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# THE MONETARY TIMES

## TRADE REVIEW

### AND INSURANCE CHRONICLE.

VOL. XVI—NO. 6.

TORONTO, ONT., FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1882.

SUBSCRIPTION  
\$2 a Year.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

## Staple Department

SPECIAL LINES FOR THE SEASON.

STRIPED Linen Drills.  
BROWN Linen Terry.  
BLEACHED Cotton Terry.  
BLEACHED Honeycomb Cloths.  
ZEPHER Dress Cloths.  
FINE Oxford Shirtings.  
GENUINE French Regattas.

## John Macdonald & Co.

21 & 23 Wellington St. East, } TORONTO.  
30 & 32 Front St. East,

30 Faulkner St., Manchester, England

Toronto, July 7, 1882.

## Rice Lewis & Son

Hardware & Iron Merchants,

TORONTO.

—FULL STOCK—

BAR, SHEET, HOOP, BAND IRON.

SLEIGH SHOE STEEL.

SPRING STEEL.

CUT NAILS.

WINDOW GLASS.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

RICE LEWIS & SON.

ARTHUR B. LEE.

JOHN LEWIS

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

A. R. McMASTER  
& BROTHER,  
DRY GOODS  
IMPORTERS.

No. 13 Front Street West,

TORONTO.

Offices—34 Clement's Lane, Lombard St., London, E.C.

Toronto 1882

W. INCE

J. W. YOUNG.

PERKINS,  
INCE & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

TEAS, SUGARS and  
GENERAL GROCERIES,  
WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

No. 41 Front Street East,  
TORONTO.

IN STORE

5 Hhds. Fair to Choice Porto Rico; Prime Grainey  
Barbados Sugars.  
Also Ex S.S. "Glenavon," New Seasons Kaisow and  
Moring Congous.

## IN STORE!

SUGARS—PORTO RICO MEDIUM.  
" BRIGHT.  
" EXTRA Do.

MONCTON REFINED.

REDPATH

HALIFAX

CANNED—PEACHES.

APPLES.

TOMATOES.

Prunes, Fresh, in kegs. Godfish, Fresh Catch.

Malaga Figs in mats, cheap.

Elme Raisins suitable to take the place of

Valencias, cheap.

Boneless Fish, in 30 and 5 lb. boxes.

SYRUPS—DARK.

MEDIUM.

BRIGHT.

VERY BRIGHT.

## Smith and Keighley

9 FRONT ST. EAST, TORONTO.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

## Gordon, Mackay & Co.

IMPORTERS OF

GENERAL

## DRY GOODS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

## Sheetings, Shirtings, &c

AGENCY OF

The Lybster Cotton Manuf'g  
Company,

48 FRONT ST. WEST,

TORONTO.

Toronto, 1882

WE ARE SHOWING

## Ten Thousand Pieces

—OF—

## NEW PRINTS.

The Choicest Styles ever Offered  
in this Market.

## Samson, Kennedy & Gemmel,

44 Scott and 19 Colborne Streets.

TORONTO

Toronto, July 28 1882

The Chartered Banks.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

ESTABLISHED IN 1818. CAPITAL AUTHORIZED, \$12,000,000. CAPITAL PAID-UP, 11,999,800. RESERVE FUND, 5,500,000.

Head Office, Montreal.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS. C. F. SMITHERS, Esq., President. HON. D. A. SMITH, Esq., Vice-President. Edward Mackay, Esq., Gilbert Scott, Esq. Alexander Murray, Esq., Alfred Brown, Esq. A. T. Paterson, Esq., G. A. Drummond, Esq. Hugh McLennan, Esq.

W. J. BUCHANAN, General Manager. A. MACNIDER, Ass't Gen. Man. & Chief Inspector. Branches and Agencies in Canada. Montreal—E. S. CLOUETON, Manager.

Almonte, Ont., Hamilton, Picton. Belleville, Kingston, Port Hope. Brantford, Lindsay, Quebec. Brockville, London, Sarnia. Chatham, N.B., Moncton, N.B., Stratford. Cornwall, Newcastle, N.B., St. John, N.B. Goderich, Ottawa, St. Marys. Guelph, Perth, Toronto. Halifax, N.S., Peterboro, Winnipeg.

Agents in Great Britain—London, Bank of Montreal, 9 Birechin Lane, Lombard Street, C. Ashworth, Manager. London Committee—E. H. King, Esq., Chairman; Robert Gillespie Esq., Sir John Rose, Bart., K.C.M.G.

Bankers in Great Britain.—London—The Bank of England; The London & Westminster Bank; The Union Bank of London. Liverpool—The Bank of Liverpool. Scotland—The British Linen Company and Branches.

Agents in the United States.—New York—Walter Watson and Alex. Lang, 59 Wall Street. Chicago—Bank of Montreal, 154 Madison Street.

Bankers in the United States.—New York—The Bank of New York, N.B.A.; The Merchants National Bank. Boston—The Merchants National Bank. San Francisco—The Bank of British Columbia.

Colonial and Foreign Correspondents.—St. John's, Nfld.—The Union Bank of Newfoundland. British Columbia—The Bank of British Columbia. New Zealand—The Bank of New Zealand. India, China, Japan and Australia—Oriental Bank Corporation.

(Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for Travellers, available in all parts of the world.)

THE CANADIAN

BANK OF COMMERCE

Head Office, Toronto.

Paid-up Capital, \$6,000,000. Rest, 1,650,000.

DIRECTORS:

HON. WILLIAM McMASTER, President.

WM. ELLIOT, Esq., Vice-President.

Noah Barnhart, Esq., James Michie, Esq. Hon. Adam Hope, T. Sutherland Stayner, Esq. George Taylor, Esq., Jno. J. Arntson, Esq.

W. N. ANDERSON, General Manager.

J. C. KEMP, Ass't Gen'l Manager.

ROBT. GILL, Inspector.

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

BRANCHES.

Ayr, Guelph, St. Catharines. Barrie, Hamilton, Sarnia. Belleville, London, Seaforth. Berlin, Innes, Simcoe. Brantford, Montreal, Stratford. Chatham, Norwich, Strathroy. Collingwood, Orangeville, Thorold. Dundas, Ottawa, Toronto. Dunnville, Paris, Walkerton. Durham, Peterboro, Windsor. Galt, Port Hope, Woodstock.

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

Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold. Collections made on the most favorable terms. Interest allowed on deposits.

BANKERS.

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

THE DOMINION BANK

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000. REST, \$500,000.

DIRECTORS:

JAS. AUSTIN, President. PERLEG HOWLAND, Vice-President. James Crowther, Edward Leadlay. E. B. Osler, James Scott.

Hon. Frank Smith, Head Office—Toronto.

Agencies at Brampton, Belleville, Cobourg, Lindsay, Napanee, Oshawa, Orillia, Uxbridge, Whitby and Queen Street Toronto, corner of Esther St.

Drafts on all parts of the United States, Great Britain and the Continent of Europe bought and sold.

Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of Europe, China and Japan.

R. H. BETHUNE, Cashier.

The Chartered Banks.

The Bank of British North America.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 STG.

London Office—3 Clements Lane, Lombard St., E.O.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

J. H. Brodie, H. J. B. Kendall. John James Cater, J. J. Kingford. Henry R. Farrer, Frederic Lubbock. Richard H. Glyn, A. H. Phillipotts. E. A. Hoare, J. Murray Robertson.

Secretary—A. G. WALLIS.

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

R. B. GRINDLEY, General Manager.

W. H. NOWERS, Inspector.

Branches and Agencies in Canada.

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

Agents in the United States.

NEW YORK—D. A. McTavish & Wm. Lawson, Agts.

CHICAGO—B. Steven, Agent.

SAN FRANCISCO—A. McKinlay, Agent.

PORTLAND, OREGON—J. Goodfellow, Agent.

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

FOREIGN AGENTS—Liverpool—Bank of Liverpool.

Australia—Union Bank of Australia. New Zealand—Union Bank of Australia. Bank at New Zealand.

Colonial Bank of New Zealand. India, China and Japan—Chartered Mercantile Bank of India.

London and China—Agra Bank, Limited. West Indies—Colonial Bank. Paris—Messrs. Marouard, Andre & Co., Lyons—Credit Lyonnais.

THE QUEBEC BANK.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, A.D. 1818.

CAPITAL \$3,000,000.

Head Office, Quebec.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAS. G. ROSS, Esq., President. WILLIAM WITHELL, Esq., Vice-President. Sir N. F. Belleau, Kt., Jno. R. Young, Esq. R. H. Smith, Esq., William White, Esq. Geo. R. Rentrew, Esq.

JAMES STEVENSON, Esq., Cashier.

Branches and Agencies in Canada.

Ottawa, Ont. Toronto, Ont. Pembroke, Ont. Montreal, Que. Thorold, Ont. Three Rivers.

J. L. SCARTE, Inspector.

Agents in New York—Messrs. Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Agents in London—The Union Bank of London.

THE ONTARIO BANK.

CAPITAL, Paid-up, \$1,500,000.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

DIRECTORS.

SIR WM. P. HOWLAND, LT.-COL. C. S. GZOWSKI, President, Vice-President.

HON. C. F. FRASER, G. M. ROSE, Esq. DONALD MACKAY, Esq., A. M. SMITH, Esq. C. A. MASSEY, Esq.

C. HOLLAND, General Manager.

BRANCHES.

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

AGENTS.

London, Eng.—Alliance Bank, Bank of Montreal. New York—Messrs. Walter Watson and Alex. Lang. Boston—Tremont National Bank.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

Capital Paid-up \$1,175,558. Rest 400,000.

DIRECTORS:

H. S. HOWLAND, Esq., President. T. B. MERRITT, Esq., Vice-President, St. Catharines. John Smith, Esq., T. B. Wadsworth, Esq. Hon. Jas. R. Benson, Wm. Ramsay, Esq. St. Catharines. John Flisken, Esq. P. Hughes, Esq.

D. R. WILKIE, Cashier.

HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO.

BRANCHES.

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

The Chartered Banks.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.

CAPITAL paid-up \$5,700,000. RESERVE FUND, 750,000.

Head Office, Montreal.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

SIR HUGH ALLAN, President. ROBERT ANDERSON, Vice-President.

Andrew Allan, Esq., Hector Mackenzie, Esq. Wm. Darling, Esq., Jonathan Hodgson, Esq. Adolphe Masson, Esq., John Casalis, Esq.

GEORGE HAGUE, General Manager.

J. H. PLUMMER, Superintendent of Branches.

BRANCHES IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Belleville, Kingston, Renfrew. Berlin, London, Stratford. Brampton, Montreal, St. John's, Que. Chatham, Napanee, St. Thomas. Galt, Ottawa, Toronto. Gananoque, Owen Sound, Walkerton. Hamilton, Perth, Windsor. Ingersoll, Prescott. Kincaidine, Quebec.

BRANCHES IN MANITOBA.

Winnipeg, Emerson, Brandon.

Bankers in Great Britain.—The Clydesdale Bank (Limited), 30 Lombard Street, London, Glasgow and elsewhere.

Agency in New York, 48 Exchange Place, Messrs. Henry Hague and John B. Harris, jr., Agents.

Bankers in New York.—The Bank of New York, N.B.A.

Chicago Branch—158 Washington Street. J. S. Meredith, Manager.

A general banking business transacted. Money received on deposit, and current rates of interest allowed.

Drafts issued available at all points in Canada. Sterling exchange and drafts on New York bought and sold.

Letters of credit issued, available in China, Japan and other foreign countries.

Collections made on favorable terms.

THE

BANK OF TORONTO, CANADA.

Incorporated 1855.

Paid up Capital.....\$2,000,000. Reserve Fund..... 1,000,000.

DIRECTORS.

GEO. GOODERHAM, Esq., Toronto, President.

WM. HENRY BEATY, Esq., Toronto, Vice-P.

A. T. FULTON, Esq., Toronto.

W. G. GOODERHAM, Esq., Toronto.

HENRY CAWTHRA, Esq., Toronto.

HENRY COVERT Esq., Port Hope.

W. R. WADSWORTH Esq.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

DUNCAN COULSON.....Cashier.

HUGH LEACH.....Asst. Cashier.

J. T. M. BURNSIDE.....Inspector.

BRANCHES.

MONTREAL.....J. MURRAY SMITH, MANAGER.

PETERBORO.....J. H. ROPEL, "

COBOURG.....Jos. HENDERSON, "

PORT HOPE.....W. R. WADSWORTH, "

BARRIE.....J. A. STRATHY, "

ST. CATHARINES.....E. D. BOSWELL, "

COLLINGWOOD.....G. W. HODGETTS, "

BANKERS.

LONDON, ENGLAND.....THE CITY BANK (Limited)

NEW YORK.....NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

STANDARD BANK OF CANADA.

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED, \$1,000,000. CAPITAL PAID-UP, 782,510. REST, 80,000.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

DIRECTORS:

HON. T. N. GIBBS, President.

W. F. COWAN, Vice-President.

A. T. TODD, W. F. ALLAN, DR. MORTON.

JNO. BURNS, R. C. JAMIESON, J. L. BEODIE, Cashier.

AGENCIES.

Bradford, Harriston, Newcastle. Cannington, Markham, Colborne. Picton, Campbellford, Ont.

Montreal—Bank of Montreal.

New York—Messrs. Watson & Lang.

London, Eng.—The Royal Bank of Scotland.

The Chartered Banks.

**THE MOLSONS BANK.**

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1855.  
 HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.  
 Paid-up Capital, \$2,000,000.  
 Rest Fund, - \$250,000.  
**BOARD OF DIRECTORS:**  
 THOS. WORKMAN, President. J. H. R. MOLSON, Vice-President.  
 R. W. Shephard, Hon. D. L. MacPherson.  
 H. A. Nelson, Miles Williams.  
 S. H. Ewing.  
 F. WOLFFSTAN THOMAS, General Manager. M. HEATON, Inspector.  
**BRANCHES**—Montreal, Brockville, Clinton, Exeter, Ingersoll, London, Meaford, Waterloo, Morrisburg, Owen Sound, Biddeford, Smith's Falls, Sorel, St. Thomas, Toronto, Trenton.  
**Agents in Canada:**  
 Quebec—Quebec Bank, Eastern Townships Bank.  
 Ontario—Ontario Bank, Dominion Bk, Federal Bank and their branches. *New Brunswick*—Bank of New Brunswick. *Nova Scotia*—Halifax Banking Company and its branches. *Prince Edward Island*—Union Bank of P. E. I., Charlottetown and Summerside. *Newfoundland*—Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, St. John.

**In Europe.**  
 London—Alliance Bank (Limited); Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.; Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co.; Liverpool, The National Bank of Liverpool. *Antwerp, Belgium*—La Banque d'Anvers.  
**In the United States.**  
 New York—Mechanics National Bank; Messrs. W. Watson & Alex. Lang; Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co. *Boston*—Merchants National Bank; Messrs. Kidder, Peabody & Co. *Portland*—Casco National Bank. *Chicago*—First National Bank. *Cleveland*—Commercial National Bank. *Detroit*—Mechanics' Bank. *Buffalo*—Farmers & Mechanics' Nat. Bank. *Milwaukee*—Wisconsin Marine & Fire Ins. Co. Bank. *Helena, Montana*—First National Bank. *Fort Benton, Montana*—First National Bank. *Toledo*—Second National Bank.  
 Collections made in all parts of the Dominion, & returns promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange. Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of the world.

**EXCHANGE BANK OF CANADA,**

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.  
 THOMAS CRAIG, Cashier.  
 CAPITAL.....\$500,000  
 SURPLUS.....250,000  
**BRANCHES:**  
 HAMILTON, Ontario, C. M. Counsell, Manager.  
 AYLMER, J. G. Billett,  
 PARKHILL, T. L. Rogers, Jr.,  
 BEDFORD, P.Q., E. W. Morgan,  
 Transacts a general BANKING BUSINESS.  
 Collections receive Special and Careful attention, and remittances made on day of payment.  
 Sterling Bills of Exchange bought and sold, also Drafts on New York and Boston.

**UNION BANK OF LOWER CANADA**

CAPITAL PAID-UP, \$2,000,000  
 Head Office, Quebec  
**DIRECTORS.**  
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 Hon. G. IRVINE, Vice-President.  
 W. Sharples, Esq. Hon. Thos. McGreevy  
 D. C. Thomson, Esq. E. Giroux, Esq.  
 Jas. Gibb, Esq.  
 Cashier—P. MACLEOD. Inspector—G. H. BALFOUR  
**BRANCHES**—Savings Bank (Upper Town) Montreal. Ottawa, Three Rivers, Winnipeg.  
 Foreign Agents—London—The London and County Bank. New York—National Park Bank.

**THE PICTOU BANK.**

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1873.  
 SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, \$500,000.  
 HON. E. P. GRANT, President.  
 J. R. NOONAN, Esq., Vice-President.  
 ISAAC A. GRANT, Esq. DONALD FRASER, Esq.  
 JAS. KITCHEN, Esq. JAMES MCLEAN, Esq.  
 JAMES D. MCGREGOR, Esq.  
 THOMAS WATSON, MANAGER.  
 New Glasgow { D. M. Fraser, Agent.  
 Stellarton {  
 Antigonish { E. D. Arnaud, "  
**BANKERS**—Bank of Montreal and Branches; Union Bank of Halifax; Imperial Bank, Limited, London.

**BANK OF YARMOUTH,**

YARMOUTH, N.S.  
 L. E. BAKER, President.  
**Directors:**  
 C. E. Brown, Vice-President.  
 John Lovitt, Hugh Cann, J. W. Moody.  
 T. W. JOHNS, Cashier.  
**Correspondents at**  
 Halifax.....The Merchants Bank of Halifax.  
 St. John.....The Bank of Montreal.  
 do.....The Bank of British North America.  
 Montreal.....The Bank of Montreal.  
 New York.....The National Citizens Bank.  
 Boston.....The Eliot National Bank.  
 London, G.B.....The Union Bank of London.  
 Gold and Currency Drafts and Sterling Bills of Exchange bought and sold.  
 Deposits received and interest allowed.  
 Prompt attention given to collections.

The Chartered Banks.

**THE FEDERAL BANK**

Capital Paid-up, \$1,488,780.  
 Rest, 525,000.  
**HEAD OFFICE, - - TORONTO.**  
**BOARD OF DIRECTORS.**  
 S. NORDHEIMER, Esq., President.  
 J. S. PLAYFAIR, Esq., Vice-President.  
 Edward Gurney, Jun., Esq. Benjamin Cronyn, Esq.  
 William Galbraith, Esq. Geo. W. Torrance, Esq.  
 John Kerr, Esq.  
 H. S. STRATHY, Cashier.  
**Branches**—Aurora, Chatham, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, London, Newmarket, Petrolia, Simcoe, St. Marys, Strathroy, Tilsonburg and Yorkville.  
**Agents**—London, Eng.—The National Bank of Scotland.  
 New York—American Exchange National Bank. Canada—Merchants' Bank and its Branches.  
 Collections made in all parts of Canada and the U.S. Drafts on New York bought and sold.  
 Interest allowed on Deposits according to agreement.

**BANK OF OTTAWA.**

OTTAWA.  
 AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$1,000,000  
 SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, 748,000  
 PAID-UP CAPITAL, 614,600  
**JAMES MACLAREN, Esq., President.**  
**CHARLES MAGEE, Esq., Vice-President.**  
**Directors:**—C. T. Bate, Esq., R. Blackburn, Esq., Hon. Geo. Bryson, Hon. L. R. Church, Alexander Fraser, Esq., Geo. Hay, Esq., John Mather, Esq., GEORGE BURN, Esq., Cashier.  
**BRANCHES:**—Arnprior, Pembroke, Winnipeg, Man  
**Agents in Canada,** Canadian Bank of Commerce " " New York. Messrs A. H. Goadby and B. E. Walker. Agts in London, Eng. Alliance Bank.

**MERCHANTS' BANK OF HALIFAX.**

CAPITAL PAID UP, \$900,000  
 RESERVE, 180,000  
**HEAD OFFICE—HALIFAX, N.S. | Geo. Maclean, Cashier**  
**THOMAS E. KENNY, Esq., President.**  
**MICHAEL DWYER, Esq., Vice-President.**  
 Hon. James Butler, M.L.C. Thos. A. Ritchie, Esq.  
 Allison Smith, Esq., J. Norman Ritchie, Esq.  
**BRANCHES**—Antigonish, Bathurst, N.B., Bridgewater, Charlottetown, P. E. I., Dorchester, N.B., Hamilton, Bermuda, Kingston, Kent, N.B., Londonderry, Lunenburg, Matland, Hants Co., Pictou, Port Hawkesbury, Richibucto, N.B., Sackville, N.B., Summerside, P. E. I., Souris, P. E. I., Sydney, Truro, Weymouth.

**HALIFAX BANKING COMPANY.**

INCORPORATED 1872.  
 CAPITAL PAID UP \$500,000  
 RESERVE FUND 30,000  
**HEAD OFFICE** Halifax, N.S.  
 W. L. FITZPATRICK, Cashier.  
**DIRECTORS:**  
 Robie Unsack, Pres't. L. J. Morton, Vice-Pres.  
 Thomas Bayne, F. D. Corbett, Jas. Thomson.  
**AGENCIES:** Acadia Iron Mines, Londonderry, N.S. Shelburne, N.S. (with sub-agencies at Barrington, N.S., Lockeport, N.S.) St. John, N.B. Lunenburg, N.S. Parrsboro, N.S., Truro, N.S., and Sackville, N.B.  
**CORRESPONDENTS:** Ontario and Quebec: Molsons Bank and Branches, Merchants Bank of Canada and Branches. New York: Bank of New York, National Banking Association. Boston—Suffolk National Bank. London, Eng. Union Bank of London.

**PEOPLES BANK OF HALIFAX**

Capital authorized \$300,000  
 Capital Paid-up 306,000  
**Directors:**  
 GEORGE H. STARR, Esq., President.  
 B. W. FRASER, Vice-President.  
 THOMAS A. BROWN, Esq. PATRICK POWER, Esq.  
 W. J. COLEMAN, Esq. AUGUSTUS W. WEST, Esq.  
 PETER JACK, Esq., Cashier.  
**Branches:** Lockeport and Wolfville, N.S.  
**Agents in London**.....The Union Bank of London.  
 " New York.....The Bank of New York.  
 " Boston.....Williams & Hall.  
 " Ont. & Que.....The Ontario Bank.

**THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK.**

FREDERICTON, N. B.  
 Incorporated by Act of Parliament 1864.  
 A. F. RANDOLPH, President.  
 J. W. SPURDEN, Cashier.  
**FOREIGN AGENTS.**  
 London—Union Bank of London.  
 New York—Fourth National Bank.  
 Boston—Eliot National Bank.  
 Montreal—Union Bank of Lower Canada.

The Chartered Banks.

**BANK OF HAMILTON.**

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, \$1,000,000  
 Head Office, Hamilton.  
**Directors.**  
 JOHN STUART, Esq., President.  
 JAMES TURNER, Esq., Vice-President.  
 Hon. D. McInnes, Dennis Moore, Esq.  
 Edward Gurney, Esq. John Proctor, Esq.  
 George Roach, Esq.  
 E. A. COLQUHOUN, Cashier.  
 H. S. STEVEN, Assistant-Cashier.  
**Agencies.**  
 Beeton—W. P. Robarts, Agent.  
 Georgetown—H. M. Watson, Agent.  
 Listowel—H. H. O'Reilly, Agent.  
 Milton—J. Butterfield, Agent.  
 Port Elgin—W. Corbould, Agent.  
 Wingham—B. Willson, Agent.  
**Agents in New York**—Messrs. John J. Cisco & Son.  
**Agents in London, Eng.**—The National Bank of Scotland.

**Eastern Townships Bank**

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$1,500,000  
 CAPITAL PAID IN 15th MAY, 1880, 1,353,087  
 RESERVE FUND 200,000  
**BOARD OF DIRECTORS.**  
 R. W. HENEKER, President. A. A. ADAMS, Vice-President.  
 Hon. M. H. Cochran, Jno. Thornton, Hon. J. H. Pope  
 G. K. Foster, G. N. Galer, G. G. Stevens,  
 T. B. Morey.  
**Head Office—Sherbrooke, Que**  
 WM. FARWELL, General Manager  
**BRANCHES:**  
 Waterloo. Stanstead.  
 Coaticook. Richmond. Granby.  
**Agents in Montreal**—Bank of Montreal.  
**London, England**—London and County Bank.  
**Boston**—National Exchange Bank.  
 Collections made at all accessible points, and promptly remitted for.

**BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA**

INCORPORATED 1832.  
 Capital paid up \$1,000,000. Reserve Fund \$325,000  
**PRESIDENT—JOHN S. MACLEAN.**  
**CASHIER—THOS. FYSEE.**  
 John Doull, Samuel A. White.  
 James J. Bremner, Daniel Cronan.  
**Head Office, - - Halifax, N.S.**  
**Branches:**  
 Amherst. Digby. North Sydney. Annapolis.  
 Kentville. Pictou. Liverpool, N.S. Bridgetown.  
 New Glasgow. Moncton, N.B. St. John, N.B.  
 Yarmouth. Newcasttle, N.B. Woodstock.  
 St. Stephen, N.B. Charlottetown, P.E.I.  
 Winnipeg, Manitoba.

**UNION BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.**

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1863.  
**CHARLES PALMER, Esq., President.**  
**GEORGE MACLEOD, Cashier.**  
**HEAD OFFICE.....CHARLOTTETOWN.**  
**BRANCHES.....SUMMERSIDE AND MONTAGUE**  
**AGENTS IN**  
 Montreal.....Bank of Montreal.  
 New York.....National Park Bank.  
 Boston.....Merchants' National Bank  
 London, England.....Union Bank of London.

**LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.**

Established in 1855.  
 CAPITAL \$2,000,000  
**Head Office, - - Montreal.**  
 G. S. OBERRIER, President.  
 A. A. TROTTER, Cashier.  
**Foreign Agents.**  
 London—Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.  
 New York—National Bank of the Republic.  
 Quebec Agency—La Banque Nationale.

**THE MARITIME BANK**

OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.  
 Head Office, St. John, N.B.  
 Paid up Capital, \$684,000.  
 THOS. MACLELLAN, President. ALFRED RAY, Cashier.  
**BOARD OF DIRECTORS**—LeB. Botsford, M.D., Vice-President; Robt. Cruikshank, (of Jardine & Co., Grocers), Jer. Harrison (of J. & W. F. Harrison, Flour Merchants), Thos. Maclellan, (of Maclellan & Co., Bankers), John H. Parks (of Wm. Parks & Son, Cotton Manufacturers), John Tapley (of Tapley Bros., Indian town), How. D. Troop, (of Troop & Son), Ship-owners.  
 The Bank, under new management and with fresh Capital, is now open and transacting a general Banking Business. Correspondence solicited. Business transacted for Banks and Mercantile Houses on favorable terms.

The Chartered Banks.

