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THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE

FINANCE AND INSURANCE REVIEW

Vol. 14.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1882.

No. 11.

Leading Wholesale Houses of Montreal

First Prize Dominion Exhibition, 1880.

GAULT BROS. & CO.,

Importers and Manufacturers.

Having made special arrangements with a number of the leading Mills in the country, we shall be prepared, during this season, to offer unusual advantages to intending purchasers in our "CANADIAN MANUFACTURES DEPARTMENTS." We will show a large and varied stock of the best value in the following lines:

Canadian Tweeds,
Canadian Flannels,
Canadian Shirts and Drawers,
Canadian White and Grey Blankets,
Canadian Wool Scarfs and Clouds,
Canadian Hosiery,
Hochelaga, Valleyfield and Stormont Cottons.

Orders through our Travellers, or otherwise, will receive our usual careful and prompt attention.

GAULT BROS. & CO.

MONTREAL FELT HAT WORKS.

1878, Paris Exhibition, 1878.

Prize Medal awarded for our manufacture of

FELT HATS.

We are now producing every description of FUR and WOOL SOFT FELT HATS, and can supply the trade below current rates, as our addition to machinery has enabled us to double our product.

FOR THE

Spring and Summer Trade

We offer a full line of

ENGLISH and AMERICAN MANUFACTURES,

IN

Fur, Wool and Straw Hats,
SCOTCH CAPS, &c.

ALSO CANADIAN MANUFACTURES IN

STRAW GOODS.

JAMES CORISTINE & CO.

Warehouse; 471 to 477

ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL

Leading Wholesale House of Toronto.

JOHN MACDONALD & CO

Carpet Department.

STAIR OIL CLOTHS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTH,

Linoleums,

OIL CLOTH MATS,

COCOA MATS,

ALL SIZES.

Cocoa Mattings,

ALL WIDTHS.

JOHN MACDONALD & CO.,

21, 23, 25 and 27 Wellington st. east, } TORONTO,
32, 34 and 36 Frontstreet east,

AND

30 Faulkner St., Manchester, England.

M. FISHERSONS & CO.

MONTREAL.

FISHER & CO., Huddersfield, Eng.,

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS

And MERCHANTS.

Spring and Summer TWEEDS,

SCOTCH, ENGLISH, &c.,

Worsted and Fancy Suitings in Latest Styles and Newest Colourings.

Ladies' Cashmere Dress Goods.
Black and Coloured.

Stock will be large and well assorted throughout the season.

184 MCGILL STREET.

Leading Wholesale Houses of Montreal

H. A. NELSON & SONS,

Wholesale Dealers in

WOODENWARE,
BROOMS,
MATCHES,

Class Vases,
China Figures,
Ornaments,
Desks, Cabinets,

Albums, Clocks,
Toys, Dolls,

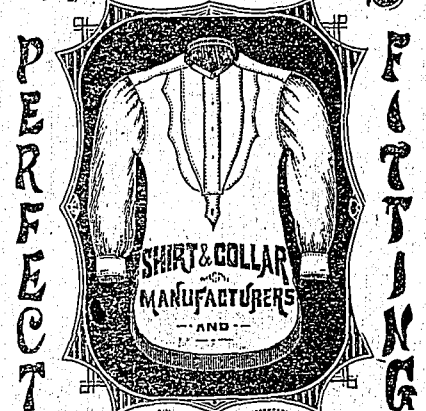
&c., &c.

The largest stock in the Dominion.

59 to 63 ST. PETER STREET,
Montreal.

Toronto House,
56 & 58 FRONT STREET WEST.

SKELTON BROS & CO



WHOLESALE IMPORTERS

OF
MENS FURNISHING GOODS

52 & 54 ST HENRY STREET,
MONTREAL.

The Chartered Banks.

BANK OF MONTREAL

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
a Dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.

upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, and at its branches, on and after

THURSDAY, the 1st day of JUNE next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the

17th to the 31st of May next,

both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Bank on

Monday, the 5th day of June next,
the chair to be taken at one o'clock.

By order of the Board,

A. MACNIDER,

Assistant General Manager.

Montreal, 25th April, 1882.

**EXCHANGE BANK
OF CANADA.**

CAPITAL PAID UP - \$500,000
REST, - - - - - 200,000

HEAD OFFICE, - MONTREAL.

DIRECTORS.

M. H. GAULT, M.P., - - - - - President
HON. A. W. OGILVIE, SENATOR, - Vice-President

Alex. Buntin. E. K. Greeno.

THOMAS CRAIG, - - - - - Cashier.

BRANCHES.

Hamilton, Ont. - - - C. M. Counsell, *Manager.*
Aylmer, " - - - J. G. Billet, *do*
Park Hill, " - - - F. L. Rogers, *do*
Bedford, P. Q. - - - E. W. Morgan, *do*

FOREIGN AGENTS.

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

The Chartered Banks.

**THE BANK OF
BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.**

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 Sterling.

London Office—2 Clement's Lane, Lombard St. E. C.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

J. H. Brodie, H. J. B. Kendall,
John James Cater, J. J. Kingsford,
Henry R. Farrer, Frederic Lubbock,
Richard H. Glyn, A. H. Philipotts,
Edward Arthur Hoare, J. Murray Robertson.

Secretary—A. G. WALLIS.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA.—St. James St., Montreal.
R. R. GRINDLEY, General Manager.

Branches and Agencies in Canada.

London, Kingston, St. John, N.B.
Brantford, Ottawa, Fred-ricton, N.B.
Paris, Montreal, Halifax, N.S.
Hamilton, Quebec, Victoria, B.C.
Toronto,

Agents in the United States:

NEW YORK.—D. A. McTavish and W. Lawson, Agents.

CHICAGO.—R. Steven, Agent.
SAN FRANCISCO.—A. McKinlay, Agent.
PORTLAND, Oregon.—J. Goodfellow, Agent.

LONDON BANKERS.—The Bank of England and Messrs. Glyn & Co.

Foreign Agents.—Liverpool—Bank of Liverpool, Australia—Union Bank of Australia. New Zealand—Union Bank of Australia, Bank of New Zealand, Colonial Bank of New Zealand. India, China, and Japan—Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China; Agra Bank, Limited. West Indies, Colonial Bank. Paris—Messrs. Marcuard, Andre & Co. Lyons—Credit Lyonnais.

The Molsons Bank.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1856.

Capital paid-up, \$2,000,000. Rest, \$250,000.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

Directors.

THOMAS WORKMAN, Esq., - President.
J. H. R. MOLSON, Esq., - Vice-President.
R. W. SHEPHERD, Esq., | HON. D. L. MACPHERSON.
H. A. NELSON, Esq., | MILES WILLIAMS, Esq.
S. J. EWING, Esq.,
F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS, - Gen'l Manager.
M. HEATON, - - - - - Inspector.

Branches of the Molsons Bank.

Brockville, Meaford, Toronto,
Clinton, Morrisburg, St. Thomas,
Essex, Owen Sound, Sorel, P. Q.
Ingersoll, Ridgetown, Trenton,
London, Smith's Falls, Waterloo, Ont.

AGENTS IN THE DOMINION.

Quebec—Union Bank and Eastern Townships Bank.

Ontario and Manitoba—Ontario Bank, Dominion Bank, Federal Bank and their Branches.

New Brunswick—Bank of N. Brunswick, St. John.

New Scotia—Halifax Banking Company and its Branches.

Prince Edward Island—Union Bank of P. E. I., Charlottetown and Summerside.

Newfoundland—Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, St. Johns.

AGENTS IN UNITED STATES.

New York—Mechanics' National Bank, Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., Messrs. W. Watson and Alex. Lang; Boston—Merchants National Bank, Messrs. Kidder, Peabody & Co.; Portland, Casco National Bank; Chicago, First National Bank; Cleveland, Commercial National Bank; Detroit, Mechanics' Bank; Buffalo, Farmers and Merchants' National Bank; Milwaukee, Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Bank; Toledo, Second National Bank; Helena, Montana—First National Bank; Fort Benton, Montana—First National Bank.

AGENTS IN EUROPE.

London—Alliance Bank, " Limited." Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co. Liverpool—The National Bank of Liverpool. Antwerp, Belgium—La Banque d'Anvers.
Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and returns promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange. Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the world.

The Chartered Banks.

**MERCHANTS BANK
OF CANADA.**

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of

Three and One-Half per Cent.

For the Current Half Year, being at the rate of

Seven per cent, per annum,

Upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House, in this city, on and after

Thursday, the 1st June next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the

18th to the 31st May next,

both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Bank on

Wednesday, the 21st day of June next.

The Chair to be taken at Twelve o'clock, noon.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD,

G. HAGUE,

GENERAL MANAGER.

Montreal, April 22nd, 1882.

La Banque du Peuple.

Capital \$1,600,000.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - MONTREAL.

C. S. CHERRIER, Esq., President.

GEO. S. BRUSH, Esq., Vice-President.

A. A. TROTIER, Esq., Cashier.

FOREIGN AGENTS.

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

The Ontario Bank.

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

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - TORONTO.

DIRECTORS:

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

C. HOLLAND, General Manager.

BRANCHES.

Alliston, Montreal, Port Hope,
Brussels, Mount Forest, Port Perry,
Bowmanville, Oshawa, Fr. Arthur's Land'g
Guelph, Ottawa, Toronto,
Lindsay, Peterboro, Whitby,
Winnipeg, Man. Portage la Prairie Man.

AGENTS.

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

The Chartered Banks.

THE CANADIAN
Bank of Commerce.

Head Office, - - - Toronto.
Paid-up Capital - - - \$6,000,000
Rest - - - - - 1,400,000

DIRECTORS.

Hon. WILLIAM McMASTER, *President.*
WM. ELLIOT, Esq., *Vice-President.*
Noah Barnhart, Esq. James Michie, Esq.
Hon. Adam Hope. T. Sutherland Stayner, Esq.
George Taylor, Esq. Jno. J. Arnton, Esq.
W. N. ANDERSON, *General Manager.*
J. C. KEMP, *Asst Gen'l Manager.*
ROBT. GILL, *Inspector.*

New York—J. E. Gosdby, and B. Walker, Agents.
Chicago—A. L. Dewar, Agent.

BRANCHES.

Ayr	Guelfh	St. Catharines
Barrle	Hamilton	Sarnia
Belleville	London	Seaforth
Berlin	Lucan	Simcoe
Brantford	Montreal	Stratford
Chattham	Norwich	Strathroy
Collingwood	Orangoville	Thorold
Jundaa	Ottawa	Toronto
Punville	Paris	Walkerton
Durham	Peterboro'	Windsor
Gait	Port Hope	Woodstock.

Goderich.
Commercial credits issued for use in Europe, the East and West Indies, China, Japan, and South America.
Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold. Collections made on the most favorable terms. Interest allowed on deposits.

BANKERS.

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

IMPERIAL BANK

OF CANADA.

Capita' Paid up - - - - - \$1,000,000
Reserve Fund - - - - - 775,000

DIRECTORS:

H. S. HOWLAND, Esq., *President.*
T. R. MERRITT, Esq., *Vice-President, St Catharines.*
Hon. Jas. R. BENSON, T. R. WADSWORTH, Esq.
St. Catharines, Wm. RAMSAY, Esq.,
P. HUGHES, Esq., JOHN FISKEN, Esq.,
D. R. WILKIE, *Cashier.*

HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO.

BRANCHES—Fergus, Ingersoll, Port Colborne, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Welland, Winthrop, Woodstock.
Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed. Prompt attention paid to collections.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..... \$1,500,000
CAPITAL PAID IN May 15, 1879..... 1,381,583
RESERVE FUND..... 220,000

Board of Directors.

R. W. HENKLER, *President.*
Hon. T. LEE TERRILL *Vice-President.*
Hon. M. H. Cochrane, G. N. Galer,
G. K. Foster, Hon. J. H. Pope.
A. A. Adams, Hon. G. G. Stevens.
T. S. Morey.
WM. FARWELL, *General Manager.*
Head Office—Sherbrooke, Que.
Branches.

Waterloo, Richmond,
Coaticook, Stanstead.
Cowansville, Granby.
Agents in Montreal—Bank of Montreal.
London, England—London & County Banks.
Boston—National Exchange Bank.
Collections made at all accessible points and promptly remitted for.

The Chartered Banks.

The Bank of Toronto,
CANADA.

Incorporated 1855.

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

DIRECTORS:

WILLIAM GOODERHAM, *President.*
JAMES G. WORTS, *Vice-President.*
WILLIAM CAWTHRA, GEORGE GOODERHAM.
ALEX. T. FULTON, HENRY CAWTHRA,
HENRY COVERT.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

DUNCAN COULSON, *CASHIER.*
HUGH LEACH, *ASSISTANT CASHIER.*
J. T. M. BURNSIDE, *INSPECTOR.*

BRANCHES.

MONTREAL, J. Murray Smith, *Manager;* PETERBORO, J. H. Roper, *Manager;* COBOURG, Joseph Henderson, *Manager;* PORT HURON, W. B. Wadsworth, *Manager;* BARRIE, J. A. Strathy, *Manager;* ST. CATHARINES, E. D. Boswell, *Manager;* COLLINGWOOD, G. W. Hodgetts, *Manager.*

BANKERS.

LONDON, Eng., The City Bank; New York, National Bank of Commerce.

LA BANQUE NATIONALE.

HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.

CAPITAL PAID-UP - - - - - 2,000,000

DIRECTORS.

HON. ISIDORE THIBAudeau, *President.*
JOSEPH LAMÉL, Esq., *Vice-President.*
Chevalier Ol. Robitaille, M.D. E. Baudet, Esq. M.P.P.
Hy. Atkinson, Esq. J. B. Z. Dubeau, Esq.
P. Tessier, Jr. Esq. P. LAFRANCOE, *Cashier.*
HONORARY DIRECTOR:—Hon. J. R. Thibaudeau,
Montreal.

BRANCHES:—Montreal—G. A. Vallée, *Manager;* Sherbrooke—John Campbell, *Manager;* Ottawa—C. H. Carrière, *Manager.*
AGENTS:—England—National Bank of Scotland, London; France—Messrs. Alf. Grunbaum & Co., La Banque de Paris et de Pays Bas; United States—National Bank of the Republic, New York; National Revere Bank, Boston; Newfoundland—The Commercial Bank of Newfoundland.

CANADA—Prov. Ontario—The Bank of Toronto; Maritime Provinces—Bank of New Brunswick, Merchants Bank of Halifax, Bank of Montreal; Manitoba—The Merchants Bank of Canada.

A general Banking, Exchange and collection business transacted. Particular attention paid to collections and returns made with utmost promptness. Correspondence respectfully solicited.

LA

BANQUE JACQUES-CARTIER,

HEAD OFFICE, - MONTREAL.

Capital Authorized, - - - - - \$500,000.
Capital Subscribed, - - - - - 500,000.

DIRECTORS:

ALPH. DESJARDINS, Esq., M.P., *President.*
L. H. Masse, Esq., *Vice-President.*
J. L. Cassidy, Esq. Ol. Faucher, Fils, Esq.
L. S. Mont, Esq. J. B. Renaud, Esq.
Lucien Huot, Esq.

A. L. deMARMONTEY, *Cashier.*
Branch at Beaulieu, A. Clément, *Manager.*
Branch at St. Hyacinthe, S. A. Ducher, *Manager.*
Branch at St. Romé, P. Q., C. Bedard, *Agent.*
Branch at Valleyfield, C. F. Irish, *Agent.*
Agents in New York: National Bank of the Republic.
Agents in London, Eng.: Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co.

THE MARITIME BANK

—OF THE—

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Head Office, - - - - - ST. JOHN, N.B.

Board of Directors.

THOS. MACLELLAN, *President.*
L. B. BOTSFORD, M.D., *Vice-President.*
ROBT. CRUIKSHANK (of Jardine & Co., Grocers).
JER. HARRISON (of J. & W. F. Harrison, Flour Merchants).
JOHN H. PARKS (of Wm. Parks & Son, Cotton Manufacturers).
JOHN TAPLEY (of Tapley Bros., Indiantown).
HOW. D. TROOP (of Troop & Son, Shipowners).

CASHIER, - ALFRED RAY.

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

Loan Societies.

CREDIT FONCIER

FRANCO-CANADIEN.

CAPITAL, - - - - - \$5,000,000.

PARIS OFFICE, - - - 3 RUE D'ANTIN.
QUEBEC OFFICE, - - 56 ST. PETER ST.
MONTREAL OFFICE, 114 ST. JAMES ST.

President:

Hon. E. DUCLERC (Senator), Paris.

Canadian Directors:

The Hon. J. A. CHAPLEAU, Q.C., *Vice-President* Montreal.
J. S. C. WURTELE, Q.C., M.P.P., *Managing Director* for Canada, Montreal.
ELISEE BEAUDET, M.P.P., Quebec.
The Hon. E. T. PAQUET, M.P.P., Quebec.
The Hon. ISIDORE THIBAudeau, *President* of the Banque Nationale, Quebec.
THOS. WORKMAN, *President* of Molson's Bank, Montreal.

Censor:

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

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

MONTREAL DIVISION.

Office open to the Public from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.

Manager: EDMOND J. BARBEAU.

Operations of the Company.

The objects of the CREDIT FONCIER FRANCO-CANADIEN are the following:—
I. Hypothecary loans, either for a long term with payment by annuities, or for a short term without amortization.

II. Loans on security of hypothecary or privileged claims, either for a long term with payment by annuities, or for a short term without amortization.

III. Loans, for long or short term, to municipal or school corporations, or to fabriques.

IV. The acquisition, by way of transfer or subrogation, of hypothecary or privileged claims on real estate.

V. The acquisition of bonds and debentures issued by municipal or school corporations, and by incorporated companies doing business in the Dominion.

THE HAMILTON

Provident and Loan Society.

Hon. ADAM HOPE, Senator—*President.*
W. E. SANFORD, Esq.—*Vice-President.*
Subscribed Capital..... \$1,000,000 00
Paid-up Capital..... 960,000 00
Reserve and Surplus Profits..... 174,000 00
Total Assets..... 2,428,900 00

MONEY ADVANCED ON Real Estate on favorable terms of Repayments.

The Society is prepared to issue DEBENTURES drawn at THREE or FIVE YEARS with interest coupons attached, payable half-yearly.

OFFICE,

Corner of King and Hughson Streets,
HAMILTON, CANADA.

H. D. CAMERON.

March, 1892. Treasurer.

Private Banks.

W. MOWAT & SON,

BANKERS,

STRATFORD, ONT. [Established 1863.]

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

Agents in Canada: The Canadian Bank of Commerce. In United States: The First National Bank New York.

Oceanic Steamships.

Allan Line.



Under Contract with the Governments of Canada and Newfoundland for the Conveyance of the Mails.

1881. Winter Arrangements. 1882

This Company's Lines are composed of the following Double Engine Clyde built IRON STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have made the fastest time on record.

Vessels.	Tonnage.	Commanders.
Nunidiun.....	6,100	Building.
Hanoverian.....	4,000	
Parisian.....	5,400	Capt. James Wylie.
Sardinian.....	4,650	" J. E. Dutton.
Polyesian.....	4,100	" R. Brown.
Sarmatian.....	3,600	" John Graham.
Circassian.....	4,000	Lt. W. H. Smith, R.N.R.
Moravian.....	3,650	Lieut. F. Archer, R.N.R.
Peruvian.....	3,400	Capt. Jos. Ritchie.
Nova Scotian.....	3,300	Capt. W. Richardson.
Hibernian.....	4,334	" Hugh Wylie.
Caspian.....	3,200	Lt. B. Thomson, R.N.R.
Austrian.....	2,700	Lieut. R. Barret, R.N.R.
Nestorian.....	2,700	Capt. D. J. James.
Prussian.....	3,000	" J. G. Stephen.
Scandinavian.....	3,000	" John Parks.
Ruenos Ayrean.....	3,800	" Neil McLean.
Corean.....	4,000	" Alex. McDougall.
Greenland.....	3,600	" C. B. LeGallais.
Manitobian.....	3,150	" McNeil.
Canadian.....	2,600	" C. J. Menzies.
Phenician.....	2,800	" J. Scott.
Waldensian.....	2,600	" R. P. Moore.
Laurens.....	2,200	" John Kerr.
Newfoundland.....	1,500	" Mylius.
Acadian.....	1,350	" F. McGrath.

THE STEAMERS OF THE LIVERPOOL MAIL LINE.

Sailing from Liverpool every WEDNESDAY and from Boston and Portland alternately and from Halifax every SATURDAY, calling at Queenstown on the outward, and at Lough Foyle on their homeward passages, to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched

FROM HALIFAX :

Polynesian.....	Saturday, April 1
Peruvian.....	" " 8
Nova Scotian.....	" " 15
Circassian.....	" " 22
Parisian.....	" " 29
Sarmatian.....	" " May 6

AT TWO O'CLOCK, P.M., or on the arrival of the Intercolonial Railway train from the West.

Rates of Passage from Montreal, via Halifax.

Cabin.....	\$62.65, \$78 and \$88
(According to accommodation.)	
Intermediate.....	\$45
Steerage.....	\$31

NEWFOUNDLAND LINE.

The S.S. Newfoundland is intended to perform a Winter Service between Halifax & St. Johns, N.F., as follows:—

Connecting with Steamships leaving LIVERPOOL for HALIFAX on	
Jan. 18; Feb. 1; Feb. 15; Mar. 1; Mar. 15; Mar. 29.	
From HALIFAX—Tuesday :	
Jan. 31; Feb. 14; Feb. 28; Mar. 14; Mar. 28; Apr. 11.	
From ST. JOHNS—Monday	
Feb. 6; Feb. 20; Mar. 6; Mar. 20; April 3; April 17.	

Rates of Passage between Halifax and St. John's:

Cabin.....	\$20.00 Intermediate.....\$15.00
Steerage.....	\$6.60.

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H. & A. ALLAN,

India Street, Portland, 80 State St., Boston, and 26 Common st., Montreal.

March 1.]

Accountants, Agents, &c.

(For Legal Cards see other page.)

Arnprior, Ont.

JAMES BELL, Official Assignee, a Commissioner and General Agent, Arnprior.

Barrie, Ont.

JOSEPH ROGERS, Conveyancer, Insurance and General Agent, Auctioneer, &c Rents and Chattel Mortgages collected.

Belleville, Ont.

M. B. ROBLIN, Accountant, Insurance Agent, Valuator for Trust and Loan Co. &c.

Berlin, Ont.

J. M. SCULLY, General Broker, Accountant, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, Conveyancer, &c. Money to Loan on Real Estate, Berlin, Ont.

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J. W. MAIN, Official Assignee for the County of Peel, Brampton, Ont.

Lindsay, Ont.

GEO. KEMPT, Official Assignee and Sheriff for County of Victoria, Lindsay, Ont.

Montreal.

JOHN FAIR, ACCOUNTANT, COMMISSIONER, For taking affidavits to be used in the Province of Ontario, 15 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal

Owen Sound, Ont.

GEORGE PRICE, Official Assignee for the County of Grey. Agent for the Dominion Telegraph Company, and Vickers' Express, Owen Sound, Ont.

Uxbridge, Ont.

W. M. SMITH, Official Assignee for the County of Ontario, Agent for the Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company, and Fire Insurance Agent.

Welland, Ont.

F. SWAYZE, Official Assignee for the County of Welland, Accountant, Conveyancer, &c. Office in the Court House, Welland.

Whitby, Ont.

JOHN RICE, Official Assignee, County Ontario, Accountant, Auditor, &c., Office at the Court House, Whitby, Ont.

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Legal.

For Accountants, &c., see other page.

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JAMES FLETCHER, Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, Conveyancer, &c. Carleton Place, Ont.

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G. B. FRASER, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c. Vice-Cons. ar. Agent for Spain.

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A. G. HILL, Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery, &c. Police Magistrate Niagara Falls, Clifton, Ont.

Clinton, Ont.

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Hot Pressed Nuts. Machine Forged Nuts.—None better. In a few weeks there will be another machine in operation for small sizes of**Cold Pressed Nuts.** Rivetting Burrs. and very soon there will be in operation an improved machine for**Plough Bolts. Boiler Rivets.**

No better and no greater variety can now be had elsewhere of

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Machine Bolts. Coach Screws. Bridge Bolts. Tire Bolts and Rivets.**Sleigh Shoe Bolts. Elevator Bolts.** All of best quality and annealed, not second to any imported.**Stove Bolts. Stove Rods. Rivets.****CANADA MARBLE**

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A TABLE OF THE VALUE OF FRANCS IN ENGLISH MONEY,

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RETAIL PRICE 25 CENTS.

