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ember next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 31st October next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board. B. H. BETHUNE, Cashier. Toronto, Sept. 27th, 1882.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.						
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 STG.						
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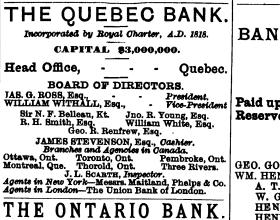
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CAPITAL PAID-UP, 762,510					
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THE MONETARY TIMES, TRADE REVIEW AND INSURANCE OHRONICLE.





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THE MONETARY TIMES, TRADE REVIEW AND INSURANCE OHBONIOLE.



SHIPMENTS of coal from Pictou, N.S., for the last week of September were 5,306 tons. The total for the season was 121,506 tons, distributed among the companies as under : Balifax Co., 36,318; Intercolonial Co., 43,178; Acadia Co., 15,821; Vale Co., 26,189.

The Boston firm, Messrs. Jordan Marsh & Co. who spent \$7,500 in sending thirty clerks on a three months' trip to Europe describe it as the most profitable investment ever made, the services of each clerk being worth many hundred dollars more per year in consequence.

E. A. LESPERANCE, a Montreal jeweller, of recent establishment, has assigned in trust to his father; this step being precipitated by a seizure before judgment on the part of a creditor. Liabilities are stated at \$2,800, with assets of about \$1,600. The business will likely be wound up.

W. H. SMITH left Creemore, Ont., about a year ago and went to Winnipeg. After being in the clothing business there with one Shaw for nine months, the firm was dissolved. Mr. Smith began alone in July but, as formerly, did not attend closely to his affairs. Now his store is closed and the stock will be sold by auction.

THE lobster packing business seems one attend. ed by more than ordinary risk and misfortune to judge by the number of recent failures in this line. The latest is that of D. E. Kennedy of Georgetown, P. E. I., who being unable to meet his engagements has left for parts unknown. His assets have been taken possession of by secured creditors, and general creditors get nothing.

THE business of Messrs. Hossack Woods & Co., wholesale grocers and confectioners of Quebec, is to be wound up. Mr. Hossack intends we believe to retire from active business, and Mr. Woods is removing to Winnipeg to engage in a similar business.-A. F. Banfield, a dry goods merchant of long standing in Quebec, is also about removing to Manitoba.

THE saw mill at Keewatin will cut by the end of the season, 10,000,000 feet of lumber, being nearly double that of last year, and all of it the best of pine. A planing mill was started about the first of July, and some 3,000,000 feet was prepared for market. One firm purchased the entire cut of the season, except what filled an order for the C. P. R.

THE "threshold of Canada" as the Island of Anticosti has been called has, after long litigation among the parties holding shares in the island, been ordered by Judge Routhier, at Murray Bay, to be sold at auction. The proceeds are to be paid into court, and will then be divided among the proprietors in proportion to their shares, this being the only way to arrive at a just division of the property. The island is estimated to contain 2,460,000 acres.

W. L. HEUREUX, in business at St. Genevieve de Batiscan, Que., as a storekeeper some three or four years, has assigned in trust to two Montreal creditors. He claimed a surplus last spring of some \$2,000, and cannot now satisfactorily account for its disappearance nor for the deficiency now shown. He owes \$4,407 whilst his assets appear to be only \$2,825. It is not likely that he will be granted a settlement, as the feeling amongst creditors is not favorable to him.

THE proprietors of two millinery shops in St. Thomas are in difficulty. Miss Mary McNeil, who began about five years ago, apparently did a nice little business. A year ago she got too much credit, however, and this with bad debts appears to have been the cause of her difficulties. Miss Vick, the other one, has been in business a little over a year and is now reported to have

to \$1,700 so that creditors will get something on account of their claims.

The first annual meeting of the Star Loan Company was held in St. Thomas last week. The report submitted covered about eleven months of actual business in loaning, and less than ten months' business of the Savings' Bank. The receipts for the year were \$252,166.01 from all sources. The gross profits were \$5,754.62, out of which the Directors have been enabled to declare a first dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. The value of mortgages held by the Company is \$136.879.82.

LANDRY GIROUARD & Co, of Moneton, N. B., engaged in the grocery business, a line of trade much cut up there, are seeking a composition at the rate of forty cents on the dollar, in 3 and 4 months. The firm has only been in existence one year, and it was understood to be doing too much of a credit business with a doubtful class. They owe about \$4,000, and show assets to a nominally greater figure, but largely made up of doubtful accounts. If this offer be not accepted they will probably assign, as some creditors are suing.

A JOINT-stock company has been organized in London for the purpose of carrying on the extensive brewing and malting business of Messrs. Carling & Co. The capital of the Company has been fixed at \$200.000 in 2,000 shares of \$100 each. The provisional Directors are the Hon. John Carling, and Messrs. John R. Minhinnick. John Beattie, Robert Fox, T. H. Carling and W. P. R. Street. The death of Mr. J. D. Dalton and the Hon. J. Carlings assuming the General Postmastership render this step necessary.

MR. HENRY HORSELY, a manufacturer of spring mattress in quite a large way who has been a long time in business in this city, took his creditors by surprise when he asked them a few days ago to meet and consider his embarrassed condition. His statement shows liabilities of \$8,000. The stock amounts to \$3,000 and book debts, principally bad, to \$3,000 more. It appears that the place in which he carried on business belonged to his son, and he says that as he had not paid the son any rent for years, it was but fair to convey his real estate to him.

WE observe the arrival per steamer Parisian from Liverpool last week, of Mr. E. H. King, formerly of the Bank of Montreal. On the same ship came Sir Charles Tupper, Hon. P. Garnesu, of Garneau and frere, Quebec; Mr. R. Edminson of Toronto and Mr. Simeon Jones of St. John. Quite a number of Toronto merchants or buyers are outward bound next week, among them are Mr. McCall of D. McCall & Co., by the Cunard steamer; Mr. Robert Carrie; Mr. Andrew Crawford. Mr. B. B. Hughes and family are announced as passengers from New York on the 4th instant, per Servia, to spend the winter in Europe.

THOSE interested in the law respecting trade marks will remember the suit of Messrs. Northrup & Lyman against one Briggs for making an imitation of their Eclectric Oil and printed label "Electric" instead of "Eclectric." On this ground they instituted an action and obtained an injunction against Briggs for using their labels. Briggs then altered the device of the label but not the wording, and obtained a trade-mark of his own. The plaintiff in the present case contends that the patent for this trade mark was given by the Department under false impressions, that it is an infringement of their rights, and asks to have it rescinded.

In March last, Messrs. McEneany & Curran, grocers in Winnipeg, were burnt out with only \$2,000 insurance. After the fire the landlord declined to rebuild for them, and they have left the country. Her stock of goods amounts since been doing business in a tent. For want

of proper accommodation they claim to have lost about \$15,000. Having now closed and taken stock their statements show assets \$8,-000 and liabilities of \$8,800. Creditors have met and agreed that one half the liabilities shall be discharged on condition that Curran gives his homestead as security for the amount of the compromise agreed upon.

Among all the residents of Brantford, probably none is better known to the business community of Canada than Mr. Ignatius Cockshutt, who has been a merchant for fifty years in that place and has seen it grow, and helped its growth, from a village into a prosperous town and a busy city. That now venerable gentleman has retired from active business, and his retirement was made the occasion of the presentation to him last week of an address and a silver casket by his fellow-citizens. There are many outside of Brantford who will join us in adding our congratulations upon his long and prosperous business career, and our hopes that he may long enjoy his well-earned leisure.

A POBK case of some interest was tried at the assizes here a few days ago. It appears that Mr. Thompson, pork dealer in this city, entered into a contract with Messrs Madden & Walker, of Kincardine, to be supplied by them with 2,700 sides of pork. The 2,700 sides of pork were supplied and paid for, but it was afterwards discovered that in what is technically called the "pocket" of each side, two or three pounds of salt were hidden. Plaintiff claims that about 4,000 lbs. of salt, worth about half a cent a pound, and worth nothing to him, was sold to him at the rate of ten cents a pound. He sought therefore to recover \$400, out of which he considered he had been swindled. He was awarded something like \$240.

UPON the occasion of Mr. B. Millichamp's leaving the employ of Messrs. John Macdonald & Co. in this city, for whom he had been for eleven years buyer, the principal of that well known house paid him the compliment of a most appreciative letter, with which was enclosed a cheque for a nice little sum. The employees of the house presented him with a handsome silver-plated tea set; and some personal friends improved the opportunity by adding a fine gold watch chain. Mr. Millichamp, we are pleased to learn, joins Mr. Jas. Lockhart, of this city, forming the firm of Jas. Lockhart & Co., whose business will be dry-goods commission.

A LARGE number of the prominent business men of Montreal took part, on Wednesday last, in a trip from that city to Quebec in the steamship Peruvian of the Allan Line, laden to a depth of 25 feet nearly, for the purpose of testing the channel of the St. Lawrence and Lake St. Peter. Sir Hector Langevin and Hon. Mr. McLelan, of the Dominion Cabinet, and Sir Hugh Allan were of the party, which was joined part way, by Messrs. Dobell and Sharples of the Quebec Harbor Commission. There were also present trade representatives from other cities. At a dejeuer given on board. Mr. Andrew Robertson, chairman of the Montreal Board of Harbor Commissioners, presided, and gave an interesting resume of the work of deepening the channel since 1850, which received its greatest impulse from the labors of the late Hon. John Young.

THE following are among the business changes in Manitoba. At Brandon Messrs Fisher & Co., flour mills have dissolved partnership. The business is continued by Alexander Kelly and G. Sutherland. Baker & Harris, forwarders, Emerson, dissolved partnership, Baker & Cham. pion continue. At Nelson, Adamson & McKay, land and com'n, dissolved partnership. Portage la Prairie, J. B. Pewtress & Co, groceries, and

crockery, admitted A. C. Vaughan into partnership; style unchanged. Brown Oldfield & Co., Winnipeg, seeds &c., dissolved partnership, W. H. Brown continues. Fenton & Scott gro., offer business for sale. R. W. Francis & Co., com'n and warehousemen, have sold their warehouse business. G. E. Fulthorp, grocer, admitted Andrew Grant into partnership; style now Fulthorp & Grant. Merritt & McGregor grocer, have dissolved; style now Merritt & Munro.

SEVERAL devices for lessening the labour of correspondence or of copying, have come prominently into use of late. The extension of trade and the increase of epistolary communication have made short-hand amanuenses more than ever needful. With the aid of these it was found that a busy man could get through thrice the amount of business that he could do unaided by such means. But the drudgery was not destroyed, after all, it was merely transferred to the shoulders-or rather to the eyes and fingers -of the short hand man, who had laboriously to copy all that his chief indited, Relief is found, however, in these labor saving days, through the marvellous little machine known as the type-writer ; which was taken by a group of enquiring husbandmen at the Western Fair the other day for " a new sort of knitting-machine." The agricultural delegates were puzzled, and small wonder, on being told that it wove sentences and paragraphs, instead of stockings. It

has been fairly said that the Type-Writer is to the pen what the sewing-machine is to the needle; and any busy man who has mastered its use will agree with the enthusiastic bank-cashier in the West, who writes to the Remingtons, the makers : "I would not go back to the old penand-ink drudgery of five years ago, under any circumstances which I could control." It is possible, besides, to make, by means of carbon paper, several copies of the one letter or document by the same manipulation which produces the original. This is the case with the perfected Type-Writer, at least, and it is a feature valuable to the professional man. It was much to be able to say of stenography that by its aid one's hand could keep pace with one's thoughts. But that implied the aid of a transcriber to make the short-hand intelligible; while with the aid of the Type-writer an author may so indite his rapid thought that " he who runs may read. "



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- First in the crowded car is he to offer-This travelling man, unhonored and unsung-
- The seat he paid for, to some woman young, Or old and wrinkled. He is first to proffer Something, a trifle from his samples, maybe, To please the fancy of the crying baby.
- He lifts the window and he drops the curtain or unaccustomed hands. He lends his case To make a bolster for a child, not certain
- But its mamma will frown him in the face; So anxiously some women seek for danger In every courteous act of every stranger.
- Well versed is he in all those ways conducive To comfort where least comfort can be found. His little deeds of thoughtfulness abound :
- He turns the seat unasked, yet unobtrusive ; Is glad to please you, or have you please him, Yet takes it very calmly if you freeze him.
- He smooths the Jove-like frown of the official By paying the fare of one who cannot pay, True modesty he knows from artificia
- Will flirt, of course, if you're inclined that way; And, if you are, be sure that he detects you; And if you're not, be sure that he respects you.
- The sorrows of the moving world distress him; He never fails to lend what aid he can. [him, A thousand hearts to day have cause to bless This much abused, misused commercial man. I do not strive to cast a halo round him, But speak of him precisely as I've found him. -Philadelphia Record. ELLA WHERLER



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

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THE HARVEST OF 1882.

The general character of the harvest can be ascertained by observation and enquiry; but the attempt to draw results as to the total yield of the different kinds of grain is almost sure to end in failure. The Grand Trunk Railway Company has had some experience in collecting information about the crops; and when all the reports are systematized, a general conclusion may with some safety be drawn from them. The results of the company's enquiries for three years are tabulated as follows :

CROP REPORTS, 1882.					
	Aver-	Below	Above		t o
	age.	Average.	Average.	Total.	
Fall wheat	. 42	9	59	110	8
Spring wheat .	. 55	15	35	105	n
Oats	. 70	15	57	142	t
Peas	. 50	30	27	107	1
Barley	. 67	13	52	132	1.1
Нау	. 55	7	65	127	
c	BOP REP	PORTS, 188	1.		
	Aver-	Below	Above		
	age.	Average.	Average.	Total.	
Fall wheat	. 36	11	39	86	
Spring wheat .		9	39	99	
Oats		4	54	127	
Реав		19	22	80	
Barley		5	46	. 107	1
Нау	. 59	51	17	127	c
c	ROP REI	POBTS, 188	0.		8
	Aver-	Below	Above		I
	age.	Average.	Average.	Total.	j
Fall wheat	. 55	20	11	86	-
Spring wheat .	. 24	92	5	121	8
Oats	. 77	12	40	129	C
Peas	. 52	10	19	81	l t
Barley	. 77	12	22	111	ł
Нау	. 65	10	51	126	11
c	BOP RE	ровтв, 187	9.		f
	Aver-	Below	Above		
	age.	Average.	Above Average.	Total.	1
17-11	0		E 9	05	1

Fall wheat 40 95 19 76 66 Spring wheat .. 57 142 5 21 Oats 68 Peas 53 25 99 114 Barley 61 Hay 45 6 57 11 155

Here, we are shown the number of reports which put the crops at an average, as well as the number that put them above and below an average respectively. But unless each person giving his views about an average crop, has the same standard in his mind, a different thing may be intended to be conveyed by the same word. When American statisticians speak about an average crop, they mean so many bushels to the acre; but it is very unlikely that the same thing is meant here. In fact, we can scarcely be said to have such a standard to appeal to. The average crop varies in different parts of the country, but this can scarcely make any without injury or disturbance of the normal

difficulty, since each reporter has some particular locality in view.

