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The Chartered Banks.

### Bank of Montreal. ESTABLISHED IN 1818.

CAPITAL ALL PAID-UP, \_ \$12.000,000 RESERVED FUND, \_ \_ \_ \_ 5,750,000 Montreal. Head Office, - - - -

Board of Directors. C. F. SMITHERS, ESQ., President. Fice-President. Gilbert Scott, Esq. A. T. Paters Alex, Murray, Esq. Geo. A. Dra Alfred Brown, Esq. Hugh McLen Hon, John Hamilton. A. T. Paterson, Esq. Geo. A. Drammond, Esq. Hugh McLennan, Esq.

W. J. Buchanan, General Manager.

A. MACNIDER, Asst. Gen. Manager and Inspector. H. V. Meredith, Assistant Inspector.

#### A. B. Buchanan, Secretary,

Branches and Agencies in Canada.

#### Montreal, E. S. Clouston, Manager.

Almonte, Ont.	Kingston,	"	Port Hop	o,Ont.
Belleville. "	Lindsny,	"	Quebec,	Que.
Brantford, ',	London,	"	Regina,	
Brockville, "	Moncton,		Sarnia,	Ont.
Chatham, N.B.	Oltawa,		Stratford	"
Cornwall, Out.	Perth,	"	St John,	N.B.
Goderich, "			St. Mary'	
Guelph, "	Picton.		Toronto,	
Halifax, N.S.			Winnipeg	,Man,
ilamilton, Ont.	Man.			

Agents in Great Britain.-London, Bank of Mon treal, 9 Birchin Lane, Lombard Street, C. Ashworth Manager. London Committee-E. H. King, Esq. Chairman, Robert Gillespie, Esq. Sir John Rose, Bart., G.C.M.G.

Bart., G.C.M.G.
Bankers in Great Britain.—London, The Bank of England; The Union Bank of London: The Lon-don & Westminster Bank. Liverpool, The Bank of Liverpool. Scotland, The British Linen Com-pany nud Brauches.
Agents in the United States.—New York, Walter Watson and Alox. Lang, 59 Wall Street, Chicago, Rank of Montreal, 164 Madison Street, W. Munro, Manager; R. Y. Hohlen, Asst, Munager.
Bank of New York, N.B.A.; The Birk of New York, N.B.A.; fooral 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, Ntid., The Union Bank of Newfoundland. British Golumbia, The Bank of British Columbia. New Zea-nud, The Bank of Bow Zealand. India, China, Japan, Australia—Oriental Bank Corporation.

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

### THE BANK OF TORONTO, CANADA.

Incorporated 1855.

Paid up Capital, \$2,000,000.

DIRECTORS :

Rest \$1,000,000.

GEORGE GOODERHAM, President. WM. H. BEATTY, Vice-President. W. R. WADSWORTH, WM. GEO. GOODERHAM, ALEX. T. FULPON, HENRY CAWTHRA, HENRY COVERT.

#### HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO,

DUNCAN COULSON, CASHER. HUGH LEACH, ASSISTANT CASHER. J. T. M. BURNSIDE, INSPECTOR.

#### BRANCHES.

MONTREAL, J. Murray Smith, Manager; PETER-HORO, J. H. Roper, Manager; COROURCE, Josoph Hondorson, Manager; PORT HOPE, W. R. Wads-worth, Manager; BARHE, J. A. Strathy. Manager; ST. CATHARINES, G. W. Hodgetts, Manager; COL-LINGWOOD, W. A. Copeland, Manager; COL-

BANKERS. i⊧⊧ (1 β%)

LONDON. ENG. The City Bank Limited. NEW YORK, National Bank of Commerce. New York, W. Watson & A. Lang Oswego, N Y., Second Na-tonal Rank, Quebec, La Banque Nationale. Otrawa, La Banque Nationale. Winnipeg, Bank of Nora Supple.

Oblections made on the Best Terms,

The Charterod Banks.
THE BANK OF BRITISH NOE:TH AMERICA. Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up Capital, #1,000,000 Sterling.
London Office-3 Clement's Lane, Lombard St. E C.
OOURT OF DIRKOTORS. J. H. Brodie, T. J. B. Kendall, John James Cater, f. J. Kingsford, Henry R. Farrer, Frederic Lubbook, Riohard H. Glyn, L. H. Philpotts, Edward Arthur Hoare, J. Murray Robertson.
Secretary—I. G. WALLIS. HEAD OFFICE IN CANAD—St. James St., Montreal. R. R. GRINBLEY, General Manager.
W. H. NOWI RS, Inspector. Branches and Asencies in Canada. London, Kingston St. John, N.B. Brantford, Ottawa, Fredericton, N.B.

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

Agents in the United States:

NEW-YORK,-D. A. McTavish and H. Stikeman,

Agents. CHICAGO.-H. M. Breedon, Agent. SAN FRANCISCO.-W. Lawson & C. E. Taylor, Agents.

Agento, AONDON BANKERS,-The Bank of England and Mears, Glyn & Co.

Mesara, (ijyn & 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 Awe Zealand. India, China and Japan-Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China; Agra Bank, Limited. West Indies, Colonial Bank, raris-Mesers, Marcuard, Krauss & Co. Lyons-Credit Lyonnais.

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# The Molsons Bank.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1855.

Capital paid-up, \$2,000,000. Rest, \$500,000.

LIFECTORS. THOMAS WORKMAN, ESq., President. J. H. R. MOLSON, Esq., Vice-President. R. W. SHEPHERD, Esq. | HON. D. L. MAOPHENSON. MILLES M. Esq. | S. H. EWING, Esq. A. F. GAULT, Esq. F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS. Gen'l Manager. M. HEATON, Inspector.

#### Branches of the Molsons Bank.

Aylmer,	Meaford,	Toronto,
Brockville,	Morrisburg,	St. Thomas.
Clinton,	<ul> <li>Owen Sound.</li> </ul>	Sorel, P.Q.
Exeter,	Ridgetown,	Trenton.
Ingersoll.	Smith's Falls,	Waterloo, Ont.
London.		

AGENLS IN THE DOMINION. Quebec — Merchants Bank and Eastern Townships

Cheboc - Merchan's Bank and Eastern Townships Bank. Ontario and Maniloba-Dominion Bank and Fed-eral Bank and their Branches. New Brunswick Bank of N. Brunswick, St. John. Nova Scotia-Halliax Banking Company and its Branches Branches.

Roba Scotton-Flatnak Bauking Company and its Branches.
 Prince Edward Island—Union Bank of P. E. I.
 Charlottetown and Summerside.
 Newfoundland—Commercial Bank of Newfound-and, St. Johus.
 New Fork—Mechanics' National Bank, Messrs.
 Mortou, Bliss & Co., Messrs. W. Watson and Alex.
 Lang; Boston, Merchanics' National Bank, Portland, Gasco National Bank; Chicago, First National Bank; Cleveland, Commercial National Bank; Cortland, Conton Methanics' Sank; Buffalo, Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank; Milwankee, Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Bank; Toledo, Se-cond National Bank; Helena, Montana—First Na-tional Bank; Fort Benton, Montana—First National Bank.

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	MERC	HANTS	BANK
	C	F CANA	DA.
	Capital		\$5,700,000.
	Reserve	Fund, 🖃	1,150,000.
	HEAD OF	FICE	MONTREAL
-		BOARD OF DIRECT	TORS,
	ANDREW AL	LAN .	- President
i	ROBT. ANDE	RSON, Esc.,	- Vice-President
	Wm. Darling, Adolphe Masso Hector Macken	Esq. Jonatl n, Esq. John zie, Esq. John n J. J. C. Abbo	nan Hodgson, Esq. Cassils, Esq. Duncan, Esq.
	GEORGE HAC	GUE,	General Manager
	J. II. PLUM	MER, Assistant (	ieneral Manager.
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	Belleville.	Kingston.	Renfrew.
	Berlin.	London.	Sherbrooke, Que.
	Brampton.	Montreal.	Stratford.
	Chatham. Galt.	Napance. Ottawa.	St. Johns, Que,
	Gananoque.	Owen Sound, Porth	St. Thomas,
	Hamilton.	Perth.	Walkerton.
	1	10	

The Chartered Banks.

Owen Sound, Perth, Prescott. Walkerton. Windsor. Ingersoll. Kincardine. Quebeo.

BRANCHES IN MANITOBA.

Winnipeg, Emerson, Brandon,

Bankers in Sreat Britain.-The Clydesdale Bank (Limited). 30 Lombard Street, London, Glasgow and elsewhere. Agency in New York.-61 Wall Street. Messrs. Henry Hague and John B. Harris, Jr., Agents. Bankers in New York.-The Bank of New York, N II.A.

N.B.A. A general banking business transacted. Money received on deposit, and current rates of in-terest allowed.

- Draits issued available at all points in Canada. Sierling Exchange and drafts on New York bought and sold.
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# La Banque du Peuple.

#### Capital \$1,600,000.

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#### LA BANQUE NATIONALE. HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.

CAPITAL PAID-UP 2,000,000

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j)

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

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THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE-FINANCE AND INSURANCE REVIEW. The Chartered Banks.

The Cl	artered Banks.				
TH	E OANADIAN				
Bank of Commerce.					
Head Office	, - <b>T</b> oronto.				
Paid-up Capita	s6,000,000				
Rest -	1 90 3,000				
	RECTORS				

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Berlin Brantford.	London. Montreal	-Simcoe, Stratford.
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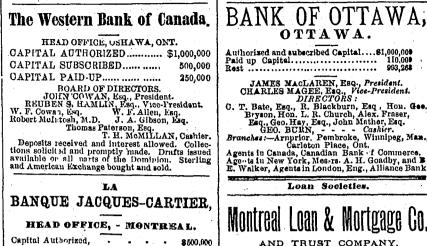
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St. Catharines. St. Thomas, Welland, Winutpeg Woodstock, Brandon. Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and in terest allowed. Prompt attention paid to collec tions

### EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK.

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AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$1,500,000 CAPITAL PAID in May 15, 1880 1,440,659 RESERVE FUND. 359,000
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A. A. ADAMS Vice-President.
Hon. M. H. Cochrane, G. N. Galer,
G. K. Foster, Hon. J. H. Pope.
T. S. Morey. Hon. G. G. Stevens.
WM. FARWELL, General Manager.
Head Office-Sherbrooks, Que, Branches.
Cowansville Granby. Farnham.
Agents in Montreal-Bank or Montreal.
London, England-London & County Banks.
Boston-Nations'Exprine Bank.
New-York-National l'ark Bank.
(loliections main at all accessible points and

Unitections man at all accessible bothes an promptly remitted for.



Capital Subscribed, - 500,000, DIRECTORS : ALPH, DRSJARDING, Eeq., M.P., President. S. St. Onge, Esq., Vice-President. J. L. Cassidy, Esq. I. O. Gravel, Esq. Lucien Huot, Esq. A. L. DEMARTIGNY, Cashier.

A. L. DEPLATION 1, VENUEL. Branch at Steauharnois, A. Clement, Manager. Branch at St. Hyacinilie, S. A. Durocher, Manager. Branch at St. Remi, P.Q., C. Bedard, Agent. Branch at Valleyfield, C. F. Irish, Agent. Agents in New York: National Bank, of the Republic Agents in London, Eng.: Glynn Mills, Currie & Co.



#### Head Office, - - - ST. JOHN, N.B. Board of Directors.

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sollers. JOSIA H WOOD, M.P., Sackville. A. A. STERLING, Fredericton.

OASHIER, \_\_\_\_\_ ·

ALFRED RAV. AGENCY-FREDERICTON: A. S. Murray, Agent. --WOODSTOCK, N.B.: G.W. Vanwart.

Loan Societies.

#### **ONTARIO INVESTMENT ASSOC.**, TED. OF TONDON, ONTARIO. CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED RESERVE FUND CONTINGENT FUND INVESTED \$2,650,00 500,00 4,106

INVESTED This Association is authorized by Act of Parlia-ment to Loan Money on Real Estate secured by Mortgages; buying and advancing Money upon School, Miunicipal, and other Debentures, and Public S-curities, and the Deb ntures of the various Building and Loan Societies, Investment Companies, and other Societies and Companies of this Province, and has the largest Reserve Fund of any Company in Western Ontario. DEFICE-Richmond St., London, Ont.



margin. Daily cable quotations received,

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C. T. Bate, Esq., R. Blackburn, Esq., Hon. Geo. Bryson, Hon. L. R. Church, Alex. Fraser, Esq., Geo. Hay. Esq., John Mather, Esq. GEO. BURN, --- Cashier.
Branches: -Arnuprior. Pembroke, Winnipeg, Man., Carleton Place, Ont. Agents in Canada. Canadian Bank & Commerce. Agents in New York, Messrs. A. H. Goadby, and B. E. Walker, Agents in London, Eng., Alliance Bank -----Loan Societies. Montreal Loan & Mortgage Co. AND TRUST COMPANY. Incorporated 1858. CAPITAL - - - \$1,000,000 00 LOAN MONEY ON REAL ESTATE AND

The Chartered Banks.

OTTAWA.

PURCHASE MORTGAGES.

This Company is authorized to act in any position of Trust, either as Executor, Administrator, Guar-

of Truit, entee as Executor, Automissrator, Guar-dian, Trustee or Receiver. Registrars and Transfer Agents of the Stocks and Bonds of Incorporated Companies. Trustees of Mortgages executed by Railroad and

other Corporations.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

DEBENTURES.

Issue Sterling Debentures payable in London, also Currency Debentures, payable in Canada.

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Trustees and Executors are authorized by Act of Parila-

ment to invest in the Debentures of this Company. W. L. MALTBY, Manager.

OFFICE. 181 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

## THE HAMILTON Provident and Loan Society.

Office : Cor. of King and Hughson Sts., HAMILTON, CANADA.

H. D. CAMERON, Tressurer.

Dominion Savings & Investment Soc. LONDON, ONT., Incorporated, - 1 1872. 

Reserve Fund, Contingent Fund	۱		- 140,	862,86 000,09 696,54
Loans made on most favorable to	i farm an	d city pr	operty, o	a the
Municipal and		ection D	ebenture	pur-

chased. Money received on deposit and interest allowed pereprint F. B. LEYS, Manager thereon

Oceanic Steamships. Loan Societies. Oceanic Steamships. Allan Line **DOMINION LINE of STEAMSHIPS** CANADA LOAN S AND BANKING CO. Under Contract with the Governments of Canada and Newtoundland for the Conveyance of the Mails SAVINGS BANK. 

 1883.
 Winter Arrangements.
 1884.

 This Company's Lines are composed of the following Double Engine Clyde built 1K ON STEAMSHIPS.
 They are built in water tight compariments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fited up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have made the Astest time on record.

 Vessels
 Toimage.
 Commanders.

 Numidiau.
 6,100 Building.

 Hanovorian
 4,000 Capt. J. G. Stephen.

 Parisian
 6,400 " James Wylle.

 Sardinian
 4,600 " J. E. Dutton.

 Polynesian.
 4,000 Capt. J. G. Stephen.

 Sarmatian
 8,600 " John Graham.

 Circassian
 4,000 Capt. Joc. Ritchie.

 Nova Socian.
 8,000 " W. Richardson.

 Hobertian
 8,400 " W. Richardson.

 Bibernian
 8,400 " Alex McDougall.

 Caspian
 8,200 Lt B. Tiomson, R.N.R.

 Austrian
 2,000 " Alex McDougall.

 Sandinanian
 8,000 " Alex McDougall.

 Standinan
 9,000 " Alex McDougall.

 Sandinanian
 9,000 " Alex McDougall.

 Greeoian
 9,000 " Alex McDougall.

 Sarmatian
 9,000 " Caspian.

 Sarmatian
 9,000 " Caspian.

 Running in connection with the Winter Arrangements. 1883. 1884. HAMILTON,"Ont. Grand Trunk Railway of Canada Interestallowed on deposits of one dollar and up vards. Money to loan on real estate. ROBT. DUNCAN, EG., W. KERNS, M.P.P., Vice-President, President J. A. KENNEDY, Manager. Ton Agents' Directory. DATES OF SAILING OWEN MURPHY, Insurance Agent, Official Assi-gnee and Commission Merchant.-No. 85 St. Peter Street, Quebec. FROM PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL. \* Oregon...... 31st Jan. | Dominion..... 21st. Feb. Ontario ...... 7th Feb. \* Sarnia...... 28th Feb. Toronto...... 14th Feb. | Montreal...... 6th Mch. R. O. W. MacCUAIG, General Insurance Broker, ropresenting First-class Companies in Fire, Life and Accident, also agent for the White Star Steamship Co. Ottawa. Established 1870. RATES OF PASSAGE FROM MONTREAL. RATES OF PASSAGE FROM MONTREAL. CABIN.--\$57.50, \$67.50, and \$77.50; return, \$101.25, \$121.26, and \$141.25, according to steamer and berthi. All outside rooms are comfortably heated by steum. Intermediate, \$46.60. Steorage, \$29.60. Prepaid steerage tickets issued at the lowest rates. \* These steamers carry neither cattle nor sheep. Through Tickets can be had at all the principal Grand Trunk Kaliway Ticket Offices in Canada, and Through Bills of Lading are granted to and from all parts of Canada. For Freight or Passage apply in London to Bower-ing, Jamieson & Co., 17 East India Avenue ; in Liverpool, to Flinn, Main & Montgomery, 24 James Street ; in Quebee, to W. M. Macpherson; at all Grand Trunk Kalway Offices, or to DAVID TOEPANCE & CO. Legal. For Accountants, §c., see other page. Brandon, Man. and Calgary, N.W.T. DETERSON & PETERSON BARRISTERS, &o., Belleville, Ont. DENMARK & NORTH RUP, Barristers, &c., Belleville, Ont. DAVID TORRANCE & CO.. Brantford, Ont. **C**REDERICK BISUOÉ, Exchange Court, Montreal. BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY, &c., Commercial Buildings, Brantford. N.B.-Collections specially attended to. The shortest Sea Route between America and Europe, being only five days between land to land. Accountants, Agents, &c. (For Legal Cards see other page.) The Steamers of the ARDY, WILKES & JONES, Liverpool, Londonderry and Quebec Barrie, Ont. JOSEPH ROGERS, Couveyancer, Insurance and General Agent, Auctioneer, &c Rents and Chattel Mortgages collected. BARRISTERS & ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Mail Service, Sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Portland every THURSDAY, calling at Longh Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Pasen-gers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched FROM HALLIFAX : Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries, etc. ARTHUE S. HARDY, Q.C. ALFRED J. WILKES, LL.B. C. S. JONES. Brantford, Ont. Cornwall Ont. THOS, BOTHAM, Banker and Broker, Brantford, Ontario, Justice of the Peace. County of Brant. Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Fost Office and Bill Stamp Distributor. Agent for Steamship, Insurance and Loan Companies. SANFIELD MACDONALD, (late MacLeunan & Macdonald.) BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, CONVEYANCER, NOTARY, &c. Solicitor for the Ontario Bank. N.B.—Special facilities for making prompt Col-lections throughout Ontario and Manitoba. Polynesian ......Saturday, Feb. 2 Parisian.....Saturday, Feb. 9 Peruvian....Saturday, Feb. 16 Sarmatian .....Saturday, Feb. 23 Sardinian .....Saturday, Mch. 1 Circassian.....Saturday, Mch. 1 Guelph, Ont. JOHN SMITH. Rates of Passage from Montreal via Halifax : REAL ESTATE AND LOAN AGENT. ACCOUNTANT, &c., 32 ST. GEORGE'S SQUARE, GUELPH. ONT. **COPARTNERSHIP** Assignments taken and Estates managed NOTICE. JOHN FAIR Montreal, The firm of FORBES, ROBERTS & CO. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. RATES OF PASSAGE BETWEEN HALIFAX AND ST. JOHNS: ACCOUNTANT, COMMISSIONER, For taking ailidavits to be used in the Province of Ontario. FORBES, ROBERTS & CO. Cabin....\* .......\$20.00 | Intermediate......\$15.00 Steerage......\$6.00. Dec. 19, 1883. 115 St. Francois Xav'er Street Montreal. The undersigned have this day entered into co-partnership under the firm name of Persons desirous of bringing their friends from Britain can obtain Passage Certificates at lowest OHN FULTON, FORBES, WAUGH& CO., rates. and will continue the business as Wholesale Mer-ohants and Importers of Gents' Furnishing s here-tofore carried on by the above-named firm of Forbes, Roberts & Co., at 53 Yonge St., Toronto. ACCOUNTANT, 242 St. James Street, Montreal. LDWARD EVANS. ROBERT FORBES, W. J. WAUGH. December 19, 1883. ACCOUNTANT, P.S.—Our travellers are now on the road with full lines of New Spring Goods.

