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# THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE

FINANCE AND INSURANCE REVIEW

Vol. 14.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 1882.

No. 26.

Leading Wholesale Houses of Montreal

First Prize Dominion Exhibition, 1880.

## GAULT BROS. & CO.,

Importers and Manufacturers.

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

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

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

GAULT BROS. & CO.

MONTREAL FELT HAT WORKS.

1878, Paris Exhibition, 1878.

Prize Medal awarded for our manufacture of FELT HATS.

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

FOR THE

Fall and Winter Trade

We offer a full assortment of

FUR GOODS

Of our own Manufacture.

PLUSH, CLOTH AND SCOTCH CAPS, GLOVES AND MITTS

Of English and Domestic Manufacture.

BOCCASINS, SNOW SHOES, FANCY SLEIGH ROBES, BUFFALO, &c.

TO MANUFACTURERS—We have a large stock of Seal, Persian Lamb and other Skins, Trimmings, &c.

JAMES CRISTINE & CO.

Warehouse: 471 to 477

ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

Leading Wholesale House of Toronto.

## JOHN MACDONALD & CO

Carpet Department.

STAIR OIL CLOTHS,

FLOOR OIL CLOTH,

Linoleums,

OIL CLOTH MATS,

COCOA MATS,

ALL SIZES.

Cocoa Mattings,

ALL WIDTHS.

JOHN MACDONALD & CO.,

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

AND

30 Faulkner St., Manchester, England.

## WYLD, BROCK & DARLING

IMPORTERS OF

British & Foreign

WOOLLENS,

AND GENERAL

## DRY GOODS

DEALERS IN

Domestic, Woollen & other Manufactures

Warehouse,—Cor. of Bay and Wellington Streets,

TORONTO.

REPRESENTED IN MONTREAL BY

Mr JAMES MCGILLIVRAY,  
210 St. James Street

Leading Wholesale Houses of Montreal

## H. A. NELSON & SONS,

Wholesale Dealers in

WOODENWARE,

BROOMS,

MATCHES,

Class Vases,

China Figures,

Ornaments,

Desks, Cabinets,

Albums, Clocks,

Toys, Dolls,

&c., &c.

The largest stock in the Dominion.

59 to 63 ST. PETER STREET,

Montreal.

Toronto House,

56 & 58 FRONT STREET WEST.

We offer to the Trade for

Summer and Fall 1882,

SHIRTS & COLLARS,

Ties and Scarfs,

Silk Handkerchiefs,

New Ventilated I. R. Coats,

British & Foreign Hosiery,

Silk & Regina Umbrellas.

CANADIAN SHIRTS & DRAWERS,

" HOSIERY,

" GLOVES & MITTS,

" MUFFLERS.

We deal exclusively in MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, are Manufacturers of SHIRTS, COLLARS and TIES, Importers of the newest and richest designs in the above lines, and do so largely in them that we can offer Men's goods to the trade at lower prices than they are usually sold at.

SKELTON BROS. & CO.,

52 & 54 ST. HENRY ST., MONTREAL

1st Street west of McGill Street.

The Chartered Banks.

**Bank of Montreal.**

ESTABLISHED IN 1818.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital Authorized, - - - - \$12,000,000  
 Capital Paid-up, - - - - 11,999,200  
 Reserved Fund, - - - - 5,500,000

Head Office, - - - Montreal.

Board of Directors.

C. F. SMITHERS, Esq., - - - - President.  
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 Gilbert Scott, Esq., - - - A. T. Paterson, Esq.  
 Alex. Murray, Esq., - - - Geo. A. Drummond.  
 Hugh McLennan.  
 W. J. Buchanan, General Manager.  
 A. MACNIDER, Asst. Gen. Manager and Inspector.

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Almonte, Ont.	Hamilton, Ont.	Pictou, Ont.
Bellefleur, " "	Kingston, " "	Port Hope, " "
Brantford, " "	Lindsay, " "	Quebec, Que.
Brockville, " "	London, " "	Sarnia, Ont.
Clatham, N.B.	Moncton, N.B.	Stratford, " "
Cornwall, Ont.	Newcastle, " "	St. John, N.B.
Goderich, " "	Ottawa, Ont.	St. Mary's, Ont.
Guelph, Ont.	Perth, Ont.	Taronto, " "
Halifax, N.S.	Peterborough, Ont.	Winnipeg, Man.

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

Agents in the United States.—New York, Walter Watson and Alex. Lang, 69 Wall Street. Chicago, Bank of Montreal, 151 Madison Street.

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

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

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

**EXCHANGE BANK OF CANADA.**

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

HEAD OFFICE, - MONTREAL.

DIRECTORS.

M. H. GAULT, M.P., - - - - President  
 Hon. A. W. OGILVIE, SEN. TOR., - Vice-President  
 Alex. Buntin. E. K. Greene.

THOMAS CRAIG, - - Cashier.

BRANCHES.

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

FOREIGN AGENTS.

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

The Chartered Banks.

**THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.**

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 Sterling.

London Office—3 Clement's Lane, Lombard St. E. C.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

J. H. Brodie, H. J. B. Kendall,  
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Secretary—A. G. WALLIS.

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

R. R. GRINDLEY, General Manager.

W. H. NOWERS, Inspector.

Branches and Agencies in Canada.

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

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

CHICAGO.—R. Steven, Agent.  
 SAN FRANCISCO.—A. McKinlay, Agent.

PORTLAND, Oregon.—J. Goodfellow, Agent.  
 LONDON BANKERS.—The Bank of England and Messrs Glyn & Co.

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

**The Molsons Bank.**

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1855.

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

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

Directors.

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

Branches of the Molsons Bank.

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

AGENTS IN THE DOMINION.

Quebec—Union Bank and Eastern Townships Bank.

Ontario and Manitoba—Ontario Bank, Dominion Bank, Federal Bank and their Branches.  
 New Brunswick—Bank of N. Brunswick, St. John.  
 Nova Scotia—Halifax Banking Company and its Branches.

Prince Edward Island—Union Bank of P. E. I., Charlottetown and Summerside.  
 Newfoundland—Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, and St. Johns.

AGENTS IN UNITED STATES.

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

AGENTS IN EUROPE.

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

The Chartered Banks.

**MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.**

Capital - - - \$5,700,000.  
 Reserve Fund, - - - 750,000.

HEAD OFFICE - - MONTREAL

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

SIR HUGH ALLAN - - - - President  
 ROBT. ANDERSON, Esq., - - - Vice-President  
 Andrew Allan, Esq., Director Mackenzie, Esq.  
 Wm. Darling, Esq., Jonathan Hodgson, Esq.  
 Adolphe Masson, Esq., John Cassils, Esq.

GEORGE HAGUE, - - - - General Manager

J. H. FLUMMER, Superintendent of Branches,

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Bellefleur.	Perth.
Borlin.	Prescott.
Braxapton.	Quebec.
Chatham.	Stratford.
Galt.	St. Johns, Que.
Gananoque.	St. Thomas.
Hamilton.	Toronto.
Ingersoll.	Walkerton.
Kincardine.	Waterloo, Ont.
Kingston.	Windsor, Manitoba.
London.	Winnipeg, Manitoba.
Montreal.	Yamouqui.
Ottawa.	Brandon, "
Owen Sound.	

Bankers in Great Britain—The Clydesdale Bank (Limited), 80 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—168 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.

**La Banque du Peuple.**

DIVIDEND No. 94.

THE Stockholders of La Banque du Peuple are I hereby notified that a Semi-Annual Dividend of

**Two and One-half Per Cent.**

for the last six months has been declared on the Capital Stock, and will be payable at the Office of the Bank on and after MONDAY, the FOURTH SEPTEMBER next.

The Transfer Book will be closed from the 15th to the 31st August, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,  
 A. A. TROTIER, Cashier.  
 Montreal, August 1st, 1882.

**The Ontario Bank.**

CAPITAL \$1,500,000.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - TORONTO.

DIRECTORS:

Sir Wm. P. HOWLAND, Lr.-Col. C. S. GZOWSKI, Vice-President.  
 Donald Mackay, Esq., A. M. Smith, Esq.  
 Geo. M. Rose, Esq., Hon. G. F. FRASE.  
 C. A. Massey, Esq.

C. HOLLAND, General Manager.

BRANCHES.

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

AGENTS.

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



Oceanic Steamships.

Allan Line.



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

1882. Summer Arrangements. 1882.

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

Vessels.	Tonnage.	Commanders.
Nimidian.....	6,100	Building.
Banoverian.....	4,000	Capt. J. G. Stephen.
Parisian.....	6,400	Capt. James Wylie.
Sardinian.....	4,650	" J. E. Dutton.
Polynesian.....	4,100	" R. Brown.
Sarmatian.....	3,600	" John Graham.
Circassian.....	4,000	Lt. W. H. Smith, R.N.R.
Moravian.....	3,650	Lieut. F. Archer, R.N.R.
Peruvian.....	3,400	Capt. Jos. Ritchie.
Nova Scotian.....	3,300	Capt. W. Richardson.
Illiberian.....	3,434	" Hugh Wylie.
Caspian.....	3,200	Lt. B. Thomson, R.N.R.
Austrian.....	2,700	Lieut. R. Barrett, R.N.R.
Nestorian.....	2,000	Capt. D. J. James.
Prussian.....	3,000	" Alex McDougall.
Scandinavian.....	3,000	" J. A. Parks.
Buenos Ayrean.....	3,800	" Jns. Scott.
Corean.....	4,000	" Barelay.
Grecian.....	3,600	" C. E. LeGallais.
Mamluban.....	3,150	" McNicol.
Canadian.....	2,600	" C. J. Menzies.
Phoenician.....	2,800	" J. Brown.
Waldensian.....	2,600	" R. P. Moore.
Lucerne.....	2,200	" John Kerr.
Newfoundland.....	1,500	" Mylins.
Acadian.....	1,350	" F. McGrath.

THE STEAMERS OF THE

LIVERPOOL, QUEENSTOWN, SE. JOHNS, HALIFAX AND BALTIMORE MAIL SERVICE

are intended to be despatched as follows :

FROM HALIFAX :

Austrian.....	Monday	June 3
Nova Scotian.....	"	July 17
Phoenician.....	"	" 31
Illiberian.....	"	Aug. 14

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

Cabin.....	\$20.00	Intermediate.....	\$15.00
Steerage.....	\$6.00.		

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

An experienced surgeon carried on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for. Through Bills of Lading granted at Liverpool and Glasgow, and at Continental Ports, to all points in Canada and the Western States, via Halifax, Boston, Baltimore, Quebec and Montreal; and from all Railway Stations in Canada and the United States to Liverpool and Glasgow, via Baltimore, Boston, Quebec and Montreal.

For Freight, Passage or other information, apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quai d'Orleans, Havre; Alex. Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns, Antwerp; Ruys & Co., Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux; Fischer & Behmer, Schusselkorb, No. 5, Bremen; Charley & Malcolm, Belfast; James Scott & Co., Queenstown; Montgomery & Workman, 17 Grace Church st., London; James & Alex. Allan, 70 Great Clyde st., Glasgow; Allan Bros., James Street, Liverpool; Allan, Rae & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 72 La Salle Street, Chicago; H. Bourlier, Toronto; Love & Alden, 207 Broadway, New York, and 201 Washington street, Boston, or to

H. & A. ALLEN,

80 State St., Boston, and 25 Common St., Montreal. May 5, 1882

Oceanic Steamships.

DOMINION LINE OF STEAMSHIPS



Running in connection with the

Grand Trunk Railway of Canada

Tons.	Tons.		
Montreal.....	3,284	Toronto.....	3,284
Dominion.....	3,176	Ontario.....	3,176
Texas.....	2,700	Teutonia.....	2,700
Quebec.....	2,700	Sarnia (building).....	3,550
Mississippi.....	2,680	Oregon (building).....	3,550
St. Louis.....	2,000	Vancouver.....	5,700
Brooklyn.....	3,600		

DATE OF SAILING.

Steamers will sail as follows :	FROM QUEBEC.		
TEXAS.....	19th Aug.	BROOKLYN.....	22nd July
MISSISSIPPI.....	13th May	TORONTO.....	29th July
ONTARIO.....	16th July	DOMINION.....	5th Aug.
MONTREAL.....	19th Aug.		

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN—Quebec to Liverpool, \$50 and \$60; Return, \$110.

Pre-paid Steerage Tickets issued at the lowest rates. Through Tickets can be had at all the principal Grand Trunk Railway Ticket Offices in Canada, and Through Bills of Lading are granted to and from all parts of Canada.

For Freight or Passage apply in London, to Bowering, Jamieson & Co., 17 East India Avenue; in Liverpool, to Elgin, Main & Montgomery, 24 James Street; in Quebec, to W. M. Macpherson, at all Grand Trunk Railway Offices or to

DAVID TORRANCE & CO., Exchange Court, Montreal.

Accountants, Agents, &c. (For Legal Cards see other page.)

Barrie, Ont.

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

Brantford, Ont.

THOS. BOTHAM, Banker and Broker, Brantford, Ontario, Justice of the Peace, County of Brant. Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Post Office and Bill Stamp Distributor. Agent for Steamship, Insurance and Loan Companies.

Montreal.

JOHN FAIR, ACCOUNTANT, COMMISSIONER, For taking affidavits to be used in the Province of Ontario, 116 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal

Owen Sound, Ont.

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

Uxbridge, Ont.

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

Agents' Directory.

OWEN MURPHY, Insurance Agent, Official Assignee and Commission Merchant.—No. 85 St. Peter Street, Quebec.

R. C. W. MacQUAIG, General Insurance Broker, R. representing First-class Companies in Fire, Life and Accident, also agent for the White Star Steamship Co. Ottawa. Established 1870.

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Legal.

Amherst, N. S.

TOWNSHEND & DICKEY, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors and Notaries Public, Bank Building, Amherst, N. S.

Legal.

For Accountants, &c., see other page.

Almonte, Ont.

MACDONELL & DOWDALL, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, &c. Solicitors Bank of Montreal, D. G. MacDonell, M. P. James Dowdall.

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Carleton Place, Ont.

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Guelph, Ont.

JOHN SMITH, REAL ESTATE AND LOAN AGENT, ACCOUNTANTS, &c., 32 St. GEORGE'S SQUARE, GUELPH, ONT. Assignments taken and Estates managed.

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W. H. WILSON, BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c.

Charlottetown, P.E.I.

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Clinton, Ont.

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T. C. SHREVE, Q. C., (Late Savary & Shreve), BARRISTER & ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Notary Public, Conveyancer, etc. Water Street.

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Galt, Ont.

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Goderich, Ont.

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**Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.**

**STANDLY PENTLAND,**  
MANUFACTURERS' AGENT,  
19 ST. PETER ST., MONTREAL,  
AGENT FOR  
THE THREE RIVERS PAPER COMPANY,  
Manufacturers of all kinds of  
**WRAPPING PAPER, ROOFING, &c.,**  
ALSO  
The Canada Extract of Dye Wood Works,  
Manufacturers of Sedimentless Extract of Hemlock  
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**DOMINION PAPER CO'Y.**

100 Grey Nun street, Montreal,  
(MILLS AT KINGSEY FALLS, P.Q.)  
MANUFACTURER OF

The following grades of high class papers:—  
Nos. 1 & 2 Book and Printing, (Toned & White,  
" 3 News and Printing, " "  
White Tea and Bag,  
Bleached Manilla Envelope, Bag and Wrapping.  
White Manilla Tea and Wrapping.  
Unbleached Manilla Bag and Wrapping.

**Blotting Paper.**

First Prize Dominion Exhibition 1880.

**JOHN CRILLY & CO.,**

MANUFACTURERS OF

Blotting Paper, Flour Sack Paper,  
Music Paper, Fine Manilla Paper,  
Colored and Brown & Grey Wrapping  
White Printing Paper,  
Paper, Roofing Felt and Match  
Flour Sack Paper Bags, &c., &c. Paper.

Special Sizes and Weights made to order  
389 ST. PAUL ST., MONTREAL.

**W. McLAREN & CO.,**

WHOLESALE

**BOOT & SHOE Manufacturers,**

**VICTORIA SQUARE,**

MONTREAL.

While maintaining a complete stock of staple goods of superior makes, special attention is devoted to filling orders for any class of goods required on the shortest notice.

**ROBT. McCREADY,**

WHOLESALE

**BOOT & SHOE**

MANUFACTURER

21 AND 23 ST. PETER STREET,  
MONTREAL.

Legal.

Hamilton, Ont.

OSLER, GYWN & TEETZEL,  
BARRISTERS, &c., Hamilton, (nt.  
OSLER & GWYN, Barristers, &c., Dundas, Ont.  
B. B. OSLER, Q. C., (County Attorney.)  
H. C. GWYN, J. V. TEETZE.

A. D. CAMERON,

Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. No. 10 Hughson St., south, Hamilton, Ont.

**Leading Wholesale Trade.**

**H. J. FISK & CO.**  
Offer to the Wholesale Trade  
their specialties,  
**SHEEPSKINS**

AND

**GOATSKINS.**

**TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES,**

SPICES, FRUITS

AND A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

**GENERAL GROCERIES.**

Maintained from best Markets.

**J. A. MATHEWSON,**  
202 McGill Street.

**J. RATTRAY & CO.,**

Manufacturers, Importers and Wholesale Dealers

IN

**TOBACCO, SNUFF, CIGARS,**

AND GENERAL

**TOBACCONISTS' GOODS:**

MANUFACTORY:

No. 80 ST. CHARLES BORROMEE STREET.  
WAREHOUSES AND OFFICE:

428 ST. PAUL COR. of ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST.  
MONTREAL.

**E. E. GILBERT & SONS,**

MANUFACTURERS OF

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY

**ENGINES,**

Steam Pumps, Shafting, Pulleys, &c.

Office:

722 ST. JOSEPH STREET,  
MONTREAL.

**W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.**

100 GREY NUN ST., Montreal,

MANUFACTURERS OF

**SOFA, CHAIR & BED SPRINGS.**

A large Stock always on hand.

Roman Cement, Portland Cement,

Water Lime,

Drain Pipes, Vent Linings,

Flue Covers, Fire Bricks, Fire Clay,

Whiting,

Plaster of Paris,

Borax,

China Clay, &c.

**Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.**

**COCHRANE, CASSILS & CO.**

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Boots and Shoes, Wholesale**

CORNER OF

Craig and St. Francois Xavier Streets,

M. H. Cochrane,  
Chas. Cassils,

MONTREAL.

**JAMES McCREADY & CO.**

WHOLESALE

**BOOT AND SHOE**

MANUFACTURERS,

35 & 37 WILLIAM STREET.

MONTREAL.

**J. & T. BELL,**

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Fine Boots and Shoes**

WHOLESALE,

273 NOTRE DAME STREET,

MONTREAL.

Fine made goods, latest styles, equal in finish to the best American makes, and specially adapted to town custom.

**SHAW BROS. & CASSILS,**  
**TANNERS,**

And dealers in

**HIDES AND LEATHER,**

426 & 428 NOTRE DAME ST.

MONTREAL.

**ALEXANDER SEATH,**

IMPORTER OF

*British & Foreign*

**LEATHERS**

AND

Shoe Manufacturers' Goods,

16 LEMOINE STREET,

MONTREAL.

**Cassils, Stimson & Co.,**

IMPORTERS OF

**FOREIGN LEATHERS**

**PRUNELLAS & SHOE FINDINGS**

AND

Leather Commission Merchants,

13 & 15 ST. HELEN ST., MONTREAL.

## Leading Wholesale Trade.

**D. Morrice & Co**

Canadian Manufactures,  
MONTREAL AND TORONTO,  
Hochelaga

Brown Cottons,  
Canton Flannels,  
Yarns and Bags,

**Valleyfield**

Bleached Shirts,  
Wigans and Shoe drills.

**Stormont**

Col'd Cotton Yarns,  
Ducks, Tickings, Checks, &c.  
Knitted Goods,  
Tweeds,  
Flannels, &c., &c.

The Wholesale Trade only  
supplied.

**DOMINION BOLT CO.,**

Front and Sherbourne Sts., Toronto.

FIRST PRIZE DOMINION EXHIBITION, 1880.

**CARRIAGE BOLTS:**

"Best Best."—Made from square and round Norway iron, the latter by patented machinery ensuring a like full square to that made from square iron.

"Best."—Made from Best Staffordshire iron, same finish as "Best Best," and annealed.

"Common."—Made from Best Staffordshire iron, with black heads, the burr only being edged.

**Railway Track Bolts.****Railway Track Spikes.**

Quality not excelled by any, native or foreign.

**Hot Pressed Nuts.** Machine Forged Nuts.—None better. In a few weeks there will be another machine in operation for small sizes of

**Cold Pressed Nuts.** Rivetting Burrs, and very soon there will be in operation an improved machine for

**Plough Bolts. Boiler Rivets.**

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

**Fancy Head Bolts,**

for Carriage Builders and others, which always afford satisfaction to buyers.