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account of Manufacturers.
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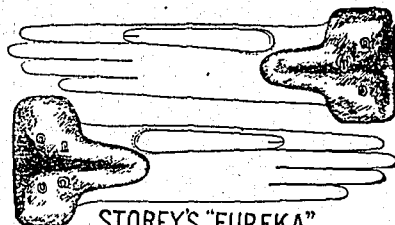
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The best description of Gloves and Mitts in ever
variety of Material and Style are manufactured by us



**STOREY'S "EUREKA"
SPRING GLOVE FASTENER, PAT.**

We are also Patentees and Inventors of Storey's
"Eureka Spring Glove Fastener," justly
acknowledged the most perfect Fastener in use.

Patented in Canada, the United States and Great
Britain.

Foreign Offices: { Spruce St., New York, U.S.A.
{ Lime Grove, Birmingham, Eng

Commercial Summary.

The erection of the new Canada Car Works
at Hochelaga will be commenced early next
month.

The Molsons Bank have purchased a fine
property in Winnipeg, and will open a branch
in that city forthwith.

GEORGE GUNN, general storekeeper at Truro,
N.S., has assigned to Mr. George Reading, with
liabilities estimated at about \$6,000.

The assignee of the defunct Mechanics' Bank
has declared a final dividend of 12 1/2 per cent.,
making a total of 57 1/2 per cent. paid to the
bank's creditors.

The Merchants Bank of Canada has declared
a 3 1/2 per cent. dividend for the current half
year, payable 1st June next.

Building operations in Brantford, Ont., pro-
mise to be quite brisk this coming summer, and
many improvements have been projected in the
business part of the city, although business
generally is dull.

EUGENE BOREHAM, of Halifax, the boot and
shoe dealer, whose troubles have been referred
to, has effected a compromise with his creditors
at 25c on the dollar, secured.—H. Morland &
Son, crockery, etc., Ottawa, are also offering to
compromise at 25c on the dollar.

The Craven Cotton Company of Brantford
(limited) are applying for letters patent of incor-
poration. Their capital stock is \$225,000, and
the first directors of the Company are Messrs.
Clayton Slater, I. Cockshutt, Wm. Buell and
John Harris of Brantford, and James Slater of
London; head office in Brantford. Messrs.
Hardy, Wilkes and Jones are the solicitors for
the Company.

At an adjourned meeting of the stockholders
of the Bank of Prince Edward Island, held at
Charlottetown last week, the following resolu-
tion was unanimously passed:—"Resolved, in
view of possible resumption, that in the opinion
of this meeting it is advisable to appoint a
committee of eight to ascertain if the deposi-
tors are willing to rebate 30 per cent on the
amount of their deposits, and to correspond
with the Dominion Government, the bank and
other creditors with a view to a similar reduc-
tion."

WULFF & CO.

32 St. Sulpice Street,

MONTREAL.

SELL IN CANADA,

Dyestuffs, Colors,
Chemicals, &c.

OF

WM PICKHARDT & KUTTROFF,

98 Liberty St., New York.

SOLE AGENTS OF

Badische Anilin and Soda Fabrik,
GERMANY.

A bonus of \$5,000 has been voted for the establishment of what will be the only winery factory in the Dominion, at Brantford, Ont.

Mr. GEORGE AMBLER, who has been carrying on harness making with the boot and shoe business in the town of Mitchell, has disposed of the latter to Mr. R. Keeler, of the same place.

PEOPLE who should estimate the wheat product of the United States by the quantity bought or sold would fall into a heavy mistake, for the entire crop of last year is stated to have been sold eight times over, chiefly in speculation.

The traffic in ice has become so important of late years in the Northern States, that in some places it fairly outrivals the grain product. Maine's crop of ice amounts to one million seven hundred thousand tons, which, at an average of say \$4 a ton, greatly exceeds the value of her annual corn crop.

Mr. HIRAM DENBYSHIRE, who has for a few months past been practising dentistry in Mitchell, Ont., has disposed of his business and left for the Sunny South. He went away in broad daylight, leaving a much better record than did the last two of the same profession who left that town.

We are advised that the statement that half the stock had been subscribed towards the establishment of a new cotton mill at Three Rivers, Que., is premature. Efforts are being made to procure the required amount of subscribed stock, but Montreal capitalists have not yet invested.

A NUMBER of gentlemen belonging to Ottawa, New York, and Niagara Falls have applied for a charter for the establishment of a new iron and steel manufactory in the vicinity of Three Rivers. The Company is to be called the "Franco-American Mining and Manufacturing Co.," with a capital of \$500,000, in shares of \$50 each.

CHARLES HALL, JR., dealer in gents' furnishings and clothing, Owen Sound, suddenly and mysteriously left for Uncle Sam's domains in February last, as our readers will remember;

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

GREENE & SONS COMPANY

MONTREAL.

WHOLESALE



Largest assortment and greatest variety of **NEWEST STYLES** selected from the markets of London and Paris for Spring of 1882.

WAREHOUSE, { 517, 519, 521, 523, } MONTREAL.
ST. PAUL STREET.

and his estate falling into the hands of the sheriff, his uncle, C. Hall, sen., settled with the creditors at 55c in the \$, when lo and behold! "Charlie" was to be seen again behind the counter, where he still serves the public. It is thought he must have dropped from the clouds, or elsewhere.

D. LORTIE, a Quebec dealer in shoes and findings, etc., who has been in business since 1860, is asking an extension of twelve months to pay liabilities of some \$5,000 or \$6,000. Lortie has been in difficulty twice before, and once compromised at 50c on the dollar, which it is stated he never paid in full. His present trouble is attributed to extravagant expenditure, coupled probably with excessive competition. It is believed that he will pay in full if granted the time he asks, to which request his few creditors will no doubt accede.

From the advance sheets of the report of the Superintendent of Insurance just out we glean the following figures respecting the Fire Insurance Association:—Total premiums received in Canada, \$72,000; total losses in Canada, \$12,000; total expenses in Canada, \$20,000. This is certainly a shewing that any company might be proud of, and General Manager Robertson has to be congratulated on his exhibit. We learn that Mr. D. J. Stewart Browne has lately been appointed Inspector, who, we are confident, will prove an able aid to the General Manager.

Mr. HOLLAND, General Manager of the Ontario Bank, at a meeting of the Directors on Friday last, submitted a statement of the late cashier's deficiency, amounting to \$33,000, which is more than secured by real estate, life policies and the usual guarantee bonds. It is reported that a pass book was found with a memorandum of entries made by deceased of

£1,500, transferred from the Albany Bank, London, to Bank of Montreal, about the 6th April, and other amounts aggregating \$33,000 and written across it, "this is all." How deceased disposed of the money is a mystery to the bank officials, as Mr. Fisher was known not to speculate. The funeral was largely attended last Friday, the Toronto Stock Exchange having been closed to permit the members to attend.

D. W. MORRISON, general merchant at Owen Sound, recently returned from Winnipeg where he had been residing for a few months, and now advertises selling out and removing to Winnipeg.—The business carried on in the same place by Mrs. Wm. Harrison in woollen goods and groceries, and managed by her son, is now advertised to be closed up,—sellin' g out.

THE assets of Thomas King, of Dublin, Ont., previously referred to, were sold a few days ago to Mr. L. J. King, his son, for \$1,750. A nice little chattel mortgage for \$1,300 encumbered the goods and chattels of Thomas, and the first thing to be done with the purchase money was to pay off the mortgage, which will leave about sufficient cash to pay the expenses of winding up the business, and the good-natured creditors may consider themselves "well off" if they get one cent on the \$. The failure of Mr. King has brought a good deal of destruction in its wake. As a direct result of his failure it is stated that two well-to-do farmers had to dispose of their farms, and one of them was taken under a capias a few days ago. The result was he was disgorge, but felt his position very keenly, as he had never been dunned for his own debts. There are others who will meet with heavy losses, but are perhaps better prepared. A receiver will remain in charge of Mr. King's stock until the whole of the purchase money has been paid.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal

JOHN TAYLOR & CO.

WHOLESALE

HAT AND FUR HOUSE,**PULLOVER & SILK HAT**

MANUFACTURERS,

**537 ST. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL.****JOHN McARTHUR & SON,**

Importers of and Dealers in

White Lead & Colors,

DRY AND GROUND IN OIL,

Varnishes, Oils, Window Glass, Star,
Diamond Star, and Double Diamond Star
Brands.

English 16, 21 and 26 oz. Sheet.

Rolled, Rough and Polished Plate Glass.

Colored, Plain and stained Enamelled Sheet
Glass.

Painters and Artists Materials.

Chemicals, Dye Stuffs.

Naval Stores, &c., &c., &c.

OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES:

310, 312, 314 and 316 St. Paul Street

AND

253, 255 and 257 Commissioners Street**MONTREAL.****S. H. MAY & CO.,****474 AND 476 ST. PAUL STREET,**

Importers and Dealers in

*Paints, Bolled and Raw Linseed Oil, Pale Seal and
Refined and Cod Oil, Bangoon Oil, the very best Oil in
the market for Machinery, with a full supply of Car-
riage Paints and Materials Glass—16 oz., 21 oz., 26 oz.;
Snoothwick, German Star, Diamond Star and Double,
Enamelled and Colored, Rough, Rolled and Fluted
Glass, Varnish, Japans, Spirits Turpentine, Shellac
Varnish, Mirror Glass, 1 and 1/2, White.*

Professor says: "Time is money; how do
you prove it?" Student: "Well, if you give
25 cents to a couple of tramps, that is a quarter
to two."

It has been a much-noted question among
political economists whether high wages and
high prices or low wages and low prices are
most beneficial to the working classes. It has
never been questioned at all that whatever
wages a man receives, insurance against sudden
death or maiming should be provided for out of
them.

Messrs. Thos. H. Colter and Moses L. Palmer,
lumber dealers, Fredericton, N. B., have dis-
solved, Mr. Colter continuing. They got out
2,000,000 feet on the Aroostook this season for
Messrs. Hayford & Stetson of St. John.

JAMES CATON, of Owen Sound, who for some
time past has been doing a jobbing and auction-
eer business, has closed up; he is now in Kin-
cardine, selling off a bankrupt stock, which he
bought recently; he intends going to Manitoba.

D. P. Urquhart of the same place, formerly of
D. Melville, & Co., who dissolved, has entered
into partnership with J. C. Crane, and purchased
the grocery and boot and shoe department of
D. Melville & Co., which, added to the stock of

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

S. H. & J. MOSS,**5 & 7 RECOLLET STREET,**

MONTREAL, and LONDON, ENGLAND,

IMPORTERS OF

WOOLLENS, ETC.

Our assortment in Montreal for the coming season will be found the largest and
most complete we have ever shown, especially in

ENGLISH TWEEDS,**SCOTCH TWEEDS,****WORSTED COATINGS****AND FANCY OVERCOATINGS,****TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, ETC.****THE FAVORITE GELATINE.**Awarded Diploma at Provincial Exhibition,
Montreal, 1881.

The best and most economical Gelatine in the
Market for making JELLIES CHARLOTTE RUSSE,
BLANC MANGE, SNOW PUDDING, &c. Directions
in English and French. Send for Price List.

EMIL POLIWKA & CO.,**32, 34 & 36 St. Sacramento St.,****MONTREAL.**

J. B. Crane, will make a large and varied assort-
ment.

GENERAL business in Yarmouth, N.S., continues
dull. The woollen mill is working on full time,
and is about to double its capacity. The goods
turned out are highly commended by buyers,
and orders are said to be flowing in beyond the
capacity of the mill to execute them. Even
Boston buyers are said to be paying the high
U. S. duty on Yarmouth woollens.

The first boat for Prince Arthur's Landing
Duluth, etc., sailed from Owen Sound on the
21st with a heavy load of freight and passen-
gers.—The fine iron propeller Campana, owned
by Mr. A. M. Smith, of Toronto, is about com-
pleted; she has been fitted up at Owen Sound
during the Winter with spacious berths and
cabins, and is now called the finest vessel on the
upper lakes.

Among the smaller sensations in Yarmouth,
N.S., during the week was the unexpected
departure of D. C. Wetmore, a small trader of
eccentric character, whose performances for
several years have created general amusement.
His stock of groceries and sundries was covered
by a chattel mortgage in favor of W. Law &
Co., who stationed watchers on the night that
Wetmore decamped, after it was too late to issue
papers for his arrest. Law's watchman was
arrested by a confederate of Wetmore and
promptly lodged in jail, but was as promptly
discharged the next day, and the confederate
now lies in durance vile under serious charges
of malicious assault, perjury, using unlawful
weapons, &c., and will probably regret that his
zeal for his absent friend, so far exceeded his
discretion as to cause him to interfere with
law.

Batty's Jams.**C. H. BINKS & CO.,
MONTREAL.****Forbes, Roberts & Co.,**

WHOLESALE

GENTS' FURNISHINGS

AND

TAILORS' TRIMMINGS,**53 Yonge Street, TORONTO.**

JOHN FLEMING, of Galt, has advertised a clear-
ing sale of his dry goods department, as he in-
tends retiring from that branch of his business.

The Bank of Toronto has declared a semi-
annual dividend of 3½ per cent., and the Ville
Marie Bank one of 2½ per cent. for the half-
year.

The stock and trade of L. Hersman, who lays
fall affected such a masterly retreat from his
creditors in Galt and elsewhere, has been sold
by the sheriff under various executions to a
London firm at about 69½ cents on the dollar,
which, after deducting law costs, will not leave
a large dividend for the creditors.

Twelve cents for three years "with a liberal
commission off" is the figure to which the
rates on up-town buildings in New York have
come to. Wholesale groceries are written for
3 years at 20 cents. Risks which formerly
brought 40 or 50 cents per annum are now
gobbled up at 15 cents for 3 years.

At an auction sale of stocks held at Halifax
last Wednesday, Union Bank shares brought
119, People's Bank 112½, Merchants' Bank 138,
Bank British N. A. 115, Bank Nova Scotia
151½, Acadia Fire Insurance Company (new)
129½, old 131½, Academy Music 19, Starr Manfg.
Co. 99½, and Halifax Fire Insurance Co. 122½.

At the annual meeting of the Canada Manu-
facturing Company on Wednesday last, the fol-
lowing were elected directors:—T. J. Claxton, J.

J. W. MACKEDIE & CO,
WHOLESALE
CLOTHIERS
MONTREAL,

Have removed to their NEW PREMISES, 7 and 9 VICTORIA SQUARE.

DECORATORS' PURE WHITE LEAD.

This Lead now occupies the FOREMOST position, and is acknowledged to be

THE BEST IN THE MARKET

FOR ALL DECORATING PURPOSES AND FIRST-CLASS WORK.

IT HAS NO EQUAL For Fineness! Whiteness! and Covering Power.

—MANUFACTURED BY—

WILLIAM JOHNSON,

PAINT AND COLOR MANUFACTURER,

572 WILLIAM STREET, - MONTREAL.

P. O. Box 926.

To be had from all Dealers in Paints and Oils.

CANADA TOBACCO WORKS.

Try the following fine brands of SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCOS, they are the best made in Canada:

Porcheron's Rough and Ready	- - - -	13s.
" " " "	- - - -	7s
Gladstone	" " " "	5s
Sponge	" " " "	6s
Royal George	" " " "	13s

CHEWING

The Pacific Twist		
" Louisa double thick Solace	- - - -	7s
" Rough & Ready Navy	- - - -	12s

A. D. PORCHERON, Proprietor,
MONTREAL.

WHAT THE PUBLIC WANT.
PRIVILEGES, NOT CONDITIONS

ON THEIR LIFE POLICIES.

The unconditional policies of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Montreal contain *not one condition*, but have the following *privileges* on them:

1. Liberty to travel anywhere without extra.
2. Liberty to engage in any occupation without extra.
3. Thirty days of grace for premiums.
4. Policy may be revived within a year after lapse.
5. Paid up policies given for definite amounts after three years.
6. Loans made after two years.
7. Policy indisputable after two years.
8. Any difference to be referred to arbitration.

Compare this with ordinary policies. The Company is very strict in admitting persons to these benefits, but it is evident those who get them get privileges no other Company in Canada gives. It is universally admitted to be by far the simplest and most straightforward policy in use in this country.

R. MACAULAY, Manager.

S. McLachlan, Richard Thomas, R. W. McLachlan and John Cridford. Mr. T. James Claxton was elected President, Mr. John S. McLachlan, Vice-President, and Mr. Richard Thomas, Managing Director.

Edmond Coté commenced doing business as a grocer in Valin street, Quebec, some two years ago, and appeared to be prospering when in February, 1881, his house was burned. After an investigation by the Fire Commissioner Mr. Coté was indicted for arson, but of this charge he was honorably acquitted. He had a considerable amount of insurance on his property, and he compromised with the Insurance Companies for \$1,200. In May last he resumed business under the name of E. Coté & Co., and his father registered as sole partner doing business under this name. In November, 1881, the father, who is a respectable and responsible man, withdrew, and the business was continued by Edmond Coté, under the name of E. Coté & Co. There are a great many claims against him on which judgments have been obtained. He is offering his creditors 10 cents in the dollar, but few will be found to accept.

Some curiosity was awakened one day last week in this city by the appearance of an immense iron tube some 10 feet in diameter by 20 feet in length which was being drawn along Craig street by four teams of horses. Various were the conjectures as to the stranger's sphere, till some one suggested it must be "one of the sections for the Tunnel under the St. Lawrence;" that settled it, apparently, to the satisfaction of the gazers. We may relieve their anxiety by saying it was the "Pudding Pot" for the new Smelting works being erected at Hochelaga, and which are now fast approaching completion.

In view of the many recent defalcations in the United States, it is reported that one or two banking institutions propose to take measures to see if an ounce of prevention can not be found which will be worth a pound of cure. They propose to require of their employes an obligation that during their connection with the institution they will not purchase or sell stocks of any description under forfeiture of their situations. The first offence will be followed by a prompt discharge. The pledge is to be carefully worded so as to cover the whole ground.

So frequent are the departures from all parts of the country for Manitoba now-a-days that every rumor to the effect finds ready credence. Mr. G. I. Richardson, of this city, manufacturer of pickles and sauces, who took a recent business trip of only a few miles on the Grand Trunk, west was surprised to read in the paper handed him by a friend at the station that some inquiry was being made for him, and that he was supposed to have disappeared. The late R. J. Reekie had the pleasure on two occasions of reading his own obituary in a prominent city paper, and Mr. Richardson should not repine at learning that nothing but regret was expressed at his supposed departure. It is to be hoped he may live long to supply the public with the wholesome condiments of his trade.

MR. LEVY ABRAHAMS, this city, whose cigar factory was seized a few weeks ago for infraction of the revenue law, has been forced to assign for the benefit of his creditors. His liabilities are estimated at from \$6,000 to \$7,000, but as the bulk of the assets are in the hands of the Excise Department, with no certainty of the goods being returned to the creditors, the total

value cannot be ascertained, and meanwhile no further action can be taken.

Among the latest business troubles reported are the following:—L. Atkinson, jewellery Newmarket, G. R. McLennan, grocer, Cornwall, John Parsons, general dealer, Crediton, Ont., and Jeremiah Hagarly, hotel-keeper, Annapolis, N.S., assigned in trust; the property of Henry Duguay, grocer, Sherbrooke, Que., is under seizure; A. Izzard, butcher, Kincardine, and John Egger, jeweller in a small way in this city, have been sold out; Mrs. L. Curtis, general store keeper, Bracebridge, Ont., also sold out by Sheriff; the dry goods stock of J. Brossard, this city, and that of Lewis Ross, Port Hope, advertised to be sold by auction; James Molloy, general dealer, Fenaghvale, Ont., reported to have left town; Jno. Bohaker, general store, Bear River, N.S., assigned and away, and Wm. J. Bordley, liquor dealer, Halifax, away; J. C. Middleton, grocer, Warton, Ont., asking an extension. Joseph T. Coté, jeweller, this city, has failed.

The Quebec Bank has declared a half yearly dividend of 3 per cent.

The second call of 25 per cent. on the capital stock of the Nova Scotia Cotton Manufacturing Co., limited, is made, to be payable on Thursday, the 1st of June.

A HOSIERY manufactory has just been started in Richmond, P.Q., by Messrs. McMorine & Bros. One of the firm is in this city at present with samples which will compare favorably with English or American hosiery goods—*Witness.*

THOMAS NORMAN, a family grocer on St. Antoine St., this city, made an assignment this week, and the stock was sold by auction by

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

PILLOW, HERSEY & CO.,
Montreal,

MANUFACTURERS OF

RHODE ISLAND HORSE SHOES,

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

CUT NAILS,

Railway and Ship Spikes,

Iron, Steel, Zinc & Copper Shoe Nails,

And SHOE TACKS,

Extra Swedes Iron Tacks, Upholsterers' Tacks, B.B.B. Iron Tacks, Large Head and Leathered Carpet Tacks, Gimp, Brush, Lace, Zinc and Copper Tacks, Hungarian, Zinc Shank, Hob and Channel Nails, Patent and Common Brads, Trunk, Clout, Gigar Box, Hame, Chair and Finishing Nails, Pressed and Clinch Nails, Sluting, Common and Best Barrel Nails, Copper and Brass Nails, Glaziers' Points, Brass Shot Rivets, Galvanized Nails. Also, Tinned Nails and Tacks of all kinds.

Carriage, Tire and other Bolts, Conch Screws, Hot Pressed and Forged Nuts, Felloe Plates, Lining and Saddle Nails, Tufting Buttons, &c.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE :

Caverhill's Buildings, 91 St. Peter Street.

C. S. WATSON, President.
 SIR HUGH ALLAN, Vice-President.
 Wm. McMASTER, Jun., Secretary.

Montreal Rolling Mills
COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS

CUT NAILS,

HORSE NAILS,

WROUGHT IRON PIPE,

TACKS, BRADS, ETC.

HORSE SHOES, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. Shaw & Gowdey on Wednesday last. The liabilities could not be ascertained before going to press, but they are small, the creditors being few, all in this city.

A BROCKVILLE despatch, dated 26th inst. says : This morning the Sheriff of the united counties of Leeds and Grenville made a seizure of all the rolling stock and property of the Canada Atlantic Railway at this place, to satisfy a judgment of \$10,000 obtained by Mr. Peter McLaren against the Canada Central Railway.

R. Z. CLEMENTS, who conducted the Yarmouth crockery store at Yarmouth, N.S., has assigned The assignee found on taking possession of his trust a chattel mortgage on the stock which has been standing for some time in favor of

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

Lyman's Standard

Blue Black
 Writing Fluid



—AND—
COPYING INK.

Are warranted to retain their fluidity, and do not corrode the pen.

Quart, Pint and Half-pint Bottles—IMPERIAL MEASURE.

Prepared only by

LYMAN, SONS & CO.,
 MONTREAL.

JOHN TAYLOR & BRO.,

Merchants and Contractors

IN

Railway Equipment and Supplies.

RAILS, LOCOMOTIVES, TRACK SUPPLIES, STEEL TIRES, PLATES, WHEELS, TUBES and STEAM PIPE.

16 St. John St., - - Montreal.

JOHN S. SHEARER & CO.,

533 St. Paul Street,
 MONTREAL.

CANADIAN AND EUROPEAN MANUFACTURES.

THE WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.

Agents in Canada for

Messrs. Wm. Lindsay & Co.,
 Ship-brokers, Insurance and Forwarding Agts.,
 Liverpool, London and Glasgow.

Porter & Savage

TANNERS,

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

LEATHER BELTING,

FIRE ENGINE ROSE, HARNESS, MOCCASINS

LACE, RUSSET and

OAK SOLE LEATHERS,

OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY :

436 VISITATION STREET, MONTREAL.

Hon. L. E. Baker, an accommodation endorser. Mr. Baker's claim was about \$2,700, and the stock in trade, valued at \$4,200, was sold out *en bloc* by the assignee at auction on the 17th inst. for \$2,200 to Mr. Baker. The unsecured creditors are few, but the claims aggregate about \$4,000—\$1,600 in Boston, \$700 in Yarmouth, and \$1,500 in St. John and Montreal. There will be little or nothing left for the un-

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

JAMES GUEST,
COMMISSION MERCHANT

—AND—

GENERAL AGENT,

No. 21 ST. JOHN ST., MONTREAL

AGENT FOR

- Jules Duret & Co., Cognac. [Vine Growers Co.]
- Jules Bellerie. [Cognac.]
- W. & J. Graham & Co., Oporto Ports.
- R. C. Ivison, Jerez de la Frontera Sherries.
- Beylot & Cie., Libourne, Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauternes.
- Jules Regnier, Dijon, Burgundies and Chablis.
- L. M. Canneaux et Fils, Château de Dizy, près Epernay, Champagnes.
- Renaudin, Bollinger & Co., Ay, Champagnes.
- Seigert & Sons, Trinidad, Genuine Angostura Bitters
- Wheeler & Co., Belfast Ginger Ales, &c. (Export Bottlers.)
- Guinness' Stout, Bass' and Allsopp's Ale, &c.
- Roig Pousset & Co., Barcelona and Tarragona Spanish Ports.
- J. H. Henkes Delfshaven, Holland, Superior Geneva
- George Roe & Co., Dublin, Celebrated Old Irish Whiskies.
- Banagher Whisky Distillery Co., (Limited), Old Irish Whiskies.
- C. & D. Gray's Far-famed Loch Katrine, Scotch Whiskies.
- James Watson & Co., Dundee, Fine Old Scotch Whiskies.