**LA BANQUE NATIONALE**

CAPITAL PAID UP, \$2,000,000  
 HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.  
 HON. ISIDORE THIBAudeau, President.  
 JOS. HAMEL, Esq., Vice-President.  
 P. LAFRANCE, Esq., Cashier.

**DIRECTORS.**  
 Chevalier O. Robitaille, M.D. U. Tessier, jr., Esq.  
 Theophile LeDroit, Esq. E. Beaudet, Esq., M.P.P.  
 J. B. Z. Dubeau, Esq.

Hon. Dir., Hon. J. B. Thibaudeau, Montreal.  
 BRANCHES—Montreal—C.A. Vallee, Manager; Ottawa—C. H. Carriere, do.; Sherbrooke—John Campbell, do.

AGENTS—England—The National Bank of Scotland, London; France—Messrs. Alf. Grunbaum & Co. and La Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, Paris; United States—The National Bank of the Republic, New York; The National Revere Bank, Boston; Newfoundland—The Commercial Bank of Newfoundland; Ontario—The Bank of Toronto; Maritime Provinces—The Bank of New Brunswick, The Merchants Bank of Halifax, Bank of Montreal; Manitoba—The Merchants Bank of Canada.

**ST. STEPHENS BANK.**

Incorporated 1836.

ST. STEPHEN'S, N. B.

CAPITAL, \$200,000.

F. H. TODD, President.  
 J. F. GRANT, Cashier.

AGENTS.—London—Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.; New York—Bank of New York, N.B.A.; Boston—Globe National Bank; St. John—Bank of New Brunswick.

The Loan Companies.

**The Canada Landed Credit Co'y.**

IS PREPARED TO MAKE  
**STRAIGHT LOANS**

—and to—  
**PURCHASE MORTGAGES**

On the Security of Improved Farm or Substantial City Property,

ON THE MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS

Forms of Application and full particulars may be had on application

D. McGEE, Secretary,  
 28 Toronto St., Toronto.

**THE HOME**

Office: No. 72 Church St., Toronto

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$2,000,000.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.

Deposits received, and interest, at current rates allowed thereon.

Money loaned on Mortgage on Real Estate, on reasonable and convenient terms.

Advances on collateral security of Debentures, and Bank and other Stocks.

HON. FRANK SMITH, President.  
 JAMES MASON, Manager

**Ontario Investment Association,**

OF LONDON, ONTARIO.

Capital Subscribed - \$2,650,000

Reserve Fund - 500,000

Invested - 1,500,000

**DIRECTORS:**

CHAS. MURRAY, Manager Federal Bank, President.  
 SAMUEL CRAWFORD, Esq., Vice President.

BENJ. CRONIN, Barrister. W. B. MERRITT, Q. C.  
 DANIEL MACFEE, Esq. C. F. GOODRUE, Barrister.  
 JOHN LABATT, Brewer. J. B. STRATHY, Esq.  
 JAS. A. MAHON, Banker. THOS. BEATTIE, Merchant  
 ISALAH DANES, Secretary F. A. FITZGERALD, President Imperial Oil Co.  
 Water Commissioners.

This Association is authorized by Act of Parliament to Loan Money on Real Estate, Building & Loan Companies' Stocks, and has the largest Reserve Fund of any Company in Western Ontario.

**HENRY TAYLOR,**  
 Manager.

OFFICE—Richmond Street, London, Ont.

The Loan Companies.

**Canada Permanent  
 LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY.**

Incorporated A.D. 1855.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$3,000,000  
 RESERVE FUND, 1,000,000  
 TOTAL ASSETS, 6,850,000

**THE COMPANY**

Receives money on Deposit at current rates of interest, payable half-yearly, the principal being repayable on demand or on short notice.

**ALSO**

Receives money for more permanent investment for which Debentures are issued with interest coupons attached.

**TO EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES,**

The laws of Ontario authorize the Investment of Trust Funds in the Debentures of this Company.

For further information apply to  
 J. HERBERT MASON, Manager.  
 Office—Company's Buildings, Toronto.

**THE FREEHOLD**

**LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY,**

TORONTO.

ESTABLISHED IN 1859.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$1,050,400

CAPITAL PAID UP - - 690,080

RESERVE FUND - - - 261,500

CONTINGENT FUND - - 6,872

President, HON. WM. McMASTER  
 Secretary-Treas., CHARLES ROBERTSON  
 Inspector, ROBERT ARMSTRONG

Money advanced on easy terms for long periods repayable at borrower's option.  
 Deposits received on interest.

**THE HAMILTON**

**PROVIDENT AND LOAN SOCIETY.**

PRESIDENT: HON. ADAM HOPE.

VICE-PRESIDENT: W. E. SANFORD, Esq.

Capital Subscribed..... \$1,000,000

Paid-up..... 90,000

Reserve and Surplus Profits..... 174,000

Total Assets..... 2,426,000

MONEY ADVANCED on Real Estate on favorable terms of Repayments.

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

Office: Corner King & Hughson St., Hamilton.

H. D. CAMERON, Treasurer.

**UNION LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY.**

Offices: COMPANY'S BUILDINGS,

Nos. 28 & 30 Toronto St.

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000

PAID-UP, 600,000

DEPOSITS & DEBENTURES, 458,000

RESERVE FUND, 110,000

TOTAL ASSETS, 1,072,768

President, FRANCIS RICHARDSON, Esq.  
 Manager, W. MACLEAN.

Interest allowed on Deposits at highest current rates. Money advanced on security of Real Estate. Mortgages bought. No Commissions.

**Dominion Savings & Investment Soc.,**

LONDON, ONT.

INCORPORATED, 1872.

Capital, \$1,000,000.00

Subscribed, 1,000,000.00

Paid-up, 833,131.09

Reserve and Contingent, 135,539.16

Savings Bank Deposits and Debentures, 768,936.75

Loans made on farm and city property, on the most favorable terms.

Municipal and School Section Debentures purchased.

Money received on deposit and interest allowed thereon.

F. B. LEYS, Manager.

**THE LONDON & ONTARIO**

Investment Co., Limited.

OF TORONTO, ONTARIO.

President—HON. FRANK SMITH.

Vice-President—WILLIAM H. BEATTY, Esq.

Directors—Messrs. William Ramsay, Arthur B. Lee, W. B. Hamilton, J. G. Worts, Jr., Alexander Nairn, George Taylor, Henry Gooderham, Frederick Wyld and Henry W. Darling.

Money advanced at lowest current rates and on most favorable terms, on the security of productive farm, city and town property.

Mortgages and Municipal Debentures purchased.

A. M. COSBY, Manager.

84 King St. East, Toronto.

The Loan Companies.

**WESTERN CANADA  
 LOAN & SAVINGS CO.**

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000  
 RESERVE, 450,000

Office: No. 70 Church St. Toronto.

The Company receives Money on Deposit. Interest allowed thereon, compounded half-yearly.

Debentures issued in Currency or Sterling.

Executors and Trustees are authorized by Act of Parliament to invest in the Debentures of this Company. For further particulars apply to  
 WALTER S. LEE, Manager.

**HURON AND ERIE**

**LOAN & SAVINGS COM'Y  
 LONDON, ONT.**

CAPITAL STOCK PAID UP..... \$284,150  
 RESERVE FUND..... 300,000

Money advanced on the security of Real Estate on favorable terms.

Debentures issued in Currency of Sterling.

Executors and Trustees are authorized by Act of Parliament to invest in the Debentures of this Company.

Interest allowed on Deposits.

WM. SAUNDERS, President.  
 B. W. SMYLLIE, Manager.

**LONDON AND CANADIAN**

**Loan & Agency Co.**

(LIMITED).

PRESIDENT—SIR. W. P. HOWLAND, C.B., K.C.B.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

C. S. GZOWSKI, Esq., C.E.

A. T. FULTON, Esq.

Money lent on security of Improved Farms, and productive City and Town Property.

Mortgages and Municipal Debentures purchased.

J. G. MACDONALD, Manager.

44 King Street West, Toronto.

**BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATION**

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$711,000  
 TOTAL ASSETS, 1,280,465

**DIRECTORS.**

Larratt W. Smith, D.O.L., Pres. John Kerr, Vice-Pres.

Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, M.P. G.B.R. Cockburn, M.A.

James Fleming. Joseph Jackson.

W. Mortimer Clark.

Walter Gillespie, Manager.

Offices—Cor. Toronto and Court Streets.

Money advanced on the security of City and Farm Property.

Mortgages and Debentures purchased.

Interest allowed on deposits.

Registered debentures of the Association obtained on application.

**The Ontario Loan & Savings Co.**

OSHAWA, ONTARIO.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED..... \$500,000

CAPITAL PAID UP..... 395,000

RESERVE FUND..... 45,000

DEPOSITS & Can. Debentures.. 550,000

Money loaned at low rates of interest on the Security of Real Estate and Municipal Debentures.

Deposits received and interest allowed.

HON. T. N. GIBBS, Pres.

W. F. COWAN Esq., Vice-Pres.

T. H. McMILLAN, Secy-Treas.

**THE**

**English Loan Comp'y  
 LIMITED.**

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON, CANADA

Subscribed Capital, \$2,044,100.

Money lent on the security of Real Estate at lowest rates of interest. Mortgages, Municipal and School Debentures purchased on liberal terms.

Parties having mortgages on their farms will find it to their advantage to apply at the Head Office of this Company.

HON. ALEX. VIDAL, DUGALD J. CAMPBELL  
 President. Manager.

The Loan Companies.

**THE ONTARIO  
LOAN AND DEBENTURE CO.**  
OF LONDON, CANADA.

Capital Subscribed,	\$1,000,000
Paid-up Capital,	1,000,000
Reserve Fund,	205,000
Total Assets,	2,886,000
Total Liabilities,	1,655,000

Money loaned on Real Estate Securities only.  
Municipal and School Section Debentures purchased.

**WILLIAM F. BULLEN**  
Manager.

London Ontario, 1880.

**AGRICULTURAL  
SAVINGS & LOAN COMPANY,**  
LONDON, ONTARIO.

Office: Corner Dundas and Talbot Streets.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	\$600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	569,485
DEPOSITS & DEBENTURES.....	728,380

Directors—William Glass, (Sheriff Co's Middlesex.) President; Adam Murray, (Treas. Co's Middlesex.) Vice-President; Lieut.-Col. Moffat, D. Began, John Stewart, Thos. McCormick and John W. Little.

Deposits received at current rates of interest.  
Money loaned on Mortgage of Real Estate.

**JOHN A. BOE, Manager.**

**The National Investment Co'y  
OF CANADA, (Limited.)**

HEAD OFFICE, - - TORONTO.

Subscribed Capital, - \$1,460,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—William Alexander (of Alexander & Stark), President; Hon. J. C. Aikins, Vice-President; J. G. Cooper, A. V. DeLaport, William Galbraith, Edward Gurney, Jr., John Jacques, Newman Silverthorne, Prof. Young, of University College, Toronto.

Money lent at lowest rates of interest. Mortgages purchased.

**AND. RUTHERFORD, Manager.**

**Farmers' Loan & Savings Company,**

OFFICE: No. 7, Toronto Street, Toronto.

Capital - - - - -	\$1,057,250
Paid-up - - - - -	611,430
Assets - - - - -	1,195,000

MONEY advanced on improved Real Estate at lowest current rates.

STERLING and CURRENCY DEBENTURES issued.

MONEY received on Deposit, and interest allowed payable half-yearly. By Vic. 42, Cap 21, Statutes of Ontario, Executors and Administrators are authorized to invest trust funds in Debentures of this Company.

**WM. MULOCK, M. P.,** Geo. S. C. BETHUNE,  
President. Secretary-Treas.

Financial.

**GZOWSKI & BUCHAN**

50 King Street East, Toronto,  
BANKERS & STOCK BROKERS.

American and Sterling Exchange. American Currency, &c., bought and sold. Stocks, Bonds, and Debentures bought and sold on Commission.

**C. S. GZOWSKI, JR.** **EWING BUCHAN**

**ARCH. CAMPBELL**  
STOCK & SHARE BROKER,

(Member of the Stock Exchange)

MERCHANTS BUILDINGS,

Hospital and St. Sacrament Sts.,  
MONTREAL.

**JACKSON RAE,**

General Financial, Investment and  
Commission Agent.

Municipal or other Bonds and Stocks bought and sold. Loans on Mortgages or other Securities of facted.

Advances on Stocks, Merchandise or Commercial paper negotiated.

Royal Insurance Chambers, Montreal.

Financial.

John Stark. Geo. T. Alexander. Fred. J. Stark.

**John Stark & Co.**  
(FORMERLY ALEXANDER & STARK.)

Members of Toronto Stock Exchange,

Buy and Sell Stocks, Debentures,  
&c., for cash or on margin.

Orders promptly attended to.  
20 ADELAIDE ST. EAST, TORONTO.

**JAS. S. MACDONALD & CO.,**  
BANKERS AND BROKERS,

MEMBERS OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE,  
HALIFAX, N.S.,

Transact a General Banking Business. Exchange purchased.

Drafts on London, New York, Boston and Montreal at lowest rates.

Stocks, Shares, Bonds, Debentures, and all negotiable securities bought and sold.

Collections made on all accessible points.

**J. A. MACKELLAR & Co.,**  
STOCK BROKERS,

(Members of the Toronto Exchange)

Buy and sell Stocks for Cash or on Margin. Orders promptly attended to. Correspondence solicited.

32 KING STREET EAST.

**THE TORONTO  
General Trusts Co.**

27 & 29 Wellington St. East.

This Company is chartered to act as TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, GUARDIAN, ASSIGNEE, RECEIVER, COMMITTEE, &c., &c., under appointment of Courts, Corporations, or private individuals, and will also act as AGENT for persons who have undertaken to execute all such duties.

The Company will also INVEST MONEY, COLLECT interest and income of every description, and act as agent for the management or winding up of estates, and will generally transact all such financial business as it is authorized to do by its Charter. Safes to rent in the Company's fire and burglar-proof vaults. Wills, deeds, bonds, gold and silver plate, &c., received for safe keeping or special guarantee.

**H. N. EDWARD BLAKE, Q. C., M. P., President.**  
**E. A. MEREDITH, Esq., LL.D., Vice-President.**

DIRECTORS.

Hon. Wm. McMaster, Senator.  
Hon. Alex. Morris, M. P. P.  
B. Homer Dixon, Esq.  
William Elliot, Esq.  
Emilius Irving, Esq., Q. C.  
James Maclellan, Esq.  
J. K. Kerr, Esq., Q. C.  
James Michie, Esq.  
J. Sutherland Stayner, Esq.  
Geo. A. Cox, Esq.  
W. B. Scarth, Esq.  
Wm. Gooderham, Esq.  
Robert Jeffrey, Esq.  
J. G. Scott Esq., Q. C.  
A. B. Lee, Esq.  
James J. Foy, Esq.

**J. D. EDGAR, Solicitor.**  
Bankers—Canadian Bank of Commerce.  
**J. W. LANGMUIR, Manager.**

**THE BELL TELEPHONE CO.  
OF CANADA.**

**ANDW. ROBERTSON, Prest.** **C. F. SIM, Vice-Prest.**  
**C. P. SOLATER, Secretary-Treasurer.**

This Company having an exclusive license to use or let for use the instruments of the CANADIAN TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED, which owns the original Telephone Patents in Canada of Bell, Blake, Edison, Phelps, Gray and others, is now prepared to furnish, either directly or through its Agents, Telephones of different styles, and applicable to a variety of uses.

This Company will arrange for Telephone lines between Cities and Towns where exchange systems already exist, in order to afford facilities for personal communication between subscribers or customers of such systems. It will arrange to connect places not having telegraphic facilities with the nearest telegraph office, or it will build private lines for individuals or firms, connecting their different places of business or residence.

Attention is respectfully invited to this matter and any further information relating hereto can be obtained from the Company.

No. 12 Hospital St., Montreal.

N.B.—All persons using Telephones not licensed by this Company are hereby respectfully notified that they are liable to prosecution, and for damages for infringement, and will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

Financial.

**R. H. TEMPLE & CO.,**  
STOCK BROKERS,

Members of Stock Exchange,

Buy and Sell Stocks, Bonds, &c.,  
for Cash or on Margin.

52 ADELAIDE STREET EAST,  
TORONTO.

**JOHN LOW,**  
(Member of the Stock Exchange.)

STOCK & SHARE BROKER,  
58 St. Francois Xavier Street,  
MONTREAL.

**MOFFAT & CALDWELL,**  
444 Main St., Winnipeg, Man.,

Bankers, Stock & Real Estate Brokers,  
Transact a General Banking Business. Municipal Debentures bought and sold. Collections promptly attended to. Real Estate bought and sold. Correspondence invited.

**MANNING & CO.,**  
BANKERS,

WINNIPEG & BRANDON.

Transact a General Banking business. Drafts issued available at all points in Canada. Collections made on all accessible points with despatch.

**ALLOWAY & CHAMPION,**  
BANKERS

WINNIPEG & PORTAGE LAPRAIRIE.

Oldest established Bankers in the North-West. Agents for sale of Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. Special and prompt attention given to collections.

**E. T. CHAMPION.** **W. F. ALLOWAY.**

**J. F. RUTTAN & CO.,**  
Real Estate Agents,

MAIN STREET,  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Real Estate bought and sold on commission.  
Money invested.



**Welland Canal Enlargement.**

**NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.**

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for the Welland Canal" will be received at this Office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western Mails on FRIDAY, the FIRST DAY of SEPTEMBER next, for the deepening and completion of that part of the Welland Canal between Ramey's Bend and Port Colborne, known as Section No. 34, embracing the greater part of what is called the "Hook Cut"

Plans showing the position of the work and specifications for what remains to be done, can be seen at this Office, and at the Resident Engineer's Office, Welland, on and after FRIDAY, the 19TH DAY of AUGUST next, where printed forms of tender can be obtained.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and, in the case of firms, except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the same; and further, an accepted bank cheque for the sum of FOUR THOUSAND dollars must accompany the respective tenders, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works, at the rates stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque or money thus sent in will be returned to the respective contractors whose tenders are not accepted.

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

By order,  
**A. P. BRADLEY,**  
Secretary.

Dept. of Railways and Canals, }  
Ottawa, 15th July, 1882. }



Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

**Moss & Rushton**

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,

138 MCGILL STREET, MONTREAL,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

**CLARK & COMPY**Anchor Spool Cottons,  
PAISLEY.**FINLAYSON, BOUSFIELD & CO.,**

Linen Thread Manufacturers,

**JOHNSTONE.****C. A. RICKARDS,**Sewing and Knitting Silk Manufacturer,  
BELL BUSK.**H. MILWARD & SONS,**Needle and Fish-hook Makers,  
REDDITCH.**E. BLANK,**Worsted and Cotton Braids,  
LONDON.Also on hand, assortment of Shirt  
Pearls on Duplex Cards.**CANTLIE. EWAN & CO**General Agents and Manufacturers' Agents,  
MONTREAL AND TORONTO.Merchants Manufacturing Co., Bleached Shirtings.  
Cornwall Manufacturing Co., White and Colored  
Blankets. A. Lomas & Son, Sherbrooke, Plain and  
Fancy Flannel. Almonte Knitting Co., Shirts and  
Drawers. Thorold Knitting Co., Shirts and Draw-  
ers. Canadian Tweeds and Etoffes, Cotton and  
Wool Hosiery, &c., &c.{ 38 St. Joseph Street, Montreal.  
{ 13 Wellington St. E., Toronto.**THOMAS ROBERTSON & CO.,**  
MONTREAL & GLASGOW,

Metal and Tin-Plate Merchants,

MANUFACTURERS OF

**WILSON'S CELEBRATED BOILER TUBES**

Made from Iron and Steel.

SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR

**William Baird & Co., Glasgow,** "Gartaherrie,  
"Eglington," pig iron.**Lonsdale Hematite Iron Co., "Lonsdale,"**  
"Luken's" famed Charcoal Boiler Plate.  
**F. X. Head & Co., Middlesborough.****THIBAudeau, FRERES & CIE,**

Importers and Wholesale Jobbers in

**BRITISH, FOREIGN & DOMESTIC**  
DRY GOODS,41 & 43 Dalhousie Street,  
QUEBEC, P. Q.Branches—Thibaudeau, Brothers & Co., Montreal.  
Thibaudeau, Brothers & Co., Winnipeg, Manitoba.  
Thibaudeau, Brothers & Co., London, E. C., England**THE CANADIAN RUBBER CO.**  
OF MONTREAL.Manufacturers of Rubber Shoes, Felt Boots, Belt-  
ing, Steam-Packing, Hose, &c.,Office & Warerooms, 335 St. Paul St.,  
MONTREAL.

Branch House, 45 Yonge St., TORONTO

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

**RAMSAY'S N. P. WHITE**Has much greater covering power than Lead, and is  
suitable for all work, either inside or out. It is the  
best and most brilliant WHITE PAINT  
made. It is prepared from stone, and is as dur-  
able. For sale by dealers, or**A. RAMSAY & SON, Montreal.****J. S. MAYO,**

No. 9 COMMON ST., MONTREAL,

Importer and Manufacturer of

**LUBRICATING OILS**

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SPECIALTIES:

**Cylinder Oil,  
Sewing Machine Oil,  
Lard Oil,**

Bottom prices and liberal terms.

**JOHN TAYLOR & CO.,**

Manufacturers &amp; Importers of

**Hats, Caps, Furs, &c.,**

537 St. Paul St., Montreal.

**KINLOCH, LINDSAY & CO.,**

LATE

**KINGAN & KINLOCH,**

Direct Importers of

**TEAS, ETC.**

82 St. Peter St., Montreal.

**BOILER PLATE.****BOILER TUBES.****SHEET IRON.**

Also Canada and Tin Plate.

FOR SALE BY

**COPLAND & McLAREN,**Wellington Chambers, | Wellington Mills,  
GLASGOW. | MONTREAL.**THE COOK'S FRIEND**Baking Powder is a staple article with every store-  
keeper and Grocer in the Dominion.The many attempts to take advantage of the high  
and well earned reputation of the COOK'S FRIEND,  
by imitating its name and style, are the strongest  
evidence of its popularity.

Manufactured and for sale to the Trade only by

**W. D. McLAREN,**

55 &amp; 57 College St., Montreal.

**TEES, COSTIGAN & WILSON,**

(Successors to James Jack &amp; Co.)

**IMPORTERS OF TEAS**  
AND GENERAL GROCERIES.

66 ST. PETER STREET, - - - MONTREAL

**HODGSON, SUMNER & CO'Y**

IMPORTERS OF

**DRY GOODS, SMALLWARES,**  
AND FANCY-GOODS.

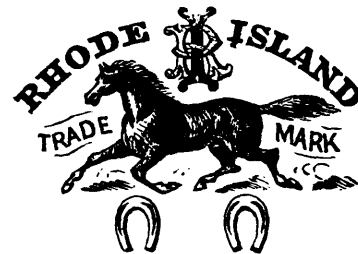
347 &amp; 349 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL.

**CASSILS, STIMSON & CO.,****LEATHER MERCHANTS,**Importers of Calfskins, Kipskins, Fancy Kid &  
Sheepskins, English Oak Sole.Agents for Canadian and American Leather Board &  
Leather Board Counters.

COMMISSION Dealers in Domestic LEATHER.

18 ST. HELEN ST., MONTREAL.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.



We are manufacturing above celebrated make

**HORSE SHOES,**made from selected Wrought Scrap Iron, which  
for general excellence, both as regards quality and  
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over all others. They are used entirely by the prin-  
cipal Farriers and Horse Railway Companies  
throughout the United States.Orders solicited, which will be promptly executed.  
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*Recommended by the principal Sewing Machine Companies as the best for Hand and Machine Sewing.*

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OFFICES. MILLS.  
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Ex Ooptic, Belgic and Glenavon.  
Expected Daily—New Season's Congous,  
Ex Strathleven and Bengloe.  
**TURNER, ROSE & CO.,**  
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**STANDARD**  
**SCALES,**  
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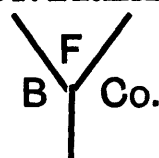
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Sauces, &c., LONDON. For Soups, Meats, Scotch  
Salmon, Herrings, Game, &c., ABERDEEN, Scot-  
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Marmalade, Olives, &c., SEVILLE, Spain.  
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SEWING COTTONS.

**Mercantile Summary.**

THE report of the Finance Committee of the Portage la Prairie Council shows a balance of uncollected taxes in that town of \$22,800.

A PARTY of New York capitalists has purchased four acres of ground near Lehighton, Pa., upon which a factory will be erected to manufacture fuel from coal dust.

SOME 10,000 tons of iron ore are already raised, we are told, from the Salmon River Iron mine, Nova Scotia. It is being conveyed to Guysboro for shipment to New York.

DURING the season, it is stated, the Canadian Pacific will add 640 miles of new road to its mileage; 520 miles of this will be on the main line, and the balance on branches.

It is expected that work will shortly be commenced by the Canada Iron & Steel Company at Hochelaga, near Montreal. Quantities of ore have been received and are being broken up.

It is stated that the new council of Winnipeg city has decided to order another large size fire engine, 2 hose reels, and 2,000 feet of hose from the Ronald Engine Works, at Brussels.

SALT was struck at Exeter, Ont., at 1,125 feet about 80 feet of solid salt rock. According to the Petrolia Reporter, drilling is still going on and the drill is not through the salt rock yet. "About ten pounds of first class salt was made from a little over half a pail of brine."

GEORGE A. CORBIN, of Bridgewater, N. S., doing business as a store-keeper, auctioneer, &c., is in trouble, owing to some real estate complications, and writes his creditors that he is obliged to ask an extension or as an alternative will pay 50 cents cash, a friend advancing the money.

INSURANCE, banks and other corporations in Hartford, Conn., declared dividends amounting to \$850,000, payable in July. The July dividend and interest disbursements in Philadelphia estimated at about \$10,000,000. The semi-annual dividends payable in Boston in August aggregate \$3,845,000.

FREIGHT rates, on Lake and Canal have advanced decidedly during the last week, says the Railroad Gazette of 5th inst., the rate on corn from Chicago to Buffalo from 2 cents to 2½ cents a bushel, while the canal rate has gone up about 1½ cents to 5½ cents, a bushel for corn and 5½ for wheat from Buffalo to New York.

FREE quinine has not been of much benefit to the consumer in this country, says a United States exchange. Mr. Robbins testified before the tariff commissioners the other day when sitting at Long Branch, that the average retail price was 1½ to 2 cents a grain. As there are 437½ grains to an ounce, the retailers get from \$8 to \$9 an ounce for quinine which costs them only \$2 or \$2.10.



THE Town Council of Portage la Prairie, at a late meeting, fixed the rate of taxation for the current year at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  mills on the dollar. It was decided at the same time to borrow \$50,000 by the issue of debentures.

MR. PAUL ROSS, well known in Walkerton as a contractor and dealer in lumber, &c., besides being a farmer and hop-grower, has unexpectedly made an assignment to J. G. Cooper. We have not been able to learn the nature of his difficulty.

