfoot to continue the injunction restraining the city council from passing the by-law embodying the inhibition. As a result, the grocers are, as a rule, applying for Dominion licenses. The legislature of Ontario is taking the necessary steps to impose duties on Dominion licenses, which seem intended to have a prohibitory effect. Mr. Mowat distinctly took the ground that if the House could defeat the license policy of the Federal Government, it was its duty to do so. No shop licenses will be hereafter issued under local authority, the policy of the Ontario Government being, in this particular, in full accord with the ratepayers of Toronto. The question of jurisdiction will have to be judicially determined, and the sooner this is done the better for all parties. The action of the Federal Government on the license question we cannot but regard as a mistake. The Provinces, in making demands for better terms are in the wrong ; but in this license business, the Dominion Government went out of its way to create an unnecessary difficulty.

-The Grand Trunk Railway Company has a bill before Parliament to enable it to make certain financial arrangements with a view of obtaining funds to double its track west of Montreal. Mr. Bell, the company's solicitor, told the railway committee that the cost of this work would be \$13,500,000. The effect of the bill would be to add that amount to the preference bonds, behind which would stand the non-preference bonds and the Canadian Government loan, for which latter the country at first held a first lien on the road. So far as this loan, which long since lost its value, will be effected, it is not worth while to oppose an objection. If the non-preference bondholders be satisfied, there is no reason why the bill should not pass, and many reasons why it should pass. A double track west of Montreal is needed; and if the bondholders interested have no veto to put on this bill, the Parliament and people of Canada cannot have any to interpose. Parliament would, however, do well to take some security that the money shall be applied to the purpose for which it is said to be intended.

-It is doubtful whether the Dominion government has agreed to grant "better terms" to Quebec, except in the indirect way of subsidizing railways. The latest accounts say that the demand for \$1 a head, on the census of 1881 is still to be enforced by the French members. In the concession of better terms to other provinces, Ontario must be the loser; for she does not believe that, as a people, we can get rich by robbing one another, and makes no demands. If "better terms" were granted whenever asked for, we might well tremble for the fate of confederation.

-Before the Pacific Loan Bill passed the Commons, one important proviso, looking to the protection of the public interests, was added, on motion of the Minister of Railways. It prohibits the Pacific Railway Co. from entering into any arrangement with at. Another important feature is that more

the Grand Trunk for amalgamating the two roads or pooling their earnings. This ensures competition. A right of way by one company over the other's road is allowed, a right very frequently exercised, in England, and one which might with advantage be worked here.

-Besides an extension of its boundaries to include the mouth of the Churchill River, and a grant of the lands within the province, Premier Norquay, when at Ottawa, asked that Manitoba should receive "credit at the rate at which at which other provinces were relieved of debt, on entering the Union, and that the same be allowed on the present population of Manitoba, and be adjusted decennially according to population." This of course means an increase of subsidy. It has been stated that nothing beyond a grant of lands-larger in amount than before was promised ; but Le Canada, an Ottawa journal, says Sir John Macdonald is ready to give the uneven numbered sections, and to increase the Federal subsidy every five years, as the population increases, and to make other concessions.

-The interest on the public debt of Canada, last year, was \$290,000 less than it was two years before; the reduction being affected by a lessening of the rate of interest on Dominion securities. When the £2,000, 000 fives which fall due next January are replaced by fours, a further reduction will take place. But if the Dominion is eternally to grant better terms to rapacious Provinces and to aid local railways to the extent of untold millions, it is only a question of time when a severe strain on the finances of the Dominion will come.

-The construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway goes far to explain the heavy imports into Manitoba and the North West. The Company paid, in the last two years, a round million of dollars on locom tives which it imperted ; the value of its imports having in the same time increased from \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000. It would be well if Premier Norquay would bear these facts in mind, the next time he goes to the trouble of figuring up how much taxes the population of Manitoba pays per head.

#### COTTON GOODS.

The month of February witnessed a state of the domestic cotton market which was not welcome, and which was too severe to last. Bleached goods from one mill were first the subject of cuts and drives, a policy which another mill presently followed. Greys, and various other home products weakened, in sympathy, the tone of almost the whole market was affected, and has scarcely yet recovered. Round lots are still obtainable on private terms at very low prices, a glut being undeniable.

But there is another side to the question, and fair indications that this condition of things will be succeeded by a very different one. Willing though the makers are to accept low prices in clearance of present stocks, they cannot be induced to accept orders for future manufacture and delivery at any such figures. For, they say, these prices are as low as goods can be produced

attention is being paid to other makes than plain greys and bleached. The Coaticook mill, for example, is making printing cloths to be used at Magog; the Valleyfield Mill is making roll linings, plain and twilled, white and colored; silesias and these ohter cotton fabrics heretofore imported, will now, under the 271 per cent. duty, occupy a good number of looms, which will be diverted from the over-production of plain goods, and thus afford relief. But there is the danger, ever present, that under the stimu'us of this high duty these fabrics in turn will be over-manufactured amongst us.

We are told by wholesale dealers that a steady improvement in the quality of Canadian cotton goods is to be seen, as well as in the neatness of finish and of putting up. Uniformity in quality is also better maintained, a prominent merchant tells us and, he added, "they are very good value, as a rule, and the present prices for staple cottons cannot reasonably be expected to last beyond a month or two."

-Another of the great life insurance companies of the United States has issued its report for the year 1883, and its figures show that, in the growing wealth and prosperity of that great country, there is also a steadily increasing patronage of its sound life insurance corporations. In spite of all the seductive co-operative, semico-operative and other schemes of "cheap insurance," so called ; in spite of the abuse of " old line " companies indulged in by the advocates of assessment concerns; that old and strong companies such as the New York Life can not only keep up their incomes, but increase them yearly, is a proof that the mass of the people retain their confidence in the "insurance that insures." The revenue of the New York Life Insurance Company for the year last past was, from premiums \$10,948,486; from other sources, \$2.712, 864, making together \$13,661,350, which added to its net cash assets on the 1st January, 1883. made total assets of \$62,579,865. From this amount falls to be deducted losses by death, \$2,263,092; endowments, annuities, and dividends \$4,436,298, (making 6,699,390 paid to policy holders) other expenditures made the total \$9,102,016, so that the cash assets on 1st January last were \$55,542,903 Reinsurance reserve at 4 per cent. is \$47,635,147, and the surplus is increased to \$5,002,514, or by the New York State standard, over ten millions of dollars. The new business of the company for the year 1883 was represented by 15,561 policies, insuring \$52,735.000. With such figures as these, in the fortieth year of its existence, the New York Life has a good claim to be considered one of the great life offices of the world.

-The Queen City and Hand-in-hand Fire Insurance Companies have paid their usual dividends out of earnings of the past year, and also have added to their reserves. Such results, in view of 1883 having been such a disastrous year to fire underwriting generally, must be very gratifying to both the shareholds s of the company and their managers, Messrs. Scott & Walmaley.

-The Inspectors of Flour at Quebec, Montreal and Toronto, examined 339,019 barrels during the fiscal year 1883, and discovered 3,705 barrels sour and 7,406 rejected among it. Toronto's share amounted to only some 13,000 barrels, Quebec's to 80,000; the remainder was inspected at Montreal, at which point the proportions of different grades were :

Superior Extra	149,556	bbls.
Extra Super	, 71,459	41
Spring Extra	32.265	66
Superfine	19.512	**
Fine	8,315	••
Strong Baker's	4,476	"

1008

this year's profits.. 15,000 00

Reserve added out of The quantity of timber and lumber imported into Great Britain and Ireland during the month of January last, was as under, compared with the same month of 1888 :

<b>Jan., 1884.</b>	Jan., 1883.
Hewn, loads 81,788	63,940
Sawn " 56,153	61,355

Total \$137,94 \$125.295

Showing a decrease in import of sawn goods, and an increase in the total. The London market for timber is described by the Timber Trades' Journal of the 16th ult., as "uncertain;" that of Liverpool as "comparatively stagnant;" at Hull and West Hartlepool matters are "extremely quiet " while in Glasgow the public sales are well attended, and Canadian deals are going off amid "spirited competition."

#### Ineetings.

# ESMILTON PROVIDENT AND LOAN SOCIETY.

The twelfth annual secting of the shareholders of the Hamilton Provident and Loan So-ciety was held at the society's banking house, King street, Hamilton, at noon, on Monday, the 3rd inst., the President, Geo. H. Gillespie, Esq., in the chair, and H. D. Cameron, the Treasurer, acting as Secretary of the meeting.

Acting as Secretary of the meeting. Among the gentlemen present were George H. Gillespie, John Harvey, John Crerar, W. A. Robinson, Campbell Ferrie, H. H. Laing, A. F. Sutherland, P. M. Bankier, P. D. Crerar, J. D. Bagwell, A. T. Wood, Josias Bray, Æ. Irving, Q. C., Alez. Turner, Alex. Harvey, J. M. Williams, W. R. Maedonald, A. S. Cruickshank, J. Pearson, Chas. Gurney. The Superrust then read the report of the

The SECRETARY then read the report of the Society's operations for the year 1883, which was as follows:-

BEPORT.

The Directors have pleasure in submitting to the shareholders the twelfth annual report of the Society's operations and accompanying financial

statement. From the profits of the past year two half-yearly dividends at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, amounting to \$88,000, have been paid, and after providing for interest on deposits and debentures and the cost of management, \$15,000 here been added to the Decome Fand \$15,000 has been added to the Reserve Fund, \$15,000 has been added to the Reserve Fund, which, although reduced by \$100,000 trans-ferred therefrom to the credit of individual stockholders as payment of 20 per cent. upon the 5 000 new shares issued and allotted to them in 1882, now amounts to \$110,000.

in 1882, now amounts to \$110,600. Dependences to the amount of \$207,000 ma-tured and were paid off during the year, but sales were effected of new dependences, bearing lower rates of interest, amounting to \$337,000, a net result highly satisfactory. The Directors have also pleasure in reporting that they have been able to make more complete

that they have been able to make more complete arrangements than heretofore for the sale of debautures in Great Britain, having secured as their representatives in Edinburgh the firm of Mesars. Gillespie & Paterson, writers to the Signet, and Mesars. Borthwick, Wark & Co., in London

It is gratifying that, notwithstanding the pre-vailing scarcity of money the savings' bank has not materially changed during the year, the amount on deposit at the 31st of December being \$921,440.

The Directors are pleased to state that the Society's Inspector, who has just returned from Manikoba, after a careful investigation reports that, with a few exceptions, quite inconsiderable in amount; the securities for the loans made in that Province are ample.

