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Vol. 16.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1883.

No. 4.

Leading Wholesale Houses of Montreal

First Prize Dominion Exhibition, 1880. BRUS.

Importers and Manufacturere.

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 DE-PARTMENTS." 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 machin-ery has enabled us to double our product.

FOR THE Fall and Winter Trade We offer a full assortment of

FUR GOODS

Of our own Manufacture. PLUSH, CLOTH AND SCOTCH CAPS. GLOVES AND MITTS

Of English and Domestic Manufacture. MOCCASINS, SNOW SHOES, FANCY SLEIGH ROBES, BUFFALO, &c. TO MANUFACTURERS-We have a large stock of Seal, Persian Lamb and other Skins, Trimmings, &c.



Leading Wholesale Houses of Toronto

INHN MACHANALD & CO

TORONTO, AND MANCHESTER, ENGLAND

-CARPETS AND HOUSE FURNISHINGS .-

Carpet Dealers and the general trade are remluded of the unusually extensive Stock of New Pattern Carpets now showing, many of which are private and reserved, and unobtainable elsewhere.

JOHN MACDONALD & CO. Brussels, Aixminster, Designs for 1883. Tapestry, Super Wools, Special value. Dutch, Hemp Carpets-New Patterns. Nottingham, Clasgow, | Lace Curtains, Madras and Swiss, Engaged Patterns. Madras and Swiss, Mats, Rugs, Crumb Cloths,

Linoleums, Upholstery Trimmings. Every desirable inducement in prices will be ex-tended to the trade.

Mail or Wire orders solicited. WAREHOUSES.

21, 23, 25 and 27 Wellington St. East, Toronto. 28, 30, 32 and 34 Front Street "

30 Faulkner St., Manchester, England. Toronto, March, 1883.

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 through out the season.

184 McCILL STREET.

H. A. NELSON & SONS

Leading Wholesale Houses of Montreal

Wholesale, Dealers in

Fancy Goods,

Vases, Clocks, Cabinets, Desks,

Dolls, Toys,

Stationery, Cutlery,

Smallwares.

Woodenware.

Matches, &c.

The largest and best assorted slook of Smallwares_ Fancy Goods &c., in the Dominion.

57, 59, 61 & 63 ST. PETER ST., Montreal. 56 & 58 FRONT STREET WEST

Toronto.

S. GREENSHIELDS, SON & CO.

WHOLESALE

COODS DRY

MERCHANTS,

MONTREAL.

Have removed to their former Warehouse, **Corner** of

> VICTORIA SOUARE AND

CRAIG STREET. Which has been ENLARCED AND IMPROVED.

The Chartered Banks. Dould of Montural

Balik Ul	montreat.
ESTABLI CAPITAL ALL PAID RESERVED FUND,	RHED IN 1818. -UP, \$12,000,000 5,500,000
	Montreal.
C. F. SMITHEBS, ESQ. HON. D A. SMITH,	
Edward Mackay, E5q. Gilbert Scott, E-q. Alex. Murray, E8q. Hugh	Alfred Brown, Esq. A. T. Paterson, Esq. Geo, A. Drummond. McLennan.
W. J. Buchana	n, General Manager.
A MANTER And	In Manager and Inspector

Manager and Inspector **H.** V. Meredith, Assistant Inspector.

A. B. Buchanan, Secretary.

Branches and Agencies in Canada.

it, b. S. Giousion,	manager.
Kingston, "	Port Hope, Ont.
Lindsay, "	Quebec, Que,
London, "	Regona,
Moneton, N.B.	Sarnia, Ont.
Newcastle, "	Stratford "
Ottawa, Ont.	St John, N.B.
Perth. 4	St. Mary's, Out
Peterborough, On	Toronto, "
Picton. Ont.	Winnipeg, Man.
Portage la Prairi	
	Kingston, " Lindsay, " London, " Moneton, N.B. Newenstle, " Ottawa, Ont. Peterborough, On

ilinnillon, Ont. Portage la Prairie Man.
 Agents in Great Britain --London, Bank of Montreal, 9 Birchin Lane, Lombard Street, C. Aslworth, Manager, London Committee-E. H. King, Esq., Chalrman, Robert Gillespie, Esq. Sir John Rose, Bart, G. C.M.G.
 Bart, G.C.M.G.
 Bankers in Great Britain.--London, The Bank of England; The Union Bank of London; The London & Westminster Bank. Liverpool, The Bank of London is The London & Westminster Bank. Liverpool, The Bank of London; The Lang, So Wall Street, W. Muuro, Manager; R. Y. Holden, Asts. Manager.
 Bank of Montreal, 164 Madison Street, W. Muuro, Manager; R. Y. Holden, Asts. Manager.
 Bank of New York, N.B.A.; The Merthants' National Bank, Builalo, Bank of Commore in Buffalo. San Francisco, The Bank of British Columbia.
 Colonial and Foreign Correspondents.-St. John's, Ntd., The Union Bank of New York, Mere Jank, Nutro, Bank of Sorign Correspondents.-St. John's National Bank, The Bank of Streign Correspondents.-St. John's Ard, Japan, Australia-Oriental Bank Corporation. (Issue Credit New York Inte Bank of Switch Commore, India, China, Japan, Australia-Oriental Bank Corporation. (Issue Credit New York).

EXCHANCE BANK OF CANADA.

CAPITAL PAID UP - \$500,000 SURPLUS. - - -360,000

HEAD OFFICE, - MONTREAL.

DIRECTORS.

M. H. GAULT, M.P., President HON. A. W. OGILVIE, SENATOR, - Vice-President Alex. Buntin. E. K. Greens. THOMAS CRAIG, - Managing Director.

BRANCHES.

- C. M. Counsell, Manager. - J. G. Billett, do - E. W. Morgan, do Hamilton, Out. Bedford, P.Q.

FOREIGN AGENTS.

LONDON :-- The Alliance Bank (Limited.) NEW YORK :-- The Hanover National Bank. BOSTON :-- Maverick National Bank. Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold. Interest allowed on Deposits. Collections made promptly, and remitted for at ourrent rates.

The Chartered Banks.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 Sterling. London Office-3 Clement's Lane, Lombard St.

E. C.

COURT OF D	IRECTORS.
J. H. Brodle, H	J. B. Kendall,
John James Cater, J.	J. Kingsford,
	rederic Lubbock,
Richard H. Glyn, A.	H. Philpotts,
Edward Arthur Hoare, J.	Murray Robertson.
Secretary-A.	G. WALLIS.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA .- St. James St., Montreal,

R. R. GRINDLEY, General Manager.

W, H;	NOWERS,	Inspector.	

Branches and Agencies in Canada.				
London, Brantford, Paris, Hamilton, Toronto,	Kingston, Ottawa, Montreal. Quebec,	St. John, N.B. Fredericton, N.B. Halifax, N.S. Victoria, B.C.		

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SAN FRANCISCO .- W. Lawson & C. E. Taylor, Agents.

PORTLAND, Oregon-J. Goodfellow, Agent.

LONDON BANKERS.-The Bank of England and Meases. Glyn & Co.

Mears Giyn & Go. Foreign Agents.—Liverpool—Bauk of Liverpool. Australia.—Union Bauk of Australia. New Zealand —Union Bank of Australia, Bauk of New Zealand, Colonial Bank of Aves Zealand. India, China and Japan—Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China; Agra Bank, Limited. West Indies, Colonial Bank, raris-Messrs, Marcuard, Krauss & Co. Lyons—Credit Lyounais.

THE SHAREHOLDERS OF

The Molsons Bank.

are hereby notified that a Dividend of

FOUR PER CENT.

upon the Capital Stock has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the office of the Bank, in Montreal, and its Branches, on and after

MONDAY, the 2nd day of April next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to 31st March, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS.

General Manager. Montreal, 26th February, 1883.

The Chartere	d Banks.				
MERCHANTS BANK					
OF CAN	OF CANADA.				
Capital	- \$5,700,000.				
Reserve Fund,	. 750,000.				
HEAD OFFICE -	- MONTREAL				
BOARD OF DI					
SIR HUGH ALLAN ROBT. ANDERSON, Esq., Andrew Allan, Esq. H Wm. Darling, Esq. Jd Adolphe Masson, Esq. J Hon J. J. C. A	ector Mackenzie, Esq. mathan Hodgson, Esq. ohn Cassils, Esq.				
GEORGE HAGUE,	- General Manager				
J. H. PLUMMER, Assista	nt General Managor.				
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Belleville. Kingston. Herlin. London. Brampton. Montreal. Chatham. , Napaneo. Galt. Oitawa. Gananoque. Owen Soum Hamilton. Perth. Ingersol. Pressott. Kincardine. Quebec.	Renfrew. S. tratford. St. Johns, Que. St. Thomas. Toronto.				
BRANCHES IN					
Winninge, Emerson, Bra	ndon Regina N.W.T				

Winnipeg, Emerson, Brandon, Regina N.W.T. Bankers in Great Britain-The Clydesdale Bank (Limited), 30 Lombard Street, London, Glasgow and elsewhere.

Agency in New York.-48 Exchange Place. Messrs. Henry Hague and John B, Harris, jr., Agents. Bankers in New York.-The Bank of New York, N.B.A.

N.B.A. A general banking business transacted. Money received on deposit, and current rates of in-terest allowed. Dratts issued available at all points in Canada. Sterling Exchange and drafts on New York bought

and sold.

Letters of credit issued, available in Chins, Japan nd other foreign countries. a Collections made on favorable terms.

La Banque du Peuple. Capital \$1,600,000.

HEAD OFFICE,

MONTREAL

C. S. CHEBRIER, Esq., President. GEO."S. BRUSH, Esq., Vice-President.

A. A. TROTTIER, Esq., Cashler.

FORBIGN AGENTS.

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

The Ontario Bank.

CAPITAL , \$1,500,000.

IIEAD OFFICE, - - - TORONTO.

DIRECTORS:

Sir WM. P. HOWLAND, LT.-COL. C. S. GZOWSEI, President. Vice-President. Donald Mackay, Esq. A. M. Smith, Esq. Geo. M. Rose, Esq. Hon. C. F. Fraser. C. A. Massey, Esq.

C. HOLLAND, General Manager.

	BRANCE	LES.
Alliston,	Montreal,	Port Hope,
Bowmanville,	Mount Fores	t, Port Perry.
Cornwall,	Oshawa,	Pr. Arthur's Land'g
Guelph	Ottawa,	Toronto,
Lindsay,	Peterboro,	Whitby,
Winnipeg,	Man.]	Whitby, Portage la Prairie, Man,
	AGENT	「そうち」」 しんしい しょうしんちい しょう

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

The Chartered Banks.

	THE	OANA	DIAN		1
Bank	of	Co	mm	erc	e.
Head O	aoffi		T	pronto	1. 1.

\$6.000.000 Paid-up Capital 1,650,000 Rest - - -

DIRECTORS.

Hon. WILLIAM MCMASTER, President. WM. ELLIOT, Esq., Vice-President. Noah Barnhart, Esq. James Michle, Esq. George Taylor, Esq. T. Sutherland Stayner, Esq. Jno. J. Arnton, Esq. John Waldie, Esq.

W. N. ANDERSON, General Manager.

C KEMP, Ass't Gen'l Manager. ROBT. GILL, Inspector.

New York-J. H. Goadby and B. E. Walker, Agents, Chicago-A. L. Dewar, Agent.

	BRANCHES.	이번 값이 가지 않는 것이 없다.
Ayr	Guelph,	St. Catharines
Barrie.	Hamilton,	Sarnia,
Belleville,	London.	Seaforth,
Berlin	Lucan,	Simcoe,
Brantford.	Montreal,	Stratford,
Chatham.	Norwich,	Strathroy,
Collingwood,	Orangeville,	Thorold,
Dundas.	Ottawa.	Toronto,
Dunnville.	Paris,	Walkerton,
Durham	Peterboro',	Windsor,
Galt.	Port Hope.	Woodstook.
Goderich		

Commercial credits issued for use in Europe, the East and West Indies, China, Japan, and South

America. Sterling and American Exchangeboughtand sold. Collections made on the most favorable terms. Interestallowed on deposits.

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



DIRECTORS:

H. S. HOWLAND, Esq., President, T. R. MERRITT, Esq., Vice-President, St Ca-

T. R. MERCHLA, A. S. Starson, T. R. WADSWORTH, Esq., St. Catharines, WM. RAMSAY, Esq., D Unders, Esq., John Fisken, Esq., D Unders, Esq., John Fisken, Esq.,

P. HUGHES, ESQ., JOHN FISKEN D. R. WILKIE, Cashier.

HEAD OFFICE-TORONTO.

BRANCHES-Ferque, Ingersoll, Port Colborne St. Catharlues, St. Thomas, Welland, Winnipeg-Woodstock, Brandon. Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and in-

terest allowed. Prompt attention paid to collections.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL, \$1,500,000 CAPITAL PAID in May 15, 1880 1,897,650 RESERVE FUND. 270,000
RESERVEFUND
Board of Directors. R. W. HENEKER, President.
A. A. ADAMS, Vice-President.
Hon. M. H. Cochrane, G. N. Galer,
G. K. Foster, Hon. J. H. Pope.
T. S. Morey. Hon. G. G. Stevens,
WM. FARWELL, General Manager.
Head Office-Sherbrooke, Que,
Branches.
Waterloo, Richmond,
Coaticook, Stanstead.
Cowansville Granby.

Farnham. Agents in Montrial-Bank of Montreal. London, England-London & County Banks. Boston-National Exchange Bank. Collections made at all accessible points and promptly remitted for.



Incorporated 1855. Paid up Capital, \$2.000.000. Rest \$1,000,000.

Paid up Capital, \$2,000,000. Reft \$1,000,000. DIRECTORS : GEORGE GOODERHAM, President. WM. H. BEATTY, Vice-President. W. R. WADSWORTH, WM. GEO. GOODERHAM, ALEX. T. FULTON, HENRY COVERT.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. DUNCAN COULSON, CASHIER. HUGH LEACH, ASSISTANT CASHIER. J. T. M. BURNSIDE, INSPECTOR.

BRANCHES. BRANCHES. MONTREAL, J. Murray Smith, Manager; PETER-BORO, J. H. ROper, Manager; COBOURG, Joseph Henderbon, Manager; Pont HOVE, W. R. Wads-worth, Manager; BARRIE, J. A. Strathy, Manager; ST. CATHARINES, G. W. Hodgette, Manager. CATHARINES, G. W. Hodgette, Manager. BANKIERS. TONDON, ENG. The City Bank Limited. NEW YORK, National Bank of Commerce. New York, W. Watson & A. Lang. Oswego, N. Y., Second Na-tonal Hank. Quebec, La Banque Nationale. Ottawa, La Banque Nationale. Winnipeg, Bauk of Nova Scolie.

Scotie. Collections made on the Best Terms.

LA BANQUE NATIONALE. HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.

2,000,000

CAPITAL PAID-UP 2, DIRECTORS. HON. ISIDORETHIBAUDEAU, President.

JOSEPH HAMEL, ESQ.,	vice-l'resident.
Hon. P. Garueau,	E. Baudet, Esq. M.P.P.
T. LeDroit, Esu	M. W. Bayle, Esq.
U. Tessier jr , Esq.	P. LAFRANCE, Cashier.
HONORARY DIRECTOR :-	Hon. J. R. Thibaudeau.

