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

VOL. XV—NO. 40

TORONTO, ONT., FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1882.

Subscription  
\$2 a Year.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

**John Macdonald & Co.**

BLACK SILK FRINGES,  
COLORED SILK FRINGES.

*Dress Battons in all the  
Newest Styles.*

**JOHN MACDONALD & CO.,**

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

80 Faulkner St., Manchester, England

Toronto, Mar. 24, 1882.

**JONES'  
SPADES & SHOVELS.  
PARKES'  
DRAINING TOOLS.**

**Rice Lewis & Son**

Hardware & Iron Merchants,  
TORONTO.

ARTHUR B. LEE.

JOHN LEWIS

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

**A. R. McMASTER  
& BROTHER,**

**DRY GOODS  
IMPORTERS.**

No. 12 Front Street West,

TORONTO,

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

Toronto 1882

**IN STORE!  
VALENCIA RAISINS!**

SYRUPS—Dark, bbls.  
" —Medium, bbls.  
" —Bright, bbls.  
" half bbls.

PRUNES (Kegs),  
PRUNES (Cases),  
SULTANAS,  
LAYERS,  
MALAGA FIGS.  
WALNUTS,  
FILBERTS,  
BRAZIL NUTS,  
LOBSTERS,  
MACKEREL,  
SARDINES,  
BONELESS FISH,

LONDON LAYERS,  
FINEST DEHESA, (Boxes),  
FINEST DEHESA, (4 Boxes),  
LOOSE MUSCATELS,  
TARRAGONA ALMONDS,  
LEMON PEEL,  
CANNED PEACHES,  
" TOMATOES,  
" CORN,  
SALMON,  
CODFISH,  
SCALD HERRINGS.

And 272 Half-Chests, Season 1882, Finest MOYUNE  
YOUNG HYSONS, ex. S. S. "Yorkshire."

**SMITH & KEIGHLEY,**

9 FRONT ST. EAST, TORONTO,

A. M. SMITH

W. W. KEIGHLEY.

Toronto, March 23, 1882

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

**Gordon, Mackay & Co.**

Importers

—AND—

Manufacturers

OF

**DRY GOODS,**

48 FRONT ST. WEST,

TORONTO.

Toronto, 1882

**SAMSON,  
KENNEDY,  
& GEMMEL**

OFFER THIRTY-FIVE (35) CASES  
**UMBRELLAS & SUNSHADES**

With the latest styles of attachments and handles,  
the products of the best manufacturers, and em-  
bracing—

**GENTS.**—Cotton, Cashmere, Regina, Durable  
Twills, Levantine, and Silk.

**LADIES.**—Fancy Satin, Colored and Black  
Satin, Moire, Black Satin Hand Painted, Zanilla,  
Regina, Alpaca, and Silk.

**CHILDREN'S SUNSHADES**  
Fancy Black Satin.

**CARRIAGE UMBRELLAS.**

**44 SCOTT AND 19 COLBORNE STS.  
TORONTO**

Toronto, March 22, 1882

The Chartered Banks.

**BANK OF MONTREAL.**

ESTABLISHED IN 1818.  
 CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, \$12,000,000  
 CAPITAL PAID-UP, 11,998,200  
 RESERVE FUND, 5,000,000

Head Office, Montreal.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

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 Alfred Brown, Esq.

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 Brantford, Lindsay, Quebec,  
 Brookville, London, Sarnia,  
 Chatham, N.B., Moncton, N.B., Stratford,  
 Cornwall, Newcasle, N.B., St. John, N.B.,  
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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, 1,400,000

DIRECTORS:

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 Hon. Adam Hope, T. Sutherland Stayner, Esq.  
 George Taylor, Esq., Jno. J. Arnton, Esq.

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ROBT. GILL, Inspector.

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Barrie,	Hamilton,	Sarnia,
Belleville,	London,	Seaford,
Berlin,	Lucan,	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 Chartered Banks.

**THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.**

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$1,000,000 STG.

London Office—8 Clements Lane, Lombard St., E.C.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

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 Henry R. Farrer, Frederic Lubbock.  
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Secretary—A. G. WALLIS.

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

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SAN FRANCISCO—A. McKinlay, Agent.

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**THE QUEBEC BANK**

Incorporated by Royal Charter, A.D. 1818.

CAPITAL \$3,000,000.

Head Office, Quebec

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 R. H. Smith, Esq., William White, Esq.  
 Geo. R. Renfrew, Esq.

JAMES STEVENSON, Esq., Cashier.

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 Montreal, Que. Thorold, Ont. Three Rivers.

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 Agents in New York—Messrs. Maitland, Phelps & Co.  
 Agents in London—The Union Bank of London.

**THE ONTARIO BANK.**

CAPITAL, Paid-Up, \$3,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

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 Donald Mackay, Esq., A. M. Smith, Esq.  
 Robert Nicholls, Esq.

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

AGENTS.

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

The Chartered Banks.

**MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.**

CAPITAL - - - \$5,700,000.

RESERVE FUND - 525,000.

Head Office, Montreal.

Board of Directors.

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 Hector Mackenzie, Esq., Robert Anderson, Esq.  
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 Adolphe Masson, Esq.

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WM. J. INGRAM, Assistant General Manager.

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Berlin,	Prescott.
Brampton,	Quebec.
Chatham,	Renfrew.
Galt,	Stratford.
Gananoque,	St. John's, Que.
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Ingersoll,	Toronto.
Kincardine,	Walkerton.
Kingston,	Waterloo, Ont.
London,	Windsor.
Montreal,	Winnipeg, Manitoba.
Napanee,	Emerson, Manitoba.
Ottawa,	

Bankers in Great Britain.—The Clydesdale Banking Company, 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.**

Paid up Capital.....\$2,000,000  
 Reserve Fund..... 860,000

DIRECTORS.

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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.....Assist. Cashier  
 J. T. M. BURNSIDE.....Inspector.

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 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,

The Chartered Banks.

**THE MOLSONS BANK.**

The Shareholders

of this Bank are

HEREBY NOTIFIED

THAT A

**DIVIDEND**

—OF—

Three-and-a-half Per Cent.

Upon the Capital Stock has been declared for the **CURRENT HALF-YEAR**, and that the same will be payable at the Office of the Bank, in Montreal on and after

**FIRST DAY OF APRIL NEXT.**

**THE TRANSFER BOOKS**

Will be closed from the 16th to 31st March, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

**F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS,**  
GENERAL MANAGER.

Montreal, 23rd February, 1882.

**THE DOMINION BANK.**

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000. REST, \$415,000.

**DIRECTORS:**

JAS. AUSTIN, President.  
PELEG HOWLAND, Vice-President.  
James Crowther. Edward Leadley.  
James Holden. 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.

**STANDARD BANK OF CANADA.**

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED, \$1,000,000  
CAPITAL PAID-UP, 509,750  
REST, 25,000

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

**DIRECTORS:**

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JNO. BURNS, DR. MORTON.

R. C. JAMIESON,  
J. L. BRODIE, 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

**LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE**

Established in 1855.

CAPITAL \$2,000,000

Head Office, Montreal.

C. S. CHERRIER, President.  
A. A. TROTTIER, Cashier.

**Foreign Agents.**

London—Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.  
New York—National Bank of the Republic.  
Quebec Agency—La Banque Nationale.

The Chartered Banks.

**THE FEDERAL BANK**

Capital Paid-up, \$1,488,780.  
Rest, 525,000.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS.**

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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.

**IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.**

Notice is hereby given that a

**SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING**

of the

Shareholders of the Imperial Bank of Canada,

will be held at the head office of the bank in Toronto, on

**TUESDAY, 4th APRIL NEXT,**

for the purpose of authorizing an increase to the capital stock of the bank.

By order of the Board.

D. R. WILKIE, Cashier.

**LA BANQUE NATIONALE**

CAPITAL PAID UP, \$2,000,000

**HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.**

HON. ISIDORE THIBAUDEAU, President.  
JOS. HAMEL, Esq., Vice-President.  
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J. B. Z. Dubeau, Esq.

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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. Grunebaum & 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.  
A general Banking, Exchange and Collection business transacted. Particular attention paid to Collections, and returns made with utmost promptness.  
Correspondence respectfully solicited.

**MERCHANTS' BANK OF HALIFAX.**

CAPITAL PAID UP, \$900,000  
RESERVE, 180,000  
HEAD OFFICE—HALIFAX, N.S. | Geo. Maclean, Cashier

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Allison Smith, Esq., J. Norman Ritchie, Esq.

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Pictou—Chas. W. Ives. Sydney—J. E. Burohell.  
Maitland (Hants Co.)—George Frieze.  
Truro — Martin Dickie.  
Weymouth — G. D. Campbell.  
Charlottetown, P.E.I. — Owen Connolly, Agent.  
Summerside — F. H. Arnaud, "  
Port Hawkesbury, C.B., — Peter Paint, sr., "  
Lunenburg — Stephen Finck, "  
Londonerry, Acadia Mines Edwd. Walsh, "

The Chartered Banks.

*Eastern Townships Bank*

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$1,500,000  
CAPITAL PAID IN 15th MAY, 1880, 1,322,087  
RESERVE FUND, 200,000

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS.**

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G. K. Foster. G. N. Galer. G. G. Stevens.  
T. S. Morey.

Head Office—Sherbrooke, Que

WM. FARWELL, General Manager

**BRANCHES.**

Waterloo. Cowansville. 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.

**UNION BANK OF LOWER CANADA**

CAPITAL PAID-UP, \$2,000,000

Head Office, Quebec.

**DIRECTORS.**

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D. C. Thomson, Esq. E. Giroux, Esq.  
Jas. Gibb, Esq.

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BRANCHES—Savings Bank (Upper Town) Montreal.  
Ottawa, Three Rivers, Winnipeg.  
Foreign Agents—London—The London and County Bank. New York—National Park Bank.

**BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.**  
Incorporated 1832.

Capital paid up \$1,000,000. Reserve Fund \$275,000

**PRESIDENT—JOHN S. MACLEAN.**

CASHIER—THOS. FYSHE.

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. Woodstock.

*People's Bank of Halifax.*

Capital authorized \$800,000  
Capital Paid-up 600,000

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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.

**UNION BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.**  
Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1868.

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.

The Chartered Banks.

**BANK OF HAMILTON.**

**CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, - - \$1,000,000**

**Head Office, - - - - Hamilton.**

**Directors.**  
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 Edward Gurney, Esq., John Proctor, Esq.  
 George Roach, Esq.  
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 E. A. COLQUHOUN, Assistant-Cashier.

**Agencies.**  
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 Georgetown—H. M. Watson, Agent.  
 Listowel—J. O. Mowat, Agent.  
 Milton—J. Butterfield, Agent.  
 Fort Elgin—H. S. Steven, Agent.  
 Wingham—W. Corbould, Agent.

**BANK OF YARMOUTH, YARMOUTH, N.S.**

**L. E. BAKER, - - - - - PRESIDENT.**

**Directors:**  
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 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 PICTOU BANK,**

**Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1873.**

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

**HON. R. 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.

**EXCHANGE BANK OF CANADA,**

**HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.**

THOMAS CRAIG, Cashier.

**CAPITAL,.....\$500,000**  
**SURPLUS.....260,000**

**BRANCHES:**

HAMILTON, Ontario, C. M. Counsell, *Manager.*  
 AYLMEER, " 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.

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

*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 MARITIME BANK**

OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

**Head Office, - - - - - St. John, N.B.**

*Paid up Capital, \$664,000.*

THOS. MACLELLAN, | ALFRED RAY,  
 President. | 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., Indiantown), 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 Loan Companies.

THE CANADA

**LANDED CREDIT COMPY**

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.

**UNION LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY.**

**Offices: COMPANY'S BUILDINGS, Nos. 28 & 30 Toronto St.**

**CAPITAL, - - - - - \$1,000,000**  
**PAID-UP, - - - - - 500,000**  
**DEPOSITS & DEBENTURES, - - 458,000**  
**RESERVE FUND, - - - - - 110,000**  
**TOTAL ASSETS, - - - - - 1,072,763**

**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.

**THE HOME**

SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY, (LIMITED),

**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, JAMES MASON,  
 President. 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.

The Loan Companies.

**CANADA PERMANENT LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY**

**Incorporated A.D. 1855.**

**PAID-UP CAPITAL,.....\$2,000,000**  
**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.

J. HERBERT MASON, Manager.

Office—Company's Buildings, Toronto.

**THE FREEHOLD**

**Loan and Savings Co. TORONTO.**

**ESTABLISHED IN 1859.**

**SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$1,050,400**  
**CAPITAL PAID UP - - - 690,080**  
**RESERVE FUND - - - 251,500**  
**CONTINGENT FUND - - 7,631**

**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.....260,000**  
**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.*  
 Hamilton, Canada, 1882.

**THE ONTARIO**

**LOAN & DEBENTURE COMPANY, OF LONDON, CANADA.**

**Capital Subscribed, - - - - - \$1,000,000**  
**Paid-up Capital, - - - - - 268,845**  
**Reserve Fund, - - - - - 180,000**  
**Total Assets, - - - - - 2,866,000**  
**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.

**Dominion Savings & Investment Soc, LONDON, ONT.**

**INCORPORATED, - 1872.**

**Capital, - - - - - \$1,000,000**  
**Subscribed, - - - - - 600,000**  
**Paid-up, - - - - - 699,524**  
**Reserve and Contingent, - - - 21,081**  
**Savings Bank Deposits and Debentures, 753,401**

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

Money received on deposit and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.  
 F. B. LEYS, Manager.

The Loan Companies.

**WESTERN CANADA**  
*Loan & Savings Company.*

Offices: No. 70 Church St. Toronto.

CAPITAL, RESERVE, TOTAL ASSETS,	\$1,000,000 454,939 3,558,010
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Money loaned on straight loans or on the Sinking Fund system at the lowest current rates.  
Money received on Deposit and interest allowed half-yearly.

WALTER S. LEE,  
Manager.

**HURON AND ERIE**  
**LOAN & SAVINGS COM'Y**  
LONDON, ONT.

CAPITAL STOCK PAID UP.....	\$984,150
RESERVE FUND.....	300,000

Money advanced on the security of Real Estate on favorable terms.  
Interest allowed on Deposits.

WM. SAUNDERS, President.  
W. F. R. STREET, Vice-President.  
R. 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, TOTAL ASSETS,	\$731,683 1,320,465
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DIRECTORS:  
Larratt W. Smith, D.C.L., Pres. John Kerr, Vice-Pres.  
Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, M.P. G. R. Cockburn, M.A.  
James Fleming. W. Mortimer Clark.  
D. Galbraith, 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 .....	\$300,000
CAPITAL PAID UP .....	275,000
RESERVE FUND .....	85,000
DEPOSITS .....	390,000

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 Loan Companies.

**THE ONTARIO**  
**Investment Association.**

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. CRONYN, Barrister. W. R. MEREDITH, Q. C.  
DANIEL MACFIE, Esq. C. F. GOODHUE, Barrister.  
JOHN LABATT, Brewer. J. B. STRATHY, Esq.  
JAS. A. MAHON, Banker. THOS. BRATTIE, Merchant  
ISAT' H DANKS, Secretary F. A. FITZGERALD, Presi-  
Water Commissioners. dent Imperial Oil Co.

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  
**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 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.

**ROBERT BEATY & CO.**

61 King Street East, Toronto,  
ROBERT PEATY. JOHN W. BEATY.

**STOCK BROKERS,**  
Members of the Toronto Stock Exchange. Orders by letter or telegraph attended to.

The Loan Companies.

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

Office: Corner Dundas and Talbot Streets.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	\$600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	569,485
DEPOSITS & DEBENTURES .....	723,330

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

Deposits received at current rates of Interest. Money loaned on Mortgage of Real Estate.  
JOHN A. ROE, Manager.

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

**JACKSON RAE,**  
**General Financial, Investment and**  
**Commission Agent.**

Municipal or other Bonds and Stocks bought and sold. Loans on Mortgages or other Securities effected.  
Advances on Stocks, Merchandise or Commercial paper negotiated.  
Royal Insurance Chambers, Montreal.

**JOHN LOW,**  
(Member of the Stock Exchange.)  
**STOCK & SHARE BROKER,**  
58 St. Francois Xavier Street,  
**MONTREAL.**

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.

Insurance.

# QUEBEC

## FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1818.

CASH & INVESTED FUNDS, - - - \$436,094  
GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT, - - - 100,000

AGENTS.

St. John, N.B.—THOS. A. TEMPLE.  
Halifax, N.S.—F. D. CORBETT & Co.  
Montreal—H. C. SCOTT.  
Toronto—Geo. J. PYKE, General Agent for Ontario.

## Boiler Inspection and Insurance.

Boilers in Saw Mills, Cotton Mills, Woollen Mills, Flour Mills, Engine Works, Foundries, Refineries, Tanneries, Water Works, Government and other Public Buildings, Periodically inspected and Insurance granted against explosion, by the

Canadian Steam Users' Insurance Assoc'n.  
Subscribed Capital, \$100,000.  
SIR ALEX. CAMPBELL, - - - President.  
HON. JNO. McMURRICH, - - - Vice-President.  
Head Office—Mechanics Institute Buildings.  
Geo. C. ROBB, - - - A. F. JONES,  
Chief Engineer. Sec'y-Treas.

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.

## THE OSHAWA

# MALLEABLE IRON CO

Manufacturers of

## MALLEABLE IRON

For all kinds of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

ALSO

PATENT SCREW WRENCHES,

OSHAWA, ONT.

## CANADA LEAD & SAW WORKS,

JAMES ROBERTSON,

METAL MERCHANT & MANUFACTURER,  
Office: 25 Wellington St. MONTREAL { P.O. Box 1500.

BRANCHES:

Toronto, Ont. | St. John, N. B. | Baltimore, U.S.  
J. Robertson & Co. | Jas. Robertson | J. Robertson & Co.