If we may trust these figures, and they may be accepted as indicating general results, the harvest of 1882 is, on the whole, good. The Ontario Bureau of Industries draws conclusions as to the total produce of the different crops. Here are the figures :

_	Bushels.
Winter wheat	32,352,403
Spring wheat	9,295,793
Barley	28,545,059
Oats	52,997,169
Peas	11,428,479
Total Grain	129.618.903

129,618,903

These figures cannot pretend to anything like strict accuracy. The acreage under crop cannot have been ascertained with any approach to certainty, and the yield per acre was estimated by a too limited number of actual threshings. Some general results may be arrived at with a fair approach to certainty; but the sums total must be classed as conjectural. The census has not yet given in a statement of the crop of 1881; and even that statement, when it comes, cannot be taken as strictly accurate. Farmers who do not keep accounts cannot always be sure of the exact extent of their several grain crops when the census taker goes round. But this enumeration is the most reliable thing we have. It would be a great advantage if we were able to check it by a series of Provincial enumerations. When we look at the census figures for 1871, we find it in marked contrast with the high estimate of the Ontario Bureau of Industries for 1882. The crop of 1871 is thus given :

Bushels.	Bu	she	8 .
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	Dubitors.
Winter Wheat	6,341,400
Spring Wheat	7,891,989
Barley	9,461,283
Oats	22,138,958
Peas	7,653,545
Total Grain	53,487,125

The crop of 1871 may have been a bad crop; and if so, a good crop this year would show very different figures. The increase of population in the eleven years does not justify us in concluding that there has been such an enormous increase in the area under cultivation, in Ontario, as the difference in these two sets of figures would imply. We think the conclusion may fairly be drawn from these figures that agriculture, in Ontario, is not in a state of serious decline. Within a few years, large additional sums of borrowed capital have been applied to the development of agriculture, and we believe these figures may be held to imply that it has brought a large additional increase of produce. We do not, in saying so, intend to assume the correctness of the figures, but only that they point to general results.

A good crop is something on which it would not be possible to err in congratulating the country. The produce of labor is the real wealth of the country; the money used to convey it is the errand boy, a very necessary boy though he be, that carries the message. What the producers save, being the difference between the cost of production and consumption is so much new capital. The annual addition to capital made in this way in Canada, must be large.

condition of things. Difficulty comes when a much larger amount of capital is fixed in railways, buildings, factories, machinery and other things, than is made. Capital is made otherwise than through the farm. The forest, the sea, manufactures, all add their quota. It would be difficult to say what is the amount of new capital made, in Canada, in an average year-it is probably not less than fifty millions of dollars-but the amount is every year becoming greater and greater. The country is getting more and more into debt, it is true, but it is better able to bear the larger debt of to-day, which takes so many forms, than it was the smaller debt of twenty or thirty years ago.

THE AMERICAN DUTY ON CANA-DIAN LUMBER.

A remarkable paper was read, at a recent meeting of the Chicago Lumber Dealers' Exchange, on the subject of American duty on Canadian lumber. Mr. Thad. Dean read an elaborate paper in favor of abolishing this duty. His general argument was that American lumbermen have nothing to fear from the open competition of Canadian lumbermen, and that the American supply of pine timber being only equal to eight years' consumption, it is a matter of prudence to seek to augment the home supply by importation. His figures and reasoning, which were not seriously impeached, present a great difficulty to those who may be disposed to take the other side.

The statement that the remaining timber supply, in the three principal pine producing States, is only equal to eight years' consumption, is made on the authority of the census commissioners. The question is one to which almost an exact estimate can be applied. Given the extent of the pine-producing area and the average production per acre, and the question is reduced to the simplest forms. We do not see, therefore, why the census commissioners should be very wide of the mark. So far as the lands are unsurveyed, there is of course room for great inaccuracies, in the estimate. Even if the timber supply were fifty per cent. greater than this estimate makes it, the case would be bad enough. For then it would seem to be the simplest dictate of prudence to attempt to supplement the home supply. England went into a panic, a few years ago, over the bare statement that her coal supply would be exhausted, in a couple of hundred years, while the Americans as a nation stand absolutely unmoved at the prospect of their pine timber supply being so early exhausted. The lumberer replies, as usual, that it is wisdom on his part to cut down the forests to save them from fire. For this danger Mr. Dean denies that the farmer is mainly responsible. He insinuates that the farmer avoids the pine belt. But here he is a little inconsistent since in another place he speaks of the pine lands, denuded of their timber, being among the best for farm purposes. He states, from his own knowledge, and there are people in this country who agree with him, "That the forest fires are in the main brought about in consequence of the accumulation of the Some of this additional capital can be fixed limbs, bark and chips that become dry and easily ignited, shortly after escaping from the lumberman's axe." The suggestions that fires cannot be prevented so long as the forests remain filled with these combustible materials, contain a truth from which both countries, if wise, might profit.

The great point which Mr. Dean makes is, that the conditions under which lumbering is carried on, in the two countries, are at least as favorable to the American as to the Canadian lumberman, and that the latter would have no ground to complain of free competition. It is scarcely possible to rise from the perusal of this paper without the conviction that the American lumberman is a highly favored mortal. The American Government sells the lands in fee simple at from \$1.25 to \$2.50 an acre. They yield from five to fifteen thousand feet per acre ; so that the Government does not on the average receive more than twenty-five cents an acre. The land, which by this method of computation costs nothing, sells readily, when denuded of the timber, at from five to ten dollars an acre. In an address by the Saginaw lumberers, recently presented to the Tariff Commission, it is admitted that, in every square mile conceded by the Government, the lumberer gets \$14,000 worth of timber. It should not be forgotten, however, that the present lumbermen are sometimes obliged to buy at second hand and at high prices ; the profit being made by the original purchaser of the land. "This," says Mr Dean, referring to the easy terms on which the Government sells timber lands, "we esteem to be fully all the protection to which the manufacturer of the United States is entitled at the hands of the Government."

Examining the conditions under which the Canadian lumberer works, Mr. Dean concludes that his American rival pays altogether, in timber licenses, stumpage and local taxes, about one dollar per thousand feet, while the American lumberer pays \$1600 for a given quantity (3,200,000 feet) and gets the land for nothing, his Canadian competitor pays the Government for the same quantity not less than \$3,200. He denies that there is or can be, while the labourer has such facilities as now exist to travel from one place to another, any great differences paid to shanty men, on the two sides of the line. For his supplies the Canadian lumberer pays little, if any, less than the American. The distance which the Canadian has to bring his timber from the place where it is cut, is generally greater and the facilities of transport less.

Mr. Dean, there can be no question, has made out a strong case. But is the American duty on Canadian timber likely to fall before the force of demonstration, however complete it may be? This is what we very much doubt. But there is this comfort : for every 1,000 feet of lumber which the Americans now bar out of their market by tariff restriction, they will have to pay double when their timber supply is exhausted and they will not be able to help themselves.

BUILDING OPERATIONS IN .WIN-NIPEG.

The Winnipeg Sun which promises to be at least as full of life and light as the other dailies of that city with respect to local matters, has been giving, for a number of days past, an account, in detail, of the "building boom" in Winnipeg. On the 25th ult. the aggregate value of new buildings erected this year, had reached, it seems, \$4,300,000. One man, Mr. Gerrie, has let contracts this year to the extent of \$93,000 already, and the list is being added to, in the columns of the Sun, at the rate of from 30 to 50 buildings per day. These vary in size and cost from the cottage, 12x 24 feet, at \$500, to the "double-boarded and back plastered double tenement house," 26x40 feet, costing with kitchen additions, \$4500, or the handsome brick-veneered private residence, 30x62 feet, two stories," to cost, with stable, \$4,500. A description of some of the houses may be appended, as for instance. "Two dwellings of seven rooms each on Charlotte St., put up in good style, cost \$3200 and are already rented for \$40 per month." A portable house, put up on Juno Street, is "a comfortable one-story building, and cost about \$800." On Dagmar street is a double house with a large verandah, concerning which it is added, "both these houses are rented at \$40 per month and they have cost \$4000." This means, if we understand it rightly, a return of twentyfour per cent. per annum on the investment. No wonder there is a "building boom" in Winnipeg. But will these high rents be always maintained? We now come to the Central School, a building, 58x83 ft., mansard roof, and a tower, 60 feet in height; it cost \$15,000, and the style of its construction is frame, brick-veneered. The Douglas House hotel, 82x75 feet, and containing 65 rooms, is also brick veneered. Out of fifty houses, whose descriptions we have perused, only one is mentioned as being really built of brick ; "brick-veneer" is the mode, evidently.

In the bustle and rush to get buildings put up, the people of Winnipeg are apt to forget the risk they run in this "bricknobbing" business. Montreal and many other places could tell them of its disadvantages and dangers. It is bad enough, viewed in the light of fire risk, when the outward shell of brick, four inches thick, is laid upon stone foundations. But in the brickveneering done in Winnipeg, the sills of the houses usually rest on wooden posts, and in the event of fire, when the sills or posts or both give way, the whole structure will come down, possibly upon the heads of firemen or others, whose aim is to save property.

The fire limit by-law, restricting the putting up of wooden buildings has unfortunately been rescinded, and all sorts of structures are now sanctioned, in the very heart of that city. This being the case, insurance companies endeavor to protect themselves from the risk of heavy loss through a possible conflagration, by exacting rates which the Winnipeg people deem too high. And so much faith have the good people of that city in the present efficiency of the fire brigade, that they propose the formation of local insurance companies to

"insure at low rates." The alarming experience which Winnipeg has already had of the havoc made by a fire ought to have convinced its citizens that there are some circumstances in which even a fire brigade may be helpless. Prudent underwriters have regard not less to the nature of the buildings and the character of the streets and lanes in a town, than to the organization of its fire brigade, and even its water supply, copious as it may be deemed. And the high rates charged in Winnipeg are doubtless based upon the risks involved. If a town or city permits, as Winnipeg has permitted, the relaxation of sensible and needful fire laws it cannot atone for that neglect by efforts to provide engines and water. As well might a fruit-grower take down his high brick wall and strive to protect his acres of vines by placing man traps at the corners of the lot. Our good friends the Manitobans may try the experiment, if they like, of forming local companies to take the risk of loss at low rates. But they will some day be sick of their bargain, for the laws of average will prove too strong for them, and the fire losses will come.

THE NORTH-WEST.

The letter of Mr. James Turner, from Edmonton, which we print in part, elsewhere, speaks in glowing terms of the barley, peas, and hay of the prairies ; of the possibilities for wheat when the right kind of seed is obtained, and of the admirable root crops grown in that distant corner between the Beaver, the Bear and the Pigeon Hills. There has been no frost this season, and the crops have turned out well. Mr. Turner saw Norway spruce trees two feet in diameter in plenty on the Beaver Hills. Coal, he says. crops out everywhere, there is good water in abundance; and he speaks of a vein of iron, of two feet thickness, close to coal. In Sandford Fleming's report of 1877, we may remark, it is shown that while the country south of the Saskatchewan was previously believed to be almost treeless prairie. yet the engineering parties reported that "fully one-half of the line surveyed from Livingstone to Edmonton passed through woodland." Poplar is the chief, almost the only wood found on that route; it is closegrained, and resembles soft maple. But west of Edmonton to the mountains, continues the report, some groves of very fine spruce are found, and there is some scrub or pitch pine. Mr. Fleming says, with respect to coal in that region, that "beds of coal crop out where the railway line crosses some of the rivers, noticeably the North Saskatchewan and the Pembina; the bed at the Pembina crossing is twenty feet thick." At a meeting of the Historical and Scientific Society of Winnipeg, held last week, it was stated that there are six mines of coal which have been worked within a couple of miles above and below Edmonton, and coal sells at \$3 and \$4 per ton. A considerable quantity was exported to Battleford this year by flatboat. The Rev. Mr. Baird, of Edmonton. further states that in his neighborhood he has seen a bank eighty feet high, with four coal seams of varying thickness in it. In quality it corresponds closely to the lignite found on the Souris, which we have described.

⁻A Syracuse telegram states that the salt production of the Onondaga district in New York State for the year ended 30th. ult. at eight million three hundred and sixty-six thousand bushels, being the largest production of any year since 1871, and an increase over last year of 732,000 bushels. The receipts for duties from the year 1818 to 1882, inclusive, have been \$4,295,478.

Without relying upon the reports of a coal field extending "from near the International boundary to the Lizard River,900 miles," or upon the rumored discovery of coal in the Kootenay Valley, west of the Rocky Mountains, it is well to be assured, as we are by Mr. Baird, that it certainly exists from the mountains eastward, a distance of 170 or 200 miles.

THE MONEY MARKET.

There has been great perturbation on the New York stock exchange, during the week. The rates on call loans have varied from seven to fifteen per cent., with correspondingly heavy discount rates. In Philadelphia, rates for commercial paper have been higher than at any time since 1873; but there is nothing very alarming in the following table of rates given by the *Record*:

	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.
1882 1881 1880 1879 1878 1877 1876 1875 1874	$\begin{array}{c} 6 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 5 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1$	6 @ 61 5 " 6 5 5 " 6 5 4 " 5 6 " 5 6 " 5 6 " 6 4 5 7 6 " 7 4 5 6 1 7	$\begin{array}{c} 6 & @ 7 \\ 5 & " & 6 \\ 5 & " & 5 \\ 5 & " & 5 \\ 4 & " & 7 \\ 5 & " & 7 \\ 5 & " & 7 \\ 5 & " & 6 \\ 5 & 1 & " & 6 \\ 5 & 1 & " & 6 \\ \end{array}$	7 55 9 6 5 4 9 6 5 4 5 5 4 6 7 5 5 4 6 7 5 5 5 4 6 7 5 5 5 4 6 7 5 5 5 4 7 7 5 5 5 4 7 7

Eight per cent. is the highest rate that has been paid in Philadelphia. This contrasts strongly with the state of things in New York, and would seem to show that the difficulty in the latter city is local. There has been an immense conversion of capital from the floating to the fixed form; the Government locks up in the treasury \$246,-836. 004. The demand for credit to carry on commercial transactions is reported to be exceedingly large. Exports are low. The reserves in the banks have fallen below the legal requirement, but not as much as a year ago. Some of the high rates are said to have been due to manipulation. While the rate of interest was bid up to fifty one per cent. on the Stock Exchange, one day the week before, ordinary lenders were charging from seven to nine per cent. But persons connected with stock operations may have been in greater distress than those who were not. Not a great deal can be learned as to the future from the various financial authorities. The Public does not venture an opinion on the question whether capital available for use in trade and commerce has been unduly curtailed. The Shipping List thinks there are indications "that the money market will work into an easier condition from natural causes;" the principal of which is the expected return of currency from the West. There must be something radically wrong in the currency, if the currency could cause all the difficulty. The United States currency is doubtless too inelastic, but the cause of the trouble lies deeper. It is difficult to see how the return of currency for redemption to New Yorkfor that would be its chief end-would help the banks to extend credits ; for what is deficient is not currency so much as credit, and currency could not be deficient at all, if it possessed an elasticity which would enable it to meet the demands of business. But it is not business which creates the chief demand for credit, but speculation in stocks and commodities, operations which are purely artificial and are not confined within any natural limits.

LUMBER INSPECTION.

The prospect for a large lumber trade between Canada and the New England States, during the coming winter and spring, is very encouraging. In the east, general business is active, and with flattering prospects for the future; money is plentiful and builders are getting safe orders. For the past quarter of a century the building interests have not probably been in safer hands. To-day the master mechanic is generally the contractor, and as a consequence better work and material are given. Profits are not large, by reason of the great number of competitors, and the extensive use of labour saving machinery ; but, owing to the large demand, fair profits may be made by all. During the dull times eastern dealers took advantage of the manufacturers and "forced," the qualities so that a No. 1 liner would be taken only as a common No. 2, and they continue these qualities to the present, to the disadvantage of the manufacturers. If the consumer ultimately gets the benefit, then it neutralizes and no harm is done to the trade.

Some western manufacturers resort to small business in filling orders from petty commission dealers in the east for lots of 10,000 feet, divided in many cases into five separate sales. This, of course, is not just to dealers, who are under expenses for skilled labour and wharf rent in the large cities, as it leaves them only odd jobbing orders. Were it possible one would like to see the sales regulated in the interests of legitimate trade-for these mushroom commission peddlers can hardly be considered in the business-and also as near as possible a fixed standard for qualities in the interests of manufacturers and consumers. In some places in the east, the quality and quantity of each invoice of lumber are supposed to be legally specified, in the interests of the manufacturers and consumers. But this salutary law is now kept more in the breach than in the observance. In an important lumber centre like Boston, with a large staff of deputy surveyors, and a well paid surveyor-general, all held under bonds to the State, for the faithful performance of their work according to law, it is safe to say that not more than three-fourths of the lumber which enters the port is submitted to legal inspection. We have no inspectors in Canada, as there are in Wisconsin, Michigan and Chicago, where the buyer and seller agree upon a man who shall inspect large purchasers in the interest of both parties to the transaction. Without any desire to find fault, we refer to these facts in the hope that all interested may be benefited.