Montreal.

BRANGHART DIRECTOR := HOUL O. R. THISAUGEA, BRANGHES: -Montreal.
BRANGHES: -Montreal.-Q. A. Vallée, Manager; Sherbrooke-John Campbell, Manager; Ottawa-C. H. Carrière, Manager.
AGKNTS: -England-National Bank of Scotland, London; France-Messrs. Alf. Grunebaum & Co., La Bunque de Pariset de Pays Bas; United States-National Bunk of the Republic. New York; National Revere Bank, Boston; Newfoundland-The Com-mercial Bank of Newfoundland. CANADA-Prov. Ontario-The Bank of Toronto. Maritime Provinces-Bank of New Branswick, Mer-ohnats Bauk of Halifax, Bank of Montreal; Manitoda -The Merchants Bank of Canada. A general Bauking, Exchange and collection busi-

A general Banking, Exchange and collection busi-ness transacted. Particular attention paid to collec-tions and returns made with utmost promptuess. Correspondence respectfully solicited.

LA BANQUE JACQUES-CARTIER, HEAD OFFICE, - MONBEAL.

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

THE MARITIME BANK -OF THE-DOMINION OF CANADA.

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

Board of Directors.

THOS. MACLELLAN, President. LEB. BOTSFORD, M.D., Vice-President. ROBT. CRUIKSHANK (of Jardine & Co., Grocers). JER, HARRISON (of J. & W. F. Harrison, Flour

JER. HARRISON (01 5. a. Merchants). JOHN H. PARKS (of Wm. Parks & Son, Cotton Manufacturers). JOHN TAPLEY (of Tapley Bros., Indiantown). HOW. D. TRUOP (of Troop & Son, Shipownere). CASHIER, A. S. Murray, Agent.

AGENCY-FREDERICTON: A.S. Murray, Agent. "-WOODSTOCK: G.W. Vanwart, "

The Chartered Banks.

The Western Bank of Canada,

HEAD OFFICE, OSHAWA, ONT.

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED \$1,000,000 CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED \$1,000,000 150,000

CAPITAL PAID-UP

BOARD OF DIRECTORS. JOHN COWAN, Esq., President. REUBENS, HAMLIN, Esq., Vice-President, W. F. Cowan, Esq. Robert Melntosh, M.D. J. A. Gibson, Esq. Thomas Paterson, Esq.

T. H. McMILLAN, Cashier.

Deposits received and interest allowed. Collec-tions solicited and promptly made. Drafts issued available on all parts of the Dominion. Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold.

Loan Societies.

Montreal Loan & Mortgage Co.

47th DIVIDEND.

A dividend for the half year ending 28th February, 1882, at the rate of

SEVEN PER CENT per annum, will be paid at the Company's

Office, 181 ST. JAMES STREET, on the

15th day of March.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of March.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Company will be held at the Company's Office, on

Wednesday, the Seventh day of March,

at 3 o'clock p.m., for the reception of the annual report and statements, and the election of Directors. By order of the Board.

GEO. W. CRAIG, Manager. Montreal, March 1, 1883.

THE HAMILTON **PROVIDENT & LOAN SOCIETY**

GEORGE H. GILLESPIE, ESQ., President, JOHN HARVEY, ESQ.-Vice-President.

Subscribed Capital..... \$1.50,000.00
 Bulkering
 Anital
 1,100,000.00

 Reserve and Surplus Profits
 97.000.00

 Total Assets
 2,600,000.00

OFFICE.

Corner of King and Hughson Streets, HAMILTON, CANADA. H. D. CAMERON, Treasurer.

Nov.			

Dominion Savings & Investr	nent Soc.
LONDON, ONT Incorporated, -	, 1872.
Capital, Subscribed, Paid-up, Reserve Fund, Contingent Fund, Loans made on farm and city prop most favorabe terms.	\$1,000,000.00 1,000,000.00 864,982,86 140,000,00 - 2,696,54 perty, on the

Municipal and School Section Debentures purchased.

Money received on deposit and interest allowed ¹hereon, F. B. LEYS, Manager



This Company's Lines are composed of the follow-ing Double Engine Clydobulit in ON STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are ussurpased for strength, speed and comfort, are fit tod up with all the modern improvements that prastoal axperience can suggest, and have made the fastest time on record.

Vessels.	Tonnage. Commanders.
Numidian	6.100 Building.
Hanovorian	.,4.000 Capi, J. G. Srephen.
Parisian	5.490 '' James Wylie.
Bardinian	.4,650 J.E. Dutton.
Polypesian	. 4,100
Sarmatlan	
(Timonaulum	4 URI LT. W. H. Smith, R. N. R.
Moregyinn	. 8.650 Lieur. F. Archer, R.P.K.
Peruvian	8,400 Capt. Jos. Ritchie.
Nove Soutian	-8.800 · W. IGCDATGSON.
Tibornion	8 434 · ((()) () (V) ()
Countan	. R.209 Lt. R. Thomson, R.M.R.
Austrian	ZAULLIPUL K. BRITPHI, K.N.K.
Nestorian	5,700 Capt, D. J. James.
Prus-lan	
Scandinavian	
Buenos Ayrean	8,500 Jan. Scott.
Coreau	4,000 ··· Barciny.
Greclan	
Manitoban	8,150 MCN1COL
Canadian	2,600 C. J. Menzies.
Phœnician	J Brown.
Waldonsian	2,600 " K. F. Moore.
Lucerne	
Newfoundland	1.500 " Mylins.
Acadian.	. 1.850 " F. McGrath.
The shortest Sea	Route between America and
Europe, being ou	ly five days between land to land.

The Steamors of the

LIVERPOOL MAIL LINE

Sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Boston and Baltimore alternately, and from Halifax every SATURDAY, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and hand Mails and Passengers to and from Iroland and Scotland, and from Liver-pool for Portland every alternate SATURDAY, calling at Queenstown on passages from Britain, are intended to be despatched

FROM HALLFAX :

Nova Scotlan	. Salurday.	March 3
Manuflations.	Salurday.	10
Gaspian	"Saturday,	- 4 - 17
Alanmailan	Saturday.	. 21
Circussian.	Saturday,	
Parisian	Saturday,	April 7
ATTWO o'clock P.M., OF C	on the arriv	al of the
Intercolonial Railway Train f	rom the wes	τ.

FROM PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL.

Persons desirous of bringing their friends from Britain can obtain Passage Certificates at lowest

Britain can obtain Passage Certificates at lowest rates. An experienced surgeon carried on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for. Through Bills of Lading granted at Liverpool and Glasgow, and at Continential Ports, to all points in Canada and the Western States, via Hallway, Boston, Baltimory, Quebec and Mourreal ; and from all Rail-way Stations in Canada and the Unifed States to Liverpool and Glasgow, via Baltimore, Boston, Que-bec and Montreal. Tor Freight, Passage or other information, apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quaid Orleans, Havre; Alex Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Hohard Berns, Antwerp : Ruys & Co., Bordeaux; Fiedors & Beinner, Schusselkorb, No. 8, Brennen Charloy & Malcolm, Beliast; James Scott & Co., Queenstown ; Montgomorie & Workman, 17 Graee-olured; L., London, James & Alex, Alian, 70 Great Olyde st., Glasgow ; Alian Bros, James Street, Puers & Alden, 207 Breadway, New York, and 201 Washington street, Chicago; H. Bourlier, Toronto i ew & Alden, 207 Broadway, New York, and 201 Washington street, Boston, or to

H. & A. ALLAN,

State St., Boston, and 25 Common St., Montreal.



 Grand Irunk Kallway of Canada

 Tons.
 Tons.

 Montreal.
 8.284

 Dominion.
 3,176

 Texas.
 2700

 Sarnia.
 8.57

 Quebec.
 2,700

 Creat.
 8.55

 Mississippl.
 2,680

 Brooklyu.
 3,000

DATE OF SAILING.

FROM PORTLAND FOR LIVERPOOL : *SARNIA.....22nd Mch. | TORONTO.... 19th Apl. OREGON......5th Apl. | SARNIA......3rd May.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CANIN-Montreal to Liverpool, \$57.50 ; Return,

CAMM-Monitreal to Liverpool, \$57.50; Keturn, \$101.25. Rates per steamer Sarnia, Cabin, Montreal to Liverpool, \$67.50, return, \$111.25; Intermediate, \$45.50; Steerage, \$30.50. *Sarnia carries neither cattle or sleep. Through Tickets can be had at all the principal Graud Trunk Railway Ticket Offices in Canada, and Through Bills of Lading are granted to and from all parts of Canada. For Freight or Passage apply in London to Bower-ing, Jamieson & Co., 17 East India Avenue; in Liverpool, to Flinn, Main & Montgomory, 24 James Street; in Quebec, to W M. Macpherson, at all Graud Trunk Railway Offices, or to

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Accountants, Agents, &c.

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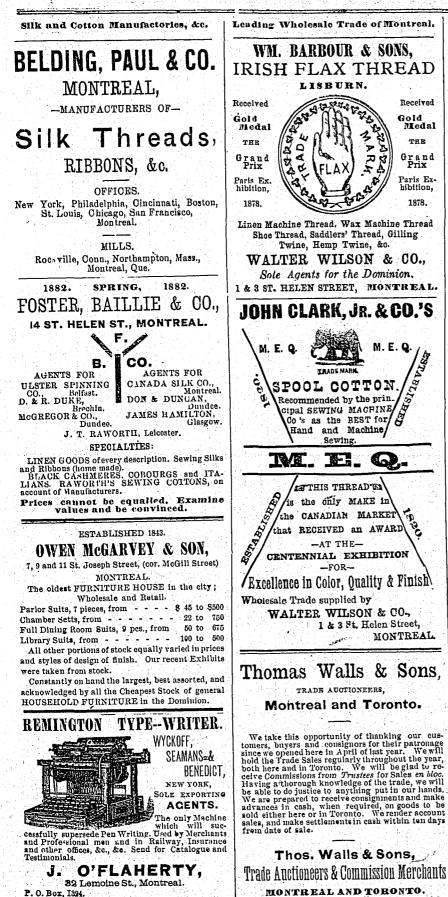
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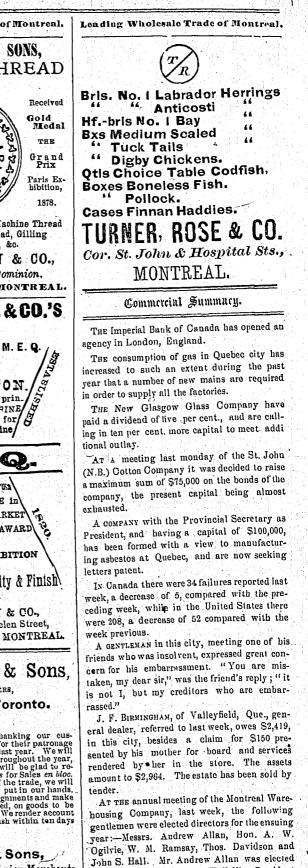
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SOREL, QUE.

It is announced that a company is being formed to commence the canning and preserving business on an extensive scale in Truro, N.S., and will start early in the Spring, making a specialty of condensed milk, in which branch they will have no competitors in the Dominion. Fruit and vegetable canning will be added, and a cheese factory is also intended to be run in connection with the establishment.

RECENT minor failures include the assignment of Miss E. Johnson, milliner, Hamilton, Ont. with liabilities of \$2,650 and assets \$2,105, in stock, furniture, and book-debts. She is offering to compromise at 40c on the dollar, in three, six, nine and twelve months, the last two payments secured. Like many others in the same line. Miss Johnson has been unable to withsaturd the keen competition of these days, which sooner or later tells upon the dealer of limited capital.

The action for libel instituted by the Confederation Life Association against Messrs. Wm-McCabe and Leopold Goldman of the North America Life Assurance Co., and Geo. C. Mc-Laughlin of the Ætna Life Insurance Co.,referred to in the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE of Dec. 15th, 1882,-has been withdrawn, the plaintiffs paying all costs in the matter. It will be remembered that the ground of the action was an attack upon the Confederation Life by th Insurance Times of New York.

J. W. HUMPIDUE, proprietor of the London House, London, Ont., has assigned in trust to Mr. John Puddicomb. He shows liabilities of about \$21,000, with assets, consisting of the hotel and effects, etc., nominally the same. A leading well-known Toronto firm are said to be the principal creditors. A meeting has been called for the 19th inst., when further particulars may be made known.

THE PEOPLE of St. Thomas, Ont., are about to see brisk times next Summer, if all the projected improvements to the town be carried out. The new addition about to be made to the Canada Southern Railway shops will probably afford accommodation to 200 additional hands. Work will shortly be commenced on the New Post Office and Custom House, which is to cost about \$50,000, and which it is thought will occupy a year in course of erection. A large new flouring mill is also to be crected.

Is referring to the liquidation of the Canada Manufacturing Co. last week, by some means unknown to us the word "Cotton" was inserted after the word "Canada," and not discovered till after a few copies had been printed. As the Canada Manufacturing Co. and its troubles have been frequently referred to in our columns of late, we fancy nobody was misled into believing it to be the Canada Cotton Co. of Cornwall, which has within the last few years become one of the most prosperous of our Canadian Cotton Mills. Perhaps a little more originality in the names of new corporations would be advisable.

THE Canada Southern Railway Co. began work last month upon their new railway bridge across the Niagara River. The structure will be located between the present railway Suspension bridge and the Falls, about three hundred

feet south of the bridge. The building of the bridge, its approaches, and the construction of the yard room required by the road, together with the working of the "new departure" will doubtless attract to the locality a large addition to the present population, and consequently add to the business facilities of the neighborhood. It is estimated that the population, now about 3000, will be nearly doubled within the next two or three years.

HENRY GIRARD, a retail dry goods dealer on Main street, this city, is in trouble, and has called a meeting of creditors. He owes about \$16,000, and has stock, book-debts, and real estate to the value of about \$18,000. Girard claims to have been robbed in some way, but he never possessed much means, and his expenses for the past year are said to have been too large for the amount of business done. A seizure before judgment has been made on the stock by Messrs. Paterson, Kissock & Co. for some \$160. He assigned in trust on Wednesday last, and the stock is being taken with a view to verifying his statement of affairs.

AT THE adjourned meeting of creditors last Tuesday of R. Heyneman & Co., cigar manufacturers, this city, whose assignment we noted last week, an offer of 25c on the dollar, unsecured, in 3, 6, 9, and 12 months, without interest, was not accepted, and Mr. Edward Evans was appointed to examine the books and report at a future meeting. The liabilities are, direct about \$65,000, and indirect \$70,000, with assets estimated at about \$38,000, of which amount some \$16,000 represent bad book-debts. The deficit is roughly estimated at some \$30,000 or \$40,000, and the available dividend has become somewhat problematical. Some seizures before judgment were made against the estate, including one for \$1,728 on behalf of a New York firm.



in Mitchell,-after being harassed a great deal by attentive creditors, has at last gone the way of a great many debtors, and now the chief question is "Where is he?" A few mourning creditors are still left.

AT AN adjourned meeting last Wednesday of the creditors of H. & H. Merrill, dry goods merchants, this city, an offer to compromise at 50c on the dollar, in five, ten and fifteen months, without interest, the last payment secured, was accepted, -- subject, however, to the agreement of the English creditors, who have not yet been heard from, as to the offer.