JOHNSON, RUSSEL & CO.,

77 ST. JAMES STREET,

MONTREAL,

Representing in Canada.

- J. & J. COLMAN, London, England.
- H. J. ROWNTREE & CO., York and London England.
- JAS. KEILLER & SON, Dundee & London, Eng.
- HILL, EVANS & CO., Worcester England.
- GEORGE WHYBROW, London, Eng.
- CARTER, HALES & CO., Liverpool, Eng.
- ANTONINNI & CO., Leghorn, Italy
- THE SWISS MILK & FOOD CO., Lausann & Avenches, Switzerland.
- SMITH & VANDERBECK, New York.
- THE BOSTON BEEF PACKING CO., Boston.
- NEW YORK DESSICATING CO., New York.
- RICHARDSON & ROBBINS, Dover, Del.
- MORRILL & SOULE, Syracuse, N.Y.

Orders from the Wholesale-trade solicited.

secured creditors, the book debts being few. Mr. Clements had been doing business in Yarmouth for about twelve years, and always enjoyed good credit, but his means being limited and trade restricted, it is thought he has exhausted all his profits in living, and the expense of running the business. With an average five thousand dollar stock and a long succession of dull times, and paying besides one clerk a rent of \$650, it is easy to foresee where such a business must end.

WILLIAM DARLING & CO

IMPORTERS OF
Metals, Hardware, Glass, Mirror Plates.
 Hair Seating, Carriage
 Makers' Trimmings and Curled Hair.
 Agents for Messrs. Chas. Ebbingshaus & Sons, Manu-
 facturers of Window Cornices
 No. 30 St. Sulpice & No. 379 St. Paul Streets
MONTREAL.

A. & T. J. DARLING & CO.
BAR IRON, TIN, &c.,
AND SHELF HARDWARE.
 CUTLERY A SPECIALTY
 FRONT ST., EAST. TORONTO.

ONE MILLION
CROCCERS'
WOOD BUTTER PLATES.
1,000,000
WALTER WOODS,
HAMILTON,
ONT.

J. J. Duffy & Co.
 CANADA
COFFEE & SPICE
STEAM MILLS,
78 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.
 Diploma awarded for Duffy's Mustard
 at Exhibition, 1881.

Lending Wholesale Grocery Trade.
Edward Adams & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
 AND IMPORTERS OF
Teas, Sugars,
Tobaccos,
Wines & Spirits,
DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, Ont.

Brown, Balfour & Co.,
 IMPORTERS OF
TEAS
 AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
HAMILTON.
 ADAM BROWN. ST. CLAIR BALFOUR.

Tees, Costigan & Wilson,
 (Successors to James Jack & Co.)
IMPORTERS OF TEAS
AND GENERAL GROCERIES
ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL

H. R. BEVERIDGE & CO.,

160 McGill Street, Montreal,

IMPORTERS OF

West of England, Scotch and French
WOOLLENS

AND

FINE TAILORS' TRIMMINGS.

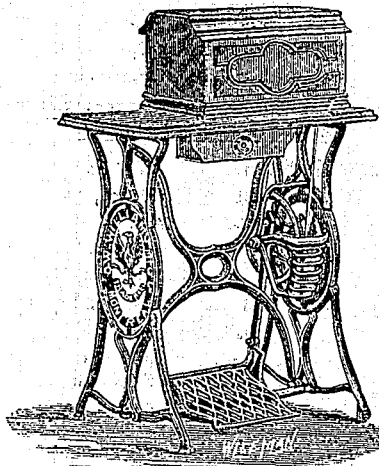
**THE GREAT SECRET OF THE
 WONDERFUL SUCCESS**

OF THE

WILLIAMS SINGER SEWING MACHINES

Lies in the fact that the material used in their construction is of a very
SUPERIOR QUALITY,

And that extraordinary pains are taken to
 see that every part is properly fitted
 and adjusted to its position.



Ladies who have used the Williams' Machines
 for Twelve or Fifteen years have remarked that
 they have not been subjected to the irritating annoy-
 ance endured by persons using other machines, such
 as breaking threads, skipping stitches, &c. They
 have also noticed with extreme satisfaction that the
 Williams' Singer Machines are not subject to "fits,"
 do not need repairs every few months, and do not
 get "played out" in two or three years' time, like
 some inferior machines.

We can refer intending purchasers to thousands
 of parties who have used our Machines for over ten
 years, and who are continually recommending their
 friends and acquaintances to get the Genuine
 Williams' Machine, and to take no other.

THE C. W. WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

HEAD OFFICE AND SHOW-ROOMS:

347 Notre Dame St., - - - **MONTREAL.**

The Journal of Commerce
 FINANCE AND INSURANCE REVIEW.

MONTREAL, APRIL 27, 1882.

COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

The motion made by Mr. Blake in the
 House of Commons on Friday the 21st
 inst., claiming the necessary powers to
 enable the Government of the Dominion
 to enter into direct communication
 through its own agents with foreign
 powers, is calculated to raise doubts as to

the real intentions of the mover and of
 those by whom he is supported. It is a
 matter of notoriety that the standard of
 independence has been raised by two
 political clubs in Montreal and Quebec,
 and it is said that Mr. J. X. Perrault, who
 has been the most prominent advocate
 of independence for some time back,
 paid a visit to Ottawa about the time that
 Mr. Blake's motion was offered for con-
 sideration. Mr. Blake's name has been
 freely used as that of a supporter of the
 independence movement, and when
 invited to attend a public dinner avowed-
 edly given to promote that movement,

his reply does not seem to have been looked on as discountenancing it. We sincerely hope that the late motion is not to be looked on in so serious a light as, it may be feared, it will be considered by British Statesmen. The truth is that the question is wholly misunderstood by all who undertake to discuss it, if we except those who are shrewd enough to perceive that under the veil of what they claim to be a reasonable demand, they can promote their real object, the separation of Canada from Great Britain.

We emphatically deny that Canada has any interest in "providing separate trade conventions" with foreign countries. The main object of commercial treaties is simply that which was accomplished only the other day by the treaty between Great Britain and France, which we published at length in a recent number of this journal. The commercial treaties of Great Britain are very numerous, and in many of them the most favored nation clause is applicable to British Colonies. That clause, it must be borne in mind, is of no practical importance except in cases where nations have adopted two different tariffs, the lower of which alone is applicable to states enjoying the benefit of the most favored nation clause. We are not aware that Canada has any practical grievance, except against France, and, as we recently pointed out, we have to thank for its continuance the bungling of our own Government. Instead of proposing to France what she could hardly have objected to, that there should be a treaty similar to that recently made with Great Britain, Sir Leonard Tilley's instructions were to obtain a reduction of the duty on ships, and to purchase that concession by the offer of a reduction of the Canadian tariff on French wines. The negotiation fell through, but the new French tariff applicable to Canada has actually fixed the duty on ships at the very rate at which Sir Leonard Tilley desired it fixed, and this without compensation of any kind.

It is a favorite but wholly unmeaning expression that it is desirable "to extend the trade relations of Canada." What do those who use it mean? It is, Mr. Blake's professed object, and Sir John Macdonald said "there could be no objection to that." We need not again refer to the "most favored nation clause," which we claim as a right, and which if refused, ought in our judgment to be met by retaliation, a policy which, although Free Trade England is unable to resort to, Protectionist Canada could adopt without either inconsistency or inconvenience. It

would soon bring France to terms if Canada were to impose an extra duty of 20 per cent. on French exports so long as France imposed extra duties on those of Canada. We do not even require a treaty to carry out such a policy. A simple intimation to every country which imposed extra duties on Canadian exports would be sufficient. Canada is in a peculiarly favorable position for bringing such countries as France to reason. We import nearly three times as much from France as we export to that country, and the great bulk of our trade is with Great Britain and the United States, with the former of which we have no ground of complaint, and with the latter none that would be ameliorated by Mr. Blake's scheme. We shall deal separately with the United States question which alone is of practical importance. It might have been expected that Mr. Blake would, in proposing so important a change in our relations with the parent State, have stated some practical grievance, or have shown how our trade could be extended, if we had all the powers which he claimed. Our aggregate trade in 1881, embracing goods entered for consumption and exports, was \$189,902,427, of which \$170,905,715 was with Great Britain and the United States. With France it was \$2,294,043, of which something over \$660,000 consisted of exports. It is our exports alone that we have any object in increasing, as our established policy is to check imports by high duties. Our exports of lumber to France were \$606,152, to Great Britain nearly \$15,000,000, and to the United States over \$8,000,000. We exported produce of the fisheries amounting to nearly \$7,000,000, of which France took \$9,144 in lobsters; agricultural products over \$21,000,000, of which France took \$40,284; manufactures over \$3,000,000, of which France took \$1,640 of agricultural implements. Our exports to France, are about one-third of those to Newfoundland and the British West Indies. In none of which colonies is there any obstruction to trade. No one can examine the subject without acknowledging that there is no object whatever in attempting to extend trade with such countries as France. Our whole export trade to such countries is not more than 5 per cent. of the aggregate, and several of the countries with which we trade already receive our goods on the footing of the most favored nations.

We join issue as well with Sir John Macdonald as Mr. Blake. The former not only admitted the importance of "extending our trade," but actually affirmed that "it would be greatly for the

benefit of Canada" to be permitted to negotiate with foreigners as Mr. Blake demanded. Sir John gave away his whole case. What "benefit" have we to gain? What is wanted? From what do we suffer? Does Sir John seriously believe that it would be for the interest of Canada to make an effort to purchase from the few Governments that refuse admission to our exports on the same terms as those of other countries the right to such admission by lowering our own tariff not only to them, but necessarily to Great Britain and the United States. No one can examine our trade returns and the course of our trade without becoming convinced that we have nothing to gain by attempting to negotiate treaties, although we might possibly lose a great deal by offending our best customer. Great Britain, it is true, gives us no advantage in her markets, but we give her none, and yet with perfect free trade, that is each dealing with the other on the footing of the most favored nation, our imports from and our exports to Great Britain exceed those to any other country, and moreover she takes every description of those exports.

Those of the Ministerial party who supported Mr. Blake were chiefly French Canadians. Their opinions carry no weight whatever, except that Mr. Coursol's vote is an indication that he thinks that the Independence party in Montreal East is more powerful than we had imagined. His opponent, Mr. Mercier, is an Independent, and we should have been pleased if Mr. Coursol had met him in a square fight, loyalty and independence. As matters stand, it is now six of one and half a dozen of the other. *Arcades ambo.* Mr. McDougall took the ground that a treaty of commerce with the United States was desirable, but that, "on account of the flag which waived above our heads," no better arrangements could be made with the United States. If, he continued, Canada were "practically independent," then "the objection would be removed." Truly, Mr. McDougall has, to use a homely phrase, "let the cat out of the bag." It is not the first time, if our memory serves us, that the Hon. Wm. McDougall has evinced a desire for annexation. It is the old story of Mr. Goldwin Smith's Commercial Union; in other words, a treaty of commerce with the United States, and differential duties against Great Britain. In truth the whole movement is to enable Canada to discriminate against Great Britain, and thus force the latter to dissolve the connection. It is simply absurd to suppose that Great Britain will permit one of her own colonies to admit the

exports of a foreign nation on better terms than her own, and Mr. McDougall has too much experience to imagine anything of the kind. If Canada were independent, a Commercial Union with the United States would be impossible, because Canada could not spare the revenue. It is well known that the United States advocates of Commercial Union favor it with a view to the absorption of Canada in the United States. To use the words of a Chicago contemporary: "We want a Commercial Union, and we want a political union to follow in due time. We want to draw the Dominion in, and have control forever of both sides of the St. Lawrence and the Lakes, and as far north as the Pole, not by force but by free consent." On the other hand, an influential New York Commercial Journal pronounced the scheme "the idlest of follies," because "It is impossible that the United States would ever admit Canada to any voice in their tariff regulations, and it is hardly conceivable that Canada on its side would submit to a tariff in the making of which it could take no part." If the object of Mr. Blake and his followers is to obtain power to make treaties in a spirit hostile to Great Britain, then we are bound to warn our readers that the real object must be a revolutionary movement with its necessary consequence, civil war. If they have no such object, then the whole scheme is manifestly absurd. The extension of trade is a mere chimera, because there is no country in Europe but Great Britain which will receive our exports free of duty, and because no one can point out how our trade can be practically extended. We do not believe that the adoption of the most favored nation principle would be of any practical importance, especially since France, for her own purposes, has reduced the tonnage duty on ships. Those who hold that it is possible to extend our trade by means of treaties of commerce, should at least show us how, if we had the powers which they ask, they would endeavor to accomplish their object.

THE DOUBLE STANDARD.

There are evident signs that great progress is being made in England in favor of a double standard. A committee has been formed in London, of which the Governor of the Bank of England is a member, and Mr. Cazalet, "a gentleman of ability and authority," by the admission of Lord Sherbrooke, chairman, and the *Bullionist* newspaper, the recognized organ. The adherents of the gold standard are evi-

dently alarmed, as is manifest from the numerous articles which have appeared in the *Economist*, while Lord Sherbrooke, better known as the Right Hon. Robert Lowe, has contributed an article to the *Nineteenth Century* for April, entitled "What is money." It is time, says Lord Sherbrooke, when such influence is brought to bear, "to point out the objections to the admission of bi-metalism in any shape, and under any conditions." The question arises, "Has Lord Sherbrooke succeeded in his object?" If he or the advocates of a single gold standard were able to maintain the practicability of establishing such a standard among the leading nations of the world, they would at least occupy a strong position. Unfortunately for them they are compelled to admit the facts, which have led their opponents to the conclusion that it is a mistake on the part of Great Britain to refuse to co-operate with other nations, in adopting an international standard, which must necessarily be a bi-metallic one. At the International Conference at Paris in 1878, Mr. Goschen, the British delegate, himself a gold monometallist, used the following language: "Towards what end ought all States to work as far as practicable? The aim he thought should be to maintain silver as the ally of gold in all parts of the world, where this could be done." We have italicised the last words of the sentence merely to point out that Great Britain is anxious that other countries should adopt either a double or a single silver standard, and permit Great Britain to remain in the enjoyment of her gold standard. Mr. Goschen admitted that if all States should resolve on the adoption of a gold standard, there would be "a tremendous crisis," and "a fall in the prices of all commodities." The idea of a universal gold standard he pronounced to be Utopian, and the tendency of his argument was, that the United States should adopt the double standard. The abnormal difficulties were caused by the £15,000,000 of German silver weighing down the market. If, he said, that £15,000,000 were in the United States Treasury, in place of an equal amount of gold, silver might be restored to its normal position. All this is true, but why should not Great Britain, Germany and France and other States agree together on an International Standard, and thus remove the existing difficulty.

Lord Sherbrooke professes to be unable to comprehend what is meant by bi-metalism, although he quotes the following passage from the *Bullionist*, which seems tolerably explicit: "The object of the association is to be the promotion of the

"stability of values by establishing the free coinage of silver, and its use as money under the same conditions as gold, by advocating and furthering an international agreement, whereby a fixed relative value between gold and silver may be established, and the two metals may jointly form the currency of civilized nations, thus facilitating the adjustment of international balances, and lessening the excessive and needless risks which have now become attendant on home and foreign trade." Lord Sherbrooke pronounces the foregoing statement of what the bi-metallists desire "vague generalities." He likewise quoted from Mr. Cazalet's speech at the India House meeting, "Can silver be eliminated from use as currency in Europe and America, without enormously increasing the value of gold, and depreciating the value of silver? It is not a speculative theory which we enunciate when we say, that the withdrawal of any portion of the active currency of a country must enhance the value of what remains in proportion to the amount withdrawn." Lord Sherbrooke has himself admitted the really important point. He says: "We do not want to be told, what of course is obvious enough, that the substitution of gold for silver, in Germany for instance, must raise the value of that metal all over the world, and therefore in England." Lord Sherbrooke then, taking what we hold to be a most superficial view of the question, argues that this increase is of no real importance. Gold is always to be had by those who will pay the price for it, and the only difference will be that, if dear, it will purchase more of the necessaries of life. This would be quite true if we had only to consider gold as an instrument for effecting exchanges. Its scarcity would operate just as the scarcity of any other commodity. Lord Sherbrooke entirely ignores the fact that gold is the standard of value, that in it contracts extending over a term of years are expressed. As Professor Jevons has pointed out: "In letting land on long or perpetual leases, in lending money to governments, corporations and railway companies, it is the general practice to make the interest and capital repayable in legal tender gold money." Now the debtors in every country are interested in keeping the standard as uniform as possible. Great Britain's enormous national debt of \$4,000,000,000 has to be paid by the tax payers as has our Canadian debt, and our various loans to British capitalists. The resumption of specie payments in the United States, the change of standard in

Germany and in the Scandinavian States, the suspension of specie payments in Austro-Hungary, and Russia, both silver standard nations, and finally the suspension of the free coinage of silver in the States of the Latin Union, have had the effect of materially increasing the value of gold, and it seems clear that it is the duty of Great Britain to co-operate with other nations, and devise a mode by which a double standard can be adopted for the principal civilized States throughout the world. If Great Britain, France, Germany, the United States, Italy, Belgium and Holland were to agree, as they doubtless would if Great Britain would consent to the proposition, it is not improbable that other nations, and especially Russia and Austria, would soon join such a league. It is evident that the monometallists are seriously alarmed at the increasing influence of those favorable to the double standard.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

The employers of labor of every description should be prepared for demands which will most assuredly be made for increased rates. It is far from our intention to offer any opinion as to the relations between the employers and the employed, but as the strikes have already commenced, it may not be out of place to offer a few suggestions. The class which desires to obtain employment at fair wages ought to bear in mind that on previous occasions two most fatal errors have been committed. 1st. A demand has been made for uniform rates of wages without reference to usefulness. 2nd. Violence or threats of violence have been employed to prevent those willing to accept the wages which employers have been willing to give from entering into engagements. The price of labor, as of every commodity offered for sale, is regulated by supply and demand. It is scarcely necessary to observe that the value of a day's labor depends mainly on the amount of work that the laborer can perform, and that there is a wide difference between individuals. In the British West Indies, the usage during a long period of years has been to regulate the wages of the laborers by tasks. A very moderate amount of labor paid proportionately, is fixed as a daily task, and it is far from uncommon for industrious men to perform two tasks in a day. In England the same system is adopted wherever it is found practicable, and it is certainly the fairest both to employers and employed. It often happens when trades' unions are organized with the view of coercing employers,

that the most active members are those least inclined to systematic labor. Be this as it may, demands have been made, and persisted in, that uniform rates should be paid, and nothing can be more injurious to the really industrious laborer than such demands. The tendency is to force employers to regulate the rate of wages which they can afford to give by the value of the least productive of the laborers. It may not be always possible to adopt the task work system, but it is sufficiently obvious that if a given number of men be employed on any work, there will be a difference in the value of the labor of the individuals comprising the gang. We need not dwell on the criminality of those who resort either to threats or to violence to prevent others from accepting wages which they themselves do not choose to take. It unfortunately is too often the case that when strikes occur they are accompanied by violence. Every man has a right to refuse to work for what he may deem insufficient wages, and if he confines himself to that kind of pressure, he will have the moral support of the community at large, but the moment he resorts to illegal and violent measures, he loses the sympathy of all lovers of order, and becomes liable to punishment as a criminal. It may be hoped that if we have a repetition of the strikes which occurred in Montreal last year, the laborers will profit by the lessons which they then learned, and that they will avoid the serious mistake of insisting on uniformity of rates of wages, and the still graver offence of interfering with the free action of those who may deem it their interest and their duty to their families to continue to work at the current rates of wages.

ENGLISH OPINION ON THE TREATY QUESTION.

It is rather singular that at a time when the Canadian advocates of independence were endeavoring to create a public opinion in favor of demanding the right of negotiating treaties with foreign countries, there should have been a note of alarm sounded in England, on the ground that, by conceding to Canada permission to advise the Imperial Government as to its wishes, a fatal error had been committed. The London *Daily News*, which is the alarmist on the occasion, is but imperfectly informed on the subject which he has treated. There has been no new principle adopted. It is now nearly thirty years since the Canadian Government procured the assistance of the Imperial Government

in the negotiation of the Reciprocity treaty with the United States, and in a much more effective manner than it has done in the cases referred to by the *Daily News*. The Governor General of Canada was specially commissioned as an Envoy Extraordinary to the United States, and he specially invited representatives of the old Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to assist him with their advice. There was no direct communication with the Imperial Government until after the signing of the treaty. Of course, as Sir John Macdonald correctly points out, there is not the most remote probability that, even if Great Britain were to yield the point, foreign governments would consent to treat directly with the representative of a colony. The *Daily News* is alarmed lest the result of the present negotiation should be injurious to the trade of Great Britain. It is said, "We may find ourselves on a worse footing in our own colonies than foreign countries. We may in fact be setting up against ourselves a least favored nation clause instead of a most favored nation clause." It seems to us manifest that however sound the objections of the *Daily News* may be to the proposition of Mr. Blake and the advocates of separation, who support him, they have no force whatever, when the agency of the Imperial Government is employed. Moreover, Canada really has no object in obtaining commercial treaties. It merely wants to be treated by foreign powers as they treat other nations, and as it treats all other nations. Our belief is that the result of the late debate in the Canadian House of Commons will tend to allay any alarm that may have been created by such articles as that in the *Daily News*.

WHEAT GRINDING.

The old fashioned, rude grinding of wheat and separating the flour from the imperfectly cleaned refuse has been developed of late years into a high art, involving many processes, employing varied machinery and ingenious appliances. The chief points aimed at in modern well appointed flour mills are the gradual breaking and bruising of the grain, keeping the broken particles rough and alive; repeated reductions of the middlings, the portion of the berry immediately within the husk which was wont formerly to be treated almost as refuse, but which is now made to yield the strongest and best flour; getting every portion of flour from the bran; and judiciously blending the flour obtained from different reductions. Economically to produce these results, the

best machinery requires to be used with great practical tact. This may perhaps be best seen in the newly constructed mills at Minneapolis in Minnesota, although Montreal in this Province and Galt, Guelph and other places in Ontario are little if any behind our enterprising neighbors in the adoption of all the approved methods that modern invention has produced.

In a modern well-appointed flour mill, the wheat is first cleaned by blasts and run into lots of similar size. Fuzzy tails are removed by ending stones. It passes through corrugated, chilled iron rollers, the corrugations ranging from eight to forty per square inch, arranged on the ground floor, and bruising the grain without grinding it. Thence it is elevated to bolting machines in the upper storeys; passing through gauze cloths of different textures, it comes down between finer corrugated rollers running at a speed ranging from 150 to 300 revolutions per minute. These processes of reduction and sifting are repeated six or seven times; much more flour is got from the third than from the first two reductions. From the fifth the strongest albuminoid best-prising flour is obtained. Great pains are taken to sift and assort each reduction, and to treat separately the different-sized particles. So desirable is it to keep the reductions as bold and unbroken as possible, that instead of passing them along the usual spiral conveyor they are sometimes, as at one of the largest Minneapolis mills, taken from the elevator and carefully transferred in trucks to the suitable reels.

From these reductions flour of about ten different grades is produced; several of the qualities are mixed and passed between smooth rollers or French stones. In connection with the stones and other parts of the machinery are electric bells which sound an alarm on the occurrence of choking or other irregularity. From the stones and rollers pass suction pipes which prevent heating of the rapidly revolving surfaces, and carry the dangerous explosive dust to chambers in the upper storeys, where it is received on webs of flannel, whence by the automatic working of a travelling brush it is swept off and driven into a discharge pipe. The warm air thus separated from dust is returned to the mill, considerably reducing the cost of heating. The bran cleaned, consisting of iron disks fitted with pegs, one lot stationary, the other making about two thousand revolutions a minute, strips every particle of flour from the ligneous husk. The ingenious electric process tried for the separating of the flour from

the bran, referred to in these columns some time since, has not been found effectual. To avoid swelling, bran must be packed fresh.