INCREASE OF TORONTO.

The assessors' census of the population of Toronto shows an increase of 5,213 within the year. Though the increase has been steady and large during the last decade, it was never so great as at present. One of the main reasons of this increase is the tendency of manufactories to the large centres, where superior facilities for shipment exist. Though there are several small towns in the United States, almost exclusively occupied by manufactories, the tendency is for manufactories to seek the superior facilities offered by large cities. Toronto has also begun to exercise some attraction as a social centre. People of means who have no particular vocation, from all parts of the country gravitate towards Toronto, where they finally settle down.

The increase of population manifests itself in nothing more strikingly than in the building up, all at once, of whole streets of new houses. The house room grows somewhat faster than the population; but if building were to cease for only a few weeks or months, the pressure of population on house room would begin to be felt.

There is a large and increasing demand for small houses, in central situations, which it is impossible to supply, and which, owing to the increasing dearness of building land, it never will be possible to supply.

Of the 5,213 increase during the year, more than half of it, 2606, is in two wards, St. Lawrence and St. Stephen's. One of these wards, St. Lawrence, is in the east, the other, St. Stephen's, in the west. The former ward, except that portion of it which lies east of the Don, is getting pretty well filled up. It is different in St. Stephen's ward, where there is room to accommodate the large population which is now going, and will in the future go, westward. It is possible too, that there may in future be a considerable flow of population to the east of the Don; but the western tendency of population, which is almost universal on this continent, is likely to be strongest. An annexation of northern territory would probably be followed by a like result.

The suburbs of the city, where people reside who do business in the city and who are Torontonians in all but in name, are extending as rapidly as the city itself. The growth of Parkdale, the western suburb, has been the most rapid, as might have been expected, in accordance with the natural tendency of things.

It is now almost certain that the annexation of some of the adjoining village and town municipalities will soon take place. Yorkville has voted for annexation by a very large majority, and Brockton is understood to be ready to come in. Parkdale will probably retain its separate existence for some time; but its absorption is sure to come in the end. An impetus will be given to the growth of the city northward by new railways. one of which is now under construction, all the railways having hitherto centred their business in the south. There is great danger of the Esplanade becoming encumbered in future, so as seriously to impede business in connection with the railways, unless some means of relieving the pressure be found. The heavy through freight could all be made to pass north of the city; though the chief passenger stations must, of course, remain down town. In Philadelphia, the railway centre has been changed, and a partial change must before long be made here.

The additions to the population of Toronto are for the most part wealth-producing, the others being persons of means, whose exponditures swell the trade of the city. Both classes have their uses; but the wealthproducers are economically more important than those who live on previously created wealth. Toronto is likely to become a large city which will be a great commercial, monetary and manufacturing

-The insurance companies have scored a preliminary victory against the Quebec Government. Proceeding by a "Bill of Peace," they asked for an injunction restraining the Government from carrying on suits against each agency to recover the tax of which the companies question the constitutionality. Judge Jetté granted the injunction, at the same time requiring the companies to deposit the amount of the tax demanded, in the Bank of Montreal, to await the final decision in the test case which the Government will now have to proceed with.

BANK ITEMS.

The Merchants Bank of Halifax offers a reward of fifty dollars for the capture of Thos. L. Smith. charged with attempting to rob the agency of the bank at Maitland, and who escaped from a constable while being conveyed to jail.----The Dominion Bank, whose stock is at 210, pays a dividend of four per cent., and a bonus of one per cent., for the current half year.----An instalment of fifteen per cent. was paid to the creditors of the Bank of Prince Edward Island on the 22nd ult., and the New Era says it is supposed that the assets of the bank will realize about forty per cent.----Mr. W W. Robertson, Q.C., of Montreal, has been appointed to the important position of Solicitor to the Bank of Montreal, made vacant by the decease of the late T. W. Ritchie.-La Banque Jacques Cartier will, we understand, shortly open a branch at St. Johns, P.Q. Though there are already two banks doing business there-the Merchants' and La Banque de St. Jean-it is contended that a third can secure a fair share of custom, as there is a very large grain business done in the section.--The Bank of Montreal opens an agency this week at Portage La Prairie, Manitoba, under the charge of Mr Thomas Plummer, late accountant in the same bank at Belleville .has been decided, we understand, to close the agency of the Merchants Bank in Chicago at an early day .---- The Bank of Nova Scotia has called a meeting of the shareholders for 20th November, to consider a proposition to amalgamate with the Union Bank of P. E. I.

INFRINGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT.

The suit of Messrs. W. J. Gage & Co. against the Canada Publishing Co. and S. G. Beatty, has been engaging the attention of Mr. Justice Ferguson, of the Chancery Division of the Ontario High Court of Justice for about a week past. The pertinacity with which the points in issue are being fought out and the amount of time and money being spent in the litigation are evidence of the very great value that may exist in a right apparently simple in its nature.

To understand the position of the parties with reference to this litigation it is necessary to refer a little to the past history of the actors in the present scene.

Mr. Gage, the plaintiff, was some years ago a partner in the firm of Adam Miller & Co., and after Mr. Miller's death continued the business with his widow under the same firm name. The publication of school books and supplies has apparently always been a leading feature with the house. In 1877, while the business was still being carried on under the name of Adam Miller & Co., negotiations took place between Mr. Gage and Mr Beatty, who was then engaged in teaching in Belleville, which resulted in an agreement that Mr. Beatty should prepare a systematic set of head-line copy books for school use, for which he was to be paid the work it appears to have occurred to the parties that it might be to their mutual advantage to

accordingly the partnership arrangement was consummated before the end of that year.

After the making of the partnership arrange ment, Mr. Beatty completed the work which he had before begun for the firm. This work consisted of merely the systematic arrangement of a series of progressive copy books for school use. They, however, when completed presented a system embodying the improvement known up to that time for the guidance of scholars in learning penmanship. They were, when com-plete, a progressive series, which were numeri cally numbered and known as "Beatty's No. 1 No. 2," etc. The firm spent a considerable amount of money in advertising this work and securing its introduction into public and other Mr. Beatty's own time appears for achools some time after the formation of the partnership to have been mainly occupied in securing the general introduction and use of these copy books.

The scheme, or invention, or whatever else it may be called, was copyrighted under the name of "Beatty's Headline Copy books." The books, when issued, were on the outside marked "Beatty's Practical System of Penmanship." The value of the copy books and the enterprise of the firm together appear to have made the venture a most lucrative one; and if one may judge from the result, these copy books constituted one of the most valuable publications

of the house. In 1879 a dissolution took place, Mr. Beatty retiring from the firm, and being paid \$20,000 as his share of the business. According to Mr. Gage's evidence, the partnership accounts when taken showed an amount of only about \$15,000 to Mr. Beatty's credit, and Mr. Gage's contention is that at the time of the dissolution the additional \$5,000 was agreed to mainly on account of the assumed value to the firm of the work that had been so copyrighted. Mr. Beatty, it is said, urged at the time that he was entitled to receive more than the amount then standing to his credit, because the time and money spent upon introducing this work had established a valuable good will in it which would be lucrative to the continuing partner. But in the agree-ment of dissolution, no express mention is made of this copyright, nor of the good-will of the business. In that dissolution Mr. Beatty releases all his claims to the property, stock, credits and business of the firm. Just how far the property, credits and business of the firm may be held to include a good will or the right to use a copyright or trade mark is now the subject for the adjudication of the court.

Mr. Beatty, after having retired from the firm went into the drug business; but some time subsequently an arrangement was made between himself and the Canada Publishing Co., whereby he undertook for that company a work very taken to perform for Mr. Gage. A new set of similar progressive head-lines was then prepared and published by the Canada Publishing Co., and called "Beatty's New and Improved Head Line Copy Book," which on the cover is repre-sented as the work of 'S. G. Beatty, the Author of Beatty's Practical System of Penmanship." These copy books bear a considerable similarity to the ones formerly, and still published by W. J. Gage & Co., and are prepared upon the same system and graded in practically the same way. It does not appear to be contended that the public, in going to a book-store and asking for 's No. 1 or No. 2 copy book, are likely to Beatty understand that they are getting a different article from that which they have been accus tomed to buy, when they are supplied with "Beatty's New and Improved Head-Line Copy Book.

The action is brought in the Chancery Division to restrain the further publication of this latter work and to compel the Publishing Company to account to the plaintiff for the profits which they have made in the venture. The points relied upon by the defence appear to be: In the first place that the work in question is not susceptible of being made the subject of trade mark or copyright; in the second place, that there can be no such right in the use of a man's name by a firm with which he is not connected : and, thirdly, that the agreement of dissolution does not preclude Mr. Beatty from publishing either his former work or any similar one.

As the decision of the court has not been rendered, it would be out of place to comment at

parties. But we may even at this stage venture the suggestion that whatever the legal rights of the parties may be, the course pursued by the defendants is scarcely fair—from a business point of view-to Mr. Gage, who has expended so much time and money in making the idea a success, and who, if his own statement is true. has paid his former partner handsomely for any rights which he might have had in connection with that scheme which appears so simple but which is nevertheless evidently so valuable.

STOREKEEPERS AND THE GRANGE.

We have not said anything for some time about the Grange System-that system which proposes to make the farmer a grocer, an apothecary, a stationer and a commission merchant if not a shipper and common carrier. The Grange idea spread rapidly, appealing as it did to the well-understood disposition of the average agriculturist to get as many cents worth as he can out of a dime. And the farmers, wives and daughters, being appointed "Pomonas" and "Floras" and "Ceres-es" in the Mytho-or otherwise-logically-attractive order of the cornucopia or sheaf, encouraged John Ploughman in the grand co-operative machine with feminine attachments. But some of our husbandmen are growing tired of the play-thing. As one of them phrased it the other day; "What do I want with a lot o' tom-fool nonsense about meetins an' by laws for to save a cent on a pound o' soda or a penny on a broom." And another has made the discovery that he can buy goods as cheap outside the Grange as in it, if he applies the same principle, the ready cash.

This brings us to notice a feature in which the rush of the farmers into buying from Grange stores has been of positive benefit to many a country shop-keeper. It has stirred him up to do what he should have done long before : i.e. collect his accounts, and if it has opened his eyes to the possibility of doing a cash trade, "Confound these men," some country dealers have been driven into saying, "they go to the Grange and pay cash for their stuff, passing by my door where they have owed a bill for twelve months. I'll sue every man Jack of them, and catch me giving them credit again. They shall pay me cash too."

-A decided increase is shown in the Clearing House exchanges at New York, Philadelphia Chicago, Cincinnati and other leading American cities for the second and third weeks of September. Seventeen out of the twenty-six reporting cities show increases; the total clearings for the week ended with the 23rd were \$1,238,991,000 as against \$1,051,534,000 same week of 1881 equal to 17.8 per cent. increase. Outside of New York, whose exchanges constitute over three-fourths of the whole, the increase is equal to 3.6 per cent. of the whole. The prin. cipal cities reporting decreased exchanges are Boston, St. Louis and San Francisco, over three per cent. each. · Pittsburg's increase is 43 per cent., the iron strike having ended. The Public, from which we obtain the figures, remarks with respect to Chicago and Milwaukee, that the indisposition of farmers to send forward grain has checked dealings. "It is the common observation of bankers," continues that journal, " that more money is now demanded, in almost every branch of trade, than at any previous time foryears." The New York Tribune of 3rd inst. has the following remarks upon Commercial affairs in the United States: "The past week has been one of general liquidation, of unusual stringency in the money-market, a sharp decline in cotton and a severe fall in many active stocks. enter into partnership in the business, and any length upon the supposed rights of the It is noticed, also, that failures of some conse-

quence have become unpleasantly frequent in different parts of the country, and that some manufacturing establishments have been obliged to stop work * * * Though business is generally active in tone it is not quite as good as it was a short time ago, and dealings have been affected in dry goods and some other departments by tight money, and in grain, provisions and petroleum by speculation ; rates for commercial paper have been higher during the past week than at any other time since 1873."

- A number of the wholesale dry-goods merchants and other gentlemen connected with the trade of this city, united to present a testimonial to the worthy secretary of the Toronto Board of Trade to express "their appreciation of Mr. Rollo's services during the late Trade Sales." It was merited, we have no doubt, for Mr. Rollo was assiduous in his endeavors to secure for this market arrangements not less favorable than those afforded other cities by the various railway lines, Mr. Rollo's reply to the presentation is as follows:

"Gentlemen,-I desire to express my grateful thanks for your generous and well-timed con-tribution presented to me by Messrs. McKinnon & Caldecott, acting on your behalf. In accepting this token of your appeciation of my services permit me to say that it will stimulate and encourage me to still greater efforts in the dis-charge of all the duties divolving upon me as Secretary of the Board of Trade, and especially to the promoters of any and all arrangements which may lend to advance the interests of the wholesale trade of Toronto.

I am, gentlemen, Ever gratefully yours, Toronto, Oct. 4, 1882. JAS. ROLLO, Sec'y.

-Spruce deals are in active demand in Quebec, according to advices of Monday which state that 300,000 Quebec Standard was sold in three days of last week. These were bought by R. R. Dobell & Co. and were the manufacture of Ross Ritchie's, Roche's, Atkinson's and Breakey's mills, the prices were: 38 to \$40 for first quality 27 to \$29 for second quality, and \$24 for third quality, with 30 yer cent. oddments and 70 per cent. regulars. Other houses are expected to follow suit. Manufacturers are, however. adds the despatch, at an advance on foregoing quotations.

-The Western fair at London, notwithstanding the titles of "Mastodon" and "Mammoth" by which the newspapers of that city characterized it, causing many to think that the fair needed "puffing," afforded really an excellent display. The entries compared well with former years. There was an increase in the number of animals; the departments showing fewer entries being as at others of the great fairs, those of manufactured goods mostly. The date was more suitable for the farmers, who were able to be present in large numbers, and to furnish the quota of agricultural exhibits.

-Hamilton has exported to the United States during the month of September last, goods to the value of \$70,515. The following are the leading items of the list :---

warme mounts or and me	•••	
Animals	Value	 \$26,433
Wool	"	 20,883
Household Goods	66	 6,076
Eggs	**	
Lumber	"	 2,998
Skins	"	 1,808
Sewing Machines	44	 1,298

Barley, which was an item in the list for September 1881, does not appear above at all, nor does malt. The total for the previous September was \$71,-422.

-Guelph's exports over the border during the month just past were valued at \$75,359, against a total value of \$105,929 in the previous September. But barley was made up \$42,497 of the exports of Sept. '81, while this year there is but 300 or 400 bushels sent. We note the principal articles : --

Eggs	Value		\$54,306
Animals	44		12,638
Sewing Machines	46		3,792
Lumber	**	•••••	1,210

--- The choice of a successor to the Hon. Adam Hope on the directorate of the Canadian Bank of Commerce was made last week in the person of Mr. John Waldie of Burlington, near Hamilton. The choice is a good one, for Mr. Waldie is a man of excellent character, possessing a knowledge of the country in addition to experience in business. He was already a director in the Life Association of Canada as well as in the Landed Banking & Loan Co.

EDMONTON AND THEREABOUT.

WHAT AN ONTARIO MEBCHANT THINKS OF IT.

A prominent wholesale merchant, Mr. James Turner, of Hamilton, sends to the Momtreal Gazette a description of the country and the climate at and around Edmonton, in the North-West Territory. The impressions of an intelligent and observant business man upon the esources and prospects of so important a district as the North Saskatchewan, are deserving of attention, and we reproduce the most of Mr. Turner's letter, which was written at the end of August. A second letter is dated Prince Albert, Sept, 4th.