MANAGER BROOKS OF the Simcoe Worsted Factory has returned from England with five car loads of machinery to be placed in the building. Operations will commence immediately. The building is of brick, is three storeys high, and one of the largest factories in western Canada. At the outset employment will be given to some one hundred and fifty operatives.

THE "Bodega Cigar Co.," Simcoe, Ont., of which Mr. Charles A. Austin was manager, has ceased operations, and Mr. Austin has secured a position in a company about to commence business there in the manufacture of

A HEAVY FAILURE in the American leather trade this week is that of Humphrey & Co., New York, whose liabilities are estimated at \$826,000, with assets nominally \$667,000; the actual assets are \$119,000. Messrs. Friend, Humphrey & Sons, leather dealers, of Albany, are also reported to have assigned to 39 preferred creditors, whose claims amount to \$133,000.

MESSNS. C. & W. Wurtele, hardware dealers, Quebec, have been compelled to suspend, owing to the refusal of a firm in this city to renew a note. The liabilities are estimated at \$20,000; they offer 25c in the dollar .- Finlay & Doherty, carrying on a small grocery business in St. John, N.B., who failed on the 19th ult., show liabilities of about \$3,300, and assets of about \$1,700 chiefly in stock and book-debts. Troubles attributable to bad debts.

THE estate of Alex. Graham, formerly of Kingston, who opened an "8 cent store" in Peterboro' some three or four years since, and who assigned to R. H. Holland & Co. of this city about a month ago, shows liabilities of about \$1,500, with assets of about \$1,200, the latter consisting of stock of small wares, etc.

One creditor who had got judgment for \$100 before assignment was paid in full. Mr. Graham ranks among the unfortunate traders. ONE Joseph Reuter, who took possession of

St. George's Grist Mill in Mitchell, Ont., some time during last summer, has left for parts unknown. He was very liberal in the beginning of winter, and freely offered 6c more per bushel for wheat than the current market prices. Although this was credit, the bait was sufficiently dazzling to catch some unsuspecting ones. Mr. Reuter failed to pay for wheat, wood, and in fact everything that he purchased, -and no person knows where he has gone.

THE liabilities of St. Marie, Thibault & Co., the Montreal dry goods firm referred to last week, foot up about \$12,000, with assets estimated at \$13,000. The estate is advertised for sale by auction, and is expected to pay nearly 100c. on the dollar. There seems likely to be considerable litigation over the claim and scizure before judgment of A. Racine & Co. (one of the three creditors), which will be contested by Mr. Tetu, the owner of the assets or stock, who in the deed of retrocession inserted a clause to the effect that all the creditors would be paid equitably in proportion to the amount of their claims. The firm above named demand payment in full.



The estate of J. M. Longan & Oo. of London, Ont., having been relieved on the 5th inst. from claim under warchouse receipt, the assignce, Mr. H. E. Nelles, has been enabled to pay a first dividend of 40 cents in the dollar. Among the Montreal creditors are John Hope & Co., \$6,-426; R. Heynoman, \$2,795; Henry Chapman & Co., \$1,313. Walker's distillery, was a creditor for \$4,467; Edward Adams & Co., London, for \$8,477; W. T. Rutherford for \$938; John

970

MOVENN & Dawson, who opened a tailoring and gentlemen's furnishing store in Strathroy, Ont., last spring, with a cash capital of about \$500, made an assignment the 5th inst. The assignment was signed by Mr. Dawson only.

to the amount of \$7,000 or \$8,000 have been

issued against the company, but it is stated

that manufacturing will not be interfered with

in any way as a satisfactory settlement of the

claims will be made speedily.

dealer in sewing machines, etc., who assigned

in trust over a year ago, has just paid a divi-

dend of 2c on the dollar to the creditors. One

of the leading Canadian banks held a mort-

gage on all the real estate, and a chattel

mortgage covered all the stock and machinery

not previously assigned, leaving the assignce,

Mr. John Smith, nothing upon which to realize

but the book-accounts and household furniture.

Mr. Smith now writes to the 56 creditors that



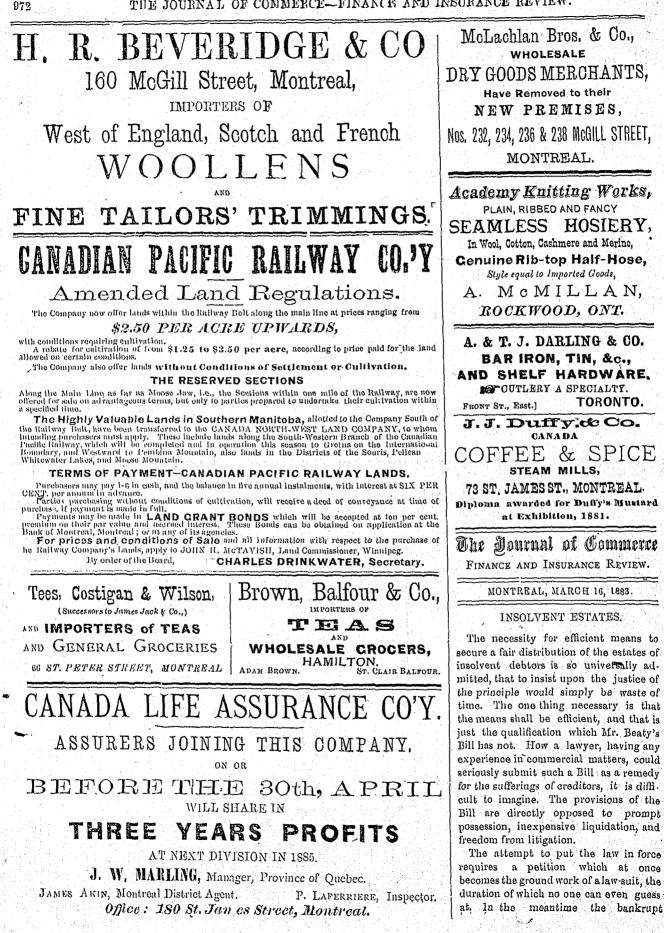
manly figure will be missed on our business thoroughfares, no less than his courteous manner among his many friends and acquaintances. Mr. Jabez M. Brown, a retired New York leather merchant, died last Saturday, at the residence is not yet known; the stock is valued at \$2,800, but no list of book-debts has been made out. There is some dissatisfaction among the oreditors over what is considered a piece of over clever practice on the part of a Montreal manufacturer. It appears that some of the Montreal

Tuesday last, but few creditors were present,

and no further action has been taken, but it is

stated by one of the trustees that the judgment

of the local manufacturer will be protested.



remains with full control of his assets, the result of which needs no pointing out. Then if after months or years, it may be, of litigation the bankrupt sees defeat overtaking him, and any assets remain, in the disposition of which he would like to have some influence, he can effectually defeat the whole proceeding by a private assignment to a trustee of his own choosing, such an assignment being by this Bill declared valid, while it does not appear that the creditors would in such a case have any effective control over either the assets or the trustee.

The expense of working the law and the litigation involved are sufficiently alarming as disclosed by the Bill, but beyond what is apparent there is a hidden danger covered by the word "prescribed" whose power for mischief no one can measure. The word is used to indicate the rules and regulations which are to be prepared by the judges of the various Provinces for the working of the law, so that, in addition to a law which were bad in itself, creditors would be threatened with a repetition of the interminable and costly proceedings which have been the bane of the English Bankrupt Act, as "prescribed" by the judges ; and, to further confound creditors, each Province would have a set of "prescriptions" peculiar to itself. One would have supposed that the well-known failure of the English law would have induced Mr. Beaty to have avoided it, as synonymous with disaster; so far from that, his Bill is in the main borrowed from that Act; the clauses taken from that source are almost without exception bad, while the provisions of the Bill which would be serviceable are those taken from our own late insolvent laws. But even here Mr. Beaty has not shown the skill of an accomplished legislator, because errors and omissions in these laws which are familiar to many who have occasion to study the operation of the law of 1875, are here repeated, the inference being that this Distribution Act has been compiled without that mature deliberation which ought to characterize legislation of this sort, if worse than failure would be avoided.

To enter upon any detailed criticism of the Bill would serve no good purpose. No merchant will read it without seeing law and costs bristling out of its provisions so alarmingly as to make him pray for its defeat; nothing short of that will be safe. To attempt to amend it would be as hopeless a task as the mending of the proverbial gun. Nothing less than the renewal of lock stock and barrel will answer in this case any more than in the gun. Let the Bill therefore be consigned to the oblivion of failures, and so shall the mercantile community still be at least free to hope for a relief from the losses of which this Bill would be a serious aggravation. The injury it would cause, were it to become law, would lie largely in the disgust with which the community would view any further attempt at legislation on the subject; any effective remedy would in that way be indefinitely postponed, and the wheels of trade remain clogged, by a measure which ought never to have been brought forward.

Of the Discharge Bill, introduced by the same member, it need only be said that, in the absence of any proper law for getting possession of a debtor's assets, such a Bill is an absurdity. That any debtor who may have made a private assignment of his estate should thereby be entitled to a discharge without regard to the result to creditors, is not likely to be seriously entertained by any legislative body, unless the art of whitewashing be their particular vanity. That the provisions of the Bill should extend to all persons, whether traders or not, is perhaps a step in the right direction, considering the risks to which every investor is exposed in these days of companies, stocks and defaulters, when all manner of capitalists are exposed to disaster and robbery ; but the debtor's relief must be preceded by a substantial surrender and other safeguards, the want of which render this Discharge Bill unworthy of serious consideration.

Not the least of the injuries produced by this crude attempt at legislation is the mystery with which it serves unfairly to envelop a subject not particularly involved or obscured, and the tendency to dissuade competent men from setting themselves to provide a way for distributing estates. The various provisions must of course be clear and comprehensive. but the principle lies in a nutshell. The creditors are the proper owners of all an insolvent possesses; there ought to be no difficulty in providing means for handing the property over to the owners, and guarding them from being wronged in its distribution. Here is an opportunity for a practical business man to dis_ tinguish himself which does not offer every day; surely some one will come to the front and deal with the question in a sensible manner. The requisites to suc. cess are prompt possession where an act of bankruptcy has occurred, avoidance of useless costs, as little interference of courts and judges as possible, and relief to deserving debtors. These are just the requisites which Mr. Beaty's Bills do not provide.

THE STREAMS BILL.

We do not recollect an instance in which there has been so much misrepresentation as to the merits of an important public question as in regard to the Ontario Streams Bill. It is only charitable to suppose that in many cases there has been a complete misconception of facts, but we fear that party zeal has been an important element in the controversy. We saw a recent statement that the Government of Ontario had carried the case to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, in appeal from the Supreme Court.' It is hardly necessary to point out that all the proceedings in the Courts of Justice have up to the present time been taken by Messrs. McLaren and Caldwell, the original parties to the dispute. It would probably have been better for the Ontario Government to have delayed all legislation until the suit had been finally disposed of by the Courts. Had that course been taken it would have been unnecessary to declare that the right to use the improvements of a riparian proprietor was already the law.

With regard to the exercise of the power of disallowance there can be no dispute. The question is whether, under the circumstances of the case, it was proper to disallow a Bill, which is clearly within the constitutional powers entrusted to the Local Legislatures, and which does not affect the other Provinces. The Queen has the same power to disallow Acts passed by the Dominion Parliament, but the very parties who are loudest in their advocacy of the disallowance of the Streams Bill would be the first to utter treasonable language if the Tariff Act had been disallowed. It has been stated over and over again during the controversy that the Streams Bill took private property without compensation, although it is notorious that what the Ontario Legislature deemed fair compensation is provided by the Bill. It is admitted that the property of Mr. McLaren might be expropriated, and it has been contended that the proper mode of proceeding would be by expropriation. Such a mode of solving the difficulty would render the Government liable to assume an indefinite number of public works, which it could not manage economically.

If the Globe is correct in its statement, that the effect of the judgment of the Ontario Court of Appeals was that the owner of the improvements was left without the power of collecting tolls, and if the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council should arrive at a similar conclusion, it is obvious that legislation would be sought by Mr. McLaren, and in that case it might be said that any protection given to him in the collection of tolls was an interference with the private rights of those who have contended that river improvements are public property. Whatever may be the final decision, legislation will be indispensably necessary, and we cannot help thinking that it would be wise in the Ontario Government, under all the circumstances of this case, to await the judgment of the Privy Council before reintroducing their old Bill. That judgment is not likely to be very long delayed, and when it has been rendered, all parties will be in a better frame of mind for solving the difficulty. As the Globe remarks, without legislation the whole lumber industry will be liable to be thrown into confusion.

QUEBEC FINANCES.

There is a rumor at Ottawa, which seems to be credited by the Free Press of that city, that the French Canadian supporters of the Government have recently held a secret caucus meeting from which French Canadian Liberals and British Conservatives were carefully excluded. It is, of course, impossible to place much reliance on the reports of the proceedings at such a meeting. The Citizen protests that the object of the meeting was to consider the mode of encouraging the manufacture of Canadian grown tobacco, to which the Free Press plausibly replies that it is absurd to suppose that such an object would have brought Mr. Mousseau from Quebec to attend the meeting. The view taken by the Free Press seems at least far from improbable, as Mr. Wurtele publicly stated that the Quobec Ministry and Legislature were determined to put all the pressure in their power on the Dominion Government to obtain an increased subsidy, and this and increased patronage is what the Free Press believes to have been the object of the caucus meeting. French Canadian solidarity is to be maintained with a view to obtaining a recognition of their demands from whatever party may be in power in the Dominion.

It seems hardly credible that the Quebec Administration would have taken the line that it has done regarding the increased subsidy without previous negotiation with the Dominion Cabinet. No attempt is being made to extricate the Province from its financial difficulties, and yet there is an ominous silence on the subject at Ottawa. The budget speech may possibly contain some announcement in regard to the subsidy but we hardly think that the Government will

venture to propose an alteration of the conditions on which Confederation was established in violation of the provisions of the Imperial Act. Of course much would depend on the view taken by the Ontario Legislature on the subject of an increased subsidy, but looking to the financial position of that Province, and to the general belief that Quebec contributes to the revenue proportionately much less per head of the population than Ontario, it seems highly improbable that Ontario will consent to a large additional appropriation from the Customs and Excise revenue to relieve Quebec from embarrassments brought about by its undertaking works quite beyond its means. Should then the pressure of the Quebec members on the Dominion Government be successful, it seems not improbable that Ontario will appeal to the Imperial Government for protection against the formidable combination which is arrayed against it, and, judging from the past, we should be inclined to think it far from improbable that such a demand as we have indicated would be likely to cause a reaction in the Ontario Conservative party, such as took place in regard to representation by population prior to Confederation. The actual position of affairs is clearly critical. Quebec is seriously embarrassed, and is evidently unprepared for the true remedy, direct taxation. It can suggest no mode of relief but an alteration of the provisions of the Confederation Act adopted deliberately by delegates from all the Provinces. We assume in the meantime that Ontario will resist such a change, and that its apparent indifference is with the view of encouraging the Dominion Ministry to take a step that may be fatal. Something must necessarily be settled on before the Quebec House adjourns.

THE MAKE-SHIFT TARIFF.