Britain can obtain Passage Certificates at lowest rates. An experienced surgeon carried on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for. Through Bills of Lading granted at Liverpool and Glasgow, and at Continential Ports, to all points in Canada and the Western States, via Halliax, Boston, Baltimore, Quebec and Montreal; and from all Hail-way Stations in Ganada and the United States to Liverpool and Glasgow, via isaltimore, Boston, Que-boc and Montreal. For Freight, Passage or other information, apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quai d'Orleans, Havre; Alex. Hunter, & Rue Gluck, Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns, Antwerp; Ruys & Co., Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux; Fischer & Behmer, Schusselkorb, No. 8, Bremen (Charley & Malcolm, Bellast; James Scott & Co., Queenstown; Montgomerie & Workman, 17 Grace-ohurch st., London, James & Alex. Allan, 70 Great Clydo st., Glasgow; Allan Bros, James Street, Liverpool; Allans, Res & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 72 La Salle Street, Chicago; H. Bourlier, Toronto Leve & Alden, 207 Broadway, New York, and 201 Washingtion street, Roston, or to

10

H. & A. ALLAN, State St., Boston, and 25 Common St., Montres 1.

215 St. James, St., (Nordheimer's Block.) Montreal

FORBES, WAUGH & CO. January 2nd, 1884.

ENVELOPES

Stamped in RELIEF COLORS. NO CHARGE FOR DIES.

GEORGE BISHOP & CO.,

69 ST. JAMASSE. MONCRELL.

# KENT & TURCOTTE. Public Accountants & Auditors,

7 PLACE D'ARMES SQ.

Jacques-Cartier Bank Building, Montreal. ALPHONSE TURCOTTE. A. L. RENT.







# HAVE REMOVED



CORNER

VICTORIA SQUARE & CRAIG STREET,

AND INVITE BUYERS

VISITING MONTREAL

To Call and Examine their Stock of

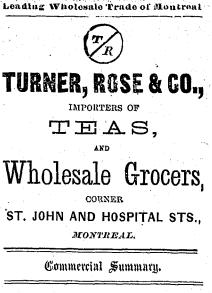
TWEEDS, COATINGS, &.c.

WHICH FOR THE SPRINC TRADE

Are Choice, Attractive, and Good Value.







143

MESSRS. LESLIE GAULT, son of Mr. M. H. Gault, and Robt. L. MacDougall, both in the employ of Gault Bros. & Co., the latter for nearly 20 years, have each been admitted to a partnership in the business.

WESTGATE BROS., manufacturers of cacks, and Westgate Bros. & Co., dealers in dry goods, etc., have effected a compromise at the rate of 30 cents in the dollar.

JOHN CARTY appeared to be doing fairly well as a tanner in a small way at Richmond, Que. till, in an evil hour, he put his name on accommodation paper, resulting in failure and assignment.

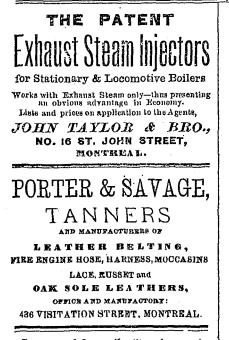
GUELPH has a new industry, the "Dominion Paint and Color Co." One of the members of the company is Mr. Andrew Armstrong, late of the firm of J. & A. Armstrong, carpet manufacturers.

The dry goods firm of Pope Bros., Paris, Ont., after struggling for some time past to keep their heads above water, have assigned to a wholesale firm of Toronto, by whom their stock will shortly be sold at auction.

JOHN YOUNG, carrying on a small store at Adderly, Megantic County, Que., since 1882, finds himself owing \$750, with only \$675 of nominal assets to pay it, and has assigned to Mr. W. T. Lindsay, of Sutherland, Lindsay & Co., this city. Mr. Young borrowed \$200 to enable him to make a start.

The Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of the county of Wellington, will hold its annual meeting at Guelph, on the 5th of next month. It might not be out of place to suggest some inquiry into managerial expenses, as well as into the qualification of some of the members of the Board of Directors.

P. MoKENZIE, carrying on business in lumber and general merchandise at Trois Pistoles, Que., under the name of P. McKenzie & Oo., met his creditors in this city last week, and made a verbal statement of his affuirs. This not being deemed satisfactory he returned to prepare one in black and white. A couple of judgments have been recorded against him.



The estate of James Hamilton, keeper of a small general store at Uxbridge, Ont., and who recently assigned to J. S. Martin, is to be sold by auction. The stock is estimated at \$500. Mr. Hamilton formerly carried on business at Paisley, whence he came in 1880. Although steady and careful he wanted business tact.

MR. W. H. DAINTY, of Sarnin, Ont., dealer in dry goods and clothing, has assigned to Mr E. R. C. Charkson, Toronto. He shows liabilities of about \$9,500 and assets nominally of a similar amount. He moved from Blenheim, Ont., in 1879. Although careful, and economical almost to a fault, he lacked sufficient capital.

JAS. R. MURE, a dry goods dealer, at Paris, Ont., who assigned a few months ago, and compromised, agreeing to pay 75 cents on the dollar, has, in the meantime, been burnt out, thus affording some \$12,000 insurance to the assignees. This amount will nearly suffice to pay the agreed-upon dividend, and, if not sufficient, a considerable amount of assets in the shape of outstanding book accounts may be realized on.

The recent assignment of Hugh Graham, general storekeeper of Campbelltown, N.B., was rather unexpected by his creditors, as he had apparently been doing a fair business and was of an economical disposition. Graham embarked in business for the first time, in Campbelltown, in 1878, with a capital of about \$500 in cash. Liabilities are \$3,500; assets, \$2,000 in stock and \$1,400 in book deb's.

A. DUSSRAULT, of La Patrie, Que., added to his occupation of carpenter a few years ago that of general storekeeper. He now finds himself unable to meet his engagements although showing a nominal surplus of \$1,000 over and above liabilities of \$1,500. At a meeting of his creditors on the 24th ult., he petitioned for a settlement at the rate of 60 cents in the dollar, unscured, which will probably be accepted, under the circumstances.



THOMPSON BROS., one of them hitherto a printer and the other a grocery clerk, at Perth, Ont., began there about a year ago, buying out the Armstrong boot and shoe business. They made a payment of \$1,000 in cash, and gave a mortgage for the balance. A judgment was recently obtained by a connection for the sum of \$1,200. As the chattel mortgage is still in force, it is feared outside creditors will fare poorly. The sheriff is in possession. They lacked experience.

J. L. PERKINS, grocer of some years' standing in Ingersoll, Ont., did not abandon the ship till he found himself with only \$1,500 in assets to pay liabilities of \$3,000. He assigned a few days ago to Mr. Geo. Bristol, of Messrs. Lucas, Park & Co., Hamilton. The creditors have asked him to furnish security for the payment of 50 cents in the dollar, not feeling as much confidence as Mr. Perkins himself in his ability to pay that proportion. Mr. Perkins bore the reputation of "good pay" till quite recently.

The sharp competition of the money-order system of the United States Government, supplemented by the new postal notes; with the express companies has led to the devising of a system of money-orders by the American Express Company combining the features of the money-orders and the postal-notes now in use by the Post Office Department. The new orders are made so as to prevent "raising," and are issued in sums from \$1 to \$50, at a rate varying from five to twenty cents, and payable to "bearer" or "order." The new system is a development of the one in operation for two years past.

FRANK SHAW, a young man of Montreal,  $ha_g$ been victimizing numerous merchants in the Ottawa Valley. He has been a commercial traveller, and represents himself to be agent for a wholesale paper house, printers and dealers in paper, etc., Montreal. He has borrowed ten dollar bills from a large number, and orders given him have not been filled. A Wellington street merchant exposed his doings, and it has transpired that a number of merchants here are minus money which they lent him.— Witness.

Ma, JOHN WORLD has been in the jewellery business at Orillia, Ont, off and on for some twenty years, with varying success. In 1877 he compromised at 75 cents in the dollar. His son joined the business in 1882. Last fall they opened a branch at Phelpston, and were doing so well there that they were about to close the business at Orillia a few weeks ago, when a fire destroyed the new premises and stock. There being no insurance, they sustain a loss variously estimated at from \$4,000 to \$7,000, and were obliged to assign, as noted in the "business changes" of last week.

THE FAILURE of T. M. King, banker and broker of Antigonish, N. S., already referred to, was due to his having transacted business largely in coal mining districts, where collections have not lately been up to the mark. His troubles are also attributable to the injudicious management of his partner, Charles R. King, the business which caused his present difficulties having been conducted by the latter. Mr. T. M. King commenced banking about 26 years ago with a capital of \$15,000, and his present financial embarrassment is his first experience in that line. He was agent for the Merchants' Bank of Halifax in Antigonish, and was at the same time in the hubit of borrowing money in small sums ranging from \$20 to \$500 and upwards. The greater number of these are said to be unsecured. The officials of the Bank of Halifax complain of his having done great injury to their business through his tendency for borrowing. The liabilities amount to \$58,000, but the assets will reach \$60,000, including real estate, goods in store and customer's debts.

i.eading is notesald Trade of Montreal.

McLachlan Bros. & Co. H. SHOREY & CO., WHOLESALE DRY GOODS MERCHANTS. Wholesale Clothiers and Mantle Manufacturers Have Removed to their NEW PREMISES, os. 232, 234, 236 & 238 McGILL STREET 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 54, 56, 58, 60 and 62 MONTREAL. Notre Dame Street West. St. Henry Street. HODGSON, SUMNER & CO. MONTREAL. 1011 MOREHEISE ₹) is shananteed. IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS. BRANCH WAREHOUSE. SMALL WARES and FANCY GOODS. 347 & 349 ST. PAUL ST. Post Office Street, Winnipeg, Man. MONTREAL. MCARTHUR, CORNEILLE & CO., Our travellers are now on the road with Spring Samples. We are, as usual, Importers of and Dealers in showing Novelties and Specialties for the coming season. White Lead & Colors. DRY AND GROUND IN OIL Varnishes, Oils, Window Glass, Star, Diamond Star, & Double Diamond Star Brands. KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO. KIRK, LOCKERBY & CO. English 16, 21 and 20 oz. Sheet. Rolled, Rough and Polished Plate Glass. Col'd, Plain & stained Ena nelled Sueer Glass. WHOLESALE Importers and Painters and Arusts Materials. DRUCCISTS. Chemicals, Dye Stuffs. Wholesale Grocers. Naval Stores, &c., &c., &c., OFFER FOR SALE

OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES:

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

Londing Wholesale Trade of Montreal

McCLUNG, BRIGGS & Co., wholesale millinery and fancy dry goods, Toronto, the details of whose suspension and failure were recently published, have assigned in trust.

 $\sim$  The Pilot has its first libel suit: an action for \$20,000 dumages has been entered against it on behalf of Mr. F. X. Beaudry, on account of a mickname applied to him in a recent issue of that paper. The *Pilot* has moved up to Ottawa.

Look our Theast—" I am lying in wait for the professional wreckers, who have recently and for some months disclosed the nihilistic influences of occans of lies to lakelets of truth ......and where sufficient evidence can be educed, I will go for them in damages."— Extract from a Toronto letter.

THOS. WALLS, late of this city and Toronto, was arrested at his new home in Chicago, the 23nd inst., at the instance of Oppenheimer & Co., who sold him goods on his recent visit to England. On having been bailed out, Mr. Walls took action for damages against Oppenheimers for \$15,000.

As important decision affecting carriers was recen by given in Toronto in the American Express Co. vs. Eby, Blain & Co., holding that all charges and expenses paid by an 'express company in forwarding goods, such as duty, etc., even though without authority of shippers, must be defrayed by the shippers.

Cod Liver Oil, Norwegian, Coriander Seeds, Cream of Tartar,

MONTREAL.

Cod Liver Oil, Newfld.,

603 CRAIG STREET.

C. F. DEWEY, the forger whose operations in this city and arrest in San Francisco were recently described, has been sentenced to eight years in the penitentiary in Boston for defranding Kidder, Peabody & Co., bankers, ort of \$30,000. The Molsons Bank recovers \$27,000 of the \$30,000 recently written olf on account of the Dewey transactions.

ALEX. MOUTIMEN, bookbinder, &c., Ottawa, h.s. been purchasing sad gexperience, owing to investments outside his regular business. Although showing a surplus of about \$6,000 over liabilities of about \$15,000, he has not been able to realize for present wants, and has assigned to a leading wholesale tirm in this city.—The stock of Willing & Williamson, booksellers and stationers, Toronto, is annonneed to be sold by auction.

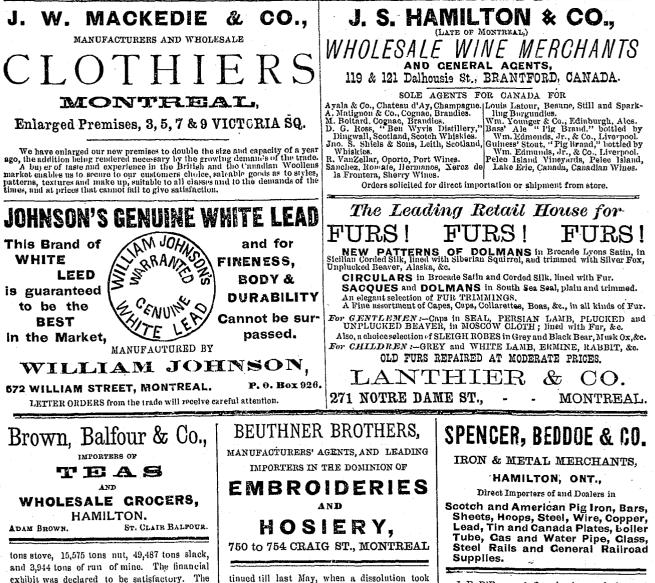
MAGLOIRE DUBE, a general storekeeper and wood dealer, of Agapite (Black River Station), Que., is offering his creditors 40 per cent. on liabilities of about \$5,000, bat, as his estate shows assets nominally of about \$4,500, creditors think they should have security for 50 per cent., and there the matter stands for the present. Mr. Dube has probably heard that 40 cents is about what the boys are offering these times. St. Peter and St. Sacrament Streets, MONTREAL

CORNER

G. W. MOORE, of Quebec, left the employment of a baker about a year ago, and began business as a tobacconist. His stock-in-trade becoming gradually exhausted without any proportionate increase in cash assets, his creditors have concluded to put a period to his present efforts fearing that, should he be allowed to go on till May, as requested, there would be nothing left. He owes about \$1,400: assets \$600 to \$800. The proceeds of sales: were about sufficient for his keep.

F. W. CHIPMAN, a rather extensive dealer in dry goods at Kentville and Hantsport, N.S., has become involved through alleged general dulhness of trade and poor collections, and has assigned, owing some \$50,000, some \$35,000 of this amount being covered by preferences. He shows assets of the nominal value of \$68,000. Mr. Chipman doubtless now recognizes the disadvantage of having a large proportion of his assets locked up in outside investments. Creditors cannot avoid thinking it a little singular that with such a surplus he should be brought down by a few thousand dollars.

The annual meeting of the Spring Hill Mining Co. was held at St. John, N.B., Tuesday last. The directors' report shows 11 at the out. put of coal for the year has been of all kinds 199,696 tons, viz., 125,842 tons rounds, 4,848



and 3,944 tons of run of mine. The financial exhibit was declared to be satisfactory. The following beard of directors was elected: Alex. McFarlane, R. G. Leckie, Jno. McDougall, J. R. Cowans, Robt. Cowans, G. G. Gilbert and C. J. Townshend. At a subsequent meeting of directors the Hon- A. McFarlane was elected President.

MR. JOHN SMITH, clothier, Ottawa, has not been noted as "good pay" for several years. At a meeting of his creditors, held on the 20th ult, he offered to settle with them at 40 per cent. of his indebtedness of about \$7,000, in parments extending over nine months, secured. The composition has been signed by nearly all the creditors. Mr. Smith has stuck bravely to the ship, although he found it rough sailing at times. He settled in 1877 at 40 per cent., and in 1879 at 50 cents in the dollar. The forty turn has come around again.

BROCKVILLE contributed the backbone of the firm of Jackson Bros., who began as last manufacturers and dealers in findings in this city some years ago. In 1870 one of the brothers went out and the father, H. F. J. Jackson, besame a special partner for three years, putting in about \$5,000. The special capital was gon. tinued till last May, when a dissolution took place. H. A. Jackson continued the business; he showed a surplus of \$10,000 a few months ago. The concern now owes \$18,000 for merchandise, and the father, instead of a partner, appears to be a creditor for \$19,000. The troubles are attributable to recent losses and carrying too much stock. A meeting of creditors is called for Monday next, when it is supposed a surplus will be shown.

The history of the house of Chisholm & Co., in the millinery and dry goods business at Ottawa, does not lack variety. The business was begun by Mr. Duncan Clusholm some ten years ago, but after a year's trial he arranged a partnership with a Mr. Brannen. They failed, and Uhisholm resumed in his brother's name as " Chisholm & Co." Under this style the business was again unsuccessful. The stock was bought in by a sister, and the business continued under the same name. A short time since they owed some \$8,000 to \$9,000, but claimed a surplus of about \$2,000, and it was hoped the tide had surned at last, but the surplus has evidently dwindled away, for they assigned a few days ago to a Toronto house,

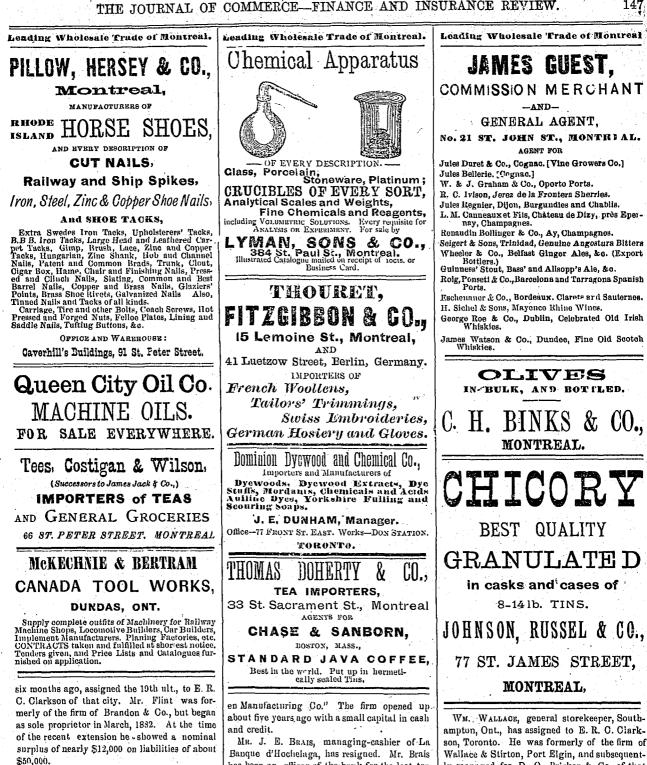
J. E. D. ECUYER & Co., hardware dealers, at Berthierville, Que., have assigned to Kent & Turcotte of this city. Liabilities are estimated at \$7,000 and assets at \$6,000.

A PROMINENT manufacturer of London, Ont. concludes a latter dated the 20th inst. as follows: P.S.—"I might say I have received more communications from my advertisement in the JOURNAL OF COMMENCE than from any other advertisement I ever had."