* * * " Edmonton is situated at the head of the navigable waters and on the west side of the river Saskatchewan, and from the river looks exceedingly picturesque. The Hudson Bay Co.'s fort is immediately above the steamboat landing, on an abrupt ridge of 150 feet elevation, and behind is the chief factor's house. Continuing along the ridge northward there are but few houses either on the ridge or on the slope to the river until the Methodist Mission on the ridge is reached, where the houses become more numerous. In fact, from there northward lies the present town of Edmonton, the declivity to the

river being unsuitable for building purposes. Besides the R. C. Mission saw and grist mill on Sturgeon river, there are in Edmonton two steam saw, planing and grist mills, a blacksmith, a baker, a steam furniture factory, a newspaper office, two doctors, two lawyers, three hotels, six stores, an Episcopal, a Presbyterian and a Methodist church.

I spent night and day for a week in visiting "I spent night and day for a week in visiting farms and driving over the prairies; and, taking into consideration the quality of the seed, the want of labor and of labor-saving machines, many of the farms were far from discreditable, seeing that regular farm service is wholly un-service is more that it is immossible to him the known here; that it is impossible to hire labor at any price during either seed-time or harvest; and that agricultural implements are not only scarce but primitive, the freight for such articles costing a small fortune. Is it wonderful, there-fore, that wheat planted, as is often the case costing a small fortune. from bad farming or necessity during the second week of June, should be smothered with weeds or caught by an early frost? Barley is a never-failing crop, and oats usually turn out well. Still there is room for improvement as regards seed oats; but as for wheat the seed is deplorably bad. Now, however, Fyfe seed wheat is gradu-ally finding its way to this far-off settlement, and a small trial lot of winter wheat sown early and a small trial lot of winter wheat sown early in September last year, after remaining in the ground through the winter, germinated this spring, appearing above ground early in May, and became ripe for the sickle on the 15th Aug., showing a remarkably satisfactory result as to yield and quality.

"The early frost difficulty here can, I think, be obviated by autumn ploughing, and sowing early in spring the earliest description of seed. It would be well, however, fairly to test fall sowing of both spring and winter wheat. The root crops are second to none, and as for the natural crop I never saw better, the horses being often

almost lost to view in the hay, peas, vetches and flowers of the prairie.

The Government surveyor of the river lots has also in charge the survey of disputed claims with a view to settlement, which, with judicious management on his part and the co operation of the parties interested, I am pleased to say, are being speedily disposed of to the satisfaction of all concerned.

"The lands of the Big Lake and the Sturgeon districts on the west, and Clover Bar on the east of the river are particularly fine, the latter, however, has a sprinkling of willow brush, which costs money to remove, but the land is splendid and naturally well drained.

"There is no pine, but the Norway spruce rows to a large size and makes good lumber. I saw sticks two feet in diameter, and any quan-tity can be had from the Beaver Hills for build-ing purposes of from one to two feet in thickness. "Coal crops out everywhere and is in use by the blockmith and for herebald

"Coal crops out everywhere and is in use by the blacksmith and for household; what is at pre-sent available for such purpose was mined two years ago in the most primitive manner; proper-ly developed and mined, however, no doubt a better article will be obtained; seams have al-ready been discovered fifteen feet thick. "Iron boulders are very numerous and this is the only shape I have seen iron taken out of the ground. I am credibly informed however, of

ground. I am credibly informed, however, of at least one seam having been discovered measur ing two feet in thickness in a wavy layer above coal; but as no use can be made of it at present, but little has been done to develop this interest. Gold is found, but I question if in paying quantities, although I saw some grains washed out of

"With magnificent soil, wood, coal, iron and good water in abundance, the head waters of the Saskatchewan must have a great future, otherwise the settlers will prove to be unworthy of such a heritage.

"With the exception of the Battle River the upper portion of the Saskatchewan has but few trifling tributaries, so the summer and local rains do not affect the water which is wholly dependent upon the melting snows at the river's sources in the Rocky Mountains, consequently the anticipated volume of water is to a great extent indicated by the comparative temperature of the season."

From Prince Albert, N. W. T., Mr. Tarner writes that although double the usual quantity of freight has already been delivered at its destination, an enormous quantity of the Hudson Bay Co's. storekeepers' and settlers' freight is now in transitu, and must, owing to low water in the river, remain undelivered till next spring, thus causing serious loss and inconvenience if nothing worse. The vessels plying or intending to ply on the Saskatchewan are stern-wheelers, owned by the Winnipeg and Western Transportation Co., as follows :

•	Length, feet.		Draught, inches.
Nor'West	. 200	83	18
Northcote	. 154	28	30
Manitoba	. 160	30	20
Lilley		24	15
Marquess	. 200	34	25

The latter boat building at Grand Rapids and almost completed. Each 100 tons of cargo

almost completed. Each 100 tons of cargo increasing above draught by about ten inches. Its splendid geographical position seems to me to justify the confident predictions of its citizens that Prince Albert ere long will become a very important city, and distributing commercial centre; meantime, it is certainly the most populous and prosperous town in the Saskat-chewan valley. Besides a modernized Hudson's Bay Company's post, it has numerous stores, two steam saw and two grist mills, and is the largest emporium of every description of merlargest emporium of every description of merchandise and manufactures in the district.

FIRE RECORD.

ONTABIO :- Martintown, Oct. 1st.-Alex. Kinlock's barns and outbuildings burned, light insurance St. Catharines, 2nd. Sword & Adams' wood yard damaged to extent of \$100. Belleville, 4th.—The elevator of Downey & Preston, with 6000 bush. grain, destroyed by fire; loss about \$15,000, insured for \$3,000.— Belleville, 3rd.—Owen's pump factory \$5,000. Insurance on factory \$1,500, on machinery and stock, \$.00 in Royal, two brick houses also damaged to extent of \$200.—Bervie, 3rd.— Wm. Atkinson's barns and outhouses. with con-tents destroyed; no insurance. — Unionville, 3rd. — Braithwate's farm house completely

destroyed, insured for \$350.----Cannington, 3rd --P. Sproul's stables and barns barned, loss about \$8000, insured in London Mut. Ins. Co. about \$8000, insured in London Mut. Ins. Co. for \$1600.—Stouffville 23rd Sep.—Mr. Gilroy's foundry and dwelling destroyed, loss about \$5000, insured for \$2800.—Watford, Sep. 29th —A. W. Rowland's dry goods store, Moore & Tibbit's, fancy goods, J. D. Reid, tailor, Boles drug store, R. Cook, tinsmith shop, A. Brown, dry goods, burned, Rowland's loss \$3000, in-sured \$2000; Moore & Gibbs' loss \$1200, insured \$400; J. D. Reid insured \$200; Bole's loss \$1330, insured \$300 in North British; Cook insured North British \$2,600. Citizens Brown insured North British \$2,600, Citizens \$1.990, Norwich Union \$2000.—Kingston, Sep 29.—Fire did damage to amount of \$500 in Hosiery Mills; loss fully covered.—Dundas, Sep. 30.—Bowman & Casey's planing mill burned, loss \$12,000; insured in Western \$1000, Quebec \$1000. Mercantile \$2000.—Parkhill, Oct. 1st.—Herald building burned, loss partly overed by insurance; supposed incendiarism. —Kingston, Sep. 27.—Richardson's grain warehouse with contents burned, insurance \$12.000.

OTHER PROVINCES.—Quebec, Sep. 80.—Mr. Rousseau's residence burned, two children lost their lives in the fire, there was no insurance. — Montreal Sep. 27.—The damage to S. H. & A. S. Ewing's spice mill by fire, will amount to \$4000, insured in Citizens' Phoenix, British America, and Royal. Montreal-Mrs. Leclaire's America, and Koyai. Montreal—Mrs. Leclaire's grocery store and Mr. Bouchet's residence, de-stroyed, loss \$7000, partly insured.—Hal'fax, N. S., Sep. 29.—A pleasure resort on McNab's island destroyed, insured in Imperial \$2150.— Harvey, N. S., Sep. 30.—Post office, telegraph office destroyed; insured \$2000 in Western, and \$2000 in Canada Fire and Marine.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE RETURNS.

		Sept.	'82·	Sept.	'81.	Inc. or	r Dec
Montreal cus	toms	\$780	,970	\$694,	913	86,0	57 1
" exc	ise	149	223	130,	966	18,2	57 1
Toronto cust	oms	· 332	708	376,	493	43,78	85D
** 830	ise	61	148	57,	194	3,9	54 2
Hamilton cus	toms						
" exc	ise	28	970	36.	836	7,86	36D
Halifax cus	toms	164	398	209.	431	45,08	
" ex c	ise	17	721		452		B1D
St. John cus	toms	119	109	124.	705	5.59	96D
" exc	ise	24	987	30.	798	5,81	1D
London cus	toms	63	287		312		
· • exc	ise	81	986		733	3,25	
Kingston cus	toms	16	650				
" exc	ise	15,	958				
Belleville cus	toms	12	653	11.	931	72	2 7
" exc	ise	7.	888		817		0D
Guelph cus	toms	11	528	9.	894	1,69	4 I
	ise	9,	484		062		32 I
Brantford cu		•••	•••	17,	623	•••	•••
	ise	•••	•••	•••	• • • ¦	•••	• • •
	toms	•••	•••	26,	444	• • •	
	ise	•••	•••	13,	748	•••	• • •
St.Catharines	cust'ms	•••	•••			•••	• • •
" exc	ise	3,	058	3,-	190	432	De
Winnipeg cus	toms			70,8	858		
" exc	ise	•••		9,0	580	•••	
Victoria cus	toms		•••	-69,	200		

THE CENTRAL FAIR.

The Central Fair at Hamilton, which virtually opened on the 27th ult., was favored by fine weather, and a very creditable exhibition was made. The total receipts reached \$4,907 which compares well with last year, whose total receipts were \$3,562. The show of horses was good, plants meagre. An Australian exhibit conisting of ostriches and a variety of furs was a feature.

The Meriden Britannia Co., supplied, as on other occasions and at other places, one of the most attractive displays of tilver ware, their ewn production. The Stone Manufacturing Co. had an extensive assortment of japanned ware, bird cages, lanterns and lamps. B. Greening & Co. was forward, as usual, with their wire webbing, wire baskets, wire rope, perforated zinc, and the like. The Hamilton Cotton Co. exhibited an assortment of denims, cottonades, hosiery, yarns balled knitting yarn, carpet warp and bandling yarn. The Ontario Cotton Co. a variety of check shirting, white duck, grey sheeting and grey cottons. The Dundas Cotton company had on view their awning cloth, ticking, cottonades, brown denims, etc. Canned tomatoes, corn-peas, beans, &c. were displayed by the Ontario Canning Co., which puts up these vegetables. Forty-two different styles of clocks formed the exhibit of the Canada Clock Co.

exhibit of the Canada Clock Co. Among the sewing machines on exhibition were the Wanzer, the Singer, the Wheeler & Wilson, the Domestic, the Gardener, and the Wilson. The Wheeler & Wilson Company had on view a gas engine for driving a sewing machine, and R. M. Wanzer & Co., in addition to their other productions, have a sewing machine which sews backwards and forwards. Stoves, pianos, furniture, organs, bicycles, sportsman's goods, foot wear, and other manu-factures of leather, were all represented, some of them very fully and well. The Art Gallery, situated in one of the wings of the Exhibition Building, is much improved in appearance by the removal of the former tables, and the tinting of the walls a deep

tables, and the tinting of the walls a deep marcon. The pictures shown, and the decorated ware, largely the work of the ladies of Hamilton, are creditable; illustrating, as we have before had occasion to notice, the taste and skill in art matters which characterize that city.

THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

Among the features of this show held this year at Kingston was the Manutoba exhibit, a collection of agricultural products &c. from that rich province The specimens had been collected from within a district of two hundred and fifty by one hundred district of two hundred and fifty by one hundred and fifty miles, the sections represented being about the following places: Portage La Prairie, Gladstone, Rapid City, Tobacco Creek, Rock Lake, Boyne Settlement, St. Andrew's, St. Peter's, Stonewall, Winnipeg, etc. In addition to the pro-ducts of the prairie soil, the soil itself was shown not in glass tubes as on previous occasions, but in soda timothy hay from the Boyne, esheared in sods, timothy hay from the Boyne; cabbages weighing forty pounds, red and alsike clover from Selkirk, three feet in height; "New Zealand oats, five feet and a half high form part of the display. Then a variety of wheats and the flours made from them were shown; among them being what is termed converted Scotch wheat, cultivated from a spring to a fall wheat wheat, cultivated from a spring to a fall wheat by continuous sowing. There is also a white Russian wheat, 5¹/₄ feet high, of a plump and firm berry and hardy straw. Deputy Minister Burrows had the articles carefully packed and forwarded, half to London Eng., for display in the offices of the Canadian Pacific Railway Com-pany, and the other half to the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, for distribution to its agents in Europe. agents in Europe.

An exhibit from Nova Scotia was another feature of interest, and designed to show the great mineral resources of that maritime progreat mineral resources of that maritime pro-vince. One specimen of coal, taken from the Acadia mine, weighed 2,200 lbs, and was taken from a seam 20 feet thick. Two smaller blocks from the Albion mines represent a seam 33 feet thick, smaller blocks having been sent by the Vale colliery and also, we believe, by the Inter-colonial Coal Co. A good variety of iron speci-mens appears; brown hematite, from Londonderry, red and specular hematite, from London-derry, red and specular hematite, ankerite, magnetite and bog ore are all on view. Man-ganese is prominent in the collection, which included copper, silver and lead ores. The gold bearing quartzes and the case of "minerals associated with gold" form an interesting exhibit and the sandthones lime and building storage associated with gold "form an interesting exhibit and the sandstones, lime and building stones deserve notice. Lastly there is a collection of metalliferous sands from Cape Breton, Sable Island, Chebogue point, Yarmouth. in comparison with those from Cap Rosier and Morsic on the North shore of the St. Lawrence.

'The list of prize-winners includes Mr. George Whitfield, of Rougemont in the province of Que-bee, whose public spirit in making so good a display, and in presenting a Highland bull to the Experimental Farm entitle him to especial thanks. He received the gold medal.

Silver medals were taken by Wm. Parks & Son, of St. John, N. B., for yarns and cottons; by Moorhouse, Dodds & Co., of Glentay, for tweeds and woollens; the Aylmer Canning Co. of Aylmer for canned goods, and others. Bronze medals fell to John Watson's Manufac-

driving axle. If the time had been prolonged other manufactures would have been exhibited.

ADVERTISING.

Advertisements of a good fresh nature are not the least valuable and interesting portion of a newspaper, and if artistically displayed by a skilful compositor, become a feature of a news-paper. They are news of the greatest import-ance to many readers who gain through them a knowledge of where special goods can be obtained, who makes or keeps them, and other valuable information. The proportion of "catch trade," if it could be arrived at would not amount to ten per cent of most firms' transactions. A trade," if it could be arrived at would not amount to ten per cent of most firms' transactions. A prominent manufacturer and dealer told us re-cently "that he attributed his success to a liberal amount of advertising." The statement could be made by thousands in the country as their experience, Skilful judicious placing of business cards in a medium that reaches the their experience. Skilful judicious placing of business cards in a medium that reaches the class of people desired for a business connection is "bread cast upon the waters" that must return with profit. Sagacious buyers have come to look upon firms who patronize the press freely as being men of enlarged ideas with a basacity for manipulating a large and growing business, who have something for sale and desire to have it known. They have very curiously found out that men who bore with an auger instead of a gimlet generally have the bargains. They believe a man who is too poor to make his business known is too impoverished to do busness.

STOCKS IN MONTREAL

MONTBEAL, Oct. 4th, 1882.