The officers of the Society have continued to discharge their respective duties to the satisfacfaction of the Board.

All of which is respectfully submitted. GEORGE H. GILLESPIE,

President. Hamilton, 25th February, 1884. FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1883.

#### ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

Liabilities to Stockholders.	
Share capital paid up\$1,100,000	00
Contingent fund 1,519 Reserve fund at credit	87
Dec. 31, 1882 \$95,000 00	

110,000 00 Dividend No. 25, payable Jan. 2,'84. 44,000 00 \$1,255,519 87 Liabilities to the Public. Savings bank deposits.\$921,439 44 Debentures sterling.. 419,263 33 Debentures currency.. 163,780 00 Interest due and ac-crued on debentures. 6.249 52 Sundry accounts chiefly balances due bor-24,856 20 TOWATS ..... 1,535,588 49

\$2,791,108 36

#### Assets.

#### Net value of investments......\$2,565,099 08 Property on King street...... Cash on hand and in banks..... 89.000 00 137,009 28 \$2,791,108 86

#### Profit and Loss.

#### Dr.

		- 1
To Dividend Nos. 24 and 25	\$ 88.000	00
Directors, compensation	4,280	00
Personal property tax	950	00
Expense, including cost of man-		
agement, taxes, fuel, atten-		1
dance for the whole building.		
also salaries, inspection and		
office expenses	20,229	98
Commission paid valuators, and	,	
solicitors' fees and disburse-		
ments	3,325	78
Exchange and debenture ex-	•,•••	
pense	5.040	42
Interest on savings' bank de-	0,010	
posits	85,367	40
Interest on debentures	20.206	
Contingent fund	1,519	
	1,010	01
Balance, profit for year after		
paying a dividend of 8 per cent added to reserve	15,000	~
cont aqueu to reserve	10,000	00
	\$194 119	59
	AT0# 110	0.0

01.		
By Interest on loans, etc	\$189,434	<b>24</b>
Contingent fund	2,782	86
Rents received	1,902	42
-		

#### \$194, 119 52

H. D. CAMEBON, Treasurer. Hamilton, February 25, 1884.

We hereby certify that we have examined the books, accounts and vouchers of the Hamilton Provident and Loan Society, and have found the same correct. We have also securities and find them in perfect order, and correct as set forth in the above statement.

JAMES WATSON, R. KNIGHT HOPE, Auditors.

Hamilton, February 25, 1884.

The President, in moving the adoption of the report, made a few remarks with reference to the business of the year, congratulating the share-holders on the success of the operations of the, society in the past, and looking hopefully to the future. It was seconded by the vice-president and unanimously carried.

James Watson, Eeq., and R. K. Hope, Esq., were re-appointed auditors for the ensuing year, and the following gentlemen were re-elected directors for the present year. viz. : Geo. H. Gillespie, Charles Gurney, J. M. Williams, E. Irving, Q.C., Alex. Harvey, John Harvey, A. T. Wood, Alex. Turner, W. R. Macdonald. After the usual complimentary resolutions the meeting adjourned

meeting adjourned.

At a meeting of the directors, held immediate-ly afterwards, Geo. H. Gillespie, Esq., was re-elected president, and Jno. Harvey, Esq., vicepresident.

#### ONTARIO LOAN AND SAVINGS' CO.

The eleventh annual meeting of the Ontario The eleventh annual meeting of the Ontario Loan and Savings' Company was held in the office of the Company at Oshawa on Wednesday, February 20th 1884. The following stock-holders were present: Messrs. W. F. Cowan, Thomas Cornish, John Cowan, W. F. Allan, J. S. Larke, R. S. Hamlin, J. A. Gibson, W. T. Dingle, Lyman English, Wm. Readwin, John Carter, Thomas Patterson, T. H. McMillan, L. K. Murton and J. B. Bichardson. The President occupied the shair, and T. H. McMillan acted as Secretary to the meeting.

The minutes of the previous annual meeting were read and confirmed. The chairman then read the annual report of the affairs of the Company for the past year, as follows :-

#### REPORT.

The directors of the Ontario Loan and Savings' Company have pleasure in submitting this the eleventh annual report of the Company, for

the eleventh annual report of the Company, for the fiscal year ending 31st December, 1883. The net earnings of the Company for the year after deducting all cost of management, includ-ing directors' anditors' and solicitor's fees, interest to depositors, and reserved interested on debenture account, were \$30,752.46 or about 10 20 means the prid are concluded to the \$10.39 per cent. upon the paid up capital of the Company, out of which two half-yearly divi-dends of four per cent. each (being at the rate of eight per cent. per annum) were paid, and the balance, \$7,063.10 has been appropriated by your directors as follows: \$5,000 has been carried to the credit of rest account; \$1,581.49 carried to the credit of rest account; \$1,081.49 to credit of contingent account and \$531.60 has been written off office premises. The funds of the company were fairly employed during the year, less difficulty having been met with in finding investments than during the previous year.

Your directors have exercised their usual caution in the selection of loans, and they feel that the shareholders may be fairly congratulated upon the sound nature of the assets of the Company. New loans to the amount of \$177.-908 39 were made during the year, and repay-ments were received of \$149,811.55 on principal, and \$39,454 29 on interest account. The deposits and debentures of the Company remain about as last year, aggregating \$590,787.60. The Company retired \$85,800.00 and issued \$76,850.00 of their debentures during the year. The investments of the Company have increased during the year \$58,191.82, and now stand at \$916,266.49. Vong dimentors design to oppose their action lated upon the sound nature of the assets of the

Your directors desire to express their entire approval of the manner in which the Secretary-Treasurer and all other officers of the Company have discharged their respective duties during the year.

All of which is	respectfully submitted.
	W. F. COWAN,

#### President

Oshawa, February, 20th, 1884.

STATEMENT OF	BECEIPTS AND	DISBURSEMENTS.
	Decelute	

•	Keceipu.	•
}	To Balance from 1882	\$ 81,867.21
	" Repayment on Loans. \$149,311 55	
	" Interest received 89,454.29	
•	" Capital Stock 772.59	
í	" Deposits Received 595,577.08	
	" Debenture account	
í	Canadian	
1		<b>\$</b> 952,276.24
		\$947,148.45
	Disbursements.	¥011,110.10
	By Loans on mortgages	****
	By Loans on mortgages	****
•	By Loans on mortgages and stock 177,908.89	¥011,110.10
•	By Loans on mortgages and stock 177,908.89 " Interest paid \$32,722	<b>W</b> UT1,110.10
	By Loans on mortgages and stock 177,908.89 "Interest paid \$32,722 76, less interest re-	₩011,110.10
	By Loans on mortgages and stock 177,908.89 "Interest paid \$32,722 76. less interest re-	₩011,110.20

salaries, etc. \$8,-129.06, less com-missions \$2 775 00. Dividend No. 20 \$11,-5,354 06 853 49 No. 21 \$11,-23,719 36 865 87 ..... D. p. sits returned ... 596,384.14 85,800.00 Debentures retired.. ٤. 874 98 Property account.... Furniture account ... 113 12 Debenture interest 667.88 paid ..... \$919,481 98 " BalanceOntario Bank, 53.48 Bowmanville ..... Western Bank Whit-2.877.79 7,917.45 by .... Western Bank Osha-17,466.05 WA ............. 6 07 914 77

		<b>4 1</b> ,012011	
"	Less Cheques not pre- sented	744.90	\$ 27,069.82
	Cash in office		 858.65 238.00

STATEMENT OF PR		199.
BIATEMENT OF FE		/1312 6
•	•	
By Balance of profit and	10 50	
loss from 1882	19.78	
" Interest received	39,454.29	
" Interest accrued in	24,594.98	
1883	24,594.98	
Revenue modount	,019.19	\$ 64,879.78
Dr		W W1,010.10
	-	
To Interest paid	28,660,10	
" Discount on office	83.16	
" Discount on office	05.10	
premises	531.61	
" Expense account \$8,-	001.01	
129.06 less commis-		
sons \$2,775.00	5,854,06	
" Dividends No. 20, 21	23,719.36	
" Amount placed to		
rest account	5,000.00	
" Balance to contingent		
account	1,531.49	
•		\$ 64,879.78
ASSETS AND L	IABILITIES.	
Asse	ts.	
Mortgages. present values	905,266.49	
Property account, bank	•	
premises etc	11,000.00	
Office furbiture \$831.59		
less \$83.16	748.43	
Accounts receivable	238.00	
Cash in bank		•
• • • office	853,65	
		\$944,676.39
Liabil		
Capital stock	296,787.77	
Depositors	405,887.60	

Depositors	405,887.60	
Debenture account Cana- dian		
Reserve debenture inter-		
Rest account		
Contingent account	1,521,49	
		\$944,676.39

#### T. H. MCMILLAN, Sec'y-Treas.

We hereby certify that the above statement the Company, as shown by the books Dec. 31st, 1883. We have examined vouchers and securities, and find the same correct.

G. H. GBIERSON, Auditors. JNO. B. HABBIS,

Oshawa, February, 19th, 1884.

In moving the adoption of the report, the president said; That owing to the death of the late president, a circumstance deeply regretted by all the members of the board, he had been called to the performance of his duties at an early period of the past fiscal year, and was gratified that the first report which it was his duty to submit was of a similarly favorable character

such is the second seco somewhat in advance of those ruling during the twelve months prior thereto. The policy of the Company has always been

to confine its operations as far as possible to the wealthy agricultural districts in which its office is situated, the management entertaining the opinion that the highest class of improved farms cau be loaned upon with greater safety than the less valuable lands situated in the newer townships.

The subsidence of North West fever has strengthened the investments made in the farm lands in Ontario, the advantages connected with which have been overlooked for a time by many more anxious to count their wealth by the extent of their holding rather than by the net revenue which they could depend upon to furnish.

While the responsibility devolving upon the trustees in the management of other people's money was great, the directors enjoyed one com-pensating satisfaction in the fact that the funds entrusted to their care were invested in a class of securities as free from risk as it was possible to obtain. The steady increase of the rest of the Com

pany is also a matter for congratulation, and with the hope that the year upon which we are entering will enable us to continue its regular increase, I move the adoption of the report. Mr. Allan seconded the adoption of the report,

which was carried.