## STOCK AND BOND REPORT.

NAME.	Shares	Capital S'bscr'b'd	Capital paid-up.	Rest.	Dividend last 6 Months.	CLOSING PRICES.	
						Toronto, Mar. 29	Cash value per share.
British North America.....	£50	\$4,866,666	\$4,866,666	216,000	2 1/2 p.c.		
Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	\$50	6,000,000	6,000,000	1,400,000	4	146 1/2	73.12
Du Peuple.....	50	2,000,000	1,000,000	240,000	2		
Dominion Bank.....	50	1,000,000	970,250	415,000	4	206 1/2	103.37
Exchange Bank.....	100	1,000,000	1,000,000		4		
Federal Bank.....	100	1,500,000	1,483,780	525,000	3 1/2	166 1/2	164.50
Hamilton.....	100	1,000,000	751,550	100,000	3 1/2	124 1/2	124.25
Imperial.....	100	1,000,000	1,000,000	175,000	3 1/2	140 1/2	140.25
Jacques Cartier.....	50	1,000,000	960,745				
Merchants' Bank of Canada.....	100	5,798,287	5,617,763	525,000	3	133 1/2	133.50
Molsons Bank.....	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	250,000	3 1/2		
Montreal.....	200	12,000,000	11,999,200	5,000,000	6	214	107.00
Maritime.....	100	1,000,000	664,000		3		
Nationale.....	50	2,000,000	2,000,000	150,000	2 1/2		
Ontario Bank.....	40	8,000,000	2,998,404	100,000	3	64 1/2	25.80
Ottawa.....	100	600,000	600,000	16,000	3 1/2		
Quebec Bank.....	100	2,500,000	2,500,000	325,000	3		
Standard.....	50	509,750	509,750	25,000	3	117 1/2	58.75
Toronto.....	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	860,000	3 1/2	177 1/2	177.25
Union Bank.....	100	2,000,000	1,992,990	18,000	2		
Eastern Townships.....	50	1,500,000	1,356,855	220,000	4		
Agricultural Savings & Loan Co.....	50	600,000	569,485	56,000	4		
Building & Loan Association.....	25	750,000	745,093	39,308	5	106 1/2	26.62
Canada Landed Credit Company.....	50	1,500,000	663,990	125,000	4 1/2	129 1/2	64.75
Canada Perm. Loan & Savings Co.....	50	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	6	222 1/2	111.37
Canada Savings & Loan Co.....	50	450,000	300,200	87,504	4	133	66.50
Dominion Sav. & Inv. Society.....	50	1,000,000	833,121	130,000	4	122 1/2	86.25
English Loan Co.....	100	2,044,100	295,847	7,300	4		
Farmers Loan & Savings Company.....	50	1,057,250	611,430	67,642	4	127	63.50
Freehold Loan & Savings Company.....	100	1,050,400	690,060	241,500	5	180	180.00
Hamilton Provident & Loan Soc.....	100	1,000,000	960,000	170,000	4		
Huron & Erie Savings & Loan Soc.....	50	1,000,000	996,700	300,000	5	161 1/2	80.75
Imperial Loan Society.....	50	600,000	597,643	75,000	3 1/2	113 1/2	55.87
London & Can. Loan & Agency Co.....	50	4,000,000	560,000	183,000	5	141 1/2	70.75
London Loan Co.....	50	434,700	300,950	21,185	4 1/2		
London & Ont. In. Co.....	100	1,149,500	229,900	30,000	3	116	116.00
Montreal Loan & Mortgage Co.....	50	1,000,000	550,900	64,000	3 1/2	100	50.00
Montreal Building Association.....	50	1,000,000	471,718	45,000		60	30.00
National Investment Co.....	100	1,460,000	292,009	12,500	3 1/2		
Ontario Loan & Debenture Co.....	50	1,000,000	1,000,000	205,000	4	133 1/2	66.75
Ontario Investment Association.....	50	1,900,000	253,549	300,000	4	133 1/2	66.75
People's Loan Co.....	50	500,000	480,310	32,000	3 1/2	113	56.50
Union Loan & Savings Co.....	50	1,000,000	492,410	110,000	4	130	65.00
Western Canada Loan & Savings Co.....	50	1,000,000	1,000,000	454,909	5	188 1/2	94.12
Dominion Telegraph Company.....	50	1,000,000	1,000,000		2 1/2	96	48.00
Montreal Telegraph Co.....	40	2,000,000	2,000,000		3	123	49.20
Toronto Consumers' Gas Co. (old).....	50	800,000	800,000		5	152 1/2	76.37

### SECURITIES.

	LONDON, ENG.	TORONTO.	MONTREAL.
Canadian Government Debentures 6 1/2 ct. stg. 1882-4.....	102 1/2		
Do. do. 6 1/2 ct. Inscr'bd Stock.....	104		
Do. do. 6 1/2 ct. stg., 1885.....	104		
Dominion 5 1/2 ct. stock 1908.....	112 1/2		
Do. 7 do. do.....			
Dominion Bonds, 4 p.c. 1904 Inscr'bd Stock.....	106		
Montreal Harbour bonds 6 p.c.....			
Do. Corporation 5 1/2 ct.....	107		
Do. 5 1/2 ct. 1874.....	107		110
Toronto Corporation 6 1/2 ct., 1897.....	117		
Toronto Corporation 6 1/2 ct., 1906.....	117 1/2		
Township Debentures 6 1/2 ct.....			

### INSURANCE COMPANIES.

ENGLISH—(Quotations on London Market, Mar. 11)

No. Shares.	Last Dividend.	NAME OF COMPANY	Share par val.	Amount Paid.	Last Sale.
20,000	5	Briton M. & G. Life	£10	£1	
50,000	£1	C. Union F. L. & M	50	5	24 26
5,000	10	Edinburgh Life	100	15	
20,000	4-10	Guardian	100	50	73 75
12,000	£7 yearly	Imperial Fire	100	25	143 145
100,000	8	Lancashire F. & L.	20	2	7 1/2 7 1/2
35,862	1-4	London Ass. Corp.	25	12 1/2	61 63
10,000	1-4	Lon. & Lancash. L.	10	27	1 1/2 1 1/2
40,000	0-5-0	Lon. & Lancash. F.	25	2 1/2	4 1/2 5
87,504	16	Liv. Lon. & G.F. & L.	10	5	20 1/2 20 1/2
30,000	2-5-0	Northern F. & L.	100	5	51 1/2 52
40,000	2-5-0	North Brit. & Mer.	50	8 1/2	65 67
6,722	£18	Phoenix			295 305
200,000	3	Queen Fire & Life.	10	1	3 1/2 3 1/2
100,000	1-2	Royal Insurance	20	3	2 1/2 2 1/2
50,000	7 1/2	Scottish Imp. F. & L.	10	1	1 11-16
20,000	10	Scot. Prov. F. & L.	50	3	16 5-16
10,000	3-10	Standard Life	50	12	74 74 1/2
4,000	5	Star Life	25	1 1/2	15
CANADIAN.					
10,000	5-6 mo.	Brit. Amer. F. & M.	\$50	\$50	137
2,500	7 1/2	Canada Life	400	50	365 1/2
5,000	5	Confederation Life	100	10	272
5,000	8-12 mo.	Sur. Mutual Life	100	12 1/2	\$20
5,000	6-12 mo.	Sovereign Fire	100	20	
4,000	12	Montreal Assurance	£50	£5	
	5	Royal Canadian	100	15	
5,000	10	Quebec Fire	100	65	100
1,000	15	Quebec Marine	100	40	
2,000	10	Quebec City Fire	50	10	
20,000	15-12 mo.	Western Assurance	40	30	181 1/2

### AMERICAN.

When org'nd	No. of Shares	NAME OF CO'Y.	Par. val of Sh'rs.	Off'r'd	Ask'd
1858	1500	Etna L. of Hart	\$ 100		
1819	30000	Etna F. of Hart	100		
1810	10000	Hartf'd. of Hart	100		
1863	5000	Travelers L & Ac	100		
1858		Phenix, B'klyn	50		
RAILWAYS.					
			Parv'l Sh'rs	London Mar. 28	
		Atlantic and St. Lawrence.....	£100	128 1/2	
		Do. do. 6 1/2 ct. stg. m. bds.	100	105	
		Canada Southern 3 p.c. 1st Mortgage.....		97 1/2	
		Grand Trunk.....	100	17	
		New Prov. Certif. issued at 22 1/2.....			
		Do. Eq. F. M. Bds. 1 ch. 6 1/2 p.c.	100	122	
		Do. Eq. Bonds, 2nd charge.....		121 1/2	
		Do. First Preference, 5 1/2 p.c.....	100	101 1/2	
		Do. Second Pref. Stock, 5 1/2 p.c	100	82 1/2	
		Do. Third Pref. Stock, 4 1/2 p.c.	100	36	
		Great Western.....	£20 10	12	
		Do. 5 1/2 p.c. Deb. Stock.....		101 1/2	
		Do. 6 p.c. Bonds, 1890.....		109	
		International Bridge 6 p.c. Mort. Bds		10 1/2	
		Do. 6 p.c. Mor. Bds. 2nd series.....			
		Midland 5 1/2 ct. 1st Pref. Bonds.....	100	93	
		Northern of Can. 6 1/2 p.c. First Pref Bds	100	104	
		Do. do. Second do.....	100	103	
		Toronto, Grey & Bruce 6 1/2 p.c. Bonds	100	67 1/2	
		Wellington, Grey & Bruce 7 1/2 p.c. 1st M.		87 1/2	
EXCHANGE.					
		Bank of London, 60 days.....			
		Gold Drafts do. on sight.....			
		American Silver.....			

Leading Brewers.

**Gooderham & Worts,**  
DISTILLERS,  
MALTSTERS AND MILLERS.

ESTABLISHED 1832.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Alcohol, 65 o.p.  
Pure Spirits, 65 o.p., 50 o.p., & 25 u.p.  
Rye, Toddy and Malt Whiskeys.

AGED RYE WHISKEY,  
4 to 8 years old—a Speciality.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

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.

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Simcoe St., Toronto,  
April 12, 1881

GEORGE SEVERN,  
BREWER OF  
ALE AND PORTER,  
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Ample Storage. Liberal advances made on all kinds of Produce.

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Samples and Prices sent on application.

Intercolonial Railway.

The Great Canadian Route to and from the Ocean. For Speed, Comfort, and Safety, is unsurpassed.

Pullman Palace Day and Sleeping Cars on all through Express trains. Good Dining-Rooms at convenient distances.

NO CUSTOM-HOUSE EXAMINATION.

Passengers from all points in Canada and Western States to Great Britain and the Continent should take this route, as hundreds of miles of winter navigation are thereby avoided.

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

and the experience of the last two years has proved the Intercolonial route to be the quickest for European freight to and from all points in Canada and the Western States.

Through express trains run as follows:—

GOING EAST.		GOING WEST.	
Leave Toronto	7.35 a.m.	Leave Halifax	2.45 p.m.
" Montreal	10.00 p.m.	" St. John, N.B.	7.25 p.m.
" Quebec	8.10 a.m. next day.	Arrive Quebec	8.20 p.m. next day.
Arrive St. John, N.B.	7.30 a.m., day after.	" Montreal	6.00 a.m. day after.
" Halifax	12.40 p.m., do.	" Toronto	11.15 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. S. BUSBY, General Passenger & Ticket Agent, Moncton, N.B.

D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent, Moncton, N.B. Railway Office, Moncton, N.B., 16th Nov., 1881.

Toronto Barristers.

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Office—No. 17 Toronto Street, Consumers' Gas Company's Buildings) TORONTO.

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ROSE, MACDONALD, MERRITT & COATSWORTH,  
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\* A Commissioner, etc., for taking affidavits to be used in Quebec.

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OFFICE—Corner Richmond & Carling Streets, LONDON, Ont.

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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 durable. For sale by dealers, or

A. RAMSAY & SON, Montreal.

W. H. STOREY & SON,  
ACTON, ONT.,

GLOVE MANUFACTURERS

The best descriptions of GLOVES and MITTS in every variety of material and style are manufactured by us.



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

We are also Patentees and Inventors of Storey's Eureka Spring Glove Fastener, justly acknowledged the most perfect fastener in use. Patented in Canada, the United States and Great Britain.

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

# IMPORTANT NOTICE.

*Messrs. Alexander & Reid take great pleasure in informing their friends that they have sold their entire STOCK and the goodwill of their business to Messrs. JAMES BRAYLEY & CO., and they have great pleasure in recommending this firm to the confidence of their friends and the trade.*

*ALEXANDER & REID.*

**TORONTO, MARCH 27, 1882.**

In connection with the above we beg to state that we are now going carefully through this stock. It is clean, fresh, and well assorted, and composed largely of New Goods of this season's importation.

WE SHALL OPEN THE WAREHOUSE, 31 FRONT STREET WEST, ON

## MONDAY NEXT, 3rd OF APRIL,

and intend to close out the whole Stock, positively, in 30 days. We have secured this important Stock, amounting to nearly Seventy Thousand Dollars, at enormous discounts for Cash, and we are able and determined to give our Friends and the Trade an opportunity to purchase the **CHEAPEST GOODS EVER OFFERED IN THE ANNALS OF THE TRADE IN CANADA.**

We annex the list of Trade and Cash Discounts as follows, and have only to add that we trust all our friends will pay us an early visit.

### SPECIAL TRADE DISCOUNTS.

White and Coloured Feathers and Wings, &c., 50 per cent. off.

Dress and Widows' Caps, 33½ per cent.

Straw Goods and Shapes, 33½ per cent.

Washing Hats, 33½ per cent.

Lace Goods, real and imitation, 33½ per cent.

Muslins and Tarletans, 25 per cent.

Buttons, 50 per cent.

Silk Cords, Girdles, and Tassels, 33½ per cent.

Embroideries, 33½ per cent.

Silk Scarfs, 50 per cent.

Black Ribbons and Ribbon Velvets, 25 per cent.

Silks, Satins, and Millinery Gauzes, 25 per cent.

Black Feathers, 25 per cent. off.

Bonnet Fronts, 33½ per cent.

Flowers, 50 per cent.

Frillings, 50 per cent.

Lace Curtains, Lace Mitts, 25 per cent.

Gossamers and Barege Veilings, 40 per cent.

Crapes, 33½ per cent.

Mantle Ornaments and Frogs, 25 per cent.

Millinery Ornaments, 50 per cent.

Black and Coloured Silk Fringes, 50 per cent.

Coloured and Fancy Ribbons, 33½ per cent.

Meltons and Spring Mantle Cloths, 30 per cent.

## ==WINTER=GOODS,==

(SPECIAL DATING AS AUGUST 1ST.)

Black and Coloured Velveteens, 25 per cent.

Plushes, 25 per cent.

Fancy Wool Goods, 40 per cent.

Winter Flowers, 50 per cent.

Black and Coloured Silk Velvets, 25 per cent.

Beaver and Mantle Cloths, 30 per cent.

Fur Trimmings and Fur Caps, 43½ per cent.

Fur, Moscow Beaver, and Felt Hats, 50 per cent.

**TERMS**---Four per cent. prompt Cash; 3 per cent. 30 days, or 4 months net from date of Invoice. Special terms for parcels over \$1,000.

# JAMES BRAYLEY & CO.,

31 FRONT STREET WEST and 9 & 11 WELLINGTON STREET EAST.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

**JOHN CLARK, JR. & Co's,**  
**M. E. Q.**  
**SPOOL COTTON.**

This Thread is the only make in the CANADIAN MARKET that received an Award at the CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION for Excellence in Color, Quality & Finish.



Recommended by the principal Sewing Machine Companies as the best for Hand and Machine Sewing.

**WALTER WILSON & CO.,**  
Sole Agents for the Dominion,  
ST. HELEN ST., MONTREAL.

**WM. BARBOUR & SONS,**  
**IRISH FLAX THREAD**  
**LISBURN.**

Received  
Gold Medal  
THE  
Grand Prix  
Paris Exhibition.  
1878.



Received  
Gold Medal  
THE  
Grand Prix  
Paris Exhibition.  
1878.

Linen Machine Thread, Wax Machine Thread, Shoe Thread, Saddlers' Thread, Gilling Twine, Hemp, Twine, &c.

**WALTER WILSON & COMPY,**  
Sole Agents for the Dominion,  
1 & 3 ST. HELEN STREET,  
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AGENCY FOR

*"Gloster"*



**BEST IMPORTED GLOVE**  
IN THE MARKET.

A full Assortment always in Stock.

**WALTER WILSON & CO.,**  
Sole Agents for the Dominion of Canada,  
1 & 3 St. Helen Street, Montreal.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

**St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Co.**  
(LIMITED).

W. R. ELMENHORST, - President.  
A. BAUMGARTEN, - - - Vice-President.  
THEO. LABATT, - - - Secretary-Treasurer.

Office—88 KING ST., MONTREAL.  
THE WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.

**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 & 57 College St., Montreal.

**TEES, COSTIGAN & WILSON,**

(Successors to James Jack & 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 & 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.

**WM. JOHNSON,**

**Paint and Colour Manufacturer,**  
572 WILLIAM ST., MONTREAL,  
P.O. BOX 926.

SPECIALTIES—J. W. Masury & Sons, New York—Japan Colours, Oil Colours, Railroad and Liquid Colours, Henry Woods, Son & Co., Boston, Mass, Marseilles' Green. Decorators' Pure Lead, THE WHITES, and possess-ing the best body of any lead in the market. Genuine Lead, etc. Coloured Paints. Dry Colours—Chrome Yellows and Greens. Persian Reds, Vandyke Reds, Rose Pink, English Vermillion, and all kinds of dry colours. Orders solicited from dealers in paints and colours, which will be promptly despatched.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

**BELDING PAUL & CO**  
**MONTREAL,**

MANUFACTURERS OF

**SILK THREADS, RIBBONS, &c**

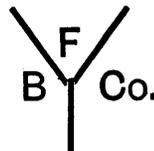
OFFICES.

MILLS.

New York, Philadelphia,  
Cincinnati, Boston, St.  
Louis, Chicago, San  
Francisco, Montreal.

Rockville, Conn.  
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**FOSTER, BAILLIE & Co**  
**MONTREAL.**



**Linen Merchants and Agents**

The largest stock in the Dominion direct from Manufacturer.  
Sole Agents in Canada for the CANADA SILK COMPANY. Inspection invited.

**Mercantile Summary.**

LA BANQUE NATIONALE has declared a dividend of two and one half per cent. for the six months ending April 30th.

The New City Gas Company of Montreal has declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. also a bonus of two per cent. on the year's business.

A CHARTER is being sought for by a company composed of Montreal gentlemen, who propose erecting extensive elevators and wharves at Longueuil, opposite Montreal.

WORK has been commenced in the Merchants Mfg. Company's new Cotton Mill at St. Henri de Montreal, but with only a small staff as yet. In course of a few weeks it is expected the mill will be in complete operation.

THE advantages of accident insurance seem to be appreciated by a good many of our representative business men who went on the Chicago trip, as it is stated that accident policies to the amount of \$165,000 were taken out before leaving.

N. A. MANSFIELD, a storekeeper at Cowansville for some six years past, during which period he has shown signs of being cramped for active capital, is reported as now in difficulty, and it is expected will assign. His liabilities will reach some \$9,000 with a deficiency in assets of about \$2,000.

D. MAGEE & Co., hatter of St. John N. B. have assigned, for general benefit of creditors. Shortly after the fire in that city, he became involved to some extent by locking up too much capital in brick and mortar, and again in 1879 through endorsements, and have not since then been regarded as very strong.

THE junior member of the drug firm of Perry & Chambers Napanee is reported to have absconded. The senior partner is ill. They began in 1878 with a small capital and did a fair business.

NARCISSE RACINE, of Jerome, Que., a grocer and wood dealer, is offering a compromise of fifty cents on liabilities of about \$2,500. He, however, seems indifferent in the matter, as he has left for the States and it seems doubtful if he will return.

LAST week the Toronto Street Railway company had a verdict of \$3,000 rendered against it at the assizes by Chief Justice Hagarty and a jury. The award was in favor of Mrs. R. S. T. Davidson for injuries done to her ankle when getting off the cars,

EDOUARD ALAIN, a storekeeper of Batiscan, Que. whose career in the past has been of an eventful and checkered character, is again in trouble and has assigned to two of his Montreal creditors. Liabilities are about \$4,000, with assets nominally to a similar amount.