STOCKS,	Lowest Point in Week.	Highest Point in Week.	Total Transao'n in Week.	Buyers.	Bellers.	Average Price, like Date 1881.
Montreal	210	2113	706	210	2103	200
" x .d.						
Ontario	129	129	228	128	129	72
People's				87	89	
Molson's x.d.	1304	131	490	130	131	115
Toronto	187	191	1055	187	1891	1624
Jac. Cartier				115	118	
Merchants	129	132	864	131	1314	1244
Commerce	142	1431	1060	143	143	145
Eastern Tps						
Union	943		16			
Hamilton						
Exchange				178		
Mon. Tel	129	1801	1160	129	1294	1291
Dom. Tel						99
Rich.&O. x.d.	741	78	4766	76	761	53
City Pass	150	155		151	151	
Gas	1921	193]	600			148
R.C.Ins.Co				: 50	55	
Gas x. d	1861	1891	5190	1864	187	
Rich.& Ont.x.d.	72	73	670			

Commercial.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, 4th Oct., 1882.

Hardware has been quite active and an improved business has been done in heavy chemicals. Dry goods continue fairly active for the season. Breadstuffs are dull and lower, and we cals. Dry goods continue taily active to a sub-season. Breadstuffs are dull and lower, and we are told that a large quantity of wheat in the canal cannot find buyers. Provisions are dull. Butter is held back by the farmers for higher prices, which are not likely to be granted.

Ashes--Pots-Prices are again advancing, the arrivals have been very meagre, so that scarcity arrivals have been very meagre, so that scarcity has forced up prices and the market has been strong at \$5.90 to \$6.00, closing firm at \$6.00. *Pearlis*—nothing doing in this kind and price is nominal. The last reported sale was at \$8.00. Receipts during the week were 148 brls. Pots and 3 brls. Pearls; deliveries for the same time 387 brls Pots and 10 brls. Pearls. The stocks at research in store are Pots 171 brls.:-Pearls 15 present in store are Pots 171 brls. ;- Pearls 15 brls.

Silver medals were taken by Wm. Parks & Son, of St. John, N. B., for yarns and cottons; by Moorhouse, Dodds & Co., of Glentay, for tweeds and woollens; the Aylmer Canning Co. of Aylmer for canned goods, and others. Bronze medals fell to John Watson's Manufac-turing works at Ayr, Christie Brown & Co., Toronto, J. Mann & Co., Brockville. The Starr Manufacturing Company's patent skates were exhibited. Their world wide popu-larity and demand in England, Europe, Canada and the United States, prove their utility and popularity. The Nova Scotia Forge Co., of New Glasgow, showed the frame of a locomotive and Boors AND SHOES .- No change of any kind to

Buskins, do fine 80c; Misses' Peb. and Buff Bals. \$1.00 to 1.15; do split Bals. 85c. to \$1.00; do Prunella Bals. 600 to \$1.00; do Congress do 60 to 70e; Childrens' Peb. and Buff Bals. 60e to

60 to 70e; Childrens' Peb. and Buf Bais. 60e to \$1.00; do split Bals. 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; do Prunella Bals. 60e to \$1.00; do split Bals. 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; do Prunella Bals. 75c. CATTLE.—Yesterday the stock offering was much beyond the present demand, which has been well supplied by the large number of cattle lately presented, consequently the market has been dull and prices favoring buyers. For choice butchers' cattle $4\frac{3}{2}$ c. per lb. was the out-side price realized. The chief range for this description of stock was 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ c.; common stock ranging from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{3}{2}$ c.: Sheep brought from \$5 to \$8 each. and Lambs of good quality \$4 each. Hogs, there were no sales reported yesterday prices are said to be easier a fair quotation here would be 7 to $7\frac{3}{4}$ c. per lb. live weight. weight.

quotation here would be 7 to 74°C. per lb. live weight. DENGS AND CHEMICALS.—A fair business is reported both in heavy chemicals and in drugs. The English markets for the former are firmer, and as there is an advance in freights, our local market, in sympathy, is rather stiffer. We quote as under Bi Carb. Soda, \$2.90 to \$3.00; Soda Ash, \$1.75 to 2.00 for high test. Bi-Chromate of Potash, per 100 lbs., \$12.50 to \$13.00; Boraz, refined, 13 to 14c; Cream Tartar Crystals, 29 to 30c; do., ground, 31½ to 33c; Caustic Soda, white, \$2.00; Copperas, per 100 lbs., \$1.00 to 1.25; Flowers Sulphur, \$2.90 to \$3.10; Roll Sulphur, \$2.13½ to \$2.25; Epson Salts, \$1.35 to \$1.50; Sal Soda, \$1.10 to \$1.20; Saltpetre, \$10 to \$11; Sulphate of Copper, \$5.00 to \$5.25; Quinine, \$2.75 to \$0.00; Opium, \$5.75 to \$6.00; Morphine, 2.75 to \$3.00; Shellac, 32 to 35c; Castor Oil, 10½ to 11c. DEN (Goops.—There has been no very marked

to 11c. DET GOODS.—There has been no very marked change in the tone of the market the past week ; prices are almost uniformly steady. Business continues good and quite up to the mark for the season, and things are likely to remain active till the close of navigation. Woollen goods are season, and things are likely to remain active till the close of navigation. Woollen goods are in active demand, and everything points to a large trade being done by retailers, as crops are large and have been secured in good condition. The demand for clothing is well maintained. It is but rarely that remittances are the subject of is but rarely that remittances are the subject of complaint.

FISH-are now in rather better supply; later advices confirm the reported short catch of Lab advices confirm the reported short catch of Lab-rador Herrings, which we now quote at \$6.50, No. 1 Cape Breton herrings, \$5.75; ditto No. 2, \$4.50. Dry Cod, \$6.00 to 6.25; North Shore Salmon, \$21. 20 and 19 for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 res-pectively; Green Cod, No. 1, \$6, ditto No. 2, \$5. FLOUR.—The stock in store, and in the hands of millers on the 1st inst. was 37,705 barrels. against 38,389 brls. on the 23rd ult., and 34, 498 brls. on the 1st September 1881. Receipts divring the past week 22,967 brls.; total receipts 498 bris. on the 1st September 1661. Receipts during the past week 22,967 bris.; total receipts from 1st January 669,744 bris., a decrease of 22,471 bris. on the receipts for the same period of 1881. Shipments during the week 22,074 bris.; total shipments from 1st January to date 503,498 bris., an increase of 40,246 bris. on the shipments for the same period of last year. Business has not been very active, the market however has been considerably weaker, and prices still tend downward, so much so that our bakers have made a reduction of 2 cents on the price of the loaf, beginning yesterday. This looks as if low prices were expected to rule for some time to come. The new flour, which is coming in, is well spoken of. To-day there was a little were doing at the following substitues in rices still tend downward, so much so that our coming in, is well spoken of. To-day there was a little more doing at the following quotations :-Superior Extra, \$5.40 to \$5.50; Extra Superfine, \$5.20 to \$0.00; Fancy, 5.60 \$5.65 nominal; Spring Extra, \$5.25 to 5.35; Strong Bakers' Flour, American, \$7.00 to 7.50; do, Canadian, \$6 00 to 6.50; Superfine, \$4.70 to 4.80; Fine. \$3.80 to 4.00 Middlings, \$3.60 to 3.90; Follards, \$3.40 to 3.60; Ontario Bags, medium, \$2.75 to 2.80; do. do., Spring extra, \$2.70 to 2.75; do. do. Superfine, \$2.40 to \$2.50; City Bags, delivered, \$3.45 to 3.50; Oatmeal, \$5.65 to 5.75 for Ontario; Cornmeal, \$4.25. GRAIN.-What.-The stock in store and in

GRAIN.-Wheat.-The stock in store and in the hands of millers on the 1st inst. was 73,900 bush, against 62,008 bush, on the 18t line, was 75,500 bush, against 62,008 bush, on the 28rd ult. and 215,826 bush, on the 1st Sept. 1881. Receipts for the past week, 467,289 bush.; total receipts from 1st January 5,991,109 bush.; an increase of from 1st January 5,991,109 bush., an increase of wholesale shoe trade being fairly well supplied 537,438 bush. on those for the same period of with the bulk of the staples required for their 1881. Shipped during the week, 299,809 bush. an increase of 51,193 bush., on the shipments is shipments to England in some lines have been for the same period of 1881. A fairly active market has existed this week, but chiefly for car lots on the track which have changed hands at our quotations. Canada White Winter \$1.07; trade, and prices are consequently firm. Light

Canada Red Winter, \$1.10, and Canada Spring to a small amount is offered on the track at \$1.10; there has been some movement in Peas at 93 to 95c. ; Oats are readily purchased at 37¹/₂c; Barley and Rye are nominal.

GBOCERIES.-Teas.-There is a moderate demand for teas, but transactions are hard to put through, buyers and sellers being apart in their views. Prices in the meantime are untheir views. Prices in the meantime are un-changed, but buyers' views are from 5 to 1Cc. under those of sellers Coffee market is steady, with only a moderate amount of business doing within the following range of quotations: Mocha scarce, 29 to 31c.; Old Government Java, 22 to 28; Rio and Jamaica, 10 to 15; Maracaibo 11 to 15. Sugar is in large demand and the article is sold up pretty close. Granulated is very firm at $9\frac{1}{2}$ to $9\frac{1}{3}$ c.; Yellows are steady at $7\frac{3}{4}$ to $8\frac{3}{3}$ c. The market for Raw Sugar has been duil, Porto Rico of very fine quality is offered at 71c. Syrups are scarce and advancing, cannot now be bought under 584c. and upward according to quality. Molasses.—Market is strong and there have been some large transactions in Barbadoes at prices which have not been allowed to transpire, nothing now can be had under 54c. and Trinidad 46 to 49c. *Rice.*—Market firm with a fair consumptive demand, holders expect still pir fair consumptive demand, holders expect still higher prices. Spices—Cassia quoted 11¹/₄ to 13c; Cloves 27 to 33c.; Nutmegs 63 to 90c; Jamaica Ginger 18 to 22c.; Pimento 11 to 12c.; Black Pepper 27 to 29c.; Mace 60 to 85c. Fruit—The first direct vessel with fruit was reported from Gibraltar on the 26th ult., and in the mean-time any small lots that have come to hand have been sold out. Valencia raisins which are on the spot are heid for 84 to 10c, and for those have been sold out. Valencia raisins which are on the spot are held for $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 10c; and for those to arrive $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{3}{4}c$ is asked. Currants are held for 6 to 6 to . Nothin, doing in other fruits, prices of which are nominal. for 6 to 61c.

HIDES.—The demand for green butchers' hides is fully equal to the supply and prices are steady at \$10, \$9, and \$8.0° for No. 1, 2, and 3 respectively. Lambskins.—It is usual for an advance in these skins to take place at the beginning of the month, but owing to the very low price of wool, dealers have determined to make no change for this month, and we still quote them 80 to 85c.

HABDWARE .--- During the past week business has been active and generally satisfactory. *Pig Iron* has considerably advanced in Glasgow and coupled with high rates of freight, any holders of stocks here are asking docidedly higher prices. Bar Iron, hoops, bands, sheets, and plates are all decidedly firmer owing to advices received from England confirming a much stiffer feeling there, due chiefly to amount of orders received, which have almost presented some makers from quoting, being filled ahead until nearly the end of the year. Tin plates are firm but are still of the year. Tin plates are firm but are still being sold in this market at less than cost of being sold in this market at less than cost of importation. Cunada Plates are in good demand and no overstock. Ingot Tin is still advanc-ing. Other lines remain unchanged. Pig Iron, per ton, Coltness, \$24.00 to 24.50; Sie-mens, \$28.00 to 24.00; Gartsherrie, \$24.00 to \$24.25; Summerlee, \$24.00 to \$24.50; Lang-loan, \$24.25 to \$24.75; Eglinton, \$21.50 to \$22.00; Carnbroe, \$22.00 to 22.25; Hematite, \$26.00 to 27.00. Bars, per 100 lbs. Scotch and Staffordshire, \$2.00 to 210; Swedes, \$4.25 to 4.50; Norway, \$5.00 to \$5.25; Lowmoor and Bowling \$6.25 to 6.50. Canada Plates per box, tHamorgan and Budd, \$3.10 to \$.15; Bowling \$6.25 to 6.50. Canada Plates per box, (Hamorgan and Budd, \$3.10 to 3.15; Penn, \$3.20 to 3.25; Hatton, \$3.00 to 3.10; Thistle and Clifton, \$3.25 to 3.30; Tin Plates, per box, Charcoal IC, \$5.25 to 5.35; Charcoal IX., \$7.25 to \$7.35; ditto, DC. \$4.50 to 4.75; ditto, DX., \$6.50; to 6.75; Coke IC., \$4.35 to 4.50; Galvanized Sheets, 71 to $71_{0.5}$; Tinned Sheets No 26, Charcoal, 9 to 10c; ditto Coke No. \$2.40 to \$2.50; sheets best brands \$2.60 to \$2.75; Boiler Plate per 100 lbs. Staffordshire \$2.50 to 2.75; Russian Sheet Iron 18 to 14c. Lead per 100 lbs: Pig \$4.25 to \$4.50; Sheet, \$4.75; 5.50; Galvanized Sheets of \$1.50; Sheet, \$4.75; Steel, cast 114 to 12c; Spring \$8.75 to \$4.50; to 5.00; Bar \$4.50 to 5.00; Shot do \$6.50 to \$7. Steel, cast 114 to 12c; Spring \$3.75 to \$4.50; Tire, \$3.50 to \$3.75: Sleigh Shoe, \$3.00 to \$8.25. Ingot Tin 00 to 264c.; Bar Tin 26 to 27c.: Ingot Copper 20 to 204c.; Sheet Zinc \$5.00 to \$5.25; Spelter \$4.75 to \$5. Horse Shoes, \$4.25 to \$4.50.

LEATHER -The market continues quiet, the wholesale shoe trade being fairly well supplied wholesale snoe insue toning the staples required for their fallorders. Receipts have fallen off, and as



Platform and Counter Scales of every de

HAMILTON. ONT.

ription.

and ordinary Spanish and Slaughter sole are in full supply and favor . buyers. Upper and Splits sell slowly, the trade being supplied for the moment; but holders are not disposed to offer concessions as the English market is active offor concessions as the English market is active and the prices obtained are quite as favorable as those ruling here. Buff and pebble of best makes are firm, and sell at full rates. We quote *Hemlock Spanish Sole B. A.*, 26 to 28c; ditto, No. 2 BA, 24 to 25c.; No. 1 Ordinary Spanish, 25 to 26c; No. 2 ditto 23 to 24c; Buffalo Sole, No. 1 21 to 28c; ditto, No. 2, 19 to 21c; *Hem-lock Slaughter*, No. 1, 26 to 28c; *Wared Upper*, light and medium, 33 to 38c; ditto ditto, heavy, 32 to 35c. Grained, 33 to 37c. Splitt, large 22 to 28c; ditto, small, 17 to 22c. Cal/skins (35 to 40 lbs) 65 to 75c.; ditto (25 to 34 lbs) 66 to 70c; *Sheepskin Linings*, 25 to 164c. Enamelled Cow, 15 to 16c. Patent Cov, 15 to 16c. Pebble Cow, 12 to 15c; Rough, 22 to 27c.