**Machine Bolts. Coach Screws.**

**Bridge Bolts.** Tire Bolts and Rivets.

**Sleigh Shoe Bolts. Elevator Bolts,**

All of best quality and annealed, not second to any imported.

**Stove Bolts. Stove Rods. Rivets.****CANADA MARBLE**

AND

**International Granite Works,**

R. FORSYTH, Proprietor,  
Manufacturer of

**MARBLE & POLISHED GRANITE WORK.**

Mill, St. Gabriel Locks, 522 William St.

Office, 130 Bleury St., - MONTREAL,  
QUARRIES,

NEAR GANANOQUE, ONT. AND CLAYTON, N.Y.

Importer of Italian and all Foreign Marbles, and dealer in Floor Tiles, &c.

## Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

**CANTLIE, EWAN & CO.,**

GENERAL MERCHANTS  
AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS,  
MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

Merchants Manufacturing Co.,  
BLEACHED SHIRTING.

Cornwall Manufacturing Co.,  
WHITE & COLORED BLANKETS.

A. Lomas & Son, (Sherbrooke),  
PLAIN AND FANCY FLANNEL.

Almonte Knitting Co.,  
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

Thorold Knitting Co.,  
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

Canadian Tweed & Stoffes,  
Cotton and Wool Hosiery, &c., &c.

38 St. Joseph Street, Montreal.

13 Wellington Street, East, TORONTO.

**WM. PARKS & SON,****NEW BRUNSWICK COTTON MILLS**

ST. JOHN, N.B.

Awarded the only Medal given at the CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION of Cotton Yarns of Canadian Manufacture. Gold Medal at Montreal Exhibition. Two Silver and Two Bronze Medals at Toronto Industrial Exhibition. Diploma and Seven First-Class Prizes at Hamilton, London, and St. John Exhibition: for their

COTTON YARNS,  
CARPET WARPS,  
BEAM WARPS,  
HOSIERY YARNS,  
BALL KNITTING COTTONS,

Which, for Quality and Brilliancy of Colour, cannot be excelled.

ALEX SPENCE, WM. HEWETT,  
21 Lemoine St. Montreal. 11 Colborne St., Toronto.

**SELF INKING****RUBBER STAMP PAD,**

ALWAYS READY!

NO INKING REQUIRED!

NO SOILING THE FINGERS!

PRICE 75 Cents.

WILL LAST A LONG TIME.

MORTON, PHILLIPS & BULMER,

Stationers, Blank Book Makers  
and Printers.

375 NOTRE DAME ST., MONTREAL.

**Hodgson, Sumner & Co.,**

IMPORTERS OF

**DRY GOODS,**

SMALL WARES and FANCY GOODS,

347 & 349 ST. PAUL ST.

MONTREAL.

## Leading Manufacturing Firms.

1854. BUY 1882.

BUY

**E. B. EDDY'S  
MATCHES,**

PAILS, TUBS,

AND

**Washboards**

MANUFACTURED AT

HULL, P. Q., CANADA.

**PATERSON BROS.,**

IMPORTERS.

**MILLINERY**

AND

**Fancy****DRY GOODS,**

58 & 60

Wellington Street West,

TORONTO.

22 ST. HELEN ST.,

MONTREAL.

**BOWN & WOODS,**

ST. JOHN'S,

NEWFOUNDLAND,

GENERAL

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

Respectfully solicit consignments. Returns promptly made.

Good references on application.

**Robt. Miller, Son & Co.,**

156 and 158 MCGILL STREET.

Owing to the fire which destroyed our late place of business on Victoria Square, we are to be found at the above address, with an entire new stock of

Papers, Stationery,

Blank Books,

Miscellaneous Books,

Paper Hangings

and Window Shades.

Silk and Cotton Manufactories, &c.

**BELDING, PAUL & CO.**

MONTREAL,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

**Silk Threads,  
RIBBONS, &c.**

OFFICES.

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

MILLS.

Rockville, Conn., Northampton, Mass.,  
Montreal, Que.

1882. SPRING. 1882.

**FOSTER, BAILLIE & CO.,**  
14 ST. HELEN ST., MONTREAL.

F.

B. CO.

AGENTS FOR  
ULSTER SPINNING  
CO., Belfast.

D. & R. DUKE,  
Brechin.

MCGREGOR & CO.,  
Dundee.

AGENTS FOR  
CANADA SILK CO.,  
Montreal.

DON & DUNCAN,  
Dundee.

JAMES HAMILTON,  
Glasgow.

J. T. RAWORTH, Leicester.

SPECIALTIES:

LINEN GOODS of every description. Sewing Silks  
and Ribbons (home made).  
BLACK CASHMERE, SEWOURGS and ITA-  
LIANS. RAWORTH'S SEWING COTTONS, on  
account of Manufacturers.

Prices cannot be equalled. Examine  
values and be convinced.

**A. W. CRAIG & CO.**  
**SHIRT and COLLAR**

MANUFACTURERS

AND IMPORTERS OF

**GENTS' FURNISHINGS,**

130 ST. JAMES STREET,

OLD POST OFFICE BUILDING, MONTREAL.

Goods Warranted First-class in all  
cases.

**"PRACTICAL SANITARIANS."**

**HUGHES & STEPHENSON,**

(LATE R. PATTON.)

ESTABLISHED 1860.

Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Metal Workers,  
HOT WATER & STEAM HEATING.  
Drainage and Ventilating a Specialty.

745 CRAIG ST., MONTREAL.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

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

LISBURN.

Received

Gold Medal

THE

Grand Prix

Paris Ex-  
hibition,

1878.



Received

Gold Medal

THE

Grand Prix

Paris Ex-  
hibition,

1878.

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

**WALTER WILSON & CO.,**

Sole Agents for the Dominion.

1 & 3 ST. HELEN STREET, MONTREAL.

**JOHN CLARK, JR. & CO.'S**

M. E. Q. M. E. Q.

TRADE MARK

**SPOOL COTTON.**

Recommended by the prin-  
cipal SEWING MACHINE  
Co.'s as the BEST for  
Hand and Machine  
Sewing.

**M. E. Q.**

ESTABLISHED 1820

THIS THREAD IS  
the only MAKE in  
the CANADIAN MARKET  
that RECEIVED AN AWARD  
—AT THE—  
CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION  
—FOR—  
Excellence in Color, Quality & Finish

Wholesale Trade supplied by  
**WALTER WILSON & CO.,**  
1 & 3 St. Helen Street,  
MONTREAL.

AGENCY FOR THE

**"Gloster"**



**GLOVES**

(PATENTED JUNE 13TH, 1876.)

**THE 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 ST., - MONTREAL.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.



**NEW SEASON'S JAPANS,**  
*Ex COPTIC,*

**BELGIC,**

**GLENAVON.**

Also a Choice Lot of Congous,

*Ex Strathleven,*

EXPECTED DAILY.

**TURNER, ROSE & CO.**

Cor. St. John & Hospital Sts.,

**MONTREAL.**

Commercial Summary.

C. F. AVARS, trunk maker, of London, Ont.,  
is asking an extension from his creditors for the  
payment of liabilities of about \$600.

KENNE Y & Co., of Toronto, tailors, who  
began business about a year ago, are in the  
hands of the bailiff to satisfy a chattel mortgage  
given on stock to purchase household furniture.  
Liabilities about \$3,000; assets nominal.

The Manchester Eng., *Guardian*, in a commer-  
cial article last week, says there is little altera-  
tion in the harvest prospects, which are  
watched with anxiety. Prices are generally  
fairly steady without any signs of improvement.

The Nova Scotia Steel Company has been in-  
corporated by Letters Patent, with a capital of  
\$100,000, for the purpose of making steel from  
scrap steel, scrap iron and pig iron, the product  
to be manufactured into plough plates, spring  
steel, steel springs, etc.

Messrs. NESBIT, BYRON & Co., wholesale  
stationers, Toronto, who have been in business  
about eighteen months, recently suspended pay-  
ment, and their stock was sold to Messrs. Copp,  
Clark & Co., Toronto. It is stated that the  
estate does not promise over 80 per cent. to the  
creditors, notwithstanding that the firm showed  
a nominal surplus of \$5,800 in April last.

FURTHER information with reference to the  
firm of Messrs. Hickey & Hett, of Kingston,  
Ont., reveals that the statement contained in  
the paragraph in our last issue, that "it is ru-  
mored that the partners had become addicted to  
convivial habits," is not wholly correct, Mr.  
Hett's character and reputation being such  
as to disprove any such imputation, to the  
satisfaction of his creditors and all who know  
him.

Messrs. ROBERT MILLER, SON & Co., whole-  
sale stationers, &c., whose stock was entirely  
consumed in the late fire on Victoria square,  
this city, have leased the new and commodious  
premises 156 and 158 McGill street, as may be  
seen in another column. The new warehouse  
is perhaps a little less in dimensions, but, owing  
to the exclusively fresh stock, it is found to be  
quite equal to the requirements of the firm. The  
senior partner was on his way to Europe to  
purchase goods when the fire took place, so  
that little time was lost in resuming business.



**WULFF & CO.**

32 St. Sulpice Street,

MONTREAL.

SELL IN CANADA.

**Dyestuffs, Colors,  
Chemicals, &c.**

OF

**WM PICKHARDT & KUTTROFF,**

98 Liberty St., New York,

SOLE AGENTS OF

**Badische Anilin and Soda Fabrik,  
GERMANY.**

Mr. Wm. Hobbs, who was chiefly instrumental in organizing the Vallefield and Conticooke cotton mills, is reported to have formed a company known as the Magog Hydraulic Company for the purpose of establishing a large bleaching and cotton printing works at Magog. Already a large dam at the outlet of Lake Memphremagog, which it is estimated will furnish 3,000 horse-power, is nearly completed, and it is stated that a large share of the proposed stock for the new manufacturing company is already subscribed. When it is understood, says the *Gazette*, "that not a yard of printed cottons is made in this country, while some six yards of this kind of goods are used in Canada to one yard of both bleached and unbleached cotton together, the chances of success in the establishment of the works can be readily seen."

An important meeting of the Millers' Association was held at Toronto last Friday, when resolutions were adopted abolishing the credit system in the home trade, and requesting the railway companies to place scales for weighing grain at all stations where grain is shipped in large quantities, and that in future the weight of grain will be taken at the point of its destination. It was also resolved that a delegation wait upon the Dominion Government to urge that millers grinding wheat in bond should be allowed to export an equivalent in flour, instead of the product of wheat imported.

M. A. Crossett, a farmer living near Tilsonburg has decamped, leaving a number of mourners behind. A week ago he hired a rig at Bonsor's livery, saying he wanted it for two days. Nothing has been seen of him or the rig since. Mr. Bonsor has searched the country all around, but can't find his rig; and if he does not recover it will lose in the neighborhood of \$200. Crossett leaves a wife, who is partially provided for. A number of store-keepers are also left with accounts unpaid, as well as a carriage-maker minus the price of a buggy,

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

**GREENE & SONS COMPANY**

**MONTREAL,**

**WHOLESALE**



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

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

which was got on credit. Crossett is believed to be in Lapeer, Mich., in company with another farmer's wife from this neighborhood. "Another woman in the case."—*Tilsonburg Observer*.

The liabilities of Hugh Ross, the Port Hope dry goods dealer whose assignment was noted last week, are estimated at \$24,000.—Frank Boston, general storekeeper at Norway, Ont., has been sold out by his creditors.—Francis Quinn, coal and wood dealer, Toronto, is endeavoring to compromise.—Hugh Monroe, general dealer at Lancaster, Ont., has assigned.—M. McLeod, tobacconist, St. John, N.B., also assigned in trust.—The stock of J. A. Wilcox, general dealer at St. George, Ont., is to be sold by auction, as is also that of C. Page & Sons, dry goods dealers, on Yonge street, Toronto.—The stock of A. Stewart & Co., boots and shoes, Brantford, Ont., previously referred to, has been sold to L. Benedict at 67½c on the dollar.—C. E. Kerr, boots and shoes, this city, is advertised to be sold out by the sheriff.

Messrs. Middlemiss & Hammond, who conducted a grist and stave mill at Glencoe, Ont., and whose failure has already been reported in these columns, owe about \$3,600, and have assets amounting to between \$2,500 and \$2,600, consisting of the mill and an acre of land, to the total value of about \$2,100, and chattels to the value of nearly \$500, including book debts amounting to some \$200. The real estate is encumbered by two mortgages amounting to about \$2,175,—the full value of the property. It seems doubtful that the estate will pay 25c on the dollar. The firm commenced for themselves in 1879, with little or no capital; the flour mill was decided to them by their father who took a mortgage for its value. They did a fair business, it is stated, until another mill was started in the town, when their custom

began to "grow beautifully less." They shortly afterwards put in a stave-cutting machine and saw-mill machinery, but the winter being unfavorable they did little business being unable to get in the logs or bolts for the staves so as to fill their contracts. Their non-success is no doubt due chiefly to want of sufficient capital.

We have received a marked copy of *The Garden*, a journal devoted to horticulture, published in London, Eng. Notwithstanding the efforts of numerous zealous Canadian emigration agents to educate the people of England concerning this great country, many seem to remain ignorant that the Dominion is a British colony, and not a mere territory in the United States. The paper referred to is addressed: "Editor of Montreal Journal of Commerce, Montreal, Canada, U. S. A." We beg to inform our worthy friend that Canada has not yet become annexed to the United States, whatever to that end may have been said or written in England by Prof. Goldwin Smith during his late visit. The following extract from *The Garden* will be of interest to all concerned in the apple trade on this side:

**AMERICAN APPLES**—The reports which we have received from Messrs J. W. Draper & Son, Covent Garden, the principal London agents for the sale of these fruits, indicate that the crop is most prolific this season. From personal observation we gather that in England the crop is comparatively a failure; in France a poor half crop is calculated upon; in Germany one-third crop only; in Holland only half a crop, and in Belgium not half a crop—thus the prospects were never more favourable for shipments from America to England than they are this year. The American apple trade, formerly monopolized by Liverpool, has during the last few years (in consequence of direct steam communication) been gradually diverted to London, which market now competes favorably with that of Liverpool.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal

**JOHN TAYLOR & CO.**  
 WHOLESALE  
**HAT AND FUR HOUSE,**  
**PULLOVER & SILK HAT**  
 MANUFACTURERS,  
**537 ST. PAUL STREET,**  
**MONTREAL.**

**McARTHUR, CORNELLE & CO.,**  
 Importers of and Dealers in

**White Lead & Colors,**  
 DRY AND GROUND IN OIL,  
 Varnishes, Oils, Window Glass, Star,  
 Diamond Star, and Double Diamond Star  
 Brands.  
 English 18, 21 and 26 oz. Sheet.  
 Rolled, Rough and Polished Plate Glass.  
 Colored, Plain and stained Enamelled Sheet  
 Glass.  
 Painters and Artists Materials.  
 Chemicals, Dye Stuffs.  
 Naval Stores, &c., &c., &c.,

**OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES:**  
**310, 312, 314 and 316 St. Paul Street**  
 AND  
**253, 255 and 257 Commissioners Street**  
**MONTREAL.**

J. DROLET, general dealer at River du Loup,  
 Que., convened a meeting of his creditors on  
 the 10th inst.

MANY of our readers will share in the deep  
 regret with which we learn of the death, after  
 only about a week's illness, of Mr. John Beer,  
 senior member of the dry goods firm of J. & W.  
 Beer, of Charlottetown, P.E.I. The business  
 of the firm will be continued under the same  
 name.

Mr. R. W. TUCK, the Brussels storekeeper re-  
 ferred to in our last issue, has been unable to  
 furnish security for the twelve months' exten-  
 sion required to meet his liabilities in full, and  
 the creditors are not willing to grant his re-  
 quest without. The trustee reports that on in-  
 vestigation the estate, if wound up, as it very  
 probably will be, may be expected to pay 75c  
 to 80c on the dollar.

The liabilities of Geo. Fraser & Co., retail  
 grocers, this city, referred to last week, amount  
 to about \$1,800, with assets nominally \$900. At  
 meeting of creditors, on Tuesday last, it was  
 decided to accept a compromise, and give Mr.  
 Fraser another chance. Should he not avail  
 himself of this offer, the estate will be sold.

Mr. PAUL ROSS, ex-mayor of Walkerton, Ont.,  
 hop-grower and saw-miller, referred to else-  
 where, made an assignment on Monday last  
 for the benefit of his creditors. His goods had  
 been under seizure for some time for debts in-  
 curred by him. He is also surety for Mr. H. R.  
 Sharp to the latter's bankers. Irregular attend-  
 ance to business, candidacy for municipal  
 honors, and the consequent outlay to cultivate  
 and promote popularity, with all the attendant

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

**S. H. & J. MOSS,**  
**5 & 7 RECOLLET STREET**  
 MONTREAL, and LONDON, ENGLAND,  
 IMPORTERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF  
**WOOLLENS, ETC.**

**The Dominion Tweed & Wool Co.,**  
 9 and 11 RECOLLET STREET, MONTREAL,  
**MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS.**

Cash Advances made on Consignments of every description of Canadian  
 Woollens.  
 IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN **FOREIGN & DOMESTIC**  
**Wools and Wool Extract.**

**DOMINION GLUE DEPOT.**  
 Established 1872.  
**EMIL POLIWKA & CO.,**  
 Awarded First Prizes at Dominion Exhibitions, Ot-  
 tawa, 1879; Montreal, 1880. Diploma Provincial  
 Exhibition, Montreal, 1881.  
 Largest Stock and best assortment of GLUES in  
 the Dominion.  
**32, 34 & 36 St. Sacramento St.,**  
**MONTREAL.**  
 Correspondence solicited.

**S. H. MAY & CO.,**  
**474 AND 476 ST. PAUL STREET,**  
 Importers and Dealers in  
 Paints, Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil, Pale Seal and  
 Refined and Cod Oil, Rangoon Oil, the very best Oil in  
 the market for Machinery, with a full supply of Car-  
 riage Paints and Materials. Glass—16 oz., 21 oz., 26 oz.;  
 Smothwick, German Star, Diamond Star and Double,  
 Enamelled and Colored, Rough, Rolled and Fluted  
 Glass, Varnish, Japanese, Spirits Turpentine, Shellac  
 Varnish, Mirror Glass, 1/2 and 3/4, White.

evils, are the causes of Mr. Ross's failure. It is  
 to be regretted that the spirit of enterprise  
 which led to the recent establishment of further  
 local industries at Walkerton should meet with  
 no better success.

On all sides appear evidences of improve-  
 ment in trade, which we are glad to announce  
 as a most agreeable change from the gloomy  
 chronicle of mishaps in business during the  
 late depressed period. The business of the  
 retailer, however limited his circle, is as valu-  
 able an index in this respect as the cotton mill  
 employing hundreds. From Port Hope we  
 learn that Mr. J. P. McKenny, of that town,  
 dealer in groceries, provisions, fruit, fish, etc.,  
 has been obliged to extend his shop to double  
 its size, in order to procure the necessary accom-  
 modation for his increasing business. Those  
 who began business with the hard times, and  
 weathered them, may surely expect to have  
 fair sailing when the storm has passed over.  
 Mr. McKenny says the JOURNAL is indispensable  
 to those who would have accurate information  
 concerning the markets of Montreal, Toronto  
 and other places. From all parts of the Do-  
 minion come similar reports of business and  
 appreciative remarks concerning the value of

Batty's Nabob Pickles.  
**C. H. BINKS & CO.,**  
**MONTREAL.**

*Forbes, Roberts & Co.,*  
 WHOLESALE  
**GENTS' FURNISHINGS**  
 AND  
**TAILORS' TRIMMINGS,**  
**53 Yonge Street, TORONTO.**

our efforts to keep subscribers fully posted as  
 to the fluctuations in the leading distributing  
 or purchasing centres of trade.

THE career of E. A. Jones, carrying on the  
 business of woollen manufacturing in Tam-  
 worth, Ontario, under the name of Richard  
 Jones, his father, has been brought to a period,  
 for a time at least, by the fire which consumed  
 his mill on Saturday last, and on which it is re-  
 ported there was no insurance. The father had  
 conducted the business successfully for some  
 time, but getting advanced in years, he relin-  
 quished it to his son, under whose management  
 the business grew from bad to worse till, in the  
 fall of 1881, he suspended payment. His aunt,  
 Mrs. Mary Reynolds, of Cincinnati, Ohio, had a  
 mortgage of \$2,000 on the property at the  
 time, under power of which she took possession.  
 The younger Jones started a branch in this city,  
 some two or three years ago, but with his char-  
 acteristic want of business acumen, opened it  
 on St. Francois Xavier street, in the midst of  
 the brokers of the stock exchange, not one of  
 whom ever thinks of being obliged to wear  
 homespun; indeed few buyers of such woollens  
 ever find their way down that thoroughfare.  
 This branch was of short duration, but the  
 courteous manager of the Quesnel estate ap-  
 pears to have recovered the amount of the rent,  
 not however, until he had recourse to a lawyer

# J. W. MACKEDIE & CO.,

## WHOLESALE

# CLOTHIERS

## MONTREAL,

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

# PURE PARIS GREEN,

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This Green will be offered to the public during the present season in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10 and 25 lb. Tins, having a thin cover which can be easily removed with a penknife.