Such is the designation applied by a correspondent of the New York Daily Commercial Bulletin to the new tariff adopted by Congress on Sunday the 4th instant, and in view of all the circumstances attending its passage it can scarcely be denied that it is singularly appropriate. The writer, Mr. Donnell, is evidently a free trader, as that term is understood in America, and which is not inconsistent with the advocacy of incidental protection. Mr. Donnell appeals to all real lovers of liberty to stand ready with the framework of a new party, in case the present Democratic party should fail in the approaching trial, and he predicts that within five years, probably within three, all laws levying taxes for any other purpose but the support of the Government will be superseded by a strictly constitutional system of taxation, and the system called "protection" will forever disappear from this country. Mr. Donnell has very little faith in the Democratic party as at present organized. He doubts whether in the last Congress the Democrats had any programme at all, and he sees no sure evidence that there were a majority of free traders in the Democratic party. This statement will cause little surprise, as it has long been sufficiently obvious that the party lines in the United States have been drawn without special reference to the question of the tariff.

The most important change in the tariff is in the duties on sugar, and the introduction of the test of the polariscope instead of the Dutch standard for all sugars not above No. 13 Dutch standard in color. In the Canadian tariff the classification is: 1st, under 9; 2nd, equal to 9 and not above 14; and 3rd, above 14. The American classification is: 1st, not above 13; 2nd, above 13 and not above 16; 3rd, above 16 and not above 20; 4th, all above 20. The duties on the three higher classes are respectively, 23 cents, 3 cents and 34 cents per lb. On the lowest class, viz., not above 13, sugars testing by the polariscope not above 75 degrees are liable to a duty of 1 4-10 cents per lb., with 4-10 additional for every additional degree or fraction of a degree shown by the polariscope test. It will, we think, be found that the lowest grades in the United States tariff will be admitted at much the same rate as our combined rates of 1 and 3 cents per lb., and 30 per cent ad valorem. The higher grades are subjected to rather higher duties than ours, estimating the value according to those given in the trade returns. We believe that in the old tariff there were combined specific and ad valorem duties. There was great complaint made some time ago that the West Indian sugars had been colored, so as to get them in under the color test. although really sugar of good quality. This has led to the adoption of the polariscope test.

The duties on cottons, woollens and silks are still very high. It is the opinion of Mr. Donnell that the practical effect of the duties on raw materials has been to prevent the United States manufacturers from competing in the markets of the world. There is not, he says, the slightest promise in the new tariff that under it our manufacturers will be able to export their surplus products. Plain cottons will still be exported, but colored

goods, owing to the duties on chemicals and dyes, will continue to be hemmed in to the home market. There is, he adds, no trouble anywhere except in the so-called protective industries, and those dependent on them. In these there are failures, low wages, short time, and worst of all, total absence of employment. Mr. Donnell concludes his remarks by observing that superficial people will probably deem them mere speculations, but that he knows that he shall not have to wait long for his justification. We are not aware how far Mr. Donnell may be considered a high authority on the important subject which he has treated, but we conclude from the insertion of his communication in a commercial journal of the standing of the Bulletin that it is worthy of attention.

WINNIPEG LOAN.

The loan recently negotiated in New York by the Mayor of Winnipeg with a syndicate of capitalists has been placed in London at a premium of about 71 per cent over the original cost price. The loan bears six per cent interest, and was sold at 991 or thereabouts, and placed in London at 107. This transaction affords satisfactory proof that our new North Western city is looked on with favour in the London market. We should infer from the result, that a five per cent loan, even if placed at a discount, would have been more advantageous to the city. Loans that bear a premium are never popular with English capitalists. A 6 per cent bond if costing more than par is constantly decreasing in value, while a five per cent bond if bought at a discount is likely to increase. This has led our Governments of late to borrow at a low rate of interest, even although they get less than par. It is, however, a matter of congratulation to our Winnipeg friends that they have been able to introduce their securities in the English market, as, according to appearances, it is highly probable that they will have to make a further appeal ere long.

A DISCREDITED AMERICAN CO.

The conclusion of our article last week headed "A Discredited Canadian Co." was-pointed enough to indicate a foreknowledge of events not always given to even close observers of the commercial horizon. The article was written on Thursday, and on the following day Judge Noah Davis, of the Supreme Court, New York, issued an order appointing James McNamee a Referee to investigate the

affairs of the Fidelity and Casualty Company, an organization which does a general accident insurance business, includplate glass and steam boiler insurance, and insures the fidelity of persons holding places of trust, public or private. Judge .Davis' order recites that the report filed by the Fidelity & Casualty Company for the year 1882, under the rule of the General Term, allowing it to Guarantee bonds and undertakings, is not satisfactory to the court, and the court, deeming it important in the interests of the business of the courts mentioned in the rule that a full investigation should be made into the financial condition, affairs, business, and management of the company, with a view to determine whether the rule ought not to be revoked, appoints Mr. McNamee to make such an investigation. Judge Davis says that there was no personal application for an investigation, but it had been ordered by the court itself, proving that the Guarantee Company of North America, with head quarters in Montreal, had nothing whatever to do in the matter, the implication of the Fidelity's President to the contrary notwithstanding. The investigation was not to injure the Fidelity, but to learn whether it was safe to let it go on becoming, security in court cases. The last statement of the company did not seem to give the details of the liabilities, and the court was not satisfied with it. Judge Davis said there had been an intimation that the dividends were paid out of the capital instead of the earnings. The company was responsible for large amounts in the Surrogate and the Supreme Courts, and, as Judge Davis said before, enough was not seen in the annual report to warrant him and his associates in continuing to take bonds from it. Last Saturday's New York Herald says :--

In October, 1882, this company received an order from the same Court allowing them to guarantee bonds and undertakings required or permitted by law, conditioned for the faithful performance of any duty, such as that of an executor, guardian or receiver. According to this ruling the company were required to transmit a yearly statement to the justices of the General Term, showing the financial condition for the preceding year. In the order just filed the Court states that the statement for the year ending December 31, 1882, is unsatisfactory. It is also charged against the company that the original ruling was secured by a false affidavit of its president, and that the company has been guilty of numerous irregularities in its business and its reports ever since its inception. The Fidelity and Casualty Company was organized in 1879, after purchasing the franchise of the Knickerbocker Casualty Company, originally the Knickerbocker Plate Glass and Accidental

Insurance Company, famous for the peculiar legislation enacted in its behalf. It transacted four different classes of business, namely, "accident," " plate glass," "live stock" and "fidelity." The last named branch of insurance is a modern idea. In itself it is divided into two classes-that of insuring private corporations and business houses against the peculations of employés, and the still more recent business of guaranteeing the bonds of Court appointees. The officers of the company are William M. Richards, president; John M. Crane, secretary. The Board of Directors is composed of the following well-known business men :--George T. Hope, President of the Continental Fire Insurance Company; G. G. Williams, J. S. T. Stranahan, A. B. Hull, David Dows, A. S. Barnes, H. A. Hurlbut, J. D. Vermilye, W. G. Low, Charles Dennis, Alexander Mitchell, S. B. Chittenden and George S. Coe.

We respectfully commend the whole affair to the notice of our worthy contemporary, the *Commercial Bulletin* of New York.

THE NEW BANK ACT.

We have had an opportunity since our last issue of examining the Bill introduced by Sir Leonard Tilley to amend the Act relating to Banks and Banking, and we regret to find that the clause which deals with the circulation is open to most serious objection. Before we proceed to point out the dangerous character of that clause, we must remark that the banks as a rule have endeavored to conform to the law which requires them not to issue notes in excess of their paid up capital. There are in all 37 banks which make returns to Government. The circulation reached its highest point in the month of October. In the September return one bank with a capital of \$1,000,000 was in excess, though to less than 5 per cent of its authorized issue. In October, when there was a considerable expansion of circulation, that bank with some three other small banks were slightly in excess. In November all were again within the limit. An examination of the bank returns will satisfy any intelligent inquirer that the great aim of the Act should be to prevent banks with small capitals from habitual violation of the law, and at the same time to deal fairly with them, and not to impose penalties for unintentional excesses. The new bill puts all banks on the same footing, imposing a penalty in every case of excess, whether accidental or otherwise, but it may be assumed a moderate penalty if the excess be not over \$20,000. The clause then imposes a larger penalty for excesses over \$20,000 and not exceeding \$100,000, still larger if over \$100,000 and not over \$200,000, and the highest penalty on all over \$200,000. Now the banks most

likely to exceed their legal limits are those with capitals ranging from \$200,000 to \$500,000, and it would be a most dangerous experiment to permit such banks to increase their circulation ad libitum on the mere payment of a penalty. It would be a frightful temptation to a bank which was in difficulties, if it were able to throw into the hands of the public an indefinite amount of notes which would be easily negotiable as they would be a preferential charge on the assets of the bank. It is in our judgment perfectly clear that the penalty should be exacted in the case of banks with capitals not exceeding \$500,000 whenever the circulation was 10 per cent in excess of the limit, and in banks with larger capitals 5 per cent. We feel assured that such a provision would meet all cases that have occurred. If any further penalty should be deemed expedient, it should not be in the form of a fine, but a much more sovere punishment. The law should distinguish between accidental and wildful violations of it. The practical effect of the new bill is to permit unlimited issues to the small banks, provided they pay the penalties which may be imposed, and however large these may be, there will always be a temptation in cases of emergency to set them at defiance. It is most objectionable in our opinion to impose a penalty for a trilling excess over the legal limit, and the few complaints that have been made are of this character. Only let it be imagined that a bank with an nuthorized issue of \$500,000, which it is able habitually to maintain, and with two or three branches, should be \$1,000 in excess when the returns are made up, and that it should be fined and publicly stigmatized for having violated the law and incurred a penalty. It will, we are persuaded, be deemed more equitable to provide that the penalty shall only be incurred in case the' excess is \$50,000 or upwards. In the case of banks with \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000, respectively, the penalties should only be exacted in case an excess was \$50,000 or \$100,000.

With regard to the proposed amendment in section 6 to the form of monthly returns, we may observe that it will not effect an object that seems desirable, which is to make the assets and liabilities balance, as is done in the United States returns. In the return of assets there is a heading, "Other assets not included above," which is the last of the series. In the liabilities the capital is not added in with the other items, and on the same principal neither would be the Rest, as it is not a liability. The form adopted in the United States is to give under the

liability head, in addition to the various items specified in their returns, "Capital stock paid in," " Surplus fund," " Other undivided profits." By this means there is an exact balance between the liabilities and the assets. Now "Surplus fund" means the same as what Sir Leonard Tilley styles " Rest or Reserve fund." By omitting "Other undivided profits," he will fail to accomplish a desirable object, viz., to furnish an exact balance between the aggregate liabilities and assets. Of course everyone would understand that one portion of the liabilities was to the public and another to the shareholders of the bank. As to the penalty for not furnishing the monthly returns in time, we are inclined to think that, whatever may be the number of days allowed, there ought to be a margin of some three days for accidents which must often occur in getting returns from so many agencies.

A SPECIMEN OF U.S. RECIPROCITY.

A year or two since, obstacles were placed by France in the way of shipments of pork from the United States to that country, owing, it was stated, to the diseased condition of the product. The motives for the embargo were not altogether appreciated by the United States, but they bided their time to repay their old friend in their own coin. A few months ago the American Consuls at the Havre and La Rochelle, France, in making the usual statistical reports to their government, referred at much length to the adulteration of French brandles, and recommended that importation of French wines and brandies into the United States be prohibited, the avowed object being to preserve the public health against the deleterious compounds sold under the name of brandy. It was pointed out that the production of these liquors had considerably decreased in consequence of the ravages of the phylloxera, and that the brandies sold in the market were mixed with substances almost impossible to detect by chemical analysis, but the effect of which was to change into poison the brandies with which they are mixed.

The Angouleme Chamber of Commerce has just issued a protest against these consular reports. They admit that the production of brandies has sensibly decreased in the Charentes, in consequence of the invasion of the phylloxera but deny that the supply of pure brandies is_exhausted. In fact, a great number of vineyards perfectly healthy still exist in the Deux Charentes, and still a greater

númber in Armagnac, where brandies are also produced. They also admit that "to supply a class of consumers not able or not willing to pay the high price reached by pure brandies, in consequence of the diseases which have stricken the vines, commerce has been obliged in some circumstances to lower the price of them by a mixture of spirits (trois six); but this mixture, universally practiced in the production of cheap and inferior goods, has the slight recommendation in this instance of not being detrimental to public health. The quality and price are diminished by it, but it facilitates their use by a great number of consumers whose circumstances do not allow them to pay the price of pure brandies. As to the sirups and caramels, which at all times have been mixed with the brandies for exportation, it is puerile to direct any attack against these inoffensive products. used only to please the taste of American or English buyers, and which, in reality, being but sugar, have no object but to render brandies more agreeable to the taste or sight."

The protest has been communicated to the United States authorities, and copies have been sent to American newspapers. The Chicago *Tribune* remarks:

" The reflection suggested by it is that, if all the allegations it contains are true, the French are merely being treated to a dose of the medicine which they administered to the United States in the matter of the exclusion of American pork. It may be true, or it may not, that the statements of the American Consuls complained of are unfounded and unjust; but, whether they are so or not, it is surely the fact that the pretended grounds on which the importation of American pork into France was prohibited were frivolous, false, and disingenuous. The pretense that American pork was shut out because it was diseased was a malicious pretext to hide the real motives for its exclusion -namely : the desire of French hog-farmers to secure a monopoly of their home market. American pork is eaten by 50,000,000 of people in the United States, 35,000,000 in the British Islands, 10,000,000 in Belgium and Holland, 30,000,000 in Italy, and the same number in Austro-Hungary. We have yet to hear that it has been the cause of widespread disease or of any discase at all, in those countries. It has been excluded from France and Germany on slanderous allegations concerning its soundness, made solely for the purpose of promoting the "protection" of certain alleged home industries. French wines and brandies are vastly more adulterated and more " poisonous " in their original nature than American pork products are. The American people have some idea of reciprocity, and they know how, when the occasion arises, to apply the lex talionis. We do not seriously regret that the French producers are now getting, or are likely to get, a severe object lesson n the Golden Rule."

SALVAGE. (4)

There are, unfortunately, some few places in which the owner of property has presented to him the alternative of seeing his property burnt if he leaves it where it is, or stolen if he attempts to remove it, and, consequently, he adopts that which may bring him compensation from the insurance company wrongfully, rather than that which would make it necessary to make a claim against the municipality in which he does business. There are many reasons why the Insurance Companies should not insure against theft at fires, but we believe that when the insured can shew conclusively that he used his best endeavors to remove his property from a place of danger to a place of safety, and that during the process of removal certain goods were stolen by the mob in consequence of defective police regulations, then the Insurance Companies should at once pay for such goods, and, in the name of the assured, being duly empowered by him, prosecute the claim against the municipality for the value of the stolen property. A mob is a congregation of five or more persons engaged for unlawful purposes or in unlawful acts, it is the duty of the municipality to disperse, repress, and punish them. The consequences of municipal apathy or connivance should not devolve upon innocent sufferers, whether insurers or insured.

Where a force of sufficient extent cannot be maintained permanently on account of its cost, then the Mayor or Reeve or Local Magistrate should be empowered to swear in special constables, whose duty should be to protect property from violence or theft by mobs, but even then there should be in every place some one person designated as chief of the salvage or protective organization, as otherwise the want of skill or information would be as fatal to the safety of the property as though it were abandoned to the mob or the elements. The permanent head of an emergency force would naturally acquaint himself with the best method of making his force effective; he would have in his mind's eye the men, the vehicles and the places he intended to use when required.