12 to 15c; Rough, 22 to 27c. OILS — Petroleum.— The feeling is decidedly firmer and holders are stiff in their demands. A pretty active trade is being done at our quo-tations. Car lots 19c.; Broken lots 191 to 20c. and single brls. 21c. For fish oils the market is firm and steady but business has been rather slack. Cod oil firm at 63¹/₂ to 65c,; Seal pale 67¹/₂ c. ditto straw 65c. ditto steam refined 73 to 750

-Butter.-PROVISIONS.-Receipts for the pas PROTISIONS.—Butter.—Hecepts for the past week 4,205 kegs. Shipments, 4,499 kegs. Farmers are apparent'y holding back their butter in hopes of higher prices; but the likelihood is, that very soon they will see the futility of holding on, and the market will be glutted, so that a sharp decline is not improb-able. In the meantime the market is lifeless. We quote Creamery, 201 to 28c, for good, to choice extra; Eastern Townships, 18 to 201c.; Morrisburg and Brockville, 18 to 20c.; Western, 15 to 16c. Cheese.—Receipts for the pass word, 17,450 boxes; shipments, 20,207 boxes. The depressed and uncertain state of the English market makes things very dull here, and our market is almost without animation. We quote 10c. to 11c., nominal. *Pork*—Market dull, and only job lots moving at quotations. Western pork, \$24.25, to \$24.75; Inspected Canada mess, \$25, to \$25.50; Thin mess, \$22.50 to \$23. *Hams*, eity cured, 15 to 15½c.; city canvassed, 15½ to 16c. *Bacon*, 14 to 14½c.; *Lard*. in pails, 15 to 15½c : *Eggs* are scarce, and are readily bought up at 224c.

up at 22 do. SALT.—Stocks of Coarse are moderate, and "-+ 201 to 674 : Factory are moving fairly well at 621 to 671; Factory fil'ed is unchanged.

WOOL.-Latest advices from England report that market firmer, and in sympathy with it our local market is firmer, but not quotably higher. Cape still sells at 171 to 190.; and Australian, 23 to 30c. Some unassorted Lambs changed hands this week on private terms. Prices are still nominal.

BRITISH MARKETS.

The grain market report of Messrs. Gillespie & Co., of Liverpool, dated 21st ult., states that imports of wheat and flour have been heavy and those of Indian corn fair, adding: "There is a moderate business passing in wheat, at fairly steady prices. Flour unchanged.; Corn quiet. We quote as follows: *Wheat*-American white and mixed per 100 lbs., 9/6 to 9/8; red winter, per 100 lbs. 8/6 to 9/; No. 2 spring 9/5 to 9/7; *Flour*-Extra State and Western, 12/6 to 13/;

Flour—Extra State and Western, 12/6 to 13/; Canadian super 12/6 to 13/; Canadian extra 13/6 to 14/; Indian Corn—Mixed old and new 7/ to 7/1; Oats. 6/10 to 7/; Peas, 7/6 to 7/7. Beerbohn's report, dated London 4th, states wheat is firm; fair average red Winter 41/, prompt shipment; maize steady, French quiet. Liverpool 4th, Spot wheat, better disposition to buy; average California 1d. cheaper, Maize firmer.

TOBONTO MARKETS.

TOBONTO, October 5th, 1882.

The certainty of a good crop, and the satisfactory prospect which that brings to business men, are clouded somewhat by indications that farmers will not bring forward their grain, preferring, as is their wont, to hold on for better prices. The same policy of holding back is being pursued largely by farmers in the Western being pursued largely by farmers in the Western States. It might be well if our farmers were warned that prices, instead of going up, stand a stronger chance of going down from the pre-

sent point, since the harvest is almost every where a good one.

A good Fall trade has been done at this point. The recent volume has been unusually large for dry goods and hardware; while groceries have gone out steadily. Provisions have sold with a rush, of late, for Manitoba and the lumber camps, and the city stocks of cured meats are pretty well cleared out. Breadstuffs are unsettled, as yet, but the downward tendency continues. Spring wheat has reached \$1, and Fall has fallen below it. The stock market is quiet ; sales of Loan Companies, and miscellaneous shares have been few; latest sales of bank shares are, Commerce, at 1431; Merchants, at 1311; Toronto, at 190; Dominion, at 2101; Federal, at 1562; Standard, at 1151.

DRY Goods .- The movement of goods is reported by our merchants as moderate, in some lines, indeed, it is brisk. While the bulk of Canadian tweeds. blankets, and heavy woollens are bought and shipped; there are still lines which a cool night or a white frost, are needed to "start." Among these are such things as fine wool hosiery, which is in demand this week as well as nubias, wraps, jackets and cloaks, all ladies' wear. The men are beginning to look for Fall underwear and socks, however, as well as for gloves and various other wraps, so that imported cloths and coatings are in request, Tailors in the country are generally busy, we are told; and their testimony agrees with that of their brethren in the cities that a better quality of clothes is selling this season than last, people feel more able to afford a broad-cloth coat or a fine tweed "anit. In the smallcloth coat or a fine tweed suit. In the smallwares department many of our importers are busy; trimmings are essential, buttons are de rigneur, mantle ornaments are next to neces. saries of life. So there is a stir in the upper floors of warehouses. Knitted woollens are asked for, too, babies must have hoods and bootees, and the children jackets and comforters, for which, if Mr. Vennor is right, they will soon have occasion.

FRUIT .--- It would seem that all Mediterranean fruit has suffered more or less from the unfavorable weather this season. Advices from Denia of 6th to 15th ult. refer to a violent storm of wind and rain, during which the shipping had to leave the little port and put to sea; all lading being suspended for at least 24 hours. So heavy were the rains, that much of the out lying crop was immersed for hours. The effect of this upon the market is likely to be to make sound fruit scarce and high, although it is quite true that the crop is large. The Malaga district has suffered as well from wet weather, and it is probable that while job lots of damaged fruit may be plentiful and the price for inferiors may be reduced, the supply of regular brands will be restricted. It is satisfactory to understand, as we do, that the Malaga fruit under direct order for Canada is, for the most part, of prime quality. The crop of currants, already reported short, is now announced likely to be 20 per cent. under an average. Vostizza and the Gulf districts an average. Vostizza and the Gulf districts have suffered from rain, with the result that the price has advanced 2s. within the past ten dava Here, again, the effect of the rain damage will be to increase the supply of inferior fruit and to place a premium upon that which is perfect. Country store-keepers may as well perfect. Country store keepers may as well understand that, while they may be able to obtain their currants and their Valencia or other obtain their currants and their valencia or other raisins in job lots at shaded figures yet there will probably be, next spring no glut of good goods, and to obtain first-class goods, whose appearance and quality will "keep," they are likely to be compelled to pay firm prices. FLOUR AND MEAL.—Flour—There are 1,497 bbls. in store, being 500 more than last week, and all in the Northern claration.

and all in the Northern elevator. Superior Extra is about the only brand in market 500 bbls changed hands on Tuesday at \$4.75 and this is the quotation to-day. Strong bakers' is in demand, strong spring wheat is relatively high in consequence; but both are scarce. The market for flour is still weak. Oatmeal-Con-tinues scarce and good value at 5.80 to \$6.00. Bran-was in active request last week at \$12.50 but owing to enlarged supply the price is now down to \$12.00 per ton.

GRAIN.-The market for all grain is tending lower, as the threshing returns come in and the

but the best offer obtainable on 'Change on the 3rd was 97c. for No. 1; while \$1.00 was top price offered for No. 1 spring, at the same time and place. Barley remains quiet, meantime, at about our quotations which are somewhat above those of last week, the stock is accumulating at this point. *Peas* are considerably lower, we quote 75c. for No. 1 and 73c. for No. 2. There is a fair demand for Oats which however are declining. Rye maintains its price but Corn is lower. GRAIN STOCKS IN STORE :---

			Sept. 25,	Oct. 3,
		1882.	1882.	1881.
Fall Wheat,	bush	 20,922	12,509	176,143
Spring do.	**	 2,700	3,534	29,758
Barley		 46,887	21,062	263,791
Peas	44	 4,028	4.523	2.647
Rye	44	 5,284	5,535	3.057
Oats	**	 300	300	nil.
				<u> </u>

Total bushels..... 80,121 47,463 475,396 The stocks are beginning to raise from the low point (37,611 bushels) at which they stood on the 18th. ult. but their disparity with last year's is very evident, especially in barley and fall wheat But the supply of barley in this week low at all points receipts being at American lake ports up-to 23rd. ult. 705,107 bushels as compared with 1,213,272 bushels last year up to same date. True the harvest may be latter, but it is also true that farmers in the States as well as here being in easy circumstances from several years of good crops, are holding on to their grain, and "taking the chances" of those higher prices which so often elude them and which this year are pretty certain not to come.

GROCERIES.-Business continues steady, and prices are as a rule firm. We make the follow-ing changes: Dry cod are now held at \$7 per Ing changes: Dry coulare now held at \$7 per 112 lbs. Layer raisins, old, can now be had as low as \$2.50, and London layers for \$3.00. Selected Valentias are worth $11\frac{1}{2}$; old currants have sold at $5\frac{3}{4}c.$, but choice new fruit, whether raisins or currants, is held at full prices for reasons stated elsewhere. Prunes we quote from 7³/₄c.; ground ginger 20 to 30c. In teas we quote common gunpowder 20 to 35c., and Congou or Souchong 20 to 65c. In tobaccos, such brights as Myrtle Navy and British Consul bring 60c. and Prince of Wales black from 371 to 40c.

HIDES AND SKINS .- We have no change to nibus and SKINS.— We have no change to note in the price of hides; green are bought at $8\frac{1}{2}$ cows to $9\frac{1}{2}$ for steers. Cured and inspected steers are by no means plentiful and bring 10c. the parcels being small, by reason of scarcity; cows can be had at $9\frac{1}{2}$ to $9\frac{3}{2}$ c. While there is no keenness shown by tanners to buy there is still no accumulation. *Sheepskins* are up to \$1.00 each, and a fair quantity offer. each, and a fair quantity offer,

PROVISIONS .- The market is in a quiet condition, owing largely to the bareness of stocks. dition, owing largely to the bareness of stocks. Butter, when of choice quality is in good demand from the city trade, no export enquiry is heard. Cheese, the quotation in Liverpool is advanced to 56. Factories offer August make, of which they have a good deal, at 11c., and September at 12c. Shippers still decline to operate at those figures. Some sales were made last week in the Ingersoll district at 10gc., but on that market on the 3rd, some 11,000 boxes were offered with no sales. Hog products—Stocks offered with no sales. Hog products—Stocks here are reduced to a minimum, an active de-mand from Winnipeg having taken all the sur-plus. The usual jobbing trade is still supplied at unchanged prices, excepting mess pork which is now held at \$26.00. Mess beef scarce at \$15 to \$15.50 per bbl. Eggs are higher, we now quote 19 to 20c., as to quality, 21c. would even be paid for choice. Hops continue firm.

be paid for choice. Hops continue firm. SALT.—Canadian is steady at quotations, Liverpool is in limited supply but there is plenty on the way, we do not alter prices. Stored; the market is well supplied; Higgin's Eureka; we quote 63c. per bag of 56 lbs. Stubb's Wash-ington brand 52c. per do. Rice's pure dairy 50c. The last named is highly spoken of for creamery and dairy purposes; it is a Canadian article made by the North American Chemical Co. WooL.—The market is without any notable

Woor.—The market is without any notable change since our last report. In fleece and pulled combing there is no life at all—no sales no enquiry from any one at any price. In supers and extra, and similar grades of imported there is an active business being done, and prices are strong with a feeling towards higher figures, but as yet there is no advance to be noted. consignment of some 50,000lbs. of Sandwich Islands wool to one of our Toronto dealers is reporteda rather unusual circumstance. Prices are as under :-- Southdown English domestic super, Prices are as and lambs 28 to 33c., according to quality. Cape

888



Toronto, Sept. 5th, 1882.

PAUL CAMPBELL

Trustee.

ada Agenta: Alex. Buntin & Co., Montreal. Buntin Bro. & Co., Toronto.

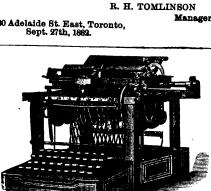


61	Montreal 10.00 p.m.		TRAILIAL V.ID D.III.
"	Achar 6at 10.00 p.m.		St. John, N.B., 10.30
	Quebec 7.30 a.m.		p.m.
	next day.	Arrive	Quebec 8.50 p.m.
Arrive	St. John, N.B., 6.00		next day.
			HOAT GAY.
*	a m., day after.		Montreal 6.30 a.m.
••	Halifax 10.00 p.m.,		day after.

Toronto 11.15 p.m. do. do. The Pullman cars which leave Montreal on Mon-day, Wednesday, and Friday run through to Halifax without change, and finese which leave Montreal on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, run through to St. John, N.B., without change.

All information about the route, and also about eight and passenger rates, will be given on applicafreight tion to

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R. ARNOLD, Tioket Agent,
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D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent, Moncton, N.B.
Railway Office, Moncton, N.B., 5th July, 1862.



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RAILWAY NOTES.

The new time table of the Grand Trunk railway will be issued next week.

The Canadian Pacific Railway paid at Emer-son for duty on coal between July 24th and August 1st, \$5,701.

Three hundred and twenty-six cars of freight arrived at the Halifax station of the Intercolon-ial railway last week, and one hundred and sixty-nine were forwarded.

Hon. J. Ferrier, Canadian director; W. J. Spicer, superintendent, and R. Wright, trea-surer, of the Grand Trunk railway, passed from Detroit to Montreal a few days ago.

The Grand Trunk engineers commenced surveying for the connection between Sarnia and Point Edward, along the river front.

The dummy, engine "International Bridge," fell into the Niagara river Friday last when the drawbridge was open, and a number of passen-gers were drowned. The engine was fished out Saturday by means of a river tug, a scow, and tackle, and landed on the Canadian side. It was practically a total wreck.

Railway and business circles in London are exercised over the rumor that the Grand Trunk authorities intend at no distant day to remove the present passenger station there to their property between Wellington and Waterloo streets.

Three warehouses at Prince Arthurs Landing contain about 1,000 tons of freight for Winnipeg aud other points West. Two hundred and fifty tons of steel rails have also arrived there by the steamer Sovereign for the Canadian Pacific railway.

The Canadian Pacific main line is constructed a distance of 440 miles west of Winnipeg, of which about three hundred miles have been built since May by Langdon, Shepard & Co., the whole distance being built within 15 months.

The contractors on the Selkirk and Winnipeg railway are pushing the work forward with very commendable speed, and there seems no doubt but that the grading will be completed in good time this fall. The work of clearing has been completed, and five powerful graders are at work at various points between Selkirk and Winnipeg.

Morris, Manitoba, was in a state of excitement over the advent of the iron horse into that town. The bridge across the Morris river having been completed, and the iron laid, the construction completed, and the iron laid, the construction train reached Morris last Friday amid general rejoicing. It is proposed to further celebrate the event by a grand demonstration on Oct. 13, the last day of the county exhibition. The Canadian Pacific railway directors are taking the precaution of strengthening all the iron bridges on the line between Montreal and Ottawa The structure excreme the Monerach

Ottawa. The structure accross the Mascouche on the St. Lin branch has been found very de-fective and repairs have been commenced under

lective and repairs have been commenced under the direction of Mr. W. B. Smellie, consulting engineer of the road. The Portage, Westbourne & Southwestern Railway has been completed to Gladstone, and it is expected that regular trains will be running by the 1st of October. The contractors are by the 1st of October. The contractors are raising the road bed between Mcdonald and Westbourne, and when finished will put the whole line in good condition for general traffic. The Southern branch of the Canadian Pacific relivance in Monitobe will be considered to the constant of the

The Southern branch of the Connected with railway, in Manitoba, will be connected with the American system about 15 miles west of the "four corners" which are near West Lynne.

"four corners" which are near West Lynne. The work will be completed in time to move the heavy wheat crop which is now being harvested The formal meeting of the Canada Atlantic railway took place on Saturday last. An excur-sion party of about two hundred persons left for Coteau in the morning at the invitation of the company. Now the Ottawa city council refuses to pay its promised bonus of \$100,000 owing to some alleged irregularities in the bylaw some alleged irregularities in the by-law.

some alleged irregularities in the by-law. Mr. Wm. Edgar, for a long time the general passenger agent of the Great Western railway, has accepted the position of assistant general passenger agent of the amalgamated Grand Trunk and Great Western railways, with headquarters at Toronto.

working by applying to THOS. HOUSTON,

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

The CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY offer lands in the FERTILE BELT of Manitobs and the Northwest Territory for sale on certain condition as to cultivation, at \$250 PER ACRE.