THE ADVANTAGES of procuring Paris Green in these tins will be too apparent to all, as thereby very much of the annoyance and danger attending the weighing of this article out of large packages will be obviated.

TO FARMERS, and all requiring to use it as a Bug Poison, these tins are especially adapted.

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

Porcheron's Rough and Ready	13s.
" " " "	7s
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Royal George " " " "	13s.

CHEWING

The Pacific Twist

" Louisa double thick Solace	7s
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## WHAT THE PUBLIC WANT. PRIVILEGES, NOT CONDITIONS

ON THEIR LIFE POLICIES.

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

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

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

R. MACAULAY, Manager.

in a neighboring town in Ontario, celebrated for his unimpeachable array, and who appears to have a "pull" upon small debtors in that Province, who will often rather pay than go so far to defend suit. The loss by the fire is given at \$6,000.

THE ROOS MANUFACTURING Co.—The collapse of the Roos boot and shoe manufactory of Walkerton, Ontario, recently referred to, has unearthed a series of transactions of a nature to furnish the people of that town with an unusual nine-days' wonder. At the meeting of creditors, held the 1st inst., the assignee, Mr. Cress of Port Elgin, produced a list of the liabilities of the company, which shows them to be indebted to the extent of \$16,026, while the assets are fixed at \$1,650. A resolution was carried, instructing the assignee to advertise and sell all the property belonging to the Roos Company, also all private properties belonging to the several partners as soon as he may deem it advisable, and that he, in the meantime, as assignee, shall carry on the business of the factory. He was also instructed to examine Roos, Rettlebron and Sharpe concerning a judgment against them by Mr. Zinkan, formerly at Port Elgin, and to take such steps thereafter as he may be advised to do. Rettlebron's personal goods are under seizure by the sheriff; while Mr. Sharpe's office furniture and household goods were sold on the market last Saturday. Mr. Sharpe's own liabilities appear to be about \$75,000.

HUGH MUXCO, general dealer, Lancaster, Ont., was among the indirect sufferers by the recent collapse of a wholesale shoe firm in this city, and, although he has been a number of years in business, had not sufficient capital to enable him to continue without credit. He has

therefore assigned in trust to Mr. S. C. Fatt, this city, and his stock is to be sold by auction to-day. Liabilities only about \$800, with assets nominally the same.

Mr. H. R. SHARPE, of Walkerton, Ontario, one of the partners in the Roos boot and shoe factory, referred to elsewhere, has been a general loan and insurance agent in Walkerton, where he began some six years ago with but very little business education. About a year afterwards he started a private bank, and kept his account with the local branch of a bank of this city, to which he now owes some \$10,000. There are several charges pending against him, and he is now in Walkerton jail awaiting his trial on a charge of having embezzled over \$2,000. A number of farmers are sufferers. Mr. Sharpe's career in Walkerton had been to all appearances an enviable one. Arriving there an entire stranger, he married the daughter of a wealthy hotelkeeper, and shortly came to be considered one of "Walkerton's financial princes." Should he be dismissed on the above charge, he will probably be arrested on others, unless previously settled. One charge has been already settled by his friends. Mr. Paul Ross, ex-Mayor of Walkerton, is a heavy loser as endorser for Sharpe to the Bank above alluded to. His household goods are also under seizure, and portions of them were sold by the sheriff last Saturday, and others on Wednesday.

THERE are some painful rumors afloat concerning an alleged heavy misappropriation on the part of a prominent professional gentleman of the city; but we await further particulars. The amount is said to be \$100,000.

SHORTLY before he vacated his position of Assistant-General Manager in the Merchants' Bank here, Mr. Ingram presented a cheque for

\$4,700 to the paying teller, Mr. Smith—not Mr. Stewart—as has been reported. The amount was claimed partly as the balance of salary, and partly as the bonus which it had been agreed to give Mr. Ingram on his discharge. The teller hesitated, as he had no instructions from the General Manager to put the amount to "charges account," and Mr. Ingram had not money in the bank to draw against. However, though the cheque was not initialed, Mr. Smith considered himself bound to obey the instructions of the Assistant-General Manager, who was still his superior, and paid the amount asked. The General Manager, however, Mr. Hague, disapproved of the payment being made, and the \$4,700 was charged to the private account of the teller.—*Witness, 10th inst.*

THE timber limits formerly belonging to the late E. Martineau were sold by the Banque National yesterday at Ottawa. The limits are the Jean de Terre, the Baldwin and the Temiscamingue, and the rates were from \$300 to \$350 and \$380 per square mile, the total area being nearly 200 square miles.

THE dry goods stock, fixtures and book debts of J. N. Portelance's estate, this city, referred to last week, amounting to \$6,679, was sold by auction yesterday to Mr. D. J. Jamieson, of Vankleekhill, at 64c on the dollar, cash and expenses.

DEATH OF HON. ADAM HOPE.—It is with no ordinary feelings of regret that the entire community, especially the citizens of Hamilton, learn this week of the death of Hon. Adam Hope, wholesale hardware and iron merchant and Senator of the Dominion, which occurred at his residence in that city on Monday last. The deceased gentleman was born at East Lothian, Scotland, in 1813, and was there-

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Montreal,  
MANUFACTURERS OF

**RHODE ISLAND HORSE SHOES,**

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**Railway and Ship Spikes,**

**Iron, Steel, Zinc & Copper Shoe Nails.**

And **SHOE TACKS,**

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

Carriage, Tire and other Bolts, Coach Screws, Flat Pressed and Forged Nuts, Bollos Platos, Lining and Saddle Nails, Tufting Buttons, &c.

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W. M. McMASTER, Jun., Secretary.

Sir HUGH ALLAN,  
Vice-President.

**Montreal Rolling Mills**

COMPANY,  
MANUFACTURERS

**CUT NAILS,  
HORSE NAILS,  
WROUGHT IRON PIPE,  
TACKS, BRADS, ETC.**

**HORSE SHOES, ETC., ETC.**

fore in his 70th year. He was the son of Robert Hope, a leading farmer and agricultural writer in Scotland, and the family traced its lineage to the Hopes who came from Holland with William III, in 1658. Adam Hope was educated in Edinburgh, and early turned his attention to mercantile pursuits. He came to Canada in 1834 and entered the office of Young, Weir & Co., merchants, Hamilton. In 1837 he began business in St. Thomas; in 1845 he removed to London and in 1865 to Hamilton, where he has since resided, being connected as senior partner with the firm of A. Hope & Co. While in St. Thomas, Mr. Hope served as private in a volunteer company engaged in the suppression of the rebellion of 1837, and in 1840 he married the daughter of Thomas White, Esq. Besides attending to the iron business, he devoted much attention to the affairs of the Hamilton Provident & Loan Society, of which he was President, and served as a director of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. He always took an active part in the deliberations of the Hamilton Board of Trade. Careful in all his enterprises, he acquired a character for integrity and a reputation for sound judgment which made his position in the commercial world an enviable one. The immediate cause of Mr.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

Lyman's Standard



Blue Black  
Writing Fluid

—AND—

**COPYING INK.**

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

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

Prepared only by

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MONTREAL.

**Messrs. Kenneth Campbell & Co.**

**WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,  
HAVE REMOVED**

TO THEIR

New and Commodious Premises.

**603 CRAIG STREET.**

**IRON and STEEL**

FOR

**RAILWAY**

AND OTHER PURPOSES.

Manufactured by

**TAYLOR BROS. & CO.,**  
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Represented in Canada by

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16 St. John St., Montreal.

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533 St. Paul Street,

MONTREAL.

**CANADIAN AND EUROPEAN  
MANUFACTURES.**  
THE WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.

Agents in Canada for

**Messrs. Wm. Lindsay & Co.,**

Ship-brokers, Insurance and Forwarding Agts.,  
Liverpool, London and Glasgow.

Hope's death was an affection of the heart, which produced paralysis. He was taken seriously ill during the last session of Parliament, but partially recovered, and was able to leave his house a few weeks ago. On Friday last he was attacked with symptoms of apoplexy, gradually sinking until death put an end to his sufferings. The surviving members of the family are his daughter, Mrs. Crerar, wife of Mr. John Crerar, County Crown Attorney; his

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal

**JAMES GUEST,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANT

—AND—

GENERAL AGENT,  
No. 21 ST. JOHN ST., MONTREAL

AGENT FOR

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

Over 5,000,000 Bottles sold last year.

THE CELEBRATED  
**“YORKSHIRE”  
RELISH,**

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**Porter & Savage  
TANNERS,**

AND MANUFACTURERS OF  
**LEATHER BELTING,  
FIRE ENGINE HOSE, HARNESS, MOCCASINS  
LACE, RUSSET and  
OAK SOLE LEATHERS,**

OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY:

436 VISITATION STREET, MONTREAL.

eldest son, Robert, partner in the firm of A. & C. J. Hope & Co., Montreal, and his sons Adam and Henry, clerks in the Hamilton house of Adam Hope & Co. The firm in Montreal is composed of the late Hon. Mr. Hope, his brother, Mr. C. J. Hope, and their sons respectively, Messrs. Robt. & George Hope.

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No. 30 St. Sulpice &amp; No. 379 St. Paul Streets

**MONTREAL,****A. & T. J. DARLING & CO.****BAR IRON, TIN, &c.,****AND SHELF HARDWARE,****POUTLERY A SPECIALTY.**FRONT ST., East.] **TORONTO.****BUY THE****GLOBE  
WASHBOARD,**

PATENTED 1876.

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**COFFEE & SPICE****STEAM MILLS,****73 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.**Diploma awarded for Duffy's Mustard  
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**WHOLESALE GROCERS,****HAMILTON.**

ADAM BROWN. ST. CLAIR BALFOUR.

**Tees, Costigan & Wilson,***(Successors to James Jack & Co.,)***IMPORTERS of TEAS****AND GENERAL GROCERIES****ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL****H. R. BEVERIDGE & CO.**

160 McGill Street, Montreal,

IMPORTERS OF

West of England, Scotch and French

**WOOLLENS**

AND

**FINE TAILORS' TRIMMINGS.****15 SOLID REASONS WHY****THE WILLIAMS MACHINES****ARE THE BEST TO BUY.**

- 1st. They are built on the most approved mechanical principle.
- 2nd. Only the very best material is used in their construction.
- 3rd. All the essential working parts are made of finely tempered English steel.
- 4th. The fitting and adjustment is done by the most thorough and skilful workmen that money can procure.
- 5th. The wood work is made of the best black walnut, thoroughly seasoned and beautifully polished.
- 6th. Our new patent Anti-friction Stand lessens the noise and makes the machine run light and easy.
- 7th. They are the easiest machine to learn to operate.
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- 9th. The self-threading arrangement does away with more than half the work of threading machines.
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- 11th. with proper and intelligent care, a genuine Williams Singer will last an ordinary lifetime.
- 12th. They are built by a Canadian company, and the money paid for them circulates in Canada, and adds to the prosperity of the country.
- 13th. They are the most popular sewing machines in the market.
- 14th. They are built by a strong, reliable company, whose guarantee is of some real value.
- 15th. They give better satisfaction than any other make.

**HEAD OFFICE:****347 NOTRE-DAME STREET, MONTREAL.****The Journal of Commerce**

FINANCE AND INSURANCE REVIEW.

MONTREAL, AUGUST 11, 1882.

**RAILWAY FUSION.**

We took occasion in our last issue, when treating the subject of railway fusion on its merits, to refer to the case of the Northern Railway, which is one of the lines which it is understood that both the Grand Trunk and Canada Pacific,

might be disposed to purchase. The *Toronto Globe*, which is strenuously opposed to all fusion, admits that the English bondholders "have no equitable right to control the road, so long as their interest is paid." In this opinion we fully concur, and it is just because the bondholders are allowed to control the road that we think that some other arrangement is indispensably necessary. It is not likely that shareholders who have not received one cent of interest on their investments, will be satisfied with a management which grants a salary of \$14,000 per annum to a manager, in

addition to various contingencies, and this while the bondholders are themselves receiving all that they can legally claim. We confess that we fail to grasp the *Globe's* idea. We were under the impression, and have seen no reason to believe that we were mistaken, that it was in the interest of the shareholders that the sale of the road was contemplated. The bondholders are quite satisfied with the *status quo*. The *Globe* refers specially to the Municipal shareholders, viz., the City of Toronto, and Co. of Simcoe, and we are ready to admit that it is possible that the interests of those corporations may differ to some extent from those of the private shareholders. They have never received any dividends, and must have long since treated their stock in the light of a bonus. To them dividends are of secondary importance, compared with the perpetuation of a system of carrying freight at rates which are not remunerative. On the other hand, we are greatly mistaken if the *bona fide* private shareholders would not hail any scheme, the practical result of which would be the immediate payment of dividends. As to the bug-bear of monopoly, we cannot discover the slightest ground for apprehension. At the present time the Northern has been obtaining on its strictly local traffic quite as high freights as would be demanded under any conceivable circumstances. The competition has been on the through freights, and would exist whether the road remained in the hands of the present company or in that of either of the rival companies which are understood to be desirous of acquiring it. It is all very well for the *Globe* to declare that the shareholders "should have the road returned to them," but we cannot discover even the slightest ground for anticipating such a result. If the road were under the control of the shareholders we should be quite ready to admit that, if they preferred running it as an independent line," it would be unreasonable to object to their doing so. We can discover no remedy for the very extravagant management by the English bondholders, save in the entire transference of the road by common consent to a new company, which will most assuredly contrive in its own interest, to effect reductions in the expenses sufficient to afford a reasonable dividend to the shareholders. We venture to express a hope that if the Toronto corporation should take any special interest in the question of the transference of the Northern Railway, they will do so with reference to the interest of the city, as the owner of shares, and not with the view of encour-

aging competition, and the cutting of rates, for the benefit of those citizens who may be interested in cheap freight. The shareholders of the Northern have a strong claim for consideration.

#### THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT SNUBBED.

Under the above heading our United States contemporaries are giving as much circulation, as in their power, to what we are assured, on the authority of the *Globe's* special correspondent, are the *ipsissima verba* of Lord Kimberley's despatch in replying to the address of the Canadian Parliament on Irish affairs. The Canadian journals as a rule, both Ministerial and Opposition, seem to be surprised that the address should have caused any dissatisfaction to Her Majesty's Ministers, considering the moderation of its tone. It would be difficult to make Irish Home Rulers understand the impropriety of such interference on the part of a Colonial Legislature, as that which has called forth the very temperate, but expressive, language of the Secretary of State. We most assuredly shall not undertake the task, but we have a firm conviction that even at the time that the address was agreed to, with very little discussion, a considerable majority of both Houses felt that they were treading on dangerous ground. The question is not whether Home Rule for Ireland is defensible on its merits, but whether its discussion by the Canadian Parliament is consistent with the maintenance of those friendly relations, which it is most desirable should be maintained between subjects of the same Sovereign. Let us only ask the question whether, if the people in one of the Provinces of the Dominion were in the same state of discontent, with our Government and Parliament as are the Irish Land Leaguers, we should like, while engaged in a similar conflict to that now existing in the Mother Country, that the Imperial Parliament should be invited, and should unanimously agree, to adopt a recommendation to concede the demands of the disaffected Canadians. Whatever opinions may be formed as to the measures of Mr. Gladstone's Government relating to Ireland, it cannot be denied that, while a very powerful party in the House of Commons, and a majority in the House of Lords, look on them with great alarm as a virtual confiscation of private property, the opposition to them is confined to a very small number of members holding most extreme views. To those who quote the temperate language of the address, and who argue that it was quite proper to

adopt it, we would point out that one of the Irish Home Rulers lost no time in making use of it in the House of Commons, with the view of embarrassing the Ministers, who had already quite enough on their hands.

There is no denying the fact that the head of the Catholic Church has expressed strong disapprobation of the violent proceedings of the Land Leaguers. His Holiness is said to have specially condemned the Ladies League, and to have warned the younger clergy against attending political meetings. There has been a denial of the Pope's interference, but, on the other hand, the Ladies Land League is to be dissolved. The horrible murder of Lord J. Cavendish and of Mr. Burke, had only just taken place when the Canadian address was received, and this is supposed to have intensified the feeling of dissatisfaction which prevailed when the reply was written. Unfortunately the cry of "no rent" has long been sanctioned by the Land League, and when, as a necessary consequence, eviction has followed, it has been but too frequently succeeded by murder. The great mistake that has been made in Canada has been the complete ignoring of a very large section of the Irish population, and an overwhelming majority of the people of Ulster. There was a time, and that not a very distant one, when the followers of Mr. Johnson of Ballykilbeg were in as bitter antagonism to the Liberals of Ulster as are the supporters of the *Globe* and *Mail* to each other at the present day. It would naturally be expected that Canadian politicians of the stamp of the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell would sympathize with the followers of Mr. Johnson of Ballykilbeg; while it might likewise be assumed that Canadian Liberals would sympathize with the adherents of the Belfast *Northern Whig*, a journal which, for the last sixty years, has been in the front rank of the Liberals throughout Ireland. It will, we venture to hope, be interesting to place before our readers an extract from the *Northern Whig* of the 5th July last, and they will please to recollect that it is from the pen of a consistent Liberal, and that it expresses the views not only of the Liberal party, but, in a more modified form, of the whole Conservative party in Ireland:

We have had frequently to protest against the assumption that the Member for Cork and his followers represented the people of Ireland in any just sense of the term "people," or even of a majority of the people told by the head. We have had to state that in Ireland, so far from the Parnellites being in the majority, they are in a very decided minority, in a minority of at least ten to one in the principal Ulster counties of this neighborhood, and in Belfast

and the more prosperous Ulster towns, which regard Belfast as their head. We find the Pall Mall *Gazette* in referring to the expulsion scenes of last Saturday, plainly admitting that "the Irish have never been afraid of avowing themselves a revolutionary party. They must be prepared therefore to face the consequences. They are waging in Parliament a battle which they are not strong enough to wage in the field. They cannot therefore, and probably do not, expect to be treated otherwise than as enemies." This is plain speaking. It is admitting at last, as we have contended from the first, that the so-called Irish party were waging a war; that it was an agrarian, social, and political war; that it was war waged in Ireland itself by intimidation and assassination, and in the House of Commons itself by a system of obstruction to all legislation, so far as the forms for conducting public business and the other rules of the House will permit. Is this the political agitation and the political expression of opinions, which it is scandalous in a liberal Government to attempt to suppress? Surely it is the duty of every government, of every member of Parliament who has taken the oath of allegiance to the Queen, to do all they can to put down a revolutionary party, thus waging war as enemies by all the means at their command. It was the duty of the last of Her Majesty's Irish Viceroy, as it is of the present Irish Viceroy, of the late Irish Chief Secretary, and of the present Irish Chief Secretary to do their utmost to suppress such political agitation and expression of political opinion, unless they are to be false to their oaths, to their obligations as loyal subjects and servants of the Crown, and to make themselves accomplices in sedition and murder. \* \* \* As a measure directed against a revolutionary party waging war, the prevention of crime bill must be judged. From this point of view of its opponents, it is thoroughly justifiable, even on Liberal principles: Genuine Liberals believe in Liberal principles as the means of averting revolutions. They cannot and ought not to ally themselves with a revolutionary party waging war in the House of Commons with the weapons of obstruction, and in Ireland with the stiletto, the revolver, and the rifle, from behind hedges, in broad daylight, or in the darkness of the public streets at night. \* \* The Government have only resorted to decisive action in order to carry the Bill when it became clear that it could be carried in no other manner. Mr. Gladstone was forbearing to excess. If a mistake has been made it is not that urgency has at last been declared for the Bill, but that it has been delayed too long. The measure will, however, be carried through the House of Commons in a few days, and by the end of next week will be the law of the land. It is a strong measure, but under present circumstances the stronger it is made the better. To weaken it would not be to improve it, when a Government, whether Liberal or Conservative, have to deal with an organized revolutionary party supported by systematic murder.