G. A. HAMMETT, oil dealer, Woodstock, Ont., has assigned to J. E. Boosey. He failed formerly in 1879, and paid 60 cents in the dollar on liabilities of about \$3,500. He has never been able to attain to a reasonable degree of business or credit.

The offer of 624c in the dollar, payable within 12 months, made by Mr. W. Genest, dry goods merchant, Quebee, at the meeting of his creditors, the 25th ult., was unanimously accepted He showed liabilities of \$11,060; assets, \$10,-760, consisting of stock, \$10,346, and the balnce of book-debts.

A. B. FLINT, dry goods dealer, Toronto, finding himself unable to carry out the terms of the twelve months' extension granted him some



A COMPROMISE of 50 cents on the dollar, payable in 3, 6, and 9 months, has been effected by Blair & Cutton, general dealers of Truro, N S., whose failure was mentioned in our last issue. Their liabilities amount to about \$15,000 and assets to \$8,000, the latter in the shape of notes, book debts and real estate. The creditors are secured for \$9,000 by mortgages and bills of sale. A recent sale of the balance of their stock in trade will cover the first instalment. Mr. Blair has combined storekeeping with farming, and has besides a half interest in the "Union WoolBanque d'Hochelaga, has resigned. Mr. Brais has been an officer of the bank for the last ten years, having been advanced from the position of accountant to that of cashier (manager), after the troubles of the late manager, Paquet, early in 1879, a period when its affairs were not in as satisfactory a condition as at present, The recent special examination of the bank's affairs was undertaken at the request of Mr. Brais, who was about to tender his resignation, knowing that the directorate would not be likely to grant the increase of salary he required. Mr. Brais is about to engage in business on his own account,

WM. WALLACE, general storekeeper, South-Wallace & Stirton, Port Elgin, and subsequently managed for D. O. Bricker & Co. of that place. He opened in Southampton a little over three years ago, and was apparently doing well, although hampered for want of sufficient capital. Last October he showed his creditors a statement, the liabilities being \$8,500 and the assets \$9,500, and effected a compromise of 75 cents in the dollar, without interest or security. Finding himself unable to meet the first payment he assigned as above. Mr. Wallace had customers among the neighboring Indians, and otherwise fell into a rather easy way of accumulating unavailable assets,



OUTLERY A SPECIALTY. TORONTO.

FRONT ST., East.]

MONTREAL, OVER ALL COMPETITORS.

ever may have been the object the fact is that the imports from Great Britain in

1873 were \$68,522,756, and in 1883, \$52,-052,465, or a decrease of \$16,470,291, while the imports from the United States were \$47,735,678 in 1873, and \$56,-032,333 in 1883, or an increase of \$8,296,-655. The aggregate falling off in imports in 1883, as compared with 1873, was \$4,377,575. If we turn to the exports it will be found that Great Britain took more of our exports by \$3,402,369 in 1883 than in 1873, while the United States took less by \$403,803. In 1873 the customs duties were \$3.63 per head of the population, while in 1883 they were 5.26. In 1873, the value of cotton manufactures entered for consumption was \$10,076.214, and the duty was \$1,511,431. In 1883 the value was \$10,044,032, and the duty \$2,221,982. The value of woollens in 1873 was \$11,194,927, and duty \$1,679,238. In 1883 the value of woollens was \$10,105,561, duty \$2,639,753. In 1873, coal and coke were duty free and were imported to the amount of \$2,558,-723, while in 1873 the imports reached \$6,389,804, with a duty of \$930,966.

The most extraordinary feature in the trade returns is the exposition of the discriminating duties against Great Britain, notwithstanding the reiterated assertions of duly authenticated representatives of the Dominion Government, that the tariff was framed with the view of discouraging imports from the United States and encouraging those from Great Britain. We have on more than one occasion called attention to this very reprehensible discrimination, which we can hardly believe is known to the Imperial Ministers, as it is entirely contrary to what the Mother Country has a just claim to demand. If the Ministers of the Dominion were avowedly in favor of separation, then we could understand their fiscal policy, but it is quite incomprehensible to us that while they profess loyalty to the subsisting connection they should discriminate in their tariff against the only country which admits our exports free of all duty. We shall give a few specimens taken from leading articles of imports from Great Britain in support of our assertion.

By a reference to the imports of the article grey cottons from Great Britain and the United States and the duties levied on the value, it will be found that there is a discrimination of about five per cent against Great Britain, and in favor of the United States. In ginghams, denims there is likewise a discrimination, though not quite so large. In iron manufactures the discrimination in nails and spikes wrought is about 12<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> per cent. It is well to consider the cause, which is owing to the highly reprehensible system of compound duties. There is a duty per lb, and an ad valorem duty. The English exporters furnish nails at about 3 cents per lb., and the Americans at nearly double, say about 51 cents. In order to prevent the Canadian people from buying cheap English nails, and to encourage the United States manufactures, there is a duty per lb. in addition to the ad valorem duty, which amounts to a discrimination of about 124 per cent against the Mother Country, and in favor of the United States. In cut nails there is likewise a discrimination, but not so great as in nuts, which is about eleven per cent. In woollen goods the same system has been adopted with the same results. In cashmeres, blankets and flannels the discrimination ranges from 121 per cent down to about 5. We may advert to another article of import, though not so important as those already referred to, viz., musical instruments. In more than one specified article in this line there is a marked discrimination in favor of the United States, the result being that the importations from Great Britain were merely nominal, but when we come to the item "all other musical instruments not elsewhere specified," on which there is a uniform duty of 25 per cent ad valorem, the imports from Great Britain were \$17.0.9 against \$23,164 from the United States. We earnestly hope that this very objectionable feature in the tariff may attract a greater share of public attention than it has hitherto received, and that, if our manufacturers must have protection, they will be satisfied to accept it in a form that will place their foreign competitors on an equal footing.

A brief view of the export trade of the Dominion in the years which we have selected for comparison might not be without interest. The products of the mine have considerably fallen off in the ten years. Gold-bearing quartz is about the same. Silver is no longer exported. Mineral and earth oils have very much fallen off. The export of coal has slightly increased, chiefly owing to the British Columbia export. The products of the fisheries have largely increased, and it is satisfactory to find that much the greatest increase has been in preserved lobsters and canned salmon. Salt cod also shows a fair increase. Mackerel has rather fallen off, while herrings show an increase. The products of the forest show a decline. Ashes have materially fallen off, white pine has fallen from \$3,973,-518 to \$3,018,038. Deals have increased from \$6,141,960 to \$9,028,672. Planks and boards have fallen from \$11,357,099

to \$8,353,726. There is a considerable increase in the item : "Animals and their produce. Horned cattle have risen from \$655,000 to nearly four million; eggs from about half a million to two and a quarter millions, cheese from two and a quarter millions to more than seven millions, horses and sheep show a fair increase, butter has fallen off, as have meats, especially bacon and hams. Agricultural products show a large aggregate increase. Barley and rye together were slightly under three millions in 1873 and were seven millions in 1883. Wheat increased from six millions to nearly twelve; flour, was about the same. The value of the manufactures exported has increased from about three millions to a little over four. We are-sorry to note extract of hemlock bark as having increased three-fold, as the supply will soon be exhausted. Ships sold to other countries have fallen off. Sewing machines have fallen from \$366,231 to \$71,965. Sugar boxes, which were \$712.-101 in 1873, and the largest manufactured article exported, have disappeared from the list, unless included under other manufactures of wood. The export value of cottons was \$28,074, and of woollens \$51,363. There is nothing to encourage the idea that Canada is likely to export. manufactures to any extent. We have endeavored to draw attention to some of the leading items of the import and export trade at periods of commercial prosperity, not deeming it fair to institute a comparison between a period of severe depression, and one of great inflation.

#### THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Even those who are frequently unable to agree with the comments of the Bystander on current events, look for them with pleasure, and particularly when a subject of such unusual interest as the Pacific Railway has been specially recommended for the consideration of Parliament in the speech from the throne. We had ventured to hope from previous remarks from the same pen that the subject would be treated with more fairness than it has been in the last number of the Week. We are told at the commencement of the article, what we should have supposed was sufficiently obvious, that "the Pacific rail-"way was to be a line from sea to sea, and "it could not have fulfilled the purpose "of its construction if one end of it had "been left in the air." After such an admission we own that we read with amazement that " the country is summoned vir-"tually to deliberate on the question "whether these unremunerative sections

"shall be constructed, and the political "struggle against nature and the dictates " of commercial interests shall be forced "on." The country, we are told, is to deliberate whether the centre and one end of the railway shall be "left in the air." The whole tone of Bystander's remarks is anti-British. It is asserted, not for the first time, that " it is the policy of "a certain party in the Imperial country "and here, by means of a vast connecting "line of political and military railroads to " form the scattered and disjointed series "of territories extending from Cape 'Breton to Vancouver's Island into an "anti-continental empire, antagonistic in "interest and . sentiment to the United "States, and thus to introduce into this "continent the balance of power with its "attendant possibility of war."

The construction of the Pacific railway was neither suggested nor promoted by any party in the Imperial country. It was proposed by delegates from British Columbia as a measure absolutely necessary in case the annexation of that Province to Canada should be deemed desirable. After much negotiation between the Dominion Ministers and the delegates at Ottawa the conditions on which British Columbia should become a Province of the Dominion were agreed to. Not the slightest influence was used by any parties in England to procure the construction of the work, and certainly it was not imagined for a moment that it was to be a military road. As to antagonism to the United States, one would imagine that Bystander is of opinion that Canada has been aggressive to her powerful neighbors. When we bear in mind the manner in which the reciprocity treaty was terminated, simply because a small portion of the Canadian people sympathized with the Southerners during the Civil war, we think that it is hardly reasonable for Canada to be consured because it wishes to have its main line of railway in its own territory.

We entirely object to the statement that "the object of the enterprise and " the lines of railway are mainly political "and military, not commercial." The very reverse is the case. There is no military object whatever, and unless the term "political" means that the object is to keep commercial traffic in Canadian territory it has no meaning. In what respect is the Canadian Pacific more political than the Northern or the Union? We confess that we are rather perplexed to comprehend the passage in which certain persons, presumably of political influence, are described as having "aristocratic patrons" in England who desire to introduce "division and war into this continent." We are fully convinced that there are no persons in England who could properly be described as "aristocratic patrons" who have any desire whatever to interfere, directly or indirectly, in Canadian politics; and we are equally certain that there is not a member of the Government, or of either branch of the Dominion Parliament, who has ever sought the aid of "aristocratic patrons" in England. It is satisfactory to find that even Bystander admits that "the preirie section is commercial." It is to be inferred that in his judgment that section should have been constructed and made tributary to the Northern Pacific, which, of course, in the absence of competition, would, in his opinion, have treated the settlers in the North-West more liberally than the Canadian Pacific Company will do.

We must add a few lines on the subject of the Intercolonial railway. That work was first projected in Nova Scotia nearly forty years ago. The late Mr. George Young persevered in his efforts until he secured the co-operation of Canada and New Brunswick in bearing the cost of the survey. The first that English statesmen heard of the scheme was when they were entreated to lend the services of officers of the Royal Engineers to make a survey of the route. No instructions were given that it was to be a military road, nor was it projected with any such object. The Engineer officer recommended the Northern line, which was likewise favored by Nova Scotia. Then came the question as to the expense. The Imperial Government always refused to take any part in the enterprise. The three provinces had to agree as to the construction, or abandon the work. New Brunswick insisted on the Southern or non-military line and was supported by Canada, and Nova Scotia yielded, on condition that New Brunswick would assume a share of its proportion of the cost. Earl Grey, then Secretary of State, there was good reason to believe, would have consented to the southern route, but in 1852 a crisis occurred, and Lord Derby came into power. His Government refused to give the Imperial guarantee to any line but the one recommended by the Engineer, and, unfortunately, the Nova Scotian delegate failed to put in an appearance in London, as he had promised, and the scheme fell through, and when confederation took place was made a condition by the three Provinces. It is well known that all the Ministers of the day, but two, favored the Northern route. Had they been united on the Southern they would probably have succeeded. However, the utmost that

can be said is that the Imperial Government claimed a right to refuse a guarantee to any line but one approved by them. We have put the case fairly and truly, and we shall be surprised to find any one pretending to attach blame to the Imperial Government in regard to the Intercolonial Railway.

#### THE UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSUR-ANCE CO.

The stand taken by several of our contemporaries in the United States on the subject of the recent suspension of the rights of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company to do business in the State of Massachusetts argued a knowledge of the true inwardness of the company to which we could make no claim. But, as became our duty as insurance journalists, we commented on the matter in the issue of the 7th of December last, and in the course of the article advised Canadian policy-holders to take no hasty steps, owing to the generally alleged high-handed proceeding on the part of the Hon. J. K. Tarbox, the Massachusetts Commissioner of Insurance who was charged by the company's representatives with political animosity. It might have been presumed that Mr. Tarbox, from his position, was influenced less by political motives than by a wellgrounded suspicion that all was not safe and sound with the Union Mutual. In his annual report to the Legislature of Massachusetts, dated the 5th ult., of which we are favored with an advanced copy, the Commissioner enters into a calm discussion of the causes which led to the action complained of by the company. We can make room this week only for a portion of that part of the report referring to this matter :

#### THE UNION MUTUAL LIFE OF MAINE.

The exclusion of this company from the State has provoked much and various comment. For that, and the further reason that an important question of the power and proper exercise of the power of this department was involved in the transaction, I report the circumstances and inducements of my action.

First. As to the reasons for my attempt to determine, by an examination, the condition of the company's affairs. Its reputation, as borne to me by report, was not honorable. Representations were made to me of alleged methods in the conduct of its relations with the public and its policy-holders, which, if true, constituted a scandal to honest insurance and a public injury. Frequent requests, oral and written, were made to the depart-

ment, by policy holders and others, for information of its affairs, accompanied by expressions of distrust. A reference to its history, written by itself in its annual statements, did not inspire confidence, but, unexplained, lent color to suspicion. On December 31, 1875, its reported surplus was \$1,241,158. On December 31, 1876, that surplus was reduced to \$101,565. This shrinkage of over a million dollars in a single year was not due to extraordinary expenditure or increased liability, for the excess of disbursements within the year over income was but \$105,557, and the increase of liabilities but \$30,562. On December 31, 1877, its reported surplus was \$37,351. For 1876 its real estate was returned at "cost value," \$556,899. For 1877 the return is, "appraised value of real estate, \$1,227,-981." Upon what basis of actual valuation, if any, and how and by whom made, the latter return may be justified, I had and have no information. Standing, as the company then did, if not really insolvent, confessedly close to that peril, the temptation was strenuous to save it by a false representation of its assets. For 1882 the statement is, "cost value of real estate, \$1,925,171." Its real estate, as thus valued, comprises nearly a third of its entire assets,-a greatly larger proportion of such assets than any other life company holds. This real estate was acquired by foreclosure of mortgages taken for injudicious loans. Its cost to the company, which includes the amount of original loans, interest, charges of foreclosure and other expenditure, is not the proper measure of its present value. Upon its own exhibit the company has a smaller relative surplus than any other life company, save one, doing business in Massachusetts. If its valuation of its real estate be 19 per cent in excess of a true value, it is insolvent by Massachusetts laws, allowing the full credit it claims for other assets. From 1875 to 1883 the company's assets decreased from \$9,158,664 to \$6,260,678; its annual premium income, from \$1,876,411 to \$732,340; the number of its policies from 22,122 to 14,040. Within that period, 5,762 of its policies terminated by surrender, and 10,746 by lapse,-an extraordinary record as compared with other companies of its class. Meanwhile the salary of its president was increased from \$7,000 to \$19,000, and its annual salary expense from \$19,000 to \$32,000; while the ratio of its expense for agents was largely in excess of the ratio of such expense by like companies which show more satisfactory apparent results. An order of the Legislature of 1881 requested of the life companies state-

ments of the salaries and emoluments of their officers. All complied except the Union Mutual, which refused. Finally, and under apprehension of the consequences of refusal, which it was not then ready to brave, it furnished the information; and its statement, in the unusual compensation paid its salaried managers, disclosed the motive of its contumacy to the legislative order. The peculiar circumstances attendant upon the removal of the company's principal office from Boston to Portland, and the incidental legislating out of office of a number of its directors, have induced the suspicion that such action was schemed to prevent a critical investigation of its affairs. These were chief of the considerations which persuaded me of my duty, under the authority of the law, to discover and verify the facts, that the public might have assurance and the company have justice. My concern was not confined to the question of solvency. The ascertainment that a company is legally solvent at date of examination does not discharge the function of a public supervisor of insurance. To discover the corpse, after murder done, is well ; to prevent the murder is better. A proper investigation embraces an inquiry whether conditions exist which, if allowed to remain, will imperil future solvency. It is the company's ability to fulfil its obligation in the future, when his claim falls due, which most concerns the policy-holder. Furthermore, every well-based mutual life insurance company inevitably accumulates funds beyond its legal reserve. Its assets may be divisible into two funds: the reserve, which it is required by law to have for the performance of its policy contracts; and the surplus, which is the accumulation above the reserve. This surplus is the property of the policy holders. Ordinarily, in the administration of a company, a portion of the surplus is held in investment to protect the reserve, and the rest is distributed in dividends in cash or applied to purchase of additional insurance or reduction of premium payments, at the election of the policy holders. Of all these funds the financial officers are trustees, with equal fiduciary obligation to all. To misapply, embezzle, or otherwise, by dishonest or improvident administration, to spoil the surplus, works as positive a wrong to policy-holders as when the unfaithful administration affects the reserve ; for it robs the policy holder of his just dividends, which reduce the cost of his insurance, and imperils the reserve by the withdrawal of a natural support. It results that incapable and dishonest managers may abuse their

trust, to the great injury of policy-holders, and yet not render the company, in contemplation of law, insolvent. From abuses and injuries of this character the policy-holders are entitled to such protection as the vigilance of official supervision can provide. And, in harmony with these views, the examination I propose of the Union Mutual contemplated an inquisition into all matters relative to the prudence and integrity of its management and the maintenance of its financial strength.

#### TREATY MAKING.

It was with considerable surprise that we noticed that members of the Montreal Board of Trade had accompanied certain citizens of the United States said to be interested in the iron and coal mines of Pennsylvania as a deputation to the Minister of Finance to propose free trade in coal and iron ores. We venture to assert that no precedent can be cited for so irregular a proceeding, and we can hardly believe it possible that Sir John A. Macdonald could have been aware of it. We would recommend the delegates from the Board of Trade to make a similar attempt to ascertain the views of the Government at Washington. It is not even pretended that the gentlemen from the United States had the slightest authority from their Government to endeavor to ascertain the views of the Canadian Government on the subject of the limited reciprocity which, in their own interests, they desire to bring about It is known that a Bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives for removing the duty off coals and ore, and we presume that the object of these gentlemen is to be able to make an announcement that they have obtained a promise from the Canadian Government that if it should become law. Canada will reciprocate. The general opinion has been that there is not the most remote chance of the Bill passing the two houses of Congress, and it is most unlikely that such an irregular communication as that proposed, would have a beneficial effect. In the debate on the address, in the House of Commons, Mr. Blake endeavored to elicit some information as to what the Government contemplated doing in regard to the fisheries, but Sir John Macdonald would give no hint as to future policy, and merely vindicated the provision in regard to the fisheries in the Treaty of Washington. The subject of reciprocal trade is one of the highest importance, and should be dealt with in regard not to one or two specific articles, but to all the natural products of the two countries;

and, above all, the negotiations should be carried on in a regular and formal manner through responsible Ministers of the countries interested, and not in the very peculiar and irregular mode recently adopted.