Payment to be made one-sixth at time of purchase, and the balance in five annual instalments, with interest at Six per cent.,

THE LAND GRANT BONDS of the Company, which can be procured at all the Agencies of the Bank of Montreal, and other Banking nstitutions throughout the country, will be

A REBATE OF \$1.25 PER ACRE allowed for cultivation, as described in the Company's Land Regulations.

Anyone can Learn it.

⁻The Irishman who desired to send a letter by The Irishman who desired to send a letter by telegraph, has been outdone by a young man, the son of a Baronet, who called the other day at a telegraph office in London, and asked that he might see the original of a telegram which had arrived from Egypt, in order that he might satisfy himself as to whether it had been despatched by his father. The young man is in the service of the Foreign Office.

THE MONETARY TIMES, TRADE REVIEW AND INSURANCE CHRONICLE.



THE MONETARY TIMES, TRADE REVIEW AND INSURANCE CHRONICLE.

Londing Permitter									
Leading Barristers.	STO	CK .	AND B	OND R	EPOR	Т.			
A NDREWS, CARON, ANDREWS &		8	Capital	Gentles	1	1	CLOSI	NG	PRICES.
A PENTLAND	BANKS.	Sharee	S'beer'b'd	Capital paid-up.	Rest.	Dividend last	Toront		Cash value
ADVOCATES, Corner of St. Peter and St. Faul Streets,			-			6 Months.	Oct. 4		per share.
VICTORIA CHAMBERS, QUEBEC	British North America Canadian Bank of Commerce	£50 \$50	\$4,866,666	\$4,866,666	832,40	0 8 p.c.			
Solicitors for the Quebec Bank.	Dominion Bank, Windsor, N. S.		. 500,000 1,000,000	260.000		. 4	143 14		71.50
FRED. ANDREWS, Q.C. FRED W. ANDREWS, Q.C.	Exchange Bank	50 100	1,500,000	1,397,659	270,00	0 4	210 21 12	0	105.00 60.00
	Halifay Banking Co	100	500,000 1,500,000	1,497,740	600,00	0 4	178 18 15 6 ‡ 15		178.00 156.50
REATTY, CHADWICK, THOMSON	Imperial Bank	100	. 500,000 1,000,000	852,590	135,000) 34	117 11	9	117.00
D <i>& BLACKSTOCK</i> Barristers, Solicitors, &c.	La Banque Ju Peuple	100 50	1,000,000	1,000,000	240,000	2	1441 14 87 8		144.25 43.50
Mr, W. A REEVE. Counsel.	La Banque Nationale	25 100	500,000 2,000,000		150,000		115 12	71	28.75 67.50
Offices, Bank of Toronto, cor. Wellingtor and Church Streets. Toronto.	Merchants' Bank of Canada Merchants Bank, Halifax	100 100	697,800 5,798,267	697,800 5,698,696	750,000	54	131 131		131.25
W. H. BEATTY. B. M. CHADWICE.	Montreel	50	1,000,000 2,000,000	900,000 2,000,000	250.000	3	1307 13		65.37
D. E. THOMSON. T. G. BLACESTOCE.	New Brunswick Nova Scotia	200	1,000,000		400,000	5	210 211	4	420.00
R ^{IGGS} & WOOD,	Ottavio Bank Ottawa Boonlain of Walli	100	1,000,000 1,500,000		325,000	4	128 128		128.00
D BARBISTERS, Etc.,	I FOUDINS OF MAINTAY	100	600,000 800,000	600,000 600,000	16,000 50,000	84	111 112		
Opposite the Court House,	People's Bank of N. B. Pictou Bank	••••	500,000	200,000	32,000				••••••
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.	Quebec Bank. Standard Bank.	100 50	2,500,000 764,600	2,500,000 762 510	325,000 80.000	3	1154 115		57.75
HON. S. C. BIGGS. E. M. WOOD.	Toronto Union Bank, Halifax	100	2,000,000 500,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	34 3	187 189		187.50
CHARLES HUDDON OWA	Union Bank, Lower Canada Union Bank P.E.I. Yarmonth	100	9,000,0 00	2,000,000 500,000		3	95	1	95.00
CHARLES HUDSON SMITH,	LOAN COMPANIES		••••••			4	•••••		••••••
- Rarristan and Attantion of the second	LOAN COMPANIES. Agricultural Savings & Loan Co Brant Loan & Savings & Loan Co	50	600,000	569,485	56,000	4			
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor, Notary Public, &c,.	British Can. Loan & Invest Co.	50 100	130,000 1,350,000	121,000 267,066	6,000 15:000	81 8	110 110		55.00 110.00
HALIFAX, N.S.	Building & Loan Association	25	450,000 750,000	156,693 745,098	21,000 39,308	4 3	104 106		110.00
Commissioner of the Supreme and County Courts for Nova Scotia.		50 50	1,500,000 2,000,000	663,990 2,000,000 1	125.000	3 4 <u>4</u> 6	1043 106 1244 125 230		26.12 62.25
	Dominion Say & Loan Co.	50 50	700,000	603,903 833,121	87,504 135,539	4	230		115.00
DELAMERE, BLACK, REESOR & KEEFER,	Farmers Loan & Savings Company	100 50	2,044,100 1,057,250	295,847 611,430	8,500 75,857	4			
D BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, SOLICITOR; ETC. OFFICE-No. 17 Toronto Street	Hamilton Provident & Loan Soc	100 100	1,050,400 1,500,000	690,090 1,000,000	261,500 74,000	5	1304 176 125		65.25 176.00
Corsumers' Gas Company's Buildings) ToBONTO. T. D. DELAMERE, DAVIDSON BLACE.	Home Savings and Loan Co Huron & Erie Loan & Savings Co	100 50	1,000,000 1 000,000	100,000 996,700	15,000 300,000				125.00
H. A. REESOR. E. TAYLOUR ENGLISH.	Huron & Lambton Loan & Savs. Co Imperial Loan and Investment Co	50 100	350,000 629,850	230,090 601,807	82,000 75,000	4 34		.	80.00
	Landed Banking and Loan Co	50	4,000,000	310,977	10,000 195,000	3°	1923 107	·· ····	
C IBBONS, MONAB & MULKERN,	London & Ont. Inv. Co	50 100	659,700 1,149,500	413,800 229,900	43,547 30,000		1363 137		68.37
BARRISTERS & ATTORNEYS,	Manitoba Investment Assoc Manitoba Loan Company	100	400,000	100,000	3,000	4			117.60
OFFICE-Corner Richmond & Carling Streets,	Montreal Loan & Montreage Co	50 100	1,000,000 1,000,000	471,718 550,000	45,000 64,000		1051 100		·····
LONDON, Ont. GEO. C. GIBBONS, GEO. M'NAB	National Investment Co	100	1,460,000 306,900	292,000 84,735	14,000 10,000	38 86	1051 106 1081		105 50 108.50
P. MULKERN. FRED. F. HARPER.	Ontario Losn & Debenture Co	50 50	2,650,000	500,000	500,000 205,000	· 31	136 140	•	68.00
GLASS, GLASS & LUSCOMBE,	People's Loan & Denosit Co	50	500,000	285,694 480,310	41,500 32,000	4	128		64.00
G Bowistows to	Boyal Loan and Savinga Co.	50 50	500,000 400,000	346,213 288,193	20,000	34 3 4	99 100		55 00 49.50
Barristers, &c., LONDON, ONTABIO.	Union Loan & Savings Co		1,000,000 1,000,000		150,000 454,909		191 135 200		65.50 .00 00
GLASS & GLASS, Barristers, Attorneys & Solicitors, 428 Main Street,	MISCEI LANEOUS.						200	'	
Winnipeg, Manitoba.	MODURAL Palegraph ()o	100 40	2,000,000	2,000,000		4	135 140		35.00
DAVID GLASS, Q.C. CHESIER GLASS. T. H. LUSCOMBE.	New City Gas Co., Montreal N. S. Sugar Refivery	40			•••••		1291 1871 188		51.80 75.00
MACDONALD & TUPPER,	B. & O. Navigation Starr M'fg. Co., Halifax Toronto Consumers' Gas Co. (old)	100				24	77 771		77.00
Barristers, Attorneys, &c.		50	800,000			5	150		75.00
McARTHUR & DEXTER,	SECURITIES.	Lo	ndon,						
Barristers, Solicitors, &c. OFFICES:24, 25, 26 and 27 Donaldson's Block,	Canadian Govt. Deb. 6 P ct. stg 1882-4	0	et. 3.			NCE CON			
MAIN STREET,	Do. do. 6 9 ct. Inserbd Sti	1	3 ⁻ ²⁰ /	NGLISH-((Quotati	ons on Lon	don Marl	cet, l	Sep. 16),
WINNIPEG. J. B. MCABTHUB, HUGH J. MACDONALD,	Domi'on 5 7 ct. stock 1908 of I. R. R. los	in¦ 102	24	_	.		.	+2	1
J. STEWART TUPPEB, H. J. DEXTER.	Montreal Harbour bonde 6 n. e.	106		No. La lares. Div	ri- NI	es of Com	AL	id.	Last
M ^{CKENZIE} & RANKIN,	Do. Corporation 5 # ct.	106	3	der	ia.		20.00	A.	Sale.
W BARRISTERS, &c.,	bo. 5% ot. 1874	115	54						Sep. 19
Main Street, Winnipeg, Man	Toronto Cor. V ct. 1964 Water Wks. Deb Township Debentures 6 V ct	115	5 3	20,000 5 50,000 £1	C.T	on M. & G. Inion F. L.	A÷ 147 550	£ 1 5	001 001
				5,000 10 50,000	B Edi	nburgh Lif Ins Assn	e 100	15 9	224 234 3 34
FRED. MCKENZIE. C. S. BANKIN.	RAILWAYS. Par Sha		ndon 1	20,000 £3-1 12,000 £7 yr 00,000 8	rly [mn	raian erial Fire		50	3 3 1 66 68 140 145
ROSE, MACDONALD, MERRITT &	Atlantic and St. Lawrence	-1	:	5,862 £3 10,000 184	Lan	don Ass C	SL. 20	9 124	7 7 7 7 8 60 62
COATSWORTH.	Grand Trunk ordinary stock	 0	97 25 8	10,000 0-5 57,504 16		& Lancas	1.F. 25	97 24 9	
Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Proctors, Notaries Public, etc., etc.	5 p.c. perpetul debenture stock Do. Eq. F. M. Bds. 1 ch. 6 %c 10	1	151	0,000 £2- 10,000 £1	10 Nor	Lon.&G.F thern F. &	L. 1100	5	201 201 49 50
Offices : Union Loan Ridge Nos 99 A 90 mounts of	Do. Eq. Bonds, 2nd charge Do. First Preference	1 0 1	.24	6,722 0,000 3s6	Pho	th Brit. & I		8	90 904 298 298
⁴ J. B. BOSE, Q.C. J. H. MACDONALD.	Do. Second Pref. Stock	0	971 10	0,000 £1-	5 Boy	en Fire & I al Insurance tich Imm E	a 90 i	1 3	8 8 1 294 30
* M. MERBITT. E. COATSWORTH, Jr. * A Commissioner, etc., for taking affidavits to be		10	151 9	0,000 7 0,000 10 0,000 £2-1	Scot	tish Imp. F	t L. 50	1 8	
used in Quebec.	Do. 6 W c. Bonds, 1890 International Bridge 6 p.c. Mort. Bds	1	12			dard Life	50	18	52 54 Oct 4
WALKER & ANDREWS,	Do. 6 p.c. Mor. Bds. 2nd series Midland Stg. 1st Mtg Bonds 1908 100			0.000	1	Canadian. . Amer. F. s	Man		Oct. 4
	Northern of Can. 5% c. First Pref Bds 100	0 1	vo	2,500 5-8 m 5,000 7 5,000 5	i Can	. Amer. F. d ada Life federation]	400	50	\$129
WALKER & HOWARD,	Toronte, Grey & Bruce 6 % c. Bonds 100 Wellington, Grey & Bruce 7% c.1st M.) (Life Ass.	Co. 100	10 194	23
BARRISTERS & ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.	DISCOUNT DATES	1		4,000 12	Mon	treal Assur al Canadia	nce £50		
No. 358 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.	Bank Bills, 3 months		p. 13.	5,000 10	UTA	bec Fire bec Marine	100 1	15 65	50
WALKER, G. R. HOWARD & A WANDDOWN	Trade Bills 9 # 41 1	4	· ·	L,065 15 2.000 10	Zuo	an Clity Pis	100	40	

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THE MONETARY TIMES, TRADE REVIEW AND INSUBANCE OHBONICLE.

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Propeller Wheels, all sizes. Leftel W Wheels and MillMachinery a specialty.

S. HARTLEY WATSON & CO. FRUIT & PRODUCE MERCHANTS.

9 & 11 Temple Court, Liverpool, Eng.,

Supply English and Foreign Goods, and Receive Consignments of Fruit, Provisions, Salmon, Lobsters, and General American and Canadian Produce. Advances on Consignments by arrangement.

Leading Brewers.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR COSGRAVE'S EXTRA STOUT

Equal to the best imported, at less than half the cost.

Recommended by the Medical Faculty as being perfectly Pure, Wholesome, and strengthening. A fair trial of it is all we ask to convince. Fut up in quart and pint bottles.

THE TORONTO Browing and Malting Company,

Are now supplying the Trade and Families with their Superior ALE and STOUT, brewed from the finest malt and hops.

Special attention is invited to the Company's large stock of INDIA PALE ALE and XXX STOUT, brewed expressly for Bottling and bottled solely by the Company.

Simcoe St, Toronto, April 12, 1881

J N. BLAKE, Prest.



Yorkville Brewery,

ADJOINING TOBONTO.

Globe Tobacco COMPANY,

Detroit, Mich., and Windsor, Ont. The Largest Exclusively Cut Tobacco Concern in the World.

SPECIALITIES: GLOBE FINE-CUT CHEWING. A sweet strong lasting chew. Acknowledged the Best in the World.

VICTORIA FINE-CUT CHEWING A mild and pleasant chew. For twenty-nine years the Standard of Canada.

GOLD-FLAKE CUT PLUG SMOKING. The best pipe smoking Tobacco ever made in any country.

WINDSOR SMOKING MIXTURE. A good smoke for little money.

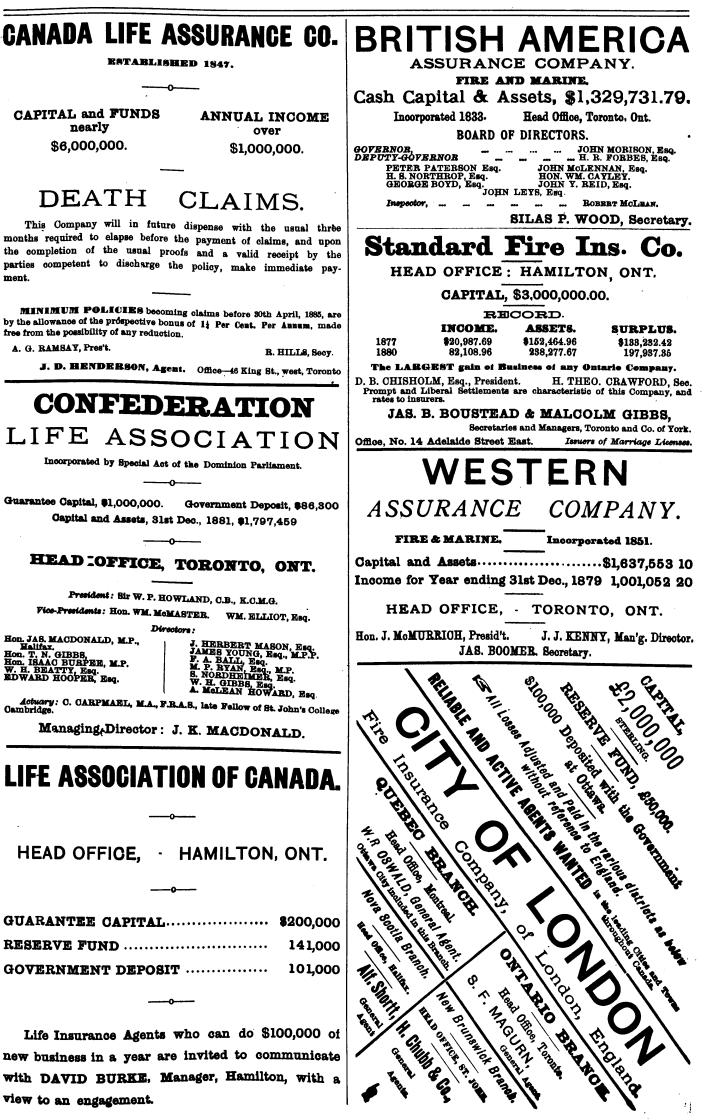
WIG-WAG SMOKING. A Standard Brand in Canada.