It will be seen that the leading Liberal journal in the north of Ireland characterizes those on whose behalf Sir John

Macdonald and Mr. Blake, acting in concert, have appealed to the Government and Parliament of the United Kingdom, as "an organized revolutionary party, supported by systematic murder." The address of the Canadian Parliament and the discussion on this side of the Atlantic assume that the question at issue is what is termed "Home Rule," and which has been agitated for a considerable time. This is not the cause of the present Irish difficulty. The Land League has been formed for the avowed object of enforcing the confiscation of property, and the means employed to effect the object are: first, the refusal to pay rent, and afterwards the use of "the stiletto, the revolver, and the rifle," not only against the landlords, but against all who pay rent or who rent the land of evicted tenants. Let us imagine a land league in the Province of Quebec for the purpose of confiscating the *cens et rentes*, with threats against the lives of all who resisted the movement, or let us cite a case of which we had actual experience some fifteen years ago, when Nova Scotia was almost in a state of revolt. What would our Canadian politicians have said then if Great Britain had encouraged Nova Scotia in her demands? The Irish Land Leaguers have seen fit to identify Home Rule with the confiscation of property, and are sparing no effort to effect a social revolution, backed up by those of their race who dwell on this continent, where they never venture to broach such doctrines. We believe that the cause of Home Rule has suffered an irreparable injury from its alliance with socialism. It has been proclaimed in the most unmistakable manner by Mr. Davitt, and other leaders of the movement that the property of the land owners of Ireland is to be handed over to their tenants, on conditions that are simply impracticable. Mr. Gladstone has obtained an Act providing for the re-valuation of rents, which is working most satisfactorily, and he is engaged in trying to carry a Bill for the settlement of arrears of rent for three years, based on the landlord giving up a third, the Government paying a third, and the tenant another third. At the very time when the Conservative House of Lords are insisting on amendments to this Bill in the interest of the landlords, although the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has declared that "its passage in its substantial entirety is necessary for the pacification of Ireland," the Canadian Conservatives step in to give all the aid in their power to the promoters of the cry of "no rent." We have endeavored to treat this important subject with strict

impartiality, our object being to defend the position, invariably taken by the political leaders of past times, including Sir John Macdonald, that the Canadian Parliament should abstain from all interference with the political questions of the United Kingdom, and should claim the same non-interference with our local affairs from the Imperial Parliament.

#### BOARD OF TRADE.

The Montreal Board of Trade met on Monday, the 7th inst., for the purpose of electing a member of the Board of Harbor Commissioners in the room of Mr. Hugh McLennan, whose term of service had expired, and who is at present in England. Mr. Henshaw, President of the Board, had made known his intention of opposing the re-election of Mr. McLennan, but it had not been very clearly known, prior to the day of meeting, what were the grounds of his opposition. In his speech on the occasion, he condemned the Harbor Commissioners for inactivity and a failure to accommodate the shipping resorting to the port. In short Mr. Henshaw took much the same line as Mr. W. Darley Bentley, the Brazilian Consul and agent for the new line. The result of the ballot was 54 votes for Mr. McLennan, and 6 for Mr. Henshaw, which is satisfactory evidence that the Members of the Board of Trade see no just ground for withdrawing their confidence from the Harbor Commissioners.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S VETO.

The action of the United States Congress and of the President on the Rivers and Streams Bill has been the subject of general discussion not only in the United States but in Canada, and the whole proceeding exhibits the wide difference between the political institutions of the two countries. The "Rivers and Streams Bill" was obviously open to the objections which led the President to exercise his constitutional power of veto, while the exercise by Congress of its right to pass the bill by a two-thirds majority in both houses is sufficient evidence that local interest, rather than party politics, was the influencing motive of the majority. The President has had a large measure of support as well from the press as from the great banking and commercial interests of the country, but the desire to expend money on local improvements, was too powerful an influence to contend against. We learn from the New York *Graphic* that "the manner in which the River and Harbor Bill is framed at every session is

"vicious in the extreme, and the one of this year is more objectionable than any of its predecessors. The history of this Bill, and its fate should be a warning not only to the United States, but likewise to Canada, of the danger of appropriating the public money of the confederation to local objects. Year after year, the votes for strictly local works, some of them paltry amounts of a few thousand dollars for improving creeks—have been increased, and have at last reached over eighteen millions of dollars, while there is great reason to fear that the amounts actually voted will be wholly inadequate to complete the works, and it has even been said that sixty millions more will be required for that purpose. The Bill has been the result of organized log rolling, in which both the Republican and Democratic members took part, but the great States of New York and Pennsylvania were the most powerful supporters of the veto. The South and West went largely in support of the Bill. President Arthur has put the case very clearly in his message vetoing the Bill, and his language well deserves consideration in Canada. "Appropriations of this nature, to be devoted purely to local objects, tend to an increase in number and in amount. As the citizens of one State find that money—to raise which they, in common with the whole country, are taxed—is to be expended for local improvements in another State, they demand similar benefits for themselves, and it is not unnatural that they should seek to indemnify themselves for such use of the public funds by securing appropriations for similar improvements in their own neighborhood. Thus, as the Bill becomes more objectionable, it secures more support. This result is invariable, and necessarily follows a neglect to observe the constitutional limitations imposed upon the law-making power."

It is worthy of notice that towards the close of his message the President suggested the reduction of the vote by one half to be expended by the Secretary of War, under the direction of the President. This is said to have awakened hostility, and to have been an innovation of the United States system of government. It is argued by some of our United States contemporaries that the recommendation was a good one, that the appropriations in the bill were made without the least information as to whether they would be sufficient for the purpose, and that it would be better that competent engineers should determine both as to the needs of each stream or inlet and the amount required for the work, and that the Secre-

tary of War should be responsible to Congress for the expenditure. That, however, is quite inconsistent with the United States constitution. There is no responsibility to Congress, and there can be none. The head of the Executive is responsible to the people at large, and during his term of office is practically unfettered in his choice of Ministers, and the Secretary of War is not a member of either of the Houses of Congress.

Such a Bill as that which has led to this notice could not be carried either in our Dominion or Local Legislatures, but we must not flatter ourselves that there is no danger of log rolling within the ranks of the dominant majority. The mode of dealing with public improvements in the United Kingdom is well worthy of imitation. Without pretending to criticize any special appropriation, we venture to affirm that there has been too great a tendency to spend money on works more of a local than of a general character, and, moreover, that there is reason to fear that such expenditure is made with the view of conciliating political support. It is, of course, hard to draw any precise line on the subject, but no one will pretend that our practice on this continent is at all in accordance with that in Great Britain. It would be difficult to cite a more flagrant case of log rolling than the railroad land grants which were suddenly sprung on the Quebec legislature towards the close of the last session, and which it is generally believed, were made with the object of securing support for a grant to one or two specially favored lines.

#### THE QUEBEC LOAN.

It is, we think, deeply to be regretted that there has been so much mystery on the subject of the Quebec loan recently offered to the public, and which is said to have been all taken at par, although enquirers are unable to obtain the least information on the subject beyond a statement of the fact. If it is imagined that transactions of this kind can be kept secret, it ought at least to be sufficiently obvious that such secrecy will not raise the value of the bonds. We presume that it will be generally admitted that it is desirable that the credit of the Province should be maintained as high as possible. There has been some doubt entertained as to the wisdom of endeavoring to place this loan in the Province at a time when there has been so large an expenditure of capital for other purposes. This has been caused by the repeated declarations that the loan could have been placed in England, but that the

Government preferred offering it in Canada. It is needless now to discuss this point, as the decision was arrived at to offer it in small sums in Canada. We feel persuaded that, unless the loan has been a failure, which we sincerely hope has not been the case, that the sooner full information is given to the public as to the names of the tenderers the greater will be the value of the bonds in the market. It cannot be desirable, in the interest either of the Government of Quebec or of the public, that the bonds should not be quoted on the stock exchange, and should have no market value.

#### THE LATE MR. PRICE.

Although many years have elapsed since his final departure from our shores, we cannot forget the eminent public services rendered to Canada during a critical period of her history, by the late Hon. James Harvey Price, one of the few survivors of the members of the first Parliament of United Canada. Mr. Price has been for many years living in retirement in his native country, in the neighborhood of Southampton, and has recently died at the advanced age of 85. He was for many years a practising solicitor in Toronto, and was an unwavering supporter of the party of which the late Hon. Robert Baldwin was the acknowledged leader. An obituary notice of the late Mr. Price has appeared in several public journals, both in Ontario and Quebec which contains a few errors which we shall venture to point out. It is said that Mr. Price "sat in the old Parliament of Canada for 15 years," having been elected in 1838, and having been defeated in 1853 by Mr. James Hartman. Mr. Price entered Parliament in 1841, at the Union, defeating Mr. John W. Gamble, who defeated him at the general election in 1851. There was no general election either in 1838 or in 1853, and Mr. Price was little over ten years in Parliament. The James Hartman said to have defeated him in 1853 must be the late Mr. Joseph Hartman who defeated Mr. Baldwin in 1851 in North York. Mr. Price represented South York while in Parliaments. During the first and second Parliament of United Canada, Mr. Price was in opposition except during the brief period of the Government, which was formed in 1842 when Sir Louis Lafontaine, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Morin, and Mr. Aylwin joined the old Government formed by Lord Sydenham in 1841, on the retirement therefrom of Mr. Draper, Mr. Ogden and Mr. Sherwood. That government was about a year in office, having resigned under Lord Metcalfe. It is said in the obituary notice



that Mr. Price "was a member of the Presbyterian church, and took a great interest in the affairs of that denomination." This is a mistake. Mr. Price was a Congregationalist, and a member of the church in Toronto, of which the late Rev. John Roaf was the pastor. Although defeated at the election of 1851 Mr. Price had signified to his colleagues his desire to withdraw from the Government, so that he was not included in the new Ministry which appealed to the country in 1851. It is at least doubtful whether, if he had continued in the Ministry, he would have been defeated. Of Mr. Price it may be truly said that there has never been a more consistent politician in the Parliament of Canada. We believe that since Mr. Price's death there are only 8 members living out of 84 elected to the first Parliament of United Canada, and four of these were elected from Lower Canada, now Quebec, and four from Upper Canada, now Ontario. The names are Hon. C. D. Day, Mr. J. W. Dunscomb, Mr. John Yule of Chambly, and Mr. J. G. Barthe of Montreal, for Quebec; Sir Francis Hincks, Hon. Isaac Buchanan, and Judges Geo. Sherwood and J. M. Boswell for Ontario. So far as we can learn from official documents there is no one living who was returned to the first Union Parliament, having been previously a member of either of the old assemblies of Upper or Lower Canada. It may be added to our brief notice of Mr. Price that in 1837-8 he suffered a good deal of annoyance, owing to his well-known liberal opinions. He was arrested during the rebellion, but as there was not the shadow of a charge against him he was soon released.

#### THE IVORY TRADE.

During the last quarter of a century ivory has been steadily increasing in price, until now it is selling at more than double its cost 20 years ago. The reports from the ivory market show that for a number of years the demand has been appreciably exceeding the supply, and fears are expressed of a future insufficiency. The annual consumption of ivory in Europe and America is roughly estimated at 2,000,000 pounds. The demand for the material has a steady increase, while the present supply is computed to be only 70 per cent. of what it was 12 years ago. The principal cause assigned for this falling off in supply is that of late years the demand for ivory has been so great that an extraordinary stimulus has been given to elephant-hunting, and these animals are now almost extinct in regions where they formerly abounded. In Guinea, at one time known as the "ivory coast," elephants are reported to be now as scarce as they were formerly numerous, and the same is said to be the case in Cape Colony, Ceylon, Bengal, and other ivory districts. The hope of ivory traders now lies in the vast plains of Central Africa, where it is surmised that elephants will be found in such numbers as to once more bring the ivory supply on a par with the demand. Should this hope prove fallacious, however, and should the decrease in supply be continued at a rate equal to that of some years past, the ivory trade must, perforce, come to a standstill within the next few decades.

Since the earliest ages the smoothness of surface, the delicacy of color, and the durability and elasticity peculiar to ivory have rendered it a favorite substance. In ancient times its value was almost on a par with that of gold, and its use in art was occasionally resorted to by Greek and Roman sculptors of celebrity. In the Middle Ages its use became more general, and it was then brought to serve both ecclesiastical and secular purposes. Bugle-horns, goblets, caskets, and sword-handles, in addition to statuettes and sacred vessels were fashioned out of ivory by such artists as Albrecht Durer, while in the sixteenth century this material frequently bore the impress of the workmanship of Michel Angelo. Its use in modern days has undergone a great change. Although statuettes and other works of fine art are still occasionally formed in ivory, very little of the material is employed for such purposes, compared with what was once demanded by the sculptor, but it has now become an important article of commerce, which has called into existence an extensive industry. The sources from which nearly all the ivory which comes into the market is obtained are Zanzibar and Bombay, Egypt and Malta, the Cape Colony and the west coast of Africa. The largest proportion of the ivory supply is obtained from the African elephant, the Indian species yielding a comparatively small quantity. The difficulties attending the ivory traffic in the interior of Africa are necessarily great. In the Soudan, which is an ivory territory embracing the White Nile River basin between 2° and 10° south latitude, an extensive system of settlements and agencies has developed, Khartoum forming the great ivory depot of the district. Coined money being unknown, elephants' tusks are obtained from the natives in these regions in consideration of printed calicoes, glass beads, brass rings, looking-glasses, and other cheap goods. High tributes and taxes imposed by the various chiefs through whose territories the ivory traders have to pass on their way to the coast, together with the numerous natural obstacles, tend, however, to materially increase the cost of the substance. Zanzibar and East Coast ivory are the varieties most highly valued in commerce, and the African variety at all times constitutes the bulk of the importations. In Africa the elephant is but little more valued than the market price of the ivory which he carries about with him. In Asia the conditions of elephant life have somewhat different phases. In that continent the elephant holds a place in commerce, in sport, and, to a certain degree, even in war, while on idle days his presence in gorgeous trappings is by no means the least salient feature of an Eastern pageant. In Ceylon and Bengal, some years ago, however, elephants were so numerous and were the cause of so much damage to the plantations that they were poisoned by the natives in large numbers, and in the Southern parts of India they were likewise greatly diminished, assistance being thus lent in bringing about the scarcity which exists to-day in the world's supply of ivory.

The tusks of the elephant, which make their appearance soon after the loss of the milk teeth, are hollow at their base, the hollow tapering to a point, from which, to the extremity of the tooth, extends a mass of solid ivory. No renewal of the tusks takes place. The usual length of full-grown tusks is from 6 to 7 feet, and their average weight is from 60 to 100 pounds. In exceptional cases, however, they have been known to weigh from 150 to 180 pounds, and to measure from 8 to 9 feet in length. Officers of the Niger expedition, in 1837, report that they were shown by a negro chief two teeth of 2½ feet circumference at the base, and which measured 8 feet in length and weighed over 300 pounds. Broderip, in his "Zoological Recreations," reports that a tusk was sold in Amsterdam weighing 300 pounds, and at the London Exposition of 1851 there was exhibited a tusk 11 feet long, with a diameter of 1 foot at the base. A tusk measuring 9 feet in length and weighing 183 pounds was recently presented to the museum at Munich by Heinrich Adolph Meyer, a large ivory importer, of Hamburg, Germany.

Fully 50 per cent. of all the ivory imported from the producing countries goes to England—London, where four quarterly sales are annually held, being the great ivory market of the world. The average quantity of ivory imported into Great Britain within the past five years was over 1,000,000 pounds per annum, and it is estimated that 30,000 elephants had to be killed annually to furnish this supply. In addition to the supply sent to England, there are also the exports to the minor markets in Europe and to America and the quantities consumed in the producing countries themselves, where some of the finest and heaviest teeth are retained by the chiefs as trophies of the chase or as ornaments to their temples, houses, or tombs.

At the last quarterly ivory sale in London, which was the second sale of the year, and which commenced April 25 and terminated April 28 last, 79 tons were disposed of, including 53 tons from Zanzibar and Bombay, 33 tons from Egypt and Malta, 2 tons from the Cape Colony, and 11 tons from the west coast of Africa, as against 119 tons sold at the corresponding sale in 1881, 152 tons in 1880, 105 tons in 1879, and 175 tons in 1878. The average price paid at this sale for Zanzibar tusks of 15 pounds and upward was £59 10s. to £64. Tusks of the same quality and weight were selling at £30 to £35 less than 20 years ago. The annual importation of ivory into America about 11,000 tusks, whose average weight will not much exceed 50 pounds. The retail price, dependent entirely upon the quality of the material, is from \$1 50 to \$3 75 per pound.

The difference which exists in the quality and color of various assortments of ivory are great, and vary according to the producing country. Not only is there a marked difference between Indian and African ivory, but East African ivory is readily distinguishable from West African. East African ivory, known in the trade as "soft; white ivory," is the product of Eastern Africa from Egypt down to the Cape. It is particularly well adapted for use in the manufacture of piano-forte keys, billiard balls, and combs. Hard or transparent ivory is nearly all imported from the west coast of Africa, the Gaboon and Ambriz districts yielding the best quality while shipments from Lagos and Angola show a coarser texture. The coarser variety of ivory from these regions is chiefly used for knife, cane, and umbrella handles, while the finer portions are used for prayer-book covers, the backs of brushes, and fans. Carvings and statuettes are usually formed from West African ivory, its rosy transparency rendering it specially adaptable to the representation of flesh tints.

Owing to the scarcity of the ivory supply, and the consequent high price of the article, the greatest economy is exercised in ivory factories in cutting up the tusks. The hollow at the base of the tusk is first cut off, and is used for cylinders and rings. The balance of the tusk is carefully cut into blocks with a thin saw. The dust and scraps which result from the sawing are saved, the latter being converted into buttons, tips, &c., while the former is used in making the ivory black for the ink of copper plate printing. When sold, ivory scraps and dust realize from 2½ cents to \$1.50 per pound. The ivory used in the manufacture of billiard balls is taken from the solid parts of tusk of suitable size. It is only from certain kinds of tusks that billiard-ball ivory can be obtained, and these tusks rank high in point of commercial value. In order to be suitable for this purpose it is necessary that the tusks have a sufficient circumference to afford the two required diameters of the ball. After the billiard-ball has been partially turned by the cutters, and before the final cutting and polishing, it is indispensable, owing to the tendency of ivory to shrink, that the balls should undergo careful seasoning, without which it is more than liable to lose its sphericity. Billiard balls are, therefore, allowed to season for at least three months before being finished off. The same precautions against warping and shrinking have also to be exercised with ivory used for the frame-work of mirrors. It is owing to this tendency, and as a means of pro-

tection to the glass, that a rim of gilt is inserted within the inner margin of the frame. Of late years, many surgical instruments, such as tubes and probes, have been made of ivory, the necessary flexibility being obtained by subjecting the material to certain chemical processes.

The ivory importing trade on this side of the Atlantic is in a few hands, which import the substance chiefly for use in piano and organ keys. The ivory-turning establishments in New York are about a dozen in number, the finer work being chiefly done by skilled foreign workmen. The trade gives employment in New York to some thousand persons. The tax on manufactured ivory to the United States is for bagatelle balls, billiard balls, chess men, chess balls, draughts, and dice 50 per cent. ad valorem; on instruments and combs 35 per cent. ad valorem, and upon all manufactured ivory, not specially specified, 20 per cent. ad valorem. This protective tariff is regarded with the highest favor by the trade. Ivory not manufactured is exempt from import duty. Very little manufactured ivory, owing to the protective tariff, is brought into the country, with the exception of billiard balls, a large number of which are annually imported as the work of certain foreign houses which have a high reputation for this class of goods. The use to which ivory is most largely put in the United States is in the manufacture of piano and organ keys. Over 25,000 pianos, and more than 50,000 harmoniums and organs, are annually manufactured, and a large amount of ivory is consumed in keys for these instruments, nearly all the key-plates being manufactured here to avoid the duty on the foreign manufactured article. Many of the large manufacturers buy the raw material from the importing firms and finish their own keys.

The duty on manufactured ivory into Canada is 20 per cent. ad valorem, but the whole amount imported, as shown by the returns in the fiscal year ended June, 1881, was of the value of only \$7,017, while of ivory veneers, which are free of duty, the value was but \$34.

**A CLEVER FORGER.**—The method by which one of our large banks in this city was recently defrauded of some \$2500 appears to have been tried with still greater success in Philadelphia, perhaps by the same parties. The Girard National Bank in that city has been swindled out of \$5,500 by a clever forger who went under the name of Louis R. Randolph. He opened two offices as an iron merchant, and engaged a boy as an assistant. He opened an account at the bank with \$600 in cash and introduced his clerk, Lutz, to the cashier as the man who would attend to his banking business. Last week he drew out the \$600, and on Monday last deposited a check for \$5,862.50 on the First National Bank of New York, drawn in favor of Randolph, and signed by the cashier of the First National Bank of Wilkesbarre, which was sent to the Chemical Bank of New York. Closely following this transaction came a couple of checks for \$5,500 from Randolph, which were presented by Lutz and promptly paid by the Girard Bank. Shortly afterwards a despatch was received from New York containing the information that the check for \$5,586.50 had been raised from \$15. The reserve policeman followed Lutz to 39 North Front street, but Randolph had suddenly departed after receiving the \$5,500 from Lutz at his other office. The latter was taken in custody. The lad stated that his employer had treated him kindly and bought him a new hat, and given him half of his week's salary. On Monday, when the raised check was deposited, Randolph instructed the boy to return from the bank by the way of Walnut street, evidently so that his employer might watch and see if he was followed by an officer. There being nothing to show that Lutz had any guilty knowledge of his employer's transactions, he was released. A similar attempt was made by Randolph to swindle the Penn National Bank, Sixth and Vine streets. He opened an account there by depositing \$300, which he drew out in small sums within a

week. Lutz presented a draft for \$5,540.50, drawn and signed the same as the one presented at the Girard Bank, but the cashier refused to accept it as cash, but offered to collect the amount named. The check was sent to the Importers and Traders National Bank of New York, where it was found to have been raised from \$15. Randolph did not trouble the Penn Bank further. From the description of the forger he is presumed to be Charles Atkinson, a young man who bears the reputation of being an expert with the pen, and whose fondness for using other people's names has resulted in his serving two terms in the Eastern Penitentiary. He was released during the latter part of last year, and in January came before the public by forging the name of Warden Cassidy, of the penitentiary, to checks on the People's Bank, and on which he ordered goods from several merchants, directing the articles to be sent to Cherry Hill and the bills given him. It is believed that his object was to obtain the signatures of business men and afterwards forge them to checks. He failed to carry out the scheme. When the police searched for him he succeeded in eluding arrest. He is the son of a hotel-keeper in Newtown, Bucks County.

**THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF IRON.**—The aggregate production of iron in the different countries of the world can be approximately stated. The British and American yield is known. Germany produced in 1881, whether inclusive or exclusive of the production of Luxembourg is not stated, 2,907,000 metric tons, or about 2,863,400 tons of 2240 pounds, the metric ton being only 2204 pounds. Luxembourg produced 293,616 metric tons, and this quantity is given separately in the subjoined statement. France produced 1,894,861 metric tons, Belgium 631,764, Russia 234,864, Austro-Hungary produced 455,518 metric tons in 1880, and Sweden 405,713. A few other countries will produce small quantities; thus Italy is said to have produced 76,000 tons in 1877, and Spain 73,000 in 1873; the yield in Turkey is estimated at 40,000 tons, that of Australia and Japan at 10,000 each, that of Canada, Switzerland and Mexico at 7,500 each, that of Norway at 3,975 tons, and other countries are supposed to have produced in all about 10,000 tons.

Assuming that the yield from the minor countries was the same in 1881, as it was reported to be at the latest dates, the whole yield may be thus stated:

	Year.	Gross tons.
Great Britain.....	1881	8,377,364
United States.....	1881	4,144,254
Germany.....	1881	2,863,400
France.....	1881	1,866,438
Belgium.....	1881	622,268
Austro-Hungary.....	1880	448,685
Sweden.....	1880	399,638
Luxembourg.....	1881	289,212
Russia.....	1881	231,341
Italy.....	1876	76,000
Spain.....	1873	73,000
Turkey.....	—	40,000
Japan.....	1877	10,000
All other countries.....	—	46,000
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>19,487,610</b>

In effect Great Britain produced nearly 43 per cent. of all the iron made in the world, the United States 21.3 per cent, Germany 14.9 per cent, France 9.2 per cent, and all other countries 11.6 per cent. The four countries which produced 88.4 per cent. of the world's supply of iron are the foremost in power, in wealth, in literature, and in science, and the two English-speaking nations produce nearly two-thirds of the whole. But the proportions of iron consumed in the several countries are very different. The United States consumes 29 per cent., and Great Britain 23 per cent. of the whole, so that 52.4 per cent. of all the iron made is used by two nations.

—Boston Bulletin.

Our friends in British Columbia would do well to take warning by the following remarks on the salmon fishery of the Pacific coast gathered from an American journal of recent date:—From 42,696 cases in 1872, in 1881 961, 126 cases were put on the market, worth \$5,000,000 alone; but the total value of the salmon caught would far exceed these figures. But, as far as California goes, this excessive fishing seems to have resulted in the most marked decrease of salmon in the Sacramento. In 1876 there was an enormous catch. All the salmon going to their spawning grounds seem to have been taken, and the result, which is inevitable, came to pass, that in after years there were no salmon. If a poultry-raiser were to kill all his hens, how would it be possible for him to expect chickens? It is true that the Fish Commissioners of California did their utmost to restock the river, but the fishermen also redoubled their nets, and as destructive efforts are always more readily accomplished than creative ones, all the intelligent efforts on the one hand were defeated on the other. Intelligent authorities interested in the salmon fisheries of California state that the salmon-catchers would not even wait for the fish to ascend the stream, but last year stretched their nets along the Golden Gate. But it was of no use. There were no salmon to be had. This season the catch in California has been about a third of what it used to be. In the Columbia river over-fishing has also had its effects, and the total catch is represented as a very poor one. Seeing that ruin is staring them in the face, the cannery men are now, it seems, asking the United States Fish Commission to come to their aid, and the wish is expressed that hatcheries be established on the Columbia River. Further up the coast in British America where there are still a great many virgin streams the catch of salmon has been quite large. From the Fraser River 300,000 cases of salmon are reported to have been made this season.

**CHINESE TEA.**—Considerable attention, says the London Globe, is being now paid in Chinese quarters to the condition of the tea trade, which is reported to be rather unsatisfactory. In the first place, whereas China long enjoyed a monopoly of the trade in this article, she has now to cope with more than one enterprising competitor. India has for some years competed with her on not unequal terms in the London Market; and, unless the present signs are totally misleading, Ceylon will very shortly be in a position to challenge the superiority of Orange Pekoe or Flowery Congou. In the United States Chinese tea has also been ousted to a great extent by that of Japan. Many say that China has seen the worst in this matter, and that the foreign demand for her tea is not unlikely to decline any further. This belief may or may not prove well founded, but the Chinese are evincing wisdom in not showing themselves indifferent to this tendency. It is easier to note the evil than to assign the cause or to fix the remedy. Several circumstances have contributed to the decline of Chinese tea in popular favor. Over-competition among Chinese planters and merchants appears to have resulted in a deterioration of the quality of the tea itself. What are called best "crops" are distinctly inferior to what they were ten years ago, and the main cause of this falling off seems to be the over-haste shown in despatching tea from the fields to the market. The principal object with both the Chinese and the English merchant in China appears to be not to send the best tea so much as the earliest tea on to the market. If persisted in this must prove a suicidal policy. There are, no doubt, several other reasons: It must also be borne in mind that tea is a heavily taxed article, and one also out of which many different persons have to derive a profit before it reaches the cup of the consumer. The Chinese Government derives by the export duty about three and one-quarter pence from each pound.

**RUISED EGYPT.**—The gigantic catastrophe which has overwhelmed Alexandria, and consigned its Grand Square and most of its business quarters to the flames, is a melancholy culmination of a long and rather discreditable diplomatic history. Arabi ought long ago to have been suppressed. The impotence of Europe, and the miserable jealousy of one country in particular, prevented him from being put down, and the consequence is that he has ruined all the trade in Egypt and destroyed Alexandria. This is the result of modern diplomacy, and in the light of the flames of the chief port in Egypt we must say that we prefer the ancient kind which would have put an end before now to a man who could have been dealt with three months ago by a single regiment of soldiers. What he has done in Egypt is simply this—he has brought the whole State into a chaotic condition of anarchy. Since 1860 the crops have been trebled. European capital has redeemed vast tracts of waste land; it has furnished the natives with loans on easy terms; it has purchased steam pumping machinery for irrigating purposes; it has erected cotton-ginning factories and steam presses, and it has established means of communication between the producer and the export ports. All this goodly edifice has been brought to the ground by Arabi. The producer can neither sell his goods nor pay his laborers. Since the commencement of the troubles usurious rates have been charged for loans. The steam machinery is useless, because its owners cannot buy coal, the cotton-seed which was formerly burnt in both houses and ovens, and even thrown away, has till now been exported to the value of \$10,000,000 per annum. Ninety per cent. of it went to England. In 1881 no less than 120,000 tons went to one port in Yorkshire alone, and 2,500 men and boys were employed in crushing it. The farmers who bought this cotton-cake for feeding purposes will now be compelled to pay higher prices for the limited quantity reaching market, and a large number of people will be thrown out of occupation. The soap-boilers who obtained 50,000 tons of oil from the same product, will also suffer. About 70 per cent on the 1,000,000 quarters of wheat annually exported from Egypt was taken to England, and about 30,000 tons of sugar. These and the 200,000,000 pounds weight of cotton which she annually obtain from the same source can no doubt be obtained elsewhere; but Egypt took in return for them manufactured goods, machinery, coal, and cotton goods, and all of these interests must suffer more or less from the ruin which has overwhelmed Egypt.—*Merchant Gazette.*

The retail grocers of New York have formed an organization for mutual protection. They propose to also try and protect their customers: first, they "set their faces like flints" against adulterated goods; they refuse to trade in goods fictitiously labeled; they propose to suppress short weights, which is at once a confession and a reform; they will substitute weight for measure in the cases of certain vegetables and fruits; they will establish "black lists" of those who elude payment of bills; they propose to abolish the "peddler nuisance"; they want the stores closed earlier; they wish to stop retail trading by wholesale dealers; they contemplate the establishment of an intelligence office for clerks; and they say they will keep an eye on local and State legislation, so as to secure an enlargement of market facilities, and the introduction of good-fellowship in trade. Now that the Montreal grocers are considering the early closing movement, perhaps they might profitably imitate some of the other reforms, inaugurated by their New York friends.

**A NEW LIGHT.**—At least half the inventors in the world appear to be intent upon devising new lights. A new lamp said to sur-

pass the electric light in every respect, has just been patented in England. An air-pipe which ends in a tapered cone enters a small space or chamber of the gas supply near the burner, and a little below it is a short arm which supplies a supplementary air current. Through this tapered cone air is forced under a pressure of six or seven inches of water. The mixing of gas and air thus produced is carried into the burner, which is a cage of platinum wire about three times as long as it is wide. When the gas is first lighted it is a roaring, flickering flame, with no appreciable illuminating power: but soon the platinum gauze becomes hot, and in a few seconds the burner presents the appearance of a glaring pillar of solid light, possessing intense brilliancy. The combustion of the gas itself yields no illuminating power worth speaking of, the brilliancy of the new light being due to the high temperature of the platinum gauze, which becomes incandescent, just as the carbon threads in the electric lamps glow with the heat engendered in them by the current. An ordinary Lewis burner of this kind gives a light of over 50 candles for every ten feet of gas per hour; but by increasing the pressure and the consumption of gas a much higher economy can be attained—as much as 180 candles for twenty feet of gas, it is said.

It may not be altogether out of place to remark that the telegrams from the seat of war, as given in the press despatches of the daily papers, are to be read with some degree of caution. They would appear to be colored not a little on their way through the countries intervening. The English papers will probably throw different light on the matter.

#### FIRE RECORD—INSURANCE.

##### ONTARIO.

*Napanee*, July 27.—S. McL. Detlor's ashery burnt. Loss \$800; insured for \$400. J. Montgomery's dye works adjoining, also destroyed. Loss \$700 insured for \$150. *St. Helen's*, 28.—The barn and twelve tons of hay owned by E. Maguire burnt. Barn insured in the West Wawanosh Mutual Insurance Co. for \$400. *Fergus*, 28.—Hugh Black's shingle mill burnt, no insurance. *Palmerston*, 28.—Messrs. Finemore & McKinley's flour mill totally consumed, total loss \$18,000; insured for \$9,000. *Cardinal*, 31.—The Elgin cheese factory totally destroyed. Loss \$1,600; no insurance. *Chatsworth*, 31.—Mrs. Bain's Millinery store, also British Hotel, owned and occupied by J. Hopkins, burnt. Building insured in the Citizen's company for \$2,000. Mrs. Bain not insured. *London*, 31.—G. Jackson & Son's foundry burnt. Loss \$500; insured in the Scottish Imperial and Phoenix for \$500. *Omeenee*, 31.—The mills of J. Kincaid burnt. Loss \$400. *Teeswater*, 31.—Dwelling-house owned by Mr. Kempt, burnt. Loss \$300; no insurance. *Ottawa*, 31.—House belonging to T. Coyne, burnt. Loss \$500. *Galt*, Aug. 1.—The Victoria hub and spoke factory, operated by Messrs. Perry Cook, owned by R. Scott, totally destroyed. Insured in the following:—Western, \$2,000; Gore District, \$5,000; Waterloo Mutual, \$3,900. Loss on machinery \$100; stock covered. *Tamworth*, Aug. 4.—Jones' woollen factory burnt. Loss, \$6,000 on building, machinery and stock. No insurance. *Hamilton*, Aug. 6.—New building and stock of the Tribune Printing Company totally destroyed, insurance \$16,000, as follows: Royal Canadian, \$6,000; Northern, \$3,000; Standard, \$6,000; Alliance, \$1,000. *Belleville*, Aug. 8.—The barn and contents along with a pair of horses and threshing machines burnt. Loss, \$3,500. W. Alford's dwelling destroyed by fire. Loss, \$3,000; insured for \$1,800. *Ameliasburg*, Aug. 8.—The barn and crop of Mr. Sheldon burnt to the ground. Loss, \$10,000. *Queenstown*, Aug. 9.—W. Woodruff's residence totally destroyed. Loss, \$3,500; insured for \$2,000.

##### NOVA SCOTIA.

*Canso*, Aug. 4.—Residence of Mrs. C. Carter burnt, no insurance.

##### QUEBEC.

*Montreal*, July 29.—Canada Manufacturing Company's premises and Chas. Alexander's dining-room damaged. Loss to C. Alexander, \$800, covered by insurance. The Loss to Canada Manufacturing Co., \$600—also covered by insurance. *Montreal*, Aug. 2.—Shearer's drying house burnt. Loss \$500; partially insured. *Montreal*, Aug. 10.—J. E. Daignault's grain and hay store burnt; amount of insurance not known.

##### NEW BRUNSWICK.

*St. John*, July 28.—A. B. Holder's barns with contents burnt. Loss \$700; no insurance. *Fredericton*, 31.—Barn belonging to F. Doherty burnt, also three tons of hay adjacent belonging to W. McCray.

## Financial and Commercial

### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

THURSDAY, 10th August, 1882.

The general markets, as a whole, still present rather a quiet appearance, though in a few departments, such as textile fabrics and other reasonable manufactures, there is increasing animation. The outlook is regarded as encouraging for a brisk Fall season, and, as a consequence, the feeling among merchants is generally cheerful. The bountiful harvest, the prospects of a tolerably good export trade, together with a comparatively easy money market, constitute the foundation for these bright expectations. The wet weather, however, during the past week, has given rise to some apprehension as to the effects upon the crops, as reports from a few sections report the wheat still out already beginning to sprout, and it is feared that barley and some other crops may be damaged; but experienced agriculturists state that very rarely have grain crops been seriously damaged by rain so late in the season. The money market rules steady, with rates for commercial paper, stock loans, and sterling exchange, etc., nominally unchanged. In stocks business has been somewhat more active for the week, and values have generally ruled strong, with an upward tendency for leading securities. Bank of Montreal closes at 212½ bid, after selling at both Board meetings to-day at 212½. City Gas has been the chief feature in point of activity and strength during the week, several thousand shares having changed hands at steadily advancing figures; the market closes with buyers at 179, an advance of 4 per cent. for the week.

Transactions to-day: Morning Board—75 Montreal at 212½; 50 Peoples at 92½; 75 Toronto at 193; 25 Merchants at 131; 100 Commerce at 133½; 25 do at 144½; 50 Montreal Telegraph at 131½; 350 do at 131½; 100 do at 131½; 150 do at 132; 400 do at 132½; 125 at 132½; 25 Richelieu at 74; 50 do at 74½; 250 City Passenger at 152½; 50 do at 152½; 340 City Gas at 179, 175 do at 179½; 100 do at 179½; 225 St. Paul and Manitoba Cotton at 155. Afternoon Board:—14 Montreal at 212½; 5 Toronto at 193; 375 Montreal Telegraph at 132½; 400 do at 132½; 75 Richelieu at 74½; 5 do at 74; 300 City Gas at 179½; 400 do at 177½; 200 St. Paul and Manitoba at 137½.

**ASHES.**—Receipts moderate. Sales of First Pots at \$5.00 to \$5.10, according to tare; Seconds \$4.50; Thirds \$4.10. Demand fairly active. *Pearls*, are very quiet, exporters are now holding off for lower prices. They are purely nominal. Receipts since 1st January, 5043 brls Pots, and 324 brls Pearls. Deliveries, 5305 brls Pots, and 596 brls Pearls. Stock in store at six o'clock on Wednesday evening, 482 brls Pots and 34 brls Pearls.

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**—It seems that the apprehension of a more extended strike among the shoe operatives in this city, as noted last week, were not groundless; one of the "lasters" in Mr. Robt. McGready's factory, having refused to join the Union recently organized, the operatives in that department peremptorily demanded his discharge which, not being complied with, they "struck" work yesterday. As all the large factories are now conducted, and the one in question, it may be stated, uses on an average 1,000 sides of *Upper* leather per week—one department cannot be closed without affecting all the others, so that a "strike" practically means the closing of the factory, and the manufacturers have bound themselves by by-law to close up all the factories by a vote of three-fourths of the members of the Manufacturers' Association. The case referred to was reported to the Executive Committee, and the contemplated criminal proceedings have been postponed, as the men are returning to work. The operatives complain of their weekly earnings being small, but this is probably explained by the fact that they only work on an average 4½ days per week, and manufacturers state that the demand for higher wages practically means shorter hours for the same pay. The manufacturers, on the other hand, complain of unfair treatment in the demand for higher wages in the midst of the season, after their orders have been taken and they have no chance to levy the increase on the prices for their goods; and they have determined to resist at any cost all interference with the management of their business on the part of the operatives. Trade continues good, but general orders are falling off, and travellers are returning from one of the most successful trips they ever had. Stocks in manufacturers' hands are rather large, but little new business is expected until the sorting-up orders commence to come forward. Remittances rather slow, as usual at this time of year.

**DAIRY PRODUCTS.**—The local *Butter* market has continued dull and flat all week, with values easier, if anything, but no quotable changes to report. Recent transactions include a creamery at 22c at the factory; and 100 tubs Western dairy at 17½c; Townships are quoted at 19c to 21c, with little or nothing doing in them. There has been rather more movement in *cheese* during the week, and under an increased shipping demand prices are steadier the last day or two; yesterday 500 boxes sold at 10½c, 120 boxes at 10½c, and another lot of fine white was said to have changed hands at 11c, but this figure is difficult to obtain. For the balance of the season's make 12c has been bid, but no contracts have yet been made so far as reported. Of the New York market yesterday's *Bulletin* says: With the exception of a strictly fancy gill-edge stock, *Butter* remains under neglect, and the great bulk of the supply evidently will drag until cost is reduced low enough to open the export outlet. *Cheese*, on the contrary, has the supporting influence of light stocks in first hands, comparatively light offerings in the country and much strength among factorymen; and while the shipper continues to complain of narrow margins there is noticeable interest over really choice goods calculated to lead to a strong or higher holding of all really desirable parcels, especially as the influence of hot weather is likely to be more marked on carelessly handled stock.

**CATTLE.**—There is still considerable enquiry for choice shipping cattle, although freights

range as high as £4. The offerings at the local markets last Monday were large, and the quality good; good to choice shipping cattle sold at from 6c to 6½c per lb.; while *Sheep* were quoted at from 5c to 5½c per lb., live weight. The offerings to the local trade comprised 250 head, and sales were made at from 5c to 5½c for good to choice, ordinary grades at from 4½c to 4¾c, and coarser stock at from 3½c to 4c. *Lambs* were in good supply, and sold at from \$2.50 to \$5 each, as to size and quality. *Calves* brought from \$3 to \$8 each, as to size, etc. Shipments of live stock from Canada to Great Britain for week ending August 12th, 1882, as reported by C. H. Chandler, insurance and shipping agent, are as follows:—SS. "Buenos Ayren" to Glasgow, 475 cattle, 826 sheep; "Lake Nipigon" to Liverpool, 130 cattle, 1,361 sheep; "Aragon" to Bristol, 15 cattle, 380 sheep; "Mississippi" to Liverpool, 193 cattle, 280 sheep; "Erl King" to London, 178 cattle, 1,484 sheep; "Concordia" to Glasgow, 270 cattle, 1,200; sheep.

**DRY GOODS.**—The leading houses continue busy, though trade seems to have been scarcely so active as during the week previous. The travellers are returning home, having had one of the most successful trips on record, perhaps; and importers will be kept busy for some weeks in filling orders received; but little new business is expected until the annual influx of country merchants commences, and already a number of applications have been received for return tickets at reduced rates, per the summer arrangement, which, as stated in our last report, extends from the 7th inst. to 30th September next, the tickets being good for fifteen days from the date of starting. A very active demand is reported for black and cream Spanish laces, and the demand usual at this season for cotton bags cannot be supplied by the Canadian manufacturers, as was the case also last year. Staples generally meet with a good request, but fancy goods, according to the experience of some houses, are not selling as freely as last year. Payments fair for the month of August, when few notes are maturing.