AMONG Manitoba traders, Mr. F. J. Washington, of Winnipeg, has given up the grocery business; E. J. Copeland, has gone out of millinery; Joseph Coupland, of Dominion City, gives up his store and begins hotel-keeping, while Mr. R. Z. Rogers offers for sale his mills at Milford.

The grounds of the Industrial Exhibition in this city are to be illuminated by 60 electric lights, each of 2,000 candle power. A committee was appointed to make arrangements for bombarding a vessel in the lake from the grounds, and also for holding a military review at night under the electric light.

SEVERAL of the smaller concerns in Quebec, manufacturing boots and shoes for the jobbing trade have lately come to grief. This week chronicles another failure in this line, being that of Contant Lagace & Co., who only commenced some eighteen months ago on very limited capital. Liabilities are light.

It appears that, not to be behind other guilds, the threshers have held their "convention," and arranged a tariff of charges. The meeting was held in London some days ago, and it was resolved that the following tariff of rates for threshing be adhered to until further notice: Wheat,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  c. per bushel; barley, 3c.; peas, 4c.; oats, 2c.; or at the rate of \$1.50 per hour, as the farmer may prefer.

THE shipments of live stock from Montreal to Britain for the week ended 29th ult. were 669 cattle and 6,550 sheep, against 640 cattle and 6,433 sheep the previous week. Mr. C. H. Chandler's list gives the following vessels: *Hanoverian* to Glasgow, *Lake Champlain* and *Toronto* to Liverpool, *Ocean King* to London and *Cornwall* to Bristol, all steamers.

THE St. John *Telegraph* says there seems to be little doubt that the New Brunswick Railroad is about to obtain control of the New Brunswick and Canada Railroad; and that this arrangement looks towards other changes, which will enlarge the facilities and extend the connections of the New Brunswick Railroad, in taking passengers and freight westward and probably eastward.

IN the case of Duchaine, the Belgian broker, arrested in Montreal on a charge of embezzlement, and to which we alluded in a recent number, Judde Monk has rendered his decision, authorizing his extradition in accordance with the terms of the treaty. The prisoner's counsel states his intention to carry the case before another judge upon a habeas corpus.

A RECENT statement of Pacific Railway construction in British Columbia reports grading completed for eight miles west of Emory, and from Emory to Thirteen-Mile Camp, in all eighteen miles. Thirteen tunnels have been bored, aggregate length 5,393 feet, one mile and 113 yards, since the 17th May, 1879. There are 11,390 men employed, of whom 3,440 are whites, and the remainder Chinese.

FIFTEEN years ago, says a correspondent of the *Stratford Beacon*, Wiarton was a wilderness. During the past six years its main street, which has some excellent buildings upon it, has been built up. Several private and public buildings

are in course of erection. The population is about 1300. There were some three thousand excursionists visiting Wiarton the other day, on the occasion of the celebration of the opening of the Georgian Bay & Lake Erie railway to that point.

THE St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* learns that the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway Co. is now surveying a line from Morris, Manitoba, 27 miles into Pembina. This new route will run into Pembina direct from Winnipeg, thence south and connect with the main line running north from Grand Forks, and will give the railway named two direct routes into Winnipeg.

AN important manufacturing industry is springing into existence at Bay City, Mich. This is the making of alkali, for which America is at present mostly dependent on England. The Bay City works now turn out about ten tons of refined alkali per day. Similar chemical works are being erected in Syracuse, N. Y. The abundance of salt deposits on this continent should give plenty of material for the manufacturing of alkali, and the increase of such works is of the utmost importance.

MICHAEL SLATTERY, of Louisburg, Cape Breton, who does a somewhat extensive business in supplying fishermen, &c., has been in cramped shade for some time past, has just effected a compromise at the rate of 40 cents on the dollar, spread over two years. Liabilities are about \$14,000. He showed a considerable nominal surplus some months ago but largely unavailable, having some twenty different properties, this settlement, however, should put him on his feet again.

QUITE a number of Ontario traders appear to be selling out. Among them are Mrs. J. M. Campbell, books Mount Forest; Isidore Eby, hotel, Galt; B. N. Foster, fruit, Brantford; H. C. Brown, grocer, Ottawa; Gilbert Anderson, stationery, Woodstock. General storekeepers furnish their quota to the list. For instance W. Tredway, of Highland Creek, has sold out to Hugh Alexander, and E. H. Pinney of Petrolia to Joseph Haggard. J. Lawrence at Newbury has also sold out his store, and Gilbert Anderson of Woodstock sells his stationery out to W. G. Boyes.

THE partnership between Beverley Robinson and Stuart Heath as Custom House brokers and forwarders, in this city, has been dissolved. Mr. Robinson retires, being about to leave for New York, where he takes a position in the well known firm of R. W. Cameron & Co., the Australian shippers. Having been engaged for the last eight years in this city in the customs and forwarding business, the firm of Robinson & Heath has become favorably known to Canadian importers. Its successors are Messrs. Stuart Heath and Edwin Crickmore, late of the Dominion Bank.

M. McLEOD, Tobacconist of St. John, N. B. has assigned to John Stewart. This step was not altogether unexpected, as his paper had not been well provided for of late, and he had been attempting too much for his means. His liabilities foot up to the respectable sum of some \$15,000, with apparent assets of about \$10,000, local creditors however are largely secured, several bills of sale having been registered but a short time before the assignment. Several Montreal houses are in for considerable amounts and are not feeling altogether pleasant over the way things have turned out.

HON. ADAM HOPE, who died on Monday last of paralysis, was a well known and honoured Canadian merchant, of amiable character and marked ability. He was born in East Lothian, Scotland, and at the time of his death was in his

70th year. Having been some six years in the counting-house of a Leith firm, in which Mr. David Davidson, formerly General Manager of the Bank of Montreal, was then a partner, Mr. Hope came to Canada in 1834, and entered the office of Young, Weir & Co., merchants, Hamilton. Beginning business on his own account in St. Thomas in 1837, he removed to London in 1845, where the firm was Hope, Birrell and Co., the late Mr. John Birrell being the partner, and subsequently to Hamilton in 1865, when the firm became Buchanan, Hope & Co. The deceased gentleman was senior partner in the wholesale hardware firm of Adam Hope & Co., Hamilton, President of the Hamilton Provident and Loan Society, and director of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. He had been, too, the first president of the Huron & Erie Loan Co., founded about 1864 in London. Mr. Hope was called to the Senate by Hon. Alex. Mackenzie five years ago.

#### THE HARVEST.

The reports of the condition of the crops along the line of the Grand Trunk Railway in Canada, telegraphed to Montreal by the Station agents on the 5th inst., form interesting reading for the business man, and their general tenor is satisfactory indeed. Accounts are given, more or less detailed, from 118 places, of which 83 are in Ontario and 35 in Quebec.

Respecting fall wheat, ninety places report: twenty nine give expectation of 30 to 40 bushels per acre; thirty give an estimate of 25 bushels; eighteen give 20 bushels; in the remainder the yield is under these figures. Eight or ten places, all in Quebec, report no fall wheat sown, and in Eastern Ontario a good deal has been killed by frost. The counties of Perth, Wellington, Waterloo and York have the largest yields in the list, and the breadth sown is unquestionably large.

Of spring wheat, a few places in Western Ontario report as much as 25 bushels per acre: forty-six places 20 bushels, the remainder 15 bushels or less, twenty-one claiming say 15 bushels. In Quebec province this grain appears to have done well. Eighty-five returns in all speak of it.

The yield of barley is generally good, though in some places stained by rain. Fifty points make returns, and only two of these refer to it as otherwise than good; "abundant," "excellent," "heavy," are some of the terms used. At nine points 40 bushels per acre is mentioned, in many places 35. But little of this grain is grown in Quebec. In the important Bay of Quinte district there appears to be a generally good yield.

Favorable accounts are also given of coarse grains, as a rule. To oats, peas, and rye, thirty-six correspondents refer as being a good average crop. In some parts of the Midland district they are described as extra good. Here and there rye and corn are poor, but about Lachine, Lacolle, and points in the Eastern Townships they seem to yield abundantly; 40, 50, and at one place (New Hamburg, Ont.) 70 bushels of oats to the acre are looked for. Of peas, 25, 30 and 40 bushels are spoken of.

Hay is reported upon from sixty-three places. In many of these it is "abundant," "the largest crop known," and the estimates range from 1 ton to 3 tons per acre. Roots are generally a good crop, it is believed. Seventy-seven places send advices respecting them and only about a dozen describe them as less than average, these being in that part of Ontario east of Newcastle and one or two on the line of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway. From Quebec there are universally favorable accounts.

The exception to this generally gladdening prospect is found in the fruit crop, which must be pronounced almost a failure, and apples are likely to be high. Flax promises well and hops fairly.

There is no complaint anywhere made of weevil or rust, a circumstance to be cordially welcomed. It only remains to congratulate the agricultural, as well as the manufacturing and mercantile community upon the abundance which Providence has vouchsafed to us, and to trust that no serious drawback to their safe garnering may be found in recent rains. So prosperous an outlook for our most important department of industry, the farm, is of great moment to every interest.

Since the above was written, the *Globe* has reports from some forty places in the Dominion, thirty in Ontario, dated yesterday, from which it appears that late storms have injured the barley and wheat in the western peninsula of this province. In the Bay of Quinte district, however, the barley was mostly housed before they came, while in the Ottawa Valley the rains have done no harm.

**UNITED STATES CROPS.**

The favorable prospects for the growing crop of Wheat throughout the United States has led to the preparation of the following estimates as gathered from the most reliable sources:—Ohio 43,000,000 bushels, Indiana 45,000,000, Illinois 45,000,000, Michigan 30,000,000, Missouri 30,000,000, Kansas 30,000,000, Nebraska 20,000,000, Iowa 25,000,000, Minnesota 40,000,000, Dakota 15,000,000, Wisconsin 25,000,000, Kentucky 10,000,000, Tennessee 10,000,000, Pennsylvania 20,000,000, New York 12,000,000, Maryland 10,000,000, Virginia 10,000,000, California 45,000,000, Oregon 15,000,000, Other States and Territories 35,000,000.—Total, 515,000,000 bushels. As a comparison, and to show the immensity of the approaching probable yield, we annex the Government figures for the past six years:—Agricultural Department — 1881, 380,280,090 bushels; 1880, 498,549,868; 1879, 448,755,118; (Census) 1879, 459,479,900; 1878, 420,123,400; 1877, 364,194,146.

—Macaulay's ingubrious prediction that when we have a population of 200 per square mile our government will go to pieces, is not generally regarded with other inter interest than curiosity by Americans; but were it a demonstrable fact, it would have no immediate terror for this people, says the *Philadelphia Record*. There were 90,619 immigrants who arrived at Castle Garden last month, but were the rate of immigration to remain the same it would require more than 500 years to give the country a population of 200 per square mile. The population of Germany is now 205 per square mile.

**STOCKS IN MONTREAL.**

MONTREAL, August 9th, 1882.

STOCKS.	Lowest Point in Week.	Highest Point in Week.	Total Transact'n in Week.	Buyers.	Sellers.	Average Price, like Date 1881.
Montreal	211½	213	1361	212	212½	196½
Ontario x. d.		127½	250	126½	128	89
Consolidated		98	4	52	92½	
People's	128½	131	518	150½	132½	117
Molson's	190	194	1825	193	194	155
Toronto	120	123	40	118		
Jac. Cartier	129	132	1166	181	131½	125½
Merchants	144	145½	2851	144½	145	144½
Commerce						
Eastern Tps					97	
Union						
Hamilton					180	
Exchange					131½	123½
Mon. Tel.	131	131½	8.0	181		
Dom. Tel.		96	38			
Rich.&O. Nav.	73	75	1134	73½	74	67½
City Pass	151½	152½	727	152½	153	130½
Gas	174½	179½	10108	178½	179	147½
R. C. Ins. Co		50	224	50	51	
Merchants x. d.						
Commerce x. d.						



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Provision and Commission Merchant,  
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WHITE BEANS, &c.

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Bbls. Large Split Herrings, do. Labrador Herrings, do. Round Herrings, do. Bonne Bay Herrings, do. Anticosti Herrings, do. Gibbed Herrings, Qtls. Coalfish Boneless Fish, Bloaters, Extra Scaled Herrings.

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81 FRONT ST. EAST.

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TEAS, ex "Oceanic," "Coptic," "City of Tokio," "Gordon Castle," "Glenavon," from Japan.

ON THE WAY:

TEAS, ex "Strathleven," "Benlow," "Gaelic," and "City of Peking," from China and Japan.

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100 Bales Just Received,

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work made). We also make specialty of Men's and  
Boy's Hand-sewed Welt Boots, English and Ameri-  
can styles. SHELL CORDWAIN VAMPS which  
are very stylish, and for durability, ease and com-  
fort cannot be surpassed. Our goods are made in  
sizes and half sizes from two to eight different  
widths, warranted to fit the largest number of feet  
comfortably. No veneered soles; No shoddy stiff-  
eners; No pancake nor shoddy insoles, but made of  
the Best *Solid* Leather. Terms liberal NO TWO  
PRICES.

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Advances made on Consignments of Flour, Grain,  
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CONSTANTLY ARRIVING.

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**Wool Drawers,**

**Wool Hosiery,**

**White Blankets,**

**Grey Blankets,**

**Chambly Flannels,**

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EDWD. TROUT, MANAGER.

TORONTO, CAN FRIDAY, AUG. 11 1882

### THE HARVEST.

We give elsewhere the substance of very full reports of the condition of the crops along the line of the Grand Trunk Railway up to 5th instant. These were of very favorable tenor as to grains, grasses and roots, fruit alone giving a poor yield. Reports to the *Globe*, dated 10th, however, cloud this prospect materially with respect to Western Ontario, barley having suffered discoloration by the recent rains, and wheat having sprouted in many places. Other sections of this province have not suffered greatly from the rains, in some cases have been benefitted by them. The favorable reports from the province of Quebec are not altered, while the Maritime provinces accounts are satisfactory, and those from Manitoba glowing.

### LABOR COMBINATIONS AND REPRESENTATION.

The increasing number of strikes, particularly noticeable in the United States, is due in a large measure to the progress of trades-unionism, in one form or another. Nine years ago, these associations began to take a complex form, the different trade societies becoming consolidated under the name of Knights of Labor. This new organization, now numbering two millions of associates, is being extended to Canada; so that we have what is in fact a duplication of trades' unions.

One result will be, as we saw in the carpenters' strike last spring, that the men on strike in one trade will draw pecuniary support from other trades in which the men continue to work. If we may judge by the result of the carpenters' strike, this will prove a doubtful advantage. The effect was to prolong the struggle to the disadvantage of the men; for these doles formed a poor substitute for regular wages. Some of the strikers in consequence incurred debts which they will probably never be able to pay. The prolongation of the struggle was a great disadvantage to the men. Besides the loss of wages for several weeks, they are still suffering from the blow which the strike dealt to the building business. Many who had intended to build refused to do so at the enhanced cost which the increase of wages demanded, implied, and the demand for labor of all kinds in the building trades is much less than it would otherwise have been. For a whole year, the building trade has been paralyzed. That this is the result of the strike does not admit of doubt.

The increase in the price of lumber, which resulted from the state of the supply relative to the foreign demand, might have been borne by intending builders as something inevitable; but the increase of the wages asked made an aggregate addition to the cost, which left no hope of profit in building.

This effect of the prolongation of the struggle between the master-builders and the carpenters is one that is very likely to result, in many instances, from a particular trade, when on strike, being aided by the funds of other trades. The recent strike of the freight handlers, in the city of New York, is another instance. The strike, which commenced on the 15th June, and was prolonged till the other day, failed in its object. Not only did the men get no increase of wages, but when they acknowledged their failure and asked to go back to work, they found that the employers would not discharge the new hands whom they had taken on and trained during the strike, and the result is that a certain number of the strikers cannot get back to work at the old wages when they would. If the strikers had not received outside help they would have surrendered sooner; trained men would not have taken their places, and they could have gone back to work; they would have lost less in wages in the past, and their immediate future would not have been a period of enforced idleness from lack of employment at the old wages. The outside aid, which was welcomed as an advantage, proved the reverse, as it did in the strike of the Toronto carpenters. An apologist for the New York strike says it failed for want of funds; and though this be true, as it must be of all strikes that fail, it would have been better for the strikers if the funds had run short sooner. From all this, it is plain that a confederation or consolidation of trades unions may do the workers more harm than good. Wages, like everything else, obey certain economic laws, and cannot be controlled by artificial appliances in the shape of combinations and strikes. To this general law there may be exceptions; but the law will nevertheless be found to hold good. Employers will not pay rates of wages which they cannot get back with a reasonable profit in the sale of the finished product.

To say that Unionism has done nothing for labor would be to deny undoubted facts; but its power for mischief is at least as great as that for good. It is difficult to believe that the recent labor demonstration in Toronto portends any good. Numbers may embolden the associates, but numbers fail to give ballast to the mass, or to teach the associates that the inevitable must be faced. In the speeches made on the occasion scarcely a trace of sound ideas can be found; while some very wild talk was indulged in. It is a little strange that the daily press has taken no notice of the revival, on that occasion, of the old revolutionary cry of France, *a la lanterne!* Mr. Powers, who is, it seems, president of the Seamen's Union of Chicago, claiming the direct representation of labor in the legislature—whatever that may mean—is reported to have said: "As to the men they had placed in Parliament who did not their bidding, the best they could do was to grace

the lampposts with their forms." Men do not go to the Legislature to do the bidding of any particular class; and if they did, the carrying out of the demands of one class would almost certainly be unjust to others. What the mechanics have to complain of on the score of legislation, we confess we do not know, nor did any one of the speakers attempt to show. They have already been accorded special privileges in collection of debts; and the law of mechanics' liens has been stretched so far, in Ontario, as to be unjust to other interests. It has created preferences which cannot be defended on any principle of justice. The true ground of complaint lies in a direction quite opposite to that indicated by Mr. Powers. And then if representatives were liable to be murdered because they refused to sanction demands which they believed to be unjust, a state of hopeless anarchy would have been reached.

Mr. Powers was not the only one who insisted on the direct representation of labor; though neither speaker attempted to define what he meant by the term. But Mr. Armstrong did not leave it doubtful that he meant that labor would find its best representatives in the workshop; and he thought that in a few years this kind of direct representation would come into vogue. In this way, the workmen might enlist the sympathies of their representatives in a special manner; but this advantage could hardly fail to be seriously counterbalanced, so that mechanics would pay dearly for any advantage they might derive from it. To legislate wisely and well a man needs some special knowledge, which implies years of study, impossible to a man whose attention is occupied with duties foreign to the science of legislation. If a layman has a case to plead in court he does not himself attempt the task for which he is unfitted; he retains an able council, learned in the law, knowing that his interests will be safer in the keeping of such a one than in his own. And the rule must be that workingmen who have rights to uphold can find better advocates of these rights than the average workshop can directly supply. He who tells the workman anything else, basely flatters him to his own injury. The most effective representation of a class, if that were desirable, would not be obtained by drawing the representatives from that class; and if the rule became universal internecine strife must be the inevitable result. Besides, direct representation would not be easy to carry out; and whenever any one class got an undue advantage, the others would combine against it, and it would have to pay dearly for the unjust privileges it had snatched from the rest of the community.

### THE GOVERNMENT OF QUEBEC.

The transfer of Mr. Chapleau to the Dominion Government has made a reorganization of the Quebec Ministry necessary. Mr. Mousseau becomes Premier, with the following gentlemen for his colleagues:—Mousseau, Premier and Attorney-General; Dionne, Minister of Agriculture; Wurtelle, Treasurer; Starnes, Commissioner of Railways; Blanchet (M.P.P. Beauce) Provincial secretary; Lynch, Commissioner of Crown Lands.

The *replatriage* meets much criticism, chiefly unfavorable. Among local conservatives there seems to be some disappointment at the loss of Mr. Chapleau; and it may be that Mr. Mousseau is not popular with his party.

But after all, the policy of the new government is more important than its personal composition. In this respect, M. Mousseau promises fairly. He seems to realize that economy is especially the virtue needed in the administration of the government in the present condition of the finances; and on this point he takes the true position. Colonization is always an important question in a province which finds it difficult to retain its own population; and to this question, in connection with a careful administration of the Crown Lands, with which it is intimately associated, the new premier promises to address himself. The civil service is to be re-organized, and competitive examinations introduced, while the number of civil service *employés* is to be reduced. A Treasury Board is to be created and an auditor-general appointed.

This programme contrasts favorably with that of M. Mousseau's predecessor, whose declared policy was of such a nature that to carry it out the consent of the general government was necessary. What M. Mousseau promises is at least within the power of the local authority. The restoration of the finances is the principal object to which any government in Quebec should address itself; for after all the relief afforded by the sale of the North Shore railway, it has been necessary to resort to a new loan. Pressure will be brought on the government to force it into further expenditure on railways, which it can ill afford to bear; and if M. Mousseau be wise he will refuse to allow the government to be driven further in the direction of danger. His promise, if it means anything, and we think it does, certainly means as much as this. What is requisite in the new government is firmness in adhering to the programme announced, especially that part of it which relates to the administration of the finances; and if M. Mousseau should prove that he is possessed of this quality, there is no reason why his career should not be a success.

The transference of Mr. Chapleau to the Dominion Government points to him as the successor in the leadership when Sir John Macdonald retires. Of all possible competitors Mr. Chapleau appears the best fitted for this high and responsible position. Whether Sir John will retire voluntarily so long as his health holds out is doubtful; though hints have been thrown out that he will soon be prepared to throw the leadership into the hands of Mr. Chapleau.

#### WATER SUPPLY AND FIRE PREVENTION.

To assist the people of Hamilton in arriving at a correct decision with regard to the means necessary to an effective system for the suppression of fires, the proprietors of the *Times* of that city sent circular letters to the chiefs of the fire departments of several other cities on this continent. From the replies received, summaries of which are published in the issue of the *Times* of the 29th ult.,

much useful information is to be obtained, which may be studied with advantage by those in authority in other municipalities. But, whilst each one opens up some subject not treated by the others, or makes some remark suggestive of need of further thought, no one treats the whole subject in a thoroughly comprehensive manner. Therefore, in order that the greatest good may be obtained for the greatest number at the least total or individual cost, we open up the subject for more extended discussion.

First, as to necessary water supply, Ogdensburgh uses 80 gallons a day for each inhabitant, whilst Quebec uses only 40 gallons; but as the latter city has only an irregular supply, it is safest to consider 75 gallons as the average need.

1. The prime requisite of a protective service is that it should be prompt in its application, as by this means fires are extinguished in their very earliest stages. Putting out small fires means, of course, preventing large ones; and the knowledge that the protective service is so prompt in its application as to render apparent the *cause* of the fire, is one of the best possible preventives of incendiary fires. For this reason: however anxious a scoundrel may be for the destruction of property, whether for revenge, or for gain by insurance, or to hide the fraudulent removal of goods, he will shrink from the probability of being confronted by the evidences of his villainy. St. Catharines, Ont., is one of the places where incendiaries have no chance; and Barrie, Ont., shows how the prompt punishment of an incendiary may stop effectually a series of fires, which formerly gave as evil a reputation to the place as Belleville now groans under.

2. The next requisite of a water supply for protective purposes is that it should be of sufficient quantity, so that fires which assume large proportions may not become wholly uncontrollable.

3. Then it should be applied with sufficient power to be efficacious. The mere washing of the outside walls when the roof is blazing, as was the case in the Greenshield's fire, in Montreal, and the McInnes' fire, in Hamilton, are such condemnations of a system as need no further comment.

4. It should also be applied with judgment; the indiscriminate flooding of a building because of the fire in a basement, too often causes more loss by water than would have resulted from the fire if it had been left alone.

5. The needs of the road department, for watering and cleansing streets; of the health department, for cleansing and flushing streets; of manufactures, for their various purposes; of the people, for domestic and bathing purposes; and of the fire department, for protective purposes; should all be considered at the same time. And that system should be adopted which ensures the greatest general good at the least total cost.

In the matter of adaptability for instantaneous application, the advocates of the Holly or Direct Pressure system are very decided. But they forget that the injury thereby done to taps, service pipes, and the flooding of rooms and cellars, is as much part of the general cost of a system as are the taxes levied for its institution and maintenance.

If, however, this system is adopted, it appears desirable to provide about one hundred gallons of water *per diem* for each inhabitant; that the mains shall be of such size as to prevent undue friction in its passage; that the extra quantity over the 75 gallons per inhabitant required, should be used in the cleansing of streets and sewers when not required for the extinguishment of fires; and that all apparatus, domestic and public, should be adapted to the pressure consequent upon such over supply.

Still, even then, it is not safe to discard wholly the use of steam fire engines, as the bursting of a main would leave a place helpless. Wherever these engines are used they should be kept in order, water for the first steam should be kept at the proper temperature in heaters, and the fuel arranged in their furnaces, so as to make them at once available. And it must not be forgotten that, as the increase of house service diminishes the pressure at the hydrants, so also does the working of numerous streams from the hydrants of one locality. Therefore it is that the attempt to cope with a large fire by a direct pressure system, without the assistance of steam fire engines, always demonstrates its inutility and inefficiency—as for instance, the Griffintown fire in 1878, which might have destroyed Montreal but for the Tanneries engine.

With the best possible public system for the attainment of the first requirement, it is still necessary that every building should contain an instantaneous fire department in shape of pails, axes, and hand force pumps, as advocated by Mr. Joseph Bird in his "Practical suggestions for the preservation of life and property." Where pressure gives force to the water inside buildings, hose, with couplings to fit the taps, and of sufficient quantity to reach every part of the building should always be kept. In no case should these be wholly neglected, nor yet altogether depended upon. They should always be used whilst the public apparatus is on its way; but the latter should invariably be summoned without delay. Better fifty alarms without serious damage than one large fire. The want of this domestic protection causes people to wait for the engine, instead of putting out the fire, and gives the fire such chances as makes it wonderful that they should be extinguished.

Inasmuch, however, as neither water supply nor apparatus for extinguishing fires are of full use without competent direction and supervision, we propose to refer to this subject in a subsequent issue.

#### SULPHURIC ACID PRODUCTION.

When the Neapolitan Government, in 1838, granted to Taix & Cie, of Marseilles, a monopoly of the sulphur exportation, it was feared that the alkali manufactures, then being developed, had received a fatal blow. The firm immediately raised the price of sulphur from £5 to £14 sterling per ton, which meant ruin to the chemical manufacturers, unless some other source of supply could be found. Happily, the ready practical sense of the Englishman was, as usual, equal to the occasion, and an avaricious act, which threatened a nascent industry with destruc-



tion, proved the proximate cause of its marvellous development. Dr. Thos. Thomson at this time called the attention of acid makers to the use of pyrites as a substitute for brimstone, and in 1839, Thos. Farmer, of London, was producing sulphuric acid from pyrites on a large scale. Twenty years before that, Mr. Hill, of Deptford, had taken out a patent for this process, which had however lain dormant until necessity had forced it on the attention of the trade.