At a meeting of the Nelson River R. R. & Transportation Co., held at Montreal recently, the whole of the stock was subscribed. The board of directors as constituted is a very strong one, being made up as follows:—Hon. T. Ryan, Hon. J. Hamilton, Alex. Murray, P. Redpath, G. A. Drummond, Duncan McArthur, and Alfred Brown.

THE "Rolland Paper Company" with a capital of \$300,000, principally held by Messrs. Rolland & Co., the well known French booksellers of Montreal, are building a fine mill at St. Jerome, upon the North River, which affords un-falling water power. The location is also an excellent one in other ways, there being an abundance of wood available, and shipping facilities are good.

A COMPANY has been formed for the purpose of manufacturing locomotives, railway cars, &c., to be known as the "Canada Iron Works Co." with works at Hochelaga and a capital of \$250,000. Some prominent names are attached to the application for charter, we note among others Messrs. Jacques Grenier, A. A. Trottier, H. A. Hogel, L. H. Senecal, A. Davis.

THE St. Hyacinthe Abel Hosiery Co. is seeking incorporation from the Quebec Legislature. The applicants for charter are Messrs. W. H. Abel and H. W. Boardman, of Laconia, New Hampshire, together with some ten or more leading citizens of St. Hyacinthe. The capital stock will be \$50,000, and the manufacturing of all descriptions of knitted goods will be carried on.

THE new cotton mill at Hochelaga will be known as "La Compagnie de Filature Ste. Anne Hochelaga." An act of incorporation is being applied for, and Messrs. Victor Hudon, D. P. Beattie, L. G. Forget, H. Provost and F. Boisjennu are to be the first directors. The capital stock is to be \$300,000 in \$100 shares. Work has actually been begun upon the foundation of the mill.

Messrs. James Brayley & Co. of this city have purchased the wholesale millinery stock of Messrs. Alexander & Reid, who have retired from

business. Messrs. A. B. Flint & McDonald dry goods dealers in this city have dissolved partnership. The latter retires. Messrs. D. Mellville & Co. Owen Sound have sold their general store business to Crane & Urquhart. In addition to these changes, nearly a dozen persons in this province have disposed, or are trying to dispose of their business.

AN old tailoring and ready-made clothing firm, Watson Taylor & Son, have been in business in this city for over twenty years. In March, 1863, the senior member of the present firm settled with his creditors at 62 cents on the dollar. Since then, the premises have been twice damaged by fire and water. For many years their style of tailoring was not appreciated by those who wished to be fashionably dressed, consequently their success has not been satisfactory to the principal house that supplied them with goods. Their liabilities are stated to be about \$20,000.

MESSRS. A. J. McDougall & Co., general storekeepers at Seaforth, are in difficulties, and have assigned. A short time ago they disposed of their dry goods stock to Mr. E. McFaul, and it was then thought that they were getting ready for the North-West. However they continued the grocery business, and what seems strange, until it can be satisfactorily explained, is the fact that only last week a number of purchases were made in this city. A large portion of the goods then bought were stopped in transit. Their liabilities, we are told, are \$18,000, and assets comparatively very small.

AMONG the minor failures are W. J. Williams grocer of Chatham. He commenced business in December last with little means, and his capacity for trade still less. The Sheriff has taken possession. D. Right a shoe dealer in Guelph has assigned; since he began business last summer his habits were not good, hence the trouble. When J. A. Sloan started business as a grocer in a small way in this city he made some money. But after a time took larger premises and soon found that his expenses increased in a greater ratio than his sales, consequently he has compromised his liabilities at the rate of thirty per cent.

It may be remembered that shortly after the death of Mr. John Neill, who was killed by an engine on the Northern railway track in August 1871, an action was brought by his widow to recover the amount of a policy issued by the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Maine. The company refused payment on the ground that the premium had not been paid. At the trial a verdict was returned by the jury for the plaintiff for \$4,800. This was set aside by the Queen's Bench Division. The plaintiff appealed to the Court of Appeal, and there the judgment given sustained the finding of the court below, and dismissed the appeal with costs.

CANADIAN visitors will be abundant at western cities this week, thanks to the Grand Trunk excursion to Chicago and the liberality of railways beyond that city. "Thar go them Canucks" will be heard as they pass along the streets of other towns. It was heard often enough in

Chicago. Some forty gentlemen of the party reached Minneapolis yesterday, en route to Winnipeg. Perhaps as many more have gone to St. Louis, principally Quebec and Montreal parties. A number of Torontonians lingered at Detroit, while a Pullman car full of sedate merchants from all three cities reached Toronto last night on their return trip. Most of them are delighted with the trip, and many marvel at the sights of the Great West. To a business man, a first visit to Chicago is in itself a revelation; and when he has "swung round the circle" which includes St. Paul, Winnipeg, St. Louis and Detroit, he must be a dullard if he has not added to his stock of knowledge.

THE proposed dry dock at Kingston, which was commenced some years ago, is now in a fair way to be completed. After a company had spent some \$17,000 on the work it ran out of funds, and the city was asked, says the *News*, to take \$15,000 stock in the enterprise, but the ratepayers declined, consequently, the work was stopped, and has since remained in that condition. A company has recently been formed to finish the work, and the following directors have been appointed: Messrs. Doran, J. Swift, John Gaskin, Kingston; Jas. Murray, St. Catharines, and G. M. Kinghorne, Montreal. These gentlemen will, no doubt at once finish the dock which is about half completed. It is 300 feet long, with an entrance gate of 45 feet, 62 feet wide inside, and has 16 feet of water on the sill. These dimensions will accommodate the largest vessel that may come through the Welland canal.

A LETTER reaches us dated Manitowaning post office on Manitoulin Island in Lake Huron, from a subscriber, who, in remitting his subscription renewal to the *MONETARY TIMES*, gives the following sketch of his business career at that point. "I am winding up business here with a view of going to the North West in the spring. Began business here in fall of 1877, with a partner who was from a lumber shanty whilst I was from a farm. But he knew less if possible, about the business than I did, though neither had any business training. We bought near \$10,000 worth of goods, ran nine months and were then closed down upon with liabilities of \$7,000. We got 18 months time to pay 99c. in the dollar giving security. My partner ran the thing for six months, but as it was not satisfactory it was placed in my hands, and I have been ever since paying off the debt. It was a hard job to establish myself at the start; there were five general stores at the time and the public sympathy was not with me. I could not get five cents worth in Toronto without security, and this I could not give. However, I bought in small lots, paying cash and getting the discount and now I have all the credit I require, my cash sales for the ten months ending with February have been \$10,269. I buy goods in Toronto and Hamilton besides buying pork and flour here to trade with the Indians. I owe for none of my stock and my discounts this year amounted to over \$300, and have made and saved considerable money." All of which goes

to show that experience is a dear school to learn in, and persons should not begin business without some special training for it.

—It is stated that the Kingston Car Works Company has received an offer from a Canadian railway [Canada Pacific?] to take all the cars they can turn out for the next two years.

—The capital stock of the Quebec Hotel Co. has been fixed at \$300,000, with power to increase it to \$500,000. The parties applying for the act of incorporation, and who are to be the first directors, are Messrs. Jas. Gibb, Ross, Hon. J. Thibaudeau, Richard Reid, Dobell, and Sir Narcisse P. Belleau

—The financial flurry in Paris was of short duration. The Bank of France has lowered its rate of discount to 3½ per cent. and the Bank of England to 3 per cent. During the week money has been reported abundant in New York, while there is some check in the States, to the locking up of capital, in railway construction. Both the Bank of England and the Bank of France have increased their specie reserves during the temporary increase of the rate of discount.

—Father Labelle has an ambitious railway project on hand. He wants to build a railway from Montreal—using the section now built as far as St. Jerome—to Hudson Bay, touching at Lake Temiscaming on the way. From this northern line he would carry another into the west. In the east he would have the line traverse the Laurentides to Lake St John, thence along the east bank of the Saguenay to Tadoussac. Besides, he would have spurs strike out to Three Rivers and to Quebec. An heroic scheme, truly; but we suspect it will not be realized.

—Some years ago, the International Bridge Co. brought an action against the Canada Southern Railway to re-cover arrearages of tolls. The real question at issue between the companies is as to the amount of tolls to be paid by the defendants for the use of the bridge. The Bridge Company claims that by Acts of Congress and the Dominion Government it is empowered to collect such rates for the passage of the bridge by any railway company or trains as may be determined upon by the directors. The

## Nestle's Milk Food



This Infants Food is now prescribed by the Medical Faculty as the SAFEST and BEST Substitute for the mother's milk known.

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK (same trade mark as Nestle's Food) is now offered to the trade. For domestic use it is unrivalled.

Sold by Druggists and the best Family Grocers throughout the Dominion.

THOS. LEEMING & CO.,  
Montreal, Sole Agents.

defendants also brought a cross-suit to have the court declare that the company was only entitled to levy reasonable tolls and charges, and also claimed that the present tariff was excessive. Mr. Justice Proudfoot heard the cases together at Toronto in 1879, and gave judgment for the Bridge Company in both with costs. The Railway Company then appealed, and the decision of the court was to affirm the decree in both cases with costs. It is likely the Railway Company will appeal to the Supreme Court.

—A man from Manchester, tells the N. Y. Times correspondent, that Cottonopolis does not care a button whether the French treaty passes or not—they can hold their own whatever happens. I am glad to hear that, it is in such bright contrast to the wail of Bradford, though even "the Worst City" is said to be "looking up." It is to hold a great textile exhibition in June.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

## WM. B. HAMILTON,

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in

## BOOTS & SHOES

15 & 17 Front Street East,  
TORONTO.

## J. D. KING & CO

(Successors to King & Brown).

NO. 27 FRONT ST. E., TORONTO,

## Manufacturers of Fine Boots and Shoes,

Comprising all classes of Peg Work, McKay Sewed Work, Cable Screw-Wire (which is the best wearing work made). We also make specialty of Men's and Boy's Hand-sewed Welt Boots, English and American styles. SHELL CORDWAIN VAMPS which are very stylish, and for durability, ease and comfort 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 stiffeners; No pancake nor shoddy insoles, but made of the Best Solid Leather. Terms liberal. NO TWO PRICES.

## LARD OIL.

Free from Fish Oil or any other adulteration.

FULLING AND SCOURING SOAPS.

Send for Circular.

## THE MORSE SOAP CO

Toronto, Ont.

## DANIEL McLEAN

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

## Leather, Findings,

HIDES, OILS, Etc., Etc.

32 YONGE STREET,  
TORONTO.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

## Bryce, McMurrich & Co

## SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

We are now prepared to show our large and varied stock to buyers visiting this market. Special attention directed to our immense stock of DRESS GOODS AND PRINTS.

## BRYCE, McMURRICH & CO.,

34 Yonge Street  
TORONTO.

## SUGARS!

Just arrived in store Ex ALHAMBRA, from Jamaica, Porto Rico, also now arriving Ex GRECIAN BEND, from Ponce, Porto Rico. NEW RAW SUGARS both under and over 14 Dutch Standard.

STANDARD GRANULATED and YELLOW REFINED of all grades always on hand. All of which we are offering to the Trade at lowest current prices.

## EBY, BLAIN & CO.

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Cor. Front & Scott Sts., Toronto.

## G. B. SMITH

&

## HENDERSON

39 FRONT ST. WEST,



Cable Repeats daily arriving keeps our stock fresh and well assorted.

G. B. Smith & Henderson

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

**WYLD, BROCK & DARLING.****SPRING 1882.**

Our stock is now complete in every department and is the largest and most attractive we have ever offered. We respectfully invite inspection by the Trade of Canada.

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TORONTO, CAN. FRIDAY, MAR. 31, 1882

### CANAL AND RAILWAY COMPETITION

The question of the transportation of produce is again coming to the front. The legislature of New York has done all that it can do towards making the Erie canal free of tolls. But to carry this intention into effect, there must be an amendment of the constitution of the State. The promoters of the Hennepin canal are making an attack on the national treasury. Dreamers dream that the trade of the West can be diverted down the Mississippi. If the Erie canal be made free, there will be people in our own country, connected with the carrying trade, who will demand the freedom of the St. Lawrence canals.

So severely had the competition of the railways been felt, that the Erie canal has reached a point when the tolls scarcely suffice for its maintenance. Without some change, it was officially stated, it is questionable whether, under present restrictions, the canal could be kept open beyond July next. The reduction in tolls did not justify the expectation that it would be followed by an increase in business. On the contrary, the reduction was followed by a decrease of business. The decrease in the tolls was of course much greater than the decrease of traffic; and the legislature was called upon to face the possibility, amounting almost to a certainty, of the canals having to be closed. It therefore decrees, as far as it can, the abolition of tolls, throwing the expenses of operation and maintenance on the general revenue of the State. Whether the farmers will vote for an alteration in the constitution which will have the effect of abolishing tolls is not at all certain. They are, rightly or wrongly, possessed of the notion that it would be an injury to them to pay for the free transport of Western grain to come into competition with their own; that by so doing they would be deliberately injuring themselves. The constitutional amendment will be voted upon at the next election.

If a reduction of tolls was followed by a

decrease of business, what reason is there to expect that abolition will recover what has been lost? The removal of tolls on west-bound freight, is not a fair test of what would be the effect of freeing east-bound freight. We cannot therefore judge the future by the past. The question is whether the mere item of tolls is sufficient to turn the scale against the competition of the water routes—the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi—and the railways. This question the *New York Times* answers in the negative: "If," says that journal, "the route by the Mississippi River and that through the Welland canal from the lakes to the St. Lawrence are to become economical lines of transportation, carrying great bulks of merchandise in single bottoms to the ports for foreign shipment, this narrow ribbon of water, with its antiquated craft and its old-fashioned locks, will do little to prevent traffic from going through them. The removal of tolls will make but a trifling difference with its ability to compete with such rivals." But if the Erie canal were greatly enlarged, the result might be different. Whether, if it were made a ship canal between lake Erie and Albany, it could find an adequate feeder is a question which has been answered in different ways; at any rate there is very great doubt on the subject. The removal of the tolls alone will not accomplish the object aimed at; enlargement to the dimensions of a ship canal, if such enlargement be possible, would have to follow. This is foreseen by those who have most carefully studied the subject.

If this were done, the canal, it is said, might then become, in a real sense, a regulator of railway freights. At present it is admitted to be only nominally so. But is it so certain that an enlarged Erie canal would really possess this influence? It would then, at best, only be on a level with the St. Lawrence route, and the power of that great godney to regulate railway freights has received no decided demonstration. Against railway competition, it is not holding its own. But between a competitor for freight and a regulator of rates there is a distinction; and a canal which is only a feeble competitor of the railway system may not be without its influence on rates. This is shown by the great expense which railway companies, in England, have gone to for the purpose of getting possession of the canals, not to work but to close them.

What is called the "diversion" of the grain carrying trade, but which would more properly be called decentralization, is illustrated by the receipts of wheat, flour and corn received at five different seaports, during the last ten years, from 1871 to 1881, inclusive:

		Ports.			
Boston	New York.	Phila.	Baltimore.	N. O.	
Bush	Bush	Bush	'u-h.	bush.	
1,30,431	32,388,506	1,687,462	3,584,451	1,257,676	
2,509,259	41,945,753	4,569,837	6,742,127	1,196,938	
2,185,903	43,237,154	4,032,183	7,7 9,174	1,192,380	
2,376,171	70,427,469	6,702,143	12,777,748	2,076,699	
3,050,728	49,311,819	7,230,213	10,753,914	777,127	
4,437,507	56,228,585	15,835,843	18,313,032	1,942,904	
5,523,917	49,354,406	15,418,283	25,232,434	3,188,231	
8,937,032	79,244,083	23,257,774	31,602,265	6,781,217	
14,135,227	101,719,249	31,612,531	45,098,216	5,980,487	
15,702,941	123,731,628	32,615,156	53,726,824	12,209,224	
18,777,290	121,284,878	24,672,328	48,427,769	16,889,343	

In 1871, New York had virtually a monopoly of the business; in 1881, it had lost nearly one half of it. This "diversion" is, in a great measure, due to the development of the railway system. Thus the Erie canal has been made to feel the effect of railway competition not only on a parallel line but on other, divergent and remote lines. And it is certain that the railway system is capable of still greater development; though the severity of its competition can scarcely be increased, unless railways can be more cheaply built and worked in the future than they have been in the past; more cheaply built they undoubtedly can be; for most existing lines are overweighted with a mass of fictitious capital which somebody pocketed, but which never represented construction or working expenses. Whether new roads will be built at bare necessary cost is another matter, and one about which it would not be well to be over-confident. The steel rail has done much to give the railway companies the control over the great bulk of the traffic going to the sea-board; and some further improvement, such as the economizing the material of power, may produce a similar effect. But this is in the future and is all uncertain. At present, the railways have the advantage, and the only question is whether they are likely to be able to maintain it, even if canal tolls be abolished on the Erie and even on the St. Lawrence.

### SETTLEMENT OF THE NORTH-WEST.

The time is not far distant when an extensive movement of population from the United States to our North-West may be expected. Practically, free homesteading in the United States is at an end. The quantity of arable lands in possession of the general government is reduced to 18,000,000 acres, which is less than the quantity sold in the last two years. The state governments possess 26,000,000 acres of arable lands. The whole supply of arable lands in possession of the general government and of state governments is less than five years' supply, at the current rate of sales. There are large quantities of available lands in the hands of individuals and railway companies; but these are not available for free homesteads, and for the most part they are held at high figures. To get free homestead and cheap

lands, settlers will, in a very short time, be obliged to go to our North-West. European emigrants and United States citizens will alike go there. Two or three years may elapse before this movement becomes at all general.

In the meantime, so-called colonization companies are doing their best to get possession of the rich lands of the North-West under various pretences. If we could be convinced that an ardor for colonization actuated these companies, we could with a good conscience wish them God speed. But they are thinking of jobbing in the stock of the companies or making a profit out of the increase in the value of the land. This and nothing more. It is quite possible that some serious mistakes will be made in connection with these ventures. Every man who desires to settle can get land from the Government, close beside the railway, free of cost; he can buy from the Pacific Railway Co. on terms which will, when settlement is done, cost him only \$1.25 an acre. Where are the men to come from who will prefer to pay a higher price, or any price at all, for lands thirty miles from the railway? To do so would be an act of madness; and unless settlers be entrapped by false representations, they are not likely to make so perilous a choice.

Some of these companies may succeed in the long run, but the speculation is of the wildest kind. People have very short memories; or rather there arises every few years a race of speculators who know nothing of the past history of similar ventures. The Canada Company, buying its lands at about 6d. an acre, and avoiding the payment of taxes by the device of leaving the title in the crown, was unable to pay any dividend for twenty years. This result was the same as if the whole of the capital had been lost twice over. The British American Land Co. had, we believe, a somewhat similar experience. When the Genessee Valley was opened up, an individual got possession of half a million acres at a nominal price, but he was not able to sell fast enough to prevent disaster overtaking him. The Illinois Central Railway, with its large grant of fine prairie lands, could not realize fast enough to enable it pay interest on its bonds, to the grief of Cobden and other investors in these securities. An *ex-Times* commissioner was sent out to puff the country, the company and its lands; but all this did not prevent Cobden being ruined by his investment.