Mr. Murton, second by Mr. Readwin, moved that a vote of thanks be and is hereby tendered to the president, vice-president, directors and secretary-treasurer, for the very satisfactory manner in which they have conducted the affairs of the Company during the past year, and that the sum of \$300 be presented to the president, and \$200 to the vice-president, for their services

and \$200 to the vice president, for their services to the Company. Carried. Mr. John Cowan, seconded by Mr. Hamlin, moved that this meeting do now proceed to elect by ballot nine directors to fill the place of those retiring.

Chair resumed and the scrutineers reported the following nine gentlemen duly elected direc-tors for the ensuing year, viz: W. F. Cowan, tors for the ensuing year, viz: W. F. Cowan, R. S. Hamlin, W. F. Allan, J. S. Larke, W. T. Dingle, J. A. Gibson, John Cowan, Thomas Patterson and T. H. McMilian. A vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman

and the meeting adjourned.

At a subsequent of directors W. F. Cowan, Esq., was unanimously elected president, and W. F. Allan, Esq., vice president.

#### ONTARIO INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION, (LIMITED.)

The fourth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Ontario Investment Asso-ciation was held in London, Ont. on Tuesday, 19th February, 1884. The following members Clation was need in London, Ont. on Lueway, 19th February, 1884. The following members were present, viz: Messrs. Charles Murray, Samuel Crawford, John Labatt, D. Macfie, C. F. Goodhue, Arthur Wallace, S. McBride, John Johnston, D. Dewar, H. E. Nelles, Hugh Brodie, John Mills, J. B. Boyle, Thomas Blakeney, J. B. Starther Williem Duffield Honry. Taylor H. A. Sonn Mills, J. D. Boyle, Infomas Diakedey, J. D. Strathy, William Duffield, Henry Taylor. H. A. Baxter, A. T. McMahen, Benjamin Cronyn, A. W. Hill, W. J. McIntosh, Col. John Walker, Thos. Hook, W. D. Pavey, John Hunt and many others.

The President, Mr. Chas. Murray was in the chair, and Mr. Henry Taylor, Manager, acted as Secretary of the meeting.

Mr. Henry Taylor, Manager, then read the annual report and financial statement for the year 1883, which was as follows:

REPORT.

The Directors beg to present their Report and nancial Statement for the year ending Financial December 31st, 1883.

After payment of the usual half-yearly Div-idends on Capital Stock at rate of eight per cent. per annum, all interest charges and expenses of management, there remains the handsome surplus of \$13,401.89 (£2,753 16 31).

The Directors have pleasure in reporting the satisfactory progress of the sale of Debentures in Great Britain, as shown in the Financial Statement.

All the investments of the Association are judiciously and securely made at renumerative rates, and a large yearly increase of profits is confidently anticipated. In accordance with their practice, the Directors have abstrained from taking aredit for increase in

have abstained from taking credit for increase in value of any of the investments until such profit

has been actually realized. The officers of the Association continue to discharge their duties to the entire satisfaction of the Directors.

The usual careful audit has been made of the affairs of the Association.

Under the rules, all the Directors retire annually but are eligible for re-election. Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES MUBRAY.

President. London, Oat., Feb. 12th, 1884.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER

	8 <b>T, 10</b> 00.				
Abstract of As	sets and	Lia	bilit <b>ies.</b>		
Lians on Mortgages of					
Real Estate	\$936,599	28	£192,451	18	2
Loans on Debentures -	490,537		100.795	57	' ī
Loans on Building	•				
Society Stocks	472,896	13	97 170	8	10
Suspense Account	35,242	78	7,241	19	41
Federal Bank balance.	24 107	64	4,953		6
Proportion of Deben-			,		
ture Com'n Account	4.667	15	959	0	01
With Agents, in Edin-					
burgh	1,749	48	359	9	7
-	\$1,965,799	84	£403,931	9	7
Liabil ties to the Shar	sholders:			-	
Permanent Stock -	\$605,695	98	£124,457	18	8
	5 0.000		102,739		6
		••	102,100		
Liabilities to the Publi					
Sterling Debentures	862,323	32	74,450	0	0
Interest on Sterling D	e-				
bentures accuded bu	ıt				
not vet due	1,150		236	7	0
Currency Debentures	492,978	89	101,297	0	8

Interest on Currency De- bentures accuaed but not yet due	3,652 11	750	8	8 <del>1</del>
, \$1	,965,799 84	£403,931	9	71
PROFIT	AND LOSS.			
Interest on Sterling	\$47,583 83	£9,777	10	04
Loan and Currency Debentures Interest accrued on	\$41 <b>,16</b> 8 <b>9</b> 9	8,459	7	7
Currency Debentures but not yet due Sterling Cour on Acc't	3,652 11	750	8	8 <del>1</del>
Interest accrued on Stg. Debentures, but not yet due Expense Account, in- clucing Com'son on	1,150 24	236	7	0
Loans, Salaries, Di- ectors' Fees, Taxes, &c Loss on Real Estate, Mt'ges Superior S & L.	13,391 12	2,751	12	0 <del>1</del>
Society	3,125 <b>2</b> 3	642	3	5
Stg. Debentures, Com'n and Exchange Acc't Carried to Suspense Ac't	1,604 15 13,401 89	329 2753	12 16	41 31
Interest earned -	\$132,876 38 132,876 38	£27,303 27,303		

We hereby certify that we have completed the andit of the books, accounts and securities of The Ontario Investment Association (Limited), for the year ending 31st December, 1883, includ-ing a Monthly Audit of Cash Account and Bank Account, Mortgage Ledgers, Stock Ledgers, Real Estate, and Debenture Books, and have pleasure in confirming the above statement as correct.

## JOHN BURNETT, THOS. BLAKENEY, Auditors.

London, Ont., Feb. 12th, 1884.

The President, Mr. Chas. Murray, moved the adoption of the report, seconded by the Vice-President, Mr. Samuel Crawford, which motion, after discussion, was carried unanimously.

Messrs. John Burnett and Thomas Blackeney were re-appointed auditors for the ensuing year, and the following gentlemen were re-elected Directors for the current year, viz :- Messrs. Chas. Murray, Samuel Crawford, C. F. Goodhue, Benjamin Cronyn, W. R. Meredith, Q.C., F. A. Fitzgerald, Daniel Macfie, John Labatt, John Elliott, Josiah Danks, J. B. Strathy, Hugh Brodie.

The usual complimentary resolutions were passed after which the meeting adjourned.

A meeting of the Directors was held immediaately afterward, when Charles Murray, Esq., was re.elected President, and Samuel Crawford, Esq., Vice-President.

#### WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The thirty-third annual meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held at its offices in this city, at noon, on the 28th February last, the

this city, at noon, on the 25th February last, the chair being occupied by the President, A. M. Smith, Esq. From the report of the Directors on the busi-ness of the past year, it appeared that the pre-mium receipts in the fire branch, compared with those of the previous year, show a considerable increase. This is due in some measure to the better rates that have been obtained, particularly during the latter months of the year, but the improvement in this respect has been counterbalanced by exceptional losses ; the fires recorded, both in Canada and the United States. having been largely in excess of those of average years.

The Marine business of the Company during 1883 was reduced, especially on our inland waters, on account of the low rates which prevailed. Owing to the comparatively small amount at risk, the Company did not suffer to any great extent from the serious disasters to lake shipping which occurred towards the close of the season of inland

navigation. After providing for all losses reported to the After providing for all losses reported to the 31st December, and for the payment of two half-yearly dividends of six per cent. the Reserve Fund of the Company stands at \$700,000, and \$3,828 28 remains at the credit of the Profit and Loss account. The amount estimated as necess-ary to re-insure all existing risks is \$515,582, which leaves a net surplus over Capital and all Liabilities of \$188,246 28. In closing their report on the business of a

In closing their report on the business of a year which, like its predecessor, has been a try-ing one to insurance, the Directors are pleased to be able to say that the present year has opened with tariffs of rates in force—adopted and maintained by the companies generally—which judging by past experience, afford a fair prospect of profit to those engaged in the business of fire underriting. The following statement of the assets and

1010

liabilities of the Company on the 31st December last was submitted :

Capital Stock paid up Losses under adjustment Dividend payable January 7th, 1884	161,283

...700,000 00 Reserve fund ... Balance-Profit & Loss 3,828 28

\$1,289,112 00

00

00

\$585,283 72

703,828 28

		••
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand and on deposit	269,057	
Debentures	59,001	73
United States bonds	<b>590,24</b> 0	00
Loan and Investment Company	•	-
Stock	1,044	00
New York Central and Hudson	•	
River R. R. Bonds	45,200	00
Mortgages	21,350	00
Bank Stocks		
Bills receivable-Marine premiums		
Interest due and accrued		
Company's building		
Re-assurance due from other com		
panies		26
Agents' balances and sundry ac		
counts		67

\$1.288.112 00

The Directors' report was, on motion, adopted, and a vote of thanks tendered them for their services and attention to the interests of the

Company. Messrs. C. C. Baines, F. J. Stewart, and William Kersteman, Jr., were appointed scruti-neers, and, at the close of the ballot reported the following gentlemen re-elected as directors for Charles McGrath, John Fisken, Robert Beaty, William Gooderham, A. T. Fulton, George McMurrich, George A. Cox, and J. J. Kenny.

At a meeting of the board held subsequently A. M. Smith Esq., was re-elected President, and Charles McGrath, Esq., Vice-President.

#### LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of La Banque du Peuple was held in Montreal on the 3rd instant.

The president, Mr. Cherrier, having spoken in French, Mr. Brush, repeated the observations in English. There was the more ground for confidence he said that the directors of this bank were responsible for all the debts of the bank. They had kept within the limits in the matter of director are to be more do by the provide the promatter of dividends, so as to be prepared for any emergency. Mr. Brush considered that the directors' responsibility should be shared by the shareholders.

Mr. A. Prevost thought that the responsibility of directors, should be continued to maintain confidence in the bank. He had heard, outside, that some reforms were desirable in this bank. He and his family had always been large share-holders, holding 700 or 800 shares, and had never wished to dispose of a single share. Mr. Brush, while repudiating the wish to change the charter, was glad to have drawn out such an expression of confidence.

Mr. Trottier, manager, then read the annual statement and report, the adoption of hich was moved by Mr. M. Branchaud, seconded by Alderman Hood.

The statement showed : liabilities, \$3,686,662,

The statement showed: liabilities, \$3,686,662, made up thus: stock paid up, \$1,600,000; cir-culation, \$246,769; deposits, \$1,661,702; un-elaimed dividends, \$4,591; net profits, \$160,475; due to other bankers, \$13,124. Assets: notes, discounts and other debts, \$3,246,610; mortgages etc., \$37,860; real estate, \$82,279; due by other banks, \$86,775; specie in gold and silver, \$35,223; Dominion notes, \$117,-436; bills and cheques of other Canadian banks, \$80,279. 880.279.