**FLOUR AND GRAIN.**—Fine weather and lower, weak markets have been the leading characteristics of English breadstuffs advices during the last few days. Imports in the United Kingdom for the week show a decrease of about 100,000 qrs. wheat, and 20,000 qrs. corn, while on passage to the continent wheat has decreased by 25,000 qrs. To-day Liverpool market is cabled weak, while Chicago-wheat market was lc lower all round. In this market a large business has been done in wheat, several cargoes of Western Red Winter having sold at \$1.12½ to \$1.14. Canada White Winter Wheat has also been sold at \$1.19, and a cargo of Toledo Red Winter changed hands yesterday at about \$1.14, though the terms were private. Canada Spring would command about \$1.25. Oats have met with a fair demand for car loads, which have sold at 50c; higher prices are looked for before the new crop arrives. Pease have been wanted, and cargoes sold yesterday at 93c. Nothing doing in rye or corn, values for which rule nominal. No stocks of corn in the market. The flour market has developed a healthier condition, under an increased demand for shipment to the Lower ports and Newfoundland; several thousand brls. of Extra have changed hands for those Ports at \$5.65 to \$5.70. Values for the week have ruled about steady, but are still considered too high to admit of exports to Europe. The market closes a shade weaker, in sympathy with advices from abroad.

**DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.**—There is not much to report of consequence, the amount of business doing being only moderate. Country orders are numerous, but light. Prices continue firm for *Quinine*, with every prospect of a further advance. The American manufacturers are asking nominally \$2.20, but will only fill small

orders. *Opium*, in consequence of advices from Smyrna, is higher, a speculative demand having sprung up in that market. The English Market for heavy chemicals is a little more buoyant, without any particular change in price to note. Cheap as well as good cabinet glues are scarce in the States; and values promise to go still higher when the active Fall trade commences. The principal French as well as German manufacturers have advanced their prices and add to this the much higher ocean freights charged this year, the feeling is that higher prices will rule in the near future. An advance of 1c to 1½c a pound on Montreal glue is already being realized. Stocks are not large anywhere; in fact some buyers are only holding off because not willing to pay the advance.

**FRUITS.**—Trade continues brisk, Delaware *Peaches* being the newest fruit in the market. Receipts yesterday about sixty crates; the demand was equal to the supply, and the average price realized was \$3.50 per crate. *Apples* are arriving freely from the Western States, and, owing to the large supplies prices have declined considerably this week, being quoted now at \$3.50 to \$4. The first consignment of new Canadian apples was received here this week, and under a good demand sold at \$4.50 to \$5. *Watermelons* also arriving from the Southern States and selling at 50c to 75c each, while *Muskmelons* are reported to have brought \$9 to 12 per dozen. California *Pears* selling at \$7 per box, and *Plums* at \$4. *Bell Pears*, from Florida are offering in this market at \$10 to \$12 per brl; supplies of this foreign fruit light. *Lemons.*—Stocks very light, while the demand is reported brisk; Palermos and Messina selling in boxes at \$7 to \$8, and Palermos in cases at \$10 to \$12. Malaga lemons worth \$3 per cases. *Oranges* scarce and firm, selling at \$8 to \$9 per box. A few baskets of *Cherries* were received yesterday and sold at \$2 per basket.

**FURS.**—The fur manufacturers are busy on orders for Fall delivery, and these are sufficient to keep them employed until the end of the year. There will be great difficulty to provide the commoner class of goods, if there should be any repeat orders, as the demand for the better class of garments now generally worn will engage full attention. The demand from the North-West this season has largely exceeded expectations, and will add much to the volume of manufactured products. The favorite articles are *Lamb and Seal*, and the increased consumption of those goods is very considerable. The supply of Persian Lambskin is becoming scarce, and no further receipts expected until the new skins arrive from Nischny, in October next.

**FREIGHTS.**—Are easier at this port, being offered freely at 5s to Liverpool and London, and 5s 3d to Glasgow, for heavy grain.

**GROCERIES.**—A fair reasonable business. *Sugars.*—Yellow sugars, 7½c to 8½c; Granulated sugars, 9½c to 9¾c. *Molasses*, Barbadoes held at 54c to 56c. *Syrups* steady at 4c to 4½c per lb. *Teas* dull; transactions not heavy. Low Japans 17c to 20c; medium 22c to 28c; good, 30c to 35c, fine, 38 to 45c. Greens and Blacks unchanged. *Fruits* scarce. Considerable *Eleme* raisins sold at 9c to 10c in place of Valentias. *Manga* Raisins unchanged. *Currants*, 6c to 6½c. *Spices* steady at recent advances. Salt not plentiful, 65c for 11½ and 70c for 10s., and \$1.50 for factory filled. New Codfish in small compass, held at \$8; and new herrings, large, at \$6.

**HARDWARE AND IRON.**—Business has not varied much in either volume or form since our last reference; for the time being orders for general hardware and metals are comparatively light, and are looked upon as merely preliminary to more extensive operations after harvest. Remittances fair, and prices nominally unchanged though firm, throughout the list. The situation

in metals abroad is naturally supporting to values. The market for *Pig Iron* has shown no increased activity during the week; in fact, the only round lot transactions of which we have heard were in No. 1 Eglington, and took place in the West, the margins on cost of importation being extremely small. A good demand is reported for *Copper*, which continues strong, in consequence of small stocks and higher prices in England; no large transactions. *Ingot Tin* firm at the late advance; it is principally controlled in this market now by one holder, who has been buying all the spot parcels in the market in anticipation of a further advance which, owing to its being a very speculative article, is quite uncertain. *Tin Plates* dull and unchanged.

**HIDES AND SKINS.**—Owing principally to local competition, values for green *Hides* in this market have advanced  $\frac{1}{2}$  c to 1 c per lb., and the rate paid to local butchers for No. 1 is now quoted at from 9 c to 9  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. A local tanner having been refused by several dealers 100 hides per week at 1 c advance on former prices, entered the market this week and succeeded in establishing a further advance, as above stated. The supply of *Lambskins* continues fair, and, under a good demand, the best skins have advanced, prices being quoted firm at 50 c to 70 c each, as to size, etc. *Calfskins* dull and nominal, at 14 c per lb.

**LEATHER.**—Another quiet week has been experienced by most houses, though in some quarters more business has been done than for the week previous. The long continued scarcity of prime *sole leather*, together with the steady upward tendency in *dry hides*, has at length caused an advance of  $\frac{1}{2}$  c to 1 c per lb. for the better qualities of B.A. *Sole*, and several thousand sides have changed hands this week at 25 c to 26 c for No. 1, and 23 c for No. 2. *Black leathers* continue plentiful, at prices in buyers' favor, but sales are reported of 1,000 sides of *Upper*, not No. 1, at 31 c; and some 900 sides prime light *Upper* at 36 c. Among the sales of *Sole leather* this week may be noted about 700 sides slaughtered in two lots at 27  $\frac{1}{2}$  c.

**PETROLEUM.**—The market remains unchanged, quoted at 15  $\frac{1}{2}$  c f. o. b. at London, or 18  $\frac{1}{2}$  c in stock here for car lots. Crude is selling at \$1.40 f. o. b. at Petrolia, but only needy producers are in the market. We have heard of year's productions being sold from the 15th July, 1882, to 15th July, 1883, at \$1.50 in well tanks.

**OILS.**—Trade reported very quiet. Market for *Linseed* and *Spirits of Turpentine* dull and unchanged. The market for *Seal* and *Cod* oil remains quiet; stocks are light, as usual at this season, and no quotable transactions have occurred within the week. Prices unchanged.

**PROVISIONS.**—*Pork* is now a fancy speculative article, although the tendency of its value is not treating some of our local speculators who sold "short," some days ago, very kindly. Chicago market yesterday was strong and excited, pork advancing 27 c to 30 c per bbl., to \$21.45 September, \$21.50 October. *Lard* was strong, closing 5 c higher at \$12.47  $\frac{1}{2}$  September, \$12.55 October. The exports of hog products from the four principal Atlantic seaboard ports during the week ending August 5th show an increase of 360 bbls. *pork*, a decrease of 1,163,922 lbs. *lard*, and a decrease of 10,043,734 lbs. *bacon* as compared with last year. The local market has ruled quiet and flat all week, without quotable change in values, except for *Eggs* which, owing to the light supply and steady demand, have advanced to 21 c to 22 c, at which figure the market rules firm. A lot of 250 pairs Fairbanks' *Lard* changed hands yesterday at 15  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. Other articles as quoted last week.

**WINDOW GLASS.**—This market rules very firm, with prospects of an early advance, in sympathy with the recent sharp advance in

prices in Belgium. Moreover, the American markets are almost bare, and it has been intimated that American buyers may be expected in this market shortly.

**WOOL.**—Business in domestic wools is still restricted to the sale of small parcels at unchanged quotations for all kinds. *Fleece* reported quite dull.

#### AMERICAN MARKETS.

Boston, Aug. 10.—*Flour* quiet; new wheat coming forward slowly. Spring Wickets taken in small lots. Sales of Superior at from \$3.50 to \$4.25; extras, \$4.50 to \$5, including choice bakers' from \$5 to \$7.50. Winter Wickets selling at from \$5.50 to \$6.50. Patent Spring, \$7.50 to \$9, and Patent Winter from \$6.50 to \$7.50. *Cornmeal* in fair demand at from \$3.80 to \$3.85. *Oatmeal* selling at from \$7 to \$8 for common and choice. *Hay*, good demand for choice at from \$20 to \$21 per ton; medium dull at from \$12 to \$18. *Butter*, moderate demand, prices unchanged; sales of choice creameries at from 24 c to 26 c, and fair and good from 21 c to 24 c. *Cheese* remains in steady demand at from 10  $\frac{1}{2}$  c to 11 c for choice, and 9 c to 10  $\frac{1}{2}$  c for fair to good. *Eggs* scarce, fresh lots demand full prices. Canada and Eastern selling at from 23 c to 24 c. *Canada Peas* in steady demand at from \$1.20 to \$1.25. *Potatoes* firm; supply moderate; sales at from \$3.25 to \$3.50 per bbl.

Chicago, 2.15 p.m.—Wheat, Sept., 93  $\frac{1}{2}$  c; Oct., 93  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. Corn, Aug., 78  $\frac{1}{2}$  c; Sept., 77  $\frac{1}{2}$  c; Oct., 76  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. Oats, Aug., 43  $\frac{1}{2}$  c; Sept., 36  $\frac{1}{2}$  c; Oct., 36  $\frac{1}{2}$  c. Pork, Sept., \$21.47  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Oct., \$21.57  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Lard, Sept., \$12.45; Oct., \$12.52  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

New York, 3.00 p.m.—Wheat, No. 2 Red, Aug., \$1.14  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Sept., \$1.14  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Oct., \$1.15  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Nov., \$1.16  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Corn, Sept., 87  $\frac{1}{2}$  c; Oct., 86  $\frac{1}{2}$  c; Nov., 82  $\frac{1}{2}$  c.

Milwaukee, 1.02 p.m.—Wheat, Aug., \$1.00, cash, \$1.03  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Sept., 99  $\frac{1}{2}$  c; Oct., 99 c.

#### ENGLISH MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 9, 1882.

(Beerbohm's Advices.)—Flouring Cargoes:—Wheat quiet; Corn firm. Cargoes on passage:—Wheat inactive. Corn firm. Liverpool Wheat on spot, inactive. Corn quiet but steady. Amount of wheat on passage for U.K., 2,400,000 qrs.; corn, 140,000 qrs.

#### TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

(By Special Telegraph.)

TORONTO, Aug. 10, 1882.

There has been no improvement in trade recently. Where it was dull before it is still dull; and those are feeling the dullness who did not do so before. On every hand, however, is heard the sentiment that a big business is waiting this fall; and it is quite probable that there is; it can scarcely fail. Farmers will be better off than ever they were since the Crimean war, and when the farmers are well off everybody is better off. The dry goods trade is not brisk. Customers are not coming in, but orders are coming to hand in small amount, and merchants are getting their stocks in condition to meet demands: Hardware has been in good demand all along, and until recently there was a good trade being done. In shelf goods the trade was large. Groceries are still quiet and prices quite unchanged. The breadstuffs market has undergone no improvement for weeks past, and is now worse than it has been at any time within a year. Millers are the only buyers of wheat, and that is for immediate use. Every body looks for lower prices for wheat. The

money market is without change. There is plenty for all purposes, for the right men. Loans are made at 6 per cent.; prime commercial paper is discounted at 6, and ordinary are at 7 per cent. Sterling exchange is quiet; 60 day bills 9  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 9  $\frac{3}{4}$  over the counter, and 9 between banks. Demand 9  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Gold drafts on New York, unchanged: 1-16 between banks, to  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$  premium. The stock has been moderately active, with irregularity in values. Sales the past few days are as follows:—Ontario at 120  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Toronto at 193 to 194  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Merchants at 130; Commerce at 141; Imperial at 141 and 140  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Federal at 152  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 152  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Dominion at 207 up to 210; Standard 115 to 115  $\frac{1}{2}$ . There has been very little doing in Miscellaneous and Loan Companies, and quotations are nominally unchanged.

Following are closing bids to-day as compared with those of last Thursday:

Banks.	Bid Aug. 3.	Bid Aug. 10.	Loan Cos.	Bid Aug. 3.	Bid Aug. 10.
Montreal.	211 $\frac{1}{2}$	212 $\frac{1}{2}$	Can. Permanent	206 $\frac{1}{2}$	227 $\frac{1}{2}$
Toronto.	193 $\frac{1}{2}$	193 $\frac{1}{2}$	Freehold	208	208
Ontario.	126 $\frac{1}{2}$	126 $\frac{1}{2}$	Western Can.	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$
Merchants	129 $\frac{1}{2}$	131	Bldg. & Loan	109	109 $\frac{1}{2}$
Commerce	144	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	Imp. Savings	127	130
Dominion	203 $\frac{1}{2}$	213	Farmers' Loan	133 $\frac{1}{2}$	138
Hamilton	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	Land & Can'dn	120	120
Standard.	152 $\frac{1}{2}$	157	Huron & Erie	132	126 $\frac{1}{2}$
Federal.	140	139 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dom. Savings	120	120
Imperial.	140	139 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ontario Loan	132	126 $\frac{1}{2}$
Molson's	.....	.....	Hamilton Prov.	.....	.....

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**—There is an ordinary business being done. Production is not pressed by the majority of the manufacturers, as there is no prospect of a larger trade being done merely because the crops look well. A good season is looked for, but nothing extra.

**COAL AND WOOD.**—It is not the season, with the sun 90° in the shade, to expect much activity in fuel. Coal keeps pretty dear; best coal, both hard and soft, \$6.50; inferior \$5.50. Wood is remarkable, best hard selling at \$5.

**COAL OIL.**—A slight advance has taken place in American refined. They are now quoted at 24 c for prime and 26 c for water white. Canadian refined continues at 18 c per imperial gallon. At Petrolia Crude is \$1.40.

**COUNTRY PRODUCE.**—It was thought that apples would be cheap by this time, but they are not. Canadian sell at \$3.50 per bbl. Two cars of American arrived here a few days ago and sold at \$5 a bbl. *Hops* are scarce; good selections bring 30 c to 35 c; common 25 c to 27 c. *Beans* are scarce, too, but not much asked for, at \$3 to \$3.25. *Hoys* are high selling at \$9 to \$9.50 on the street. *Eggs* are more plentiful these few days back, car lots selling at 17 c and 18 c. *Potatoes* are not becoming very cheap; they still bring \$2.30 a bbl., or \$1 a bushel. *Poultry* are better and cheaper; chickens 40 c to 50 c, ducks 60 c to 70 c; turkeys \$1 to \$1.50. *Yellow*, rendered, is 8  $\frac{1}{2}$  c; rough 4 c.

**FLOUR AND MEAL.** The market for flour has been exceedingly dull. One sale Superior Extra was reported on Tuesday of 500 barrels at \$5.50, freight equal to Toronto. There is no Extra offered. The stock is 1051 bbls. *Oatmeal* is steady at \$5.10, and \$5.20 car lots. *Cornmeal* \$4.25 in car lots. *Bran* \$12 to \$12.50.

**WHEAT.** There is nothing doing in wheat, but millers have the market in their own hands. The prices quoted are \$1.14 for No. 2 Fall; and \$1.17 to \$1.18, for No. 2 Spring. There have been no sales this week. The wheat in store is now 112,257 bushels against 112,702 last week, and 116,378 bushels the corresponding week of last year.

**COARSE GRAINS.**—Barley is out of the market, and not quoted. There are 4,432 bushels in store. Oats are in strong demand, and sold at 54c on the track yesterday. The stock in store is 2,909 bushels. Peas are only quoted at 88c and 89c; stocks 4,323 bushels. Rye is not quoted; and corn is quoted at about 90c.

**DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.**—There is no change in the character of the business done. Golden Seal Root is lower, at 45c. C. Balsam advanced to 48c. Cube berries, 65c; Camphor 37c; Gum Arabic, all grades advancing; Aloes, cape 20c to 25c; Borax, 20c; Glycerine, 40c to 43c; Castor Oil, 10½c to 11c; Oil Sweet Almonds, 60c per lb; Quinine slightly advanced, \$2.50 to \$2.60; Oil Lemon, \$3.75 to \$4.25 per lb. Alcohol, \$2.75 per barrel; Morphia, \$2.95 to \$3.10 per oz.; Bicarbonate Potash, 18c; Bichromate, 15c; Cream of Tartar, 75c; Tartaric Acid, 63c to 65c; Linseed Oil, 7½c raw, 76c boiled. Cod Liver Oil, Nfd., \$1.45; Norwegian, \$4, and scarce. Paris Green, 23c to 25c per lb.

**GROCERIES.**—Fruits are scarce, and prices are firm. Loose Muscatels, \$2.65 to \$2.80; Layers \$2.90 to \$3; Sultanas, 11c to 11½c. Fish are scarce and high. Dry Cod is about the only article of the kind in the trade selling at \$5.80 to \$6. Sardines, 11c to 12c, and 22c. Pepper, white, 27c; black, 15c to 16c. Rice is firmer, but prices not changed, at \$3.65 to \$3.95. The sugar season is passing, and no rush of business. Fruit is scarce, and there is little preserving. Spices are unchanged; Allspice, 17c to 20c; cloves, 38c to 40c; Cassia, 15c to 18c; Ginger, 25c to 35c, ground; Jamaica root, 23c to 27c. Nutmegs, 75c to \$1.10. Teas are quiet, and prices unchanged. Tobaccos are quoted: dark manufactured, 38c to 40c; Western Leaf, 38c to 42c; Brights, 48c to 57c; Choice, 70c to 80c; Solaces, 40c to 52c, Gold Flake, 70c to 80c, Globe chewing, 83c to 93c; Victoria, 75c to 80c.

**HARDWARE AND IRON.**—There has been an exceedingly good business done by hardware dealers up to a short time back, and the lull does not need to last long, for the travellers are out, and orders are expected. The trade in all kinds of hardware has been good.

**HIDES AND SKINS.**—There is some change to note in the market. There is no change in hides, but an advance is looked for. Cured sell at 8½c for ordinary to 8¼c for selections. Lambs and pelts now stand at 50c all round. Calfskins are nominal; the season is over.

**LEATHER.**—Upper leathers are cheap, and tanners have little profit on the manufacture. Soles are better. An advance is not unlikely.

**LIVE STOCK TRADE.** The cattle trade has not been satisfactory this year. Good cattle have not been plenty, and the profits in the business have not been large. There are only few cattle for export gotten now. What are bought cost 6c a lb; There is a fair amount of butchers cattle at 4½c to 5c for best, and 3c, 4c, and 4½c for other grades. Sheep are in lighter demand, at 4½c to 5c. Lambs are ought at \$2 to \$4, according to quality. Calves are out of season at \$7 to \$10 for best, and \$5 to \$7 for second class. Hogs are \$9 to \$9.50.

**PROVISIONS.**—The trade is dull and unsatisfactory. Butter has become a trouble. There is not a large percentage fit for export, and the weather is against moving it. This is bought at 16c to 17c, for very best. Farmers dairy is taken now, and the supply increasing, at 17c to 18c and 15c to 17c for inferior. On the street lb rolls sell at 24c and 25c. Bacon is not scarce but dear; large lots are held at 13½c; Cumberland Out 12½c to 13½c; rolls are worth a cent higher. Hams find a good market; smoked and cured 15c to 16c; pickled sell nominally at 13½c to 14c. Mess Pork cannot be sold for

less than \$25 to \$26. Lard 15½c, for Canadian, 16c for American. Cheese is sold at 11½c to 12c; Medium 10c to 11c. Dried Apples sell at 7c to 9c, and scarce.

**WOOL.**—Large quantities are held by dealers in the country, who ask 21c to 23c, while Toronto buyers will not give more than 20c. This is fleeces. Supers and lambs are worth 20c to 27c.