In most places express waggons, drays, trucks and other vehicles are licensed by the corporation; the revenue received from them is inconsiderable, but it is found good to be able to recognize them, their owners and drivers owing to their numbers. It would not be a very onerous tax on these persons, if in case of a special alarm they were to be ready and at the disposal of the chief of the protective corps; each vehicle being under the charge of a special constable as well as its owner or driver.

We have known of the removal-of the whole of the stock of a wholesale house with a five per cent damage simply by utilizing the resources at command, and of the total loss of property which could have been saved quite as readily, and we believe these articles calculated. to benefit the country by reason of their adoption with such improvements as may suggest themselves to those who make the necessary enactments. The thorough utilization of our resources cannot, however, be obtained until our volunteer force is adapted to the needs and requirements of the country; the path of duty should be the way to glory and to profit ; it is improbable that there will arise need for our volunteers for offensive or defensive military purposes, but there could be such modifications in their control as would make them effective in revenue, excise, statistical, police and protective purposes without dimming their military lustre or diminishing their military effectiveness.

THE FEDERAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Canadian Companies are rapidly obtaining a large share of a business which it is most desirable should be extended throughout the Dominion. It is quite unnecessary, we should imagine, to impress upon our readers the importance of securing some means of support for those depending on them, and this, it is generally admitted, can be best effected by Life Assurance policies. The Federal Life Assurance Company, an account of whose annual meeting will be found else where in our columns, has been but recently established in the City of Hamilton, and it is of course impossible to form any opinion of its future from the results of the few months' business which it has had in the last year. Public confidence is likely to be gained by an examination of the names of the members of the Board of Direction, who are scattered not only over the part of Ontario in which the headquarters of the Company are situated, but in the Province of New Brunswick. As a matter of course the Federal, like other new companies, will have to encounter a powerful competition from the old established companies, but there is plenty of room, and if the example of the Mother Country be followed, policies not in one but in half a dozen companies should not be deemed too many.

THE FAILURE OF MESSRS. FOGARTY & BRO.— Had a bomb-shell exploded in the street where Monireal leather merchants most do congregate it would not have produced more surprise than

that occasioned on Wednesday last by the announcement of the suspension of the prominent wholesale boot and shoe firm of Fogarty & Bro., this city. The firm now composed of Timothy F. and Jeremiah Fogarty, is one of the oldest in that line in this city, having been in business considerably over twenty years, with a clear record throughout. Well-known as enterprising, upright men, it is not surprising that the list of creditors includes nearly all the leather houses in the city, besides some in Quebec, and a few shoe manufacturers, for amounts varying from \$2,000 up to \$18,000, there being some four or five claims ranging from \$10,000 to \$18,000. They also conducted a retail store, adjoining their factory, where they did a large city trade. But it is in the manufacturing department that their troubles have arisen; the firm were, previous to the late depression, in easy circumstances but were among the unfortunates who invested someyears ago in the St. Pierre Land Co. bubble. by which they sustained considerable loss, being one of the few shareholders who remained solvent. Their profits, also, for the last few years have undoubtedly been small, the keen competition having kept prices below a paying basis. Their business was perhaps too much spread, many of their customers being in remote sections of the Dominion, rendering them more than usually liable to losses by bad debts. One of the banks closed their account some months ago, chiefly for this reason. It was known to a very few that the firm had been pressed for some time past, and it probably was owing to the \$18,000 worth of goods bought from the Canadian Rubber Co. that the firm was able to defer the evil day, hoping to tide through the threatened disaster. The stoppage of some factories in Quebec during the recent lock-out here, cutting off one source of their supply to fill orders, doubtless contributed to the trouble also. The direct liabilities are roughly estimated at \$125,000 to \$150,000; the indirect will probably reach as much more. Their bankers are pretty well secured. Messrs. Fogarty have the sympathy of the entire trade, and will doubtless receive fair treatment and consideration from their creditors.

THE troubles of the dry goods firm of A. M Foster & Co., this city, are not yet ended, Mr. Foster having been arrested Friday week at the instance of the junior partner, Mr. Reinhardt, who, as stated in a recent issue of the JOURNAL, formed a partnership with Mr. Foster and Mr. Reuben Taylor last December, paying'in \$4,000 cash; he left the city on . 9th January to fulfil his duties as traveller and .salesman. During his absence, the complainant states, Mr. Foster drew out his own capital of \$4,000 and in addition \$2,100 belonging to the firm, which he used for his own purposes. In consequence, their bank refused to give more credit unless new arrangements were made, and asked Mr. Foster to call, but he declined. Subsequently the complainant says Mr. Foster notified the English creditors that he would not be able to meet certain liabilities which he and Mr. Taylor had contracted before complainant joined the firm. Mr. Foster then dissolved the firm, and, having obtained possession of the assets, will,

the complainant declares, sell them at a loss of about 25 per cent. on their cost. A true bill has been returned by the Grand Jury, and the matter will now be tried before the courts.

The commercial community are considerably interested in the case now proceeding in the courts in this city against Mr. Alexander Seath, the Montreal leather merchant referred to in recent issues in connection with the Perry-Cassils imbroglio, who was arrested Monday week at the instance of Mr. Robt. McCready, wholesale boot and shoe manufacturer, this city, charged with uttering forged notes, one on the Molsons Bank for \$1632.20, and the other on the Union Bank for \$1832.50. The signature appended to these notes is the same, and exhibits some caligraphic contrasts to the signature of Mr. McCrendy as affixed to the depositions. These docoments are to the effect that early in January last the deponent was served with a summons. notifying him of an action on a protested note discounted by the Union Bank for \$1,832,-50. On the day of the return of the said action the promissory note was produced in Court, and upon carefully examining it he discovered that it had not been signed by himself, and that it was evidently a forgery by some person unknown to him. He was afterwards informed by the clerks of the Bank that the said note had been discounted by Mr. Alexander Seath, and he was consequently led to believe that the accused had forged his name to the paper, and on these grounds caused his arrest. A similar deposition was made in the case of the Molsons Bank note. Another note is said to be in possession of the Merchants' Bank, who have not yet done anything in the matter. It is alleged that Mr. McCready notified the banks in September last of the forgeries. The notes have been photographed on an enlarged scale, and upwards of nineteen witnesses, including experts, have been summoned. Mr. Seath was released on bail being given by two bondsmen for \$2,000 each, and himself for a similar amount. The circumstances had been discussed in boot and shoe and leather circles for some time; but were not published, pending some possible explanation or arrangement to prevent such an expose as that now made. Mr. Seath strenuously denies the charges against him, and calmly asserts that the signatures are genuine. The trial, lasting a fortnight, has resulted in the disagreement of the jury, 11 for acquittal ; and Mr. Seath has been released on bail, pending probable discharge.

WRomitted to mention recently the flight of A. G. Murray, of Ingersoll, Ont., grocer and wood dealer in that town. Since his departure, several cases of his using other people's names without their knowledge, for the purpose of raising money, have been unearthed. The name of one clergyman had been forged to a note of about \$500. Notes which were given Murray by his customers in settlement of account, and which had been paid long since, had the dates changed, and they may be obliged to pay them the second time. Before his departure he borrowed a sum in ready cash from a local dry goods merchant. Ilis regular liabilities are reported considerable also.

THE safes and other furniture in the premises occupied by the defunct " Mahon Banking Co. " of London, Ont., have been seized by the Sheriff, and will be sold for the benefit of the creditors .- Mr. Fred. Plunkett, formerly of the firm of Uregan & Plunkett, grocers, Ottawa, has been missing since last Saturday, when he left home, stating that he was going to visit the mother of his former partner, recently deceased. It is said that his wife attributes his disappearance to financial embarrassment.

MEETINGS, &c.

THE FEDERAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

The lirst annual meeting of the shareholders of the Federal Life Assurance Company of Hamilton, held on March 6th, at the Company's offices in that city, was largely attended. The President, Mr. D. B. Chisholm, occupied the chair. Notices of meeting were accepted as read, and after the minutes of the first general meeting were read and confirmed, the President called upon the Manager to read the following report and statement :

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

GENTLEMEN .- Your Directors have pleasure in placing before you the first report and statement of the affairs of the Company, being for the broken year ending the 31st day of December last, covering a period of about six months' business operations.

Notwithstanding the limited number of agents at our command, and the active competition of older companies, through which the business of a young company must necessarily be some-what prejudiced, we had written at the end of December, after a careful scrutiny of the applications, 254 Policies of Assurance, amounting in the aggregate to \$404,350.

A considerable number of applications were declined, as, in the judgment of your Directors, they did not represent risks sufficiently good to be entertained. Nearly all of the risks approved are for small amounts, ranging from \$1,000 to \$3,000 each, averaging on the whole about \$1,500 each; hence we have only been obliged to effect reinsurance in two instances. The greater portion of this assurance is written upon the Ordinary Life and Yearly Renewable plans, consequently the aggregate income from first premiums is not large, and the required reserve is small.

We have no reason to doubt a continuance of the progress already made in obtaining business, or that the very satisfactory amount of business one in the past few months may not be exceeded during the same term of the present year, with the hearty co-operation we feel assured every shareholder will accord to the Manager and Agents of the Company.

Owing to organization and the opening up of agencies in the Maritime Provinces and Manitoba, as well as the limited time we had in which to secure business before the close of the year, our expenses are proportionately heavy as compared with our income, more so than they would have been if distributed over a whole year's business, although in any event, the expenses in obtaining new business are heavy, and in the absence of renewal premiums appear abnormally large. However, it must be borne in mind that the present necessary outlay in establishing agencies, and bring-ing our company before the public, is an invest-ment that will be principally realizable in the business of coming years, and is not properly chargeable, except in part, as expenses of the few months' business we had in last year.

It affords us pleasure to be able to state that up to the present time we have not been advised of any claim against the Company through death.

Your Directors have applied to the Dominion Parliament for an Act to incorporate this Company under the name and title of "The Federal Life Assurance Company," and giving it some broader powers than it has at present; also to remove any doubt that may exist as to the powers conferred by an Act of the Provincial Legislature, by which the Company was incorporated and under which it was organized, though licensed by the Dominion Government to do business throughout Canada.

A copy of this Bill is herewith submitted.

The whole issue of capital stock (\$700,000.00) has been subscribed.

In accordance with the terms of the Act of Incorporation the Directors all retire, but are eligible for re-election.

igible for re-election. All of which is respectfully submitted. (Signed) D. B. CHISHOLM, President.

(Signed) DAVID DEXTER,

Managing Director.

Hamilton, March 6th, 1883. CAPITAL, \$700,000.00.

RECEIP	TS.			
Capital stock \$	68,755	CÓ	1. A.	
Premium		83	1.1.1	
Interest	285			
Accrued interest	1,307		· · ·	
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PAYME	NTS.			
ReinsuranceS	103	25		
Establishing agencies	2,221	18		
Agents' salaries, travel-			and the second	
ling expenses, etc	2,663	01		
Head office salaries	2,217			
Medical fees	432			
Expense account	2,057			
Agent's commissions	1,946			
			\$ 11,641 58	2
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			\$ 69,827 35	•
Accounted for as follow	ws:		\$ 69,827 35	•
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Government deposit S	51,100	00 03		•
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Government depositS Bills receivable Interest accrued but not due	51,100 6,877 1,307	03 96		•
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Government deposit\$ Bills receivable Interest accrued but not due Loans on policies Premiums in course of	51,100 6,877 1,307 929	03 96 28		•
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Government deposit	51,100 6,877 1,307 929 2,157	03 96 28 29 56		•
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Government deposit Bills receivable Interest accrued but not due Premiums in course of transmission Office furniture Preliminary expense Cash on hand and in	51,100 6,877 1,307 929 2,157 832 2,587	03 96 28 29 56 25 88		•

Examined and found correct,

H. STEPHENS, Auditor. Hamilton, 5th March, 1883.

The President and Directors of the Federal Life Assurance Company :

GENTLEMEN,-I have completed the audit of the affairs of your Company for the broken year terminating 31st December last. The books, rouchers, etc., have been carefully examined and found correct. The securities have also been compared with the statements annexed and their accuracy verified---Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) H. STEPHENS, Auditor. Hamilton, 5th March, 1883.

The President, in moving the adoption of the report, referred to the many difficulties a young company has to contend with in coming before the public for a share of patronage, not-withstanding which the Directors were able to show a large amount of business done in the short time at their disposal, from commence-ment of active business to the end of the year, when the books were closed for the purposes of this report ; and in complimentary terms spoke of the agents of the Company now in the field, saying that with the agencies now open and in course of organization he believed the Company would largely increase its business this year over the corresponding broken period of last year.

Mr. Thomas Holtby, of Brampton, seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Messrs. S. C. Smoke, H. T. Crawford and Rev. W. Kettlewell were appointed scrutineers, and the ballot proceeded with for the election of Directors, resulting in the election of the following Board: Rev. Wm. Williams, Woodstock; Messrs. D. B. Chisholm, Hamilton; Jas. H. Beatty, Thorold; Robert Barber, Streetsville; Wm. Kerns, M. P. P., Burlington; Hon. E. Mc-Leod, St. John, N. B.; Rev. J. Wakefield, Goderich; David Dexter, Hamilton; Thomas. Holtby, Brampton; Sheriff Patrick, Brockville; Thos. H. Wilson, M.D., Hamilton; W. B. Chisholm, Oakville; E. Ohown, Kingston; M. H. Aikins, M. D., Burnhamthorpe; Thos. Blanshard, Nelson; E. S. Whipple, Hamilton; George E. Foster, M. P., King's County, N. B.; Col. John Land, Hamilton; Jas. Hough, Guelph; Jos. Wood, M. P., Sussex, N. B.; C. H. Gooderham, Toronto; Jas. Lord, Montreal; R.v. J. G. Scott, Guelph; J. A. VanWart, Fredericton, N. B.; George Scott, St. Thomas. After announcement of the names of the

After announcement of the names of the Board-elect a very pleasant and harmonious meeting was closed by the usual votes of thanks to the Boards of Directors, Executive Committee and scrutineers.

At a subsequent meeting of the new Board Mr. D. B. Chisholm was elected President and Messrs. Jas. H. Beatty and Robert Barber Vice-Presidents.

The estate of Goldstein, Isaacs & Co., referred to last week, shows liabilities direct of \$19,000, indirect \$32,000, of which latter some \$14,000 will rank on the estate, making a total to rank of \$33,000. The assets consist of \$20,000 in stock and \$8,000 in book-debts. The difficulties are in a considerable degree owing to unwise purchases on the part of Mr. Isaacs from New York tobacco speculators. Isaacs was formerly a dry goods merchant in St. Paul, Min., and had but a limited knowledge of the tobacco business. Mr. Goldstein, too confidingly perhaps, put some \$20,000 into the business; Mr. Isaacs his experience, which latter availed him but litle in the New York market. Some \$90,000 worth of goods bought there are said to have proved to be worth less than half that money. A meeting is called for Tuesday next. Mr. Goldstein has the sympathy of the trade in his losses; his record both in this city and Quebec is highly spoken of by the two banks who have known him best.