Overdue debts amount to \$71,278. The probably amount which may be lost is \$45,000 to \$50.000.

The report was unanimously adopted, with resolutions of thanks to the president and directors and especially thanking Mr. Trottier, the cashier. The meeting then adjourned.

#### TARIFF CHANGES.

The tariff resolutions introduced on the 29th February last by Sir L. Tilley, provide that the following articles be added to the list of goods,

entering Canada free of duty :-Bolting cloths entering Canada free of duty :--Bolting cloting not made up; Boracic acid; canvas; jute can-vas, not less than 58 inches wide, when imported to make floor oil cloth; cherry-wheat welding compound; grease and grease scrap; Indigo paste and extract of manganese; oxide of pot-ash, a German mineral; sulphate of sodium; steel for saws and steam cutters, cut to shape but not further manufactured; iron or steel but not further manufactured; iron or steel beams; sheets, plates, angles and knees for iron or composite ships or vessels. And to repeal the

or composite ships or vessels. And to repeal the following items now on the said free list, viz: --Colcothar; dry oxide of iron; fibre vegetable for manufacturing purposes; fish plates, steel. The following articles shall be subject to duty as under: Acetic acid, 25 cents, specific, per imperial gallon; Coplin's unfinished Leghorn hats, 20 per cent.; carpeting, matting, and mats of hemp, 25 per cent. ad val.; celluloid, molded into sizes for handles of knives and forks, not bored. 10 per cent : cotton, jeans, forks, not bored, 10 per cent ; cotton, jeans, and coutelles, imported for corset making, 20 and coutelles, imported for corset making, 20 per cent.; printed or dyed cottons, not elsewhere specified, 27½ per cent.; cotton, 42 inches wide and over, for enamelled cloth making, 15 per cent. ad valorem; cotton warp, number 60 and finer, 15 per cent.; earthenware, decorated, painted or sponged, and all earthenware N.E.S., 50 per cent.; India rubber vulcanized handles for knives and forks, 10 per cent.; iron, cast iron forks, not handled nor ground, 10 per cent.; labels for fish cans and other uses, printed or painted, a specific duty of six cents per venue.; inspension numerates and other uses, printeed or painted, a specific duty of six cents per pound and 20 per cent. ad valorem; pins made from wire of any metal, 30 per cent.; soap powder, a specific duty of 3 cents per pound; steel ingots, bars, sheets, under 3/16 in. thick, whole or cut to shape, but not further manu-featured and action wire action and and action. factured, and solled round wire rods in coils N E.S., \$3 per ton of 2,000 pounds, and ten per cent.; rolled round wire rods, under  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. in diameter when imported for wire worker's use, 5 per cent. ; needles, viz. : cylinder needles, hard frame needles, hard frame needles, and latch needles, 3 per cent.

Sugar, provided it be imported direct without ranshipment from country of growth, above No. 14 D.S., 1c. per lb., specific, and  $32\frac{1}{2}$ ad val. Sugar equal to No. 9, and not above No. 14 D.S.,  $\frac{2}{5}c$ . specific and  $27\frac{1}{2}$  ad val. Sugar below No. 9 D.S.,  $\frac{1}{5}c$ . specific and  $27\frac{1}{2}$  ad val. Melado and concentrated ditto,  $\frac{2}{5}c$  specific, and 27] ad val. If not of direct importation above No. 14 <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>c. specific, and 30 ad val. Sugar below No. 9, ic. specific and 30 ad val. Melado, §c. per lb. and 30 per cent. ad val; concentrated cane juice, concentrated molasses, concentrated beet root juice and concrete, whether imported direct or not, a specific duty of §c. per pound and 30 per cent. ad val. Cane juice, refined and 30 per cent. ad val. snu so per cent. au val. Cano juice, reinfed syrups, sugar house syrup, or molasses, syrup of sugar, molasses or sorchum, whether imported direct or not, §c. specific and 30 p.c. ad val.; other molasses when imported direct, 15 per cent. ad val., f.o.b., when not so imported 20 per cent. ad val. Zinc, chloride salts and sul-phate of 5 per cent ad val. phate of 5 per cent. ad valorem.

Acts repealed imposing duty of 20 p.c. ad valorem on "mill irons and mill oranks and wrought forgings for mills and locomotives, and parts thereof weighing 25 pounds or more," and on "stationery of all kinds not elsewhere specified.

WHY HE FAILED .- The agent of a New York WHY HE FAILED.—The agent of a new round clothing house, who was sent to Atlanta to settle up the failure of a retail house, made a few en-quiries of the man next door. "I belief it whas quiries of the main next door. "I belief it whas a square failure," explained the man. "What makes you think so?" "Vhell, he didn't drink, nor smoke, nor gamble, nor drive a fast horse; and ash for his whife, she never buys nothings, and keeps no help." "Then you lay it to the stagnant condition of trade ?" "Vhell trade whas number doed by the stagnant doed the stagnant purty dull, but you see he vhas not der right sort of a man. Vhen a man shtops to buy a west for two dollars he doan' make him belief dot he vhans an oafercoat for fifteen, he doan' convince him dot he needs a second hand suit for twenty. He may do that in the grocery beesnesss, but he can't run some clothing store mitout argument. --Wall Street News.

Shareholders of the Southern Loan Co met in St. Thomas on the 7th instant, and the year's report was adopted. A resolution of met in St. Thomas on the 7th instant, and the year's report was adopted. A resolution of regret at the death of Colin Munro, late vice-president, was passed by the board of directors, which is composed of Messrs. Wm. Pope and B. Cronyn, of London; W. E. Leonard and L. Preffer, of St. Thomas; and Geo. H. Lloyd, of Yarmouth. Mr. Eccles is president, H. Brown, vice-president, and Mr. A. J. Allworth, manager.

STOCKS IN MONTREAL. MONTREAL, March 5, 1884. Average Price, like Date 1883. Lowest Point Point Highest Point In Week. Total Transac'i In Weel Buyers. STOCES. Bell 194 207 1933 194 1881 2965 Montreal x. ä. 934 631 116 1784 105 105 Ontario. 727 104 People's ..... Molson's .... Jac. Cartier.... Merchants .... 1864 621 190 187 89 28 145 1619 63 118 186 85 65 125 ..... 187 85 174 121 95 116 1262 80 1153 125 1841 1164 1274 115 126 Commerce .... Eastern Tps . 0900 Eastern Tps... Urion ...... Hamilton ..... Eiconage .... Dom. Tel...... Dich.&O. ..... City Pass ....... Gas 68 ..... ..... ..... 123 12:2 1261 123 126 2295 87 64 19 1721 67 631 90 64 694 145 191 59 1211 1254 6426 4942 124 192 125 1924 193 Gas..... R. C. Ins. Co ..... . . . . . . ..... ...... 

-Minneapolis is one of the most important flou ing mill centres in the World. The manu-facture of flour there has been increasing yearly. The power there is chiefly water, the want of which has caused a small manufacture of flour during this winter, and an accumulation of wheat of about 3,000,000 bushels. The movement of wheat and flour at Minneapolis is thus given. thus given:

	~F	LOUB- ·	WH	EAT
		, Shipm,ts		Shipm'ts
	bble.	bbls.	bush.	bush.
1876	41.800	1,000,676	5,037,575	48,220
1877		933,544	4,556,000	21,200
1878		940,78±	4,581,000	209,600
		1,551,789	7,524,624	177,400
1880		2,031 840	10.264.100	133,600
1001	969 500	3 152 574	16,317,250	514,800
1001	(9)	(2)	18,937,500	
1004	(1)	<b>(</b> , <b>)</b> ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	10,021,000	-,,,

Total 636,900 8,633,207 67,207,689 3,209,820 big business ia lumber is also done in Minneapolis, though the receipts last vear compared with 1882 showed a falling off 1, 45,000 feet and the shipments a decline of 8,148,000. However, the lumber mills there cut 272,792.222 feet of lumber in 1883, as compared with 314,362,166 feet in 1882 and 233,500,074 in 1881. The number of shingles in 1883 was 90,-146,200, against 138,546,000 in 1882, and 89,-818,500 in 1881. The production of lath in 1883 was 60,170,260, against 61,318,380 in 1882, and 49,253,700 in 1881.

-The St. Lawrence Foundry Comp'y on King -The St. Lawrence Foundry Comp'y on King Street East, in this city, gives employment to 135 hands. It employed during 1883 on an average, 150 men, and is now running full time with plenty of work ahead till spring. During the past summer this foundry completed a con-tract with the City of Toronto for over 1,200 tons of water pipe in three sizes, 12 inch, 6 inch and 3 inch, besides executing large contracts for The Consumers that Company-the Ontario & The Consumers Gas Company—the Ontario & Quebec Railway—the Canada Southern Railway and others. The Company has also completed the contracts for the iron work for several Post Offices for the Dominion Government, in Brockville, Belleville, St. Catharine's, Cornwall, Chatham and Port Hope, as well as the iron work in this city for Messrs. Jones Bros'. warehouse on Front St., Messrs. John McDouald & Co's new Front St., Messrs. John McDoual & Cos new warehouse, the warehouse of Kilgour Bros., Loretto Abbey, York Chambers, Yorkville Town Hall, T. Eaton's new store, Yonge St., St. Joseph's Convent, Gas Company coal sheds, warehouse for Mr. J. K. Kerr, Bay St., C. S. Botsford's Store Queen St., all in this city. Lindsay Gas Works, and the "Homewood Batract" Insane Asylum. Guelph. Lindsay Gas Works, and the Retreat" Insane Asylum, Guelph.

A Portland paper has a paragraph upon Asbestos, which it says : "in its purest form has recently been discovered in Canada." So long ago as 31st May 1878, we referred to these disago as 31st May 1875, we referred to these dis-discoveries, MONETARY TIMES, Vol. XI, page 1401. Large amounts of asbestos have been mined in the last two years in Thedford and Lorraine, Megantic County, and it is claimed that the county has produced more of the article than the total output of the world during the same time. Wolf county also has several large mines, which are to be operated next year by English capital-ists. All these mines are situated within a short distance of the Quebec Central Bailway. offering ists. All these mines are attacked within a short distance of the Quebec Central Bailway, offering good facilities for shirping The mineral is taken to Quebec, where it is crushed and cleaned and thence sent to England.