WOOL	<b>WINANS &amp; CO.</b>	Cotton Warps
WOOL		Cotton Warps
WOOL	<b>WOOLS</b>	Cotton Warps
WOOL		Cotton Warps
WOOL	of every description,	Cotton Warps
WOOL	at Bottom Prices,	Cotton Warps
WOOL	Send for Samples!	Cotton Warps
WOOL	<b>COTTON WARPS,</b>	Cotton Warps
WOOL		Cotton Warps
WOOL	<b>1st PRIZE,</b>	Cotton Warps
WOOL	Common numbers kept con-	Cotton Warps
WOOL	stantly in stock. Orders	Cotton Warps
WOOL	filled with greatest	Cotton Warps
WOOL	despatch.	Cotton Warps
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WOOL	ever made	Cotton Warps
WOOL	in the Dominion.	Cotton Warps
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WOOL	on our books. Send for List	Cotton Warps
WOOL	—no charge.	Cotton Warps
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**London.**

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**GENTS' MERINO FINISH** Shirts and Pants.

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**GENTS' SUMMER MERINO** Shirts and Pants.

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Secretary—JAMES GRANT.

Legal Adviser—J. C. HATTON, Q. C.

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## EDWARD RAWLINGS,

Managing Director.

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### STOCKS AND BONDS.

NAME.	Par Value	Capital subscribed.	Capital paid-up.	Rest.	Dividend last 6 Months.	Closing Prices Aug. 10.
British North America	£50	\$ 4,866,666	\$4,866,666	\$1,215,000	3	108 108½
Canadian Bank of Commerce	\$ 50	6,000,000	6,000,000	1,400,000	4	144½ 144½
Dominion Bank	100	1,000,000	1,000,000	461,000	4	210 211
Du Peuple	50	1,600,000	1,600,000	240,000	2½	92 93
Eastern Townships	50	1,500,000	1,381,568	220,000	8½	120
Exchange Bank	50	500,000	500,000	200,000	4	180
Federal Bank	100	1,500,000	1,500,000	800,000	3½	187 160
Hamilton	100	1,000,000	761,55	100,000	4	124
Hochelaga	100	680,200	680,000	.....	2½	96 97
Imperial Bank	100	1,000,000	998,000	175,000	3½	140 140½
Jacques Cartier	25	500,000	500,000	.....	3	118 121
Maritime	100	693,000	697,800	.....	0	127 128½
Merchants' Bank of Canada	100	5,798,267	5,615,673	760,000	3½	131 131½
Molson's Bank	50	2,000,000	2,000,000	250,000	3	130½ 132
Montreal	200	12,000,000	11,989,200	5,500,000	6	212½ 212
Nationale	50	1,500,000	2,000,000	150,000	3	70½
Ontario Bank	100	2,500,000	2,500,000	.....	3	117 127
Quebec Bank	100	2,500,000	2,500,000	825,000	3	117
Standard	50	784,600	784,855	25,000	8	115½ 116
Toronto	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	8½	193 193½
Union Bank	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	15,000	2	95 97
Ville Marie	100	500,000	461,998	.....	2½	96
Building and Loan Association	25	750,000	743,255	.....	5	106
Canada Cotton Co.	100	.....	.....	.....	3½	140
Canada Landed Credit Co.	50	1,500,000	663,990	120,000	4½	124 126
CanadaPerm. Loan and Savings Co.	50	2,000,000	2,000,000	960,000	6	228½
Dominion Savings & Inv. Co.	50	800,000	717,250	80,000	4	120
Dominion Telegraph Co.	60	711,709	1,000,000	.....	2½	97
Dundas Cotton Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	124
English Loan Co.	100	2,044,100	295,847	8,503.	4	127 128
Farmers' Loan and Savings Co.	50	1,057,250	611,430	53,000	4	127½ 130
Freehold Loan & Savings Co.	100	1,050,400	690,080	234,024	5	179
Hamilton Provident & Loan Society	100	1,000,000	867,700	170,000	4	120
Hudson Cotton Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	161½
Huron & Erie Sav. & Loan Soc.	50	1,000,000	998,150	245,000	4	160
Imperial Savings and Investment Soc.	50	600,000	563,950	89,000	4	109½
London & Can. Loan & Agency Co.	50	4,000,000	560,000	143,000	3	136½ 140
London Loan Co. of Canada	50	484,700	800,950	17,482	4	116
Manitoba Loan	100	518,000	.....	.....	5	116 121
Montreal Telegraph Co.	40	2,000,000	2,000,000	.....	5	182½ 183
Montreal City Gas Co.	40	2,000,000	1,800,000	.....	6	179½ 179½
Montreal City Passenger Ry Co.	50	600,000	600,000	.....	3	152½ 152½
Montreal Cotton Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	157½
Montreal Investment and Building Co.	50	500,000	401,027	.....	0	65 66½
Montreal Loan & Mortgage S'y	50	1,000,000	612,532	64,000	3	106
National Investment Co.	100	1,480,000	250,000	11,500	8½	108 108½
Ontario Saving and Investment S'oy.	50	1,000,000	969,000	158,000	4	129
Richelieu & Ontario Nav. Co.	100	1,565,000	1,565,000	.....	2	74½ 74½
Toronto City Gas Co.	50	800,000	800,000	.....	2	182½ 184½
Union Loan and Savings Co.	50	630,000	575,000	150,000	4	134
Western Canada Loan & Savings Co.	50	1,000,000	1,000,000	390,000	5	208

### WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT—THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1882.

Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.
<b>Boots and Shoes.</b>		<b>Dry Goods.</b>		<b>Japan, fine to choice lb.</b>	\$ 0.40	<b>Glass.</b>	
Men's Thick Boots Wax.	2 25 3 25	Soda Ash.....	1 65 1 75	Y. Nagasaki.....	0 20 0 55	7½ x 8½, 7 x 9, 8 x 10.....	1 90 2 00
" Split ".....	1 60 2 25	Soda BiCarb.....	3 10 8 15	" ".....	0 20 0 25	10 x 12 10 x 14.....	2 00 2 10
" Kip Boots.....	2 50 3 25	Salt Soda.....	1 10 1 20	Y. Hyson common to gd	0 38 0 60	12 x 16 14 x 20.....	2 80 2 40
" Calf Boots, pegged.....	3 00 3 75	Tartaric Acid.....	0 57½ 0 60	Y. Hyson fine to finest, lb	0 58 0 60	18 x 24.....	2 80 2 40
" Kip Brogans.....	1 25 1 40	Bleaching Powder.....	1 60 1 75	Gunp., fair to med.	0 30 0 36		
" Split do.....	0 90 1 10	Citric Acid.....	0 75 0 80	" Good to fine "	0 45 0 57		
" Buff Congress.....	1 50 2 25	Camphor Eng. Ref.....	0 46 0 48	Gunpd. Finest.....	0 60 0 65		
" Buff & Pebbled Bals.	1 75 2 25	" Am. Ref.....	0 38 0 40	Imperl., med. to gd	0 27 0 35		
" Split do.....	1 55 1 75	Gum Arabic, per lb.....	0 20 0 35	" Fine to finest.....	0 40 0 60		
Shoe Packs.....	1 10 2 10	" Traj.....	0 45 0 90	Twankay, com. to gd.	0 15 0 20		
Wom's Pebbled & Buff Bals	1 00 1 50	Coppers per 100 lbs.....	0 95 1 00	Oolong.....	0 60 0 65		
" Split Bals.....	0 90 1 10	Blue Vitrol.....	0 54 0 7	Congou common.....	0 18 0 24		
" Prunella do.....	0 60 1 50			" med. to good.....	0 20 0 36		
" Inferior do.....	0 45 0 50			" fine to finest.....	0 38 0 62		
" Cong. do.....	0 50 1 25			Souchong common.....	0 20 0 27		
" Buskins do.....	0 00 0 25			" med. to good "	0 27 0 36		
Misses' Pebbled & Buff Bals	0 90 1 15			Fine to choice.....	0 38 0 68		
" Split Bals.....	0 75 1 00			Coffees, green Mocha per lb.	0 29 0 34		
" Prunell do.....	0 60 1 00			Java.....	0 19 0 26		
" Cong. do.....	0 60 0 70			Maracibo.....	0 17 0 20		
Children's pebbled & Buff Bals	0 60 0 90			Cape.....	0 15 0 18		
" Split Bals.....	0 50 0 60			Jamaica.....	0 12 0 16		
" Prunella do.....	0 50 0 75			Rice.....	0 10 0 14		
Infants' Cacks, 1/2 doz.....	3 75 6 60			Singapore & Ceylon "	0 25 0 25		
Dairy Produce				Chicoory.....	0 12 0 12½		
Creamery choice select/ms.	0 22 0 22½			Sugars, (Cks. & Brls.)			
Townships, new.....	0 19 0 21			Porto Rico..... per lb	0 7½ 0 8½		
" choice 1/2 dairies	0 00 0 00			Cuba.....	0 7½ 0 7½		
Brockville, new.....	0 13 0 20			Barbadoes..... per lb.	0 7½ 0 08		
" choice lines dairies	0 00 0 00			Yellow Refined.....	0 7½ 0 8½		
Morrisburg, new.....	0 15 0 20½			Cubes.....	0 09 0 10½		
" choice lines dairies	0 00 0 00			Granulated.....	0 09½ 0 09½		
Western Dairy new.....	0 16 0 18			Syrups—Extra. imp. gal.	0 65 0 70		
" old butter, per lb	0 00 0 00			Good.....	0 60 0 63		
Kamouraska.....	0 00 0 00			Fair.....	0 57 0 60		
Cheese, fair to choice.....	0 10½ 0 10½			Molasses (Barbados) "	0 53 0 56		
				Trinidad.....	0 48 0 52		
				Fruit—Loose Muscatel, new	2 75 3 00		
				Layers in boxes.....	2 60 2 90		
				Sultanas.....	0 10 0 12		
				Seedless.....	0 09 0 11½		
				Valencia..... per lb.	0 104 12		
				Currants.....	0 68 0 68		
				Prunes.....	0 07½ 0 08½		
				Figs.....	0 06 0 12		
				H. S. Almonds.....	0 15 0 10		
				S. S. Tarragona.....	0 08 0 11		
				Walnuts.....	0 09 0 11		
				Filberts.....	0 09 0 10½		
				Brazils, new.....	0 07½ 0 08½		
				Batty's Nabob Pickles, doz	4 00 0 09		
				" Mixed do	2 90 0 00		
				" Nabob Sauce, pts.....	8 60		

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WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT, THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1882.

Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.
<i>Cinch and Heavy Cinch:</i>		<i>Tin Plate:</i> IC Coke	\$ 4.25 4.50	No. 1 Ordinary Sole	\$ 0.23 0.23	Antonini's gts., case 1 doz.	\$ 8.25 0.00
1 and 1 1/2 in. per lb.	0 08 1/2 0 08	IC Charcoal	5.25 5.50	No. 2 " "	0.22 0.22	" pts., " 2 "	7.25 0.00
2 " 2 1/2 "	0 07 0 07 1/2	IX "	7.50 7.75	Buffalo Sole, No. 1	0.20 0.23	" "H-pis." 2 "	5.38 0.00
2 1/2, 3 in. and up.	0 06 1/2 0 00	LXX "	9.25 9.50	" "No. 2	0.22 0.21	Spirits Turpentine, brls.	0.77 0.80
<i>Flat &amp; Sharp pres'd N's:</i>		DC "	5.25 5.50	China " No. 1	0.23 0.24	Whale Refined	0.70 0.75
1 and 1 1/2 in. per lb.	0 10 1/2 0 09 1/2	DX "	7.00 7.25	" "No. 2	0.22 0.23	<i>Coal Oil:</i>	
1 1/2 " 1 1/2 "	0 09 1/2 0 08 3/4	LXX "	8.75 9.00	Zanzibar, No. 1	0.23 0.00	Imp. Gals. l.o.b. (London)	0.16 0.00
2 " 2 1/2 "	0 08 1/2 0 07 3/4	Russ. Sheet Iron	0.10 0.11	" No. 2	0.21 0.00	Car Loads in Store	0.19 0.19 1/2
2 1/2 " 2 1/2 "	0 17 0 00	Anchors, per lb.	4.75 5.75	Slaughter, No. 1	0.27 0.29	Broken Lots	0.20 0.21
3 in. and up	0 06 1/2 0 00	Lion & Crown, 1 in'd Sheets	0.10 0.10	Harness	0.26 0.33	Small Lots (single brls.)	0.21 0.22
Disc. on application.		<i>Lead:</i> Barber 100 lbs.	5.25 5.50	Upper Heavy	0.31 0.35	Ostrich Plumes (wild)	
<i>Horse Nails:</i> 7 lb. size	0 22 0 00	Pig "	5.00 5.25	" Light	0.25 0.38	Cape, Nos. 1 to 3	10 00 1 50
" " 8 lb. "	0 21 0 00	Sheet " "	5.50 6.00	Grained Upper	0.35 0.38	Mongador, Nos. 1 to 3	9 00 1 50
" " 9 lb. "	0 20 0 00	Shot " "	6.00 6.25	Scotch Grain	0.39 0.42	Car Loads in Store	0.19 0.19 1/2
" " P. & F. Bright.	0 17 0 00	Zinc: Sheet, lb	5.50 6.00	Kip Skins, French	0.75 0.85	Broken Lots	0.20 0.21
50 to 65 p.c. dis.		<i>Powder:</i> Canada Blasting.	3.50 0.00	English	0.65 0.75	Small Lots (single brls.)	0.21 0.22
Horse Shoes	3 90 4 00	P. F. to F. F. F.	4.75 5.00	Canada, Kip	0.45 0.55	Ostrich Plumes (wild)	
<i>Galvanized Iron:</i> No. 21.	0 06 0 05 1/2	<i>Emil Polivka's Specialties:</i>		Hemlock Calf	0.75 0.80	Cape, Nos. 1 to 3	10 00 1 50
" " No. 25.	0 06 1/2 0 07	<i>Glues—</i> No. 1 Cabinet, lb.	0 13 0 15	" Light	0.65 0.75	Mongador, Nos. 1 to 3	9 00 1 50
" " No. 28.	0 07 0 07 1/2	T. F. French Medd.	0 13 0 15	Grained Upper	0.35 0.38	Egypt, Nos. 1 to 3	7 00 0 75
<i>Pig Iron:</i> Siemens No. 1.	23 00 24 00	Imperial White	0 18 0 35	Scotch Grain	0.39 0.42	Domestic Plumes 81 lower	
Coltess	23 00 23 50	" Borax, case.	6 50 0 00	Kip Skins, French	0.75 0.85	for lighter Nos. and 25c. to	
Calder	23 00 23 50	Axle Grease (Beaver Br'd)	10 00 8 00	English	0.65 0.75	50c. cheaper for lower Nos.	
Langlois	23 00 23 50	No. 1 and 2	10 00 8 00	Canada, Kip	0.45 0.55	Bunches, 3 tips	0 75 5 00
Sumneric	23 00 23 50	Favorite Gelatine, box.	3 60 0 00	Hemlock Calf	0.75 0.80	" Vul. tips.	0 45 5 00
Guthrie	23 00 23 50			" Light	1 10 30	Natural Grey Hoods, doz.	2 00 5 75
Glenark	22 00 22 50			Splits, Light & Medium	0.22 0.27 1/2	Disc. 5 p.c. 30 days.	
Carbure	22 00 22 50			" Small.	0.17 0.22	<i>Meats, Eggs, &amp;c.</i>	
Eglinton	20 00 21 00			Leather Board, Canada.	0.19 0.23	Pork, Mess, Can short cut	25 50 26 00
Hematite	27 00 0 00			Unmilled Coal, per ft.	0.15 0.17	" Western, new	25 00 25 50
Bar Iron, per 100 lbs.	2 00 2 10			Patent	0.15 0.16	Flame, City Cured	0 14 0 15 1/2
Best Refined	2 25 2 35			Pebble Grain	0.11 0.14 1/2	Lard, Pails and Tubs	0 15 0 15 1/2
Siemens	2 35 2 45			B. Calf	0.14 0.15	Racon, per lb.	0 14 0 14 1/2
Swedes	4 25 4 50			Brush Kid	0.14 0.15	Eggs, Fresh	3 21 0 22
Sheet Iron to No. 20	2 75 0 00			Ruff.	0.14 0.16	Limed and Packed.	0 00 0 00
Boiler Plates	2 75 3 25			Russets, Light	0.45 0.50	Tallow, Rendered	0 07 0 08
Hoops and Bands	2 05 2 75			" Heavy	0.35 0.40	" Rough	0 04 0 05
Canada Plates: Hatton	3 50 0 00			<i>Oils.</i>		Mess Beef, per brl.	17 00 17 50
Peim. and W. P. & Co.	3 25 0 00			Cod Oil, Newfoundland	0 60 0 62	Maple Syrup, new, per gal.	0 40 0 00
Iron Wire: No. 6, p. balie	1 75 1 85			Straits Oil, American	0 55 0 57 1/2	" Sugar, per lb.	0 00 0 00
" No. 9, "	2 10 2 30			Straw Seal	0 57 1/2 0 60	<i>Manuf's of Cotton.</i>	
" No. 12, "	2 50 2 60			S. R. Pale Seal	0 75 0 77 1/2	Valleyfield, (bich'd) B 28 in.	0 07 1/2 0 00
" No. 16, "	3 25 3 50			Pale Seal, ordinary	0 70 0 72 1/2	" " X 30 in.	0 05 0 00
W'right Iron pipe 60 p.c. dis.	0 06 0 11			Lard Oil, Extra.	0 00 0 00	" " XXX 36 in.	0 00 0 00
Steel, cast per lb.	0 11 0 12			" No. 1	0 70 0 75	" " O 36 in.	0 03 0 00
" Spring 100	0 35 0 50			Linseed Raw	0 74 0 78	" " OO 36 in.	0 07 0 00
" Tire	0 35 0 50			" Holed	1 14 1 20	" " EE 36 Soft Finish	0 10 0 00
" Sleigh Shoe	2 40 2 50			" Eating	1 80 2 10	" " OOQ 36 in.	0 11 0 00
" Blister	0 08 0 10			" qt., per case	2 60 2 75	" " EE 36 Soft Finish	0 11 0 00
				" pts., "	3 25 3 30	" " B 36 ex. H'y.	0 13 0 00
				" " pts., "	4 00 4 20	" " CC 36 in. (Heavy)	0 12 1/2 0 18
				" Lucca, Flasks.	5 00 0 00	" " LLL 36 in. (Fine)	0 14 0 00


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

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 ROOM and BEDROOM FURNITURE, of best  
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 pepsics without fear of the illa resulting from heavy  
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 (see letters in the "Princess" Baker) Send for  
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**WM. LUNAN & SON, Sole Proprietors,**  
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**SECURITIES.** Montreal Aug 10

Can. Government Debentures, 6 p. ct., 1882-84	102 1/2
Do. do. 1885 op. of Gov.	104
Do. do. inscribed stock.	103
Dominion 5 per ct. Stock	102 1/2
Montreal 5 per cent Stock	107 1/2
Montreal Harbor Bonds 6 p.c.	105
Do. Corporation 6 per ct. Bonds	
Do. 7 per ct. Stock	
Toronto City 5 per ct.	117
Co. Debentures, (Ont.) 20 years 6 per ct.	110
Township Debentures, (Ont.) 6 per ct.	103

**Railway and other Stocks.** Pd. Aug 10.

100 Atlantic & St. Lawrence 5 1/2 p. c.	all	133
10 Do. 6 p. c. Stor. Mt. Bonds	100	
100 Do. do. 3rd Mort. 1891	100	
100 Buffalo and Lake Huron	all	114
10 Do. do. 3 1/2 p. c. 1st Mort.	100	121
10 Do. do. 2nd Mort.	100	121
.. Can. Central 5 p.c. 1st Mt. Bds Int. guar. by Gov.	100	121
100 Canada Southern 1st Mort. 3 p.c.	all	112 1/2
100 Chic. & G.T.R. 6 p. c. 1st 3/4 Comp. 1,900.	all	114
100 Grand Trunk of Canada Consol.	all	211
1 Do. Eq. Mort. Bds, 1st charge 6 p. c.	all	122
100 Do. do. 2nd do. do.	all	124
100 Do. do. 1st Pref. Stock	all	105 1/2
100 Do. do. 2nd Pref. Stock	all	46 1/2
100 Do. do. 3rd Pref. Stock	all	46 1/2
100 Do. 5 p. c. Perp. Deb. Stock	100	110
200 Great Western of Canada	all	116
100 Do. 6 p. c. do. 1890	all	102 1/2
100 Do. 5 p. c. pref. conv.	all	113
100 Do. Perpetual 5 p. c. Debenture Stock	all	111
100 Hamilton and N. W.	..	97
100 M. of Can. via 2 1/2 p. c. Sig. 1st Mort.	all	117
100 M. of Canada 6 p. c. 1st Pref. Bonds	100	106
100 Do. do. 2nd do.	100	104
100 Do. 5 p. c. 1st Mort.	100	108
100 Northern Extension, 5 p. c. gnar.	..	109
100 Do. do. 6 p. c. Imp. Mort.	..	109
100 Wall, Grey & Bruce, 7 p. c. Bds, 1st Mort.	..	80 1/2
100 T. G. & B. 6 p. c. bonds 1st mort.	..	67
100 St. Law. & Ott. 6 p. c. Bds.	..	94
100 British Columbia, July, 1907 6 p. c.	..	117
100 Can. Gov 1879-81 p. c. 1st Pref. Bonds	..	102 1/2
100 Can. Gov at 6 p. c. 1882-24	..	102 1/2
100 Do 6 p. c. 1881-4, Jan and July	..	104 1/2
100 Do 5 p. c. 1885, Jan and July	..	104 1/2
100 Do 5 p. c. 1st Stock	..	109
100 Do Dominion 5 p. c. 1893, April and Oct.	..	102 1/2
100 Do Dominion: stock of 1904, 4 p. c.	..	107 1/2
100 Do Do 1894 Ins Stock 4 p. c.	..	105
100 New Brunswick 6 p. c. Jan and July	..	111
100 Nova Scotia 6 p. c. 1886	..	103
100 Quebec I. rrv. 5 p. c.	..	109
100 Do Ins. in Paris 4 1/2 p. c.	..	102

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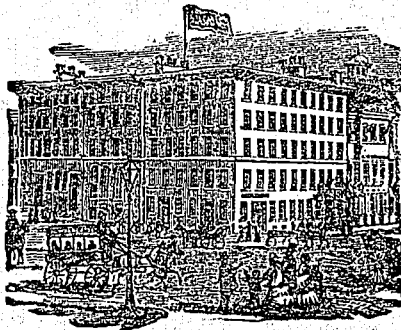
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 Vice-President and Managing Director: C. F. SISE.  
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ASSURANCE COMPANY...