Pyrites, from Cornwall and Wicklow, were first employed, but as the method of burning became better understood, the importation from foreign sources kept increasing, until, at the present time, it has grown to colossal proportions.

Last year, the quantity of pyrites imported amounted to over 600,000 tons, chiefly from Spain and Portugal, carrying sufficient sulphur to produce 800,000 tons of sulphuric acid. The Spanish and Portuguese pyrites carries an average of from 45% to 50% sulphur, and from 2½ to 3½% copper, which is extracted from the burnt ore by the humid way.

In Canada, sulphuric acid has been made for many years past, from pyrites, by the Brockville Chemical Company, and at London, Ont., pyrites has been used to some extent for the production of acid used in refining petroleum.

Curiously enough, the chemical manufacturers in the United States have been the last to avail themselves of pyrites for the economical production of acid, and it is only within the last year or so, that acid has been produced on a large scale from pyritous ores. Whether this backwardness results from an almost prohibitory tariff which deadens competition, or a lack of enterprise and skill on the part of the manufacturers themselves, it is difficult to say. We know that among them are men of technical skill, great business experience, and abundant financial resources; and now that the ice is broken, we may expect to see them increase their output enormously. Sulphuric acid may be regarded as the foundation of all chemical manufactures, and its cheap production will develop new uses for it in every direction in the United States.

The Bergenport Chemical Company produces about 1000 tons acid monthly from Canadian ore. Messrs. G. H. Nichols & Co., of New York, are producing acid largely from pyrites; Messrs. A. Cochrane & Co., one of the ablest and most enterprising firms in Boston, are altering their works to meet the requirements of the day, and other concerns are following. The demand for pyrites of suitable quality is therefore on the increase, and we trust that Canada will share in the benefit, by the profitable development of her mineral resources.

The Orford Nickel and Copper Company have stopped smelting at their works, Eustis near Sherbrooke, Que., as it is found more profitable to export their ore in the raw state. We have referred frequently to this company's operations, as it is the only mining company, within our knowledge, which has worked its mines, systematically, uninterruptedly, and at a profit among the many similar concerns which have been started in this country. The developments on the Crown Mine have now reached a depth of

900 feet, and the ore at this depth is richer and more abundant than at any of the upper levels of the mine. In extending their levels east and west, large deposits of ore have been developed. For a length of 300 feet along the vein the width varies from 8 feet to 30 feet of solid ore, averaging fully 40% sulphur, 5% copper, and 3 oz. of silver per ton. About 2,000 tons of ore is being shipped monthly, but 100 tons a day, it is expected, will be the normal product as soon as the new hoisting machinery is in its place. This ore is first sent to the chemical works, where the sulphur is utilized for the manufacture of sulphuric acid, and the burnt ore returned to the O. N. & C. Co., who smelt it at their works, Bergenport, N. J. The Crown Mine ore is free burning, does not clinker or "scar" in the burner, we are told, and is practically free from arsenic and zinc. The Spanish and Portuguese pyrites contains notable quantities of arsenic, which renders the acid quite unfit for all purposes, except the manufacture of alkalis.

The Hartford mine, adjoining the Crown mine, is worked by the Canadian Copper and Sulphur Company, (limited.) The vein is smaller, averaging from 3 ft. to 9 ft. wide, the ore carrying 35% sulphur and 4% copper.

The Albert mine, situated on the same vein further east, is owned and worked by Messrs. Nichols & Co., of New York, who send all the ore to their acid works near Brooklyn. The vein and ore are about the same average as the Hartford.

The ore of the Huntingdon mine is not well adapted for the manufacture of acid as the iron pyrites associated with the copper is a mono-sulphide of iron, carrying only one equivalent of sulphur in combination, whereas that of the Crown mine is the bisulphide, carrying two equivalents of sulphur to one of iron. For similar reasons the ore of the Ely and other mines in Vermont are unsuited for the purposes of the acid maker. The ores from Maine appear to be poor in sulphur, as the copper has too much rock or earthy gangue associated with it to be economically available. The compact ores of Cape Rosier carry a large percentage of zinc which is very objectionable in burning. The sulphide of zinc is readily reduced to a sulphate which retained a large proportion of the associated sulphur.

This sulphate is difficult to destroy, and in doing so an excess of air has to be admitted to the burner, which weakens the sulphurous acid and reduces proportionally the converting capacity of the lead chambers. The ore from Milan, New Hampshire, has been rejected for this reason, after several hundred tons of it have been experimented on at the Bergenport chemical works as well as at Malden, near Boston. The ore is a mixture of iron pyrites and zinc blende, carrying in places from one to two per cent copper. The sulphur, as already shown, is difficult to separate from the zinc, and the cinder, or burnt ore, has no commercial value.

The deposit had rather a promising appearance on the surface, but on sinking to a depth of sixty feet the vein changed its dip and became much mixed with rock, so that the average of sulphur fell under thirty per cent. and copper under one. The mine is conveniently situated within half a mile of the Grand Trunk Railway, and had the de-

posit been persistent in depth it might have been worked to advantage.

The Rio Tinto Company is trying to introduce their ore into the American market, and Mr. Gibbs, of Newcastle-on-Tyne is erecting works at Elizabethport, N. J., for the treatment of the burnt ore.

For free-burning pyritous ore carrying over forty per cent. sulphur and four per cent copper, there will be an increasing demand in the United States, and we trust our Canadian mines will share in the prosperity of the new business.

#### LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA.

We have already given a pretty full sketch of the fire insurance business of the Dominion, for 1881 as set forth in the advance edition of Prof. Cherriman's report. Also, some statistics of the life insurance business. There are yet, however, a few points of interest to the general public remaining to be noticed, chiefly relating to life insurance.

The number of companies transacting life insurance in the Dominion is 39; fire insurance, 29; inland marine, 6; ocean marine, 3; accident, 5; guarantee, 2; and plate-glass and steam-boiler insurance, each 1.

The deposits with our Government, held for the special security of policyholders in these companies, amount to \$7,032,877.53. The principal items composing this large sum are: Canada stocks, \$2,997,296; United States bonds, \$1,592,000; municipal securities, \$1,175,076; and British annuities, \$365,000.

Of the 39 life insurance companies above mentioned, only 24 seek new business, the remainder merely transacting business connected with their old policies. Three new companies have recently commenced business—the Lion, of London, Eng., the North American, of Toronto; and the Federal, of Hamilton. And three others, we understand, have recently ceased taking new business in Canada, viz.:—the Reliance Mutual the Briton, of England, and the Metropolitan, of New York.

The new business done by the life companies shews a gratifying increase of \$3,711,124 over that of 1880, the total for 1881 being \$17,618,011. Of this, the eight Canadian companies obtained the largest share, \$11,158,479; the four active American companies, 3,023,412; and the eleven active British companies, \$2,536,120.

The total amount of life insurance now in force in the Dominion is \$103,290,032, being an increase of over ten millions during the past year alone, or nearly one tenth of the whole. Canadian companies are responsible for \$46,041,591, over one-half of which is in one company, the Canada; American companies carry \$36,266,249; and British companies, 20,983,092.

The amount of death losses and matured endowments for the year, was \$1,498,175, which is greater by \$279,256 than during the previous year—an ominous indication as to the manner in which this item is likely to increase as the policies grow older. The amount of premiums paid to the companies for life insurance in 1881 was \$3,094,689, and the amount disbursed, apart from working expenses, was \$1,879,240. Of this sum, \$1,205,537 went in settlement of death



claims, \$183,663 for matured endowments, \$379,790 for cash dividends to policyholders, and \$104,477 for surrendered policies. Thus there was returned to the public, during the year, \$60.72 out of each \$100 received, leaving \$39.28 out of which to pay expenses, and to form the necessary reserve with which to meet the claims when these shall amount to more than the premiums, as must be the case in all companies which live long enough to carry out all their undertakings. For each \$1,000 of insurance carried during the year, it cost the companies on the average, \$14.30 to defray the death claims, saying nothing of expenses or reserve. In the Canadian companies, owing to so large a proportion of the risks being less than ten years on the books, the net cost of deaths was only \$9.90 per \$1,000 of insurance carried; in British companies, \$16.70, and in American companies, \$18.20 per \$1,000. In one company the deaths were so exceptionally light as to call for but \$5.52 per \$1,000, and in another so heavy as to require \$23.73 per \$1,000.

The assets of Canadian companies are shewn to be, at present, \$6,840,748.69, and their liabilities, including capital stock, \$6,263,063. This counts \$50,000 as the capital of one of the companies whose whole capital is liable for its fire, accident, and other departments. Of the \$6,840,748 of assets, no less than \$4,588,055 is credited to the oldest company, the Canada Life, and the other \$2,251,793 is owned by seven lesser institutions.

The following statement gives the amount of total insurance, the amount of new insurance, and the amount of income of all the companies, in the order of what business they have on their books in Canada. This embraces the whole of the business of the home companies, none of them doing business abroad, but only the Canadian business of the British and American companies:—

NAME.	Premium Income.	New Insurance.	Insurance in Force.
Canada .....	\$668,111	\$3,914,780	\$24,994,171
Ætna .....	408,597	1,821,362	11,370,008
Confederation..	214,738	1,917,214	8,003,279
Standard.....	194,724	1,072,600	6,870,014
Equitable.....	220,365	1,079,000	6,449,617
Sun .....	148,564	1,671,768	4,990,157
Ontario Mutual	160,523	1,593,833	4,192,011
Conn. Mutual..	122,870	none.	3,899,596
New York ....	115,145	none.	3,816,745
Travelers.....	94,905	519,000	3,230,619
Life Ass'n Scot	87,359	none.	3,070,701
Union Mutual.	94,804	472,050	2,888,028
Lond'n & Lan're	78,700	732,700	2,655,904
Phoenix .....	70,364	none.	2,232,185
Life Ass'n of C	37,307	420,000	1,571,598
North Americ'n	34,353	1,413,334	1,127,212
Citizens .....	21,168	153,700	1,082,254
Royal .....	27,479	18,327	969,524
North British..	25,560	27,109	957,029
Scottish Prov'l.	28,155	none.	948,598
Briton Medical	33,254	none.	925,507
Metropolitan ..	25,581	32,000	890,932
North Western.	30,217	none.	889,702
Star.....	21,379	130,913	805,328
Com. Union ..	20,775	25,307	687,455
Scot. Amicable.	16,207	none.	540,873
National .....	10,380	none.	525,152
Beliance .....	19,034	none.	512,892
Lion.....	14,148	481,000	448,500
Queen .....	9,881	24,500	406,189
Toronto .....	6,262	76,800	220,909
Scot. Provident	5,255	none.	219,696
Briton .....	3,391	20,000	118,900
U. States.....	1,840	none.	43,665

One peculiarity of the above is that a company called the "Canada" stands at the head of the list, and another called the "United States" stands at the foot, with the "Briton" as low down as it can be without displacing the "United States."

ILLEGITIMATE LIFE INSURANCE.

We are told that the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, is flooding the cities and towns of Canada with letters and circulars, offering inducements of various kinds to those who will insure their lives in that company. A letter just received tells us that the agent of the Mutual in Buffalo, goes so far as to offer to pay railway fare, &c., to that city, if the party insures in his company. This is a mean way of doing business, and it is evident there is no way of stopping it other than to expose the danger Canadian insurers incur when effecting their insurances in this manner. We are credibly informed, too, that the agent for that company at Yonkers, N. Y., visits Ottawa every few months, and "under the nose of our Insurance department takes from \$50,000 to \$100,000 of business." There are also parties in Ottawa openly sending applications to this company, and transacting all the necessary business for them in direct violation of all law.

We are surprised that such illegitimate proceedings should be resorted to by agents of an old and respectable company like the Mutual Life of New York. That Company not having deemed it worth while to make a deposit with our government so that it can take risks lawfully, has, it is superfluous to point out, no right to do so illegally. And in justice to Canadian Life Companies, as well as to British and American which do comply with our law, such "underground" business should be dealt with at once.

HOW TO DO IT.

The experiences of Canadian Fire Underwriters in respect of cutting rates and avoiding tariff restrictions, are not unknown to American insurance agents. The condition of things lately existing in Detroit, is very well set forth in a communication from that city, part of which we print below. The method adopted to get rid of such troubles as existed in the city named, is to engage an expert to say what rate shall be exigible on such and such a risk, and to make this expert's signature necessary to the passage of any risk by the Board:

"Up to July 1st, 1882," says our correspondent, "the Board of Directors, composed of all the agents in Detroit, could by a two-thirds majority of the Board, pass a rate at what the secretary would report or even lower. Things came to such a pass that rates were brought down as low as 50c. on wholesale stocks, such as dry goods, clothing, groceries, and similar risks. The companies began to object to such low rates, but had to abide by the decision of the Board. For instance, one agent would go to a man and say: Will you give me your line of Insurance if I can get the rate down for you? Yes, he would reply, we will. Then the agent would go to the shyster members of the board and by offering them a policy each, would get their vote in favour of a reduction; so that things came to such a pass that the companies put their heads together, and on the 1st July pounced down upon us with what is called the Detroit Compact, with Chas. T. Rothermel as manager. This gentleman makes all the rates, and the agents have to abide by them whether they like it or not. Each daily report, endorsement blanks and cancelled policies have to be sent to him to be stamped, otherwise the companies will not accept them.

This system has been found to work well

in St. Paul, St. Louis, East Saginaw and other cities. Wholesale dry goods, clothing and groceries in first class buildings were by former rate of insurance covered at say 50c, advanced to 65c. and 75c. per \$100, according to exposures: other risks in like proportion. The merchants "kick" like wild steers and say their insurance will be placed in New York, &c. But that sort of business has been put a stop to, and they have got to insure at the advanced rates or carry their own insurance. They talk also of starting a company themselves to insure at old rate. But if such a concern were started it would most likely go where one company went which was started last February, 1882. It suffered two losses, closed up business, and shut up shop, leaving policy-holders in the lurch. The only way in which the agents can beat around the bush now, is to give away half their commission, and there are a good many of them sneaks enough to do so."

—For the six months ended with June last, the amount of new capital issued in Europe was \$317,972,000, according to the *Moniteur des Interets Materiels*, of Brussels. Of this sum, \$147,190,500 were for railroads, \$59,993,000 for banks, etc., and \$110,788,700 for government and municipal loans. The share of America in these was \$38,035,000 for railroads and about \$14,000,000 for government loans. As in this time about 5,000 miles of railroad were built in the United States alone, besides considerable in Canada and Mexico, this must include but a small portion of the capital invested in America. The largest issues of railroad capital for other countries were \$44,118,500 in France, \$39,380,000 in Great Britain. Next are \$10,701,000 in Germany and \$8,871,400 in Holland, leaving but \$16,000,000 for all the rest of Europe.

—A despatch from Washington gives some instructive statistics of United States trade for the fiscal year ended with June last. The aggregate reign trade of that country, inwards and outwards, specie included, is shown to have been \$108,000,000 less last year than in that remarkable year 1880-81, the figures being 1,566 millions, against 1,675 millions. Exports of merchandise were valued at \$733,074,000, against \$883,926,000 in the previous year. The value of the imports of merchandise for the year was larger than during any previous year in the history of the country, amounting to \$724,622,000, against \$642,665,000 for the preceding year. The value of exports of merchandise for the year exceeded the imports by \$25,728,000, a smaller excess than for seven years past. During the fiscal year the value of exports of gold and silver was \$49,412,000 against \$19,407,000 for the preceding year, and the imports \$42,472,000, against \$110,575,000. Petroleum was the only item whose exports showed any great increase.

—THE city of New York, with a population of a little over a million and a quarter, has an army of 10,000 office-holders who draw from the municipal treasury \$10,000,000 a year; an army, in the words of the *Shipping and Commercial List*, "larger than Gen. Scott had when he marched from Vera Cruz to the Halls of Montezumas." The population of the city is being driven from Manhattan Island, and the journal quoted thinks that, unless economical methods are adopted,

business must follow population. But would the new municipality, where this population would go, be any better governed? The vice of municipal government in America is of such kind that no means of eradicating it have yet been found. The total amount of taxes paid by New York, about \$20,000,000, is not large relatively to the cost of governing Paris, for instance; but it is probably true that a much larger proportion of the taxes is wasted in the former than in the latter city. But the *per capita* tax in New York is not one-third what it is in Paris. The difference is that Paris gets more for its money and is far more economically governed, though on a vastly increased scale of expenditure.

—The American Congress has passed a law altering the mode of measuring tonnage, by which American shipping will be yearly relieved from between \$700,000 and \$800,000 of taxes. One effect of reducing the existing registered tonnage by about fifty per cent. will be to make the American commercial marine look still more diminutive. But ship owners will willingly consent to see their aggregate tonnage look diminutive, on consideration of the relief they will obtain. But why is American shipping still to be burthened with taxes from which that of other nations is free? Handicapped in the race, how can it expect to succeed against competition? Why not allow American citizens to buy ships in the cheapest market, paying a duty thereon if necessary? The shipbuilders here block the way; and until their unreasonable claims are disallowed, the American commercial marine is destined to remain at a low ebb.

#### CO-OPERATIVE LIFE ASSURANCE.

The Insurance Commissioner of Pennsylvania, in his annual report recently published, gives the names of ten respectable co-operative insurance companies out of a list of twenty-nine that have expired during the year past. These do not include the dozens of fraudulent "graveyard" concerns whose existence was ended by the courts. Attention to some of these figures and statements of the working of these companies will repay the reader.

Among the notable survivors are the Benderville Mutual Assessment Life Association, which had 1,964 policies or certificates in force at the end of the year. Of these 1922 have ceased to exist by lapses and deaths. The Fidelity Mutual Aid Association shows how economically some of these mutual companies are worked. Its total expenditure for the year was \$57,800, of this sum \$36,543 was absorbed by officers, agents, etc., and the remainder \$21,337, paid was to the representatives of members. The Hanover Mutual Aid Association began operations in November, 1879. At the beginning of 1881 it had 991 certificates in force, wrote 260 during the year, lost 1233 by lapse and death, principally the former, and entered upon 1882 with 18 members. The Home Mutual Life began in 1877, and in its fifth year experienced a mortality of 26.8 per thousand, having lost 67 by death out of an average membership of 2,500. Surely this cannot be called a cheap company to insure in. The Keystone Mutual Benefit is another economical co-operative. In addition to losses of \$21,275 its expenditure was \$17,862. In 1860 the Mutual Benefit of Phoenixville was

established. In 1881 it had issued certificates to the number of 1609 on all ages up to 75 years, of this number 54 members died, and the sum of \$680 was distributed to the claimants. The balance of \$5,453 was otherwise expended.

The New Era Life people are not so greedy. They report assessments paid to the amount of \$19,574 and all the losses and claims reached the sum of 17,359. The officers were satisfied last year with the balance. In September, 1869, The Odd Fellows Mutual Life of Montrose was established. It seems to have been honestly managed and increased in numbers until the age of six years, when it reached its zenith at 1,676 members. Then frail mortality began to assert itself. Odd Fellows like all others die and its membership gradually declined to 539 last year. Nearly a corresponding decline took place in the amount of its death claims. In 1875 the average death payment was about \$1600; this declined last year to \$682. This company like all others of its class will soon reach its end. The Pennsylvania Mutual of Harrisburg began in 1878. By January, 1882, it had accumulated liabilities to the amount of \$11,250, while its assets were only \$1,433, but \$184 of the latter being actual cash. It paid \$21,000 in death claims during the year, costing its members thirty dollars apiece, besides \$4,532 of other expenditure, which brings the year's "insurance" cost up to about \$36.50 per head. The immediate result of this was that 272 members quietly discontinued, making, with the deaths, a net loss of 106, and reducing the total constituency to 640. It is safe to say that this society, whether it be loved by the gods or no, will die young. The Presidential Mutual Aid of Harrisburg died this year with 540 death claims unpaid, the total number for last year being 730. These came so fast that 1209 certificates were not renewed and although the company was only five years old it could no longer exist. The Reading Mutual Aid, incorporated July, 1878, had at the beginning of this year 708 members, having lost 8 by death and 6 by lapse during the year. The outgo exceeded the income by \$1,203. Of the outgo \$3,472 was paid to and on account of members and \$2,781 went to officers and agents. The death claimants got on an average \$350 apiece. The Temperance Mutual Benefit of Easton, organized in 1870, was in its greatest glory at the opening of 1878, when the membership had reached 2,305. At the end of last year it had but 1,329 certificates in force. Its expenditure then exceeded its income by over one thousand dollars. It paid 22 death claims with \$19,375, and carried 15 unpaid into the new year.

The United Brethren Mutual Aid of Lebanon has reached its twelfth year. It reached its majority in 1877, when the members numbered 14,037, and the death claims 232. The former decreased, while the death claims increased in a greater ratio, the proportion being 15 and 27 per cent. respectively. Last year the death rate reached 24 per thousand, an alarming proportion. Adding to this a decrease of \$19,086 in assets, a deficiency of \$27,659 in the income and a net loss of 625 in membership last year indicates that the end must surely come and is not far distant. But all this shows still worse, if a comparison be made between the actually available cash items of assets and the total assets. The salaries and travelling expenses (not including commissions) to officers, agents and directors reached the gross sum of \$61,735, or more than 12 per cent. of its total payments for losses and claims.

We close the account of this terrible slaughter of innocents by giving the figures of the York County Mutual Aid Association which began in 1879. It closed that year with 2,012 members.

In 1881 it issued 206 new certificates and lost 1,737 old ones, closing with a total membership of 535. This concern had 123 deaths in 1881, paid 98 losses with \$50,708, and having carried over 33 death claims from 1880, projected into this year 58 similar claims, of which probably not 1 per cent. of their face value will ever be realized by those to whom they are due.

#### AN ONEROUS TAX.

We cannot look upon fire insurance premiums otherwise than as a tax upon the people, nor can we think of them as altogether a voluntary tax, because that the real tax is the fact and proportion of fire hazard; now, where a proprietor can regulate the amount of fire hazard he can thereby regulate the proportion of tax he *should* pay; but, in most cases, he is unable to control the hazard of the locality in which he resides because of the lax administration of the laws by the authorities he has assisted to elect, or against whose election he has in vain voted or protested. Even then, the system of rating adopted by the companies may tax him disproportionately, either too high or too low, or, he may deem himself so safe or the rates so high, that he may decide to be his own insurer, or, instead of making an insurance company of himself, become part of one by insuring in a Mutual company. But, in all cases and under all circumstances, the fire hazard remains; it may assert itself at any moment or may remain dormant for centuries. Yet it is ever present and is a tax upon the country and upon individuals, the extent of which can only be controlled by united action.

Statistics of the Dominion Department shew that, on the whole, the proportion of this tax levied by the authorized companies has been less than the fire hazard has required, and circumstances have warranted the assertion that the tax has been unequally and inequitably levied. Here is where so-called insurance legislation has always failed; it has always presumed to regulate or to impede, or to present conditions of insurance which it should have left to be regulated as are other matters pertaining to the trade and commerce of the country, (simply providing for the punishment of fraud and false statements) whilst it has wholly neglected such provision as would have diminished that ever-present fire hazard which is a continual tax upon the country. It may possibly be said that legislation of the nature of that to which we point, would be an improper interference with the personal liberty of the people. But, if we mistake not, there are many laws, the nature of which is to protect people from their own hurtful action as well as from such action on the part of others; the chance of murder or suicide by a shot from a gun is no more certain than from an improperly constructed chimney. The destruction to property by the running at large of cattle, horses, pigs, or poultry, is no more certain than is that from the erection of many of the buildings we see in every town and village amongst us. Although we may build strong fences to protect us from the former, and good buildings to defend us from the latter form of evil, the necessity for the extra strong fence is an extra tax, as is also the need of the extra wall.

But, it may be said that there are laws, municipal or otherwise, which are intended to restrict the erection and occupation of buildings and the fire apparatus contained in them. To this it may be replied that there are also laws for the eradication of Canada thistles; and yet, if one drive on any country roadway during the coming month, the seeds of Canada thistles may be found flying in every direction from plants growing vigorously on every roadside. If we look at the rear of every house passed, a large propor-

tion of them will be found with stove pipes through the sides or roofs of wooden erections. If we visit the interiors of the squares in any town or city, we shall find buildings whose construction or occupancy menaces the safety of every one of the presumably substantial erections around them, and through them, of the whole of the town. Nay, in most of the towns, there will be found new wooden buildings being erected which are wholly unlawful; and miscellaneous collections of straw, paper, packing boxes, crates, and coal-oil barrels, which are as patent dangers to the property in the vicinity, as would be a collection of dead horses to the health of the people about them. The Provincial Governments, whilst seizing and appropriating all sources of local revenue, have left to local officers the application and enforcement of all laws which are personally disagreeable, and, consequently, no one cares to enforce them. Indeed, many local pathmasters dare not enforce the Thistle By-laws, nor dare a local policeman enforce the Building By-Laws, lest they should be subjected to personal reprisals.

These same Provincial Governments should have the courage to imperil their own popularity by providing for the enforcement of disagreeable laws, and should take measures for reducing the ever-present tax consequent upon unrestricted fire hazards. A Bureau of Insurance which reduced the cost of insurance, would be a boon to the country, and would have ample room and verge enough for the exercise of its talents for some generations to come.

We cannot find language to describe the absurdity of a tax upon a tax, such as taxes upon insurance companies necessarily are, so we leave that subject severely alone.

—Combatting the growing disposition towards extravagance in the national expenditure, the *New York Shipping List* thus compares, the public expenditure of the United States with those of the leading nations of Europe. The appropriations made by the present Congress for the coming year amount to \$294,513,639. The expenditure of the prominent nations of Europe in fiscal years of which statistics are available were as follows:—England \$415,508,620, Russia \$469,121,794, Austria \$447,238,322, France \$547,241,755, Germany \$344,299,725, Italy \$283,430,500, and continues: "The large standing armies and navies, the enormous burdens of royalty, the expenses of wars and other extraordinary outgoes that these countries have, are unknown here, and yet our expenditures are so rapidly increasing that they already compete with them, without the title of the reason that exists in their cases."

—The *New York Commercial Bulletin* has the following vigorous words respecting the fire-brand of the East: It would be well if M. de Lesseps, instead of playing the mountebank on the banks of the Suez Canal, were superintending his scheme at Panama, where his officers and laborers are dying by the hundred and spending money by the million without anything to show in results. The Suez Canal will be taken care of much better without him than with him: and if the Panama Canal is not better looked after in the future than it has been hitherto, it is likely never to become a canal.

—A very largely attended meeting of the Montreal Board of Trade was held at noon on the 7th inst. for the purpose of electing the Boards representative upon the Montreal Harbor Commission, Mr. Hugh McLennan's four-year term

of office having just expired. Mr. F. W. Henshaw the President announced himself as a Candidate for the position, but Mr. McLennan was re-elected by a very decided majority. The reason that Mr. Henshaw and his friends gave for desiring a change in the constitution of the Harbor Board viz.: that there was too much one man power about it, does not seem to have been largely shared. It would be hard, besides, to find a better man for such a place than Mr. McLennan.