THE Belmont (Sewing Machine) Manufacturing Co., an outgrowth of the Lawlor establishment in this city, hold a meeting of creditors to-day. Difficulties partly due to unwillingness of some stockholders to pay up.—A large shipment of hardware, consigned from Great Britain to an agent in this city, was seized by the Customs' Officers a few days ago for alleged evasion of the duty. Particulars deferred.

Ar a meeting of creditors last Wednesday of A. Ansell, cigar dealer, this city, whose assignment was noted last week, an offer of 20c cash, 5c in three months and 5c in six months, secured, was accepted. The liabilities foot up \$11,000, including accommodation paper, and assets were between \$5,000 and \$5,000. The estate of J. F. Birmingham, Valleyfield, referred to on another page in this issue, has been sold by tender to Mr. Jamieson, of Vankleek Hill, at 634c cash, and the assets of Ecremont & Montey, also of Valleyfield, amounting to \$17,428, have been sold to the new succeeding firm of Renaud & Montey at 55c on the \$, half cash and balance in three and six months.

THE Union Bank has obtained judgment and executed a seizure against the Buckingham Manufacturing Cö. for \$20,248.—The Belgian Consul in this city has received a despatch from the Belgian authorities announcing that the Belgian embezzler, Ernest Anceausx Duchaine, who was extradited from Montreal some months ago, has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. His wife, who was tried, and convicted of the same offence, received the same sentence.

Financial and Commercial.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

THURSDAY, 15th March, 1883.

Owing very largely, no doubt, to the prolonged wintry weather, the heavy snow blockades in rural districts, which seriously retard retail business and hinder collections, the Spring trade in nearly all departments is backward. There is not yet the usual rush of country buyers to this market for Spring goods. but with more favorable weather the prospects are considered fairly good. The trade situation of the country is not so discouraging as has been represented by some uninformed daily newspaper articles, and the weeding out of a class of reckless speculators will as heretofore only prove of incalculable benefit to legitimate trade. Accommodation paper appears to be a more than usually strong factor in the numerous failures occurring this season. No change in rates of interest or discount, and the demand from commercial borrowers continues fair. Sterling Exchange market quiet, at 108# to 108% for sixty-day bills, and 109% for demand. Drafts on New York in good request at about 7-16 prem., with few offering. Stocks have been rather more active this week, the principal dealings being in Montreal, Merchants, Commerce, Gas, and City Passenger. The market has been generally weak and declining, influenced by the failures and rumors of failures, of which the " bears" have not been slow to avail themselves. Compared with a week ago Bank of Montreal has dropped 51 to 6 per cent, selling to-day down to 2004; Merchants has declined 3 per cent., Toronto 4 per cent., Commerce 2, Outario 2 per cent., City Passenger 12, Richelieu 1, and City Gas 10 per cent. lower. The speculation in Gas has been the largest for some weeks, and the stock has been depressed by the passage through committee at Quebec of the Opposition Gas Co.'s bill. See table of quotations on another page.

Day Goops.—Considering the expectation indulged a week ago, business has been rather disappointing to wholesale merchants this week. But they entirely omitted from their calculations Wiggins' or Nature's great March snow-storm, which came last Saturday; the result being that the country roads have since been blockaded, and merchants in the remote parts of the interior have been doing scarcely any business at all. This has naturally a bad effect upon trade generally and retards remittances, which all the leading houses report have been slower this week. The travellers are nearly all at home, and comparatively few buyers have yet availed themselves of the cheap railway fares in force to visit this market. There have been a few merchants, chiefly from the Ottawa and Kingston districts, in the city, but the great majority are deferring their sorting up purchases until the weather becomes more spring-like, and prospects are more decided. No particular lines of spring gods are in special request yet; stocks are complete, and well assorted, and as the reduced fares remain in force until the 20th April, there will doubless be a greater rush of Western buyers

DRUGS AND CHEMIOALS.—The Spring business so far has been only moderate, and a feeling of caution against overstocking prevails very generally throughout the trade. This is satis-

factory, and will tend to produce a healthy condition of business. In prices there is no change to report, either here or abroad. There is some discussion as to the effect of the proposed changes in the American Tariff, which comes into effect on the 1st July next; goods which are to be on the free list, and which aro purchased at present in England, will in all jikelihood be then purchased in New York to some extent, as, prices being equal, they can be ordered from New York at short notice, and will come in at less expense for freight than from England. This, of course, will only apply to articles not produced in England, but which come directly to New York from foreign countries.

DARY PRODUCE.—There is nothing new or interesting to note concerning the local Butter market. ' A fair jobbing trade has been done during the week at from 17c to 22c for medium to fine grades. Stocks have been reduced somewhat during the past few days, and with light receipts it is thought that the quantity carried over into the new senson will be comparatively small. Latest reported transactions include a carload Western, selected, at 18c, and a car of Townships, Fall and summer make, at 20c, the original cost of which was 22c. As usual at this period, complaints of the inferior quality of goods are heard, and the arrival of new butter will be hailed with pleasure by the majority of consumers. Cable advices report finest goods in England scaree and wanted, but ordinary grades show no improvement. The local Cheese market continues firm; stocks have been nearly all exported, and business here is confined to the jobbing trade. Liverpoid cables quote a firmer market under light supplies and a fair demand for all qualities; price steady at 66s per cwt. Advices from New York quote sales of choice colored at 142c.

Funs.—Receipts have been almost confined to *Red Fox*, of which the supply is liberal, but the demand is slack, and market consequently weak. Sales are reported at \$1.30 to \$1.40. For other kinds, prices rule steady and unchanged. At the March fur sales in London, referred to in our last report, marten déclined, while lynx advanced, as compared with the sales last year. At the Hudson Bay sale, bear sold 20 per cent higher; wolverine, 15 per cent do; lynx, 15 per cent do; silver fox, 20 per cent do; cross fox, 10 per cent lower; otter, 124 per cent lower; fisher, red fox, skunk, mink and wolf unchanged. In this market prices are as follows: Mink, \$1.00; red fox, \$1.00 to \$1.25; marten, 75c to \$1; otter, \$8 to \$10 beaver, \$2 to \$2.50 per lb; skunk, 60e; bear, \$8 to \$10 for large and \$4 to \$5 for small; lynx, \$2 to \$2.50; winter rats, 124c.

GROGERIES.—Sugars.—Sales of Refined Yellows at full previous quotations, with demand. Granulated and other White Refined unchanged. Market for Raw Sugars firm abroad. Teas.— Moderate business at figures for some time current for almost all kinds Japans, including also China Green and Black Teas. Molasses.—Barbadoes held without change worth noting. Syrups quiet and rather easier. Rice, dull. Coffees keep up for Mocha, Java and also the lower qualities firm at late advance. Spices.— Pepper firm for White and Black, other Spices unchanged. Fruits.—Valentia. Raisins for good quality fairly steady. Malaga Raisins dull. Prunes, Figs, Sultanas quiet. Currants not much doing at former prices. Nuts and Almonds dull.

HIDES AND SEINS.—Native *Hides* becoming scarce, the week's offerings being very small, but no quotable change in prices to note. Western States bides continue dull, with No. 1 Buff still quoted at 9½c and No. 2 at 8c to 8½c; second steers' worth 10c to 104c, and bulls 8c to 84c. Dry-salted Western quoted at 17c for No. 1. Sheepskins quiet and unchanged.

LUMBER .--- Quiet, and no improvement expected until snow is gone. Building operations are rather slack this spring, and very little new work coming forward, so that the demand for lumber in this market will be very light Reports from all until navigation opens. quarters say that the output of pine will be very large. In Michigan the production is the hargest known, and mill-men are trying to limit the cutting capacity through fear of glut-ting the market. If this state of things is general, there will be an overproduction and a full in prices. Deals for the English market are not in active demand, especially 3rd and 4th qualities. There is a considerable computer of qualities. There is a considerable quantity of these now for sale, and are principally held by exporters. American layers are not as eager to buy as during the last two seasons. Stocks in the Eastern market are pretty full. The market to which most attention is at present directed is Manitoba. Large operations are in progress, but we tear after the communication is well opened up that the trade in that direc-tion will be overdone.

Ous.-Cable advices announce an advance during the week of about 9d. in London, Eng., for Cod Liver Oil, which is now quoted at 7s 9d ; and a corresponding advance has followed in this market, the price now being quoted at \$1.75 per gal. All the surplus stock bere has been bonght up for shipment to England. The market for *Steam Refined Scal* remains firm at 95e to \$1. *Cod Oil* is higher in New York, but nothing of consequence doing here, and prices unchanged. In other, kinds the market has been devoid of interest during the week; the only large transaction being that of 60 barrels raw Linseed at 62c per imperial gallon. Fish oils are slow of sale, at last week's quotations.

Phovisions -There was an advance in Liverpool yesterday of 6d for bacon, now worth 52s to 51s. 6d ; other articles steady and unchanged. Chicago hog market advanced 5c per 100 lbs., with estimated receipts 9,000, against 11,000 on Tuesday, and shipments were 4,141 head. Pork was decidedly strong, closing at an advance of 271c for April; lard also advanced 21c per 100 lbs., and short ribs gained 10c to 124c during the day. In the local market business in hog products has been almost entirely confined to supplying a small city and country jobbing trade at about last week's values. To move round lots of *Mess Pork* concessions on our inside figures would admittedly have to be made. The only transaction in meats yesterday was the sale of a lot of green *Hams* at 113c. The by market is weak and lower; receipts have averaged about 180 cases per day,—considered very large for this time of year,—and the de-mand is slow, having been checked by the high prices. Stocks therefore are accumulating, and receivers generally accept fair bids. For instance 24c to 25c is asked for fresh, but some buyers have been supplied at 23c. Farmers are said to have larger stocks this spring than usual, and with soft weather, which now seems fairly probable, a much lower range of prices is tairiy probable, a much lower range of prices is expected. The local dealers who bought up a short time ago at low prices now seem likely to be caught. No limed eggs in the market and prices nominal. *Tultow* is becoming rather more plentiful, and the market rules steady for rational the lost remorted sale of a round lot refined, the last reported sale of a round lot being at 94c. *Dressed Mags* inactive, and prices a shade firmer if anything, quoted at \$\$.40 to \$\$.60 for heavy weights.

Wool .- With the exception of a few small parcels of fine foreign wool sold to manufacturers at our quotations, there has been no business doing in the home market the past week. Dealers in Domestic descriptions report trade very slack, and values unchanged.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

Boston, March 15 .- Flour, market dull, price easier Sales of Superfine at from S3.50 to \$4; Extras, from S4.25 to \$5, including choice Bakers from \$5 to \$6. Winter Wheats dull at from Extras, from \$4.25 to \$5, including choice Bakers from \$5 to \$6. Winter Whents dull at from \$5.75 to \$7. Spring Patents have been selling at from \$7.50 to \$8,25, and Winter Patents at from \$6.50 to \$7.25. Commed, sales at \$3.20. Outment sold at from \$6 to \$6.75 for common and good, and from \$7 to \$7.25 for choice and funcy. May firmer, demand better; sales of choice at from \$17 to \$18,and good to fair at. from \$16 to \$17. Butter dull, prices lower; sales of choice fresh made at from 35 to 35c; fine of choice fresh made at from 33c to 35c; fine fall creameries at 30c. Cheese is firm, and has been in demand at from 131c to 14c for choice and 10c to 121c fair to good. Canada Peus' selling at S1.15. Potatoes firm, light receipts; sales of Early Rose and other choice grades at from 90c to 95c.

at from 90c to 95c. Chicago, 2.00 p.m.—Wheat, April, S1.074; May, S1.124; June, S1.124. Corn, April, 574c; May, 614c; June, 614c. Oats, April, 414c; May, 444c; June, 434c. Pork, April, S18.40; May, S18.60; June, S18.774. Lard, April, S11.45; May, S11.60; June, S11.65.

New York, 200 p.m.—Wheat, No. 2 Red, March, Sl.20; April, Sl.21; May, Sl.23; June, 51.24. Corn, March, 70½c cash to 70½c; April, 71c; May, 71½c; June, 71½c.

Milwaukee, 2.00 p.m. — Wheat, March, \$1.06½; cash \$1.05§; April, \$1.06§; May, \$1.11j.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, March 15, 1883.

(Beerbohm's Advices.) Cargoes off Coast-Wheat, quiet but stendy. Corn, inactive. Car-goes on passage-Wheat, quiet, but stendy. Corn quiet. English country markets gener-ally cheaper. French, firm. Quantity Maize on passage for U. K, 370,000 qrs. Wheat and Flour 2,500,000 qrs. Liverpool Wheat on spot quiet, but stendy. Corn, ditto. Paris Wheat and Flour, firm. Flour, firm.



direction of railway traffic is regarded now with as much concern as is the existence of freights to carry. Wholesale trade is not expected to be much different from what it was in 1882. The volume will probably be as large, but the profits may not be what they were last year. The retail trade has been carried on under difficulties, caused by bad roads and scarcity of money. In the city there has been a period of total unproduction on the part of ordinary outdoor labour, and the retail merchants are feeling this keenly. Wholesale business is represented as very fair indeed. Hardware is gaining in general volume of trade. Provisions quiet. Payments are still unsatisfactory. Banks are not acting as if there was any danger in extending credits. Call loans are made at 71 to 8 per cent, time loans at 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$; commercial paper, the best, is discounted at 7 per cent, and second class at 71 per cent. The stock market has been pretty active during the week, with aggregate sales rather in excess of the same week last year. Values have been sustained. The following table shows the closing bids to-day compared with those of last Thursday :

Banks.	Bid Mar. 8.	Bid Mar. 15.	LOAD COB.	Bid Mar. 8.	Bid Mr. 15
Montreal Toronto Ontario Merchants Commerce Dominion Hamilton Standard	207 186 112 125 134 199 112 114	183 112 123 1331 1991 113 1141	Can. Permanent Freehold Western Can Bidg. & Loan Farmers' Loan. Loud. & Can'dn Huron & Ergs. Dom. Savinns	190 102 123 135 156	171) 191 101 128 134 158 116
Federal Imperial . Molsons	161 141 130	138,	Ontario Losov Hamilton Prie Imperial Savin's		123 1061

FLOUR AND MEAL .- Breadstuffs are declining. Flour is not offering in large quantity, but the holding back is not aiding the market. Buyers are diffident about making large contracts. On last Friday buyers would have taken Superior Extra at \$4.60, and Extra was quoted at \$4.50, and Extra at \$4.60, and Extra was quoted at \$4.50, and Extra sold on Saturday at \$4.50 with bags, Extra at \$2.20, bags included. A decided down-ward tendency has been operating all week, and yesterday Superior Extra was soid at \$4.50 as its preserve active with the solution of the solu and yesterday Superior faith was soid at 34.00 as its present value; with Extra quoted at 34.40 for spot, and 34.35 at outside points. Unin-spected Superior is quoted at 5 cents below the inspected article. The stock here on Monday last was 7945 against 6670 on the Monday pre-vious, and 7718 barrels March 13, 1882. Uatmeal in moderate demand, and quoted at \$4.80 to \$5. Cornmeal moving in small lots at \$3.75 to \$4. Shorts still quoted at \$18 to \$20. Bran is sold at \$14 on the track.