When the conditions of settlement are not complied with, some government may chance to hold the reins that will enforce forfeiture on that ground. A strong feeling in favor of such a course is sure to be engendered; and any government might be unable to

resist its force. It is always perilous to speculate in anything which is greatly in excess of the demand; and farming land, in the North-West, is the most plentiful thing there next to air. Well chosen town sites have a monopoly for their capital stock, and can be more readily turned over; the danger is of their too great extension. The notion that farming land must necessarily be a good subject of speculation is quite fallacious. The speculating companies are handicapped by the competition they will have to meet and the distance from railways. In fact some of them are entering on a competition in which success is impossible, as any one can see if he will only keep cool and look the facts steadily in the face.

### BANKRUPTCY LAWS.

Few subjects have been found so difficult of legislative settlement as that of the administration of insolvent estates. This has been the experience not only of England, the United States, and Canada, but of all civilized countries. What has increased this difficulty has been that nearly all the laws enacted on the subject have had a double object. They aimed at the equitable distribution of the debtor's assets, and at the same time made provision in one form or other for his discharge from his liabilities. There is evidently no absolutely necessary connection between these two matters, and it is believed that a very great deal of the difficulty experienced in the practical working of such laws is due to their being coupled together.

In the United States the General Bankruptcy law was repealed some years ago and since that time there has been no law for the discharge of bankrupt traders from their debts. As to the administration of their estates each State has been left to enact its own law. The result is the greatest diversity in the rules of law existing in the different States. The evils of this condition of things have long been a ground of complaint on the part of the mercantile community. Especially with reference to the debts constituting preferential claims in the different States, have complaints been frequent and loud.

Several times since the repeal of the general law, attempts have been made to have a new one enacted, but so far without success. During the present session the attempt has been renewed, no less than three bills having been introduced upon the subject. Whether they will result in a new law remains to be seen. Certain it is that before long the demand for a general enactment

securing uniformity of administration throughout the whole Union will have to be met.

In Canada we have for two or three years been without any general bankrupt law, and in this Province, without any law whatever for the distribution of the estates of insolvent debtors whether traders or otherwise. Mr. Beaty, the member for West Toronto, has brought a bill into the House of Commons to provide for the distribution of insolvent estates. He does not, however, propose to grant the insolvent a discharge. There was some opposition to the first reading of the bill, but its introduction was finally allowed. The present state of the Canadian law is very discreditable, and some such measure as Mr. Beaty proposes is necessary to put an end to the existing confusion. It is doubtful, however, whether the bill will pass this Session.

Under the present state of things there is no provision for ratable distribution of assets in this Province, except in the single case of absconding debtors. The law, so far as they are concerned, is in so imperfect a state that it is seldom indeed that anything at all is realized for creditors after payment of expenses. The late Insolvent Act was no doubt open to some objections on the score of expense, but it was cheapness itself compared to the present process for the liquidation of such estates. This is well exemplified in an estate now being wound up by the Sheriff of York County. In the case in point some fifteen attachments have been issued, and according to the requirements of the law, each of these fifteen creditors has taken all the necessary steps in a suit down to judgment, and the courts have taxed some six hundred dollars, or about one-half the total amount realized by the sale of the assets by the sheriff, as solicitors' fees in recovering such judgments. In other words, it costs that sum to simply prove fifteen claims about the correctness of which there is no dispute. Under the Insolvent Act it would have cost only one dollar for each claim or one-fortieth of the present expense. In addition to this, sheriff's and bailiffs' charges have to be paid. The fraction which the unfortunate creditors will receive will be infinitesimal indeed.

### WOMAN'S SPHERE OF LABOR.

In a previous article or two in these columns, we have aimed to show what a field has been found, in other countries, for women who are disposed to put their pride upon the shelf and use the advantages they possess to the end that they may earn a living. It will probably be admitted by those

who have taken the pains to observe such matters, that the field is broadening, here in Canada, for woman's work. Women and girls are employed not only as loom operators, seamstresses and milliners: we find them in envelope factories, cigar factories, book binderies, paper bag establishments. Their ready fingers are found serviceable at putting up patent medicines, embossing cards or note paper, putting up seeds. They are chosen as clerks by photographers, because of their taste in suggesting dresses or attitudes for sitters. In the States, it is related, one has been appointed hotel clerk, at a big hotel. If she has the quickness and the physical endurance to fill such a post, surely many travellers will rejoice at being delivered from the thralldom of domineering males who often fill these positions, and made welcome with quiet grace by such a hostess as we may hope, the coming woman will make.

It is apparent that women, in this country, are getting to be in demand as saleswomen in other places than dry good stores. Merchants find them neat, adaptable, popular; and they also find that they can get them cheap, which is not a small item in the competition which business people find to exist. We discover them sometimes as type-setters, oftener as copyists, occasionally as book-keepers. Certainly, we find them giving satisfaction to-day in positions in which they would not have been allowed ten or twenty years ago; and when they get the educational training of men, doubtless their expanding sphere of usefulness will be still more rapidly enlarged.

It is found that women can be got, fairly suited for many occupations, cheaper than men. And it is not unnatural that it should be so. To the plea that they should be paid equally well with men for the same work, the employer has the answer ready—and it is probably a true one—that they are not physically equal to the same strain of continuous work. They are oftener absent or ill, on account of rough weather, and they have not, as a rule, the knowledge of business forms, rules and usages, that makes men valuable in the counting house. Simply because they have been trained for such work. To send them to the bank or the custom-house, for example, would not be convenient even if it were altogether seemly.

Still, there does not appear to be any good reason why, as the *Quarterly Review* tells us is the case in the English public service, the female clerks in the Post Office should be paid less than half the remuneration of the men, for doing the same work in quantity and quality. On this point, however, the opinion of a recent writer is that "after all, the market price of their work is

the present rate of payment, and only time can alter the fact. Were all the P. O. clerks to resign in a body, their places would be filled in a few days. The market is overcrowded," and so wages cannot rise. It is not out of place to notice the novelty, for novelty it is, of the employment of females in the English postal service.

Ten years ago, the Clearing House, a branch of the Accountant General's office, was opened to female officers. The idea being to give employment to gentlewomen in reduced circumstances. The staff began in 1872 with thirty members, from which it has been increased till it covers also the postal orders examining, examination branch of the Savings' bank. These ladies have to pass an examination in arithmetic, dictation, handwriting and grammar; and, if they pass, they get six months' trial as to health and conduct, when, if satisfactory, they are entered as second-class clerks at £65 per annum, rising by time and merit to £110 for a first-class clerk, and £170, or \$850 for a "principal clerk." What these ladies do in the Clearing House is thus told by a lady writing in the *Nineteenth Century Magazine*: All the unpaid telegrams come to them and are examined, their words counted, their stamps calculated, their number entered to the senders, when they are put away on the shelves round the walls for two years; in another room the paid telegrams are sorted and checked over for mistakes in number of words. The daily average of such mistakes is about 150. It appears that telegraphic messages increase in number in wet weather and decrease on bright days. In one week of a snow storm last winter 97,143 more telegrams were sent in the British Islands than in the corresponding week of a previous year. This is very simple work our readers will say, and requires nothing more than a quick eye and nimble fingers, and a little knowledge of multiplication. But much more is expected and exacted of these ladies in another department—that of stock investments. Here, Miss Harkness tells us, the clerks compare signatures of declarations with applications, check the pass-books of depositors with the government, calculate the amount of stock sold and the commission, calculate dividends, compile adjustment sheets, and, in fact, do accountants' work. This is not simple work, and requires clear heads as well as ready hands. Then in the Savings' Bank branch, the clerks keep a check on all the country postmasters, calculate their allowances, detect their errors, and adjust their daily or weekly reports. Here genuine skill is needed, and nice brain work. It is satisfactory to know that the work is done well.

The writer quoted states that, "in con-

trasting the work of the women with that of the men in the Post Office, the authorities describe the women as the most conscientious, and they take greater interest in their occupation. This, she thinks, is accounted for by the class of women who are employed, i.e., persons of good birth and refinement. \* \* \* \* "While the young men in the Post Office spend their time in exercise or amusement when the hours of work are over, many of the women go home to continue their exertions in some other form. The salary is small—some try to increase it by giving lessons; others by sewing, others by domestic drudgery." One blessing is that the hours are short, not exceeding seven to eight hours per day, possibly the women plod more steadily, therefore, than the men do. At any rate, the authorities are satisfied that nothing is wanting among them of quiet and business-like ways.

The central Telegraph office in London employs a mixed staff of 1,533 officers, which consists of 933 men and 600 women. They enter at the age of fourteen to eighteen, in order that they may acquire the necessary manipulatory skill while their fingers are supple, and after passing an examination in arithmetic, writing and dictation, they are sent to the School of Telegraphy and learn to work the various instruments: the Wheatstone, Duplex, Souder, Quadruple, Morse, and Single Needle. The female Telegraphists engaged in the post offices of London and the large provincial towns are between one and two thousand, and they work at the same rate of pay and the same number of hours as in the Central Telegraph Office. They are trained in the postal Telegraph Schools, after passing an examination under the Civil Service Commissioners, and, as yet, must obtain nominations to their posts through the interest of friends. They are never allowed to remain after eight in the evening, and during the day work behind partitions that screen them from the public. But all the same, they are obliged to sell stamps, post cards and orders required, as well as to do the wire work. They have generally a small room joining the office where they retire for dinner, and here they make their tea and sit when off duty. The eight hours' work leaves them free to employ their evenings as they please, or to engage in other occupations if not too tired.

#### TORONTO WATER SUPPLY.

Before the middle of next month, (April 13) the rate payers of the city of Toronto will be called upon to vote on a by-law for raising \$160,000 to increase the pumping power of the water works and the capacity of the water mains on the principal streets.

There can be no doubt about the necessity of this improvement, on grounds of prudence and safety from fire. Last September, the inadequacy of the mains was first made manifest. The Council took up the question, and reported in favor of the change. Nothing more was done, and the question now comes up in a practical shape of "yes" or "no," at the poll booth. Increased pumping power being required, a new pump, with a capacity of 15,000,000 gallons per day, will have to be purchased, and the six inch mains on the principal streets will have to be changed to twelve inches.

On this year's assessment, the \$160,000 required will be one-eighth of a mill; and with this item added the tax-rate is expected to be as low as last year. If the by-law were defeated, the only rational course left open to the Council would be to pay the amount out of the year's taxes. A small organization which calls itself the Property Owners' Association shows a disposition to oppose the by-law. At a meeting of some of its members, the most conspicuous figure being absent, there was loud talk against the grant, followed by a pretended desire for enquiry. These tactics deceive nobody. The great body of the business men are in favor of the additional precautions for safety. Some opponents have gone so far as to deny the necessity for these improvements; but the denial does not agree with the facts, and is entitled to no weight whatever. At the recent fire, on Esplanade Street, there was not sufficient water to produce the effect required, and if a high wind had been blowing from the west, Hay & Co.'s factory would have been added to the list of properties destroyed.

It will be necessary for the ratepayers to exert themselves a little on the 13th to ensure the success of the by-law. Unless this be done, the activity of an unreasonable opposition may prevail; and in that case, the work would either have to be postponed or the necessary amount paid out of the year's taxes. The latter alternative would almost necessarily be adopted.

#### UNSATISFACTORY UNDERWRITING.

A careful estimate made by Superintendent Barnes of the New York Insurance Department for a long series of years, on the operations of 150 respectable companies, shows that the average loss paid by them was sixty per cent. of the premiums. From this it is evident that the loss ratio is much lower than that prevailing in Canada. Taking Prof Cherriman's report for the twelve years previous to 1881, the latest returns published, the loss ratio to premiums was a fraction over eighty per cent.

This loss was shared as follows: Canadian companies, 73.55; American, 81.22; and British, 85.43 per cent. In 1877, the year in which the St. John, N.B., fire occurred, the losses of all the companies doing business in Canada were 225.58 per cent. of the premiums; but, leaving this fire out of the question, it is quite apparent that either our rates of premium are too low, or that our losses are excessively high. It is difficult to ascertain the real expenses of companies that have offices in other countries, but putting the average rate of expenses at 25 per cent. of the premiums, a low ratio when everything is considered—it is certainly below the average of all the stock companies doing business throughout the Dominion—it is quite evident that the business of fire insurance in Canada is bad for the shareholders. The only thing left to make up the deficiency is the interest earnings the companies may have on any surplus funds at their credit, from time to time. Cannot something be done to improve this unsatisfactory condition which fire underwriting in Canada has drifted into? Would not a more rigid inspection of risks greatly reduce the loss ratio? And is it not possible to curtail the fees paid to brokers for getting business, which is too frequently unremunerative? As the *New York Bulletin* says, "It is plain that profit in underwriting must come either from a reduced loss ratio or a reduced expense ratio. Better construction of buildings, less recklessness on the part of our people, and, possibly, higher rates of insurance, might bring down the loss ratio below 60 per cent. But these are things to be hoped for rather than calculated upon. And, until hope shall become reality, it is wiser for managers to consider the propriety of bringing the other outgoes than losses more largely within the 40 per cent. margin which is left after losses have absorbed 60 per cent. of the premium income."

It is not then surprising that the business community should suspect when a margin of 40 per cent. is allowed that the rates charged them are devoted rather to the payment of excessive expenses than required by the actual normal cost of the indemnity furnished. And, taking the companies together, it is fairly evident that, what with 40 per cent. of premiums added to the interest earnings of assets, there ought to be squeezed out somewhere a reasonable profit for stockholders, even with rates as they now are. At the same time, if managers will not or cannot see the matter in this light, the only alternative is a re-adjustment and equalization of premium rates, which, without much appreciable advance, will make the sale of indemnity safe for the insured and remunerative for the stockholder whose capital is at risk.

#### THE CHICAGO EXCURSION.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

It was a happy thought of the Grand Trunk Railway Company to invite the Commercial Bodies and City Councils of Quebec Montreal and Toronto, for a free ride over the road from their respective cities to Chicago. Doubtless a leading reason for so doing was a desire to call attention more strongly than before to their new line, the Chicago and Grand Trunk, which begins at Port Huron, passes through the capital of Michigan, touches the state of Indiana at Valparaiso, and after skirting Lake Michigan enters Chicago from the south east. There were some 380 excursionists, the largest number of them coming from Montreal, about 120 from Toronto and seventy or eighty from Quebec. From Toronto the residents of the two last named cities occupied the fast train, leaving at 11 o'clock a.m. on Saturday last.

Members of the party were beguiled from longing for dinner by an animated discussion upon discriminating rates of freight charged by the railway upon some kinds of merchandise from Montreal to Western Ontario points, as compared with rates on some goods from Toronto to like points. The House of Commons has requested, as most merchants know, answers from our Boards of Trade to a series of questions bearing upon the proposed railway commission. A committee of the Board here has framed replies, and the President, Mr. G.M. Rose, is sparing no pains to elicit the views of members. But however our wholesale dealers may be divided in experience or opinion upon this point, they were of one mind in admiring the enterprise of the railway which provided this excursion and the courteous zeal of the officials who looked after our comfort while upon it.

An amusing scene was that at Stratford, where the division of the train containing Quebec and Toronto gentlemen was the first to arrive, at 2.30 p.m. There is no denying that we were hungry, nor was any concealment of the fact attempted. Every seat in the dining room was filled, and many who had no seats were looking hungrily on. Perspiring waiters were hurrying around, when—a train whistled, "the rush of trampling feet" was heard, and in amongst us poured the newly-arrived Montreal excursionists till the passages between the tables and every inch of even standing room was filled, so that even waiters could not get round. The stream of unreasonably hungry gentlemen "flowed with that facility" that, as Ben Jonson says "it was necessary it should be stopped"; and the stopper was found in the energetic person of Mr. Larmour, the G. T. Superintendent, who seemed to have the

strength of six men as he closed the door against the rush. There was apparently no lack of food, but there must have been a lack of the machinery of the dining table, viz., knives, forks, and waiters, for numbers of the Montrealers complained that while the fatted calf was killed for us, no one ministered unto them. Again, at Sarnia, we were first in, of course, and had our tea, when the second stampede of the Eastern delegates was made for the eating rooms. But alas! the doors were this time locked and our brethren of the second table had to wait outside, ineffectually sheltered from the snow storm which blew fiercely from the west, and which, we here learned, had broken the wire communication to Chicago and beyond. It was doubtless annoying for hungry men to be kept there waiting, but it was no fault of ours that they were so. In our place, they would doubtless have said "first come first served."

Crossing the river St. Clair, we resumed our westward journey between 7 and 8 o'clock. Portions of the new road were admirably smooth, but the unballasted portions were very rough, a matter which will doubtless be soon mended. Not much, of course, could be seen of the country through which we travelled during the night, but the morning found those of us who were awake at seven, gazing upon a very prairie-like but well-farmed portion of Michigan, wet with recent rain and showing the remains of snow. At Valparaiso, 55 miles from our destination, we were pleasantly surprised by a visit from some half-dozen genial citizens of Chicago who had come out that distance to tender us a welcome. They don't do things by halves these Chicagoans, and although having no official notice to their commercial bodies of our coming, a committee of 25 had been formed to receive our excursionists. Messrs R. T. Ward, J. P. Rumsey, Pickering and Gould, headed by President Dunham of the Chicago Board of Trade, as representing this committee, took a special train to Valparaiso on Saturday night at 11, hooked themselves on behind our cars and were on hand in the morning to give us good advice about hotels and the like. Then they detached their car and went eastward, to play the same sort of surprise party on the other two sections of the train. Fearing detention, perhaps, by the storm, the precaution had been taken to divide our train into three parts. Mr. Gould being an old Montrealer and the business relations of Chicago with that city being intimate, the pleasure of the Montrealers at seeing the group of visitors whose courtesies look so early a start was very great.

At that village with a Chilian name, too, there came through the car a handsome agent, in uniform, of the Chicago Omnibus

Line, distributing free tickets printed "complimentary to Canadian visitors." We arrived on Sunday at ten and found a line of 20 of Frank Parmelee's busses awaiting us. The crowd was during the day distributed between the Grand Pacific Hotel, the Palmer House, Sherman House and Tremont House. The first two are the "swell" houses, but any person not a Russian nobleman might rough it at any one of them. Nothing, certainly, could surpass the attention and comfort we found at the Grand Pacific. It is proper to remark here, that our Canadian visitors were pained to find some of the Monday morning's journals "pitching into" the Chicago people and Commercial bodies neglecting us, and for allowing some of our numerous party who crowded the Palmer and Sherman to overflowing, to go looking round town in the rain for quarters elsewhere. We were *not* neglected by them, far from it. Besides, it was not their invitation, but the Grand Trunk's, which took us to Chicago, and sixteenthly and lastly, we could not see what there was to complain about—if any of us did complain.