—The development of the North-West through immigration, says the *Commercial List*, is one of the marvels of the age. About four hundred thousand acres, situate in Minnesota, have been bought up by English capitalists who are interested in promoting the development of the territory through which the St. Paul railroad runs, and who hope by this operation to kill two birds with one stone. "Such speculations as this are no doubt beneficial to the country, for their effect is to stimulate agricultural immigration, and to make it easier for enterprising men without much money at their command, to make a start in farming."

—Among the strikers for higher wages is a group of telegraph operators, in the employ of the Western Union Company at Denver, Colorado. They were refused an advance in their pay and summarily left work for several days. The difficulty was arranged and they went back to work, though not at the terms they had sought. We are told that the Protective Association of Telegraphers in the United States did not "back up" the demands of the aggrieved operators at Denver, and presumably for that reason their demands were not acceded to. But if they had had a reasonable grievance it would have been the duty of the Association to see them righted. It exists for that purpose. There are probably over 10,000 operators in the United States, and of these about 1800 are members of the Association. It would prove a serious thing for mercantile interests in the United States if anything like a general strike occurred among the telegraphers.

—The paragraphs which have appeared from time to time in the telegrams and in Manitoba papers, respecting the "lightning track layers," &c, of the Canada Pacific Railway, have not been very much exaggerated. Progress has been made in a very marked manner, and the C.P.R. does not compare badly with other western railways in rapid track-laying on the prairie. We find in the *Winnipeg Free Press* a statement, apparently official, which gives the length of the track laid on that road every day from 28th June to 27th July last. The distance laid in that time, apart from side tracks, was 60½ miles, and delays, from rain, from bridging or occasioned by graders, amounted to 30½ hours. On no day, according to this statement, was less than 1½ mile laid, on most days 2½ and some days 3½ miles. The statement for the present month will likely show a greater mileage, because the road passes through a finer section of country, and fewer delays are anticipated than occurred during the month of July.

—We observe that a sale of the risks of the Watertown Fire Insurance Company in the States has been made to the Sun Fire Office of London. It may be as well to state that the company referred to is not the Agricultural Insurance Company of Watertown, which continues its business as usual.

#### PORTLAND PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Hon. Isaac Burpee, of St. John, has done a graceful thing in presenting a library of 4,000 volumes to the Ladies' Christian Temperance Union of Portland, N.B. The formal opening of the Free Public Library took place last week in the hall on Main street, Portland, which, through the labors of the ladies of the W.C.T.U., has been erected and stands free from debt. At the opening ceremony, Mr. O. D. Wetmore occupied the chair, and there were on the platform Messrs. Isaac Burpee, M.P., W. P. Dole, W. Elder, M.P.P., Silas Alward, Geo. McLeod, Andre Cushing, R. F. Quigley, Rev. Dr. Macrae, Edward Fisher, Alex. Barnhill, Rev. L. G. Stevens and a number of ladies. Mr. Wetmore, in his opening address, referred to the present as the age of colleges, libraries and books. Speaking more particularly of the Maritime Provinces, he said "we are sadly deficient in this regard, exception being made in respect to Sackville, Wolfville and Dalhousie. As to our own Provincial University, it wants to be struck with a flash of lightning." The community, he said truly, "is industrious, self-reliant and ambitious, and he trusted not ungrateful." In reply to the address presented to him and signed by Janet A. H. Wetmore, Mr. Burpee said he had felt it his duty to do what he could for the community in which he lived. In the past, the laboring class and the clerks had made many a rich man, and it was the duty of those rich men to make a good return therefor, and in no way could they do so better than by affording facilities for education, instruction and social intercourse. Mr. Elder made a very happy speech, in the course of which he said the ladies who had worked with such sincerity in this matter had, like the great architect who groined the aisles of Christian Rome, "built better than they knew." As Carlyle had said, a library was in some respects a university and he hoped to see one in nearly every country town. Man does not live by bread alone, continued the speaker; and the man who lives ignorant of the great events and the great lives of history, of the science which has enabled man to assert his superiority over nature—that man has lived a useless life. It does not alter the case if the man has acquired riches. He congratulated Mr. Burpee, not so much on his having the means to give this library, as on his having the heart to give it. (Cheers.) There were others in St. John equally able, but not equally willing.

Mr. E. Fisher, Mr. W. P. Dole, Mr. Silas Alward, Rev. Dr. Macrae and other gentlemen addressed the gathering, and the last named gentleman hoped that what had been said would stir up St. John into some action in regard to a public library.

#### Correspondence.

##### ONTARIO CAR COMPANY.

To the Editor of the *Monetary Times*.

SIR,—I did not intend to take any notice of the action of the Manager of the Ontario Car Company. But as that gentleman has issued a printed circular, which I find has been sent broadcast to the merchants and manufacturers of London (a most unchristian proceeding) to try and injure the Board of Underwriters of this city, of which they did me the honor of making me president, I think it a duty I owe to several members of the board, who had a large amount for many years on the car shops, to do, as the manager says, rise and explain.

The manager, in several of his remarks is incorrect. He says the respectable agents no doubt thought he was cornered. I do not think one agent thought anything of the kind, or had any wish to corner him. Now as president of the Board I think and trust all the agents are respectable, at any rate I have found them so; and as long as they keep to the tariff and constitution and rules, they have signed, I shall continue to think so.

It was I who first proposed to reduce the rate on the car shops to 4½ from 5%, thinking the Car Co. was entitled to some reunction if they put in water as the manager stated he would. I have always been one of the first to reduce rates, if I have seen the owners of property try to improve their risks; and my companies have

always agreed to my doing so. The first risk I took for the car company was on machinery in Dec. 1872. The rate was then 4 per cent. In 1873 it was raised to 5 per cent. In March 1874 the shops were burnt down (as I believe through carelessness in not keeping the watch clock mentioned in the policies and on the manager's diagram, as one of the safeguards, in order) and I paid the Company my share of this loss \$13,867. In July 1874 I took a risk on the new shops, rate 7 per cent. In 1877, owing to raised tanks and hose being obtained, the rate was reduced to 6 per cent., and in 1878 to 5 per cent. My policies have been renewed every year and only expired in 1882 (and renewed without my canvassing for the risk at any time, for I am too old an agent to canvass for any special hazards, although my company will accept almost any risk I send them and recommend.

Mr. Muir states in the 7th chapter, 2nd verse of his discourse that he got the rate reduced by taking his entire insurance out of London and placing it in American companies. Now this is not correct (putting it mildly) as my policies have been renewed every year since 1872 and from the notes of further insurance on my policies I find the only year in which Mr. Muir placed any portion in American companies was in 1873, when he placed \$13,500 out of \$41,500 in the following: The German \$1000; Manhattan \$2500; National \$3000; North Missouri \$2500; St. Joseph \$1000; Penn. \$1500; State \$1000; Allemania \$1000. Out of these I find by the year-book, 5 have failed or had to reinsure their business, leaving 3 sound American companies out of eight, a poor lot of companies to depend on in case of fire, though fortunately when the fire took place they had not gone into liquidation.

Mr. Muir says the London agents thanked him for the risk. I should hope they did. Common politeness is not wanting, I trust, even with the "baser sort" of agents. As far as I am concerned I am always thankful for business and always try to be polite and accommodating to my customers, and to oblige them in any way I can. Indeed I think as Mr. Muir has been put to very little expense in obtaining his water works, he should have obeyed the Apostolic commands and done unto others as he would have others do to him and not have gone off to place his insurance in Detroit and returning after doing so, feeling a "quiet satisfaction." This quiet feeling must have been caused through spending Dominion Day and the following Sabbath thinking how he had cornered the London agents. The London agents have always treated him politely and paid their losses promptly and in full without taking advantage of him when the works were destroyed, which they could have done with very good reason. The respectable agents are not in the habit of bulldozing or being bulldozed. As far as I am concerned I have always tried to do my business on business principles and shall continue to do so.

The car shops I may say, are very much larger than when first insured, and many more hands are employed. They consist of a combination of carriage factory, paint shops, iron machine shops, planing mill, carpenters' shop, wood turning furniture factory, and upholstering, being a conglomeration of all the most hazardous works in two buildings adjoining, all worked by steam power.

Yours respectfully,  
F. B. BEDDOME.

London, Aug. 7th, 1882.

A MODEL FORM OF FIRE POLICY

The following is a verbatim copy of the form of policy used by one of those township companies so common at the West, known as "The Farmers' Mutual Fire and Lightning Insurance Company." We take pleasure in citing it as a model policy for those stock companies making farm property a specialty:

"But it is hereby strictly forbidden to the members of this Company to insure in other Companies, articles or classes of property which are named in this policy, and he who even fails against this article shall not be entitled to indemnification.

"The chimney or stovepipe shall project 18 inches above the roof, and wherever a stovepipe enters a floor or a roof there shall be 3 inch room around and between the pipes and wood.

"Smoke houses shall not be covered with hay or straw, and at least 50 feet off from the buildings insured. Tobacco smoking in dangerous

places is not permitted; warm ashes shall not be kept in wooden vessels. And it is hereby agreed that horses and harnesses, oxen and ox-yokes, and wagons, and the product on the same are insured everywhere; also, horses and cattle that may run at large, but sheep and swine, and all other property which is named in this policy is insured only as it remains on the farm of its owner."

This is but one of many specimens that might be adduced, says the *Insurance Age*, some of them even more barbarous and incongruous than this one. And yet the authors of these barbarisms consider themselves fully competent to run an insurance company, and would feel insulted if told otherwise. The Western States are full of them.

FIRE RECORD.

ONTARIO.—Humberstone, 5th.—Troupe's frame block took fire and was destroyed, with Knoll's shoe shop, Zeiter's dwelling and Troupe's saloon. A. R. Robertson's grocery and liquor stock partly saved; loss probably \$8,000.—Belleville, 7th.—W. R. Vandervoort's barn in Sydney burned, with steam thresher at work, 25 tons hay and 600 bushels barley; loss, \$3,500; cause, heated shaft of machine.—Ameliasburg, 8th.—J. Sheldon's barn struck by lightning and burned with season's crops; loss, \$1000.—Louisville, 7th.—Jas. B. Blackburn's barns with new crops and implements burned; cause, lightning-stroke; loss, \$2,500; no insurance.—Kingsville, 7th.—Theobald Scratch's barn struck by lightning and destroyed with new wheat crop; loss, \$1200.—Howe Island, 9th.—House and barns of Lewis Robinson struck by lightning and destroyed yesterday; loss, \$1,200; insurance, \$1000.—Queenston, 8th.—Wm. Woodruff's brick residence destroyed; loss, \$3,500; insurance, \$2,500.

OTHER PROVINCES—Quebec, 7th.—A barn at L'Ange Gardien struck by lightning and destroyed with contents.—Montreal, 8th.—Harbor Commissioner's tug, *St. John*, took fire and was run ashore to-day near Point aux Trembles, seriously damaged.—Winnipeg, 7th.—A block of stores lately erected by Lt.-Gov. Cauchon took fire, but was saved by the firemen after limited damage.—Riversdale, Lunenburg Co., N. S., 4th.—Elikanah Mossman's barn set on fire by lightning and consumed with its contents.—Hamilton, 6th.—Tribune Printing House burned; loss \$25,000; insurance \$6000 in Royal Canadian; \$3000 in Northern, \$6000 in Standard, \$1000 in Alliance.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

From advance sheets of the American census, giving the manufacturing statistics of the twenty leading cities of the United States, the *Insurance Chronicle* extracts the following figures, showing the number of manufactories belonging to each, with the capital invested therein and the producing capacity thereof, all of which, of course, is interesting to the fire underwriter:

	Number.	Capital.	Production.
Baltimore....	3,596	\$35,760,108	\$75,621,888
Boston.....	3,521	42,750,134	123,366,137
Brooklyn....	5,089	56,621,399	169,757,590
Buffalo.....	1,137	24,188,562	40,003,205
Chicago.....	3,479	64,177,335	241,045,007
Cincinnati....	3,231	43,278,732	94,869,105
Cleveland....	1,033	18,134,789	47,352,208
Detroit.....	875	14,202,159	28,303,580
Jersey City... 555	11,329,915	59,581,141	
Louisville... 1,066	19,583,013	32,381,733	
Milwaukee... 821	13,811,405	38,955,138	
Newark..... 1,299	23,919,115	66,234,525	
New Orleans... 906	8,401,390	18,341,006	
New York.... 11,162	164,917,856	448,209,248	
Philadelphia.. 8,377	170,495,191	304,591,725	
Pittsburg.... 1,071	40,976,902	74,251,889	
Providence... 1,186	23,573,932	39,596,653	
San Francisco 2,860	29,417,246	71,613,385	
St. Louis.... 2,866	45,385,785	104,383,587	
Washington... 961	5,381,226	11,641,185	

The subjoined also contains some instruction, being a record of the three principal kinds of manufacturing carried on in the different cities, arranged in the order of their respective prominence:

Baltimore—Men's clothing, fruit and vegetable canning, fertilizers.
Boston—Sugar and molasses, refined; men's clothing, meat packing.
Brooklyn—Sugar and molasses, refined; meat packing, bread, crackers and other bakery products.

Buffalo—Meat packing, glucose and grape sugar, men's clothing.

Chicago—Meat packing, men's clothing, iron and steel.

Cincinnati—Men's clothing, meat packing, carriages and waggons.

Cleveland—Iron and steel, meat packing, men's clothing.

Detroit—Iron and steel, men's clothing, meat packing.

Jersey City—Sugar and molasses, refined; meat packing, drugs and chemicals.

Louisville—Meat packing, tobacco, chewing, smoking and snuff, leather tanned.

Milwaukee—Meat packing, flour and grist mill products, men's clothing.

Newark—Gold and silver, reduced and refined; leather curried and tanned.

New Orleans—Cotton seed oil, rice cleaning and polishing, sugar and molasses refined.

New York—Men's clothing, meat packing, printing and publishing.

Philadelphia—Sugar and molasses, refined; woollen goods, men's clothing.

Pittsburgh—Iron and steel, glass, machinery.

Providence—Jewelry, woollen goods, worsted goods.

San Francisco—Meat packing, boots and shoes, men's clothing.

St. Louis—Flour and grist mill products, meat packing, iron and steel.

Washington—Printing and publishing, flour and grist mill products; bread, crackers and other bakery products.

Twelve out of the twenty cities have establishments for meat packing, it thus appears, and only three flour and grist mills in prominence. But St. Paul and Minneapolis do not appear in the list. It is noticeable that ten of the cities have "men's clothing" as a prominent industry.

RIO COFFEE.

A letter from Rio de Janeiro to the *New York Bulletin* shows a decrease in both receipts and clearances of coffee there. Unless some radical reduction in the freight rates on coffee is made it seems evident that Rio de Janeiro has seen its best year in that of 1880-81, in which \$4,519,874 bags of coffee were received and 4,190,424 bags were shipped. Owing to the railway tariffs very little coffee from the Province of Sao Paulo is received at this port. The growing importance of Santos as a shipping port, the improving facilities for transportation from the interior and the steady opening up of new producing localities not yet beyond a profitable shipping distance, are all tending to increase the production of that province. The growth of Santos trade adds the letter, in contrast with the decline at this port, is shown by the fact that the shipments for the year just closed were 1,512,497 bags, against 1,210,406 in the year preceeding. It will be seen, therefore, that Santos has increased her shipments by 302,091 bags, while Rio has suffered a decrease of 382,722 bags. The total shipments for the year, with principal destination and comparison with those of the preceeding crop-year, were as follows:

	1881-82.	1880-81.
United States.....	2,311,999	2,115,210
Europe.....	1,346,714	1,916,887
Cape Good Hope.....	103,053	103,259
River Plate and West Coast.....	41,973	55,068
Canada.....	3,963	.....

Total..... 3,807,702 4,190,424

We find in the *New York Shipping list* a statement of the stock of Brazilian Coffee in the United States, up to 4th inst. The stocks in first hands are:—

New York.....	bags 56,054
Baltimore.....	15,298
Mobile.....	1,000
Galveston.....	7,650

Total.....	bags 80,012
Same time 1881.....	108,921
Same time 1880.....	149,909

STOCKS OF BRAZIL COFFEE IN SECOND HANDS.

New York Aug. 1.....	bags 124,697
Baltimore Aug. 1.....	35,272
Mobile.....	.....
New Orleans, Aug. 1.....	27,180

Total.....	bags 187,149
Same time 1881.....	184,974
Same time 1880.....	183,560



## SALES OF HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S LANDS.

From the annual report of the Hudson's Bay Company it is learned that their sales of farm lands in Manitoba during the past year were as follows:—

	Acres.	Price.
Sales already published to		
September 30, 1881....	105,275	\$549,064
October, do ....	11,200	63,000
November, do ....	22,611	124,200
December, do ....	51,594	357,728
January, 1882....	54,421	404,034
February, do ....	85,004	633,133
March, do ....	54,580	418,980
April, do ....	26,740	206,750
	411,425	\$2,756,889

The following is the price of the same company's land per acre:—

Up to September 1881.....	\$5 21
October, 1881 .....	5 62
Nov., do .....	5 50
Dec., do .....	6 90
Jan., 1882 .....	7 42
Feb., do .....	7 48
March do .....	7 68
April, do .....	7 74

In addition to this they sold large numbers of town lots, for which they realized a considerable profit.

## "A GOOD FELLOW," AS A GROCER.

Mr. Joseph Brown was as well acquainted and had as many friends, as friends are usually reckoned, in the village in which he lived as any other man in the place. So familiar was he with the townspeople, or rather they with him, that he was commonly known as "Jo" Brown. No man was better-natured than he, and his assistance was always asked, and never in vain, in any undertaking from a church festival to a Fourth of July celebration which might occur in his little city. If any one was in trouble, Jo would help them in some way, and for doing good deeds to the poor his name was, no doubt, often recorded by that guardian angel which is said to watch over the destinies of each individual.

In fact, Jo was a "good fellow" in the eyes of all the people, and everybody wished him well. So, when he purchased the stock of a retiring grocer and started in business for himself, his friends predicted an unusually successful career for him. He was such a good fellow and had so many acquaintances that he was certain to have a "big trade" from the very start. Jo, no doubt, had about the same opinion of his success, for he was promised trade enough to turn the head of a much less sanguine man than himself; and if goodness in this world is to be rewarded he thought he stood a pretty good chance. He had injured no man as far as he knew, and he might have been of benefit to many; he had cast his bread upon the waters, and now he thought the time had come for the prophetic part to be fulfilled.

And so, with bright visions of coming wealth, poor Jo opened his grocery. We use the adjective poor on purpose; for the revelations which came to him in the course of time were a severe shock to his faith in human nature, for a half-dozen dead beats in a town is sufficient almost to bring every man, woman, and child under a cloud of suspicion. But to return to our story. Sure enough, Jo had a big trade from the very first morning he opened. It seemed as though every inhabitant in the surrounding country was among his customers. Men would come in with a hearty "Hello, Joe; glad to see you in business," though he had little recollection of seeing their faces before. But of course it must be all right, so their orders would be duly taken. His trade was fairly booming; his "friends" were true to their promises and patronized him liberally. Of course he could not refuse old acquaintances who asked "credit for a few days" just for groceries, for he was too good a fellow to serve them in that way. And so his account books soon contained the names of A—, B—, C—, D—; indeed, ran the gamut of the alphabet, while his cash entries were yet at the beginning of the scale.

Our friend Joe was indeed a popular merchant, and was a regular Charity Bank for impecunious acquaintances. To the festivals, dinners, benefits, etc., of a long line of church organizations and secret societies Jo was always a liberal giver and the more he gave the more was expected

from him. The army of "solicitors" always struck him for a good sum to head their subscription list, with the remark, "Twill be a good advertisement for you, you know." Yes, the bread he had cast on the waters when he was a good fellow, was being returned to him—but was there some mistake in the kind of bread?

Of Mr. Brown's further business career, and his efforts to collect what was due him, we will not write at length. It is sufficient to say that in his character of a good fellow he did not make a success of the grocery business, but he did learn a great deal about human nature, the depths of which he had never before sounded. How hard men will strive to get something for nothing, how many lies they will tell and to what little meannesses they will stoop to beat the groceryman out of his goods, no man can fully comprehend until he has stood behind the counter for a few years and had it revealed to him. And with this state of mind we will take leave of our friend, and simply remark that a tradesman needs to be something more than a good fellow. As Sam'l of Posen says in the play: "beesiness is beesiness."

## SENDING A TELEGRAM.

One man reached a long arm over the little crowd clustered at the operator's window and asked for a "blank telegraphic form," explaining that he "wished to send a telegraphic dispatch to his family." Now, when a man speaks of a "telegraphic dispatch," I always wake up and look at him, because the cumbersome title is all at utter variance with the spirit of the telegraph. It's too long. The use of it betrays a man who has little use for the telegraph. The more he uses the wire, the shorter his terms. The more nearly he can come to saying "msg" the more content he is. And he doesn't call it a "telegraphic form," he asks for a "blank" black or red as the case may be. And he never "telegraphs" anybody. He "wires" them. And he doesn't explain to the operator what he wants him to do with the blank. Presumably he wants to write a message.

So I watched this passenger write his "telegraphic dispatch." First he asked the operator "What day of the month is this?" There was nothing unusual in that. All men ask that. It is the opening line in the regular formula of sending a "msg." He spoiled three blanks before he got a "telegraphical dispatch" written to suit him. But even that is not very uncommon. A man always uses stationary more extravagantly in another man's office than he does at home. Then he wrote every word in the body of the dispatch very carefully and distinctly but scrambled hurriedly over the address as if everybody knew that as well as he did, and dashed off his own signature in a blind letter style, as though his name was as familiar to the operator as it was to his own family. But even this is not uncommon.

Well, my tall man with the thin neck got along a little better than that when he handed the operator the following explicit message:

*Mrs. Sarah K. Follinsbee, Dallas Centre, Iowa:*

MY DEAR WIFE: I left the city early this morning after eating breakfast with Prof. Morton, a live man in the temperance cause. I expected to eat dinner with you at home, but we were delayed by a terrible railroad accident, and I narrowly escaped being killed; one passenger was terribly mangled and has since died, but I am alive. The conductor says I cannot make connection so as to come to Dallas Centre this morning, but I can get there by 8 o'clock this evening. I hate to disappoint you, but cannot help it. With love to mother and the children, I am your loving husband. ROGER K. FOLLINSBEE.

The operator read it, smiled and said: "You can save considerable expense and tell all that is really necessary, I presume, by shortening this message down to ten words. We have no wire direct into Dallas and will have to send this message part of the way over another line, which adds largely to the cost of transmission. Shall I shorten this for you?" "No, oh, no," the man with the shawl replied "I'll fix it myself. Ten words, you say?" "Yes, Sir." It was a stunner, for a fact, and the man heaved a despairing sigh as he prepared to boil his "letter" down to 10 words. He sighed again after reading it through once or twice, and then scratched out "Dallas Centre, Iowa," as though everybody knew where he lived. Then he erased "early" and drew his pen slowly through "breakfast with" and "in the temperance." Then he scratched over "dinner with" and went on to erase "and" and narrowly escaped." And at last after much scratching and erasing and with many sighs, he came to the window and

said, "here is this telegraphic despatch to my wife. I have not been able to condense it into 10 words, and do not see how it can be done without garbling the sense of the dispatch, but if you can do it, you would oblige me greatly, as do not wish to incur any really unnecessary expense. And with that he handed the operator the following expunged edition of his original message.

*Mrs. Sarah H. Follinsbee:*

MY DEAR WIFE: I left the city—this morning after eating—Prof. Morton alive—cause I expected to eat—you at home. But we were delayed by a terrible railroad accident on the railroad. I—being killed—terribly mangled and since died; but I am—the conductor.—I cannot—come to Dallas Centre,—but I can—I hate—mother and the children. Your loving husband,

ROGER K. FOLLINSBEE.

The operator smiled once more, and in his quick, nervous way that grows out of his familiar association with the lightning, made a few quick dashes with his pencil, and without adding or changing a letter in the original message, shriveled it down to its very sinews, like this:

*Sarah A. Follinsbee, Dallas Centre, Iowa.*

Left city "smorning"; delayed by accident; all right; home "evening." ROGER K. FOLLINSBEE.

"There, that is all right," he said in the cheery, magnetic way these operators have. "Fifty cents, Sir; only 25 cents if we had our own wire into Dallas, Sir; we'll have one next spring, too; saves you several dollars, Sir. That's right, thank you." And the man went and sat down on a chair by the stove and stared at that operator until the rescuing train came along, as though he were a worker of miracles. And when he got off the train at the junction for Dallas I heard him whispering softly to himself: "Sh'follinsbee—clishu smorning; nothin smatter; home saftnoon." And I knew that he was practising his lesson and had "caught on."

—Burlington Hawkeye

THE INCANDESCENT LIGHT.—A telegram from Racine, Wisconsin to the N. Y. *Tribune* states that at the approaching term of the Circuit Court in this city a suit will be instituted which, for magnitude and general interest, will exceed any other case ever tried in this part of the country. The case is brought by the United States Electric Light Company, of New York, against the Edison Electric Light Company of the same city. It grows out of the question as to who is entitled to the claim of being the inventor of the incandescent electric light. On behalf of the United States Company it is claimed that the light was really invented by W. K. Freeman, of this city, and that Edison after seeing Freeman's invention took out patents in his own name. Freeman is in the employ of the United States Company as electrician. The best patent lawyers in the country have been engaged and over 3000 depositions taken.

—Respecting the Basic process of making steel, a despatch from Pittsburg, July 26, says: "A suit of great importance to the steel manufacturing industry was entered in Common Pleas Court No. 2, to-day, brought by the Bessemer Steel Association against Jacob Reese, metallurgist, of Pittsburg, and the Harrison Wire Co. of St. Louis. A bill in equity was filed, which set forth that Reese, in 1869, negotiated with the plaintiff for the sale of his interest in various letters patent for the basic process of manufacturing iron and steel, and an agreement was made in which Reese transferred to the plaintiff all right and title to letters patent issued or applied for or thereafter to be obtained thereon. This was supplemented Nov. 25, 1879, with another agreement, in which Reese turned over all present and prospective inventions in connection with the basic process, receiving \$5,000 and a royalty of five cents per ton on all iron and steel produced, the limit of the royalty being put at \$10,000 per year. The Bessemer Association agreed to pay the cost of all extensions of patents, reissues and new Patents. The bill further avers that, while the plaintiff has fulfilled its part of the agreement, Reese has failed, and has transferred the patents to the Harrison Wire Co. The Court is asked to issue a restraining injunction to annul and prevent the sale of the patents. The Harrison Wire Company was recently organized, with a capital, it is said, of \$3,000,000, and has projected an enormous plant in southern Illinois to manufacture steel direct from ore by the Reese process. The suit is considered of great importance."