#### Commercial.

#### MONTREAL MARKE IS.

MONTREAL, March 5, 1884.

The heavy storm of last week, the severest of the season, has made itself felt in pretty nearly all lines of trade. Country roads which were improving, are again rendered almost impassable, and orders, mails and remittances have all experienced the effects of "Wiggins' great storm." Wholesale circles are decidedly quiet. Remittances are reported as rather slower, as might only be expected, but there are no serious forebodings feit as to the state of affairs generally. The money market continues to be amply sapplied, and rates are in no way advanced, five per cent. being asked for call loans, and seven per cent. on good commercial paper. Sterling exchange steady at 91 for sixty day bills, demand bills 101 to 101.

bills 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ . ASHES.—The price of No. 1 pots has advanced since last writing to \$4.50, a fact that is hard to explain, in the face of the light demand and the comparatively light stocks on hand, there being now 1500 brls. in store. Receipts, how-ever, have been light for some days past and no transactions in No. 2 pots have been reported for some time. Some few sales of pearls have been made at \$6 25. BOOTS AND SHORS.—Manufacturers as a rule

-Manufacturers as a rule BOOTS AND SHOES .-BOOTS AND SHORE.—Manufacturers as a rule are still far from busy, and will probably await the results of March poyments before deciding to push trade actively. Orders have been small; indeed travellers say that some dealers have de-clined to order at all thus far, and on the other hand manufacturers themselves are rather dis-need to evential are dist. posed to curtail credits.

DRY GCODS.—Business has been of a very quiet character since last week's report. It is about to lock for an influx of western buyers about this time, the wholesale trade arranging with the railways for cheap fares, but thus far few buyers have come to town, and these who did have bought sparingly. However as the millinery openings are fixed for the 11th inst., it is expected that next week will bring in western dry goods men in fair numbers and that there will be a corresponding improvement in trade. The 4th of March is not a very heavy day in In still of march is not a very fleavy day in dry goods eircles, but as far as we can learn payments on that day were fairly met, though payments are rather behind what they should be in the week; the storm and irregularity of mails for the past few days may, however, have some-thing to do with this thing to do with this.

FISH.—A steady demand is maintained, and FIGH.—A steady demand is maintained, and prices have in no way slackened but some lines have rather stiffened. We quote Labrador No. 2, \$4.25 to 4.75; No. 8, \$3.25 to 3.75; Cape Breton, do., \$5.60 to 5.75; Mackerel, \$10, \$9.00 \$8.00; Green Cod are firm at \$5.50; really large draft green Cod are scarce and are selling at \$6.25 to \$6.50 to; Dry Cod \$5.00 to 5.25; Lake Trout \$4.50 to \$4.75. Smoked Salmon 15c. Par Ib smoked Eels 10c. North Shore Salmon per lb., smoked Eels 10c. North Shore Salmon, \$20 for No. 1, no other grades in the market. British Columbia Salmon, \$16.00 to 16.50; No Whitefish.

FLOUB AND MEAL.-The business in Flour is of a very light character, no sales being reported on a very light character, no sales being reported on 'Change yesterday, and prices are more or less nominal. We quote Superior Extra \$5 60; Extra Superfine \$5 00; Spring Extra \$4 90 to \$5 00; Superfine \$4 25 to \$4 35; Canadian strong bakers' \$5 50 to \$5 25 to \$5 50; American strong bakers' \$5 50 to \$5 85. Ordinary ostmeal \$5 00 to \$5 25; granulated \$5 20 to \$5 50; Cornmeal \$3 20 to \$5 40.

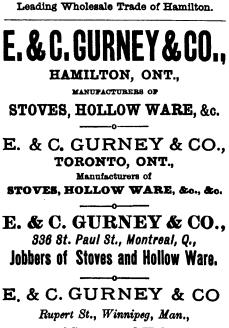
FURS.—Trade in this line is extra quiet, the market being quite dead, a few Fox and Skunk are offering, but dealers seem very indifferent are othering, but dealers seem very induced about buying. Prices are altogether unchanged. The great London sale takes place on the 17th, but no great change in prices is anticipated, manufacturers have about completed new fall samples, and travellers will shortly be starting out. Retail trade is exceedingly quiet.

GEOCERIES .- Business in this line, which wa beginning to show some signs of activity, is again very quiet owing to the late heavy storm, which blocks the roads all through this Province. Teas maintain their strength, though advices from New York show some weakening in Japans for future delivery; the London market for greens is also not quite so excited. Desirable Japans and greens are rather scarce; local prices in these lines are all "solid," and a good

many are selling, though not in large lots. Japans range all the way from 20 to 45 cents, Japans range all the way from 20 to 45 cents, the cheaper lines being old teas. Sugars are on the same basis as last reported; all bright yellows are scarce, and there are now raw grocery sugars in the market. Granulated is 81 for new last and ard Moleceret 43 to 431 cents sugars in the market. Granuated is  $S_{\pm}$  for usual standard. Molasses 43 to 43½ cents. Rice \$3.60 to \$3.70 in a jobbing way. There has been rather more enquiry for *Currants*, which range from  $5\frac{7}{4}$  to 7c. for fine cases, little doing in Valencias at  $5\frac{1}{4}$  to 6c.; prunes  $5\frac{1}{4}$  to 6 cents Figures of exportation of currants from Patras show 109 tons shipped to Canada in 1884, casing 197 tong for 192 against 187 tons for 1883

HARDWARE AND METALS .- Stocks in the country are reported larger than usual at this season by about 15 per cent. and dealers are disposed to order very sparingly. For Pig Iron and other metals there is rather more enquiry, but still there is no active movement to report. The Pig Iron market at home presents no new features, Warrants have fluctuated somewhat but are at present about on the level last quoted; freights have advanced but prices here remain exactly the same. There has been some little limpness in bar iron, probably due to the expectation of lowbar iron, probably due to the expectation of low-er prices at home, and houses who have held stiffly for \$1.90 to \$2.00 are now selling in car lots at \$1.85. Stocks of bar iron here are low and not fully assorted. Canada Plates too are quite scarce. Tin Plates slightly easier and Lesd quoted rather lower, sheet lead selling at almost at same price as pig. The changes in tariff as regards steel will make a revision of prices neces. sarv: we continue prices this week at old figures. sary; we continue prices this week at old figuree, but it has been estimated that the advance will but it has been estimated that the advance will range from § of a cent on lower grades to one cent on best qualities. We quote: Garteherrie, & Summelee \$20.50 to \$21.00; Calder, \$20 00; to \$20.50; Langloan, \$21.00; Coltness, \$21.00; Dalmellington, \$18: Eglinton. \$18 to \$18.50; Hematite, \$23.00 to \$25.00; Siemens, \$20.50 to \$21.00, nominal; Far Iron still \$1.85 to \$2; Canada Plates \$3.15 to \$3.25 as to hrand Tin Plates Plates \$3.15 to \$3.25 as to brand Tin Plates Charcoal I C \$4.90 to \$5.25 as to brand ; do. I X. Charcoal I (0 \$4.90 to \$5.25 as to brand ; do. I X. \$6.75 to 7.00 ; Coke I C., \$4.40 to \$4.75 , Galvanized Sheets, No. 28,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  to  $7\frac{1}{2}$ c. ac-cording to brand ; Tinned Sheets, coke, Nos. 24 to 26,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  to  $7\frac{3}{2}$ c.; Hoops and Bands per 100 lbs., \$2.50 to \$2.75; Sheets, best brands, \$2.50 to \$2.75; Boiler Plate per 100 lbs. Staffordshire, \$2.75 to \$3.00; Steel Boiler Plate \$3.25 to \$0.00; heads \$4.50; Russian Sheet Iron, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 11c. Lead per 100 lbs.:—Pig, \$3.75 to \$4.00; Sheet;

DALT—QUEEN'S HOTEL, **G** The Hotel of the Town. Telephone, Gas, Billiard Perlour, Electric Bells. Rates, \$1.50, \$2.00 per day. Special rates to Tourists. C. LOWELL, Prop.



Jobbers of Stoves and Hollow Ware





Leading Wholesale Trade of Hamilton.

BROWN, BALFOUR & CO.,

#### 1012

\$4.00; Shot, \$6 to \$6.50; Steel, cast, 11 to 12c.; Spring, \$3.25 to \$3.50; Tire, \$3.25 to \$3.50; Sleigh Shoe, \$2 50 to \$2.75. Ingot Tin, 22 to 23c. Bar Tin, 24 to 25c.; Ingot Copper, 164 to 17c.; Sheet Zinc, \$4.75 to \$5.50; Speiter, \$4.75 to \$5; Bright Iron Wire, Nos. 0 to 6, \$2.75 per 100 lbs. OLS AND PAINTS.—Some moderate trading announced in fieh oils, which have got into few hands. Cod oil is pretty much al held by two concerns, and total stocks do not exceed 600 brls. For Nfid. A. from 65 to 674c. is asked, while Gaspe is held at 634 to 65c. Halifax 60 to 624c. Steam refined seal is worth 724 to 75c pale vat and straw seal in very limited supply. Linseed oil reveals no new fastures. Olive cii slightly easier at \$1.05 to \$1.10; Castor oil 104 to 103c. per lb. Paint and color men are still complaining of the continued duness, and in these lines prices are still on same old level, White these lines prices are still on same old level. White Lead (genuine and first-class brands only) \$6 50 Lead (genuine and first-class brands only) 1650to 100; No, 1, 15.75 to 100, No. 2, 100, No. 2, 100100; No, 3, 100, \$4.00 as to quality.

PROVISIONS.—Transactions in pork all confined to small jobbing orders, and prices are not materially altered. We quote Canada Short Cut \$22 00; Western mess \$2100 to \$2150; Hams 13 to 15c.; Bacon 13½ to 15c.; Western Lard 12½ to 12c.; Canadian Lard 12 to 12½c.; dressed Hogs \$8 75 to \$9 00. Butter is inactive, there being no business aside from the usual jobbing demand, prices if anythink are easier. We quote choice Townships 20 to 21½c.; fair to good Townships 18 to 20c.; Morrisburg 18 to 21c.; Western 16 to 18c. Cheese continues firm, choice fall makes 13 to 13<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>c.; other grades 11 to 13c. Eggs are becoming more plentiful, and quote at 23 to 25c. a dozen.