By means of modern machinery and with skillful management, as fine flour is now produced from No. 3 or No. 4 wheat as was formerly obtained from No. 1 or No. 2, besides that a higher percentage of better flour is secured; 280 pounds of wheat yields a barrel or 198 pounds of flour, with about 80 pounds of bran and waste. A varying proportion of different kinds of flour is made according to the demand and the quality of wheat used. The ordinary output is 40 per cent, of extras or "patent," 50 per cent. of bakers and 10 per cent. of low grades. The bran and offal are usually expected to pay the expenses of the mill. The larger, well appointed flour mills with adequate capital, and well circumstanced for business, are reputed to make a profit of 75 cents to \$1 per barrel.

THE GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

The Bill for the sale of the western section of the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway has passed its second reading in the Legislative Council by the narrow majority of one. It was generally believed that the Hon. Mr. Ferrier would have voted against the second reading had he been present, and his absence, which was quite unavoidable, and caused, we regret to learn, from being positively prohibited by his physician from proceeding to Quebec, has given rise to very improper remarks on the part of the disappointed. It is of course quite natural that the Grand Trunk Railway managers and their friends should watch with jealousy the progress of their powerful rival, the Canadian Pacific, but we are much mistaken if there is not a strong public opinion in favor of disconnecting the Quebec Government from the management of the railways. The Bill is not likely to be altered in committee, and, as no effort was spared by its opponents to defeat it on the second reading, it may be assumed that it will pass. The opposition to the sale to the Senecal syndicate is likely to be more formidable.

FIAT MONEY.

The Canadian House of Commons has been again called on by Mr. Wallace of Norfolk to discuss the propriety of flooding the country with inconvertible rags, and we are assured by no less an authority than the Finance Minister that "it was doubtful if any one in the Dominion of

"Canada had considered this question as much, or could present it as well, as the Hon. gentleman." The language is rather ambiguous we must acknowledge, as we fail to grasp what question the Finance Minister means, and his remarks do not lead us to imagine that he himself has given any deep consideration to the question of currency. As to the rag money, we have seen even more plausible schemes than that of Mr. Wallace. We scarcely like to notice the report of Mr. Wallace's speech lest we should do him injustice. He is reported as having said that "valueless money was also a patriotic money," and that "a commodity of value was not fitted for a measure of value, as it was valuable itself." Mr. Wallace seems to imagine that inconvertible paper money will be of the same value in exchange, whether the amount issued be 20, 50 or 100 millions of dollars. A mere promise to pay, Mr. Wallace thinks, "might depreciate," but if made a legal tender, so that creditors might be robbed by their debtors, all would be right. "A limited money" is, he says, "a bad money." Flood the country with it, for "the worst money is a scarce money." The most amusing statement of this Canadian Solon is that "a fluctuating money was also a bad money." He tells us that the American Government had issued rag money during the war, and he imagines, it is to be inferred, that it did not fluctuate in value. It is humiliating to find that Mr. Wallace's views seemed to meet the approval of several of the supporters of the Administration, and also of Sir Albert Smith, unless indeed the observations which he interposed were satirical, which is by no means improbable. We shall be interested in seeing the report of the debate in Hansard, and in learning whether Sir Leonard Tilley failed to expose the numerous fallacies of the advocates of rag money. Great Britain, as well as the United States has had to endure the curse of an inconvertible currency, but both nations submitted to it with reluctance, and resumed specie payments at the earliest possible moment.

CHATTEL MORTGAGES IN NOVA SCOTIA.

A valued correspondent writes as follows on this very important question: "When will the trading public see the gross injustice of those clauses in chattel mortgages by which goods not in possession of the mortgagor, not even bargained for, much less paid for, can be covered by a lien for antecedent debts? Every week wholesale and other traders throughout Canada are delivering valuable goods, not paid for, to parties who place them at once under the cover

of a mortgage for privileged debts. The privileged creditor seizes stock that has not been a fortnight in the warehouse or shop, while the merchant who supplied the goods gets nothing. It is true that the filing of a bill of sale or mortgage is, in law, constructive notice to all the world that such a security exists, but we know that practically it is no notice whatever. There should be a statute to prevent such flagrant injustice, either by punishing the person giving such a mortgage and making use of it to the injury of unsecured creditors, or by rendering all such clauses null and void. The writer is aware in his own experience of numerous instances where the claim for rent and the demands of a chattel mortgage creditor have taken every cent of value in goods supplied entire, by unsuspecting and unsecured creditors. It needs only a determined effort on the part of wholesale traders during the session of the Legislature to have this very serious matter set right. A Bill introduced in Parliament, supported by a strong petition from persons interested, and who understand the matter, followed by a debate in which the law could be considered, could not fail to pass any honest or capable Legislature.—F.

THE ADJUSTMENT OF FIRE LOSSES.

After the fire comes the adjustment of the loss between the insured and the insurer. To arrive at a correct estimate of the amount which the insured is justly entitled to receive from the insurers, is a problem often difficult of solution, requiring the exercise of all the virtues of which humanity is possessed to reach a conclusion satisfactory to all the parties in interest. Although expressly stipulated in the policy of insurance, that the liability of the insurer shall be the actual loss to the insured, it is a most difficult thing to convince him that he is not entitled to the full amount named in the policy, regardless of the actual value of the property at the time of its destruction. He has been paying premiums, perhaps on a policy for \$10,000, but when his loss occurs, he finds the value of the property was but \$8,000; still he thinks he ought to have the full \$10,000. He forgets that he, not the insurer, fixes the amount on which he pays premiums; that he is insured at his own estimate, not upon any valuation made by the company; that he pays premiums upon any sum he chooses to name, but that his contract is for indemnity for actual loss only. Owners of property are prone to estimate the value of their possessions, particularly after they have been burned, at a higher figure than the market warrants, and this fact leads to frequent contentions with the adjusters. In fact, the path of the adjuster of fire losses is not strewn with roses, and he must be a man blessed with rare qualities who can give satisfaction to both the insured and insurer on all occasions.

It may be taken for granted, however, that respectable and responsible companies are quite as anxious to procure the satisfactory settlement of a loss as speedily after its occurrence as the insurer himself can desire. To such companies losses are of every day occurrence; they are as necessary a part of their business as the taking of premiums; in fact, they expect to pay out for losses a goodly portion of the premiums received, so that the adjustment and payment of losses is simply a matter of ordinary routine business. With the insured the case is different; with him a loss by fire is an event of a life time, and he is apt to think that the whole world should stop moving and join in his lamentations over the disaster that has befallen him. When in the midst of his mourning, the adjusters come upon him, and, in their plain, matter-of-fact way, proceed to extract the true inwardness of the disaster, and to ascertain the actual

loss, the insured is amazed at their want of sympathy for his distress and the manner in which they place the affair on a plain business basis. They measure the value of the property destroyed by the market value of similar property, and ascertain to a dollar how much it will cost the companies they represent to place him in as good a condition as he was before the fire. He can scarcely realize that his contract for insurance does not cover consequential damages, and that he is not to be reimbursed for the loss of business necessitated by the burning of his property; that no account is to be taken of the prospective profits he would have had but for the interruption to his business occasioned by the fire, nor of the loss of time his employees will have to sustain. In this frame of mind he is scarcely a pleasant customer for adjusters to meet, especially when they are in a hurry to get the work done that they may hasten to adjust the loss of some other victim of the "fire-fiend."

Frequently the conclusions arrived at by the adjusters are thought to be unfair, and their decisions harsh and arbitrary, but in a great majority of cases reflection convinces the person insured that they were right, and in the end they accept the sum proffered by the companies, which is nearly always fully equal to the actual loss incurred by the insured. But there sometimes occur instances where adjusters are so ambitious to serve their companies that they override the rights of the insured, and seek to put him off with a smaller sum than he is justly entitled to. Such practice is not sanctioned by the reputable companies; their intention is to conduct their business in such an honorable manner as to gain and retain the confidence of the public, which they certainly could not do if they failed to pay their losses either fairly or promptly. While the adjuster occupies a very delicate position—virtually that of arbiter between the insured and the insurer—he should not forget, in his zeal to serve the companies he represents, that it is not serving them to treat the loser by a fire as though he was necessarily a swindler and an incendiary, who had set fire to his property for the sake of his insurance. It may be natural for them to look with suspicion upon all losses, and to seek earnestly for the origin of a fire; but when they have discovered that it was not due to incendiarism, they are not justified in still regarding the victim as a swindler and a criminal, to try to pick flaws in his valuation of his property, or to charge mistakes that are liable to occur in business as deliberate attempts to defraud the insurance companies. Some adjusters are so constituted that with every fire they smell a fraud, and in pursuing their theory of criminal intent, they cause much annoyance to both the insured and the insuring companies. Fortunately, cases of this kind are rare, for the companies take care to impress it firmly upon the minds of adjusters that a robbery of the insured is not a profit to the insurers; it may prove a temporary pecuniary gain, but it results in loss of reputation to the companies and consequent loss of business. The fact that out of the thousands of adjustments made in the course of a year, very few of them become subjects for litigation, is the best evidence to be had that they are usually equitable and honest.

There is a class of men known as professional adjusters, who are not regarded with especial favor by either the companies or the insuring public. It is frequently necessary for the companies to employ them, but they do so with reluctance and at considerable extra cost to themselves. The professional adjuster gets paid according to the time he is employed, and the more time he can consume in adjusting a loss, the greater his bill against the company. He naturally tries to offset this by cutting down the claim presented for adjustment, and so screws the unfortunate victim of a fire—who is always anxious to get his insurance as quickly as possible—to the last cent. He will huddle over trifling matters that a regular agent would decide in a moment, and frequently prevents the settlement of a loss till the limit of time provided in the policy is exhausted.

This is not only annoying and damaging to the insured, but is a positive injury to the companies interested. But the professional adjuster must earn his salary, and when he is assigned a task he very naturally makes the most of it. The companies, however, prefer to entrust their adjustments as far as possible to their own agents or employees, as well from a spirit of economy as because such employees are better informed as to their general policy in dealing with their patrons. An officer of a prominent company recently informed us that nine out of ten of their adjustments that were protested against by the insured were made by professional adjusters, who thought the best way to gain the favor of the company was to cut down the claims against it. In their zeal they were arbitrary and unfair, and the company frequently had to make another adjustment and increase the award in justice to the insured. Still, the professional adjuster is a necessity, and his services could not well be dispensed with, especially where losses occur frequently or remote from agencies. He is usually a well-informed person, technically proficient in the duties required of him, zealous in performing them, but not at all times a just conservator of the rights of the insured. He would be more popular with the public and with the companies if he was a little more mindful of the equities and a little less greedy for fees. But, considering the great volume of insurance at risk in the country, and the innumerable losses to be adjusted, it is surprising that so little fault is found with the settlements made, and that so few cases go to the courts for adjudication. The settlement of a loss by fire is always a delicate undertaking, requiring the exercise of great forbearance on the part of both the insured and the adjusters. The latter are frequently subjected to much misrepresentation and considerable abuse, but instances are not frequent where they intentionally treat the insured unfairly, or throw impediments in the way of his obtaining a prompt settlement of his claim.—N. Y. Insurance Spectator.

SPECULATORS IN EDMONTON LOTS.

A correspondent of the *Montreal Gazette*, writing under date the 14th inst., gives the following interesting account of a recent sale by the Hudson's Bay Co. of lots of the town of Edmonton which took place in Winnipeg on that and the day previous: Edmonton is a small town at the head of navigation on the North Saskatchewan river, and is surrounded by a fine timber and agricultural country. Gold is found there also, and it is reported that good wages are made there by washing out the gold in the gravel of the streets, so that, like Jerusalem in the days of Solomon, gold is as plentiful as stones upon the streets of Edmonton. Of course, such a town gave a splendid opportunity for speculation, and when it was announced that the Hudson's Bay Company would sell lots in Edmonton by private sale on the 13th instant, every man, woman and child in Winnipeg had privately made up his or her mind that they would quietly invest in Edmonton lots without letting anyone else become aware of the fact. Consequently on Thursday a crowd was waiting in front of the Hudson Bay offices an hour before the sale was to begin. They formed in line quite patiently, the post office arrangements here having thoroughly trained the public, by obliging them to stand waiting two hours for their turn to get letters, to form into perfect line with the regularity of a disciplined corps. As soon as the books were opened the excitement began. The three first purchasers had secured their lots, when a clamor was raised by those in the rear that those in front were purchasing for their friends as well as for themselves, and were taking all the choice lots, to the disadvantage of those who were waiting their turn. Mr. Brydges, the Hudson Bay Commissioner, was called in, to appease the tumult, and, perceiving the eagerness of purchasers to obtain lots, cut the gordian knot by declaring

the private sale closed, and announcing that the remainder of the lots would be sold by public auction to the highest bidder. A stampede was then made for the two largest real estate offices in the city, which were known to have a number of Edmonton lots for sale. The scene outside these offices beggars description. The struggling, surging, jostling mass of humanity, each trying to elbow his neighbor out of the way in order to obtain the first choice, and all displaying the most eager excitement in their countenances and demeanor, was a sight seldom witnessed in civilized communities. Curbstone brokers were rushing frantically around endeavoring to purchase Edmonton lots from fortunate possessors of the coveted property. Prices advanced rapidly, lots which could have been purchased for fifty dollars two months ago were now in good demand at £600, and the three who obtained the Hudson's Bay Company's lots in the afternoon sold out in the evening at double the price they had paid, and pocketing quite a handsome sum by the transaction. It was a godsend to men of small capital. Winnipeg property is now held at such high prices that only persons of wealth or of high credit can afford to speculate in it. Edmonton lots were low-priced and suited admirably clerks, employees and persons who could not risk large sums. The Queen's is the resort of real estate men in the evening, and the excitement there was at a fever heat. Ingress and egress became impossible so crowded were the lobbies and sitting-rooms of this Windsor of Winnipeg. This morning the boom was even stronger. In the afternoon the promised auction was held, and about \$200,000 of lots were sold at prices ranging from \$200 to \$1,000. As I write a lull in the excitement is manifest and the boom has evidently spent itself, leaving a few fortunate individuals happy in their realized gains, and hundreds striving to be content with the possession of a few feet of land, a thousand miles from civilization, for which they have paid fancy prices, but which they hope to sell again at an advance when the next boom occurs in the dim future.

AN ABORIGINAL MONEY MARKET.

The large island of New Britain, lying midway between New Ireland and New Guinea, has not hitherto borne an enviable reputation. Traders have been afraid to have any dealings with the natives, who when they had no strangers to molest were always engaged in intertribal warfare, apparently merely for the love of fighting. Rev. George Brown, a missionary who has recently returned to Melbourne, reports that matters have much improved during the last few years, the various tribes having been brought into friendly relationship with each other, and a vigorous trade having sprung up with the outer world. The most curious fact in connexion with the island is that the natives have a currency of their own, and their language comprises words signifying lending, borrowing and paying interest. The bank rate of interest is 10 per cent., and borrowers are so scrupulous in the matter of meeting their liabilities that they never have to ask a second time to pay an overdue loan. Samples of this kind are not, we are afraid, always so common in Great Britain as in her younger namesake, and many people in the older country might learn a lesson from their uncivilized brethren in New Britain.—*Colonies and India.*

For some two or three weeks there has been a good deal of speculation among the operators on the local Stock Exchange as to the amount of the forthcoming Bank of Montreal dividend. All doubts have been set at rest, and five per cent. for the half year has been declared. It is possible that a few of the speculators in the stock may feel some disappointment, but to the permanent investors in

the stock, who constitute an overwhelming majority, it will be just as satisfactory to learn that some \$700,000 has been added to the rest, as to receive an additional 1 per cent. dividend.

PETERBOROUGH NOTES.—A correspondent writing from Peterborough, Ont., says:—We have the construction of the Branch of the Midland railway from here to Omamee in course of operation, and 100 men are employed on the work. The contractor, Mr. Beemer of Ottawa and Montreal, appears to be desirous of pushing on the work, and with this object in view has brought a Steam Excavator here. It has now been here over two weeks, and for the past ten days has been endeavoring to propel or drag itself to the scene at which it is intended to be operated. Its progress is slow, as it has not apparently adequate means in itself of locomotion; after nine days work, it has only managed to move about a quarter of a mile, and this on level streets. At the same rate of progress it will take till about the middle of June to get to the point at which it is to be employed. This branch when completed will place us on the direct line between Georgian Bay at Midland, and the Bay of Quinté at Belleville. It was expected this work would be finished by the latter part of October next, but present appearances lead us to believe it will not be complete before June, 1883.

Our people are anxiously waiting for the construction of the Ontario and Quebec Railway, a competing line with the Midland and Grand Trunk, which now form practically one concern. The Toronto and Ottawa being now merged in the Midland and Grand Trunk connection, there is no hope of a competing line except by means of the Ontario and Quebec, and its Eastern and Western connections.

The consequence of monopolies is made clear to our people in respect to the Telegraph business. Every one feels the loss of competition we had between the Montreal and Dominion lines, not so much by reason of the increased rate for messages, as by the want of promptitude in the despatch of business. This being the feeling, the advent of the Canada Mutual at an early day is hoped for.

Lumber trade is good, sawn lumber sales are being made frequently, and good prices both for last year's cured lumber and the new cut for this season, in equal proportions of each, have been made. A considerable quantity of square timber is also made ready to be driven and shipped to Quebec, and in some cases sales for future delivery have been made at prices which, notwithstanding the increased cost of manufacture, will yield handsome profits to the sellers. In fact the past two years have been so satisfactory as to profits as to enable some of the most heavily involved lumber concerns to now see daylight.

Peterborough has been exceptionally free from fires for some years, and although there is no adequate protection in the way of means to subdue a fire should one occur, our people seem to rest in a perfectly oblivious state as to possible consequences. There is only one steam fire engine, which has now outlived the ten years during which it was guaranteed to be efficient; and although it is well known the engineer who has charge of it would not dare to put on such

a head of steam as would enable it to throw a stream to the top of any of the mansard roofed buildings in town, the Council will do nothing towards making it effective, and they hesitate about the purchase of a few feet of hose, so that there is not a sufficient supply, because of the desire to economize. Then quite an excitement has been manifested by a few economists(?) who, rather than contract with the Water Company for a sufficient supply for fire protection, would allow their own and neighbors' property to be burned. The Water Company is ready to lay down the pipes with hydrants to connect as the Council may direct, provided always that the town orders the Company to do so, and agrees to pay \$50 each per annum for such hydrants. If the Insurance Companies' threat to increase the rate of premium in Peterborough is carried out, a squabble will ensue, during which time it may be said the town is without any security whatever.

RUSSIAN finances are in a bad way. There was a deficit of \$20,000,000 in 1880, and another of \$35,000,000 in 1881. To cover the expenses of the war with Turkey a further sum of \$15,000,000 is needed, and \$25,000,000 have to be provided for the redemption of that amount of paper currency. If to these amounts the probable deficit of 1882 is added, there is more than \$100,000,000 of uncovered expenditure to provide for.

A CHICAGO paper makes the remark:—What the course of events may be in 1883 will depend largely upon the yield of next summer's crop, which fortunately promises to be abundant. Wise and prudent business-men will prefer to proceed in the meantime upon a conservative policy, trimming their sails to suit the change in the winds."

At Detroit the rates on cargo insurance are regulated by the local board of underwriters. It has transpired recently that the agents of board companies at Buffalo are taking this class of insurance at considerably lower rates. The consequence is that owners, finding it out, are placing their risks with the Buffalo agents, and the Detroit F. and M. and the Michigan F. and M. are suffering unduly in consequence. These companies have notified the undercutting companies that if the practice is not stopped speedily they will withdraw from the board.—*Investigator.*

JUDGMENT was given in the Court here a few days ago in the case of Macdonald vs. the Merchants' Bank. Edward C. Macdonald had entered an action against the Merchants' Bank for the sum of \$4,000. The plaintiff claimed that the bank, in bad faith, compelled him to pay this money, he at the time not owing it. The defendants had a claim against the plaintiff for \$62,000 in August, 1878, when he wrote to the manager, offering to compromise for \$30,200, to be paid in two years. The bank accepted the offer with some slight modifications. A notarial deed was subsequently drawn up for the payment of the composition, in addition to which the amount of \$4,000 was named in the deed. The declaration says that in June, 1881, the plaintiff offered \$8,000 and interest, and asked discharge from the bank, but it insisted on \$12,000 with the interest due

on the \$8,000. The plaintiff had to pay this \$4,000 under protest, and the plaintiff now claimed the return of this money. The Court considered it vain for Macdonald to build upon the argument that in the deed the modifications were not slight but large. The deed was agreed to, however, by Macdonald, and he showed no right to have it disturbed. The action was dismissed with costs.

The first steamer on the Western route of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co. for this season, the "Corinthian," is expected to leave this port for Hamilton next Tuesday. The "Corinthian," in common with the several other steamers of this line, has been fully repainted and re-furnished.

LATE Cuban news is of the following purport: Since the sugar-making season of 1881-82 commenced in Cuba, there have been destroyed by fire 215 sugar plantations, the greater part of which have been set on fire by incendiaries. Even the buildings were destroyed. Owing to a drouth the crop is fully 25 per cent. below last year's yield. The drouth prevailing at San Diego del Valle will entail a loss of \$500,000 in the corn and tobacco crops. A severe drouth at Tivisial, Remate, Manacus, Corojo, etc., is ruining the tobacco crop.

FIRE RECORD—INSURANCE.

ONTARIO.

Brantford, April 21.—Dwelling and effects of S. Hoyt burnt; cause unknown; loss to building \$2,000; insurance unknown. Adjoining house owned by Mr. Wade also destroyed. Parkdale, 24.—Round house of Credit Valley Railroad with four engines burnt; loss \$50,000, partly covered by insurance. Toronto, 25.—Large frame stable burnt; supposed incendiary; loss \$500. Ingersoll, 26.—Kempshell's livery stables and contents burnt; loss \$2,000; adjoining blacksmith's shop of Mr. Delaney also burnt; loss \$200; supposed incendiary. Neither insured. Thorold, 26.—Stable owned by Mr. Boyle and one adjoining owned by Mr. J. Arnold burnt to ground; supposed incendiary; loss covered by insurance.

QUEBEC.

Montreal, April 7.—Pattern shop of E. E. Gilbert & Son considerably damaged; loss unknown. Quebec, 8.—Tinsmith's shop of Mr. Pelletier damaged to extent of \$500. Cause explosion of gas. St. Catherines, 8.—Barn of Mr. Power struck by lightning, killing two pigs and completely destroying barn. Montreal, 10.—Grocery store of M. Cinq-Mars destroyed; loss on stock about \$700, no insurance; loss to building some \$400, supposed insured. 10.—Barber shop of Thos. Moses almost completely gutted; loss and insurance unknown. Quebec, 17.—Building owned by Mr. Harris burnt; insured in Royal. Occupants, Mr. Leonard and Mr. Mathieu, lost all their furniture; the former was insured as follows:—British American \$1,500, Queen \$1,000, and Northern \$1,000; and the latter was uninsured. Quebec, 18.—Residence of Mr. Vincent burnt; loss \$6,000; party insured. Sorel, 20.—St. Lawrence Engine Works and Foundry burnt; origin unknown. Insured for \$600 in North British, and \$1,000 in Royal. Georgeville, 17.—Revere House owned by Sir Hugh Allan burnt.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Bute Verte, April 8.—Residence, tannery, and outbuildings of W. Casey destroyed. Loss \$10,000; insured. North Richmond, 8.—House of E. Wilson destroyed. Loss unknown, insurance about \$6,000. St. John, 12.—Building

occupied by A. Kearns destroyed. House insured for \$5,000 in North British and Mercantile, and stock for \$800. Woodstock, 10.—House of J. Jordan burned to ground; no insurance. Woodstock, 15.—Sash and door factory of W. & J. Drysdale burnt; loss \$7,000; uninsured. Grafton, 24.—Dwelling of T. Braydon burnt; loss \$600; insured for \$200 in North British. River de Chute, 22.—Residence of Mr. Donnelly burnt; loss \$1,000; insured for \$400 in North British. St. John, 26.—Dwelling house on Fort Howe owned by St. John Building Society burnt; insured for \$1400 in Western.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Sydney, March 30.—General store of A. McQuarrie reduced to ashes. Cause, defective flue. Loss \$3,000; insurance \$1,200. Halifax, April 3.—Shop and dwelling owned by Mr. Tait completely destroyed. Loss unknown. Halifax, 4.—Dwelling of D. Murehie destroyed; insured for \$700. Dartmouth, 12.—Building occupied by Mason & Cogswell burned to ground. Insured for \$1200 in Guardian. Loss on stock and plant \$5,000; insured for \$3,000 in Etina, and \$500 in another office. Adjoining stable owned by P. Farrel, and uninsured, was also destroyed. Granville Centre, 20.—Cheese factory and all machinery burnt. Windsor, 23.—Building known as Curry's corner destroyed; loss heavy, little insurance.