On Monday came the reception at the Corn Exchange rooms, when the grain dealers suspended their noisy occupations for half an hour—a great concession from such busy men. The President, Mr. Dunham, calling the crowd to order with his gavel, made a neat speech of welcome, which was responded to in five minute addresses by Messrs. Andrew Robertson for Montreal, Robert Spratt for Toronto, Theophile Ledroit for Quebec. The first named gentleman reading the resolution of thanks which had been agreed to by the excursionists, in general meeting. Mr. Griffith, of Quebec, also made a vigorous little speech, which was better heard amid the Babel of the crowd without and within, calling attention to Quebec's efforts toward harbor improvement. In anticipation of attracting Western grain for shipment. Then we went to lunch, and assembling in the afternoon were driven, in twenty busses, to see the elevators and bridges, the boulevards, and some of the avenues, such as "Prairie," "Michigan" and other, handsome streets they are.

The greatest novelty of the trip, to most, was the visit paid to the Union Stock Yard and the pork packing houses. We were then taken by a Lake Shore train, half to Armour's and half to Fowler's establishments, where there was a drove of hogs alive at the top of the immense building. At Fowler's we saw these seized one by one, strung up by a hind leg to chains on pulleys running along an elevated frame work. As they drifted, struggling past, one man seized and 'stuck' them with his knife. The blood poured from them and flowed into receptacles below. The carcasses were next plunged into a tank of boiling water, whence machinery threw them upon a platform to have the hair scraped off. The head was next cut off by one man, the front legs by another, a third opened up their interiors, when the entrails were removed and assorted, some for lard, some for sausage-cases, &c. Passed along slides, or rollways, the *now* lifeless pig was attacked by a group of men, with knives, saws, hatchets, who made him into sides, shoulders and hams, 'in a jiffy,' while others loaded these into wheel-barrow which carried them to the salting-room, and then the packing-room—They were not making

mess pork that day. Over five hundred pigs *per hour* were thus treated in this establishment, for its capacity is 5000 to 6000 per day. We were also taken to the "Indiana" Elevator, the newest and completest, which holds 1,600,000 bushels of grain. Thirty cars can be here unloaded or loaded at a time and in fifteen minutes. But the capacity of even this is exceeded by elevator "A," and possibly by some others. We went to the top, 130 feet, and were rewarded for our breath-exhausting labor by a view of the city, the "Creek," the Glucose Factory, the Water Works tower, &c., &c.

—With one notable exception, North-Western land transactions have been quiet, in Toronto, during the week, and that exception was a very remarkable one. The stock books of a new land company, which is to operate in the Qu' Appelle region, were to open at a particular hour. Only a limited amount of stock was to be offered. A boisterous crowd rudely invaded the broker's office, jostling, pushing, pulling, shouting, and acting in so disorderly a manner, in the desire to get a chance to sign, that very few persons could get down their names, and the meeting had to be postponed. The scene was a rare example of the wildness of speculation now ranging in this country. Why should people be so eager to get a share of lands which are greatly in excess of all the capital and labor that can be brought to them for the next quarter of a century? The problem deserves to be seriously considered by all who have still their wits about them.

—Emigration to the North-West has set in on a large scale; hundreds every day preparing to start for the promised land. During the week snow storms imposed a check. At St. Paul an indignant crowd of detained passengers, numbering five hundred, furiously blamed the Railway Company for the accidents of climate, and several of them got into a train, contrary to express orders, which could only have taken them into a snow-drift, where they would have suffered severely. But such were their doggedness and determination to rush upon their fate, they had to be saved from themselves by friendly but forcible ejection from the cars. We shall probably not, this spring, witness a similar exhibition of folly.

—The Railway Committee of the House of Commons has refused to give amalgamation powers to the Mutual Telegraph Company; and this fact, says Mr. Crawford, a heavy stockholder in the Montreal, "begets the impression that the Montreal bill, now before the same committee, may meet a similar fate." Mr. Crawford argues that, as

this power was given to the Dominion Telegraph Company, it ought to be given to the Montreal, the oldest telegraph company in the country. Mr. Crawford says that if the special power asked for be refused, it is the opinion of eminent legal men that the necessary legal authority already exists, in spite of the adverse decision of Judge Rainville; and that an appeal will be carried to the Privy Council.

#### MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

The Bill introduced by Mr. M. Girouard, the Member for Jacques Cartier in the Dominion Parliament, a year ago, to permit marriage with the sister of a deceased wife, was passed in the Commons by a large majority. In the Senate the six months' hoist was carried by a few votes. This result was brought about mainly by the ecclesiastical influence opposed to the legislation of such marriage, though the Church of Rome favored the measure. A similar bill has again been introduced this session, and has again been carried in the Commons. It is now before the Senate and the same influences which opposed it successfully a year ago are again actively at work.

This struggle, though young in Canada, is old in England. There the attempt has been again and again made to pass such a law, but the success of its promoters appears still far off, though it cannot be denied that even there the sentiment in its favor is yearly strengthening.

It is not clear at present how the law in the absence of such an enactment stands in Canada. The only decision in this Province on the point, is in favor of the legality of such a marriage contracted in Canada. Our most eminent lawyers, however, more than doubt the soundness of this decision, and though such marriages have been common in Canada it appears to be generally understood that on a strict application of the law they are invalid. This of course carries with it the illegitimacy of the issue of such marriages. The proposed Act is intended to remove the doubts which exist and completely validate such unions.

The subject is certainly one of considerable importance. From the ardor of some of the promoters of the measure one might be led to fancy that a large proportion of our population are eager to contract such marriages. While this would be a false estimate, there is no doubt that there are a great many cases where such marriages already exist and where the title of parties to property depends upon their validity. This evidently furnishes a more urgent reason for the enactment of such a law than the desires, not yet satisfied, of a much larger proportion of widowers would constitute.

To any one who approaches the subject from other than an ecclesiastical stand-point, it is next to impossible to conceive any good objection to such unions. Indeed common sense would appear to dictate that in the majority of cases

the sister-in-law would make the best possible mother. The opposition to the changes, both here and in England, proceeds solely on the interpretation of a disputed passage [of Scripture]. This being the case, the careful student of the world's history can scarcely fail to come to the conclusion that the discomfiture of the ecclesiastical party must inevitably take place, sooner or later.

This ecclesiastical authority, it is true, has never been so strong in Canada as in the lands across the water. Still there have been instances here, of which this is one, where one or other Christian denomination has attempted directly or indirectly to affect legislation and the administration of laws. It is to be hoped, for the sake of the public interest and for the sake of the Church, as well, that this bill may be permitted to become law at once. Its present defeat would mean only the more utter discomfiture of those who oppose it at some future time and the weakening of their influence. The discussion of the subject has already been warm and strong and must continue to increase, and no one will be able to persuade the sense of justice of this age, that in opposing this measure churchmen are serving the cause of either morality or religion.

#### ÆSTHETICS IN THE SHOP.

It is assumed by some that there is no fun to be had out of so prosaic a business as shop-keeping; that such common-place materials as the contents of a country store afford no possible room for the play of fancy, but this is not the case. Even poets and humorists have blossomed out and flourished in the unpromising atmosphere of a counting-house: witness Fitz-Greene Halleck on this side of the water and Charles Lamb upon the other. It was Hood who described the occupation of his younger days, when "seated on a lofty stool and with a clerky pen in Wharfedale Court—a shady nook and cool, a favorite retreat of merchant men"—he contrived to assort his work, by—

Mingling poetic honey with trade wax,  
Barilla—Byron—tallow—Burns—and flax;  
Now Glynns and Barings, now a flowery trope,  
Blagg Brothers—Milton—hemp—the bard of Hope.

And in his pleasing story, "The Guardian Angel," Oliver Wendell Holmes has given a most amusing picture of the nurture of an aspiring rhymster in a village shop, Gifted Hopkins by name, who wrote for the papers, and whose soul was harrowed up while communing with a school-boy (or girl) friend upon the "sweets of fame," to have a ragged child come up to the counter and ask him for "three gills of molasses." Still more was his ardent nature shocked with the grovelling life of a clerk when, in dilating to a collegian upon the delight and passion of measuring rhymes and fitting them to thoughts, a simpering girl requests at his hands "five-eighths of a yard of narrow blue ribbon, please."

What set us musing in this strain was the finding of an article in a very sensible Western journal, the *St. Louis Grocer*, on the unexpected subject of "æstheticism in Groceries." And truly, if one can squeeze poetry out of ship-

chandler's goods, why not æsthetics out of groceries? To be serious upon the matter, the paper we have named finds the motive of the current movement referred to, to be "a practical application of the rules of art and good taste in the every-day, practical affairs of life," and this is certainly a worthy motive. It is a well-known fact, for example, that æsthetic—meaning by this word, tastefully arranged and neatly kept—grocery stores are the most popular, and possess the best and largest patronage. "The grocer who has his windows bright and clean, and who keeps an artistically arranged display of goods therein to tempt the appetite of passers-by, who keeps his scales, scoops, and faucets clean and bright, and the bare places on his store walls beautified with bright-colored signs and posters, will not stand idle for lack of customers."

The æsthetic grocer has taste and neatness, and these are founded upon either natural intelligence or education, or a combination of both, which is better. He will dispose his stock with regard to order and convenience and not without care for appearance. His shelves will be tidy and also arranged with an eye to the general effect, which should be bright and striking. The neatness of packages, as furnished from the factories in these days, and the beautiful labels of canned goods, fine groceries, oils or wines, permit the ready production of a pleasing effect. Windows and show-cases may be made not only to startle the eye from their glare of color, and so compel attention to their contents but the goods may be placed in them "with a true and artistic sense of tasteful arrangement, and with the idea of imparting pleasure to those capable of appreciating anything above the price of salmon and soda crackers."

In another important respect, the æsthetic grocer will be painstaking. He will not keep his butter close beside his coal oil barrel or tin, and so run the risk of impairing its flavor. Nor will he have his tobacco cutter in constant use directly over coffee bins or sugar barrels, well knowing the objectionable flavor of that article when combined with coffee or tea. Neither does he keep his tea chests or tobacco caddies near his coal oil or mackerel barrels or soap boxes, from due regard to the prejudices of consumers against combined flavors. Such a shop-keeper will have no variety-messes in bins or drawers; no unsightly array of barrels and boxes down the middle of his shop. He will have, as that housewife's goddess, 'Mrs. Mason,' said: "a place for everything, and everything in its place," and his goods will be tastefully as well as compactly arranged.

Æstheticism, practically applied to a stock of groceries is a blessing, says the *Grocer*, and will pay. Thus applied, it has more meaning than a car-load of lilies or sunflowers, either worshipped or worn. Upon many such adorers, the lessons of nature are lost—

"A primrose by the river's brim,  
A yellow primrose is to them,  
And it is nothing more."

The journal we have quoted finds no evidence in Oscar's movement, however, of a greater

depth than an endeavor to elevate the taste for the beautiful in form, fact, and figure as apparent to the senses, and there is no disposition to go farther and arouse the truly aesthetical beauties of the mind and heart. But, happily, to many more, "plain living and high thinking" still preserve their homely beauty, and it is still true that a practical application of the rules of art and good taste to the every-day affairs of life is a worthy motive.

#### ATLANTIC MUTUAL LIFE COMPANY.— RECEIVERSHIP.

The Canadian policy holders of this company will remember that in May, 1877, the Insurance Department reported this company to the Attorney-General as "in a condition rendering its further continuance in business injurious to the public interest," and the shortage as to policy-holders was stated to be \$110,385; whereupon proceedings were instituted against this company, and it was decided that if the stockholders would pay up \$50,000 in cash the company might safely continue business. But this additional capital was not forthcoming, and in July of the same year, Judge Westbrook decided to appoint an intimate friend, E. Newcomb, as Receiver. This was done, says the *New York Bulletin*, although it was shown that the company was solvent on a net valuation, with a surplus of \$65,000, while upon a gross valuation its solvency was so clear as to show a surplus of \$265,000, or \$155,000 over its capital. In fact, Judge Westbrook himself admitted the solvency of the company even while issuing his order for its destruction. He said:

"I don't do this because I think the company is insolvent, or that it has been mismanaged; I say again that I consider the company solvent as regards its policy-holders; that it was as well managed and will compare favorably with any other company, but that in the present state of the public mind I think it best for the future prosperity of the company that that course (levying upon the stockholders) should be taken."

After this both the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeal were applied to without success. Meanwhile, Receiver Newcomb appointed Chas. R. Knowles actuary, for the purpose of making an examination and reporting as to the actual condition of the victimized company. This report was made in March, 1878, and showed that, with assets of about \$1,100,000, the shortage as to policy-holders was only about \$40,000. Small as was this deficiency, it was held by the Court as to justify a decree of insolvency, and an order that the assets of the company be converted into money and paid over to the receiver, who was then to pay creditors as directed by law.

From the information gleaned by a committee a few days ago in the New York Legislature it would seem that there was some crookedness about this affair.

As we stated in 1877, the Company had \$122,000 deposited in the Hope Bank which failed. Of this sum \$118,000 was nominally secured by bonds and mortgages. The president of the

Bank, Col. Hendrick, was also vice-president of the Company, and at the time of its suspension he claimed \$98,000 as salary, travelling expenses &c. Finally this matter was compromised by allowing \$70,000. At the time of the stoppage there were upwards of three thousand policies in force. Another evidence of the Company's solvency at the time of its suspension is the fact that, after all these years of litigation, the receiver has been able to pay all expenses and three dividends of 40 per cent, 35 per cent, and 20½ per cent; the latter was distributed among Canadian policy-holders in addition to the distribution of \$98,000, which has been deposited by the Company in Canada, making a total dividend of 75 per cent to American policy-holders, and 74 per cent. among Canadian policy-holders.

—Owing to the discrimination of the Spanish Government against foreign traders, the Quebec Steamship Company has been obliged to withdraw its steamers from Porto Rico and New York. It appears that duties are charged on goods imported into Porto Rico by Spanish vessels, while there is a high tariff on articles landed from English and other foreign vessels. This unjust discrimination is only of recent date, and should the present laws in force at Porto Rico be annulled the Quebec Company may resume their trade between that island and New York. The United States is also a sufferer. A New York journal explains that for "the past ten years, Spain, through its consulates in the United States, has been (outside of the regular fees paid by masters of vessels when clearing) levying a tax of ten cents per ton additional on all *Cargoes of Merchandise* shipped on all the vessels cleared for ports in Spain without any discrimination as to nationality. Spain has further ordered, since December last, the same tax from all vessels clearing from Cuban or Porto Rican ports, and which is now in full force. Whether these measures have been instigated by Spain to crush the nefarious practices of its corrupt officials in Cuba and of certain disreputable firms in United States ports is uncertain but it has certainly failed in that intention, for to-day a premium is held out for dishonesty, and whereas the consulates were previously protected in their just fees, they and the Cuban revenues are now defrauded.

—The fishermen of Anticosti and Gaspé are petitioning the Government to appoint a resident fish inspector on the island Anticosti. They also ask to have the government steamship *La Canadienne* cruise along the coast about the 1st October, to render assistance, as they are about that time exposed to great dangers and hardships in crossing from Anticosti to Gaspé.

—The annual general meeting of the Montreal & Sorel Railway Company was held at Sorel last week. Hon. James Armstrong, Hon. J. S. C. Wurtele, John Rankin, C. B. Carter and C. N. Armstrong were elected directors. The road will be opened for general traffic next week.

—We learn from Washington U. S. that the Congressional Committee on Railways and Canals has reported the bill for the construction of the projected ship canal across the state of Michigan. The line of this important work is to be from Toledo to a point on the South East point of Lake Michigan and when completed will save a distance in navigation of over 500 miles.

#### THE LEATHER TRADE.

Tanners who are complaining of a dull leather market should remember that it is a ruinous policy to attempt to force sales by hunting up customers and offering low prices. Such offerings only make the buyer more cautious than ever and result in a general demoralization of the market. When a buyer actually wants the leather and makes an offer for the same, it is often wise to shade the figures to effect a sale, but when the leather is clearly not wanted, there is no use trying to force him to take it. Just at present there seems to be a surplus of leather. The tanning capacity has been largely increased, and for two seasons past the consumption of boots and shoes has not increased in proportion. The winter of 1880-1 was a very severe one, but was not favorable for the sale of leather goods, as the quantity of snow made rubbers more desirable. This was followed by a late Spring, and at least three months' trade was virtually lost. With full stocks of Winter goods the retailers were very slow in making spring purchases and a comparatively light trade was the result. The Fall, in addition, brought a partial failure of crops in many sections, thereby still further depressing business. The past winter, on the contrary, was a remarkably mild one, and the spring season opens unusually early. Outdoor work has been carried on almost uninterruptedly since last November, furnishing constant employment to the laboring classes. The consumption of leather goods has therefore been largely increased, while rubbers and overshoes have had comparatively little or no call. The early spring season also insures larger sales of boots and shoes, while the crop prospects were never more favorable. The tanners, on the other hand have been curtailing their production very materially during the past few months, this fact being conclusively proved by the falling off in the demand for hides and the dull and lifeless condition of the hide market in the face of an admitted light supply.

Here then we have a complete reversal of the former conditions, and the opposite result must necessarily follow. It is, of course, impossible to predict just how far these changes will affect the trade, or to figure to a certainty that a positive scarcity of leather will be developed, but the tendency will undoubtedly be in that direction. The facilities for tanning leather and making shoes are far in advance of the wants of our own population, even with the large additions from immigration. If our shoe manufacturers could imitate the example of the English and French, and build up an export trade of ten or fifteen millions of dollars in value annually, there would be constant work for the factories and a steady demand for all the leather that could be produced. As long as the trade is confined exclusively to the home market, as at present, we must expect these regularly recurring periods of activity and depression in the trade, and the business will become as purely speculative in its character as option-trading in the grain markets. If the shoe manufacturers will not move in the matter, the upper leather tanners will eventually be forced to send their stock abroad the same as sole leather is now being sent. When foreign shoe manufacturers can take American leather, American machinery, American food for the

workmen, and sell the shoes at our very doors, it would seem that our manufacturers are lacking in something, and there is a possibility that it may be—brains.

The leather markets are developing a healthier tone, and a feeling of confidence based, however, on the prospective rather than the actual business. The exports of sole leather from New York impart a decided firmness to all grades in this line. The Boston market shows more activity in view of the inquiry from manufacturers. In Chicago a fair business is doing in most lines and holders are generally somewhat more decided in their ideas and prices.

The hide markets show more life and tanners are more inclined to operate. Buff hides in Chicago are firm at 8½c with an upward tendency. The stocks of all kinds are light and receipts limited. Heavy hides, both steers and cows, are in good demand. In foreign hides at New York and Boston, larger transactions are reported, and in spite of the large prospective arrivals, prices are firmly held in all lines.

The boot and shoe jobbers are having a very good trade, with sales as a rule largely in excess of last year. The season opened early and the goods were promptly delivered. It now looks as if the manufacturers would be called on for a good quantity of duplicate orders. The Eastern factories are still busy on spring work, though orders are diminishing. The fall trade prospects are being actively canvassed and preparations are making for a larger production than ever before.—*Shoe and Leather Review*, N. Y.