—A meeting has been held in Sherbrooke establishing the "Eastern Townships Colonization Company," to encourage and assist old country settlers in this vicinity.

Commercial.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, 8th August, 1882.

We have had a week of tropical weather, the thermometer ranging all the time from 90° to 97°. To-day, however, has brought a pleasant change in a fine cool rain. Crops are looking well and coming fast to maturity. Business has been quiet during the week, and until merchants come back from the "sa't water" there will not be much to report. Accounts from England call the markets for iron and heavy chemicals firmer, but there has been no quotable change here in either. When the exhibition takes place here next month a large number of country people will be in the city, and business will likely be brisker.

**ASHES.—Pots.**—The market has ruled pretty steady, but owing to small importations business has been confined within very narrow limits and prices have ranged from \$5.00 to 5.10. **Pearls.**—The last reported sales were at \$3.40 to 3.75, but these figures could not now be obtained. The receipts for the past week were 140 brls. Pots and 3 brls. Pearls; deliveries for the same time 47 brls. Pots and no Pearls. The stocks at present in store are Pots, 465 brls.; Pearls, 25 brls.

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**—Prices remain very firm with prospects of an advance shortly owing to labor troubles which are extending. Orders are coming in steadily and remittances are good. We quote *Men's Thick Boots* wax \$2.50 to \$2.35; *do split do* \$2.00 to \$2.25; *do Kip Boots* \$2.50 to \$3.25; *do Calf Boots, pegged,* \$3.75; *do Kip Brogans* \$1.35 to \$1.40; *do split co* \$1.00 to 1.10; *do Buff Congress* \$2.10 to \$2.25; *do Buff and Pebbled Bals.* \$2.00 to \$2.40; *do split do* \$1.50 to \$1.75; *Shoe Packs* \$1.10 to \$2.10; *Women's Peb. and Buff Bals.* \$1.15 to \$1.50; *do split Bals.* 85c to \$1.10; *do Prunella Bals.* 55c to \$1.60; *do Congress 85c* to \$1.60; *do Buskins, do fine 90c;* *Misss' Peb. and Buff Bals.* \$1.00 to 1.15; *do split Bals.* 85c to \$1.00; *do Prunella Bals.* 60c to \$1.00; *do Congress do* 60 to 70c; *Children's Peb. and Buff Bals.* 60c to \$1.00; *do split Bals.* 57½c; *do Prunella Bals.* 75c.

**CATTLE.**—The market was poorly attended yesterday and the stock was of a very ordinary character. A few prime butchers' cattle were sold at \$5 per 100 lbs., the range being from \$3.50 to 5.00 for butchers' cattle; some inferior stock was placed at \$3.00; *Sheep,* \$4.00 to 6.00 each, and *Lambs,* \$2.00 to 4.00 each. There was not much demand owing to the excessive heat—*butchers' meat* will not keep.

**DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.**—The market in England is said to be a shade firmer for heavy goods, but there has been no change here, the market continuing dull, and without any speculative demand. Drugs as a rule are firm and we note an advance in price of opium and quinine. We quote:—*Bi Carb Soda,* \$2.90 to \$3.00; *S da Ash,* \$1.50 to 2.50 for high test. *Bi-Chromate of Potash,* per 100 lbs., \$12.50 to \$14.00; *Borax,* refined, 17 to 18c; *Cream Tartar Crystals,* 29½ to 31c; *do., ground,* 31½ to 33c; *Caustic Soda,* white, \$2.25 to \$2.40; *Sugar of Lead,* 12½ to 13c; *Bleaching Powder,* \$1.50 to 1.75; *Alum,* \$1.80 to \$2.00; *Copperas,* per 100 lbs, \$1.00 to \$1.25, nominal; *Flowers Sulphur,* \$2.75 to \$3.00; *Roll Sulphur,* \$2.12½ to \$2.25; *Epsom Salts,* \$1.25 to \$1.50; *Sat Soda,* \$1 to \$1.20; *Saltpetre,* \$1 to \$1.11; *Sulphate of Copper,* \$5.25 to \$5.75; *Quinine,* \$2.50 to \$2.75; *Opium,* \$4.75 to \$5.00; *Morphine,* 2.75 to \$3.00; *Shellac,* 35 to 45c; *Castor Oil,* 10 to 11c.

**DRY GOODS.**—Most houses speak favorably of the results of the fall trade, so far as it has gone the first trip being now about over, and business quite equals, if it does not exceed that for the same period of 1881, and September's business is expected to be good. Cotton goods have met with a good demand and prices have an upward tendency. A good deal of business has been done in Canadian Tweeds. The trade in ready made clothing has been active. Remittances are only middling, but this is looked for just now when people in the country are all busy with their harvest operations.

**FISH** are beginning to arrive, but not to any great extent. Dry Cod has been sold at \$5.50 to \$5.75 per cental, and Herring at \$5.50 to \$5.75.

**FREIGHTS.**—There has been a fair demand for grain tonnage at advanced rates, engagements have been made to Liverpool and Glasgow at 5/ to 5/6; to London and Bristol at 5/9 to 6/ for immediate shipment. Rates for flour to Liverpool and Glasgow 1/9 to 2/ for brls; Potash 17/6;

pearl ash 22/6; butter and cheese 25/ to 30/ per gross ton.

**FLOUR.**—Receipts for the past week 18,592 brls; total receipts from 1st January to date 443,117 brls., being a decrease of 19,951 brls. on the receipts for the same period of 1881. Shipped during the week 18,082 brls.; total shipments from 1st January to date 330,779 brls., being an increase of 33,961 brls. on the shipments for the same period of 1881. The market has been in rather an unsettled condition since the date of our last report, and although there has been a slightly firmer feeling, sales to a small extent have been made but without any quotable change in prices. To-day the market was slow with evident weakness, the amount of business done was small. *S. Extra,* \$5.00 to \$6.00; *Extra Superfine,* \$5.60 to \$5.75; *Fancy,* 5.60 to \$5.65; *Spring Extra,* \$5.60 to 5.70; *Strong Bakers' Flour, American,* \$7.50 to 8.00; *do, Canadian,* \$6.50 to 6.75; *Superfine,* \$5.00 to 5.25; *Fine,* \$4.00 to 4.25; *Middlings,* \$3.75 to 3.85; *Pollards,* \$3.40 to 3.50; *Ontario Bags, medium,* \$2.90 to 2.95; *do. do., Spring extra,* \$2.70 to 2.80; *do. do. Superfine,* \$2.50 to \$0.00; *City Bags, delivered,* \$3.55 to 3.65; *Oatmeal,* \$5.25 to 5.35; *Cornmeal,* \$3.90 to 4.00.

**GRAIN.—Wheat.**—Receipts for the past week, 405,233 bushels; total receipts from 1st January to date, 3,003,792 bushels, being a decrease of 176,951 bushels on the receipts for the same period of 1881. Shipments during the week 275,936 bushels; total shipments from 1st January to date, 2,168,778 bushels, being a decrease of 622,793 bushels on the shipments for the same period of 1881. Although there has been no great amount of sales, there has been considerable firmness in the market which latterly has not been improved by the advance in price in the west, which especially in American grain has checked business. There is good enquiry for Canadian grain. *Canada Red Winter* is wanted at \$1.30; *Canada White Winter,* \$1.25 to 1.27; *Canada Spring* would bring the same figures. *Maize* is nominal at 87½ to 90c. *Pease* are inactive, buyers and sellers being apart in their views, buyers offering 92c. and sellers asking 95c. *Oats* are dearer and are now quoted from 47 to 47½c. *Barley and Rye* are still nominal.

**GROCERIES.—Teas.**—There is a good enquiry for Japans but buyers and sellers are considerably apart in their views; buyers however, are very firm. Young Hysons are a little off in value, but for fine, full prices must be paid. *Coffee* is quiet; the chief run is on Mocha, which is still scarce, holders asking 29 to 30c.; *Mara-cabo* is steady at 12 to 15c.; *Jamaica,* 10 to 12c.; *Ordinary Java,* 15 to 22c. *Sugar.*—There has been a moderate demand for refined but nothing like what is expected about this season of the year. Values show very little change since last week; *Granulated* is moving at 9½ to 9¾c.; *Grocers' A,* 9½ to 9¾c.; *Yellows* quiet and selling at 7 to 8½; *Raw Sugar* is quiet but steady, and some fair sales have been made within our range of quotations, viz.: 7½ to 7¾c. *Molasses.*—The market is bare of stock and holders are asking higher prices, while buyers appear to be holding off. We quote *Barbadoes* 54 at which it is held; *Antigua,* 48 to 49c; *Syrups* are dull in the meantime and are selling according to grade at 56 to 70c. *Rice.*—The demand from the mill is well sustained, large transactions are taking place and we quote \$3.50 to 3.75. *Sago,* \$5.00 to 5.50. *Spices* are very firm with strong upward tendency for most kinds and some pretty large transactions in Jamaica ginger and nutmegs have taken place on pt. *Cassia* is now worth 11 to 13c.; *cloves,* 29 to 33c.; *nutmegs,* 69 to 90; *Jamaica ginger, N.B.,* 18 to 20c; *pimento,* 10 to 11c; *black pepper,* 16 to 16½c; *white do.,* 24 to 26c.; *mace,* 60 to 65c. *Fruit.*—There is an enquiry for small fruits but the market is quite bare. *Currants* have been sold at 5½ to 6½c; quotations just now are about nominal and will be until the arrival of new crop which is anxiously looked for as the market here is so very bare.

**HIDES.**—The advance in hides which we noted last week has been maintained and we continue to quote \$9.8, and 7, but these high figures tend to check business. As usual at the beginning of the month lambskins have advanced to 65 to 70c.

**HARDWARE.**—There has been very little demand this week for any kind of heavy goods, and notwithstanding the advance in manufactured iron in England, no change in our quotations is made; holders are not over anxious to do business, and are certainly not pressing goods on the market. *Tin Plates* are asked for; *Canada plates* are a shade firmer. The present being between the seasons, and the late tropical weather which we have had

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Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Syrups.

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&c.

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Platform and Counter Scales of every description.

HAMILTON, ONT.



have helped to make things quiet, and no change in prices can be noted. We quote: *Pig Iron*, per ton, Coltness, \$22.50 to 23.00; Siemens, \$23.00 to 23.50 Gartscherrie, \$22.50 to \$23.00; Summerlee, \$22.00 to \$23.00; Langloan, \$22.50 to \$23.00; Eglinton, \$21.00 to \$22.00; Carnbroe, \$20.00 to 22.00; Hematite, \$27.00 to 28.00. *Bars*, per 100 lbs., Scotch and Staffordshire, \$2.00; Swedes, \$4.00 to 4.25; Norway, \$5.00 to \$5.25; Lowmoor and Blawing \$6.25 to 6.50. *Canada Plates* per box, (Halmorgan and Budd, \$3.25 to 3.80 (none in market). Penn, \$3.15 to 3.25; Hatton, \$3.00 to 3.10; Thistle and Clifton, \$3.15 to 3.25; *Tin Plates*, per box, Charcoal IC, \$5.25 to 5.50; Charcoal IX, \$7.00 to \$7.25; ditto, DC, \$4.75 to 5.00; ditto, DX, \$6.50; to 6.75; Coke IC, \$4.35 to 4.50. *Galvanized Sheets*, 7 to 7½; *Tinned Sheets*, No. 26, Charcoal, 10 to 10½; ditto Coke No. 24, 8½ to 9; Hoops and Bands, per 100 lbs., \$2.50 to \$2.60; sheets best brands \$2.75 to \$3.00; Boiler Plate per 100 lbs. Staffordshire \$2.75 to 3.00; Russian Sheet Iron 12½ to 13c. *Lead* per 100 lbs.—Pig \$4.30 to \$4.40; Sheet \$5.50; Bar \$5.00 to \$5.50; Shot do \$6 to \$6.50. *Steel*, cast 11½ to 12c; Spring \$3.25 to \$3.50; *Tire*, \$3.50 to \$3.75; Sleigh Shoe, \$3.00 to \$3.25. *Ingot Tin* 25 to 26c; *Bar Tin* 26 to 27c; *Ingot Copper* 18½ to 19½; *Sheet Zinc* \$5.50 to \$5.60; *Spelter* \$5 to \$5.25. *Horse Shoes*, \$3.90 to \$4.00. *Glass*, boxes 50 ft. up to 25 in. \$2.00, 26 in. to 40 in. \$2.10; 41in. to 50in. \$2.35; 51in to 60in. \$2.50.

**LEATHER.**—The week's business has been light, but with smaller receipts and an increase in the price of green hides, the feeling in the market is somewhat better, though there is hardly any quotable change in prices. We quote: *Hemlock Spanish Sole* BA, 25 to 27c; do, No. 2 BA, 22 to 23c; No. 1 *Ordinary Spanish*, 25 to 26c; No. 2 ditto 22 to 22½; *Buffalo Sole*, No. 1, 21 to 23c; ditto, No. 2, 19 to 21c; *Hemlock Slaughter*, No. 1, 26 to 27½; *Waxed Upper*, light and medium, 32½ to 36c; ditto ditto, heavy, 30 to 32½. *Grained*, 32 to 36c. *Splits*, large 19½ to 27c; ditto, small, 15 to 20c. *Culpskins* (27 to 36 lbs) 60 to 72½; ditto (18 to 26 lbs) 60 to 70c; *Sheepskin Linings*, 25 to 50c; *Harness*, 26 to 34c. *Buffed Cow*, 13 to 15½. *Enamelled Cow*, 15 to 16c. *Patent Cow*, 15 to 16c. *Pebble Cow*, 11 to 15c; *Rough*, 22 to 27c.

**OILS.**—There is a pretty fair demand for fish oils, and stocks are being reduced, the market keeps steady at previous quotations. We quote *Cod Oil* 60 to 62½; *Seal* pale 65 to 70c; ditto straw 55 to 60c. ditto steam refined 72½ to 75c; *Petroleum* prices favor buyers but there is not much demand yet, it is expected to improve shortly as the days shorten. The price of car lots in London is 15½; and here we quote car lots 18½ to 19c; broken lots 19½, and single brls. 20 to 21c.; *Lined oil* is unchanged.

**PROVISIONS.**—*Butter*—The receipts for the past week, 958 pkgs. Shipments, 1202 pkgs. There has been a fair business done in creamery butter at 21c., but holders preferred taking that price rather than run the risk of holding it this very hot weather. We quote for good to choice creamery 21 to 22½; Eastern Townships 18 to 20c; Brockville and Morrisburg, 18 to 19c; Western, 16 to 18c; *Cheese* receipts for the week, 33,922 boxes; shipments, 59,641 boxes. The market is steady; some Hemmingford factory was sold yesterday at 10½; we quote the market, 10 to 11½. *Pork* is easier; sales of western at \$24.50 to 25.00, and Canada short cut at \$26.00. *Lard* is steady at 15 to 16½; *Hams*, canvassed, 15½ to 16½; ditto, city cured, 14½ to 15c; *Bacon*, 14 to 14½; *Eggs* are now 20c. per doz.

**SALT.**—Stocks under a good demand are getting lower; prices for coarse are steady, 65 to 70c. for 11s and 10s. *Factory filed*, \$1.25 to 1.45.

**WOOL.**—Market generally dull, and prices of cape wool are lower; we quote 17 to 18½; Australian, 23 to 30. *Domestic wools* are quite inactive and there are no fixed prices, so that it is impossible to give reliable quotations.

**TORONTO MARKETS.**

TORONTO, August, 10th, 1882.

After a quiet week in stocks, ending with last Saturday, prices of shares opened this week fairly strong, and showed considerable activity. Bank of Toronto sold on Monday at 193½, on Tuesday at 194½, and on yesterday at 195. Commerce brought 145½, on Monday and Tuesday, with 145 offered and 146 asked yesterday. Ontario sold at 126½ on Tuesday. But the

most marked advance has been in Dominion Bank shares which went from 205 on Saturday last till it sold at 212 yesterday. Standard sold at 115½.

Some sales of Loan Company shares have taken place, but they are mostly small. Imperial changed hands at 109½. Ontario & Qu'Appelle at 201 on Monday, and 195 on Tuesday, holders asking 200 to-day with no buyers. Freehold sold at 177, and there were buyers of Canada Permanent at 226½, but none offering. 208 was offered for Western Canada and 160 for Huron & Erie but no sellers.

Interest centres in the harvest, for which the week's weather has not been favorable. The heavy showers hereabout must in all likelihood injure the color of the barley, and there is apprehension in various localities that the rains will have affected the wheat. Even allowing for all this, however, there is reason to expect a very successful harvest in Ontario.

**CATTLE.**—There is an easier feeling in prices; no cattle offer which are fit for export, as grass-fed beasts are not yet ready to ship, and the supply for local wants has been plentiful, from 20 to 30 cars of heaves arriving this week, but largely of inferiors. 4½ to 50c. is paid for firsts, 4 to 4½c. for seconds and as low as 3c for third. For export animals 5½ to 6c. would be paid. *Sheep* for local use are bought at 4½ to 5c. per lb. *Lambs* from \$2.50 to \$4.00. *Calves* not in request, quotations \$5 to \$10.

**COAL AND WOOD.**—Not much activity, prices of *Coal* are, for best hard \$6.50; inferior \$5.00 to \$6.00; soft \$6.50 for best and \$6.00 for second quality. *Wood* is steady at \$5.00 for good hard and \$4 for pine. A Philadelphia paper states the production of anthracite coal last week at 712,886 tons, as compared with 681,669 tons the previous week, and 681,855 tons the like week, of 1881. The total product from January 1st to July 29th was 15,337,906 tons, as against 14,326,130 tons for the like period of last year, showing an increase this year of 1,011,776 tons.

**DRY GOODS.**—Warehouses are filling up with stock, and the activity noticeable in them is more the result of efforts to get goods in than to get them out. Values in woollens appear to be stationary. With respect to cottons, by last advices from Britain, there is a decidedly firmer feeling in winceys, while such goods as Swiss embroideries are both scarce and higher. The American cotton market has been fluctuating for some days, without any decided change. In clothing-wools at New York and Boston the feeling is cheerful, and there appears to be faith that prices will hold.

Exports of cotton goods from Boston from 1st January last to 4th inst., amounted to 4,682 packages, while in 1881 they were 8,803 in number, and in previous years as much as 14,060. From New York, the domestic cotton goods export for this year was up to Aug. 8th, 89,725 pkgs., against 86,209 in 1881, 64,039 in 1880. The largest number of cases went to Liverpool, London, Brazil and Mexico, respectively.

Stocks of print cloths on hand in the States on Aug. 5th was:

Held in Fall River .....	715,000 pieces.
" by Man'rs in Providence ..	286,000 "
" speculators (Est'd) .....	400,000 "
" in Boston .....	.....

Total stock, outside of printers, 1,401,600 " against 1,404,000 previous week, and 1,417,000 two weeks before.

**FLOUR.**—Stocks in store on 7th instant were 1,051 barrels as compared with 1,236 bbls last week, and 500 bbls. on 8th August, 1881. Some sales have been made this week at \$1.40 to 1.50 for 100 bbl. lots, no other quality moving. Prices are somewhat lower all round; the feeling has been weak and dull. *Oatmeal* is not to be had in this market, oats having been of late months too high to make meal for export. We quote it firm at last week's quotation, viz: \$5.20 to 5.30. Bran is scarce and in demand; holders ask \$13.00.

Stocks of grain at this port on Monday morning last were as follows, compared with previous dates;

	Aug. 7, '82	July 31, '82	Aug. 8, '81
Wheat, fall, bush .....	62,109	78,383	40,449
do. spring, " .....	50,468	34,319	75,329
Barley, " .....	4,432	2,382	18,332
Peas, " .....	4,323	4,523	651
Rye, " .....	3,684	5,124	.....
Oats, " .....	2,909	2,509	7,824

Total .....

127,925	127,240	143,186
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**GROCERIES.**—A very moderate business is re-

ported, orders being generally small. Payments are well kept up. We have very little change to note with respect to *Sugars*; refiners are not pressing them on the market, and the only alteration in price is a reduction of ½c on standard granulated to 9½ to 9¾c; some off-standard offers, we are told, at 9½c. *Fruit* remains generally steady. Valencia raisins are nearly out of market. *Teas* maintain their values, but the movement is limited.

**GRAIN.**—With the exception of some demand for peas and oats, there has been no animation in this department, prices tending lower in wheat and corn. There is very little barley in store and less wheat than last year; the whole stock of grain at this port amounts to but 127,925 bushels, being the same, within 700 bush. last year. Promising harvests in the States and here account for the downward tendency. Holders are asking \$1.12 for No. 2 fall wheat, (there being no No. 1.) which buyers do not care to take. Relatively with spring this is a better asking price than that of last week. The latter grain is quoted at \$1.18 for No. 1 and \$1.16 for No. 2 but weak. *Barley* is nominal. There is no change in *rye*, while *corn* is quoted at 70c., *peas* are in request at 85c. for No. 1 and 83c. for No. 2; *oats* scarce and higher, we now quote No. 1 at 52c.

**HARDWARE AND METALS.**—An active business is being done, and there is an indisposition on the part of merchants to push their goods. The increased cost of transportation, owing to a presumed combination of steamship owners, is enhancing values, especially of heavy goods. We quote *tin* higher; and in *tin plates*, which have been in an unsatisfactory state, there is a firmer feeling. We quote D. C. charcoal \$4.75 to \$5.00 and I. C. Coke \$4.60 to \$4.75. *Canada Plates* are being sold in some hands at the price of importation; other holders decline to accept ruling figures and decline to offer plates, looking to see them touch \$3.50 before close of navigation.

Shipments of American iron ore by lake and rail from the Superior and Menominee districts, this year up to July 27, aggregated 1,500,000 tons against 913,363 tons, to July 28, 1881, the gain in rail shipments from the Menominee range being very large. A heavy increase in output is expected for the remainder of the season. British advices of 26th ult. were to the effect that the Scotch pig iron market at Glasgow had been fairly active and strong during the week, with the recent advance fully maintained all through—warrants closed at 51s 1d. Quotations were No 1 Summerlee 60s. 6d. f. o. b., Glasgow; do Coltness 65s. f. o. b. Glasgow; do Gartscherrie 62s f. o. b. Glasgow; do Larglean 64s. f. o. b. Glasgow; do Eglinton 58s at Aberdeen. No. 1 Middlesbrough foundry pig quoted 47s. f. o. b. port. For Bessemer pig the market continues strong at 56s 6d to 57s 6d f. o. b., shipping port for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 standard west coast. *Steel Rails*—A good business doing and the market very firm. Ordinary sections quoted at £5 7s 6d to £5 10s. f. o. b. shipping port. *Light Rails* £5 12s 6d to £5 17s 6d. *Iron Rails*—Movement still moderate and prices unchanged. Fifty-pound or heavier sections, £5 to £5 5s. f. o. b., shipping port. *Manufactured Iron*—Very good business doing, and the market firm at old prices. Staffordshire marked bars (at works) £7 to £7 10s; Staffordshire common bars £6 to £6 10s; Welsh bars £5 7s 6d to £5 17s 6d.

**HIDES AND SKINS.**—We have to note a slight advance in price of cured and inspected *hides* to 8½ to 9¾c. The green article is scarce, and the movement therefore confined to small lots. Prices are strong, and dealers think they see indications of a further advance. *Skins* are steady and tallow unchanged.

**LUMBER.**—The demand for lumber continues, much as indicated in previous paragraphs. Builders' lumber is everywhere actively in request in Canada, the demand for bill stuff is brisk at many points and the supply inadequate, for the mills do not care to saw it when they can saw boards. Prices to dealers remain as quoted in our prices current. The prospect of freights being advanced on the 15th on American lumber from Saginaw to Tonawanda and Buffalo, will probably start some enquiry here. So long as freights are low, the Michigan lumber has a chance of reaching Eastern markets in preference to Canadian, but when freights from the West go up to a point which counterbalances the duty of \$2 per thousand, our nearer and more cheaply freighted Canada lumber has a chance.

**PROVISIONS.**—In this department of trade, the dullness noted last week still continues. For butter there seems to be no present demand,

European advices continuing very discouraging. Country holders are offering freely at reduced figures, but we hear of no sales. *Cheese* is steady and firm. Hog products remain unchanged with only a jobbing trade to report. *Dried Apples* are in fair demand with stocks almost exhausted: the expectation of a large crop of apples it is now thought will not be realized.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* states that the packing of hogs from 1st March to 3rd August this year has reached 2,200,000 hogs as compared with 2,770,000 at same time 1881, a decrease equal to about 20 per cent.

**Wool.**—The market for foreign wool is active, and the movement to factories has been, during the week, exceptionally large; prices remain steady at former quotations, except that extra is 1c. higher. Southdown domestic fleece has sold to mills at 28c., and one dealer declines to accept a lower figure. With respect to ordinary Canadian long-stapled fleece, the prospect does not seem good for higher prices, although country buyers have got their ideas up 1 or 2c., and even propose to pay 20c. to the farmer for it. American buyers, on the other hand, claim that they can buy in Britain wool of equivalent quality at 10d., and do not want to pay more than 20c. f.o.b. here, so that meantime there is little if any movement in this article.

**NEW BRUNSWICK COTTON MILLS,**

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**WM. PARKS & SON,**  
*Cotton Spinners, Bleachers and Dyers,*

Have been awarded the "Gold Medal" at Montreal, Silver Medals at Toronto and Halifax, and Diplomas at Hamilton, London, and Philadelphia, for their superior

**BEAM WARPS**

for woollen mills, in all the varieties required.

**COTTON YARNS,**

White, Colored, Single, and Double, and Twisted.

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White and Coloured.

**BALL KNITTING COTTONS,**  
in all Colours and Fancy Mixtures.

**HOSIERY YARNS**

for knitters of every description.

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It is admitted that the "New Brunswick Water" is an exact counter part of that used in Great Britain. The result of the use of which is **Perfectly Fast Colours.**

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**DISSOLUTION.**

The Partnership heretofore existing between REVERLEY ROBINSON and STUART HEATH, as Custom House Brokers and Forwarders, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Beverley Robinson retires from the firm, the business being continued by Stuart Heath and Edwin Crickmore, (late of the Dominion Bank) under the old name and style of **ROBINSON & HEATH.** The patronage so liberally bestowed upon us by Canadian Importers and American and European Shipping Houses is now requested for the new firm.

Toronto, } BEVERLEY ROBINSON.  
August 1st, 1882. } STUART HEATH.



**TRENT NAVIGATION.**

**NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.**

THE letting of the works for the FENELON FALLS, BUCKHORN and BURLEIGH CANALS, advertised to take place on the second day of August next, is unavoidably further postponed to the following dates:

Tenders will be received until *Thursday, the Twenty-fourth day of August next.*

Plans, specifications, &c., will be ready for examination (at the places previously mentioned) on *Thursday, the tenth day of August next.*

By order, A. P. BRADLEY, Secretary

Dept. of Railways and Canals, }  
Ottawa, 15th July, 1882. }

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Twenty-eight days' notice will be given of any further call, and no call will exceed £2 10s. per share. Subscriptions will also be received by the Company's Bankers in the United States of America and Canada, at \$50 per share, and in Germany at 200 reichmarks per share.