WHEAT .- Trade and prices are alike on a downward tendency. The decline in outside markets has been responded to in this market. The decline since last Thursday has been quite 4c. On Friday No. 2 Fall was worth \$1.03, and No. 2 Spring steady at \$1.07 and \$1.08. On Saturday, these prices were main-tained. On Monday there was a weakening in the market, and values were reduced. On Tuesday No. 2 Fall was quoted at \$1 and sold at that to-day; and No. 2 Spring sold to-day at \$1.04, and goose wheat 95c. These weakenings are being more distinct even in Chicago; are in consequence of correct estimates of the inclusion of wheat in the world. It is now known The decline since last Thursday has been are being more distinct even in Chicago; are in consequence of correct estimates of the stocks of wheat in the world. It is now known that England has a reserve of 30,000,000 bushels of wheat, or 20,000,000 more than the average reserve for many years back, with large quantities of wheat yet to be imported. Quotations are : No. 2 Fall, SI; No. 2 Spring, SI.05; No. 3 Spring, SI.03. Stocks of Wheat are increasing here; on Monday the stocks were 504,070 bushels, and on the Monday pre-vious 464,327 bushels, against 353,045 bushels on March 13, 1832. on March 13, 1882.

COARSE GRAINS AND SEEDS .- The market has been steady all round for general grain. Barley is firm, No. 1 at 76c; No. 2 at 72c; No. 3 extra at 66c; and No. 3 at 53c for Western and 56c for Northern. Malt is depressed, but there will

not be any actual loss. The stock of barley on Monday was 141,040 bushels, against 130,508 on the Monday previous, and 230,486 bushels on March 13, 1882. *Peas* are in fair demand with prices steady, good No. 2 quoted worth 77c. Stocks on Monday were 13,431 bushels, against 12,702 bushels on the Monday previous, and 27,441 bushels March 13, 1882. *Vats* are steady at latest quotations, 44c for Western and 43c for Eastern on the track. *Rye* has advanced, and is quoted now at 65c to 67c. *Red Clover* is steady at \$7.50 to \$7.75; alsike at \$9 to \$12; timothy at \$2.10 to \$2.35 per bushel of 48 lbs.

PROVISIONS.—Business is quiet. Meats are unchanged. Bacon is steady; long clear 11c; C. C. 10c for car lots, and $\frac{1}{2}$ cent more for small lots. Rolls 12jc to 13c for short and

long respectively; breakfast bacon 134c. Hams, sweet pickled, a lot of 50 hams sold at 12c for May delivery; smoked sold at 134c. Lurd in round lots 134c to 144c for tubs and pails. Butter is scarce and unchanged; good dairy is worth 21c to 23c; large rolls 18c to 20c; store packed 13c to 16c. Cheese, 124c for common, and 13c to 14c for medium to fine. Eggs sell at 20c for fresh in boxes, pickled might be quoted at 14c. Drid Apples buying at 92c and selling at 104c; evaporated at 17c and 18c. Pork quoted at \$21.50 to \$22. Beef, Mess, at \$14 to \$18.

OTHER PRODUCE.—Polatoes are rather scarce here but they are abundant in the country, quoted at 65c per bag on the track in car lots. Apples in light demand, S2 to S3 on the street; S3 to S4 in store. Hogs nearly done; S3.30 would be paid for good hogs here. This week will about finish packing in this market. Hops nominal, off-ring at 95c and S1. Poultry unchanged; turkeys, 14c, geese, 9c per lb.; ducks, 80c to 90c a pair; fowls, 60c to 70c per pair. Onions, S1 a bag; Carrots, 49c a bag; Parsnips, 50c a bag. Tallow buying at 81c selling at 81c for rendered; rough buying at 42c.

THE LIVE STOCK TRADE.—There are very few cattle offering. Friday's market was not large with only about 80 head offering. On Saturday one car arrived which was forwarded to Montreal. At Tuesday's market there were only three car loads of cattle. These were good butchers' cattle, and sold at S4.25 to S5.25 per 100 lbs. live weight. There are no sheep or lambs offering, and the quotations cannot be given, as the market is irregular, but prices are high. Fat hogs are quoted at S6.50. Calves are only seen in the street market where they sell at 80 to 100 for what they will dress. It is known that there are large numbers of cattle in the country, but interrupted railroad and other roads hinder them on the passage to market. It is looked for that the market will be steady this spring.

HIDES AND SEINS.—There is no change in the situation. Business is quiet. Cured hides quoted at 72c to 8c, with not much inquiry Green hides bought at 7c for cows and 8c for steers. Calfskins, cured, 13c to 15c. Sheepskins bought at \$1.25 to \$1.30, old lots at 75c to \$1.

LEATHER.—Business is very quiet, and quotations are wholly unchanged. Prices for country dealers are for Sole, Spanish, all weights, 2Sc to 30c; for No. 2 23c to 24c; Slaughter 2Sc to 30c, and light 27c to 29c. Kip Skins, French 75c to 95c; English 70c to 75c; Chicago 65c to 75c; Native 50c to 65c; Splits 28c to 33c; Buff 16c to 1Sc; Pebble 14c to 18c. Cod Oil 65c to 70c; Gambier 7c; Sumach 4c to 5c.

WooL.—The situation is so entirely without change that it is difficult to write about wool. There is no longer any enquiry from the United

States, and the prices are low. Demand from the local mills is very small, and the figures are low. Holders of large quantities are still above the market in their ideas of value, but there is an error in this. The new clip will be on the market in about two months, and there are no developments looked for before that time. Fleece is nominal at 18c to 20c; Supers at 26c to 28c; Extra Supers at 31c to 34c.

PETROLEUM.—The trade is not so brisk as it was two weeks ago. The price of Ganadiau refined has been reduced, selling now at 174c for single barrels, and 17c for larger lots American refined is quoted unchanged at 26c for prime, and 30c for water white, but these prices have been shaded, and a decline will be reported ere long.

FUEL.—There is no change in the market Some descriptions of fuel are abundant. Stove and nut coal are scarce. A decline is expected in all prices towards the end of the month. Coal, delivered, all sorts, quoted at S6.50 per ton; steam coal, S4.50 to \$5.50; small sized nut \$5.50. Hardwood is sold generally at \$5.50per cord.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Business has been better, and the prospect is improving. Dealers here are manifesting some interest in the revised American tariff. Quolations of leading articles are: Glycerine 38c to 40c; hops S1 per 1b; Cream Tartar 38c to 40c; turpentine 92c per gal; linseed oil, raw, 67c, boiled 71c; madder 13c to 14c; tartaric acid firm, at 65c per 1b; morphia steady at S3 to S3.20 an oz.; borax, 8c; fresh ergot, 55c to 60c; alcohol, S2.75 per barrel. Quinine, Howard's, S2.30 per oz., German, S1.90.

GROCERIES.—There is a slight improvement this week, and orders are promising better. Fruits are steady, Muscatel, loose, \$2.65 to \$2.80; Layer \$2.90 to \$3. Valencia 71c to 8c; Prunes 71c to 8c; Currants 7c to 71c; Sugars firm, Porto Rico, common, 71c to 71c. Canadian refined 71c to 82c; Scotch refined 74c to 71c. Yeas are steady. Tobaccos are unsettled, owing to tariff changes in the United States. Sales are small, with expected decline. Coffees are steady; Fish dear.

HARDWARE.—Business is still promising, but no extra increase has occurred. The market is very steady, and prices are well maintained. There is just a suspicion among buyers, however, that prices will not remain at their present figure, while the American market is declining. Quotations are : Nails 10d to 60d \$3.05 to \$3.10; 8d and 9d \$3.35 to \$3.40; 6d and 7d \$3.65 to \$3.75; 4d and 5d \$3.75 to \$3.85; 3d \$4.10 to \$4.20. *Class*, 25 and under \$2.10; 26 x 40 \$2.25; 11 x 50 \$2.55. *Tin*, Bar, 26c to 38c; 1ngot, 24c to 26c. *White Lead*, per keg, \$1.50 to \$2. *Manilla Rope*, 12/s to 13s per lb. *Glue*, 8c to 20c per lb. Barbed fencing wire $8\frac{1}{2}c$ for galvanized, and 7c for painted.



(Advertisement.)

OUR NEW MALLEABLE WORKS

Every one interested in the progress aud prosperity of Oshawa as a manufacturing centre will be pleased to learn that the malleable iron castings turned out of the new works erected by the Joseph Hall Manufacturing Co. piove to be of a very high order. They fulfil every requisite of first-class malleables : First, they are soft and tough. Secondly, they are stiff, and will not bend without extraordinary strain. Thirdly, they turn, bore, and drill readily. Fourthly, there is no shrinkage, so that where holds are cast in the parts they will fit exactly the wood or other parts to. which they are to be attached. Fifthly, the castings are strong and smooth. Sixthly, they are very straight and not warped. The Company has expended a large amount of money in getting the w.rks in first class condition. Mr Bailey has done his part to the satisfiction of all parties. His selection of the various brands of iron has been good. and in every respect he has shown his thorough knowledge of the business.

The Company will not only make agricultural machinery castings, but will give special attention to saddlery and carriage hardware, builder's hardware, and castings of all kinds for various branches of manufacture in We are informed that the Canada. works will be enlarged as soon as the weather will permit, by the erection of additional moulding shops and annealing ovens so as to meet the demand for high grade goods. It is not the intention of the Company to make the lowest priced castings, but the best which have ever been made in Canada, and everything that labor, skill, money and care can do, will be done to maintain the quality of the goods turned out. It is a most important industry to Oshawa, as it will employ a large number of skilled workmen who are able to earn high wages, and must attract other business. to the town. The high quality of the goods will be sure to create such a demand as will tax the capacity of the Works to suppty .- Ontario Reformer, March 9th, 1883.



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Our Spring Stock is now about complete. We have used every effort to place before our customers the finest range of

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Gentlement

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, as I give you permission to publish this cutificate, Inserve to myself theright to analyze and report apon samples from time to time purchased by myself for comparison with standard samples which Iretain,

Jum Gentlemen Jours trule uduvirlin f of Practical Chemistry

Thonkeal Just received, an importation of the above Whiskey, Spring of 1878, and shall he glad to receive orders for it in either Cases or Wood. W. F. LEWIS & CO. 27 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal.

	holesale Lates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates,	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates
Rame of Article: B. Boots and Shoes. \$ c. "Split" 15 "Split" 26 "Call Boots, pegged. 30 "Kip Boots	Lates, \mathbf{s} \mathbf{c} , \mathbf{s} \mathbf{s} , \mathbf{s} \mathbf{s} , \mathbf{s} \mathbf{s} , \mathbf{s}	Name of Article, Soda Ash		Name of Article. Japan, fine to choice lb. Japan Nagasaki" Y. Hyson common to rd Y. Hyson fine to finest, lb Gunpd., fair to med" "Good to fine " Gunpd. Finest" "The to choice" "The to choice" "Stagapora&Ceylon" Chicory	Rates. \$ 0.5 0.62 0 36 0.62 0 17 0.84 0 0.60 0.62 0 17 0.84 0 0.60 0.65 0 17 0.84 0 0.60 0.65 0 17 0.84 0 0.60 0.65 0 40 0.60 0.65 0 18 0.21 0.21 0 17 0.24 0.25 0 18 0.21 0.24 0 12 0.12 0.24 0 12 0.12 0.12 0 12 0.12 0.12 0 17 0.82 0.93 0 7 0.82 0.93 0 14 0.42 0.42 0 12 0.12 0.12 0 12 0.12	Spices: Cassiaper lb. Maceper lb. Cloves	Rates 8 c. 9 c. 0 13 0 09 0 0 0 09 0 0 0 09 0 0 0 09 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 10 0 13 0 15 0 17 0 19 0 20 0 14 0 13 0 15 0 17 0 19 0 20 0 05 9 68 0 5 0 68 0 5 0 68 0 2 40 2 0 24 0 24 0 24 0 24 0 24 0
Caustic Soda. 2 2 Cream Tartar. 0 3 Epaom Salts. 1 2 Extract Logwood. 0 0 Mindigoadras. 0 8 nadder. 0 1 Opium. 0 0 Valid Acid. 0 1 'tass lodide. 2 2 Inine 2 2	36 0 38 25 1 40 09 0 10 85 1 00 12; 0 13;	Barleyper 66 lbs. Ryeper 66 lbs. Flax Seed, prime Groceries. TRA, (Hf-Ch. & Cad.), Japan, com. to med. lb. to good	0 70 0 00 0 80 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 18 0 23	Prunes	F A 20 0 00	Cut Spikes, all sizes. Finishing Nails: 1 in, to 1 in, p. 100 lb, kg 1 jin, to 1 in, " 2 in, and up " Tobacco Box Nails: 1 in, & 1 in p. 100 lb kg 1 2 " 2 4 8 " 2 1 8 "	3 15 0 00 55 4 9 55 4 30 80 0 00 91 4 00 85 3 60