#### ATTRACTIVE STORES, AND KEEPING TRADE.

The first requisite, though by no means the only one to render a store attractive, is to have a good supply of daylight. It is impossible to show goods to advantage in a dark, dingy place, even were it possible at all times to ascertain if the proper measure or weight is given, or the labels on shelf goods properly deciphered. Nothing will go further, apart from polite and ready attention, to draw new customers, or keep old ones, than a well lighted, orderly kept store. It is not absolutely necessary that the front windows should contain simply one or two large panes of glass, but they should certainly be as large as possible, irrespective of the number of panes, so as not only to give good and sufficient light, but that articles may be displayed in them to good account. The store fixtures need not be of an expensive nature, but should be of a suitable kind; and the shelves ought to conform in size to the class of goods they are meant to hold. The door, the outside of the counter, and the edges of the shelves should be painted in a uniform, bright, but not gaudy, color.

Windows ought to be kept thoroughly clean at all times, tastily dressed, and the articles displayed therein changed at least once a week, if not oftener, if convenience will allow. If the front of the store is made use of to show certain classes of goods, nothing but the very best should be permitted to appear, and great care should be taken in their arrangement, as many people naturally look upon this as an index of the interior. Every kind of goods should have a special place allotted to keep them, so that they can always be found there when wanted. When serving customers with goods do not, on any account, all the remainder of those shown if any, to crowd the counter, but return them immediately thereafter to the drawers or shelves from which they were taken. This practice, if strictly adhered to, will not only prevent confusion, but the occurrence of any unpleasant circumstance. In the evenings the windows and inside of the store should be illuminated as bright as possible. To do otherwise, for sake of economy, is, to say at least parsimonious, and it would be far less

damaging the business to close the store door at an early hour than to keep it open, but dimly lighted.

Stock should never be allowed to run low, especially in staple goods: for, should you happen to run out of a particular kind, the chances are ten to one that that article will be the very one most often and first called for. This may probably result in some good customers finding their way to your neighbor's store, where, if they get their wants supplied on their first visit, they may forget to find their way back.—*New York Review*.

#### FIRE RECORD.

ONTARIO.—Kingston, March 24.—T. Greenwood's barns on Wolfe Island burned with 120 tons hay, barns insured \$300.—Brantford, 24.—Telegraph office damaged; insured in Waterloo, \$1,000; Lancashire, \$2,500.—St. Catharines, 24th.—Mrs. Fell's frame house burned; insured \$300.—Georgetown, 23rd.—One of J. R. Barber's houses burned; insured \$800.—Essex Centre, 27th.—Thornton's agricultural implement warehouse burned.—Dundalk, 27th.—The Flour & Oat Mill burned; insured \$7,000.—Gorrie, 28th.—Jas. Crokery's shoe shop burned.—Toronto, 27th.—D. McDonald's unoccupied flour mill on Esplanade Street burned.—Another fire broke out in the premises of the Barter Mfg. Co., and extended to John Oliver & Co.'s planing mills; adjoining their building was the Toronto Waggon Co. The Soho Foundry was also burned. The insurances are as follows: On Oliver & Co.'s factory, London & Lancashire, \$2,500; Aetna, \$1,500; Commercial Union, \$2,000; Imperial, \$1,000; London & Liverpool & Globe, \$3,200; Royal, \$2,500; Fire Insurance Association, \$1,500; Sovereign, \$1,000. On Soho Foundry, \$14,000 divided between Phoenix, City of London, Queen and Hartford. OTTAWA PROVINCES.—Montreal, 24th March.—Turot & Marchand's wholesale grocery burned; Adolphe Roy owned the building, which was insured in the Norwich Union for \$8,000. The damage to stock will exceed \$12,000, fully covered in the Queen's, Lancashire, Western, Sovereign, and Citizens.—Winnipeg, 24th.—John Nevin's blacksmithshop burned; insured in Western \$500.—Bebec, N.B.—Rev. Gaynor, Catholic priest's house burned; insured \$1,200.

—Mr. R. H. Smith, the well-known saw manufacturer of St. Catharines, on the occasion of his return from Mexico, was entertained at a banquet by his employes.

#### Commercial.

#### MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, March 28th, 1882.

Since the date of our last report all our principal merchants have left the city on a pleasure trip to Chicago, which we believe many of them intend extending to Manitoba, this has left things very quiet here, and on the Corn Exchange there is almost nothing doing and prices are almost nominal. Dry goods buyers still continue to throng the city, and purchases this year so far will compare favorably with last. The grocery trade has been quiet, sugars in sympathy with New York are about ½c dearer. Fine Japan teas are enquired for, of which there have been

considerable sales. Leather market has been rather more active but prices are generally in buyers favor. We are having fine weather for maple sugaring, and the out turn this year is expected to be very large.

ASHES.—Pots.—Receipts have been light and there has not been much doing in ashes. The market however keeps firm at \$4.95 to 5.00. Pearls.—There are none offering and prices are quite nominal. The stocks now held here are Pots 1206 brls.; Pearls 295 brls.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—We have no change to note since the date of our last report. Prices remain firm as under. Collections continue satisfactory. Men's Stoga Boots, \$2 to 2.90; ditto Kip Boots \$2.50 to 3.25; ditto French Calf \$3.25 to 3.75; ditto Buff Congress, \$2.00 to 2.50; ditto Split Brogans, \$1.00 to 1.10; Boys' Split Brogans 85 cents to \$1.00; ditto Buff and Pebble Congress \$1.35 to 1.60; Women's Buff and Pebbled Balmorals, \$1.20 to 1.50; ditto Prunella Falls, 50c to \$1.50; ditto Prunella Congress, 50c. to \$1.50.

CATTLE.—Good butchers cattle were in fair supply yesterday, and the demand was good at satisfactory prices say from 5 to 5½c. per lb live weight. There were few inferior stocks offering owing to bad roads and weather, those offered met with buyers at 3½ to 4c. per lb. Calves were in ordinary quantity but chiefly of very poor quality, and sold at prices ranging from \$3 to \$10.00 each. Lambs bring from \$3 to 4.00 each, and sheep from \$6 to 12.00 each. The arrivals of Dressed Hogs have nearly ceased and the market is dull.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—The market for drugs is firm and the tendency is to an advance in price, the demand for the season is fair. Heavy chemicals are steady but without many round lots changing hands, market however is firm in sympathy with high rates of freight. Bicarb soda, \$3.10 to 3.20; Soda Ash, \$1.50 to 1.75; Bichromate of Potash, per 100 lbs., \$12.50 to 14.00; Arrow Root per lb., 10 to 14c; Borax, refined, 16 to 18c; Cream Tartar Crystals, 29½ to 31c; ditto ground 32½ to 34c; Caustic Soda, white, \$2.40 to 2.50; sugar of Lead, 12½ to 13c; Bleaching Powder, \$1.60 to 1.70; Alum, \$1.80 to 2.00; Copperas, per 100, 90c. to \$1.00; Flour Sulphur, per 100 lbs. \$3.00 3.10; Roll Sulphur, \$2.20 to 2.30; Epsom Salts, per 100 lbs. \$1.20 to 1.25; Sal Soda, per 100 lbs., \$1.15 to 1.25; Saltpetre, per keg, \$10 to 11; Sulphate of Copper, \$5.50 to 6.00; Quinine, \$2.75 to 3.00; Morphia, 2.90 to 3.00; Opium \$5.00 to 5.50; Shellac, 45 to 50c.; Castor Oil, 10½ to 11½c. per lb.

FURS.—In the continuation of Lampson London fur sales report, part of which we gave last week, we have now to state that Muskrat spring skins sold 10 per cent lower than in January, when they declined 15 per cent. on last year's prices, fall and winter skins sold at same figures as in January. Skunk advanced from 10 to 15 per cent. on last year's prices; Raccoon was 5 to 10 per cent. higher; Bear 10 per cent. higher; fresh Mink skins 15 to 20 per cent lower, old skins selling 30 per cent. lower; Martin sold 10 per cent. lower; Lynx 5 per cent lower. In our local market there has been a number of lots of fox offered which were bought up within our range of quotations. Some few lots of Beaver were in the market, but as the local demand has been well filled they were not sold to as good advantage, as the week before last, or about 10 per cent. under last week's quotations. We quote:—Mink, \$1; Marten prime, 75c. to 1.00; Beaver prime dark, per lb. \$2.25 to 2.75; Bear black, prime large \$8 to \$12; ditto small \$4 to 7.00; Red Fox prime, \$1.25 to 1.40; Spring Musk rat, ditto 15 to 18c.; Winter ditto, 12 to 15c.; Lynx prime large \$2.00 to 2.50; Skunk prime dark

large 50 to 90c.; ditto prime white large, 25c.; Raccoon, prime 25 to 60c.

**FISH.**—A good retail demand is now prevailing, but the want of stocks in wholesale hands leaves us nothing to report.

**FLOUR AND MEAL.**—*Flour.*—Receipts for the past week, 6,855 brls.; total receipts from 1st January to date, 122,973 brls., being an increase of 20,063 brls. on the receipts for the same period of 1881; shipped during the week, 2,396 brls.; total shipments from 1st January to date, 55,725 brls., being an increase of 10,639 brls. on the shipments for the same period of 1881. There has been very little reported as being done on 'Change, and now most of the members are away on a pleasure excursion to Chicago so that we will have very little business to report for a week or so. There have been a few unimportant local sales transpiring, sufficient to keep the market from absolute inactivity. European advices seem to point to an advance in that market; meantime here prices are about steady as follows. We quote:—*Superior Extra*, \$6.10 to 0.00; *Extra Superfine*, \$6.00 to 6.05; *Fancy*, nominal; *Spring Extra*, \$5.80 to 5.85; *Strong Bakers*, American, \$7.50 to 8.00; *Strong Bakers*, Canadian, \$6.25 to 6.50; *Superfine*, \$5.35 to 5.45; *Fine*, \$4.60 to 4.80; *Middlings*, \$3.80 to 4.00; *Pollards*, \$3.50 to 0.00; *Ontario Bags*, medium to strong, \$2.90 to 3.00; do. do. *Spring extra*, \$2.75 to 2.85; do. do. *Superfine*, \$2.50 to 2.65; *City Bags* delivered, \$3.80 to 4.00; *Oatmeal*, \$5.00 to 5.10; *Cornmeal* 3.75 nominal.

**GRAIN.**—*Wheat.*—Receipts for the past week 53,601 bushels; total receipts from 1st January to date 488,656 bushels, being an increase of 136,343 bushels on the receipts for the same period of 1881; shipped during the week, 49,484 bushels; total shipments from 1st January to date, 372,340 bushels; being an increase of 55,825 bushels on the shipment for the same period of 1881. The grain market remains in much the same position as last week; car lots of coarse grains are being picked up at about our quotations. We quote:—*Canada No 2 Red Winter* \$1.43 to 1.45; *White* \$1.37 to 1.39; *Canada Spring* ordinary \$1.34 to 1.37; ditto choice hard \$1.50. *Peas* 76 to 77c per 66 lbs. *Oats* 36 to 37c. *Rye* 87 to 90c. *Barley* 60 to 65c.

**GROCERIES.**—*Teas.*—There has been a fair business done in fine Japans, which maintain their value; we hear of sales from 18 to 32c. Owing to the firmness in the New York market, holders are looking for better prices here. *Coffee.*—There has been rather more doing in a small way, but prices are very little changed. We quote Rio 12 to 14c; Java 18 to 28c; Jamaica 11 to 16c; Ceylon Plantation 19 to 21c; Mocha 30 to 31c. *Sugar.*—There is a stronger tone in the market, and prices are the turn dearer, and we now quote granulated 9½c. Yellow is quiet at 7½ to 8½c. *Raw Sugars* are in light supply, and good refining grades are worth from 7½ to 7¾c. *Molasses* are inactive, and stocks are light. Barbadoes has been sold at 55 to 56c. Trinidad 58c; *Syrups* are firm and active at 3½ to 4½c per lb. *Rice* is dull, few sales transpiring. *Spices.*—*B Pepper* is firm at quotations; good nutmegs are steady and asked for. We quote Black Pepper, 13½ to 14½c; White ditto, 23 to 24c; Cassia, 11 to 12c; Cloves, 31 to 35c; Nutmegs, 60 to 90c; Mace, 60 to 85c. *Fruit.*—Not much doing just now. Stocks of Valencia raisins are small, and holders are asking an advance, but with this exception our last week's quotations are unchanged. *Layer Raisins*, \$2.50 to 2.60; *Loose Muscatels*, \$2.75 to 3.00; *London Layers*, \$2.90 to 3.00; *Black Basket*, \$3.00 to 3.75; *Black Crown*, \$4.25 to 4.75; *Valencia Raisins* firm at 8½ to 10½c; *Sultanas*, 10 to 11c; *Seedless*, 9½ to 10½c; *Currants*, 6½ to 7½c; *Figs*, Smyrna, 6 to 10c; ditto, Malaga, 4 to 5c; *Prunes*, new, 6½ to 8c. *Nuts.*—Jordan almonds, 80 to 90c; Sicily

filberts, 9 to 10c; Barcelona do. 8½ to 9c; Turkish do., 7½ to 8½c; Brazil nuts, 7½ to 8½c; Walnuts, Grenoble, 14 to 15c. *Sardines* are unchanged.

**HIDES.**—There is no particular movement in butchers' hides, and prices keep steady at \$8, \$7 and \$6. *Calfskins* are advancing, and we quote from 12 to 14c per lb., and some parties are said to-day to be paying 15c. *Sheepskins* are unchanged.

**HARDWARE.**—There has not been much doing in heavy hardware for the past week, although the amount done may be considered a fair average for this season of the year. *Pig Iron* remains firm in Glasgow. *Tin Plates.*—Market reports more activity in England, and with slightly higher prices. *Ingot Tin* remains firm at 27 cents straits; other lines are without change, and prices are as quoted last week: *Pig Iron* per ton, Coltness, \$24.75 to 25.00; Langloan, \$24.74 to \$25; Calder, \$24.25 to \$24.50; Gartsherrie, \$24.50 to \$24.75; Summerlee, \$24.75 to \$25.00; Carnbroe \$23.75 to \$24.00; Eglinton, \$23.25 to \$24.00; Hematite, \$28.00 to \$28.50; Siemens, (Canadian) \$24.00 to \$24.50; *Tin Plates*, per box, Charcoal IC, \$6.00 to \$6.00; ditto, IX., \$7.75 to \$8.00; ditto, DC, \$5.25 to \$5.75; *Coke* IC., \$5.25 to \$6.00; *Canada Plates* are worth about \$3.50; *Bars*, per 100 lbs., Scotch and Staffordshire, \$2.25; ditto best, \$2.50; Swedes and Norway, \$4.00 to \$4.25; Lowmoor & Bowling \$6.25 to 6.50; *Lead.*—*Pig*, per 100 lbs., \$4.50 to \$4.75; ditto Sheet \$5.50; ditto Bars \$5.00 to \$5.50; do. Shot \$6.00 to \$6.50. *Steel.*—*Cast*, per lb. 11½ to 12½c; ditto Spring, per 100 lbs., \$3.75 to 4.00; Sleigh shoe steel \$3.00 to 3.25; Tire ditto \$3.50 to 3.75; *Ingot Tin* \$27.50 to \$28; *Ingot Copper* \$19.50 to 20.00; *Horse Shoes*, per 100 lbs., \$3.90 to 4.25; Proved coil chain, ½ in. \$5.50; *Wire*, Nos. 0 to 6, \$1.75 to 1.80; *Tinned Sheets* best Coke 9½ to 10c.; ditto Charcoal 10½ to 11c. *Galvanized sheets* 7 to 7½c; *Hoops and Bands* per 100 lbs. \$2.50 to 2.75; *Sheets, best brands* \$2.75 to 3.00; *Boiler plates* 93 to 3.25; *Russian Sheet Iron* 12½ to 13c. per lb. *Glass*, boxes 50 lbs. up to 25 inch \$1.90; 26 inch to 40 inch \$2; 51 inch to 55 inch, \$2.25; 41 to 60 inch, \$2.40. *Cut nails.* We quote 10 dy. to 60 dy. hot cut American and Canada pattern, \$2.70; 8 and 9 dy. \$2.85; 6 and 7 dy. \$3.20; 4 and 5 dy. \$3.45; 3 dy. \$4.20; 3 dy. fine, \$5.70; 4 and 5 dy. cold cut Canada pattern \$3.20; 3 dy. do. do. \$3.70.

**LEATHER.**—The demand has somewhat improved, but prices in the main are still in buyers' favor; *Splits* continue to be very much depressed, and we hear of some large transactions at prices under our lowest quotations, and which will entail a considerable loss to the tanner. In Upper there have also been considerable sales at low figures. *Slaughter Sole* is still in good demand, and also best heavy B. A. sole; for both descriptions the stock is small. We quote:—*Hemlock Spanish Sole*, No. 1, B. A., 24 to 26c.; ditto No. 2 B. A. 22 to 23½c.; No. 1 *Ordinary Spanish*, 24 to 25c.; No. 2 do., 22 to 23c.; *Buffalo Sole*, No. 1, 21 to 23c.; No. 2 do 19 to 21c.; *Hemlock Slaughter* 26 to 29; *Waxed Upper*, light and medium 32 to 37c.; do., heavy, 30 to 35c.; *Grained Upper*, 35 to 38c.; *Splits, large*, 22 to 28c.; small, 17 to 22c.; *Calfskins*, (27 to 36 lbs.), 70 to 85c.; ditto., (18 to 26 lbs.) 65 to 80c.; *Sheepskin linings*, 25 to 50c.; *Harness*, 26 to 34c.; *Buffed Cow*, per ft., 13 to 16c.; *Enamelled Cow*, 14 to 16c.; *Patent Cow*, 15 to 16c.; *Pebbled Cow* 11 to 15c.; *Rough*, 24 to 27c.

**OILS.**—*Petroleum.*—The state of the market remains much as last reported, dealers seem confident of an advance in prices as soon as all old stocks are cleared out of the market. In the meantime fair sales have been made at the following figures: In car lots in store, 18c.; broken lots, 19 to 20c.; Single brls., 20½ to 22c. *Linseed oil* is quiet at 73 to 74c. for raws and 76

to 78c. for boiled. *Spirits of Turpentine* steady, at 85 to 90c.

Fish oils are dull and there has been very little doing in any kind, and we repeat our last weeks' quotations for Cod oil at 43 to 45c; Seal, pale is nominal at 45c; ditto straw 37½ to 40; ditto steam refined 50 to 52½c. per wine gallon.