SALT.—There is only an ordinary routine trade doing, and prices continue on last week's basis, as follows: Coarse Tens 55 to 574c. Elevens 50 to 524c.; Twelver. 45 to 474c.; Factory filled \$1.25 to \$1.45; Eureka and Ashton's \$2.40; Turks Island 35c. a bushel.

#### TORONTO MARKETS.

**TOBONTO**, March 5, 1884.

The stock market on Monday opened quiet but firm, strengthened somewhat on Tuesday, and developed activity yesterday, at which date there were a number of sales of Bank of Commerce at 127, which was an advance of four to four and a quarter per cent over quotations of the previous day. Federal sold at 140, a rise of 2; Dominion steady at 1961. Ontario was also higher, selling at 104. Toronto changed hands at 186 to 187, which is 2 higher. Loan companies' shares steady, sales of Canada Permanent sold at 217 and new stock at 203; Western at 187 and new stock at 168; Farmers, Peoples, and Hamilton wanted.

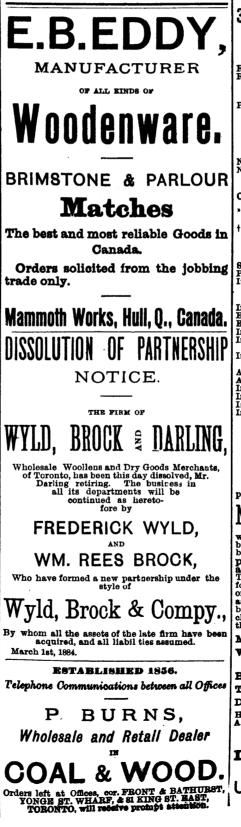
Early in the season though it is for spring goods, judging by the temperature and the depth of snow, quite a number of buyers have come and gone this week, the larger proportion of them, probably, milliners and dry goods buyers. The Secretary of the Board of Trade issued 130 railway return tickets to day, over 100 yesterday, making some 300 in all this week.

making some 300 in all this week. DEX GOODS AND MILLINEEY.—The return ticket arrangement of the Board of Trade, if it did not bring a crowd to the dry goods warehouses certainly helps to crowd the millinery stores to a degree which dispels any idea of hard times. Cold though it is, and the snow deep, spring millinery is moving in small parcels mostly, but still moving. The dry goods dealers are not so favored, but announce moderate orders and very fair payments. One large house in whose Febfair payments. One large house in whose Feb. fair payments. One large house in whose Feb-raary experience not sixty per cent. of payments was met, tells us that fully 75 per cent. was paid on 1st to 4th March. Dress goods this sea-son do not show great divergence in styles from those of a year ago. Beige goods and nune cloths in dark woollen goods are much worn; a new thing is ratteen cloths in light textures. Some pretty lines in white goods catch the eye in cottons. Satin broades and brocaded lenos for instance; then quiltings and piques are in great variety but the prettiest of all is the lace brocade. In muslins we find plenty white lappet spots, Revere stripes and checks, satin stripes, lawn stripes and Victoria lawns. There are

India linens, too, not made of linen, however, line of goods much used in the States. Prints were in a durable variety but the bulk of them is sold and shipped early on account of the 1st January new duty.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.—Business is very fair in extent and character, and remittances have In extent and character, and remittances nave been as a rule satisfactory. There are very few changes in quotations. The fire in Powers & Weightman's isboratory, the well known quinine makers at Philadelphia, has affected the price of their make of that article temporarily, but there will be no scarcity, for bark is plentiful enough and a new Italian factory will be enabled to turn out 200 000 concess new month by a new turn out 300,000 ounces per month, by a new process. Our quotation here is \$1.55 to \$1.70. Opium has been steady for some, without any excitement. Morphia too, is affected in the States, since that firm made it largely, but their orders will be filled by assistance from other houses. We reduce prices of Iodide Potassium which is easier Hellebore is likely to be firm, Cream Tartar has been very firm for some time and 1s looking easier in European markets. FLOUR AND MEAL.—The flour business at this

point is in small compass now-a-days, being



Notable & Significant Items -FROM THE-THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT - OF THE-New York Life **INSURANCE CO..** 346 & 348 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. BUSINESS OF 1883. Total Paid Policy holders ... \$6 699,390.40 CONDITION JAN. 1, 1884. \*Divisible Surplus (Company's 4 per cent. Standard)..... † Tontine Surplus (Company's 4 per cent Standard 5,002,514.17 2,236,096,04 Total Surplus at 4 per cent...\$7,238,610.21 PROGRESS IN 1883. 

 Increase in Divisible Sur; Lus (Company's
 53,672.38

 4 per cent. Standard)
 53,672.38

 Increase in Tontine Surplus (Company's
 4 per cent. Standard)

 4 per cent. Standard)
 144,723.08

 Amount p id on Matured Tootines
 972,215.12

 Amount added to Tontine Fund
 1,116,939.00

 Increase in Policies issued (over 1882)
 8 183

 Increase in New Insurance
 \$ 11,410,044 00

 Increase in Policies in Force
 9 077

 Increase in Insurance in Force
 \$ 27,330,946.00

•Exclusive of the amount specially reserved as a contingent liability to Tontine Dividend Fund. †Over and above a 4 per cent. reserve on existing policies of that class. THE NEW YORK LIFE has now perfected a policy called the Non-Forfeiting Limited-Tontine Policy,

which combines the non-forfeiture feature originated by this Company in 1660, with the valuable options & benefits of the 'Tontine Investment Policy.'' This policy marks the latest advance in life insur-ance By a combination of non-forfeiture and Tontine privileges it obtiates the objections hereto-fore made against both the ordinary policy and the ordinary Toutine and it is confidently recommended as (1) the safest life policy issued as regards lib-bility to lapse; (2) the most desirable, as regards character of privileges and benefits; and (3) one of the most profitable, as regards cash returns. MOREPTS FDANKTING President

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President. WILLIAM H. BEERS,

Vice-President and Actuary

HENRY TUCK, 2nd Vice-President. THEODOBE M. BANTA, Cashier.

D. O'DELL, Superintendent of Agencies.

HENRY TUCK, M. D A. HUNTINGTON, M. D., } Medical Examiners.



NEW BRUNSWIGK COTTON MILLS.

ST. JOHN N. B.

WM. PARKS & SON,

Cotton Spinners, Bleachers & Dyers,

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

Beam Warps, of Every Description. Bundle Conton Yarns, 5's to 10's. Carpet Warps, White and Coloured,

comprised, so far as Canadian brands go, mostly of car lots of Superior Extra and Extra at about \$5.00 and 4.75 respectively; some transactions on p.t. It is now found that American brands of Strong Bakers' flour can be brought in, duty paid and sold more readily than our own and paid, and sold more readily than our own, and a good deal of such brands is changing hands. Bran is still scarce at \$14 per ton. Oatmeal is firmer, choice is held by the barrel at \$4.25 per barrel, but buyers don't seem disposed to pay over \$4.10. Small lots are worth \$4.50 to 4.60.

over \$4.10. Small lots are worth \$4.50 to 4.60. GBAIN.—The supply of grain is less than that of last week, the decline in Barley stocks more than counterbalancing the slight increase in other grains. Wheat is weaker, the Chicago market falling day by day. There is no No. 1 Fall, but car lots of No. 2 have moved at \$1.07 to \$1.08 per bushel. No. 3 and rejected which is shrunken and light, has changed hands at \$1.04 and at 90c. to \$1 respectively. Of Spring purchases are only made as wanted, No. 1 held at \$1.10 to \$1.11 and No. 2 bringing \$1.08 frozen Spring is plentiful and sells at 80c. to 90c. Barley is quiet and easier, all grades have been moving across the line during the week, as well moving across the line during the week, as well as to malsters at home. Our quotations of last week are maintained, except that we change No. 8 from 52 to 58c. according to location. Oats are scarce and wanted at 35 to 36c. an advance of a cent; Peas No. 1 are very scarce, and No. 2 are steady at 74 to 75c. Rye, none offering, prices steady at 60 to 62c. Corn nominal.

STOCKS IN STORE. Man 05 March 5 Manah 9

	ם	aaren 5,	Mar. 20,	March 5.
		1884.	1884.	<b>18</b> 83.
Flour, brls		1,510	1,125	6,070
Fall wheat.		88,169.	79,144	827,970
Spring "	"	98,892	92,341	136,357
Oats				1,661
Barley	"	177,611	196,603	130,506
Peas	"	87,112	35,321	12,702
Rye	"	69	• • • •	••••
Corn	"	••••	••••	••••
Total	"	897,853	403,409	612,283

GROCERIES .- A moderate business is passing with the country, but there are no very marked features. Teas continue firm, and in London features. Teas continue firm, and in London and N. Y. markets they are still firmer. Sugars remain steady and in fairly active domand. Molasses has come down somewhat within the past few weeks. Fruit is unchanged. Fish lower. We make the following change in quo-tations.—Scaled herring, per lb. 22 to 25c; dry cod fish per 112 lbs., \$5.50 to 6.00. Syrups, common, per gal. 45 to 50c., amber, 52 to 55c., pale amber, 60 to 68c. Sugar, Redpath Paris lumps, 94 to 94c. features.

PROVISIONS.—Trade has been of a light des-cription since our last. Butter, really choice is in good demand and higher figures than we quote can be obtained if quality is right, medium and low grades continue to accumulate and the prospect is will go out at good prices. Cheese firm, with ic. advance on jobbing lots which now bring 14ic. Hog produce firm and inactive; the Chicago market is somewhat weaker, but does not affect values here. Quotations are un-changed. changed.

OILS AND PAINTS .- Prices of White Lead con-tinue as las noted. Linseed Oil is in fair supply and our quotations cover the market, the outside figure for fractions of a barrel. Turpenoutside figure for fractions of a barrel. Turpen-tine did not advance in the fall as expected, it is held very steady at 60 to 65c. Whiting is higher, by reason of an advance in freights, we quote 96c. per 100 lbs. for lots of say 10 bbls., and for smaller quantities \$1.00 is asked. Varnishes are held steady at quotations, but for brown Japan even higher has been got.