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- H. J. Norman, Esq., Director of the London and Westminster Bank.
- W. G. Fossick, Esq., 66 Cannon Street, E.C.
- Gustave Godefroy, Esq., President of the Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg.
- Alfred H. Huth, Esq., Director of the London and St. Katharine Dock Company.
- T. J. Reeves, Esq., (Messrs. Dent, Palmer & Co.) London.
- P. Sechiari, Esq., (Messrs. Sechiari Bros. & Co.) London.
- H. T. Stanes, Esq., (Messrs. Stanes, Watson & Co.) London.
- James Somervell, Esq., (of Sorn), 43 South Street, Park Lane, W.

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- LONDON.—Messrs. Martin & Co., 68 Lombard Street.
- SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh. Glasgow and its branches: the Union Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh, Glasgow and its branches.
- GERMANY.—The Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg.
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- STANDING COUNSEL IN CANADA.—The Hon. R. W. Scott, Q.C.
- SOLICITORS TO TRUSTEES.—Messrs. Goddard & Medcalf, 11 Great George Street, Westminster.
- SOLICITORS FOR THE COMPANY.—Fredk. Foss, Esq., (Messrs. Foss & Legg), 3 Abchurch Lane, E.C.
- AUDITORS.—Messrs. Leslie, Kirby, Straith & Co., 4 Coleman Street, E.C.
- BROKERS.—*London*—Messrs. Laurence, Sons & Gardner, 13 Copthall Court, E.C. *Liverpool*—Messrs. George Irvine & Son, Queen Insurance Buildings. *Manchester*—J. S. Pixon, Esq., 12 Half-Moon Street. *Glasgow*—Messrs. Auld & Guild, 65 St Vincent Street. *Dublin*—Messrs. Wm. George Du Repat & Sons, Foster Place.
- TEMPORARY OFFICERS—4 Coleman Street, Bank, E.C.
- SECRETARY, PRO TEM.—S. Leitch Tompkins.

Prospectuses may be obtained from the Bankers, Hon. R. W. Scott, Q.C., Ottawa, or from the undersigned.

B. BATSON, Ottawa, Ont.

**TRADE NOTES.**

We are favored with a letter from Mr. Julius Fairhead, Seur., of Teynham, Kent, and Covent Garden Market, London, merchant, which states: "I beg to report that the English apple crops are a total failure, and the Americans must supply the English market again this season; they will probably realise fair prices." This is confirmed by what we read in British journals. Then, in France a poor crop is calculated upon; in Germany one-third crop only; in Holland only half a crop, and in Belgium not half a crop. The prospects are therefore very favorable for shipments from America to England. The apple trade no longer centres in Liverpool, for London now competes boldly with that port.

A correspondent of the Boston *Herald* declares that, as compared with England, the business of cotton manufacturing is wastefully carried on in America. The English get more yards of cloth out of the same weight of raw cotton. One reason given for this difference is "that the mills in this country are nearly all run by corporations, with an agent as the 'boss,' while the mills in England are owned for the most part by private individuals and controlled by them."

It is said that a Canadian firm have purchased all the cloth to be made at the woollen mill in operation in Yarmouth, at good figures for the sellers." This is a quotation from a Maritime Province paper. One would naturally suppose that cloth made in Yarmouth, which is in Canada, very naturally would be bought by a Canadian firm or firms. But, we remark, the writer of the above note means, when he speaks of "a Canadian," an inhabitant of Quebec or Ontario, for such is the common mode of speech down by the sea.

Statistics of the growth and consumption of coffee throughout the world indicate large increases. A quarter of a century ago the total production was about 338,000 tons; in 1879 it was 590,000 tons; in 1879 it was 590,000 tons, or in a fair way soon to double the former total. From 1828 1879 alone the increase was something over 120,000 tons. Our own country affords the greatest market for the article, the consumption in 1880 having been 180,000 tons. This was an increase of 80,000,000 tons over the average for the 20 years ending in 1876.

From statistics compiled by the Syndical Chamber of Silk and forwarded by Consul Peixotto it appears that the value of plain goods pure silk, manufactured at Lyons, France, was 186,600,000 francs in 1881 against 150,800,000 francs in 1880—an increase of 35,800,000; whereas the value of silk goods mixed with cotton or wool fell from 170,400,000 francs in 1880 to 155,400,000 francs in 1881, a decrease of 14,900,000 francs. The entire production of Lyons (including silk stuffs mixed with silver and gold crepe, grenadine, tulle, lace, guipures, etc., which figure in the total for a sum of about 52,000,000 francs) was 395,120,000 francs in 1881 against 365,500,000 francs in 1880, showing an increase of 29,620,000 francs. From these figures the marked return of fashion to pure silks is apparent.

—An East Tennessee paper heads an account of a 97-year-old negress with "Almost a Centurion."

—The earnings of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway for the third week of July were \$205,600, showing an increase of \$115,100 over the corresponding period of last year.

—Tourist: "Have you any decent cigars?" Highland grocer: "Decent cigars? Ay, here are decent cigars enough." Tourist: "Are they Havanas or Manillas?" Highland grocer: "They're jist in fra Kirkeadly."

—Mr. George McKibben, a merchant of Wingham, appealed against his assessment as revised by the Court of Revision, and the matter came before Judge Squier for adjudication. The amount originally was \$2,500, but was reduced by the Court of Revision, on the ground that the gross indebtedness of the appellant was greater by \$2,000 than the amount of his personal property, and the appellant contended that on that account no assessment of personal property should be made against him. The judge held that as this indebtedness was not on account of his personal estate, as between himself and original creditors, it could not be taken into consideration. Mr. McKibben having sworn that his personal estate amounted to \$1,500, and this being the only evidence of value, the assessment was reduced to that amount.

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WALKER & ANDREWS, SOLICITORS-IN-CHANCEERY, &c., WALKER & HOWARD, BARRISTERS & ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, No. 358 Main Street. HON. D. M. WALKER. G. B. HOWARD. G. A. F. ANDREWS.

The British Canadian LOAN & INVESTMENT CO. Limited. The attention of DEPOSITORS in SAVINGS BANKS, EXECUTORS, TRUSTEES, MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS and all others seeking a safe and convenient investment at a fair rate of interest is invited to the Currency Debentures issued by this Company. For particulars apply to R. H. TOMLINSON Manager. 30 Adelaide St. East, Toronto, April 17th, 1892.

STOCK AND BOND REPORT.

Table with columns: BANKS, Shares, Capital \$'s, Capital paid-up, Rest, Dividend last 6 Months, CLOSING PRICES (Toronto, August 9, Cash value per share). Includes entries for British North America, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Dominion Bank, etc.

Table with columns: SECURITIES, London, Aug. 8. Includes entries for Canadian Govt. Deb. 6% ct. stg. 1882-4, Dominion 5% ct. stock 1908 of I. R. R. loan, etc.

Table with columns: RAILWAYS, Parvl Shares, London Aug. 8. Includes entries for Atlantic and St. Lawrence, Canada Southern 5 p.c. 1st Mortgage, Grand Trunk ordinary stock, etc.

Table with columns: DISCOUNT RATES, London, July 21. Includes entries for Bank Bills, 3 months, Trade Bills, 3 months, etc.

Table with columns: INSURANCE COMPANIES, ENGLISH—(Quotations on London Market, July 22). Includes columns for No. Shares, Last Dividend, NAME OF COMPANY, Share par val, Amount Paid, Last Sale. Includes entries for Briton M. & G. Life, C. Union F. L. & M, Edinburgh Life, etc.

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MANUFACTURED BY THE

**SIMONDS PATENTED PROCESS,**

Having given such general satisfaction, owing to their uniformity of temper, we have at a great expense applied the principle to the tempering of Cross-cut Saws having frequently been asked to do so; and hereafter our Cross cut Saws will be Etched and known as such. Those who like a nicely tempered Saw will do well to give them a trial.

Ask your Hardware Merchant for the SIMONDS SAW, and see that it is etched as such.

**R. H. SMITH & CO.,**  
ST. CATHARINES, Ont.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS for the Dominion of Canada.

1828. Established 1828.

**J. HARRIS & CO.**

(Formerly Harris & Allan.)

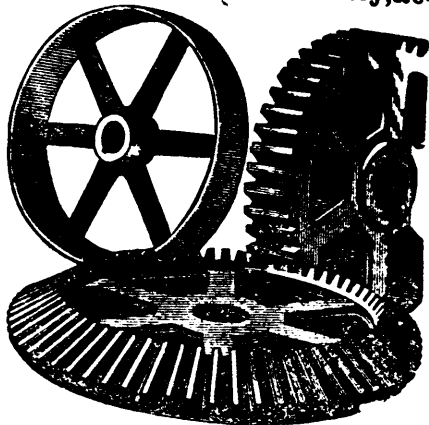
ST. JOHN, N. B.,

New Brunswick Foundry,  
Railway Car Works,  
Rolling Mill.

Manufacturers of Railway Cars of every description, Chilled Car Wheels, Hammered Car Axles, Railway Fish-Plates, Hammered Shafting and Shapes, Ship's Iron Knees and Nail Plates.

**WM. KENNEDY & SONS,**  
OWEN SOUND,  
MANUFACTURERS OF

Steam Engines,  
Wood Work Machinery, &c.



Propeller Wheels, all sizes. Leaf Water Wheels and Mill Machinery a specialty.

Established 1845.

**L. COFFEE & CO.,**  
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
No. 30 Church St., Toronto, Ont.

LAWRENCE COFFEE.

THOMAS FLYNN.

SECURITY AGAINST ERRORS.

THE RATE INLAIN  
**INTEREST TABLES**  
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**ACCOUNT AVERAGER.**

4 TO 10 PER CENT.

\$100 to \$10,000, 1 day to 1 year on each page.

Free by Mail, \$5.00 each.

WILLING & WILLIAMSON, - Toronto.

Leading Manufacturers

THE OSHAWA  
**MALLEABLE IRON CO**

Manufacturers of

**MALLEABLE IRON**

For all kinds of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

ALSO

**PATENT SCREW WRENCHES,**  
OSHAWA, ONT.

**R. GARDNER & SON,**  
**NOVELTY WORKS,**  
MONTREAL,

Are prepared to contract for Shafting, Hangers and Pulleys of the latest and most approved American styles. We have recently added to our plant new patterns, besides special tool- and machinery, and will make a specialty of Shafting, Hangers and Pulleys.

R. GARDNER & SON.

**BLIGH & CO.,**

ST. CATHARINES, Ont.,

**PAINT & COLOR MANUFACTURERS.**

SPECIALTIES

Coach Painters' Colors,  
Cottage Colors, (Ready Mixed)  
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**WM. BARBER & BROS.**

PAPERMAKERS,

GEORGETOWN, - - - ONT.

—News, Book and Fine Papers.—

JOHN R. BARBER.

**BARBER & CO.**

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS CANADIAN WOOLLENS,

7 JORDAN STREET, TORONTO.

ROBT. BARBER, JR.

**BARBER & ELLIS,**

Manufacturing Stationers—Ontario Envelope Factory,

15 JORDAN STREET, TORONTO.

BLANK BOOKS, ENVELOPES & GENERAL STATIONERY  
JAMES BARBER, JR.—JOHN F. ELLIS.

ESTABLISHED 1856.

Telephone Communications between all Offices

**P. BURNS,**

Wholesale and Retail Dealer

**COAL & WOOD.**

Orders left at offices, cor. FRONT & BATHURST STS., YONGE ST. WHARF, & 81 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO will receive prompt attention.

Leading Manufacturers.

**Moncton Sugar Refining Company,**  
MONCTON N.B., CANADA.

JOHN L. HARRIS, President.  
JOHN MCKENZIE, Secretary.  
C. P. HARRIS, Treasurer.  
Orders from the wholesale trade only solicited.

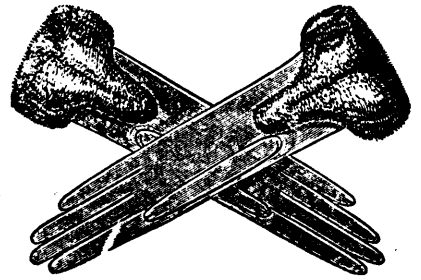
**S. LENNARD & SONS,**

MANUFACTURERS OF

**PLAIN & FANCY HOSIERY.**

To the Wholesale Trade Only.

DUNDAS, Ont.



**JAMES HALL & CO.,**  
BROCKVILLE, Ont.,

Manufacturers of Gloves and Mitts,

And Dealers in Indian Moccasins.

N.B.—FINE CALF and BUCK GOODS a Specialty.

**SALT! SALT! SALT!**

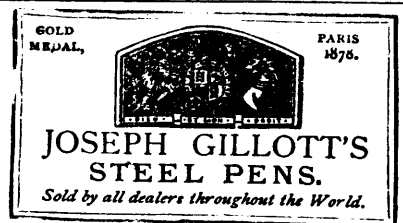
The Salt Manufacturers of Ontario having formed an Association and established a Central Office from which all sales will be made, except Table and Dairy Salt sold by Proprietors, beg respectfully to announce to the trade that all enquiries as to prices and orders addressed to the Secretary will receive prompt attention.

T. T. COLEMAN, Esq., President, Seaforth.  
JOSEPH KIDD, Esq., Vice-President, Dublin.

JOHN RANSFORD, Secretary.

Address,

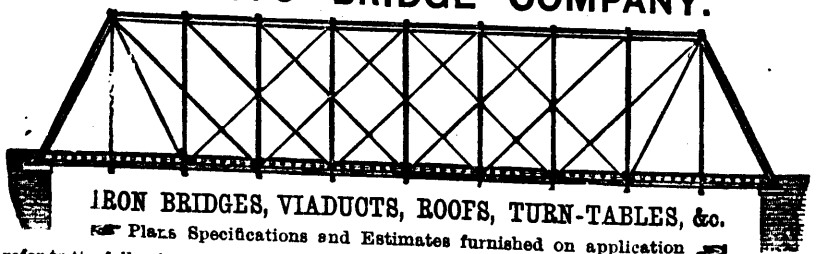
CLINTON, ONT.



**McKECHNIE & BERTRAM,**  
Canada Tool Works,  
DUNDAS, ONTARIO.

Supply complete outfits of Machinery for Railway Machine Shops, Locomotive Builders, Car Builders, Implement Manufacturers, Planing Factories, etc. CONTRACTS taken and fulfilled at shortest notice. Tenders given, and Price Lists and Catalogues furnished on application.

**TORONTO BRIDGE COMPANY.**



**IRON BRIDGES, VIADUCTS, ROOFS, TURN-TABLES, &c.**

Plans Specifications and Estimates furnished on application

Can refer to the following Railways:—Windsor & Annapolis, Q. M. O. & O., South Eastern, Credit Valley, Welland, Toronto Grey & Bruce, Stratford & Huron, Canada Atlantic, Canadian Pacific, and to the Municipalities of London, Mitchell, Haysville, Sherbrooke, Bobcaygeon, Downie, St. Ursula, St. Catharines, Phillipsburg, &c., &c.

OFFICE & WORKS: KING ST. WEST, TORONTO.



**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. Put up in quart and pint bottles.

**THE TORONTO Brewing 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.

J. N. BLAKE, Prest. JAS. E. MILLETT, Secy.  
Simcoe St., Toronto, April 12, 1881

**GEORGE SEVERN,**

BREWER OF

**ALE AND PORTER, Yorkville Brewery,**

ADJOINING TORONTO.

**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.

Quotations sent to responsible Wholesale Houses on application.

**TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.— August 10, 1882.**

Name of Article.		Wholesale Rates.		Name of Article.		Wholesale Rates.		Name of Article.		Wholesale Rates.	
<b>Breadstuffs.</b>				<b>Groceries.</b>				<b>Hardware.</b>			
<i>Flour: (½ brl.) f.o.c.</i>				<i>Coffees: Gov. Java, ½ lb.</i>				<i>Tin (4 mos.)</i>			
Superior Extra	5 50	0 00	0 21	0 26	Grain per lb.	0 27	0 30				
Extra	5 40	0 00	0 11	0 11	Ingot	0 28	0 27				
Strong Bakers	0 00	0 00	0 15	0 22	Copper: Ingot	3 90	0 21				
Spring Wheat, extra	5 30	0 00	0 30	0 35	Sheet	0 25	0 23				
Superfine	0 00	0 00	0 10	0 24	Lead (4mos) Bar 100lb	0 05	0 05				
Oatmeal	5 20	5 80	0 25	0 30	Pig	0 00	0 04				
Cornmeal	4 40	4 50	0 25	0 37	Sheet	0 05	0 05				
Bran	12 50	13 00	9 00	10 00	Shot	0 06	0 00				
<i>Grain: f.o.c.</i>			5 75	6 00	Zinc Sheet	0 50	0 08				
Fall Wheat, No. 1	1 13	1 15	0 11	0 11	Cut Nails:						
" No. 2	1 11	1 12	2 80	3 00	10 to 60 dy. p. kg 100 lb	2 85	2 90				
" No. 3	0 09	1 10	3 10	3 15	8 dy. and 9 dy	0 00	0 10				
Spring Wheat, No. 1	1 18	1 19	0 10	0 11	6 dy. and 7 dy	3 30	3 40				
" No. 2	1 15	1 17	0 11	0 12	4 dy. and 5 dy	3 50	3 55				
" No. 3	1 10	1 12	0 11	0 12	3 dy.	3 85	3 90				
Oats	0 52	0 54	2 75	2 80	Horse Nail:						
Barley, No. 1	0 00	0 00	0 06	0 06	P & F	0 00	0 11				
" No. 2	0 00	0 00	0 08	0 08	Ordinary	0 00	0 10				
" No. 3 Extra	0 00	0 00	0 18	0 20	Galvanized Iron:						
" No. 3	0 00	0 00	0 09	0 10	Best No. 23	0 05	0 06				
Peas	0 83	0 85	0 08	0 09	" 24	0 05	0 06				
Corn	0 70	0 00	0 40	0 43	" 26	0 06	0 06				
Timothy Seed p. bu.	0 00	0 00	0 63	0 65	" 28	0 06	0 07				
Clover	0 00	0 00	0 67	0 70	Iron: Pig—Langloan	0 00	0 24				
Flax	1 80	0 00	0 72	0 75	Summerlee	24 00	24 50				
<b>Provisions.</b>				<b>Molasses:</b>				<b>Iron: Pig—Langloan</b>			
Butter, choice, ½ lb.	0 18	0 20	0 40	0 43	Golden	0 63	0 65	25 and under	2 00	2 10	
" rolls	0 15	0 16	0 67	0 70	Amber	0 67	0 70	26 x 40 do.	2 10	2 25	
Cheese	0 11	0 12	0 72	0 75	Pale Amber	0 72	0 75	41 x 50 do.	2 40	2 45	
Dried Apples	0 07	0 07	0 85	0 85	Patna	0 04	0 05	51 x 60 do.	2 65	3 70	
Evaporated Apples	0 00	0 16	0 09	0 10	(Carolina	0 09	0 10	Steel: Cast	0 12	0 13	
Beef, Mess.	00 00	00 00	0 17	0 20	Spices: Allspice	0 17	0 20	Boiler plate	0 08	0 04	
Pork, Mess.	24 00	25 00	0 15	0 18	Cassia, whole ½ lb.	0 15	0 18	Sleigh shoe	0 08	0 04	
Bacon, long clear	0 13	0 14	0 38	0 40	Cloves	0 38	0 40	Tin Plates: IC Coke	4 60	4 75	
" Cumber'd out	0 12	0 13	0 23	0 25	Ginger, ground	0 25	0 25	IC Charcoal	5 50	5 75	
" B'kist smoked	0 13	0 14	0 23	0 27	" Jamaica, root	0 23	0 27	IX	7 25	7 50	
Hams	0 14	0 16	1 00	1 25	Mace	1 00	1 25	ICX	9 00	9 25	
Lard	0 15	0 16	0 75	1 10	Nutmegs	0 75	1 10	DC	4 75	5 00	
Eggs	0 18	0 19	0 16	0 17	Pepper, black	0 16	0 17	<b>Gunpowder:</b>			
Hops	0 30	0 48	0 25	0 00	" white	0 25	0 00	Can blasting per kg	3 50	0 00	
Dressed Hogs	0 95	10 00	0 07	0 08	<b>Sugars: Porto Rico:</b>			" sporting FF.	4 75	0 00	
Shoulders	0 00	00 00	0 07	0 08	Dark to fair	0 07	0 07	" "FFF.	5 00	0 00	
<b>Leather.</b>				<b>Teas:</b>				<b>Oil:</b>			
Spanish Sole, No. 1	0 28	0 28	0 08	0 08	Japan			Cod Oil—Imp. Gal.	0 60	0 65	
" No. 2	0 24	0 25	0 45	0 55	Yokoh. com. to good	0 20	0 25	Straits Oil	0 55	0 57	
Slaughter, heavy	0 28	0 30	0 25	0 28	fine to choice	0 45	0 55	Palm per lb	0 70	0 11	
" light	0 27	0 29	0 30	0 40	Nagasa. com. to good	0 45	0 55	Lard, ex No 1 Morse's	0 96	0 98	
Buffalo	0 21	0 23	0 30	0 40	fine to choice	0 30	0 40	" ord. No. 1	0 90	0 92	
Harness	0 28	0 33	0 30	0 62	Congou & Souchong	0 30	0 62	Linseed, Raw	0 72	0 76	
Upper, No. 1 heavy	0 33	0 35	0 30	0 55	Oolong, good to fine,	0 30	0 55	Linseed boiled	0 78	0 83	
" light & med	0 35	0 38	0 45	0 65	" Formosa	0 45	0 65	Olive, ½ Imp. gal	1 40	1 50	
Kip Skins, French	0 85	1 06	0 50	0 65	Y. Hyson, com. to g'd	0 18	0 35	Salad	3 10	3 20	
" English	0 70	0 75	0 33	0 45	" Med. to choice	0 33	0 45	" qt, ½ case	3 00	3 20	
" Domestic	0 60	0 65	0 50	0 65	" Extra choice	0 50	0 65	Seal	0 70	0 75	
" Veals	0 70	0 75	0 25	0 35	Gunpowd, com to med	0 25	0 35	Spirits Turpentine	0 80	0 85	
Heml'k Calf (25 to 30)	0 65	0 75	0 36	0 50	" med. to fine	0 36	0 50				
36 to 44 lbs	0 80	0 95	0 55	0 75	" fine to finest	0 55	0 75				
French Calf	1 20	1 40	0 27	0 50	Imperial	0 27	0 50				
Splits, large, ½ lb	0 23	0 28	<b>Tobacco manufactured</b>								
" small	0 20	0 25	Dark	0 38	0 42						
Enamelled Cow, ½ ft	0 17	0 19	" Western Leaf	0 38	0 42						
Patent	0 17	0 20	Bright's r's gd to fine	0 48	0 57						
Pebble Grain	0 14	0 16	choice	0 70	0 80						
Buff	0 14	0 16	Solace	0 41	0 52						
Russets, light	0 40	0 50	Gold Flake	0 70	0 80						
Gambier	0 06	0 08	Globe chewing	0 85	0 93						
Sumac	0 04	0 05	Victoria	0 74	0 80						
Degras	0 04	0 05	<b>Wines, Liqueurs, &amp;c.</b>								
<b>Hides &amp; Skins ½ lb.</b>				<b>Ale: English, pts</b>				<b>Petroleum.</b>			
Steers, 60 to 90 lbs	0 00	0 08	1 60	1 75	(Refined, ½ gallon)			Imp. gal.			
Cows	0 00	0 07	2 55	2 75	Canadian, 5 to 10 brls.	0 18	0 00	0 18	0 00		
Cured and Inspected	0 06	0 09	1 55	1 65	" single brls.	0 18	0 00	0 18	0 00		
Calfskins, green	0 11	0 13	3 50	3 60	" Water "	0 25	0 24	0 25	0 22		
" cured	0 14	0 15	11 50	11 75	<b>Oils.</b>						
Lambskins	0 60	0 00	11 00	11 25	Cod Oil—Imp. Gal.	0 60	0 65				
Pelts	0 60	0 00	9 50	10 00	Straits Oil	0 55	0 57				
Tallow, rough	0 04	0 00	0 45	0 50	Palm per lb	0 70	0 11				
Tallow, rendered	0 08	0 08	0 20	0 23	Lard, ex No 1 Morse's	0 96	0 98				
<b>Wool.</b>				<b>Brandy: Hen'sy case</b>				<b>Oil:</b>			
Fleece, comb'g ord.	0 18	0 20	1 50	1 75	Martell's	11 00	11 25	Cod Oil—Imp. Gal.	0 60	0 65	
" Southdown	0 00	0 22	0 45	0 50	Otard Dupuy & Co	9 50	10 00	Straits Oil	0 55	0 57	
Pulled combing	0 18	0 20	0 20	0 25	J. Robin & Co.	9 00	9 25	Palm per lb	0 70	0 11	
" super	0 27	0 23	0 60	0 60	P. Castillon & Co.	9 00	9 25	Lard, ex No 1 Morse's	0 96	0 98	
Extra	0 33	0 35	0 60	0 60	A. Matignon & Co.	9 50	10 00	" ord. No. 1	0 90	0 92	
<b>Salt, Etc.</b>				<b>Gin: De Kuyper, ½ gal</b>				<b>Oil:</b>			
Liverpool coarse ½ lb	0 75	0 80	2 25	2 37	B. & D.	2 20	2 30	Linseed, Raw	0 72	0 76	
Canadian ½ bbl	1 12	1 15	4 25	4 40	" Green cases	4 25	4 40	Linseed boiled	0 78	0 83	
Stoved	0 00	0 00	8 25	8 50	" Red	8 25	8 50	Olive, ½ Imp. gal	1 40	1 50	
Plaster	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 60	Booth's Old Tom	0 00	0 60	Salad	3 10	3 20	
Water Lime	0 00	0 00	2 85	3 00	Rum: Jamaica, 16 o.p.	2 85	3 00	" qt, ½ case	3 00	3 20	
<b>Sawn Lumber.</b>				<b>Whisky:</b>				<b>Oil:</b>			
Clear pine, 1 ¼ in. or over	38 00	39 00	0 25	0 25	Port, common	1 25	1 75	Cod Oil—Imp. Gal.	0 60	0 65	
Pickings	28 00	29 00	0 25	0 25	" fine old	2 50	4 00	Straits Oil	0 55	0 57	
Clear and pickings 1 in	25 00	00 00	0 25	0 25	Sherry, medium	2 25					

# CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

The Company have pleasure in announcing the result of the

## NEW BUSINESS

For the Year closing the 30th of April, 1882.