**PROVISIONS.**—*Butter.*—Receipts for the past week 657 kegs, shipments 763 kegs. The New York market is a little more buoyant and dealers here are getting more sanguine of clearing out their stocks soon. All new butter coming in finds ready buyers at 22 to 25c.; old butter of good quality is worth from 19 to 22c. *Cheese.*—Receipts nil, shipments 1912 boxes. There has been a little more enquiry for cheese while stocks here are small comparatively speaking, round lots are worth from 12 to 12½c. for fine to finest. *Pork* is steady but the business doing just now does not amount to much. *Mess* is still worth from \$20.50 to 21.00. *Lard* is steady with sales of Canadian at 13½ to 14c. and of Western at 14 to 14½c. *Hams* 13½ to 14c; *Bacon* 12 to 13c.; *Pot Barley* \$5.50; *Pearl Barley* \$8.50.

**SALT.**—The market continues steady at 65 to 70c for coarse. Fine is unsettled owing to the change in duties, and the limited character of stocks held here.

**WOOL.**—Is still in moderate demand and firmness characterizes the market, sales continue to be reported at our quotations We quote Greasy Cape 19; to 21c.; Australian, 24 to 32½c.; Canadian A super dull at 33 to 34c.; A super 30 to 31c. No. 1 super 28c.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, March 30, 1882.

The wholesale trade of the city has been moderately active during the past week. As compared with the previous week, the volume of business has slightly increased, and the general feeling appears better. There have been more country buyers in the city, and dry goods and millinery houses report a good trade. The roads are still in a very bad condition, and the movement is restricted greatly in consequence. From this time out, however, they are likely to improve. Payments in most branches have been fair, but rather short of previous months. The money market has ruled firm, with callloans at 6½ and time loans at 7 per cent. Commercial paper is in fair offer and discounted at 6 to 7 per cent. Sterling exchange firm; 60-day bills between banks are quoted at 109½ to 109¾, and across the counter at 109½. Demand bills, 110½ to 110¾; gold drafts on New York are ¾ premium. The stock market has been quiet and somewhat irregular, with, however, more firmness at the close. Montreal sold at 213 to 214½, Ontario at 64½ to 65, Federal at 166½, Commerce at 145½ to 146, Dominion at 206½ to 207½, Standard at 117 to 117½, and Imperial at 140 to 140½.

**CATTLE.**—The receipts of cattle have been moderate and prices firm. There were several lots of choice Easter cattle in, and they sold at 6 to 6½c per lb. Buyers for export are paying 6c for choice lots, but few of this quality offer. A few cars, averaging 900 to 1,100 lbs, sold from 3½ to 5c per lb., the latter for first-class butchers. *Sheep* are in demand and firm, with sales at 5 to 5½c per lb. They are scarce. *Lambs* are high, with sales at 5½ to 6c for choice lots. *Calves* are in fair offer, and steady at \$5 to \$7 for ordinary, and \$9 to \$15 for choice. *Hogs* unchanged at 6 to 6½c per lb.

**CLOVER.**—There is but a small store trade being done at \$4.85 to 5.00 per bushel. Street lots bring \$4.60 to 4.75. Alsike unchanged at \$7.50 to 8.00 a bushel. Timothy firm at \$8.00 to 3.25.

**COAL AND WOOD.**—Trade in coal has been quiet this week, and prices are unchanged. All kinds of hard sell at \$6.50 per ton delivered; the best soft at the same price, and second quality of soft at \$6. Wood is steady at \$5.50 per cord for hard, and \$4 for pine.

**FLOUR AND FEED.**—*Flour.*—Stocks in store 7,773 bbls. against 7,773 bbls. last week and 9,161 bbls. at a like time in 1881. The market has been moderately active and firm up till Tuesday, since which time no sales have been reported. For a few days previous to the day mentioned there were sales of old standard superior extra at \$5.70 but to-day it is probable that not above \$5.65 would be paid. Old extra is nominal at \$5.55. New standards, of which there is little offering, are nominal at \$5.75 for superiors and \$5.60 to 5.75 for extra. *Bran* continues in fair demand and firm at \$16.50 on track. *Oatmeal* quiet and steady at \$4.35, for ordinary carlots; small lots sell at \$4.60 to 4.75. *Cornmeal* dull with sales confined to small lots at \$3.70 to 3.80.

**GRAIN.**—Business has been on a limited scale nearly the whole week. There has been some enquiry for both wheat and barley, but offerings are limited on account of anticipated higher prices. The total stocks of grain in store are 623,806 bush. against 641,859 bushels last week and 553,625 bush at a like time last year. *Fall Wheat.*—Stocks in store, 279,422 bush. as compared with 273,625 bush. last week and 128,459 bush. at a like time last year. There has been some demand, but no sales reported. Holders are asking \$1.30 but buyers are not offering more than \$1.27. *Spring Wheat.*—Stocks in store, 94,971 bush. against 95,596 bush. last week and 99,509 bush at a like time last year. The milling demand has been moderate and prices steady. On Tuesday, No. 2 choice sold at \$1.30, and a car of No. 2 at \$1.29. No. 1 is nominal at \$1.31. *Oats.*—Stocks in store, 6,788 bush. against 6,488 bush. last week and 700 bush. at a like period last year. There has been a quiet business, and prices continue easy. Cars of western sold the latter part of last week at 41c. on track and since then at 40½ on track. *Barley.*—Stocks in store, 204,835 bush. as compared with 225,243 bush. last week and 222,901 bush. at a like time in 1881. The demand has been fairly active during the week, both from outside and city dealers, and prices in consequence are higher. Sales of No. 1. were made the latter part of last week at 87 and 88c. and yesterday a car sold at 89c. No. 2 choice sold

at 85 to 87c.; No. 2 at 86 and 87c.; No. 3 extra was wanted yesterday at 85c., two cars offering at 86c., and No. 3 sold at 77c. *Peas.*—Stocks in store, 19,277 bush. as compared with 21,984 bush. last week and 88,324 bush. at a like time last year. Very few offer, and the only sale reported was a round lot outside, at equal to 80c. here. *Rye.*—Stocks in store, 17,274 bush. against 17,474 bush. last week and 13,633 bush. at a like time last year. There is no demand, and prices are purely nominal at 80c. on track. *Corn.*—Quiet and firm in sympathy with Chicago; prices nominal at 80 to 82c.

**GROCERIES.**—Business has been very quiet since our last, with sales confined to small jobbing lots. *Teas* have been in moderate demand especially the higher and medium grades; Young Hysons and Gunpowder sold at 35 to 40c. *Coffees* are firm with little movement except in Rio at 11c. *Fish* firm with small stocks. *Fruits* are unchanged; there is a fair demand, but holders are not anxious to sell large lots. *Sugars* are a trifle firmer, but sales have been limited; no raws in the market. *Syrups* remain very scarce and firmer. *Rice* quiet with sales at \$3.90. *Tobaccos* are firm at old quotations, and *Liquors* are unchanged.

**HARDWARE.**—A good business has been transacted the past week and the feeling among the trade is a cheerful one. The movement so far has been large at satisfactory prices. Advices report a little stiffening in copper and tin in England but it has not been felt here as yet. Prices, however, remain firm. Pig iron is scarce

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HAMILTON, ONT.

Offers to Cash and Prompt Paying Buyers, New Seasons Teas, embracing Blacks, Congous, Souchongs, Indian, Young Hyson, Gunpowders, Japan Colored and Basket Fired. Coffees of all grades. Valencia Raisins in large supply, together with the various brands of Blue Fruit, also Sultana and Smyrna Raisins. Currants, Figs, Turkey and Malaga in Boxes and Mats. Nuts. Canned Goods, Fruits, Fish and Vegetables. A specialty in Finnish Haddies in 1 lb. Tins superior to the fresh Haddies usually handled "so liable to spoil" and must supersede them at an early day. Sugars from the various Refineries with the usual assortment of Sundries suited to first class Grocers.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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and firmer; the demand is good, Other goods are unchanged. Remittances are fair.

**HIDES AND SKINS.**—Hides are scarce and cured are a little firmer at 8½ and 8¾. Dealers continue to pay the same prices to butchers, viz.: 7½ for cows and 8½ for steers. *Calfskins* steady at 11 to 13c for green and 14c for cured. *Sheepskins* unchanged at 1 25 to 1.60, the latter price being paid for choice only.

**LEATHER.**—There has been a fair trade during the week and prices remain unchanged. Round lots of Spanish and slaughter have changed hands, and the demand for black is good.

**PETROLEUM.**—Trade in refined oils is moderately active and prices steady at former quotations. Single barrel lots of Canadian refined sell at 18½c per Imperial gallon and five to ten barrel lots at 18c. American prime unchanged at 26c and water white at 30c. The crude market at Petrolia is quiet and prices firm at about \$1.50 per barrel.

**PROVISIONS.**—Business has been quiet all week. There has been no demand for round lots of cured meats or for butter for export, and sales are confined to small jobbing lots. *Butter* is unchanged; offerings of really choice tub are limited, and prices firm at 19 to 21c. The supply of poor to medium grades is more than sufficient and prices continue easy as they are but in small request; prices rule from 12 to 17c. *Cheese* is in fair demand for city trade, especially choice lots at 12 to 13c; ordinary unchanged at 10 to 11c. *Dried Apples* steady with fair offerings from the country at 6 to 6½c; barrelled lots sell at 6½c per lb. *Eggs* are rather firmer, receipts not being as plentiful; prices 14 to 15c in case lots. *Bacon* is held firmly, but sales are confined to small lots at 11½ to 11¾c for long clear, and 10½ to 10¾c for Cumberland cut. *Rolls* sell at 12 to 12½c, and bellies at 13c. *Hams* are not in much demand, but prices are still quoted at 18 to 18½c. for smoked, and at 11c to 11½c. for

pickled. *Mess Pork* is held at \$21; the demand is limited. *Lard* is in moderate demand and unchanged; tubs sell at 14½c, and pails at 14¾ to 14¾c. American refined at 15c. *Hogs* are firmer at \$8.25 to 8.50; the demand is from butchers only.

**WOOL.**—There is little business doing in fleece; considerable quantities are held, but very little offers. Small lots sell at 23c. per lb. Supers are in fair demand at 27c., and extra sold at 33 to 34½c.

## Yacht Cygnet,

Of Buffalo, N.Y., "Champion of the Lakes" in her class.

Fifty feet over all; 15 feet beam; 6 feet depth with forecastle; cabin and two state rooms, fully equipped with everything necessary to comfort and safety. Very fast and a good sea boat. Will be sold cheap for cash.

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GODERICH & DUBLIN.

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**BEAM WARPS**  
from WOOLLEN MILLS in all parts of the DOMINION,

## WM. PARKS & SON,

have erected a large building in connection with their Cotton Mills, completed in every respect with the latest and best description of machinery for the manufacture of Cotton Beam Warps, for making Union Tweeds, Satinets, Flannels, and Blankets. Only first-class competent and experienced workmen employed for this department. Our Warps warranted to be correctly numbered, and full length.

**BALL KNITTING COTTONS,**  
in all numbers, made from the finest long staple cotton. The colours perfect—especially our Fast Scarlet and Royal Blue.

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Adopted by all the principal Fire Departments in Canada, and universally acknowledged to be the most economical Fire Hose in the World.

**BELTING, PACKING and HOSE, RUBBER BOOTS, SHOES, and CLOTHING, RUBBER HOSE, LINEN HOSE, and COTTON HOSE, BRASS COUPLINGS, PLAY PIPES and NOZZLES,**

Just arrived ex Steamships Bolivia, Republic and Mosel, from England and Germany, a large and well selected stock of

# RUBBER & TWEED FINISH CLOTHING

THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND ONLY COMPLETE STOCK OF

## INDIA RUBBER GOODS IN THE DOMINION.

Also a full line of Extra Heavy AMERICAN OAK-TANNED LEATHER BELTING, made by the Graton and Knight Manufacturing Co. of Worcester, Mass. All sizes kept in stock, and warranted superior to anything in the market. Also Dealers and Jobbers in all kinds of Fire Department Supplies, viz.:—Trumpets, Belts, Coats, Boots, Lanterns, Controlling Nozzles, Hose Pipes, Couplings, Axes, Caps, Buckets, Wrenches, Badges, Hats, Siamese Connections, &c. In fact everything appertaining to the equipment of Fire Departments. Correspondence invited, and shall be pleased to submit prices, samples, &c. All the largest contracts on this continent for Fire Hose in the years 1880 and 1881 were awarded for the Maltese Cross Brand.

# T. MCILROY, JUNR.,

Warehouse—10 and 12 King Street East, TORONTO.

P. O. Box 556.

**Insurance.**  
**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE**  
**Fire & Life Insurance Co**

ESTABLISHED 1809.

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

**FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPY.**  
*As at 31st December, 1880.*

Fire Accumulated Funds, -	£1,201,243 Stg.
Life do. do.	3,360,107 "

*Revenue for the year, 1880.*

From Fire Department:	
Fire Premiums and Interest, -	464,400 "
From Life Department:	
Life Premiums and Interest, -	1,013,900 "
Total Revenue for 1880	1,478,300 "

**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. LORN MACDOUGALL,  
THOMAS DAVIDSON,  
General Agents.

**THE NORTH AMERICAN**  
**Mutual Life Insurance Company.**

Guarantee Fund, - - \$100,000  
Deposited with Dom. 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.

**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.

**Insurance.**  
**RATES REDUCED.**

**THE STANDARD**  
**Life Assurance Co.**

ESTABLISHED 1825.

**HEAD OFFICES:**

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

Total Risks .....	\$95,000,000
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.

**R. H. MATSON,** **W. M. RAMSAY,**  
Gen. Agt. Toronto Dist. Manager for Canada.  
Office—38 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 accented at Lowest Current Rates*  
Dwelling Houses and Farm Property Insured on Special Terms.

**JOS. B. REED,** **G. F. C. SMITH,**  
Toronto Agent, Chief Agent for the  
20 Wellington St. E. Dominion, Montreal

**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.**

Canadian Directors:

HON. JOHN HAMILTON, Pres. Merchants Bank.  
JOHN HOPE, Esq., of John Hope & Co.  
ROBERT SIMS, Esq., of R. Sims & Co.  
ALEX. MURRAY, Esq., Director Bank of Montreal.

**General Manager. F. STANCLIFFE**

HONORARY BOARD. TORONTO.  
His Honor John Beverley Robinson, Lt. Gov. of Ont.  
Hon. Wm. Cayley, Dir. British America Ins. Co.  
John Fiskin, Esq., Dir. Imperial Bank.  
P. Hughes, Esq., of Hughes Bros.  
W. B. Searth, Esq., Manager Scottish, Ontario and Manitoba Land Co.  
**General Agents, JAMES E. & A. W. SMITH**

**Insurance.**  
**WANTED**

An active

**DISTRICT AGENT**

FOR TORONTO & NEIGHBORHOOD

for the

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

Apply to

**JAS. B. M. CHIPMAN**

Manager for Canada,

Montreal.

**SUN**

**Mutual Life Insurance Company,**

**OF 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.

**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 CHURCH STREET,**

**TORONTO.**

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.

**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, "Gartsherrie,"**  
"Eglinton," pig iron.  
**Lonsdale Hematite Iron Co., "Lonsdale,"**  
"Luken's" famed Charcoal Boiler Plate.  
**For, Head & Co., Middlesborough.**

**THIBAudeau, FRERES & CIE,**  
Importers and Wholesale Jobbers in  
**BRITISH, FOREIGN & DOMESTIC**  
**DRY GOODS,**  
Corner of Sous-le-fort and Peter Street,  
**QUEBEC, P. Q.**

Branches—Thibaudeau, Brothers & Co., Montreal  
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.

# KINLOCH, LINDSAY & CO.,

LATE

**KINGAN & KINLOCH,**

Direct Importers of

# TEAS, ETC.

82 St. Peter St., Montreal.

# ROBIN & SADLER,

Successors to Barry, Smith & Co.,  
MANUFACTURERS OF

# LEATHER BELTING,

Fire Engine Hose, Lace Leather, Rolled  
Skirting and Shoulders.

594, 596 & 598 St. Joseph Street,  
**MONTREAL.**

**JOHN McARTHUR & SON,**  
**OIL, LEAD, PAINT, COLOR,**  
And Varnish Merchants.

Importers of

**ENGLISH AND BELGIAN WINDOW GLASS**  
Plain and Ornamental Sheet, Polished, Rolled  
and Rough Plate, &c.

**PAINTERS' & ARTISTS' MATERIALS, BRUSHES, &C**

317 314, 316 St. Paul St., & 253, 255, 257 Com-  
missioners St.,

**MONTREAL**

# JOHN TAYLOR & CO.,

Manufacturers & Importers of

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

537 St. Paul St., Montreal.

# W. & J. KNOX,



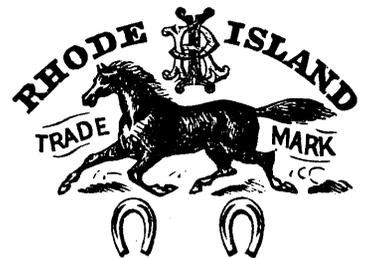
**FLAX SPINNERS**

And Linen Thread Manufacturers,  
**KILBIRNIE Scotland.**

SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA:

**WILLIAM NEW & CO.,**  
648 Craig Street, 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  
uniformity, are unsurpassed.

The Rhode Island Horse Shoes are preferred  
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.  
We also manufacture every description of Nails  
Tacks, Brads, &c. Railway and Pressed Spikes.

**PILLOW, HERSEY & CO., Montreal.**

# Cochrane, Cassils & Co.,

(Successors to Smith, Cochrane & Co.)

# BOOTS AND SHOES WHOLESALE,

Cor. Craig & St. Francois Xavier Streets,

M. H. Cochrane, } **MONTREAL, Q.**  
Charles Cassils, }

# CANTLIE. EWAN & CO

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS.

# CANADIAN TWEEDS

CORNWALL BLANKETS,

**Lomas' (Sherbrooke) Flannels,**

LYBSTER COTTONS, &c., &c.,

{ 38 St. Joseph Street, Montreal.  
{ 13 Wellington St. E., Toronto.

# THE BELL TELEPHONE CO. OF CANADA.

ANDW. ROBERTSON, Pres. C. F. SISE, Vice-Pres.  
C. P. SOLATEB, 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 applic-  
able 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 in-  
dividuals 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.**

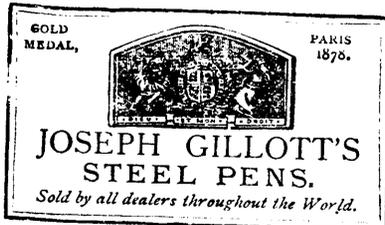
N.B.—All persons using Telephones not licensed  
by this Company are hereby respectfully notified  
that they are liable to prosecution, and for damages  
for infringement, and will be prosecuted to the  
extent of the aw.



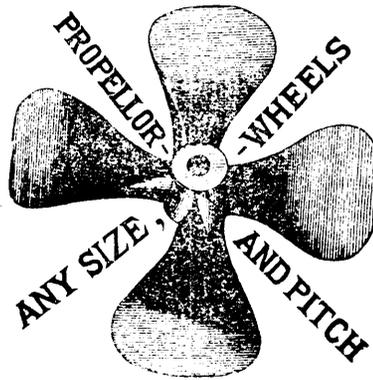
**BLIGH & CO.,**  
ST. CATHARINES, Ont

Manufacturers of  
**PAINTS AND COLORS.**  
SPECIALTIES

Nevada and Japanese Vermillion  
for Agricultural Implements.