Financial and Commercial.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

THURSDAY, 27th April, 1882.

As is usual, on the eve of the opening of navigation, trade in all departments has ruled quiet during the week, but there are signs of increased activity, with the lower rates of freight in May. Operations on the wharves are daily becoming more active, the sheds of the various steamship companies are well advanced, the Quebec steamers have resumed their regular trips, boats are running in the Lachine Canal, and the first vessel of the Spring fleet is expected in a few days. All that seems to be needed to encourage animation in business and rapid progress in the industrial and agricultural affairs of the country is continued fine spring weather. In consequence of the backwardness of the season, the sales of spring fabrics in the country districts has so far been slow, and payments therefore are becoming irregular. There have been a few changes in values for some kinds of oils in the upward direction, while breadstuffs and dairy produce have been less active than in the previous week, with prices declining. The demand for money from commercial borrowers has continued good, without change of rates, except to stock speculators and brokers, who have recently been getting call loans at 4 to 5 per cent., and have now to pay 5 to 6, as to collateral security. Mercantile paper is still discounted at 6 to 7 per cent., and time loans negotiated at 6 per cent. interest. Sterling Exchange has been inactive and weak, sixty day bills being now quoted at 9½ between banks, counter rates at 9½ to 9½, and demand 9½ to 10. Currency on New York drawn at ½ premium to par. The several bank dividends declared this week have given general satisfaction, and caused more life in the Stock market. Bank of Montreal, which probably commanded the chief attention,

has been somewhat irregular but lower, selling at 21½ on Friday last, down to 20½ this a.m., and closing at 21 bid, 21¼ asked. Ontario has sold freely at from 68½ down to 66, and closing at 66½. Montreal ex-div. sold to-day at 208½ and 207½, closing at 207½. Merchants is ½ per cent. lower than a week ago, closing to-day at 133¼, bid regular, and 130½ ex-div. Commerce about steady, with sales at 145. Montreal Telegraph has advanced nearly 2 per cent. for the week, closing at 132 bid; City Passenger has also advanced about 1 per cent, while Richelieu has declined 1 per cent. City Gas shows no change from last Friday, buyers closing at 165. Telegraph advanced to-day 1½, Jacques Cartier 2½, while Toronto declined ¼ and City Passenger 1 per cent.

Sales to-day: Morning Board—50 Montreal at 209½; 520 do at 209½; 385 do X-D. at 206½; 1195 Ontario at 66; 25 Toronto at 170; 10 Merchants at 133½; 25 do at 133; 25 do at 133½; 25 do at 130½; 50 do at 131; 80 Commerce at 144½; 25 Montreal Telegraph at 131; 50 do at 131½; 350 do at 132; 150 City Passenger at 147; 125 City Gas at 165. Afternoon Board—420 Montreal at 211; 50 do at 211½; 14 X-D. do at 208½; 25 do at 208; 186 do at 207½; 100 Ontario at 66½; 205 do at 67; 50 Merchants X.D. at 131 150 Commerce at 145; 25 Montreal Telegraph at 132½; 125 do at 123; 25 do at 132½; 50 Richelieu at 61½; 75 do at 61½; 100 City Passenger at 165; 5 do at 65½; 95 do at 165.

ASHES.—Receipts are still moderate. First Pots declined to \$4.00 to \$5.00 according to fares, but have improved; we now quote \$5.00 to \$5.10 with a fair demand. Seconds, \$4.50 to \$4.60, scarce; no Thirds offering. In Pearls, nothing doing. No arrivals this week. Latest sale was at \$8.00, which is the nominal value to-day. Receipts since 1st January, 2097 barrels Pots, 92 barrels Pearls. Deliveries, 1636 barrels Pots, 131 barrels Pearls. Stock in store at six o'clock on Wednesday evening, 1200 barrels Pots, 267 barrels Pearls.

GROCERIES.—Teas.—Two auction sales within a few days is a somewhat unusual event with us. Prices for Japans were mainly moderately fair to good, some sold low. Choice Teas, Black and Green, moderate for quality. At private sale market keeps steady for good to fine Teas, while low sweet kinds are firm at slight advance on previous values. Sugars are the turn easier, although actual change is trifling so far, say about ¼th cent. on Refined all round. Raw Sugars quiet. Molasses.—Steady for Barbados, business light here as usual at this season. Rice remains inactive, a shade lower. Coffee.—Business is moderate at about former prices. Spices.—Pepper firm and rather higher. Nutmegs also firm. Other Spices show little of change, except Cassia, which is firmer at auction. Fruits.—Some fine Valentias offered but would not be repeated at 10c. for choice 10½c to 11c are values. Ordinary and inferior, 9½c to 10½c. Malaga Raisins dull. Some Prunes sold at auction 6c to 6½c. Figs sold low to close out. Almonds firm.

CATTLE, ETC.—The receipts of live stock during the earlier part of this week comprised about 30 cars, 10 of which were for exportation to Europe via Halifax, and 6 via Boston; the remainder, about 275 head, were offered for sale on the local markets. Although there was little enquiry for shipping cattle, and receipts light, prices remained unchanged, good to choice export beeves bringing 5½c to 6½c; good to fair butchers cattle 5½c to 6c, and coarser grades 4c to 4½c.

per lb. live weight. *Sheep* sold at from \$5.50 to \$10 each as to size and quality, and *Spring Lambs* ranged from \$2 to \$4.50. There has been a slight advance for live *Hogs*, sales having been reported of a round lot at from \$7.75 to \$8 per 100 lbs.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—A quieter feeling has prevailed in the English markets this week for spot offerings, while the demand for wheat futures has improved. To-day Liverpool breadstuffs market was firm and unchanged. Imports in the United Kingdom for the week show an increase of 238,000 qrs. wheat and 25,000 brls. flour, and compared with those for the like period last year, there is an increase of 148,000 qrs. wheat, 25,000 brls. flour, and a decrease of 205,000 qrs. corn. *Chicago* wheat market has been weak and lower this week, and declined a trifle further to-day for both wheat and corn. *New York* is also a shade lower. The local grain market has ruled quiet, and, in sympathy with the break in the West, values for Canada wheat are easier; sales have comprised cargo lots Red Winter at \$1.47 to \$1.48, Canada White at \$1.40 to \$1.41, chiefly to arrive, for local millers. A quieter market has been experienced for oats, which have sold in cargo lots at 42½c to 42c; the first lot for shipment to Europe changed hands yesterday. Quoted at 42c in store. A cargo of 10,000 bush. peas sold yesterday on p.t., but other sales have transpired at \$1.00 to \$1.01. Corn worth 85c in bond; Rye unchanged. For flour there has been some demand during the week on Quebec account, but weaker outside markets checked the speculative feeling, and no large transactions have occurred. The market closes firm, with values slightly higher than a week ago.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—The opening of the canals has given considerable impetus to business in this line, and the week has been a very active one in the way of filling and shipping orders. There is no marked change in prices to note, excepting for *Quinine* and *Soda Bicarb.*, which are a little easier. The English markets are reported quiet, and the high freight rates outward from Liverpool interferes somewhat with shipments to this side of the Atlantic. Latest quoted rates from Liverpool by steamers to Montreal or Quebec 20s, and to Ontario 27s 6d; from London, 15s to Quebec and Montreal and 22s 6d to 25s to Ontario, with 10 per cent. primeage.

DRY GOODS.—April is usually a quiet month, and this year has been rendered especially so by the unfavorable weather, which affects the dry goods trade probably more than any other. All the leading houses report another quiet week, there having been only a few buyers in the city from the Eastern Townships and the Ottawa district; and the travellers who have started out on their sorting-up trip during the past fortnight are making progress slowly,—finding it rather up-hill work to make sales. The Spring is reported very backward in various parts of Ontario, as well as in the Lower Provinces, consequently stocks in the country have not been much reduced yet, and with the heavy winter stocks still on the shelves, merchants are generally timid and cautious about placing further orders. During the last four or five days of warmer weather retail trade has improved in both city and country, and it is hoped that a good active business will be done during May. On the whole payments are fair; some leading houses have experienced an improvement, while there are also a few grumblers, who say remittances are at best only moderate. Notwithstanding the absence of the anticipated activity in the market it will be generally admitted that a considerably larger Spring trade has been done at wholesale than for the like period last year.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Receipts of new butter have continued to increase, since our last reference, and values have further declined about 2c all

round; the tone of the market is therefore quite easy, and with old butter neglected, concessions are possible with holders of the new article, and sales have occurred the last day or two at 22c to 24c for Townships, 21c to 22c for Brockville and Morrisburg makes, while several lots of rolls in cases have been sold at 19½c to 20c, and tub lots at from 21c to 24c, but 23c is about the outside figure. The tone of the local cheese market has also been easier, in sympathy with a steady decline in Liverpool, which market is now down to 61s. London cheese market is quoted at 65s to 67s for finest. Stocks of finest cheese in Liverpool are reported small. New Canadian cheese has been offered at the factory at 11c. It is thought prices will open low this season, owing to the large stocks of old cheese held; last year a few lots were sold in April at 12c to 12½c, but about the 15th May free purchases were made in the country at 10½c, and shortly afterwards at 8½c to 9c. The tone of the New York butter market is about steady, with little change in values; the tendency is if anything downward, and cheese in New York also is rather easier, with holders making trifling concessions to move stock. About former rates rule; some of the combination factories in the Western part of New York State have sold at 13c, but this is the very top rate that could be obtained in the city except possibly from the home trade, with the majority of shippers unwilling to talk above 12½c.

FURS.—Receipts of raw furs continue light, and prices nominally unaltered. A few lots of Spring *Muskrats* have been taken at 18c for prime; a few fox skins have changed hands at \$1.40, and prime *Mink* at \$1 to \$1.25. Ordinary *Mink* skins are a drug on the market, selling as low as 60c to 90c each.

FRUITS.—*Oranges* have continued in good demand, at \$9 to \$10 per case; the supply is light, there being no boxes in the market. *Lemons*—Receipts light, and demand fair, at \$5.50 to \$6 per case, or \$4 to \$4.50 per box. The local demand for *Apples* continues good for the time of year, jobbing sales having been freely made at \$4 to \$5 for choice stock, while some varieties have brought even \$6. Prices in Liverpool have further advanced, cables having been received of sales of Canadian apples at 30s to 35s. *Bananas* in large supply and demand light, hence prices are easier, quoted at \$2.50 to \$3 per bunch. Very little doing either in *Cocoanuts*, which are worth \$5.50 per hundred.

HANDWARE AND IRON.—A good steady business continues to be done in nearly all kinds of goods, at steady, unchanged values. Travellers are forwarding numerous country orders, and shipments are already being made by boat to places not far distant. Payments reported good. In *Pig Iron* there is not much doing yet for present delivery, as buyers are holding back as much as possible for the arrival of Spring shipments, knowing that they will then be able to purchase at prices \$2 to \$3 lower than now. There have been a few sales during the week of *Galder* and *Coltness* at \$25 on spot for present delivery, and some fair-sized quantities of *Scotch pig* for Spring shipment, have changed hands at \$21.75 to \$22. No noteworthy changes in the British markets are reported this week. *Siemens*, *Gartsherrie* and *Summerlee* have been sold in car lots during the week at \$25 to \$26; *Eglington* to arrive has sold at \$20, and 500 tons of a leading brand of *Scotch pig* is reported sold on p.t., the figure understood to be \$22. Freight from Glasgow to this port are quoted at 16s, while to New York there has been a decline in rates of 1s to 2s. *Bar Iron* continues firm, with sales of carlots *Staffordshire* at \$2.25, and *Siemens* at \$2.35; "Warrants" quoted at 46s. 6d to 47s. 6d in Glasgow. *Tin Plates* quiet and steady, sales being reported of I. G. charcoal at \$3.50 and *Cokes* at \$4.50 to \$4.75. In London *pig Tin* has suddenly advanced £11 to £100, with an

upward tendency. *Ingot Tin* here is easy at 26c to 27c, and *Ingot Copper* quiet and unchanged.

HIDES AND SKINS.—Market rules about steady; receipts of native *Hides* for the week fair for the time of year, but the quality is still reported inferior,—very grubby, and prices remain unchanged. Salted *Buff Hides* firm at 9½c to 9¾c per lb.; No. 1 *Buff* have been sold in lots of one hundred each at \$9.70 per 100, and a car lot of mixed Western States hides was reported sold this week at 9½c to 9¾c. Offerings of *Sheepskins* very light, and demand also light; they are worth \$1.25 to \$1.75 each, as to quality and size, but the average range is from \$1.35 to \$1.50. *Lambskins* command 25c to 35c each. *Calfskins* commencing to come forward freely, and bring 13c to 15c per lb., only one dealer is known to be paying the outside figure.

LEATHER.—Trade has been uniformly quiet for the week, with a full supply of nearly all kinds, and values though nominally unchanged, continue to rule in buyers' favor. As stated last week, some of the larger manufacturers have recently been laying in good stocks of *Upper and Splits*, in anticipation of an advance in prices, but it has not occurred yet, and the only round lot sale heard of during the past week was that of 1,100 sides medium waxed *Upper* at quotations. Good *plump B.A.* and *Slaughter Sole* continue scarce, and sells as fast as it arrives. It being between seasons with the manufacturers, who have not yet got fairly to work on Fall goods, not much activity is expected for the next three or four weeks.

LUMBER.—Ottawa mills are commencing to saw,—which is much needed, as old stock is almost exhausted. Trade in this city is very brisk at present; any one holding good stocks are selling fast at full prices. Quotations unchanged, and little change anticipated. Most of the new cut is sold, and lumber is now mostly in second hands.

OILS.—As a result of the failure of the fisheries, and an improved demand, the price of *Seal oil* has risen 2½c to about 5c per gal., and is now quoted at 65c to 70c per Imp. gal., although sales of round lots have been reported at 62½c. *Cod oil* also reported firm, the bulk of supplies in Newfoundland having been bought for the English market; Newfoundland A in small quantities quoted at 55c to 57½c, and Halifax A at 52c to 54c. A carload of the latter changed hands at 52c Imp., and a round lot of Newfoundland *Cod* was sold at 53½c. *Linseed* quiet and unaltered, but *Spirits of Turpentine* easier; the demand has been checked by the late advance, while the supply has increased, hence prices have declined to 90c to 95c per Imp. gal. *Petroleum* remains firm and unchanged at last week's quotation. *Crude* quoted at \$1.55 in tank at Petrolia.

PROVISIONS.—Chicago hog market opened 5c lower yesterday, and closed at \$6.90 to \$7.40 for light grades, & 6.50 to \$7.30 for mixed packers, and \$7.35 to \$7.80 for heavy shipping grades. Estimated receipts were 22,000 head, and shipments 7,199. *Pork* declined 7½c per brl, and lard fell 2½c to 5c per 100 lbs. The Liverpool cheese market declined 1s. to 61s. per cwt; other provisions unchanged. The home market has continued firm, at about last week's quotations; and besides the usual country demand, there has been a good enquiry experienced for *pork*, for the lower ports, and several large lots have been sold at full figures. A few round lots of *Mass Pork* have also changed hands on spot at our inside quotations. *Lard* rules steady, under a fair enquiry, at 14½c to 15c for Fairbanks, and 14½c to 14¾c for Canada; sales of jobbing lots been made at these prices. *Hams* nominally quoted at 13½c to 14c; break-

fast Bacon at 13c to 13½c, and smoked shoulders at 14c to 11c. Legs selling well at 17c to 17½c for fresh in cases; receipts for the week light.

WINES AND LIQUORS.—Business is reported good for the time of year, orders coming in freely from country merchants, who wish to take advantage of the May freight rates. No large transactions, however, have occurred during the week, and values remain decidedly firm, as stocks are very light; especially of Holland gin and Hennessy brandy, and it is expected that the direct vessels will be late arriving this year. Stocks of Champagne are also low; the arrival of a large shipment of Bollinger, the favorite English wine, is announced. It would seem that irregular rates per the Grand Trunk has tended to divert the Western traffic somewhat, it being stated by some of our merchants that the water route is now preferred, and direct shipments from Europe are forwarded to Toronto, Hamilton and Winnipeg via New York. "Refrigerator cars," which are used both summer and winter, are becoming a necessity for the ready shipment of goods from this city to Manitoba, to keep pace with the ever-increasing demand from that quarter; it is suggested that the Grand Trunk Railway Company might with advantage place these popular cars on their road, as the National Despatch Company cannot always supply the required accommodation. It would be advisable for those contemporaries who have never seen a refrigerator car in winter to inform themselves. The making of wine from raisins has become a recognized trade in France, and the latest statistical publication of the French Ministry of Finance gives the following recipe: "Crush about seventy pounds of Smyrna or Cyprus raisins in about 450 gallons of hot water, and after a fermentation of twelve days to three weeks the result will be a very palatable white wine, possessing from seven to nine degrees of alcoholic strength." It is estimated that about 50,000,000 gallons of "wine" were made in this way last year, and that as much more was obtained by a second and third press of the grapes after they had been crushed once, and by an addition of water and sugar.

WOOL.—Market quiet and unchanged for all kinds; a lot of 20,000 lbs. Australian sold on p.t. constitutes the only transaction reported for the week. Values remain as previously quoted.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

Boston, April 27, 1882.—Flour—Firm, prices well sustained; choice Spring Wheat Patents in demand. Superfine selling at \$4.25 to \$4.75; Extras, including choice Bakers, \$5.75 to \$8; Winter Wheats \$6.50 to \$7.75; Spring Wheat Patents \$8.50 to \$9; Winter Wheat Patents \$7.50 to \$8.25. Cornmeal unchanged. Oatmeal scarce at \$6.50 to \$7.50 for common and choice. Hay firm; choice in demand at \$20 to \$21, and \$17 to \$19 per ton for medium. Produce.—Butter unsettled, prices lower; sales of choice at from 29c to 33c, and 26c to 28c fair and good. Cheese firm, moderate demand, prices unchanged. Eggs in demand at from 18½c to 19c for Canada. Potatoes easier, receipts plentiful; choice grades \$1.15 to \$1.20, good to fair \$1 to \$1.10; others lower. Green apples quiet and firm, prices unchanged.

Chicago, 1.00 p.m.—Wheat, May, \$1.29½; June, \$1.30½. Corn, May, 71½c; June, 71½c. Oats, May, 51½c; June, 50c. Pork, May, \$16.97½; June, \$18.12½. Lard, \$11.07; June, \$11.20.

Milwaukee, 1.03 p.m.—Wheat, April, \$1.33; cash, May, \$1.30½; June, \$1.31½.

New York, 1.05 p.m.—Wheat, No. 2 Red, May, \$1.46½; June \$1.31½ to \$1.31½. Corn, April, 80c to 84½c; May, 81½c to 81½c; June, 80½c to 81c.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

London, April 27, 1882.

(Beerholm's advices)—Floating cargoes—Wheat firmly held; Corn nothing offering. Cargoes on passage—Wheat steady. Corn firmer. Quotations, mixed American Corn 32s 6d. Liverpool Wheat and Corn on spot quiet; Liverpool American Western mixed Corn 6s 9½d. Peas 7s 3d. Amount of Wheat on passage for U. K., 2,600,000 qrs. Corn, 130,000 qrs.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

(By Special Telegraph.)

Toronto, April 27, 1882.

The wholesale markets have been quiet during the week, and there are few special features to note. The frosty weather, following in the wake of almost impassable roads in country districts during last month, has restricted the sale of merchandise, and stocks held in the country have been little broken. Travellers, therefore, find it rather difficult to get orders on their sorting-up trips. A good fall trade is confidently looked forward to, but it will depend somewhat on the crops. In many sections the fall wheat is looking well, but it is yet too early to form an opinion as to how it will turn out. There are no changes in prices of dry goods, and for the present none seem to be anticipated. Remittances have improved this month. The hardware trade is moderately active, without quotable change; heavy goods are a shade easier. Groceries are quiet, with few sales of round lots. Breadstuffs have not been as active, and prices close easier in sympathy with the leading markets. The money market has been fairly active and firm. Call loans have been made at 6c to 6½c per cent., the latter being the most general rate. A few time loans have been made at the same rates. Commercial paper is unchanged; really choice is discounted at 6 per cent., and the ordinary at 7. Sterling exchange quiet and unchanged; 60-day bills are quoted at 109½ between banks and 109¾ across the counter, and demand bills at 110½ to 110¾. Gold drafts on New York are dull at 1-10 premium between banks. The stock market has been active and irregular, with lower prices for banks the past two days. Among sales were the following: Montreal at 212, 211½, and 210½, Ontario at 63, 67½, and 67, Toronto at 176 and 174½, Merchants at 134½ and 133½, Commerce at 145½ and 145, Imperial at 139 and 138, Dominion at 214½, 213, 210½ and 211½, Federal at 170, 169½ and 169, Standard at 119 and 118½, and Hamilton at 130. Loan and miscellaneous stocks have been quiet, and in some cases higher. Canada Permanent sold at 240, Western Canada at 210, Building and Loan at 107, Canada Landed Credit Company at 130 and 130½, Huron and Erie at 161½, London and Canadian at 141, London Loan at 113, Freehold at 182 and 183, Farmers Loan at 129, Peoples at 113, Consumers Gas at 155, and Western Assurance at 181. The market closed irregular, with sales of Montreal at 210, Ontario at 66½, Toronto at 170, Federal at 167, Dominion at 210½, Freehold Loan at 183, and Western Canada at 210. Following are closing bids to-day as compared with those of last Thursday:

Banks.	Bid April 27.	Bid April 20.	Loan Cos.	Bid April 27.	Bid April 20.
Montreal.	210	212½	Can. Permanent	239	233½
Toronto..	170	176	Freehold..	183	180
Ontario..	65	69½	Western Can.	208	202½
Merchants	132½	135	Bldg. & Loan..	107	106
Commerce	144	145	Imp. Savings..	112	112
Dominion	210½	210	Farmers' Loan.	129	128½
Hamilton	118	119	London & Can'dn	140	139
Standard.	169	169	Huron & Erie.	160	161
Federal..	167	169	Dum. Savings.	120	121
Imperial.	137	138½	Ontario Loan..	.....	.....
Molsons.	.....	.....	Hamilton Prov.	.....	134

BOOTS AND SHOES.—The demand is moderate, orders being chiefly of a sorting-up description. Manufacturers are in some cases behind owing to the strike. The operatives, however, went back on Monday on the understanding that a new wage rate, to be made by the employers, would be put in force. Prices are not quotably changed and remittances are good.

COAL AND WOOD.—Coal has been in fair demand for the season, and dealers are receiving large quantities from Oswego. Retail prices are unchanged at \$6.50 per ton for all kinds of hard as well as the best soft, and \$6 for second quality of soft. Wood is also unchanged at \$5 per cord for hard and \$4 for pine.