Whatever view may be taken as to the prudence of the Government in recognizing a deputation of foreigners, not even pretending to be accredited by their own Government, and in discussing with them so important a question as reciprocity, we have reason to believe that the Government is wholly uncommitted, although the United States delegates have been encouraged to hope that their demands will be granted. Meantime the answer was in substance that no overtures would be made by Canada, that Parliament had already conferred power on the Government to abolish the present duties on natural products whenever the United States shall do likewise, and that the Government was favorable to a large measure of reciprocity. We understand that salt and lumber were specially referred to as products that ought to be included in any measure on the subject. The Montreal Board of Trade, or rather its Council, seems to be of opinion that Canada should reciprocate in every case in which United States producers, to promote their own special interests, offer free trade in particular articles. The owners of collieries want free trade in coal, but the lumberers are not favorable to free trade in lumber any more than the farmers to free trade in bread stuffs. The truth is the subject cannot be satisfactorily treated in the mode that the United States delegates and the Board of Trade have adopted. It must be made the subject of negotiation between the Governments, and the basis of such negotiation should be the determination of the rights of the respective parties in the fisheries. The headland question should be settled by arbitration, unless the United States consent to a reciprocity treaty on the basis of the old treaty of 1854, which, it is notorious, was terminated, not on the ground that it was disadvantageous to the United States, but owing to the irritation which prevailed at the sympathy exhibited by a few Canadians with the people of the Southern States during the Civil War. As this irritation has long since subsided there is no valid reason for not adopting the old treaty as soon as possible. The action of Congress on the proposition now before it in regard to the coal duties may elicit some opinions from leading statesmen that may enable us to judge better as to the prospects of reciprocity.

#### THE NORTH AMERICAN LIFE ASSUR-ANCE CO.

The report of the North American Assurance Company, which will be found in our columns, affords satisfactory evidence that the Canadian companies are receiving that support from our own people which they so well deserve. On a reference to the last report we are glad to find that the business of the company is improving, and we infer from the remarks of the president, the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, that special attention has been given to the extension of its business in the Western Provinces and territories. Both the president and the Hon. Alexander Morris bore testimony to the meritorious services of the managing director, Mr. Wm. McCabe. We would draw special attention to the guarantee fund provided by the subscription of prominent gentlemen in the older provinces, and amounting to \$300,000, on which \$60,000 has been paid up. An interesting circumstance was the presentation to the president, Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, of a portrait of himself, to be placed in the board room, and the presentation was peculiarly interesting from the fact that the Hon. Alexander Morris was selected to present the testimonial. Mr. Morris made some appropriate remarks, adverting to the difference on political questions between Mr. Mackenzie and himself, but doing ample justice to his merits. It is satisfactory to find that at a time when party feeling leads to such bitter remarks as we find in the organs of the contending parties, two prominent politicians, holding essentially different views, should be able to meet one another in friendship on the same platform, and to co-operate in the management of a Canadian company, thus increasing the confidence of the general public. The business of the company in the Province of Quebec is conducted by Dr. Charles Ault, of this city, whose success since his appointment some three months ago, augurs favorably for the future.

#### THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

The first session of the Ontario Legislature was opened on Thursday, 25th inst., when Lieut.-Governor Robinson, after the election of Col. Clarke, as speaker, delivered the opening speech. Among the topics, as might have been anticipated, the most prominent refers to the recent decisions of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council which it is said have had a reassuring effect on the public mind by showing that the federal principle and the autonomy it was intended to secure for

the individual provinces, are likely to be safe in the hands of the courts of final resort on constitutional questions. The cases specially referred to are those relating to insurance companies, escheats to the Crown, and the regulation of the sale of intoxicating drinks. The boundary question was likewise referred to, and the agreement that the validity of the award was the first point to be discussed was specially mentioned. Among the subjects on which new legislation is recommended is the expediency of further extending the franchise, the liquor license laws, and the protection of public interest in streams used for the purpose of floating timber.

The address in reply was moved on Tuesday by Mr. McEntyre, who paid a deserved compliment to Lieut.-Governor Robinson for his administration of the Government with strict impartiality. He also expressed great confidence in the Governor General. Mr. Sills seconded the address, after which an adjournment took place. The debate was resumed on Monday by Mr. Meredith, who was followed by Mr. Mowat, atter which Mr. Morris and other members addressed the House, but the debate was again adjourned. The points chiefly discussed were the boundary question and Provincial autonomy. After another day's debate it was again adjourned.

#### OUR SHIPPING INTERESTS.

#### (To the Journal of Commerce.)

MR. EDITOR,-The address delivered at the meeting of the Board of the Harbor Commissioners by the chairman, Mr. Andrew Robertson, gives to the business of the port of Montreal a rosy color the facts do not seem to justify; indeed, a darker hue would, according to the general opinion, better suit our prospects. In regard to the abolition of canal toils on the Figura 10 the audition of the says :- "a year Evic Ganal, Mr. A. Robertson says :- "a year of free canals in New York State has been tried, and the report sent to Albany shows that the total lounage which rassed through last year was 5,775,670 tons "gainst 5,467,423 in 1882, a gain without tolls of only 308,208 tons or about 6 per cent. The chairman of the Board of Harbor Commissioners gives us the whole transit through the canal westward and east-ward. The traffic westward from New York to Buffalo is without interest to us, as we can-not compete for it. The only interesting traffic is the eastward one from Buffalo to tide water, as any increase in the shipment of grain via the Erie Canal is a loss to us. Taking the traffic Erie Canal is a loss to us. Taking the traffic enstward, we arrive to quite a different conclu-sion as to the importance of the abolition of tolls on the Canal. In 1882, when t lls were paid, the Erie Canal, forwarded 29,715,528 bushels of grain. In 188, without tolls, the transit through the Canal and the season of transit through the order to 33 days than during navigation was shorter by 33 days than during the preceding year) amounted to 42,610,204bushets, an increase of 43.05 per cent. So much for the abolition of tolls. The pality 6 per cent increase of Mr. Andrew Rob rtson's report has taken an enormous proportion when considered in its true bearing.

The scarcity of sailing vessels seeking a freight in our port and the great reduction in inland tonnage are accepted by Mr. Robertson as a matter of course. If steamers form 91 per cen tof our tonnage, and sailing vessels only 9 per cent "this shows that, year after year, we are becoming more and more a steamship port, and that sailing vessels are gradually becoming of less importance to the trade of the port." "The reduction in inland tonnage shows that "The reduction in inland tonnage shows that railways must come nearer to the front as com-petitors with the canals." So we must yield to circumstances and be satisfied. But the grain exporter does not accept the scarcity of sailing vessels and the reduction of inland tonnage with the same equanimity Mr. Robertson may regard it. Sailing vessels are of as much neces-pierco retargent the grain a complexity proveries that regard it. Sailing vessels are of as much neces-sity as steamers to a grain-exporting port. The argument drawn by the chairman of the Board of Harbor Goumissioners from the withdrawal of the sailing vessels of the Allan and Beaver lines has no bearing on the case. Large sail-ing vessels cannot compete with steamers, especially when both navigate between the same ports; but what the shipping interest requires is a fleet of small sailing vessels of 1,200 to 1,500 quarters capacity, 300 to 350 tons measurement. Outside of the circle of shippers, people have no idea of the number of orders for small cargoes for Cork and a market supports, people have no tare of the name of the orders for small cargoes for Cork and a market that are left without execution every season by hack of suitable vessels. Small vessels may receive as destination any pert on the contin-ent between Cadiz and Hanto rg; their haydays for loading and discharging are longer; their small capacity reduces the adventure to a their small capacity reduces the adventure to a small risk; while steamers of sixty to eighty thousand bushels (the usual capacity) are restricted to certain ports, have shorter laydays, entail heavier risks, and are not fit for the business. The consequence is that our shipments are done by regular lines and limited to four ports: London, Liverpool, (Hargow and Antwerp. Our business rela-Glasgow and Antwerp. Our business ten-tions being confined to these ports, ocean rovers do not enter into competition with our lines, and freights remain high. Were Austrian, Italian and Norwegian small vessels enabled to make our port a port of call for freight, our foreign relations would at once extend, small orders might be fulfilled, and our grain trade be greatly increased; but charges are too enor-mous. Pilotage in and out, towage up and down, port charges, etc., amount very near to one shilling per quarter on small craft, and New York rates, though lower than those offered here,

are yet more advantageous to the ship. The future of Montreal as a scaport has many odds to contend against, so long as a more liberal policy shall not regulate its traffic. A larger competition in every department that contributes to its activity is necessary to councombined to the tendency to monopoly and close corporations. The Corporation of Pilots below Quebec, the attemped adoption in Montreal of the same system, the combination of labor societies, the combination to raise freight before. the close of navigation by the steamship companies, the convention between the forwarding companies to raise next season to 3 cents the fieight between Kingston and Montreal, and a possible accession of our railway companies to an increased scale of freight are fraught with danger to our foreign trade. The deepening to 27 tect of Lake St. Peter will be of little importance so long as the through transit between Chicago and Montreal by the St. Lawrence without transhipment is not an accomplished fact.

#### A SHIPPER.

#### NEW STANDARD WIRE GAUGE IN ENGLAND.

The new Standard Department of the Board of Trade announces that, after consultation with those practically interested in the use of wire gauges, a standard measure for wire has been made, duly verified, and ordered by Her Majesty in Council to be, on and after the 1st of March,

1884, a Board of Trade Standard under the Weights and Measures Act. The sizes of this 

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1 300	30 124
2 276	31 116
3 252	32 108
4 232	33 100
5 212	34
6 192	35
7 176	36 76
8 160	37
9 144	38 62
10 128	39 60
11 116	40
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15 72	44 32
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At a meeting held in Birmingham the iron masters pronounced against the new standard gauge, and resolved by 17 votes to 7 to adhere to the old Birmingham Wire Gauge. The metal men, as distinguished from the iron trade, are in favor of an international gauge. It seems pretty certain that the so-called metal trade-doing business in flat metals-will all use the new Standard Gauge; as they stated as much at the meeting. If such be the case, the only way for the iron masters to avoid clashing with them would be to adopt the same, and without doubt the pressure of outer circumstances will tend strongly to the same end.

Meetings, &c.

#### NORTH AMERICAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the above Company was held at the Company's Head Office, 23. Toronto st.; Toronto, on Tuesday, Jan. 22nd, pursuant to notice. The following gentlemen were present, viz :--

Hon A. Mackenzie, M. P., Hon. A. Morris,
M.P.P., J. L. Blaikie, R. Jaffray, W. Gordon,
Toronto; Capt. Larkin, Mayor, and John Rose,
St. Catharines; W. Alexander, J. N. Lake, Jas.
Scott, J. Morison, Toronto; R. H. Jarvis, Thos.
Wavell, R. B. Skinner and R. H. Park, Hamilton; J. K. Kerr, Q. C., A. H. Campbell, Wm. D.
McIntosb, Rev. T. W. Campbell, Toronto; Thos.
Gowdy and D. Spence, Guelph; H. A. Patterson, and M. Wilson, Chatham; M. W. Smith,
D. C.L. Dr. Thorburn, E. A. Meredith, LL.D.,
F. Wooten, Wm. McCabe, F.I.A., Toronto; Dr. Ault, Montreal, Wm. R. Miller and A. McD.
Allan, Goderich, J. F. Mathieson, L. Goldman,
W. Howell, R. Lovell, J. B. Carlile, W. Hamilton, Rev, J. H. Johnson, Wm. Campbell.
The Hon. A. Mackenzie, M.P., was appointed chairman, and Wm. McCabe, managing director, secretary. The minutes of last meeting, having been printed, were taken as read.

been printed, were taken as read.

Dr. Thorburn, medical director, presented his report for the year, and explained that of the deaths during the past year, the largest claim made arcse from death by accident, and with the exception of two, the others died of acute diseases.

By-law No. 31 was adopted. The secretary then read the annual report and! balance sheet.

#### Report.

In presenting their annual report for the year 1833 to the policy-holders and guarantors, the directors of the North American Life Assurance Company have the most unqualified satisfaction in referring to the statements submitted, as well as to the excellent character of the business transacted.

The results of the year shew how completely the directors have been justified in their antici-

pations of a large and extended business. The Company has, at considerable expense, established a branch in British Columbia, and is now represented in every Province of the Dominion.

The accompanying revenue account and balance sheet exhibit the affairs of the Company in a clear and comprehensive manner.

Among the receipts of the year appear, for the first time, sums paid for life annuities, which this Company is specially empowered by its Act of Incorporation to grant. By its annuity bonds, persons in advanced years are enabled to secure during the rest of their lifetime, a much larger income than could be realized for the same

income than could be realized for the same amount invested in first-class securities. During the year \$12 applications for insur-ances for \$1,588,372 were received, upon which were issued 748 policies, securing \$1,401,312, and 61 for \$125,060 were declined, not being deemed desirable risks, and 12 for \$32,000 were upcomuted uncompleted.

This large addition to the business of the Company is specially gratifying, in view of the financial stringency which has existed during the latter part of the year.

The large amount held in reserve by the Company added to the guarantee fund of \$300,007, subscribed by prominent gentlemen in all the older Provinces of the Dominion, upon which has been paid the sum of \$60,000, furnishes to insurers a security unsurpassed in this country,

The directors have pleasure in inviting attention to their efforts to meet the wants and wishes of the insuring public, both with regard to the plans of insurance off-red by the Com-pany and the liberal character of its policy contract.

It is the only Company, so far as they know, which has removed all restrictions as to travel, from the date of the policy, but in such a way as to protect equitably the interests of all the policy-Lolders.

By its commercial endowment plan, the Company dispenses with the heavy over-payment accumulations of the ordinary plans, and thus places within the reach of the masses reliable life insurance limited to the usual accumulating period of life, at an estimated cost of about one-half of the ordinary plans, and enables the insured to pay as they go, and to have just what

they pay for. This plan has received the unqualified approval of the leading life insurance authorities received the unqualified on this continent. By it, the payments after the first year are adjusted to the current cost of insurance as determined by actual experience, and insurance is thus brought within the reach of much within the reach of men of moderate means.

The directors, believing that there are many The directors, believing that there are many, who desire to obtain the Company's Tontine Investment Policy, owing to its great advantage as an investment, etc., but are restrained from doing so by the fear that they may not be able to pay their premiums to the end of the Tontine period, decided to issue policies on the Semi-Tontine plan, and by this means meet the views of this clust. of this class.

The Company's Semi-Tontine policy combines the privilege of the paid-up surrender value given to the holders of ordinary policies, with all the options given to holders of Tontine investment polic es.

This renders these forms of policies, as con-trasted with the ordinary forms, a specially valuable and marketable security, or a collateral of a high class. No extra charge is made by the Company on the premiums on its Tontine and Semi-Tontine policies, but they are the same as on its ordinary policies.

In addition to the classes of insurance adopted by the Company, some consideration has been given to the establishment of another class. It is claimed as the result of experience in England, where much attention is given to vital statistics, that the lives of total abstainers from intoxi-cating liquors are better than those who use such drinks in moderation. Some British com-panies have estublished a total abstance class. It seems to the directors very desirable to adopt a similar policy here, where the members insur-ing on that condition would receive the full benefit of their abstinence. They, therefore, recommend that this be done as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

The directors note with satisfaction that Prof. Cherriman, the Government Superintendent of Insurance, has omitted from his last report the item of ratio of expenses to income. Such item item of ratio of expenses to income. Such item was clearly most misleading when applied to companies of different ages, and very improper use was made of it by some of the older com-panies, although the Superintendent had re-peatedly stated that such "percentages ought not to be taken as a proper gauge of the economy of management of a company." The income of a life company is made up partly of interest and partly of premiums, and the older company, the larger the proportion of the former to the latter, while the cost of collecting in-terest is manifestly much less than that of col-lecting premiums or securing new business.

The Official Government reports shew that the amount of life insurance in force in Canada, in United States Companies in 1882, was only \$3,951,922 in excess of that held by them in 1872, while the business in our home companies

1872, while the business in our home companies during that period rose from \$13,069,811 to \$53,885,051, being an increase of over ten times that in American companies. This is a very gratifying fact, being evidence of the real national development of the Do-minion, showing that we are becoming strong enough to support great commercial enterprises, and that our home companies are more than holding their own against their foreign com-petitors. petitors

petitors. By the success of such home institutions we retain money which would otherwise have gone abroad, and it is thus used in building and ex-tending Canadian interests. The official reports show that United States companies have deposited with the Dominion Government but a small portion of the reserve essential for the security of Canadian policy-holders and that such deposits contain but a rery small proportion of Canadian securities, while the entire reserves and resources of our while the entire reserves and resources of our own Companies are invested in this country. It is manifest that the advantages and conven-ience to policy-holders are largely in favor of well-managed home companies. The success and progress of the North American Life is no doubt greatly due to its very liberal policy contract, and also to the fact that the directors of the Company have recognized the wants of the people and adopted plans of insurance suit-able to all classes. The directors recommend that a dividend at the rate of eight per cent per aunum, payable on July 2nd, be paid to the guarantors, as interest, for the use of the Guar-antee Fund, to June 30th next. The efficient services of the inspectors, agents and office staff of the Company again deserve special commendation.

special commendation. The directors all retire, but are eligible for re-election, and in resigning the trust confidence in the them, they record their entire confidence in the plans, prospects and management of the Company.

> ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, President.

Toronto, Jan. 22nd, 1884.

#### FIRST SCHEDULE.

REVENUE	ACCOUNT	OF THE	NORTH	AMERICAN	LIFE
INSURA: 1883.	NCE COM	PANY FO	R YEAR E	NDING DE	c. 31,
1000					

1004.			
Dec. 31.	To Balance	\$151,521	76

1883,			
Dec 31.	" Premium and annuity considerations Interest	102,982 8,024	
	" Guarantee Fund and premium thereon	3,140	
		\$265,669	19
1883.			
Dec 31.	By Expenses " Commissions and sal-	\$ 24,340	10
•	aries to agents	15,197	
	" Re-incurances	9,220	70

antes to agents	10,191.90
" Re-insurances	9,750 79
" Claims paid under pol-	11 A.
icies	21,362 55 156 75
" Surrendered policy	156 75
" Interest on Guarantee	
Fund	3,375 00
" To balance as in 2nd	.,

Schedule ..... 192,486 69

\$265,669 19

#### SECOND SCHEDULE-BALANCE SHEET. Liabilities,

De To	1883. c. 31. To Guarantee FundS Assurance and an- nuity funds	60,000	00
	ance policy 19,050 00		
		106,845	00
	s	5166,845	00
к	Contingent Fund to provide for	1	
	the collection of outstanding		
	and deferred premiums and		
	other charges accruing on		
	year's business	7,500	00
¢î	Loss under policy awaiting		
a	proof	1,000	
	Surplus	17,141	69

\$192,436 69

Assets.

1883				
Dec. 3	Deb Cas	. Govt. deposit: penture, S15,000; h, S36,500 mortgages on real	Ş51,500	00
	esta " Loans	s on stock	35,137	50
	" Reven	rsions		
	" Preud	ninary expenses	1,500	
	" Premi policie	ture iums on existing es in agents'hands	1,000	00
	transr	n due course of nission	19,581	35
	polici	iums on existing es due subsequent	•	
	(Rese preced ed in	c 31, 1883 rve on this and ling item includ- Liabilities).	13,461	85
	" Loan	on policy	216	75
	sions " Intere	st accrued not	7,500	00
	" yet di " Cash	in head and	1,650	22
	branc	h offices	1,254	00 :
	" Cash	in banks	22,074	59
		· ' :	5192,486	69

WILLIAM MCCABE, Man. Director and Actuary.

We have examined the books, documents and account, and also each of the socurities for the property in the above balance sheet, and certify to their correctness. JAMES CARLVLE, M D., W. G. CASSELS, Toronto, Jan. 7, 1884.

We concur in the foregoing certificate, and have personally made an independent examination of said books, and also of each of the securities representing said property.

T.A. MEREDITH, LL.D., Auditing Committee WM. GORDON, of the Board.

Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, M.P., moved the adop-tion of the report. He said :--" In moving the adoption of the report it is so full that very little remains for me to say. The directors have endeavored during the past year to extend the business of the company, wherever that could be done on a safe basis; and particular attention bus heen directed to the two great provident be done on a safe basis, and particular attention has been directed to the two great provinces in the western part of the Dominion. Whatever opinion some of us may have with regard to the construction of the Canada Pacific Railway, there can be no doubt of this, that in the pro-vince of British Columbia, aud in the North-west territories, Canada has a magnificent inheritance, and one in which all home indus-tries and home institutions should be cultivated. We should be always willing to help forward the progress and development of that country. Now we have recognized this, and some of our Now we have recognized this, and some of our Now we have recognized this, and some or our agents have been engaged there during the past year. British Columbia is generally supposed to be a territory of comparatively small value and lacking in agricultural enpacity, but it is nevertheless one of the richest parts of the Continent. Our success in these provinces, as well as right here at home has been great. We look forward to doing a good business there in the future. We have reason to be thankful for such a very satisfactory year's dusiness."

From the outset the aim of the directors has been to build the Company on a solid founda-tion, and a reference to the report will fully demonstrate how very successful the Company has been in that respect. In looking over a tabulated statement (taken from the last New York official Insurance report) in the case of the United States Companies doing business in Ganada, i observed that the average expendi-York official Insurance report) in the case of the United States Companies doing business in Ganada, I observed that the average expendi-ture to income of the whole was \$77.86 per \$100, whereas that of this Company was very much less, showing that our proportion of in-come available for reserve for the year was greater than theirs. I mention this fact be-cause I know there is an idea prevalent with a great many people that, because a Company is able to count its assets by the millions (nearly the whole of which represent debts to its policy holders) it is able to do better for its policy holders) it is able to do better for its policy holders than the Canadian Companies can. This is certainly a mistake, as the results have proved in the past, and will most certainly be demonstrated by the future results of this Com-pany. In concluding my remarks, I have no besitation in expressing my fullest confidence in the Company and ask those of you who are with us to-day to recommend it to your friends. Our statement of assets speaks for itself; every-thing is as stated, and every dollar invested is in first-class scurities, earning a good rate of interest. To our agents we are indebted for the fine business they scenred last year, and I look forward confidently, with our larger agency staff, to an increased result during the present year.

year. Hon. A. Morris, M.P.P., seconded the motion for the adoption of the report, and expressed his great satisfaction that the Company had taken such deep root in Canadian soil, and had met with such favor among our people; and he was glad and proud to say that the affairs of the Company were conducted on entirely safe and conservative principles. The man-aging director, Mr. Wm. McGabe, a Fellow of the lastitute of Actuaries of Great Britain, had long and successful experience in life insurance, understood. his business thoroughly in every department, and took a genuine pride in the development of. this national. Company, which, they saw growing up and rising so rapidly. they saw growing up and rising so rapidly.

One of the most gratifying facts that could be laid before the Canadian public was that the business of Life Insurance in Canada was being so largely done by our home companies. The Company carried on its business in a fair and equitable way, always endeavoring to adapt equitable way, always endeavoring to adapt itself to the wants and circumstances of the people. It was an independent Company, imak-ing no war upon any other—a Canadian com-pany, guaranteed by Oanadian shareholders and giving the benefits of the profits to its policy-holders. They have reason to feel extreme satisfaction with the unequalled progress of the company. With regard to the managing direc-tor, Mr. McCabe, they were extremely fortunate in having bin at the head of their affairs, and the speeder twisted heawould long continue bis the speaker trusted he would long continue his connection. Hon. Mr. Mackenize said he had intended to

refer to the admirable management of their managing director. All feel that he was the right man in the right place. He had also much pleasure in referring to the great efficiency in the internal economy of the office under Mr. Goldman. No more striking proof of this could be given than by the fact that the Company's official report to the Government for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1883, was despatched to the superintendent on the 5th of this month.

The motion for the adoption of the annual report and financial statement was unanimously adopted.

On the motion of Matthew Wilson, Barrister, of Chatham, seconded by J. K. Kerr, Q.C., the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the president, vice-presidents and directors and to the members of the Provincial and Local Boards.

On the motion of J. L. Blaikie, seconded by Robt Jaffray, thanks were given to the Com-pany's officers, inspectors and agents for their faithful and efficient services.

The auditors were re-appointed. On the motion of W. Alexander, seconded by James Scott, it was resolved that the valuable services of the president and vice-presidents should be acknowledged in a substantial way, by placing to their credit the same amount as last year.

E. A. Meredith, LL.D., and John N. Lake were appointed scrutineers, who reported the following gentlemen elected directors for the following gentlemen elected directors for the ensuing year, viz.: Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, M.P., Hon. A. Morris, M.P.P., Hon. G. W. Allan, Hon. J. R. Thibaudeau, L. W. Smith; D.C.L.. H. S. Strathy, E. A. Meredith, LL.D., A. H. Campbell, H. H. Cook, M.P., E. Galley, James Thorburn, M.D., James Scott, William Bell, John L. Blaikie, Hon. D. A. Macdonald, Andrew Robertson, W. R. Meredith, Q.C., M.P.P., John Morison, D. Macrae, E. Gurney, J., John M. Lake, B. B. Hughes, William Gordon, Robert Jaffray, William McGabe, F.I.A. The meeting then adjourned.

The meeting then adjourned.

The meeting then adjourned. At the conclusion of the meeting the newly-elected directors met, when the Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, M.P., was re-elected president, and the Hon. Alexander Morris, M.P.P., and John iL. Blaikie, Esq., vice-presidents. The standing committees of the year were then appointed, and the Beard adjourned. and the Board adjourned.

'THE saying that "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure " finds some illustration in a despatch from Toronto, a few days ago, to the effect that a manufacturer in that city " intends taking action " in heavy damages for libel against a Toronto daily, for stating that he had had such and such dealings with a recently "busted" bank. The fact is that neither in the issue of the paper referred to nor that of the day previous or after, was there any reference to the case pointed at. It is to be 'hoped that the carbolic acid presumably thus employed, i may have the desired effect, and that the tail chimneys may long "continue to" belch forth to their master's heart's content.

WHAT is left of the Exchange Bank is showing more tenacity of purpose than the whole concern did while alive. Debtors are pressed right and left. The late president is resting himself on the 5th storey of a New York boarding house and watching the battle from his "bad eminence" in company with his brother, the late manager of the Montreal Loan and Mortgage Co., where if they had any "music in them-selves" which they haven't--they might ap-propriately rehearse the duett, "I know a bank wherein the wild *time* blows." The bank is suing Mr. Thos. Oraig for \$200,000, and have placed a seizure for \$40,000 in the hands of the auctioneer in connection with the threatened sale of his (Mr. Craig's) residence. The liquidators will probably resume the redemption of circulation in a day or two. The total now out-standing is said to be only \$120,000. Creditors should not be over hasty in sacrificing their claims. The purchasers of the residue of the Consolidated Bank realized handsomely thereon.

THE AMERICAN Lumber Co., Toronto, of which J. S. Playfair is president, and J. S. Lockie, financial manager, has assigned. A dispatch says: "a dispute arose between the company and the vendors of certain timber limits in Michigan as to the class of lumber the company had a right to cut, and pending the solution of that question the Scotch shareholders, being those principally interested, decided that the company should go into liquidation; therefore they assigned to Play-fair & Lockie, Toronto; McCutcheon of Detroit, and another in Scotland. The subscribed capital of the company is over one million dollars, and it is said shareholders only will be losers. The bank with which the company dealt is fully secured, and the liabilities to outside creditors are only a few thousand dollars, which, it is believed, will be paid in full. There is nothing at present to justify a rumor that was current that the British Canadian Lumbering and Timber Company will go into liquidation. A short time ago the company gave a mortgage to its bankers on its timber and timber limits for advances made, and subsequently two other banks interested also secured themselves. Within the past few days three trustees have been appointed representing these banks, which probably gave rise to the rumor of finanical difficulties. The American Lumber Co's operations are confined to the States and the British Canadian to Canada."

"WHAT'S IN A NAME?"-An Orangeville, Ont., shoe dealer, bearing the name of Noble Oliver, has fled to parts unknown, except, perhaps to his family, whom he has left behind, The absentee had only been in business in Orangeville for the last few months, and was burnt out a little over a month since. His wife, who—it appears—had advanced him \$800 with which to start in business, had taken out shortly before insurances to the extent of S900 in stock and furniture with the Huron & Middlesex, and \$800 with the City of London. The fire originated in the shoe shop of the pre-mises occupied by the Olivers, and caused the destruction of the entire McKeown block. Noble claimed a loss of \$1,000 in burnt goods Noble claimed a loss of \$1,000 in burnt goods and such as were damaged by water and removal, but when it came to proving a loss of \$100 he was unequal to the task, and the "Oity of London," settled at \$60 as its proportion of the actual loss. Suspicion arose, not only from over-insurance, but from the established fact of their having had trunks packed prior to the fre-with household and other goods, which were thus easily removed on that occasion. The destruction of the block cost the British America Assurance Co: \$1,350. iga Laratji (4. \$ 10000 10 250

THE TORONTO BOLT CO .- Reports are occasionally heard of trumped-up claims to ground property situated in the centres of large cities. probably for the purpose of forcing money from the real owners. The many claims by relations previously unheard of, upon the estate of the late A. T. Stewart, of New York, are fresh in the memory of readers. The site of the Bolt and Iron Co. (limited), Toronto, has for some months past furnished occupation for the law. The title of the company comes to them through "a chain of nine owners from the Government, and the rights of none of these owners-all registered-were never, it appears, questioned or doubted in their term of over thirty years, until last Spring, when an issue of a fourteen years' squatter, whose children continued to possess the land and water under the same " title "-discovered that he had some claims upon the property. It was evidently only after Mr. John Livingstone, the managing director, had bought the chaotic and neglected patch, and made it, if not blossom like the rose, possibly and made it, if not blossom the un the the the nucleus of another Birmingham, that the place was deemed of any value. The claim was dismissed by the court, but the claimant was not to be worsted so easily; he returned to the charge, but was defeated a second time, and now for the third time the enemy lays seige, and evidently better provided than before with the engines of assault. Some of the Loan companies are watching the case with interest. If the claimant should succeed there is little doubt that others will follow, and loans upon property become more difficult and uncertain.

ONTARIO CROPS .- The total acreage of fall and spring wheat last year in the Province of Ontario was 1,676,545 acres, which produced 21,253, 372 bushels. In 1882 the land sown was 1,775,337 acres, and the produce 40,921,201 bushels. The average yield of fall wheat per acre in 1882 was twenty-six and three-tenths bushels and of spring wheat sixteen and fivetenths. Last year the average of spring wheat was sixteen and seven-tenths and of fall wheat only ten and five-tenths. Of barley 18,690,380 bushels were raised in 1883, the average yield having been twenty-four and sixty-seven hundredths bushels. In 1882 24,284, 407 bushels were grown, or an average of twenty-eight and six-tenths bushels per acre. The oat crop was a large and good one. The grain was of excellent quality, especially in the Western half of of the province. The total reported crop was 55,642,524 bushels, or thirty nine bushels per In 1882 the total yield was 50,097,acre 997 bushels, the average having been thirty-six and four-tenths bushels per acre- Rye was a fair crop in quality and productiveness. There were harvested 3,005,720 bushels, the average having been sixteen bushels. In 1882 the yield was 3,549,898 bushels, the average having been and the yield was excellent. The yield was 10,720,450 bushels, the average having been nineteen and eight tenths. In 1882 the average was about the same, and the harvest was 10,943-355 bushels. Cora, buckwheat, and beans were injured by the September frosts. Beans made a partial crop in localities where they are largely grown, but thousands of neres of corn and buckwheat were utterly ruined in the most favorable districts. Of hay and clover there is a large surplus in the country, the excess over the previous crop being 2,036,793 tons. In 1882 the average yield was 1.14 tons per acres; last year the yield averaged 1.75 tons per acres;

CALGARY .- Town lots in Calgary, N. W. T., are offered for sale by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and a considerable number have already been taken up. The town now boasts of a population of from 800 to 1,000, and this will doubtless be supplemented at an carly date. Her residents expect a very busy season during the coming summer, and building operations have not been suspended, though it was not known until recently on whose land they were being crected. The frequent discoveries of rich silver leads and coal veins in the neighboring mountains have caused considerable excitement, and it is thought by sanguine citizens that Calgary will be a second Denver. In topographical position they are certainly counterparts, and we can see no reason why they should not become so in other respects when sufficient attention is drawn to that part of the Rocky Mountain region, as it undoubtedly will be in future, since region, as it undoubtedly will be in future, since the snort of the iron horse is now heard in that formerly remote portion of the Continent. Judging trom occasional reports, a change of the mining hws, making them similar to those of British Columbia, would be of practical benefit to miners and prospectors. Many of the latter are now "striking out" for the mountains, and on the departure of the snow a number of others will be ready to follow; besides the rush which is expected from the East. Business is reported good in Calgary, money plentiful, and sales very satisfactory. Some merchants carry quite large stocks, owing to the fact that the town is the supply depot for all that district of country, including Fort McLeod, Edmonton and the mining camps to the West.

A HARDWARE merchant of Clinton, Ont., writing under date the 14th inst., gives it as his opinion that the causes of business failures lie partly at the doors of some of the wholesalers in his line, and cites a case in point : The traveller visits a town in 'which he has been accustomed to sell goods, but finds the regular ecustomers not disposed to give orders, as con-sumers are fully supplied and should pay for what they have already had. The traveller intimates that he must sell, and as his old customer will hot buy he calls upon somebody who perhaps is less particular, induces him to branch out or go into the business, although the place is already fully occupied by those who possess experience as well as capital, and who possess experience as well as capital, and who know what quantity of goods the place requires. The result is that prices are cut, goods are forced right and left, legitimate trade is injured, and in the course of time there is no sound business left. This indiscriminate selling of goods to inexperienced dealers may be held answerable for many of the failures that occur, and the winchief is not an well ap much by the and the mischief is not caused so much by the which precede it—by sharphering goods, by accommodation of various kinds, undue credits, high interest, etc. He also refers to the part which gertain banks have occupied in promot-ing the wischief who incread of their barti ing the mischief—who, instead of their legiti-mate business, have been more engaged in speculative ventures—and refers to the heavy earnings of 17 to 22 per cent reported in the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE some time since, -- to which we must remark that shareholders do not usually concern themselves about the future nor quarrel with the heavy earnings which yield them proportionate dividends.

BUSINESS CHANGES.—Ontario.—Assigned in trust.—Chas. Cragg, harness, Ingersoll; J. Welsh, joweller, Preston; E. & B. Urguhart, grocers, Lancaster; G. A. Hammett, oils, Woodstock; C. R. Tinkiss & Co., general store,

etc., Providence Bay. C. C. Germann, grocer, Berlin; J. & H. McKinney, general store, Perth, offering to compromise at 50 cents in the dollar; J. R. Moore, oils, lamp goods, etc., Lordon, offering 50 cents on the dollar, secured; W. Messer, grocer,: Toronto, failed; Mrs. Jno. McBride, millinery, Cobourg, compromised at 30 cents on the dollar, secured; J. G. Gibson, grocer, Toronto, compromised at 50 cents on the dollar. G. H. Furner & Co., millinery, etc., who moved from Hamilton to Toronto about three years ago, find it necessary to call their ereditors together. Quebec.— Assigned.—S. Desjardins, general store, Chicoutimi; L. Berthiaume, baker, Montreal; Charbonean & Co., confectionery, etc., St. Hyacinthe; W. W. Lewis, sash and door manufacturer, Richmond East. L. Teimosse, baker, Montreal, compromised; E. Briton, grocer Quebec, compromising; C. Lamoureux & Co., furniture, Montreal, compromised at 65 cents on the dollar. Jos. Lavigne, tins, Louisville, Que., has succumbed for the third time, and now offers 45 cents in the dollar, in 3 and 6, months secured. Manitoba.—Aruold, Sinclair & Co., wholesale liquors, etc., Winnipeg, assigned; F. Gardiner, general store, offering 25 cents on the dollar. Nova Scotia.—J. S. Morgan, tins, etc., Bridgewater, asking compromise. New Brunswick.—H. M. Trites, grocer, etc., St. John, assigned; Francis & Yaughan, boots and shoes, St. John, offering 45 cents on the dollar.

THE MUTUAL PRINCIPLE.—In reply to the communication of "Enquirer" of recent date, we cannot do better than quote from Section 16 of the Consolidated Insurance Act of 1877, the following clause:

"Provided always that, in all cases of distribution of the proceeds of the deposit in the hands of the receiver-general and the assets vested in the trustees, as provided for in this section, if it appears from the charter, act of incorporation, or articles of association of the company, and from the conditions of the policy, that any *Canadian palicy-holder* claiming a share in such distribution has been insured on the "mutual" principle,—then such.\_ policyholder shall be entitled only to claim a share in the distribution as aforesaid, at the same rate as all other holders of policies under the same conditions may be entitled to claim in the distribution of the total assets of the company, whether such be holders of Canadian policies or otherwise; but this proviso shall apply in the cases of such company is chartered, incorporated or associated together, a Canadian policy-holder in such company is entitled claim a share in the distribution in such country other than Canada, at the same rate as all other holders of policies under the same conditions may be entitled to claim in the distribution of the total assets of the company particed in which such company is entitled to claim a share in the distribution in such country other than Canada, at the same rate as all other holders of policies under the same conditions may be entitled to claim in the distribution of the total assets of the company, and to enjoy all the rights and privileges as policy-holders which are enjoyed by the policyholders who are natives of or naturalized in such country."

# FIRE RECORD.

Toronio, Jan. 25-Berkely street, Methodist Church damaged to the extent of \$2,000; insured in the Western. Alvinston, Jan. 26-J. Newell's blacksmith shop and his house, occupied by G. Stevens. Loss, \$2,000; no insurance. Belleville, Jan. 28-Barber & Leslie's furnishing store. Loss \$7,000; insured in the Norwich Union for \$4,000. John Grant, boots and shoes. Loss covered by insurance for \$4,000 in North British and Mercantile. Allan McFee, jeweller. Loss covered by \$3,000 in R yal. Loss on building occupied by Barber &

Leslie, and owned by Angus MoFee, S2,000; covered in the London Insurance Association. Thurso, Jan. 28-G. Edwards' residence. Loss \$2,000; partly insured in Western companies.

#### QUEBEC.

Riviere du Loup, (en Bas) Jan. 24-O. Roy's building, occupied by Gauvin & Mailloux, general merchants. Stock insured for \$10,000. Montreal, Jan. 27-Mr. Proctor's building; damages, \$2,000. Damages to stock, \$2,500; Jan. 26.-Thompson & Co.'s rubber stamp stock damaged to the extent of \$2,000; Johnston's Fluid Beef factory. Loss \$15,000, insured for \$5,000.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK.

St. John, Jan. 27—The building owned by J. L. Hall, and occupied by H. Kirkpatrick and Jas. McOullough & Co., clothiers, partly burnt, The stock of the latter was considerably damaged.

#### NOVA SCOTIA.

Truro, Jan. 29-Uraig & Webster's hat factory. Loss \$9,000; insured for \$7,000. Shelburne, Jan. 28-Harlow's trunk factory. Loss \$2,000; no insurance.

# JOSEPH E. SEAGRAM DISTILLER, WATERLOO, ONTARIO. Alcohol, 65 O.P. Pure Spirits, 65 O.P. Pure Spirits, 50 O.P. Pure Spirits, 25 U.P. Old Rye, Malt and Family Proof Whiskies. Sole manufacturer of the celebrated WHITE WHEAT WHISKEY.

#### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. THURSDAY, Jan. 31, 1884.