**WM. KENNEDY & SONS,**  
OWEN SOUND,  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
Steam Engines,  
Wood Work Machinery, &c.



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

**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.

**BARBER & BARBER,**  
PAPER STAINERS,  
Georgetown, Ont.,  
WINDOW SHADES AND WALL PAPERS,  
FRED. W. BARBER. J. M. BARBER.

**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 fur-  
nished on application.

**S. LENNARD & SONS,**  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
**PLAIN & FANCY HOSIERY.**  
To the Wholesale Trade Only.  
DUNDAS, ONT.

**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.



**A. & S. NAIRN,**  
COAL SHIPPERS.  
Shipments direct from mines to all points  
lowest rates. Correspondence solicited.  
OFFICES  
King East, Corner | Nairns' Docks, foot of  
of Yonge St., | Church St.,  
**TORONTO.**

**The Toronto General Trusts' Company.**

(Incorporated by Statute of Ontario, 33 Vic., Chap. 83.)

Consolidated Bank Buildings, 29 Wellington-street East, Toronto.

HON. 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 MACLENNAN, Esq., Q.C.;  
JAMES MICHIE, Esq.; J. K. KERR, Esq., Q.C.; GEORGE A. COX, Esq.

WILLIAM GOODERHAM, Esq.,  
J. G. SCOTT, Esq., Q.C.,  
JAMES J. FOY, Esq.,  
A. B. LEE, Esq.,

These Directors, with the  
President and Vice-President,  
form the Executive Com-  
mittee.

J. SUTHERLAND STAYNER, Esq.,  
W. B. SCARTH, Esq.,  
ROBERT JAFFRAY, Esq.

This Company is by law empowered to assume and execute TRUSTS of every kind under  
appointment of COURTS, CORPORATIONS, and INDIVIDUALS, and to act as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR,  
GUARDIAN, COMMITTEE, ASSIGNEE, RECEIVER, AGENT, ATTORNEY, ETC.

To COLLECT interest, dividends, and all kinds of income; INVEST money; MANAGE estates;  
Act AS AGENT for the purpose of issuing or countersigning certificates of stock, bonds, or other  
obligations of railways, municipalities, corporations, or associations, receive and manage sinking  
funds therefor, and transact all other business authorized by its charter.

The Company will have a SAFETY DEPOSIT BRANCH, and offers for rent at reasonable rates  
small safes inside its fire and burglar-proof vaults, with larger sizes for corporations and bankers,  
the renters alone holding the keys. Rooms and desks adjoining such vaults for safe-renters.  
Wills, securities, and valuables of every description, including bonds, stock, plate, etc., taken for  
ordinary safe-keeping or special guarantee.

Pending the opening of the Company's Office on 13th March, communications relating to its  
business should be addressed to the Manager.

Bankers—THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE. Solicitor—J. D. EDGAR, Esq.  
J. W. LANGMUIR, Manager.

**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 Commis-  
sioner, JOHN McFAVISH, Winnipeg; or to the undersigned.

By order of the Board,

CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary.

MONTREAL December 1st 1881.

# Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa & Occi- dental RAILWAY.

Travellers and Tourists will save time and Money and enjoy the sight of beautiful scenery by patronizing our line.

## THE SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE

Between Quebec, Montreal and Ottawa. New and Elegant Palace Cars on Day Trains and Sleeping Cars on Night Trains. Three Express Trains between Montreal & Quebec. Two Express Trains between Montreal and Ottawa daily and each way.

SUNDAY TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL AND QUEBEC AT 4.00 P.M.

### TICKET OFFICES:

MONTREAL—13 Place D'Armes; 202 St. James St. Corner St. James and McGill Sts.

QUEBEC—Opposite St. Louis Hotel.

OTTAWA—Opposite Russell House.

J. B. LABELLE, L. A. SENECAI,  
Gen. Passenger Agt. Gen. Superintendent.

# 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.

Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.
<b>Boots and Shoes.</b>	\$ c. \$ c.	<b>Hardware.</b>	\$ c. \$ c.	<b>Oil—Continued.</b>	\$ c. \$ c.
Men's Calf Boots.....	2 20 3 40	Tin (4 mos.)		Olive, $\frac{1}{2}$ Imp. gal.....	1 40 1 50
" Kip Boots.....	2 30 3 25	Grain	0 33 0 34	Salad.....	2 10 2 20
" No. 1 do.....	2 65 2 90	Ingot.....	0 29 0 30	" qt., $\frac{1}{2}$ case.....	3 00 3 20
" Split Stogas.....	1 60 2 15	Copper: Ingot.....	0 20 0 21	Seal.....	0 65 0 80
Men's Cong. Gait & Bal	2 00 2 85	Sheet.....	0 25 0 26	Spirits Turpentine.....	0 95 1 00
Boys' Kip Boots.....	1 25 2 00	Lead (4 mos) Bar 100 lbs	0 05 0 05 $\frac{1}{2}$		
" No. 1 Stogas.....	1 50 2 00	Pig.....	0 00 0 04 $\frac{1}{2}$	<b>Paints, &amp;c.</b>	
" Split.....	1 55 1 70	Sheet.....	0 05 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 05 $\frac{1}{2}$	White Lead, genuine	
" Gaiters & Bals.....	1 20 1 65	Shot.....	0 06 0 06 $\frac{1}{2}$	in Oil, $\frac{1}{2}$ 25 lbs.....	1 80
Wom's Bals & Gait, peg	1 10 1 60	Zinc: Sheet.....	0 06 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 06 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do. No. 1.....	1 65
" M.S.....	1 20 1 85	Cut Nails:		" 2.....	1 50
" Batts.....	0 90 1 30	10 to 60 dy. p. kg 100 lb	2 85 2 90	" 3.....	1 35
" Goat Bals.....	1 90 2 75	8 dy. and 9 dy.....	3 10 3 15	White Lead, dry.....	0 06 0 07 $\frac{1}{2}$
" Batts.....	0 90 1 15	6 dy. and 7 dy.....	3 35 3 40	Red Lead.....	0 05 0 06
" Batts.....	0 80 1 10	4 dy. and 5 dy.....	3 40 3 60	Venetian Red Eng.....	0 02 0 02 $\frac{1}{2}$
Childs' Bals.....	0 60 0 90	3 dy.....	3 85 4 35	Yellow Ochre, Frnch.....	0 01 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 02 $\frac{1}{2}$
" Batts.....	0 50 0 75	<b>Galvanized Iron:</b>		Vermillion, Eng.....	0 75 0 90
" Turn Cack p. dz	4 00 6 00	Best No. 23.....	0 05 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 06 $\frac{1}{2}$	Varnish, No. 1 furn.....	1 10 1 20
<b>Drugs.</b>		" 24.....	0 05 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 06 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bro. Japan.....	1 00 1 10
Aloes Cape.....	0 20 0 22	" 26.....	0 06 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 06 $\frac{1}{2}$	Whiting.....	0 70 0 75
Alum.....	0 02 0 02 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 28.....	0 06 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 07 $\frac{1}{2}$	<b>Petroleum.</b>	
Borax.....	0 19 0 20	Iron: Pig—Coltness.....	26 50 27 00	(Refined, $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon)	
Camphor.....	0 37 0 48	Summerlee.....	27 00 27 50	Delivered in Toronto:	
Castor Oil.....	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 12	Eglington No. 1.....	27 50 28 00	No. 1, car load..... do.	0 00 0 00
Caustic Soda.....	0 02 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 03	Nova Scotia No. 3.....	27 00 0 00	" 5 to 10 brls. do.	0 18 0 18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cream Tartar.....	0 83 0 85	Nova Scotia bar.....	2 50 2 60	" single brls. do.	0 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 19
Epsom Salts.....	0 02 0 03	Bar, ordinary.....	2 25 2 30	<b>Breadstuffs.</b>	
Extract Logwood, bulk	0 09 0 10	Hoops—Coopers.....	2 75 0 00	Flour: ( $\frac{1}{2}$ brl.) f.o.c.	
" boxes.....	0 14 0 16	" Band.....	2 75 0 00	Superior Extra.....	5 65 5 75
Indigo, Madras.....	0 85 0 95	Boiler Plates.....	3 00 4 60	Extra.....	5 55 5 65
Madder.....	0 12 0 14	Canada Plates:		Strong Bakers.....	0 00 0 00
Opium.....	5 25 5 50	Hatton.....	3 10 3 15	Spring Wheat, extra	5 55 5 75
Oxalib Acid.....	0 16 0 18	Boars Head.....	0 00 0 35	Superfine.....	0 00 0 00
Potass Iodide.....	2 90 3 00	Pontypool.....	0 00 0 35	Oatmeal.....	4 35 4 50
Quinine.....	2 30 2 75	" W.F.G.".....	3 15 3 20	Cornmeal.....	3 65 3 75
Soda Ash.....	0 03 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 05	Pen.....	0 00 0 35	Bran.....	16 00 16 50
Soda Bicarb, per keg..	3 25 4 00	<b>Iron Wire:</b>		<b>Grain: f.o.c.</b>	
Tartaric Acid.....	0 60 0 62	No. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ bundle 63 lbs.	2 00 2 10	Fall Wheat, No. 1.....	1 29 1 36
Morphine.....	2 80 2 90	" 9.....	2 35 2 40	" No. 2.....	1 27 1 28
Brimstone.....	0 02 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 03	" 12.....	2 65 2 75	" No. 3.....	1 23 1 24
<b>Groceries.</b>		<b>Window Glass:</b>		Spring Wheat, No. 1	1 30 1 31
Coffees: Java, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.....	0 20 0 25	25 and under.....	2 00 2 10	" No. 2	1 28 1 29
" Rio.....	0 13 0 16	26 x 40 do.....	2 10 2 25	" No. 3	1 23 1 24
" Mocha.....	0 29 0 31	41 x 50 do.....	2 40 2 45	Spring Wheat, No. 1	1 30 1 31
" Ceylon native	0 21 0 23	51 x 60 do.....	2 65 2 70	" No. 2	1 28 1 29
" planta'tn	0 26 0 29	<b>Steel: Cast</b>	0 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	" No. 3	1 24 1 25
Fish: Herring, scaled..	0 25 0 27	Boiler plate.....	0 03 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 04	Oats.....	0 40 0 41
Salmon, hf. bris.....	9 00 10 00	Sleigh shoe.....	0 02 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 02 $\frac{1}{2}$	Barley, No. 1.....	0 69 0 90
Dry Cod $\frac{1}{2}$ 112 lbs.....	5 50 0 00	IC Charcoal.....	5 75 6 00	" No. 2.....	0 86 0 87
Trout.....	0 00 0 00	IX.....	9 75 8 00	" No. 3 Extra.....	0 85 0 86
<b>Fruit: Raisins, Layers</b>	3 00 3 25	DC.....	5 00 5 50	" No. 3.....	0 75 0 76
" London Lay.....	3 25 3 50	<b>Hides &amp; Skins <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> lb.</b>		Peas.....	0 78 0 81
" Sultanas.....	0 11 0 12	Steers, 50 to 90 lbs.....	0 00 0 08 $\frac{1}{2}$	Rye.....	0 79 0 80
" Val'nti's, new	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 10	Cows.....	0 00 0 07 $\frac{1}{2}$	Corn.....	0 80 0 82
Loose Muscatel.....	8 00 3 25	Cured and Inspected	0 08 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 09 $\frac{1}{2}$	Timothy Seed p. bu.	3 00 3 25
Currants, new.....	0 06 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 07	Calfskins, green.....	0 11 0 13	Clover.....	4 60 4 65
<b>Molasses:</b>		" cured.....	0 14 0 15	<b>Provisions.</b>	
Syrups: Golden.....	0 60 0 63	Sheepskins.....	0 90 1 30	Butter, choice, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	0 19 0 21
" Amber.....	0 64 0 68	green.....	1 25 1 60	" rolls.....	0 14 0 17
" Pale Amber.....	0 72 0 75	Tallow, rendered.....	0 07 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 08	Cheese.....	0 12 0 13
<b>Rice:</b>		<b>Wool.</b>		Dried Apples.....	0 06 0 06 $\frac{1}{2}$
Spices: Allspice.....	0 17 0 20	Fleece, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.....	0 23 0 00	Beef, Mess.....	00 00 00 00
Cassia, whole $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.....	0 20 0 25	Pulled Super.....	0 27 0 28	Pork, Mess.....	20 50 21 00
Cloves.....	0 43 0 48	Extra.....	0 32 0 34	Bacon, long clear.....	0 11 0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ginger, ground.....	0 25 0 35	<b>Salt, Etc.</b>		" Cumberl'd out	0 10 0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
" Jamaica, root.....	0 28 0 27	Liverpool coarse $\frac{1}{2}$ bg	0 85 0 90	" B'kfst smoked	0 13 0 00
Nutmegs.....	0 75 1 10	Canadian $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl.....	0 90 0 95	Hams.....	0 13 0 13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pepper, black.....	0 15 0 16	Stoved.....	0 00 1 50	Lard.....	0 14 0 15
<b>Sugars: Porto Rico:</b>		<b>Leather.</b>		Eggs.....	0 14 0 15
Dark to fair.....	0 07 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 08	Spanish Sole, No. 1.	0 27 0 29	Hops (new).....	0 20 0 24
Bright to choice.....	0 06 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 08 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do. No. 2.....	0 25 0 27	Dressed Hogs.....	8 00 8 25
Canada'n refined.....	0 07 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 08 $\frac{1}{2}$	Slaughter, heavy.....	0 29 0 30	<b>Wines, Liquors, &amp;c.</b>	
Standard Granulat'd	0 09 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 09 $\frac{1}{2}$	Do. light.....	0 29 0 30	Ale: English, pts.....	1 60 1 75
Redpath Paris Lump	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Buffalo.....	0 21 0 23	" qts.....	2 55 2 75
Scotch Refined.....	0 07 0 08	Harness.....	0 32 0 35	Porter: Guinness, pts.	1 55 1 65
<b>Teas:</b>		Upper, No. 1 heavy	0 35 0 37	" qts.....	2 50 2 60
Japan:		light & med.....	0 36 0 40	<b>Brandy: Hen's eye case</b>	11 50 11 75
Yokoha, com. to good	0 20 0 35 $\frac{1}{2}$	Kip Skins, French.....	0 85 1 10	Martell's.....	11 00 11 25
" fine to choice.....	0 45 0 55	" English.....	0 70 0 80	Old Dupuy & Co.....	9 50 10 00
Nagasa, com. to good	0 21 0 28	" Domestic.....	0 60 0 65	J. Robin & Co.....	9 00 9 25
" fine to choice.....	0 30 0 40	" Veals.....	0 70 0 75	P. Castillon & Co.....	9 00 9 25
Congou & Souhong	0 20 0 62	Heml'k Calf (25 to 30)	0 65 0 75	A. Matignon & Co.....	9 50 15 00
Oolong, good to fine..	0 30 0 55	36 to 44 lbs.....	0 60 0 95	Gin: De Kuypers, $\frac{1}{2}$ gl	2 37 2 55
" Formosa.....	0 45 0 65	French Calf.....	1 20 1 40	" B. & D.....	2 25 2 50
Y. Hyson, com. to g'd	0 18 0 35	Splits, large, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.....	0 23 0 32	" Green cases.....	4 50 4 75
" Med. to choice.....	0 33 0 45	" small.....	0 24 0 27	" Red.....	6 60 6 75
" Extra choice.....	0 50 0 65	Enamelled Cow, $\frac{1}{2}$ ft	0 17 0 19	Booth's Old Tom.....	0 00 0 60
Gunpwd, com to med	0 25 0 35	Patent.....	0 17 0 20	Rum: Jamaica, 16 o.p.	2 85 3 00
" med. to fine.....	0 36 0 50	Pebble Grain.....	0 14 0 16 $\frac{1}{2}$	Demerara.....	2 54 2 65
" fine to finest.....	0 55 0 75	Buff.....	0 14 0 16 $\frac{1}{2}$	<b>Whisky:</b>	
Imperial.....	0 27 0 50	Russets, light.....	0 40 0 50	Scotch.....	3 80 3 90
<b>Tobacco manufactured</b>		Gambier.....	0 04 0 05	Dunville's Irish, do.....	3 50 3 75
Dark.....	0 38 0 42	Sumac.....	0 04 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 05	Bond Paid	
" Western Leaf.....	0 38 0 42	Degras.....	0 05 0 05 $\frac{1}{2}$	Alcohol, 65 o.p. $\frac{1}{2}$ I. gl	0 09 2 76
Bright's r'ts gd to fine	0 48 0 57 $\frac{1}{2}$	<b>Oils.</b>		Pure Spts.....	1 00 2 76
" choice.....	0 70 0 80	Cod Oil—Imp. Gal.....	0 55 0 00	" 50 ".....	0 90 2 50
Bolasa.....	0 41 0 52 $\frac{1}{2}$	Straits Oil.....	0 45 0 60	" 25 u.p.....	0 45 1 28
Gold Flake.....	0 70 0 80	Palm.....	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 11	F'mily Pur W. Iskyl, $\frac{1}{2}$	0 53 1 88
Globe chewing.....	0 85 0 93	Lard, ex No 1 Morse's	0 96 0 98	Old Bourbon.....	0 63 1 88
Victoria.....	0 74 0 80	" ord. No. 1.....	8 96 0 92	" Rye and Malt.....	0 50 1 80
V.T.G. cut smoking.....	0 78 0 80	Linseed, Raw.....	0 72 0 76	Domestic Whisky 32u.p	0 45 1 88
		Linseed boiled.....	0 78 0 88	Rye Whiskey, 4 yrs old	0 75 1 80

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 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 INCONTINGENT. 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.

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	INCOME.	ASSETS.	SURPLUS.
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Cash Capital, Jan. 1, 1880.....	\$300,000 00
Reserve for Re-Insurance .....	76,820 27
Net Surplus Jan. 1, 1880 .....	56,784 74
Total Cash Assets Jan. 1, 1880 .....	\$433,105 01
Reserve Capital .....	800,000 00

Security for Policyholders ..... \$1,233,105 61  
 ANDREW ROBERTSON, Esq., Pres. JAMES DAVISON, Manager Fire Dept.  
 G. H. McHENRY, Inspector Fire Dept. HENRY STEWART, Mgr. Marine Dept.

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 Guarantee Capital, \$500,000. Government Deposit, \$86,300  
 Capital and Assets, 31st Dec., 1880, \$1,126,566  
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DEPOSIT WITH GOV'T 57,000

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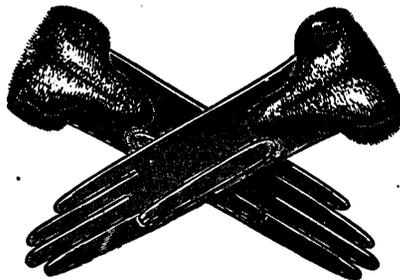
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