COAL OIL.—Business continues quiet, but in sympathy with the west there is a firmer tone in Canadian refined. Prices, however, are unchanged at 18c to 18½c per gallon for barrel to ten barrel lots. American prime sells at 25c to 26c and water white at 28c to 29c. The price of crude in Petroleum is firm at \$1.50.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.—Apples.—There is very little doing in this line, and prices are almost nominal for car lots for want of stock. Barrel to five barrel lots sell at \$3.50 to \$4.50, according to quality. Beans are dull and firm on small stocks; prices are nominal at \$2.60 to \$2.75 in a jobbing way. Eggs have been offering freely during the week, but the demand has been good and prices steady at 13c to 14c for case lots. Hogs are higher on small receipts; the only demand is from butchers at \$9.25 to \$9.75 per 100 lbs. Hops are unchanged; there is a fair enquiry for small lots, with sales of choice at 23c to 25c and medium at 19c to 21c. Onions are a little scarce and firmer at \$2.25 to \$2.50 per barrel. Potatoes are in good demand and firm, with all offering taken at \$1.12½ to \$1.15 per bag on track. Poultry scarce and firm; chickens sold at 65c to \$1 per pair on the street, and turkeys at \$1.25 to \$2.50 each. Tallow in good demand and firm, with sales of rendered at 8½c. Dealers pay 4c for rough and 7½c to 8c for rendered.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Trade continues in a very satisfactory condition, with good orders from the country and prices steady. Oil Lemon is unchanged, at \$4.25 to \$4.50 per lb. Golden Seal Root firm at 60c per lb., and Cattle fish bone at 55c to 60c. Opium is firm at \$5 to \$5.25. Quinine is easy at \$2.65 to \$2.75 per oz. Tartaric Acid is higher at 63c to 65c. Cream of Tartar unchanged at 35c. Turpentine irregular, at \$1.00. Linseed Oil steady at 76c for boiled and 72c for raw. Glycerine firm at 45c to 47c. Potass Iodide steady at \$2.75 per lb. Potass Bromide easier at 45c per lb. Alcohol continues firm at \$2.75 per gallon. Morphine firm at \$3 to \$3.25 an ounce. Cubeb Berries steady at 65c per lb. Chemicals are in fair demand and firm. Dye-stuffs quiet; cochineal easy at 60c per lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Flour has been in moderate demand, but business not as active as last week. Some choice brands of Superior Extra sold on Monday at \$6.25 and \$6.30, and an extra

nary brand at \$6.10. Yesterday holders were asking \$6.20 for new standard Superior and \$6.10 for old, with buyers of the latter at \$6. The only movement reported in extra was a car on Monday at \$5.70 in bags. In wood old standard extra is worth \$5.90 and new about \$6. There is no sale for Spring Extra. The stock in store is 7,825 barrels against 5,738 barrels last week and 9,546 barrels the corresponding week of last year. Bran is in less demand and easier with a sale on Saturday at \$20. A number of cars offered yesterday to arrive at this price, without sales. Bran is easier to-day, with sales at 19c. Oatmeal is firm, with a sale of a car on Tuesday at \$4.77½ on track. Cornmeal quiet and firm, at \$3.90 to \$4.

WHEAT.—Trade here has been quiet during the week under the influence of irregular market in Britain and the States. Prices were firm during the latter part of last week, but easier the past few days. Sales of No. 2 Spring were made on Friday at \$1.37½, and a round lot of mixed, consisting of No. 1, 2 and 2 choice, at \$1.38. No. 1 sold the same day at \$1.38 on track. Yesterday the market was easier, with No. 2 Spring offering at \$1.36. No. 2 Fall sold on Monday in car lots at \$1.34, and a cargo at equal to \$1.35. On Tuesday a cargo sold at \$1.34. The stock of Wheat in store is 338,423 bushels, against 347,472 bushels last week and 253,436 bushels the corresponding week of last year. The wheat market closed steady to-day, with No. 2 Fall at 134 and No. 2 Spring at 136.

COARSE GRAINS.—*Barley.*—Stocks are now small, and the season being late, there is little business to note. Sales of car lots of No. 1 were made on Friday and Tuesday at 91c and 90c. No. 2 was steady, with sales on Tuesday at 88c, and one car of No. 3 Extra sold on Saturday at 87c. The low grades are scarce and comparatively high. The stock in store is 70,764 bushels, against 90,754 bushels last week and 163,929 bushels the corresponding period of last year. Sales of some cars were made to-day at 90c for No. 1 and 88c for No. 2. *Oats* have been firm and business limited on small receipts. Cars of western have been selling during the week at 46c to 47c on track. The stock in store is 5,883 bushels, against 6,293 bushels last week and 1,900 bushels the corresponding week of 1881. *Peas* quiet and firm, with few offerings. Sales of No. 2 were made the latter part of last week at 84c and 85c. The stock in store is 9,228 bushels, against 10,227 bushels last week and 96,325 bushels the corresponding week of 1881. *Eye* is firm, with sales of a number of cars on Friday at 85c; no movement reported since. The stock in store is 20,203 bushels, against 20,211 bushels last week and 7,186 bushels the corresponding week of last year. *Corn* is steady at about 90c, with no sales reported.

FREIGHT.—Rail freights on flour and grain have been reduced this week, and are as follows:—Flour to Kingston, 20c per barrel; to Ottawa, 34c; to Montreal, 25c; to Point Levis, 41c; to St. John, N.B., 55c; to Pictou, Truro and Halifax, 60c.

GROCERIES.—The demand has been small this week and prices steady at the quotations of last week. Sugars have been the most active, and show considerable firmness, with sales of raws at 7c and granulated at 10c. Teas in moderate demand. Fruits firm, with very few Valencias in market, sales having been made on Chicago account. Fish dull. Remittances fair.

HARDWARE AND IRON.—A good trade is reported for the week, and prices, although not quotably lower, have a tendency towards easiness. Orders of a sorting-up description are fair, and the demand for plumbers' supplies is active. Tin plates are easy. Ingot tin unchanged

although outside markets have been irregular. We quote: *Antimony*, 16½c to 17½c per lb. *Babbit Metal*, No. 1, 16c. *Barbed Fencing Wire*, galvanized, 8½c to 9c; painted, 7½c. *Canada Plates* moderately active and firm at \$3.35. *Ingot Copper* steady at 20c to 21c; sheet, 25c to 26c. *Nails* in demand and steady at \$2.85 to \$2.90 for 10 dy to 60 dy, hot cut, American or Canadian pattern; \$3.05 to \$3.15 for 8 dy to 9 dy, and \$3.85 to \$3.95 for 3 dy. *Galvanized Iron* unchanged at 7c to 7½c for No. 28, and half a cent less for No. 26. *Glass* firm: up to 25 inches, \$2.00 to \$2.10; 27 to 40 inches, \$2.10 to \$2.20; 41 to 50 inches, \$2.40 to \$2.45. *Bar Iron* in good demand and firm at \$2.25 to \$2.30. *Pig Iron* firm; *Summerlee* is quoted at \$28.00. *Carnbroe*, \$28, and *Siemens* at \$27.50 to \$28. *Manilla Rope* is steady at 12c to 12½c. *Tin Plates* somewhat easier; *IC Coke*, \$4.85 to \$5; *IC Charcoal*, \$5.75 to \$6; *IX Charcoal*, \$7.50 to \$7.75; *LXX Charcoal*, \$9.25 to \$9.50. *Iron Wire* active and steady at \$2.00 to \$2.10 per bundle for No. 6, \$2.35 to \$2.40 for No. 9, and \$2.65 to \$2.75 for No. 12. *Ingot tin* easy at 27c to 28c and *grain* at 30c.

HIDES AND SKINS.—Trade in hides is restricted and prices unchanged. Cured, in small lots, is selling at 8½c to 8½c. Green bring 7½c for No. 1 cows and 8½c for steers. *Calfskins* in good supply and steady at 13c for green, 14c to 15c for cured. *Sheepskins* are in limited supply and firm, with No. 1 worth \$1.60. Ordinary skins bring \$1.25 to \$1.50.

LEATHER.—Since the boot and shoe operatives returned to work, the feeling has improved with a better enquiry, and some sales to the city trade. Prices, however, are easy, and shaded in some instances. The following are the prices of jobbing lots: *Spanish sole* No. 1, all weights, 27c to 28c; *Spanish sole* No. 2, 25c to 26c; *slaughter sole*, heavy, 27c to 29c; *slaughter sole*, light, 25c to 27c; *Buffalo sole*, 21c to 23c; *Harness*, 28c to 33c; *Upper*, heavy, 33c to 35c; *Upper*, light, 40c to 42c; *Kip Skins*, French, 85c to \$1.05; *Kip Skins*, English, 70c to 75c; *Kip Skins*, domestic, 60c to 65c; *Kip Skins*, Veals, 70c to 75c; *Hemlock Calf*, 36 lbs to 40 lbs, 80c to 90c; *French Calf*, \$1.20 to \$1.40; *Splits*, large, per lb. 25c to 30c; *Splits*, small, 24c to 26c; *Pebble Grain*, 14c to 16c; *Buff*, 16c to 18c; *Russels*, Shoe, 40c to 50c; *Gambier*, 5c to 6c; *Sumac*, 4½c to 5c; *Degrans*, 5½c to 6c.

LIVE STOCK.—*Cattle.*—The receipts were fair the latter part of last week, but small this week. Prices continue firm, with a good demand for export and butchers cattle. A few of the former, averaging 1250 to 1300 lbs., sold at 5½c to 6c per lb., and first-class butchers stock brought 5½c. Ordinary to good lots sold at 4c to 5c per lb., and inferior at 3c. *Sheep* have been in small supply and firm, with sales of a few lots at 6c to 6½c per lb. *Lambs* scarce and firm at 6½c to 7c per lb. Spring lambs are worth \$4.50 to \$6 a head. *Calves* are in moderate supply and steady; prices range from \$5 to \$15 a head according to age. *Hogs* are firm at 6½c to 7c per lb.

PROVISIONS.—*Butter.*—The receipts the past few days have been limited, and prices are without material change. Really choice rolls of newly made, in cloths, sell to the trade at 22c to 24c. There is a good demand for this quality and no other; medium lots of old are dull at 12c to 15c, and culls sell at about 10c. The small receipts are owing to purchases by Americans for shipment to the States. *Bacon* is quiet and firm, with the chief trade in small lots of long clear at 11½c. *Cumberland cut* sold at equal to 10½c for round lots, and it jobs at 10½c to 10¾c. A sale of 100 sides was made at 10½c. *Lams* in moderate demand and steady at 13c, for car lots of smoked and 13½c for small lots; sweet pickled are quoted at 12c. *Mess Pork* quiet, with no sales reported; car lots are worth at \$21.50 to \$22.

S. CARSLY,

DRY GOODS, WHOLESALE,

113 St. Peter Street,

MONTREAL,

AND

18 Bartholomew Close,

London.

NEW GOODS

NOW IN STOCK:

BLACK SATINS—ALL PRICES.

Full Range Colored Satins at 37½c.

Full Range Colored Satins at 58½c.

Full Range Colored Satins at 70½c.

Full Range Colored Satins at \$1.16.

Ribbons, Satin and Faille.

Ribbons, Moire.

Ribbons, Moire and Striped.

Full Ranges Widths and Colors.

BLACK FRINGES—ALL WIDTHS.

COLORED SILKS,

Just Received. Full Range of Colors.

Full Ranges Kid Gloves,

Black, White, Drabs, Colored Opera.

NEW GOODS

NOW ARRIVING:

Silk Braid Fichus,

Braid and Chenille Fichus,

Chenille and Bugle Fichus,

Chenille Pelerines,

Chenille Capes,

Chenille Collarettes.

Black Cashmeres, all prices.

Full Lines Corsets—Own Make.

S. CARSLY,

113 ST. PETER STREET, Montreal.

30th March, 1882.

Lard steady, with sales at 14c for tierces and at 14½c for pails. Dried Apples unchanged at 6c to 6½c for loose and 6½c for brl. lots. Cheese steady at 13c for the best old and 12c to 12½c for medium; new will be on the market soon.

SEEDS.—Clover is quiet and firm, with a small jobbing trade at \$5.10 to \$5.25 per bushel. Timothy is in moderate demand and steady at \$3.10 to \$3.30 per bushel.

ESTABLISHED OVER 20 YEARS.

THE WOOL HOUSE

FOR
WOOL OR FOR

COTTON WARPS

SEND DIRECT TO

WINANS & CO.,

13 Church Street,
TORONTO.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

Grand Trunk Railway.

OLD MATERIAL FOR SALE.

TENDERS are invited for the following Old Material, which will be delivered at any point on the Grand Trunk Railway as may be agreed upon. If delivery is required in the United States, the purchaser to pay duty:—

- Brass Boiler Tubes, estimated quantity, 2 Tons.
- Steel Tires, " " 50 "
- Leaf Steel, " " 7 "
- Steel Turnings and Borings, estimated quantity, 4 "
- Cast Iron Borings, estimated quantity 9 "
- Steel Boiler Plate Cuttings, estimated quantity, 2 "

Parties tendering to give the price per lb. for gross weight.

Tenders endorsed "TENDER FOR SCRAP" and addressed to the undersigned, will be received on or before Saturday, 22nd inst.

JOSEPH HICKSON,
General Manager.

Montreal, April 12th, 1882.

Wool.—Fleece continues extremely quiet, there being little offering and no demand; the price is nominal at 23c. Pulled suppers firm, with sales at 28c; and Extra unchanged at 33c to 35c.



OTTAWA RIVER.

Grenville & St. Anne Canals.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Timber for Lock Gates," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western mails, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of MAY next, for the furnishing and delivering, on or before the 3rd day of October, 1882, of Oak and Pine Timber, sawn to the dimensions required for the construction of Lock Gates for the new Locks at Greece's Point, Grenville Canal, and the new Lock at St. Anne, Ottawa River.

The Timber must be of the qualities described, and of the dimensions stated on a printed bill, which will be supplied on application, personally or by letter, at this office, where forms of Tender can also be obtained.

No payment will be made on the timber until it has been delivered at the place required on the respective canals, nor until it has been examined and approved by an officer detailed to that service.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that an accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$300 must accompany each tender, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract for supplying the timber at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

The cheques thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Dept. of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 16th April, 1882.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY CO.
OF CANADA.

STORES CONTRACTS.

TENDERS are invited for STORES of various kinds, required by the Company at MONTREAL, Que., at PORT HURON, Mich., at PORTLAND, Me., and at other places during the twelve months commencing July 1, 1882.

Forms of Tender, with full particulars, can be had on application to the General Storekeeper of the Company, at Montreal, Que., or to the Deputy Storekeepers at Port Huron, Mich., and Portland, Me.

Tenders endorsed, "TENDER FOR STORES," and addressed to the undersigned, will be received on or before Wednesday, May 31st.

JOSEPH HICKSON,
General Manager.

Montreal, April 15th, 1882.



TELEGRAPH LINES.

SELKIRK TO EDMONTON.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to Noon on WEDNESDAY the 17th day of May next, in a lump sum, for the purchase of the Government Telegraph Line (embracing the Poles, Wires, Insulators and Instruments), between Selkirk and Edmonton.

The conditions to be that a line of telegraph communication is to be kept up between Winnipeg, Humboldt, Battleford and Edmonton, and that Government messages be transmitted free of charge.

The parties tendering must name, in addition to the lump sum they are prepared to give for the telegraph line, the maximum rate of charge for the transmission of messages to the public.

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Dept. of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 16th April, 1882.

PAINTING.

HOUSE, SIGN & FRESCO WORK

Done in best taste and modern style, at as low rates as are consistent with first-class workmanship. Steady, respectable and trustworthy men employed.

FIRST PRIZES AND DIPLOMAS

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STOCKS AND BONDS

NAME.	Par Value	Capital subscribed.	Capital paid-up.	Rest.	Dividend last 6 Months.	Closing Price April 27.
British North America	£50	\$ 1,866,666	\$1,866,666	\$ 1,215,000	2 1/2	103 103 1/2
Canadian Bank of Commerce	\$ 50	6,000,000	6,000,000	1,400,000	4	144 1/2 145
Dominion Bank	50	1,000,000	1,000,000	451,000	4	209 206 1/2
Du Peuple	50	1,600,000	1,600,000	240,000	2	85 1/2 86 1/2
Eastern Townships	50	1,500,000	1,381,668	220,000	2 1/2	123 1/2
Exchange Bank	50	500,000	500,000	200,000	4	170 170
Federal Bank	100	1,500,000	1,600,000	300,000	3 1/2	168 1/2 169
Hamilton	100	1,000,000	751,550	100,000	4	130 130
Hochelaga	100	697,230	78,080		2 1/2	93 93
Imperial Bank	100	1,000,000	906,000	175,000	3 1/2	135 1/2 139
Jacques Cartier	25	500,000	500,000		2 1/2	122 122 1/2
Maritime	100	733,000	603,370		n	
Merchants' Bank of Canada	100	5,798,267	5,615,673	625,000	3 1/2	139 1/2 139 1/2
Molson Bank	50	2,000,000	2,000,000	251,000	8	125 126 1/2
Montreal	200	12,000,000	11,999,200	6,000,000	1 1/2 p. c. B	211 211 1/2
Nationale	50	2,000,000	2,000,000	160,000	3	88 88
Ontario Bank	40	3,000,000	2,996,756		3	60 1/2 67
Quebec Bank	50	2,500,000	2,500,000	325,000	2 1/2	118 118 1/2
Standard	50	754,692	731,375	25,000	3	170 172
Toronto	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	750,000	2 1/2	91 91
Union Bank	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	13,000	2 1/2	96 96
Ville Marie	100	500,000	461,993		2 1/2	103 107 1/2
Building and Loan Association	25	750,000	743,255		3	145 150
Canada Cotton Co.	100				5	129 131
Canada Landed Credit Co.	50	1,500,000	663,990	120,000	4	121 121
Canada Perm. Loan and Savings Co.	50	2,000,000	2,000,000	960,000	6	96 96
Dominion Savings & Inv. Co.	50	800,000	717,250	80,000	4	124 126
Dominion Telegraph Co.	50	711,709	1,000,000		5	97 97
Dundas Cotton Co.					4	129 130
English Loan Co.	100	2,044,100	295,547	8,508.	4	181 183
Farmers' Loan and Savings Co.	50	1,057,250	611,430	53,000	4	139 135
Freehold Loan & Savings Co.	100	1,050,400	690,080	234,024	4	160 160
Hamilton Provident & Loan Society	100	1,000,000	867,700	170,000	4	111 111
Hudson Cotton Co.					4	112 114
Huron & Erie Sav. & Loan Soc.	50	1,000,000	893,750	245,000	3 1/2	141 141 1/2
Imperial Savings and Investment Soc.	50	600,000	563,950	60,000	4	113 115
London & Can. Loan & Agency Co.	50	4,000,000	500,000	143,000	3 1/2	127 127
London Loan Co. of Canada	50	434,700	330,950	1,432	4	132 133 1/2
Manitoba Loan	100	518,900			5	165 166
Montreal Telegraph Co.	40	2,000,000	2,000,000		5	147 148 1/2
Montreal City Gas Co.	40	2,000,000	1,800,000		3	66 69
Montreal City Passenger Ry Co.	50	600,000	600,000		10	108 108
Montreal Cotton Co.					0	110 110 1/2
Montreal Investment and Building Co.	50	500,000	401,027		3 1/2	134 135
Montreal Loan & Mortgage S'y	50	1,000,000	612,532		3 1/2	61 1/2 61 1/2
National Investment Co.	100	1,480,000	230,000	11,500	3 1/2	131 132
Ontario Saving and Investment S'oy.	50	1,000,000	929,000	158,000	4	141 142
Richelieu & Ontario Nav. Co.	100	1,561,000	1,165,000		2	131 134
Toronto City Gas Co.	50	800,000	800,000		2 1/2	210 210
Union Loan and Savings Co.	50	610,000	550,000	110,000	4	
Western Canada Loan & Savings Co.	50	1,000,000	1,000,000	390,000	4	

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT—THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1882

Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.
Boots and Shoes.		Soda Ash.	\$ c. \$ c.	Japan, fine to choice lb.	\$ c. \$ c.	Spices: Cassia.	per lb. 0 12 0 20
Men's Thick Boots Wax.	2 25 3 25	Soda Bicarb.	1 5 1 70	Japan Nagasaki.	0 40 0 55	Mace.	per lb. 0 80 0 85
" Split	1 60 2 25	Salt Soda.	3 10 3 15	Y. Hlyson common to gd.	0 20 0 35	Cloves.	per lb. 0 30 0 45
" Kip Boots	2 50 3 25	Tartaric Acid.	0 75 1 20	Y. Hlyson fine to finest lb.	0 38 0 60	Nutmegs.	per lb. 0 60 0 80
" Calf Boots, pegged.	3 00 3 75	Bleaching Powder.	0 35 1 50	Gump, fair to med.	0 30 0 36	Jamaica Ginger, Bl.	" 0 22 0 28
" Kip Brogans.	1 35 1 40	Citric Acid.	0 75 0 80	" Good to fine.	0 45 0 57	Jamaica " Unbl.	" 0 18 0 21
" Split do	0 90 1 10	Campior Eng. Ref.	0 46 0 48	Gunp, Finest	0 60 0 65	African	" 0 11 0 14
" Buff Congress	1 50 2 25	" Am. Ref.	0 38 0 40	Imper'l, med. to gd.	0 27 0 25	" "	" 0 11 0 14
" Buff & Pebbled Bals.	1 75 2 25	Gum Arabic, per lb.	0 20 0 35	" Fine to finest.	0 20 0 25	Pepper	" 0 13 0 16
" Split do	1 05 1 75	" Traj.	0 45 0 90	Twankay, com. to gd.	0 20 0 23	Mustard, 4 lb. Jar.	" 0 19 0 20
Shoe Packs	1 05 1 75	Coppers per 100 lbs.	0 95 1 00	Oolong.	0 30 0 55	" 1 lb.	" 0 24 0 25
Wom's Pebbled & Buff Bals	1 00 1 50	Blue Vitrol.	0 50 0 7	Coucou common.	0 18 0 25	Ricc: Arracan, & p. 100 lb.	3 45 3 95
" Split Bals.	0 90 1 10	Dry Goods.		" med. to good.	0 20 0 36	Sago.	per lb. 0 05 1 06 1/2
" Prunella do.	0 50 1 50	(See Manuf's of Cotton.)		" fine to finest.	0 33 0 62	Tapioca, Pearl.	per lb. 0 04 0 09 1/2
" Inferior do.	0 45 0 50	Flour.		Seouchong common.	0 20 0 27	Flake.	" 0 07 0 09 1/2
" Cong. do.	0 50 1 25	Superior Extra.	0 55 0 60	" med. to good.	0 27 0 35	Glass.	
" Baskins, do.	0 70 0 75	Extra Superline.	0 40 0 45	Fine to choice.	0 38 0 68	7 1/2 x 8 1/2, 7 x 9, 8 x 10 . . .	2 00 2 10
Misses' Pebbled & Buff Bals	0 90 1 15	Strong Bakers.	0 60 0 75	Coffees, green Mocha per lb.	0 32 0 35	10 x 12 10 x 14 . . .	2 10 2 20
" Split Bals.	0 75 1 00	Do American.	7 50 8 00	Java.	0 20 0 28	12 x 16 14 x 20 . . .	2 40 2 50
" Prunella do.	0 60 1 00	Fancy	6 30 0 00	Maracibo.	0 17 0 22	18 x 24 . . .	2 40 2 50
" Cong. do.	0 60 0 70	Spring Extra.	6 20 6 25	Cap.	0 15 0 18	Hardware.	
Childs' pebbled & Buff B'ls	0 60 0 90	Superline.	5 55 6 00	Jamaica.	0 12 0 16	Tin: Block, per lb.	0 26 0 27
" Split Bals.	0 60 0 60	Fine	5 10 5 15	Rio.	0 10 0 17	Grain.	0 27 0 25
" Prunella do.	0 60 0 75	Middlings	4 00 4 25	Singapore & Ceylon	0 22 0 25	Copper: Ingot.	0 16 0 18 1/2
Infants' Cacks, pr. doz.	3 75 6 50	Pollards	0 00 0 00	Chicoory	0 12 0 12 1/2	" "	0 28 0 24
Dairy Produce.		Out Bags.	2 80 3 10	Sugars, (Cks. & Brs.)		Cut Spikes, all sizes	2 95 0 00
Creamery, choice select'ns.	0 0 0 0	City Bags.	3 80 4 01	Porto Rico.	0 07 1 08 1/2	Finishing Nails:	
Townships, new.	0 23 0 24	Oatmeal.	5 00 5 25	Cuba.	0 07 0 18	1 1/2 in. x 1 1/2 in. keg.	4 70 0 00
" choice lines dairies	0 20 0 21	Cornmeal.	3 55 4 01	Barbados.	0 0 0 00	1 1/2 in. x 2 1/2 in.	3 50 0 00
Brockville, new.	0 21 0 22	Bran, per ton.	20 00 22 00	Yellow Refined.	0 18 0 08 1/2	2 in. x 2 1/2 in.	3 70 0 00
" choice lines dairies	0 00 0 00	Grain.		Cubes	0 10 0 10 1/2	2 1/2 in. x 2 1/2 in.	3 45 0 00
Morrisburg, new.	0 22 0 23	Canada White, No. 2.	1 40 1 42	Granulated	0 09 1 11	3 in. x 4 1/2 in.	3 20 0 00
" choice lines dairies	0 0 0 00	" Spring No. 2.	1 41 1 44	Syrups—Extra. imp. gal.	0 68 0 70	1 1/2 x 1 1/2 ins. Am.	3 45 0 00
Western Dairy, old.	0 00 0 00	" Red Winter	1 47 1 48	Good.	0 58 0 65	1 1/2 in.	4 20 0 00
" fair to good.	0 15 0 16	Extra White Michigan.	0 00 0 00	Fair	0 40 0 40	1 1/2 x 1 1/2 Cold Cut, Can.	3 20 0 00
Kamouraska.	0 15 0 16	White Michigan No. 1	0 00 0 00	Molasses (Barbados).	0 55 0 58	" "	3 70 0 00
Cheese, fine Sept. & Oct.	0 13 1 13 1/2	Red Winter, No. 2 Toledo.	0 00 0 00	Trinidad	0 47 0 51	Casting, Box, Shook:	
Drugs & Chemicals.		Spring, Chicago No. 2.	0 00 0 00	Fruit: Loose Muscatel, new	2 30 3 00	1 1/2 in. x 1 1/2 in. keg.	4 70 0 00
Aloes Cape.	0 20 0 00	Spring, Milwaukee No. 2.	0 00 0 00	Layers in boxes	2 75 3 00	1 1/2 in. x 2 1/2 in.	3 50 0 00
Alum.	1 8 1 90	Oats, No. 2.	0 42 0 48	Sultanas.	0 11 0 10	2 in. x 2 in.	3 70 0 00
Borax	0 17 0 20	Barley.	0 65 0 67	Seedless.	0 11 0 13 1/2	2 1/2 in. x 2 1/2 in.	3 45 0 00
Castor Oil	0 10 0 10 1/2	Peas.	1 00 1 02 1/2	Valencia.	0 09 1 11	3 in. x 4 1/2 in.	3 20 0 00
Caustic Soda.	2 50 2 60	Rye.	0 85 0 87	Currants.	0 06 0 00	2 in. x 2 in.	2 95 0 00
Cream Tartar	0 31 0 34	Corn in bond.	0 80 0 82	Prunes	0 07 0 07 1/2	Finishing Nails:	
Epsom Salts.	1 25 1 40	Flax Seed, prime.	1 20 1 30	Figs.	0 18 0 08 1/2	1 in. to 1 1/2 in. p. 100 lb. kg	5 35 4 60
Extract Logwood	0 09 0 10	Groceries.		S. S. Tarrazona.	0 16 0 17	1 1/2 in. to 1 1/2 in.	4 35 4 40
Indigo Madras.	0 85 1 00	TEA, (H-C-H. & Cad.)		Walnuts	0 19 0 19	2 in. and up	3 60 0 00
Madder	0 12 0 13 1/2	Japan, com. to-med. lb.	0 17 0 24	Filberts	0 9 0 9	Tobacco Box Nails:	
Opium.	4 60 4 75	" fair to good.	0 25 0 35	Brazils, new.	0 08 0 09 1/2	1 1/2 in. & 1 1/2 in. p. 100 lb kg	4 75 3 80
Oxalic Acid.	0 15 0 17			Daddy's Nabob Pickles, doz	4 00 0 09	1 1/2 in. x 2 in.	3 65 3 85
Potass Iodide.	2 65 2 75			" Mixed do	2 30 0 04	2 in. x 3 in.	3 35 2 95
Quinine.	2 65 2 75			" Nabob Saute, pts	3 60 0 00	Net 8 1/2 days or 7 p.c 4 mos.	