# In the matter of the Toronto Life Assurance and Tontine Company. Notice is hereby given that the Minister of Finance has, pursuant to the eighteenth and nineteenth sections of the Consolidated Insu-rance Act, 1877, directed assets to be retained suffi-cient in amount to cover the full remitable net sur-render value of the policies in the above Company (including bonus additions and accrued profits) which have not been transferred or surrendered, or in respect of which opposition has been filed as pro-vided by the said eighteenth section ; and the assets so retained are hereby tendered to the aforesaid values of their respective pricies. A list of such policy holders pro rata according to the aforesaid values of their respective pricies. A list of such no respectively is herefunnder given, and notice is hereby given that any policy-holder not signifying in writing to the Superintendent of Insurance his acceptance of the amount hereby tendered to him on or before the 17th day of March, A.D. 1894, shall be deemed to have refused the same, and the amount tendered may, pursuant to the said Act, be paid over to the Company. Hosiery Yarns, of Every Size and Make. Ball Knitting Cottons in great variety, - AND FANCY WOVE SHIRTINGS. Noted for their "brilliancy" and "fastness" of colours We hold "Gold and Silver Medals" for all the above named "First Class Goods," obtained at our Canadian Exhibitions during last and previous AGENTS: WM. HEWETT, I. 11 Colborne St., Toronto ALEX. SPENCE, Lemoine St., Montreal. Notice to Creditors. In the matter of the distribution, under a trust deed, of the estate of Peter Pattersen, of the City of Toronto, hardware merchant. The creditors of Peter Patterson, lately carrying on business at 24 King Street East, in the City of Toronto, hardware merchant, under the firm name of P. Patterson & Son, are hereby notified that the said Peter Patterson has made an assignment of his stock in trade and other assets to **LEWIS SATUEL**, of No. fifty eight Yonge Street, in the said City of Toronto, as trastee for the creditors of the said Peter Patterson and are further notified to deliver their claims or accounts with the vouchers upo which they are based to the said Trustee at the above address on or before the 14th day of April next, as said Trustee will then forthwith proceed to distribute the proceeds of the assets of said estate and will not be liable to any person of whose claim he shall not then have had notice. Dated at Toronto, this Srd day of March, 1884. LEWIS SAMUEL, THOMSON & HENDERSON, Schleitore for Trustee.

THOMSON & HENDERSON, Solicitors for Trustee.

# The Glasgow Herald,

#### (Established 1782.)

IS THE LEADING COMMERCIAL PAPER, AND THE GREATEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN SCOTLAND.

Besides its full General, Shipping and Political News, it is the *only Newspaper* in Scotland which gives cablegrams daily of the

American Produce, Oil, Cotton Markets, &c

The Money, Share, Produce, Sugar, Iron, Oil, Manufacturing and other Reports, from all quarters, are full, authoritative and reliable. The Herald circulation is much more than double that of the morning papers of the West of Scotland eltogether.

altogether. Posted daily to Canada and the United States for

26/ per half year. GEORGE OUTRAM & CO., Publishers.

The Glasgow Weekly Herald, an excellent Family Newspaper, posted to Canada or the U.S., 4/4d. per half year.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership here-tofore existing between us, the undersigned, under the firm rame of Sanford, Vail & Co., has been dis-solved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be paid to Messrs. W. E. Sanford & Co., and all claims against the said part-nership are to be presented to the said W. E. Sanford & Co., by whom the same will be adjusted. Deted at Hamilton this Sond dow of Lower to the said to the same to be

Dissolution of Partuership.

NOTICE.

Re "The Toronto Life Assurance and

Tontine Company."

Amount tendered. 398 09 391 94 90 97 18 37 17 85 88 85 68

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Palsley, Ont Care G. Dawson, Prescott, Ont Care G. Dawson, Prescott, Ont Grand Rapids, Michigan fis Chapman P.O., Ont la Chapman P.O., Ont Toronto C.o. R. Green & Co., London, Ont

G. W. Malloch. P P. Byrne C. Ctor Thos. Hayne..... R. Maundar..... Rev. Thos. Davis Ct R. Hamilton ..... W. Gowdy

Dated at Hamilton this 22nd day of January, A.D. 1884.

WM. E. SANFORD, A. S. VAIL, W. H DUFFIELD.

Superintendent of Insurance.

Canada

Minister of Finance,

COURTNEY

J. М. ( Dp.

1684.

Ottawa this 13th day of February, A.D.

at Dated CHERRIMAN,

Witness, J. GREENE.

Hamilton, Jan. 22, 1884.

With reference to the above the business will be continued in the same premises by the undersigned under the name and style of W. E. Sanford & Co.

W. E. SANFORD, W. H. DUFFIELD.

Belting and Main Driving Belts.

Give us a chance to estimate on your belting especially Main Drivers before you place your order. We will explain the value and special features of our Gandy Belt, refer you to parties using it, and show the saving over leather or rubber in main drivers.

WATEROUS Engine Works Co., Brantford, Canada.

THE MONETARR TIMES, TRADE REVIEW AND INSURANCE CHRONICLE.



A. C. EDWARDS and B. A. FIELDING, General Agents, Halifax, N. S.

35 Adelaide St. East, Toronto.

#### THE MONETARY TIMES, TRADE REVIEW AND INSURANCE CHRONICLE.

Leading Barristers.			<b>.</b>	OCK	AND B	OND B	EPOB	т.		
A NDREWS, CARON, ANDREWS &				5	Capital	Capital		Dividend	OLOSING	PRICES.
A PENTLAND, ADVOCATES.		1	BANKS.	Shares		d paid-up.	Best.	last 6 Months.	Toronto, Mar. 5.	Cash valu per share.
Corner of St. Peter and St. Paul Streets, VICTORIA CHAMBERS, QUEBEC,	Canadian	n Bank	merica of Commerce	50	6,000,00		1,900,000	) 4	126; 128	63.25
Solicitors for the Quebec Bank. FRED. ANDREWS, Q.C. FRED W. ANDREWS, Q.C.	Dominio	n Bank	nk, Windsor, N. S hips Bank	50	1,500,00	0 260,000 0 1,500,000	78,000		196 1964 1:4	98.00 57 00
A. P. CABON, B.C.L., Q.C. C. A. PENTLAND, B.A., B.C.L.	Exchange Federal I	e Bank Bank		<b>10</b> 0	500,00 2,966,80	0 500,000 0 2,950,210	300,000 1,450,000		1393 140	139.75
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Beatty, Chadwick, Blackstock & Neville,	La Banqu	ue Du 1 ue <b>Jac</b> o	Peuple ues Cartier	50 25	8,000,00 500,00	0 1,600,000 500,000	240,000 140,000	) 24 ) 84	6 14 65xd 85 90 60 90	31.25 21.25
Barristers, Solicitors, &c. Offices-Bank of Toronto, corner Wellington and	Maritime	e Bank ts' Ban	k of Canada	100 100	686,00 5,798,96	0 685,000 7 5,714,506	1,150,000	84	115	60 00 115.(Q
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DELAMERE, BLACK, REESOR & ENGLISH	New Bru	nswick tia		100 100	1,000,00 1,250,00	0 1,000,000 0 1,114,300	400,000		•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • •
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, SOLICITOBL, ETC. OFFICE-No. 17 Toronto Street,	I TOODEO B (	of Hali		100 20	1,500,00 1,000,00 800,00	0 992,578	110,000	8	104 1041	104.00
Consumers' Gas Company's Buildings) Tobonto. T. D. DELAMBES, DAVIDSON BLACE,	People's Pictou Ba	Bank o ank	f N. B	. 50	500,00	. 150,000 0 900,000	50,000			
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OFFICE-Corner Richmond & Carling Streets,	I	LOAN	COMPANIES. vings & Loan Co							
LONDON, Ont, GRO. C. GIBBONS, GRO. M'NAB.	Brant Lo	ban & i	Savings Co an & Invest. Co	. 50	600,00 130,00 1,\$50,00	0 191,000	6,000	84		••••••••••••••••
P. MULKERN. FRED. F. HARPER.	Building	& LON	e Loan Co		450,00	0 181,313 0 747,574	27,000 53,000	34 3	1021 104	25 62
MACDONALD & TUPPER, Barristers, Attorneys, &c.	Canada P Canada P	erm. I Perm. I	Credit Company oan & Savings Co & S. Co-New Stock	r. 50	1,500,00 9.000,00 1,000,00	0 2,000,000	130,000 1,1,0,000		120 216	60.00 108.0
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J. STEWART TUPPER, H. J. DEXTER.	Landed B London &	Bankin t Can. J	g and Loan Co Loan & Agency Co	50	4,000,000	0 316,400 0 560,000	30,000 940,000	3 5	140 142xd	70.00
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d GEDDE8,	Manitoba Montreal	Loan Buildi	Company ng Association & Mortgage Co		1,000,000	471,718	45,000		11 4 119 70	114.59 85.00
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Barristers, Solicitors, &c., Offices:18 Wellington Street East, TORO VTO.	MOntreal	Telegr	Company aph Co , Montreal	. 40		<b>2,000,000</b>		4	50 65 1231 124 192 1921	50.00 49 40 76 8 J
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THE MONETARY TIMES, TRADE REVIEW AND INSURANCE CHRONICLE.



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 Breadstugs.

 Flow:: (\$ brl.) f.o.c.

 Superior Extra.

 Btrong Bakers

 Byring Wheat, extra

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 Byring Wheat, extra

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 Bran, per ton.

 Barley.

 Grains: 1.o.c.

 Fall Wheat, No. 1

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 Byring Wheat, No. 1

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 Grains: 1.o.c.