The spring business continues to develop apace, but the volume of trade is yet a considerable way behind that of late years. The thaw, which began with rain yesterday, bids fair to be only moderate, sufficient to lower the snow level and facilitate intercourse in the interior. Money is abundant for all giltedged securities, but withheld from all speculative ventures; and with so much necessarily lying idle the dividend paying power must be somewhat affected. On the other hand, if no unusual occurrences develop during the coming season, losses should be reduced to a minimum. The demand for Exchange is very quiet; Exchange on London is without variation. 60-day sight Bankers' drafts are held at 1092; 3 days' sight, 110;; Drafts on New York, } per cent premium. The Stock market has been dull. Hochelaga Bank stock sold to-day at 70. The objective feature of the market is Canadian Pacific which, owing to, discouraging accounts from Ottawa, sold today in New York at 532, and in Montreal at 54. The bears are confident of a further decline, but they appear to believe in an advance for wheat. Some shares of Montreal Loan & Mortgage Co. sold to-day at 50. The following table shows the highest and lowest price, and the number of shares sold since previous report :---

		1	
Banks.	Shares sold.	Highest price.	Lowest price.
Montreal Commerce Toronto Merchants Ontario Molsons People's	1105 2269 335 178 100 75 25	178] 119] 169] 109 100 115 603	1771 117 168 108]  114
Quebec Federal Hochelaga	22 17 10	107 <sup>"</sup> 127 70	
Miscellancous. Montreal Gas Co Can. Pac. Ry Richelieu & Ont City Passenger R'y Mont. Tel. Co " I. & Bdg. Co " Loan & Mt. C N. W. Land Hudon Cotlon Co Land Grants	2875 711 475 157 100	177 571 575 1165 119 71, 50 60 60 60 60	118

BOOTS AND SHOES.--Manufacturers are fairly busy on Spring orders, although it is generally admitted that the volume of business is less than was expected. First shipments are being sent forward, but the trade seems to be acting cautiously till the 4th prox. has been tided over. Payments good.

CATTLE.—At the local market last Monday choice shipping cattle were scarce, and prices ranged from 54c to 52c per 1b., live weight. The offerings of butchers' cattle comprised about 200 head, the quality being fair, and prices unchanged at 5c to 54c for best lots; 44c to 43c for fair to good, and 3c to 4c for coarse and leaner grades. Sheep were in limited supply, and were nearly all small-sized, selling from 35.50 to \$5.50 each. Live hogs quoted at \$6 to \$6.25 per ewt.

COAL AND WOOD.—Coal is in good demand, but dealers opine that stocks are not what they should be, and higher prices are therefore anticipated bofore the close of the season. Egg is quoted at \$725, but a rise of 50 cents is expected to take place to-morrow. Store and Nit, \$7.53; Scotch Grate, \$6.50; Blacksmiths', \$7; Soft Coal, \$5.50. Hardwood, \$7.50 to \$8; Softwood, \$7.

DARY PRODUCE.—Butler is unchanged, the only outlet at present being the local trade. Finest qualities are scarce and firmly held. In other gravies no movement whatever is manifested. The market closes extremely flat. Exports for the week are 1,800 packages, which dealers claim to have gone forward on consignment. Cheese continues tirm, and prices rule high. Fance September and Oct ber makes are in demand for export at 18c to 131c, and good fair parcels realize about 12c. The local trade are paying 133c to 14c for finest. Stocks are small, and in but few hands; there is consequent feeling to advance prices.

DRUGS AND CHE ICALS.—A certain activity continues in heavy chemicals, in sympathy with English markets. Orders at the present ruling prices in England show that the trade expects a steady demand in the spring, at advanced rates. A satisfactory jobbing business, fuirly distributed, has been done during the week. Prices remain unchanged, excepting Bicarbonate of Soda, which might be shaded.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—European advices continue in the same tone, and the liquidation that must occur there as well as here, will entail

heavy losss on holders, and prevent recovery in the prices of breadstuffs. Flour is already being slaughtered right and left. Straight Minnesota flour has sold in Glasgow at 29s. per 280 lbs, equal to \$4.87 per brl. of 196 lbs. Here prices of flour are without change. The local demand is better, but any enquiry is met with so many offers as to cause prices to rule in favor of buyers. The grain market is nominally the same, and nothing is doing except in such as is wanted for milling purposes. Inland freights are too high to permit shipments from Atlantic ports at a figure to compete with New York or Boston.

FRUITS.—Have been very quiet for the last few days, on account of unfavorable weather Oranges are in full supply, and the limited demand has affected prices to such an extent that importers in some instances are selling below cost. Prices are irregular at \$4.50 to \$5 per case. Lemons are a slow sale. Importations to Boston and New York have been excessive, causing very low prices there. Boxes are selling here at \$3 to \$3.50; cases \$4.50 to \$5. Common stocks are still lower, A few Bananas are coming in and selling at \$3 to \$6 per bunch. Other fruits are unchanged.

FURS AND SKINS.—There is a tendency to lower prices for shipping furs, such as fox and rats. The general demund is light, and London March sales are looked forward to with anxiely. Quotations are unchanged.

GROCERIES .- Teas-The speculative movement in New York continues, that is, largely in the gambling sort of way, selling teas without having them at future dates up to time. In this sort of way within a few days, over four million pounds of tea have there been sold, at advance of 1 to 2 cents over late figures, and in all of about 4 cents at least from lowest point. Actual business for consumptive demand in the meantime there cannot be done at the full advance. With us there is firmness, but no great changes since last report. Sugars. No higher for the week, but fairly steady, with moderate sales of granulated and yellows Molasses .- Dull, and just the turn easier. Good sugar syrups steady and moderately active. Rice.-No change with us. Quiet. Spices.-Spices.-Pepper small stock and firm, as also East India and African Ginger. Fruits.—Valentias and Malaga Raisins without noteworthy change and light business doing. Other truits, includ-ing Nu's and Almonds, nominally as at date of last report.

HARDWARF.—The market for pig iron has been quiet, and the sales effected during the wrek are confined to car lots. Stocks of Iron are larger in the country than usual at this time of the year, and no improvement in the demand is expected before spring. Bar iron is quiet at quotations. Tin plates have been active, owing to a number of sorting-up orders received during the week. Prices remain \$5 for I. C. charcoal and \$4 40 to \$4.50 for I. C. Coke. Tin and Copper lagot are firm at quotations. A slight improvement is generally acknowledged by dealers. In consequence of the depression in the iron trade operations have been suspended at ten of the largest blast furnaces in Scotland.

 $H_{\Lambda Y}$ —Is still quiet and in small supply. Best Timothy is selling at \$8 to \$8.50. Inferior continues to glut the market at \$5 and upwards. Straw, \$4 to \$5.

HIDES AND SKINS.—There is a strong reluctance to give way to the advance mentioned last week in the price of butchers' green salted hides. Thinners cannot\_pay 8½c per 1b. for cured Hides, and consequently next week' \$7.50, \$6.50 and \$5.50, for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 res-

pectively will be the current prices. Western hides are unchanged, and in light demand. Caliskins and sheepskins command a regular sale at former quotations.

Hors.—A little better feeling is noticeable at prices varying from 23c to 27c. The New York markets also show signs of improvement, shippers and brewers having taken hold quite liberally during the past week. Buyers have, however, been cautious, and no speculative movement has yet taken place. First class goods have realized 23c; prime, 25c to 26c; common, 18c to 22c; yearlings, 18c to 20; inferior 13c to 16c. London advices are 10s higher for choice stocks.

LEATHER.—The market has not improved, and, excepting fine black lea ther and sole leather, the demand has been as dull as was reported last week. At the same time there is no pressure to effect sales, and dealers are confident of disposing of stocks at favorable prices, when the expected demand is manifested.

LUMBER.—Business the last week has been unusually dull, but there is no inclination to throw stock on the market, so that prices keep steady, especially for upper grades, which are sought after. The cut of a particular mill which is usually disposed of in advance has been offered lately, and the upper qualities were at once bought up at last year's prices, but the lower grades, we understand, have not been taken. There is no diff-ulty in placing good stock, but common is a decided drag on the market. Building operations are not active, although prices have fallen considerably in labor and material, which should induce capitalists to build, as houses are much in demand and rent ensily.

PETROLEDM.—Crude is held firmly at 80c, with prospect of advance, and Refined is held at 14c, car lots in store here. Cartage extra.

PROVISIONS.—The market for hog products continues very quiet and without change in values. Western mess pork is firm at \$18 a barrel. Ganadian is neglected. Lard in pails is unchanged. The increased value of lard in Chicago is causing a sympathetic feeling in our market. Dressed hogs are offered less freely, and light hogs are readily disposed of at \$8 a cwt. per car load. Eggs continue in good demand, but the city is bare of stocks, and any fresh supply will bring high prices, as New York is paying already 45c for fresh. Here the market is nominally 33c to 35c for fresh and 30c for limed. *l'ouling* especially for desirable fat geese and turkeys, the former selling at 11c to 12c, and the latter at 13c to 14c. For average mixed lots the usual demand is felt, and prices vary from 9c to 12c. Some dealers are holding considerable stock in anticipation of a further rise during the coming spring.

WINES AND L'QUORS.—Spring orders continue to come freely forward, more especially for wines. A considerable quantity of bogus Sherries and Terragonas have been sold here during the past year, and dealers lexpress the opinion that it is high time for these goods to be shut out of the market. A suit is now pending in the local courts with regard to the above.

WOL.—Business during the past week has been decidedly more active for both foreign and native goods. Transactions in *Greasy Cape* amount to 30C or 400 bales, at from 16½c to 18½c; a sale of about 250 bales of Sandwich Islands at 11½c is also reported. Several lots of Ganadian wool have changed hands within range of quotations. American markets are practically unchanged, but some dealers have transacted a fair busindss.

#### AMERICAN MARKETS.

BOSTON, Jan. 31.—*Flour*, no inprovement, trade purchasing to supply immediate wants. Sales of Superfine at \$3 to \$3.25; Extrus from \$3.25 to \$4, including choice Bakers, from \$4.25 to \$5.75. Patent Spring selling from \$6 25 to \$7, and Patent Winter from \$6 to \$6.50. Little doing in Cornneal, quoted \$2.75. Outment, sales of Western ground, at \$4.75 to \$5.25, cut from \$5.75 to \$6.25. Hay, demand steady, prices unchanged. Sales of choice at \$16. Butter choice firm, with steady demand; sales of choice creatureics from 33c to 36c; fair to good, 24c to 30c. Cheese has been in good demand, and market steady; Sales of choice 124c to 14c; fair to good, 11c to 12c. Eggs scarce, prices advanced; sales of Canadian 38c to 40c. Pota-toes, dull, with large receipts, price lower; sales of choice grades 45c to 48c. of choice grades 45c to 48c.

Chicago, 2.00 p.m .- Wheat, Feb., 914c ; March Ontago, 2.50 p.m. - when, red, red, 914; March 924c; May, 984. Corn, Feb, 524c; Mch, 324c; Jar, 364c. Pork, Feb, 324c; Mch, 324c; Jar, 364c. Pork, Feb, \$16.25; March, \$16.25; May, \$16.65. Lard, Feb., \$9.10; March, 36gc. Pork, May, \$16.65. \$9174; May, \$9.40.



St. Lawrence Canals.

### NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the under-signed and endorsed "Tender for st. Lawrence Canals," will be received at this office until the arrival of the eastern and western mails on TUES-DAY, the 12th day of February nex', for the con-struction of a lock and regulating weir and the deepening and enlargement of the upper entrance of the Cornwull Canal.

Also for the construction of a lock, together with the enlargement and deepening of the upper entrance of the Rapido Plat Canal, or middle divi-iou of the Williamsburg Ganals, and the deepening, &c., of the channel at the upper entrance of the Galops Canal.

Galops Canal. A map of the head or upper entrance of the Corn-wall Canal, and the upper entrance of the Rapide Plat Canal, together with plans and specifications of the respective works, can be seen at the festident Engineer's Office, Dickenson's Landing; and for the works at the head of the Galops Canal, at the Lock Keeper's house near the place, and in each case plans, &c., can be seen at this office on and after Tuesday, the 201h day of January inst., where printed forms of tender can be obtained.

printed forms of tender can be obtained. Contractors are hereby informed that trial pits have been sunk on the GORNWALL and HAPIDE PLAT sections of the works, and they are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and be accompanied by a letter stating that the person or persons tendering have carefully examined the locality and the nature of the material found in the trial pits, &c. In the case of firms there must be attached the

examined the locality and the nature of the material found in the trial pits, &c. In the case of tirms there must be attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same; and further, a bank deposit receipt for the same; and further, a bank deposit receipt for the same; and further, a bank deposit receipt for the cornwall Canal Works. The tender for the Cornwall Canal works. The tender for the deposit receipt for the sam of \$3,000. The tenders for the deepening, &c., at the head of the Ga ops Canal must be also accompanied by a bank deposit receipt for the sam of \$3,000. The tenders for the deepening, &c., at the head of the Ga ops Canal must be also accompanied by a bank deposit receipt for the sum of \$3,000. The respective deposit receipts (the game of \$6,000. The respective deposit receipts (the back of the lowest of Railways and Canals, and will be forfitted if the party endering deelines entering into contract for the works at the rates and on the \$7 mm stated in the offer submitted. The deposit receipts thus sout in will be returned to five respect-ive parties whose tenders are no. accept ed. This D. partment does not, now very could itself to accept the lowest or any tender, By order, A. P. BRADLEY, Secretary.

A. P. BRADLEY, Secretary. Dept. of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 21st Jan., 1884.

New York, 2.00 p.m.—Wheat, Feb., \$1.054; March, \$1.074; April, \$1.094; May, \$1.124. Corn. Feb., 604c; March, 614c; April, 634c; May 644c.

Milwaukee, 2.00 p.m.—Wheat, Feb., 90%c; March, 91%c; May, 92%c.

#### ENGLISH MARKETS.

#### LIVERPOOL, Jan. 31, 1884.

(Beerbohm's Advices.) Cargoes off Const-Wheat and Corn, slow. Cargoes on 1458age -Wheat and Corn, rather easier. Quantity Wheat on passage for Continent, 330,000 qrs. ; Maize 55,000 qrs. Wheat and Flour on passage for United Kingdom, 2,075,000 qrs; Maize, 170,000 qrs. Liverpool Wheat on spot ra≍er easier. Corn, quiet.

# **DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP**

Notice is bereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between us, the undersligned, under the firm name of Sankord, Vall & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be paid to Messrs, W. E. Sanford & Co., and all claims against the said partnership are to be presented to the said W. E. Sanford & Co., by whom the same will be adjusted.

Dated at Hamilton this 22nd day of January, A.D. 1884.

W. E. SANFORD, A. S. VAIL, W. H. DUFFIELD.

With reference to the above the business will be continued in the same premises by the under-signed, under the name and style of W. E. Sam-ford & Co.

### W. E. SANFORD, W. H. DUFFIELD.

Hamilton, January 22, 1884.

# Canadian Pacific lhe RAILWAY CO.

[OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY I Montrent, Jan. 11th. 1884. THE HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND UPON THIS CAPITAL STOCK OF THIS CO., at the rate of three per cent. per annum, secured under agreement with the Government of the Dominon of Canada, and a half-yearly supplementary interest Dividend at the rate of Two per cent. per annum, declared by this Company, together forming a Half-yearly Dividend on the said Stock at the rate of

#### Five per cent, per Annum,

#### will be paid on

#### Monday, February 18th, 1884,

to Stockholders of record on that date. Warrants for this dividend payable at the Agen-cy of the Bank of Montreal, 50 Wall Street, New York, will be delivered on and after February 18th, at the office of the Company's Agents, Messrs. J. Kennedy, Tod & Co., 63 William Street, New York, to Stockholders who are registered as resident in the United States or Canada. All other warrants will be delivered on the same date, at the office of Messrs. Morton, Ross & Co., Bartholonew Lane, London, England. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed at 3 o'clock p.m., on Saturday, January 26th, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock a.m., on Saturday, February 25rd, 1884. By order of the Board, CHARLES DEINKWATUP.

CHARLES DRINKWATTR. Secretary.

#### TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

(Revised By Telegraph.)

#### TORONTO, January 31, 1884.

Although the weather has moderated at last it is feared that in some lines of goods the time lost now will not be recovered. Retail trade in the city is reported dull as well, and shopkeepers are cutting down credits to an extent that is embarrassing to poor customers. There is no feature about the wholesale trade to note. Business is quiet, but no actual embarrassment reported. Uwing to the difficulty of getting to market it is thought that payments on the 4th will be rather lighter than they would have been under more fortunate circumstances. But the situation is not to be called bad. Money is abundant to those who can give required security. Time and call loans granted at 6 to



NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. for the hulf-year ending 31st December last, upon the paid-up capital stock of this Institu-tion, has been declared, and the same will be payable at its Banking House, in this city, on and atter

Friday, the 8th February next.

By order of the Board, HY. BARBEAU, Manager.

Montreal, 8th January, 1884.



THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held on

Thursday, the 7th day of February next, in the Company's Office, 160 St. James street, at TWO o'clock in the afternoon, to receive the Annual Report, for the Election of Directors, and for other purposes.

The Transfer Books will be closed on TUES-DAY, the 22nd instant, and will remain closed till the 7th of FEBRUARY next, inclusive.

#### By order.

ARTHUR GAGNON, Secretary.

Montreal, 21st January, 1884.

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Witness, J. GREENE,

# THE

# GLASGOW AND LONDON INSURANCE COMPANY

# OF CREAT BRITAIN.

Authorized Capital - - -Canadian Government Deposit Income for year 1883-4. \$2,500,000. \$100,000. \$1,500.000.

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# HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA

87 & 89 ST. FRANCOIS-XAVIER ST. MONTREAL

JOINT MANAGERS:

Edward L. Bond.

Stewart Browne.

J. T. Vincent, Inspector.

Influential gentlemen. able and willing to introduce business, can secure agencies in unrepresented Districts upon favorable terms.

Sovereign policy-holders can have their policies exchanged by applying to the Head Office or Agencies of the GLASGOW & LONDON.

# THE

# GLASGOW AND LONDON

# INSURANCE COMPANY,

Attention is directed to the advertisements of this Company, appearing elsewhere.

It is understood to be the intention of the management to immediately organise Agencies throughout the Dominion for the purpose of obtaining a large share of the patronage of the insuring public, and with this object in view they have taken over the business of the Sovereign Insurance Co., of which the Hon. Alex. Mackenzie is President. The gentleman forming the Scottish, English and Canadian Boards of this Company are of the highest standing in their respective countries, and the fact of the management having been committed to the hands of Messrs. Edward L. Bond, and Stewart Browne, is sufficient guarantee that the Company's business in this country will be pushed with energy and vigor.

1007 The Glasgow and London Insurance Company have made their deposit of \$100,000 with the Canadian Government, and are organising for the transaction of a General Fire Business throughout Canada.

10 The Sovereign Insurance Company have re-insured, on 1st January, 1884, all their outstanding risks with the Glasgow and London Insurance Company.

nor The attention of the insuring public is directed to the advertisement of the Glasgow and London Insurance Company.

as Agents could not do better than secure the representation of the Glasgow and London Insurance Company.

The Glasgow and London Insurance Company number among its Canadian Directors such well-known gentlemen as the Hon. Alex. MacKenzie, Mr. Nordheimer, President of the Federal Bank, Mr. D. Girouard, M.P.; and Mr. W. II Hutton, who is the President of the Canadian Board.

100 The Glasgow and London Insurance Company have re-insured the outstanding risks of the Sovereign In-urance Company.

1037 The Head Office of the Glasgow and London Insurance Company is at 89 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

nor Any person holding a policy of the Sovereign Insurance can have the same exchanged for one of the Glasgow and London Insurance Company by applying at the Head Office or Agencies of the latter.

ment of Messrs. Edward L. Bond and Stewart Browne, with Mr. J. T. Vincent (late of the Sovereign) as Inspector of Agencies.

64 per cent on bank stocks, and 5 to 6 on debentures. Sterling Exchange firm at 1094 between banks, and 1094 to customers, for 60day bills; demand bills firm also at 1094 and 110. Gold drafts on New York unchanged at 3 16 premium. Operations on the Stock Exchange unimportant. The total transactions for the week up to Saturday were 4,518 shares, against 11,323 in the corresponding week last year.