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(For Assignees, Accountants, &c., see other page.)

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WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT, THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1882.

Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.
<i>Clinch and Heavy Clinch:</i>		<i>Tin Plate: IC Coke</i>		No. 1 Ordinary Sole		Antonini's qts., case 1 doz.	
1 and 1 1/2 in. per lb.	\$ 0.081 0.08	IC Charcoal	\$ 6.75 6.00	No. 2	\$ 0.22 0.23	" " " " " 2 "	\$ 7.25 0.00
2 " 2 1/2 " "	0 07 0.063	1XX "	7.00 7.75	Buffalo Sole, No. 1	0.22 0.23	" " " " " 2 "	8.25 0.00
2 1/2 " 3 " "	0 06 0.00	DC "	9.25 9.50	" No. 2	0.20 0.21	Spirits Turpentine, brls.	6.00 0.00
<i>Fat & Sharp pres'd N's:</i>		DX "	5.25 5.50	China " No. 1	0.23 0.24	White Refined	0.70 0.75
1 and 1 1/2 in. per lb.	0.10 0.092	DX "	7.00 7.25	" No. 2	0.22 0.23	<i>Coal Oil:</i>	
1 1/2 " 2 " "	0.09 0.083	DX "	8.75 9.00	Zanzibar, No. 1	0.23 0.00	Imp. Gals. f.o.b. (London)	0.16 0.09
2 " 2 1/2 " "	0.08 0.073	Russ. Sheet Iron	0.10 0.11	No. 2	0.21 0.00	Car Loads in Store	0.18 0.13
2 1/2 " 3 " "	0.07 0.07	Anchor, per lb.	4.75 5.75	Slaughter, No. 1	0.28 0.30	Broken Lots	0.19 0.19
3 in. and up	0.06 0.00	Lion & Crown, Th'd Sheets	0.10 0.10	Harness	0.26 0.33	Small Lots (single brls.)	0.19 0.20
Disc. on application		Lead: Bar per 100 lbs.	5.25 5.50	Upper Heavy	0.31 0.35	Ostrich Plumes (wild)	
<i>Horse Nails:</i>		Pig "	5.00 5.25	" Light	0.25 0.38	Cape, Nos. 1 to 3	10.00 1.50
7 lb. size	0.22 0.00	Sheet "	5.00 6.00	Grained Upper	0.35 0.38	Mongador, Nos. 1 to 3	9.00 1.50
" 8 lb. "	0.21 0.00	Shot "	6.00 4.25	Scotch Grain	0.38 0.42	Egypt, Nos. 1 to 3	7.00 0.75
" 9 lb. "	0.20 0.00	Zinc: Sheet, lb.	5.50 6.00	Kip Skins, French	0.75 0.85	Domestic Plumes \$1 lower	
" P. & F. Bright	0.22 0.24	Powder: Canada Blasting	3.60 0.00	English	0.65 0.75	for higher Nos. and 25c.	
50 to 65 p.c. dis.		F. F. to F. F. F.	4.75 5.00	Canada, Kip	0.45 0.55	50c. cheaper for lower Nos.	
Horse Shoe	3.90 4.00	<i>Emil Poljka's Specialties:</i>		Hemlock Calf.	0.70 0.80	Bunches, 3 tips	0.75 5.00
<i>Galvanized Iron:</i>		Glues—No. 1 Cabinet, lb.	0.18 0.15	" Light	0.65 0.75	" Vulc. tips	0.45 0.50
No. 21	0.06 0.063	T. F. French Medal	0.18 0.15	French Calf	1.10 1.30	Natural Grey Hops, doz.	2.00 5.75
" No. 23	0.06 0.07	Imperial White	0.13 0.35	Splits, Light & Medium	0.24 0.24	Disc. 5 p.c. 30 days	
" No. 28	0.07 0.074	" Borax, case	6.50 0.00	" Heavy	0.20 0.23	<i>Meats, Eggs, &c.</i>	
<i>Pig Iron:</i>		Axle Grease, (Beaver Br'd)	10.00 8.00	" Small	0.19 0.23	Pork, Mess. Can. short cut	22.00 22.75
Siemens No. 1	25.00 26.00	Favorite Gelatine, box	3.60 0.00	Leather Board, Canada	0.24 0.17	" Western, new	21.25 21.75
" " " " "	25.00 0.00	<i>Hides and Skins.</i>		Emanolled Cow, per ft.	0.15 0.16	Hams, City Curd	0.13 0.14
Calder	25.00 26.00	Green Hides, No. 1, p. 100 lbs.	8.00 9.00	Patent	0.15 0.16	Lard, Pails and Tubs	0.14 0.15
Langlois	25.00 26.00	" No. 2	7.00 8.00	Pebble Grain	0.11 0.14	Bacon, per lb.	0.18 0.18
Summerlee	60.00 60.00	" No. 3	6.00 7.00	B. Calf	0.14 0.16	Eggs, Fresh	0.17 0.17
Guthrie	0.00 0.00	Lambskins, each	2.25 1.75	Brush Kid	0.14 0.16	" Lined and Packed	0.00 0.00
Glenpatrick	0.00 0.00	Calfskins, per lb.	0.13 0.15	Buff	0.14 0.16	Tallow, Rendered	0.07 0.09
Carthage	24.00 25.00	<i>Wool.</i>		Russetts, Light	0.45 0.60	" Rough	0.04 0.06
Huntley	30.00 0.00	Fleece	0.00 0.00	" Heavy	0.35 0.40	Dressed Hogs per 100 lbs.	9.50 10.00
Bar Iron, per 100 lbs.	2.25 2.35	Pulled, unsorted	0.27 0.29	<i>Oils.</i>		Maple Syrup, new, per gal.	0.95 1.00
Best Refined	2.50 2.75	" Extra Super	0.33 0.35	Cod Oil, Newfoundland	0.53 0.57	" Sugar, per lb.	0.10 0.12
Siemens	2.35 2.45	" B Super	0.29 0.28	Straits Oil, American	0.00 0.00	<i>Manuf's of Cotton.</i>	
Sweden	4.50 4.75	" C	0.22 0.25	Straw Seal	0.45 0.47	Valleyfield, (bleich'd) B 28 in.	0.07 0.00
Sheet Iron to No. 20	2.85 3.00	Australian	0.22 0.30	S. R. Pale Seal	0.65 0.70	" X 30 in.	0.05 0.00
Roller Plates	2.75 3.25	Cape	0.19 0.21	Pale Seal, Ordinary	0.54 0.55	" XX 33 in.	0.09 0.00
Hoops and Bands	2.75 2.85	<i>Leather (at 6 months).</i>		Lard Oil, Extra	1.00 0.00	" XXX 36 in.	0.09 0.00
Canada Plates: Hatton	3.50 0.00	No. 1, R. A. Sole	0.24 0.27	" No. 1	0.90 0.95	" O 36 in.	0.09 0.00
Penn. and W. P. & Co.	3.25 0.00	No. 2, B. A. Sole	0.22 0.24	Linseed Raw	0.72 0.74	" E 36 in. Soft Finish	0.09 0.00
Iron Wire: No. 6, p. hdl.	1.75 1.85			" Boiled	0.76 0.78	" OO 36 in.	0.10 0.00
" No. 9, "	2.10 2.30			Olive Machinery	1.14 1.20	" EE 36 Soft Finish	0.11 0.00
" No. 12, "	2.50 2.60			" Eating	1.80 2.10	" OO 36 in.	0.10 0.00
" No. 16, "	3.25 3.50			" qt., per case	2.80 2.75	" EE 36 Soft Finish	0.11 0.00
Wright Iron pipe 60 p.c. dis.	0.06 0.41			" pts., "	3.25 3.30	" B 36 ex. H'y.	0.13 0.00
Steel, cast per lb.	0.12 0.00			" Lucca, Flasks	4.00 4.20	" CC 36 in. (Heavy)	0.12 0.10
" Spring 100 "	3.25 2.50				5.00 0.00	LL 30 in. (Fine)	0.14 0.00
" Tire, "	3.25 3.50						
" Sleigh Shoe, "	2.40 2.50						
" Blister, "	0.08 0.10						

* Discounts on Nails apply only for immediate delivery, and for quantities named of each kind separately. Note, adding interest from the date of delivery at seven per cent. Discount on Bolts, Carriage, Tire and Machine, 70 to 75 per cent.

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SECURITIES.		Montreal
		April 27
Can. Government Debentures, 6 p. ct. 1882-84		109 1/2
Do. do. 4 1/2 p. ct. Gov. D.		104
Do. do. inscribed stock		104
Dominion 5 per ct. Stock		109
Montreal 5 per ct. Stock		107
Montreal Harbor Bonds 6 p. c.		105 1/2
Do. Corporation 6 per ct. Bonds		
Do. 7 per ct. Stock		
Toronto City 6 per ct. 1894		114
Co. Debentures, (Ont.) 20 years 6 per ct.		110
Township Debentures, (Ont.) 6 per ct.		108

Shrs	Railway and other Stocks.	Pd.	April 27
100	Atlantic & St. Lawrence Shs 9 p. c.	all	129
100	Do. 6 p. c. Ser. Mt. Bonds	all	100
100	Do. do. 3rd Mort. 1891	all	100
100	Buffalo and Lake Huron	all	117
100	Do. do. 5 p. c. 1st Mort.	all	111
100	Do. do. 2nd Mort.	103	117
	Gov.		
100	Canada Southern 1st Mort. 3 p. c.	all	97
	Chic. & G.T. 1st 6 p. c. 1st M. Coup. 1,900.	all	114
100	Grand Trunk of Canada	all	127
100	Do. do. Mort. Bds. 1st charge 6 p. c.	all	122
100	Do. do. 2nd do do	all	122
100	Do. do. 1st Pref Stock	all	99
100	Do. do. 2nd Pref Stock	all	79
100	Do. do. 3rd Pref Stock	all	35
100	Do. 5 p. c. Perp Deb Stock	all	114
100	Do. do. do do 1890	all	104
100	Do. 5 p. c. pref conv.	all	104
100	Do. Perpetual 5 p. c. Debenture Stock	all	111
100	Hamilton and N.W.	all	113
100	M of Canada 2 1/2 p. c. 1st Mort.	all	93
100	N of Canada 6 p. c. 1st Pref Bonds	all	104
100	Do. do. 2nd do	all	103
100	Do. 5 p. c. 1st Mort.	all	103
100	Northern Extension, 6 p. c. guar.	all	109
100	Do. do. 5 p. c. Imp. Mort.	all	109
100	Well. Grey & Bruce, 7 p. c. 1st Mort	all	87 1/2
100	T. G. & L. 6 p. c. bonds 1st mort.	all	103
100	St. Law. & Ont. 6 p. c. Bds.	all	94
100	British Columbia, July, 1907 6 p. c.	all	117 1/2
100	Can Gov 1879-81	all	101
100	Can Gov at 1 p. c. 1882-84	all	103
100	Do 6 p. c. 1884-4, Jan and July	all	103
100	Do 5 p. c. 1885, Jan and July	all	104
100	Do 5 p. c. 2nd Stock	all	104
100	Do 5 p. c. 3rd Stock	all	104
100	Do 5 p. c. 4th Stock	all	107
100	Do 1894 Ins Stock 4 p. c.	all	107
100	New Brunswick 6 p. c. Jan and July	all	111 1/2
100	Nova Scotia 5 p. c. 1880	all	108
100	Quebec Troy, 6 p. c.	all	114
100	Do. Ins. in Paris 4 p. c.	all	102

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WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.—THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1882

Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.
<i>Hochelaga (Brown), G30 in</i>	0 07 0 00	AA 33 in.....	0 23 0 00	Basswood, j.....	11 00 13 00	<i>Brandy: Hennessy's, gal</i>	4 50 5 00
" A 27 in.....	0 06 0 00	36 in.....	0 24 0 00	Basswood.....	15 00 16 00	" case	11 00 15 50
" B 27 in.....	0 06 0 00	Check, 33 in.....	0 22 0 00	Black Walnut, culls.....	60 00 65 00	Bisquit, Dubouché & Co gal	3 50 3 60
" 1133 in.....	0 08 0 00	Denims Blue for Brown A A	0 21 0 00	Do do 1st & 2nd.....	160 00 110 00	" " case	8 00 0 00
" 11136 in.....	0 08 2 00	" A.....	0 19 0 00	Do do 1st quality.....	110 00 120 00	Jules Duret & Co..... gal	4 70 4 50
" 111136 in.....	0 09 1 00	" B.....	0 17 0 00	Cedar, round, lineal foot.....	00 06 00 08	" case	9 00 9 50
" 111136 in.....	0 09 0 00	" C.....	0 14 0 00	Cedar, flat, lineal foot.....	00 04 00 06	Pinet, Castillon & Co..... gal	3 50 3 60
" XX 36 in. full (std'd)	0 10 0 00	" D.....	0 12 0 00	Cedar, square, lineal foot.....	00 07 00 09	" case	8 00 8 50
" M drilling.....	0 11 0 00	<i>Shirtings:</i>		Elm, soft, 1st.....	16 00 18 00	Cheaper shippers..... gal	2 50 2 75
R. R. Sheeting, 8-4 plain	0 27 0 00	Oxford striped BX.....	0 11 0 00	Elm, Rock.....	25 00 30 00	" case-qts	6 00 6 50
X " 8-4 twil'd	0 30 0 32	" C X.....	0 10 0 00	Hemlock, 1 to 3 in., M.....	8 00 10 00	Irish Whiskey—Roe's case	7 75 7 75
Stormont (Brown) A 30 in.	0 07 0 07	" check B.....	0 13 0 00	Hemlock, timber, M.....	18 00 14 00	Dunville..... case	6 50 7 00
" A 33 in.....	0 07 0 07	" C.....	0 10 0 00	Maple, hard, M.....	18 00 20 00	Mitchells..... imp gal.	2 40 2 50
" B 33 in.....	0 08 0 08	Galatea Stripes.....	0 16 0 00	Soft, do.....	14 00 16 00	Scotch Whiskey..... case-qts	5 50 7 50
" C 33 in.....	0 09 0 09	Rogattas, Check A.....	0 16 0 00	Oak, M.....	35 00 40 00	Encore..... case	5 50 6 00
Canada (Grey) A W 30 in.	0 07 0 00	Check Solids A.....	0 15 0 00	Pine, clear, M.....	22 00 25 00	Llay, Fairman & Co.'s case	6 00 0 00
" A D 32 in.....	0 07 0 00	<i>Hags: 3-ply 16 oz. B, per ble</i>	25 50 0 00	2nd quality, do.....	14 00 15 00	" gal.	2 50 2 75
" A H 35 in.....	0 08 0 00	Park's Yarn, White.....	0 28 0 00	3rd.....	22 00 15 00	Sheriff's Islay..... imp gal.	2 90 3 00
" A C 35 in.....	0 09 1 10	Colored.....	0 33 0 00	Lath, M.....	1 10 0 00	" case	0 90 0 00
" A B 35 in.....	0 09 0 00	Warp White.....	0 28 0 00	Spruce, 1 to 2 in., M.....	10 00 12 00	Jamaica Rum per imp gal.	3 20 3 40
" A E 35 in.....	0 10 0 00	Colored.....	0 40 0 00	<i>Tobacco.</i>		<i>Geneva Spirits..... imp gal</i>	2 10 2 15
" A A 36 in.....	0 10 0 00	<i>Do. Knitting Cotton Balls—</i>		<i>Tobacco in Bond.—Duty 20c p. lb.</i>		Green cases..	4 15 4 50
Yarns:—White per lb.....	0 25 0 00	No. 8 Unbleached.....	0 49 0 00	Black, Chewing in boxes.....	0 14 0 17	Red cases..	8 00 8 10
Tickings—B2 30 in.....	0 12 0 00	" Bleached.....	0 51 0 00	" In caddies.....	0 14 0 18	<i>Champagne</i>	
" B2 30 in.....	0 15 0 00	" Colored.....	0 56 0 71	Mahoganies, Smoking bxs.....	0 19 0 25	G. H. Aumont, Dry Verzen'y	26 50 28 00
" B2 30 in.....	0 15 0 00	<i>Paints, &c.</i>		" caddies.....	0 21 0 27	Pommery.....	28 00 32 00
" AA 32 in.....	0 20 0 00	White Lead, gen, 100 lb keg	7 00 0 00	Brights.....	0 35 0 45	J. Mumm Extra Dry.....	21 50 23 00
<i>Fancy Shirtings.—</i>		" No.....	6 00 6 50	<i>Tobacco Duty paid.</i>		Bollinger..... qts.	26 25 27 50
Clyde Checks.....	0 15 0 00	White Lead No. 2.....	6 00 6 50	Prince of Wales, brand.....	0 26 0 38	Piper Heidsieck.....	27 00 26 00
Canada.....	0 14 0 00	In Oil, per 25 lbs.....	1 90 2 00	Nelson's Navy 3's 6's & 1's.	0 33 0 40	Sherries—Pemartin's.....	1 60 5 60
Lybster No. 3, 30 in.....	0 06 0 00	Do., No. 1.....	1 60 1 50	Black, Twist 12's.....	0 39 0 42	Ports—Coekburn, Smithes	1 00 5 00
" No. 2, 32 in.....	0 07 0 00	" 2.....	1 40 1 50	Mahogany Chewing.....	0 43 0 50	G. B. Sandeman, Sons & Co	1 80 5 00
" No. 2, 35 in.....	0 08 0 00	" 3.....	1 30 0 00	Solace, Common.....	0 40 0 41	Graham's.....	2 10 4 80
<i>Colored Goods:—</i>		White Lead, dry.....	0 05 0 06	Solace Fair.....	0 45 0 47	Claret, (cases).....	3 50 4 00
Denims, blue & brown.....	0 18 0 00	Red Lead.....	0 05 0 06	" Good.....	0 50 0 55	Tarragona Ports, imp gal.	1 10 1 80
Checks, blue, brown, foy.	0 15 0 00	Venetian Red, Eng'h.....	1 75 2 00	Rough and Ready, in bxs.	0 55 0 60	Native Wines.....	0 80 1 50
Checks, Prince Victor.....	0 15 0 00	Yel. Ochre, French.....	1 75 2 00	Navy, 6's & 8's & 10's.....	0 47 0 55	Can. Spirits, Imp. gallon.	Duty In
Ticking, 28 in., No. 1X.....	0 14 0 00	Whiting.....	0 55 0 60	Gold Bars, 6 and 12 inch.....	0 55 0 65	Paid Bond	2 71 1 04
" 30 in., No. CI.....	0 16 0 00	<i>Salt.</i>		Mahogany Navy, 3s.....	0 45 0 50	" Pure Spirits " 65 O. P.	2 72 1 05
" 30 in., No. BI.....	0 17 0 00	Liverpool Coarse, per bag	0 70 0 75	Bright Navy, 3s.....	0 55 0 62	" 50 " 25 U. P.	2 47 0 95
Dundas (Grey) D 30 in.....	0 07 0 00	Canadian per brl do	0 00 0 00	<i>Wines, Liquors etc.</i>		" 50 " 25 U. P.	1 29 0 53
" G 33 in.....	0 07 0 00	Factory filled, do	1 30 1 35	<i>Ale English..... qts</i>	2 40 2 60	Whiskeys:—Family Prof.	1 39 0 53
" B 36 in.....	0 09 0 00	Eureka factory filled, do	2 40 0 00	Domestic..... qts	0 50 1 15	Old Bourbon.....	1 39 0 53
" A 36 in.....	0 10 0 00	<i>Timber, Lumber, &c.</i>		" " qts	0 60 0 75	Rye, Toddy, Malt.....	1 31 0 55
" AX 36 in full.....	0 10 0 00	Ash, 1 to 4 in., M.....	17 00 18 00	Stout: Guinness'..... qts	2 35 2 45	Rye, 4 years old.....	1 60 0 73
" E, 36 in.....	0 08 0 00	Ash, timber, M.....	20 00 25 00	" " qts	1 50 1 55	" 5 ".....	1 70 0 88
Tickings:—C 30 in.....	0 15 0 00	Birch, 1 to 4 in., M.....	17 00 20 00	Domestic..... qts	1 48 1 50	" 6 ".....	1 80 1 95
D 30 in.....	0 13 0 00			" " qts	0 70 0 00	" 7 ".....	1 90 1 08
B 33 in.....	0 18 0 00					" 8 ".....	
A 33 in.....	0 20 0 00						

Retailers will please bear in mind that above quotations apply only to large lots.

Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'y

NOTICE.

The first half-yearly payment of interest on the Five per cent. First Mortgage Land Grant Bonds of the Company will be made on presentation of coupons, on and after the

1st day of April next,

at the offices of the Company, Place d'Armes Square, Montreal, or at the office of Messrs. J. S. Kennedy & Co., Agents of the Company, 63 William St., New York, or at the office of the Company, Bartholomew Place, London, England.

CHARLES DRINKWATER,

Secretary and Treasurer.



Grand Trunk Railway OF CANADA.

The Company desire to make arrangements with Steamship Companies for a line of first-class Steamers to run between Portland and Halifax, N.S., and another line between Portland and St. John, N.B., for the carriage of Passenger and Freight traffic.

For particulars, apply to the undersigned.

JOSEPH HICKSON,

General Manager.

Montreal, March 17th, 1882.