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

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

1. Assets 30th April, 1881.....	\$4,530,161
2. Income for the year.....	967,238
3. Income from Interest (included in above).....	234,208
4. Claims by death during the year.....	224,767
5. Do as estimated by the Co.'s tables and provided for.....	326,135
6. Difference in Co.'s favor between actual and estimated death rate.....	101,378
7. Excess of Interest revenue over death claims.....	69,451
8. Number of Policies issued for the year, 2257, for.....	4,157,105
9. Total Policies in force at date, 13,995, upon 11,498 lives, for.....	25,024,270

Now Business exceeds a fourth of the returns for 1850 of 23 licensed Companies.  
Total on the Co.'s books exceeds a fourth of the entire amount in force in Canada.  
**Bonus Additions** to Life Policies for past fifteen years have added \$375 to each \$1,000 of original Assurance. **Cash Profits** for same period have been 35 to 39 per cent. of all premiums paid according to age at entry.

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# LIFE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, - HAMILTON, ONT.

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

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

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FOR SALE BY THE  
**HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.**

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Land Commissioner.

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LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, ONT.

Capital Subscribed,	\$700,000
Deposited with Dominion Government,	51,100

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Vice-Presidents: JAS. H. BEATTY, Esq.; ROBERT BARBER, Esq.  
SICEPPARD ROMANS, Esq., Consulting Actuary.

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Superintendent of Agencies.

DAVID DEXTER,  
Managing Director.

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**\$36,000,000**

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FIRE INSURANCE CO.

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GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT, \$25,000.

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

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C. H. CHANDLER, Manager Montreal Branch,  
Office, 6 St. John Street, Corn Exchange Building.

# ALLIANCE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Head Office - - - HAMILTON, ONT.

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

PRESIDENT, VICE-PRESIDENT,  
D. B. CHISHOLM, J. E. O'REILLY,  
MANAGER, INSPECTOR,  
H. THEO. CRAWFORD. R. H. JARVIS.

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Insurance.

**CITIZENS**  
INSURANCE COMPANY,  
OF CANADA.

**CAPITAL, \$1,188,000.**

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

**DIRECTORS:**

President:—SIR RUGH ALLAN.  
Vice-President.—HENRY LYMAN.  
Andrew Allan. N. B. Corne. Robert Anderson.  
J. B. Rolland. Arthur Prévost.  
ARCH. MCGOUN, Sec.-TREAS.

**GERALD E. HART, GEN'L MAN'R.**

**CAPT. JOHN LAWRENCE, Special Agent.**

*Fire, Life, Accident, Guarantee.*

RISKS TAKEN AT MODERATE RATES.

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QUEBEC—H. C. BOSSÉ & Co. Agents.  
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HALIFAX, N. S.—MCSWRENEY & Fielding, Agts.  
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.—M. A. CAMERON,  
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WINNIPEG, MAN.—G. W. GIRDLESTONE, Agent.  
**HEAD OFFICE, 179 St. James Street,**  
MONTREAL.  
ALFRED PERRY, late General Manager of the  
Royal Canadian Insurance Co.,  
AGENT for the CITY OF MONTREAL.

STOCKS AND BONDS

(INSURANCE COMPANIES, - CANADIAN.—Montreal Quotations, August 10, 1882

NAME OF COMPANY	No. Shares.	Last Dividend per year.	Share par value.	Amount paid per Share.	Canada quotation per ct.
British America Fire & Marine.	10,000	5-6mos.	550	350	130
Canada Life	2,500	7-6mos.	400	50	400
Citizens, Fire, Life, Guarantee & Acc't	11,880		100	10	20
Confederation Life.	5,000	5-6 mos.	100	10	200
Sun Mutual Life and Accident	5,000	4-6 mos.	100	12 1/2	175
Queen City Fire	2,000	10	50	10	....
Western Assurance	20,000	6 1/2 mos.	40	20	175
Royal Canadian Insurance.	20,000	5	100	15	....
Accident Ins. Co. of North America	2500	6 per ct.	100	20	....
Canada Guarantee Co. of North America	10,000	6 per ct.	50	20	....

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.—(Quotation on the London Market, July 24 1881.

					Market value p-p'd up share
Briton Life Association	50,000	10	1	1	
British & Foreign Marine	50,000	50	20	4	£221 £223
Commercial Union Fire Life & Marine.	50,000	80	50	5	£204 £213
Edinburgh Life	5,000	10	100	15	42 1/2
Fire Insurance Association	100,000	5	£10	£2	60s 62s 6d
Guardian Fire and Life.	20,000	13	100	50	£67 £70
Imperial Fire	12,000	£7 p. sh.	100	25	£140 £145
Lancashire Fire and Life.	100,000	30	20	2	£67 £7
Life Association of Scotland	10,000	15	40	8 1/2	12s 6d
Lion Fire	500,000	..	10	2	15s
Lion Life.	92,000	..	10	2	20s 30s
London Assurance Corporation	36,842	48	25	12 1/2	£60 £62
London & Lancashire Life.	10,000	10	10	17-20	32s 6d
Liverp'l & London & Globe Fire & Life	£391,763	70	20	2	£204
Northern Fire & Life	30,000	70	100	5 1/2	£60 £61
North British & Mercantile Fire & Life	40,000	56	50	6 1/2	£57 £58
Phoenix Fire.	5,722	£21 p. s.	..	..	£207 £3 02
Queen Fire & Life.	200,000	80	30	1	63s
Royal Insurance Fire & Life	100,000	80	30	3	£31 £31 1/2
Scottish Commercial Fire & Life.	125,000	22 1/2	10	1	24s 24s 6d
Scottish Imperial Fire and Life.	50,000	6	10	1	£10 £20
Scottish Provincial Fire & Life	20,000	15	60	3	£14 £14 1/2
Standard Life	10,000	68 1/2	60	12	£55
Star Life.	4,000	5	25	1 1/2	£15

**DOMINION**  
**SALVAGE AND WRECKING CO.'Y,**

HEAD OFFICE:

**No. 26 HOSPITAL ST., MONTREAL.**

The powerful Wrecking Steamer "RELIEF," with Wrecking Cables, Anchors, Steam Pumps, Hydraulic Jacks, Surf Boats, &c., fully equipped with a skilled crew of Wreckers and Divers, is stationed, with her pontoons, at Murray Bay, ready DAY OR NIGHT, to proceed at once to any vessel that needs assistance, on receipt of a telegram from Head Office, Montreal.

This Company has also on the Upper Lakes, the tugs "Mixer" and "Folger," and steamer "Conqueror," with all Wrecking appliances for service on the Lakes or River above Victoria Bridge.

Apply to HEAD OFFICE, or S. E. GREGORY, Assistant Manager, or Captain JOHN DONNELLY, Wrecking Master, Kingston.

For service on Lower River or Gulf, apply to HEAD OFFICE, 26 Hospital street, Montreal.

**H. HERRIMAN, President.** **JAN. G. ROSS, Vice-Pres., Quebec.** **F. W. HENSHAW, Sec.-Treasurer.**

THE

**METROPOLITAN MUTUAL BENEFIT**  
**SOCIETY.**

**Head Office, Montreal, P.Q.**

President: WM. DONAHUE, Wholesale Merchant. Vice-President: ROBT. EVANS (of Evans Bros.), General Manager: A. W. BRISON.

Correct and full information will be cheerfully furnished on application to the General Manager, at 215 St. James Street, Montreal.

Agents wanted in Every City, Town, Village and County in the Dominion.

The following is an extract from a letter received from His Excellency the Governor General of Canada:

"It is in such Associations as yours are founded these principles of mutual help and support which bind communities together.  
"They also teach the importance of laying by during the years of youth, health and energy, a provision for old age or poverty, and to those left behind in distress, and thus impart provident habits amongst a large section of your fellow-subjects. Your Association has, therefore, my earnest wishes for its welfare, and I trust its branches will continue to spread in all parts of the Dominion."  
(Signed) LOIRNE."

**ROYAL INSURANCE CO'Y.**

OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

**FIRE AND LIFE.**

LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS UNLIMITED.

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

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA—MONTREAL.

Every description of property insured at moderate rates of premium. Life insurances granted in all the most approved forms.

— CHIEF AGENTS: —

**M. H. GAULT.** **W. TATELY.**

**PROVIDENT MUTUAL ASSOCIATION**

OF CANADA, Incorporated C. S. C., Chap. 71.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL, P.Q.

DIRECTORS:

President: A. L. DE MARTIGNY, Esq.; Cashier Jacques Cartier Bank.  
Vice-President: C. C. SNOWDON, Esq., Wholesale Hardware Merchant.  
B. A. T. DeMontigny, Esq., Recorder of Montreal; B. Globensky, Esq., Advocate; J. McIntyre, Esq., Merchant; J. Thomson, Esq., Merchant; J. A. I. Craig, Esq., Manufacturer.

HIRAM J. DUGLOS, Secretary and Treasurer. JOHN HOPPER, Gen. Agent.  
We solicit all persons intending to secure protection on their lives for those dependent on them, or to provide against sickness, infirmities, &c., in old age, either to call and examine the plans of our new classes, or write for our circular. After receiving all necessary information (which we shall always be most happy to give) they will not fail to find them so equitable, safe, cheap, and on such easy terms, as to convince them of being greatly to their advantage to join a members.

The best possible proofs of the popularity of the features of our new classes are, first, the number of members increases at such a rate that within a few months more we shall be the largest Mutual Association in Canada; secondly, the large majority of our members are composed of the leading and most intelligent class of citizens in the Cities and Towns of Quebec and Ontario.

We especially solicit an examination of "Our Provident Class," which provide, for old age. This form of protection on the mutual system is new on this continent, and its features are so well adapted to the ideas of the present age that no plan ever proved so popular.

Insurance.

**THE ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.**

Incorporated by Dominion Parliament, A.D., 1872

Authorized Capital, - - \$500,000.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

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

MANAGER.

EDWARD RAWLINGS.

**THE ACCIDENT**

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

**RATES REDUCED.**

**THE STANDARD LIFE**

Assurance Co.'y. Estab. 1825.

HEAD OFFICE;

EDINBURGH, Scot., and MONTREAL, Canada.

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

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

W. M. RAMSAY, Manager, Can.

Established 1808.

**IMPERIAL Fire Insurance Comp'y OF LONDON.**

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA;

Montreal, No. 6 HOSPITAL Street.

RINTOUL BROS., Agents.

Subscribed Capital, . . . \$1,600,000 Stg.  
Paid-up Capital, . . . \$700,000 Stg.  
ASSETS, . . . \$2 222 552 Stg.

Insurance.

**QUEEN INSURANCE CO.**

OF ENGLAND.

**FIRE AND LIFE.**

Capital, . . . £2,000,000 Stg.

INVESTED FUNDS.....£660,818.

FORBES & MUDGE,

Montreal,

Chief Agents in Canada.

**SOVEREIGN**

*Fire Insurance Company*

OF CANADA.

CAPITAL, . . . \$600,000.

Deposit with the Dominion Government, \$100,000

President—Hon. A. MACKENZIE, M.P.  
Vice-President for P.Q.—Hon. J. H. BELLEROSE.  
F. A. BALL, Manager.  
Insurance effected at reasonable rates.

**TIME-TRIED AND FIRE-TESTED.**

**QUEBEC**

**FIRE ASSURANCE CO.'Y,**  
ESTABLISHED 1818.

Deposit with Dominion

Government, - - - \$100,000

Fire Insurances accepted on the most favorable terms.

MONTREAL OFFICE,

185 ST. JAMES STREET,  
THOMAS SIMPSON, Agent.

THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE  
FINANCE AND INSURANCE REVIEW  
DEVOTED TO

Commerce, Finance, Insurance, Railways  
Manufacturing, Mining and Joint  
Stock Enterprises.  
Issued every Friday Morning.

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M. S. FOLEY, Managing Editor and Proprietor.  
We do not undertake to return unused manuscripts.



**North Shore Railway.**

COMMENCING ON

Thursday, June, 1st, 1882.

Trains will run as follows:

	MIXED.	MAIL.	EXPRESS	A.M.	P.M.
Leave Hochelaga for Quebec.....	6 10	8 00	10 00	9 30	9 30
Arrive at Quebec.....	8 50	9 30	6 30	2 40	2 40
Leave Quebec for Hochelaga.....	5 30	10 10	10 00	4 00	4 00
Arrive at Hochelaga.....	8 15	4 40	6 30	9 10	9 10
Leave Hochelaga for Joliette.....	5 15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arrive at Joliette.....	7 40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leave Joliette for Hochelaga.....	8 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arrive at Hochelaga.....	8 50	.....	.....	.....	.....

Trains leave Mile-End Station Ten Minutes Later than Hochelaga.

Magnificent Palace Cars on all Passenger Day Sunday Trains leave Montreal and Quebec at 4 p.m.

All Trains run by Montreal Time.  
Sure connections with the Canadian Pacific Railway to and from Ottawa.

GENERAL OFFICES—13 PLACE D'ARMES.

TICKET OFFICES:

13 Place d'Armes, } MONTREAL.  
202 St. James Street, }  
Opposite St. Louis Hotel, QUEBEC.  
Canadian Pacific Railway, OTTAWA.

L. A. SENECAI, Gen'l Supt.

**Intercolonial Railway.**

Summer Arrangement.

Commencing 7th July, 1882.

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

Leave Point Levi.....	7.30 a.m.
Arrive Riviere du Loup.....	11.55 a.m.
" Cacouna.....	12.22 p.m.
" Trois Pistoles.....	1.10 "
" Rimouski.....	2.49 "
" Little Melis.....	3.58 "
" Metapedia.....	6.56 "
" Campbellton.....	7.28 "
" Dalhousie.....	8.10 "
" Bathurst.....	9.50 "
" Newcastle.....	11.22 "
" Moncton.....	2.05 a.m.
" St. John.....	6.40 "
" Halifax.....	10.00 "

These Trains connect at Chaudiere Curve with the Grand Trunk Trains leaving Montreal at 10 o'clock p.m., and at Campbellton with the Steamer St. Lawrence, sailing Wednesday and Saturday mornings for Gaspé, Percé, Paspébiac, &c., &c.  
The trains to Halifax and St. John run through to their destinations on Sunday.

The Pullman Car leaving Montreal on Monday, Wednesday and Friday runs through to Halifax, and the one leaving on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday to St. John.

THROUGH TICKETS at EXCURSION RATES may now be obtained via rail and steamer to all points on the Lower St. Lawrence, Metapedia, Restigouche, Bay Chaleur, Gaspé, Prince Edward Island and all places in the Maritime Provinces.  
For Tickets and all information in regard to Passenger fares, rates of freight, train arrangements, &c., apply to

G. W. ROBINSON,

Eastern Freight and Passenger Agent,  
136 St. James Street,

(Opposite St. Lawrence Hall.)

Montreal.

D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent.

Moncton, N.B., 7th July, 1882.

**Insurance.**

THE

**MARINE**  
**INSURANCE**

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

Capital (Stg.) . . . £1,000,000—\$4 888,666  
Reserve " . . . . . 370,000—1798,000  
Additional Surplus . . . 293,000—1,444,000

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

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

**OPEN POLICIES ISSUED.**

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

**John F. Nott & Co.,**  
AGENTS,  
102 St. Francois Xavier Street  
MONTREAL.  
Telephone communication.

**Insurance.**

**LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE**  
**INSURANCE COMPANY.**

LIFE AND FIRE.

Invested Funds . . . . . 30,500,000  
Funds Invested in Canada . . . . . 900,000

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

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THEODORE HART, Esq. ANGUS C. HOOPER, Esq.  
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HEAD OFFICE, CANADA BRANCH,  
MONTREAL.

---

**THE NORTH AMERICAN**  
**LIFE INS. CO.,**  
(Incorporated by Dominion Parliament.)

Guarantee Fund . . . . . \$100,000.  
Deposited with Government . . . \$50,000.  
Head Office—23 Toronto St., Toronto.

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HON. ALEX. MORRIS, M.P.P., Vice-President.  
WM. McCABE, F.I.A., Managing Director.

In Mutual Branch all Profits Accrue to the Assured, to whom they Legitimately belong, being the only plan which gives insurance at net cost.

Industrial Insurance Adapted to all Classes.  
From the poorest to the richest, from the child to the Man of 60.

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THOMAS SIMPSON, Manager Prov. Que.,  
Montreal Office, 185 St. James St.,  
[Next door to St. James Street, Methodist Church]

**Insurance.**

THE

**LION**

Life Insurance Co.'y  
Of London, England.

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

NON-FORFEITING LIFE TABLE.  
Annual Premium to Assure £1,000 at Death Only.  
WITH PROFITS.

Age	Payments for Life.	5 Years.	10 Years.	15 Years.	20 Years.	Single Pym'ts.
25	18 94	68 31	39 55	28 67	24 23	309 51
30	21 70	77 22	43 66	32 79	27 58	348 06
35	25 16	87 37	49 55	37 32	31 54	393 02
40	29 58	99 14	56 45	42 75	36 36	445 76

WITHOUT PROFITS.

Age	Payments for Life.	5 Years.	10 Years.	15 Years.	20 Years.	Single Pym'ts.
25	16 47	59 15	33 35	25 54	21 43	273 78
30	18 17	66 83	37 77	29 00	24 40	302 66
35	21 53	75 03	42 88	33 02	27 89	343 43
40	25 85	85 78	48 85	37 81	32 15	394 31

HEAD OFFICE,  
MONTREAL,  
F. STANCLIFFE, General Manager

**WESTERN**  
**ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

FIRE & MARINE. Incorporated 1851.

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

HEAD OFFICE : TORONTO, ONT.

Hon. J. McMURRICH, Pres. J. J. KENNY, Man'g. Dir.  
JAS. BOOMER, Secretary.  
J. H. BOUTH & CO., Managers, Montreal Branch,  
190 ST. JAMES STREET.

**CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION.**

SOLID PROGRESS.  
ASSETS.

1873 . . . . . \$113,293.  
1876 . . . . . \$289,202.  
1879 . . . . . \$560,767.  
1880 . . . . . \$676,566.  
1881 . . . . . \$877,460.

Surplus on Policy Holder's Account,  
\$235,915.66.

Manager for the Province of Quebec,  
H. J. JOHNSTON, Montreal.  
Manager for New Brunswick,  
Major J. MACGREGOR GRANT,  
St. John.

J. K. MACDONALD,  
Managing Director.  
Manager for Nova Scotia,  
AUGUSTUS ALLISON,  
Halifax.

**LIFE INSURANCE**  
EXCLUSIVELY.

CANADIAN INVESTMENTS  
EXCEED  
\$250,000,

AND  
Increasing Yearly.

LOW RATES  
OR  
PREMIUM.

**HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA,**  
217 St. James Street,  
MONTREAL.

**WILLIAM ROBERTSON**  
GENERAL MANAGER.

AN ACTIVE AND ENERGETIC  
GENERAL AGENT

Wanted immediately. Salary and Commission

**LONDON & LANCASHIRE**  
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.