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 108 Leading Manufacturers. TOBONTO PRICES CURRENT .- March 6, 1884. <u>'HE PENMAN</u> Wholesale Bates. Wholesale Bates Name of Article. Name of Article. Grecorics. Grecorics. Gores: Gov. Java. Wib Jamaics. 0 920 0 97 0 144 0 154 Jamaics. 0 15 0 920 Mocha. 0 30 0 53 Ceylon native 0 15 0 920 " planta'tm 0 92 0 97 Fish: Harring, sealed. Bardines, Fr. Grs. 1 10 123 Fruit : Raisins, Layers 1 400 40 New 2 50 267 " Valenti's, new 0 66 0 06 Bardines, Fr. Grs. 1 40 10 10 123 " Valenti's, new 0 66 0 064 1 2005e Muscatel. 0 064 0 044 1 2005e Muscatel. 0 065 0 064 1 0 055 0 265 " Valenti's, new 0 66 0 064 1 0 055 0 265 " Valenti's, new 0 066 0 064 1 0 055 0 064 1 0 055 0 065 0 066 0 065 0 066 1 0 065 0 066 1 0 065 0 066 1 0 065 0 066 1 0 065 0 066 1 0 065 0 065 0 07 0 16 Molasses: 0 084 0 18 Frunce. 0 084 0 19 Frunces. 0 084 0 18 Filberts Sicily... 0 11 0 114 Walnuts. 0 07 0 16 10 0 15 0 17 Rice: Arrscan. 0 084 0 08 10 070 0 72 Rice: Arrscan. 0 084 0 09 Patna. 0 084 0 09 Patna. 0 084 0 09 10 15 0 17 Cloves. 1 0 20 23 0 1 0 15 0 17 Cloves. 0 0 16 0 18 10 10 11 10 13 10 20 23 10 05 0 053 10 0 15 0 17 Cloves. 10 05 0 053 10 0 15 0 17 Cloves. 10 05 0 053 10 0 15 0 17 Cloves. 10 05 0 053 10 00 10 015 0 17 Cloves. 10 015 0 17 Cloves. 10 05 0 15 0 17 Cloves. 10 015 0 17 10 03 10 03 10 0 033 10 0 MANUFACTURING CO., Limited. Grecerics. flardware. Tin (4 mor.) Manufacturers of 0 96 0 94 0 18 Bars per lb. Ingot 0 98 0 95 0 19 0 96 0 05 0 05 0 05 0 05 0 05 0 05 0 05 0 18 Ladies' Misses', 0 18 0 95 0 05 0 04 0 05 0 06 0 06 0 05 0 00 Gent's and Boys' Underwear, lead (4mos) Bar Pig Sheet...... Shot Glove and Rubber Lining, 
 Shot
 Shot

 Shot
 Shot

 Solder: hl. & hl.
 Solder: hl. & hl.

 Solder: hl. & hl.
 Solder: hl. & hl.

 Cut Natis:
 10 to 60 dy. p. kg 100 lb

 6 dy. and 9 dy
 Solder: hl. & hl.

 4 dy. and 5 dy
 Solder: hl. & hl.

 8 dy.
 Solder: hl. & hl.

 Horse Nails:
 P & F.

 Ordinary
 Galvanised Iron:

 Best No. 29
 Solder:

 94
 Solder:
 Yarns, Horse Blankets, &c. Also, The Celebrated PATENT SEAMI-LESS HOSIERY, smooth and equal to hand initing, in COTTON, MIRBINO, WOOL, with three-ply heels, double toes for Ladies, Misses Gents and Boys. 0 00 **3** 10 0 00 **3** 35 0 00 **3** 65 0 00 **3** 90 0 00 **4** 65 MIIIs at PARIS, ONTARIO, Canada. f to to 55pe JOHN PENMAN, President. 0 051 0 05 0 06 0 05 0 06 0 05 9 06 0 07 Walnuts Molasses: Syrups: Common ..... " Amber .... " Pale Amber. Rios: Arracan ..... Casolina .... Spices: Allspice .... Cassia, whole ¥ lb... Cloves .... Ginger, ground .... " Jamaics, root Mace ..... 24 26 28 \*\* Agents:-D. MORRICE, SONS & CO., . . . . "
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MONTREAL AND TOBONTO. Paris Manufacturing Co. Limited. Butter, choice, 🎔 lb. " large rolls ... MANUFACTURERS OF Checse ...... Dried Apples...... Evaporated Apples..... Best, Mess..... Pork, Mess.... " Cumberl'd cut " B'kfst smoked Hams SHIRTS, DRAWERS, HOSIERY, YARNS, Clifton ..... Thistle ..... Boars Head ..... Blaina ..... 3 25 3 25 3 25 3 25 3 25 8 25 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 3 30 0 00 0 C0 C C6 0 06 0 08 0 08 0 09 0 06 CLOUDS &c., &c. Boars Head Blaina Pen Iron Wire: No. 6 % bundle 68lbs. "9 " Galv. iron wire No. 6 Barbed wire, galvid "13 " Galv. iron wire No. 6 Barbed wire, galvid " painted. Coil chain § in.... Window Glass: 25 and under 26 at 40 do. 51 x 60 do. 11 x " Boiler plate: 10 Obarcoal 11 x " Hams ...... Eggs per dos ...... Hops ..... Dressed Hogs ..... WORKS AT PARIS, ONT. 1 75 1 85 0 00 0 00 2 50 2 60 2 60 2 80 0 074 0 28 0 06 0 07 0 042 0 06 R. J. WYLIE, Agent. Shoulders. TOBONTO. Leather. 0 18 0 33 0 21 The Wholesale Trade only supplied. 0 30 0 50 0 28 0 40 0 65 0 55 0 65 0 55 0 88 0 45 0 65 0 35 0 50 0 75 0 60 Spanish Sole, No. 1. Do. No. 2..... Slaughter, heavy..... Do. light ..... 0 33 0 21 0 30 0 30 0 45 0 15 0 30 0 50 0 50 0 36 0 55 1 90 2 05 2 30 9 55 0 19 0 084 0 094 4 75 5 15 Frank Star 9 00 9 15 9 40 9 63 0 18 0 04 0 00 5 25 7 15 8 90 0 00 Lo. light ..... Buffalo Harness, heavy.... '' light ..... Upper, No. 1 heavy... '' light & med. Kip Skins, French ... '' English... '' English... '' Veals.... Hemi'k Calf (25 to 50) 26 to 44 lbs... French Calf (25 to 50) 26 to 44 lbs... French Calf (25 to 50) 26 to 44 lbs... French Calf (25 to 50) 26 to 44 lbs... French Calf (25 to 50) 26 to 44 lbs... French Calf (25 to 50) 26 to 44 lbs... French Calf (25 to 50) 27 to 44 lbs... French Calf (25 to 50) 28 to 44 lbs... French Calf (25 to 50) 28 to 44 lbs... French Calf (25 to 50) 28 to 44 lbs... French Calf (25 to 50) 28 to 44 lbs... French Calf (25 to 50) 28 to 44 lbs... French Calf (25 to 50) 28 to 44 lbs... French Calf (25 to 50) Black (25 to 50) 28 to 44 lbs... French Calf (25 to 50) Black (25 to 50) 28 to 44 lbs... French Calf (25 to 50) Black (25 to 50) 28 to 44 lbs... French Calf (25 to 50) Black (25 to 50) Buffalo NOTICE 0 27 6 90 8 65 Sale of Dundas and Waterloo Road. 0 88 0 45 0 60 0 50 0 36 0 70 0 75 0 34 0 50 0 75 0 52 0 5 J 0 75 0 85 4 **50** The Macadamized Road commencing at the west-era limits of the Town of Dundas in the County of Wentworth, and thence running westerly through the said County to the limits of the Town of Gait, in the County of Waterloo, will be offered for sale by Public Austion, by Mr. T. J. Bell, auctionee, at the Eigin House, in the Town of Dundas, Ont., at 3 c'eleck p.m., on SATURDAY, the 15th March next. Printed terms and cond tions respecting the above sale can be obtained upon application to the under-signed, at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, or from the Auctioneer at Dundas, by whom they will also be publicly read, before the sale. By order. 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 12 " Myrtle Navy.... " rifle FFF.... Rope, Manilla ...... " Sisal ...... Axes, L'man's Pride. " Keen cutter.... Dufferin ..... " Black Prince ... " Lance .... 12 09 75 50 25 Buff Bussets, light Gambier 0 091 0 0 00 7 8 25 8 Wines, Liquors, &cc 8 25 10 00 00 00 8 00 8 25 10 75 net. Sumao .. Degras ..... Hides & Skins V )b Petrolenm. 0 061 0 00 0 071 0 00 0 11 0 13 0 18 0 15 0 75 1 00 0 061 0 07 Steers, 60 to 90 lbs .. (*Befined*, **¥** gallon) Canadian, 5 to 10 brls... " single brls... Americ'n Prime White " Water " By order, Imp.gal. 0 15 0 00 0 15 0 00 0 23 0 00 0 26 0 00 F. H. ENNIS, Secretary. Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 25th Feb., 1884. Oils. BUSINESS MEN Weel Fleece, comb'g erd... "Southdown... Pulled combing ..... "super.... Extra If you desire to give your sons Salad...... gt., ¥ case ..... Seal straw..... Salt, Etc. Champagnes: Ayala&Ou.,ext.dry qts 28 00 00 00 bts 30 00 00 00 Liverpool coarse by 0 60 0 75 Canadian W bbl ..... 1 25 1 40 "Eureka," per 56 lbs. 0 69 0 70 Washington " 0 59 0 55 Rice's dairy " 0 59 0 55 A Thoradoh Mercantile Training. Drugs. 0 90 0 02 0 06 0 09 0 12 0 12 Aloes Cape... Alum Blue Vitriol ...... Brimstone ..... Send them to the BRITISH AMERICAN BUSINESS COLLEGE. Heets and Shecs. Man's Calf Boots...... "Kip Boots...... Boit Stogas.... Men's Buff, Cong&Rals "Man's Market M.S. Boys' Kip Boots Gentian Hellebore Indigo, Madras...... Madder Morphia Sul TORONTO, ONT. 

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75 8 95 8 00 2 00 Paints, &c. White Lead, genuine in Oil, ¥ 25 lbs ..... Do. No. 1 2 40 00 60 60 60 60 60 75 15 00 90 75 "M.S. Boys' Kip Boots ...... "No. 1 Stogas ..... "Split " Gaiters & Bals... The instruction there imparted is of the most PRACTICAL kind, and has been the means of placing many young men on the BalsCon biapeb 0 (9 0 19 1 53 1 70 0 09 0 10 0 85 0 40 0 38 0 40 0 02 0 08 2 85 8 00 60 83 Wom road to AFFLUENCE. For circular contain-"

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THE SECRETARY,

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THE MONETARY TIMES, TRADE REVIEW AND INSURANCE CHRONICLE.



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Of Watertown, New York, Organised, 1853

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Purchasers may pay one-sixth in cash, and the balance in five annual instalments, with in-terest at SIX PER CENT. per a.num payable in advance. Parties purchasing without conditions of cultivation, will receive a Deed of Conveyance at time of purchase, if payment is made in full. Payments may be made in LAND GRANT BONDS, which will be accepted at ten per cent. premium on their par value and accrued interest. These Bonds can be obtained on application at the Bank of Montreal, Montreal; or at any of its agencies. FOR PRICES and CONDITIONS OF SALE and all information with respect to the purchase of Londs apply to JOHN H MCTAVISH Land Commissioner. Winniper.

of Lands, apply to JOHN H. McTAVISH, Land Commissioner, Winnipeg. By order of the Board.

Montreal, December, 1883.

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.	Nova Scotia Br Head Office, Ha 4LF: SHURTT, General Ag		THE RIGHT HON.	(		8. F.	Head Office	ONT
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