Applications .....	2,572
New Assurances .....	\$4,772,665
Applications Declined .....	226 for \$386,000
Policies Issured.....	2,346 for \$4,386,165

MINIMUM POLICIES becoming claims before 30th April, 1885, are by the allowance of the prospective bonus of 1 1/2 Per Cent. Per Annum, made free from the possibility of any reduction.

A. G. RAMSAY, Pres't. R. HILLS, Secy. J. W. MARLING, Supt. Agencies.  
 J. D. HENDERSON, Agent. Office—46 King St., west, Toronto

# CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION

Incorporated by Special Act of the Dominion Parliament.

Guarantee Capital, \$1,000,000. Government Deposit, \$86,300  
 Capital and Assets, 31st Dec., 1881, \$1,797,459

## HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT.

President: Sir W. P. HOWLAND, C.B., K.C.M.G.

Vice-Presidents: Hon. WM. McMASTER. WM. ELLIOT, Esq.

Directors:

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Hon. T. N. GIBBS, Hon. ISAAC BURPÉE, M.P.	F. A. BALL, Esq., M. F. BYAN, Esq., M.P.
W. H. BEATTY, Esq., EDWARD HOOPER, Esq.	S. NORDHEIMER, Esq., W. H. GIBBS, Esq., A. McLEAN HOWARD, Esq.

Actuary: C. CARPMARL, M.A., F.R.A.S., late Fellow of St. John's College Cambridge.

Managing Director: J. K. MACDONALD.

# LIFE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.

## HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, ONT.

GUARANTEE CAPITAL.....	\$200,000
RESERVE FUND .....	141,000
GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT .....	101,000

Life Insurance Agents who can do \$100,000 of new business in a year are invited to communicate with DAVID BURKE, Manager, Hamilton, with a view to an engagement.

# BRITISH AMERICA

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Cash Capital & Assets, \$1,329,731.79.

Incorporated 1833. Head Office, Toronto, Ont.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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 DEPUTY-GOVERNOR, JOHN MORISON, Esq.  
 JOHN McLENNAN, Esq. JOHN SMITH, Esq.  
 H. R. FORBES, Esq. H. S. NORTHROP, Esq.  
 GEORGE BOYD, Esq. HON. WM. CAYLEY.  
 W. J. McCALLA, Esq.  
 Inspector, ROBERT McLEAN.

L. H. BOULT, Manager.

# Standard Fire Ins. Co.

HEAD OFFICE: HAMILTON, ONT.

CAPITAL, \$3,000,000.00.

RECORD.

	INCOME.	ASSETS.	SURPLUS.
1877	\$20,987.69	\$152,464.96	\$138,233.43
1880	82,108.96	238,277.67	197,987.85

The LARGEST gain of Business of any Ontario Company.

D. B. CHISHOLM, Esq., President. H. THEO. CRAWFORD, Sec.  
 Prompt and Liberal Settlements are characteristic of this Company, and rates to insurers.

JAS. B. BOUSTEAD & MALCOLM GIBBS,

Secretaries and Managers, Toronto and Co. of York.

Office, No. 14 Adelaide Street East. Issuers of Marriage Licenses.

# WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE & MARINE. Incorporated 1851.

Capital and Assets.....\$1,637,553 10

Income for Year ending 31st Dec., 1879 1,001,052 20

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT.

Hon. J. McMURRIQH, Presid't. J. J. KENNY, Man'g. Director.

JAS. BOOMER, Secretary.

RELIABLE AND ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED

£100,000 Deposited without reference to England.

RESERVE FUND, £50,000.

ESTABLISHED £2,000,000 CAPITAL.

at Ottawa. in the leading Cities and Towns throughout Canada.

Head Office, Montreal.

Head Office, General Agent.

W. R. OSWALD, General Agent.

Ottawa City situated in this Branch.

Head Office, Halifax.

Head Office, New Brunswick Branch.

Head Office, St. John.

Head Office, Toronto.

S. F. MAGURN, General Agent.

Head Office, Ontario Branch.

Head Office, England.

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Head Office, Quebec Branch.

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Head Office, All-Scott's, H. Chubb & Co., General Agent.

Head Office, All-Scott's, H. Chubb & Co., General Agent.

Head Office, All-Scott's, H. Chubb & Co., General Agent.



	<p>Successful life insurance agents who have pushed their business under great disadvantages, which they feel may cripple them in their future efforts, would do well to connect themselves with a LIVE company which fosters its agents.</p>
	<p>Others who have been desirous of taking a high rank in the business, but have found themselves surpassed by competitors, should determine whether this may not be due to the tools they have had to work with rather than to any lack of ability or energy on their part.</p>
	<p>The man who has the greatest facilities in business, other things being equal, will surpass all competitors.</p>
	<p>The Equitable Life Assurance Society, 190 Broadway, New York, has unoccupied territory at a number of points throughout Canada, and agents are invited to communicate with E. W. GALE, Montreal, General Agent of the Society for Canada. All communications of this character will be treated with consideration by the officers of the Society.</p>

Before Insuring Your Life Examine the Very Attractive and Advantageous Plan of

**THE**

# UNION MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PORTLAND, MAINE.  
INCORPORATED IN 1848.

JOHN E. DEWITT, President.	DANL. SHARP, Vice-President.
HENRY D. SMITH, Secretary.	NICHOLAS DEGROOT, Asst.-Secretary.

Government Deposit at Ottawa, - - - - -	\$115,000 00
Assets, about - - - - -	\$7,000,000
Surplus over all Liabilities, - - - - -	\$650,000 00
Dividends to Policy-holders, to 31st Dec., 1880, - - - - -	\$3,936,118 04
Total Payments to Policy-holders, - - - - -	\$17,421,926 25

This is the only Company that issues Policies giving the benefits of the Maine non-forfeiture law, and specifying in definite terms by its Policy Contract, that there can be no forfeiture of the insurance by non-payment of premium after three annual premiums have been paid, until the value provided for is exhausted in extended insurance, and every policy issued, states in plain figures, the extended insurance and cash value as the case may be (after the third year), according to the number of full annual premiums paid. NOT MERELY ESTIMATES BUT ACTUALLY GUARANTEED and after being in force THREE FULL YEARS the policy BECOMES INCONTESTABLE. Matured policies are payable at once without rebate of interest on receipt of satisfactory proofs of death, together with a valid discharge from proper parties in interest, the Company waving the usual delay of ninety days required by most Companies.

The guaranteed extensions and cash values do not include the Dividends which will accrue to the Policy.

Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.  
For further particulars apply to

G. B. HOLLAND, Manager for Prov. of Ontario, 17 Toronto St., Toronto.  
C. L. BOSSE, " " Quebec, 147 St. James St., Montreal.  
F. B. K. MARTER, " " N.S., Queen's Ins. Bldg., Halifax.

## ROYAL

### INSURANCE COMPY OF ENGLAND

LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS UNLIMITED.

CAPITAL, .....	\$10 000,000
FUNDS INVESTED, .....	24 000,000
ANNUAL INCOME, upwards of .....	5,000,000

Investments in Canada for protection of Canadian Policy-holders (chiefly with Government), exceed \$600,000.  
Every description of property insured at moderate rates of premium.  
Life Assurances granted in all the most approved forms.

Head Office for Canada—Royal Insurance Buildings  
Montreal

JOHN MAUGHAN, } Agents for Toronto and County of York.	M. H. GAULT, } Chief Agents
JOHN KAY, }	W. TATLEY, }
ARTHUR F. BANKS, }	

## Cheap Life Insurance.

[From the Aetna Quarterly.]

The co-operative assessment associations have secured a large membership from their representations that they furnish cheap insurance. Men have been induced to join these associations because they recognize the uncertainty of life, and their duty to provide for their families in event of death. They have been led to believe it is the only true form of insurance, and superior to the well-tested plans in use by the legitimate companies. We have frequently shown through the columns of this paper that the representations of these associations and their over-sanguine agents are delusive and untrue, and that they are unworthy of confidence or patronage, having no permanent basis to stand upon.

### THE AETNA LIFE INSURANCE CO'Y,

of Hartford, Conn., was early in recognizing that a considerable number of those seeking insurance desired it upon the most inexpensive plans. With a view of meeting the popular demand it organized a copyrighted system, which combines the utmost cheapness, safety and equity. The plan requires only a minimum rate, and avoids the necessity of taking large premiums for the sake of returning large dividends. It gives all the advantages obtainable under more expensive policies. It is peculiarly adapted to those who desire to secure the largest amount of insurance at the least possible cost; to those who want immediate protection, but are not ready or able to pay for endowments or other plans more expensive, and for those who wish insurance for a limited time, or for a specific purpose. The accumulations under this plan are kept distinct and separate, and the insured receive the benefit of them by the application of the surplus at stated periods.

There is, therefore, no further necessity or excuse for trusting the future happiness and support of dependent ones to the deceptive and uncertain system of passing round the hat after the funeral, for the AETNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY issues policies secured by an accumulation of

## \$27,000,000

to back up its promises, and at less expense than the article obtainable of any co-operative company, whose certificates are of no permanent value.

Circulars giving the full particulars of the plan above referred to, can be obtained by addressing the company,  
Western Canada Branch: Adelaide St. East, Toronto.  
WILLIAM H. ORR, Manager.

## LONDON & LANCASHIRE

### FIRE

#### INSURANCE COMPANY.

MANAGER—CHAS. G. FOTHERGILL.  
SUB-MANAGER—J. B. MOFFATT.

Capital Fully Subscribed.....	\$9,260 000
Assets, Cash, and Invested Funds .....	2,605,925
Deposited with Government of Canada, for the Protection of Policy-holders in Canada .....	100,000

ALL LOSSES PAID AT HEAD OFFICE IN TORONTO, WITHOUT REFERENCE TO ENGLAND.

Office—Mail Buildings, Toronto.  
F. A. BALL, Chief Agt. for Canada.  
Agent for Toronto:—T. M. PRINGLE.

## THE ROYAL CANADIAN

### Fire & Marine Insurance Co'y.

#### 160 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.

This Company doing business in Canada only, presents the following Financial Statement and solicits the patronage of those seeking unquestionable security and honorable treatment.

Capital and Assets, Jan., 1st, 1882, ....	\$1,257,168 30
Income during year ending 31st Dec., '81	394,438 37

ANDREW ROBERTSON, Esq., Pres. JAMES DAIVSON, Manager Fire Dept.  
G. H. McHENRY, Inspector Fire Dept. HENRY STEWART, Mgr. Marine Dept.

## THE FEDERAL

### LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

#### HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, Ont.

Capital Subscribed, .....	\$650,000
Deposited with Dominion Government, .....	51,100

President: D. B. CHISHOLM, Esq., Hamilton.  
Vice-Presidents: JAS. H. BEATTY, Esq.; ROBERT BARBER, Esq.  
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Esq., Consulting Actuary.

This Company offers equitable plans of Life Insurance on favorable terms, and issues NON-FORFEITABLE POLICIES, which, after payment of two full endowment or three life premiums, will, on default of any subsequent premium, be continued in force till the reserve is exhausted.

S. G. CHAMBERLAIN, Superintendent of Agencies.  
DAVID DEXTER, Managing Director.

Insurance.

**QUEEN**  
**INSURANCE CO. OF ENGLAND**

**FORBES & MUDGE, Montreal,**  
Chief Agents for Canada.

**GEO. GRAHAM, Agent, Toronto, 6 Wellington**  
street East.

Railways.

**Intercolonial Railway.**

**THE ONLY CANADIAN**  
**ALL RAIL ROUTE**

*Between Eastern and Western Canada.*

By this route frequent change of cars and all vexatious Customs regulations are avoided. Pullman Cars run through between Montreal, Halifax and St. John.

The Intercolonial is yearly becoming a Popular and Favourite Route for Tourist and Pleasure Travel. Sea Bathing and Tourist tickets are now being issued at very low rates. The finest Salmon and Trout fishing in America is to be found in Rivers and Lakes along this railway. There is also excellent sea and surf bathing.

Close connections are made weekly at Rimouski with the Allan Royal Mail Line to and from Liverpool, making the shortest ocean passage between Europe and America. Passengers for Europe leaving Montreal by the Mail Special on Saturday morning will join the Mail Steamer at Rimouski the same evening.

**IMPORTERS and EXPORTERS** will find it advantageous to use this route, as it is the quickest in point of time and the rates are as low as by any other. Through freight is forwarded by fast special trains.

Through express trains run as follows:—

<b>GOING EAST.</b>	<b>GOING WEST.</b>
Leave Toronto 7.15 a.m.	Leave Halifax 6.15 p.m.
" Montreal 10.00 p.m.	" St. John, N.B., 10.30 p.m.
" Quebec 7.30 a.m. next day.	" Montreal 6.30 a.m. day after.
Arrive St. John, N.B. 6.00 a.m. day after.	" Toronto 11.15 p.m. do.
" Halifax 10.00 p.m., do.	

The Pullman cars which leave Montreal on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday run through to Halifax without change, and those 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 freight and passenger rates, will be given on application to

**R. ARNOLD, Ticket Agent,**  
Cor. King & Yonge Streets, and 20 York St., Toronto.

**R. B. MOODIE,**  
Western Freight and Passenger Agent,  
72 Yonge Street, Toronto.

**GEORGE TAYLOR,**  
General Freight Agent, Moncton, N.B.

**A. BUSBY,**  
General Passenger & Ticket Agent, Moncton, N.B.

**D. POTTINGER,**  
Chief Superintendent, Moncton, N.B.  
Railway Office, Moncton, N.B., 5th July, 1892.

Agents' Directory.

**JOHN HAFNER, Official Assignee, Estate, Insurance and General Agent, Guelph.**

**GEORGE F. JEWELL, Public Accountant and Auditor. Office—No. 3 Odd Fellows' Hall, Dundas Street, London, Ontario.**

**GEO. B. FISHER, Commission and Real Estate Agent. Purchase and sale of Land Claims of all kinds negotiated. Some choice half-breed lands for sale. Money to Loan. Office—Room 12, Radiger's Block, Main Street, Winnipeg.**

**R. C. W. MACQUAIG, Licensed Auctioneer, Broker, General Insurance, Passenger and Real Estate Agent, 58 Sparks Street, Ottawa.**

**TROUT & JAY, Agents for Royal Canadian; Lancashire; Canada Fire and Marine & Sovereign Fire, also the Confederation Life Insurance Co.; Canada Per. Build. & Sav. Soc.; London and Canadian Loan and Agency Co., Meaford.**

**J. T. & W. PENNOCK, Fire and Life Insurance Agents and Adjusters, representing first-class Companies through the whole of the Ottawa Valley, Ottawa.**

**PETER McCALLUM, Agent for the Lancashire Ins. Co.; Accident Insurance Co.; Hartford Fire Ins. Co.; Western Ins. Co., of Toronto; St. Catharines, Ont.**

**MARETT & ANDERSON, Parliamentary Agents, Brokers and Commission Merchants, Ottawa District Agency for the Guarantee Company of North America. Agents for the Accident Company of Canada; the Lion Life Assurance Company; the City of London Fire Insurance Co London, Eng., 15 Metcalfe St., Ottawa.**

Insurance.

**QUEBEC**

**FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

Established 1818.

**CASH & INVESTED FUNDS, \$496,094**  
**GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT, 100,000**

AGENTS.

**St. John, N.B.—THOS. A. TEMPLE.**

**Halifax, N.S.—F. D. CORBETT & Co.**

**Montreal—THOS. SIMPSON.**

**Toronto—GEO. J. PYKE, General Agent for Ontario.**

**MUTUAL**

**FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

Of the County of Wellington.

*Business done exclusively on the Premium Note system*

**F. W. STONE,**

**CHAS. DAVIDSON,**

President.

Secretary.

**Head Office, - - Guelph, Ont.**

**HURON & MIDDLESEX**

**Mutual Fire Insurance Company**

**HEAD OFFICE: 98 DUNDAS ST.,**

**LONDON, ONT.**

*Business done exclusively on the Premium Note system, giving perfect security with insurance at cost.*

**A. B. POWELL,**

**H. E. SHARPE,**

President.

Manager

Insurance.

**CITIZENS**  
**Insurance Company of Canada.**

Established 1864.

President **SIR HUGH ALLAN.**  
General Manager **GERALD E. HART.**

**FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT.**

Losses paid to date.....\$1,800,000 00  
Government deposit..... 112,000 00  
Security to policy-holders..... 1,270,583 43

NOTICE.

**The Canada Fire & Marine**  
**INSURANCE COMPANY**

Hereby give notice that they have transferred their Fire Insurance business to the Citizens' Insurance Company of Canada, who assume all liabilities, and will pay all claims arising under their current policies. The business will be carried on without interruption at the offices of the undersigned.

**BOUSTEAD & GIBBS,**

General Agents Citizens' Ins. Co., for the City of Toronto and County of York.

Offices: 12 Adelaide Street East, Toronto.

**PHENIX**

**Fire Insurance Company of London**

ESTABLISHED IN 1782.

**AGENCY ESTABLISHED IN CANADA IN 1844.**  
Unlimited liability of all the stockholders, and large Reserve Funds. Moderate rates of premium.

**GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & Co.,**

General Agents for Canada,

12 St. Sacrament St., Montreal.

**ROBT. W. TYRE, Manager.**

**IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.**  
**OF LONDON.**

(Established 1803.)

*Head Office for Canada, 6 Hospital St., Montreal*  
**RINTOUL BROS., Agents.**

Subscribed Capital,.....£1,600,000 Stg.

Paid-up Capital,..... 700,000 Stg.

Cash Assets, 31st Dec., 1879,..... 1,596,014 Stg.

Toronto Agency—**ALF. W. SMITH.**

**Watertown Agricultural Insurance Co**

*Of Watertown, New York, Organised, 1853.*

**NET ASSETS, \$1,261,781. LOSSES PAID, \$8,187,061.**

\$100,000 Deposited with Government for exclusive protection of Policy-holders in Canada.

Insures only Residences and Farm Property, and has never yet lost over \$5,000 by any one fire.

Insures against damage by lightning whether fire ensues or not, and insures live stock against being killed by lightning in the field.

The largest and strongest residence Insurance Company in the world.

**R. F. WILLIAMS, City Agent, 48 Front St. East.**

**J. FLYNN, Gen. Agent, Cobourg, Ont.**

NOW  
**Ready for Delivery,**  
**VOLUME XVI.**

OF THE

**MONETARY TIMES.**

Bound half calf, with or without advertisements, making in the latter case, a handsome volume of 1000 pages, replete with statistical and commercial information. **\$3.50 per copy.**

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY**

The CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY offer lands in the **FERTILE BELT** of Manitoba 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.,

**A REBATE OF \$1.25 PER ACRE**

allowed for cultivation, as described in the Company's Land Regulations.

**THE LAND GRANT BONDS**

of the Company, which can be procured at all the Agencies of the Bank of Montreal, and other Banking institutions throughout the country, will be

**RECEIVED AT TEN PER CENT PREMIUM**

on their par value, with interest accrued, on account of and in payment of the purchase money thus further reducing the price of the land to the purchaser.

Special arrangements made with Emigration and Land Companies.

For copies of the Land Regulations and other particulars apply to the Company's Land Commissioner, **JOHN McTAVISH, Winnipeg;** or to the undersigned

By order of the Board,

**CHARLES RINKWATER, Secretary.**

**MONTREAL December 1st 1891.**

## Insurance.

## NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO'Y, ESTABLISHED 1869.

Subscribed Capital ..... £2,000,000 Stg.  
Subscribed Capital Paid-up ..... 500,000 "  
Subscribed but Uncalled Capital..... 1,500,000 "

### ESTABLISHMENT IN CANADA. MANAGING DIRECTORS.

D. Lorn MacDougall, Esq. Thos. Davidson, Esq.  
DIRECTORS.  
Gilbert Scott, Esq., of Messrs. Wm. Dow & Co.  
Charles F. Smithers, Esq., General Manager Bank of  
Montreal.  
The Hon. Thomas Ryan, Senator.  
WILLIAM EWING, Inspector.  
GEORGE N. AHERN, Sub-Inspector.

**R. N. GOOCH, Agent,**  
26 Wellington St. E., TORONTO

Head Office for the Dominion in  
Montreal.

D. LOBN MACDOUGALL,  
THOMAS DAVIDSON,  
General Agents.

## WANTED

An active

## DISTRICT AGENT FOR TORONTO & NEIGHBORHOOD

for the

**Briton Life Association, (Limited.)**

Apply to

**JAS. B. M. CHIPMAN**  
Manager for Canada,  
Montreal.

## SURETYSHIP.

## THE GUARANTEE CO.

Of North America.

CAPITAL, fully subscribed, \$666,000  
PAID UP IN CASH, (no notes) 290,000  
ASSETS, over 350,000  
DEPOSIT WITH GOV'T 57,000

This Company is under the same experienced management which introduced the system to this continent eighteen years ago and has since actively and successfully conducted the business to the satisfaction of its patrons.

Over \$150,000 has been paid in  
Claims to Employers.

HEAD OFFICE,—260 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.

President: SIR A. T. GALT, G.O.M.G. Vice-President: JOHN RANKIN.  
Managing Director: EDWARD RAWLINGS. Secretary: JAMES GRANT.

*Directors in Toronto:*  
John L. Blackie, Chairman, President Canada Landed Credit Co.  
The Hon. J. C. Aikins, Minister of Inland Revenue.  
C. E. Gzowski, Vice-President Ontario Bank.  
Hon. D. L. Macpherson, President of the Senate.  
T. Sutherland Stayner.  
Jas. Michie, Director Canadian B'k Commerce.  
Sir W. P. Howland, C.B., President Ontario Bank.

*Agents in Toronto.*  
**JOHN STARK & CO.,**  
Equity Chambers, Corner Adelaide & Victoria Sts.  
**EDWARD RAWLINGS,**  
Managing Director.  
Montreal, April, 1892.

\* N.B.—This Company's Deposit is the largest made for Guarantee business by any Company, and is not liable for the responsibilities of any other risks.

## Insurance.

## RATES REDUCED. THE STANDARD Life Assurance Co.

ESTABLISHED 1835.

HEAD OFFICES:

Edinburgh, - - - Scotland.  
Montreal, - - - Canada.

Total Risks ..... \$65,000,000  
Accumulated Funds ..... 27,500,000  
Annual Income ..... about 4,000,000  
or over \$10,000 a day.  
Claims paid in Canada ..... over 1,200,000  
Investments in Canada ..... " 1,000,000  
Total amount paid in Claims during the last 8 years  
over Fifteen Millions of Dollars, or about \$5,000  
a day.

CLAIMS settled in Montreal, giving to this Company all the advantages of a local office, with the benefits of an extended business and connection otherwise.

FIXED SURRENDER VALUES.—See report submitted to Annual General Meeting of the Company, held 26th of April, 1870.  
LOANS ADVANCED ON Mortgage of Policies to the extent of the office value.

MORTON & WRIGHT, W. M. RAMSAY,  
Gen. Agts. Manager for Canada.  
Office—36 Toronto Street, Toronto.

## LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Invested Funds, ..... \$29,000,000  
Investments in Canada, ..... 900,000

Head Office, Canada Branch, Montreal.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. H. Starnes, Chairman; T. Cramp, Esq., Dep. Chairman; T. Hart, Esq.; Angus C. Hooper, Esq.; Edward J. Barleau, Esq.

Mercantile Risks accepted at Lowest Current Rates  
Dwelling Houses and Farm Property Insured on Special Terms.

JQS. B. REED, G. F. C. SMITH,  
Toronto Agent, Chief Agent for the  
30 Wellington St. E. Dominion, Montreal

## GUARDIAN

Fire and Life Assurance Company,  
OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1821.

Capital - - - £2,000,000 sterling  
Invested Funds £2,981,000 sterling  
Dominion Deposit - \$100,343

Gen. Agents for { ROBT. SIMMS & CO. } Montreal  
Canada. { GEO. DENHOLM. }

Toronto—HENRY D. P. ARMSTRONG, 58 King St. East.

Kingston—R. W. VANDEWATER, Ontario Street.

Hamilton—GILLESPIE & POWIS, 30 James St. E.

## The LION Life

Insurance Company of London, Eng.

Subscribed Capital ..... \$4,600,000  
Paid-up ..... 920,000  
British Government Deposit ..... 100,000  
Canadian " ..... 50,000

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA:

42 ST JOHN STREET, MONTREAL.

General Agents and active local  
Agents Wanted in unoccupied Dis-  
tricts upon liberal terms.

Apply to **F. STANCLIFFE,**  
General Manager.

## Insurance.

## THE NORTH AMERICAN Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Guarantee Fund, - - - \$100,000  
Deposited with Dem Gov. 50,000

Hon. ALEX. MACKENZIE, M.P., President.  
Hon. ALEX. MORRIS, M.P.P., Vice-President.

The Tontine Investment Policy of The North American Mutual Insurance Company combines in one form the greatest number of advantages attainable in a Life Insurance Policy. It appeals at once to the intelligence of all who understand the principles and practice of Life Insurance.

All Policies whether on Life or Endowment Rates are subject to no higher charge in Premium Rates, in taking the "Tontine Investment" form. The extra benefits of this class are conditioned only upon continuance of the Policy for a certain specified term or Tontine period of ten, fifteen or twenty years, selected by the insured himself.

Two things most desired in Life Insurance are the certainty of protection in early death and profit in long life. These are combined in the "Tontine Investment Policy" of the North American Mutual Life Insurance Coy, which also issues Annuities and all the ordinary approved forms of Life Policies.

Agents wanted. Apply to  
**WM. McCABE,**  
Managing Director.

## SUN

Life Insurance Coy, of Canada.

MONTREAL.

CAPITAL, ..... \$500,000.

T. WORKMAN, Esq., M. H. GAULT, Esq., M.P.,  
President. Vice-President

### Unconditional Policies.

No other company in Canada issues Unconditional Policies. They are entirely free from all vexatious restrictions regarding travel, occupation, habits, suicide, etc., and are absolutely indisputable when two years in force. They are thus the best commercial securities of their kind, as they cannot be forfeited by the acts of the assured.

**R. MACAULAY,**  
Manager.

## THE LONDON Life Insurance Company OF LONDON, ONT.

Licensed by the Ontario Legislature, deposits with the Government \$75,000.

Issues Life endowment and Accident Policies, in the most desirable forms.

Joseph Jeffery, Esq., President.

**WM. MARDON,**

Manager & Secretary

## SCOTT & WALMSLEY,

Fire & Marine Underwriters.  
Queen City Fire, Anchor Ins. Co.,  
Canada Fire and Marine.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION,  
HAND IN HAND FIRE,  
CANADIAN LLOYDS,  
ORIENT MUTUAL,  
N. Y. OCEAN MARINE,

Capital Presented, - - \$19,000,000.

Rates fixed with regard to the Laws of Average and fair compensation for the hazard assumed.

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

OFFICES:

Queen City Fire Ins. Co's. Building,  
NOS. 22, 24 & 26 OHUROH STREET,  
TORONTO.