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

		`		
Banks.	Bid Jan 24	Bid Jan. 31	Loan Cos.	Bid Bid Jan. Jan 24 31
Montreal Toronto Ontario Merchante Commerce Dominion Hamilton Stand'd Federal Imper'l Molsons	167 100 108 108 119 188 120 109 126 129	1677 993 108 1174 188 1173 188 118 1093 126 127	Can. Per. (Now) Freehold	112

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The large quantity of flour manufactured in the United States and consequently large shipments have kept prices down everywhere. This market would have been firmer but for importations of American flour. And it is now established that flour of Canadian manufacture from Canadian wheat will not command good prices this year. The shipments of flour from the United States are falling off. This market is still quiet, Canadian flour is unchanged in price. Superiors are quoted at \$5 by buyers and \$5.10 by holders; Extras are quiet and rather depressed at \$4.75, with no demand. Stocks are unchanged, with 250 barrels in store on Monday. *Catmadt* is very quiet, demand has fallen off. Ordinary brands are quoted at about \$4 for car lots. Small lots at \$4.25. *Commeal* is selling in small lots only, and quoted at about \$3.50 per barrel. Shorts quoted in small lots at \$14 to \$18. Bran quiet and unchanged at \$11.50 to \$12 per ton in car lots.

WHEAT.—The Wheat market here has been very quiet. Fall Wheat is disappointing in quality; No. 2 is quoted \$1.06 to \$1.07, and No. 3 at \$1.02. No. 1 Spring is quoted at \$1.11 and No. 2 at \$1.08. Goose Wheat is quoted at \$0c. to \$2c. Stocks on Monday last were 119,530 bush. against 112,697 bush. Jan. 21, 1884, against 270,235 bush. Jan. 20, 1883, and 278,836 bush. Jan. 30, 1882. The total quantity of grain in store on Monday was 313,559 bush. against 413,840 bush. Jan. 29, 1883, and 640,773 bush. Jan. 30, 1682.

COARSE GRAINS AND SEEDS .- Barley is quiet. with little doing, and prices unchanged. Receipts at all points in the United States up to Jan. 19, for the season 1883-84, were 16,034,268 bushels: against 14,093,988 bushels in the same period 1882-83. There is still a large portion of the crop in Ontario to be brought to market: Prices are steady; No. 1 is quoted at 71c; No. 2, at 66c; No. 3, extra, at 62c; and No. 3 at51c to 53c. Stocks on Monday were 158,528 bush. against 173,551 Jan. 9, 1883, and 326,617 bush. Jan. 30, 1882. Uuts are rather scarce, and prices are a shade firmer, quoted to-day at 32c and 33c on the track. Stocks have increased: On Monday last there were 8,913 bushels against 2,560 on the Monday previous, egainst 2,061 bushels Jan. 29, 1883, and 3,313 bushels Jan. 30, 1882. Pecar are very stendy, and the market shows strength and fair demand. Prices narket snows strength and fair dentified. Frieds are unchanged at 74c to 75c for No. 2. Stocks on Monday last were 25,628 bushels against 20,588 on Jan. 21; against 9,496 bushels Jan. 29 1883; and 15,274 Jan. 30, 1882. Ryc en-tirely nominal at 61c and 62c. Stocks are mil

COAL Oir —Business is moderate, and prices are nominally unchanged. The market at Petrolea is dull, Crude is quoted at 75c; Refined is quoted at 93c in tanks, and 112c in barrels. This market is steady; Common is quoted at 14c, and some sales have been made at 122c; Carbon Salety at 162c to 17c. American refined quoted at 23c for prime, and 26c for Water White.

Ducas.—There is no change to note in trade, which is reported to be very quiet. The only change in quotations for some time past is an advance of 2c in Gum Arabic, and a decline in Quinine, which is quoted about 20c lower; Howard's, \$1.85 per .oz. Heavy goods are rather quiet.

FISH:—The market is very quiet; quotations are almost nominal. Codfish quoted at \$6 to \$6 25 per 112 lbs.; Herrings No. 2 Labrador, \$4 to \$4.50; Lake fish, trout, \$4'to \$4.15; Whitefish \$4.50 to \$4.75. S.rdines, \$5, 18c to 20c; \$5, 10c to 12c. Salmon, \$18 to \$20. Lake Iluron Herring, \$3.60 per barrel of 100 lbs.

Fous.—There are very few skins coming in. The figures would probably be increased in a transaction. Quotations unchanged.

LIVE STOCK TRADE.—Trade is confined to the local market. Good to choice cattle bring \$4.50 to \$5; and medium cattle \$4 per 100 lbs., live weight. Sheep bring 4½c and Lambs 5c per lb., live weight. Hogs are taken at \$6 to \$6.10.

GROGERIES. - Trade is very quiet, but prices are steady and entirely unchanged. There are no large sales reported in any line.

HOGS-DRESSED MEATS.—The receipts of Hogs continue quite below the average of this season hast year. Prices have been steady, with some firmness latterly. Car lots are quoted at \$7.25 to \$7.50, and choice lots at \$7.60. Dressed meats are steady at \$5.50 to \$6.50 for forequarters and \$8 to \$9 for hind quarters of beef; carcasses of mutton at 7½ c and lamb at 8½ c per lb.

HANDWARE.—Trade is very quiet. There is nothing doing in Pig Iron. Prices are very steady, as stocks are not heavy in the hands of either wholesale or retail dealers. Ordinary Bar Iron and Nova Scotia Bar are firm. Nails are unchanged, with only a moder ate demand. Wire fencing has been inquired for to some extent. Other metals are quiet. There is no change in quotations for some time past.

# OF CANADA.

Grand Trunk Railway

# Tenders for Barbed Wire Fencing.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of the Wire Fencing required by the Company for use in Canala during the present year.

Parties tendering are requested to describe the kind of fencing they propose to supply; giving its tensile strength, and to state price per lb, and the place (which must be at some point on the Grand Trunk Railway) where they propose to make delivery.

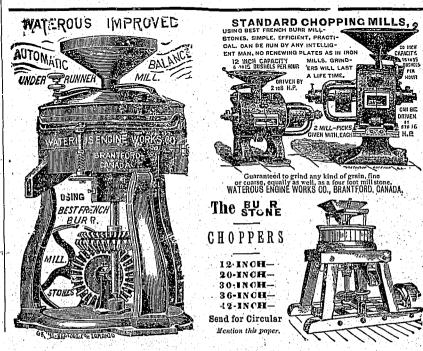
The price of staples and implements required to be used in the erection of such fencing should also be given. A sample of the fencing should accompany each tender.

Terms of payment-Three months f om the end of the month in which the material is supplied, subject to a deduction of 2 per cent, at the option of the Company, if payment is made within one month.

Tenders endorsed "Tender for Fencing" will be received by the undersigned on or before

#### February 1st.

JOSEPH HICKSON. General Manager. Montreal, Jan. 18th, 1884.



HIDES AND LEATHER .- The market for hides continues very steady, and supplies of Green Hides are pretty large. Buying Green Hides from butchers at 71c for cows and Sic for steers, inspected. Cured hides are selling in car lots at 8c to 8kc. Calfskins are scarce, but the market is unchanged; Green buying at 13c for No. 1 and 11c for No. 2; selling curved at 13c for No. 1 and 13c for No. 2; selling curved at 15c for No. 1 and 13c for No. 2. Sheepskins are steady at 90c to \$1.10, according to quality. The Leather market is still quiet and prices are nominally unchanged. There have been pretty large sales to wholesale manufacturers.

PROVISIONS, ETC .- The market has been irregular, both in supplies and prices. Generally prices have been steady. Butter is still dull ; choice tubs sell at 19c. Good tubs at 18c; medium, 16c to 17c; shipping selections 15c; inferior 12c to 13c. Bacon is quiet; long clear quoted at 93c, Cumberland Cut at 9c for small lots. Fine smoked bellies at 13c. Hams in light demand at 13gc for smoked, and small sales of pickled at 12gc. Lard quiet; small lots selling at 12gc for tinnets and 13c for pails. Pork in small request at \$18 to \$18.50 for single barrels. Beef nominal at \$15 for prime; and \$16 for mess. Poultry firm; turkeys, 11c

Montreal, December, 1883.

to 12½ c per lb., according to condition, in case lots; 7c to 8½ c for geese; chickens 55c to 60c, and ducks 70c to 80c per pair. Cheese firm, at 13c to 14c for finest. Eggs quiet at 22c for limed and 24c to 25c for fiesh in boxes; and sales not large. Dried Apples, 9c to 9½ c. Beans, S2 to 82.25 per bushel. Apples, Green, S3 to 54 per barel. Potatoes steady at 70c to 75c per bag in car lots. Onions unchanged at \$1.75 to \$2.25 per barrel, according to quality. Mops quiet; sales of small lots at 22c for medium and 27c for choice. Tallow quiet, at 3½ c for rough, and 7c for rendered. Salt in Be for rough, and 7c for rendered. Salt in fair demand, Liverpool bags coarse selling at 65c in car lots; Canadian barrels at \$1.30 in car lots, and \$1.40 in small lots.

SEEDS .- There is only a small trade being done here, but the reports of offerings are more frequent. Quotations are, for Red Clover, per bushel 60 lbs., about \$7; and Alsike, per bushel 60 lbs., about S10. Timothy is not in much demand, and price is almost nominal at \$1.75 to \$1.80 per bushel of 48 lbs.

WOOL .- The market is wholly unchanged ; fleece is bought at 191c to 20c; rejects at 16c to 161c. Demand for clothing wools at factories is not pressing; Supers. selling at 22c, and extra Supers at 25c and 26c.

### The INTERNATIONAL TENT & AWNING Co. 184 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA,

Manufacturers of TENTS, FLAGS, TARPAULINS, WATERPROOF GOODS, CAMP FURNITURE, &c. At Toronto, Ont., and St. John, N.B., we made the best display, of Tents ever shown in Canada-and we never substitute an article inferior to sample in filling orders.

We control "THE LATOUR PAT." for Camp Furniture, the best on earth. The only gold medal ever given for this class of goods was awarded to the Latour Camp Furniture at Toronto, in 1882. Sole agency for the WILDERMUTH BED SPRING, the best in the market.

# THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO'Y.

# LAND REGULATIONS.

The Company offer lands within the Railway Belt along the main line, and in Southern Manitoba at prices ranging from \$2.50 PER ACRE

upwards, with conditions requiring cultivation.

A rebate for cultivation of from \$1.25 to \$3.50 per acre, according to price paid for the land, allowed on certain conditions. The Company also offer Lands

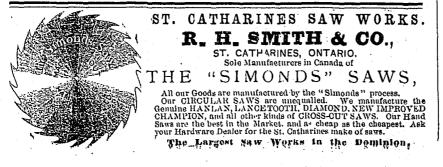
Without Condition of Settlement or Cultivation.

THE RESERVED SECTIONS

THE RESERVED SECTIONS along the Main Line, i.e., the old numbered Sections within one mile of the Railway, are now offered for sale on advantageous terms, to particle prepared to undertake their immediate cultivation. **TERMS OF PAYMENT:** Purchasers may pay one-sixth in each, and the balance in five annual instalments, with interest at SIX PER CENT, per annum, payable in advance. Parties purchasing without conditions of cultivation, will receive a Deed of Conveyance at time of purchase, it payment is made in full. Payments may be made in LAND GRANT BONDS, which will be accepted at ten per cent. premium on their par value and accrued interest. These Bonds can be obtained on application at the Bank of Montreal, Montreal, or at any of its agrencies. FOR PRICES and CONDITIONS OF SALE and all information with respect to the purchase of Lan ds, apply to JOHN H. MCTAVISH, Land Commissioner, Winnipeg. By order of the Board.

By order of the Board.

CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary.



# CARSLEY & CO. 93 ST. PETER STREET,

MONTREAL,

AND

### **18 BARTHOLOMEW CLOSE.**

London, Eng.

. We have much pleasure in announcing that our Stock for the approaching Autumn and Winter Seasons will be one of the most complete in all respects we ever imported. As heretofore, our object will be to have the

# LATEST NOVELTIES

in every department; and this season we are safe in saying that we shall far excel all former efforts; so that our customers may rely upon seeing the

VERY LATEST DESIGNS

in French, British and other European products.

We beg to call special attention this season to our carefully selected and fashionable stock of

# Fancy Dress Goods.

ALSO TO OUR

BLACK AND COLORED French Cashmeres and Merinos,

all of which will be quoted at special prices.

In Gloves, Hosiery, Laces, New Fringes, Trimmings, &c. our stock will prove exceedingly attractive.

Our Fancy Woolens, Knitted Coods, &c., have been specially manufactured for us, and we shall be prepared to offer extra value in these goods.

The HABERDASHERY STOCK will, as usual, be very complete, especially in FRENOH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BUTTONS. New designs in Cretonne Fringes, Stylish Plain and Fancy Braids, in Blacks and Colors. Full lines of Men's Silk Handker-chief, and Bunger. Special attention called chiefs and Braces. Special attention called to our Fingering Wheeling, Shetland, and Berlin Wools.

CARSLEY & CO., 93 St. Peter Street, MONTREAL,

	STOCKS AND BONDS	
SURETYSHIP.	NAME.	biviuend Closing last 6 Months. Jan 31.
THE GUARANTEE CO. Of North America. Capital Authorized,, \$1,000,000 Paid up in Cash (no notes),, 300,000 Assets Resources over, 775,000 * Deposit with Dominion Gov?t. 67,000 * Deposit with Context of the same experienced man- sere of the clients. * Over \$180,000 have been paid in Chims to Employers. * President	British North America         £50         \$ 4,866,666         \$ 84,866,666         \$ 889, 6,000,000         \$ 60         \$ 6,000,000         \$ 6,000,000         \$ 60         1,600,000         1,600,000         1,600,000         1,600,000         1,600,000         1,600,000         1,600,000         1,600,000         240, 600,000         1,600,000         1,600,000         1,600,000         240, 600,000         300,000         1,600,000         1,600,000         240, 600,000         300,00         300,00         300,00         300,00         300,000         300,0	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Montresl, Ján. 31.Gan. Government Dubentures, 6 p. et 1852-84.Montresl, Ján. 31.Do.Go. ISS5 op of Gov. Inscribed stock.1011 1011Do.do.Inscribed stock.1014 1011Montreal 5 per ct. Stock.1014 10141014Montreal 5 per cent Stock.1044 1014Montreal 5 per cent Stock.1044 1014Montreal 6 per cent Stock.1064 1014Do.Corporation 6 per ct. Bonds. Toronto City 6 per ct.1064 106Bhrs.Railway and other Stocks.Pd.1154 100Bhrs.Railway and other Stocks.Pd.1164 113100Atlantic & St. Lawrence She 5 p. c 100111 100 112123 100100Adlantic & St. Lawrence She 5 p. c 100112 100 112123 100 112100Adlantic & St. Lawrence She 5 p. c 100111 113 100 112123 100 112100Adlantic & St. Lawrence She 5 p. c 110111 113 110123 111 111 111124 111 112101Do. do. 2h c. List Mort. 101100 112 111 	Hurd & Roberts, COR. YORK AND B Y STS., HAMILTON. MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS, ADMANDED & ADMANDE WORK	DON VORKS CO. ONTARIO. CAST STEEL. - Flats and Rounds. s, Railway and Machinery. ings, Cranks, Dies, &c. Best Qualities. IR, Manager.
St Law, & Oit, 6 pc Hat	LEITCH & TURNBULL'S, HAMILTON	CANADA.

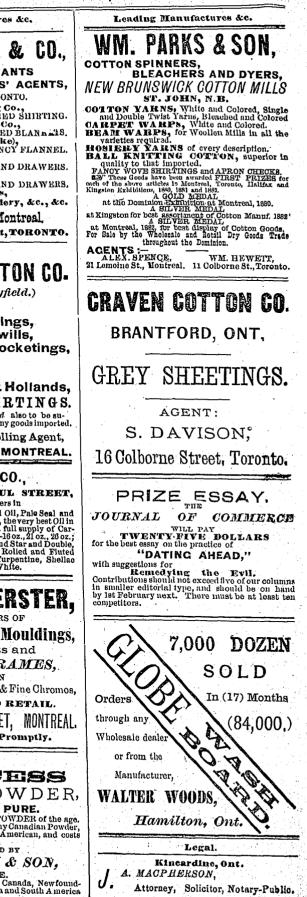
Gertified by the Government Inspector as the Best and Safest Machine in use. Send for circulars.

#### MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-THURSDAY JANUARY 31st, 1884.

Name of Article:	Wholessie.		Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale	Name of Aricle.	Wholcsale.
Boots and Shoes.	80.80	Grain.	\$ 0. \$ C	Hot Cut Am. or Can. Pat'n 3 in. and above ""	\$ c. \$ c. 3 00 c m	Leather (at 6 month.	Şc. Ş c.
Men's Thick Boots Wax "Split "Cali Boots" "Kip Boots" "Cali Boots.pegged "Kip Brogans" "Split do "Bufk Zeobled Buff Bals" "Bufk Zeobled Buff Bals" "Cong. do" Missees' Pebbled & Luff Bals "Split Bals" Missees' Pebbled & Luff Bals "Split Bals" Missees' Dilt Bals" "Frunella do" Missees' Debbled & Luff Bals "Split Bals" "Frunella do" "Frunella do" "Split Bals" "Frunella do"	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Canada White, No. 2 * Red Winter '. * spring No. 2 White Michigan No. 1 Red Winter, No 2 Toledo Spring, Aliwaukie No. 2 Spring, Milwaukie No. 2 Barley Peasper 66 lbr Rye Flax Seed, prime <b>Groceries.</b> 'E&A, (Hf-Ch. & Cad.), Japan, com. to mod. lb. Japan, fine to choice ib Japan Agasaki 'Y Y. Hyson common to pe	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2; 4; 2; ins " " " 2; 4; 2; ins, " " " 1; 4; 6; 1; ins, Am. " " 1; 1; ins, " " " 1; 1; ins, " " " " 1; 1; ins, " " " " 1; 1; ins, " " " " " 2; in, to 1; " " " " 2; in, to 1; " " " 2; in, to 2; " " " 3; in, to 2; " " " 3; in, to 4; " " 4; in, to 1; " " " 4; in, to 1; " " " 1; in, to 1; " " " 1; in, to 1; " " " 2; in, and up " " " 7; backarge Katts: 1; in, k 1; in p. 100 lb, kp 1; " 2 " " " " 1; in, k 1; in p. 100 lb, kp 1; " 2 " " " " 1; in, k 1; in p. 100 lb, kp 1; " 2 " " " " " 1; in, k 1; in p. 100 lb, kp 1; " 2 " " " " " " " Nett 8° days or 7 p. 64 mose.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	No. 1, B. A. Sole No. 2, B. A. Sole No. 2 B. A. Sole No. 2 """ Buffalo Sole, No. 1 "" No. 2 China " No. 1 "" No. 2 Zanzibar, No. 1 Harm ss Upper Heavy " Light Grained Uppr Scotch Grain Kip Skins, French English Cana.ta, Kip Hemlock Calf	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Infants' Cacks, doz Dairy Produce, Creamery, fine to choice, Township, finest fair to good Brock ville, finest fair to good Morrisburg finest Western Dairy, finest finest Einest.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Gunpd. fair to med "Good to fine " Gunpd. Finest " "Fine to finest " Twunkay, com. to gd " "Twunkay, com. to gd " "Gongou common " Congou common " "med, to good " "fine to finest " Soach org common " Fine to choice " fores, common " Marzeaibo "	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	"Heavy "Small Leather Board, Canada	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Drugs & Chemicals Aloes Cape	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Cape	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \ 10 \ 0 \ 14 \\ 0 \ 10 \ 0 \ 0 \ 10 \ 0 \ 10 \ 0 \ 10 \ 0 \ $	liorse Shoes 'alvanized Iron : No. 24. '' No. 26. '' No. 28. Pig Iron: Siemens No. 1 Coltness Langloan. Langloan. Summerlee. Gartsherrie. Carubroe. Eglinton. Hematite Bar Iron per 100 lbs Best Refitued Sweees Sheet Iron to No. 20 Boiler Plates Hoops and Bands Canabroe Plates : Hatton Pesm, and W. P & Co tron Wire: No. 6, 0. '' No. 12, ''. '' No. 16, '''. ''' Spring 100 ''' '''' Spring 100 '''. '''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''	$\begin{array}{c} 11 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 $	(Brown Sheeting) A B G H H HI HI DO DO DO DO DO DO DO DO DO DO	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Lake Trout. Green Cod No 1 " " No. 2 Dry " No. 2 Green Cod No 1 The Superior Extra Extra Superior Extra Strong Bakers	5 55 5 60 5 40 5 43	Pinento	0 10 0 17, 0 17 0 2, 0 24 0 2, 3 50 3 85 0 05, 0 06 0 05, 0 07	Russ, Sheet Iron Anchors, per lb Lion & Crown, Fin'd Sheets Lead : Pig, per 100 lbs Sheet "" Shot "" Lead Pipe, per 100 lbs Zine: Sheet, lb <i>Powder</i> : Canada Blasting F. K. to F. F. P Barbed wire, per lb	4 75 5 00 3 50 0 00 4 75 5 00		$ \begin{array}{c} 0 \ us^{\prime \prime} \ 0 \ 00 \\ 0 \ us^{\prime \prime} \ 0 \ 00 \\ 0 \ 00^{\prime \prime} \ 0 \ 00 \\ 0 \ 11^{\prime \prime} \ 0 \ 00 \\ 0 \ 11^{\prime \prime} \ 0 \ 00 \\ 0 \ 12^{\prime \prime} \ 0 \ 00 \\ 0 \ 12^{\prime \prime} \ 0 \ 00 \\ 0 \ 02^{\prime \prime} \ 0 \ 00 \\ 0 \ 02^{\prime \prime} \ 0 \ 00 \\ 0 \ 03^{\prime \prime} \ 0 \ 00 \\ 0 \ 05^{\prime \prime} \ 0 \ 00 \\ 0 \ 05^{\prime \prime} \ 0 \ 00 \\ 0 \ 05^{\prime \prime} \ 0 \ 00 \\ \end{array} $
Do American Fancy Spring Extra Superflue	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	74 x 81, 7 x 9, 8 x 10 10 x 12 10 x 14 12 x 16 14 x 20 18 x 24 Hardware. 7%n: Block, per 1b Grain Copper Ingot Sheet Cou Nails: 4 mos. price; or 100 per keg off in 30 days.	2 10 0 00 2 00 0 0	Hides and Skins. Green Hides, No. 1, p.100 lbs. "No. 3 Hamilton, No. 1 "Toronto, "1 """""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	A migans (an colors) Stormont. Striped Ticking. A AA S SB W AAA M Checks. A, Nuns' Stripes Denims. AB Brown.	0 11 0 00 0 13 0 00 0 144 0 00 0 15 0 00 0 17 0 00 0 19 0 00 0 23 0 00 0 13 0 00 0 11 0 00

\* Discounts on Nails apply only for immediate delivery, and for quantities named of each kind separately. \* Discount on Nails apply only for immediate delivery, and for quantities named of each kind separately. \* Discount on Bolts, Carriage, Tire and Machine, 70 to 75 per cent.