South Eastern Railway

—AND—

Montreal and Boston Air Line.

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

Leave Montreal.

8.30 A.M.—Day Express, with Parlour Car, Montreal to Boston.
5.30 P.M.—Night Express for Boston, Pullman Palace Sleeping Car.

Arrive at Montreal.

9.05 A.M.—Night Express for Boston, with Pullman Sleeper.
3.15 P.M.—Day Express from Boston, with Parlour Car.

BAGGAGE PASSED BY THE CUSTOMS AT BONAVENTURE STATION, and checked through to all principal points in New England, &c.
For Tickets, apply at 202 St. James Street, Windsor Hotel and Bonaventure Station.

H. P. ALDEN, Supt. Traffic.

BRADLEY BARLOW, President and General Manager.

November 14th, 1881.

EXTRA SCALED HERRING

(MEDIUMS)

Consignments now Arriving

FOR SALE BY

L. A. GORDON & CO.,

31 & 33 ST. NICHOLAS STREET,

MONTREAL.

G. I. RICHARDSON

MANUFACTURER OF

SUPERIOR SAUCES,

PICKLES, CATSUPS, &c., &c.

14 ST. JAMES STREET,

P.O. Box No. 1567. MONTREAL.

N. B.—First-class and Extra Prizes awarded at Dominion Exhibition, 1880.

BUY STRACHAN'S GILT EDGE SOAP.



The best Soap and the best Value.

W. STRACHAN & CO.

36 Jacques Cartier St., Montreal.

CANADA LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, Ont.
A. G. RAMSAY, Managing Director.

ABSTRACT OF 34th ANNUAL REPORT TO 30th APRIL, 1881.

1. Assets 30th April, 1881.....	\$4,560,161
2. Income for the year.....	957,288
3. Income from Interest (included in above).....	284,208
4. Claims by death during the year.....	224,757
5. Do as estimated by the Co.'s tables and provided for.....	326,135
6. Difference in Co.'s favor between actual and estimated death rate.....	101,378
7. Excess of Interest revenue over death claims.....	69,451
8. Number of Policies issued for the year, 2257, for.....	4,157,165
9. Total Policies in force at date, 13,998, upon 11,498 lives, for.....	25,024,270
New Business exceeds a fourth of the returns for 1880 of 23 licensed Companies.	
Total on the Co.'s books exceeds a fourth of the entire amount in force in Canada.	
Bonus Additions to Life Policies for past fifteen years have added \$875 to each \$1,000 of original Assurance. Cash Profits for same period have been 35 to 39 per cent. of all premiums paid according to age at entry.	

MONTREAL BRANCH, . . . 180 ST. JAMES STREET.
R. POWNALL, Secretary for Pro. of Que. P. LAFERRIERE, Inspector of Agencies.
JAMES AKIN, Special City Agent.

Incorporated
A. D. 1874.

CANADA

Charter
Perpetual.

FIRE & MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD

OFFICE,

HAMILTON,

ONTARIO.



Capital, \$1,000,000 fully Subscribed
Deposited with Dominion Government, \$50,000.

PRESIDENT—J. WINNER, Esq., (of Messrs. J. Winer & Co.) Merchant.
VICE-PRESIDENTS—GEORGE ROACH, Esq., Mayor, City of Hamilton.
D. THOMPSON, Esq., M. P., Co. of Haldimand.
MANAGER AND SECRETARY—CHAS. CAMERON.

BRANCH OFFICES:

Montreal—No. 117 St. François Xavier Street.—WALTER KAVANAGH, General Agent.
Quebec—No. 78 St. Peter Street.—T. H. MAHONY, Agent.
Halifax, N. S.—No. 22 Prince Street.—CAPT. O. J. P. CRARKSON, General Agent.
St. John, N. B.—No. 103 Prince William Street, M. & T. B. Robinson, General Agents.
Manitoba Agency—Winnipeg.—ROBT. STRANG, Agent.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, ONT.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT, - \$101,000.00.

Policies on the "RESERVE FUND PLAN" issued by this Company only, (and copyright ©) contain a written statement of the amount of cash or paid-up insurance guaranteed to the Policy-holder, if discontinuing the payment of premiums after 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35 payments, &c.

DIRECTORS:

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J. M. WILLIAMS, Esq. ANTHONY COPP, Esq.
DONALD MCINNIS, Esq. JOHN HARVEY, Esq.
H. T. RIDLEY, M.D. G. M. RAE, Esq.
J. M. BUCHAN, Esq. D. B. CHISHOLM, Esq.
J. J. MASON, Esq. W. B. McMURRICH, Mayor of Toronto.

DAVID BURKE, Manager. WILLIAM SMITH, Secretary.

NORTHERN

Scottish Imperial

(FIRE) ASSURANCE CO.

(FIRE) INSURANCE CO.

OF LONDON.

OF GLASGOW.

\$36,000,000

CAPITAL AND INVESTED FUNDS REPRESENTED.

Local Agents having local influence, wanted for above Companies in unrepresented districts.

J. C. BRAZIER, Inspector. Wm. JACKSON, Secretary.

All communications to be addressed to

TAYLOR BROTHERS,
GENERAL AGENTS, MONTREAL.

COMMERCIAL UNION
ASSURANCE CO.

OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, . . . £2,500,000 Sterling.

MONTREAL, 64 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST.

FRED. COLE, General Agent

THE ROYAL CANADIAN
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO.

President, . . . ANDREW ROBERTSON, Esq.

Vice-President, Hon. J. R. THIBAudeau.

ARTHUR GAGNON, Secretary-Treas.

JAMES DAVISON, Manager Canada Fire Department.

HENRY STEWART, Manager Marine Department.

HEAD OFFICE:—160 ST. JAMES Street, MONTREAL.

THE STANDARD
FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Head Office, - - - HAMILTON, ONT.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT, \$25,000.

This Company has the largest Government Deposit of any purely Provincial Company.

It confines its business for the present exclusively to the Province of Ontario, and limits its Liability on any First Class Risk to \$3,000.

PRESIDENT:— D. B. CHISHOLM, Esq., Barrister, late Mayor of Hamilton, and Ex-M.P. for Hamilton.

SECRETARY-TREASURER—H. THEO. CRAWFORD.

C. H. CHANDLER, Manager Montreal Branch,
Office, 1 Corn Exchange.

ALLIANCE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Head Office - - - HAMILTON, ONT.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL - - - \$500,000.
GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT, MADE.

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D. B. CHRISHOLM.
MANAGER,
H. THEO. CRAWFORD.

VICE-PRESIDENT,
J. E. O'REILLY.
INSPECTOR,
R. H. JARVIS.

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JOHN TURNER, Esq., Merchant.
J. S. KING, M.D., Surgeon, Mercer Institute.
ROBERT BARBER, Esq., Manufacturer Streetsville.

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HORATIO JELL, Esq., Gentleman, Wardsville.
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ADAM ISBISTER, Esq., Merchant, Petrolia.
HUGH BLAIR, Esq., Barrister, Belleville.

Insurance.
CITIZENS
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF CANADA.

CAPITAL, \$1,188,000.
CASH ASSETS, 1st January, 1881,
per Government Blue-Book 352,101.20
Deposit with Dominion Govt. - 142,000
Losses Paid to 1st Jan, 1880. 1,648,176

DIRECTORS:
President:—SIR HUGH ALLAN,
Vice-President.—HENRY LYMAN.
Andrew Allan. N. B. Corcoran. Robert Anderson.
J. B. Rolland. Arthur Prévost.
ARCH. MCGOUN, Secy.-TREAS.

GERALD E. HART, GEN'L MAN'R.
CAPT. JOHN LAWRENCE, Special Agent.

Fire, Life, Accident, Guarantee.
RISKS TAKEN AT MODERATE RATES.

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QUÉBEC—H. C. BOWSE & Co., Agents.
ST. JOHN, N. B.—H. CHURCH & Co., Agents.
HALIFAX, N. S.—MCSWENKY & FIELDING, Agts.
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.—M. A. CAMERON, Agent.
WINNIPEG, MAN.—G. W. GIRDLESTONE, Agent.
HEAD OFFICE, 179 St. James Street,
MONTREAL.
ALFRED PERRY, late General Manager of the
Royal Canadian Insurance Co.,
AGENT for the CITY OF MONTREAL.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

INSURANCE COMPANIES. — CANADIAN.—Montreal Quotations, April 27, 1882.

NAME OF COMPANY.	No. Shares.	Last Dividend per year.	Share par value.	Amount paid per Share.	Canada quotations per ct.
British America Fire & Marine.....	10,000	5-6mos.	\$50	\$50	133
Canada Life	2,500	7-8mos.	400	50	388
Citizens, Fire, Life, Guarantee & Acc't	11,880	.....	100	22½	.....
Confederation Life.....	5,000	5-6 mos.	100	10	290
Sun Mutual Life and Accident.....	5,000	4-6 mos.	100	12½	175
Queen City Fire	2,000	10	50	10	.....
Western Assurance.....	20,000	6 6 mos.	40	20	18 ½ 182
Royal Canadian Insurance.....	20,000	5	100	15	.....
Accident Ins. Co. of North America	25,000	6 per ct.	100	20	.....
Canada Guarantee Co. of North America	10,000	6 per ct	50	20	.....

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.—(Quotation on the London Market, Apl. 10, 1882.)

					Market value p. 104 up share
Briton Life Association.....	50,000	10	1	1	£221 £231
British & Foreign Marine.....	50,000	50	20	4	£22 ½ £25
Commercial Union Fire Life & Marine.	50,000	30	50	5	£14
Edinburgh Life.....	5,000	10	100	15	65a 75a
Fire Insurance Association	100,000	5	£10	£2	£74 £75
Guardian Fire and Life.....	20,000	13	100	60	£144 £148
Imperial Fire.....	12,000	£7 p. sh.	100	25	£7 ½ £7
Lancashire Fire and Life.....	100,000	30	20	2	£25
Life Association of Scotland.....	10,000	15	40	8½	22a 8d
Lion Fire	500,000	..	10	2	20a 25a
Lion Life.....	92,000	..	10	2	£50 £52
London Assurance Corporation.....	35,802	48	25	12½	25a 30a
London & Lancashire Life.....	10,000	10	10	1 7-20	£21 13a 6d
Liverp'l & London & Globe Fire & Life	£391,752	70	20	2	£51
Northern Fire & Life	30,000	70	100	5	£61 £62
North British & Mercantile Fire & Life	40,000	56	50	6½	£300
Phoenix Fire.....	6,722	£21 p. a.	.....	.....	70a
Queen Fire & Life.....	200,000	30	10	1	£29½
Royal Insurance Fire & Life	100,000	60	20	8	.....
Scottish Commercial Fire & Life.....	125,000	22½	10	1	26a
Scottish Imperial Fire and Life.....	50,000	5	10	1	£14 ½ £16½
Scottish Provincial Fire & Life	20,000	15	50	3	£73
Standard Life.....	10,000	53½	50	12	£15
Star Life.....	4,000	5	25	1½	.....

MARINE INSURANCE.
BOSTON MARINE INSURANCE CO.
AND THE
SHOE AND LEATHER INS. CO.
OF BOSTON,

Will continue to cover **OCEAN MARINE** Risks on Cargoes and Freights, at Current Rates.
Losses paid in Montreal, Boston, New York, or London, Eng.
HERRIMAN & ROSS,
AGENTS.
17 ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL.

THE
METROPOLITAN MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY.

Head Office, Montreal, P.Q.
President: WM. DONAHUE, Wholesale Merchant. Vice-President: ROBT. EVANS (of Evans Bros.). General Manager: A. W. BISSON.
Correct and full information will be cheerfully furnished on application to the General Manager, at 215 St. James Street, Montreal.
Agents wanted in Every City, Town, Village and County in the Dominion.
The following is an extract from a letter received from His Excellency the Governor General of Canada:
"It is in such Associations as yours are founded those principles of mutual help and support which bind communities together."
"They also teach the importance of laying by during the years of youth, health and energy, a provision for old age or poverty, and to those left behind in distress, and thus impart provident habits amongst a large section of your fellow-subjects. Your Association has, therefore, my earnest wishes for its welfare, and I trust its branches will continue to spread in all parts of the Dominion."
(Signed) LORNE.

ROYAL INSURANCE CO'Y.
OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
FIRE AND LIFE.
LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS UNLIMITED.

CAPITAL \$10,000,000
FUNDS INVESTED 21,000,000
ANNUAL INCOME 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA—MONTREAL.
Every description of property insured at moderate rates of premium. Life Assurances granted in all the most approved forms.
— CHIEF AGENTS: —
M. H. GAULT, I. W. TATLEV.

PROVIDENT MUTUAL ASSOCIATION
OF CANADA, Incorporated C. S. C., Chap. 71.
HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL, P.Q.

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Vice-President: C. C. SNOWDON, Esq., Wholesale Hardware Merchant.
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HIRAM J. DUGLOS, Secretary and Treasurer. JOHN HOPPER, Gen. Agent.
W. J. FITZSIMMONS, Inspector of Agencies.

We solicit all persons intending to secure protection on their lives for those dependent on them, or to provide against sickness, infirmities, &c., in old age, either to call and examine the plans of our new classes, or write for our circular. After receiving all necessary information (which we shall always be most happy to give) they will not fail to find them so equitable, safe, cheap, and on such easy terms, as to convince them of being greatly to their advantage to join as members.
The best possible proofs of the popularity of the features of our new classes are, first, the number of members increases at such a rate that within a few months more we shall be the largest Mutual Association in Canada; secondly, the large majority of our members are composed of the leading and most intelligent class of citizens in the Cities and Towns of Quebec and Ontario.
We especially solicit an examination of "Our Provident Class," which provides for old age. This form of protection on the mutual system is new on this continent, and its features are so well adapted to the ideas of the present age that no plan ever proved so popular.

Insurance.

THE ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated by Dominion Parliament, A. D., 1872

Authorized Capital, - - \$500,000.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

President, Sir A. T. GALT. Vice-President, JOHN RANKIN, Esq.

MANAGER.

EDWARD RAWLINGS.

THE ACCIDENT

Is the only Purely Accident Insurance Company in Canada; its business is more than twice that transacted by all the other Canadian Companies combined; it has never contested a claim at law, and is the only Canadian Company which has made the *Deposit with Government* for the special transaction of Accident Insurance in the Dominion.

RATES REDUCED.

THE STANDARD LIFE

Assurance Co.'y. Estab. 1825.

HEAD OFFICE :

EDINBURGH, Scot., and MONTREAL, Canada.

Total Risksover \$90,000,000
 Invested Funds..... " 26,000,000
 Annual Income.....about 4,000,000
 or over \$10,000 a day.
 Claims paid in Canada.....over \$1,200,000
 Investments in Canada.....over 1,000,000

Total amount paid in Claims during the last 8 years, over Fifteen Millions of Dollars, or about \$5,000 a day.

W. M. RAMSAY, Manager, Can.

Established 1803.

IMPERIAL

Fire Insurance Comp'y

OF LONDON.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA :

Montreal, No. 6 HOSPITAL Street.

RINTOUL BROS., Agents.

Subscribed Capital, . . . £1,800,000 Stg.

Paid-up Capital, . . . £700,000 Stg.

ASSETS, £2,222,552 Stg.

Insurance.

QUEEN

INSURANCE CO.

OF ENGLAND.

FIRE AND LIFE.

Capital, £2,000,000 Stg.

INVESTED FUNDS.....£680,818.

FORBES & MUDGE,

Montreal,

Chief Agents in Canada.

SOVEREIGN

Fire Insurance Company

OF CANADA.

CAPITAL, \$600,000.

Deposit with the Dominion Government, \$100,000

President—Hon. A. MACKENZIE, M.P.

Vice-President for P.Q.—Hon. J. H. BELLEROSE.

F. A. BALL, Manager.

Insurance effected at reasonable rates.

TIME-TRIED AND FIRE-TESTED.

QUEBEC

FIRE ASSURANCE CO.'Y,

ESTABLISHED 1818.

Deposit with Dominion

Government, - - - \$100,000

Fire Insurances accepted on the most favorable terms.

MONTREAL OFFICE,

329 NOTRE DAME STREET,

THOMAS SIMPSON, Agent.



DEVOTED TO

Commerce, Finance, Insurance, Railways
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Issued every Friday Morning.

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Montreal Subscribers - - - \$3 a year
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102 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,

Corner of Notre Dame St., Montreal.

M. S. FOLEY, Managing Editor and Proprietor.

Q. M. O. & O. RAILWAY.

CHANGE OF TIME.

COMMENCING ON

Monday, January 2nd, 1882,

Trains will run as follows :

	MIXED.	MAIL.	EXPRESS.
Leave Hochelaga for Ottawa.....	P.M. 8 20	A.M. 8 30	P.M. 5 00
Arrive at Ottawa.....	A.M. 7 55	P.M. 1 20	9 50
Leave Ottawa for Hochelaga.....	P.M. 10 10	A.M. 8 10	4 55
Arrive at Hochelaga.....	A.M. 9 45	P.M. 1 00	9 45
Leave Hochelaga for Quebec.....	P.M. 8 40	A.M. 8 00	10 00
Arrive at Quebec.....	A.M. 8 00	P.M. 9 50	6 30
Leave Quebec for Hochelaga.....	P.M. 5 20	A.M. 10 00	10 00
Arrive at Hochelaga.....	A.M. 7 30	P.M. 4 50	6 30
Leave Hochelaga for St. Jerome.....	P.M. 7 30	A.M. 6 00	
Arrive at St. Jerome.....	A.M. 7 45	P.M. 6 00	
Leave St. Jerome for Hochelaga.....	P.M. 6 45	A.M. 6 45	
Arrive at Hochelaga.....	A.M. 9 00	P.M. 6 45	
Leave Hochelaga for Joliette.....	P.M. 5 15	A.M. 5 15	
Arrive at Joliette.....	A.M. 7 40	P.M. 6 20	
Leave Joliette for Hochelaga.....	P.M. 8 20	A.M. 8 20	
Arrive at Hochelaga.....	A.M. 8 50	P.M. 8 50	

(Local Trains between Aylmer, Hull and Ottawa.)
 Trains leave Mile-End Station Ten Minutes Later than Hochelaga.

Magnificent Palace Cars on all Passenger Day Trains and Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.

Trains to and from Ottawa connect with Trains to and from Quebec.

Sunday Trains leave Montreal and Quebec at 4 p.m. All Trains run by Montreal Time.

GENERAL OFFICES—13 PLACE D'ARMES.

TICKET OFFICES :

13 Place d'Armes, } MONTREAL.
 202 St. James Street, }
 Opposite St. Louis Hotel, QUEBEC.
 Opposite Russell House, OTTAWA.

L. A. SENECAI, Gen'l Sup't.

Intercolonial Railway.

1881. Winter Arrangements. 1882.

Commencing 21st Nov., 1881.

THROUGH EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAINS run DAILY (Sunday excepted) as follows :

Leave Point Levi.....	8.10 a.m.
Arrive Riviere du Loup.....	12.55 p.m.
" Trois Pistoles.....	2.05 "
" Rimouski.....	3.49 "
" Campbellton.....	8.35 "
" Dalhousie.....	9.15 "
" Bathurst.....	11.17 "
" Newcastle.....	12.52 a.m.
" Moncton.....	4.00 "
" St. John.....	7.20 "
" Halifax.....	12.00 p.m.

This Train connects at Chaudière Curve with the Grand Trunk Train, leaving Montreal at 10.00 p.m.

The trains to Halifax and St. John run through to their destinations on Sunday.

The trains leaving Halifax at 2.15 p.m. and St. John at 7.25 p.m., and which reach Montreal at 8.00 a.m. by connecting at Chaudière Curve with the Grand Trunk train at 8.10 p.m., remain at Campbellton over Sunday.

For information in regard to Passenger fares, tickets, rates of freight, train arrangements, &c., apply to

G. W. ROBINSON,
 Eastern Freight and Passenger Agent,
 120 St. Francois Xavier Street,
 (Old Post Office Building),
 Montreal.

D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent.
 Moncton, N.B., 15th November, 1881.

Insurance.

THE
MARINE
INSURANCE

COMPANY (LIMITED.)
Old Broad Street, London.
Established 1836.

Capital (Stg.) . . . £1,000,000—\$4 888,666
Reserve " 370,000—1 798,000
Additional Surplus . . . 293,000—1,444,000

The undersigned have been appointed Agents for this well-known and old-established Company, and are now prepared to write

Ocean Marine Risks
at CURRENT RATES, and beg leave to solicit a share of the patronage of the shipping public.

OPEN POLICIES ISSUED.

LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY at any of the Company's Agencies in any part of the world.

John F. Nott & Co.,

AGENTS,
119 St. Francois Xavier Street,
MONTREAL.
Telephone communication.

Insurance.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE AND FIRE. 30,500,000
Invested Funds - - - - -
Funds Invested in Canada - - - 900,000

Security, Prompt Payment and Liberality in the adjustment of Losses are the prominent Features of this Company.

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G. F. C. SMITH, Resident Secretary

Medical Referee—D. C. MACCALLUM, Esq., M.D.

Standing Counsel—THE HON. WM. BADGLEY.

Agencies Established Throughout Canada.

HEAD OFFICE, CANADA BRANCH,
MONTREAL.

THE NORTH AMERICAN
LIFE INS. CO.,

(Incorporated by Dominion Parliament.)

Guarantee Fund.....\$100,000.

Deposited with Government...\$50,000.

Head Office—23 Toronto St., Toronto.

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Hon. ALEX. MORRIS, M.P.P., Vice-President.
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In Mutual Branch all Profits Accrue to the Assured, to whom they Legitimately belong, being the only plan which gives insurance at net cost.

Industrial Insurance Adapted to all Classes.

From the poorest to the richest, from the child to the Man of 60.

DAVID SMITH, Box 875, Residence, 76 Joachim Street, Agent, Quebec.

F. C. IRELAND, Manager Prov. Que.,
353 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

Insurance.

THE
LION
Life Insurance Co.'y
Of London, England.

Subscribed Capital, . . . \$4,800,000
Paid up " 920,000
British Govern't Depos't, . 100,000
Canadian " " . . . 50,000

NON-FORFEITING LIFE TABLE.

Annual Premium to Assure \$1,000 at Death Only.
WITH PROFITS.

Age	Payments for Life.	5 Years.	10 Years.	15 Years.	20 Years.	Single Pymt's.
25	18 94	68 34	38 55	28 47	24 23	300 51
30	21 70	77 22	43 66	32 79	27 58	348 06
35	25 16	87 37	49 55	37 32	31 64	393 02
40	29 58	99 14	56 45	42 75	36 36	445 76

WITHOUT PROFITS.

Age	Payments for Life.	5 Years.	10 Years.	15 Years.	20 Years.	Single Pymt's.
25	15 47	59 15	33 35	25 54	21 43	273 78
30	18 17	66 83	37 77	29 00	24 40	308 06
35	21 53	75 03	42 88	33 02	27 89	348 43
40	25 85	85 78	48 85	37 81	32 15	394 31

HEAD OFFICE,
MONTREAL,

F. STANCLIFFE, General Manager

WESTERN

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE & MARINE. Incorporated 1851.

Capital and Assets.....\$1,680,785 96
Income for Year ending 31st Dec., 1880..... \$1,680,785 96

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, ONT.

Hon. J. McMURRICH, Prest. J. J. KENNY, Man'g. Dir.
JAS. BOOMER, Secretary.

J. H. ROUTH & CO., Managers, Montreal Branch,
190 ST. JAMES STREET.

A FAVORABLE CONTRAST !

Examples of actual Profits accrued on CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION Policies for the single year 1880, being 9th year of the respective Policies, contrasted with what would be allowed under the arbitrary and antiquated percentage plan of another prominent Canadian Company.

NUMBER OF POLICY	KIND OF POLICY.	AGE AT ISSUE	AMOUNT INSURED.	ANNUAL PREM.	CONFEDERATION PROFITS for 1880.		CONTRAST UNDER PERCENTAGE PLAN.	
					CASH.	BONUS.	CASH.	BONUS.
7	10 payment Life....	38	\$5,9 0	\$259.40	\$111.45	\$265.00	\$48.75	\$125.00
774	20 year Endowment	34	1,000	47.85	19.49	30.00	8.50	14.00
1,000	10 year Endowment	36	5,000	518.25	206.50	206.50	46.25	46.25

These results are unsurpassed by those of any company doing business in Canada.

N. B.—All policies of the CONFEDERATION are non-forfeitable after two annual premiums have been paid, and are indisputable after having subsisted three years.

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