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OTTOTIOVOLITIO	ST(CK	SAND	BONDS.			01-5-5-
SURETYSHIP.	NAME.	Par Value	Capital subscribed.	Capital paid-up.	Rest.	Dividend last 6 Months.	Closing Prices Mch. 13
THE GUARANTEE CO.	British North America Canadian Bank of Commerce	£50 8 50	\$ 4,866,666 6,000,000	\$4,866,668 6,000,000	1,400,000	8 4	$ \begin{array}{ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
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Of North America.	Eastern Townships Exchange Bank Federal Bank	50 50 100	1,500,000 500,000 1,500,000	1,381,568 500,000 1,500,000	220,000 270,600 300,000	4 31 4 81	119 123 158 $158\frac{1}{2}$ 160
Capital Authorized, \$1,000,000 Paid up in Cash (no notes),	Hamilton	100 100 100	1,000,000	751,55) 680.060	100,000	4	113 115 95] 96
Annets over	Jimperial Bank of Canada Jacques Cartier. Maritime Merchants' Bank of Canada	100 25	1,500,0.0	1,492,060 500.000	504,000	4 3 0	139 139 111 115
Beposit with Dominion Govit. 57,000	Maritime Merchants' Bank of Canada Molsons Bank	100 100 50	693,000 5,798,267 2,000,000	697'800 5,615,673 2,000,000	750,000	31	115 120 122 122 148 121 d
THE BONUS SYSTEM	/Montreal	200 50	12,000,000 2,000,000	11,999,200 2,000,000	5,500,000 150,000	5	201 201 701
of this Company renders the Premiums in certain cases annually reducible until the rate of	Ontario Bank Quebec Bank Standard	100 100 50	1,500,000 2,500,000 764,600	2,500,000 734,335	825,000 80,000	8	112 111 117 114]
One-half p. Cent per Annum is reached.	Toronto Union Bank	100 100	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,003,000	80000000000000000000000000000000000000	180 1821 80 90
This Company is under the same experienced man- gement which introduced the system to this contin- ut nucleary area and has since actively and	Ville Marie Building and Loan Association	100	500,000 750,000	461,998 743,255	•••••	21 31	$ \begin{array}{cccc} 102 & 110 \\ 102\frac{1}{2} \\ 112 & 119 \end{array} $
int nineteen years ago, and has since actively and uccessfully conducted the business to the satisfac-	Canada Coiton Co Canada Landed Credit Co CanadaPerm. Loan and Savings Co	100 60 50	1,500,000 2,000,000	663,990 2,000.000	120,000 960,000	41	112 113 121 122 229
Over \$180,000 have been paid in	Dominion Savings & Inv. Co Dominion Telegraph Co Dundas Cotton Co	50	800.000 711,709	717,250 1,000,000	80,000	4 21 5	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Claims to Employers.	Dundas Cotton Co English Loan Co Farmers' Loan and Savings Co	100	2,044,100	295,847 611,430	8,503. 53,000	5 4 4	90 97 <u>3</u> 170 128
President-SIR ALEXANDER T. GALT, G.C.M.G. Vice-President THE HON, JAMES FERRIER	Freehold Loan & Savings Co	50 100 100	1,057,250 1,050,400 1,500,000	690.080 1,1(0,000	234.024 74,000	54	171 126
Managing DirectorEDWARD RAWLINGS. Secretary-JAMES GRANT.	Hudon & Colton & Loan Society Hudon & Erie Sav. & Loan Soc London & Can. Loan & Agoncy Co London Loan Co. of Canada	50	1,000,000	998,150	245,000	4	1613 1563 158
BankersTHE BANK OF MONTREAL.	London & Can. Loan & Agency Co London Loan Co. of Canada Manitoba Loan.	50 50 100	4,000,000 434.700 518,900	560,000 300 950	215,000 17,432	5 4 5	$ \begin{array}{c} 135 & 136 \\ 1131 \\ 123 \end{array} $
HEAD OFFICE:	Montreal Tolegraph Co Montreal CityGas Co	40	2,000,000	2,000,000 1,800,000	******	4	$122 123 \\ 1823 183$
260 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL. EDWARD RAWLINCS,	Montreal City Passenger Ry Co Montreal Cotton Co Montreal Investment and Building Co.	50	800,000 500,000	600,000 401,027		8 10	144 145 160 70
EDWARD RAWLINGS, Alanaging Director.	Notional Investment Co	50 50 100	1,000,000	401.027 823.000 280.000	95.000 11,500	31 81	$ \begin{array}{c} 1051 \\ 105 \\ 105 \\ 106 \end{array} $
• N.B - This Company's Doposit is the largest	Ontario Saving and Investment S'oy Richelieu & Ontario Nav. Co	60 100	1,000,000	969,000 1,565,000	158,000	3 10 0 31 84 4 2 21	122 <u>4</u> 67 684
nude for Guarantee business by any Company, and s not liable for the responsibilities of any other isks.	Toronto City Gas Co Union Loan and Savings Co Western Canada Loan & Savings Co	50 50 50	800,000 630,000 1,000,000	575,000	150,000 390,000	23 4 5	134 x.d 133 190
Guelph Advertisements,	Guelph Advertisements			Leadi	ng Hotels	in Cana	da.
McCRAE & CO.,			- $$	ALTIM	PERIAL	HOTEL,	
	SUPERIOR	A STATE		ISADORE lephone con	EBY, Prop. munication ;	Every acco Gas: Ele	nmodatic ctria Bel
YARN SPINNERS, HOSIERS' and WOOLEN Manufacturers.	TONE.	P	Ste	am Heated.			et de eg
KNITTING YARNS.	SUPERIOR TONE. PRICE		н <i> </i>		ORDKE ccommodatic	and the second second	- H. L. 1997 - S. H.
Of every kind, in Cotton, Union and Woollen		ST HE	H F.	Palmer, Pro		II TOF COM	
GUELPH, Ont. Box 200.	PRICE	BEST IN THE	AR II	IUULDI		RR A NILL	ה הי
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GUELPH CARPET WORKS.	RO FINE	NA)		Successo	LIMIT rs to ILAG		RAS
J. & A. ARMSTRONG & CO.	FINISH.				ESTABLISHE	D 1549.	
MANUFACTURERS OF			rel	orts, stock s	o (12) per cen heets, &c. A	pply to	
WOOL, UNION, AND DAMASK CARPETS					or W. H. I	7 & Flem IcFadden	
OF NEW PATTERNS AND DESIGNS,	TO WHOLESALE BU	YE	К S. ^{в.}	Cochrane,	Manager, BRAMPTON	, ONT.	
GUELPH, Ont.	Guelph Knitting W	·	, =		N A T PT 7		
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Is the Best in the World.	All equal to samples.				OILERS, SHAFT	and a schere for	
RAINER, SWEETNAM & HAZELTON,	[112] - 영상관과 2018 - 1277 - 13	8-	n		ANCERS	AND PU	
namon, oncornam a manculva,	Hugh G. Chamberlain	<u>i</u> w	vv.,	COV	VAN	87.0	00.
MANURAOTURERS, CUELPH, Ont.	GUELPH, ONT.					GALT,	in a sector The



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WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT THURSDAY, MARCH 15th, 1883.

Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rutes.
Egllaton Heunatite Bar Iron,-per 100 lbs Bet Reflued Stemens Sweetes Sheet Iron to No. 20 Boller Plates Hoops and Bands Canada Plates : Hatton Pean. and W. P & Co Iron Wire: No. 6, p. bdle. "No. 9, "I. "No. 9, "I. "No. 9, "I. "No. 16, " "Yrght Iron pipe 55 p. c. die. Steel, cast per Ib "Spring 100 " "Life, " "Steigh Shoe," "Steigh Shoe,"	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 & 071 \\ 0 & 071 \\ 0 & 071 \\ 0 & 061 \\ 0 & 061 \\ 0 & 061 \\ 0 & 061 \\ 0 & 061 \\ 0 & 061 \\ 0 & 081 \\ 0 & 081 \\ 0 & 061 \\ 0 & 061 \\ 0 & 061 \\ 0 & 061 \\ 0 & 061 \\ 0 & 061 \\ 0 & 061 \\ 0 & 061 \\ 0 & 061 \\ 0 & 061 \\ 0 & 061 \\ 0 & 061 \\ 0 & 061 \\ 0 & 071 $	1X "	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	" qt., per case	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 22 & 0 & 233 \\ 0 & 220 & 0 & 231 \\ 0 & 220 & 0 & 221 \\ 0 & 220 & 0 & 221 \\ 0 & 220 & 0 & 221 \\ 0 & 220 & 0 & 233 \\ 0 & 220 & 0 & 233 \\ 0 & 220 & 0 & 233 \\ 0 & 220 & 0 & 233 \\ 0 & 220 & 0 & 238 \\ 0 & 230 & 0 & 238 \\ 0 & 230 & 0 & 238 \\ 0 & 230 & 0 & 238 \\ 0 & 230 & 0 & 238 \\ 0 & 230 & 0 & 238 \\ 0 & 230 & 0 & 238 \\ 0 & 230 & 0 & 238 \\ 0 & 230 & 0 & 238 \\ 0 & 230 & 0 & 238 \\ 0 & 230 & 0 & 238 \\ 0 & 230 & 0 & 238 \\ 0 & 230 & 0 & 238 \\ 0 & 230 & 0 & 238 \\ 0 & 230 & 0 & 238 \\ 0 & 230 & 0 & 238 \\ 0 & 338 & 0 & 385 \\ 0 & 238 & 0 & 0 & 258 \\ 0 & 0 & 258 & 0 & 0 & 258 \\ 0 & 0 & 258 & 0 & 0 & 258 \\ 0 & 0 & 258 & 0 & 0 & 248 \\ 0 & 0 & 258 & 0 & 0 & 248 \\ 0 & 0 & 258 & 0 & 0 & 248 \\ 0 & 0 & 258 & 0 & 0 & 248 \\ 0 & 0 & 258 & 0 & 0 & 248 \\ 0 & 0 & 258 & 0 & 0 & 248 \\ 0 & 0 & 258 & 0 & 0 & 248 \\ 0 & 0 & 258 & 0 & 0 & 248 \\ 0 & 0 & 258 & 0 & 0 & 248 \\ 0 & 0 & 258 & 0 & 0 & 248 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 258 & 0 & 0 & 248 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 248 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0$	d separately.	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \ 162 \ 0 \ 17 \\ 0 \ 18 \ 0 \ 19 \\ 0 \ 29 \ 0 \ 20 \\ 0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 50 \\ 9 \ 00 \ 1 \ 50 \\ 7 \ 00 \ 0 \ 15 \\ 0 \ 7 \ 00 \ 0 \ 75 \\ 7 \ 00 \ 0 \ 75 \\ 2 \ 00 \ 5 \ 60 \\ 22 \ 00 \ 22 \ 50 \\ 22 \ 00 \ 22 \ 50 \\ 22 \ 00 \ 22 \ 50 \\ 22 \ 00 \ 22 \ 50 \\ 22 \ 00 \ 22 \ 50 \\ 22 \ 00 \ 22 \ 50 \\ 22 \ 00 \ 22 \ 50 \\ 22 \ 00 \ 22 \ 50 \\ 22 \ 00 \ 22 \ 50 \\ 22 \ 00 \ 22 \ 50 \\ 22 \ 00 \ 22 \ 50 \\ 22 \ 00 \ 22 \ 50 \\ 22 \ 00 \ 22 \ 50 \\ 22 \ 00 \ 22 \ 50 \\ 22 \ 00 \ 22 \ 50 \\ 22 \ 00 \ 22 \ 50 \\ 22 \ 00 \ 22 \ 50 \\ 22 \ 00 \ 22 \ 50 \\ 22 \ 00 \ 22 \ 50 \\ 0 \ 15 \ 0 \ 50 \\ 0 \ 50 \ 0 \ 50 \\ 0 \ 50 \ 0 \ 50 \\ 0 \ 50 \ 0 \ 50 \\ 0 \ 50 \ 0 \ 50 \\ 0 \ 00 \ 50 \ 0 \ 50 \\ 0 \ 00 \ 0$
Note, adding Interest from	the date of de	livery at seven per cent. D	lscount on 1	Solts, Carriage, Tire and Mac	chine, 70 to	75 per cent.	

Montreal March 15 SECURITIES. "PRACTICAL SANITARIANS." S. R. PARSONS, Can. Government Debentures, 6 p. ot... 1882-84. Do. do. 1885 op. of Gov. Do. do. inscribed stock. 1014 1024 103 1124 106 FURNITURE ROOMS, HUGHES & STEPHENSON, Montreal 6 per cent Stock. (LATE R. PATTON,) 437 & 439 NOTRE DAME ST. 107 ESTABLISHED 1860. The Latest Styles of PARLOR, DINING ROOM and BEDROOM FURNITURE, of best Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Metal Workers, 117 110 108 quality. Inspection invited. HOT WATER & STEAM HEATING. Shra. Railway and other Stocks. March Drainage and Ventilating a Specialty. Pd WANTED, 745 CRAIG ST., MONTREAL. 100 10 100 100 100 135 ASSISTANT EDITOR, for a first-class weekly Commercial paper. One having experience of business in General Merchandise preferred. Fine 114 121 121 Quebec, P.Q. 100 05 ANDREWS, CARON & ANDREWS, ADVOATES, Victoria Chambers, cor of St. Peter and St Paul sts., Solicitors for the Quebec Bank. Frederick Andrews, Q.C., A tolpho P. Caron, B.C.L. Q.C., Frederick W. Andrews, Q.C. writing not so much an object as habits of promptness and accuracy. 100 all 97 114 24 22 123 107 97 58 6 16 15 112 112 117 111 111 111 105 106 67 96 67 97 107 107 Address, 100 811 Editor. P. O. Box 885, MONTREAL. OHARLES FITZPATRICK, B.A., LL.B., 100 all all all all SIMARD & FOERSTER. ADVOCATE, OFFICE, NO. 2 ARTHUR STREET, Opposite Bank of Montreni. MANUFACTURERS OF A11 100 Renfrew, Ont. JOHN D. MODONALD, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, &c., &c., Official Assignee for the County of Ronfrew, Office-Ruchan Street, opposite Smith & Stewart's Hardware Store. Gilt and Imitation Mouldings, LOOKING CLASS AND PICTURE FRAMES. T. G. & B. 6 p c bonds ist mort..... St Law. & Ott. 6 p c Bds. British Columbia, July, 1907 6 p c..... Can Goy 1877-80..... 96 120 Scaforth, Out. pricial Continuity, survively 190 b $p_{c...}$ Can Go 1877-80... Can Go 1877-80... Can Go 1877-80... Statistics of 1903, Arril and Oct. Do Do Stock of 1903, Arril and Oct. Do Domistics of 9190, Arril and Oct. Do Domistics of 9 0, 1904, 4 o c. Do Do 1904 Ins Stock 4 $p_{c...}$ Now Brunswick 5 $p_{c...}$ Statistics of $p_{c...}$ DEALERS IN MOCAUGHEY & HOLMESTEL, Barristers, &c., Seaforth, Ontario. 1021 103 103 119 104 104 104 111 105 106 STEEL ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS & FINE CHROMOS Sherbrooke, P.O. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. BELANGER & BRODERICK, A trocates, Law Offices: Twose's Block, Wellington Street. Special attention given to Collections in all the Courts of the district of St. Francis and of this Province, as well as in the various provinces of the Dominiou and U.S. 658 & 660 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL, Re-Gilding Done Promptly.



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987

Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Ar	ticle.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates,
Hochelaga (Brown), G20 in " A 27 in	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 $	Check, 33 in. Denims Blue, or I "A. "B. "Check Blue, or I "B. "Check Blue, or I "Check Check Blue, and "Check Blue, and Check Solids. Bags: 3-ply 16 oz. Bags: 3-ply 16 oz. Bags: 3-ply 16 oz. "Colored Warry White. No. 8 Unblea "Colored Warry White. No. 8 Unblea "Colored Do. Knitting Cott No. 8 Unblea "Colored Paints, 5 White Lead, gen "Bleach "Colored - Paints, 5 White Lead, gen "Sleach Colored - Paints, 5 White Lead, gen "Sleach Colored - Paints, 5 Unbleach Colored - Paints, 5 Unbleach Colored - Paints, 5 Sleach Colored - Sleach Colored - Paints, 5 Sleach Canadian Per D Factory filled Eureka factory Timber, Lumb Ash, i to 4 in., M	BX BX CX B B B B. per ble 2 ito B. per ble 2 ito B. per ble 2 ito B.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Mill do Lath, M. Spruce, Ito 2 in., M Tobacco. Tobacco in Hond-Duly 20e p. 16, Black. Chewing in boxes. "In caddles Mahoganles, Smoking bxs. "Tobacco Duly paid. Nelson's Navy 3's 6's & 1's. Binck, Twist 12's. Mahogany Chewing. Solace Common. Solace Fair. "Good Kod Bars, 6 and 12 inch Mahogany Navy, 3s. Bright Navy, 3s. Wines. Liquors etc. Ale English	$\begin{array}{c} 110 \oplus 0 \ 120 \ 000 \\ 100 \ 060 \ 0010 \\ 000 \ 060 \ 000 \ 000 \\ 000 \ 000 \ 000 \ 000 \\ 000 \ 000 \ 000 \ 000 \ 000 \\ 000 \ 0000 \ 000 \ 000 \ 000 \ 000 \ 0000 \ 000 \ 000 \ 000 $	Encore "Constraints for the second se	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
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200

....

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Amount

paid per Share.

860

224

10 121 10

20

15 20 10

STOCKS AND BONDS,

No.

10.000

2,500 11,880 5,000

5,000 2,000

20,000

20.000

13.000

ß.

Shares

INSURANCE COMPANIES. - CANADIAN. - Montreal Quotations, March, 15, 1883 .

Share

par value.

Last Dividend.

per year.

5-6700

71-6mos.

5-6 mos. 4-6 mos. 10

66 mos.

5 3 per ct.

3 per ct