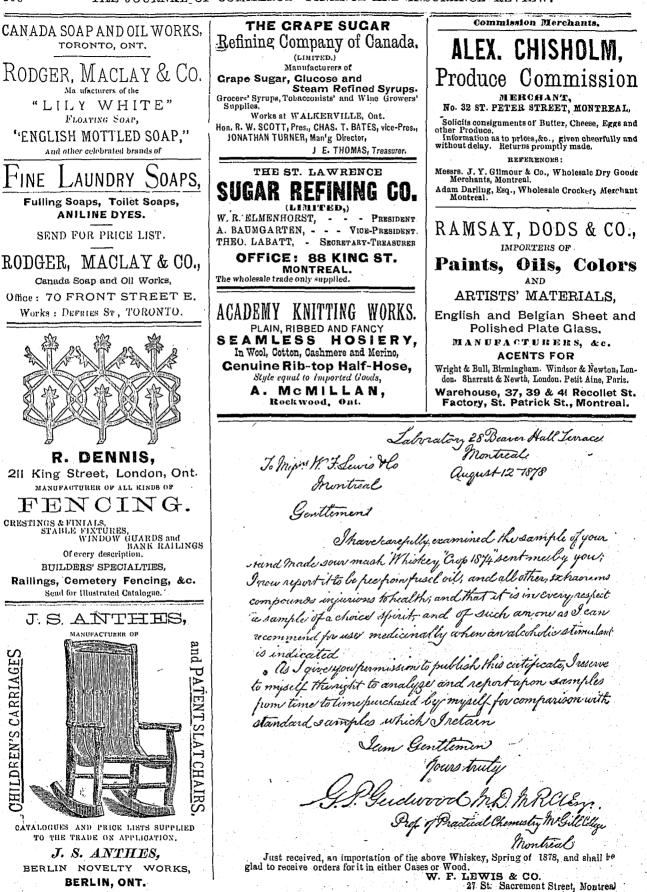


### MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. -THURSDAY, JANUARY 31st, 1884.

	MONTREAL	WHOLESALE	PRICES	CURRENT THURSI	DAY, JANU	JARY 31st, 1884.	
Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale rates.	Name of Article.	Wholessle Rates.
AB Blue B Brown SB Brown Brown.scheding. A Caledonia Canada Chanda Lybster No. 3, 30 in No. 2, 33 in	0 17 0 00 Car 0 20 0 00 Bro 0 013 0 00 Ostric 0 134 0 00 Cap 0 123 0 00 Cap 0 123 0 00 Kor	Oil: . Gala, f.o.b. (Petrolia) Lots in Store ken Lots gle Bris ch Plumes (wild.) be, Nos. 1 to 2, p. lbs ngador, Nos. 1 to 3 ppt, Nos. 1 to 3 mestic Primo	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Hemlock, timber, M Maple, hard, M Soft, do Onk, M Pine, clear, M And quality, do Shipping Culls Mill do Lath, M Spruce, 1to 2 in., M Tobacco. (In Bond.)	$\begin{array}{c} 20 & 00 & 22 & 00 \\ 16 & 00 & 00 & 00 \\ 40 & 00 & 45 & 00 \\ 35 & 06 & 40 & 00 \\ 22 & 00 & 25 & 00 \\ 12 & 00 & 14 & 00 \\ 7 & 00 & 9 & 00 \\ 1 & 75 & 0 & 00 \\ 10 & 00 & 12 & 00 \end{array}$	Irish Whiskey Roe's case Dunville	
Windsor. Br Sheeting 22. Meats, Eggs, &c. Pork, Mosa, Wöstern Hard, in pails Bacon, per lb. Eggs, Strictly Fresh Hold lots	0 07 0 00 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	mcs tural Grey Boos, doz jes. 5 p.c. 30 days. <b>Paints, &amp; c.</b> toLead, pure 25 to 100 lb kgs	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Black, Chewing in boxes Mshoganles, Smoking Do Chewing Fright, Smoking Faney Bright Smoking Faney Bright Smoking (Duty Paid) Black, chewing boxes 10'8 Do Navy, Cads, 3'e, 6's, & 10'8 Mahogany Chewing 6'8&8's Solace, Common Solace Fair Bright, Smoking, 3's & 8 s Do Fanyy	0 35 0 37 0 45 0 49 0 45 0 0 0 45 0 0	Champagne G. H. Muunm, Dry Verzen'y Pormery Rollinger	28 50 23 00 28 00 32 00 28 00 27 50 28 00 27 50 28 00 30 00 1 60 5 60 1 90 5 00 2 10 5 00 2 10 5 00 1 44 1 65 8 50 & up 1 10 1 80 10 00 28 00 16 00 17 50 Duty In Prod
<ul> <li>Tatlow, Reinforce</li> <li>Rough</li> <li>Mess Beef, per brl</li> <li>Potstoes per brg</li> <li>Turpips " brl</li> <li>Oils.</li> <li>Con Oil, Nowfoundland</li> <li>Btrait's Oil, American</li> <li>Btrait's Oil, American</li> <li>Btrait's Oil, American</li> <li>Braw Scal</li> <li>R. Pale Seal., Ordinary</li> <li>Lard Oil, Extra</li> <li>No. 1</li> <li>Linseed Raw</li></ul>	0         62         0         65           .0         67         0         00         L1           .0         67         0         0         L1           .0         67         0         65         Ca           .0         75         0         50         Fa           .0         075         0         0         50         Fa           .0         050         0         95         Tr         0         66         0         Ash           .0         06         060         63         Birce         1         80         Fa           .0         61         060         63         Birce         1         80         Ca           .1         100         10         Base         1         80         20         Base           .1         275         30         Do         3         650         8.75         Do           .4         00         4.20         Ced         20         Ca         1         10         10         10	ater Linno, brl re Bricks per M Salt. verpool Coarse, per bag unadian per brl do totory filled do rreka factory filled.do mber, Lumber, &co. , 1 to 4 in., M h, 1 to 4 in., M k Walnut, culls do 1st & 2nd., do 1st & 2nd., sr, round, lineal foot.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Wines, Liquors etc. Ale Englishqts Domestioqts Stout: Guinness'qts """"""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Alcohol— 65 O. P. "Pure Spirits " 50 25 U. P Whiskeys:-Family Proof. Old Bourbon Rye, 4 years old 50 4 5 4 5 5 4 6 W 0 0 1. Fleece, Pulled, unasorted Pulled, unasorted Australian Cape.	$\begin{array}{c} 2\ 71\ 1\ 04\\ 2\ 72\ 1\ 05\\ 2\ 47\ 0\ 95\\ 1\ 29\ 0\ 58\\ 1\ 39\ 0\ 58\\ 1\ 39\ 0\ 58\\ 1\ 30\ 0\ 58\\ 1\ 30\ 0\ 58\\ 1\ 30\ 0\ 78\\ 1\ 90\ 1\ 80\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 1\ 1\$
Spirits Turpentine, bris. Whale Rofined	. 0 611 0 621 Elm 0 70 0 7 Hen	nlock, 1 to 8 in., M	25 00 30 00	Cheaper shippersoase-qta	8 00 6 50		
				stabove quotations apply or	ity to carge t	Galt Advertisement	
ROYAL CLUBS Hardened & Polished, IRON S CAST CLAMP, SAW SETS, MANUFAC WM. RU Guelph Sowing Machin The Trade supplied. HUGH WAI AOEN MCEWAN'S Celebho And Mallory's, BALTIMOR	TES! TEEL SKA2 Plated & Extra-Finis KATES, CAST CLUR, MORRILL PAT TURED BY LSSEL Cuelph, Cuelph, KER & S TS FOR tel Finnan Ha Diamond Bran E OYSTE	TERN. Works. ON, ddigg RS.	SUP TO TO FIN FIN CORA SPINNER OOLEN N	ERIOR DNF. CD. CD. CD. CD. CD. CD. CD. CD. CD. CD	CAN!	CALT, ONT.	& CO., Awarded Hio OLD MEDAL For Collection of Cod-Working Machinery and Improvements, AT Canada's Froat Fair, Foronto, 1885, and coLD MEDAL AT Western Fair, London, 1883. and for Prices
The I Where we the use of the use of the catalogue Rainer,	H. ONT. STHE BE CAINER PIA o havo no Regular Agont's discount wi ash Purchasors. See Free. Address : Sweetnam & Ha Cuelph, Ont. SWANT	Zelton	kind, in Co GUEL LEY, V MANUF/ D MALLE/ D MALLE/ ultural and Co on Malleable made to orde	VOON & CO., ACTURERS OF BLE IRON CASTINGS! Henoral Machinery: Carriago 1. All description of Mallea- 1. Quality guaranteed. WA, ONT.	Engi woor er	E GALT FOUR ne and Machine d working machine d w	WORKS, INERY, or Corliss NG, PULLEYS,

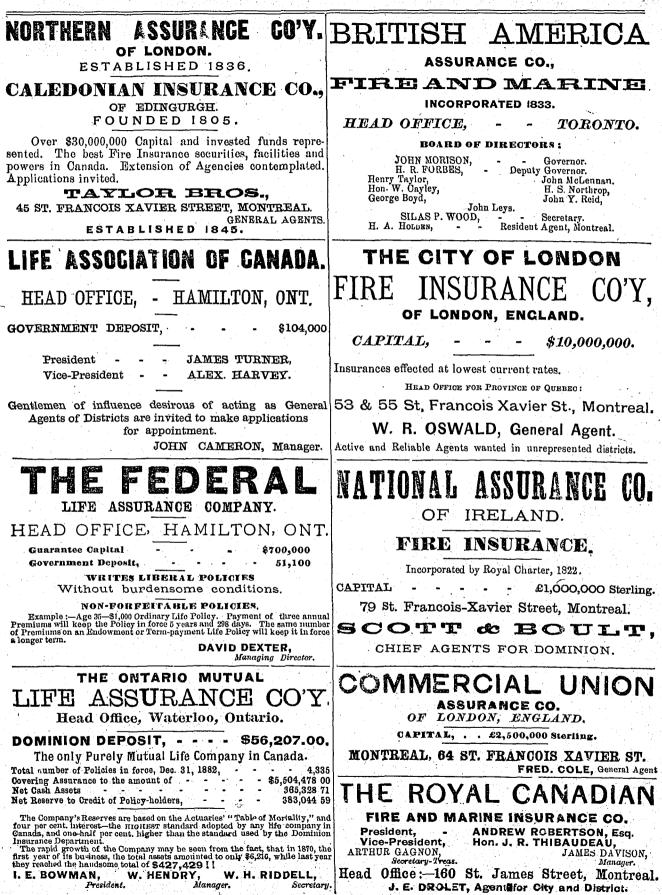


THEY BEAR THE IMPRESS OF OUR NAME AND TAKE NO OTHER.









# Musurance. CITIZENS

INSURANCE COMPANY, OF CANADA.

#### CAPITAL, . \$1,188.000.

CASH ASSETS, 1st January, 1883, per Government Blue-Book 407,987.89 Deposit with Dominion Govt. - 122,000 LONNON Paid to 1st Jan, 1883. 1,954,131 Income 1882. 343,660 -

DER ECTORS. President:-HENRY LYMAN, Vice-President.-ANDREW ALLAN, Corre. Robert Anderson. I. B. Rolland, C. D. Proctor. N.B. Corro. Arthur Prévost. C. D. AROH. MCGOUN, SKO.-J'REAS.

GERALD E. HART, GEN'L MAN'R. CAPT. JOHN LAWRENCE, Special Agent.

Fire, Life, Accident. RISKS TAKEN AT MODERATE RATES.

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TORONTO-BOUFTEAD & GIBMS, Agents ST. JOHN, N.B.-H. CHUBB & CO., and M. & T. B. Robinson, Agents. HALIFAX, N.S.-W. B. McSweeney, Agent. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.- A. S. Urqubart,

Agent. MUNNIPEG. MAN.-Robert Strang, and Foron, Shaw & Co. Agents. HAMILTON-James Walker, Agent. LONDON - David Smith, Agent.

#### HEAD OFFICE, 179 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

Every reliance may be placed in the contracts of this company, as the capital is fully subscribed by the weatthiest capitalists of the country, and its past record for prompt and liberal payment of claims is of the best. Agents throughout the Dominion.

INSURANCE CO.

- - -

COVERNMENT DEPOSIT. **\$**25,000. This Company has the largest Covernment Deposit of any purely Provincial Company.

PRESIDENT:-JOHN BAIRD. Esq., St. Thomas. VICE-PRESIDENT:-JAMES MIGHT, M.D., Port Hope. ADJUSTER:-R. H. JARVIS. Secretary-Treasurer:-H. THEO. CRAWFORD.

JOHN FULTON, Manager, Montreal Branch.

Unquestionably the most popular institution of the day ; and why? Because, at COMPARATIVELY SMALL COST,

Provision is made for from \$100 to \$5,000 at Marriage.

Issue during past year, over - - \$2,000,000.

Our New Division B, offers inducements to all Classes. Among its advantages are Low Membership Fee, Small Annual Dues, Premiums of only S2.00 per month, Endowment of J Cerificate in ten years if not married, 15 days Grace before Cancellation, Extremely Low Cost of Carrying Certificate, High Rate of Bonefit received, undoubted Security. For all Information, address

--INCORPORATED 1881,

Benefits paid 1883 to date, - - - -

Aid Association of

HAMILTON, ONT.

Hamilton, Ont.,

WALTER B. WEBBER,

AGENTS WANTED.

Canada,

\$70,000.

Sec'y, Hamilton, Ont.

FIRE

Mutual Marriage

Or T. P. POWELL,

235} St. James Street, Montreal,

Head Office,

Head Office,

#### STOCKS AND BONDS.

INSURANCE COMPANIES. - CANADIAN.-Montreal Quotations, Jan. 31, 1884.

NAME OF COMPANY.	No. Shares.	Last Dividend. per year.	Share par value.	Amount paid per Share.	Canada quotations per ot.
British America Fire & Marine Zanada Life Jitzens, Fire, Life, Guarantee & Aco't Confederation Life. June and Acoident June City Fire Western Assurance Royal Canadian Insurance Acoident Ins. Co. of North America Juarantee Co. of North America.	2,500 11,880	5-6mos. 71-6mos. 5-6mos. 4-6mos. 10 66mos. 5 3 per ot. 8 per ot.	100 100 100 50	\$50 50 231 10 12 10 20 15 20 10	111 400 250 200 iioi 111 

BRITISH AND FORBIGN .- (Quotation on the London Market, Jan. 14 1984.

Briton Life Association..... British & Foreign Marine... CommercialUnion Fire Life & Marine.. Ginburgh Life. Fire Insurance Association 50,000 50,000 5,000 100,000 

 Life Association of Sociland
 10,000

 Lion Life
 500,000

 London Assurauce Corporation
 35,852

 London & Lancashire Life
 10,000

 London & Lancashire Life
 10,000

 London K Lancashire Life
 30,000

 Northern Fire & Life
 30,000

 North British & Mercoantile Fire & Life
 6722

 Queen Fire & Life
 100,000

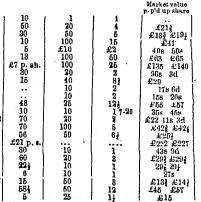
 Socitish (Gommorcial Fire & Life
 125,000

 Socitish (Gommorcial Fire & Life
 50,000

 Socitish Provincial Fire & Life
 200,000

 Standard Life
 40,000

 10,000 500,000 92,000 .752



# ROYAL INSURANCE CO'Y.

OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

FIRE AND LIFE.
LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS UNLIMITED.
CAPITAL \$26,000,000
FUNDS INVESTED 21,000,000
Investments in Canada for sole protection of
Canadian Policy-holders 700,000
TEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA HOWERS

#### HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA-MONTREAL.

Every description of property insured at moderate rates of premium. Life Assurances granted in all the most approve forms. - CHIEF AGENTS: -

M. H. GAULT. W. TATLEY. 5

ENT MUTUAL ASSOCIATION of

Incorporated by the Con. Stat. of Can., chap. 71 and amendments.

\$5,000 deposited in trust with Provincial Government, Nov. 20, 1883.

#### BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

President :--A. L. de Martigny, Esq., Cashier Jacques Cartier Bank. Vice-Presidents:--Hon. W. W. Lynch M. P. P., B. Globensky, Esq. Treasurer:--Arthur Gagnon, Esq., Dircotors :- L. H. Massue, Eeq., M.P., J. L. Cassidy, Esq., merchant, J. McEntyre, Esg., merchant, M. Babcock, Esg., manufacturer. John L. Harris, Esq., Moncton, N.B. John Hopper, Esg.-J. J. Guerin, M.D., Medical Director.-Hon. Alex. Lacoste, Q.C., Senator, Legal Adviser.

#### JOHN HOPPER, General Agent.

SECTION 11. Assembly Bill 189, passed March 80th, 1883. "The Provident Mutual Association of Canada shall be deemed to be an Association duly formed under the said chapter 71 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada." Reserve fund to be invested in Dominum Bonds and deposited in trust with the Dominuted Toronter. the Provincial Treasurer.

GENERAL OFFICE :- 162 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL, P. Q.



Bank.

Monoton, N.B., Dec. 7th, 1883.