GOLD-FLAKE CIGARETTES. With or without our Patent Amber Tips, the Purest Finest, Sweetest, and Best ever made.

All our goods are neatly and securely packed and fully guaranteed. ar Quotations sent to responsible Wholesale

D	·	TORONT	O PRICES
	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of
	Breadstuffs.		Groc
iv ob		\$ c. \$ c. 4 75 0 00	Coffees : Go
ice	Extra Strong Bakers	4 65 0 00 4 85 4 90	Sin Rio
_	Spring Wheat, extr Superfine	a 4 65 0 00 0 00 0 00	Jan Mot
	Oatmeal Cornmeal	5 80 6 00 4 40 4 50	Cey Fish: Herrin
-	Bran, per ton Grain: f.o.c.	. 12 00 00 00	Salmon
	I PRU WDeat. No. 1		Dry Cod Sardines Fruit : Rais
	No. 2 No. 3 Spring Wheat, No.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	" Lo
	" " No.	2 1 00 1 01 3 0 97 0 00	" Va Loose Mu
-	Oate, Barley, No. 1	. 0 38 0 40	Currant
	Barley, No. 1 "No. 2 No. 8 Extra No. 8 Extra No. 8 Peas Rye	0 00 0 73 0 00 0 65 . 0 00 0 57	Prunes . Almonds
-	Peas	000 057 073 075	Filberts Walnuts
	Bye Corn Timothy Seed p. bu	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Molasses: Syrups: Gol
88	Clover "" Flax ""	0 00 0 00	" An " Pal
	Provisions.	170 000	Bice: Arrace Patna
ng	1	0 19 0 21	Caroli Spices: Alls
Ă	Butter, choice, & lb "rolls Dried Apples		Cassia, whi Cloves
	Dried Apples Evaporated Apples		"Jan
	Beef, Mess Pork, Mess	15 00 16 00	Mace Nutmega Pepper, bla
_	Bacon, long clear "Cumberl'd cut	0 13 0 134	
	Butter, choice, # 1b "rolls	0 15 0 16	Sugars: Por Dark to 1
ار th	Eggs per doz	0 15 0 16 0 19 0 20	Bright to Canadi'n re
m	Dressed Hogs	0 48 0 55 9 00 10 00	Standard G Redpath Pa
70	Leather.	0 11 00 12	Scotch Refi Teas :
70 F,	Spanish Sole, No. 1.	0 27 0 29	Japan : Yokoha.com
	Do. No. 2 Slaughter, heavy	0 25 0 26 0 29 0 30	Nagasa. co
	Do. light	0 27 0 29	"fine Congou & Oolong good
-	Harness Upper, No. 1 heavy	0 30 0 33 0 33 0 35	Oolong, goo "Form Y. Hyson, c
	Kip Skins, French	035038 085105	" Med. " Extra
	Harness Upper, No. 1 heavy "light & med. Kip Skins, French "English "Domestic "Veals Hem!'k Calf (25 to 30)	0 70 0 75 0 60 0 65	Gunpwd, co " med.
	" Veals Hemi'k Calf (25 to 30)	0 70 0 75 0 65 0 75	" fine t Imperial
	Heml'k Calf (25 to 30) 36 to 44 lbs French Calf Splits, large, ¥ lb "small Enamelled Cow, ¥ ft Patent Pobble Grain	080 095	Tobacco man
,	Splits, large, # 1b " small	023028 020025	Dark "Weste Bright s'rts
	Enamelled Cow, # ft Patent	0 17 0 19 0 17 0 20 0 14 0 16 0 14 0 16	G-1
	Buff	0 14 0 16 0 14 0 16	Gold Flake Globe chew
	Gambier	0 40 0 50 0 061 0 07	Victoria "
-	Degras	0 05 0 06	Wines, Liqu
	Enamelled Cow, # ft Patent Pebble Grain Buff Russets, light Gambler Sumac Degras Hides & Skins # lb.		ile: English,
	DUGGLS, ON TO AN 108	0 094 0 00	Porter: Guin
1	Cows Cured and Inspected Calfskins, green	0 094 0 10 11	Brandy: Hen Martell's
	Calfskins, green cured Sheepskins	0 11 0 13 0 14 0 15 1 00 0 00	Marceil's OtardDupuy J. Robin & (P. Castillon A. Matignon Hin: De Kuyj B. & Gree
•	Tallow, rough Tallow, rendered	1 00 0 00 0 04 0 00 0 09 0 09 6	A. Matignon
	Wool.		B. & "Gree
•	Fleece, comb'g ord "Southdown	0 18 0 20	" Bed Booth's Old
	Pulled combing super	0 18 0 20	lum: Jamaic Demerara,
	Extra	0 27 0 28 0 33 0 34	Vines : Port, comme fine old
	Salt, Etc.		Sherry, med
	Liverpool coarse bg Canadian & bbl "Eureka," per 56 lbs.	082 086 W 180 135 S	"old. <i>Thisky</i> : cotch
'	wasnington "	1 80 1 35 8 0 00 0 63 D 0 00 0 59	unville's Iris
	Rice's dairy "	0 00 0 50	Alcohol, 65 o. Pure Spts "
	Sawn Lumber. Clear pine,14 in. or over 3	8 00 39 00	·· 50 "
	Clear pine, 14 in. or over 3 Pickings "" 2 Clear and pickings 1 in. 2	8 00 29 00 5 00 00 00	" 25 u F'milyPrf W Old Bourbon
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	Joists and Scantling1	5 00 16 00 B 2 00 13 00	ye Whiskey
1	Ship g culls, stats call gen Dressing	2 60 2 75	Boots and !
1	Lath	2 00 0 00 M	en's Calf Boo " Kip Boo
	Paints, &c.		" No. 1 (" Split St
	White Lead, genuine in Oil, 7 25 lbs Do. No. 1	180)	"Kip Boo "No.1 o "Split St en's Cong. Ga oys' Kip Boo "No.1 Sto "Split "
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	White Lead, dry	1 35) - 2 0 06 0 07 W	' Gaiters ('om's Bals & (
	Venetian Reg Eng. Yellow Ochre, Frank	0 02 0 024	" Batts
1	Vermillion, Epg	0 75 0 90 M	" Goat Ba
Į	" 2 " Red Lead, dry Red Lead Venetian Reg Eng. Yellow Ochre, Frnch Vermillion, Eng. Yarnish, No. 1 furn Bro. Japan Whiting	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	il is' Bals
			Batts

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• c. • c.		Name of Article.		Name of Article.			
9.6. 9.6. 9.6. 9.8. [16] (# mos.) 9.8.		Groceries.		Hardware.	-		
0 0	4 75 0 00	Singapore	h 0 01 n 0e	Tin (4 mos.) Bars per lb			
0 0	4 85 4 90 4 65 0 00	Jamaica Mocha	0 10 0 12 0 15 6 22 0 30 0 34	Ingot Copper: Ingot	027 000 020 021		
0 0	5 80 6 00		e 0 15 0 22 1 0 25 0 30	Lead (4mos) Bar Pig	025 028 005 008		
0 0	12 00 00 00	Salmon, hf. brls Dry Cod 🗣 112 lbs	9 00 10 00 7 00 0 00	Sheet Shot Zinc: Sheet	. 0 05 0 05 . 0 06 0 00 0 05 0 08		
0 00 0 73 0 75 0 75 0 75 0 75 0 75 0 75 0 75 0 75	0 95 0 96	Sardines, Fr. Qrs. Fruit: Raisins, Layer "London Lay	0 11 0 12 8 2 80 3 00 8 10 8 15	Out Nails: 10 to 60 dy. p. kg 100 ll	3 00 .0 00		
0 00 0 73 0 75 0 75 0 75 0 75 0 75 0 75 0 75 0 75	$1 02 1 03 \\ 1 00 1 01$	" Sultanas " Val'nti's, new		6 dy. and 7 dy 4 dy. and 5 dy	3 25 0 00 3 50 0 00 3 60 3 75		
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5 60 80 00 13 0 132 0 134 0 134 0 136 0 124 0 136 0 126 0 137 0 126 0 138 0 135 0 136 0 136 0 137 0 126 0 138 0 135 0 136 0 136 0 138 0 135 0 136 0 136 0 136 0 137 0 136 0 136 0 136 0 136 0 136 0 136 0 136 0 136 0 136 0 136 0 136 0 136 0 1		Spices: Allspice Cassia, whole # lb	0 17 0 20 0 15 0 18	Bar, ordinary Swedes, 1 in. or over	2 50 2 60 2 15 0 0 4 50		
5 60 80 00 13 0 132 0 134 0 134 0 136 0 124 0 136 0 126 0 137 0 126 0 138 0 135 0 136 0 136 0 137 0 126 0 138 0 135 0 136 0 136 0 138 0 135 0 136 0 136 0 136 0 137 0 136 0 136 0 136 0 136 0 136 0 136 0 136 0 136 0 136 0 136 0 136 0 136 0 1	0 111 0 12 0 081 0 09	Cloves Ginger, ground	0 38 0 40 0 20 0 30 0 28 0 97	Hoops-Coopers "Band Boiler Plates	2 60 2 75 2 60 2 75 9 75 4 00		
Burgers: Porto Rico: Or 7 Or 7 Pontrypool: 0 00 3 35 Dis 0 16 Dark to fair 0 07 0 070 Pontrypool: 0 00 3 35 Dis 0 10 Boars Head 0 00 3 35 Pentrypool: 0 00 3 35 Dis 0 10 Bedpath Paris Lump 0 064 0 06 Pontrypool: 0 00 3 35 Dark to fair 0 064 0 06 Pontrypool: 0 00 3 35 Dark to fair 0 064 0 06 Pontrypool: 0 00 3 35 Dark to fair 0 064 0 06 Pontrypool: 0 00 35 Dark to fair 0 064 0 06 Pontrypool: 0 00 0 00 Dark to fair 0 064 0 06 Pontrypool: 0 00 0 06 Dark to fair 0 064 0 06 Pontrypool: 0 00 065 Dark to fair Dark to fair 0 064 0 06 Pontrypool: 0 00 065 Dark to fair Disto fair contore of 0 00 005 Sisal do Disto fair contore of 000 Disto fair contore of 000	5 00 16 00	Mace	1 00 1 20 75 1 15				
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094 0 10 Martell's "* 11 00 11 25 "single bris 0 174 0 00 11 0 13 OtardDupuy&CO " 9 50 10 00 "single bris 0 18 0 00 14 0 15 J. Robin & CO 9 00 9 25 Marteric'n Prime White 0 23 0 24 00 0 00 P. Castillon & CO 9 00 9 25 "Water " 0 25 0 26 09 0 094 Gin: De Kuypers, \vert gi 2 25 2 37 B. & D 2 20 2 33 Cod OilImp. Gal 0 00 0 65 06 0 0 02 Gin: De Kuypers, \vert gi 2 25 2 37 B. & D 2 20 2 33 Cod OilImp. Gal 0 00 0 65 18 0 20 Both's Old Tom 0 00 6 50 Both's Old Tom 0 00 6 50 Lineed, Raw 0 77 0 10 18 0 20 Demerara, " 2 54 2 65 Hineed, Raw 0 78 0 683 00 00 27 0 28 Wines: Ineedia 2 50 400 Salad 2 50 400 Salad 2 50 0 3 20 30 0 34 Ort, common 1 25 1 75 Inneed, Raw 0 78 0 83 00 4 50 00 0 52 Markity: Sold Tom 0 90 2 576 Salad 0 07 0 0 78 0 80 0 85 00 0 52 Markity: Sold Tom 0 90 2 576 Salad 0 00 2 0 0 24 Salad 0 00 2 0 0 25 00 0 52 Markity: Sold Tom 0 90 2 576 Alcoes Cape	-	dle: English, pts qts	1 60 1 75 2 55 2 75	" Pioneer 1	3 00 0 00		
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	85 0 87 <u>3</u>	Batts 0	60 0 90 Gor 50 0 75 Ta	la Bicarb, per keg S rtaric Acid 0	25 3 75 60 0 65		



with DAVID BURKE, Manager, Hamilton, with a

view to an engagement.

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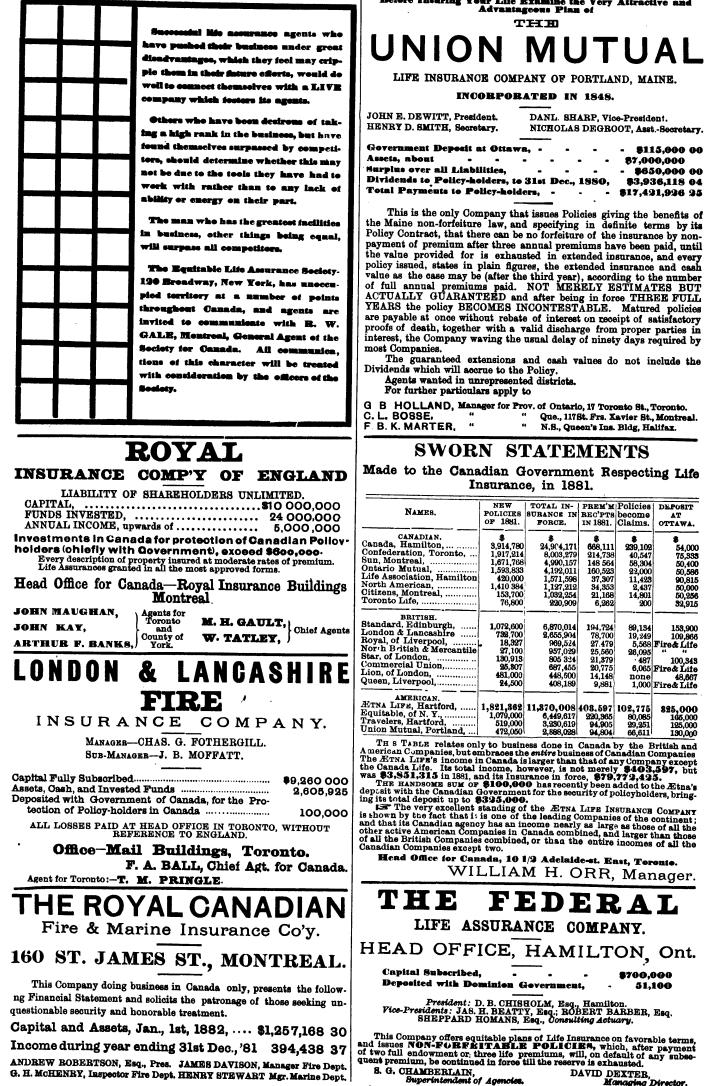
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THE MONETARY TIMES, TRADE REVIEW AND INSURANCE CHRONICLE.

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891

FIRE, LIFE,

Loses paid to date	1,800,000 (00
Government deposit		
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Paid-up Capital,	700,000 Stg.
Cash Assets, 31st Dec., 1879,	1,596,014 Stg.
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A. WHEELWRIGHT, Assistant Secretary.

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